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THE

# IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE

# IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF

# THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

A COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNOLOGICAL.

BY

JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.,

Author of "The Comprehensive English Dictionary," "The Student's English Dictionary," &c. &c.

39192

NEW EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND GREATLY AUGMENTED.

EDITED BY

CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A.

ILLUSTRATED BY ABOVE THREE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS PRINTED IN THE TEXT.

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WITH SUPPLEMENT AND APPENDIX.

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# PREFACE.

THE publication of THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, as edited by Dr. Ogilvie, was commenced in January, 1847, and completed in the same month of the year 1850; in 1854 the publication of the Supplement was begun, and it was finished the following year (1855). This work was based on the American dictionary of Noah Webster, LL.D., the edition employed being that published in 1841, the last which received amendments from the hands of the author himself. The modifications and improvements introduced by Dr. Ogilvie, though great and important, did not materially alter the scope and character of the work, farther than to the extent of giving it more of an encyclopædic form and of greatly increasing its value as a repertory of technological and scientific terms; the total number of entries having been increased to about 100,000, being 20,000 more than were contained in the work on which it was based.

An important and highly useful feature which distinguished this work very much from all other English Dictionaries was the employment of pictorial illustrations in the text. The idea of using pictorial illustrations in this manner seems to have originated with the well-known dictionary of Nathan Bailey, a certain number of woodcuts, chiefly explanatory of heraldic and mathematical terms, being inserted in the edition of his dictionary published in 1726–27 (2 vols, 8vo), while a greater number was inserted in later editions. In no previous English Dictionary, however, was this aid to the elucidation of definitions and descriptions carried into effect so thoroughly and systematically as in Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary*. In such high estimation was this new feature held that the publishers of Webster's American Dictionary speedily followed the example thus set before them, and introduced pictorial illustrations into that work also, and in doing so copied and reproduced one after another the greater number of the figures given in the *Imperial*. In fact wherever in *Webster* and the *Imperial* the same illustrative figure appears, the original is uniformly the one to be found in the latter work. Other dictionaries, both in this country and America, have followed the same example.

In this form the *Imperial Dictionary* was before the public for more than a quarter of a century, and was widely accepted as a standard lexicon of the English language, and as one of the most useful for the purposes of general reference and everyday requirement; the latter fact being amply attested by its continuous and steady sale over that somewhat lengthened period of years.

But the never-ceasing process of growth, change, and expansion—to which the English, like all other living languages, is subject—having gone on with unabated rapidity since the first publication of this work, it had at length ceased to be sufficient for all requirements, more especially in a time of great intellectual activity such as the present. During the period comprising the last twenty-five or thirty years hosts of new words and terms connected with all departments of human thought and action have come into everyday use; much new light has been thrown on the etymology and history of English words, and the literature of the country has been more generally and more thoroughly studied than

previously. The time, therefore, seemed fully to have arrived for bringing out the *Imperial Dictionary* in an improved form, and hence the appearance of the present edition, in which substantially a New Work is laid before the reader, so greatly has the book been altered and enlarged.

The most readily appreciated result of the labour bestowed upon this edition—labour continued for more than ten years—will be seen in the augmentation of the vocabulary, which has been increased by at least 30,000 words, the work being now estimated to contain about 130,000 words or separate entries—a number much greater than is contained in any English dictionary hitherto published.

The additions made to the vocabulary naturally consist largely of terms belonging to science, technology, and the arts in general; but besides these there have been inserted great numbers of words used by modern poets and prose writers, as well as by writers of all kinds from the sixteenth century to the present time, but not hitherto brought together in any one dictionary. Other additions that may be particularly mentioned are Scotch words used by Burns, Sir Walter Scott, and other writers, together with numerous provincial English words; many Americanisms; and such foreign words as are frequently met with in English books. It has been thought right to include also a large number of the colloquialisms and even slang words and phrases so freely used in modern literature of the lighter class, and frequently heard in conversation, though of course attention has been drawn to their somewhat peculiar standing and character. With a view to collecting suitable additions wherewith to enrich the vocabulary, numerous works both literary and scientific have been specially read by the editorial staff and others.

Had an increase of the number of separate entries been deemed of special importance, this result might easily have been achieved, and an appearance of greater copiousness imparted. In the first place the number of entries of compound words might have been increased by embodying many of the most obvious signification which have been omitted. It will be readily understood, however, that there is some difficulty in drawing any hard-and-fast line with regard to the insertion of words of this kind, and the tendency has rather been to inclusion than to exclusion. Again, participles are not inserted as separate words when they are merely forms of verbs, and when there is no irregularity in their formation; thus, *walking, walked* have no entries, but *done, made, seen* have. When, however, they also form adjectives, and are used in senses diverging from those of their verbs, participles are entered separately. Thus, *loving* is inserted as an adjective, because we speak of *loving* words, *loving* looks, &c. So verbal nouns in *-ing* are not entered when they express nothing more than the mere act expressed by their primitive; but when they have a concrete meaning or denote important operations (as the word *engraving*), they are defined in a separate article. It must also be understood that, with the exception of Chaucerian words, comparatively few words will be found in this Dictionary that are peculiar to writers before the sixteenth century (say the year 1550), the earlier period of the language not falling within its scope. To have inserted words and forms from all periods of the language would certainly have greatly increased the copiousness of the vocabulary but at same time the bulk and price of the work, without thereby imparting a corresponding increase of value for the vast majority of readers.

Great pains have been taken to ensure that this Dictionary shall adequately fulfil what may be called the literary functions of a dictionary. As a literary dictionary its aim is to supply a key to the written works in the language, and to serve as an aid to the use of the language itself, by registering, defining, and explaining the various meanings

which are or have been attached to words by writers both new and old, by explaining idiomatic phrases and peculiar constructions, by distinguishing obsolete from current meanings and usages, as well as obsolete and obsolescent from current words, by marking whether words or meanings are poetical, colloquial, rare, provincial, and the like, and by carefully distinguishing between words closely synonymous in signification.

The words here more especially referred to are those belonging to the domain of literature as distinct from the domain of science and the arts—the words that form the bones and sinews of the English language, and give it its special character as a means for the expression of thought. All the articles on such words—comprising innumerable verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, &c.—have been thoroughly revised, and great alterations have been made on the definitions formerly given. By this process meanings similar but really different have been more clearly defined and distinguished from each other, the work has been enriched by numerous additional meanings and phrases, and greater conciseness, clearness, and precision generally have been attained; while various omissions and oversights in reference to grammatical and other peculiarities or usages have been detected and rectified. The discrimination of synonyms has been carried out on an extensive scale, and must prove a useful feature, as no doubt will also the grouping of a number of synonymous, or nearly synonymous, expressions under all the principal words.

This Dictionary will be found to be rich in illustrative quotations. Such quotations, as showing the real meanings of words and exemplifying the grammatical constructions in which they enter, are of the utmost value, and many thousands have been added in the present edition, from modern poets, novelists, historians, essayists, critics, &c., as well as from standard writers of an older date. In selecting illustrative passages preference has generally been given to such as are interesting in themselves, either from the thought conveyed or from the language in which it is clothed, and thus many of the most notable utterances of the best English writers will be found interspersed through the pages of the book. Other extracts, again, contain valuable information from trustworthy authorities on the subjects in regard to which they have been adduced.

By the encyclopædic method of treatment adopted in the work the advantages of an ordinary dictionary and those of an encyclopædia are combined. This method is the only one of real value so far as concerns a vast number of words belonging to the arts and sciences, to theology, philosophy, law, politics, manners and customs, &c., the majority of terms of this description being such that it is impossible to elucidate them satisfactorily by means of a bare definition, since such a definition, however exact in itself, often conveys little real information respecting the subject defined. For instance, under the word *Steam-engine*, this Dictionary does not stop short after defining it as "an engine worked by steam;" it gives a brief account of the principle, construction, and action of the steam-engine, some particulars regarding the various kinds of engines, and a succinct account of the history of this invention, and the article is illustrated by a pictorial representation of a condensing engine, having explanatory references to all the principal parts. So also with regard to *Horse*. To say with Dr. Johnson that it is "a neighing quadruped used in war, and draught, and carriage" is to add little or nothing to any one's knowledge. But in this Dictionary a small article is devoted to the horse, giving some general and scientific particulars regarding the animal and its different breeds, accompanied by an engraving which explains graphically such terms as "crest," "withers," "pastern," &c.

In regard to a great many words falling under this category the aid of the draughtsman and engraver has been called in to supplement the written definitions. The engraved

figures, about four thousand in number, scattered over the pages of the work testify to the value of this mode of conveying information, besides adding much to the beauty of the volumes. These important advantages have not been attained without the expenditure of an amount of care, time, and labour, which a simple inspection of the figures on the pages does not render easily apparent. But when it is considered that each figure represents a fact which no invention could supply, it is at once perceived that the providing of these pictorial facts, and the research required to obtain them in such form as would really illustrate the definitions, must have entailed no ordinary amount of labour, more especially in view of the great multiplicity of subjects that had to be thus treated. The selection and arrangement of the illustrations for both the present and the former edition, have been almost exclusively the work of Mr. Robert Blackie. The replacements and new figures added in this edition extend to about one half of the whole.

While aiming at comprehensiveness and catholicity in the admission of words and terms, this Dictionary does not profess to contain all those belonging to every art and science, nor will these ever be found all collected together in any one Dictionary; yet it certainly contains far more than the generality of readers are ever likely to meet with. It will be found especially full in the departments of Zoology, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy, Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery, Archæology, Architecture, Engineering, Machinery, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Commerce. Among the words belonging to the department of natural history it has been thought advisable to include the Latin or semi-Latinized names of the principal orders, families, genera, &c., both of the animal and the vegetable kingdom. To secure accuracy in the definition of scientific terms, and correctness generally in the treatment of scientific subjects, the articles belonging to the various sciences have been carefully revised by men eminent for their attainments in the respective branches.

The advance that the science of comparative philology has made during the last twenty-five or thirty years, and the numerous recent investigations into the philology and history of the English language and other kindred tongues, rendered it necessary that the etymological portion of the work should be entirely remodelled. This has accordingly been done, and full use has been made of the labours of both English and foreign philologists and etymologists in effecting the requisite changes. The aim has always been to state in a concise form such facts regarding the derivations of the various words as might suffice to meet the wants of inquirers in general, and to avoid such extended treatment as could only be appreciated by persons having some special knowledge of philology. Articles on the principal prefixes and affixes will be found at their proper places registered alphabetically throughout the work, and some interesting and useful facts are given in the articles dealing with the various letters of the alphabet.

The Pronunciation has been inserted throughout according to the best usage, the words in all cases being re-spelled according to a simple and easily intelligible system of transliteration. As the pronunciation of certain words cannot be said to be settled, alternative pronunciations have been given in cases where more than one seemed to be well established. In order to meet the wants of a large number of readers, lists of Greek, Latin, Scriptural and other ancient Proper Names, and of Modern Geographical Names, with their pronunciation suitably marked have been appended, besides several other useful lists.

It is unnecessary to mention by name the various publications from which aid has been derived in bringing this Dictionary into its present form. All the most recent

and important lexicographical works, as well as others of an earlier date, have contributed something of value, and great assistance has been derived from some of them, as well as from concordances, vocabularies, grammatical and other works; while in revising and drawing up the encyclopædic articles, the most recent and most trustworthy encyclopædias home and foreign, and the newest works treating of particular branches of knowledge, have been consulted.

Notwithstanding the expenditure of much care and labour, it is not to be supposed that the present work can be perfect, or even free from various errors and defects; but it is believed that the imperfections of the *Imperial Dictionary* will not be found more in number or greater in magnitude than might reasonably be expected to occur in an undertaking of such extent, and so difficult and so laborious in execution. The hope, indeed, may confidently be expressed that the work as a whole will, for many years, prove sufficient to meet the wants of all classes of English readers, and will rarely disappoint the expectations of those who consult its pages.

GLASGOW, *October, 1882.*

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# LIST OF THE AUTHORS

## FROM WHOSE WORKS THE ILLUSTRATIVE QUOTATIONS HAVE BEEN SELECTED.

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| Names in full and dates. | Cited in Dict. as |
|---|---|
| Abbot, George, Abp. (1562–1633), | *Abp. Abbot.* |
| Abbott, Rev. E. A., D.D., | *E. A. Abbott.* |
| Adams, Ernest, Ph.D. (grammarian), | *E. Adams.* |
| Adams, John (Presid. U. S.; 1735–1826), | *J. Adams.* |
| Adams, J. Quincy (Presid. U. S.; 1767–1848), | *J. Quincy Adams.* |
| Adams, Thos. (divine; 1588–1655), | *Rev. T. Adams.* |
| Addison, Joseph (1672–1719), | *Addison.* |
| Addison, Lancelot, D.D. (1632–1703), | *L. Addison.* |
| Adventurer, The (1752–1754), | *Adventurer.* |
| Adye, Gen. Sir J. M. (milit. writer), | *Sir J. M. Adye.* |
| Agassiz, Louis (naturalist; 1807–1873), | *Agassiz.* |
| Ainsworth, Robt. (lexicog.; 1660–1743), | *Ainsworth.* |
| Ainsworth, W. H. (novel.; 1805–1881), | *W. H. Ainsworth.* |
| Aird, Thos. (poet; 1802–1876), | *Aird.* |
| Akenside, Mark (poet; 1721–1770), | *Akenside.* |
| Alexander, Jos. Addison, D.D. (Amer. divine; 1809–1860), | *J. A. Alexander.* |
| Alford, Henry, Dean (1810–1871), | *Dean Alford.* |
| Allman, Geo. Jas., M.D. (professor at Edinburgh, from 1855–1870), | *Allman.* |
| Ames, Fisher (Amer. statesman; 1758–1808), | *Ames.* |
| Anderson, Anthony (theol.; works 1573–1582), | *Ant. Anderson.* |
| Anderson, Jos., LL.D. (archæol.), | *Jos. Anderson.* |
| Andrews, Bp. (1555–1626), | *Bp. Andrews.* |
| Andrews, Ethan Allan (lexicog.; 1787–1858), | *E. A. Andrews.* |
| Andrews, J. Pettit (misc. writer; 1737–1797), | *Andrews.* |
| Angus, Rev. Dr. Jos. (grammarian), | *Angus.* |
| Annual Review, The (1802–1808), | *Annual Review.* |
| Ansted, David Thos. (geol.; 1814–1880), | *Ansted.* |
| Anstey, Chris. (*New Bath Guide*; 1724–1805), | *Chris. Anstey.* |
| Antijacobin, Poetry of the, | *Antijacobin.* |
| Arbuthnot, Dr. John (1675–1735), | *Arbuthnot.* |
| Argyll, Geo. J. Douglas Campbell, Duke of, | *Argyll.* |
| Armstrong, John (poet; 1709–1779), | *Armstrong.* |
| Arnold, Edwin (poet & misc. writer), | *Edwin Arnold.* |
| Arnold, Matthew (poet & misc. writer), | *Matt. Arnold.* |
| Arnold, Dr. Thos. (1795–1842), | *Arnold* or *Dr. Arnold.* |
| Arnway, John, D.D. (divine; d. 1653), | *Arnway.* |
| Arundel, Thos. (Abp. of Canterbury; 1353–1413), | *Abp. Arundel.* |
| Ascham, Roger (*Toxophilus*; 1515–1568), | *Ascham.* |
| Ash, John (lexicog.; 1724–1779), | *Ash.* |
| Ashburner, John, M.D., | *Dr. Ashburner.* |
| Ashmole, Elias (antiquary; 1617–1692), | *Ashmole.* |
| Atkins, John (traveller; wrote 1737), | *Atkins.* |
| Atterbury, Francis, Bp. (1662–1732), | *Atterbury,* |
| Aubrey, John (antiq.; 1626–1697), | *Aubrey.* |
| Austen, Jane (novelist; 1775–1817), | *Jane Austen.* |
| Austin, William (religious writer; wrote 1637), | *Austin.* |
| Ayliffe, John (jurist; wrote 1700–1734), | *Ayliffe.* |
| Aylmer, John, Bp. (1521–1594), | *Bp. Aylmer.* |
| Ayre, John, A.M. (*Mystery of Godliness*, 1837), | *Ayre.* |
| Aytoun, W. E., Prof. (1813–1865), | *Aytoun.* |
| Bacon, Francis, Lord (1561–1626), | *Bacon.* |
| Bacon, Nath. (lawyer; d. 1660), | *N. Bacon.* |
| Bailey, Nathan (lexicog.; d. 1742), | *Bailey.* |
| Bailey, Philip James (poet), | *P. J. Bailey.* |
| Baillie, Joanna (poetess; 1762–1851), | *J. Baillie.* |
| Bain, Alex., LL.D. (Prof. Logic and English), | *Prof. Bain.* |
| Bainbridge, Christopher, Cardinal (d. 1514), | *Card. Bainbridge.* |
| Baird, William, M.D. (*Cyc. of Nat. Sciences*, 1858), | *Baird.* |
| Baker, Sir Rich. (chronicler; 1568–1645), | *Baker.* |
| Baker, Thos. (antiq.; 1656–1740), | *Th. Baker.* |
| Bale, John (Bp. of Ossory; 1495–1563), | *Bale.* |
| Balfour, John H. (botanist), | *Balfour.* |
| Ballantine, James (poet; 1808–1877), | *J. Ballantine.* |
| Bancroft, Geo. (Amer. hist.), | *Bancroft.* |
| Bancroft, Bp. Richard (1544–1610), | *Bp. Bancroft.* |
| Banim, John (novelist; 1798–1842), | *Banim.* |
| Barbour, John (poet; 1316–1396), | *Barbour.* |
| Barclay, Alex. (*Ship of Fools*, 1509), | *Alex. Barclay.* |
| Barham, Rev. Rich. Harris (1788–1845), | *R. H. Barham.* |
| Baring-Gould, Rev. Sabine, | *Baring-Gould.* |
| Barlow, Joel (Amer. poet; 1755–1812), | *J. Barlow.* |
| Barlow, Thos., Bp. (1607–1691), | *Bp. Barlow.* |
| Barnfield, Rich. (poet; 1574– ? ), | *Barnfield.* |
| Barret, John (dict., 1573), | *Barret.* |
| Barrett, Eaton Stannard (satirical poetry, &c.; d. 1820), | *E. S. Barrett.* |
| Barrington, Hon. Daines (misc. writer; 1730–1785), | *Barrington.* |
| Barrington, Hon. and Rt. Rev. Shute (1734–1826), | *Bp. Barrington.* |
| Barrow, Dr. Isaac (divine; 1630–1677), | *Barrow.* |
| Barry, M. J. (poet), | *M. J. Barry.* |
| Bartlett, John Russell (*Dict. of Americanisms*, 1859), | *Bartlett.* |
| Barton, John (botanist), | *J. Barton.* |
| Bastian, Henry Charlton, M.D., | *Bastian.* |
| Bates, Wm., D.D. (1625–1699), | *Bates.* |
| Battie, Wm., M.D. (1704–1776), | *Dr. Battie.* |
| Baxter, Andw. (philosoph.; 1686–1750), | *A. Baxter.* |
| Baxter, Richard (div.; 1615–1691), | *Baxter.* |
| Bayly, Thos. Haynes (poet; 1797–1839), | *T. H. Bayly.* |
| Bayne, Peter (journalist), | *P. Bayne.* |
| Beale, Lionel (physiol.), | *Lionel Beale.* |
| Beattie, James (poet; 1735–1803), | *Beattie.* |
| Beaumont, Francis (dramatist; 1586–1615), | *F. Beaumont.* |
| Beaumont, Francis (1586–1615), Fletcher, John (1576–1625), | *Beau. & Fl.* |
| Beaumont, Rev. Joseph, D.D. (1615–1699), | *Beaumont.* |
| Beckford, Wm. (*Vathek*; 1760–1844), | *Beckford.* |
| Becon, Thos. (reformer; 1510–1570), | *Becon.* |
| Beddoes, Thos., M.D. (1760–1808), | *Beddoes.* |
| Bedell, Wm., Bp. (1570–1642), | *Bp. Bedell.* |
| Beecher, Lyman, D.D. (1775–1863), | *Lyman Beecher.* |
| Bell, Alex. Melville, | *Melville Bell.* |
| Bell, Thos. (naturalist; 1792–1880), | *Thos. Bell.* |
| Bell, Wm. (Scots law; d. 1839), | *Bell.* |
| Belsham, Thos. (Unitarian writer; 1750–1829), | *Belsham.* |
| Belsham, Wm. (hist.; 1753–1827), | *W. Belsham.* |
| Bennet, Thos. (divine; 1673–1728), | *Bennet.* |
| Benson, George, D.D. (1699–1763), | *Dr. G. Benson.* |
| Benson, Bp. Martin (d. 1752), | *Bp. Benson.* |
| Bentham, Jeremy (1748–1832), | *Bentham.* |
| Bentinck, Ld. George (1802–1848), | *Lord George Bentinck.* |
| Bentley, Rich. (1662–1742), | *Bentley.* |
| Berington, Rev. Joseph (1743–1827), | *Berington.* |
| Berkeley, Geo., Bp. (1684–1753), | *Berkeley.* |
| Bernard, Rich. (Puritan div.; 1566–1641), | *R. Bernard.* |
| Berners, Jn. Bourchier, Lord (trans. of Froissart; 1469–1532), | *Berners.* |
| Berners, Juliana (*Book of Hawking*, &c., 1486), | *Jul. Berners.* |
| Beveridge, Wm., D.D. (Bp. of St. Asaph; 1636–1708), | *Bp. Beveridge.* |
| Bible (authorized version), quoted by book, chap., and verse. | |
| Bickerstaff, Isaac (dramatist; wrote 1756–1775), | *Bickerstaff.* |
| Birch, Thos., D.D. (1705–1766), | *Birch.* |
| Black, Wm. (novelist), | *W. Black.* |
| Blackie, John Stuart (Prof. of Greek), | *Prof. Blackie.* |
| Blackmore, Sir Rich. (poet; d. 1729), | *Sir R. Blackmore.* |
| Blackmore, R. D. (novelist), | *R. D. Blackmore.* |
| Blackstone, Sir Wm. (1723–1780), | *Blackstone.* |
| Blackwall, Anthony (Bib. critic; 1674–1730), | *Blackwall.* |
| Blair, Hugh, D.D. (1718–1800), | *Dr. Blair.* |
| Blair, Robert (poet; 1699–1747), | *Blair.* |
| Blamire, Susanna (Scottish poetry; 1747–1794), | *Blamire.* |
| Blessington, Countess of (1789–1849), | *Lady Blessington.* |
| Bloomfield, Robert (poet; 1766–1823), | *Bloomfield.* |
| Blount, Sir Henry (traveller; 1602–1682), | *Sir H. Blount.* |
| Blount, Thomas (jurist; 1618–1679), | *Blount.* |
| Blunt, Rev. John Henry, M.A. (*Dict. of Theol.*, 1870), | *J. H. Blunt.* |
| Blunt, John James (Prof. Divinity, Camb.; 1794–1855), | *J. J. Blunt.* |
| Boece, Hector (hist.; 1470–1550), | *Boece.* |
| Bolingbroke, Henry Saint John, Lord (1678–1751), | *Bolingbroke.* |
| Boone, Rev. Thos. Chas. (misc. writer; wrote 1826–1848), | *Boone.* |
| Booth, W. B. (botanist), | *W. B. Booth.* |
| Boothroid, Benj., D.D. (1768–1836), | *Boothroid.* |
| Borde, Andrew, M.D. (1500–1549), | *Borde.* |
| Boswell, James (1740–1795), | *Boswell.* |
| Boucher, Jonathan (*Archaic Gloss.*; 1738–1804), | *Boucher.* |
| Bourne, Henry (antiq.; wrote 1725), | *Bourne.* |
| Bouvier, John (Amer. legal writer; 1787–1851), | *Bouvier.* |
| Bowring, Sir John (1792–1872), | *Sir J. Bowring.* |
| Boyce, Rev. John Cox, | *Boyce.* |
| Boyd, Rev. Dr. A. K. H. (essayist), | *A. K. H. Boyd.* |
| Boyd, Zachary (divine; 1590–1654), | *Zachary Boyd.* |
| Boyle, Robert (physicist; 1626–1691), | *Boyle.* |
| Bracton, Henry de (jurist; 1244), | *Bracton.* |
| Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, | *Miss Braddon.* |
| Bradley, Rich. (botanist; d. 1732), | *Bradley.* |
| Brady, Robt., M.D. (hist.; d. 1700), | *Brady.* |
| Bramhall, Jno., D.D. (Abp. of Armagh; 1593–1663), | *Bramhall.* |
| Bramston, James (poet; d. 1744), | *Bramston.* |
| Brande, Wm. Thos. (chemist; 1780–1866), | *Brande.* |
| Brande, Wm. Thos. / Cox, Rev. Sir Geo. / W. | *Dict. of Science, Literat. & Art,* 1865–67, *Brande & Cox.* |
| Brathwaite, Richard (misc. writer; 1588–1673), | *Rich. Brathwaite.* |
| Bray, Thomas, D.D. (1656–1730), | *Dr. Bray.* |
| Brayley, Ed. W. (antiq.; 1773–1854), | *Brayley.* |
| Brende, John (trans. of *Quintus Curtius*, 1553), | *Brende.* |
| Brerewood, Edw. (1565–1613), | *Brerewood.* |
| Breton, Nicholas (poet; 1555–1624), | *Breton.* |
| Brevint, Daniel (divine; 1616–1695), | *Brevint.* |
| Brewer, Ant. (dramatist; wrote 1607– ? ), | *Ant. Brewer.* |
| Brewer, E. Cobham, LL.D. (*Dict. of Phrase and Fable*), | *Brewer.* |
| Brewster, Sir David (1781–1868), | *Brewster.* |
| Bright, John (statesman), | *John Bright.* |
| British Quarterly Review, | *Brit. Quart. Rev.* |
| Britton, John (antiq.; 1771–1857), | *Britton.* |
| Brockett, Jno. Trotter (antiq.; 1788–1842), | *Brockett.* |
| Brome, Alex. (poet; 1620–1666), | *A. Brome.* |
| Brome, Rich. (dramatist; d. 1652), | *Brome.* |
| Bronte, Charlotte (1816–1855), | *Charlotte Bronte.* |
| Bronte, Emily (1818–1848), | *E. Bronte.* |
| Brooke, Henry (novelist, &c.; 1706–1783), | *Henry Brooke.* |
| Brooke, R. Greville, Lord (1608–1643), | *Ld. Brooke.* |
| Brooks, Chas. Shirley (1815–1874), | *Shirley Brooks.* |
| Broome, William (poet; d. 1745), | *W. Broome.* |
| Brougham, Henry, Lord (1779–1868), | *Brougham.* |
| Brown, Rev. J. Baldwin, | *Rev. J. Baldwin Brown.* |
| Brown, Thomas or 'Tom' (humorist; d. 1704), | *Tom Brown.* |
| Brown, Dr. Thos. (philos.; 1778–1820), | *Dr. T. Brown.* |
| Browne, Sir Thos. (1605–1682), | *Sir T. Browne.* |
| Browne, William (poet; 1590–1645), | *W. Browne.* |
| Browning, Eliz. B. (1809–1861), | *Mrs. Browning* or *E. B. Browning.* |
| Browning, Robert, | *Browning.* |
| Bruce, James (traveller; 1730–1794), | *Bruce* |
| Bruce, Michael (div.; works 1672–1709), | *M. Bruce.* |
| Brunne, Robert de (chronicler; wrote 1327–1338), | *R. Brunne.* |
| Bryant, Wm. Cullen (1794–1878), | *Bryant.* |
| Brydone, Patrick (traveller; 1743–1818), | *Brydone.* |
| Bryskett, Lodowick (poet; wrote 1587–1606), | *L. Bryskett.* |
| Buchanan, W. M. (*Dict. of Science*, 1876), | *Buchanan.* |
| Buck, Sir Geo. (hist.; d. 1623), | *Sir G. Buck.* |
| Buckingham, John Sheffield, Duke of (1649–1720), | *Sheffield.* |
| Buckland, Wm., D.D. (geol.; 1784–1856), | *Buckland.* |
| Buckle, Henry Thomas (1822–1862), | *Buckle.* |
| Buckman, James (naturalist), | *Prof. Buckman.* |
| Buckminster, Thos. (divine; wrote 1570), | *Buckminster.* |
| Budgell, Eustace (misc. writer; 1685–1736), | *Budgell.* |
| Bull, Bp. Geo. (1634–1710), | *Bp. Bull.* |
| Bullein, Wm., M.D. (works 1558–1564), | *Bullein.* |
| Bullokar, William (grammarian, 1580), | *Bullokar.* |
| Bulwer-Lytton, Edw. (1803–1873), | *Lord Lytton.* |
| Bunyan, John (1628–1688), | *Bunyan.* |
| Burgoyne, Sir J. (dramatist; d. 1792), | *Burgoyne.* |
| Burke, Edmund (1730–1797), | *Burke.* |
| Burleigh, Wm. Cecil, Lord (1520–1598), | *Lord Burleigh.* |
| Burnet, Bishop (1643–1715), | *Bp. Burnet* or *Burnet.* |
| Burnet, Thomas (*Theory of the Earth*; 1635–1715), | *T. Burnet.* |
| Burney, Chas., Mus. Doc. (1726–1814), | *Dr. Burney.* |
| Burney, Fr., Mdme. D'Arblay (1752–1840), | *Miss Burney.* |
| Burns, Robert (1759–1796), | *Burns.* |
| Burrill, Alex. M. (Amer. lawyer; 1807–1869), | *Burrill.* |
| Burt, Capt. Edward (*Letters*, &c., 1754), | *Burt.* |
| Burton, John Hill (historian; 1809–1881), | *J. H. Burton.* |
| Burton, Capt. Rich. F. (traveller), | *R. F. Burton.* |
| Burton, Robert (*Anat. of Mel.*; 1576–1640), | *Burton.* |
| Bushnell, Horace, D.D. (Amer. divine), | *H. Bushnell.* |
| Butler, Joseph (Bp. of Durh.; 1692–1752), | *Butler.* |
| Butler, Sam. (1612–1680), | *S. Butler* or *'Hudibras.'* |
| Butler, Wm. Archer (1814–1848), | *Archer Butler.* |
| Byrom, John (poems, &c.; 1691–1763), | *Byrom.* |
| Byron, Lord (1788–1824), | *Byron.* |

| Names in full and dates. | Cited in Dict. as |
|---|---|
| Caird, Dr. Jn. (Principal, Glasgow Univ.), | *Dr. Caird.* |
| Calamy, Edmund (divine; 1600-1666), | *Calamy.* |
| Calderwood, Henry, LL.D. (Prof. Mor. Phil., Edin.), | *Calderwood.* |
| Calthrop, Sir Harry (*Customs of London*, 1612), | *Calthrop.* |
| Cambridge, Sketches from, by a Don (1865), | *Cambridge Sketches.* |
| Camden, Wm. (antiq.; 1551-1623), | *Camden.* |
| Campbell, Geo., D.D. (1719-1796), | *Dr. Campbell.* |
| Campbell, J. F. (*Tales of West Highlands*, 1860), | *J. F. Campbell.* |
| Campbell, John, LL.D. (misc. writer; 1708-1775), | *Dr. J. Campbell.* |
| Campbell, John, Lord-chan. (1779-1861), | *Lord Campbell.* |
| Campbell, Thomas (poet; 1777-1844), | *Campbell.* |
| Cane, John Vincent (theol.; wrote 1661), | *J. V. Cane.* |
| Canning, George (statesman; 1770-1827), | *Canning.* |
| Capgrave, John (chronicler; d. 1464), | *Capgrave.* |
| Carew, George, Earl of Totness (hist.; 1557-1629), | *G. Carew.* |
| Carew, Rich. (*Survey of Cornwall*, 1602), | *Rich. Carew.* |
| Carew, Thos. (poet; 1589-1639), | *Carew.* |
| Carey, Henry (musician and poet; d. 1743), | *Carey.* |
| Carlyle, Thomas (1795-1881), | *Carlyle.* |
| Carmichael, Mrs. A. C. (wrote 1833), | *Carmichael.* |
| Carpenter, Dr. Wm. Benj. (physiol.), | *Dr. Carpenter.* |
| Carr, Wm. (*Travellers' Guide*; 1600-1688), | *W. Carr.* |
| Carruthers, Robt., LL.D. (1799-1878), | *Robt. Carruthers.* |
| Carter, Elizabeth (translator, &c.; 1717-1806), | *Miss Carter.* |
| Carver, Jonathan (Amer. traveller; 1732-1780), | *Carver.* |
| Cary, Rev. Henry Francis (poet; 1772-1844), | *Cary.* |
| Catlin, Geo. (Amer. trav.; 1796-1872), | *Catlin.* |
| Cavendish, George (*Life of Wolsey*, 1667), | *G. Cavendish.* |
| Cavendish, Sir William (1505-1557), | *Sir W. Cavendish.* |
| Caxton, William (1412-1492), | *Caxton.* |
| Cecil, Rev. Richard (1748-1810), | *Rev. R. Cecil.* |
| Centlivre, Susanna (dramatist; 1667-1722), | *Centlivre* or *Mrs. Centlivre.* |
| Chalmers, Thos., D.D. (1780-1847), | *Dr. Chalmers.* |
| Chaloner, Sir Thos. (statesman, translator; 1515-1565), | *Chaloner.* |
| Chamberlayne, Wm. (poet; 1619-1689), | *Chamberlayne.* |
| Chambers, Ephraim (cylopedist; d. 1740), | *Chambers.* |
| Chambers, Wm., LL.D. (publisher), | *W. Chambers.* |
| Channing, Wm. Ellery (Amer. divine; 1780-1842), | *Channing.* |
| Chapman, Geo. (dramatist; 1557-1634), | *Chapman.* |
| Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of (1708-1778), | *Chatham* or *Lord Chatham.* |
| Chatterton, Thos. (1752-1770), | *Chatterton.* |
| Chaucer, Geoffrey (1328-1400), | *Chaucer.* |
| Cheke, Sir John (Greek scholar; 1514-1557), | *Sir J. Cheke.* |
| Chesterfield, Earl of (1694-1773), | *Chesterfield.* |
| Chettle, Henry (dramatist; works 1593-1631), | *Henry Chettle.* |
| Cheyne, Geo., M.D. (1671-1743), | *Dr. G. Cheyne.* |
| Child, Sir Josiah (polit. econ.; works 1670-1698), | *Sir J. Child.* |
| Chillingworth, Wm. (theol.; 1602-1644), | *Chillingworth.* |
| Chilmead, Edwd. (math.; 1610-1653), | *Chilmead.* |
| Choate, Rufus (Amer. jurist; 1799-1859), | *R. Choate.* |
| Christison, Sir Robert, M.D., | *Sir R. Christison.* |
| Churchill, Charles (poet; 1731-1764), | *Churchill.* |
| Churchyard, Thos. (poet; 1520-1604), | *Churchyard.* |
| Cibber, Colley (dramatist; 1671-1757), | *Cibber.* |
| Clare, John (poet; 1793-1864), | *Clare.* |
| Clarendon, Edwd. Hyde, Earl of (hist.; 1608-1673), | *Clarendon.* |
| Clarendon, Lord Henry (*Diary*, 1690), | *Lord Henry Clarendon.* |
| Clark, Dan. Kinnear (engineer), | *D. K. Clark.* |
| Clarke, Mary Cowden, | *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.* |
| Clarke, Dr. Samuel (1675-1729), | *Clarke.* |
| Clay, Henry (Amer. statesman; 1777-1852), | *Henry Clay.* |
| Clayton, John (law-writer; works 1646-1651), | *Clayton.* |
| Cleaveland, John (poet; 1613-1659), | *Cleaveland.* |
| Cleaveland, Parker (Amer. geol.; 1780-1858), | *Prof. Cleaveland.* |
| Clemens, Sam. Langhorne (Amer. humorist), | *Mark Twain* or *S. E. Clemens.* |
| Clifford, W. K. (Prof. of Mathem.; 1845-1879), | *W. K. Clifford.* |
| Cliffton, Wm. (Amer. poet; 1772-1799), | *Cliffton.* |
| Clough, Arthur Hugh (poet; 1819-1861), | *Clough.* |
| Cobden, Richard (1804-1865), | *R. Cobden.* |
| Cockburn, Henry Thos., Lord (Scotch judge; 1779-1854), | *Cockburn.* |
| Cockeram, Henry (*Eng. Dict.*, 1632), | *Cockeram.* |
| Cogan, Thos. (physician; works 1585-1607), | *Cogan.* |
| Cogan, Thos. (physician and divine; d. 1818), | *Dr. T. Cogan.* |
| Coke, Sir Edward (jurist; 1549-1634), | *Sir E. Coke.* |
| Coleridge, Hartley (poet; 1796-1849), | *H. Coleridge.* |
| Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772-1834), | *Coleridge.* |
| Coles, Elisha (*Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, 1677), | *Coles.* |
| Collier, Jane (*Art of Tormenting*, 1753), | *Jane Collier.* |
| Collier, Jeremy (divine; 1650-1726), | *Jeremy Collier.* |
| Collins, Wm. (poet; 1720-1756), | *Collins.* |
| Collins, Wm. Wilkie (novelist), | *W. Collins.* |
| Colman, George, the elder (1733-1794), | *Colman.* |
| Colman, Geo., the younger (1762-1836), | *Colman the younger.* |
| Colquhoun, Patrick, LL.D. (statistician; 1745-1820), | *Colquhoun.* |
| Colton, Rev. Caleb C. (*Lacon*, 1822), | *Colton.* |
| Combe, Dr. Andrew (1797-1847), | *A. Combe.* |
| Combe, George (1788-1858), | *G. Combe.* |
| Combe (or Coombe), Wm. (*Dr. Syntax's Tours*; 1741-1823), | *Wm. Combe.* |
| Common Prayer, Book of, | *Common Prayer.* |
| Compton, Henry, Bp. of London (1632-1713), | *Bp. Compton.* |
| Congreve, Wm. (dramatist; 1670-1729), | *Congreve.* |
| Constable, Henry (poet; wrote 1584), | *Henry Constable.* |
| Contemporary Review, | *Contemp. Rev.* |
| Conybeare, Rev. Wm. Daniel (1787-1857), | *Conybeare.* |
| Cook, Eliza (poetess), | *Eliza Cook.* |
| Cook, Capt. Jas. (navigator; 1728-1779), | *Cook.* |
| Cooke, Geo. Wingrove (barrister; 1814-1865), | *Wingrove Cooke.* |
| Cooper, Jas. Fenimore (novelist; 1789-1851), | *J. F. Cooper.* |
| Copland, James, M.D. (*Med. Dict.*), | *Copland.* |
| Copley, John (relig. writer; wrote 1611), | *Copley.* |
| Corbet, Rich. (Bp. of Norwich; 1582-1635), | *Bp. Corbet.* |
| Cornish, Joseph (theolog. works 1780-1790), | *Cornish.* |
| Coryat, Thos. (traveller; 1577-1617), | *Coryat.* |
| Cosin, Jn. (Bp. of Durham; 1594-1672), | *Bp. Cosin.* |
| Cotgrave, Randle (*French-Eng. Dict.*, 1611), | *Cotgrave.* |
| Cotton, Charles (poet; 1630-1687), | *Cotton.* |
| Cotton, Nath. (poet and physician; 1707-1788), | *Nat. Cotton.* |
| Cotton, Sir Robt. Bruce (antiq.; 1570-1631), | *Sir R. Cotton.* |
| Coventry, Henry (relig. writer; d. 1752), | *Coventry.* |
| Cowell, John (jurist; 1554-1611), | *Cowell.* |
| Cowley, Abraham (poet; 1618-1667), | *Cowley.* |
| Cowper, William (poet; 1731-1800), | *Cowper.* |
| Cox, Sir G. W. (historian, &c.), | *Sir G. Cox.* |
| Coxe, Wm. (Archd. of Wilts; 1747-1828), | *Coxe.* |
| Crabb, Geo. (lexicog.; 1778-1854), | *Crabb.* |
| Crabbe, Rev. Geo. (poet; 1754-1832), | *Crabbe.* |
| Craig, John, F.G.S. (*Eng. Dict.*, 1852), | *Craig.* |
| Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock (novelist), | *Mrs. Craik.* |
| Craik, George Lillie (1799-1866), | *Craik.* |
| Cranch, Chris. Pearse (Amer. poet), | *C. P. Cranch.* |
| Cranch, Wm. (Amer. jurist; 1768-1854), | *Cranch.* |
| Cranmer, Thos., Abp. (1489-1556), | *Cranmer.* |
| Crashaw, Rich. (poet; 1605-1650), | *Crashaw.* |
| Crawfurd, John (traveller; 1783-1868), | *J. Crawfurd.* |
| Creasy, Sir Edw. (hist.; 1812-1878), | *Sir E. Creasy.* |
| Creech, Thos. (translator; 1659-1701), | *Creech.* |
| Croft, Dr. Herbert (Bp. of Hereford; 1603-1691), | *Bp. Croft.* |
| Croly, Rev. Geo., LL.D. (1780-1860), | *Croly.* |
| Crompton, Hugh (poet; wrote 1657, 1658), | *Crompton.* |
| Crowe, Mrs. Cath. (novelist; 1800-1876), | *Mrs. Crowe.* |
| Crowe, Rev. Wm. (works 1781-1804), | *W. Crowe.* |
| Crowley, Robert (divine, printer, and poet; works 1549-1588), | *Crowley.* |
| Cruikshank, Wm. (surgeon; 1745-1800), | *Cruikshank.* |
| Cudworth, Ralph (philos.; 1617-1688), | *Cudworth.* |
| Culverwell, Nath. (*Light of Nature*, 1652), | *Culverwell.* |
| Cumberland, Rich. (dramatist; 1732-1811), | *Cumberland.* |
| Cumberland, Richard (Bp. of Peterborough; 1632-1718), | *Bp. Cumberland.* |
| Cunningham, John (Irish poet; 1729-1773), | *J. Cunningham.* |
| Curtis, John (entomologist), | *Curtis.* |
| Dalgarno, Geo. (*Didascolocophus*, or *The Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, 1680), | *Dalgarno.* |
| Dalton, Michael (lawyer; 1554-1620), | *M. Dalton.* |
| Dampier, Wm. (navigator; 1652-1712), | *Dampier.* |
| Dana, James Dwight (Amer. nat.), | *Dana.* |
| Dana, Richard Henry, jr. (*Two Years Before the Mast*; 1815-1882), | *R. H. Dana.* |
| Daniel, Samuel (poet and hist.; 1562-1619), | *Daniel.* |
| Darcie, Abraham (*Hist. of Eliz.*, 1625), | *Darcie.* |
| Darwin, Chas. Robert, M.A., F.R.S. (1809-1882), | *Darwin.* |
| Darwin, Erasmus (poet; 1731-1802), | *Dr. E. Darwin.* |
| Darwin, Francis (naturalist), | *Francis Darwin.* |
| Davenant, Chas. (political writer; 1656-1714), | *C. Davenant.* |
| Davenant, John, D.D. (1576-1641), | *Davenant.* |
| Davenant, Sir Wm. (dramatist; 1605-1668), | *Sir W. Davenant.* |
| Davids, Thomas William Rhys (oriental scholar), | *Rhys Davids.* |
| Davidson, David (*Thoughts on the Seasons*, 1789), | *D. Davidson.* |
| Davies, Jn. (Of Hereford; poet; wrote 1602), | *Davies.* |
| Davies, Sir John (lawyer and poet; 1570-1626), | *Sir J. Davies.* |
| Davison, D., M.D. (trans. of Schlosser's *Hist.*, 1843-1852), | *D. Davison.* |
| Dawbeny, H. (*Hist. and Policy of Cromwell*, 1659), | *Dawbeny.* |
| Dawkins, Wm. Boyd (ethnol.), | *W. Boyd Dawkins.* |
| Defoe, Daniel (1661-1731), | *Defoe.* |
| Dekker, Thos. (dramatist; works 1604-1639), | *Dekker.* |
| De La Beche, Sir Henry Thos. (geol.; 1796-1855), | *Sir H. De La Beche.* |
| Delany, Mary (1700-1788), | *Life of Mrs. Delany.* |
| Delany, Rev. Patrick (1686-1768), | *Delany.* |
| De Lolme, John Louis (lawyer; 1745-1807), | *De Lolme.* |
| De Morgan, Augustus (math.; 1806-1871), | *De Morgan.* |
| Denham, Sir Jn. (poet; 1615-1668), | *Denham* or *Sir J. Denham.* |
| Dennis, John (dramatist, &c.; 1657-1734), | *Dennis.* |
| De Quincey, Thomas (1785-1859), | *De Quincey.* |
| Derby, Ed. Geoffrey, Earl of (trans. of *Homer*; 1799-1869), | *Derby.* |
| Derham, Wm. (philosopher and divine; 1657-1735), | *Derham.* |
| Dering, Sir Edwd. (relig. writer; works 1601-1643), | *Sir E. Dering.* |
| Dibdin, Charles (song-writer; 1745-1814), | *Ch. Dibdin.* |
| Dibdin, Dr. Thos. Frognall (biblieg.; 1776-1847), | *Dibdin.* |
| Dickens, Charles (1812-1870), | *Dickens.* |
| Digby, Geo., Earl of Bristol (*Speeches*, &c.; 1612-1676), | *Digby.* |
| Digby, Sir Kenelm (philos.; 1603-1665), | *Sir K. Digby.* |
| Disraeli, Benj., Earl of Beaconsfield (1804-1881), | *Disraeli.* |
| D'Israeli, Isaac (1766-1848), | *I. D'Israeli.* |
| Ditton, Humphrey (math.; 1675-1715), | *Ditton.* |
| Dixon, Wm. Hepworth (1821-1879), | *Hepworth Dixon.* |
| Dodsley, Robt. (bookseller and author; 1703-1764), | *Dodsley.* |
| Donne, Dr. John (poet; 1573-1631), | *Donne.* |
| Doubleday, Thos. (*Sonnets*, &c.; 1818-1870), | *Doubleday.* |
| Douce, Francis (antiq.; 1757-1834), | *Douce.* |
| Douglas, Gavin (Scottish poet; 1474-1522), | *Gavin Douglas.* |
| Dowden, Edwd., LL.D. (Prof. Eng. Lit., Dublin), | *Ed. Dowden.* |
| Downing, Calybute (divine; 1606-1644), | *Downing.* |
| Drake, Sir Francis (navig.; 1546-1596), | *Sir F. Drake.* |
| Drake, Nathan, M.D. (1766-1836), | *N. Drake.* |
| Drant, Thos., D.D. (*Trans. of Horace*, 1567), | *Drant.* |
| Draper, Sir W. (polit. writer; 1721-1787), | *Draper.* |
| Drayton, Michael (poet; 1563-1631), | *Drayton.* |
| Drummond, Alex. (*Travels*, 1754), | *A. Drummond.* |
| Drummond, Wm., of Hawthornden (1585-1649), | *Drummond.* |
| Dryden, John (1631-1700), | *Dryden.* |
| Dublin Review, | *Dublin Rev.* |
| Duff, Mountstuart E. Grant (politics), | *Grant Duff.* |
| Dufferin, Fred. T. Blackwood, Earl of, | *Lord Dufferin.* |
| Dugdale, Sir Wm. (antiq.; 1605-1686), | *Dugdale.* |
| Duncan, Peter Martin (naturalist), | *P. M. Duncan.* |
| Dunglison, Robley, M.D. (*Dict. of Med. Science*; 1798-1869), | *Dunglison.* |
| Dunton, John (misc. writer; 1659-1733), | *Dunton.* |
| D'Urfey, Thomas or 'Tom' (dramatist and song-writer; d. 1723), | *Tom D'Urfey.* |
| Dury, John (Scotch divine; works 1641-1654), | *Dury.* |
| Dwight, Timothy, D.D. (1752-1817), | *Dwight.* |
| Dyer, John (poet; 1700-1758), | *John Dyer.* |
| Dyer, Thos. Henry (historian), | *T. H. Dyer.* |
| Earle, John (Bp. of Worcester; 1601-1665), | *Bp. Earle.* |
| Earle, John (Prof. Ang. Sax., Oxon.), | *J. Earle.* |
| Echard, Laurence (hist.; 1671-1730), | *Echard.* |
| Eclectic Review, | *Eclec. Rev.* |
| Eden, Rich. (*Voyages*, &c.; works 1553-1584), | *Eden.* |
| Eden, Robt., D.D. (*Sermons*, 1743-1756), | *Dr. R. Eden.* |
| Edgeworth, Maria (novelist; 1767-1849), | *Miss Edgeworth.* |
| Edgworth, Roger, D.D. (1492-1560), | *Roger Edgworth.* |
| Edinburgh Review, | *Ed.* or *Edin. Rev.* |
| Edwards, Bryan, M.P. (*West Indies*; 1743-1800), | *Bryan Edwards.* |
| Edwards, Hen. Sutherland (journal.), | *H. S. Edwards.* |
| Edwards, Jonath. (Amer. divine; 1703-1758), | *Edwards.* |
| Edwards, Richard (dramatist; 1523-1566), | *Richard Edwards.* |
| Edwards, Thos. (*Canons of Criticism*; 1699-1757), | *T. Edwards.* |
| Eikon Basilike, 1648, | *Eikon Basilike.* |
| Eliot, George (Marian Evans, novelist; 1820-1880), | *George Eliot.* |
| Eliot, John (lexicog.; wrote 1593), | *Eliot.* |
| Ellis, John, D.D. (*Knowledge of Divine Things*, 1743), | *Ellis.* |
| Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam (*Below the Surface*, 1857), | *Sir A. H. Elton.* |
| Elyot, Sir Thos. (*The Governor*, 1531), | *Sir T. Elyot.* |
| Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803-1882), | *Emerson.* |
| Encyclopædia Britannica, | *Ency. Brit.* |
| Encyclopædia, Chambers's, | *Chambers's Ency.* |
| Encyclopædia, English, | *Eng. Ency.* |
| Encyclopædia Metropolitana, | *Ency. Metr.* |
| Encyclopedia, Blackie's Popular, | *Pop. Ency.* |
| Erskine, John (Scotch jurist; 1695-1768), | *Erskine's Inst.* |
| Eusden, Lawrence (poet; d. 1730), | *Eusden.* |
| Eustace, Rev. John Chetwode (*Tour through Italy*, 1813), | *Eustace.* |
| Evans, John, LL.D. (*Ancient Stone Implements*, 1872), | *Evans.* |
| Evelyn, John (*Sylva*; 1620-1706), | *Evelyn.* |
| Everett, Edward (Amer. orator; 1794-1865), | *Everett.* |
| Everett, J. D. (Prof. Nat. Philos., Belfast), | *Prof. Everett.* |

| Names in full and dates. | Cited in Dict. as |
|---|---|
| Faber, Dr. Fred. Wm. (poet; 1815–1863), | *Faber.* |
| Faber, Geo. Stanley (theol.; 1773–1854), | *G. S. Faber.* |
| Fabyan, Robert (chronicler; 1450–1512), | *Fabyan.* |
| Fairfax, Edwd. (poet; d. 1632), | *Fairfax.* |
| Fairholt, F. W. (antiq. and art writer; 1814–1866), | *Fairholt.* |
| Falconer, Wm. (poet; 1730–1769), | *Falconer.* |
| Fanshawe, Sir Rich. (statesman and poet; 1608–1666), | *Fanshawe.* |
| Faraday, Michael (1791–1867), | *Faraday.* |
| Farquhar, Geo. (dramatist; 1678–1707), | *Geo. Farquhar.* |
| Farrar, Rev. Fred. Wm., D.D., | *Farrar.* |
| Favour, Dr. John (eccles. writer; d. 1623), | *Dr. Favour.* |
| Fawkes, Francis (poet; 1721–1777), | *Fawkes.* |
| Featley, Daniel (divine; 1582–1644), | *Dr. Featley.* |
| Fell, Jn., D.D. (Bp. of Oxford 1625–1686), | *Bp. Fell.* |
| Fellowes, Robert, LL.D. (religious and misc. writer; 1770–1847), | *Fellowes.* |
| Feltham, Owen (*Resolves*, 1628), | *Feltham.* |
| Felton, Henry, D.D. (1679–1740), | *Felton.* |
| Fenton, Elijah (poet; 1683–1730), | *Fenton.* |
| Fergusson, James (architect), | *J. Fergusson.* |
| Fergusson, Robert (poet; 1750–1774), | *Fergusson.* |
| Ferrar, Nich. (relig. writer; 1592–1637), | *Nich. Ferrar.* |
| Ferrars, Geo. (hist. and poet; 1512–1579), | *G. Ferrars.* |
| Ferrier, Jas. Fred. (metaph.; 1808–1864), | *Ferrier.* |
| Ferrier, Susan E. (novelist; 1782–1854), | *Miss Ferrier.* |
| Fiddes, Richard, D.D. (divine; 1671–1725), | *Fiddes.* |
| Fielding, Henry (novelist; 1707–1754), | *Fielding.* |
| Filmer, Edward (dramatist; wrote 1697), | *E. Filmer.* |
| Finlay, Geo., LL.D. (hist.; d. 1875), | *Finlay.* |
| Fish, Simon (reformer; works 1526–1530), | *Simon Fish.* |
| Fiske, John (Amer. philol.), | *John Fiske.* |
| Fitz-Geoffry, Chas. (poet; 1575–1636), | *Fitz-Geoffry.* |
| Fitzroy, Admiral Robt. (1805–1865), | *Fitzroy.* |
| Fleetwood, Wm., D.D. (Bishop of Ely; 1656–1723), | *Bp. Fleetwood.* |
| Fleming, Dr. John (naturalist; 1785–1857), | *Dr. John Fleming.* |
| Fleming, Wm., D.D. (*Vocab. Philos.*, 1858), | *Fleming.* |
| Fletcher, Giles (poet; 1588–1623), | *G. Fletcher.* |
| Fletcher, John (dramatist; 1576–1625), | *J. Fletcher.* |
| Fletcher, Phineas (poet; 1584–1650), | *Ph. Fletcher.* |
| Florio, John (gram. and lexicog.; 1545–1625), | *Florio.* |
| Floyer, Sir John, M.D. (1649–1734), | *Floyer.* |
| Fonblanque, Albany Wm. (journalist; 1797–1879), | *A. Fonblanque.* |
| Fonblanque, John de Grenier (lawyer; 1759–1837), | *J. Fonblanque.* |
| Foote, Sam. (dramatist; 1722–1777), | *Foote.* |
| Forbes, Edw. (naturalist; 1815–1854), | *Prof. Ed. Forbes.* |
| Forbes, James D. (physicist; 1809–1868), | *Prof. J. D. Forbes.* |
| Forby, Rev. Robt. (*Vocabulary of E. Anglia*, 1830), | *Forby.* |
| Ford, John (dramatist; 1586–1639), | *Ford.* |
| Fordyce, Sir Wm. (surgeon; 1724–1792), | *Sir W. Fordyce.* |
| Foreign Quarterly Review, | *For. Quart. Rev.* |
| Fortnightly Review, | *Fortnightly Rev.* |
| Fosbrooke, Rev. Thos. Dudley (antiq.; 1770–1842), | *Fosbrooke.* |
| Foster, John (essayist; 1770–1843), | *Foster.* |
| Fotherby, Martin, D.D. (1559–1619), | *Fotherby.* |
| Fountainhall, Sir J. Lauder, Lord (Scotch judge; *Decisions*, 1678–1712), | *Fountainhall.* |
| Fourcroy, Antoine François de (French chemist; 1755–1809), | *Trans. Fourcroy.* |
| Fownes, George (chemist; 1815–1849), | *Fownes* or *Geo. Fownes.* |
| Fox, Charles James (1749–1806), | *Fox.* |
| Foxe, John (martyrologist; 1517–1587), | *Foxe.* |
| Francis, Dr. Philip (trans. of Horace, &c.; d. 1743), | *P. Francis.* |
| Franklin, Benj. (1706–1790), | *Franklin.* |
| Fraser, A. Campbell, LL.D. (professor of logic, Edinburgh), | *Prof. Fraser.* |
| Freeman, Edward Augustus (hist.), | *E. A. Freeman.* |
| Froude, James Anthony (hist.), | *Froude.* |
| Fryth, John (reformer; martyred 1533), | *Fryth.* |
| Fulke, William, D.D. (d. 1589), | *Fulke.* |
| Fuller, Andw. (Baptist divine; 1754–1815), | *A. Fuller.* |
| Fuller, Thomas (divine; 1608–1661), | *Fuller.* |
| Galloway, Robert (*Scotch Poems*, 1788), | *R. Galloway.* |
| Galt, John (Scotch novelist; 1779–1839), | *Galt.* |
| Galton, Francis (travels, &c.), | *Francis Galton.* |
| Garner, Robert (naturalist), | *R. Garner.* |
| Garnett, Rev. Rich. (philol.; 1790–1851), | *Garnett.* |
| Garrett, John (*Class. Dict. of India*, 1871–73), | *Garrett.* |
| Garrick, David (actor, &c.; 1716–1779), | *Garrick.* |
| Garth, Sir Sam., M.D. (poet; 1672–1719), | *Garth.* |
| Gascoigne, George (poet; 1536–1577), | *Gascoigne.* |
| Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn (novelist; 1810–1865), | *Mrs. Gaskell.* |
| Gauden, John, D.D. (Bp. of Worcester; 1605–1662), | *Bp. Gauden.* |
| Gay, John (poet; 1688–1732), | *Gay.* |
| Gayton, Edmund (humorous writer; 1609–1666), | *Gayton.* |
| Geddes, Alex., LL.D. (Bibl. crit.; 1737–1802), | *Dr. A. Geddes.* |
| Geddes, Wm. D. (professor of Greek, Aberdeen University), | *Prof. Geddes.* |
| Geikie, James (geologist), | *Geikie.* |
| Gentleman's Magazine, | *Gent. Mag.* |
| Gerarde, John (surgeon; 1545–1607), | *Gerarde.* |
| Gibbon, Edward (historian; 1737–1794), | *Gibbon.* |
| Gibbs, Josiah Willard (American philol.; 1790–1861), | *Prof. Gibbs.* |
| Gifford, Rev. Rich. (divine; 1725–1807), | *R. Gifford.* |
| Gifford, Wm. (critic, &c.; 1757–1826), | *Gifford.* |
| Giles, Henry (American lecturer), | *H. Giles.* |
| Gilly, William Stephen, D.D. (Canon of Durham), | *Dr. Gilly.* |
| Gilpin, Wm. (divine, writer on scenery, &c., 1724–1804), | *W. Gilpin.* |
| Gladstone, William Ewart, | *Gladstone.* |
| Glanville, Joseph (philosophical treatises, &c.; 1636–1680), | *Glanville.* |
| Glen, William (Scotch poet; 1789–1826), | *Wm. Glen.* |
| Glennie, John S. Stuart, M.A., | *Stuart Glennie.* |
| Glossary of Architecture, 1850, | *Oxford Glossary.* |
| Glover, Richard (poet; 1712–1785), | *Glover.* |
| Godwin, Wm. (novelist; 1756–1836), | *Godwin.* |
| Golding, Arthur (poet; works 1563–1580), | *Golding.* |
| Goldsmith, Oliver (1728–1774), | *Goldsmith.* |
| Good, John Mason, M.D. (science, poetry, &c.; 1764–1827), | *Dr. Good.* |
| Goodman, Godfrey (Bp. of Gloucester; 1583–1655), | *Bp. Goodman.* |
| Goodman, John, D.D. (works, 1679–1697), | *Dr. J. Goodman.* |
| Goodrich, Chauncey Allen (Ed. of *Webster's Dict.*, which in the *Imp. Dict.* is referred to under his name; 1790–1860), | *Goodrich.* |
| Goodwin, John (divine; 1593–1665), | *Goodwin.* |
| Googe, Barnaby (poet; works 1560–1579), | *Googe.* |
| Gordon, James (Bishop of Aberdeen; works 1679–1703), | *Bp. Gordon.* |
| Gore, Cath. Grace (novelist; 1799–1861), | *Mrs. Gore.* |
| Gorges, Sir Arthur (*Reg. for Pub. Commerce*, 1611), | *Sir A. Gorges.* |
| Gosse, Edmund W. (poet), | *E. W. Gosse.* |
| Gotch, Rev. Fred. Wm., LL.D., | *F. W. Gotch.* |
| Gough, Richard (antiq.; 1735–1809), | *Gough.* |
| Gower, John (poet; 1320–1402), | *Gower.* |
| Grafton, Richard (chronicler; wrote 1562), | *Grafton.* |
| Graham, Thomas (chemist; 1805–1869), | *Graham.* |
| Grahame, James (poet; 1765–1811), | *Grahame.* |
| Grainger, Jas., M.D. (poet; 1723–1767), | *Grainger.* |
| Granger, Thomas (religious writer; works 1616–1621), | *Granger.* |
| Grant, James (novelist), | *Jas. Grant.* |
| Granville, George, Viscount Lansdowne (poet, &c.; 1667–1735), | *Granville.* |
| Grattan, Thomas C. (novelist; 1796–1864), | *T. C. Grattan.* |
| Graunt, John (*Bills of Mortality*, 1662), | *Graunt.* |
| Graves, Rev. Richard (*Spiritual Quixote*, &c.; 1715–1804), | *Graves.* |
| Gray, Asa (Amer. botanist), | *Asa Gray.* |
| Gray, Thomas (poet; 1716–1771), | *Gray.* |
| Green, John Richard (historian), | *J. R. Green.* |
| Green, Matthew (poet; 1667–1737), | *Mat. Green.* |
| Green, T. H. (writer on philos.), | *T. H. Green.* |
| Greene, Robert (dramatist; 1560–1592), | *Greene.* |
| Greenhill, Thos. (*Art of Embalming*, 1705), | *Greenhill.* |
| Greg, William Rathbone (essayist; 1809–1881), | *W. R. Greg.* |
| Gregory, George, D.D. (misc. writer; 1754–1808), | *Dr. G. Gregory.* |
| Gregory, John (divine; 1607–1646), | *John Gregory.* |
| Gretton, Phillips, D.D. (*Sermons*, &c., 1725–1732), | *Gretton.* |
| Grew, Nehemiah, M.D. (naturalist; 1628–1711), | *N. Grew* or *Grew.* |
| Grew, Obadiah, D.D. (divine; 1607–1698), | *O. Grew.* |
| Grey, Zachary, LL.D. (critic, &c.; 1687–1766), | *Zachary Grey.* |
| Grindal, Archbishop (1519–1583), | *Abp. Grindal.* |
| Grose, Francis (antiq.; 1731–1791), | *Grose.* |
| Grote, George (hist.; 1794–1871), | *Grote.* |
| Grove, George (Biblical scholar and writer on music, &c.), | *Grove.* |
| Guardian, The, 1713, | *Guardian.* |
| Guest, Ed., LL.D. (*English Rhymes*, 1838; 1800–1880), | *Guest.* |
| Gurnall, William (divine; 1617–1679), | *Gurnall.* |
| Guthrie, Rev. Thos., D.D. (1803–1873), | *Dr. Guthrie.* |
| Guthrie, Wm. (geog.; 1708–1770), | *W. Guthrie.* |
| Gwilt, Joseph (architect; 1784–1863), | *Gwilt.* |
| Habington, Wm. (poet; 1605–1645), | *Habington.* |
| Hacket, John, D.D. (Bp.; *Life of Abp. Williams*; 1592–1670), | *Bp. Hacket.* |
| Hackluyt, Rich. (*Voyages*; 1553–1616), | *Hackluyt.* |
| Hakewill, Geo., D.D. (theol; 1579–1649), | *Hakewill.* |
| Hale, Sir Matthew (jurist; 1609–1676), | *Sir M. Hale.* |
| Hales, John, of Eton (divine and critic; 1584–1656), | *Hales.* |
| Haliburton, Thos. Chandler (Sam Slick; 1802–1865), | *Haliburton.* |
| Halifax, Chas. Montague, Earl of (1661–1715), | *Ld. Halifax.* |
| Hall, Arthur (trans. of *Iliad*, 1581), | *A. Hall.* |
| Hall, Edwd. (chronicler; 1499–1547), | *Hall.* |
| Hall, Fitzedward (*Mod. Eng.*, &c.), | *Fitzedward Hall.* |
| Hall, John (poet; 1627–1656), | *John Hall.* |
| Hall, Joseph, D.D. (Bp. of Norwich; 1574–1656), | *Bp. Hall.* |
| Hall, Marshall, M.D. (1790–1857), | *Dr. M. Hall.* |
| Hall, Robt. (divine; 1764–1831), | *R. Hall.* |
| Hall, Mrs. Sam. Carter (novelist, &c.), | *Mrs. S. C. Hall.* |
| Hallam, Henry (hist.; 1778–1859), | *Hallam.* |
| Halleck, Fitz-Greene (Amer. poet; 1790–1867), | *Halleck.* |
| Halliwell, James Orchard (antiq.), | *Halliwell.* |
| Hallywell, Henry (divine; wrote ab. 1680), | *Hallywell.* |
| Halyburton, Thos. (divine; 1674–1712), | *Halyburton.* |
| Hamilton, Alex. (Amer. statesman and soldier; 1757–1804), | *A. Hamilton.* |
| Hamilton, Elizabeth (*Cot. of Glenburnie*; 1758–1816), | *Eliz. Hamilton.* |
| Hamilton, Walter (geog.; works 1815–20), | *Hamilton.* |
| Hamilton, Sir Wm. (metaph.; 1788–1856), | *Sir W. Hamilton.* |
| Hammond, Henry, D.D. (divine; 1605–1660), | *Hammond.* |
| Hanmer, Jonathan (divine; d. 1687), | *Hanmer.* |
| Hannay, James (novelist, &c.; 1827–1873), | *Hannay.* |
| Hardinge, George (miscel. writer; 1744–1816), | *G. Hardinge.* |
| Hardyng, John (chronicler; 1378–1465), | *Hardyng.* |
| Hare, Aug. John Cuthbert, | *A. J. C. Hare.* |
| Harford, John S. (biog.; 1785–1866), | *J. S. Harford.* |
| Hargrave, Francis (law; 1741–1821), | *Hargrave.* |
| Harington, Sir John (poet, &c.; 1561–1612), | *Sir J. Harington.* |
| Harmar, John (Prof. Greek; d. 1670), | *Harmar.* |
| Harper, Robt. Goodloe (Amer. lawyer; 1765–1825), | *R. G. Harper.* |
| Harrington, Jas. (*Oceana*, 1656), | *Jas. Harrington.* |
| Harris, James (philol.; 1709–1780), | *Harris.* |
| Harrison, John (printer; works 1570–1600), | *J. Harrison.* |
| Harte, Francis Bret (Amer. humorist), | *Bret Harte.* |
| Harte, Walter (poet, &c.; 1700–1774), | *W. Harte.* |
| Hartley, David, M.D. (philos.; 1705–1757), | *Hartley.* |
| Hartlib, Samuel (miscel. writer; works 1645–1659), | *Hartlib.* |
| Harvey, Gabriel (poet; 1545–1630), | *G. Harvey.* |
| Harvey, Wm., M.D. (anatomist; 1578–1657), | *Harvey.* |
| Hawes, Stephen (poet; wrote 1517), | *Hawes.* |
| Hawkesworth, John, LL.D. (essayist, &c.; 1715–1773), | *Hawkesworth.* |
| Hawkins, Sir John (*Hist. of Music*; 1719–1789), | *Sir J. Hawkins.* |
| Hawkins, Sir Rich. (navig.; d. 1622), | *Sir R. Hawkins.* |
| Hawthorn, Nathaniel (1804–1864), | *Hawthorn.* |
| Hay, Wm. (M.P. for Seaford; 1700–1755), | *W. Hay.* |
| Haydon, Benj. Rob. (artist; 1786–1846), | *B. R. Haydon.* |
| Hayward, Abraham, Q.C. (law), | *A. Hayward.* |
| Hayward, Jas. (1635), | *Jas. Hayward.* |
| Hayward, Sir John (hist.; d. 1627), | *Sir J. Hayward.* |
| Hazlitt, Wm. (critic, &c.; 1778–1830), | *Hazlitt.* |
| Heath, James (hist.; 1629–1664), | *J. Heath.* |
| Heber, Reginald, D.D., Bp. (1783–1826), | *Bp. Heber.* |
| Helps, Sir Arthur (hist. and essayist; 1817–1875), | *Helps.* |
| Hemans, Felicia D. (poetess; 1794–1835), | *Hemans.* |
| Henfrey, Arthur (botanist; 1819–1859), | *Henfrey.* |
| Henley, Rev. John (orator; 1692–1756), | *Rev. J. Henley.* |
| Henry, Patrick (Amer. lawyer; 1736–1799), | *P. Henry.* |
| Henslow, Rev. John Stevens (botanist; 1796–1861), | *Henslow.* |
| Herbert, Lord Edwd., of Cherbury (1581–1648), | *Ld. Herbert.* |
| Herbert, George (poet; 1593–1632), | *G. Herbert.* |
| Herbert, Sir Thos. (traveller; 1606–1682), | *Sir T. Herbert.* |
| Herd, David (*Coll. of Scotch Songs*, 1769), | *Herd.* |
| Herrick, Robert (poet; 1591–1662), | *Herrick.* |
| Herschel, Sir John F. W. (1790–1871), | *Sir J. Herschel.* |
| Hewyt, John, D.D. (sermons, 1658), | *Hewyt.* |
| Heylin, Peter, D.D. (1600–1662), | *Heylin.* |
| Heywood, Thos. (dramatist; d. ab. 1641), | *Heywood.* |
| Hickes, Geo., D.D. (1642–1715), | *Hickes.* |
| Hicks, Francis (trans. of Lucian; 1566–1630), | *Fr. Hicks.* |
| Hill, Aaron (poet, &c.; 1685–1750), | *Aaron Hill.* |
| Hillhouse, Jas. A. (Amer. poet; 1789–1841), | *Hillhouse.* |
| Hobbes, Thos. (philosoph.; 1588–1679), | *Hobbes.* |
| Hoblyn, Rich. D. (chemist, &c.; wrote 1841–1851), | *Hoblyn.* |
| Hoffman, Chas. Fenno (Amer. poet, &c.), | *Hoffman.* |
| Hogg, James (Ettrick Shepherd; 1772–1835), | *Hogg.* |
| Holder, Wm., D.D. (*Elements of Speech*, 1669), | *Holder.* |
| Hole, Rev. Sam. Reynolds, | *S. R. Hole.* |
| Holinshed, Raphael (chronicler; wrote 1577), | *Holinshed.* |
| Holland, Sir Henry, M.D. (1788–1873), | *Sir H. Holland.* |
| Holland, Philemon, M.D. (translator; 1552–1636), | *Holland.* |
| Hollyband, Claud (lexicog.; works 1573–1579), | *Hollyband.* |
| Holme, Randle (*Armoury*, 1688), | *Randle Holme.* |
| Holmes, Abiel, D.D. (Amer. hist.; 1763–1837), | *A. Holmes.* |
| Holmes, Oliver Wendell (Amer. poet, &c.), | *O. W. Holmes.* |
| Holyday, Barten, D.D. (1593–1661), | *Holyday.* |
| Homilies of the Ch. of Eng., | *Homily.* |
| Hood, Thomas (poet, &c.; 1798–1845), | *Hood.* |
| Hook, Theodore Edwd. (novelist, &c.; 1788–1841), | *T. Hook.* |
| Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D. (Dean of Worc.; 1798–1875), | *Hook.* |
| Hooker, Richard (divine; 1553–1600), | *Hooker.* |
| Hoole, Jno. (trans. of Tasso, &c.; 1727–1803), | *Hoole.* |
| Hooper, Geo., D.D., Bp. (1640–1727), | *Bp. Hooper.* |

| Names in full and dates. | Cited in Dict. as |
|---|---|
| Hooper, Robt., M.D. (*Med. Dict.*, 1798), | *Hooper.* |
| Hopkins, Ezekiel, Bp. (1633–1690), | *Bp. Hopkins.* |
| Horne, Geo., D.D., Bp. (1730–1792), | *Bp. Horne.* |
| Horsley, Sam., LL.D., Bp. (1733–1806), | *Horsley.* |
| Houghton, R. M. Milnes, Lord (poet), | *Ld. Houghton.* |
| Howell, James (traveller, &c.; 1594–1666), | *Howell.* |
| Howitt, Mary, | *Mary Howitt* or *Howitt.* |
| Howitt, William (1795–1879), | *W. Howitt* or *Howitt.* |
| Hudson, Thos. (poet; *Historie of Judith*, 1584), | *T. Hudson.* |
| Hughes, John (poet; 1677–1720), | *J. Hughes.* |
| Hughes, Thos. (novelist, &c.), | *T. Hughes.* |
| Huloet, Rich. (*Lat. Eng. Dict.*, 1522), | *Huloet.* |
| Hume, David (hist.; 1711–1776), | *Hume.* |
| Humphrey, Heman, D.D. (Amer. div.; 1779–1861), | *H. Humphrey.* |
| Humphreys, Henry Noel (numismatist and unisc. writer), | *H. N. Humphreys.* |
| Hunt, Leigh (1784–1859), | *L. Hunt.* |
| Hunter, Henry, D.D. (1741–1802), | *Dr. H. Hunter.* |
| Hurd, Rich., D.D., Bp. (1720–1808), | *Bp. Hurd.* |
| Hutchinson, Thos., D.D. (theol.; wrote 1738–1746), | *Dr. Hutchinson.* |
| Hutchinson, Dr. Thos. Jos. (traveller), | *T. J. Hutchinson.* |
| Hutton, Chas. (math.; 1737–1823), | *Hutton.* |
| Huxley, Thomas Henry, | *Huxley.* |
| Ilive, Jacob (*Book of Jasher*, 1751), | *Jac. Ilive.* |
| Illustrated London News, | *Ill. London News.* |
| Inchbald, Elizabeth (dramatist, &c.; 1753–1821), | *Inchbald.* |
| Ingelow, Jean (poetess), | *Jean Ingelow.* |
| Innes, Cosmo (hist. and antiq.; 1798–1874), | *Cosmo Innes.* |
| Irving, Washington (1783–1859), | *Irving* or *W. Irving.* |
| Jackson, Thos., D.D. (Dean of P'boro'; 1579–1640), | *Th. Jackson.* |
| Jacob, Giles (law writer; 1686–1744), | *Jacob.* |
| James, Geo. P. R. (1801–1860), | *G. P. R. James.* |
| Jamieson, Dr. John (*Scotch Dict.*; 1759–1838), | *Jamieson.* |
| Jarvis, Chas. (trans. of *Don Quixote*, 1742), | *Jarvis.* |
| Jay, William (divine; 1769–1854), | *Jay.* |
| Jeaffreson, J. Cordy (novelist), | *Jeaffreson.* |
| Jefferson, Thos. (Pres. U. S.; 1743–1826), | *Jefferson.* |
| Jeffrey, Francis, Lord (*Edin. Rev.*; 1778–1850), | *Jeffrey.* |
| Jenkins, Edward (novelist), | *Jenkins.* |
| Jenks, Benj. (divine; 1646–1724), | *B. Jenks.* |
| Jenyns, Soame (misc. writer; 1703–1787), | *Jenyns.* |
| Jerrold, Douglas Wm. (1803–1857), | *D. Jerrold.* |
| Jesse, John Heneage (miscel. writer; 1815–1874), | *J. H. Jesse.* |
| Jewel, John, D.D. (Bp. of Salis.; 1522–1571), | *Bp. Jewel.* |
| Jewsbury, Geraldine E. (novelist; 1812–1880), | *Miss Jewsbury.* |
| John, Gabriel (*Theory of the Intell. World*, 1700), | *Gabriel John.* |
| Johnson, Chas. (dramatist; 1679–1748), | *Chas. Johnson.* |
| Johnson, Sam., D.D. (divine; 1696–1772), | *S. Johnson.* |
| Johnson, Dr. Sam. (1709–1784), | *Johnson.* |
| Johnson, Thos., M.D. (botanist; d. 1644), | *T. Johnson.* |
| Jones, William (divine; 1726–1800), | *W. Jones.* |
| Jones, Sir William (Orientalist; 1746–1794), | *Sir W. Jones.* |
| Jonson, Ben (1574–1637), | *B. Jonson.* |
| Jordan, Thos., (poet, &c.; d. ab. 1685), | *Jordan.* |
| Jortin, John, D.D. (Archd. of London; 1698–1770), | *Jortin.* |
| Josselyn, John (*Travels in Amer.*; 1638–1675), | *Josselyn.* |
| Joye, Geo. (reformer and printer; d. 1550), | *Joye.* |
| Jukes, Joseph Beete (geol.; 1811–1869), | *Jukes.* |
| Junius, Letters of (1769–1772), | *Junius.* |
| Kames, Henry Home, Lord (Scotch judge; 1696–1782), | *Lord Kames.* |
| Kane, Elisha Kent (Arctic explorer; 1820–1857), | *Kane.* |
| Kane, Richard ('*Campaigns* 1689–1712,' 1745), | *Rich. Kane.* |
| Kavanagh, Julia (novelist; 1824–1877), | *Kavanagh.* |
| Kaye, John, D.D., Bp. (1784–1853), | *Bp. Kaye.* |
| Keats, John (poet; 1796–1821), | *Keats.* |
| Keble, John (poet; 1792–1866), | *Keble.* |
| Keepe, Henry (*Monumenta Westmonasteriensia*, 1682), | *Keepe.* |
| Keightley, Thos. (hist., &c.; 1789–1872), | *Keightley.* |
| Keill, John, M.D. (astron.; 1671–1721), | *Keill.* |
| Kelham, Robt., of Linc. Inn (*Norman Dict.*, 1779), | *Kelham.* |
| Kemble, Frances Anne, | *F. A. Kemble.* |
| Kemble, John Mitchell (hist.; 1807–1857), | *J. M. Kemble.* |
| Kendall, Timothy (*Flowers of Epigrams*, 1577), | *Kendall.* |
| Kennet, White, D.D. (Bp. of Peterborough; 1660–1728), | *Bp. Kennet.* |
| Kenrick, Will., LL.D. (*Eng. Dict.*, 1773), | *Kenrick.* |
| Kent, Charles (poet and journalist), | *Ch. Kent.* |
| Kent, James, LL.D. (Amer. jurist; 1763–1847), | *Kent.* |
| Ker, Robt. (trans. of Lavoisier, 1790), | *R. Ker.* |
| Kettlewell, John (divine; 1653–1695), | *Kettlewell.* |
| Killingbeck, John (*Sermons*, 1710–1717), | *Killingbeck.* |
| Kimball, Rich. Burleigh (Amer. auth.), | *R. B. Kimball.* |
| Kinahan, D. (*Irish Law Reports*, &c., 1830–1836), | *Kinahan.* |
| King, Edw. (*S. States of Amer.*, 1875), | *Edward King.* |
| King, Henry, D.D., Bp. (1591–1669), | *Bp. King* |
| King, Wm., D.D. (Abp. of Tuam; 1650–1729), | *Abp. King.* |
| King, Wm., LL.D. (humorous poetry, &c.; 1663–1712), | *Dr. W. King.* |
| Kinglake, Alex. Wm. (hist.), | *Kinglake.* |
| Kingsley, Rev. Chas. (1819–1875), | *Kingsley.* |
| Kingsley, Henry (1830–1876), | *H. Kingsley.* |
| Kirby, Will. (entomol.; 1759–1850), | *Kirby.* |
| Kirwan, Rich. (physicist; 1733–1812), | *Kirwan.* |
| Kitto, John, D.D. (1804–1854), | *Kitto.* |
| Knatchbull, Sir Norton (Biblical critic; 1601–1684), | *Knatchbull.* |
| Knight, Edward (*Tryal of Truth*, 1580), | *Ed. Knight.* |
| Knight, Edward H. (*Amer. Mech. Dict.*, 1877), | *E. H. Knight.* |
| Knight, Wm., LL.D. (Prof. Moral. Philos), | *Prof. Knight.* |
| Knolles, Rich. (hist.; d. 1621), | *Knolles.* |
| Knox, John (reformer; 1505–1572), | *Knox.* |
| Knox, Robert (*Island of Ceylon*, 1681), | *Rob. Knox.* |
| Knox, Vicesimus, D.D. (essayist; 1752–1821), | *Dr. Knox.* |
| Kollock, Henry, D.D. (divine; 1778–1819), | *Kollock.* |
| Kyd, Thos. (dramatist; works 1594–1599), | *Kyd.* |
| Laing, Samuel (*Residence in Norway*, &c.; wrote 1836–1852), | *Laing.* |
| Lamb, Charles (1775–1834), | *Lamb.* |
| Lamb, Patrick, | *Lamb's Cookery*, 1710. |
| Lambarde, Wm. (*Perambul. of Kent*, 1576), | *Lambarde.* |
| Landon, Letitia E. (poetess; 1802–1838), | *Landon.* |
| Landor, Walter Savage (1775–1864), | *Landor.* |
| Lane, Ed. Wm. (Arabic sch.; 1801–1876), | *Lane.* |
| Langhorne, Rev. Jn. (*Plutarch's Lives*; 1735–1779), | *Langhorne.* |
| Lardner, Dr. Dionysius (1793–1859), | *Lardner.* |
| Lassell, Wm. (astron.), | *Lassell.* |
| Latham, Dr. P. Mere (medical works, 1836, 1845, &c.), | *Dr. P. M. Latham.* |
| Latham, Robert Gordon (philol.), | *Latham.* |
| Lathrop, Joseph (Amer. divine; 1731–1820), | *Jos. Lathrop.* |
| Latimer, Hugh (reformer; 1490–1555), | *Latimer.* |
| Laud, Wm., D.D. (Abp. of Cant.; 1573–1645), | *Abp. Laud.* |
| Lauder, Sir Thomas Dick (1784–1848), | *Sir T. Dick Lauder.* |
| Lavington, Geo., Bp. (1683–1762), | *Bp. Lavington.* |
| Law, William (divine; 1686–1761), | *Law.* |
| Lawrence, Geo. Alfred (novelist; 1827–1876), | *Lawrence.* |
| Layard, Sir Austen Henry, | *Layard.* |
| Laycock, Thos., M.D. (1812–1876), | *Laycock.* |
| Le Conte, John Lawrence (entomol.), | *J. Le Conte.* |
| Ledyard, John (traveller; 1751–1789), | *Ledyard.* |
| Lee, Fred. Geo., D.C.L. (*Gloss. Eccles. Terms*, 1877), | *Rev. F. G. Lee.* |
| Lee, Nath. (dramatist; 1657–1691), | *Lee.* |
| Leidy, Dr. Joseph (Amer. naturalist), | *Leidy.* |
| Leigh, Sir Edwd. (philol., &c.; 1602–1671), | *Leigh.* |
| Leighton, Robt., D.D. (Abp. of Glasgow; 1611–1684), | *Abp. Leighton* or *Leighton.* |
| Leland, Chas. Godfrey (Amer. author), | *C. G. Leland.* |
| Leland, John (antiq.; 1506–1552), | *Leland.* |
| Leland, John, D.D. (1691–1766), | *Rev. J. Leland.* |
| Leland, Thos., D.D. (Irish hist., &c.; 1722–1785), | *Dr. Leland.* |
| Le Neve, John (biog.; 1679–1741), | *Le Neve.* |
| Lennox, Charlotte (novelist, &c.; 1720–1804), | *Charlotte Lennox.* |
| L'Estrange, Sir Roger (1616–1704), | *Sir R. L'Estrange.* |
| Lever, Charles (1806–1872), | *Lever.* |
| Lewes, Geo. Henry (1817–1878), | *G. H. Lewes.* |
| Lewes, Mrs. G. H. (1820–1880), | *George Eliot.* |
| Lewis, Sir Geo. Cornewall (1806–1863), | *Sir G. C. Lewis.* |
| Lewis, John (antiq.; 1675–1746), | *Rev. J. Lewis.* |
| Lewis, Wm. Lillington (trans. of Statius, 1767), | *W. L. Lewis.* |
| Leyden, John (poet and Orientalist; 1775–1811), | *Leyden.* |
| Lightfoot, Jn., D.D. (divine; 1602–1675), | *Lightfoot.* |
| Lindley, John (botanist; 1799–1865), | *Lindley.* |
| Linwood, Rev. Wm. (Greek scholar; works 1841–1860), | *Linwood.* |
| Lithgow, Will. (traveller; 1583–1640), | *Lithgow.* |
| Livingstone, David, LL.D., D.C.L. (traveller), | *Livingstone.* |
| Lloyd, Robt. (poet; 1733–1764), | *Lloyd.* |
| Lloyd, Wm. (Bp. of Worcester; 1627–1717), | *Bp. Lloyd.* |
| Locke, John (1632–1704), | *Locke.* |
| Lockhart, John Gibson (1794–1854), | *Lockhart.* |
| Lockyer, Jos. Norman (astron.), | *J. N. Lockyer.* |
| Lodge, Thos., M.D. (dramatist; 1556–1625), | *Lodge.* |
| Loe, Wm., D.D. (*Sermons*, 1611–1623), | *Loe.* |
| Logan, John (poet, &c.; 1748–1788), | *Logan.* |
| Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807–1882), | *Longfellow.* |
| Lord, Henry (*Relig. of the Persees*, 1630), | *Lord.* |
| Loudon, John Claudius (botanist; 1783–1843), | *Loudon.* |
| Loveday, Robert (*Letters*, 1659), | *Loveday.* |
| Lovelace, Richard (poet; 1618–1658), | *Lovelace.* |
| Lover, Samuel (novelist, &c.; 1797–1868), | *S. Lover.* |
| Lowell, James Russell (Amer. poet, &c.), | *J. R. Lowell.* |
| Lower, Mark Antony (antiq.; 1813–1876), | *Lower.* |
| Lowth, Robt., D.D. (Bp. of St. Davids; 1710–1787), | *Bp. Lowth.* |
| Lubbock, Sir John, | *Sir J. Lubbock.* |
| Ludlow, Edmund (*Memoirs*, 1698–1699), | *Ludlow.* |
| Lydgate, John (poet; 1375–1461), | *Lydgate.* |
| Lye, Edwd. (Anglo-Sax. scholar; 1694–1767), | *Lye.* |
| Lyell, Sir Charles (geol.; 1797–1875), | *Sir C. Lyell.* |
| Lyly, John (dramatist, &c.; 1553–1600), | *Lyly.* |
| Lyndsay, Sir David (Scotch poet; 1490–1567), | *Sir D. Lyndsay.* |
| Lyttelton, Geo., Lord (1709–1773), | *Ld. Lyttelton.* |
| Macaulay, Thos. Babington, Lord (1800–1859), | *Macaulay.* |
| M'Carthy, Justin (novelist, &c.), | *Justin M'Carthy.* |
| M'Clintock, Admiral Sir Fran. Leopold, | *M'Clintock.* |
| M'Cosh, James, D.D., LL.D. (metaph.), | *M'Cosh.* |
| M'Culloch, J. M., D.D. (educational works 1844–1853), | *J. M. M'Culloch.* |
| M'Culloch, John Ramsay (polit. econ.; 1789–1864), | *M'Culloch.* |
| Macdougall, Sir P. L. (milit. writer), | *Macdougall.* |
| Mackenzie, Henry (*Man of Feeling*; 1745–1831), | *Henry Mackenzie.* |
| Mackintosh, Sir Jas. (philos. and hist.; 1765–1832), | *Sir J. Mackintosh.* |
| Macklin, Charles (dramatist; 1690?–1797), | *Macklin.* |
| Maclagan, Alex. (poet; 1811–1880), | *A. Maclagan.* |
| Macready, W. Chas. (1793–1873), | *Macready.* |
| Madan, H. G. (chemist), | *Madan.* |
| Madison, James (Pres. U.S.; 1751–1836), | *Madison.* |
| Madox, Thos. (antiquary; d. 1726), | *Madox.* |
| Malden, Henry (prof. of Greek; 1801–1876), | *Prof. Malden.* |
| Mallet, David (poet; 1700–1765), | *Mallet.* |
| Mallet, Robt., C.E. (*Earthquakes*), | *R. Mallet.* |
| Malone, Edmund (antiq., &c.; 1741–1812), | *Malone.* |
| Malory, Sir Thos. (*King Arthur*, 1485), | *Sir T. Malory.* |
| Mandeville, Bernard de (poet; 1670–1733), | *B. de Mandeville.* |
| Mandeville, Sir John de (traveller; 1300–1372), | *Sir John Mandeville.* |
| Mann, Horace, LL.D. (Amer. educationist; 1796–1859), | *H. Mann.* |
| Manning, Hen. Edwd., | *Cardinal Manning.* |
| Mannyngham, Thomas, D.D. (Bp. of Chic.; d. 1722), | *Mannyngham.* |
| Mansel, Henry Longueville (philosopher; 1820–1871), | *Dean Mansel.* |
| March, Francis A. (Anglo-Sax. scholar), | *Prof. March.* |
| Markham, Capt. Albert Hastings, R.N., | *Capt. Markham.* |
| Markham, Gervase (poet, &c.; works 1593–1636), | *Markham.* |
| Marlowe, Christopher (1564–1593), | *Marlowe.* |
| Marmion, Shakerley (dramatist; 1602–1639), | *Marmion.* |
| Marryat, Capt. Fred. (1792–1848), | *Marryat.* |
| Marsh, Geo. Perkins (Amer. philol.; 1801–1882), | *G. P. Marsh.* |
| Marsh, Herbert, D.D. (Bp. of P'boro'; 1757–1839), | *Dr. H. Marsh.* |
| Marsh, James, D.D. (Amer. div.; 1794–1842), | *Dr. J. Marsh.* |
| Marshall, John (Amer. jurist; 1755–1835), | *Marshall's Life of Washington* or *Judge Marshall.* |
| Marston, John (poet; 1570–1634), | *Marston.* |
| Martin, Edwd. (Dean of Ely; letters, 1662), | *Dean Martin.* |
| Martin, Sir Theodore, | *Theo. Martin.* |
| Martin, Thos., LL.D. (eccles. writer; d. 1584), | *Dr. Martin.* |
| Martineau, Harriet (1802–1876), | *H. Martineau.* |
| Martineau, Rev. James, LL.D., | *J. Martineau.* |
| Martyn, John (botanist; 1699–1768), | *Martyn.* |
| Marvell, Andrew (poet, &c.; 1620–1678), | *Marvell.* |
| Mason, Geo. (lexicog.; 1735–1806), | *Mason.* |
| Mason, John Mitchell (Amer. div.; 1770–1829), | *J. M. Mason.* |
| Mason, Lowell (Amer. mus.; 1792–1866), | *Lowell Mason.* |
| Mason, Wm. (poet and div.; 1725–1797), | *W. Mason.* |
| Massinger, Philip (dramatist; 1584–1640), | *Massinger.* |
| Masson, David (Prof. Eng. Lit.), | *David Masson.* |
| Mather, Cotton (Amer. theol.; 1663–1728), | *Cotton Mather.* |
| Maunder, Sam. (*Treasuries*; 1790–1849), | *Maunder.* |
| Maurice, Jn. F. Denison (divine; 1805–1872), | *Maurice.* |
| Maxwell, Clerk (physicist; 1831–1879), | *Clerk Maxwell.* |
| May, Thos. (poet and hist.; 1594–1650), | *May.* |
| May, Sir Thos. Erskine (clerk to the Commons), | *Sir E. May.* |
| Mayhew, Henry (*London Labour and the London Poor*, &c.), | *Mayhew.* |
| Mayne, John (Scotch poet; 1759–1836), | *J. Mayne.* |
| Mayne, R. G., M.D. (*Med. Dict.*, 1854), | *Dr. Mayne.* |
| Mede, Jos., (Biblical critic; 1586–1638), | *Joseph Mede.* |
| Melmoth, Courtenay (*nom de plume* of S. J. Pratt; 1749–1814), | *Melmoth.* |
| Melton, John (*Astrologaster*, 1620), | *J. Melton.* |
| Melville, G. White (novelist; 1821–1878), | *White Melville.* |
| Mendez, Moses (poet; d. 1758), | *Mendez.* |
| Merivale, Chas., D.D. (hist.), | *Merivale.* |
| Meston, Wm. (Scot. poet; 1688–1745), | *W. Meston.* |
| Meyrick, Sir Sam. Rush (antiq.; 1783–1848), | *Meyrick.* |
| Mickle, Wm. Julius (poet; 1734–1788), | *Mickle.* |
| Middleton, Conyers, D.D. (1683–1750), | *Middleton.* |
| Middleton, Thomas (dramatist; 1570–1626), | *T. Middleton.* |
| Miege, Guy (lexicog.; 1677–1707), | *Miege.* |

| Names in full and dates. | Cited in Dict. as |
|---|---|
| Mill, John, D.D. (divine; 1645–1707), | *Dr. J. Mill.* |
| Mill, John Stuart (1806–1873), | *J. S. Mill.* |
| Miller, Hugh (geol.; 1802–1856), | *Hugh Miller.* |
| Miller, W. Allen (chem.; 1817–1870), | *W. Allen Miller.* |
| Milman, Henry Hart, D.D. (1791–1868), | *Milman.* |
| Milner, Jos. (eccles. hist.; 1744–1797), | *Milner.* |
| Milton, John (1608–1674), | *Milton.* |
| Minot, Lawrence (poet; wrote about 1330–1350), | *Minot.* |
| Minshew, John (lexicog.; works 1599–1627), | *Minshew.* |
| Minstrelsy of Scot. Border (Sir Walter Scott), | *Border Minstrelsy.* |
| Mirror for Magistrates, The, 1559, | *Mir. for Mags.* |
| Mitford, Rev. J. (poet and editor; 1781–1856), | *J. Mitford.* |
| Mitford, Wm. (hist. of Greece; 1744–1827), | *Mitford.* |
| Mivart, St. George (biol.), | *St. George Mivart.* |
| Moir, Dav. M. (*Delta*) (poet; 1798–1851), | *D. M. Moir.* |
| Monboddo, James Burnet, Lord (Scotch Judge; 1714–1799), | *Monboddo.* |
| Mongredien, Aug. (*Trees & Shrubs*, 1870), | *A. Mongredien.* |
| Monmouth, Henry Carey, Earl of (hist.; 1596–1661), | *Earl of Monmouth.* |
| Montagu, Lady M. W. (1690–1762), | *Lady M. W. Montagu.* |
| Montague, Walter (relig. writer; works 1629–1654), | *W. Montague.* |
| Montgomery, James (poet; 1771–1854), | *James Montgomery.* |
| Monthly Review, 1749–1845, | *Month. Rev.* |
| Moore, Edward (dramatist; 1712–1757), | *E. Moore.* |
| Moore, Dr. John (novelist, &c.; 1730–1802), | *Dr. J. Moore.* |
| Moore, Thos. (poet; 1779–1852), | *Moore.* |
| More, Hannah (moralist; 1745–1833), | *Mrs. H. More.* |
| More, Henry, D.D. (1614–1687), | *Dr. H. More.* |
| More, Sir Thos. (1480–1535), | *Sir T. More.* |
| Morell, Dr. J. D., | *J. D. Morell.* |
| Morgan, Lady Sydney (novelist, &c.; 1786–1859), | *Lady Morgan.* |
| Morier, James (traveller; 1780–1848), | *Morier.* |
| Morley, John (critic and essayist), | *John Morley.* |
| Morris, Richd., LL.D. (philol.), | *Dr. Morris.* |
| Morris, William (poet), | *W. Morris.* |
| Mortimer, Jn. (*Art of Husbandry*, 1707), | *Mortimer.* |
| Morton, John (Bp. of Ely; 1410–1500), | *Bp. Morton.* |
| Morton, Thos. (dramatist; 1764–1838), | *Morton.* |
| Moseley, Walter M. (*Archery*, 1792), | *W. M. Mosely.* |
| Mosheim, Johann Lorenz (eccles. hist.; 1694–1755), | *Mosheim.* |
| Motherwell, Will. (poet; 1797–1835), | *Motherwell.* |
| Motley, John Lothrop (hist.; 1814–1877), | *Motley.* |
| Mountagu, Rich., Bp. (1578–1641), | *Mountagu.* |
| Moxon, Chas. (*Mineralogy*, 1838), | *Moxon.* |
| Moxon, Jos. (scientist; 1627–1700), | *Jos. Moxon.* |
| Mozley, Herbert Newman & Whiteley, Geo. Crispe (*Law Dict.*, 1876), | *Mozley & Whiteley.* |
| Mozley, Jas. Bowling, D.D. (1813–1878), | *Dr. Mozley.* |
| Müller, Fred. Max (philol.), | *Max Müller.* |
| Mulock, Dinah Maria (novelist), | *Mrs. Craik.* |
| Munday, Anthony (poet; 1553–1633), | *Ant. Munday.* |
| Mure, Wm. (*Greek Lit.*; 1799–1860), | *W. Mure.* |
| Murphy, Arthur (dramatist, &c.; 1730–1805), | *A. Murphy.* |
| Musgrave, Sir Rich., M.P. (1758–1828), | *Sir R. Musgrave.* |
| Nabbes, Thos. (dramatist; d. 1645), | *Nabbes.* |
| Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, Baroness (poetess; 1766–1845), | *Lady Nairne.* |
| Napier, Gen. Sir Wm. F. P. (hist.; 1785–1860), | *Sir W. F. P. Napier.* |
| Nares, Robert, Archd. (*Glossary to Shakspere*, &c.; 1753–1829), | *Nares.* |
| Nash, Thos. (dramatist; 1558–1600), | *Nash.* |
| National Review, 1855–1864, | *National Rev.* |
| Naunton, Sir Robert (statesman; 1563–1635), | *Sir R. Naunton.* |
| Neale, John Mason, D.D. (1818–1866), | *Neale.* |
| Nelson, Robt. (relig. writer; 1656–1715), | *R. Nelson.* |
| Newcourt, Richard (*Eccles. Hist. of London*, 1708–1710), | *Newcourt.* |
| Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, | *J. H. Newman.* |
| New Monthly Magazine, 1821–1871, | *N. Month. Mag.* |
| Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727), | *Newton.* |
| Newton, Rev. John (1725–1807), | *Rev. J. Newton.* |
| Newton, Thos., D.D. (Bp. of Bristol; 1704–1782), | *Bp. Newton.* |
| Nichol, John Pringle (astron.; 1804–1859), | *Prof. Nichol.* |
| Nichols, John (*Lit. Anec.*; 1744–1826), | *Nichols.* |
| Nicholson, Henry Alleyne, M.D. (Prof. Nat. Hist.), | *H. A. Nicholson.* |
| Nicholson, Wm. (chem.; 1758–1815), | *Nicholson.* |
| Nicholson, Wm. (Scotch poet; 1782–1849), | *Wm. Nicholson.* |
| Nicolls, Thos. (*Trans. of Thucydides*, 1550), | *Nicolls.* |
| Nicolson, Wm. (Bishop of Carlisle; 1655–1727), | *Bp. Nicolson.* |
| Noble, Rev. Mark (antiq.; d. 1827), | *Mark Noble.* |
| Noble, Sam. (Swedenborg. div.; d. 1853), | *Noble.* |
| Norden, John (topog., &c.; 1548–1625), | *Norden.* |
| Norris, John (divine; 1657–1711), | *Norris.* |
| North American Review, | *North Am. Rev.* |
| North British Review, 1844–1871, | *North Brit. Rev.* |
| North, Dudley, fourth Lord (1604–1667), | *Ld. North.* |
| North, Hon. Roger (biog., &c.; 1650–1733), | *Roger North.* |
| North, Sir Thos. (trans. of Plutarch, 1579), | *North.* |
| Northbrooke, Rev. John (wrote 1570–1600), | *Northbrooke.* |
| Nott, Josiah Clark, M.D. (Amer. ethnol.) | *Nott.* |
| O'Donovan, John, LL.D. (archæol.; 1809–1861), | *Dr. O'Donovan.* |
| O'Keefe, John (dramatist; 1747–1733), | *O'Keefe.* |
| Oldham, John (poet; 1653–1683), | *Oldham.* |
| Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret (novelist), | *Mrs. Oliphant.* |
| Osborne, Francis (moral writer; 1589?–1659), | *Osborne.* |
| Otway, Thos. (dramatist; 1652–1685), | *Otway.* |
| Ouida (Louise de la Ramé, novelist), | *Ouida.* |
| Outred, Marcelline (*Expos. of Prov.*, 1580), | *Outred.* |
| Overbury, Sir Thos. (poet, &c.; 1581–1613), | *Sir T. Overbury.* |
| Owen, Rich. (naturalist), | *Owen.* |
| Ozell, John (translator; d. 1743), | *Ozell.* |
| Page, David (geologist; 1814–1879), | *Page.* |
| Pagit, Ephraim (divine; 1575–1647), | *Eph. Pagit.* |
| Paine, Thos. (*Age of Reason*; 1736–1809), | *T. Paine.* |
| Paley, Will., D.D. (moral. phil.; 1743–1805), | *Paley.* |
| Palfrey, John Gorham, D.D., LL.D. (American historian), | *Palfrey.* |
| Palgrave, Sir Francis (1788–1861), | *Sir F. Palgrave.* |
| Palgrave, Wm. Gifford (*Travels in Arabia*, 1862–1863), | *W. G. Palgrave.* |
| Palmerston, Henry Temple, Lord (statesman; 1784–1865), | *Palmerston.* |
| Palsgrave, John (*French Grammar*, 1530), | *Palsgrave.* |
| Parke, Robt. (*History of China*, 1588), | *R. Parke.* |
| Parker, Sam. (*Biblio. Biblica*; 1680–1730), | *Sam. Parker.* |
| Parker, Sam., D.D., Bp. (1640–1687), | *Bp. Parker.* |
| Parker, Theodore (Amer. theologian; 1810–1860), | *Theodore Parker.* |
| Parnell, Thos., D.D. (poet; 1679–1718), | *Parnell.* |
| Parr, Samuel, D.D. (1747–1825), | *Dr. Parr.* |
| Paterson, Jas. (*Eng. and Scotch Law*, 1865), | *Paterson.* |
| Patmore, Coventry (poet), | *Coventry Patmore.* |
| Patrick, Symon, D.D., Bp. (1626–1707), | *Bp. Patrick.* |
| Patterson, Rob. H. (financial writer), | *R. H. Patterson.* |
| Paxton, Sir Joseph (botanist, &c.; 1803–1865), | *Paxton.* |
| Peacham, Henry (works 1590–1630), | *Peacham.* |
| Pearce, Zach., D.D. Bp. (1690–1774), | *Bp. Pearce.* |
| Pearson, Charles H. (historian), | *C. H. Pearson.* |
| Pearson, John, D.D. (Bp. of Chester; 1612–1686), | *Bp. Pearson.* |
| Pecock, Reynold (Bp. of Chic.; 1390–1460), | *Bp. Pecock.* |
| Peele, George (dramatist; 1553–1598), | *Peele.* |
| Pegge, Sam. (*Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.*; 1731–1800), | *Pegge.* |
| Peile, Jn. (philol.), | *Peile.* |
| Pennant, Thos., LL.D. (naturalist, &c.; 1726–1798), | *Pennant.* |
| Pepys, Samuel (*Diary*; 1632–1703), | *Pepys.* |
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| Pereira, Jonathan, M.D. (1804–1853), | *Pereira.* |
| Perkins, Wm. (divine; 1558–1602), | *Perkins.* |
| Perry, Wm. (lexicog.; works 1774–1808), | *Perry.* |
| Petty (or Pettie), Sir Wm., M.D. (1623–1687), | *Sir W. Pettie.* |
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| Philips, John (poet; 1676–1708), | *J. Philips.* |
| Phillips, Edwd. (lexicog.; 1630–1696), | *E. Phillips.* |
| Phillips, Jn. (geol.; 1800–1874), | *Phillips.* |
| Pickering, Timothy (Amer. politician; 1745–1829), | *T. Pickering.* |
| Pierce, Thomas, D.D. (1620–1691), | *Dean Pierce.* |
| Pinkerton, John (antiq.; 1758–1826), | *Pinkerton.* |
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| Plot, Robt., LL.D. (naturalist; 1640–1696), | *Plot.* |
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| Pollok, Robert (poet; 1799–1827), | *R. Pollok.* |
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| Pope, Alexander (1688–1744), | *Pope.* |
| Pope, Walter, M.D. (works 1666–1698), | *Dr. W. Pope.* |
| Porson, Richard (1759–1808), | *Porson.* |
| Porteus, Beilby, D.D. (Bp. of London; 1731–1808), | *Porteus.* |
| Potter, John, D.D. (Abp. of Canterbury; 1674–1747), | *Abp. Potter.* |
| Pownall, Thos. (statesman; 1722–1805), | *T. Pownall.* |
| Praed, W. Mackworth (poet; 1802–1839), | *Praed.* |
| Pratt, Sam. Jackson (1749–1814), | *Melmoth.* |
| Prescott, Wm. Hickling (1796–1859), | *Prescott.* |
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| Prior, Matthew (poet; 1664–1721), | *Prior.* |
| Prior, R. C. Alex., M.D. (botanist), | *Dr. A. Prior.* |
| Proctor, Richard A. (astronomer), | *R. A. Proctor.* |
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| Quincy, Josiah (Amer. statesman; 1772–1864), | *J. Quincy.* |
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| Raper, Matthew (antiq., &c.; works 1764–1787), | *M. Raper.* |
| Ray, John (naturalist; 1627–1704), | *Ray.* |
| Reade, Charles (novelist), | *C. Reade.* |
| Reade, John Edmund (poet), | *J. E. Reade.* |
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| Reid, Thos. (philosopher; 1710–1796), | *Reid.* |
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| Reynolds, John (merchant of Exeter; works 1622–1629), | *John Reynolds.* |
| Reynolds, Sir Joshua (1723–1792), | *Sir J. Reynolds.* |
| Rich, Captain Barnaby (miscel. writer; works 1574–1610), | *Barnaby Rich.* |
| Richardson, Dr. B. W. (scientist), | *Dr. Richardson.* |
| Richardson, Chas. (lexicog.; 1775–1865), | *C. Richardson.* |
| Richardson, John, Bp. (d. 1654), | *Bp. Richardson.* |
| Richardson, Sir John (naturalist; 1787–1865), | *Sir J. Richardson.* |
| Richardson, Jonathan (writer on art; 1665–1745), | *Jon. Richardson.* |
| Richardson, Sam., (novelist; 1689–1761), | *Richardson.* |
| Richardson, Wm. (Prof. of Latin, Univ. Glasgow; 1743–1814), | *W. Richardson.* |
| Riddell, Henry Scott (Scotch poet; 1798–1870), | *H. Scott Riddell.* |
| Riddell, Mrs. J. H. (novelist), | *Mrs. Riddell.* |
| Ridley, Nich., D.D., Bp. (1500–1555), | *Bp. Ridley.* |
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| Robert of Gloucester (chronicler; about 1280), | *Robert of Gloucester.* |
| Robertson, Rev. Fred. Wm. (of Brighton; 1816–1853), | *F. W. Robertson.* |
| Robertson, George Croom (Prof. Phil. of Mind), | *Prof. G. C. Robertson.* |
| Robertson, Will., D.D. (historian; 1721–1793), | *Principal Robertson.* |
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| Rogers, Henry (philosopher; 1806–1877), | *H. Rogers.* |
| Rogers, James E. Thorold (political economist), | *Thorold Rogers.* |
| Rogers, John, D.D. (1679–1729), | *Dr. J. Rogers.* |
| Rogers, John (martyr; 1500–1555), | *John Rogers.* |
| Rogers, Samuel (poet; 1763–1855), | *Rogers.* |
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| Roscoe, Will. (historian; 1753–1831), | *Roscoe.* |
| Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, Earl of (poet; 1633–1684), | *Roscommon.* |
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| Rowe, Nicholas (dramatist; 1674–1718), | *Rowe.* |
| Rowlands, Sam. (miscel. writer; d. 1634), | *Rowlands.* |
| Rowley, Will. (dram.; works 1607–1663), | *Rowley.* |
| Royal Society, History of the, | *Hist. Royal Society.* |
| Ruskin, John, LL.D., | *Ruskin.* |
| Russell, Patrick, M.D. (naturalist; 1726–1805), | *Dr. Russell.* |
| Russell, Wm. Howard (journalist), | *W. H. Russell.* |
| Rust, Geo., Bp. (d. 1670), | *Bp. Rust.* |
| Rutherford, Rev. Samuel (theolo.; 1600–1661), | *Rutherford.* |
| Ruxton, G. A. Fred. (traveller; 1821–1848), | *Ruxton.* |
| Rycaut, Sir Paul (hist., &c.; d. 1700), | *Rycaut.* |
| Rymer, Thos. (antiq.; 1638–1714), | *Rymer.* |
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| St. John, Jas. Aug. (travels, &c.; 1801–1875), | *J. A. St. John.* |
| Saintsbury, George (critic), | *G. Saintsbury.* |
| Sala, Geo. Augustus (misc. writer), | *G. A. Sala.* |
| Sancroft, Wm., D.D. (Abp. of Cant.; 1616–1693), | *Abp. Sancroft.* |
| Sanders, Rich. (astrol.; works 1653–84), | *Rich. Sanders.* |
| Sanderson, Robt., D.D. (Bp. of Linc.; 1587–1662), | *Bp. Sanderson* or *Sanderson.* |
| Sandys, Edwin, D.D. (Abp. of York; 1519–1588), | *Abp. Sandys.* |
| Sandys, Sir Edwin, M.P. (*Europæ Speculum*, &c.; 1561–1629), | *Sir E. Sandys.* |
| Sandys, George (poet; 1577–1644), | *Sandys.* |
| Sanford, Jas. (translator; works 1567–1576), | *Sanford.* |
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| Savile, Sir Henry (antiq.; 1549–1622), | *Sir H. Savile.* |
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| Scott, John, D.D. (theol.; 1638–1694), | *Dr. J. Scott.* |
| Scott, Michael (novelist; 1789–1835), | *Mich. Scott.* |
| Scott, Thos., D.D. (commentator; 1747–1821), | *Th. Scott.* |
| Scott, Sir Walter (1771–1832), | *Sir W. Scott.* |
| Secker, Thos., LL.D. (Abp. of Cant.; 1693–1768), | *Secker.* |
| Sedgwick, Catherine Maria (Amer. novelist; 1789–1867), | *Miss Sedgwick.* |
| Sedley, Sir Chas. (dramatist; 1639–1701), | *Sedley.* |
| Seelye, Julius Hawley (Amer. philosoph.), | *J. H. Seelye.* |
| Selby, Prideaux John (naturalist; 1780–1867), | *Selby.* |
| Selden, John (polit. writer; 1584–1654), | *Selden.* |
| Seward, Anna (poetess; 1747–1809), | *Anna Seward.* |
| Seward, Wm. (biog.; 1747–1799), | *Seward.* |
| Sewell, Geo., M.D. (dramas, &c.; d. 1726), | *G. Sewell.* |
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| Sharp, John, D.D. (Abp. of York; 1644–1714), | *Abp. Sharp.* |
| Sharpe, Jas. B. (surg.; works 1815–32), | *Sharpe.* |
| Sharpe, Rev. John (trans. *Wm. of Malmes.*, 1815), | *Rev. J. Sharpe.* |
| Sharpe, Samuel (Egyptologist; 1800–1881), | *S. Sharpe.* |
| Sheffield, John (Duke of Buck.; 1649–1720), | *Sheffield.* |
| Sheil, Rich. Lalor (Irish polit.; 1793–1851), | *Sheil.* |
| Sheldon, Rich. (relig. works, 1611–1622), | *Sheldon.* |
| Shelford, Robert (relig. writer; 1602–1635), | *Shelford.* |
| Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792–1822), | *Shelley.* |
| Shelton, Thos. (trans. of *Don Quixote*, 1612–20), | *Shelton.* |
| Shenstone, William (poet; 1714–1763), | *Shenstone.* |
| Sheridan, R. B. (1751–1816), | *Sheridan.* |
| Sherlock, Thos., D.D. (Bp. of London; 1678–1761), | *Bp. Sherlock.* |
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| Shirley, James (dramatist; 1596–1666), | *Shirley.* |
| Shuckford, Sam., D.D. (hist., &c.; d. 1754), | *Shuckford.* |
| Sibbald, Sir Robt. (naturalist and antiq.; works 1661–1711), | *Sir R. Sibbald.* |
| Sibbes, Rich., D.D. (relig. writer; 1577–1635), | *Dr. Sibbes.* |
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| Skelton, Rev. Philip (1707–1787), | *Philip Skelton.* |
| Skinner, Rev. John (Scotch poet; 1721–1807), | *Skinner.* |
| Skinner, Robert, D.D. (Bp. of Wor.; 1590–1670), | *Bp. R. Skinner.* |
| Smalridge, Geo., D.D. (Bp. of Bris.; 1663–1719), | *Bp. Smalridge* or *Smalridge.* |
| Smart, Benj. H. (lexicog.; 1787–1872), | *Smart.* |
| Smart, Christopher (poet; 1722–1770), | *C. Smart.* |
| Smellie, Wm. (miscel. writer; 1740–1795), | *W. Smellie.* |
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| Smith, Adam (polit. econ.; 1723–1790), | *Adam Smith.* |
| Smith, Albert (novelist, &c.; 1816–1860), | *Albert Smith.* |
| Smith, Alex. (poet; 1830–1867), | *Alex. Smith.* |
| Smith, Edmund (poet; 1688–1710), | *Ed. Smith.* |
| Smith, Goldwin (prof. and writer on hist. and politics), | *Goldwin Smith.* |
| Smith, Horace (miscel. writer; 1779–1849), | *H. Smith.* |
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| Smith, Philip (hist.), | *P. Smith.* |
| Smith, Samuel S., D.D., LL.D. (Amer. div.; 1750–1819), | *Dr. S. S. Smith.* |
| Smith, Rev. Sydney (div. and essayist; 1771–1845), | *S. Smith* or *Sydney Smith.* |
| Smith, Sir Thos. (Sec. of State; 1514–1577), | *Sir T. Smith.* |
| Smith, Will. (Dean of Ches.; 1711–1787), | *Dean Smith.* |
| Smith, Wm., LL.D. (*Class. Dicts.*), | *Dr. W. Smith.* |
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| Sprague, W. B. (Amer. divine; 1795–1876), | *W. B. Sprague.* |
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| Spring, Gardiner, D.D., LL.D. (Amer. div.; 1785–1873), | *Dr. G. Spring.* |
| Stackhouse, Thos. (divine; 1680–1752), | *Stackhouse.* |
| Stafford, Anthony (relig. works, 1604–1635), | *Stafford.* |
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| Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl (hist.; 1805–1875), | *Ld. Stanhope.* |
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| Stephen, Henry John (jurist; 1787–1864), | *Serjt. Stephen.* |
| Stephen, Sir James (essays, &c.; 1789–1859), | *Sir J. Stephen.* |
| Stephen, Leslie (critic and essayist), | *Leslie Stephen.* |
| Sterling, John (essayist; 1806–1844), | *Sterling.* |
| Sterne, Rev. Laurence (*Tristram Shandy*; 1713–1768), | *Sterne.* |
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| Stewart, Dugald (metaph.; 1753–1828), | *D. Stewart.* |
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| Stirling, Jas. Hutchinson, LL.D. (philosopher), | *J. Hutchinson Stirling.* |
| Stocqueler, J. H. (milit. writer), | *Stocqueler.* |
| Stoddart, Sir John (journalist, &c.; 1773–1856), | *Sir J. Stoddart.* |
| Stormonth, Rev. Jas. (*Eng. Dict.*; 1825–1882), | *Stormonth.* |
| Story, Joseph, LL.D. (Amer. jurist; 1779–1845), | *Story* |
| Stow, John (antiq.; 1525–1605), | *Stow.* |
| Stowell, Sir Wm. Scott, Lord (judge; 1745–1836), | *Lord Stowell.* |
| Strangford, Percy, Viscount (philol., &c.; 1825–1869), | *Lord Strangford.* |
| Strickland, Agnes (hist.; 1796–1874), | *Miss Strickland.* |
| Strutt, Joseph (antiq.; 1742–1802), | *Strutt.* |
| Strype, John (eccles. biog., &c.; 1643–1737), | *Strype.* |
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| Swift, Jonathan (1667–1745), | *Swift.* |
| Swift, Zephaniah (Amer. jurist; 1759–1823), | *Z. Swift.* |
| Swinburne, Algernon Charles (poet), | *Swinburne.* |
| Swinburne, Henry (traveller; d. 1803), | *H. Swinburne.* |
| Sydney, Sir Henry (statesman; d. 1586), | *Sir H. Sidney.* |
| Sydney, Sir Philip (poet, &c.; 1554–1586), | *Sir P. Sidney.* |
| Sylvester, Sir Joshua (translator; 1563–1618), | *Sylvester; or Sylvester, Du Bartas.* |
| Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (poet, &c.; 1795–1854), | *Talfourd.* |
| Tannahill, Robt. (Scotch poet; 1774–1810), | *Tannahill.* |
| Tate, Nahum (poet; 1657–1715), | *Tate.* |
| Tatler, The (1709–1710), | *Tatler.* |
| Taylor, Bayard (poet and trans.; 1825–1878), | *Bayard Taylor.* |
| Taylor, Sir Henry (dramatist), | *Sir H. Taylor.* |
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| Taylor, John ('water poet;' 1580–1654), | *John Taylor.* |
| Taylor, John, D.D. (Unitarian writer; 1694–1761), | *Dr. John Taylor.* |
| Taylor, William, of Norwich (*English Synonyms*, &c.; 1765–1836), | *W. Taylor.* |
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| Tennent, Sir J. E. (*Ceylon*; 1804–1869), | *Sir J. E. Tennent.* |
| Tennyson, Alfred, | *Tennyson.* |
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| Thomson, Sir William (physicist and mathematician), | *Sir W. Thomson.* |
| Thorold, Rev. Ant. W. (divine), | *A. W. Thorold.* |
| Thorpe, Benj. (Ang.-Sax. scholar; 1808–1870), | *Thorpe.* |
| Thorpe, Thomas B. (Amer. artist and journalist), | *T. B. Thorpe.* |
| Thurlow, Edw. (Lord-chan.; 1732–1806), | *Ld. Thurlow.* |
| Thynn, Fran. (antiq.; 1545–1608), | *Fr. Thynn.* |
| Tickell, Thomas (poet; 1686–1740), | *Tickell.* |
| Tillotson, John, D.D. (Abp. of Cant.; 1630–1694), | *Tillotson.* |
| Todd, Henry John (Ed. of *Johnson's Dict.*; 1763–1845), | *Todd.* |
| Todhunter, Isaac (math.), | *Todhunter.* |
| Tollet, Geo. (*Notes on Shakspere*; d. 1779), | *Tollet.* |
| Tomlins, Har. N. (law; works 1816–1819), | *Tomlins.* |
| Tomlinson, Chas. (physicist), | *C. Tomlinson.* |
| Tooke, John Horne (philol.; 1736–1812), | *Horne Tooke.* |
| Tooke, Wm. (*Hist. of Russia*; 1744–1820), | *Tooke.* |
| Tooker, Wm. (Canon of Exeter; d. 1620), | *Canon Tooker.* |
| Topsell, Edw. (naturalist; works 1599–1608), | *Topsell.* |
| Tourneur, Cyril (dramatist; works 1605–1613), | *Tourneur.* |
| Trapp, Joseph, D.D. (poet; 1679–1747), | *Trapp.* |
| Treasury of Botany, Maunder's, | *Treas. of Bot.* |
| Do. Natural History, do. | *Treas. of Nat. Hist.* |
| Trench, R. Chenevix (Abp. of Dublin), | *Abp. Trench* or *Trench.* |
| Trollope, Anthony (novelist), | *Trollope.* |
| Trollope, Frances (novelist; 1790–1863), | *Mrs. Trollope.* |
| Trollope, Thos. A. (novelist, &c.), | *T. A. Trollope.* |
| Trumbull, Benj., D.D. (Amer. hist.; 1735–1820), | *B. Trumbull.* |
| Trumbull, John, LL.D. (Amer. lawyer; 1750–1831), | *Judge Trumbull.* |
| Tucker, Abraham (philos.; 1705–1774), | *Abr. Tucker.* |
| Tucker, Josiah, D.D. (theol. and politics; 1711–1799), | *Dean Tucker.* |
| Tulloch, John, D.D. (Prof. of Divinity), | *Dr. Tulloch.* |
| Tunstall, Cuth., Bp. (1474–1559), | *Bp. Tunstall.* |
| Turberville, Geo. (poet; 1530–1600), | *Turberville.* |
| Turnbull, Rich. (divine; works 1591–1606), | *Rich. Turnbull.* |
| Turner, Sharon (hist.; 1768–1847), | *S. Turner.* |
| Tusser, Thos. (bucolic poetry; 1515–1580), | *Tusser.* |
| Twain, Mark (humorist), | *S. L. Clemens.* |
| Twining, Thos. (trans. of *Aristotle*, 1789), | *Twining.* |
| Twisden, Sir Roger (antiq.; 1597–1672), | *Sir R. Twisden.* |
| Tylor, Edw. B. (archæol. and ethnol), | *E. B. Tylor.* |
| Tyndale, Will. (reformer; 1480–1536), | *Tyndale.* |
| Tyndall, John, LL.D. (physicist), | *Prof. Tyndall.* |
| Tyng, Dudley Atkins (Amer. divine; 1825–1858), | *Dr. Tyng.* |
| Tyrwhitt, Thos. (Ed. of Chaucer, &c.; 1730–1786), | *Tyrwhitt.* |
| Tytler, Sarah (novelist; *pseud.* for *Henrietta Keddie*), | *S. Tytler.* |
| Udall, John (divine; d. 1592), | *J. Udall* or *Udal.* |
| Udall, Nich. (comedy of *Ralph Roister Doister*; 1506–1564), | *Udall.* |
| Ure, Andw., M.D. (*Dict. of Arts*, &c.; 1778–1857), | *Ure.* |
| Urquhart, Sir T. (trans. of *Rabelais*; d. 1660?), | *Urquhart.* |
| Ussher, Jas., D.D. (divine and hist.; 1580–1656), | *Abp. Ussher.* |
| Valentine, Thos. (*Sermons*, 1642–1647), | *Valentine.* |
| Vanbrugh, Sir John (dramatist; 1666–1726), | *Sir J. Vanbrugh.* |
| Vaughan, Henry (*Sacred Poems*, &c.; 1621–1695), | *H. Vaughan.* |

| Names in full and dates. | Cited in Dict. as |
|---|---|
| Vaughan, Rice (*Coin and Coinage*, 1675), | *Rice Vaughan.* |
| Vicars, John (divine; 1582–1652), | *Vicars.* |
| Vincent, Will., D.D. (Dean of Westminster; 1739–1815), | *Dean Vincent.* |
| Vives, John Louis (theol., &c.; 1492–1540), | *Vives.* |
| Wake, Wm., D.D. (Abp. of Canter.; 1657–1736), | *Abp. Wake.* |
| Wakefield, Gilbert (theol.; 1756–1801), | *Wakefield.* |
| Walker, John (lexicog.; 1732–1807), | *Walker.* |
| Wallace, Alfred Russell (biologist and trav.), | *A. R. Wallace.* |
| Wallace, Rob., D.D. (Prof. of Church Hist., journalist), | *Dr. Wallace.* |
| Waller, Edmund (poet; 1605–1687), | *Waller.* |
| Wallis, John (math., &c.; 1616–1703), | *Wallis.* |
| Walpole, Horace (Earl of Orford; 1717–1797), | *H. Walpole* or *Walpole.* |
| Walpole, Sir Robert (statesman; 1676–1745), | *Sir R. Walpole.* |
| Walsall, Sam. (*Sermons*, 1615), | *Walsall.* |
| Walsh, J. H. (*Domestic Economy*, &c.), | *J. H. Walsh.* |
| Walsh, Robt., L.L.D. (chaplain at Constantinople; wrote 1820–1840), | *R. Walsh.* |
| Walsh, Wm. (poet; 1663–1707), | *Walsh.* |
| Walton, Izaak (*Complete Angler;* 1593–1683), | *Iz. Walton.* |
| Wandesforde, Chris., Viscount Castlecomer (statesman; 1592–1640), | *Wandesforde.* |
| Warburton, Eliot B. G. (*Travels*, &c.; 1810–1852), | *Eliot Warburton.* |
| Warburton, Wm., D.D. (Bp. of Glouc.; 1698–1779), | *Warburton.* |
| Ward, R. P. (*Law of Nations;* 1765–1846), | *R. Ward.* |
| Ward, Sam. (divine; 1577–1639), | *S. Ward.* |
| Ward, Seth, D.D. (Bp. of Salisbury; 1617–1689), | *Bp. Ward.* |
| Ward, Thomas (anti-Protestant writer; 1652–1708), | *T. Ward.* |
| Warner, Will. (poet; 1558–1609), | *Warner.* |
| Warren, Samuel (novelist, &c.; 1807–1877), | *Warren.* |
| Warton, Joseph (poet; 1722–1800), | *J. Warton.* |
| Warton, Thos. (poet; 1728–1790), | *T. Warton.* |
| Washington, George (Pres. U.S.; 1732–1799), | *Washington.* |
| Waterhouse, Edwd. (heraldry; 1619–1670), | *Waterhouse.* |
| Waterland, Daniel, D.D. (divine; 1683–1740), | *Waterland.* |
| Watson, Robert, LL.D. (hist.; 1730–1781), | *Dr. R. Watson.* |
| Watson, Thos., D.D. (Bp. of Linc.; d. 1582), | *Bp. Watson.* |
| Watson, Sir Thos., M.D., | *Sir T. Watson.* |
| Watson, Will. (*Call to Repent*, 1691), | *W. Watson.* |
| Watts, Henry (*Dict. of Chem.*), | *Watts' Dict. of Chem.* |
| Watts, Isaac, D.D. (poet and moralist; 1674–1748), | *Watts.* |
| Weale, John (*Dict. of Terms*, 1873), | *Weale.* |
| Webbe, Wm. (*Discourse of English Poetrie;* d. after 1591), | *W. Webbe.* |
| Webster, Daniel (Amer. statesman; 1782–1852), | *D. Webster.* |
| Webster, John (dramatist; 1585?–1654?), | *Webster.* |
| Webster, Noah (lexicog.; 1758–1843), | *N. Webster.* |
| Wedgwood, Hensleigh (philol.), | *Wedgwood.* |
| Weever, John (antiq.; 1576–1632), | *Weever.* |
| West, Gilbert, LL.D. (poet and religious writer; 1700?–1756), | *West.* |
| Westfield, Thos., D.D. (divine; d. 1644), | *Dr. Westfield.* |
| Westminster Review, | *West. Rev.* |
| Wharton, Henry (eccles. antiq.; 1664–1694), | *H. Wharton.* |
| Wharton, J. J. S. (*Law Lexicon*), | *Wharton.* |
| Whately, Rich., D.D. (Abp. of Dub.; 1787–1863), | *Whately.* |
| Whately, Wm. (divine; 1583–1639), | *W. Whately.* |
| Wheatley, Chas. (divine; 1686–1742), | *Wheatley.* |
| Wheatstone, Sir Chas. (physicist; 1802–1875), | *Wheatstone.* |
| Whewell, Will. (scientist and philos.; 1795–1866), | *Whewell.* |
| Whichcote, Benj., D.D. (moral writer; 1610–1683), | *Whichcote.* |
| Whiston, Will. (theol., trans. of *Josephus;* 1667–1752), | *Whiston.* |
| Whitaker, Tobias, M.D. (works 1638–1663), | *Tob. Whitaker.* |
| Whitby, Daniel (theol.; 1638–1726), | *Whitby.* |
| White, Rev. Gilbert (of Selborne; 1720–1793), | *Gilbert White.* |
| White, John, M.P. (pol. writer; 1590–1644), | *John White.* |
| White, Rich. Grant (*Words and their Uses*, &c.), | *R. G. White.* |
| Whitehead, Will. (poet; 1715–1788), | *W. Whitehead.* |
| Whitgift, John, D.D. (Abp. of Cant.; 1530–1603), | *Whitgift.* |
| Whiting, Nicholas (*Hist. of Albino and Bellama*, 1637), | *Whiting.* |
| Whitlock, Bulstrode (statesman; 1605–1676), | *Whitlock.* |
| Whitney, Wm. Dwight (philol.), | *Whitney.* |
| Whittier, J. Greenleaf (Amer. poet), | *Whittier.* |
| Wickliffe, John (reformer; 1324–1415), | *Wickliffe.* |
| Wilbour, Chas. Edwin (Amer. writer), | *C. E. Wilbour.* |
| Wilkes, John (polit.; 1727–1797), | *Wilkes.* |
| Wilkins, John, D.D. (Bp. of Ches.; 1614–1672), | *Bp. Wilkins.* |
| Wilkinson, Jas. John Garth, M.D. (trans. of *Swedenborg*), | *J. J. G. Wilkinson.* |
| Willet, Andrew, D.D. (biblical sch.; 1562–1621), | *Willet.* |
| Williams, Sir Chas. Hanbury (political squibs, &c.; 1709–1759), | *Sir C. H. Williams.* |
| Williams, Helen Maria (poems, &c.; 1762–1827), | *H. M. Williams.* |
| Williams, Prof. Monier (Sanskrit sch.), | *Prof. M. Williams.* |
| Williams, Sir Roger (milit. writer; d. 1596), | *Sir R. Williams.* |
| Williamson, Capt. Thos. (*Oriental Sports*, 1807), | *Capt. Williamson.* |
| Willis, Nath. Parker (Amer. poet, &c.; 1807–1867), | *N. P. Willis.* |
| Willmott, Robt. Aris (miscel. writer; 1809–1863), | *Willmott.* |
| Willoughby, Fra. (naturalist; 1635–1672), | *Willoughby.* |
| Wilson, Arthur (dramas, &c.; 1596–1652), | *Arth. Wilson.* |
| Wilson, Daniel, D.D. (Bp. of Calcutta; 1778–1858), | *Bp. Wilson.* |
| Wilson, Daniel, LL.D. (archæol.), | *Dr. Wilson.* |
| Wilson, Prof. George (chemist and physiol.; 1818–1859), | *Prof. G. Wilson.* |
| Wilson, John (Christopher North; 1785–1854), | *Prof. Wilson.* |
| Wilson, Jno. Leighton (African mission.), | *J. L. Wilson.* |
| Winslow, Forbes B., M.D. (1810–1874), | *Dr. Forbes Winslow.* |
| Winwood, Sir Ralph (*Affairs of State;* 1564–1617), | *Sir R. Winwood.* |
| Wirt, Wm. (Amer. lawyer; 1772–1834), | *Wirt.* |
| Wiseman, Nicholas (cardinal; 1802–1865), | *Cardinal Wiseman.* |
| Wiseman, Rich. (surg.; works 1672–1686), | *Wiseman.* |
| Withals, Jno. (*Dict.*, 1568), | *Withals.* |
| Wither, George (poet; 1588–1667), | *Wither.* |
| Wodhul, Michael (poet; 1740–1816), | *Wodhul.* |
| Wodroephe, John (gram.; works 1623), | *Wodroephe.* |
| Wodrow, Robt. (eccles. hist.; 1679–1734), | *Wodrow.* |
| Wolcot, John (Peter Pindar; 1738–1819), | *Dr. Wolcot.* |
| Wolfe, Charles ('Burial of Moore;' 1791–1823), | *Wolfe.* |
| Wollaston, T. Vernon (naturalist), | *T. V. Wollaston.* |
| Wollaston, Wm. (theol., &c.; 1659–1724), | *W. Wollaston.* |
| Wolsey, Thos., Cardinal (1471–1530), | *Wolsey.* |
| Wood, Anthony à (antiq.; 1632–1695), | *Wood.* |
| Wood, Mrs. Henry (novelist), | *Mrs. H. Wood.* |
| Wood, Rev. J. G. (naturalist), | *J. G. Wood.* |
| Wood, Shakspeare (*Guide to Anc. and Mod. Rome*, 1875), | *Shakspeare Wood.* |
| Woodward, Chas., F.R.S. (*Study of Polarized Light*, 1848), | *C. Woodward.* |
| Woodward, John, M.D. (naturalist; 1665–1728), | *Woodward.* |
| Woolton, Jno., D.D. (Bp. of Ex.; 1535–1593), | *Bp. Woolton.* |
| Worcester, Jos. Emerson (lexicog.; 1784–1865), | *Worcester.* |
| Worcester, Marquis of (*Century of Inventions;* 1601–1667), | *Marquis of Worcester.* |
| Wordsworth, Wm. (1770–1850), | *Wordsworth.* |
| Wotton, Sir Henry (poet, &c.; 1568–1639), | *Wotton.* |
| Wotton, Sir H. (Remains and Life), | *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.* |
| Wotton, Wm., D.D. (1666–1726), | *Dr. W. Wotton.* |
| Wrangham, Francis (scholar and misc. writer; 1770–1843), | *Wrangham.* |
| Wren, Mat., D.D. (Bp. of Her.; 1585–1667), | *Bp. Wren.* |
| Wright, Thos. (lexicog. and antiq.; 1810–1877), | *Wright.* |
| Wyatt, Sir Thos. (poet; 1503–1542), | *Wyatt.* |
| Wyche, Sir Peter (trans.; wrote 1664–1669), | *Sir P. Wyche.* |
| Wycherley, William (dramatist; 1640–1715), | *Wycherley.* |
| Yarrell, Will. (naturalist; 1784–1856), | *Yarrell.* |
| Yelverton, Sir Henry (law; 1566–1630), | *Sir H. Yelverton.* |
| Yonge, Chas. Duke (Eng. hist.), | *Prof. Yonge.* |
| Yorkshire Glossary, 1855, | *Yorks. Gloss.* |
| Youatt, Will. (vet. surg.; 1777–1847), | *Youatt.* |
| Young, Arthur (writer on agriculture; 1741–1820), | *Arthur Young.* |
| Young, Arthur, D.D. (divine; d. 1759), | *Dr. A. Young.* |
| Young, Arthur (*Nautical Dictionary*, 1863), | *A. Young.* |
| Young, Sir Chas. Geo., D.C.L. (herald.; 1795–1869), | *Sir C. Young.* |
| Young, Edwd. (poet; 1684–1765), | *Young.* |
| Young, John, M.D. (Prof. Nat. Hist., Glas. Univ.), | *Prof. Young.* |
| Yule, Col. Henry (orientalist and geog.), | *H. Yule.* |

# EXPLANATIONS

## REGARDING PRONUNCIATION AND CHEMICAL SYMBOLS.

## PRONUNCIATION.

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted, that of *re-writing* the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same *sound*, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be expressed in the principal word. The *key* by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound.

### Vowels.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ā, ..... as in ..... | *fate.* | o, .... as in .... | *not.* |
| ä, ..... „ ..... | *far.* | ō, .... „ .... | *move.* |
| a, ..... „ ..... | *fat.* | ū, .... „ .... | *tube.* |
| ą, ..... „ ..... | *fall.* | u, .... „ .... | *tub.* |
| ē, ..... „ ..... | *me.* | u̇, .... „ .... | *bull.* |
| e, ..... „ ..... | *met.* | ü, .... „ .... | Sc. *abune* (Fr. u). |
| ė, ..... „ ..... | *her.* | oi, .... „ .... | *oil.* |
| ī, ..... „ ..... | *pine.* | ou, .... „ .... | *pound.* |
| i, ..... „ ..... | *pin.* | ẏ, .... „ .... | Sc. *fey* (=e+i). |
| ō, ..... „ ..... | *note.* | | |

### Consonants.

| | |
|---|---|
| ch, .. as in .. | *chain.* |
| ċh, .. „ .. | Sc. *loch*, Ger. *nacht.* |
| j, .. „ .. | *job.* |
| g, .. „ .. | *go.* |
| ṅ, .. „ .. | Fr. *ton.* |
| ng, .. „ .. | *sing.* |
| TH, ..... as in ..... | *then.* |
| th, ..... „ ..... | *thin.* |
| w, ..... „ ..... | *wig.* |
| wh, ..... „ ..... | *whig.* |
| zh, ..... „ ..... | azure. |

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are pronounced in England.

**Accent.**—Words consisting of more than one syllable receive an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word, being made so by means of the accent. In this dictionary it is denoted by the mark ′. This mark, called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words *la′bour*, *delay′*, and *comprehen′sion*.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary, true, or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked ″, and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark ′, as in the word *excommu′nica″tion*.

## CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND SYMBOLS.

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed, and that, too, in a very small compass. An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line, more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

| Elements. | Symbols. |
|---|---|
| Aluminium, | Al |
| Antimony (Stibium), | Sb |
| Arsenic, | As |
| Barium, | Ba |
| Bismuth, | Bi |
| Boron, | B |
| Bromine, | Br |
| Cadmium, | Cd |
| Cæsium, | Cs |
| Calcium, | Ca |
| Carbon, | C |
| Cerium, | Ce |
| Chlorine, | Cl |
| Chromium, | Cr |
| Cobalt, | Co |
| Copper (Cuprum), | Cu |
| Didymium, | D |
| Erbium, | E |
| Fluorine, | F |
| Gallium, | Ga |
| Glucinium, | G |
| Gold (Aurum), | Au |
| Hydrogen, | H |
| Indium, | In |
| Iodine, | I |
| Iridium, | Ir |
| Iron (Ferrum), | Fe |
| Lanthanium, | La |
| Lead (Plumbum), | Pb |
| Lithium, | L |
| Magnesium, | Mg |
| Manganese, | Mn |
| Mercury (Hydrargyrum), | Hg |
| Molybdenum, | Mo |
| Nickel, | Ni |
| Niobium, | Nb |
| Nitrogen, | N |
| Osmium, | Os |
| Oxygen, | O |
| Palladium, | Pd |
| Phosphorus, | P |
| Platinum, | Pt |
| Potassium (Kalium), | K |
| Rhodium, | R |
| Rubidium, | Rb |
| Ruthenium, | Ru |
| Selenium, | Se |
| Silicon, | Si |
| Silver (Argentum), | Ag |
| Sodium (Natrium), | Na |
| Strontium, | Sr |
| Sulphur, | S |
| Tantalum, | Ta |
| Tellurium, | Te |
| Thallium, | Tl |
| Thorium, | Th |
| Tin (Stannum), | Sn |
| Titanium, | Ti |
| Tungsten (Wolfram), | W |
| Uranium, | U |
| Vanadium, | V |
| Yttrium, | Y |
| Zinc, | Zn |
| Zirconium, | Zr |

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus, H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine. (*See* ATOM, and *Atomic theory* under ATOMIC, in Dictionary.)

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus—$O_2$ signifies two atoms of oxygen, $S_5$ five atoms of sulphur, and $C_{10}$ ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus—$H_2O$ means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen; $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed, thus: $2H_2O$ represents two molecules of water, $4(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$ four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesic sulphate is $MgSO_4, 7H_2O$. The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus, $2H_2+O_2=2H_2O$ expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

# LIST OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *a.* or adj. | stands for | adjective. |
| abbrev. | ... | abbreviation, abbreviated. |
| acc. | ... | accusative. |
| act. | ... | active. |
| *adv.* | ... | adverb. |
| *agri.* | ... | agriculture. |
| *alg.* | ... | algebra. |
| Amer. | ... | American. |
| *anat.* | ... | anatomy. |
| *anc.* | ... | ancient. |
| *antiq.* | ... | antiquities. |
| aor. | ... | aorist, aoristic. |
| Ar. | ... | Arabic. |
| *arch.* | ... | architecture. |
| *archæol.* | ... | archæology. |
| *arith.* | ... | arithmetic. |
| Armor. | ... | Armoric. |
| art. | ... | article. |
| A. Sax. | ... | Anglo-Saxon. |
| *astrol.* | ... | astrology. |
| *astron.* | ... | astronomy. |
| at. wt. | ... | atomic weight. |
| aug. | ... | augmentative. |
| Bav. | ... | Bavarian dialect. |
| *biol.* | ... | biology. |
| Bohem. | ... | Bohemian. |
| *bot.* | ... | botany. |
| Braz. | ... | Brazilian. |
| Bret. | ... | Breton (=Armoric). |
| Bulg. | ... | Bulgarian. |
| Catal. | ... | Catalonian. |
| *carp.* | ... | carpentry. |
| caus. | ... | causative. |
| Celt. | ... | Celtic. |
| Chal. | ... | Chaldee. |
| *chem.* | ... | chemistry. |
| *chron.* | ... | chronology. |
| Class. | ... | Classical (=Greek and Latin). |
| cog. | ... | cognate, cognate with. |
| colloq. | ... | colloquial. |
| *com.* | ... | commerce. |
| comp. | ... | compare. |
| compar. | ... | comparative. |
| *conch.* | ... | conchology. |
| *conj.* | ... | conjunction. |
| contr. | ... | contraction, contracted. |
| Corn. | ... | Cornish. |
| *crystal.* | ... | crystallography. |
| Cym. | ... | Cymric. |
| D. | ... | Dutch. |
| Dan. | ... | Danish. |
| dat. | ... | dative. |
| def. | ... | definite. |
| deriv. | ... | derivation. |
| dial. | ... | dialect, dialectal. |
| dim. | ... | diminutive. |
| distrib. | ... | distributive. |
| *dram.* | ... | drama, dramatic. |
| *dyn.* | ... | dynamics. |
| E., *Eng.* | ... | English. |
| *eccles.* | ... | ecclesiastical. |
| Egypt. | ... | Egyptian. |
| *elect.* | ... | electricity. |
| *engin.* | ... | engineering. |
| *engr.* | ... | engraving. |
| *entom.* | ... | entomology. |
| Eth. | ... | Ethiopic. |
| *ethn.* | ... | ethnography, ethnology. |
| *etym.* | ... | etymology. |
| Eur. | ... | European. |
| *exclam.* | ... | exclamation. |
| fem. | ... | feminine. |
| *fig.* | ... | figuratively. |
| Fl. | ... | Flemish. |
| *fort.* | ... | fortification. |
| Fr. | ... | French. |
| freq. | ... | frequentative. |
| Fris. | ... | Frisian. |
| fut. | ... | future. |
| G. | ... | German. |
| Gael. | ... | Gaelic. |
| *galv.* | stands for | galvanism. |
| genit. | ... | genitive. |
| *geog.* | ... | geography. |
| *geol.* | ... | geology. |
| *geom.* | ... | geometry. |
| Goth. | ... | Gothic. |
| Gr. | ... | Greek. |
| *gram.* | ... | grammar. |
| *gun.* | ... | gunnery. |
| Heb. | ... | Hebrew. |
| *her.* | ... | heraldry. |
| Hind. | ... | Hindostanee, Hindu, or Hindi. |
| *hist.* | ... | history. |
| *hort.* | ... | horticulture. |
| Hung. | ... | Hungarian. |
| *hydros.* | ... | hydrostatics. |
| Icel. | ... | Icelandic. |
| *ich.* | ... | ichthyology. |
| imper. | ... | imperative. |
| imperf. | ... | imperfect. |
| impers. | ... | impersonal. |
| incept. | ... | inceptive. |
| ind. | ... | indicative. |
| Ind. | ... | Indic. |
| indef. | ... | indefinite. |
| Indo-Eur. | ... | Indo-European. |
| inf. | ... | infinitive. |
| intens. | ... | intensive. |
| *interj.* | ... | interjection. |
| Ir. | ... | Irish. |
| Iran. | ... | Iranian. |
| It. | ... | Italian. |
| L. | ... | Latin. |
| lan. | ... | language. |
| Lett. | ... | Lettish. |
| L.G. | ... | Low German. |
| *lit.* | ... | literal, literally. |
| Lith. | ... | Lithuanian. |
| L.L. | ... | late Latin, low do. |
| *mach.* | ... | machinery. |
| *manuf.* | ... | manufactures. |
| masc. | ... | masculine. |
| *math.* | ... | mathematics. |
| *mech.* | ... | mechanics. |
| *med.* | ... | medicine. |
| Med. L. | ... | Medieval Latin. |
| *mensur.* | ... | mensuration. |
| *metal.* | ... | metallurgy. |
| *metaph.* | ... | metaphysics. |
| *meteor.* | ... | meteorology. |
| Mex. | ... | Mexican. |
| M.H.G. | ... | Middle High German. |
| *milit.* | ... | military. |
| *mineral.* | ... | mineralogy. |
| Mod. Fr. | ... | Modern French. |
| *myth.* | ... | mythology. |
| N. | ... | Norse, Norwegian. |
| *n.* | ... | noun. |
| *nat. hist.* | ... | natural history. |
| nat. order, | ... | natural order. |
| *nat. phil.* | ... | natural philosophy. |
| *naut.* | ... | nautical. |
| *navig.* | ... | navigation. |
| neg. | ... | negative. |
| neut. | ... | neuter. |
| N.H.G. | ... | New High German. |
| nom. | ... | nominative. |
| Norm. | ... | Norman. |
| North. E. | ... | Northern English. |
| *numis.* | ... | numismatics. |
| obj. | ... | objective. |
| obs. | ... | obsolete. |
| obsoles. | ... | obsolescent. |
| O. Bulg. | ... | Old Bulgarian (Ch. Slavic). |
| O.E. | ... | Old English (*i.e.* English between A. Saxon and Modern English). |
| O. Fr. | ... | Old French. |
| O.H.G. | ... | Old High German. |
| O.Prus. | ... | Old Prussian. |
| O.Sax. | ... | Old Saxon. |
| *ornith.* | ... | ornithology. |
| *p.* | stands for | participle. |
| *palæon.* | ... | palæontology. |
| part. | ... | participle. |
| pass. | ... | passive. |
| *pathol.* | ... | pathology. |
| pejor. | ... | pejorative. |
| Per. | ... | Persic or Persian. |
| perf. | ... | perfect. |
| pers. | ... | person. |
| *persp.* | ... | perspective. |
| Peruv. | ... | Peruvian. |
| Pg. | ... | Portuguese. |
| *phar.* | ... | pharmacy. |
| *philol.* | ... | philology. |
| *philos.* | ... | philosophy. |
| Phœn. | ... | Phœnician. |
| *photog.* | ... | photography. |
| *phren.* | ... | phrenology. |
| *phys. geog.* | ... | physical geography. |
| *physiol.* | ... | physiology. |
| *pl.* | ... | plural. |
| Pl.D. | ... | Platt Dutch. |
| *pneum.* | ... | pneumatics. |
| poet. | ... | poetical. |
| Pol. | ... | Polish. |
| *pol. econ.* | ... | political economy. |
| poss. | ... | possessive. |
| pp. | ... | past participle. |
| ppr. | ... | present participle. |
| Pr. | ... | Provençal. |
| *prep.* | ... | preposition. |
| pres. | ... | present. |
| pret. | ... | preterite. |
| priv. | ... | privative. |
| pron. | ... | pronunciation, pronounced. |
| *pron.* | ... | pronoun. |
| *pros.* | ... | prosody. |
| prov. | ... | provincial. |
| *psychol.* | ... | psychology. |
| *rail.* | ... | railways. |
| *R. Cath. Ch.* | ... | Roman Catholic Church. |
| *rhet.* | ... | rhetoric. |
| *Rom. antiq.* | ... | Roman antiquities. |
| Rus. | ... | Russian. |
| Sax. | ... | Saxon. |
| Sc. | ... | Scotch. |
| Scand. | ... | Scandinavian. |
| *Scrip.* | ... | Scripture. |
| *sculp.* | ... | sculpture. |
| Sem. | ... | Semitic. |
| Serv. | ... | Servian. |
| sing. | ... | singular. |
| Skr. | ... | Sanskrit. |
| Slav. | ... | Slavonic, Slavic. |
| Sp. | ... | Spanish. |
| sp. gr. | ... | specific gravity. |
| stat. | ... | statute. |
| subj. | ... | subjunctive. |
| superl. | ... | superlative. |
| *surg.* | ... | surgery. |
| *surv.* | ... | surveying. |
| Sw. | ... | Swedish. |
| sym. | ... | symbol. |
| syn. | ... | synonym. |
| Syr. | ... | Syriac. |
| Tart. | ... | Tartar. |
| *technol.* | ... | technology. |
| *teleg.* | ... | telegraphy. |
| term. | ... | termination. |
| Teut. | ... | Teutonic. |
| *theol.* | ... | theology. |
| *toxicol.* | ... | toxicology. |
| *trigon.* | ... | trigonometry. |
| Turk. | ... | Turkish. |
| *typog.* | ... | typography. |
| var. | ... | variety (of species). |
| *v.i.* | ... | verb intransitive. |
| *v.n.* | ... | verb neuter. |
| *v.t.* | ... | verb transitive. |
| W. | ... | Welsh. |
| *zool.* | ... | zoology. |
| † | ... | obsolete. |

**Scream** (skrēm), *v.i.* [Comp. Icel. *skramsa*, to scream; probably imitative, like *screech*, *shriek*, &c.] 1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to utter a shrill, harsh cry; to shriek.

I heard the owl *scream* and the crickets cry. *Shak.*

So sweetly *screams* if it (a mouse) comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To give out a shrill sound; as, the railway whistle *screamed*.

**Scream** (skrēm), *n.* 1. A shriek, or sharp shrill cry uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain. 'Screams of horror rend the affrighted skies.' *Pope.*—2. A sharp, harsh sound. 'The *scream* of a maddened beach dragg'd down by the wave.' *Tennyson.*

**Screamer** (skrēm'ėr), *n.* 1. One that screams. 2. A name given to two species of South American grallatorial birds, the *Palamedea cornuta* and *Chauna chavaria*. They are remarkable for their harsh and discordant voices, and for the sharp hard spurs with which the wings are armed. See PALAMEDEA.—3. Something very great; a whacker; a bouncing fellow or girl. [Slang.]

**Screaming** (skrēm'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Crying or sounding shrilly.—2. Causing a scream; as, a *screaming* farce, one calculated to make the audience scream with laughter.

**Scree** (skrē), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *skritha*, a landslip on a hill-side.] A small stone or pebble; in the *pl.* debris of rocks; shingle; a talus; accumulations of loose stones and fragments at the base of a cliff or precipice. 'Grey cairns and *screes* of granite.' *Kingsley.*

Before I had got half way up the *screes*, which gave way and rattled beneath me at every step. *Southey.*

**Screech** (skrēch), *v.i.* [A softened form of *screak* (which see), Icel. *skrækja*, *skrækta*, to screech, *skrækr*, a screech, Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*, to screech: an imitative word; comp. Sc. *scraich*, Gael. *sgreach*, W. *ysgrechiaw*, to screech.] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to scream; to shriek. 'The screech-owl *screeching* loud.' *Shak.*

These birds of night . . . *screeched* and clapped their wings for a while. *Eglingbroke.*

**Screech** (skrēch), *n.* 1. A sharp, shrill cry, such as is uttered in acute pain or in a sudden fright; a harsh scream. 'The birds obscene . . . with hollow *screeches*.' *Pope.*

A *screech* or shriek is the cry of terror or passion; perhaps it may be called sharper and harsher than a scream; but, in human beings especially, scarcely to be distinguished from it. *C. Richardson.*

2. A sharp, shrill noise; as, the *screech* of a railway whistle.

**Screech-owl** (skrēch'oul), *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry at night, formerly supposed to be ominous of evil; an owl, as the barn-owl, that screeches, in opposition to one that hoots.

The owl at Freedom's window scream'd,
The *screech-owl*, prophet dire. *Churchill.*

**Screechy** (skrēch'i), *a.* Shrill and harsh; like a screech. *Cockburn.*

**Screed** (skrēd), *n.* [Prov. E. *screed*, a shred, A. Sax. *screáde*, a shred. See next entry.] In *plastering*, (*a*) a strip of mortar of about 6 or 8 inches wide, by which any surface about to be plastered is divided into bays or compartments. The screeds are 4, 5, or 6 feet apart, according to circumstances, and are accurately formed in the same plane by the plumb-rule and straight-edge. They thus form gauges for the rest of the work, the interspaces being latterly filled out flush with them. (*b*) A strip of wood similarly used.

**Screed** (skrēd), *n.* [A form of *shred*; a Scotch word. See above.] 1. The act of rending or tearing; a rent; a tear. *Burns.*—2. That which is rent or torn off; as, a *screed* of cloth. 3. A piece of poetry or prose; a harangue; a long tirade upon any subject.—*A screed o' drink*, a drinking bout. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Screed** (skrēd), *v.t.* [Sc. See the noun.] 1. To rend; to tear.—2. To repeat glibly; to dash off with spirit. *Burns.*

**Screeket** (skrēk), *v.i.* Same as *Screak*.

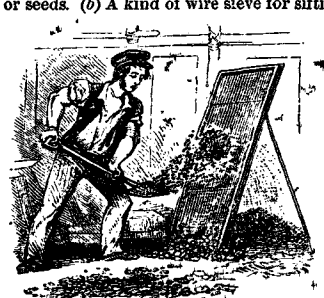
**Screen** (skrēn), *n.* [O.Fr. *escren*, *escrein*, *escran*, Fr. *écran*, a screen, perhaps from O.H.G. *skranna*, a bench, a table.] 1. An appliance or article that shelters from the sun, rain, cold, &c., or from sight; a kind of movable framework or partition, often hinged so that it may be opened out more or less as required, or be folded up to occupy less space, used in a room for excluding cold, or intercepting the heat of a fire. 'Your leafy *screens*.' *Shak.*

Our fathers knew the value of a *screen*
From sultry sups. *Cowper.*

2. That which shelters or protects from danger; that which hides or conceals, or which prevents inconvenience.

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of riddle or sieve; more especially, (*a*) a sieve used by farmers for sifting earth or seeds. (*b*) A kind of wire sieve for sifting



Builder's Screen.

sand, lime, gravel, &c. It consists of a rectangular wooden frame with wires traversing it longitudinally at regular intervals. It is propped up in nearly a vertical position, and the materials to be sifted or screened are thrown against it, when the finer particles pass through and the coarser remain. A similar apparatus is used for separating lump coal from the small coal and dross, and also for sorting crushed ores, &c.—4. In *arch.* (*a*) a partition of wood, stone, or metal, usually so placed in a church as to shut out an aisle from the choir, a private chapel from a transept, the nave from the choir, the high altar from the east end of the building, or an altar tomb from a public passage of the church. See PARCLOSE. (*b*) In medieval halls, a partition extending across the lower end, forming a lobby within the main entrance doors, and having often a gallery above. (*c*) An architecturally decorated wall, inclosing a court-yard in front of a building.—5. *Naut.* the name given to a piece of canvas hung round a berth for warmth and privacy.

**Screen** (skrēn), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to cover; to conceal; as, our houses and garments *screen* us from cold; an umbrella *screens* us from rain and the sun's rays; to *screen* a man from punishment.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth. *Milton.*

2. To sift or riddle by passing through a screen; as, to *screen* coal.

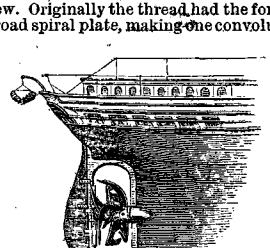
**Screening-machine** (skrēn'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus, having a rotary motion, used for screening or sifting coal, stamped ores, and the like.

**Screenings** (skrēn'ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse matter left after sifting coal, &c.

**Screigh-of-day** (skrēē-ov-dā'), *n.* [Comp. D. *krieken van den dag*, peep of day; *krieken*, to peep, to chirp.] The first dawn. [Scotch.]

**Screw** (skrö), *n.* [Same word as Dan. *skrue*, Sw. *skruf*, Icel. *skrúfa*, D. *schroef*, O.D. *schroeve*, L.G. *schruwe*, G. *schraube*, a screw. Or perhaps from O.Fr. *escrowe*, the hole in which a screw turns, Mod.Fr. *écrou*, which Littré regards as from one or other of the above words, but Diez, rather improbably, derives from L. *scrobs*, *scrobis*, a trench. The word does not appear very early in English. Shakspere uses the verb, and no doubt the noun was familiar before this.] 1. A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it in a uniform manner, so that the successive turns are all exactly the same distance from each other, and a corresponding spiral groove is produced. The screw forms one of the six mechanical powers, and is simply a modification of the inclined plane, as may be shown by cutting a piece of paper in the form of a right-angled triangle, so as to represent an inclined plane, and applying it to a cylinder with the perpendicular side of the triangle, or altitude of the plane, parallel to the axis of the cylinder. If the triangle be then rolled about the cylinder, the hypotenuse which represents the length of the plane will trace upon the surface of the cylinder a spiral line; which, if we suppose it to have thickness, and to protrude from the surface of the cylinder, will form the thread of the screw. The energy of the power applied to the screw thus formed is transmitted by means of a hollow cylinder of equal diameter with the solid or convex one, and having a spiral channel cut on its inner surface so as to correspond exactly to the thread raised upon the solid cylinder. Hence the one will work within the other, and, by turning the convex cylinder, while

the other remains fixed, the former will pass through the latter, and will advance every revolution through a space equal to the distance between two contiguous turns of the thread. The convex screw is called the *external* or *male*, and the concave or hollow screw the *internal* or *female screw*, or they are frequently termed simply the screw and nut respectively. As the screw is a modification of the inclined plane it is not difficult to estimate the mechanical advantage obtained by it. If we suppose the power to be applied to the circumference of the screw, and to act in a direction at right angles to the radius of the cylinder, and parallel to the base of the inclined plane by which the screw is supposed to be formed; then the power will be to the resistance as the distance between two contiguous threads to the circumference of the cylinder. But as in practice the screw is combined with the lever, and the power applied to the extremity of the lever, the law becomes: The power is to the resistance as the distance between two contiguous threads to the circumference described by the power. Hence the mechanical effect of the screw is increased by lessening the distance between the threads, or making them finer, or by lengthening the lever to which the power is applied. The law, however, is greatly modified by the friction, which is very great. The uses of the screw are various. It is an invaluable mechanism for fine adjustments such as are required in good telescopes, microscopes, micrometers, &c. It is used for the application of great pressure, as in the screw-jack and screw-press; as a borer, in the gimlet; and in the ordinary screw nail we have it employed for fastening separate pieces of material together.—*Archimedean screw*. See ARCHIMEDEAN.—*Endless screw* or *perpetual screw*. See under ENDLESS.—*Right and left screw*, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions.—*Hunter's screw* consists of a combination of two screws of unequal fineness, one of which works within the other, the external one being also made to play in a nut. In this case the power does not depend upon the interval between the threads of either screw, but on the difference between the intervals in the two screws. See HUNTER'S SCREW, and *Differential screw* under DIFFERENTIAL.—*Screw propeller*, an apparatus which, being fitted to ships and driven by steam, propels them through the water, and which, in all its various forms, is a modification of the common screw. Originally the thread had the form of a broad spiral plate, making one convolution



De Bay Screw Propeller.

round the spindle or shaft, but now it consists of several distinct blades. The usual position for the screw propeller is immediately before the stern-post, the shaft passing parallel to the keel, into the engine-room, where it is set in rapid motion by the steam-engines. This rotatory motion in the surrounding fluid, which may be considered to be in a partially inert condition, produces, according to the well-known principle of the screw, an onward motion of the vessel more or less rapid, according to the velocity of the shaft, the obliquity of the arms, and the weight of the vessel. The annexed figure shows one of the recent forms of the screw propeller.—*Screw nails* and *wood screws*, a kind of screws very much used by carpenters and other mechanics for fastening two or more pieces of any material together. When they are small they are turned by means of an instrument called a *screw-driver*.—*Screw wrench* or *key*, a mechanical instrument employed to turn large screws or their nuts.—2. One who makes a sharp bargain; an extortioner; a miser; a skin-flint.—3. An unsound or broken-down horse. [Colloq.]—4. A small parcel of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper, somewhat in the shape of a screw.—5. A steam-vessel propelled by means of a screw.—6. A screw-shell (which see).

> His small private box was full of peg-tops, . . . *screws*, birds' eggs, &c. *T. Hughes.*

7. The state of being stretched, as by a screw. 'Strained to the last *screw* he can bear.' *Cowper.*—8. Wages or salary. [Slang.]—*A screw loose*, something defective or wrong with a scheme or individual.

> My uncle was confirmed in his original impression that something dark and mysterious was going forward, or, as he always said himself, that there was a *screw loose* somewhere. *Dickens.*

—*To put on the screw*, to bring pressure to bear (on a person), often for the purpose of getting money.—*To put under the screw*, to influence by strong pressure; to compel; to coerce.

**Screw** (skrö), *v.t.* 1. To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to move by a screw; to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; as, *to screw* a lock on a door; *to screw* a press. 2. To force as by a screw; to wrench; to squeeze; to press; to twist.

> I partly know the instrument
> That *screws* me from my true place in your favour. *Shak.*
>
> We fail!
> But *screw* your courage to the sticking-place,
> And we'll not fail. *Shak.*

3. To raise extortionately; to rack. 'The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed* up.' *Swift.*—4. To oppress by exactions; to use violent means towards. 'Screwing and racking their tenants.' *Swift.*

> In the presence of that board he was provoked to exclaim that in no part of the world, not even in Turkey, were the merchants so *screwed* and wrung as in England. *Hallam.*

5. To deform by contortions; to distort. 'Grotesque habits of swinging his limbs and *screwing* his visage.' *Sir W. Scott.*

> He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile. *Dryden.*

**Screw** (skrö), *v.i.* 1. To be oppressive or exacting; to use violent means in making exactions. 'Whose *screwing* iron-handed administration of relief is the boast of the parish.' *Howitt.*—2. To be propelled by means of a screw. 'Screwing up against the very muddy boiling current.' *W. H. Russell.*

**Screw-bolt** (skrö'bōlt), *n.* A square or cylindrical piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at the one end and a screw at the other. It is adapted to pass through holes made for its reception in two or more pieces of timber, &c., to fasten them together, by means of a nut screwed on the end that is opposite to the knob.

**Screw-box** (skrö'boks), *n.* A device for cutting the threads on wooden screws, similar in construction and operation to the screw-plate.

**Screw-cap** (skrö'kap), *n.* A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw, or a cap or cover fitted with a screw.

**Screw-clamp** (skrö'klamp), *n.* A clamp which acts by means of a screw.

**Screw-coupling** (skrö-ku'pl-ing), *n.* A device for joining the ends of two vertical rods or chains and giving them any desired degree of tension; a screw socket for uniting pipes or rods.

**Screw-dock** (skrö'dok), *n.* A kind of graving-dock furnished with large screws to assist in raising and lowering vessels.

**Screw-driver** (skrö'drīv-ėr), *n.* An instrument resembling a blunt chisel for driving in or drawing out screw-nails.

**Screwed** (skröd), *a.* Drunk. 'For she was only a little *screwed*.' *Dickens.* [Slang.]

**Screwer** (skrö'ėr), *n.* One who or that which screws.

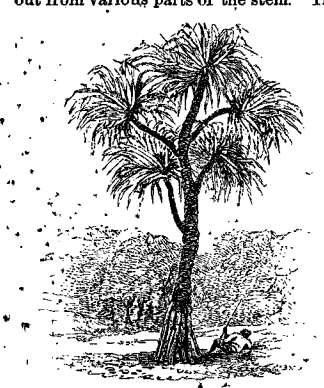
**Screw-jack** (skrö'jak), *n.* A portable machine for raising great weights, as heavy carriages, &c., by the agency of a screw. See JACK.

**Screw-key** (skrö'kē), *n.* See under SCREW.

**Screw-nail** (skrö'nāl), *n.* See under SCREW.

**Screw-pile** (skrö'pīl), *n.* See under PILE.

**Screw-pine** (skrö'pīn), *n.* The common name for trees of the genus Pandanus, which forms the type of the nat. order Pandanaceæ. (See PANDANUS.) The screw-pines are trees which grow in the East Indies, the Isle of Bourbon, Mauritius, New South Wales, and New Guinea. They have great beauty, and some of them an exquisite odour; and their roots, leaves, and fruit are all found useful for various purposes. Screw-pines are remarkable for the peculiar roots they send out from various parts of the stem. These



Screw-pine (*Pandanus odoratissimus*).

roots are called aerial or adventitious, and serve to support the plant.

**Screw-plate** (skrö'plāt), *n.* A thin plate of steel having a series of holes of varying sizes with internal screws, used in forming small external screws.

**Screw-post** (skrö'pōst), *n.* *Naut.* the inner stern-post through which the shaft of a screw propeller passes.

**Screw-press** (skrö'pres), *n.* A machine for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws.

**Screw-propeller** (skrö'prō-pel-ėr), *n.* See SCREW.

**Screw-rudder** (skrö-rud'ėr), *n.* An application of the screw to purposes of steering, instead of a rudder. The direction of its axis is changed, to give the required direction to the ship, and its efficiency does not depend upon the motion of the ship, as with a rudder. *E. H. Knight.*

**Screw-shell** (skrö'shel), *n.* The English name for shells of the genus Turbo; wreath-shell.

**Screw-steamer** (skrö'stēm-ėr), *n.* A steamship driven by a screw-propeller. See *Screw propeller* under SCREW.

**Screw-stone** (skrö'stōn), *n.* A familiar name for the casts of encrinites from their screw-like shape.

**Screw-tap** (skrö'tap), *n.* The cutter by which an internal screw is produced.

**Screw-tree** (skrö'trē), *n.* Helicteres, a genus of plants, of several species, natives of warm climates. They are shrubby plants, with clustered flowers, which are succeeded by five carpels, which are usually twisted together in a screw-like manner. See HELICTERES.

**Screw-valve** (skrö'valv), *n.* A stop-cock furnished with a puppet-valve opened and shut by a screw instead of by a spigot.

**Screw-well** (skrö'wel), *n.* A hollow in the stern of a ship into which a propeller is lifted after being detached from the shaft, when the ship is to go under canvas alone.

**Screw-wheel** (skrö'whēl), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless screw.

**Screw-wrench** (skrö'rensh), *n.* See under SCREW.

**Scribable†** (skrīb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being written, or of being written upon.

**Scribacious†** (skri-bā'shus), *a.* Skilful in or fond of writing. *Barrow.*

**Scribbet†** (skrib'et), *n.* A painter's pencil.

**Scribble** (skrib'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scribbled*; ppr. *scribbling*. [A word that appears to be based partly on *scrabble*, partly on L. *scribo*, to write; comp. O.H.G. *skribeln*, to scribble.] 1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a letter or pamphlet.—2. To fill with careless or worthless writing. 'Every margin *scribbled*, crost, and cramm'd.' *Tennyson.*

**Scribble** (skrib'l), *v.i.* To scrawl; to write without care or beauty. 'If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite.' *Pope.*

**Scribble** (skrib'l), *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a scrawl; as, a hasty *scribble*. 'Current *scribbles* of the week.' *Swift.*

**Scribble** (skrib'l), *v.t.* [Sw. *skrubbla*, G. *schrabbeln*, to card, to scribble.] To card or tease coarsely; to pass, as cotton or wool, through a scribbler.

**Scribblement** (skrib'l-ment), *n.* A worthless or careless writing; scribble. [Rare.]

**Scribbler** (skrib'lėr), *n.* 1. One who scribbles or writes carelessly, loosely, or badly; hence, a petty author; a writer of no reputation.

Venal and licentious *scribblers*, with just sufficient talent to clothe the thoughts of a pandar in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the sovereign and of the public. *Macaulay.*

2. In a *cotton* or *woollen manufactory*, the person who directs or has charge of the operation of scribbling, or the machine which performs the operation.

**Scribbling** (skrib'ling), *a.* Fitted or adapted for being scribbled on; as, *scribbling* paper; *scribbling* diary.

**Scribbling** (skrib'ling), *n.* 1. The act of writing hastily and carelessly.—2. In *woollen manuf.* the first coarse teasing or carding of wool, preliminary to the final carding.

**Scribblingly** (skrib'ling-li), *adv.* In a scribbling way.

**Scribbling-machine** (skrib'ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine employed for the first coarse carding of wool. Called also *Scribbler*.

**Scribe** (skrīb), *n.* [Fr. *scribe*, from L. *scriba*, a clerk, a secretary, from *scribo*, to write.] 1. One who writes; a writer; a penman; especially, one skilled in penmanship.

He is no great *scribe*. Rather handling the pen like the pocket staff he carries about with him. *Dickens.*

2. An official or public writer; a secretary; an amanuensis; a notary; a copyist.—3. In *Jewish* and *sacred hist.* originally a kind of military officer whose principal duties seem to have been the recruiting and organizing of troops, the levying of war taxes, and the like. At a later period, a writer and a doctor of the law; one skilled in the law; one who read and explained the law to the people. Ezra vii.—4. In *bricklaying*, a spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, to mark the bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of a mould, for the purpose of cutting them and reducing them to the proper taper for gauged arches.

**Scribe** (skrīb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scribed*; ppr. *scribing*. 1.† To write or mark upon; inscribe. *Spenser.*—2. In *carp.* (*a*) to mark by a rule or compasses; to mark so as to fit one piece to the edge of another or to a surface. (*b*) To adjust, as one piece of wood to another, so that the fibre of the one shall be at right angles to that of the other.

**Scriber** (skrīb'ėr), *n.* A sharp-pointed tool used by joiners for marking lines on wood; a scribing-iron.

**Scribing** (skrīb'ing), *n.* Writing; handwriting.

The heading of a cask has been brought aboard, but the *scribing* upon it is very indistinct. *Capt. M'Clintock.*

**Scribing-iron** (skrīb'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* An iron-pointed instrument for marking casks or timber; a scriber.

**Scribism** (skrīb'izm), *n.* The character, manners, and doctrines of the Jewish scribes, especially in the time of our Saviour. *F. W. Robertson.* [Rare.]

**Scrid** (skrid), *n.* [See SCREED.] A fragment; a shred; a screed. [Rare.]

**Scriene,**† *n.* A screen or entrance into a hall. *Spenser.*

**Scrieve** (skrēv), *v.i.* To move or glide swiftly along; also, to rub or rasp along. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Scriggle** (skrig'l), *v.i.* To writhe; to struggle or twist about with more or less force. [Local.]

**Scrike,**† *v.i.* [See SCREAK.] To shriek. *Spenser.*

**Scrimer**† (skrī'mėr), *n.* [Fr. *escrimeur*, from *escrimer*, to fence.] A fencing-master; a swordsman.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them. *Shak.*

**Scrimmage, Scrummage** (skrim'āj, skrum'āj), *n.* [Corruption of *skirmish*.] A skirmish; a confused row or contest; a tussle; specifically, in *football*, a confused, close struggle round the ball. 'Always in the front of the rush or the thick of the *scrimmage*.' *Lawrence.*

Ain't there just fine *scrummages* then? *T. Hughes.*

**Scrimp** (skrimp), *v.t.* [Dan. *skrumpe*, Sw. *skrumpna*, L.G. *schrumpen*, to shrink, to shrivel; A. Sax. *scrimman*, to dry, wither, shrivel, is an allied form.] To make too small or short; to deal sparingly with in regard to food, clothes, or money; to limit or straiten; to scant or make scanty.

**Scrimp** (skrimp), *a.* Scanty; narrow; deficient; contracted.

**Scrimp** (skrimp), *n.* A niggard; a pinching miser. [United States.]

**Scrimply** (skrimp'li), *adv.* In a scrimp manner; barely; hardly; scarcely. *Burns.*

**Scrimpness** (skrimp'nes), *n.* Scantiness; small allowance.

**Scrimption** (skrim'shon), *n.* A small portion; a pittance. *Halliwell.* [Local.]

**Scrinet** (skrin), *n.* [O.Fr. *escrin*, Mod. Fr. *écrin*, It. *scrigno*, from L. *scrinium*, a box or case for papers, from *scribo*, to write.] A chest, bookcase, or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine.

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scrine*
The antique rolles which there lie hidden still. *Spenser.*

**Scringe** (skrinj), *v.i.* [A rare form of *cringe*; comp. *creak, screak; cranch, scranch.*] To cringe. [Provincial English and United States.]

**Scrip** (skrip), *n.* [Icel. *skreppa*, Dan. *skreppe*, a bag, a wallet; L.G. *schrap*, Frisic *skrap*.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel. 'And in requital ope his leathern *scrip*.' *Milton.*

**Scrip** (skrip), *n.* [For *script*, L. *scriptum*, something written, from *scribo*, to write.] 1. A small writing; a certificate or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad till *scrip* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

2.† A slip of writing; a list, as of names; a catalogue.

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shak.*

3. In *com.* a certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a subscription to a loan; an interim writing entitling a party to a share or shares in any company, or to an allocation of stock in general, which interim writing, or *scrip*, is exchanged after registration for a formal certificate.

Lucky rhymes to him were *scrip* and share. *Tennyson.*

**Scrip-company** (skrip'kum-pa-ni), *n.* A company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer.

**Scrip-holder** (skrip'hōld-ėr), *n.* One who holds shares in a company or stock, the title to which is a written certificate or scrip.

**Scrippage**† (skrip'āj), *n.* That which is contained in a scrip. 'Though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and *scrippage*.' *Shak.*

**Script** (skript), *n.* 1.† A scrip or small writing. 'This sonnet, this loving *script*.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. In *printing*, type resembling or in imitation of handwriting.—3. In *law*, the original or principal document.

**Scriptorium** (skrip-tō'ri-um), *n.* [L., from *scriptor*, a writer, *scribo*, to write.] In a monastery or abbey, the room set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

**Scriptory** (skrip'to-ri), *a.* [L. *scriptorius*, from *scriptor*, a writer, from *scribo*, to write. See SCRIBE.] 1. Expressed in writing; not verbal; written. 'Wills are nuncupatory and *scriptory*.' *Swift.*—2. Used for writing. 'Reeds, vallatory, sagittary, *scriptory*, and others.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

**Scriptural** (skrip'tūr-al), *a.* Contained in or according to the Scriptures; biblical; as, a *scriptural* phrase; *scriptural* doctrine.

**Scripturalism** (skrip'tūr-al-izm), *n.* The quality of being scriptural; literal adherence to Scripture.

**Scripturalist** (skrip'tūr-al-ist), *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

**Scripturally** (skrip'tūr-al-li), *adv.* In a scriptural manner.

**Scripturalness** (skrip'tūr-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being scriptural.

**Scripture** (skrip'tūr), *n.* [L. *scriptura*, from *scribo*, to write.] 1.† Anything written; a writing; an inscription; a document; a manuscript; a book.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. The books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible: used by way of eminence and distinction, and often in the plural preceded by the definite article; as, we find it stated in *Scripture* or in *the Scriptures*.

There is not any action that a man ought to do or forbear, but *the Scriptures* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. Anything contained in the Scriptures; a passage or quotation from the Scriptures; a Bible text. 'Hanging by the twined thread of one doubtful *Scripture*.' *Milton.*

The devil can cite *Scripture* for his purpose. *Shak.*

**Scripture** (skrip'tūr), *a.* Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural; as, *Scripture* history. *Locke.*

Why are *Scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *Scripture* examples. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**Scripture-reader** (skrip'tūr-rēd-ėr), *n.* One employed to read the Bible in private houses among the poor and ignorant.

**Scripture-wort** (skrip'tūr-wėrt), *n.* A name applied to the species of Opegrapha or letter lichen.

**Scripturian** (skrip-tū'ri-an), *n.* Same as *Scripturist*. [Rare.]

**Scripturient**†, (skrip-tū'ri-ent), *a.* [L.L. *scripturio*, from *scribo*, to write.] Having a desire or passion for writing; having a liking or itch for authorship. 'This grand *scripturient* paper-spiller.' *A. Wood.*

**Scripturist** (skrip'tūr-ist), *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures.

**Scritch** (skrich), *n.* A shrill cry; a screech.

Perhaps it is the owlet's *scritch*. *Coleridge.*

**Scrivello** (skri-vel'lō), *n.* An elephant's tusk under 20 lbs. weight.

**Scrivener** (skriv'nėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *escrivain*, It. *scrivano*, from a L.L. *scribanus*, from L. *scribo*, to write.] 1. Formerly, a writer; one whose occupation was to draw contracts or other writings.

We'll pass this business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servant here:
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener* presently. *Shak.*

2. One whose business it is to receive money to place it out at interest, and supply those who want to raise money on security; a money-broker; a financial agent.

How happy in his low degree
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *scrivener* free. *Dryden.*

—*Scrivener's palsy*. See *Writer's cramp* under WRITER.

**Scriven-like,**† *a.* Like a scrivener. *Chaucer.*

**Scrobiculate, Scrobiculated** (skrō-bik'ū-lāt, skrō-bik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *scrobiculus*, from *scrobs*, a furrow.] In *bot.* furrowed or pitted; having small pits or ridges and furrows.

**Scrobiculus cordis** (skrō-bik'ū-lus kor'dis), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the pit of the stomach.

**Scrod, Scrode** (skrod, skrōd), *n.* Same as *Escrod*.

**Scrofula** (skrof'ū-la), *n.* [L. *scrofulæ*, a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula, from *scrofa*, a breeding sow, so called because swine were supposed to be subject to a similar complaint.] A disease due to a deposit of tubercle in the glandular and bony tissues, and in reality a form of tuberculosis or consumption. It generally shows itself by hard indolent tumours of the glands in various parts of the body, but particularly in the neck, behind the ears and under the chin, which after a time suppurate and degenerate into ulcers, from which, instead of pus, a white curdled matter is discharged. Scrofula is not contagious, but it is often a hereditary disease; its first appearance is most usually between the third and seventh year of the child's age, but it may arise between this and the age of puberty; after which it seldom makes its first attack. It is promoted by everything that debilitates, but it may remain dormant through life and not show itself till the next generation. In mild cases the glands, after having suppurated, slowly heal; in others, the eyes and eyelids become inflamed, the joints become affected, the disease gradually extending to the ligaments and bones, and producing a hectic and debilitated state under which the patient sinks; or it ends in tuberculated lungs and pulmonary consumption. Called also *Struma* and *King's-evil*.

**Scrofulous** (skrof'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to scrofula or partaking of its nature; as, *scrofulous* tumours; a *scrofulous* habit of body.—2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

*Scrofulous* persons can never be duly nourished. *Arbuthnot.*

**Scrofulously** (skrof'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrofulous manner.

**Scrofulousness** (skrof'ū-lus-nes), *n.* State of being scrofulous.

**Scrog** (skrog), *n.* [Gael. *sgrogag*, something shrivelled or stunted; *sgrog*, to shrivel, to compress; comp. *scrag*.] A stunted bush or shrub. In the plural it is generally used to designate thorns, briers, &c., and frequently small branches of trees broken off. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Scroggy, Scroggie** (skrog'i), *a.* [A provincial word. See SCROG.] 1. Stunted; shrivelled.

2. Abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood.

**Scroll** (skrōl), *n.* [Formerly also *scrow*, O.Fr. *escrol, escrou*, Mod. Fr. *écrou*, a scroll, a register; L.L. *scroa, skrua*, a memoir, a schedule; probably from the Teutonic, in which we find such words as Icel. *skrá*, a scroll, Sw. *skrå*, a short writing, L.G. *schraa*, by-laws. The form of the English word has been influenced by *roll*, and the French forms have been modified in a similar manner.] 1. A roll of paper or parchment; or a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule.

The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*. Is. xxxiv. 14.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*

2. An ornament of a somewhat spiral form; an ornament or appendage distantly resembling a partially unrolled sheet of paper; as, (*a*) in *arch.* a convolved or spiral ornament, variously introduced; specifically, the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. (*b*) The curved head of instruments of the violin family, in which are inserted the pins for tuning the strings. (*c*) A kind of volute at a ship's bow. See SCROLL-HEAD. (*d*) A flourish added to a person's name in signing a paper.—3. In *her.* the ribbon-like appendage to a crest or escutcheon on which the motto is inscribed.

**Scrolled** (skrōld), *a.* 1. Inclosed in a scroll or roll; formed into a scroll.—2. Ornamented with scrolls or scroll-work.

**Scroll-head** (skrōl'hed), *n.* An ornamental piece of timber at the bow of a vessel, finished off with carved work in the form of a volute or scroll turning outward. Called also *Billet-head.*

Scroll-head.

**Scroll-saw** (skrōl'sa), *n.* A thin and narrow bladed reciprocating saw which passes through a hole in the work-table and saws a kerf in the work, which is moved about in any required direction on the table.

**Scroll-work** (skrōl'wėrk), *n.* In *arch.* ornamental work characterized generally by its resemblance to a band, arranged in undulations or convolutions.

**Scroop** (skröp), *n.* [Imitative.] A harsh tone or cry. 'Every word, and *scroop*, and shout.' *Dickens.*

**Scrophularia** (skrof-ū-lā'ri-a), *a.* [From its supposed virtue in curing *scrofula.*] A genus of plants, the species of which are known by the common name of fig-wort. See FIG-WORT.

**Scrophulariaceæ** (skrof'ū-lā-ri-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Scrophularia*, one of the genera.] A very large nat. order of herbaceous or shrubby monopetalous exogens, inhabiting all parts of the world except the coldest, containing about 160 genera and 1900 species. They have opposite or alternate entire toothed or cut leaves, and usually four or five lobed irregular flowers with didynamous stamens, placed in axillary or terminal racemes; with a two-celled ovary and albuminous seeds. Many of the genera, such as Digitalis, Calceolaria, Veronica, Pentstemon, &c., are valued by gardeners for their beautiful flowers.

**Scrotal** (skrō'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the scrotum; as, *scrotal* hernia, which is a protrusion of any of the contents of the abdomen into the scrotum.

**Scrotiform** (skrō'ti-form), *a.* [L. *scrotum*, and *forma*, form.] In *bot.* formed like a double bag, as the nectary in plants of the genus Satyrium.

**Scrotocele** (skrō'tō-sēl), *n.* [*Scrotum* (which see), and Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] A scrotal hernia.

**Scrotum** (skrō'tum), *n.* [L.] The bag which contains the testicles.

**Scrouge** (skrouj), *v.t.* [Comp. Dan. *skrugge*, to stoop, and E. *shrug.*] To crowd; to squeeze. [Provincial.]

**Scrow** (skrou), *n.* 1.† A scroll. 'Scrow, or schedule of paper.' *Huloet.*—2. Curriers' cuttings or clippings from hides, as the ears and other redundant parts, used for making glue.

**Scroyle**† (skroil), *n.* [O.Fr. *escrouelles*; Fr. *écrouelles*, the king's-evil, from L.L. *scrofellæ*, from L. *scrofulæ*, a swelling of the glands of the neck. See SCROFULA.] A mean fellow; a wretch. Probably originally applied to a person afflicted with king's-evil.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings. *Shak.*

**Scrub** (skrub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scrubbed*; ppr. *scrubbing.* [Sw. *skrubba*, Dan. *skrubbe*, D. *schrobben*, L.G. *schrubben*, to rub, to scrub; probably allied to *scrape, scrabble*, or it may be from *rub*, with initial *sc, sk*, having an intens. force.] To rub hard, either with the hand or with a cloth or an instrument; usually, to rub hard with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; as, to *scrub* a floor; to *scrub* a deck; to *scrub* vessels of brass or other metal.

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepared to *scrub* the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

**Scrub** (skrub), *v.i.* To be diligent and penurious; as, to *scrub* hard for a living.

**Scrub** (skrub), *n.* [From the verb *to scrub.*] 1. A worn-out brush; a stunted broom.—2. A mean fellow; one that labours hard and lives meanly.

We should go there in as proper a manner as possible, not altogether like the *scrubs* about us. *Goldsmith.*

3. Something small and mean.

**Scrub** (skrub), *a.* Mean; niggardly; contemptible; scrubby.

How dismal, how solitary, how *scrub* does this town look! *H. Walpole.*

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stored,
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

**Scrub** (skrub), *n.* [Same word as *shrub*, A. Sax. *scrob*, Dan. dial. *skrub*, a shrub.] Close, low, or stunted trees or brushwood; low underwood.

He threw himself on the heathery *scrub* which met the shingle. *T. Hughes.*

**Scrubbed** (skrub'ed), *a.* Same as *Scrubby.* 'A little *scrubbed* boy, no higher than thyself.' *Shak.*

**Scrubber** (skrub'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which scrubs; a hard broom or brush.—2. An apparatus for ridding coal-gas from tarry matter and ammonia.

**Scrubby** (skrub'i), *a.* Small and mean; vile; worthless; insignificant; stunted in growth; as, a *scrubby* cur; a *scrubby* tree.

**Scrubbyish** (skrub'i-ish), *a.* Somewhat scrubby.

I happen to be sheriff of the county; and, as all writs are returnable to me, a *scrubbyish* fellow asked me to sign one against you. *Colman the Younger.*

**Scrub-oak** (skrub'ōk), *n.* The popular name in the United States for several stunted species of oak, such as *Quercus ilicifolia, Q. agrifolia*, &c.

**Scrub-race** (skrub'rās), *n.* A race between low and contemptible animals got up for amusement.

**Scrubstone** (skrub'stōn), *n.* A provincial term for a species of calciferous sandstone.

**Scruf**† (skruf), *n.* Scurf.

**Scruff** (skruf), *n.* [For *scuff* (which see).] The hinder part of the neck.

I shall take you by the *scruff* of the neck. *Marryat.*

**Scrummage** (skrum'āj), *n.* See SCRIMMAGE.

**Scrumptious** (skrump'shus), *a.* 1. Nice; particular; fastidious; fine. [United States.] 2. Delightful; first-rate; as, *scrumptious* weather.. [Slang.]

**Scrunch** (skrunsh), *v.t.* To crush, as with the teeth; to crunch; hence, to grind down.

I have found out that you must either *scrunch* them (servants) or let them *scrunch* you. *Dickens.*

**Scruple** (skrö'pl), *n.* [Fr. *scrupule*, a scruple, from L. *scrupulus*, a little stone (dim. of *scrupus*, a rough or sharp stone), the twenty-fourth part of anything, hence, figuratively, a trifling matter, especially a trifling matter causing doubt, difficulty, or anxiety; hence doubt, difficulty, uneasiness.] 1. A weight of 20 grains; the third part of a dram, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce in the old apothecaries' measure. Hence—2. Any small quantity.

Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence;
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor. *Shak.*

3. In *old astron.* a digit.—4. Hesitation as to action from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; doubt, hesitation, or perplexity arising from motives of conscience; backwardness to decide or act; a kind of repugnance to do a thing, the conscience not being satisfied as to its rightness or propriety; nicety; delicacy; doubt.

He was made miserable by the contest between his taste and his *scruples.* *Macaulay.*

**Scruple** (skrö'pl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scrupled*; ppr. *scrupling.* To have scruples; to be reluctant as regards action or decision; to hesitate about doing a thing; to doubt: often followed by an infinitive.

He *scrupled* not to eat
Against his better knowledge. *Milton.*

We are often over-precise, *scrupling* to say or do those things which lawfully we may. *Fuller.*

Men *scruple* at the lawfulness of a set form of divine worship. *South.*

**Scruple** (skrö'pl), *v.t.* To have scruples about; to doubt; to hesitate to believe; to question; as, to *scruple* the truth or accuracy of an account or calculation. [Now rare.]

The chief officers 'behaved with all imaginable perverseness and insolence' in the council of state, *scrupling* the oath to be true to the commonwealth against Charles Stuart or any other person. *Hallam.*

**Scrupler** (skrö'plėr), *n.* One who scruples; a doubter; one who hesitates. 'Away with those nice *scruplers.*' *Bp. Hall.*

**Scrupulist** (skrö'pū-list), *n.* One who doubts or scruples; a scrupler. *Shaftesbury.*

**Scrupulize** (skrö'pū-līz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scrupulized*; ppr. *scrupulizing.* To perplex with scruples of conscience. 'Other articles may be so *scrupulized.*' *Montague.*

**Scrupulosity** (skrö-pū-los'i-ti), *n.* [L. *scrupulositas.* See SCRUPLE.] The quality or state of being scrupulous; hesitation or doubtfulness respecting some point or proceeding from the difficulty of determining how to act; caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending; nice regard to exactness and propriety; preciseness.

The first sacrilege is looked upon with some horror; but when they have once made the breach their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Dr. H. More.*

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

**Scrupulous** (skrö'pū-lus), *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*, Fr. *scrupuleux.* See SCRUPLE.] 1. Full of scruples; inclined to scruple; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong. 'Abusing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were *scrupulous.*' *Hooker.*—2.† Given to making objections; captious. *Shak.*—3.† Nice; doubtful.

The justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous.* *Bacon.*

4. Careful; cautious; vigilant; exact in regarding facts.

I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance. *Woodward.*

5. Precise; exact; rigorous; punctilious; as, a *scrupulous* abstinence from labour.

**Scrupulously** (skrö'pū-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrupulous manner; with a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours. *Jer. Taylor.*

Henry was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success to himself. *Addison.*

**Scrupulousness** (skrö'pū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; as, (*a*) the state of having scruples; caution in determining or in acting from a regard to truth, propriety, or expediency.

Others by their weakness, and fear, and *scrupulousness*, cannot fully satisfy their own thoughts. *Dr. Fuller.*

(*b*) Exactness; preciseness.

**Scrutable** (skrö'ta-bl), *a.* [See SCRUTINY.] Capable of being submitted to scrutiny; discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination.

Shall we think God so *scrutable* or ourselves so penetrating that none of his secrets can escape us? *Dr. H. More.*

**Scrutation** (skrö-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *scrutatio.*] Search; scrutiny. [Rare.]

**Scrutator** (skrö-tā'tėr), *n.* [L., from *scrutor, scrutatus*, to explore.] One who scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer; a scrutineer. *Ayliffe; Bailey.*

**Scrutineer** (skrö-ti-nēr'), *n.* One who scrutinizes; one who acts as an examiner of votes, as at an election, &c., to see if they are valid.

**Scrutinize** (skrö'tin-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scrutinized*; ppr. *scrutinizing.* [From *scrutiny.*] To subject to scrutiny; to investigate closely; to examine or inquire into critically; to regard narrowly; as, to *scrutinize* the measures of administration; to *scrutinize* the private conduct or motives of individuals. 'To *scrutinize* their religious motives.' *Warburton.*

**Scrutinize** (skrö'tin-īz), *v.i.* To make scrutiny. 'Thinks it presumption to *scrutinize* into its defects.' *Goldsmith.*

Hatton remained silent and watched him with a *scrutinizing* eye. *D'Israeli.*

**Scrutinizer** (skrö'tin-īz-ėr), *n.* One who scrutinizes; one who examines with critical care.

**Scrutinous** (skrö'tin-us), *a.* Closely inquiring or examining; captious.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleased. *Sir T. Denham.*

**Scrutinously** (skrö'tin-us-li), *adv.* By using scrutiny; searchingly.

**Scrutiny** (skrö'tin-i), *n.* [L. *scrutinium*, Fr. *scrutin*, from L. *scrutor*, to search carefully, to rummage, from *scruta*, trash, frippery.] 1. Close investigation or examination; minute inquiry; critical examination.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. *Milton.*

Somewhat may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny*. *Atterbury.*

2. In the *primitive church*, an examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day. This was performed with prayers, exorcisms, and many other ceremonies.—3. In the *canon law*, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.—4. An examination by a competent authority of the votes given at an election for the purpose of rejecting those that are bad, and thus correcting the poll.

**Scrutiny** † (skrö'tin-i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scrutinied;* ppr. *scrutinying.* To scrutinize. *Johnson.*

**Scrutoire** (skrụ-twar'), *n.* [See ESCRITOIRE.] An escritoire.

**Scruze**† (skrụz), *v.t.* [A form of *scrouge.*] To crowd; to compress; to crush; to squeeze. *Spenser.*

**Scry** † (skrī), *v.t.* To descry. *Spenser.*

**Scry**† (skrī), *n.* A flock of wild-fowl. *Halliwell.*

**Scry** † (skrī), *n.* A cry. *Berners.*

**Scryne** † (skrīn), *n.* Same as *Scrine.*

**Scud** (skud), *v.i.* pret. *scudded;* ppr. *scudding.* [A. Sax. *scūdan*, to run quickly, to flee; O.Sax. *scuddian*, L.G. and D. *schudden*, to set in rapid motion, to shake; Sw. *skutta*, to run quickly; allied to *shudder.*] 1. To run quickly; to be driven or to flee or fly with haste; to run with precipitation.

Sometimes he *scuds* far off, and there he stares. *Shak.*

Foam-flakes *scud* along the level sand. *Tennyson.*

2. *Naut.* to be driven with precipitation before a tempest with little or no sails spread.

**Scud** (skud), *n.* 1. The act of scudding; a driving along; a running or rushing with speed or precipitation.—2. Loose vapoury clouds driven swiftly by the wind. 'And the dark *scud* in swift succession flies.' *Falconer.*

Borne on the *scud* of the sea.' *Longfellow.*

3. A slight flying shower. [Provincial English.]—4. A small number of larks, less than a flock. [Provincial English.]—5. In *school slang*, a swift runner; a scudder.

'I say,' said East, looking with much interest at Tom, 'you ain't a bad *scud*.' *T. Hughes.*

**Scud** (skud), *v.t.* To pass over quickly.

His lessening flock
In snowy groups diffusive *scud* the vale. *Shenstone.*

**Scudder** (skud'ėr), *n.* One who scuds.

**Scuddick** (skud'ik), *n.* 1. Anything of small value. *Halliwell.*—2. A shilling. [Slang.]

**Scuddle** (skud'l), *v.i.* pret. *scuddled;* ppr. *scuddling.* [A dim. of *scud.*] To run with a kind of affected haste; to scuttle.

**Scuddy** (skud'i), *n.* A naked infant or young child. [Scotch.]

**Scudlar** (skud'lar), *n.* A scullion. [Scotch.]

**Scudo** (skö'dō), *n.* pl. **Scudi** (skö'dē). [It., a shield, a crown, from L. *scutum*, a shield: so called from its bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued.] An Italian silver coin of different value in the different states in which it was issued. The Genoese scudo is equivalent to about 5*s.* 4*d.*; the Roman, 4*s.* 4*d.*; the Sardinian and Milanese, 3*s.* 9*d.* This coin is gradually disappearing before the decimal coinage of the Italian kingdom, but the name is sometimes given to the piece of 5 lire (about 4*s.*). The old Roman gold scudo was worth 10 silver scudi.

**Scuff** (skuf), *n.* [See SCUFT.] The hinder part of the neck; the scruff. [Provincial.]

**Scuff** (skuf), *v.i.* [See SCUFFLE.] To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; to shuffle.

**Scuff** (skuf), *v.t.* To graze gently; to pass with a slight touch. [Scotch.]

**Scuffle** (skuf'l), *v.i.* pret. *scuffled;* ppr. *scuffling.* [Freq. from A. Sax. *sceofan*, *scūfan*, to shove (see SHOVE); Sc. *scuff*, to graze; Sw. *skuffa*, to shove. See also SHUFFLE, SHOVEL.] To struggle or contend with close grapple; to fight tumultuously or confusedly.

A gallant man prefers to fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, rather than to *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *Eikon Basilikē.*

**Scuffle** (skuf'l), *n.* [Partly from *verb*; comp. also Dan. *skuffe*, to hoe.] 1. A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely; any confused quarrel or contest in which the parties struggle blindly or without direction; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight.

The dog leaps upon the serpent and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle*, the cradle happened to be overturned. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. A child's pinafore or bib. [Provincial English.]—3. A garden hoe. [Provincial English.]

**Scuffler** (skuf'lėr), *n.* 1. One who scuffles. 2. In *agri.* a kind of horse-hoe. Its use is to cut up weeds and to stir the soil. It resembles the scarifier, but is much lighter, and is employed to work after it. See SCARIFIER.

**Scuft** (skuft), *n.* [Also written *Scuff;* comp. Icel. *skoft*, Goth. *skufts*, hair.] Same as *Scruff. Mrs. Gaskell.*

**Scug** (skug), *v.t.* [Dan. *skygge*, to shade; Sw. *skugga*, Icel. *skuggi*, a shadow, a shade.] To hide; to shelter. [Scotch.]

**Scug** (skug), *n.* The declivity of a hill; a place of shelter. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Sculduddery** (skul-dud'er-i), *n.* 1. Fornication; adultery.—2. Grossness; obscenity. *Ramsay.* 'Sculduddery sangs.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Sculk** (skulk), *v.i.* Same as *Skulk* (which see).

**Sculker** (skulk'ėr), *n.* Same as *Skulker.*

**Scull** (skul), *n.* Same as *Skull.*

**Scull** (skul), *n.* [Origin uncertain. Comp. Icel. *skjōla*, a pail, a bucket; Prov. E. and Sc. *skeel*, a milk-pan; also Icel. *skola*, to wash.] 1. A boat; a cock-boat. See SCULLER.—2. One who sculls a boat.—3. A short oar, whose loom is only equal in length to half the breadth of the boat to be rowed, so that one man can manage two, one on each side. Also an oar when used to propel a boat by being placed over the stern, and worked from side to side, the blade, which is turned diagonally, being always in the water.—4. A large shallow basket without a bow handle, used for carrying fruit, potatoes, fish, &c. [Scotch.]

**Scull** † (skul), *n.* [A form of *shoal.* See SHOAL.] A shoal or multitude of fish.

**Scull** (skul), *v.t.* To impel or propel by sculls; to propel by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

**Scull-cap** (skul'kap). See SKULL-CAP.

**Sculler** (skul'ėr), *n.* 1. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars.—2. One who sculls or rows with sculls; one who impels a boat by an oar over the stern.

**Scullery** (skul'ėr-i), *n.* [O.Fr. *escueillier*, a place where bowls are kept, *escuelle*, a bowl, a platter, from L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish; allied to *scutum*, a shield.] A place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils are cleaned and kept, and where the rough or dirty work connected with the kitchen is done; a back-kitchen.

**Scullion** (skul'yon), *n.* [See SCULLERY.] 1. A servant that cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen or scullery. Hence—2. A low, mean, worthless fellow. 'The meanest *scullion* that followed his camp.' *South.*

**Scullionly** (skul'yon-li), *a.* Like a scullion; base; low; mean. '*Scullionly* paraphrase.' *Milton.*

**Sculp** (skulp), *v.t.* [See SCULPTURE.] To sculpture; to carve; to engrave.

O that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant. *Sandys.*

**Sculpin** (skul'pin), *n.* A small sea-fish, the *Cottus octodecimspinosus*, found on the American coasts. The gemmeous dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*) is so called by the Cornish fishermen. Spelled also *Skulpin.*

**Sculptile** (skulp'til), *a.* [L. *sculptilis.* See SCULPTURE.] Formed by carving. '*Sculptile* images.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sculptor** (skulp'tor), *n.* One who sculptures; one who cuts, carves, or hews figures in wood, stone, or other like materials.

**Sculptress** (skulp'tres), *n.* A female artist in sculpture. *Quart. Rev.*

**Sculptural** (skulp'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

**Sculpturally** (skulp'tūr-al-li), *adv.* By means of sculpture.

The quaint beauty and character of many natural objects, such as intricate branches, grass, &c., as well as that of many animals plumed, spined, or bristled, is *sculpturally* expressible. *Ruskin.*

**Sculpture** (skulp'tūr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sculptura*, from *sculpo*, *sculptum* (also *scalpo*), to grave.] 1. The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, or other materials into images of men, beasts, or other things. Sculpture also includes the moulding or modelling of figures in clay, to be cast in bronze or other metal.—2. Carved work; any work of sculpture, as a figure cut in stone, metal, or other solid substance, representing or describing some real or imaginary object. 'Some sweet *sculpture* draped from head to foot.' *Tennyson.*

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen,
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

**Sculpture** (skulp'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sculptured;* ppr. *sculpturing.* To represent in sculpture; to carve; to form with the chisel or other tool on wood, stone, or metal. 'Ivory vases *sculptured* high.' *Pope.*

The rose that lives its little hour
Is prized beyond the *sculptured* flower. *Bryant.*

**Sculpturesque** (skulp'tūr-esk), *a.* Relating to or possessing the character of sculpture; after the manner of sculpture; resembling sculpture. '*Sculpturesque* beauty.' *Dr. Caird.*

**Scum** (skum), *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *skum*, G. *schaum*, D. *schuim*, O.H.G. *scūm*, scum; cog. L. *spuma*, foam. Fr. *écume*, O.Fr. *escume* is from the German.] 1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means; also, the scoria of molten metals.—2. The refuse; the recrement; that which is vile or worthless.

The great and the innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison.*

**Scum** (skum), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scummed;* ppr. *scumming.* To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface; to skim. 'You that *scum* the molten lead.' *Dryden.*

**Scum** (skum), *v.i.* To throw up scum; to be covered with scum.

Life and the interest of life have stagnated and *scummed* over. *A. K. H. Boyd.*

**Scumber** (skum'bėr), *n.* [Contr. from *discumber.*] Dung; especially, the dung of the fox. [Obsolete and Provincial.]

**Scumber, Scummer** (skum'bėr, skum'ėr), *v.i.* To dung. [Obsolete and Provincial.]

**Scumble** (skum'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scumbled;* ppr. *scumbling.* [Freq. of *scum.*] To cover lightly or spread thinly over, as an oil painting, drawing, or the like, with opaque or semi-opaque colours to modify the effect.

**Scumble** (skum'bl), *n.* In *painting*, the toning down of a picture by sad colours. 'Whether your drawing is to be brought suddenly to a sharp edge or a *scumble*.' *T. H. Lister.*

**Scummer** (skum'ėr), *n.* He who or that which scums; specifically, an instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer. *Ray.*

**Scummer,** *n.* and *v.* See SCUMBER.

**Scummings** (skum'ingz), *n. pl.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors; as, the *scummings* of the boiling-house.

**Scummy** (skum'i), *a.* Covered with scum.

Breathe away as 'twere all *scummy* slime
From off a crystal pool. *Keats.*

**Scuncheon** (skun'shon), *n.* The stones or arches thrown across the angles of a square tower to support the alternate sides of the octagonal spire; also, the cross pieces of timber across the angles to give strength and firmness to a frame. See SCONCHEON, SQUINCH.

**Scunner** (skun'ėr), *v.i.* [A Scotch word: A.Sax. *scunian*, to shun, *onscunian*, to shun, to loathe.] 1. To loathe; to nauseate; to feel disgust.—2. To startle at anything from doubtfulness of mind; to shrink back from fear.

**Scunner** (skun'ėr), *n.* Loathing; abhorrence. [Scotch.]

**Scup** (skup), *n.* [From Indian name.] The name given in Rhode Island to a small fish belonging to the sparoid family. In New York it is called *porgy.*

**Scup** (skup), *n.* [D. *schop*, a swing.] A swing: a term still retained by the descendants of the Dutch settlers in New York.

**Scup** (skup), *v.i.* In New York, to swing.

**Scupper** (skup'ėr), *n.* [Generally connected with *scoop.* Wedgwood, however, refers it to O.Fr. and Sp. *escupir*, to spit; Armor. *skopa*, to spit. The Teutonic forms (G. *spei-*

*gat*, Dan. *spy-gat*, lit. *spit-hole*) confirm his derivation.] *Naut.* a channel cut through the water-ways and sides of a ship at proper distances, and lined with lead, for carrying off the water from the deck.

**Scupper-hole** (skup'ér-hōl), *n.* A scupper. See SCUPPER.

**Scupper-hose** (skup'ér-hōz), *n.* A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship to prevent the water from entering.

**Scupper-nail** (skup'ér-nāl), *n.* A nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the scupper-hose.

**Scuppernong** (skup'ér-nong), *n.* The American name for a species of grape, supposed to be a variety of *Vitis vulpina*, cultivated and found wild in the Southern States. It is said to have come from Greece.

**Scupper-plug** (skup'ér-plug), *n.* A plug to stop a scupper.

**Scur** (skér), *v.i.* To move hastily; to scour. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> The light shadows
> That in a thought *scur* o'er the fields of corn.
> *Beau. & Fl.*

**Scurf** (skėrf), *n.* [O.E. also *scorf*, *scrof*, A.Sax. *scurf*, Icel. *skurfur* (pl.), Dan. *skurv*, Sw. *skorf*, G. *schorf*, scurf.] 1. A material composed of minute portions of the dry external scales of the cuticle. These are, in moderate quantity, continually separated by the friction to which the surface of the body is subject, and are in due proportion replaced by others deposited on the inner surface of the cuticle. Small exfoliations of the cuticle, or scales like bran, occur naturally on the scalp, and take place after some eruptions on the skin, a new cuticle being formed underneath during the exfoliation. When scurf separates from the skin or scalp in unnatural quantities, it constitutes the disease called *pityriasis*, which, when it affects children, is known by the name of dandruff.

> Her crafty head
> Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald.
> *Spenser.*

2. The soil or foul remains of anything adherent. [Rare.]

> The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime.
> *Dryden.*

3. Anything adhering to the surface.

> There stood a hill whose grisly top
> Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton.*

4. In *bot.* the loose scaly matter that is found on some leaves, &c.

**Scurff** (skėrf), *n.* Another name for the bull-trout.

**Scurfiness** (skėrf'i-nes), *n.* The state of being scurfy. *Skelton.*

**Scurfy** (skėrf'i), *a.* 1. Having scurf; covered with scurf.—2. Resembling scurf.

**Scurrer** (skėr'ėr), *n.* One who scurs or moves hastily. *Berners.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

**Scurrile** (skur'ril), *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly opprobrious in language; lewdly jocose; scurrilous; as, *scurrile* scoffing, *scurrile* taunts.

> A *scurrile* or obscene jest will better advance you at the court of Charles than your father's ancient name. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Scurrility** (skur-ril'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *scurrilité*, L. *scurrilitas*. See SCURRILE.] 1. The quality of being scurrilous; low, vile, or obscene jocularity. 'Please you to abrogate *scurrility*.' *Shak.*—2. That which is scurrilous; such low, vulgar, indecent or abusive language as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters, and the like; grossness of abuse or invective; obscene jests, &c.

> We must acknowledge, and we ought to lament, that our public papers have abounded in *scurrility*.
> *Bolingbroke.*

**Scurrilous** (skur'ril-us), *a.* 1. Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant; as, a *scurrilous* fellow. 'A *scurrilous* fool.' *Fuller.*—2. Containing low indecency or abuse; mean; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as, *scurrilous* language.

> He is ever merry, but still modest; not dissolved into undecent laughter, or tickled with wit *scurrilous* or injurious. *Habington.*

3. Opprobrious; abusive; offensive; infamous.

> How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind.
> *Addison.*

**Scurrilously** (skur'ril-us-li), *adv.* In a scurrilous manner; with gross abuse; with low indecent language.

> It is barbarous incivility *scurrilously* to sport with what others count religion. *Tillotson.*

**Scurrilousness** (skur'ril-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being scurrilous; indecency of language; baseness of manners; scurrility.

**Scurry** (skur'ri), *v.i.* [Comp. *scur*, *skir*, *scour*.] To move rapidly; to hasten away or along; to hurry.

> He commanded the horsemen of the Numidians to *scurry* to the trenches. *North.*

**Scurry** (skur'ri), *n.* Hurry; haste; impetuosity.

**Scurvily** (skėr'vi-li), *adv.* In a scurvy manner; basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility.

> The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

**Scurviness** (skėr'vi-nes), *n.* The state of being scurvy; meanness; vileness.

**Scurvy** (skėr'vi), *n.* [From *scurf* (which see).] A disease essentially consisting in a depraved condition of the blood, which chiefly affects sailors and such as are deprived for a considerable time of fresh provisions and a due quantity of vegetable food. It is characterized by livid spots of various sizes, sometimes minute and sometimes large, paleness, languor, lassitude, and depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, occasionally with fetid breath, spungy and bleeding gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is much more prevalent in cold climates than in warm. Fresh vegetables, farinaceous substances, and brisk fermented liquors, good air, attention to cleanliness, and due exercise, are among the principal remedies; but the most useful article, both as a preventative and as a curative agent, is lime or lemon juice.

**Scurvy** (skėr'vi), *a.* 1. Scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy. '*Scurvy* or scabbed.' Lev. xxi. 20.—2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; as, a *scurvy* fellow. 'A very *scurvy* tune to sing at a man's funeral.' *Shak.* 'That *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco.' *Swift.*—3. Offensive; mischievous; malicious; as, a *scurvy* trick.

> Nay, but he prated
> And spoke such *scurvy* and provoking terms
> Against your honour. *Shak.*

**Scurvy-grass** (skėr'vi-gras), *n.* [A corruption of *scurvy-cress*, so named because used as a cure for *scurvy*.] The common name of several British species of plants of the genus Cochlearia, nat. order Cruciferæ. They are herbaceous plants, having alternate leaves, the flowers disposed in terminal racemes, and usually white. The common scurvy-grass (*C. officinalis*) grows abundantly on the sea coast, and along rivers near the sea. The leaves have an acrid and slightly bitter taste; they are eaten as a salad, and are antiscorbutic and stimulating to the digestive organs.

> Some *scurvy-grass* do bring,
> That inwardly applied's a wondrous sovereign thing.
> *Drayton.*

**'Scuse** (skūs), *n.* Excuse. *Shak.*

**Scut** (skut), *n.* [Icel. *skott*, a fox's tail; comp. L. *cauda*, W. *cwt*, a tail; W. *cwta*, short.] A short tail, such as that of a hare or deer.

> How the Indian hare came to have a long tail, whereas that part in others attains no higher than a *scut*. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Scutage** (skū'tāj), *n.* [L.L. *scutagium*, from L. *scutum*, a shield.] In *feudal law*, same as *Escuage*.

> No aid or *scutage* should be assessed but by consent of the great council. *Hallam.*

**Scutate** (skū'tāt), *a.* [L. *scutatus*, from *scutum*, a shield.] 1. In *bot.* formed like an ancient round buckler; as, a *scutate* leaf.—2. In *zool.* applied to a surface protected by large scales.

**Scutch** (skuch), *v.t.* [Perhaps same as *scotch*, to cut, to strike; comp. also Fr. *escosse*, a husk, as of a bean or pea; *escosser*, to remove the husk from.] 1. To beat; to drub. [Old English and Scotch.]—2. To dress by beating; specifically, (*a*) in *flax manuf.* to beat off and separate, as the woody parts of the stalks of flax; to swingle. (*b*) In *cotton manuf.* to separate, as the individual fibres after they have been loosened and cleansed. (*c*) In *silk manuf.* to disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.—*Scutching machine*, a machine for rough-dressing fibre, as flax, cotton, or silk.

**Scutch** (skuch), *n.* Same as *Scutcher*, 2.

**Scutcheon** (skuch'on), *n.* [A contr. of *escutcheon* (which see).] 1. A shield for armorial bearings; an emblazoned shield; an escutcheon.

> A shielded *scutcheon* blushed with blood of kings and queens. *Keats.*
>
> They tore down the *scutcheons* bearing the arms of the family of Caraffa. *Prescott.*

2. In *anc. arch.* the shield or plate on a door, from the centre of which hung the door handle.—3. The ornamental cover or frame to a key-hole.—4. A name-plate, as on a coffin, pocket-knife, or other object.

**Scutcher** (skuch'ér), *n.* 1. One who scutches. 2. An implement or machine for scutching fibre. See SCUTCH, *v.t.*

**Scute** (skūt), *n.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler.] 1.† A small shield. *Gascoigne.*—2. A scale, as of a reptile. See SCUTUM.—3. An ancient French gold coin of the value of 3*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

**Scutel** (skū'tel), *n.* Same as *Scutellum*.

**Scutella** (skū-tel'la), *n.* pl. **Scutellæ** (skū-tel'lē). [L., a salver, dim. of *scutra*, a tray.] One of the horny plates with which the feet of birds are generally more or less covered, especially in front.

**Scutellaria** (skū-tel-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *scutella*, a salver, in allusion to the form of the calyx.] A genus of herbaceous annuals or perennials, natives of many different parts of the world, nat. order Labiatæ. They are erect or decumbent, with often toothed, sometimes pinnatifid leaves, and whorled or spiked blue, violet, scarlet, or yellow flowers. There are two British species, *S. galericulata* and *S. minor*, known by the common name of skull-cap. They grow on the banks of rivers and lakes, and in watery places.

**Scutellate, Scutellated** (skū'tel-lāt, skū'-tel-lāt-ed), *a.* [See SCUTELLA.] Formed like a plate or platter; divided into small plate-like surfaces; as, the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon. *Woodward.*

**Scutellidæ** (skū-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *scutella*, a saucer, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of radiated animals, belonging to the class Echinodermata and order Echinidæ, having a shell of a circular or elliptic form, frequently very depressed. The ambulacra are so arranged as to bear some resemblance to the petals of a flower. There are many genera and species, both recent and fossil; these forms being popularly named 'cake-urchins.'

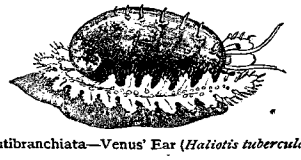
**Scutelliform** (skū-tel'li-form), *a.* [L. *scutella*, a saucer, and *forma*, shape.] Scutelate. In *bot.* the same as patelliform, but oval instead of round, as the embryo of grasses.

**Scutellum** (skū-tel'um), *n.* pl. **Scutella** (skū-tel'a). [L., dim. of *scutum*, a shield.] 1. In *bot.* a term used to denote the small cotyledon on the outside of the embryo of wheat, inserted a little lower down than the other more perfect cotyledon, which is pressed close to the albumen.—2. A term applied to the little coloured cup or disc found in the substance of lichens, containing the tubes filled with sporules, as in the annexed figure of *Lecanora tartarea*.—3. In *entom.* a part of the thorax, sometimes invisible, sometimes, as in some Hemiptera, large, and covering the elytra and abdomen.

Scutella in Cudbear (*Lecanora tartarea*).

**Scutibranchian, Scutibranchiate** (skū-ti-brang'ki-an, skū-ti-brang'ki-āt), *n.* A member of the order Scutibranchiata.

**Scutibranchiata** (skū'ti-brang-ki-ā''ta), *n. pl.* [L. *scutum*, a shield, and *branchiæ*, gills.] The name given to an order of hermaphrodite gasteropodous molluscs, including those which have the gills covered with a shell in the form of a shield, as the Haliotis, or ear-shell.



Scutibranchiata—Venus' Ear (*Haliotis tuberculata*).

**Scutibranchiate** (skū-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the order Scutibranchiata;

having the gills protected by a shield-like shell.

**Scutiferous** (skū-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *scutum*, a shield, and *fero*, to bear.] Carrying a shield or buckler.

**Scutiform** (skū'ti-form), *a.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

**Scutter** (skut'ėr), *v.i.* [From or allied to *scud*; comp. *scuttle*, to run.] To run or scuttle away with short quick steps; to scurry.

I saw little Miss Hughes *scuttering* across the field.
*Mrs. H. Wood.*

**Scuttle** (skut'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *scutel*, *scuttel*, a dish, a scuttle; Icel. *scutill;* from L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish or platter.] 1. A broad shallow basket: so called from its resemblance to a dish.

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Hakewill.*

2. A wide-mouthed metal pan or pail for holding coals.

**Scuttle** (skut'l), *n.* [Probably for *shuttle*, a dim. from the verb to *shut*. Comp. also O.Fr. *escoutille*, Mod.Fr. *écoutille*, Sp. *escotilla*, a hatchway; origin doubtful.] 1. A square hole in the wall or roof of a house, with a lid; also, the lid that covers such an opening.—2. *Naut.* a small hatchway or opening in the deck, with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, or through the coverings of her hatchways, &c.—*Air-scuttles*, ports in a ship for the admission of air.

**Scuttle** (skut'l), *v.t.* [From the noun.] *Naut.* to cut holes through the bottom or sides of a ship, for any purpose; to sink by making holes through the bottom; as, to *scuttle* a ship.

He was the mildest manner'd man
That ever *scuttled* ship or cut a throat. *Byron.*

**Scuttle** (skut'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scuttled;* ppr. *scuttling*. [A form of *scuddle*, a freq. of *scud*.] To run with affected precipitation; to hurry; to scuddle. 'The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room.' *Arbuthnot.*

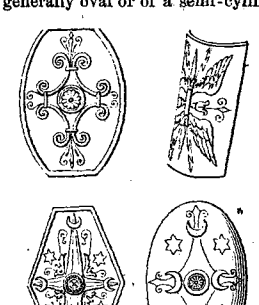
**Scuttle** (skut'l), *n.* [See the verb.] A quick pace; a short run. *Spectator.*

**Scuttle-butt, Scuttle-cask** (skut'l-but, skut'l-kask), *n.* A butt or cask with a hole, covered by a lid, in its side or top, for holding the fresh water for daily use in a ship or other vessel.

**Scuttled-butt** (skut'ld-but), *n.* Same as *Scuttle-butt.*

**Scuttle-fish** (skut'l-fish), *n.* The cuttle-fish.

**Scutum** (skū'tum), *n.* [L.] 1. The shield of the heavy-armed Roman legionaries. It was generally oval or of a semi-cylindrical



Various forms of the Roman Scutum.

shape, made of wood or wicker-work, covered with leather, and defended with plates of iron.—2. In *anat.* the patella or knee-pan, from its shape.—3. In *zool.* (*a*) the second section of the upper surface of the segment of an insect. (*b*) Any shield-like plate, especially such as is developed in the integument of many reptiles.—4. † In *old law*, a pent-house or awning.

**Scybala** (sib'a-la), *n. pl.* [Gr *skybalon*, dung.] In *pathol.* small indurated balls or fragments into which the fæces become converted when too long retained in the colon.

**Scye** (sī), *n.* The curve cut in a body piece of a garment before the sleeve is sewed in, to suit the contour of the arm.

**Scyle**† (sīl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *scylan*, to separate, to withdraw.] To conceal; to veil. *Chaucer.*

**Scyllæa** (sil-lē'a), *n.* A genus of nudibranchiate gasteropods. The common species (*S. pelagica*) is found on the *Fucus natans*, or gulf-weed, wherever this appears.

**Scyllarian** (sil-lā'ri-an), *n.* One of the family Scyllaridæ.

**Scyllaridæ** (sil-lā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [See below.] A family of long-tailed decapodous crabs, characterized by the wide, flat carapace, the large and leaf-like outer antennæ, and the partly flexible tail-fan, by which they drive themselves through the water. They live in moderately shallow water, where the bed of the sea is soft and muddy. Here they burrow rather deeply, and only issue from their retreat for the purpose of seeking food.

**Scyllarus** (sil-lā'rus), *n.* [Gr. *skyllaros*, a kind of crab.] A genus of long-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, family Scyllaridæ, of which there are several species, some of which are eatable, and in Japan are considered as delicacies.

**Scylliidæ** (si-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *skylion*, a kind of shark.] The dog-fishes, a family of small-sized, but very abundant sharks, three species of which occur off our own coasts. They have a pair of spiracles, two dorsal fins placed above the ventrals, which latter are abdominal in position, and an anal fin; their branchial apertures, which are small, are situated above the base of the pectoral fin. They are oviparous, depositing their eggs fecundated in curious oblong horny cases, provided with filamentary appendages. These cases are frequently cast upon the beach, and are known as *mermaid's-purses* or *sea-purses*. See DOG-FISH.

**Scymetar, Scymitar** (sim'i-tėr), *n.* A short sword with a convex blade. See SCIMITAR.

**Scymnidæ** (sim'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *skymnos*, a lion's whelp.] A family of sharks, destitute of an anal fin, but possessing two dorsals, neither of which is furnished with spines. The lobes of the caudal fin are nearly equal, and the head is furnished with a pair of small spiracles. The Greenland shark is the best known species.

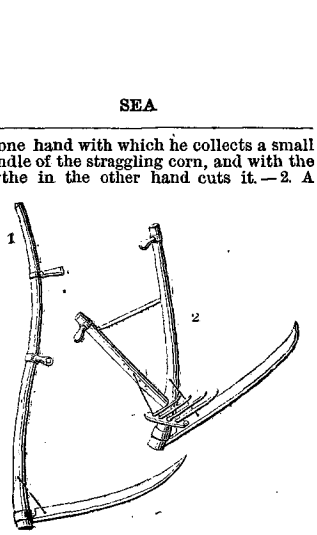
**Scyphiform** (skif'i-form), *a.* [Gr. *skyphos*, a cup, and E. *form.*] Goblet-shaped, as the fructification of some of the lichens.

**Scyphulus** (sif'ū-lus), *n.* [Dim. of *scyphus.*] In *bot.* the cup-like appendage from which the seta of Hepaticæ arises.

**Scyphus** (skī'fus), *n.* [Gr. *skyphos*, a cup or goblet.] 1. A kind of large drinking-cup anciently used by the lower orders among the Greeks and Etrurians. *Fairholt.*—2. In *bot.* the coronet or cup of such plants as narcissus; also, in *lichens*, a cup-like dilatation of the podetium or stalk-like elongation of the thallus, bearing shields upon its margin.

**Scytale** (sī'ta-lē), *n.* [L. and Gr.] A genus of very poisonous snakes. The species are stout, cylindrical, and rather long. The back and tail possess keeled scales. The poison-fangs resemble those of the rattle-snake. One species, *S. pyramidum*, is very plentiful near Cairo and in the neighbourhood of the pyramids.

**Scythe** (sīTH), *n.* [Better written *sithe;* A. Sax. *sithe* for *sigthe*, Icel. *sigth;* from root of *sickle.*] 1. An instrument used in mowing or reaping, consisting of a long curving blade with a sharp edge, made fast at a proper angle to a handle, which is bent into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. Most scythes have two projecting handles fixed to the principal handle, by which they are held. The real line of the handle is that which passes through both the hands, and ends at the head of the blade. This may be a straight line or a crooked one, generally the latter, and by moving these handles up or down the main handle, each mower can place them so as best suits the natural size and position of his body. For laying cut corn evenly, a cradle, as it is called, may be used. The cradle is a species of comb, with three or four long teeth parallel to the back of the blade, and fixed in the handle. Fig. 2 shows a species of scythe which has been called the cradle-scythe, as it is regularly used with the cradle for reaping in some localities. It has a short branching handle somewhat in the shape of the letter Y, having two small handles fixed at the extremities of the two branches at right angles to the plane in which they lie. The Hainault scythe is a scythe used with only one hand, and is employed when the corn is much laid and entangled. The person has a hook in one hand with which he collects a small bundle of the straggling corn, and with the scythe in the other hand cuts it.—2. A




1, Common Scythe. 2, Cradle Scythe.

curved sharp blade anciently attached to the wheels of war chariots.

**Scythe** (sīTH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scythed;* ppr. *scything*. 1. To mow; to cut with a scythe, or as with a scythe. 'Time has not *scythed* all that youth begun.' *Shak.*—2. To arm or furnish with a scythe or scythes. 'Chariots, *scythed*, on thundering axles rolled.' *Glover.*

**Scytheman** (sīTH'man), *n.* One who uses a scythe; a mower. 'The stooping *scytheman*.' *Marston.*

**Scythe-stone** (sīTH'stōn), *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

**Scythian** (sith'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Scythia; a name given in ancient times to a vast, indefinite, and almost unknown territory north and east of the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Sea of Aral.

**Scythian** (sith'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scythia. 'The barbarous *Scythian*.' *Shak.*

**Scythrops** (sith'rops), *n.* [Gr. *skythros*, angry, and *ōps*, aspect.] The channel-bill, a genus of birds belonging to the cuckoo family. Only one species is known, the *S. Novæ Hollandiæ*, a very handsome and elegantly coloured bird inhabiting part of Australia and some of the Eastern Islands, about the size of the common crow. It has a large and curiously formed beak, which gives it so singular an aspect, that on a hasty glance it might almost be taken for a toucan or hornbill.

**Scytodepsic** (sit-ō-dep'sik), *a.* [Gr. *skytos*, a hide, and *depseō*, to tan.] Pertaining to the business of a tanner. [Rare.]—*Scytodepsic principle*, tannin.—*Scytodepsic acid*, gallic acid.

**Sdayn,**† **Sdeign**† (sdān), *n.* and *v.t.* Disdain. *Spenser.*

**'Sdeath** (sdeth), *interj.* [Corrupted from *God's death.*] An exclamation generally expressive of impatience. *''Sdeath* I'll print it.' *Pope.*

*Sdeath!*
The rabble should have first unroof'd the city.
*Shak.*

**Sdeinful**† (sdān'ful), *a.* Disdainful.

**Sea** (sē), *n.* [A. Sax. *sæ*, D. *see*, *zee*, O.Fris. *se*, Dan. *sö*, Icel. *sær*, *sjár*, *sjór* (*r* being merely the nom. sign), G. *see*, Goth. *saivs*, sea; same root as Gr. *huei* (for *suei*), it rains; Skr. *sava*, water. Grimm thinks *sea* and *soul* are both from a root signifying restless billowy movement. See SOUL.] 1. The general name for the continuous mass of salt water which covers the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. (See OCEAN.) The term is also applied in a more limited though indefinite sense to an offshoot of the main sea or ocean which, from its position or configuration, is considered deserving of a special name, as the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Black Sea*, the *Baltic Sea*, &c. Inland lakes, in some cases, are also called seas, as the *Caspian* and *Aral Seas*, the *Sea of Galilee*.—2. A wave; a billow; a surge; as, the vessel shipped a *sea*.

The broad *seas* swell'd to meet the keel,
And swept behind. *Tennyson.*

3. The swell of the ocean in a tempest, or the direction of the waves; as, we head the *sea*.—4. Any large quantity; an ocean; a flood; as, a *sea* of difficulties. 'That *sea* of blood.' *Eikon Basilikē.* 'Deep-drenched in a *sea* of care.' *Shak.*—5. A large basin, cistern, or laver which Solomon made in the temple,

so large as to contain more than six thousand gallons. This was called the *Brazen Sea*, and used to hold water for the priests to wash themselves. 2 Chr. iv. 2.—*At sea*, (*a*) on the open sea; out of sight of land. 'When two vessels speak *at sea*.' *Dana*. (*b*) In a vague uncertain condition; wide of the mark; quite wrong; as, you are altogether *at sea* in your guesses.—*At full sea*, at high water; hence, at the height. 'God's mercy was *at full sea*.' *Jer. Taylor.*—*Beyond the sea*, or *seas*, out of the realm or country.—*Cross sea*, *chopping sea*, waves moving in different directions.—*The four seas*, the seas bounding Britain, on the north, south, east, and west. 'Within *the four seas*, and at the distance of less than five hundred miles from London.' *Macaulay*. 'A figure matchless between *the four seas*.' *Lawrence.*—*To go to sea*, *to follow the sea*, to follow the occupation of a sailor.—*Half seas over*, half drunk. 'Our friend the alderman was *half seas over*.' *Spectator*. [Colloq.]—*Heavy sea*, a sea in which the waves run high.—*The high seas*, or *main sea*, the open ocean; as, a piracy on the *high seas*.—*A long sea*, a sea having a uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves.—*Molten sea*, in *Scrip.* the name given to the great brazen laver of the Mosaic ritual. 1 Ki. vii. 23-26.—*On the sea*, by the margin of the sea, on the seacoast. 'A clear-wall'd city *on the sea*.' *Tennyson.*—*Short sea*, a sea in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel's bow, side, or quarter.—[*Sea* is much used in composition, many of the compounds being self-explanatory. A number of others are given below.]

**Sea-acorn** (sē'ā-korn), *n.* A name sometimes given to the Balani, small crustaceans possessing triangular shells, and which encrust rocks, from their fancied resemblance to the oak-acorn.

**Sea-adder** (sē'ad-ėr), *n.* The *Gasterosteus spinachia*, or fifteen-spined stickleback, a species of acanthopterygious fish found in the British seas.

**Sea-anemone** (sē'a-nem-o-ne), *n.* The popular name given to the actinias, a cœlenterate genus (class Actinozoa) of animals. They are distinguished by the cylindrical form of the body, which is soft, fleshy, and capable of dilatation and contraction. The same aperture serves for mouth and vent, and is furnished with numerous tentacula, by means of which the animal seizes and secures its food. These tentacula, when expanded, give the animals somewhat the appearance of flowers. They may be very numerous, in some cases exceeding 200 in number, and are as a rule capable of being retracted within the body when the animal is irritated. When fully expanded the appearance of the sea-anemones in all their varieties of colour is exceedingly beautiful. But upon the slightest touch the tentacles can be quickly retracted within the mouth-aperture, and the animal becomes a mere mass of jelly-like matter

**Sea-ape** (sē'āp), *n.* 1. The name given by some to the sea-otter, from its gambols.—2. The sea-fox or fox-shark.

**Sea-bank** (sē'bangk), *n.* 1. The sea-shore. 'The wild *sea-banks*.' *Shak.*—2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

**Sea-bar** (sē'bär), *n.* The sea-swallow.

**Sea-barrow** (sē'bar-ō), *n.* The egg-case of the skate or thornback. Called also *Sea-pincushion*.

**Sea-basket** (sē'bas-ket), *n.* See BASKET-FISH.

**Sea-bass, Sea-basse** (sē'bas), *n.* See BASS.

**Sea-bear** (sē'bār), *n.* 1. The white or Polar bear (*Ursus* or *Thalarctos maritimus*).—2. A species of seal (*Arctocephalus ursinus*) found in great numbers about Kamtchatka and the Kurile Islands. Having larger and better developed limbs than the generality of seals, it can stand and walk better than the other members of the family. The fur is extremely soft and warm, and of high value.

**Sea-beard** (sē'bērd), *n.* A marine plant, *Conferva rupestris*.

**Sea-beast** (sē'bēst), *n.* A beast of the sea. 'That *sea-beast* Leviathan.' *Milton*.

**Sea-beat, Sea-beaten** (sē'bēt, sē'bēt-n), *a.* Beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves. 'Along the *sea-beat* shore.' *Pope*.

**Sea-beet** (sē'bēt), *n.* See BETA.

**Sea-belt** (sē'belt), *n.* A plant, the sweet fucus (*Laminaria saccharina*), which grows upon stones and rocks by the sea-shore, the fronds of which resemble a belt or girdle.

**Sea-bent** (sē'bent), *n.* See AMMOPHILA.

**Sea-bird** (sē'bėrd), *n.* A general name for sea-fowl or birds that frequent the sea.

**Sea-biscuit** (sē'bis-ket), *n.* Ship-biscuit.

**Sea-blubber** (sē'blub-ėr), *n.* A name sometimes given to the medusa or jelly-fish.

**Sea-board** (sē'bōrd), *n.* [*Sea* and *board*, Fr. *bord*, side.] The sea-shore; the coast-line; the sea-coast; the country bordering on the sea.

**Sea-board** (sē'bōrd), *a.* Bordering on the sea.

**Sea-boat** (sē'bōt), *n.* A vessel considered as regards her capacity of withstanding a storm or the force of the sea.

**Sea-bord** (sē'bōrd), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Seaboard*. *Spenser*.

**Sea-bordering** (sē'-bor-dėr-ing), *a.* Bordering or lying on the sea. *Drayton*.

**Sea-born** (sē'born), *a.* 1. Born of the sea; produced by the sea. 'Neptune and his *sea-born* niece.' *Waller.*—2. Born at sea.

**Sea-borne** (sē'börn), *a.* Wafted or borne upon the sea. '*Sea-borne* coal.' *Mayhew*.

**Sea-bound** (sē'bound), *a.* Bounded by the sea.

**Sea-boy** (sē'boi), *n.* A boy employed on board ship. 'The wet *sea-boy*.' *Shak*.

**Sea-breach** (sē'brēch), *n.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**Sea-bread** (sē'bred), *n.* Same as *Hard-tack*.

**Sea-bream** (sē'brēm), *n.* See BREAM.

**Sea-breeze** (sē'brēz), *n.* See BREEZE.

**Sea-brief** (sē'brēf), *n.* Same as *Sea-letter*.

**Sea-buckthorn** (sē'buk-thorn), *n.* A plant of the genus Hippophae, the *H. rhamnoides*. Called also *Sallow-thorn*. See HIPPOPHAE.

**Sea-bugloss** (sē'bū-glos), *n.* A plant of the genus Lithospermum, the *L. maritimum*. Called also *Sea-gromwell*.

**Sea-built** (sē'bilt), *a.* 1. Built for the sea.

> The *sea-built* forts (ships) in dreadful order move. *Dryden*.

2. Built on the sea.

**Sea-cabbage, Sea-kale** (sē'kab-bāj, sē'kāl), *n.* A plant of the genus Crambe, the *C. maritima*. See CRAMBE.

**Sea-calf** (sē'kāf), *n.* The common seal, a species of Phoca, the *P. vitulina* of Linnæus and the *Calocephalus vitulinus* of Cuvier.

> The *sea-calf* or seal is so called from the noise he makes like a calf. *N. Grew*.

**Sea-cap** (sē'kap), *n.* A cap made to be worn at sea. *Shak*.

**Sea-captain** (sē'kap-tān or sē'kap-tin), *n.* The commander of a ship or other sea-going vessel, as distinguished from a captain in the army.

**Sea-card** (sē'kärd), *n.* The mariner's card or compass.

**Sea-carp** (sē'kärp), *n.* A spotted fish living among rocks and stones.

**Sea-cat** (sē'kat), *n.* See WOLF-FISH.

**Sea-catgut** (sē'kat-gut), *n.* The name given in Orkney to a common sea-weed, *Chorda filum*; sea-lace (which see).

**Sea-change** (sē'chānj), *n.* A change wrought by the sea.

> Nothing of him that doth fade
> But doth suffer a *sea-change*
> Into something rich and strange. *Shak*

**Sea-chart** (sē'chärt), *n.* Same as *Chart*, 2.

**Sea-coal** (sē'kōl), *n.* Coal brought by sea, a name formerly used for mineral coal in distinction from *charcoal*: used adjectively in extract.

> We'll have a posset for't soon at night, in faith,
> At the latter end of a *sea-coal* fire. *Shak*.

**Sea-coast** (sē'kōst), *n.* The land immediately adjacent to the sea; the coast. 'The southern *sea-coast*.' *Bryant*.

**Sea-cob** (sē'kob), *n.* A sea-gull.

**Sea-cock** (sē'kok), *n.* 1. A name given to two fishes, *Trigla cuculus* and *T. hirax*, much sought after by Russian epicures, and owing to their scarcity fetching a high price.—2. A sea-rover or viking. *Kingsley*.

**Sea-colewort** (sē'kōl-wėrt), *n.* Sea-kale (which see).

**Sea-compass** (sē'kum-pas), *n.* The mariner's compass.

**Sea-cow** (sē'kou), *n.* A name given to the dugong or halicore, and also to the manatee. (See MANATEE, DUGONG.) The name is also given to the walrus or sea-horse (*Trichechus rosmarus*).

**Sea-crab** (sē'krab), *n.* A name applied by Goldsmith to the strictly maritime crustacea, such as the *Cancer pagurus* and the species of Portunidæ, &c.

**Sea-craft** (sē'kraft), *n.* In *ship-building*, the uppermost strake of ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal binding strake. Called otherwise *Clamp*.

**Sea-crawfish** (sē'krą-fish), *n.* A crustacean of the genus Palinurus, remarkable for the hardness of its crust. The common sea-crawfish or spiny lobster (*P. vulgaris*) is in common use as a wholesome article of food.

**Sea-crow** (sē'krō), *n.* A bird of the gull kind; the mire-crow or pewit-gull.

**Sea-cucumber** (sē-kū'kum-bėr), *n.* A name given to several of the most typical species of the Holothuridæ, a family of echinoderms, including the bêche-de-mer or trepang of the Chinese. Called also *Sea-pudding*.

**Sea-dace** (sē'dās), *n.* A local name for the sea-perch.

**Sea-devil** (sē'de-vil), *n.* 1. The fishing-frog or toad-fish, of the genus Lophius (*L. piscatorius*). See LOPHIUS.—2. A large cartilaginous fish, of the genus Cephaloptera (*C. Johnii* or horned ray): so called from its huge size, horned head, dark colour, and threatening aspect.

**Sea-dog** (sē'dog), *n.* 1. The dog-fish (which see).—2. The sea-calf or common seal.—3. A sailor who has been long afloat; an old sailor.

**Sea-dottrel** (sē'dot-rel), *n.* The turn-stone, a grallatorial bird. See TURN-STONE.

**Sea-dragon** (sē'dra-gon), *n.* A teleostean fish (*Pegasus draco*), included among the Lophobranchii, and occurring in Javanese waters. The breast is very wide, and the large size of the pectoral fins, which form wing-like structures, together with its general appearance, have procured for this fish its popular name. The name is also given to the dragonets, fishes of the goby family.

**Sea-duck** (sē'duk), *n.* An aquatic bird belonging to the Fuligulinæ, a sub-family of the Anatidæ or duck family. The eider-duck, surf-duck, and buffel-duck are placed among the Fuligulinæ.

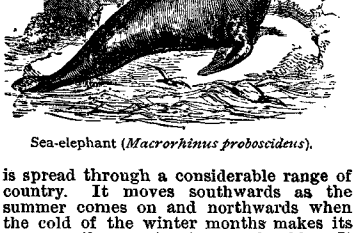
**Sea-eagle** (sē'ē-gl), *n.* 1. A name given to the white-tailed or cinereous eagle (*Haliaëtus albicilla*). It is found in all parts of Europe, generally on the sea-coast, as it is a fish-loving bird. It often, however, makes inland journeys in search of food, and seizes lambs, hares, and other animals. The name has occasionally been also applied to the American bald-headed eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*) and to the osprey.—2. The eagle ray, a fish of the genus Myliobatis, mostly found in the Mediterranean and more southern seas. It sometimes attains to a very large size, weighing as much as 800 lbs.

**Sea-ear** (sē'ėr), *n.* A gasteropodous mollusc, with a univalve shell, belonging to the genus Haliotis. See HALIOTIS.

**Sea-eel** (sē'ēl), *n.* An eel caught in salt water; the conger.

**Sea-egg** (sē'eg), *n.* A sea-urchin, especially with its spines removed. See ECHINUS.

**Sea-elephant** (sē'el-ē-fant), *n.* A species of seal, the *Macrorhinus proboscideus* or *Morunga proboscidea*; the elephant-seal: so called on account of the strange prolongation of the nose, which bears some analogy to the proboscis of the elephant, and also on account of its elephantine size. It is an inhabitant of the southern hemisphere, and



Sea-elephant (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*).

is spread through a considerable range of country. It moves southwards as the summer comes on and northwards when the cold of the winter months makes its more southern retreats unendurable. It attains an enormous size, frequently measuring as much as 30 feet in length and from 15 to 18 feet in circumference. It is extensively hunted for the sake of its skin and its oil, both of which are of very excellent quality.

**Sea-fan** (sē'fan), *n.* A kind of coral. See ALCYONARIA.

**Seafarer** (sē'fār-ėr), *n.* One that follows the seas; a sailor; a mariner. 'Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain.' *Pope*.

**Seafaring** (sē'fār-ing), *a.* Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation. *Shak.*

**Sea-fennel** (sē'fen-nel), *n.* Samphire.

**Sea-fern** (sē'fėrn), *n.* A popular name for a variety of coral resembling a fern.

**Sea-fight** (sē'fit), *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.

**Sea-fir** (sē'fėr), *n.* A popular name applied to many animals of the cœlenterate order Sertularida (which see).

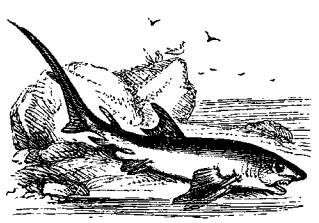
**Sea-fish** (sē'fish), *n.* Any marine fish; any fish that lives usually in salt water.

**Sea-foam** (sē'fōm), *n.* 1. The froth or foam of the sea.—2. A popular name for meerschaum, from an idea that it is sea-froth in a concrete state.

**Seaforthia** (sē-for'thi-a), *n.* A genus of palms indigenous to the eastern coast of tropical Australia and the Indian Archipelago, named in honour of Francis, Lord *Seaforth*. The species are elegant in appearance, with pinnate leaves. The flower-spikes are at first inclosed in spathes varying from one to four in number, and have numerous tail-like branches, along which the flowers are arranged either in straight lines or in spirals, the lower portions having them in threes, one female between two males, and the upper in pairs of males only. One species, *S. elegans*, has been introduced into our collections, and thrives in light sandy loam and heath mould.

**Sea-fowl** (sē'foul), *n.* A marine fowl; any bird that lives by the sea and procures its food from salt water.

**Sea-fox** (sē'foks), *n.* A fish of the shark



Fox-shark (*Alopias vulpes*).

family, *Alopias* or *Alopecias vulpes*, called also *Fox-shark* or *Thresher*. It measures from 12 to 15 feet in length, and is characterized by the wonderfully long upper lobe of the tail, which nearly equals in length the body from the tip of the snout to the base of the tail. The lower lobe is quite short and inconspicuous. It is called *sea-fox* from the length and size of its tail, and *thresher* from its habit of using it as a formidable weapon of attack or defence.

**Sea-gage, Sea-gauge** (sē'gāj), *n.* 1. The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.—2. An instrument for ascertaining the depth of the sea beyond ordinary deep-sea soundings. It is a self-registering apparatus, in which the condensation of a body of air is caused by a column of quicksilver on which the water acts.

**Sea-gilliflower** (sē-jil'li-flou-ėr), *n.* A British plant, *Armeria maritima*, called also *Sea-pink* and *Thrift*. See SEA-PINK.

**Sea-girdle** (sē'gėr-dl), *n.* A sea-weed, the *Laminaria digitata*, called also *Tangle, Sea-wand*, &c.

**Sea-girkin** (sē'gėr-kin), *n.* A name common to several members of the family Holothuridæ, akin to the sea-cucumber (which see).

**Sea-girt** (sē'gėrt), *a.* Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as, a *sea-girt* isle.

> Pass we the joys and sorrows sailors find,
> Coop'd in their winged *sea-girt* citadel. *Byron.*

**Sea-god** (sē'god), *n.* A marine deity; a divinity supposed to preside over the ocean or sea, as Neptune. 'Some lusty *sea-god.*' *B. Jonson.*

**Sea-goddess** (sē'god-es), *n.* A female deity of the ocean; a marine goddess. *Pope.*

**Sea-going** (sē'gō-ing), *a. Lit.* going or travelling on the sea; specifically, applied to a vessel which makes foreign voyages, as opposed to a coasting or river vessel.

**Sea-gown** † (sē'goun), *n.* A gown or garment with short sleeves worn by mariners. 'My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me.' *Shak.*

**Sea-grape** (sē'grāp), *n.* 1. The popular name of a genus of plants, Ephedra, especially *E. distachya*, nat. order Gnetaceæ, closely allied to the conifers. The species consist of small trees or twiggy shrubs with jointed stems, whence they are called also *Joint-firs*.—2. A popular name for the gulf-weed.—3. A popular name for the eggs of cuttle-fishes, which are agglutinated together in masses resembling bunches of grapes.

**Sea-grass** (sē'gras), *n.* A British plant of the genus Zostera, the *Z. marina*, called also *Grasswrack* and *Sea-wrack*. See GRASS-WRACK.

**Sea-green** (sē'grēn), *a.* Having the colour of sea-water; being of a faint green colour.

**Sea-green** (sē'grēn), *n.* 1. The colour of sea-water.—2. A plant, the saxifrage.—3. Ground overflowed by the sea in spring-tides.

**Sea-gromwell** (sē'grom-wel), *n.* See SEA-BUGLOSS.

**Sea-gudgeon** (sē'gu-jon), *n.* The rock-fish or black goby (*Gobius niger*), found in the German Ocean and on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Europe.

**Sea-gull** (sē'gul), *n.* A bird of the genus Larus; a gull. See GULL.

**Seah** (sē'a), *n.* A Jewish dry measure containing nearly 14 pints. *Simmonds.*

**Sea-hare** (sē'hār), *n.* A molluscous animal of the genus Aplysia (which see).

**Sea-heath** (sē'hēth), *n.* The common name of two species of British plants, of the genus Frankenia, the *F. lævis* and *F. pulverulenta*. See FRANKENIA.

**Sea-hedgehog** (sē'hej-hog), *n.* A species of Echinus, so called from its prickles, which resemble in some measure those of the hedgehog; sea-egg; sea-urchin.

**Sea-hen** (sē'hen), *n.* The guillemot (which see).

**Sea-hog** (sē'hog), *n.* The porpoise (which see).

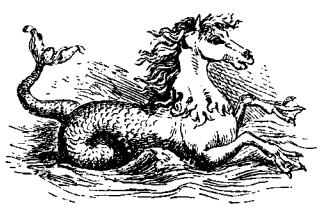
**Sea-holly** (sē'hol-li), *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium, the *E. maritimum*. See ERYNGO.

**Sea-holm** (sē'hōlm or sē'hōm), *n.* A small uninhabited isle.

**Sea-holm** (sē'hōlm or sē'hōm), *n.* Sea-holly.

> Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of *sea-holm* and samphire than any other county. *Carew.*

**Sea-horse** (sē'hors), *n.* 1. The morse or walrus. See WALRUS.—2. Same as *Hippocampus*. See HIPPOCAMPUS.—3. A fabulous animal depicted with fore parts like those of a horse, and with hinder parts like those of a fish. The Nereids used sea-horses as riding-steeds, and Neptune employed them for drawing his chariot. In



Sea-horse.

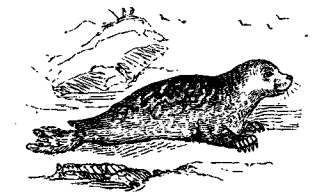
the sea-horse of heraldry a scalloped fin runs down the back.

**Sea-jelly** (sē'jel-li), *n.* Same as *Jelly-fish.*

**Sea-kale** (sē'kāl), *n.* A species of colewort, the *Crambe maritima*. Called also *Sea-cabbage*. See CRAMBE.

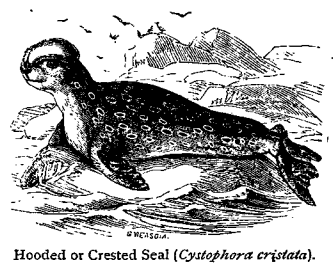
**Sea-king** (sē'king), *n.* [Icel. *sækonungr*, a sea-king, a viking.] A king of the sea; specifically, one of the piratical Northmen who invested the coasts of Western Europe in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; a viking (which see). '*Sea-king's* daughter from over the sea.' *Tennyson.*

**Seal** (sēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *seol, seolh*, Sc. *selch, silch*, Icel. *selr*, Dan. *sæl*, O.H.G. *selach:*



Marbled Seal (*Phoca discolor*).

origin doubtful.] The name given generally to mammals of certain genera belonging to the order Carnivora and to the section Pinnigrada, which differ from the typical carnivores merely in points connected with their semiaquatic mode of life. The seals are divided into two families—the Phocidæ, or common seals, which have no external ear; and the Otaridæ, or eared seals, which include the sea-bear, sea-lion, and other forms. Species are found in



Hooded or Crested Seal (*Cystophora cristata*).

almost every sea out of the limits of the tropics, but they especially abound in the seas of the arctic and antarctic regions. The body is elongated and somewhat fish-like in shape, covered with a short dense fur or coarse hairs, and terminated behind by a short conical tail. The Phocidæ have their hind-feet placed at the extremity of the body, and in the same line, so as to serve the purpose of a caudal fin; the fore-feet are also adapted for swimming, and furnished each with five claws. They are largely hunted for their fur and blubber, a valuable oil being obtained from the latter; and to the Esquimaux they not only furnish food for his table, oil for his lamp, and clothing for his person, but even the bones and skins supply material for his boats and his summer tents. There are numerous species. The common seal (*Phoca vitulina*) is not uncommon on British coasts. It averages about 4 feet in length, and its fur is grayish-brown, mottled with black. It is easily tamed, and soon becomes attached to its keeper or those who feed it. Closely allied to the common seal is the marbled seal (*P. discolor*) found on the coast of France. The *P. greenlandica* (harp-seal or saddle-back seal) forms the chief object of pursuit by the seal-fishers, and has its familiar name from a black or tawny mark on the back, resembling a harp in shape, the body fur being gray. The great seal (*P. barbata*) measures from 8 to 10 feet in length, and occurs in southern Greenland. The gray seal (*Halichœrus griseus*) frequents more southern regions than the preceding, and attains a length of from 8 to 9 feet. The smallest of the Greenland seals, *P. fœtida*, is so called because of the disagreeable odour emitted by the skin of old males. A species of the genus Phoca, known as the *P. caspica*, is found in the Caspian Sea, and also in the Siberian lakes Aral and Baikal. The crested seal (*Cystophora cristata*) is common on the coasts of Greenland, &c. The so-called crest is a bladder-like bag capable of being inflated with air from the animal's nostrils. The Otaridæ, or eared seals, have a small external ear, and the neck is much better defined than in the Phocidæ. They are also able to move about on land with greater ease; owing to the greater freedom of the fore-limbs. The best known forms are the *Otaria ursina* (sea-bear) and *Otaria jubata* (sea-lion). The famous under fur which forms the valued 'seal-skin' is obtained from species of the Otaridæ. See SEA-BEAR, SEA-ELEPHANT, SEA-LION.

**Seal** (sēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *sigel, sigl*, from L. *sigillum*, a little figure or image, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a sign, a token (whence *sign, signal, signet*).] 1. A piece of stone, metal, or other hard substance, usually round or oval, on which is engraved some image or device, and sometimes a legend or inscription, used for making an impression on some soft substance, as on the wax that makes fast a letter or other inclosed paper, or is affixed to legal instruments in token of performance or of authenticity. Seals are sometimes worn in rings.—*Great seal*, a seal used for the United Kingdoms of England and Scotland, and sometimes Ireland, in sealing the writs to summon parliament, treaties with foreign states, and all other papers of great moment.

The office of the lord-chancellor, or lord keeper, is created by the delivery of the great seal into his custody.—*Privy-seal, lord privy-seal.* See PRIVY-SEAL.—*Seal of cause,* in *Scots law,* the grant or charter by which a royal burgh or the superior of a burgh of barony has power conferred upon them of constituting subordinate corporations or crafts, and which defines the privileges and powers to be possessed by the subordinate corporation.—2. The wax or other substance impressed with a device and attached as a mark of authenticity to letters and other instruments in writing; as, a deed under hand and *seal.*

Till thou canst rail the *seal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.
*Shak.*

3. The wax, wafer, or other fastening of a letter or other paper.

Arthur spied the letter in her hand,
Stoopt, took, brake *seal,* and read it. *Tennyson.*

4. That which authenticates, confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; assurance; pledge. 2 Tim. ii. 19.

But my kisses, bring again, bring again;
*Seals* of love, but sealed in vain. *Shak.*

5. That which effectually shuts, confines, or secures; that which makes fast. Rev. xx. 3. 'Under the *seal* of silence.' *Milton.*—*To set one's seal to,* to give one's authority or imprimatur to; to give one's assurance of.

**Seal** (sēl), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To set or affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity; as, to *seal* a deed. Hence—2. To confirm; to ratify; to establish; to fix. 'Seal the bargain with a holy kiss.' *Shak.*

And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts' love.
*Shak.*

When therefore I have performed this, and have *sealed* to them this fruit, I will come by you into Spain. Rom. xv. 28.

Thy fate and mine are *sealed.* *Tennyson.*

3. To fasten with a fastening marked with a seal; to fasten securely, as with a wafer or with wax; as, to *seal* a letter.

I have seen her . . . take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, afterwards *seal* it, and again return to bed. *Shak.*

So they went and made the sepulchre sure, *sealing* the stone and setting a watch. Mat. xxvii. 66.

4. To shut or keep close; to keep secret: sometimes with *up;* as, *seal* your lips; *seal up* your lips. 'Sealed the lips of that evangelist.' *Tennyson.*

Open your ears, and *seal* your bosom upon the secret concerns of a friend. *Dwight.*

5. To inclose; to confine; to imprison; to keep secure. 'Sealed within the iron hills.' *Tennyson.*

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so, as henceforth not to scorn
The facile gates of hell. . *Milton.*

6. Among the Mormons and some other polygamous sects, to take to one's self, or to assign to another, as a second or additional wife.

If a man once married desires a second helpmate, . . . she is *sealed* to him under the solemn sanction of the church. *Howard Stansbury.*

7. To stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality; as, to *seal* weights and measures; to *seal* leather. [American.]—8. In *hydraulics,* to prevent flow or reflux of, as air or gas in a pipe, by means of carrying the end of the inlet or exit pipe below the level of the liquid.—9. In *arch.* to fix, as a piece of wood or iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or other binding material for staples, hinges, &c.

**Seal** (sēl), *v.i.* To fix a seal.

Yes, Shylock, I will *seal* unto this bond. *Shak.*

**Sea-lace** (sē'lās), *n.* A species of algæ (*Chorda Filum*), the frond of which is slimy, perfectly cylindrical, and sometimes 20 or even 40 feet in length. Called also *Sea-catgut.*

**Sea-lark** (sē'lärk), *n.* 1. A bird of the sandpiper kind.—2. A bird of the dotterel kind; the ring dotterel or plover.

**Sea-lavender** (sē'la-ven-dėr), *n.* A British plant of the genus Statice (*S. Limonium*), nat. order Plumbaginaceæ. The root possesses astringent properties. 'The *sea-lavender* that lacks perfume.' *Crabbe.*

**Sealed-earth** (sēld'ėrth), *n. Terra sigillata,* an old name for medicinal earths, which were made up into cakes and stamped or sealed.

**Sea-leech** (sē'lēch), *n.* See SKATE-SUCKER.

**Sea-legs** (sē'legz), *n. pl.* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling; as, to get one's *sea-legs.* [Colloq.]

**Sea-lemon** (sē'lem-on), *n.* A nudibranchiate gasteropodous mollusc, of the genus Doris, having an oval body, convex, marked with numerous punctures, and of a lemon colour.

**Sea-leopard** (sē'lep-ärd), *n.* A species of seal, of the genus Leptonyx (*L. Weddellii*), so named from the whitish spots on the upper part of the body.

**Sealer** (sēl'ėr), *n.* One who seals; specifically, in America, an officer appointed to examine and try weights and measures, and set a stamp upon such as are according to the proper standard; also, an officer who inspects leather, and stamps such as is good.

**Sealer** (sēl'ėr), *n.* A seaman or a ship engaged in the seal-fishery.

**Sea-letter** (sē'let-ėr), *n.* A document from the custom-house, expected to be found on board of every neutral ship on a foreign voyage. It specifies the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place whence it comes, and its destination. Called also *Sea-brief.*

**Sea-level** (sē-lev'el), *n.* The level of the surface of the sea.

**Sealgh, Selch** (sēlch), *n.* The seal or sea-calf. Written also *Silch.* [Scotch.]

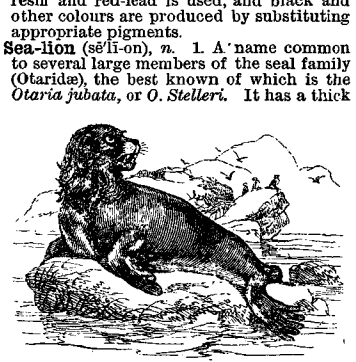
Ye needna turn away your head sae sourly, like a *sealgh* when he leaves the shore. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sea-light** (sē'līt), *n.* A light to guide mariners during the night. See LIGHTHOUSE, HARBOUR-LIGHT.

**Sealing** (sēl'ing), *n.* [From *seal,* the animal.] The operation of catching seals, curing their skins, and obtaining their oil.

**Sealing-wax** (sēl'ing-waks), *n.* A composition of resinous materials used for fastening folded papers and envelopes, and thus concealing the writing, and for receiving impressions of seals set to instruments. Common bees'-wax was first used in this country, and in Europe generally, being mixed with earthy materials to give it consistency. Ordinary red sealing-wax is made of pure bleached lac, to which are added Venice turpentine and vermilion. In inferior qualities a proportion of common resin and red-lead is used, and black and other colours are produced by substituting appropriate pigments.

**Sea-lion** (sē'li-on), *n.* 1. A name common to several large members of the seal family (Otariidæ), the best known of which is the *Otaria jubata,* or *O. Stelleri.* It has a thick



Sea-lion (*Otaria jubata*).

skin, and reddish yellow or dark brown hair, and a mane on the neck of the male reaching to the shoulders. It attains the length of 10 to 15 feet, and is found in the southern hemisphere, as also in the North Pacific about the shores of Kamtchatka and the Kurile Isles.—2. In *her.* a monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish.

**Seal-lock** (sēl'lok), *n.* A lock in which the key-hole is covered by a seal, which can be so arranged that the lock cannot be opened without rupturing the seal.

**Sea-loach** (sē'lōch), *n.* A British fish of the genus Motella (*M. vulgaris*), of the family Gadidæ, so called from its wattles and general resemblance to the fresh-water loach. Called also *Three-bearded Rockling, Whistlefish, Three-bearded Cod, Three-bearded Gade.*

**Sea-louse** (sē'lous), *n.* A name common to various species of isopodous crustacea, such as the genus Cymothoa, parasitic on fishes. The name is also given to the Molucca crab, or *Pediculus marinus.*

**Seal-ring** (sēl'ring), *n.* A signet-ring.

I have lost a *seal-ring* of my grandfather's, worth forty mark. *Shak.*

**Seal-skin** (sēl'skin), *n.* The skin of the seal, which when dressed with the fur on is made into caps and other articles of clothing, or when tanned is used in making boots, &c. The skin of some species, as the sea-bear or fur-seal, when the coarser long outer hairs are removed, leaving the soft under fur, is the expensive seal-skin of which ladies' jackets, &c., are made.

**Seal-wax** (sēl'waks), *n.* Sealing-wax.

Your organs are not so dull that I should inform you 'tis an inch, sir, of *seal-wax.* *Sterne.*

**Seam** (sēm), *n.* [A. Sax. *sedm, sēm,* a hem, a seam; Icel. *saumr,* Dan. and Sw. *söm,* D. *zoom,* G. *saum,* all from verb to *sew.* See SEW.] 1. A joining line or fold formed by the sewing or stitching of two different pieces of cloth, leather, and the like together; a suture.

The coat was without *seam,* woven from the top throughout. Jn. xix. 23.

2. The line or space between planks when joined or fastened together.—3. In *geol.* (*a*) the line of separation between two strata. (*b*) A thin layer, bed, or stratum, as of ore, coal, and the like, between two thicker strata.—4. A cicatrix or scar.

**Seam** (sēm), *v.t.* 1. To form a seam on; to sew or otherwise unite with, or as with, a seam.—2. To mark with a cicatrix; to scar; as, *seamed* with wounds. 'Seamed with an ancient sword-cut.' *Tennyson.*

**Seam** (sēm), *n.* [A. Sax. *seam,* G. *saum,* a sack of 8 bushels, a horse-load; from L.L. *sauma, salma,* for L. *sagma,* Gr. *sagma,* a pack-saddle.] A measure of 8 bushels of corn, or the vessel that contains it.—*A seam of glass,* the quantity of 120 pounds, or 24 stone of 5 pounds each.

**Seam** (sēm), *n.* [Also written *saim, sayme,* probably from an old French form with *m,* equivalent to It. *saime,* grease, lard, though the ordinary French form is *sain;* from L. *sagina,* a fattening, fatness.] Tallow; grease; lard. 'Bastes his arrogance with his own *seam.*' *Shak.* [Provincial.]

**Sea-maid** (sē'mād), *n.* 1. The mermaid. 'To hear the *sea-maid's* music.' *Shak.* See MERMAID.—2. A sea-nymph. *P. Fletcher.*

**Sea-mall** (sē'mal), *n.* A gull; a sea-mew.

**Seaman** (sē'man), *n.* 1. A man whose occupation is to assist in the navigation of ships at sea; a mariner; a sailor: applied both to officers and common sailors, but technically restricted to those working below the rank of officer.—*Able-bodied seaman,* a sailor who is well skilled in seamanship, and classed in the ship's books as such. Contracted A.B.—*Ordinary seaman,* one less skilled than an able-bodied seaman.—2. A merman, the male of the mermaid. 'Not to mention mermaids or *seamen.*' *Locke.* [Rare.]

**Seamanship** (sē'man-ship), *n.* The skill of a good seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship at sea.

**Sea-marge** (sē'märj), *n.* The border or shore of the sea. 'Thy *sea-marge,* sterile, and rocky hard.' *Shak.*

**Sea-mark** (sē'märk), *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbour, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon, as a lighthouse, a mountain, &c.

They were executed at divers places upon the sea-coast, for *sea-marks* or lighthouses, to teach Perkin's people to avoid the coast. *Bacon.*

**Sea-mat** (sē'mat), *n.* See POLYZOA.

**Sea-maw** (sē'mą), *n.* The sea-mew or sea-gull. 'Gi'e our ain fish-guts to our ain *sea-maws.*' *Scotch proverb.* [Scotch.]

**Seam-blast** (sēm'blast), *n.* A blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices made by a previous drill-blast.

**Seamed** (sēmd), *a.* In *falconry,* not in good condition; out of condition: said of a falcon.

**Sea-mell** (sē'mel), *n.* A sea-mew or gull.

**Seamer** (sēm'ėr), *n.* One who or that which seams; a seamster.

**Sea-mew** (sē'mū), *n.* A species of gull; a sea-gull. See GULL.

The night wind sighs, the breakers roar,
And shrieks the wild *sea-mew.* *Byron.*

**Sea-mile** (sē'mīl), *n.* A nautical or geographical mile; the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude or of a great circle of the globe.

**Sea-milkwort** (sē'milk-wėrt), *n.* A British plant of the genus Glaux, the *G. maritima.* See GLAUX.

**Seaming-lace, Seam-lace** (sēm'ing-lās, sēm'lās), *n.* A lace used by coach-makers to cover seams and edges.

**Seamless** (sēm'les), *a.* Having no seam.

**Sea-monster** (sē'mon-stėr), *n.* 1. A huge, hideous, or terrible marine animal. 'Where luxury late reigned, *sea-monster's* whelp.'

*Milton.*—2. A fish, *Chimæra monstrosa*. See CHIMÆRA, 4.

**Sea-moss** (sē'mos), *n.* A marine plant of the genus Corallina (*C. officinalis*), formerly used in medicine. '*Sea-moss* . . . to cool his boiling blood.' *Drayton.* See CORALLINA.

**Sea-mouse** (sē'mous), *n.* A marine dorsibranchiate annelid of the family Aphroditidæ, of which the genus Aphrodite is the type. The common sea-mouse (*A. aculeata*) of the British and French coasts is about 6 or 8 inches long and 2 or 3 in width. With respect to colouring it is one of the most splendid of all animals. The sea-mice are easily recognized by two rows of broad scales covering the back, under which the gills are situated in the form of fleshy crests. The scales are covered by a substance resembling tow, which, while excluding mud and sand, admits of the free access of water.

**Seam-presser** (sēm'pres-ėr), *n.* In *agri.* an implement consisting of two cast-iron cylinders, which follows the plough to press down the newly-ploughed furrows.

**Seam-rent** (sēm'rent), *n.* A rent along a seam.

**Seam-rent**† (sēm'rent), *a.* Having the seams of one's clothes torn out; ragged; low; contemptible. 'Such poor *seam-rent* fellows.' *B. Jonson.*

**Seam-roller** (sēm'rōl-ėr), *n.* An agricultural implement; a species of roller consisting of two cylinders of cast-iron, which, following in the furrow, press and roll down the earth newly turned up by the plough.

**Seamster**† (sēm'stėr), *n.* One who sews well, or whose occupation is to sew.

Our schismatics would seem our *seamsters*, and our renders will needs be our reformers and repairers. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Seamstress** (sēm'stres), *n.* [A. Sax. *seamestre*, with term. *-ess.*] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a sempstress.

**Seamstressy**† (sēm'stres-i), *n.* The business of a sempstress.

**Sea-mud** (sē'mud), *n.* A rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is also called *ooze*, and is employed as a manure.

**Sea-mule** (sē'mūl), *n.* The sea-mew or seagull.

**Seamy** (sēm'i), *a.* Having a seam; containing seams or showing them.

Everything has its fair, as well as its *seamy*, side. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sean** (sēn), *n.* A net. See SEINE.

**Sea-navel** (sē'nā-vel), *n.* A common name for a small shell-fish resembling a navel.

**Seance** (sā'ąns), *n.* [Fr. *séance*, from L. *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. Session, as of some public body. 2. In *spiritualism*, a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations or holding intercourse with spirits.

**Sea-needle** (sē'nē-dl), *n.* A name of the gar or garfish. See GARFISH.

**Sea-nettle** (sē'net-l), *n.* A popular name of those medusæ which have the property of stinging when touched.

**Seannachie** (sen'a-chē), *n.* [Gael. *seannachaidh*, one skilled in ancient or remote history, a reciter of tales—*seannachar*, sagacious, *sean*, old.] A Highland genealogist, chronicler, or bard. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sea-nymph** (sē'nimf), *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea; one of the inferior Olympian divinities called Oceanides.

Her maidens, dressed like *sea-nymphs* or graces, handled the silken tackle and steered the vessel. *S. Sharpe.*

**Sea-oak** (sē'ōk), *n.* Same as *Sea-wrack.*

**Sea-onion** (sē'un-yun), *n.* A plant, the *Scilla maritima*, or squill.

**Sea-ooze** (sē'ōz), *n.* Same as *Sea-mud. Mortimer.*

**Sea-orb** (sē'orb), *n.* A marine fish almost round; the globe-fish.

**Sea-otter** (sē'ot-ėr), *n.* A marine mammal of the genus Enhydra (*E. marina*), of the family Mustelidæ, and closely allied to the common otter. It averages about 4 feet in length including the tail, which is about 7 inches long. The ears are small and erect, and the whiskers long and white, the legs are short and thick, the hinder ones somewhat resembling those of a seal. The fur is extremely soft, and of a deep glossy black. The skins of the sea-otters are of great value, and have long been an article of considerable export from Russian America.

**Sea-owl** (sē'oul), *n.* The lump-fish, belonging to the genus Cyclopterus.

**Sea-pad** (sē'pad), *n.* The star-fish.

**Sea-parrot** (sē'par-ot), *n.* A name sometimes given to the puffin, from the shape of its bill.

**Sea-pass** (sē'pas), *n.* A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to prove their nationality and insure them from molestation.

**Sea-pea** (sē'pē), *n.* A British plant of the genus Lathyrus, *L. maritimus.*

**Sea-pen** (sē'pen), *n.* A compound eight-armed polyp, the *Pennatula phosphorea*, not unfrequently dredged on our coasts. See ALCYONARIA.

**Sea-perch** (sē'pėrch), *n.* A marine fish, *Labrax lupus*, of the family Percidæ, and closely allied to the perch. Its spines, especially the dorsal spines, are strong and sharp, and the gill-covers are edged with projecting teeth that cut like lancets, so that if grasped carelessly it inflicts severe wounds. It is voracious in its habits. Called also *Bass* and *Sea-dace.*

**Sea-pheasant** (sē'fez-ant), *n.* The pin-tail duck.

**Sea-pie** (sē'pī), *n.* A name of the oyster-catcher (which see).

**Sea-pie** (sē'pī), *n.* A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together: so named because common at sea.

**Sea-piece** (sē'pēs), *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *sea-pieces.* *Addison.*

**Sea-pike** (sē'pīk), *n.* 1. *Centropomus undecimalis*, a fish of the perch family, found on the western coasts of tropical America. It resembles the pike in the elongation of its form, and attains a large size. The colour is silvery-white, with a green tinge on the back.—2. Another name for the garfish (which see).

**Sea-pincushion** (sē'pin-kush-on), *n.* The egg-case of the skate. See SEA-BARROW.

**Sea-pink** (sē'pingk), *n.* A plant of the genus Armeria, nat. order Plumbaginaceæ, growing on or near the sea-shore. The common sea-pink (*A. maritima*) is found on all the coasts of Britain and on many of the mountains. It is often used in gardens as an edging for borders, in place of box. Called also *Thrift, Sea-thrift.*

**Sea-plant** (sē'plant), *n.* A plant that grows in salt-water; a marine plant.

**Sea-plantain** (sē'plan-tān), *n.* A British plant of the genus Plantago (*P. maritima*), nat. order Plantaginaceæ.

**Sea-poacher** (sē'pōch-ėr), *n.* A British acanthopterygious fish of the genus Aspidophorus (*A. europæus*). It is a small fish, seldom exceeding 6 inches in length. Called also *Armed Bull-head, Pogge, Lyrie,* and *Noble.*

**Sea-pool** (sē'pōl), *n.* A pool or sheet of salt water.

I have heard it wished that all land were a *sea-pool.* *Spenser.*

**Sea-porcupine** (sē'por-kū-pīn), *n.* A fish, the *Diodon Hystrix*, the body of which is covered with spines.

**Seaport** (sē'pōrt), *n.* 1. A port or harbour on the sea.—2. A city or town situated on a harbour, on or near the sea.

**Seapoy** (sē'poi), *n.* A sepoy: an improper spelling.

**Sea-pudding** (sē'pụd-ing), *n.* Same as *Sea-cucumber.*

**Sea-purse** (sē'pėrs), *n.* See under SCYLLIIDÆ.

**Sea-purslane** (sē'pėrs-lān), *n.* A British plant of the genus Atriplex, the *A. portulacoides*, called also *Shrubby Orach.* See ORACH.

**Sea-pye** (sē'pī), *n.* See SEA-PIE.

**Sea-quake** (sē'kwāk), *n.* A quaking or concussion of the sea.

**Sear** (sēr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *sedrian*, to dry up, to parch; L.G. *sören, soren*, L.G. *sor, soor*, O.D. *sore, soore*, D. *zoor*, dry; connections doubtful.] 1. To wither; to dry. 'A scatter'd leaf, *sear'd* by the autumn blast of grief.' *Byron.*—2. To burn to dryness and hardness the surface of; to cauterize; to burn into the substance of; also, simply to burn, to scorch; as, to *sear* the flesh with an iron. 'Red-hot steel, to *sear* me to the brain.' *Shak.* 'The sun that *seared* the wings of my sweet boy.' *Shak.*

I'm *sear'd* with burning steel. *Rowe.*

3. To make callous or insensible.

It was in vain that the amiable divine tried to give salutary pain to that *seared* conscience. *Macaulay.*

4. To brand.

For calumny will *sear*
Virtue itself. *Shak.*

—*To sear up*, to close by searing or cauterizing; to stop.

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear up* those of ill. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Sear** (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered; no longer green; as, *sear* leaves. Spelled also *Sere.* 'Old age which, like *sear* trees, is seldom seen affected.' *Beau. & Fl.*

My way of life,
Has fallen into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Shak.*

**Sear** (sēr), *n.* [Fr. *serre*, a lock, a bar, from L. *sera*, a bolt or bar.] The pivoted piece in a gun-lock which enters the notches of the tumbler and holds the hammer at full or half cock.

**Sea-radish** (sē'rad-ish), *n.* A British plant of the genus Raphanus, the *R. maritimus.* See RAPHANUS.

**Sea-rat** (sē'rat), *n.* A pirate. *Massinger.*

**Sea-raven** (sē'rā-vn), *n.* An acanthopterygious fish of the sculpin or bullhead family, genus Hemitripterus. The common species (*H. Acadianus*), called also yellow sculpin and Acadian bullhead, inhabits the Atlantic shores of North America.

**Searce** (sėrs), *n.* [Also written *searse, sarse.* See SARSE.] A sieve; a bolter. 'A sieve, or *searce* to dress my meal, and to part it from the bran and husk.' *Defoe.* [Obsolete or local.]

**Searce** (sėrs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *searced;* ppr. *searcing.* To separate the fine part of, as meal, from the coarse; to sift; to bolt. 'Finely *searced* powder of alabaster.' *Boyle.* [Obsolete or local.]

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *searce* it from the bran. *Mortimer.*

**Searcer** (sėrs'ėr), *n.* One that sifts or bolts. [Obsolete or local.]

**Search** (sėrch), *v.t.* [O.E. *serche, cerche*, O.Fr. *cercher, cerchier*, Mod. Fr. *chercher*, to search; It. *cercare*, to run about, to search; L.L. *cercare, circare*, from L. *circus*, a circle. See CIRCLE.] 1. To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to examine by inspection; to explore.

Send thou men, that they may *search* the land of Canaan. Num. xiii. 2.

Help to *search* my house this one time. If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity. *Shak.*

2. To inquire after; to seek for. 'To *search* a meaning for the song.' *Tennyson.*

Enough is left besides to *search* and know. *Milton.*

3. To seek the knowledge of, by feeling with an instrument; to probe; as, to *search* a wound.—4. To examine; to try; to put to the test.

Thou hast *searched* me and known me.
Ps. cxxxix. 1.

—*To search out*, to seek till found, or to find by seeking. 'To *search out* truth.' *Watts.*

**Search** (sėrch), *v.i.* 1. To seek; to look; to make search.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me. *Shak.*

2. To make inquiry; to inquire.

It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars. *Locke.*

**Search** (sėrch), *n.* The act of seeking or looking for something; the act of examining or exploring; pursuit for finding; inquiry; quest: sometimes followed by *for, of*, or *after.* 'Make further *search for* my poor son.' *Shak.*

The orb he roam'd
With narrow *search*, and with inspection deep. *Milton.*

The parents, after a long *search for* the boy, gave him up for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*

This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our *search after* truth. *Watts.*

Throughout the volume are discernible the traces of a powerful and independent mind, emancipated from the influence of authority, and devoted to the *search of* truth. *Macaulay.*

—*Search of encumbrances*, the inquiry made in the special legal registers by a purchaser or mortgagee of lands as to the burdens and state of the title, in order to discover whether his purchase or investment is safe. —*Right of search*, in *maritime law*, the right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their lawfully commissioned cruisers to enter private merchant vessels of other nations met with on the high seas, to examine their papers and cargo, and to search for enemy's property, articles contraband of war, &c.

**Searchable** (sėrch'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being searched or explored. *Cotgrave.*

**Searchableness** (sėrch'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being searchable.

**Searcher** (sėrch'ėr), *n.* One who or that which searches, explores, or examines for the purpose of finding something, obtaining

information, and the like; a seeker; an inquirer; an examiner; an investigator.

He whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished. *Addison.*

Avoid the man who practises anything unbecoming a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watts.*

Specifically, (*a*) a person formerly appointed in London to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of their death. (*b*) An officer of the customs whose business is to search and examine ships outward bound, to ascertain whether they have prohibited goods on board, also baggage, goods, &c. (*c*) A prison official who searches or examines the clothing of newly arrested persons, and takes temporary possession of the articles found about them. (*d*) A civil officer formerly appointed in some Scotch towns to apprehend idlers on the street during church hours on Sabbath.

If we bide here, the *searchers* will be on us, and carry us to the guard-house for being idlers in kirk-time. *Sir W. Scott.*

(*e*) An inspector of leather. [Local.] (*f*) An instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any cavities in them. (*g*) An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c., to ascertain the quality of that contained in firkins, &c.

**Searching** (sėrch'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Looking into or over; exploring; examining; inquiring; seeking; investigating.—2. Penetrating; trying; close; keen; as, a *searching* discourse; a *searching* examination; a *searching* wind.

**Searchingly** (sėrch'ing-li), *adv.* In a searching manner.

**Searchingness** (sėrch'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being searching, penetrating, close, or trying.

**Searchless** (sėrch'les), *a.* Eluding search or investigation; inscrutable; unsearchable.

The modest-seeming eye,
Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying heaven,
Lurk *searchless* cunning, cruelty, and death.
*Thomson.*

**Search-warrant** (sėrch'wor-ant), *n.* In *law*, a warrant granted by a justice of the peace to a constable to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods, in order to discover, and if found to seize, the goods. Similar warrants are granted to search for property or articles in respect of which other offences are committed, such as base coin, coiners' tools, also gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, liquors, &c., kept contrary to law.

**Sear-cloth** (sėr'kloth), *n.* [For *cere-cloth.*] A waxed cloth to cover a sore; sticking-plaster.

**Sear-cloth** (sėr'kloth), *v.t.* To cover with sear-cloth.

**Sea-reach** (sē'rēch), *n.* The straight course or reach of a winding river, which stretches out to seaward.

**Searedness** (sērd'nes), *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility. 'Delivering up the sinner to a stupidity, or *searedness* of conscience.' *South.*

**Sea-reed** (sē'rēd), *n.* A British grass of the genus Ammophila (*A. arundinacea*), found on sandy sea-shores, where its roots assist in binding the shifting soil. See AMMOPHILA, 1.

**Sea-reeve** (sē'rēv), *n.* An officer formerly appointed in maritime towns and places to take care of the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, watch the shore, and collect the wrecks.

**Sea-risk, Sea-risque** (sē'risk), *n.* Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the *sea-risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbuthnot.*

**Sea-robber** (sē'rob-ėr), *n.* A pirate; one that robs on the high seas.

Trade is much disturbed by pirates and *sea-robbers.* *Milton.*

**Sea-robin** (sē'rob-in), *n.* A British acanthopterygious fish of the genus Trigla (*T. cuculus*), otherwise called the *Red* or *Cuckoo Gurnard.* It is about 1 foot long, and of a beautiful bright red colour.

**Sea-rocket** (sē'rok-et), *n.* A British plant of the genus Cakile, the *C. maritima*, growing on the sea-shore in sand. It belongs to the nat. order Cruciferæ.

**Sea-room** (sē'röm), *n.* Sufficient room at sea for a vessel to make any required movement; space free from obstruction in which a ship can be easily manœuvred or navigated.

There is *sea-room* enough for both nations, without offending one another. *Bacon.*

**Sea-rover** (sē'rōv-ėr), *n.* 1. A pirate; one that cruises for plunder. 'A certain island . . . left waste by *sea-rovers.*' *Milton.*—2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.

**Sea-roving** (sē'rōv-ing), *a.* Wandering on the ocean.

**Sea-roving** (sē'rōv-ing), *n.* The act of roving over the sea; the acts and practices of a sea-rover; piracy.

Nor was it altogether nothing, even that wild *sea-roving* and battling, through so many generations. *Carlyle.*

**Searse** (sėrs), *v.t.* and *n.* Same as *Searce.*

**Sear-spring** (sėr'spring), *n.* The spring in a gun-lock which causes the sear to catch in the notch of the tumbler.

**Sea-ruff** (sē'ruf), *n.* A marine fish of the genus Orphus.

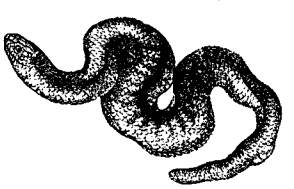
**Sea-salt** (sē'salt), *n.* Chloride of sodium or common salt obtained by evaporation of sea-water. See SALT.

**Sea-sandwort** (sē'sand-wėrt), *n.* A British maritime perennial plant of the genus Honkenya (*H. peploides*), nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. It grows in large tufts on the sea-beach, its rhizome creeping in the sand and throwing up numerous low stems with fleshy leaves and small white flowers.

**Seascape** (sē'skāp), *n.* [Formed on the model of *landscape.*] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-piece. '*Seascape*—as painters affect to call such things.' *Dickens.* [Recent, but in good usage.]

**Sea-scorpion** (sē'skor-pi-on), *n.* An acanthopterygious marine fish (*Cottus scorpius*) 1 foot in length, with a large spine-armed head. It is very voracious.

**Sea-serpent** (sē'sėr-pent), *n.* 1. A name common to a family of snakes, Hydridæ, of several genera, as Hydrus, Pelamis, Chersydrus, &c. These animals frequent the seas of warm latitudes. They are found off the coast of Africa, and are plentiful in the Indian Archipelago. They are all, so far as known, exceedingly venomous. They delight in calms, and are fond of eddies and tide-ways, where the ripple collects numerous fish and medusæ, on which they feed. The



Sea-serpent (*Hydrus Stokesii*).

*Hydrus Stokesii* here depicted, inhabits the Australian seas, and is as thick as a man's thigh. Called also *Sea-snake.*—2. An enormous animal of serpentine form, said to have been repeatedly seen at sea. Its length has been sometimes represented to be as much as 700 or 800 feet, and it has been described as lying in the water in many folds, and appearing like a number of hogsheads floating in a line at a considerable distance from each other. That people have honestly believed they saw such a monster there is no doubt, but naturalists generally suppose that they have been deceived by a line of porpoises, floating sea-weed, or the like, and are rather sceptical as to the real existence of the great sea-serpent.

**Sea-service** (sē'sėr-vis), *n.* Service in the royal navy; naval service.

You were pressed for the *sea-service*, and got off with much ado. *Swift.*

**Sea-shark** (sē'shärk), *n.* The white shark (*Squalus carcharias*).

**Sea-shell** (sē'shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusc inhabiting the sea; a marine shell; a shell found on the sea-shore. *Mortimer.*

**Sea-shore** (sē'shōr), *n.* 1. The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.—2. In *law*, the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.

**Sea-sick** (sē'sik), *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

**Sea-sickness** (sē'sik-nes), *n.* A nervous affection attended with nausea and convulsive vomiting, produced by the rolling, but more especially the pitching of a vessel at sea. Its origin and nature are still imperfectly known. It usually attacks those persons who are unaccustomed to a seafaring life, but persons so accustomed do not always escape. It may attack the strong and cautious, while the debilitated and incautious may go free. It may attack on smooth waters, while a rough sea may fail to produce it. It may pass away after the lapse of a few hours, or last during a whole voyage. One good authority explains it as an undue accumulation of the blood in the nervous centres along the back, and especially in those segments of the spinal cord related to the stomach and the muscles concerned in vomiting, and recommends as the best remedy against it the application of ice-bags to the spinal column. In some cases its violence may be considerably mitigated by iced brandy, by small doses of opium, by soda-water, or by saline draughts in the effervescent state.

**Sea-side** (sē'sīd), *n.* The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea or near it. 'The green *sea-side.*' *Pope.* Often used adjectively, and signifying pertaining to the sea-side or coast; as, a *sea-side* residence or home.

**Seaside-grape** (sē'sid-grāp), *n.* A small West Indian tree of the genus Coccoloba (*C. uvifera*), nat. order Polygonaceæ, growing on the sea-coasts. The wood is heavy, hard, durable, and beautifully veined, and the fruit, which consists of a pulpy calyx investing a nut, is pleasant and sub-acid, in appearance somewhat resembling a currant. The extract of the wood is so astringent as to have received the name of *Jamaica kino.*

**Sea-slater** (sē'slāt-ėr), *n.* *Ligia oceanica*, a small marine crustaceous animal.

**Sea-sleeve** (sē'slēv), *n.* See CALAMARY.

**Sea-slug** (sē'slug), *n.* A name applied generally to sea-lemons and other gasteropodous molluscs destitute of shells and belonging to the section Nudibranchiata. The name has been derived from the resemblance presented by these marine gasteropods to the familiar terrestrial slugs.

**Sea-snail** (sē'snāl), *n.* A British malacopterygious fish of the family Discoboli and genus Liparis, the *L. vulgaris*, called also *Unctuous Sucker.* It is a small fish, seldom exceeding 4 or 5 inches in length, and derives its popular names from the soft and slime-covered surface of its body.

**Sea-snake** (sē'snāk), *n.* Same as *Sea-serpent.*

**Sea-snipe** (sē'snīp), *n.* 1. The bellows-fish (which see).—2. The dunlin.

**Season** (sē'zn), *n.* [O.E. *seson, sesoun*, O.Fr. *seson, seison*, Mod. Fr. *saison*, Pr. and Sp. *sazon*, fit or due time, time of maturity, season, from L. *satio, sationis*, a sowing, from *sero, satum*, to sow. Originally, therefore, it meant the time of sowing certain crops, hence season in general.] 1. One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided, as marked by its characteristics of temperature, moisture, conditions of nature, and the like. In the temperate regions of the globe there are four well-marked divisions or seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Astronomically the seasons are marked as follows: spring is from the vernal equinox, when the sun enters Aries, to the summer solstice; summer is from the summer solstice to the autumnal equinox; autumn, from the autumnal equinox to the winter solstice; and winter, from the winter solstice to the vernal equinox. The characters of the seasons are, of course, reversed to inhabitants of the southern hemisphere. Within the tropics the seasons are not greatly marked by the rise or fall of the temperature, so much as by dryness and wetness, and they are usually distinguished as the wet and the dry seasons.—2. A period of time, especially as regards its fitness or suitableness for anything contemplated or done; a convenient or suitable time; a proper conjuncture; the right time.

All business should be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in *season* too, as out of *season.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. A certain period of time not very long; a while; a time.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season.* Acts xiii. 11.

After the lapse of more than twenty-seven years, in a *season* as dark and perilous, his own shattered frame and broken heart were laid with the same pomp in the same consecrated mould. *Macaulay.*

4. That time of the year when a particular locality is most frequented by visitors or shows most bustling activity; as, the London *season;* the Brighton *season.* Also, that part of the year when a particular trade,

profession, or business is in its greatest state of activity; as, the theatrical *season;* the publishing *season;* the hay-making or hop-picking *season.*—5.† That which seasons or gives a relish; seasoning. 'Salt too little which may *season* give to her foul-tainted flesh.' *Shak.*

You lack the *season* of all natures, sleep. *Shak.*

**Season** (sē'zn), *v.t.* [From the noun (which see).] 1. To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; to fit.

And am I then revenged,
To take him in the purging of his soul,
When he is fit and *seasoned* for his passage? *Shak.*

2. To fit for any use by time or habit; to habituate; to accustom; to mature; to inure; to acclimatize.

How many things by season *season'd* are
To their right praise and true perfection! *Shak.*

A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*

3. To bring to the best state for use by any process; as, to *season* a cask by keeping liquor in it; to *season* a tobacco-pipe by frequently smoking it; to *season* timber by drying or hardening, or by removing its natural sap.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like *seasoned* timber, never gives. *G. Herbert.*

4. To fit for the taste; to render palatable, or to give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant; as, to *season* meat with salt; to *season* anything with spices.

And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou *season* with salt. Lev. ii. 13.

5. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; to give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates, or exhilarates.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours.
*Dryden.*

The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation.
*Tillotson.*

6. To render more agreeable, or less rigorous and severe; to temper; to moderate; to qualify by admixture. 'When mercy *seasons* justice.' *Shak.*

*Season* your admiration for a while. *Shak.*

7. To gratify; to tickle. 'Let their palates be *season'd* with such viands.' *Shak.*—8. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

*Season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Jer. Taylor.*

Parents first *season* us: then schoolmasters
Deliver us to laws. *G. Herbert.*

9.† To copulate with; to impregnate. *Holland.*

**Season** (sē'zn), *v.i.* 1. To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate, as the human body.—2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance.

Carpenters rough-plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season.* *Moxon.*

3.† To give token; to smack; to savour.

Lose not your labour and your time together;
It *seasons* of a fool. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Seasonable** (sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* Suitable as to time or season; opportune; occurring, happening, or being done in due season or proper time for the purpose; as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

This . . . was very serviceable to us on many other accounts, and came at a very *seasonable* time. *Cook.*

**Seasonableness** (sē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being seasonable; opportuneness.

*Seasonableness* is best in all these things which have their ripeness and decay. *Bp. Hall.*

**Seasonably** (sē'zn-a-bli), *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early; as, to sow or plant *seasonably.*

**Seasonage**† (sē'zn-āj), *n.* Seasoning; sauce.

Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every Christian duty. *South.*

**Seasonal** (sē'zn-al), *a.* Pertaining to the seasons; relating to a season or seasons. 'The deviations which occur from the *seasonal* averages of climate.' *Encyc. Brit.*

**Seasoner** (sē'zn-ėr), *n.* One that seasons; that which seasons, matures, or gives a relish.

**Seasoning** (sē'zn-ing), *n.* 1. The act by which anything is seasoned or rendered palatable, fit for use, or the like.—2. That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish; usually, something pungent or aromatic, as salt, spices, &c.

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as *seasonings,* which abound with a highly exalted aromatic oil; as thyme and savory. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Something added or mixed to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment; as, wit or humour may serve as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings.* *Addison.*

**Seasonless** (sē'zn-les), *a.* Without succession of seasons.

**Season-ticket** (sē'zn-tik-et), *n.* A ticket which entitles its holder to certain privileges during a specified period of time, as a pass for travelling by railway, steamboat, or other means of conveyance at pleasure during an extended period, issued by the company at a reduced rate; a ticket of admission to a place of amusement for an extended period, purchased at a reduced rate.

**Sea-spider** (sē'spī-dėr), *n.* A marine crab of the genus Maia (*M. squinado*). The body is triangular; the legs slender, and sometimes long. Also applied to members of the arachnidan order Podosomata.

**Sea-squirt** (sē'skwėrt). *n.* An ascidian.

**Sea-star** (sē'stär), *n.* The star-fish. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sea-starwort** (sē'stär-wėrt), *n.* A British maritime plant of the genus Aster (*A. Tripolium*), nat. order Compositæ. It is a pretty plant, 6 inches to 2 feet high, with lance-shaped, smooth, fleshy leaves, and stems terminating in corymbs of purple-rayed flower-heads. Called also *Sea-side Aster.*

**Sea-stick** (sē'stik), *n.* A herring caught and cured at sea. *A. Smith.*

**Sea-stock** (sē'stok), *n.* A British plant of the genus Matthiola, *M. sinuata.* See MATTHIOLA.

**Sea-sunflower** (sē'sun-flou-ėr), *n.* The sea-anemone, a cœlenterate polyp of the genus Actinia.

**Sea-swallow** (sē'swol-lō), *n.* 1. A provincial name of the storm-petrel (*Thalassidroma pelagica*).—2. The common tern, so called from its excessively long and pointed wings, and from its forked tail, which render its flight and carriage analogous to those of swallows. See TERN.

**Sea-swine** (sē'swīn), *n.* A common name for the porpoise (which see).

**Seat** (sēt), *n.* [Directly from the Scandinavian: Icel. *sæti, set,* Sw. *säte,* a seat, from root of *sit;* so L.G. *sitt,* G. *sitz.* The A. Sax. seems only to have had the dim. form *setl.*] 1. The place or thing on which one sits; more especially in such narrower senses as, (*a*) something made to be sat in or on, as a chair, throne, bench, stool, or the like. 'The tables of the money changers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves.' Mat. xxi. 12. (*b*) That part of a thing on which a person sits; as, the *seat* of a chair or saddle; the *seat* of a pair of trousers. (*c*) A regular or appropriate place of sitting; hence, a right to sit; a sitting; as, a *seat* in a church, a theatre, a railway-carriage, or the like.—2. Place of abode; residence; mansion; as, a gentleman's country *seat.*—3. Place occupied by anything; the place where anything is situated, fixed, settled, or established, or on which anything rests, resides, or abides; station; abode; as, a *seat* of learning; the *seat* of war; Italy is the *seat* of the arts; London the *seat* of commerce. 'While memory holds a *seat* in this distracted globe.' *Shak.*

This castle hath a pleasant *seat;* the air
Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
Unto our gentle senses. *Shak.*

Earth felt the wound; and Nature from her *seat,*
Sighing through all her work, gave signs of woe.
*Milton.*

[It was formerly used exactly as we now use *site,* and may be regarded as having that meaning in the above passage from Shakspere. So also in the following:—

Neither do I reckon it an ill *seat* only when the air is unwholesome, but likewise where the air is unequal. *Bacon (Of Building).*]

4. Posture or way of sitting, as of a person on horseback; as, he has a good firm *seat.*—5. A part on which another part rests; as, the *seat* of a valve.

**Seat** (sēt), *v.t.* 1. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; as, we *seat* our guests.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To place in a post of authority, in office, or a place of distinction.

Thus high, by thy advice,
And thy assistance, is king Richard *seated.* *Shak.*

3. To settle; to fix in a particular place or country; to situate; to locate; as, a colony of Greeks *seated* themselves in the south of Italy, another at Massilia in Gaul.

Sometimes the grand dukes would travel through the vast regions of Central Asia to the court of the Great Khan, which at this time was *seated* on the banks of the river Amoor, in Chinese Tartary. *Brougham.*

4. To fix; to set firm.

From their foundations, loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *seated* hills. *Milton.*

5. To assign seats to; to accommodate with seats or sittings; to give sitting accommodation to; as, the gallery *seats* four hundred. 6. To fit up with seats; as, to *seat* a church; a hall *seated* for a thousand persons.—7. To repair by making the seat new; as, to *seat* a garment.—8.† To settle; to plant with inhabitants; as, to *seat* a country.

**Seat**† (sēt), *v.i.* To rest; to lie down. 'The folds, where sheep at night do *seat.*' *Spenser.*

**Sea-tang** (sē'tang), *n.* A kind of sea-weed; tang; tangle. 'Their nest of sedge and *sea-tang.*' *Longfellow.*

**Sea-tangle** (sē'tang-gl), *n.* The common name of several species of sea-weeds of the genus Laminaria. *L. digitata* is the well-known tangle of the Scotch.

**Sea-term** (sē'tėrm), *n.* A word or term used appropriately by seamen or peculiar to the art of navigation. *Pope.*

**Sea-thief** (sē'thēf), *n.* A pirate.

**Sea-thong** (sē'thong), *n.* One of the names for the British sea-weed *Himanthalia lorea.*

**Sea-thrift** (sē'thrift), *n.* Same as *Sea-pink.*

**Seating** (sēt'ing), *n.* 1. The act of placing on a seat; the act of furnishing with a seat or seats.—2. The material for making seats or the covering of seats, as horse-hair, American leather, and the like.

**Sea-titling** (sē'tit-ling), *n.* A British dentirostral bird of the genus Anthus or pipits (*A. aquaticus* or *obscurus*), abundant on the sea-coast, but rare inland. It is of dark plumage, and a good songster. Called also *Shore-pipit.*

**Sea-toad** (sē'tōd), *n.* The angler or fishing-frog. See LOPHIUS.

**Sea-tortoise** (sē'tor-tois), *n.* A marine turtle. See TURTLE.

**Sea-tossed, Sea-tost** (sē'tost), *a.* Tossed by the sea. 'The *sea-tost* Pericles.' *Shak.*

**Sea-turn** (sē'tėrn), *n.* A gale, mist, or breeze from the sea.

**Sea-turtle** (sē'tėr-tl), *n.* 1. A marine turtle. 2. A marine bird, the black guillemot (*Uria grylle*).

**Sea-unicorn** (sē'ū-ni-korn), *n.* See NARWAL.

**Sea-urchin** (sē'ėr-chin), *n.* A name popularly given to the numerous species of the family Echinidæ. See ECHINUS.

**Seave** (sēv), *n.* [Dan. *siv,* a rush, Icel. *sef,* sedge.] A rush; a wick made of rush.

**Sea-view** (sē'vū), *n.* A prospect at sea or of the sea, or a picture representing a scene at sea; a marine view; a seascape.

**Sea-wall** (sē'wąl), *n.* A strong wall or embankment on the shore to prevent encroachments of the sea, to form a breakwater, &c.

**Sea-walled** (sē'wąld), *a.* Surrounded or defended by the sea. 'Our *sea-walled* garden.' *Shak.*

**Sea-wand** (sē'wond), *n.* Same as *Sea-girdle.*

**Seaward** (sē'wėrd), *a.* Directed toward the sea. 'To your *seaward* steps farewell.' *Donne.*

**Seaward** (sē'wėrd), *adv.* Toward the sea.

The rock rush'd *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to the abyss the boaster bore. *Pope.*

**Sea-ware** (sē'wār), *n.* [See WARE.] A term frequently applied to the weeds thrown up by the sea in many situations, and which are collected and made use of as manure and for other purposes.

**Sea-water** (sē'wą-tėr), *n.* The salt water of the sea or ocean. Sea-water contains chlorides and sulphates of sodium (chloride of sodium = common salt), magnesium, and potassium, together with bromides and carbonates, chiefly of potassium and calcium.

*Sea-water* shalt thou drink. *Shak.*

**Sea-wax** (sē'waks), *n.* Same as *Maltha.*

**Sea-way** (sē'wā), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) progress made by a vessel through the waves. (*b*) An open space in which a vessel lies with the sea rolling heavily.

**Sea-weed** (sē'wēd), *n.* A name given generally to any plant growing in the sea, but more particularly to members of the nat. order Algæ. The most important of these plants are the Fucaceæ, which comprehend the Fuci, from the species of which kelp is manufactured; the Laminariæ or tangles; the Florideæ, which includes the Carrageen moss (*Chondrus crispus*) and the dulse of the Scotch (*Rhodomenia palmata*).

**Sea-wife** (sē'wīf), *n.* An acanthopterygious marine fish of the genus Labrus (*L. vetula*), allied to the wrasse.

**Sea-willow** (sē'wil-lō), *n.* A polyp of the genus Gorgonia.

**Sea-wing** (sē'wing), *n.* 1. A bivalve mollusc allied to the mussels.—2. A sail. [Rare.]

> Antony,
> Claps on his *sea-wing*, and like a doting mallard,
> Leaving the fight in height, flies after her. *Shak.*

**Sea-withwind** (sē'with-wind), *n.* A species of bindweed (*Convolvulus Soldanella*).

**Sea-wold** (sē'wōld), *n.* Sea wood or forest; vegetation under the sea resembling a forest.

> We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
> On the broad *sea-wolds*. *Tennyson.*

**Sea-wolf** (sē'wụlf), *n.* A name sometimes given to the sea-elephant, a large species of seal; also to the wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*) and to the bass. See WOLF-FISH, BASS.

**Sea-wormwood** (sē'wêrm-wụd), *n.* A plant, the *Artemisia maritima*, which grows by the sea.

**Sea-worn** (sē'wōrn), *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea. *Drayton.*

**Sea-worthiness** (sē'wêr-ŦHI-nes), *n.* The state of being sea-worthy.

**Sea-worthy** (sē'wêr-ŦHi), *a.* Applied to a ship in good condition and fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety; as, a *sea-worthy* ship.

> Dull the voyage was with long delays,
> The vessel scarce *sea-worthy*. *Tennyson.*

**Sea-wrack** (sē'rak), *n.* A plant, the *Zostera marina;* sea-grass. See GRASSWRACK.

**Seb** (seb), *n.* One of the great Egyptian divinities represented in the hieroglyphics as the father of the gods, a character ascribed to other gods, as Neph, Pthah, &c. He married his sister Nutpe, and was father of Osiris and Isis. He corresponds to the Greek Kronos.

**Sebaceous** (sē-bā'shus), *a.* [L.L. *sebaceus*, from L. *sebum*, tallow.] 1. Pertaining to tallow or fat; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty.—*Sebaceous glands*, small glands seated in the cellular membrane under the skin, which secrete the sebaceous humour.—*Sebaceous humour*, a suet-like or glutinous matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to defend the skin and keep it soft.—2. In *bot.* having the appearance of tallow, grease, or wax; as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants. *Henslow.*

**Sebacic** (sē-bas'ik), *a.* [See above.] In *chem.* pertaining to fat; obtained from fat; as, *sebacic* acid, an acid obtained from olein. It crystallizes in white, nacreous, very light needles or laminæ resembling benzoic acid.

**Sebastes** (sē-bas'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *sebastos*, venerable.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the family Cottidæ. The *S. marinus* or *Norvegica* is the Norway haddock, which resembles the perch in form. It abounds on the coast of Norway, and is found at Iceland, Greenland, off Newfoundland, &c. Other species are found in the Mediterranean, in the Indian and Polynesian seas, at Kamtchatka, the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere.

**Sebate** (sē'bāt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt formed by sebacic acid and a base.

**Sebestan, Sebesten** (sē-bes'tan, sē-bes'ten), *n.* [It. and Sp., from Pers. *sapistán.*] The Assyrian plum, a name given to two species of Cordia and their fruit, the *C. Myxa* and *C. latifolia*. The fruit was formerly used as a medicine in Europe, but now by the native practitioners of the East only. See CORDIA.

**Sebiferous** (sē-bif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow or wax, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing fat or fatty matter. In *bot.* producing vegetable wax.

**Sebiparous** (sē-bip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow, and *pario*, to produce.] *Lit.* tallow, fat, or suet producing; specifically applied to certain glands, called also *sebaceous glands*. See SEBACEOUS.

**Sebka** (seb'ka), *n.* A name of salt marshes in North Africa, sometimes so hard on the dried surface that laden camels can traverse them, sometimes so soft that these venturing to enter them sink beyond the power of recovery.

**Sebundy, Sebundee** (sē-bun'di, sē-bun'dē), *n.* In the East Indies, an irregular or native soldier or local militia-man, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police.

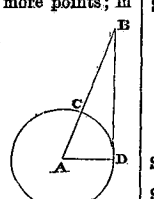
**Secale** (sē-kā'lē), *n.* [L., rye, or black spelt, from *seco*, to cut.] A genus of cereal grasses, to which the rye (*S. cereale*) belongs.—*Secale cornutum*, ergot or spurred rye, used in obstetric practice. See ERGOT.

**Secamone** (sek-a-mō'nē), *n.* [Altered from *squamona*, the Arabic name of *S. ægyptiaca.*] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, found in the warm parts of India, Africa, and Australia. The species form erect or climbing smooth shrubs with opposite leaves and lax cymes of small flowers. Some of them secrete a considerable portion of acrid principle which makes them useful in medicine. Thus the roots of *S. emetica*, being emetic in action, are employed as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

**Secancy** (sē'kan-si), *n.* A cutting or intersection; as, the point of *secancy* of one line with another.

**Secant** (sē'kant), *a.* [L. *secans, secantis*, ppr. of *seco*, to cut (whence *section, dissect*, &c.).] Cutting; dividing into two parts.—*Secant plane*, a plane cutting a surface or solid.

**Secant** (sē'kant), *n.* [See the adjective.] In *geom.* a line that cuts another or divides it into parts; more especially, a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points; in *trigon.* a straight line drawn from the centre of a circle, which, cutting the circumference, proceeds till it meets with a tangent to the same circle. The secant of an arc is a straight line drawn from the centre of the circle of which the arc is a part, to one extremity of the arc, and produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity. Thus, A C B is the secant of the arc C D. The secant of an arc is a third proportional to the cosine and the radius.




**Secco** (sek'kō), *n.* [It., from L. *siccus*, dry.] In the *fine arts*, a kind of fresco painting in which the colours have a dry sunken appearance, owing to the colours being absorbed into the plaster.

**Secede** (sē-sēd'), *v.i.* pret. *seceded;* ppr. *seceding.* [L. *secedo—se*, apart, and *cedo*, to go.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to separate one's self; to draw off; to retire; specifically, to withdraw from a political or religious organization; as, certain ministers *seceded* from the Church of Scotland about the year 1733; the Confederate States of America *seceded* from the Federal Union.

**Seceder** (sē-sēd'ėr), *n.* One who secedes; in *Scottish eccles. hist.* one of a numerous body of presbyterians who seceded from the communion of the Established Church in the year 1733, on account of the toleration of certain alleged errors, the evils of patronage, and general laxity in discipline. The seceders, or Associate Synod as they called themselves, remained a united body till 1747, when they split into two on the question of the lawfulness of certain oaths, especially the burgess oath necessary to be sworn previous to holding office or becoming a freeman of a burgh. The larger division, who held that the oath might be conscientiously taken by seceders, called themselves Burghers, and their opponents took the name of Antiburghers. But in 1820 the Burghers and Antiburghers coalesced again into the United Associate Synod. In May, 1847, the body of dissenters forming the Relief Church united with the Associate Synod and formed one body, named the United Presbyterian Church. (See *Relief Church* under RELIEF.) A portion of the body of seceders, who adhered to the principle of an established church, separated in 1806, calling themselves the Original Seceders. They now form the Synod of United Original Seceders.

**Secern** (sē-sėrn'), *v.t.* [L. *secerno, secretum* (whence *secret*)—*se*, apart, and *cerno*, to separate.] 1. To separate; to distinguish.

> Averroes *secerns* a sense of titillation and a sense of hunger and thirst. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. In *physiol.* to secrete.

> The mucus *secerned* in the nose . . . is a laudable humour. *Arbuthnot.*

**Secernent** (sē-sėr'nent), *n.* 1. That which promotes secretion. *Darwin.*—2. In *anat.* a vessel whose function it is to secrete or separate matters from the blood.

**Secernent** (sē-sėr'nent), *a.* In *physiol.* having the power of separating or secreting; secreting; secretory.

**Secernment** (sē-sėrn'ment), *n.* The process or act of secreting; secretion.

**Secesh** (sē-sesh'), *n.* A cant term in the United States for a *Secessionist*, of which it is an abbreviation.

**Secess**† (sē-ses'), *n.* [L. *secessus*, from *secedo, secessum.* See SECEDE.] Retirement; retreat. 'Silent *secess*, waste solitude.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Secession** (sē-se'shon), *n.* [L. *secessio, secessionis*, from *secedo, secessum.* See SECEDE.] 1. The act of seceding or withdrawing, particularly from fellowship and communion; the act of withdrawing from a political or religious organization.—2. The act of departing; departure.

> The accession of bodies upon, or *secession* thereof from, the earth's surface, disturb not the equilibrium of either hemisphere. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. In *Scottish eccles. hist.* the whole body of seceders from the Established Church of Scotland. See SECEDER.

**Secessionism** (sē-se'shon-izm), *n.* The principles of secessionists; the principle that affirms the right of a state to secede at its pleasure from a federal union.

**Secessionist** (sē-se'shon-ist), *n.* One who maintains the principle of secessionism; specifically, in the United States, one who took part or sympathized with the inhabitants of the Southern States of America in their struggle, commencing in 1861, to break away from union with the Northern States.

> The author seems to have been struck . . . that the Unionists . . . did not shoot or stab any of the *Secessionists*. *Saturday Rev.*

**Seche,**† *v.t.* [An old and softened form of *seek.*] To seek. *Chaucer.*

**Sechium** (sē'ki-um), *n.* [From Gr. *sēkos*, a pen or fold in which cattle are reared and fed. The fruit serves to fatten hogs in the mountains and inland parts of Jamaica, where the plant is much cultivated.] A West Indian edible vegetable, the *Sechium edule*. The fruit in size and form resembles a large pear. The plant is a climber, with tendril-bearing stems, rough cordate five-angled leaves, and monœcious yellow flowers, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ.

**Seckel** (sek'el), *n.* A small delicious pear, ripe about the end of October, but only keeping good a few days.

**Secle**† (sek'l), *n.* [Fr. *siècle*, L. *seculum*, a generation, an age, a century.] A century.

> It is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years. *Hammond.*

**Seclude** (sē-klūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *secluded;* ppr. *secluding.* [L. *secludo—se*, apart, and *claudo, cludo*, to shut.] 1. To separate or shut up apart from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some length of time; to withdraw into solitude; as, persons in low spirits *seclude* themselves from society.

> Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
> *Seclude* their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2.† To shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude.

> Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*

**Secluded** (sē-klūd'ed), *p.* and *a.* Separated from others; living in retirement; retired; apart from public notice; as, a *secluded* spot; to pass a *secluded* life.

**Secludedly** (sē-klūd'ed-li), *adv.* In a secluded manner.

**Secludedness**† (sē-klūs'nes), *n.* The state of being secluded from society; seclusion. *Dr. H. More.*

**Seclusion** (sē-klū'zhon), *n.* The act of secluding or the state of being secluded; a separation from society or connection; a shutting out; retirement; privacy; solitude; as, to live in *seclusion*. 'A place of *seclusion* from the external world.' *Horsley.*

**Seclusive** (sē-klū'siv), *a.* Tending to seclude or shut out from society, or to keep separate or in retirement. *Coleridge.*

**Second** (sek'und), *a.* [Fr., from L. *secundus*, second, from *sequor, secutus*, to follow (whence *sequence, consequent, persecution*, &c., and also *sue, pursue*, &c.).] 1. Immediately following the first; next the first in order of place or time; hence, occurring or appearing again; other. 'A *second* fear through all her sinews spread.' *Shak.*

> And he slept and dreamed the *second* time.
> Gen. xli. 5.

> There has been a veneration paid to the writings and to the memory of Confucius, which is without any *second* example in the history of our race.
> *Brougham.*

2. Next to the first in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank; inferior; secondary;

as, the silks of China are *second* to none in quality. 'Art thou not *second* woman in the realm.' *Shak.*

None I know
*Second* to me, or like; equal much less. *Milton.*

3.† Lending assistance; helpful; giving aid.

Nay, rather, good my lords, be *second* to me;
Fear you his tyrannous passion more, alas,
Than the queen's life? *Shak.*

—*Second coat*, a second coating or layer as of paint, varnish, plaster, &c.—*Second distance*, in *painting*, that part of a picture between the foreground and background.—*At second hand*. See SECOND-HAND, *n.*—*Second violin*, or *fiddle*, an ordinary violin, which in concerted instrumental music plays the part next in height to the upper part or air, or in other words, that part which is represented by the alto in vocal music.—*To play second fiddle*, (*fig.*) to take a subordinate part.

**Second** (sek'und), *n.* 1. One next to the first; one next after another in order, place, rank, time, or the like; one who follows or comes after.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own *second*
With one of an ingraft infirmity. *Shak.*

2. One who assists and supports another; specifically, one who attends another in a duel, to aid him, mark out the ground or distance, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair; hence, the principal supporter in a pugilistic encounter.

He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Wotton.*

After some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds*. *Addison.*

3.† Aid; help; assistance. 'Give *second* and my love is everlasting thine.' *J. Fletcher.*—4. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of that of a degree, that is the second division next to the hour or degree. A degree of a circle and an hour of time are each divided into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds, often marked thus 60″. In old treatises seconds were distinguished as *minutæ secundæ*, from *minutæ primæ*, minutes. See DEGREE. — 5. In *music*, (*a*) an interval of a conjoint degree, being the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it. There are three kinds of seconds, the minor second or semitone, the major second, and the extreme sharp second. (*b*) A lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments.—6. *pl.* A coarse kind of flour; hence, any baser matter.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mix'd with *seconds*. *Shak.*

**Second** (sek'und), *v. t.* [L. *secundo*, Fr. *seconder*. See the adjective.] 1. To follow in the next place; to follow up. 'Sin is *seconded* with sin.' *South.* 'To *second* ills with ills.' *Shak.*—2. To support; to lend aid to the attempt of another; to assist; to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the maintainer; to back.

We have supplies to *second* our attempt. *Shak.*

The authors of the former opinion were presently *seconded* by other wittier and better learned. *Hooker.*

3. In *legislative* or *deliberative assemblies* and *public meetings*, to support, by one's voice or vote; to unite with a person, or act as his second, in proposing some measure or motion; as, to *second* a motion or proposition; to *second* the mover.—4. In the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to put into temporary retirement, as an officer when he accepts civil employment under the crown. He is seconded after six months of such employment, that is, he loses military pay, but retains his rank, &c., in his corps. After being seconded for ten years he must elect to return to military duty or to retire altogether.

**Secondarily** (sek'und-a-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In a secondary or subordinate manner; not primarily or originally. *Sir K. Digby.*—2. Secondly; in the second place. 'First apostles, *secondarily* prophets, thirdly teachers.' 1 Cor. xii. 28.

**Secondariness** (sek'und-a-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being secondary. 'The primariness and *secondariness* of the perception.' *Norris.*

**Secondary** (sek'und-a-ri), *a.* [L. *secundarius*, from *secundus*. See SECOND.] 1. Succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, rank, importance, and the like; not primary; subordinate.

Where there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

As the six primary planets revolve about him, so the *secondary* ones are moved about them. *Bentley.*

The supreme power can never be said to be lodged in the original body of electors, but rather in those assemblies of *secondary* or tertiary electors who chose the representative. *Brougham.*

2. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; acting in subordination or as second to another; subordinate. 'The work of *secondary* hands.' *Milton.*—*Secondary acids*, acids derived from organic acids by the substitution of two equivalents of an alcoholic radical for two of hydrogen.—*Secondary amputation*, amputation of a limb, &c., deferred till the immediate effects of the injury on the constitution have passed away.—*Secondary battery*, in *elect.* a number of metal plates, usually platinum, with pieces of moistened cloth between, which, after being connected for a time with a galvanic battery, become in turn the origin of a current.—*Secondary circle*, in *geom.* and *astron.* a great circle passing through the poles of another great circle perpendicular to its plane.—*Secondary colours*, colours produced by the mixture of any two primary colours in equal proportions.—*Secondary conveyances*, in *law*, same as *Derivative Conveyances*. See under DERIVATIVE.—*Secondary creditor*, in *Scots law*, an expression used in contradistinction to *Catholic creditor*. See under CATHOLIC.—*Secondary crystal*, a crystal derived from one of the primary forms.—*Secondary current*, in *elect.* a momentary current induced in a closed circuit by a current of electricity passing through the same or a contiguous circuit at the beginning and also at the end of the passage of the primitive current.—*Secondary evidence*, indirect evidence which may be admitted upon failure to obtain direct or primary evidence.—*Secondary fever*, a fever which arises after a crisis or a critical effort, as after the declension of the small-pox or measles.—*Secondary plane*, in *crystal.* any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.—*Secondary planet.* See PLANET.—*Secondary qualities of bodies*, those qualities which are not inseparable from bodies, as colour, taste, odour, &c.—*Secondary strata*, *Secondary rocks*, *Secondary formation*, in *geol.* the mesozoic strata. See MESOZOIC.—*Secondary tints*, in *painting*, those of a subdued kind, such as grays, &c.—*Secondary tone*, in *music*, same as *Harmonic*.—*Secondary use*. See under USE.

**Secondary** (sek'und-a-ri), *n.* 1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; one who occupies a subordinate or inferior position.

I am too high-born to be propertied,
To be a *secondary* at control. *Shak.*

2. One of the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.—3. A secondary circle. See under the adjective.—4. A secondary planet. See under PLANET.

**Second-best** (sek'und-best), *a.* Next to the best; of second kind or quality. 'The linen that is called *second-best*.' *W. Collins.*—*To come off second-best*, to be defeated; to get the worst of it.

**Second-cousin** (sek'und-kuz-n), *n.* The son or daughter of a cousin-german.

**Seconder** (sek'und-ėr), *n.* One that seconds; one that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes; as, the *seconder* of a motion.

**Second-flour** (sek'und-flour), *n.* Flour of a coarser quality; seconds.

**Second-hand** (sek'und-hand), *n.* Possession received from the first possessor.—*At second-hand*, not in the first place, or by or from the first; not from the first source or owner; by transmission; not primarily; not originally; as, a report received *at second-hand*.

In imitation of preachers *at second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyère a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

**Second-hand** (sek'und-hand), *a.* 1. Not original or primary; received from another.

Some men build so much upon authorities they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

Those manners next
That fit us like a nature *second-hand*;
Which are indeed the manners of the great. *Tennyson.*

2. Not new; having been used or worn; as, a *second-hand* book.—3. Dealing in second-hand goods; as, a *second-hand* bookseller.

**Second-hand** (sek'und-hand), *n.* A hand for marking seconds on a watch.

**Secondine** (sek'und-in), *n.* In *bot.* see SECUNDINE.

**Secondly** (sek'und-li), *adv.* In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and, *secondly*, trespassed against the husband. Ec. xxiii. 23.

**Second-rate** (sek'und-rāt), *n.* The second order in size, quality, dignity, or value. 'Thunder of the *second-rate*.' *Addison.*

**Second-rate** (sek'und-rāt), *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value; as, a *second-rate* ship; a *second-rate* cloth; a *second-rate* champion.

**Second-scent** (sek'und-sent), *n.* [Formed on the model of *second-sight*.] A power of discerning things future or distant by the sense of smell. *Moore.* [Rare.]

**Second-sight** (sek'und-sīt), *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision—a well-known Highland superstition. It is alleged that not a few in the Highlands and Isles of Scotland possess the power of foreseeing future events, especially of a disastrous kind, by means of a spectral exhibition, to their eyes, of the persons whom these events respect, accompanied with such emblems as denote their fate.

**Second-sighted** (sek'und-sīt-ed), *a.* Having the power of second-sight. *Addison.*

**Secre,**† *n.* and *a.* Secret.

**Secrecy** (sē'kre-si), *n.* [From *secret*.] 1. A state of being secret or hidden; concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; secret manner or mode of proceeding; as, to carry on a design in *secrecy;* to secure *secrecy*.

This to me
In dreadful *secrecy* impart they did. *Shak.*

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shak.*

2. Solitude; retirement; privacy; seclusion.

Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton.*

It is not with public as with private prayer; in this, rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward show. *Hooker.*

3. The quality of being secret or secretive; forbearance of disclosure or discovery; fidelity to a secret; close silence; the act or habit of keeping secrets. 'For *secrecy* no lady closer.' *Shak.*

Thanks, provost, for thy care and *secrecy*. *Shak.*

4.† A secret.

The subtle-shining *secrecies*
Writ in the glassy margents of such books. *Shak.*

**Secreé,**† *a.* Secret. *Chaucer.*

**Secrenesse,**† *n.* Privacy; secretness. *Chaucer.*

**Secret** (sē'kret), *a.* [Fr. *secret*, from L. *secretus*, pp. of *secretum*, to set apart, *secerno—se*, apart, and *cerno*, to sift, distinguish, discern, perceive (whence *discern*, *discrete*, *concern*, *concrete*, &c.); Gr. *krinō*, to separate, search into; Skr. *kri*, to separate, to know.] 1. Apart from the knowledge of others; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned; private. "Smile at thee in *secret* thought.' *Shak.*

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king. Judg. iii. 19.

2. Not revealed; known only to one or to few; kept from general knowledge or observation; hidden. 'Their *secret* and sudden arrival.' *Shak.*

*Secret* things belong to the Lord our God. Deut. xxix. 29.

3. Being in retirement or seclusion; private.

There *secret* in her sapphire cell,
He with the Nais wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

4. Affording privacy; retired; secluded; private. 'The *secret* top of Oreb, or of Sinai.' *Milton.* 'Abide in a *secret* place and hide thyself.' 1 Sam. xix. 2.—5. Keeping secrets; faithful to secrets intrusted; secretive; not inclined to betray confidence. 'I can be *secret* as a dumb man.' *Shak.*

*Secret* Romans that have spoke the word,
And will not palter. *Shak.*

6. Occult; mysterious; not seen; not apparent; as, the *secret* operations of physical causes. 'Physic, through which *secret* art.' *Shak.*—7. Privy; not proper to be seen. 1 Sam. v. 9.

**Secret** (sē'kret), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. Something studiously hidden or concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not or should not be revealed; as, a man who cannot keep his own *secrets*, will hardly keep the *secrets* of others.

A talebearer revealeth *secrets*. Prov. xi. 13.

To tell our own *secrets* is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery. *Rambler.*

2. A thing not discovered or explained; a mystery. 'The *secrets* of nature.' *Shak.* 'All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works.' *Milton.*—3. Secrecy. [Rare.]

Letters under strict *secret* were at once written to bishops selected from various parts of Europe. *Cardinal Manning.*

4. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* one of the prayers of the mass, which is recited by the priest in so low a voice as not to be heard by the people.—5. *pl.* The parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.—*In secret*, in privacy or secrecy; privately. 'Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant.' Prov. ix. 17.—*Discipline of the secret*, in the early Christian church, the reserve practised concerning certain doctrines or ceremonies, founded on Christ's words, 'Give not that which is holy unto the dogs.'

**Secret**† (sē'kret), *v.t.* To keep private; to secrete. *Bacon.*

**Secretage** (sē'kret-āj), *n.* In *furriery*, a process in preparing or dressing furs, in which mercury or some of its salts is employed to impart to the fur the property of felting, which it did not previously possess.

**Secretarial** (sek-rē-tā'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a secretary. 'Some *secretarial*, diplomatic, or official training.' *Carlyle.*

**Secretariat, Secretariate** (sek-rē-tā'ri-at, sek-rē-tā'ri-āt), *n.* 1. The office of a secretary.—2. The place or office where a secretary transacts business, preserves records, &c.

**Secretary** (sek'rē-ta-ri), *n.* [L.L. *secretarius*, Fr. *secrétaire*, from L. *secretus*, secret; originally a confidant, one intrusted with secrets.] 1. One who is intrusted with or who keeps secrets. 'A faithful *secretary* to her sex's foibles.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]—2. A person employed by a public body, by a company, or by an individual, to write letters, draw up reports, records, and the like; one who carries on another's business correspondence or other matters requiring writing.—3. A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers; an escritoire.—4. An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; a secretary of state. There are connected with the British government five secretaries of state, viz. those for the home, foreign, colonial, war, and Indian departments. The *secretary of state for the home department* has charge of the privy signet office; he is responsible for the internal administration of justice, the maintenance of peace in the country, the supervision of prisons, police, sanitary affairs, &c. The *secretary for foreign affairs* conducts all correspondence with foreign states, negotiates treaties, appoints ambassadors, &c. The *colonial secretary* performs for the colonial dependencies similar functions to those of the home secretary for the United Kingdom. The *secretary for war*, assisted by the commander-in-chief, has the whole control of the army. The *secretary for India* governs the affairs of that country with the assistance of a council. Each secretary of state is assisted by two under-secretaries, one permanent and the other connected with the administration. The *chief secretary for Ireland* is not a secretary of state, though his office entails the performance of similar duties to those performed by the secretaries of state.—*Secretary of embassy*, or of *legation*, the principal assistant of an ambassador or envoy.—5. In *printing*, a kind of script type in imitation of an engrossing hand.—6. The secretary-bird.

**Secretary-bird** (sek'rē-ta-ri-bêrd), *n.* An

Secretary-bird (*Gypogeranus serpentarius*).

African bird of prey (order Raptores), of the genus Gypogeranus, the *G. serpentarius*, called also the *Snake-eater* or *Serpent-eater*. It is about 3 feet in length; the legs are remarkably long, the beak is hooked, and the eyelids projecting. It has an occipital crest of feathers, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure, and which has been fancied to resemble quill pens stuck behind a person's ear; hence the name. It inhabits the dry and open grounds in the vicinity of the Cape, where it hunts serpents and other reptiles on foot, and thus renders valuable services.

**Secretaryship** (sek'rē-ta-ri-ship), *n.* The office of a secretary.

**Secrete** (sē-krēt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *secreted*; ppr. *secreting*. [L. *secerno*, *secretum*. See SECRET, *a.*] 1. To hide; to conceal; to remove from observation or the knowledge of others; as, to *secrete* stolen goods; to *secrete* one's self.

Folded in the mystic mantle of tradition, or *secreted* in the forms of picturesque ceremony, or visible through the glow of affectionate fiction, the essential truths of Christianity found a living access to the heart and conscience of mankind. *J. Martineau.*

2. In *physiol.* to separate from the circulating fluid, as the blood, sap, &c., and elaborate into a new product, differing in accordance with the particular structure of the secreting organs, which are chiefly the glands.

Why one set of cells should *secrete* bile, another urea, and so on, we do not know. *Carpenter.*

—*Conceal, Hide, Disguise, Secrete.* See under CONCEAL.

**Secret-false** (sē'kret-fals), *a.* Faithless in secret; undetected in unfaithfulness or falsehood. *Shak.*

**Secreting** (sē-krēt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Separating and elaborating from the blood substances different from the blood itself or from any of its constituents; as, *secreting* glands; *secreting* surfaces.

**Secretion** (sē-krē'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of secreting: (*a*) in *animal physiol.* the act or process by which substances are separated from the blood, differing from the blood itself or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c. The organs of secretion are of very various form and structure, but the most general are those called *glands*. The animal secretions are arranged by Bostock under the heads aqueous, albuminous, mucous, gelatinous, fibrinous, oleaginous, resinous, and saline. Magendie arranges them into three sorts: (1) *Exhalations*, which are either external, as those from the skin and mucous membrane, and internal, as those from the surfaces of the closed cavities of the body, and the lungs; (2) *Follicular secretions*, which are divided into mucous and cutaneous; and (3) *Glandular secretions*, such as milk, bile, urine, saliva, tears, &c. Every organ and part of the body secretes for itself the nutriment which it requires. (*b*) In *vegetable physiol.* the process by which substances are separated from the sap of vegetables. The descending sap of plants is not merely subservient to nutrition, but furnishes various matters which are secreted or separated from its mass, and afterwards elaborated by particular organs. These secretions are exceedingly numerous, and constitute the great bulk of the solid parts of plants. They have been divided into—(1) *General or nutritious secretions*, the component parts of which are gum, sugar, starch, lignin, albumen, and gluten; and (2) *Special* or *non-assimilable secretions*, which may be arranged under the heads of acids, alkalies, neuter principles, resinous principles, colouring matters, milks, oils, resins, &c.—2. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.

**Secretist**† (sē'kret-ist), *n.* A dealer in secrets. 'Those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another.' *Boyle.*

**Secretitious** (sē-krē-tish'us), *a.* Parted by secretion. '*Secretitious* humours.' *Floyer.*

**Secretive** (sē-krē'tiv), *a.* 1. Causing or promoting secretion.—2. Given to secrecy or to keep secrets; as, he is very *secretive*; of a *secretive* disposition.

In England the power of the Newspaper stands in antagonism with the feudal institutions, and it is all the more beneficent succour against the *secretive* tendencies of a monarchy. *Emerson.*

**Secretiveness** (sē-krē'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being secretive; tendency or disposition to conceal; specifically, in *phren.* that quality the organ of which, when largely developed, is said to impel the individual towards secrecy or concealment. It is situated at the inferior edge of the parietal bones.

**Secretly** (sē'kret-li), *adv.* 1. Privately; privily; not openly; underhand; without the knowledge of others; as, to despatch a messenger *secretly*.

Let her awhile be *secretly* kept in,
And publish it that she is dead indeed. *Shak.*

2. Inwardly; not apparently or visibly; latently.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pin'd. *Addison.*

**Secretness** (sē'kret-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being secret, hid, or concealed.—2. The quality of keeping a secret; secretiveness. *Donne.*

**Secretory** (sē-krē'to-ri), *a.* Performing the office of secretion; as, *secretory* vessels.

**Sect** (sekt), *n.* [Fr. *secte*; L. *secta*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] 1. A body or number of persons who follow some teacher or leader, or are united in some settled tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men; a school; a denomination; especially, any body which separates from the established religion of a country; a religious denomination. '*Sects* of old philosophers.' *Dryden.*

Slave to no *sect*, who takes a private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God. *Pope.*

2.† Section of the community; party; faction; class; rank; order. 'Packs and *sects* of great ones.' *Shak.*

All *sects*, all ages smack of this vice. *Shak.*

3.† A cutting or scion.

But we have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts, whereof I take this, that you call love, to be a *sect* or scion. *Shak.*

**Sect** (sekt), *n.* Sex: an incorrect usage met with in some of our early writers, and among the uneducated of our own day.

So is all her *sect;* an they be once in a calm they are sick. *Shak.*

**Sectarian** (sek-tā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *sectarius*, from *secta*. See SECT.] Pertaining to a sect or sects; peculiar to a sect; strongly or bigotedly attached to the tenets and interests of a sect or religious denomination; as, *sectarian* principles or prejudices. 'Men of *sectarian* and factious spirits.' *Barrow.*

**Sectarian** (sek-tā'ri-an), *n.* One of a sect; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or philosophical or religious party; especially, one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state.

**Sectarianism** (sek-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being sectarian; the principles of sectarians; adherence to a separate religious sect or party; devotion to the interests of a party; excessive partisan or denominational zeal.

**Sectarianize** (sek-tā'ri-an-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sectarianized*; ppr. *sectarianizing*. To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings.

**Sectarism** (sek'ta-rizm), *n.* Sectarianism. [Rare.]

**Sectarist** (sek'ta-rist), *n.* A sectary. [Rare.]

Milton was certainly of that profession or general principle in which all *sectarists* agree: a departure from establishment. *T. Warton.*

**Sectary** (sek'ta-ri), *n.* [Fr. *sectaire*. See SECT.] 1. A person who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; one that belongs to a sect; a schismatic; a sectarian.

I never knew that time in England when men of truest religion were not called *sectaries*. *Milton.*

2.† A follower; a pupil.

Galen, and all his *sectaries* affirm that fear and sadness are the true characters, and inseparable accidents of melancholy. *Chilmead.*

**Sectator**† (sek-tā'tėr), *n.* [L.] A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect, school, or party. 'Aristotle and his *sectators*.' *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The philosopher busies himself in accommodating all her (nature's) appearances to the principles of a school of which he has sworn himself the *sectator*. *Warburton.*

**Sectile** (sek'til), *a.* [L. *sectilis*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] Capable of being cut; in *mineral.* a term applied to minerals, as talc, mica, and steatite, which can be cut smoothly by a knife without the particles breaking, crumbling, or flying about. *Page.*

**Section** (sek'shon), *n.* [L. *sectio*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] 1. The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting. 'The *section* of bodies.' *Wotton.*—2. A part cut or separated from the rest; a division; a portion; as, specifically, (*a*) a distinct part or portion of a book or writing; the subdivision of a chap-

ter; the division of a law or other writing; a paragraph; hence, the character §, often used to denote such a division. (*b*) A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like; a part of territory separated by geographical lines or of a people considered as distinct.

The extreme *section* of one class consists of bigoted dotards, the extreme *section* of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics. *Macaulay.*

(*c*) In the United States, one of the portions of one square mile each into which the public lands are divided; one thirty-sixth part of a township.—3. In *geom.* the intersection of two superficies, or of a superficies and a solid; in the former case it is a line, in the latter a surface.—4. A representation of a building or other object as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure; a diagram or picture showing what would appear were a part cut off by a plane passing through or supposed to pass through an object, as a building, a machine, a succession of strata, or the like. Thus, in *mechanical drawing*, a *longitudinal section* usually presents the object as cut through its centre lengthwise and vertically; a *cross* or *transverse section*, as cut crosswise and vertically; and a *horizontal section* as cut through its centre horizontally.—*Oblique sections* are made at various angles.—5. In *music*, a part of a movement consisting of one or more phrases.—*Conic sections.* See under CONIC.

**Sectional** (sek'shon-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory.

All *sectional* interests and party feelings, it is hoped, will hereafter yield to schemes of ambition. *Story.*

2. Composed of or made up in several independent sections; as, a *sectional* boat; a *sectional* steam-boiler; a *sectional* dock, and the like.

**Sectionalism** (sek'shon-al-izm), *n.* A feeling of peculiar interest in and affection for some particular section of a country, &c. [United States.]

**Sectionality** (sek-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being sectional; sectionalism.

**Sectionally** (sek'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a sectional manner.

**Sectionize** (sek'shon-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sectionized*; ppr. *sectionizing.* To form into sections. [Rare.]

**Sectio-planography** (sek'shi-ō-pla-nog''ra-fi), *n.* [L. *sectio*, a section, *planum*, a plane surface, and Gr. *graphō*, to describe.] A method of laying down the sections of engineering work, as railways, and the like. It is performed by using the line of direction laid down on the plan as a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part, and the embankments upon the lower part of the line.

**Sectism** (sekt'izm), *n.* Sectarianism; devotion to a sect. [Rare.]

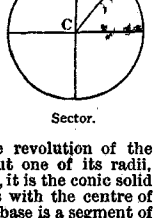
**Sectist** (sekt'ist), *n.* One devoted to a sect; a sectarian. [Rare.]

**Sectiuncle** (sek-ti-ung'kl), *n.* A petty sect. 'Some new sect or *sectiuncle*.' *J. Martineau.* [Rare.]

**Sective** (sek'tiv), *a.* Same as *Sectile.*

**Sect-master** (sekt'mas-tėr), *n.* The leader of a sect. [Rare.]

**Sector** (sek'tor), *n.* [L., a cutter, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] 1. In *geom.* a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the arc; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arc of a circle. Thus CBD, contained within the radii CB, CD and the arc BD, is a sector of the circle of which the arc BD is a portion. — *Sector of a sphere*, the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, which remains fixed; or, it is the conic solid whose vertex coincides with the centre of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere.—2. A mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, secants, chords, &c., as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c. Its principal advantage consists in the facility with which it gives a graphical determination of proportional quantities. It becomes incorrect, comparatively, when the opening is great. It consists of two rulers (generally of brass or ivory), representing the radii of a circular arc, and movable round a joint, the middle of which forms the centre of the circle. From this centre there are drawn on the faces of the rulers various scales, the choice of which, and the order of their arrangement, may be determined by a consideration of the uses for which the instrument is intended.—3. In *astron.* an instrument constructed for the purpose of determining with great accuracy the zenith distances of stars, passing within a few degrees of the zenith, where the effect of refraction is small.—*Dip sector*, an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon.



Sector.

**Sectoral** (sek'tō-ral), *a.* Of or belonging to a sector; as, a *sectoral* circle.—*Sectoral barometer*, an instrument in which the height of the mercury is ascertained by observing the angle at which it is necessary to incline the tube in order to bring the mercury to a certain mark on the instrument.

**Sectorial** (sek-tō'ri-al), *a.* Adapted or intended for cutting: said of the form of the cutting teeth of certain animals, called also *scissor teeth*, from their working against each other like scissor-blades.

**Secular** (sek'ū-lėr), *a.* [Fr. *séculaire*; L. *sæcularis*, from *sæculum*, an age or generation, a century, the times, the world.] 1. Coming or observed once in an age or century, or at long intervals; as, the *secular* games in ancient Rome.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*

2. Extending over, taking place in, or accomplished during a long period of time; as, the *secular* inequality in the motion of a heavenly body; the *secular* refrigeration of the globe.—3. Living for an age or ages. 'A *secular* bird (the phœnix).' *Milton.*—4. Pertaining to this present world or to things not spiritual or sacred; relating to or connected with the objects of this life solely; disassociated with religious teaching or principles; not devoted to sacred or religious use; temporal; profane; worldly; as, *secular* education; *secular* music.

New foes arise
Threatening to bind our souls with *secular* chains. *Milton.*

This style (Arabesque) is almost exclusively *secular*. It was natural for the Venetians to imitate the beautiful details of the Arabian dwelling-house, while they would with reluctance adopt those of the mosque for Christian churches. *Ruskin.*

5. Not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery, or subject to the rules of a religious community; not regular; as, a *secular* priest. 'The clergy, both *secular* and regular.' *Sir W. Temple.*

He tried to enforce a stricter discipline and greater regard for morals both in the religious orders and the *secular* clergy. *Prescott.*

**Secular** (sek'ū-lėr), *n.* 1. † One not in holy orders; a layman.

The clergy thought that if it pleased the *seculars* it might be done. *Hales.*

2. An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules; a secular priest.—3. A church officer, whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

**Secularism** (sek'ū-lėr-izm), *n.* Supreme or exclusive attention to the affairs of this life; specifically, the opinions or doctrines of the secularists. See SECULARIST.

The aim of *secularism* is to aggrandize the present life. For eternity it substitutes time; for providence science; for fidelity to the Omniscient usefulness to man. Its great advocate is Mr. Holyoake. *Fleming.*

**Secularist** (sek'ū-lėr-ist), *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and every kind of religious worship, and accepts only the facts and influences which are derived from the present life; one who refuses to believe, on the authority of revelation, in anything external to man's present state of existence; also, one who believes that education and other matters of civil policy should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element.

**Secularity** (sek-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* Supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness; secularism.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *T. Burnet.*

**Secularization** (sek'ū-lėr-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of rendering secular, or the state of being rendered secular; the conversion from sacred or religious to lay or secular possession, purposes, or uses; as, the *secularization* of a monk; the *secularization* of church property.

**Secularize** (sek'ū-lėr-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *secularized*; ppr. *secularizing.* [Fr. *séculariser*. See SECULAR.] 1. To make secular; as, (*a*) to convert from regular or monastic into secular; as, to *secularize* a monk or priest. (*b*) To convert from religious or ecclesiastical appropriation to secular or common use; as, the ancient abbeys were *secularized.* 2. To make worldly or unspiritual.

**Secularly** (sek'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

**Secularness** (sek'ū-lėr-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being secular; a secular disposition; worldliness; worldly-mindedness. *Johnson.*

**Secund** (sē'kund), *a.* [L. *secundus*. See SECOND.] In *bot.* arranged on one side only; unilateral, as the leaves and flowers of *Convallaria majalis.*

**Secundate** (sē-kun'dāt), *v.t.* [L. *secundo*, from *secundus*, second, prosperous.] To make prosperous; to give success to; to direct favourably. [Rare.]

**Secundation** (sē-kun-dā'shon), *n.* [See above.] Prosperity. [Rare.]

**Secundine** (sē'kun-dīn), *n.* [Fr. *secondine*, from *second*, L. *secundus*, from *sequor*, to follow.] 1. In *bot.* the outermost but one of the inclosing sacs of the ovulum, immediately reposing upon the primine.—2. All that remains in the uterus or womb after the birth of the offspring, that is, the placenta, a portion of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum; the after-birth: generally in the plural.

**Secundo-geniture** (sē-kun'dō-jen''i-tūr), *n.* [L. *secundus*, second, and *genitura*, a begetting, birth, or generation.] The right of inheritance belonging to a second son; the possessions so inherited.

The kingdom of Naples . . . was constituted a *secundo-geniture* of Spain. *Bancroft.*

**Securable** (sē-kū'ra-bl), *a.* Capable of being secured.

**Secure** (sē-kūr'), *a.* [L. *securus*, without care, unconcerned, free from danger, safe—*se*, apart, and *cura*, care, cure. *Sure* is this word in a more modified form.] 1. Free from fear or apprehension; not alarmed or disturbed by fear; confident of safety; dreading no evil; easy in mind; careless; unsuspecting; hence, over-confident. 'Though Page be a *secure* fool.' *Shak.* 'Secure, foolhardy king.' *Shak.* 'But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes.' *Dryden.*

Gideon . . . smote the host, for the host was *secure*. Judg. viii. 3.

Confidence then bore thee on, *secure*
To meet no danger. *Milton.*

[In this sense formerly often used in opposition to *safe*. See also SAFE.

I was too bold; he never yet stood *safe*
That stands *secure*. *Quarles.*]

2. Confident; relying; depending; not distrustful: with *of*.

It concerns the most *secure* of his strength to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Daniel Rogers.*

3. Free from or not exposed to danger; in a state of safety; safe: followed by *against* or *from*; as, *secure against* attack or *from* an enemy. '*Secure from* Fortune's blows.' *Dryden.* Formerly sometimes *of*: 'Secure *of* thunder's crack or lightning's flash.' *Shak.*

Provision had been made for the frequent convocation and *secure* deliberations of parliament. *Macaulay.*

4. Such as to be depended on; in a stable condition; capable of resisting assault or attack; as, the fastening is now *secure*; Gibraltar is a *secure* fortress; to build on a *secure* foundation.—5. Certain; sure; confident: with *of*; as, he is *secure of* a welcome reception. '*Of* future life *secure*.' *Dryden.* 6. † Resolved; determined; as, *secure* to die. *Dryden.*—7. In safe custody.

In iron walls they deem'd me not *secure*. *Shak.*

—*Safe, Secure.* See SAFE.

**Secure** (sē-kūr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *secured*; ppr. *securing.* 1. To make safe or secure; to guard effectually from danger; to protect; as, fortifications may *secure* a city; ships of war may *secure* a harbour.

We'll higher to the mountain;
There *secure* us. *Shak.*

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustain'd the vanquish'd and *secured* his flight. *Dryden.*

2. To make certain; to put beyond hazard; to assure; as, good government *secures* to every citizen due protection of person and property: sometimes with *of*.

He *secures* himself of a powerful advocate. *W. Broome.*

3. To inclose or confine effectually; to guard

effectually from escape; sometimes, to seize and confine; as, to *secure* a prisoner.—4. To make certain of payment (as by a bond, surety, &c.); to warrant against loss; as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage; to *secure* a creditor.—5. To make fast or firm; as, to *secure* a door; to *secure* the hatches of a ship.—6. To obtain; to get possession of; to make one's self master of; as, to *secure* an estate.—*To secure arms*, to hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle down, and the lock well up under the arm, the object being to guard the weapon from the wet.

**Securely** (sē-kūr'li), *adv.* 1. In a secure manner; in security; safely; without danger; as, to dwell *securely* in a place; to pass a river on ice *securely*.—2. Without fear or apprehension; carelessly; in an unguarded state; in confidence of safety.

Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth *securely* by thee. Prov. iii. 29.

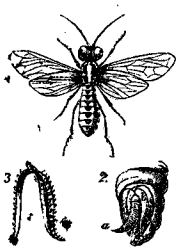
**Securement** † (sē-kūr'ment), *n.* Security; protection. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Secureness** (sē-kūr'nes), *n.* 1. The feeling of security; confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution. 'A strange neglect and *secureness*.' *Bacon.*—2. The state of being secure; safety; security.

**Securer** (sē-kūr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which secures or protects.

**Securifer** (se-kū'ri-fėr), *n.* One of the Securifera.

**Securifera** (sek-ū-rif'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [L. *securis*, a hatchet, and *fero*, to bear.] A family of hymenopterous insects, of the section Terebrantia, comprehending those in which the females have a saw-shaped or hatchet-shaped terebra or appendage to the posterior part of the abdomen, which not only serves for the purpose of depositing the eggs in the stems and other parts of plants, but for preparing a place for their reception.



Securifera—*Tenthredo viridis*. 2, Part of the abdomen, showing the saw *a*. 3, The saw extracted, showing the two blades.

**Securiform** (sē-kū'ri-form), *a.* [L. *securis*, an axe or hatchet, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

**Securitan** † (sē-kū'ri-tan), *n.* One who lives in fancied security.

The sensual *securitan* pleases himself in the conceits of his own peace. *Bp. Hall.*

**Security** (sē-kū'ri-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sécurité*, L. *securitas*. See SECURE.] 1. The state or quality of being secure; as, (*a*) freedom from care, anxiety, or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, carelessness; heedlessness; over-confidence; negligence.

And you all know, *security*
Is mortals' chiefest enemy. *Shak.*

He means, my lord, that we are too remiss;
Whilst Bolingbroke, through our *security*,
Grows strong and great in substance and in power.
*Shak.*

(*b*) Freedom from danger or risk; safety.

Some . . . alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*

(*c*) Certainty; assuredness; confidence.

His trembling hand had lost the ease
Which marks *security* to please. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. That which secures or makes safe; protection; defence; guard; hence, specifically, (*a*) something given or deposited to make certain the fulfilment of a promise or obligation, the observance of a provision, the payment of a debt, or the like; surety; pledge. 'To lend money without *security*.' *Shak.*

Those who lent him money lent it on no *security* but his bare word. *Macaulay.*

(*b*) A person who engages himself for the performance of another's obligations; one who becomes surety for another.—3. An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, or the like; as, government *securities*.

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift.*

**Sedan, Sedan-chair** (se-dan', se-dan'chār), *n.* [From *Sedan*, a town in the north of France; where it is said to have been first used.] A covered chair or vehicle for carrying one person, borne on poles by two men. They were introduced into this country about

Sedan-chair, time of George II.

the end of the sixteenth century, were largely used in the reigns of Anne and the first Georges, but are now seldom if ever employed. 'Close mewed in their *sedans*.' *Dryden.*

**Sedate** (sē-dāt'), *a.* [L. *sedatus*, from *sedo*, to calm or appease, to cause to subside, caus. of *sedeo*, to sit. See SIT.] Composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; serene; unruffled by passion; undisturbed. 'Countenance calm and soul *sedate*.' *Dryden.* 'That calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth.' *Watts.*

**Sedately** (sē-dāt'li), *adv.* In a sedate manner; calmly; without agitation of mind. *Locke.*

**Sedateness** (sē-dāt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedate; calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; freedom from agitation; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity; as, *sedateness* of temper or soul; *sedateness* of countenance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council. *Addison.*

**Sedation** † (sē-dā'shon), *n.* The act of calming. *Feltham.*

**Sedative** (sed'a-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *sédatif*, from L. *sedo*, to calm. See SEDATE.] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquillize; specifically, in *med.* allaying irritability and irritation; diminishing irritative activity; assuaging pain.

**Sedative** (sed'a-tiv), *n.* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity, and which assuages pain.

**Sede,** † *v.i.* To produce seed. *Chaucer.*

**Se defendendo** (sē dē-fen-den'do). [L.] In *law*, in defending himself, the plea of a person charged with slaying another that he committed the act in his own defence.

**Sedent** (sē'dent), *a.* Sitting; inactive; quiet.

**Sedentarily** (sed'en-ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a sedentary manner.

**Sedentariness** (sed'en-ta-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being sedentary.

Those that live in great towns . . . are inclined to paleness, which may be imputed to their *sedentariness* or want of motion, for they seldom stir abroad. *L. Addison.*

**Sedentary** (sed'en-ta-ri), *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, from *sedens*, *sedentis*, ppr. of *sedeo*, to sit; Fr. *sédentaire*.] 1. Accustomed to sit much or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; as, a *sedentary* man. '*Sedentary*, scholastic sophists.' *Warburton.*—2. Requiring much sitting; as, a *sedentary* occupation or employment.—3. Passed for the most part in sitting; as, a *sedentary* life.—4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish. 'Till length of years and *sedentary* numbness craze my limbs.' *Milton.*

The soul, considered abstractly from its passions, is of a remiss, *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves. *Addison.*

**Sedentary** (sed'en-ta-ri), *n.* One of a section of spiders, which remain motionless till their prey is entangled in their web.

**Sederunt** (se-dē'runt). [Third pers. pl. perf. indic. of *sedeo*, to sit. Lit., they sat.] A term employed chiefly in minutes of the meetings of courts to indicate that such and such members were present and composed the meeting; thus, *sederunt* A. B., C. D., E. F., &c., signifies that these individuals were present and composed the meeting. The same term is also used as a noun to signify, specifically, a sitting or meeting of a court, but has been extended to signify a more or less formal meeting or sitting of any association, society, company, or body of men.

'Tis a pity we have not Burns's own account of that long *sederunt*. *Prof. Wilson.*

An association . . . met at the Baron D'Holbach's; there had its blue-light *sederunts*. *Carlyle.*

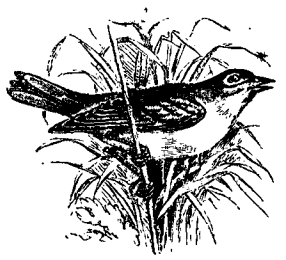
—*Acts of Sederunt*, ordinances of the Court of Session, under authority of the stat. 1540, xciii., by which the court is empowered to make such regulations as may be necessary for the ordering of processes and the expediting of justice. The Acts of Sederunt are recorded in books called *Books of Sederunt*.

**Sedge** (sej), *n.* [Softened form of A. Sax. *secg*, Sc. *segg*, L.G. *segge*, a reed, sedge; comp. Ir. and Gael. *seisg*, W. *hesg*, sedge. The root is perhaps that of L. *seco*, to cut; the name would therefore signify originally a plant with sword-like leaves; comp. *gladiolus*.] The popular name of plants of the genus Carex, an extensive genus, containing about 1000 species of grass-like plants, mostly inhabiting the northern and temperate parts of the globe, nat. order Cyperaceæ. They are easily distinguished from the grasses by having the stem destitute of joints. The culms are triangular, and the leaves rough upon the margins and keel. They grow mostly in marshes and swamps and on the banks of rivers. Upwards of sixty species are enumerated by British botanists.

**Sedge-bird** (sej'bėrd), *n.* Same as *Sedge-warbler*.

**Sedged** (sejd), *a.* Composed of flags or sedge. 'Naiads of the wand'ring brooks, with your *sedged* crowns.' *Shak.*

**Sedge-warbler** (sej'war-bl-ėr), *n.* The *Salicaria phragmitis* of Selby, a species of



Sedge-warbler (*Salicaria phragmitis*).

insessorial bird of the warbler family, which visits this country about the middle of April and migrates in September. It frequents the sedgy banks of rivers.

**Sedgy** (sej'i), *a.* Overgrown with sedge. 'Gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank.' *Shak.*

**Sedigitated** (sē-dij'i-tāt-ed), *a.* [L. *sedigitus*, having six fingers—*sex*, six, and *digitus*, a finger.] Having six fingers on one or on both hands. *Darwin.*

**Sedilia** (se-dil'i-a), *n. pl.* [L. *sedile*, a seat.] In *arch.* stone seats for the priests in the south wall of the chancel of many churches and cathedrals. They are usually three in number, for the use of the priest, the deacon,

Sedilia, Bolton Percy, Yorkshire.

and subdeacon during part of the service of high mass.

**Sediment** (sed'i-ment), *n.* [Fr. *sédiment*, from L. *sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, to settle. See SEDATE.] The matter which subsides to the bottom of water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs.

'It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South.*

**Sedimentary** (sed-i-ment'a-ri), *a.* Containing sediment; consisting of sediment; formed by sediment; consisting of matter that has subsided. — *Sedimentary rocks*, rocks which have been formed by materials deposited from a state of suspension in water.

**Sedimentation** (sed'i-men-tā"shon), *n.* The deposition of sediment; the accumulation of earthy sediment to form strata.

There must have been a complete continuity of life, and a more or less complete continuity of *sedimentation*, from the Laurentian period to the present day. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Sedition** (sē-di'shon), *n.* [L. *seditio, seditionis*, a dissension, discord, sedition—*sed*, for *se*, apart, and *itio, itionis*, a going, from *eo, itum*, to go—lit. a going apart. The word has nothing to do with *sedeo*, to sit.] A factious commotion in a state, not amounting to an insurrection; or the stirring up of such a commotion; a rousing of discontent against government and disturbance of public tranquillity, as by inflammatory speeches or writings; acts or language tending to breach of the public peace; as, to be guilty of *sedition;* to stir up a *sedition;* a document full of *sedition*. Sedition, which is not strictly a legal term, comprises such offences against the state as do not amount to treason. It is of the like tendency with treason, but without the overt acts which are essential to the latter. Thus there are seditious assemblies, seditious libels, &c., as well as direct and indirect threats and acts amounting to sedition; all of which are punishable as misdemeanours by fine and imprisonment.

And he released unto them him that for *sedition* and murder was cast into prison. Luke xxiii. 25.

—*Insurrection, Sedition, Rebellion*, &c. See INSURRECTION.

**Seditionary** (sē-di'shon-a-ri), *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition. *Bp. Hall.*

**Seditious** (sē-di'shus), *a.* [Fr. *séditieux*, L. *seditiosus.*] 1. Pertaining to sedition; partaking of the nature of sedition; tending to excite sedition; as, *seditious* behaviour; *seditious* strife; *seditious* words or writings. 2. Exciting or aiding in sedition; guilty of sedition; as, *seditious* persons.

**Seditiously** (sē-di'shus-li), *adv.* In a seditious manner; with tumultuous opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace. 'Such sectaries as . . . do thus *seditiously* endeavour to disturb the land.' *Bp. Bancroft.*

**Seditiousness** (sē-di'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being seditious; the disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion; factious turbulence.

**Sedrat** (sed'rāt), *n.* In *Mohammedan myth.* the lotus-tree which stands on the right side of the invisible throne of Allah. Each seed of its fruit contains a houri, and two rivers issue from its roots. Innumerable birds carol in its branches, which exceed in width the distance between heaven and earth, and numberless angels rest in their shade.

**Seduce** (sē-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *seduced;* ppr. *seducing.* [L. *seduco*—*se*, apart, and *duco*, to lead.] 1. To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, as by promises, bribes, or otherwise; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to lead astray; to corrupt.

Me the gold of France did not *seduce.* *Shak.*

In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. 1 Tim. iv. 1.

Specifically—2. To entice to a surrender of chastity.

**Seducement** (sē-dūs'ment), *n.* 1. The act of seducing; seduction.—2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception.

Her hero's dangers touched the pitying power,
The nymph's *seducements*, and the magic bower.
*Pope.*

**Seducer** (sē-dūs'ėr), *n.* 1. One that seduces; one that by temptation or arts entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; pre-eminently, one that by flattery, promises, or falsehood, persuades a female to surrender her chastity.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes,
And a poor maid is undone. *Shak.*

2. That which leads astray; that which entices to evil.

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

**Seducible** (sē-dūs'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being seduced or drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible. 'The power which our affections have over our *seducible* understandings.' *Glanville.*

**Seducingly** (sē-dūs'ing-li), *adv.* In a seducing manner.

**Seductive** (sē-dūk'iv), *a.* Seductive. *Ld. Lytton.* [Rare.]

**Seduction** (sē-duk'shon), *n.* [L. *seductio, seductionis.* See SEDUCE.] 1. The act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty; enticement to evil; as, the *seductions* of wealth.—2. The act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity.

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction.* *Richardson.*

**Seductive** (sē-duk'tiv), *a.* Tending to seduce or lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances. 'Soft *seductive* arts.' *Langhorne.*

**Seductively** (sē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a seductive manner.

**Seductress** (sē-duk'tres), *n.* A female seducer; a female who leads astray.

**Sedulity** (sē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [L. *sedulitas.* See SEDULOUS.] The quality or state of being sedulous; diligent and assiduous application; constant attention; unremitting industry.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's inquiries into it. *South.*

**Sedulous** (sed'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *sedulus*, from the root of *sedeo*, to sit; as *assiduous*, from *assideo.*] *Lit.* sitting close to an employment; hence, assiduous; diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business, or in endeavours to effect an object; steadily industrious. 'The *sedulous* bee.' *Prior.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may lead us to such an end? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Sedulously** (sed'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a sedulous manner; assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application. '*Sedulously* think to meliorate thy stock.' *J. Philips.*

**Sedulousness** (sed'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedulous; assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.

By their *sedulousness* and their erudition they discovered difficulties. *Boyle.*

**Sedum** (sē'dum), *n.* [From L. *sedeo*, to sit. The plants are found growing upon stones, rocks, walls, and roofs of houses.] A genus of plants, nat. order Crassulaceæ. It comprises about 120 species of succulent herbs, erect or prostrate, with opposite, alternate, or whorled leaves, and usually cymose white, yellow, or pink flowers. They are inhabitants of the temperate and colder parts of the earth, and are often found in dry, barren, rocky, or arid situations, where nothing else will grow. Many of them are British, and a number of the foreign species are cultivated in our gardens. The British species are known by the common name of stonecrop. The leaves of *S. Telephium* were sometimes eaten as a salad, and the roots were formerly in request as a remedy in hæmorrhoids and other diseases. *S. acre* (acrid stonecrop or wall-pepper) was formerly much used as a remedy in scorbutic diseases. When applied to the skin it produces vesication, and when taken internally it causes vomiting. *S. album*, or white stonecrop, was also formerly used in medicine, and eaten cooked, or as a salad.

**See** (sē), *n.* [Formerly also *se, sea*, from O.Fr. *se, sed*, from L. *sedes*, a seat.] 1. The seat of episcopal power; the diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop; as, the *see* of Durham; an archiepiscopal *see.*—2. The authority of the pope; the papal court; as, to appeal to the *see* of Rome.—3. † A seat of power generally; a throne.

Jove laugh'd on Venus from his soverayne *see.* *Spenser.*

**See** (sē), *v.t.* pret. *sāw* pp. *sēen.* [A. Sax. *seón*, contr. for *seahan*, to see; pret. *seah*, I saw, *sáwon*, we saw, pp. *gesewen*; cog. Icel. *sjá*, to see, *sé*, I see; Dan. *see*, D. *zien*, Goth. *saihwan*, G. *sehen*—to see. The root evidently had a final guttural, and some connect *see* with L. *sequor*, to follow, or with *seco, secare*, to cut.] 1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of objects by the organs of sight; to behold.

I will now turn aside and *see* this great sight. Ex. iii. 3.

2. To perceive mentally; to form a conception or idea of; to observe; to distinguish; to understand; to comprehend.

All will come to nought,
When such bad dealing must be *seen* in thought.
*Shak.*

3. To regard or look to; to take care of; to give attention to; to attend, as to the execution of some order or to the performance of something. '*See* the lists and all things fit.' *Shak.*

Lend me thy lantern, to *see* my gelding in the stable. *Shak.*

*See* that ye fall not out by the way. Gen. xlv. 24.

Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they fully comprehend it before you go any further. *Locke.*

4. To wait upon; to attend; to escort; as, to *see* a lady home.—5. To have intercourse or communication with; to meet or associate with.

The main of them may be reduced . . . to an improvement in wisdom and prudence, by *seeing* men and conversing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke.*

6. To call on; to visit; to have an interview with; as, to go to *see* a friend.

Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day
*See* Brutus at his house. *Shak.*

7. To feel; to suffer; to experience; to know by personal experience.

If a man keep my saying he shall never *see* death. Jn. viii. 51.

When remedies are past the griefs are ended
By *seeing* the worst. *Shak.*

Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years in which we have *seen* evil. Ps. xc. 15.

*Seen* was formerly used as an adjective in the sense of skilful, familiar by frequent use or practice, versed, accomplished. 'A schoolmaster well *seen* in music.' *Shak.* 'A gentleman . . . extraordinarily *seen* in divers strange mysteries.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*.' *Dryden.*

Sir James Melvil was too well *seen* in courts to have used this language. *Bp. Hurd.*

—*To see out*, to see or hear to the end; to stay or endure longer than.

I had a mind *to see* him *out*, and therefore did not care to contradict him. *Addison.*

I have heard him say that he could *see* the Dundee people *out* any day, and walk home afterwards without staggering. *Dickens.*

—*God you see* or *God him see*, may God keep you or him in his sight.—*See, Perceive, Observe.* Simply to *see* is often an involuntary, and always a mechanical act; to *perceive* implies generally or always the intelligence of a prepared mind. *Observe* implies to look at for the purpose of noticing facts connected with the object or its properties.

**See** (sē), *v.i.* 1. To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs, or the power of sight; as, some animals are able to *see* best in the night.

Though neither eyes nor ears, to hear nor *see*,
Yet should I be in love by touching thee. *Shak.*

2. To have intellectual sight or apprehension; to perceive mentally; to penetrate; to discern; to understand: often with *through* or *into;* as, to *see through* the plans or policy of another; to *see into* artful schemes and pretensions.

I *see into* thy end, and am almost
A man already. *Shak.*

Many sagacious persons will . . . *see through* all our fine pretensions. *Tillotson.*

3. To examine or inquire; to distinguish; to consider.

*See* now whether pure fear and entire cowardice doth not make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman to close with us. *Shak.*

4. To be attentive; to pay attention; to take heed; to take care. 'Be silent, let's *see* further.' *Shak.*

Mark and perform it, *see'st* thou; for the fail
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself but to thy lewd-tongued wife.
*Shak.*

—*To see to*, (*a*) to look at; to behold. 'An altar by Jordan, a great altar *to see to.*' Josh. xxii. 10. [Obsolete in this sense.] (*b*) To be attentive to; to look after; to take care of. 'She herself had *seen to* that.' *Tennyson.*

I will go and purse the ducats straight,
*See to* my house, left in the fearful guard
Of an unthrifty knave. *Shak.*

—*To see about a thing*, to pay some attention to it; to consider it.—*See to it*, look well to it; attend; consider; take care.—*Let me see, let us see*, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration

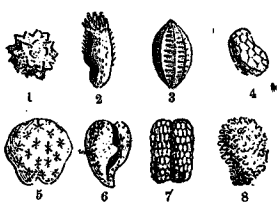
of a subject.—*See* is used imperatively, or as an interjection, to call the attention of others to an object or a subject, signifying lo! look! behold! as, *See, see,* how the balloon ascends!

*See* what it is to have a poet in your house! *Pope.*

**See** (sē), *interj.* Lo! look! observe! behold! See the verb intransitive.

**See**† (sē), *n.* The sea. *Chaucer.*

**Seed** (sēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *sæd,* from *sáwan,* to sow: common to all the Teutonic tongues. See SOW.] 1. The impregnated and matured ovule of a plant, which may be defined as a body within the pericarp, and containing an organized embryo, which on being placed in favourable circumstances is developed, and converted into an individual similar to that from which it derived its origin. The reproductive bodies of flowerless plants, such as sea-weeds and mushrooms, differ in structure and in their mode of germination, and are not considered as true seeds, but are named *sporules.* The seed is attached to the placenta by a small pedicel or *umbilical cord.* In some plants




Various forms of Seeds.

1, Eschscholtzia californica. 2, Corn Blue-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*). 3, Oxalis rosea. 4, Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*). 5, Stellaria media. 6, Sweet-william (*Dianthus barbatus*). 7, Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). 8, Saponaria calabrica.

this pedicel is usually expanded, and rising round the seed forms a partial covering to it, named the *arillus,* as in the nutmeg, in which it constitutes the part called *mace.* The point of attachment of the cord or podosperm is named the *hilum.* The seed is composed of an external skin, the *testa* or *perisperm,* and a *kernel* or *nucleus.* In some cases the seeds constitute the fruit or valuable part of plants, as in the case of wheat and other esculent grain; sometimes the seeds are inclosed in the fruit, as in apples and melons.—2. The fecundating fluid of male animals; semen; sperm: in this sense it has no plural.—3. That from which anything springs; first principle; original; as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice. 'The *seeds* and roots of shame and iniquity.' *Shak.*—4. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed.* *Waller.*

5. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as, the *seed* of Abraham; the *seed* of David. In this sense the word is applied to one person or to any number collectively, and is rarely used in the plural. 'We, the latest *seed* of time.' *Tennyson.* 'The *seeds* of Banquo kings!' *Shak.*—6. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held. *Waller.*

—*To run to seed.* See under RUN, *v.i.*

**Seed** (sēd), *v.i.* 1. To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed; as, maize will not *seed* in a cool climate.—2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*

**Seed** (sēd), *v.t.* To sow; to sprinkle or supply, as with seed; to cover with something thinly scattered; to ornament with seed-like decorations. 'A sable mantle *seeded* with waking eyes.' *B. Jonson.*—*To seed down,* to sow with grass-seed.

**Seed-basket** (sēd'bas-ket), *n.* In *agri.* a basket for holding the seed to be sown.

**Seed-bed** (sēd'bed), *n.* A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed.

**Seed-bud** (sēd'bud), *n.* The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

**Seed-cake** (sēd'kāk), *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

**Seed-coat** (sēd'kōt), *n.* In *bot.* the aril or exterior coat of a seed.

**Seed-cod** (sēd'kod), *n.* A basket or vessel for holding seed while the husbandman is sowing it; a seed-lip. [Provincial.]

**Seed-corn** (sēd'korn), *n.* Corn or grain for seed; seed-grain.

**Seed-crusher** (sēd'krush-ėr), *n.* An instrument for crushing seed for the purpose of expressing oil.

**Seed-down** (sēd'doun), *n.* The down on vegetable seeds.

**Seeded** (sēd'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Bearing seed; hence, matured; full-grown. '*Seeded* pride.' *Shak.* 'The silent *seeded* meadow-grass.' *Tennyson.*—2. Sown; sprinkled with seed.—3. In *her.* represented with seeds of such or such a colour: said of roses, lilies, &c., when bearing seeds of a tincture different to the flower itself.

**Seeder** (sēd'ėr), *n.* One who or that which sows or plants seeds.

**Seed-field** (sēd'fēld), *n.* A field for raising seed. 'The *seed-field* of Time.' *Carlyle.*

**Seed-garden** (sēd'gär-den), *n.* A garden for raising seed.

**Seed-grain** (sēd'grān), *n.* Seed-corn; that from which anything springs. 'The primary *seed-grain* of the Norse Religion.' *Carlyle.*

**Seediness** (sēd'i-nes), *n.* State or quality of being seedy; shabbiness; state of being miserable, wretched, or exhausted. [Colloq.]

A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a temple dedicated to the Genius of *Seediness.* *Dickens.*

What is called *seediness,* after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty. *Prof. Blackie.*

**Seed-lac** (sēd'lak). See LAC.

**Seed-leaf** (sēd'lēf), *n.* In *bot.* the primary leaf, or leaf developed from a cotyledon.

**Seed-leap** (sēd'lēp), *n.* Same as *Seed-lip.*

**Seedling** (sēd'ling), *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c.

**Seedling** (sēd'ling), *a.* Produced from the seed; as, a *seedling* pansy.

**Seed-lip, Seed-lop** (sēd'lip, sēd'lop), *n.* [A. Sax. *sæd-leap,* a seed-basket—*sæd,* seed, and *leap,* a basket.] A vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed. [Provincial English.] Called also *Seed-leap.*

**Seed-lobe** (sēd'lōb), *n.* In *bot.* a seed-leaf; a cotyledon.

**Seedness**† (sēd'nes), *n.* Seed-time.

Blossoming time
That from the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foison. *Shak.*

**Seed-oil** (sēd'oil), *n.* A general name for the various kinds of oil expressed from seeds.

**Seed-pearl** (sēd'pėrl), *n.* A small pearl resembling a grain or seed in size or form.

**Seed-plat, Seed-plot** (sēd'plat, sēd'plot), *n.* A piece of ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; a piece of nursery ground.

**Seed-sheet** (sēd'shēt), *n.* The sheet containing the seed which a sower carries with him. *Carlyle.*

**Seedsman** (sēdz'man), *n.* 1. A person who deals in seeds.—2. A sower; one who scatters seed.

The *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters the grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shak.*

**Seed-time** (sēd'tīm), *n.* The season proper for sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seed-time* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease. Gen. viii. 22.

**Seed-vessel** (sēd'ves-el), *n.* In *bot.* the pericarp which contains the seeds.

**Seed-wool** (sēd'wul), *n.* A name given in the southern states of America to cotton-wool not yet cleansed of its seeds.

**Seedy** (sēd'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with seeds; running to seed.—2. Having a peculiar flavour, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines: applied to French brandy.—3. Worn-out; shabby; poor and miserable-looking; as, he looked *seedy;* a *seedy* coat. [Said to be from the look of a plant whose petals have fallen off, thereby disclosing the naked ovary.] [Colloq.]

Little Flanigan here is a little *seedy,* as we say among us that practise the law. *Goldsmith.*

'Devilish cold,' he added pettishly, 'standing at that door, wasting one's time with such *seedy* vagabonds.' *Dickens.*

4. Feeling or appearing wretched, as after a debauch. [Colloq.]

**Seeing** (sē'ing), *conj.* Because; inasmuch as; since; considering; taking into account that.

Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me? Gen. xxvi. 27.

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning and ability to preach, *seeing* that he may not publickly either teach or exhort? *Abp. Whitgift.*

**Seek** (sēk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sought.* [O.E. *seke,* also *seche,* A. Sax. *sécan, sécean,* to seek, pret. *sóhte,* pp. *sóht.* Common to the Teutonic tongues: Icel. *sækja,* Dan. *söge,* Sw. *söka,* D. *zoeken,* G. *suchen,* Goth. *sókjan.* In English an original *o* has been changed to *e* by umlaut. (See RECK.) The root is probably the same as in L. *sequor,* to follow (whence *consequence,* &c.). *Beseech* is from *seek,* with prefix *be-.*] 1. To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for; to take pains to find: often followed by *out.* 'To *seek* me *out.*' *Shak.*

The man asked *him,* saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren. Gen. xxxvii. 15, 16.

For 'tis a truth well known to most,
That whatsoever thing is lost,
We *seek* it, ere it come to light,
In every cranny but the right. *Cowper.*

2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to try to gain.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. Ps. civ. 21.

Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. Luke xi. 16.

3. To go to; to resort to; to have recourse to.

*Seek* not Beth-el, nor enter into Gilgal. Amos v. 5.

And hast thou *sought* thy heavenly home,
Our fond dear boy? *D. M. Moir.*

4. To aim at; to attempt; to pursue as an object; to strive after; as, to *seek* a person's life or his ruin. 'What I *seek,* my weary travels' end.' *Shak.* Often governing an infinitive; as, to *seek* to do one harm.

A thousand ways he *seeks*
To mend the hurt that his unkindness marr'd. *Shak.*

5. To search.

Have I *sought* every country far and near,
And, now it is my chance to find thee out. *Shak.*

**Seek** (sēk), *v.i.* 1. To make search or inquiry; to endeavour to make discovery.

I'll not *seek* far . . . to find thee
An honourable husband. *Shak.*

*Seek* ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. Is. xxxiv. 16.

2. To endeavour; to make an effort or attempt; to try.—3. To use solicitation.

Ask and it shall be given you, *seek* and ye shall find. Mat. vii. 7.

—*To seek after,* to make pursuit of; to attempt to find or take. 'How men of merit are *sought after.*' *Shak.*—*To seek for,* to endeavour to find.

The sailors *sought for* safety in our boat. *Shak.*

—*To seek to,*† to apply to; to resort to. 1 Ki. x. 24.

I will, I will once more *seek to* my God. *H. Brooke.*

—*To be to seek,* (*a*) to be at a loss; to be without knowledge, measures, or experience. 'Unpractised, unprepared, and still *to seek.*' *Milton.*

I do not think my sister *so to seek,*
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book. *Milton.*

(*b*) To require to be sought for; to be wanting or desiderated; as, the work is still *to seek.* [Scarcely used now in the former sense.]

**Seeker** (sēk'ėr), *n.* 1. One that seeks; an inquirer; as, a *seeker* of truth.—2.† One that makes application.

Cato is represented as a *seeker* to oracles. *Bentley.*

3. One of a sect in the time of Cromwell that professed no determinate religion.

Sir Henry Vane . . . set up a form of religion in a way of his own; yet it consisted rather in a withdrawing from all other forms than in any new or particular opinions or forms, from which he and his party were called *seekers.* *Burnet.*

**Seek-sorrow** (sēk'sor-ō), *n.* One that contrives to give himself vexation; a self-tormentor. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Seel** (sēl), *v.t.* [Fr. *ciller, siller,* from *cil,* L. *cilium,* an eyelash.] 1. To close the eyes of with a thread: a term of falconry, it being a common practice to run a thread through the eyelids of a hawk, so as to keep them together, when first taken, to aid in making it tractable. 'A *seeled* dove that mounts and mounts.' *Bacon.* Hence—2. To close, as a person's eyes; to blind; to hoodwink.

She that so young could give out such a seeming,
To *seel* her father's eyes up, close as oak. *Shak.*
Cold death . . . his sable eyes did *seel.* *Chapman.*

**Seel**† (sēl), *v.i.* [Comp. L.G. *sielen,* to lead off water.] To lean; to incline to one side; to roll, as a ship in a storm.

When a ship *seels* or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

**Seel**† (sēl), *n.* The rolling or agitation of a ship in a storm.

All aboard, at every *seele,*
Like drunkards on the hatches reele. *Sandys.*

**Seel**† (sēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *sæl*, a good time or opportunity, luck, prosperity.] Time; opportunity; season: used frequently as the second element in a compound; as, hay-*seel*, hay-time; barley-*seel*, wheat-*seel*, &c. [Provincial English.]

**Seelily**† (sēl'i-li), *adv.* In a silly manner.

**Seely**† (sēl'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *sælig*, lucky, prosperous. See SEEL, time, SILLY.] 1. Lucky; fortunate; happy. 'To get some *seely* home I had desire.' *Fairfax.*—2. Silly; foolish; simple; artless. *Spenser.*

**Seem** (sēm), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *sēman*, *gesēman*, to compose, to conciliate, to adjust, to judge, to seem, to appear, from root of *same* (which see).] 1. To appear; to look like; to present the appearance of being; to be only in appearance and not really. 'That we were all as some would *seem* to be.' *Shak.* 'So shall the day *seem* night.' *Shak.*

Thou art not what thou *seem'st.* *Shak.*

All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton.*

2. To appear; to be seen; to show one's self or itself; hence, to assume an air; to pretend. 'My lord, that so confidently *seems* to undertake this business.' *Shak.*

There did *seem* in him a kind of joy to hear it. *Shak.*

3. To appear to one's opinion or judgment; to be thought: generally with a following clause as nominative.

It *seems* to me that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*

[Hence, 'it *seems* to me'=I think, I am inclined to believe.]—4. To appear to one's self; to imagine; to feel as if; as, I still *seem* to hear his voice; he still *seemed* to feel the motion of the vessel.—*It seems*, it would appear; it appears: used parenthetically, (*a*) nearly equivalent to, as the story goes; as is said; as we are told.

A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great lake. *Addison.*

(*b*) Used sarcastically or ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like *forsooth*; as, this, *it seems*, is to be my task. Formerly *seem* was often used impersonally in such phrases as *me seems*, *him seemed*, 'the people *seemed*' (it seemed to the people. *Chaucer*); hence, *meseems* as a single word.

**Seemer** (sēm'ėr), *n.* One who seems; one who makes a show of something; one who carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence we shall see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shak.*

**Seeming** (sēm'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not. 'Showed him a *seeming* warrant for it.' *Shak.* 'The father of this *seeming* lady.' *Shak.*—2. Specious or plausible in appearance; as, *seeming* friendship. 'That little *seeming* substance.' *Shak.*

**Seeming** (sēm'ing), *n.* 1. Appearance; show; semblance, especially a false appearance. 'She that, so young, could give out such a *seeming*.' *Shak.*

He is a thing made up of *seemings*. *Y. Baillie.*

2. Fair appearance.

These keep
*Seeming* and savour all the winter long. *Shak.*

3.† Opinion; judgment; estimate; apprehension. 'Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*.' *Hooker.*

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton.*

**Seeming**† (sēm'ing), *adv.* In a becoming or seemly manner; seemly.

Bear your body more *seeming*, Audrey. *Shak.*

**Seemingly** (sēm'ing-li), *adv.* In a seeming manner; apparently; ostensibly; in appearance; in show; in semblance.

This the father *seemingly* complied with. *Addison.*

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

**Seemingness** (sēm'ing-nes), *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility; semblance. *Sir K. Digby.*

**Seemless**† (sēm'les), *a.* Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. *Chapman.*

**Seemlihead, Seemlihed**† (sēm'li-hed), *n.* Seemliness; comely or decent appearance.

**Seemlily**† (sēm'li-li), *adv.* Decently; comelily.

**Seemliness** (sēm'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being seemly; comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum. *Camden.*

**Seemly** (sēm'li), *a.* [Icel. *sæmiligr*, *sœmr*, becoming, fit, seemly. See SEEM.] Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable; decent; proper. 'Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad.' *Milton.*

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for Christian men than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

**Seemly** (sēm'li), *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner.

There, *seemly* ranged in peaceful order stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disused to blood. *Pope.*

**Seemlyhed, Seemlyhood**† (sēm'li-hed, sēm'li-hud), *n.* Same as *Seemlihead*. *Spenser.*

**Seen** (sēn), *pp.* of *see*.

**Seep** (sēp), *v.i.* To flow through pores; to ooze gently; to sipe. [Scotch and United States.]

**Seepy** (sēp'i), *a.* Oozing; full of moisture; specifically, applied to land not properly drained. [Scotch and United States.]

**Seer** (sē'ėr or sēr), *n.* 1. One who sees. 'A dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions.' *Addison.*—2. A prophet; a person who foresees future events. 1 Sam. ix. 9. 'Thou death-telling *seer*.' *Campbell.*

She call'd him lord and liege,
Her *seer*, her bard, her silver star of eve. *Tennyson.*

**Seer** (sēr), *n.* A weight which varies all over India; in Bengal there are forty seers to a maund, which is about 74 pounds avoirdupois.

**Seerhand** (sēr'hand), *n.* A kind of East Indian muslin, which, from its retaining its clearness after washing, is particularly adapted for dresses.

**Seership** (sē'ėr-ship or sēr'ship), *n.* The office or quality of a seer.

**Seer-sucker** (sēr'suk-ėr), *n.* A blue and white striped linen, imported from India.

**Seer-wood** (sēr'wud), *n.* Dry wood.

**See-saw** (sē'sa), *n.* [A reduplicated form of *saw*, the motion resembling the act of sawing.] 1. A child's game, in which one sits on each end of a board or long piece of timber balanced on some support, and thus the two move alternately up and down.—2. A board adjusted for this purpose.—3. Motion or action resembling that in see-saw; a vibratory or reciprocating motion. 'A *see-saw* between the hypothesis and fact.' *Sir W. Hamilton.* 4. In *whist*, the playing of two partners, so that each alternately assists the other to win the trick; a double ruff.

**See-saw** (sē'sa), *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro; undulating with reciprocal motion. 'His wit all *see-saw*, between that and this.' *Pope.*

**See-saw** (sē'sa), *v.i.* To move as in the game see-saw; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

So they went *see-sawing* up and down from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

**See-saw** (sē'sa), *v.t.* To cause to move in a see-saw manner.

'Tis a poor idiot boy,
Who sits in the sun and twirls a bough about,
And, staring at his bough from morn to sunset,
*See-saws* his voice in inarticulate noises. *Coleridge.*

He ponders, he *see-saws* himself to and fro. *Lord Lytton.*

**Seethe** (sēTH), *v.t.* pret. *seethed*, (sod, obsolete); pp. *seethed*, *sodden* (*sod*, obsolete); ppr. *seething*. [A. Sax. *sēothan*, *siōthan*, to seethe; Icel. *sjōtha*, G. *sieden*, to boil.] 1. To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; as, to *seethe* flesh. 'Sodden water.' *Shak.*

Thou shalt not *seethe* a kid in his mother's milk. Ex. xxiii. 19.

2. To soak; to steep and soften in liquor. 'Cheeks mottled and *sodden*.' *W. Collins.*

There was a man—sleeping—still alive; though *seethed* in drink, and looking like death. *D. Jerrold.*

**Seethe** (sēTH), *v.i.* pret. *seethed*; ppr. *seething*. To be in a state of ebullition; to boil, to be hot.

Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains. *Shak.*

Thus over all that shore,
Save for some whisper of the *seething* seas,
A dead hush fell. *Tennyson.*

**Seether** (sēTH'ėr), *n.* One who or that which seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling things.

She sets the kettle on;
Like burnished gold the little *seether* shone. *Dryden.*

**Sefatian** (sē-fā'shi-an), *n.* One of a sect of Mohammedans who hold peculiar views with regard to the essential attributes of God. They are opposed to the *Motazilites*.

**Seg** (seg), *n.* Sedge; also, the yellow flower-de-luce (*Iris Pseudacorus*). [Provincial.]

**Seg, Segg** (seg), *n.* A castrated bull; a bull castrated when full grown; a bull-segg. [Scotch.]

**Segar**† (sē-gär'). See CIGAR.

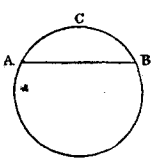
**Sege,**† *n.* A siege. *Chaucer*,

**Seggar** (seg'gär), *n.* [Prov. E. *saggard*, *saggar*, contr. for *safeguard*. Comp. *seggard*, a riding surtout.] The case of fire-clay in which fine stoneware is inclosed while being baked in the kiln. Written also *Sagger*.

**Seghol** (se-gōl'), *n.* A Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus ֶ—indicating the sound of the English *e* in *men*.

**Segholate** (se-gōl'āt), *a.* Marked with a seghol.

**Segment** (seg'ment), *n.* [L. *segmentum*, from *seco*, to cut.] 1. A part cut off or marked as separate from others; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section; as, the *segments* of a calyx; the *segments* of an orange; the *segments* or transverse rings of which the body of an articulate animal or annelid is composed.—2. In *geom.* a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane. A *segment of a circle* is a part of the area contained by an arc and its chord, as A C B. The chord is sometimes called the base of the segment. An angle in a segment is the angle contained by two straight lines drawn from any point in its arc, and terminating in the extremities of its chord or base.—*Similar segments of circles* are those which contain equal angles, or whose arcs contain the same number of degrees.—*Segment of a sphere*, any part of it cut off by a plane, not passing through the centre.




**Segment** (seg-ment'), *v.i.* To divide or become divided or split up into segments; specifically, in *physiol.* applied to a mode of reproduction by semi-fission or budding. See extract.

Before this occurs, however, if it does not divide, the vegetal unit *segments* or buds, the bud grows into a unit similar to its parent, and this in its turn also *segments* or buds. *Bastian.*

**Segmental** (seg-ment'al), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a segment.—*Segmental organs*, certain organs placed at the sides of the body in Annelides, and connected with excretion.

**Segmentation** (seg-men-tā'shon), *n.* The act of cutting into segments; a division into segments; the state of being divided into segments.

**Segment-gear** (seg'ment-gēr), *n.* In *mech.* a curved cogged surface occupying but an arc of a circle.

**Segment-saw** (seg'ment-sa), *n.* 1. A saw which cuts stuff into segmental shapes.—2. A veneer saw whose active perimeter consists of a number of segments attached to a disc.—3. In *surg.* a nearly circular plate of steel serrated on the edge, and fastened to a handle; used in operations on the bones of the cranium, &c.

**Segment-shell** (seg'ment-shel), *n.* In *artillery*, an elongated shell consisting of a body of iron coated with lead and built up internally with segment-shaped pieces of iron, which, offering the resistance of an arch against pressure from without, are easily separated by the very slight bursting charge within, thereby retaining most of their original direction and velocity after explosion.

**Segment-wheel** (seg'ment-whēl), *n.* A wheel a part of whose periphery only is utilized.

**Segnitude,**† **Segnity**† (seg'ni-tūd, seg'ni-ti), *n.* [From L. *segnis*, sluggish.] Sluggishness; dulness; inactivity.

**Segno** (sen'yō), *n.* [It., sign.] In *music*, a sign or mark used in notation in connection with repetition, abbreviated 𝄋.—*Al segno*, to the sign, is a direction to return to the sign.—*Dal segno*, from the sign, is a direction to repeat from the sign.

**Segreant** (sē'grē-ant), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to a griffin when standing upon its hind-legs, with the wings elevated and endorsed.

**Segregate** (sē'grē-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *segregated*; ppr. *segregating*. [L. *segrego*, *segregatum*—*se*, apart, and *grego*, to gather into a flock or herd, from *grex*, *gregis*, a

flock or herd.] To separate from others; to set apart.

They are *segregated*, Christians from Christians, under odious designations. *Is. Taylor.*

**Segregate** (sē'grē-gāt), *v.i.* To separate or go apart; specifically, in *crystal.* to separate from a mass and collect about centres or lines of fracture.

**Segregate** (sē'grē-gāt), *a.* Separate; select. 'A kind of *segregate* or cabinet senate.' *Wotton.*—*Segregate polygamy* (*Polygamia segregata*, Linn.), in *bot.* a mode of inflorescence, when several florets comprehended within an anthodium, or a common calyx, are furnished also with proper perianths, as in the dandelion.

**Segregation** (sē-grē-gā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of segregating, or the state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting; a dispersion. 'A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet.' *Shak.*—2. In *crystal.* separation from a mass and gathering about centres through cohesive attraction or the crystallizing process. *Dana.*

**Segue** (seg'wā). [It., it follows; L. *sequor*, to follow.] In *music*, a word which, prefixed to a part, denotes that it is immediately to follow the last note of the preceding movement.

**Seguidilla** (seg-i-dēl'ya), *n.* A Spanish form of versification; a merry Spanish tune.

The common people still sung their lively *seguidillas.* *Prescott.*

**Seid** (sēd), *n.* [Ar., prince.] One of the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and his nephew Ali.

**Seidlitz-powder** (sid'lits-pou-dėr), *n.* A powder intended to produce the same effect as seidlitz-water; composed of tartrate of potassa and soda (Rochelle-salt) with bicarbonate of soda in one paper, and tartaric acid in another paper, to be dissolved separately in water, then mixed, and taken while effervescing.

**Seidlitz-water** (sid'lits-wą-tėr), *n.* The mineral water of *Seidlitz*, a village of Bohemia. Sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, and carbonic acid are its active ingredients.

**Seie,**† **Sey,**† pret. & pp. of *see.* Saw; seen. *Chaucer.*

**Seigneurial** (sen-yō'ri-al), *a.* [See SEIGNIOR.] 1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial. *Sir W. Temple.*—2. Vested with large powers; independent.

**Seignior** (sēn'yėr), *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*, It. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, Pg. *senhor*; from L. *senior*, elder, *senex*, old.] 1. In the south of Europe, a title of honour. See SIGNIOR.—*Grand Seignior*, a title sometimes given to the Sultan of Turkey.—2. In *feudal law*, the lord of a fee or manor.—*Seignior in gross*, a lord without a manor, simply enjoying superiority and services.

**Seigniorage, Seignorage** (sēn'yėr-āj), *n.* 1. Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; specifically, an ancient royalty or prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to be coined or to be exchanged for coin; the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value.

If government, however, throws the expense of coinage, as is reasonable, upon the holders, by making a charge to cover the expense (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than is received in bullion, and is called 'levying a *seigniorage*'), the coin will rise to the extent of the *seigniorage* above the value of the bullion. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A royalty; a share of profit; especially, the money received by an author from his publisher for copyright of his works.

**Seigniorial** (sēn-yō'ri-al). The same as *Seigneurial.*

**Seigniorize** (sēn'yėr-īz), *v.t.* To lord it over. *Fairfax.* [Rare.]

**Seigniory, Seignory** (sēn'yėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *seigneurie.* See SEIGNIOR.] A lordship; power or authority as sovereign lord. See SIGNIORY.

O'Neal never had any *seignory* over that country, But what he got by encroachment upon the English. *Spenser.*

**Seil** (sēl), *v.t.* [Sw. *sila*, to strain.] To strain through a cloth or sieve. [Scotch.]

**Sein,**† pp. of *see.* Seen. *Chaucer.*

**Sein, Seine** (sēn), *n.* [Fr. *seine*, from L. *sagena*, Gr. *sagēnē*, a seine.] A large net for catching fish. Also written *Sean.*

The *seine* is a net of about forty fathoms in length, with which they encompass a part of the sea, and draw the same on land by two ropes fastened at his ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct. *Carew.*

**Seinde,**† pp. of *senge* (*singe*). Singed. *Chaucer.*

**Seine-boat** (sēn'bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat, of about 15 tons burden, used in the fisheries on the west coast of England to carry the large seine or casting-net.

**Seine-fisher** (sēn'fish-ėr), *n.* A seiner.

**Seiner** (sēn'ėr), *n.* A fisher with a seine or net. *Carew.*

**Seint,**† *n.* A cincture; a girdle. *Chaucer.*

**Seintuarie,**† *n.* Sanctuary. *Chaucer.*

**Seip** (sēp), *v.i.* [See SIPE.] To ooze; to leak. [Scotch.]

**Seir-fish** (sēr'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus Cybium (*C. guttatum*), family Scomberidæ, bearing a close resemblance to the salmon in size and form as well as in the flavour of its flesh. It is one of the most valuable fishes of the East Indian seas.

**Seise** (sēz), *v.t.* In *law*, see SEIZE.

**Seisin** (sē'zin), *n.* See SEIZIN.

**Seismic, Seismal** (sīs'mik, sīs'mal), *a.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, from *seiō*, to shake.] Of or pertaining to an earthquake.—*The seismic area*, the tract on the earth's surface within which an earthquake is felt.—*Seismic vertical*, the point upon the earth's surface vertically over the centre of effort or focal point, whence the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line connecting these two points. *Goodrich.*

**Seismograph** (sīs'mō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *graphō*, to write.] An electro-magnetic instrument for registering the shocks and concussions of earthquakes. See also SEISMOMETER.

**Seismographic** (sīs-mō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to seismography; indicated by a seismograph.

Maps or charts constructed so as to indicate the centres of convulsion, lines of direction, areas of disturbance, and the like, are termed *seismographic.* *Page.*

**Seismography** (sīs-mog'ra-fi), *n.* A description or account of earthquakes.

**Seismologist, Seismologue** (sīs-mol'o-jist, sīs'mō-log), *n.* A student of, or one versed in, seismology.

The labour of future *seismologues* will be in a great degree thrown away, unless the cultivators of science in all countries . . . shall unite in agreeing to some one uniform system of seismic observation. *R. Mallet.*

**Seismology** (sīs-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of earthquakes; that department of science which treats of volcanoes and earthquakes.

**Seismometer** (sīs-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *seismos*, a shaking, an earthquake, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the direction and force of earthquakes and similar concussions. There are various contrivances for this purpose, the most perfect of which is perhaps the form used in the observatory on Mount Vesuvius. It consists of a delicate electric apparatus, which is set to work by the agitation or change of level of a mercurial column, which records the time of the first shock, the interval between the shocks, and the duration of each; their nature, whether vertical or horizontal, the maximum intensity; and in the case of horizontal shocks the direction is also given.

**Seismoscope** (sīs'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *skopeō*, to see.] A seismometer (which see).

**Seisura** (sē-zhū'ra), *n.* [Gr. *seiō*, to shake, *oura*, tail.] A genus of Australian birds belonging to the family Muscicapidæ or fly-

*Seisura inquieta* (Restless Seisura).

catchers. The *S. volitans* is the dish-washer of the colonists of New South Wales.

**Seity** (sē'i-ti), *n.* [L. *se*, one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self. *Tatler.* [Rare.]

**Seizable** (sēz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being seized; liable to be taken.

**Seize** (sēz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *seized;* ppr. *seizing.* [Fr. *saisir*, to seize; Pr. *sazir*, to take possession of; It. *sagire*, to put in possession of—according to Diez, from O.H.G. *sazjan*, to set, *bisazjan*, to occupy.] 1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; to gripe or grasp suddenly.

Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chose his ground,
Whence rushing, he might surest *seize* them both.
*Milton.*

2. To take possession by force, with or without right.

At last they *seize*
The sceptre, and regard not David's son. *Milton.*

3. To have a sudden and powerful effect on; to take hold of; to come upon suddenly; to attack; as, a fever *seizes* a patient.

And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*

4. To take possession of, as an estate or goods, by virtue of a warrant or legal authority.

It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized.* *Bacon.*

5. To fasten; to fix.

So down he fell before the cruell beast,
Who on his neck his bloody claws did *seize.*
*Spenser.*

6. *Naut.* to fasten two ropes, or different parts of one rope, together with a cord.—7. To make possessed; to put in possession of: with *of* before the thing possessed; as, A B was *seized* and possessed *of* the manor. 'All those his lands which he stood *seized of.*' *Shak.* 'Whom age might see *seized of* what youth made prize.' *Chapman.*

If his father died *seized*, the infant being noble, could not be called on to defend a real action. *Brougham.*

[In this, what may be called its legal sense, often written *Seise.*]—8. To lay hold of by the mind; to comprehend.

The most penetrating sagacity in *seizing* great principles of polity are to be constantly found in the writings of the philosophers. *Brougham.*

**Seize** (sēz), *v.i.* To grasp; to take into possession: with *on*, or *upon*, to fall on and grasp; to take hold of; to take possession of. 'Thee and thy virtues here I *seize upon.*' *Shak.*

Even Jezebel projects not to *seize on* Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dr. H. More.*

**Seizer** (sēz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which seizes.

**Seizin** (sēz'in), *n.* [Fr. *saisine*, seizin, from *saisir*, to seize. See SEIZE.] In *law*, (*a*) possession. Seizin is of two sorts—*seizin in deed* or *fact* and *seizin in law. Seizin in fact* or *deed* is actual or corporal possession; *seizin in law* is when something is done which the law accounts possession or seizin, as enrolment, or when lands descend to an heir but he has not yet entered on them. In this case the law considers the heir as *seized* of the estate, and the person who wrongfully enters on the land is accounted a *disseizor.* (*b*) The act of taking possession. (*c*) The thing possessed; possession.—*Livery of seizin.* See LIVERY.—*Seizin-ox*, in *Scots law*, a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown-lands. Spelled also *Seisin.*

**Seizing** (sēz'ing), *n.* *Naut.* the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord; also, the cord or cords used for such fastening.

**Seizor** (sēz-or'), *n.* In *law*, one who seizes or takes possession.

**Seizure** (sēz'ūr), *n.* 1. The act of seizing or taking sudden hold; sudden or violent grasp or gripe; a taking into possession by force or illegally, or legally a taking by warrant; as, the *seizure* of a thief; the *seizure* of an enemy's town; the *seizure* of a throne by a usurper; the *seizure* of goods for debt.

All things that thou dost call thine
Worth *seizure* do we seize into our hands. *Shak.*

2. Retention within one's grasp or power; possession; hold.

Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth.
*Dryden.*

3. The thing seized, taken hold or possession of.—4. A sudden attack of some disease.

**Sejant, Sejeant** (sē'jant), *a.* [Norm.; Fr. *séant*, ppr. of *seoir*, from L. *sedeo*, to sit.] In *her.* sitting, like a cat, with the fore-legs

straight: applied to a lion or other beast.—*Sejant addorsed*, sitting back to back: said of two animals.—*Sejant affronté*, borne in full face, *sitting*, with the fore-paws extended sideways, as the lion in the crest of Scotland.—*Sejant rampant*, sitting with the two fore-feet lifted up.

Lion sejant.

**Sejoin** (sē-join'), *v. t.* [Prefix *se*, apart, and *join*.] To separate.

There is a season when God, and nature, *sejoins* man and wife in this respect. *W. Whately.*

**Sejugous** (sē-jū'gus), *a.* [L. *sejugis—sex*, six, and *jugum*, a yoke.] In *bot.* having six pairs of leaflets.

**Sejunction** (sē-jungk'shon), *n.* [L. *sejunctio, sejunctionis—se*, from, and *jungo*, to join.] The act of disjoining; a disuniting; separation. 'A *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations on the earth.' *Bp. Pearson.*

**Sejungible** (sē-jun'ji-bl), *a.* Capable of being disjoined or separated. *Bp. Pearson.*

**Seke,†** *a.* Sick. *Chaucer.*

**Sekos** (sē'kos), *n.* [Gr., *sēkos*, a pen, a sacred inclosure, a shrine.] A place in an ancient temple in which were inclosed the images of deities.

**Selachian** (sē-lā'shi-an), *n.* A fish belonging to the section Selachii.

**Selachii** (sē-lā'shi-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *selachos*, a cartilaginous fish, probably a shark.] A section of elasmobranchiate fishes, which includes the sharks and dog-fishes.

**Selaginaceæ** (sē-lā'ji-nā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of perigynous exogens, consisting of herbs or small shrubs chiefly from South Africa, and allied to Verbenaceæ and Myoporaceæ, but differing from them in their anther being always one-celled only. They are herbs or small shrubs, with alternate leaves and blue or white (rarely yellow) flowers in heads or spikes.

**Selbite** (sel'bīt), *n.* An ash-gray or black ore of silver, consisting chiefly of silver carbonate, found at Wolfach in Baden, and the Mexican mines, where it is called *plata azul*.

**Selcouth†** (sel'köth), *a.* [A. Sax. *selcūth, seldcūth—sel, seld*, rare, and *cūth*, known.] Rarely known; unusual; uncommon; strange.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case. *Spenser.*

**Seld†** (seld), *adv.* Rarely; seldom. *Shak.*

**Seld†** (seld), *a.* Scarce.

**Selden,†** *adv.* Seldom. *Chaucer.*

**Seldom** (sel'dom), *adv.* [A. Sax. *seldan, seldon, seldum*, Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielden*, D. *zelden*, G. *selten;* from A. Sax. *seld*, O.G. *selt*, Goth. *sild*, rare, whence *sildaleiks*, strange, odd.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one. *Hooker.*

—*Seldom or never*, very rarely, if ever. 'Seldom or never changed.' *Brougham.*

**Seldom** (sel'dom), *a.* Rare; unfrequent. 'The *seldom* discharge of a higher and more noble office.' *Milton.*

**Seldomness** (sel'dom-nes), *n.* Rareness; infrequency; uncommonness.

The *seldomness* of the sight increased the more in quiet longing. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Seld-shown†** (seld'shōn), *a.* Rarely shown or exhibited. *Shak.*

**Select** (sē-lekt'), *v. t.* [L. *seligo, selectum—se*, from, and *lego*, to pick, cull, or gather.] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, *to select* the best authors for perusal; *to select* the most interesting and virtuous men for associates.

A certain number,
Though thanks to all, must I *select* from all. *Shak.*

**Select** (sē-lekt'), *a.* Taken from a number by preference; culled out by reason of excellence; nicely chosen; choice; whence, preferable; more valuable or excellent than others; as, a body of *select* troops.

And happy constellations on that hour
Shed their *selectest* influence. *Milton.*

A few *select* spirits had separated from the crowd, and formed a fit audience round a far greater teacher. *Macaulay.*

**Selectedly** (sē-lekt'ed-li), *adv.* With care in selection. 'Prime workmen . . . *selectedly* employed.' *Heywood.*

**Selection** (sē-lek'shon), *n.* [L. *selectio, selectionis.* See SELECT.] 1. The act of selecting or choosing and taking from among a number; a taking by preference of one or more from a number.—2. A number of things selected or taken from others by preference.—*Natural selection*, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive, propagate, and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear; survival of the fittest; the preservation by their descendants of useful variations arising in animals or plants.

This preservation of favourable individual differences and variations, and the destruction of those which are injurious, I have called *Natural Selection*, or the Survival of the Fittest. . . . Several writers have misapprehended or objected to the term *natural selection*. Some have even imagined that *natural selection* induces variability, whereas it implies only the preservation of such variations as arise and are beneficial to the being under its conditions in life. *Darwin.*

**Selective** (sē-lek'tiv), *a.* Selecting; tending to select. '*Selective* providence of the Almighty.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Selectman** (sē-lekt'man), *n.* In New England, a town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c. Their number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority.

**Selectness** (sē-lekt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being select or well chosen.

**Selector** (sē-lekt'ėr), *n.* [L.] One that selects or chooses from among a number. 'Inventors and *selectors* of their own systems.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Selenate** (sel'en-āt), *n.* A compound of selenic acid with a base; as, *selenate* of soda.

**Selene** (sē-lē'nē), *n.* [Gr., from *selas*, light, brightness.] In *Greek myth.* the goddess of the moon, called in Latin *Luna*. She is the daughter of Hyperion and Theia, and sister of Helios (the sun) and Eos (the dawn). Called also *Phœbe*.

**Selenic** (se-len'ik), *a.* Pertaining to selenium; as, *selenic* acid ($H_2Se O_4$). This acid is formed when selenium is oxidized by fusion with nitre. It is very acid and corrosive, and resembles sulphuric acid very much. It has a great affinity for bases, forming with them salts called selenates.

**Selenide** (sel'en-īd), *n.* A compound of selenium with one other element or radical.

**Seleniferous** (sel-e-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [*Selenium*, and L. *fero*, to produce.] Containing selenium; yielding selenium; as, *seleniferous* ores.

**Selenious** (se-lē'ni-us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced from selenium.—*Selenious acid* ($H_2Se O_3$), an acid derived from selenium. It forms salts called selenites.

**Selenite** (sel'en-īt), *n.* [From Gr. *selēnē*, the moon.] 1. Foliated or crystallized sulphate of lime. Selenite is a sub-species of sulphate of lime, of two varieties, massive and acicular.—2. One of the supposed inhabitants of the moon.

**Selenitic** (sel-e-nit'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to selenite; resembling it or partaking of its nature and properties.—2. Pertaining to the moon.

**Selenium** (sē-lē'ni-um), *n.* [From Gr. *selēnē*, the moon, so named by Professor Berzelius from its being associated with *tellurium*, from L. *tellus*, the earth.] Sym. Se. At. wt. 79·5. A non-metallic element extracted from the pyrite of Fahlun in Sweden, and discovered in 1818 by Berzelius. In its general chemical analogies it is related to sulphur and tellurium. It generally occurs in very small quantity in some of the varieties of iron pyrites and as an impurity in native sulphur. When precipitated it appears as a red powder, which, when heated, melts, and on cooling forms a brittle mass, nearly black, but transmitting red light when in thin plates. When heated in the air it takes fire, burns with a blue flame, and produces a gaseous compound, oxide of selenium, which has a most penetrating and characteristic odour of putrid horse-radish.

**Seleniuret, Selenuret** (se-lēn'ū-ret), *n.* See SELENIDE.

**Seleniuretted** (sē-lēn'ū-ret-ed), *a.* Containing selenium; combined or impregnated with selenium.—*Seleniuretted hydrogen* ($H_2Se$), a gaseous compound of hydrogen and selenium obtained by the action of acids on metallic selenides. It has a smell resembling that of sulphuretted hydrogen, and when respired is even more poisonous than that gas. Seleniuretted hydrogen is absorbed by water, and precipitates most metallic solutions, yielding selenides, corresponding to the respective sulphides.

**Selenocentric** (se-lē'nō-sen"trik), *a.* Having relation to the centre of the moon; as seen or estimated from the centre of the moon.

**Selenograph** (se-lē'nō-graf), *n.* [See SELENOGRAPHY.] A delineation or picture of the surface of the moon or part of it.

**Selenographer, Selenographist** (sel-ē-nog'ra-fėr, sel-ē-nog'ra-fist), *n.* One versed in selenography.

**Selenographic, Selenographical** (se-lē'nō-graf"ik, se-lē'nō-graf"ik-al), *a.* Belonging to selenography.

**Selenography** (sel-ē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *selēnē*, the moon, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the moon and its phenomena; the art of picturing the face of the moon.

**Selenological** (se-lē'nō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to selenology.

**Selenology** (sel-ē-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *selēnē*, the moon, and *logos*, description.] That branch of astronomical science which treats of the moon.

**Self** (self). [A.Sax. *self, selfa*, a pronominal word common to the Teutonic tongues; O. Sax. *self*, D. *zelf*, Dan. *selv*, Icel. *sjálfr*, G. *selb, selbst*, Goth. *silba;* probably formed by compounding the reflexive pronoun *se, si* (=L. *se*), seen in Icel. *sér*, to himself, *sik*, self, G. *sich*, with some other word. In the oldest English (A. Sax.) as well as later *self* was a kind of pronominal adjective, most commonly used after the personal pronouns, but also, in the sense of same, standing before nouns, quite like an adjective. Thus the following forms occur: *ic self*, or *ic selfa*, I myself; *mín selfes*, of myself; *mē selfum*, to myself; *me sélfne* (acc.), myself; *thū selfa*, thyself; *hē selfa*, himself; *wē sílfe*, we ourselves; *on thām sylfan geāre*, in that same year, &c. The dative of the personal pronoun was also prefixed to *self*, the latter being undeclined, as *ic me self*, I myself; *hē him self*, he himself; and these forms gradually led to the forms *myself, thyself, ourself, yourself*, &c., in which the genitive or possessive form is prefixed to *self*. After this it was not unnatural for *self* to be often regarded as a noun with the plural *selves*, like other nouns ending in *f*. In *himself, themselves*, the old dative is still retained.] A pronominal element affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction; also when the pronoun is used reflexively. Thus for emphasis, I *myself* will write; I will examine for *myself*. Thou *thyself* shalt go; thou shalt see for *thyself*. The child *itself* shall be carried; it shall be present *itself*. Reciprocally, I abhor *myself;* he loves *himself;* it pleases *itself;* we value *ourselves*. Except when added to pronouns used reflexively, *self* serves to give emphasis to the pronoun, or to render the distinction expressed by it more emphatical. '*I myself* will decide,' not only expresses my determination to decide, but the determination that no other shall decide. *Himself, herself, themselves*, are used in the nominative case, as well as in the objective.

Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples. Jn. iv. 2.

Sometimes *self* is separated from *my, thy*, &c., as, *my* wretched *self;* 'To our gross *selves*' (*Shak.*); and this leads to the similar use of *self* with the possessive case of a noun; as, 'Tarquin's *self*' (*Shak.*), giving *self* almost the character of a noun, which it fully takes in such cases as are illustrated in next article.

**Self** (self), *n.* 1. The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his own activities, the subject of his own feelings, and the possessor of faculties and character; a person as a distinct individual: one's individual person; the *ego* of metaphysicians.

A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with in the world. *Pope.*

The *self*, the I, is recognized in every act of intelligence as the subject to which that act belongs. It is I that perceive, I that imagine, I that remember, I that attend, I that compare, I that feel, I that will, I that am conscious. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. *Personal interest; one's own private interest.*

The fondness we have for *self* . . . furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

Love took up the harp of life, and smote on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of *self*, that, trembling, passed in music out of sight. *Tennyson.*

3. A flower or blossom of a uniform colour, especially one without an edging or border distinct from the ground colour.—*Self* is the first element in innumerable compounds, generally of obvious meaning, in most of which it denotes either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person on behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or towards whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word, belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or it denotes the subject of, or object affected by, such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like. *Goodrich.*

**Self**† (self), *a.* Same; identical; very same; very. *Self* still has this sense when followed by *same*. See SELF-SAME.

Shoot another arrow that *self* way
Which you did shoot the first. *Shak.*

I am made of that *self* metal as my sister. *Shak.*

At that *self* moment enters Palamon. *Dryden.*

**Self-abased** (self'a-bāst), *a.* Humbled by conscious guilt or shame.

**Self-abasement** (self-a-bās'ment), *n.* 1. Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame. 2. Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

Enough! no foreign foe could quell
Thy soul, till from itself it fell,
Yes! *self-abasement* paved the way
To villain-bonds and despot sway. *Byron.*

**Self-abasing** (self-a-bās'ing), *a.* Humbling by the consciousness of guilt or by shame.

**Self-abhorrence** (self-ab-hor'ens), *n.* Abhorrence of one's self.

**Self-abhorring** (self-ab-hor'ing), *a.* Abhorring one's self.

**Self-abuse** (self-a-būs'), *n.* 1. The abuse of one's own person or powers. *Shak.*—2. Onanism; masturbation.

**Self-accused** (self'ak-kūzd), *a.* Accused by one's own conscience.

**Self-accusing** (self'ak-kūz-ing), *a.* Accusing one's self.

Then held down she her head and cast down a *self-accusing* look. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Self-acting** (self'akt-ing), *a.* Acting of or by itself: applied to any automatic contrivances for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of machines; as, the *self-acting* feed of a boring-mill, whereby the cutters are carried forward by the general motion of the machine.

**Self-action** (self-ak'shon), *n.* Action by or originating in one's self or itself.

**Self-activity** (self-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Self-motion or the power of moving one's self or itself without foreign or external aid.

*If* it can intrinsically stir itself, . . . it must have a principle of *self-activity* which is life and sense. *Bayle.*

**Self-adjusting** (self-ad-just'ing), *a.* Adjusting by one's self or by itself.

**Self-admiration** (self'ad-mi-rā"shon), *n.* Admiration of one's self.

**Self-affairs** (self'af-fārz), *n. pl.* One's own private business. *Shak.*

**Self-affected** (self-af-fekt'ed), *a.* Well-affected towards one's self; self-loving. *Shak.*

**Self-affrighted** (self-af-frit'ed), *a.* Frightened at one's self. *Shak.*

**Self-aggrandizement** (self-ag'gran-dīz-ment), *n.* The aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self.

**Self-annihilation** (self'an-nī-hi-lā"shon), *n.* Annihilation by one's own act. *Addison.*

**Self-applause** (self-ap-plaz'), *n.* Applause of one's self. 'Not void of righteous *self-applause.*' *Tennyson.*

**Self-applying** (self-ap-plī'ing), *a.* Applying to or by one's self. *Watts.*

**Self-approbation** (self'ap-prō-bā"shon), *n.* Approbation of one's self.

**Self-approving** (self-ap-prōv'ing), *a.* Approving one's self or one's conduct or character.

One *self-approving* hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

**Self-asserting, Self-assertive** (self-as-sert'ing, self-as-sert'iv), *a.* Forward in asserting one's self, or one's rights and claims; putting one's self forward in a confident way.

**Self-assertion** (self-as-sėr'shon), *n.* The act of asserting one's self or one's own rights or claims; a putting one's self forward in an over-confident or assuming manner.

**Self-assumed** (self'as-sūmd), *a.* Assumed by one's own act or by one's own authority; as, a *self-assumed* title.

**Self-assumption** (self-as-sum'shon), *n.* Self-conceit. 'In *self-assumption* greater than in the note of judgment.' *Shak.*

**Self-assured** (self'a-shörd), *a.* Assured by one's self.

**Self-banished** (self'ban-isht), *a.* Exiled voluntarily. *Pope.*

**Self-begotten** (self-bē-got'n), *a.* Begotten by one's self or one's own powers. 'That *self-begotten* bird in the Arabian woods.' *Milton.*

**Self-blinded** (self-blīnd'ed), *a.* Blinded or led astray by one's own actions, means, or qualities. '*Self-blinded* are you by your pride.' *Tennyson.*

**Self-born** (self'born), *a.* Born or begotten by one's self or itself; self-begotten. 'From himself the phœnix only springs, *self-born.*' *Dryden.*

**Self-bounty**† (self-boun'ti), *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence.

I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of *self-bounty*, be abused. *Shak.*

**Self-breath**† (self'breth), *n.* One's own speech or words. 'Speaks not to himself but with a pride that quarrels at *self-breath.*' *Shak.*

**Self-centration** (self-sen-trā'shon), *n.* The act of centring or state of being centred on one's self.

**Self-centred** (self'sen-tėrd), *a.* Centred in self.

**Self-charity**† (self'char-i-ti), *n.* Love of one's self. *Shak.*

**Self-closing** (self'klōz-ing), *a.* Closing of itself; closing or shutting automatically; as, a *self-closing* bridge or door.

**Self-coloured** (self-kul'ėrd), *a.* All of one colour: applied to textile fabrics in which the warp and weft are of the same colour.

**Self-command** (self'kom-mand), *a.* That steady equanimity which enables a man in every situation to exert his reasoning faculty with coolness, and to do what existing circumstances require; self-control. *Hume.*

**Self-commitment** (self-kom-mit'ment), *n.* A committing or binding one's self, as by a promise, statement, or conduct.

**Self-communicative** (self-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* Imparting or communicating by its own powers.

**Self-complacency** (self-kom-plā'sen-si), *n.* The state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's self or with one's own doings.

**Self-complacent** (self-kom-plā'sent), *a.* Pleased with one's self or one's own doings; self-satisfied. 'A *self-complacent* repose superior to accidents and ills.' *Dr. Caird.*

**Self-conceit** (self-kon-sēt'), *n.* A high opinion of one's self; vanity.—*Egotism, Self-conceit, Vanity.* See under EGOTISM.

Thyself from flattering *self-conceit* defend.
*Sir J. Denham.*

**Self-conceited** (self-kon-sēt'ed), *a.* Having self-conceit; vain; having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits.

A *self-conceited* fop will swallow anything.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Self-conceitedness** (self-kon-sēt'ed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being self-conceited; vanity; an overweening opinion of one's own person or accomplishments. *Locke.*

**Self-condemnation** (self'kon-dem-nā"shon), *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience.

**Self-condemning** (self-kon-dem'ing), *a.* Condemning one's self. '*Self-condemning* expressions.' *Boswell.*

**Self-confidence** (self-kon'fi-dens), *n.* Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own opinion or powers without other aid.

*Self-confidence* is the first requisite to great undertakings. *Johnson.*

**Self-confident** (self-kon'fi-dent), *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the competence of one's own powers, without other aid.

**Self-confiding** (self-kon-fid'ing), *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers; self-confident. *Pope.*

**Self-conscious** (self-kon'shus), *a.* 1. Conscious of one's states or acts as belonging to one's self. '*Self-conscious* thought.' *Caird.* 2. Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think much of how one's self appears to others.

**Self-consciousness** (self-kon'shus-nes), *n.* State of being self-conscious; consciousness of one's own states or acts.

I am as justly accountable for any action done many years since, appropriated to me now by this *self-consciousness*, as I am for what I did the last moment. *Locke.*

**Self-considering** (self-kon-sid'ėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Considering in one's own mind; deliberating. '*Self-considering*, as he stands, debates.' *Pope.*

**Self-consumed** (self-kon-sūmd'), *a.* Consumed by one's self or itself.

**Self-consuming** (self-kon-sūm'ing), *a.* Consuming one's self or itself. 'A wandering, *self-consuming* fire.' *Pope.*

**Self-contained** (self'kon-tānd), *a.* 1. Wrapped up in one's self; reserved; not expansive or communicative. ''Cold, high, *self-contained*, and passionless.' *Tennyson.*—2. A term applied (especially in Scotland) to a house having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stair common to others.—*Self-contained engine*, an engine and boiler attached together, complete for working, similar to a portable engine, but without the travelling gear. *E. H. Knight.*

**Self-contempt** (self'kon-temt), *n.* Contempt for one's self. *Tennyson.*

**Self-contradiction** (self'kon-tra-dik"shon), *n.* The act of contradicting itself; repugnancy in terms. To be and not to be at the same time, is a *self-contradiction;* that is, a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other. *Addison.*

**Self-contradictory** (self'kon-tra-dik"to-ri), *a.* Contradicting itself. 'Doctrines which are *self-contradictory.*' *Spectator.*

**Self-control** (self-kon-trōl'), *n.* Control exercised over one's self; self-restraint; self-command. *Tennyson.*

**Self-convicted** (self-kon-vik'ted), *a.* Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.

Guilt stands *self-convicted* when arraigned. *Savage.*

**Self-conviction** (self-kon-vik'shon), *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self-conviction*. *Swift.*

**Self-covered** (self-kuv'ėrd), *a.* Covered, clothed, or dressed in one's native semblance. *Shak.*

**Self-created** (self-krē-āt'ed), *a.* Created by one's self; not formed or constituted by another.

**Self-culture** (self-kul'tūr), *n.* Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of teachers. *Prof. Blackie.*

**Self-danger** (self-dān'jėr), *n.* Danger from one's self. *Shak.*

**Self-deceit** (self-dē-sēt'), *n.* Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.

This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* is taken notice of in these words, Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Addison.*

**Self-deceived** (self-dē-sēvd'), *a.* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

**Self-deception** (self-dē-sep'shon), *n.* Deception concerning one's self, proceeding from one's own mistake.

**Self-defence** (self-dē-fens'), *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

I took not arms, till urged by *self-defence*,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

—*The art of self-defence*, boxing; pugilism. *Byron.*

**Self-defensive** (self-dē-fen'siv), *a.* Tending to defend one's self.

**Self-delation** (self-dē-lā'shon), *n.* [See DELATION.] Accusation of one's self. 'Bound to inform against himself to be the agent of the most rigid *self-delation.*' *Milman.*

**Self-delusion** (self-dē-lū'zhon), *n.* The delusion of one's self, or delusion respecting one's self. *South.*

**Self-denial** (self-dē-nī'al), *n.* The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self-denials*, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

**Self-denying** (self-dē-nī'ing), *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires. 'A devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self-denying* frame of spirit.' *South.* — *Self-denying ordinance*, in *Eng. hist.* a resolution passed by the Long Parliament in 1645, that 'no member of either House shall, during the war, enjoy or exe-

cute any office or command, civil or military.'

**Self-denyingly** (self-dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

**Self-dependent, Self-depending** (self-dē-pend'ent, self-dē-pend'ing), *a.* Depending on one's self. '*Self-dependent* power.' *Goldsmith.*

**Self-destroyer** (self-dē-stroi'ėr), *n.* One who destroys himself.

**Self-destruction** (self-dē-struk'shon), *n.* The destruction of one's self; voluntary destruction. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Self-destructive** (self-dē-struk'tiv), *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self.

**Self-determination** (self'dē-tėr-min-ā''shon), *n.* Determination by one's own mind; or determination by its own powers, without extraneous impulse or influence. *Locke.*

**Self-determining** (self-dē-tėr'min-ing), *a.* Capable of self-determination.

Every animal is conscious of some individual, self-moving, *self-determining* principle. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

**Self-devoted** (self-dē-vōt'ed), *a.* Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted.

**Self-devotement** (self-dē-vōt'ment), *n.* The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment.

**Self-devotion** (self-dē-vō'shon), *n.* The act of devoting one's self; willingness to sacrifice one's own interests or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

**Self-devouring** (self-dē-vour'ing), *a.* Devouring one's self or itself. '*Self-devouring* silence.' *Sir J. Denham.*

**Self-diffusive** (self-dif-fūz'iv), *a.* Having power to diffuse itself; diffusing itself. *Norris.*

**Self-disparagement** (self-dis-par'āj-ment), *n.* Disparagement of one's self.

Inward *self-disparagement* affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast. *Wordsworth.*

**Self-dispraise** (self-dis-prāz'), *n.* Dispraise, censure, or disapprobation of one's self.

There is a luxury in *self-dispraise.* *Wordsworth.*

**Self-distrust** (self-dis-trust'), *n.* Distrust of or want of confidence in one's self or in one's own powers. 'It is my shyness, or my *self-distrust.*' *Tennyson.*

**Self-educated** (self-ed'ū-kāt-ed), *a.* Educated by one's own efforts or without the aid of teachers.

**Self-elective** (self-ē-lek'tiv), *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members.

An oligarchy on the *self-elective* principle was thus established. *Brougham.*

**Self-endeared** (self-en-dērd'), *a.* Enamoured of one's self; self-loving. *Shak.*

**Self-enjoyment** (self-en-joi'ment), *n.* Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

**Self-esteem** (self-es-tēm'), *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self. *Milton.*

**Self-estimation** (self'es-ti-mā''shon), *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self.

**Self-evidence** (self-ev'i-dens), *n.* The quality of being self-evident. 'By the same *self-evidence* that one and two are equal to three.' *Locke.*

**Self-evident** (self-ev'i-dent), *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind; as, a *self-evident* proposition or truth.

Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a *self-evident* proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. *Macaulay.*

**Self-evidently** (self-ev'i-dent-li), *adv.* By means of self-evidence; without extraneous proof or reasoning.

These two quantities were *self-evidently* equal. *Whewell.*

**Self-evolution** (self'ev-ō-lū''shon), *n.* Development by inherent power or quality.

**Self-exaltation** (self'egz-ąl-tā''shon), *n.* The exaltation of one's self.

**Self-examinant** (self-egz-am'in-ant), *n.* One who examines himself.

The humiliated *self-examinant* feels that there is evil in our nature as well as good. *Coleridge.*

**Self-examination** (self'egz-am-i-nā''shon), *n.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties. *South.*

**Self-example** (self-egz-am'pl), *n.* One's own example or precedent. *Shak.*

**Self-existence** (self-egz-ist'ens), *n.* The quality of being self-existent; inherent existence; the existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause, an attribute peculiar to God.

Living and understanding substances *do* clearly demonstrate to philosophical enquirers the necessary *self-existence*, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their Maker. *Bentley.*

**Self-existent** (self-egz-ist'ent), *a.* Existing by one's or its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause.

This *self-existent* Being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence in himself. *N. Grew.*

**Self-explanatory** (self-eks-plan'a-to-ri), *a.* Capable of explaining itself; bearing its meaning on its own face; obvious.

**Self-explication** (self'eks-pli-kā''shon), *n.* The act or power of explaining one's self or itself. 'A thing perplexed beyond *self-explication.*' *Shak.*

**Self-faced** (self'fāst), *a.* A term applied to the natural face or surface of a flagstone, in contradistinction to *dressed* or *hewn.*

**Self-fed** (self'fed), *a.* Fed by one's self or itself. *Milton.*

**Self-feeder** (self-fēd'ėr), *n.* One who or that which feeds himself or itself; specifically, a self-feeding apparatus or machine.

**Self-feeding** (self-fēd'ing), *a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose; as, a *self-feeding* boiler, furnace, printing-press, &c.

**Self-fertilization** (self'fėr-til-iz-ā''shon), *n.* In *bot.* the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower. 'The evil effects of close interbreeding or *self-fertilization.*' *Darwin.*

**Self-fertilized** (self'fėr-til-īzd''), *p.* and *a.* In *bot.* fertilized by its own pollen. See extract.

A *self-fertilized* plant . . . means one of *self-fertilized* parentage, that is, one derived from a flower fertilized with pollen from the same flower, . . . or from another flower on the same plant. *Darwin.*

**Self-flattering** (self-flat'tėr-ing), *a.* Flattering one's self. '*Self-flattering* delusions.' *Watts.*

**Self-flattery** (self-flat'tėr-i), *n.* Flattery of one's self.

**Self-gathered** (self-gaTH'ėrd), *a.* Gathered, wrapped up, or concentrated in one's self or itself.

There in her place she did rejoice,
*Self-gather'd* in her prophet-mind. *Tennyson.*

**Self-glorious** (self-glō'ri-us), *a.* Springing from vainglory or vanity; vain; boastful. 'Free from vainness and *self-glorious* pride.' *Shak.*

**Self-governed** (self-gu'vėrnd), *a.* Governed by one's self or itself; as, a *self-governed* state.

**Self-government** (self-gu'vėrn-ment), *n.* 1. The government of one's self; self-control. 2. A system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers; democratic or republican government; democracy.

It is to *self-government*, the great principle of popular representation and administration—the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil to all—that we may owe what we are and what we hope to be. *D. Webster.*

**Self-gratulation** (self'grat-ū-lā''shon), *n.* Gratulation of one's self. *Shak.*

**Self-harming** (self'härm-ing), *a.* Injuring or hurting one's self or itself.

**Self-heal** (self'hēl), *n.* A British plant of the genus Prunella, the *P. vulgaris.* See PRUNELLA. Also, a plant of the genus Sanicula (which see).

**Self-healing** (self'hēl-ing), *a.* Having the power or property of healing itself; as, the *self-healing* power of living animals and vegetables.

**Self-help** (self'help), *n.* Assistance of or by one's self; the use of one's own powers to attain one's ends. *S. Smiles.*

**Self-homicide** (self-hom'i-sīd), *n.* Act of killing one's self; suicide. *Hakewill.*

**Selfhood** (self'hụd), *n.* Individual or independent existence; separate personality; individuality. 'All that had been manly in him, all that had been youth and *selfhood* in *him*, flaming up for one brief moment.' *Harper's Monthly Mag.* [Rare.]

**Self-idolized** (self'ī-dol-īzd), *a.* Idolized by one's self. *Cowper.*

**Self-ignorance** (self-ig'nō-rans), *n.* Ignorance of one's own character or nature.

**Self-ignorant** (self-ig'nō-rant), *a.* Ignorant of one's self.

**Self-imparting** (self-im-pärt'ing), *a.* Imparting by its own powers and will. *Norris.*

**Self-importance** (self-im-port'ans), *n.* High opinion of one's self; pride. *Cowper.*

**Self-important** (self-im-port'ant), *a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous.

**Self-imposed** (self'im-pōzd), *a.* Imposed or voluntarily taken on one's self; as, a *self-imposed* task.

**Self-imposture** (self-im-pos'tūr), *n.* Imposture practised on one's self. *South.*

**Self-indignation** (self'in-dig-nā''shon), *n.* Indignation at one's own character or actions. 'Opposite and more mixed affections, such as . . . *self-indignation.*' *Baxter.*

**Self-indulgence** (self-in-dul'jens), *n.* Free indulgence of one's passions or appetites. 'Love of ease and *self-indulgence.*' *Sir J. Hawkins.*

**Self-indulgent** (self-in-dul'jent), *a.* Indulging one's self; apt or inclined to gratify one's own passions, desires, or the like.

**Self-inflicted** (self-in-flik'ted), *a.* Inflicted by or on one's self; as, a *self-inflicted* punishment.

**Self-insufficiency** (self'in-suf-fi''shen-si), *n.* Insufficiency of one's self. *Clarke.*

**Self-interest** (self-in'tėr-est), *n.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

**Self-interested** (self-in'tėr-est-ed), *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self; selfish. *Addison.*

**Self-invited** (self-in-vīt'ed), *a.* Come without being asked; as, a *self-invited* guest.

**Self-involution** (self'in-vō-lū''shon), *n.* Involution in one's self; hence, mental abstraction; reverie.

**Self-involved** (self-in-volvd'), *a.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts. *Tennyson.*

**Selfish** (self'ish), *a.* Caring only or chiefly for self; regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; proceeding from love of self; influenced in actions solely by a view to private advantage; as, a *selfish* person; a *selfish* motive. 'The most aspiring, *selfish* man.' *Addison.*

That sin of sins, the undue love of self, with the postponing of the interests of all others to our own, had for a long time no word to express it in English. Help was sought from the Greek, and from the Latin. 'Philauty' had been more than once attempted by our scholars, but found no acceptance. This failing, men turned to the Latin; one writer trying to supply the want by calling the man a 'suist,' as one seeking his own things ('sua'), and the sin itself, 'suicism.' The gap, however, was not really filled up, till some of the Puritan writers, drawing on our Saxon, devised '*selfish*' and '*selfishness*,' words which to us seem obvious enough, but which yet are not more than two hundred years old. *Trench.*

**Selfishly** (self'ish-li), *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly. *Pope.*

**Selfishness** (self'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being selfish; the exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness; the quality of being entirely self-interested, or proceeding from regard to self-interest alone, without regarding the interest of others; as, the *selfishness* of a person or of his conduct.

*Selfishness* (is) a vice utterly at variance with the happiness of him who harbours it, and as such, condemned by self-love. *Mackintosh.*

*Selfishness* and *self-love* are sometimes confounded, but are properly distinct. See also SELF-LOVE and extracts there.

*Selfishness* is not an excess of self-love, and consists not in an over-desire of happiness, but in placing your happiness in something which interferes with, or leaves you regardless of, that of others. *Whately.*

**Selfism** (self'izm), *n.* Devotedness to self; selfishness. [Rare.]

**Selfist** (self'ist), *n.* One devoted to self; a selfish person. 'The prompting of generous feeling, or of what the cold *selfist* calls quixotism.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

**Self-justification** (self'jus-ti-fi-kā''shon), *n.* Justification of one's self.

**Self-justifier** (self-jus'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who excuses or justifies himself.

**Self-killed** (self'kild), *a.* Killed by one's self. *Shak.*

**Self-kindled** (self-kin'dld), *a.* Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden.*

**Self-knowing** (self-nō'ing), *a.* Knowing of itself, or without communication from another. *Milton.*

**Self-knowledge** (self-nol'ej), *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

**Self-left** (self'left), *a.* Left to one's self or to itself.

His heart I know how variable and vain,
*Self-left.* *Milton.*

**Selfless** (self'les), *a.* Having no regard to self; unselfish.

Lo, now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her *selfless* mood. *Tennyson.*

**Selflessness** (self'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from selfishness.

**Self-life** (self'līf), *n.* Life in one's self; a living solely for one's own gratification or advantage.

**Self-like**† (self'līk), *a.* Exactly similar; corresponding.

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where, by his words, his *self-like* case he knew.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

**Self-limited** (self'lim-it-ed), *a.* In *pathol.* a term applied to a disease which appears to run a definite course, but is little modified by treatment, as small-pox.

**Self-love** (self'luv), *n.* The love of one's own person or happiness; an instinctive principle in the human mind which impels every rational creature to preserve his life, and promote his own happiness.

And while *self-love* each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the sport of fools. *Pope.*

Not only is the phrase *self-love* used as synonymous with the desire of happiness, but it is often confounded with the word *selfishness*, which certainly, in strict propriety, denotes a very different disposition of mind. *D. Stewart.*

So long as *self-love* does not degenerate into selfishness it is quite compatible with true benevolence. *Fleming.*

As to difference between *self-love* and *selfishness* see also SELFISHNESS.

**Self-loving** (self'luv-ing), *a.* Loving one's self. *Iz. Walton.*

**Self-luminous** (self-lū'min-us), *a.* Luminous of itself; possessing in itself the property of emitting light; thus, the sun, fixed stars, flames of all kinds, bodies which shine by being heated or rubbed, are *self-luminous.*

**Self-made** (self'mād), *a.* Made by one's self; specifically, having risen in the world by one's own exertions; as, a *self-made* man.

**Self-mastery** (self-mas'tėr-i), *n.* Mastery of one's self; self-command; self-control.

**Self-mate** (self'māt), *n.* A mate for one's self. *Shak.*

**Self-mettle**† (self'met-l), *n.* One's own fiery temper or mettle; inherent courage.

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,
*Self-mettle* tires him. *Shak.*

**Self-motion** (self-mō'shon), *n.* Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion.* *Cheyne.*

**Self-moved** (self-mövd'), *a.* Moved by inherent power without the aid of external impulse. '*Self-moved* with weary wings.' *Pope.*

**Self-movent** (self-möv'ent), *a.* Same as *Self-moving.*

Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not *self-movent.* *N. Grew.*

**Self-moving** (self-möv'ing), *a.* Moving by inherent power, without extraneous influence. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

**Self-murder** (self-mėr'dėr), *n.* The murder of one's self; suicide.

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Self-murderer** (self-mėr'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life; a suicide. *Paley.*

**Self-neglecting** (self-nē-glekt'ing), *n.* A neglecting of one's self.

Self-love, my liege, is not so great a sin
As *self-neglecting.* *Shak.*

**Self-offence** (self'of-fens), *n.* One's own offence. *Shak.*

**Self-opinion** (self-ō-pin'yun), *n.* 1. One's own opinion.—2. Exalted opinion of one's self; overweening estimate of one's self; self-conceit.

Confidence as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self-opinion*, occasioned by ignorance and flattery. *Jeremy Collier.*

**Self-opinioned** (self-ō-pin'yund), *a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly. 'A bold *self-opinioned* physician.' *South.*

**Self-originating** (self-ō-rij'i-nāt-ing), *a.* Originating in, produced by, beginning with, or springing from one's self or itself.

**Self-partiality** (self-pär-shal'i-ti), *n.* That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. *Lord Kames.*

**Self-perplexed** (self-pėr-plekst'), *a.* Perplexed by one's own thoughts.

Here he looked so *self-perplext*,
That Katie laugh'd. *Tennyson.*

**Self-pity** (self'pit-i), *n.* Pity on one's self.

And sweet *self-pity*, or the fancy of it,
Made his eye moist. *Tennyson.*

**Self-pleached** (self-plēch'ed), *a.* Pleached or interwoven by natural growth; intertwined; intertwisted.

Round thee blow *self-pleached* deep,
Bramble-roses, faint and pale,
And long purples of the dale. *Tennyson.*

**Self-pleasing** (self-plēz'ing), *a.* Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes. *Bacon.*

**Self-pollution** (self-pol-lū'shon), *n.* Same as *Self-abuse*, 2.

**Self-possessed** (self'poz-zest), *a.* Composed; not disturbed. 'Neither *self-possess'd* nor startled.' *Tennyson.*

**Self-possession** (self-poz-zesh'on), *n.* The possession of one's powers; presence of mind; calmness; self-command.

**Self-praise** (self'prāz), *n.* The praise of one's self; self-applause; as, *self-praise* is no commendation.

*Self-praise* is sometimes no fault. *W. Broome.*

**Self-preference** (self-pref'ėr-ens), *n.* Preference of one's self to others.

**Self-preservation** (self'prez-ėr-vā"shon), *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

The desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; it is *self-preservation* in the highest and truest meaning. *Bentley.*

**Self-preserving** (self-prē-zėrv'ing), *a.* Preserving one's self.

**Self-pride** (self'prīd), *n.* Pride in one's own character, abilities, or reputation; self-esteem. *Colton.*

**Self-profit** (self'pro-fit), *n.* One's own profit, gain, or advantage; self-interest. 'Unbiassed by *self-profit.*' *Tennyson.*

**Self-propagating** (self-prop'a-gāt-ing), *a.* Propagating by one's self or itself.

**Self-registering** (self-rej'is-tėr-ing), *a.* Registering automatically; an epithet applied to any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena, whether continuously or at stated times, or at the maxima or minima of variations; as, a *self-registering* barometer, thermometer, or the like.

**Self-regulated** (self-reg'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Regulated by one's self or itself.

**Self-regulative** (self-reg'ū-lāt-iv), *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself. *Whewell.*

**Self-reliance** (self-rē-lī'ans), *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

**Self-reliant** (self-rē-lī'ant), *a.* Relying on one's self; trusting to one's own powers.

**Self-relying** (self-rē-lī'ing), *a.* Depending on one's self.

**Self-renunciation** (self'rē-nun-si-ā"shon), *n.* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.

**Self-repellency** (self-rē-pel'en-si), *n.* The inherent power of repulsion in a body.

**Self-repelling** (self-rē-pel'ing), *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power.

**Self-repetition** (self'rep-ē-ti"shon), *n.* The act of repeating one's own words or deeds; the saying or doing of what one has already said or done.

**Self-reproach** (self-rē-prōch'), *n.* The act of reproaching or condemning one's self; the reproach or censure of one's own conscience.

**Self-reproached** (self-rē-prōcht'), *a.* Reproached by one's own conscience.

**Self-reproaching** (self-rē-prōch'ing), *a.* Reproaching one's self.

**Self-reproachingly** (self-rē-prōch'ing-li), *adv.* By reproaching one's self.

**Self-reproof** (self-rē-prōf'), *n.* The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

**Self-reproved** (self-rē-prövd'), *a.* Reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt.

**Self-reproving** (self-rē-pröv'ing), *a.* Reproving by consciousness.

**Self-reproving** (self-rē-pröv'ing), *n.* Reproof of one's own conscience; self-reproach. *Shak.*

**Self-repugnant** (self-rē-pug'nant), *a.* Repugnant to itself; self-contradictory; inconsistent.

A single tyrant may be found to adopt as inconsistent and *self-repugnant* a set of principles, as twenty could agree upon. *Brougham.*

**Self-repulsive** (self-rē-pul'siv), *a.* Repulsive in or by one's self or itself.

**Self-respect** (self-rē-spekt'), *n.* Respect for one's self or one's own character.

**Self-restrained** (self-rē-strānd'), *a.* Restrained by itself or by one's own power of will; not controlled by external force or authority.

Power, *self-restrained*, the people best obey. *Dryden.*

**Self-restraint** (self-rē-strānt'), *n.* Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-command; self-control.

**Self-reverence** (self-rev'er-ens), *n.* Reverence or due respect for one's own character, dignity, or the like.

*Self-reverence*, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
*Tennyson.*

**Self-reverent** (self-rev'er-ent), *a.* Having reverence or due respect for one's self. '*Self-reverent* each, and reverencing each.' *Tennyson.*

**Self-righteous** (self-rīt'yus), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem.

**Self-righteousness** (self-rīt'yus-nes), *n.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; righteousness, the merits of which a person attributes to himself; false or pharisaical righteousness.

**Self-rolled** (self'rōld), *a.* Coiled on itself. 'In labyrinth of many a round *self-rolled.*' *Milton.*

**Self-ruined** (self-rö'ind), *a.* Ruined by one's own conduct.

**Self-sacrifice** (self-sak'ri-fīs), *n.* Sacrifice of one's self or of self-interest.

Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of *self-sacrifice.* *Wordsworth.*

**Self-sacrificing** (self-sak'ri-fīs-ing), *a.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, &c.; sacrificing one's self.

**Self-same** (self'sām), *a.* [*Self* here is the adjective, same, very.] The very same; identical.

And his servant was healed in the *self-same* hour. Mat. viii. 13.

The *self-same* moment I could pray. *Coleridge.*

**Self-satisfied** (self-sat'is-fīd), *a.* Satisfied with one's self.

No caverned hermit rests *self-satisfied.* *Pope.*

**Self-satisfying** (self-sat'is-fī-ing), *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self. *Milton.*

**Self-scorn** (self'skorn), *n.* Scorn of one's self.

Deep dread and loathing of her solitude
Fell on her, from which mood was born
Scorn of herself; again from out that mood
Laughter at her *self-scorn.* *Tennyson.*

**Self-seeker** (self'sēk-ėr), *n.* One who seeks only his own interest. 'All great *self-seekers* trampling on the right.' *Tennyson.*

**Self-seeking** (self'sēk-ing), *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish. 'A tradesman; a *self-seeking* wretch.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Self-seeking** (self'sēk-ing), *n.* Undue attention to one's own interest.

**Self-slain** (self'slān), *a.* Slain or killed by one's self; a suicide.

For that the church all sacred rites to the *self-slain* denies. *J. Baillie.*

**Self-slaughter** (self-sla'tėr), *n.* The slaughter of one's self. *Shak.*

**Self-slaughtered** (self-sla'tėrd), *a.* Slaughtered or killed by one's self. *Shak.*

**Self-styled** (self'stīld), *a.* Called or styled by one's self; pretended; would-be. 'Those *self-styled* our lords.' *Tennyson.*

**Self-subdued** (self-sub-dūd'), *a.* Subdued by one's own power or means. *Shak.*

**Self-substantial** (self-sub-stan'shal), *a.* Composed of one's own substance. 'Feedest thy life's flame with *self-substantial* fuel.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Self-subversive** (self-sub-vėr'siv), *a.* Overturning or subverting itself.

**Self-sufficience** (self-suf-fi'shens), *n.* Same as *Self-sufficiency.*

**Self-sufficiency** (self-suf-fi'shen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being self-sufficient: (*a*) inherent fitness for all ends or purposes; independence of others; capability of working out one's own ends. 'The *self-sufficiency* of the Godhead.' *Bentley.* (*b*) An overweening opinion of one's own endowments or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

*Self-sufficiency* proceeds from inexperience. *Addison.*

**Self-sufficient** (self-suf-fi'shent), *a.* 1. Capable of effecting all one's own ends or fulfilling all one's own desires without the aid of others.

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient*, and such as can never need mortal assistance. *South.*

2. Having undue confidence in one's own

strength, ability, or endowments; haughty; overbearing.

This is not to be done in a rash and *self-sufficient* manner; but with an humble dependence on divine grace. *Watts.*

**Self-sustained** (self'sus-tānd), *a.* Sustained by one's self.

**Self-taught** (self'tat), *a.* Taught by one's self; as, a *self-taught* genius.

**Self-thinking** (self'thingk-ing), *a.* Thinking for one's self; forming one's own opinions irrespective of others.

Our *self-thinking* inhabitants agreed in their rational estimate of the new family.' *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

**Self-tormenting** (self-tor-ment'ing), *a.* Tormenting one's self or itself. '*Self-tormenting* sin.' *Crashaw.*

**Self-tormentor** (self-tor-ment'er), *n.* One who torments himself.

**Self-torture** (self-tor'tūr), *n.* Pain or torture inflicted on one's self; as, the *self-torture* of the heathen.

**Self-trust** (self'trust), *n.* Trust or faith in one's self; self-reliance. *Shak.*

**Self-view** (self'vū), *n.* 1. A view of one's self or of one's own actions and character. 2. Regard or care for one's personal interests.

**Self-violence** (self-vī'ō-lens), *n.* Violence to one's self. *Young.*

**Self-will** (self'wil), *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.

In their anger they slew a man, and in their *self-will* they digged down a wall. Gen. xlix. 6.

**Self-willed** (self'wild), *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate.

Presumptuous are they, *self-willed.* 2 Pet. ii. 10.

**Self-worship** (self-wėr'ship), *n.* The idolizing of one's self.

**Self-worshipper** (self-wėr'ship-ėr), *n.* One who idolizes himself.

**Self-wrong** (self'rong), *n.* Wrong done by a person to himself.

But lest myself be guilty of *self-wrong*
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song. *Shak.*

**Selion** (sel'i-on), *n.* [L.L. *selio, selionis;* Fr. *sillon,* a ridge, a furrow.] A ridge of land rising between two furrows, of a breadth sometimes greater, sometimes less.

**Sell** † (sel), *n.* [Also *selle,* from Fr. *selle,* L. *sella,* a seat, a saddle.] 1. A saddle.

What mighty warrior that more
Who rode in golden *sell* with single speare. *Spenser.*

Some commentators on Shakspere think that the well-known passage in *Macbeth,* act i. scene 7,

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps *itself*
And falls on the other,

should read, 'Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps its *sell.*'—2. A throne; a seat.

A tyrant proud frowned from his lofty *sell.* *Fairfax.*

**Sell** (sel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sold;* ppr. *selling.* [A. Sax. *sellan, syllan,* to give, to deliver up; L.G. *sellen,* Icel. *selja,* to sell, to deliver; Goth. *saljan,* to offer, to sacrifice. The original meaning would seem to have been to give or transfer in a solemn manner.] 1. To transfer, as property, or the exclusive right of possession, to another for an equivalent; to give up for a consideration; to dispose of for something else, especially for money. It is correlative to *buy,* as one party *buys* what the other *sells,* and is now usually distinguished from exchange or barter, in which one commodity is given for another; whereas in *selling* the consideration is generally money or its representative in current notes.

If thou wilt be perfect go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor. Mat. xix. 21.

2. To make a matter of bargain and sale of; to accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like; to take a bribe for; to betray.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter. *Shak.*

3. To impose upon; to cheat; to deceive; to befool. [Slang.]

We could not but laugh quietly at the complete success of the Rajah's scheme; we were, to use a vulgar phrase, 'regularly *sold.*' *W. H. Russell.*

—*To sell one's life dearly,* to cause great loss to those who take one's life; to do great injury to the enemy before one is killed.—*To sell one up,* to sell a debtor's goods to pay his creditors.

**Sell** (sel), *v.i.* 1. To have commerce; to practise selling.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*

2. To be sold; as, corn *sells* at a good price.

Few writings *sell* which are not filled with great names. *Addison.*

—*To sell out,* (*a*) to sell one's commission in the army and retire from the service. (*b*) To dispose of all one's shares in a company.

**Sell** (sel), *n.* An imposition; a cheat; a deception; a trick successfully played at another's expense. [Slang.]

**Sellanders, Sellenders** (sel'lan-dėrz, sel'len-dėrz), *n.* [Fr. *solandres.* Comp. *malanders.*] A skin disease in a horse's hough or pastern owing to a want of cleanliness.

**Sella Turcica** (sel'la tur'si-ka), *n.* [So named from its supposed resemblance to a Turkish saddle.] A cavity in the sphenoid bone, containing the pituitary gland, and surrounded by the four clinoid processes.

**Selle,** † *n.* A cell. *Chaucer.*

**Selle,** † *n.* A sill; a door-sill or threshold. *Chaucer.*

**Selle** † (sel), *n.* [Written also *Sell* (which see).] 1. A seat; a settle; a throne.

Many a yeoman, bold and free,
Revell'd as merrily and well
As those that sat in lordly *selle.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A saddle.

**Seller** (sel'ėr), *n.* One who sells; a vender.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs. *Shak.*

**Selters-water** (selt'ėrz-wa-tėr), *n.* A highly-prized medicinal mineral water found at Nieder-*Selters* in the valley of the Lahn, Nassau, Germany. It contains chloride of sodium, carbonates of magnesium, sodium, and calcium, and a large quantity of free carbonic acid. Called less correctly *Seltzer-water.*

**Seltzogene** (selt'zō-jēn), *n.* Same as *Gazogene.*

**Selvage** (sel'vāj), *n.* See SELVEDGE.

**Selvagee** (sel-va-jē'), *n.* *Naut.* a skein or hank of rope-yarn wound round with yarns or marline, used for stoppers, straps, &c.

**Selve** † (selv), *a.* Self; same; very. *Chaucer.*

**Selvedge** (sel'vej), *n.* [*Self* and *edge;* lit. an edge formed of the stuff itself, in opposition to one sewed on. Comp. D. *zelfkant, zelfegge, zelfeinde,* L.G. *selfkant, selfende,* G. *selbende,* lit. self-edge, self-end.] 1. The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border or border of close work on a fabric; list.

Meditation is like the *selvedge,* which keeps the cloth from ravelling. *Echard.*

2. *Naut.* same as *Selvagee.*—3. The edge-plate of a lock through which the bolt shoots.

**Selvedged, Selvaged** (sel'vejd, sel'vājd), *a.* Having a selvedge.

**Selves** (selvz), pl. of *self.* 'Our past *selves.*' *Locke.*

**Sely** † (sē'li), *a.* Same as *Seely.*

**Selyness**† (sē'li-nes), *n.* [From *sely* or *seely,* prosperous.] Happiness. *Chaucer.*

**Semaphore** (sem'a-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *sēma,* a sign, and *pherō,* to bear.] A kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance, such as oscillating arms or flags by daylight and lanterns at night. Many kinds of semaphores were in use before the invention of the electric telegraph, and a simple form is still employed on railways to regulate traffic.—*Semaphore plant,* a name given to *Desmodium gyrans,* from the peculiar movements of its leaves. See DESMODIUM.

**Semaphoric, Semaphorical** (sem-a-for'ik, sem-a-for'ik-al), *a.* Relating to a semaphore or to semaphores; telegraphic.

**Semaphorically** (sem-a-for'ik-al-li), *adv.* By means of a semaphore.

**Semaphorist** (se-maf'or-ist), *n.* One who has charge of a semaphore.

**Sematology** (sē-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *sēma, sēmatos,* a sign, and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning; the science of language as expressed by signs. *Smart.* [Rare.]

**Semblable** † (sem'bla-bl), *a.* [Fr.] Like; similar; resembling.

It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable* coherence of his men's spirits and his. *Shak.*

**Semblable**† (sem'bla-bl), *n.* Likeness; representation; that which is like or represents.

His *semblable* is his mirror. *Shak.*
His *semblable,* yea, himself Timon disdains. *Shak.*

**Semblably** † (sem'bla-bli), *adv.* In a similar manner; similarly.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
*Semblably* furnish'd like the king himself. *Shak.*

**Semblance** (sem'blans), *n.* [Fr. *semblance,* from *sembler,* to seem, to appear, from L. *similare, simulare,* to make like, from *similis,* like. Root same as that of E. *same.*] 1. Similarity; resemblance; hence, mere show or make-believe. 'High words that bore *semblance* of worth.' *Milton.*—2. External figure or appearance; exterior; show; form.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax.*

He made his Masque what it ought to be, essentially lyrical, and dramatic only in *semblance.* *Macaulay.*

3. A form or figure representing something; likeness; image.

No more than wax shall be accounted evil
Wherein is stamp'd the *semblance* of a devil. *Shak.*

**Semblant** † (sem'blant), *n.* Show; figure; resemblance. *Spenser.*

**Semblant** (sem'blant), *a.* 1. † Like; resembling. *Prior.*—2. Appearing; seeming rather than real; specious.

Thou art not true; thou art not extant—only *semblant.* *Carlyle.*

**Semblative** † (sem'blā-tiv), *a.* Resembling; seeming.

And all is *semblative* a woman's part. *Shak.*

**Semblaunt,** † **Semblant,** † *n.* [Fr. *semblant.*] Seeming; appearance. *Chaucer.*

**Semble** (sem'bl), *v.i.* [Fr. *sembler,* to imitate. See SEMBLANCE.] 1. † To imitate; to represent or to make similar; to make a likeness. 'Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect.' *Prior.*—2. In *law,* used impersonally, generally under the abbreviation *sem.* or *semb.* for *it seems,* and commonly prefixed to a point of law (not necessary to be decided in the case) which has not been directly settled, but on which the court indicates its opinion.

Semé of fleur-de-lis.

**Semé** (sem'ā), *a.* [Fr., sown.] In *her.* a term employed to describe a field or charge powdered or strewed over with figures, as stars, billets, crosses, &c. It is also called *Powdered.*

**Semecarpus** (sē-mē-kär'pus), *n.* [Gr. *sēmeion,* a mark, and *karpos,* fruit.] A small genus of Asiatic and Australian trees, nat. order Anacardiaceæ, so named from the remarkable property possessed by the juice of the fruit, whence it is commonly called *marking nut.* They have alternate, simple, leathery leaves, and terminal or lateral panicles of small white flowers. *S. Anacardium* has long been known for the corrosive resinous juice contained in the nut. This juice is at first of a pale milk colour, but when the fruit is perfectly ripe it is of a pure black colour, and very acrid. It is employed in medicine by the natives of India and to mark all kinds of cotton cloth. The bark is astringent, and yields various shades of a brown dye. A soft, tasteless, brownish-coloured gum exudes from the bark. See MALACCA.

**Semeiography** (sē-mī-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *sēmeion,* a mark, a sign, and *graphō,* to write.] The doctrine of signs; specifically, in *pathol.* a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases.

**Semeiological** (sē'mī-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Relating to semeiology or the doctrine of signs; specifically, pertaining to the symptoms of diseases.

**Semeiology** (sē-mī-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *sēmeion,* a mark, a sign, and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine of signs; semeiotics.

**Semeiotic** (sē-mī-ot'ik), *a.* Relating to semeiotics; pertaining to signs; specifically, relating to the symptoms of diseases; symptomatic.

**Semeiotics** (sē-mī-ot'iks), *n.* [Gr. *sēmeion,* a mark, a sign.] 1. The doctrine or science of signs; the language of signs.—2. In *pathol.* that branch which teaches how to judge of all the symptoms in the human body, whether healthy or diseased; symptomatology; semeiology.

**Semeliche,** † **Semely,** † *a.* Seemly; comely. *Chaucer.*

**Semelyhede,** † *n.* Seemliness; comeliness. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Semen** (sē'men), *n.* [L., from root of *sero,* to sow.] 1. The seed or prolific fluid of male animals; the secretion of a testicle; sperm. 2. The seed of plants, or the matured ovule.—*Semen contra.* See SEMENCINE.

**Semencine** (sē'men-sīn), *n.* A strong aromatic, bitter drug, which has long been in much repute as an anthelmintic. It consists of the dried flower-buds of a number

of species of Artemisia. Called also *Satonici Semen, Semen Contra, Wormseed,* &c.

**Semese** (sem-ēs′), *a.* [L. *semi,* half, and *esus,* eaten, from *edo, esum,* to eat.] Half-eaten. [Rare.]

No; they're sons of gyps, and that kind of thing, who feed on the *semese* fragments of the high table.
*Farrar.*

**Semester** (sē-mes′tėr), *n.* [L. *semestris,* half-yearly—*sex,* six, and *mensis,* month.] A period or term of six months.

**Semi** (sem′i). [L. *semi,* Gr. *hēmi.*] A prefix signifying half; half of; in part; partially. The compounds are generally of very obvious meaning if the latter parts be known, and we give only a certain number of them below.

**Semi-acid** (sem′i-as-id), *n.* and *a.* Half-acid; sub-acid.

**Semi-amplexicaul** (sem′i-am-plek″si-kąl), *a.* [L. *semi,* half, *amplector, amplexus,* to embrace, and *caulis,* stem.] Partially amplexicaul. In *bot.* embracing the stem half around, as a leaf.

**Semi-angle** (sem′i-ang-gl), *n.* The half of a given or measuring angle.

**Semi-annual** (sem-i-an′nū-al), *a.* Half-yearly.

**Semi-annular** (sem-i-an′nū-lėr), *a.* [L. *semi,* half, and *annulus,* a ring.] Having the figure of half a ring; forming a semi-circle. *N. Grew.*

**Semi-Arian** (sem-i-ā′ri-an), *n.* [See ARIAN.] In *eccles. hist.* a branch of the Arians, who in appearance condemned the errors of Arius but acquiesced in some of his principles, disguising them under more moderate terms. They did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar privilege.

**Semi-Arian** (sem-i-ā′ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

**Semi-Arianism** (sem-i-ā′ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians.

**Semi-attached** (sem′i-at-tacht″), *a.* Partially attached or united; partially bound by affection, interest, or special preference of any kind.

We would have been *semi-attached* as it were. We would have locked up that room in either heart where the skeleton was, and said nothing about it.
*Thackeray.*

—*Semi-attached house,* one of two houses joined together, but both standing apart from others.

**Semi-barbarian** (sem′i-bär-bā″ri-an), *a.* Half savage; partially civilized.

**Semi-barbarian** (sem′i-bär-bā″ri-an), *n.* One who is but partially civilized.

**Semi-barbaric** (sem′i-bär-bar″ik), *a.* Half barbarous; partly civilized; as, *semi-barbaric* display.

**Semi-barbarism** (sem-i-bär′bär-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being semi-barbarous or half civilized.

**Semi-barbarous** (sem-i-bär′ba-rus), *a.* Half civilized; semi-barbarian; semi-barbaric.

**Semibreve** (sem′i-brēv), *n.* In *music,* a note of half the duration or time of the breve. The semibreve is the measure note by which all others are now regulated. It is equivalent in time to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demi-semiquavers.

Semibreve.

**Semibrief**† (sem′i-brēf), *n.* Same as *Semibreve.*

**Semi-bull** (sem′i-bụl), *n.* *Eccles.* a bull issued by a pope between the time of his election and that of his coronation. A semi-bull has only an impression on one side of the seal. After the consecration the name of the pope and date are stamped on the reverse, thus constituting a double bull.

**Semi-calcined** (sem-i-kal′sind), *a.* Half calcined; as, *semi-calcined* iron.

**Semi-castrate** (sem-i-kas′trāt), *v.t.* To deprive of one testicle.

**Semi-castration** (sem′i-kas-trā″shon), *n.* Half castration; deprivation of one testicle. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Semi-chorus** (sem-i-kō′rus), *n.* A chorus, usually short, or part of a chorus, performed by a few singers.

**Semicircle** (sem′i-sėr-kl), *n.* 1. The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference. —2. An instrument for measuring angles; a graphometer.—3. Any body in the form of a half circle.

**Semicircled** (sem′i-sėr-kld), *a.* Same as *Semicircular.* 'A *semicircled* farthingale.' *Shak.*

**Semicircular** (sem-i-sėr′kū-lėr), *a.* Having the form of a half circle.—*Semicircular canals,* in *anat.* the name given, from their figure, to three canals belonging to the organ of hearing, situated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the vestibule.

**Semi-circumference** (sem′i-sėr-kum″fėr-ens), *n.* Half the circumference.

**Semicirque** (sem′i-sėrk), *n.* A semicircle; a semicircular hollow. 'The *semicirque* of wooded hills.' *Fraser's Mag.*

Upon a *semicirque* of turf-clad ground,
The hidden nook discovered to our view
A mass of rock. *Wordsworth.*

**Semicolon** (sem′i-kō-lon), *n.* In *gram.* and *punctuation,* the point (;), the mark of a pause, to be observed in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon, and more than that of the comma. It is used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence.

**Semi-column** (sem′i-kol-um), *n.* A half column.

**Semi-columnar** (sem′i-ko-lum″nėr), *a.* Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other: a botanical term, applied to a stem, leaf, or petiole.

**Semi-conscious** (sem-i-kon′shus), *a.* Imperfectly conscious. *De Quincey.*

**Semicope**† (sem′i-kōp), *n.* An ancient clerical garment, being a half or short cloak. *Chaucer.*

**Semi-crystalline** (sem-i-kris′tal-īn), *a.* Half or imperfectly crystallized.

**Semicubical** (sem-i-kūb′ik-al), *a.* In *conic sections,* applied to a species of parabola defined by this property, that the cubes of the ordinates are proportional to the squares of the corresponding abscissas. This curve is the evolute of the common parabola.

**Semicubium, Semicupium** (sem-i-kū′bi-um, sem-i-kū′pi-um), *n.* [L.L., from *semi,* half, and *cupa,* a tun, a cask.] A half-bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and hips. [Rare.]

**Semicylinder** (sem-i-sil′in-dėr), *n.* Half a cylinder.

**Semi-cylindric, Semi-cylindrical** (sem′i-si-lin″drik, sem′i-si-lin″drik-al), *a.* Half-cylindrical.—*Semi-cylindrical leaf,* in *bot.* one that is elongated, flat on one side, round on the other.

**Semi-demi-semiquaver** (sem′i-dem-i-sem″i-kwā-vėr), *n.* In *music,* a note of half the duration of a demi-semiquaver; the sixty-fourth part of a semibreve.

**Semi-detached** (sēm′i-dē-tacht″), *a.* Partly separated: applied to one of two houses which are detached from other buildings, and joined together by a single party-wall; as, a *semi-detached* villa.

**Semi-diameter** (sem′i-dī-am″et-ėr), *n.* Half a diameter; a radius.

**Semi-diapason** (sem′i-dī-a-pā″zon), *n.* In *music,* an imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.

**Semi-diapente** (sem′i-dī-a-pen″tē), *n.* In *music,* an imperfect or diminished fifth.

**Semi-diaphaneity** (sem′i-dī-a-fa-nē″i-ti), *n.* Half or imperfect transparency. *Boyle.*

**Semi-diaphanous** (sem′i-dī-af″an-us), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent. 'A *semi-diaphanous* grey.' *Woodward.*

**Semi-diatessaron** (sem′i-dī-a-tes″sa-ron), *n.* In *music,* an imperfect or diminished fourth.

**Semi-ditone** (sem′i-dī-tōn), *n.* In *music,* a minor third.

**Semi-diurnal** (sem′i-dī-ėr″nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day or twelve hours; continuing half a day.—2. Pertaining to or accomplished in six hours.—*Semi-diurnal arc,* in *astron.* the arc described by a heavenly body in half the time between its rising and setting.

**Semi-dome** (sem′i-dōm), *n.* Half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section.

**Semi-double** (sem-i-du′bl), *n.* An inferior or secondary ecclesiastical festival, ranking next above a simple feast or bare commemoration. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

**Semi-double** (sem-i-du′bl), *a.* In *bot.* having the outermost stamens converted into petals while the inner ones remain perfect: said of a flower.

**Semi-fable** (sem′i-fā-bl), *n.* A mixture of truth and fable; a narrative partly fabulous and partly true. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

**Semi-flexed** (sem′i-flekst), *a.* Half-bent.

**Semi-floscular** (sem-i-flos′kū-lėr), *a.* Same as *Semi-flosculous.*

**Semi-flosculous, Semi-flosculose** (sem-i-flos′kū-lus, sem-i-flos′kū-lōs), *a.* [*Semi,* and L. *flosculus,* a little flower.] In *bot.* having the corolla split and turned to one side, as in the ligule of composites.

**Semi-fluid** (sem-i-flū′id), *a.* Imperfectly fluid.

**Semi-formed** (sem′i-fōrmd), *a.* Half-formed; imperfectly formed; as, a *semi-formed* crystal.

**Semi-horal** (sem-i-hō′ral), *a.* Half-hourly.

**Semi-ligneous** (sem-i-lig′nē-us), *a.* Half or partially ligneous or woody. In *bot.* applied to a stem which is woody at the base and herbaceous at the top, as the common rue, sage, and thyme.

**Semi-liquid** (sem-i-lik′wid), *a.* Half-liquid; semi-fluid.

**Semi-liquidity** (sem′i-lik-wid″i-ti), *n.* The state of being semi-liquid; partial liquidity.

**Semilor** (sem′i-lor), *n.* [Prefix *semi,* half, and Fr. *l'or,* gold.] An alloy, consisting of five parts of copper and one of zinc, used for manufacturing cheap jewelry, &c.

**Semilunar** (sem-i-lū′nėr), *a.* [Fr. *sémilunaire*—L. *semi,* half, and *luna,* the moon.] Resembling in form a half-moon. 'A *semilunar* ridge.' *N. Grew.*—*Semilunar cartilages,* in *anat.* two fibro-cartilages which exist between the condyles of the os femoris and the articulate surfaces of the tibia.—*Semilunar ganglia,* in *anat.* the ganglia formed by the great sympathetic nerve on its entrance into the abdomen, from which nerves are sent to all the viscera.—*Semilunar notch,* in *anat.* an indentation in the form of a half-moon between the coracoid process and the superior border of the scapula.—*Semilunar valves,* in *anat.* the three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta: so named from their half-moon shape.

**Semilunary, Semilunate** (sem-i-lū′na-ri), sem-i-lū′nāt), *a.* Semilunar. 'A *semilunary* form.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Semi-membranous** (sem-i-mem′bra-nus), *a.* Half or partially membranous. In *anat.* applied to a muscle of the thigh, from the long flat membrane-like tendon at its upper part. It serves to bend the leg.

**Semi-menstrual** (sem-i-men′strō-al), *a.* [L. *semi,* half, and *menstrualis,* monthly.] Half-monthly; specifically, applied to an inequality of the tide which goes through its changes every half-month.

**Semi-metal** (sem′i-met-al), *n.* In *old chem.* a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, nickel, cobalt, antimony, manganese, &c.

**Semi-metallic** (sem′i-me-tal″ik), *a.* Pertaining to a semi-metal; partially metallic in character.

**Semi-minim** (sem′i-min-im), *n.* In *music,* a half minim or crotchet.

**Semi-mute** (sem′i-mūt), *a.* Applied to a person who, owing to losing the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech, or who, owing to congenital deafness, has never perfectly acquired that faculty.

**Semi-mute** (sem′i-mūt), *n.* A semi-mute person.

**Seminal** (sem′in-al), *a.* [L. *seminalis,* from *semen,* seed. See SEMEN.] 1. Pertaining to seed or semen, or to the elements of reproduction.—2. Contained in seed; germinal; rudimental; original.

These are very imperfect rudiments of 'Paradise Lost;' but it is pleasant to see great works in their *seminal* state, pregnant with latent possibilities of excellence. *Johnson.*

—*Seminal leaf,* the same as *Seed-leaf.*

**Seminal**† (sem′in-al), *n.* Seminal state. 'The *seminals* of other iniquities.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Seminality** (sem-i-nal′i-ti), *n.* The state of being seminal; the power of being produced. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Seminarian, Seminarist** (sem-i-nā′ri-an, sem′in-a-rist), *n.* A member of a seminary; specifically, an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

*Seminarists* now come from Rome to pervert souls. *Sheldon.*

**Seminary** (sem′i-na-ri), *n.* [Fr. *séminaire;* L. *seminarium,* from *semen, seminis,* seed, from root of *sero, satum,* to sow.] 1.† A seed-plot; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery; as, to transplant trees from a *seminary.* *Mortimer.*—2.† The place or original stock whence anything is brought.

This stratum, . . . being the *seminary* or promptuary, that furnishes forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies.
*Woodward.*

3. A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university in which young persons are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments.—4.† A seminary priest; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary; a seminarist.

A while agone, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*. *B. Jonson.*

**Seminary** (sem'i-na-ri), *a.* 1. Seminal; belonging to seed. 'Seminary vessels.' *Dr. John Smith.*—2. Trained or educated in a foreign seminary: said of a Roman Catholic priest. 'All jesuits, seminary priests, and other priests.' *Hallam.*

**Seminate**† (sem'i-nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *seminated*; ppr. *seminating*. [L. *semino, seminatum*, to sow. See SEMEN.] To sow; to spread; to propagate. 'Doctors, who first *seminated* learning.' *Waterhouse.*

**Semination** (sem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *seminatio, seminationis*, from *semino*. See SEMEN.] 1.† The act of sowing; the act of disseminating. *Evelyn.*—2. In *bot.* the natural dispersion of seeds; the process of seeding. The seeds of plants are dispersed in various ways. Some are heavy enough to fall directly to the ground; others are furnished with a pappus or down, by means of which they are dispersed by the wind; while others are contained in elastic capsules, which, bursting open with considerable force, scatter the seeds.

**Semined**† (sē'mind), *a.* Thick covered, as with seeds. 'Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars.' *B. Jonson.*

**Seminiferous** (sem-i-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *semen, seminis*, seed, and *fero*, to produce.] Seed-bearing; producing seed.

**Seminific, Seminifical** (sem-i-nif'ik, sem-i-nif'ik-al), *a.* [L. *semen, seminis*, seed, and *facio*, to make.] Forming or producing seed or semen.

**Semination** (sem'in-if-i-kā"shon), *n.* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.]

**Seminole** (sem'i-nōl), *n.* and *a.* [Amer. Indian, wild, reckless.] One of, or belonging to, a tribe of American Indians, originally a vagrant offshoot from the Creeks. They gave great trouble to the settlers in Georgia and Florida, and after a tedious war the remains of the tribe were removed to the Indian territory beyond the Mississippi.

**Semi-nude** (sem'i-nūd), *a.* Partially nude; half naked.

**Semi-nymph** (sem'i-nimf), *n.* In *entom.* the nymph of insects which undergo a slight change only in passing to a perfect state.

**Semiography** (sē-mī-og'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *Semeiography*.

**Semiological** (sē'mī-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Same as *Semeiological*.

**Semiology** (sē-mī-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *sēmeion*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse.] Same as *Semeiotics*.

**Semi-opacous**† (sem'i-ō-pā"kus), *a.* Semi-opaque. *Boyle.*

**Semi-opal** (sem-i-ō'pal), *n.* A variety of opal not possessing opalescence.

**Semi-opaque** (sem'i-ō-pāk"), *a.* Half transparent only; half opaque.

**Semi-orbicular** (sem'i-or-bik"ū-lėr), *a.* Having the shape of a half orb or sphere.

**Semi-ordinate** (sem-i-or'din-āt), *n.* In *conic sections*, see ORDINATE.

**Semiotic** (sē-mī-ot'ik), *a.* Same as *Semeiotic*.

**Semiotics** (sē-mī-ot'iks), *n.* See SEMEIOTICS.

**Semi-palmate, Semi-palmated** (sem-i-pal'māt, sem-i-pal'māt-ed), *a.* In *zool.* having the feet webbed only partly down the toes.

**Semi-parabola** (sem'i-pa-rab"ō-la), *n.* In *math.* a curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas.

**Semiped** (sem'i-ped), *n.* [*Semi*, and L. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] In *pros.* a half-foot.

**Semipedal** (sem-i-pē'dal), *a.* In *pros.* containing a half-foot.

**Semi-Pelagian** (sem'i-pē-lā"ji-an), *n.* In *eccles. hist.* a follower of John Cassianus, a monk who, about the year 430, modified the doctrines of Pelagius, by maintaining that grace was necessary to salvation, but that, on the other hand, our natural faculties were sufficient for the commencement of repentance and amendment; that Christ died for all men; that his grace was equally offered to all men; that man was born free, and therefore capable of receiving its influences or resisting them.

**Semi-Pelagian** (sem'i-pē-lā"ji-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians or their tenets.

**Semi-Pelagianism** (sem'i-pē-lā"ji-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Pelagians.

**Semi-pellucid** (sem'i-pel-lū"sid), *a.* Partially pellucid; imperfectly transparent; as, a *semi-pellucid* gem.

**Semi-plantigrade** (sem-i-plan'ti-grād), *a.* In *zool.* applied to certain families of mammals, as the Viverridæ or civets, and the Mustelidæ or weasels, in which a portion of the sole of the hind-feet at least is applied to the ground in walking.

**Semi-quadrate, Semi-quartile** (sem'i-kwod-rāt, sem'i-kwar-til), *n.* [L. *semi*, and *quadratus, quadrate*, or *quartus*, fourth.] In *astrol.* an aspect of two planets when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or 45 degrees.

**Semiquaver** (sem'i-kwā-vėr), *n.* In *music*, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

Semiquavers.

**Semiquaver** (sem'i-kwā-vėr), *v.t.* To sound or sing in, or as in, semiquavers.

With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and *semiquav'ring* care away. *Cowper.*

**Semi-Quietist** (sem-i-kwī'et-ist), *n.* One of a sect of mystics who, while maintaining with the Quietists that the most perfect state of the soul is passive contemplation, yet maintains the incompatibility of this state with any external sinful or sensual action.

**Semiquintile** (sem'i-kwin-til), *n.* In *astrol.* an aspect of two planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or 36 degrees.

**Semi-recondite** (sem-i-rek'on-dīt), *a.* Half-hidden or concealed; specifically, in *zool.* applied to the head of an insect half concealed within the shield of the thorax.

**Semi-septate** (sem-i-sep'tāt), *a.* In *bot.* half-partitioned; having a dissepiment which does not project into the cavity to which it belongs sufficiently to cut it off into two separate cells.

**Semi-sextile** (sem'i-seks-til), *n.* In *astrol.* an aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other the half of a sextile, or 30 degrees.

**Semi-smile** (sem'i-smīl), *n.* A half laugh; a forced grin. 'A doleful and doubtful *semi-smile* of welcome.' *Lord Lytton.*

**Semisoun,**† *n.* A half-sound; a low or broken tone. *Chaucer.*

**Semi-spheric, Semi-spherical** (sem-i-sfer'ik, sem-i-sfer'ik-al), *a.* Having the figure of a half sphere.

**Semi-spinal** (sem'i-spī-nal), *a.* In *anat.* applied to two muscles connected with the transverse and spinous processes of the vertebræ.

**Semi-steel** (sem'i-stēl), *n.* A name given in the United States to puddled steel.

**Semi-tangent** (sem'i-tan-jent), *n.* In *math.* the tangent of half an arc.

**Semite** (sem'it), *n.* A descendant of Shem; one of the Semitic race. See under SEMITIC. Written also *Shemite*.

**Semite** (sem'it), *a.* Of or belonging to Shem or his descendants. Written also *Shemite*.

**Semitendinose** (sem-i-ten'din-ōz), *a.* In *anat.* applied to a muscle situated obliquely along the back part of the thigh. It assists in bending the leg, and at the same time draws it a little inwards.

**Semitertian** (sem-i-tėr'shi-an), *a.* In *med.* applied to a fever possessing both the characters of the tertian and quotidian intermittent. *Dunglison.*

**Semitertian** (sem-i-tėr'shi-an), *n.* A semitertian fever.

**Semitic** (se-mit'ik), *a.* Relating to Shem or his reputed descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kindred to it, as the Arabians, the ancient Phœnicians, and the Assyrians.—*Semitic* or *Shemitic languages*, an important group or family of languages distinguished by triliteral verbal roots and vowel inflection. It comprises three branches—Northern, Aramæan, Aramaic or Chaldean; Central or Canaanitish; and Southern or Arabic. These have been subdivided as follows:—(1) *Aramæan*, including Eastern and Western Aramæan; the Eastern embraces the Assyrian, the Babylonian, from which several dialects originated, as the Chaldaic, the Syro-Chaldaic; and the Samaritan. The Western Aramæan includes the Syriac dialect, the Palmyrene, and the Sabian idiom, a corrupted Syriac dialect. (2) *Canaanitish* comprises the Phœnician language, with its dialect the Punic or Carthaginian, and the Hebrew with the Rabbinic dialect. (3) *Arabic* proper, from which originated the Ethiopian or Abyssinian.

**Semitism** (sem'it-izm), *n.* A Semitic idiom or word; the adoption of what is peculiarly Semitic.

**Semitone** (sem'i-tōn), *n.* In *music*, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* in the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *ut* (*do*) and *re*, or *sol* and *la*. A semitone, strictly speaking, is not half a tone, as there are three kinds of semitones—greater, lesser, and natural.

**Semitonic** (sem-i-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

**Semi-transept** (sem'i-tran-sept), *n.* The half of a transept or cross aisle.

**Semi-transparency** (sem'i-trans-pā"ren-si), *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opaqueness.

**Semi-transparent** (sem'i-trans-pā"rent), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

**Semi-vitrification** (sem-i-vit'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The state of being imperfectly vitrified.—2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

**Semi-vitrified** (sem-i-vit'ri-fid), *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

**Semi-vocal** (sem'i-vō-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half-vocal; imperfectly sounding.

**Semi-vowel** (sem'i-vou-el), *n.* A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant; an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound, which may be continued at pleasure, as the sounds of *l, m, r*. Also, the sign representing such a sound.

**Semmit** (sem'mit), *n.* [Perhaps a contr. of Fr. *chemisette*.] An undershirt, generally woollen. [Scotch.]

**Semnopithecus** (sem'nō-pi-thē"kus), *n.* [Gr. *semnos*, august, venerable, and *pithēkos*, an ape.] A genus of catarhine or Old World apes, having long slender tails, well-developed canine teeth, and tuberculate molars. One of the most familiar species, *S. Entellus*, the sacred monkey of the Hindus, is of a grayish or grayish-brown colour, with black hands, feet, and face. All the species are natives of Asia and Asiatic islands.

**Semola, Semolella** (sem'o-lä, sem-ō-lel'lä), *n.* Same as *Semolina*.

**Semolina** (sem-ō-lī'na), *n.* [It. *semolino*.] A name given to the large hard grains retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through it. It is of various degrees of fineness, and is often made intentionally in considerable quantities, being a favourite food in France, and to some extent used in Britain for making puddings. See MANNA-CROUP.

**Semoule** (sa-mōl'), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Semolina*.

**Sempervirent** (sem-pėr-vī'rent), *a.* [L. *semper*, always, and *virens, virentis*, flourishing.] Always fresh; evergreen.

**Sempervive** (sem'pėr-vīv), *n.* The house-leek. *Bacon.* See SEMPERVIVUM.

**Sempervivum** (sem-pėr-vī'vum), *n.* [L., from *semper*, always, and *vivus*, living.] A genus of plants which includes the house-leek. See HOUSE-LEEK.

**Sempiternal** (sem-pi-tėr'nal), *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*; L. *sempiternus*—*semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal.] 1. Eternal in futurity; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, 'a parte ante,' are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternal*, or eternal, 'a parte post.' *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Eternal; everlasting; without beginning or end.

**Sempiternity** (sem-pi-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [L. *sempiternitas*. See SEMPITERNAL.] Future duration without end. 'The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world.' *Sir M. Hale.*

**Semple** (sem'pl), *a.* Simple; low-born; of mean birth: opposed to *gentle*. [Scotch.]

**Sempre** (sem'prā). [It.] In *music*, always or throughout.

**Sempster** (semp'stér), *n.* A seamster (which see).

He supposed that Walton had given up his business as a linen-draper and *sempster*. *Boswell.*

**Sempstress** (semp'stres), *n.* [A. Sax. *seamestre*, a sempstress, with term. *-ess*.] A woman who lives by needle-work. *Swift.*

**Sempstressy** (semp'stres-i), *n.* See SEAMSTRESSY.

**Semuncia** (se-mun'si-a), *n.* [L. *semi*, half, and *uncia*, the twelfth part of an *as*.] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachms, being the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound.

**Sen**† (sen), *adv.* Since.

**Senary** (sen'a-ri), *a.* [L. *senarius*, from *seni*, six each, from *sex*, six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

**Senate** (sen'āt), *n.* [Fr. *sénat*, from L. *senatus*, from *senex*, *senis*, old, aged; Gr. *henos*, Skr. *sanas*, old.] 1. An assembly or council of citizens invested with a share in the government of a state; as, (*a*) originally, in ancient Rome, a body of elderly citizens appointed or elected from among the nobles of the state, and having supreme legislative power. The number of senators during the best period of the Roman republic was 300. (*b*) The upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, in the United States, in most of the separate states of the Union, and in some Swiss cantons. Hence, (*c*) in general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government. 'The crown, the *senate*, and the bench.' *A. Fonblanque.* — 2. The governing body of the University of Cambridge. It is divided into two houses, named *regents* and *non-regents*. The former consists of Masters of Arts of less than five years' standing, and doctors of less than two, and is called the *upper house* or *white-hood house*, from its members wearing hoods lined with white silk. All other masters and doctors who keep their names on the college books are *non-regents*, and compose the *lower house* or *black-hood house*, from its members wearing black hoods.

**Senate-chamber** (sen'āt-châm-bėr), *n.* A chamber or hall in which a senate assembles.

**Senate-house** (sen'āt-hous), *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. *Shak.*

**Senator** (sen'at-or), *n.* 1. A member of a senate. In Scotland the lords of session are called *senators* of the college of justice. 2. In *old English law*, a member of the king's council; a king's councillor. *Burrill.*

**Senatorial** (sen-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator; as, *senatorial* robes; *senatorial* eloquence.

Go on, brave youths, till, in some future age,
Whips shall become the *senatorial* badge.
*T. Wharton.*

2. In the United States, entitled to elect a senator; as, a *senatorial* district.

**Senatorially** (sen-a-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* In a senatorial manner; in a way becoming a senator; with dignity or solemnity.

The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave. *A. Drummond.*

**Senatorian** (sen-a-tō'ri-an), *a.* Same as *Senatorial*.

Propose your schemes, ye *senatorian* band,
Whose ways and means support the sinking land.
*Johnson.*

**Senatorious**† (sen-a-tō'ri-us), *a.* Senatorial.

**Senatorship** (sen'at-or-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a senator. *Richard Carew.*

**Senatus** (se-nā'tus), *n.* [L.] A senate; a governing body in certain universities.—*Senatus academicus*, one of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, and charged with the superintendence and regulation of discipline, the administration of the university property and revenues, subject to the control and review of the university court, and the conferring of degrees through the chancellor or vice-chancellor.—*Senatus consultum*, a decree of the ancient Roman senate, pronounced on some question or point of law.

**Sence**† (sens), *n.* Sense; feeling; sympathy. *Spenser.*

**Send** (send), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sent*; ppr. *sending*. [A. Sax. *sendan*, to send, pret. *ic sende*, I sent; O. Fris., Icel. *senda*, Dan. *sende*, D. *zenden*, G. *senden*, Goth. *sandjan*, to send, lit. to make to go; Goth. *sinthan*, to go; from *sinths*, A. Sax. *sith*, a path; cog. Skr. *sadh*, to go.] 1. To cause to go or pass from one place to another; to despatch.

God
Thither will *send* his winged messengers
On errands of supernal grace. *Milton.*

2. To procure the going, carrying, transmission, &c., of; to cause to be conveyed or transmitted.

(He) *sent* letters by posts on horseback.
Est. viii. 10.

3. To impel; to propel; to throw; to cast; to hurl; as, this gun *sends* a ball 2000 yards.

In his right hand he held a trembling dart
Whose fellow he before had *sent* apart. *Spenser.*

4. To commission, authorize, or direct to go and act.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran.
Jer. xxiii. 21.

5. To cause to take place; to cause to come; to bestow; to inflict.

He . . . *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust.
Mat. v. 45.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke. Deut. xxviii. 20.

6. To cause to be. 'God *send* him well.' *Shak.*

*Send* her victorious,
Happy and glorious. *National Anthem.*

¶. Before certain verbs of motion, to cause to do the act indicated by the principal verb. It always, however, implies impulsion or propulsion; as, to *send* one packing.

He flung him out into the open air with a violence which *sent* him *staggering* several yards. *Warren.*

Shall we be at once split asunder into innumerable fragments, and *sent drifting* through indefinite space. *Warren.*

The royal troops instantly fired such a volley of musketry as *sent* the rebel horse *flying* in all directions. *Macaulay.*

—*To send forth* or *out*, (*a*) to produce; to put or bring forth; as, a tree *sends forth* branches. (*b*) To emit; as, flowers *send forth* their fragrance.

**Send** (send), *v.i.* 1. To despatch a message; to despatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away mine head? 2 Ki. vi. 32.

2. *Naut.* to pitch precipitately into the hollow or interval between two waves: with *sended* as pret.

She *sended* forward heavily and sickly on the long swell. She never rose to the opposite heave of the sea again. *Mich. Scott.*

—*To send for*, to request or require by message to come or be brought; as, to *send for* a physician; to *send for* a coach.

**Send** (send), *n.* The motion of the waves, or the impetus given by their motion.

**Sendal** (sen'dal), *n.* [O. Fr. and Sp. *cendal*, sendal; L.L. *cendalum*, usually derived from Gr. *sindōn*, a fine Indian cloth, from *Sindhu*, the Sanskrit name of the river Indus, whence the name *India* is derived.] A light thin stuff of silk or thread.

Sails of silk and ropes of *sendal*,
Such as gleam in ancient lore. *Longfellow.*

**Sender** (send'ėr), *n.* One that sends. *Shak.*

**Senebiera** (sen'ē-bī-ē"ra), *n.* [In honour of John de *Senebier*, of Geneva, a vegetable physiologist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ; sometimes called *Coronopus*. *S. Coronopus* (common wart-cress) is a native of Europe and North America, and was formerly eaten as a salad. *S. didyma* is a native of Great Britain, growing on waste ground near the sea. *S. nilotica* is eaten as a salad in Egypt. They are insignificant weeds with prostrate diffuse stems, finely divided leaves, and small white flowers.

**Seneca** (sen'ē-ka), *n.* See SENEGA.

**Seneca-oil** (sen'ē-ka-oil), *n.* A name for petroleum or naphtha, from its having originally been collected and sold by the Seneca Indians.

**Seneca-root** (sen'ē-ka-röt), *n.* See SENEGA.

**Senecio** (se-nē'shi-o), *n.* [From L. *senex*, an old man; the receptacle is naked and resembles a bald head.] A genus of plants, known by the common names of groundsel and ragwort. See GROUNDSEL, RAGWORT.

**Senectitude** (sē-nek'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. *senectus*, old age, from *senex*, old.] Old age. 'Senectitude, weary of its toils.' *H. Miller.* [Rare.]

**Senega, Seneka** (sen'ē-ga, sen'ē-ka), *n.* A drug consisting of the root of a plant called also senega, seneca, and rattlesnake-root, of the genus Polygala, the *P. Senega*, a native of the United States. The drug is said to have been used as an antidote to the effects of the bite of the rattlesnake. It is now almost exclusively used in cough mixtures, being similar in its effects to squill. See POLYGALA.

**Senegal** (sen'ē-gal). See GUM-SENEGAL.

**Senescence** (sē-nes'sens), *n.* [L. *senesco*, from *senex*, old.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay. *Woodward.*

**Senescent** (sē-nes'sent), *a.* Beginning to grow old. 'Now as the night was *senescent*.' *E. A. Poe.*

**Seneschal** (sen'es-shal), *n.* [Fr. *sénéchal*, O. Fr. *seneschal*, L.L. *senescallus*, *senescalcus*, O. G. *senescalh*—*sene*, old = L. *senex*, and *scalc*, *scalh*, a servant (seen also in *marshal*).] An officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies; a steward. In some instances the seneschal was an officer who had the dispensing of justice.

*Seneschal* is a word rarely used except by persons who affect a kind of refinement of style, which they think is attained by using words of exotic growth rather than words the natural growth of their own soil. In poetry and romance writing it is sometimes used for a principal officer in the household of distinguished persons, when it is thought that the word steward would be too familiar. *Penny Cyclopædia.*

**Seneschalship** (sen'es-shal-ship), *n.* The office of seneschal.

**Senge**,† *v.t.* To singe. *Chaucer.*

**Sengreen** (sen'grēn), *n.* [G. *singrün*, a plant, as periwinkle—*sin*, a root, signifying strength, force, duration, and *grün*, green.] A plant, the house-leek, of the genus Sempervivum.

**Senile** (sē'nīl), *a.* [L. *senilis*, from *senex*, old. See SENATE.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age; especially pertaining to or proceeding from the weaknesses usually accompanying old age; as, *senile* garrulity; *senile* drivel. 'Senile maturity of judgment.' *Boyle.*

Loss of colour of the hair may be accidental, premature, or *senile*. *Copland.*

**Senility** (sē-nil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being senile; old age. *Boswell.*

**Senior** (sē'ni-ėr), *a.* [L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, old.] 1. More advanced in age; older; elder: when following a personal name, as John Smith, *senior* (usually contracted *senr.* or *sen.*), it denotes the eldest of two persons in one family or community of that name. — 2. Higher or more advanced in rank, office, or the like; as, a *senior* pastor, officer, member of parliament, &c.—*Senior wrangler*. See WRANGLER.

**Senior** (sē'ni-ėr), *n.* 1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life.

He (Pope) died in May, 1744, about a year and a half before his friend Swift, who, more than twenty years his *senior*, had naturally anticipated that he should be the first to depart. *Craik.*

2. One that is older in office, or whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another; one prior or superior in rank or office.—3. A student in the fourth year of the curriculum in American colleges; also, one in the third year in certain professional seminaries.—4. An aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants. 'A *senior* of the place replies.' *Dryden.*

**Seniority** (sē-ni-or'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being senior; superior age; priority of birth; as, he is the elder brother, and entitled to the place by *seniority*. — 2. Priority or superiority in rank or office; as, the *seniority* of a pastor or an officer.—3. An assembly or court consisting of the senior fellows of a college.

The dons were not slow to hear of what had happened, and they regarded the matter in so serious a light, that they summoned a *seniority* for its immediate investigation. *Farrar.*

**Seniorize**† (sēn'i-ėr-īz), *v.i.* To exercise lordly authority; to lord it; to rule. *Fairfax.*

**Seniory**† (sēn'yėr-i), *n.* Same as *Seniority*.

If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *seniory*. *Shak.*

**Senna** (sen'na), *n.* [Ar. *senā*, senna.] The leaves of various species of Cassia, the best of which are natives of the East. The British Pharmacopœia recognizes two kinds of senna, the Alexandrian and the Tinnevelly. Alexandrian senna (*Senna Alexandrina*) consists of the lance-shaped leaflets of *C. lanceolata* and the obovate ones of *C. obovata*, carefully freed from the flowers, pods, and leaf-stalks. It is grown in Nubia and Upper Egypt, and imported in large bales from Alexandria. It is liable to be adulterated by an admixture of the leaves, flowers, and fruit of the argel (*Solenostemma Argel*). Tinnevelly or East Indian senna (*Senna Indica*) is a very fine kind, and consists of the large lance-shaped leaflets of *C. elongata*. The leaflets of *C. obovata* are from their shape called also *blunt-leaved senna*, and from their place of export *Aleppo senna*. The true senna leaves are distinctly ribbed and thin, and generally pointed, and are readily distinguished from the leaves of argel by their unequally oblique base and

their freedom from bitterness. Senna is a general and efficient laxative in cases of occasional or habitual constipation. Given alone it occasions griping and nausea; it is therefore best administered with aromatics or with neutral laxative salts, which at the same time increase its activity. It is used in dyspepsia and in febrile and inflammatory diseases; but, as it is sometimes drastic, it must be avoided when the alimentary canal is much affected.—*Bladder senna*, the *Colutea arborescens*, a native of the south of Europe, and employed to adulterate blunt-leaved senna.—*Scorpion senna*, the *Coronilla Emerus*, a native of the south of Europe. The leaves are purgative and drastic, but are inconvenient on account of their griping effects.

Senna (*Cassia lanceolata*).

**Sennachy** (sen'na-chi), *n.* Same as *Seanachie.*

**Sennet**† (sen'net), *n.* [Probably from L. *signum*, a signal.] A particular set of notes on a trumpet or cornet, different from a flourish. The word occurs chiefly in the stage directions of old plays. Variously written *Sennit, Senet, Synnet, Cynet, Signet, and Signate.*

**Se'nnight** (sen'nit), *n.* [Contr. from *seven-night*, as *fortnight* from *fourteennight.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

If the interim be but a *se'nnight*, Time's pace is so hard
That it seems the length of seven year. *Shak.*

My love for Nature is as old as I;
But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that,
And three rich *se'nnights* more, my love for her.
*Tennyson.*

**Sennit** (sen'nit), *n.* [From *seven* and *knit.*] *Naut.* a sort of flat braided cordage used for various purposes, and formed by plaiting rope-yarns or spun-yarn together.

**Senocular** (se-nok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *seni*, six each, from *sex*, six, and *oculus*, the eye.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some *senocular.* *Derham.*

**Señor** (sen-yōr'), *n.* A Spanish title or form of address, corresponding to the English Mr. or sir; a gentleman.

**Señora** (sen-yō'ra), *n.* The feminine of *Señor*; madame or Mrs.; a lady.

**Sensate,† Sensated**† (sens'āt, sens'āt-ed), *a.* Perceived by the senses.

**Sensate**† (sens'āt), *v.t.* To have perception of, as an object of the senses; to apprehend by the senses or understanding.

**Sensation** (sen-sā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *sensation*, from L.L. *sensatio, sensationis*, from L. *sentio, sensum*, to feel, hear, see, &c., to perceive. See SENSE.] 1. The effect produced on the sensorium by something acting on the bodily organs; an impression made upon the mind through the medium of one of the organs of sense; feeling produced by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body; a feeling; as, a *sensation* of light, heat, heaviness, &c. Sensations are conveyed by means of nerves to the brain or sensorium. An impression produced by something external to the body is sometimes spoken of as an *external sensation;* when it proceeds from some change taking place within the living system, and arising from its own actions, it is termed an *internal sensation;* thus the impression communicated to the mind by the effect of light on the retina, and the painful sensation produced by a blow, are *external sensations;* the feeling of hunger and of restlessness are *internal sensations.* The external organs by which those impressions which cause sensations are primarily received are called the organs of the senses; these are the eye, the ear, the nose, the tongue, palate, &c., which constitute the organ of taste, and the extremities of nerves, dispersed under the common integuments, which give rise to the common sensation, feeling or touch. In addition to these, according to Professor Bain, 'the feelings connected with the movements of body, or the action of the muscles, have come to be recognized as a distinct class, differing materially from the sensations of the five senses. They have been regarded by some metaphysicians as proceeding from a sense apart, a sixth or muscular sense, and have accordingly been enrolled under the general head of sensations. That they are to be dealt with as a class by themselves, as much so as sounds or sights, the feelings of affection, or the emotions of the ludicrous, is now pretty well admitted on all hands.'—2. The power of feeling or receiving impressions through organs of sense; as, inorganic bodies are devoid of *sensation.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation.* *Locke.*

3. Agreeable or disagreeable feelings occasioned by causes that are not corporeal or material; purely spiritual or psychical affections; as, *sensations* of awe, sublimity, ridicule, novelty, &c.—4. A state of excited interest or feeling; as, to create a *sensation.*

The *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many *Brougham.*

5. That which produces sensation or excited interest or feeling. 'The greatest *sensation* of the day; the grand incantation scene of the Freischütz.' *Times newspaper.*—6. Only as much of anything as can be perceived by the senses; a very small quantity; as, a *sensation* of brandy. [Slang.]—The word is often used as an adjective in the sense of causing excited interest or feeling; as, *sensation* novels, drama, oratory, &c.—*Sensation novels*, novels that produce their effect by exciting and often improbable situations, by taking as their groundwork some dreadful secret, some atrocious crime, or the like, and painting scenes of extreme peril, high-wrought passion, &c.

**Sensational** (sen-sā'shon-al), *a.* 1. Having sensation; serving to convey sensation; sentient. *Dunglison.*—2. Relating to or implying sensation or perception by the senses.

He whose eye is so refined by discipline that he can repose with pleasure upon the serene outline of beautiful form has reached the purest of the *sensational* raptures. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. Producing sensation or excited interest or emotion; as, a *sensational* novel.—4. Pertaining to sensationalism.

Are we then obliged to give in our adherence to the *sensational* philosophy? *Farrar.*

**Sensationalism** (sen-sā'shon-al-izm), *n.* In *metaph.* the theory or doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses or sensations; sensualism.

**Sensationalist** (sen-sā'shon-al-ist), *n.* In *metaph.* a believer in or upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism or sensualism. Sometimes used adjectivally.

Accordingly we are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *sensationalist* school, whose ultimate conclusions his calm and pious mind would have indignantly repudiated. . . . We consider this on the whole a less objectionable term than 'sensualist' or 'sensuist;' the latter word is uncouth, and the former, from the things which it connotes, is hardly fair. *Farrar*

**Sensationary** (sen-sā'shon-a-ri), *n.* Possessing or relating to sensation; sensational.

**Sense** (sens), *n.* [L. *sensus*, sensation, a sense, from *sentio, sensum*, to perceive by the senses (whence *sentence, consent, dissent, assent*, &c.).] 1. One of the faculties by which man and the higher animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body. The senses enable us to become acquainted with some of the conditions of our own bodies, and with certain properties and states of external things, such as their colour, taste, odour, size, form, density, motion, &c. A sense is exercised through a specialized portion of the nervous system, capable of receiving only one series or kind of impressions. The senses are usually spoken of as being five in number, namely, sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch; and each of them is exercised in the recognition of an impression conveyed along some nerve to the brain. Some physiologists, however, recognize a sixth or muscular sense arising from the sensitive department of the fifth pair and the compound spinal nerves. (See under SENSATION.) Others again treat of a seventh or visceral sense, a term which they apply to the instinctive sensations arising from the ganglionic department of the nervous system.—2. Perception by the senses or bodily organs; sensation; feeling. 'Burn out the *sense* and virtue of mine eye.' *Shak.*

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion throughout the whole. *Bacon.*

3. Perception by the mind; apprehension through the intellect; recognition; understanding; discernment; appreciation; feeling. 'Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover.' *Sir P. Sidney.* 'Having *sense* of beauty.' *Shak.*

Have they any *sense* of what they sing? *Tennyson.*

4. Moral perception; consciousness; conviction; as, to have a *sense* of wrong, a *sense* of shame. *Tennyson.*

Some are so hardened in wickedness as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Sound perception and reasoning; correct reason; good mental capacity; understanding; as, a man of *sense.* 'Lost the *sense* that handles daily life.' *Tennyson.*

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of *sense.* *Roscommon.*

Yet, if he has *sense* but to balance a straw,
He will sure take the hint from the picture I draw.
*Smollett.*

6. Perceptive faculties in the aggregate; faculty of thinking and feeling; mind. 'Did all confound her *sense.*' *Tennyson.*

Are you a man? have you a soul or *sense*? *Shak.*

7. That which is felt or is held as a sentiment, view, or opinion; judgment; notion; opinion.

The municipal council of the city had ceased to speak the *sense* of the citizens. *Macaulay.*

8. Meaning; import; signification; as, the true *sense* of a word or phrase; a literal or figurative *sense.*

When a word has been used in two or three *senses*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one remaining. *Watts.*

—*Common sense.* See under COMMON.

**Sense**† (sens), *v.t.* To perceive by the senses.

Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others than they are by him? *Glanville.*

**Senseful**† (sens'ful), *a.* Reasonable; judicious. 'Hearkening to his *senseful* speech.' *Spenser.*

**Senseless** (sens'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of sense; having no power of sensation or perception; incapable of sensation or feeling; insensible; as, the body when dead is *senseless;* but a limb or other part of the body may be *senseless* when the rest of the body enjoys its usual sensibility.

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing. *Shak.*

2. Wanting feeling, sympathy, or appreciation; without sensibility.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Contrary to reason or sound judgment; ill-judged; unwise; foolish; nonsensical.

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness when it would be too late. *Clarendon.*

4. Wanting understanding; acting without sense or judgment; foolish; stupid.

They were a *senseless* stupid race. *Swift.*

**Senselessly** (sens'les-li), *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably; as, a man *senselessly* arrogant. *Locke.*

**Senselessness** (sens'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being senseless; as, (*a*) want of sensation, perception, or feeling. 'A gulf, a void, a sense of *senselessness.*' *Shelley.* (*b*) Want of judgment or good sense; unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity. 'Stupidity and *senselessness.*' *Hales.*

**Sensibility** (sens-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sensibilité*, from *sensible.*] 1. The state or quality of being sensible or capable of sensation; that power which any organ or tissue of the body has of causing changes inherent in or excited in it to be perceived and recognized by the mind; as, a frozen limb loses its *sensibility.*—2. Capacity to feel or perceive in general; specifically, the capacity of the soul to exercise or to be the subject of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; the capacity of being impressed with such sentiments as those of sublimity, awe, wonder, &c.—3. Peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful; delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; as, *sensibility* to praise or blame; a man of exquisite *sensibility.*

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility* as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of everything hurtful. *Addison.*

The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of *sensibility.* *Burke.*

In this sense used frequently in the plural.

'Twere better to be born a stone,
Of ruder shape, and feeling none,
Than with a tenderness like mine
And *sensibilities* so fine. *Cowper.*

4. Experience of sensations; actual feeling. *Burke.*—5. That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy; sensitiveness; as, the *sensibility* of a balance or of a thermometer.

**Sensible** (sens'i-bl), *a.* [Fr. *sensible*, from L. *sensibilis*, from *sensus*. See SENSE.] 1. Capable of being perceived by the senses; apprehensible through the bodily organs; capable of exciting sensation.

Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation? *Shak.*
Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Perceptible to the mind; making an impression on the reason or understanding; keenly felt.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the senses or bodily organs; as, the eye is *sensible* to light.

I would that your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity: *Shak.*

4. Capable of emotional influences; emotionally affected. 'If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy.' *Shak.* 'Sensible of wrong.' *Dryden.*—5. Very liable to impression from without; easily affected; sensitive. 'With affection wondrous *sensible*.' *Shak.*—6. Perceiving or having perception either by the senses or the intellect; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; cognizant; satisfied; persuaded.

I do not say there is no soul in man because he is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say he cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*

They were now *sensible* it would have been better to comply than to refuse. *Addison.*

7. Easily or readily moved or affected by natural agents; capable of indicating slight changes of condition; sensitive; as, a *sensible* thermometer or balance.—8. Possessing or containing sense, judgment, or reason; endowed with or characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; understanding; reasonable; judicious; as, a *sensible* man; a *sensible* proposal. 'To be now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool.' *Shak.*—*Sensible note* or *tone*, in *music*, the seventh note of any diatonic scale: so termed because, being but a semitone below the octave or key-note, and naturally leading up to that, it makes the ear sensible of its approaching sound. Called also the *Leading Note*.

**Sensible** † (sens'i-bl), *n.* 1. Sensation; sensibility.

Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements; these piercing fires
As soft as now severe, our temper changed
Into their temper; which must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton.*

2. That which produces sensation; that which impresses itself on the senses; something perceptible; a material substance. *Dr. H. More.*—3. That which possesses sensibility or capability of feeling; sensitive being.

This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetals and *sensibles*. *Burton.*

**Sensibleness** (sens'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sensible; sensibility; as, (*a*) capability of sensation; as, the *sensibleness* of the eye to light. (*b*) Possibility of being perceived by the senses. (*c*) Sensitiveness; keenness of feeling. 'This feeling and *sensibleness* and sorrow for sin.' *Hammond.* (*d*) Good sense; intelligence; reasonableness; as, the *sensibleness* of his conduct or remarks.

**Sensibly** (sens'i-bli), *adv.* In a sensible manner; as, (*a*) in a manner perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses; as, pain *sensibly* increased; motion *sensibly* accelerated. (*b*) With perception, either of mind or body; sensitively; feelingly; as, he feels his loss very *sensibly*.

What remains past cure
Bear not too *sensibly*. *Milton.*

(*c*) With intelligence or good sense; judiciously; as, the man converses very *sensibly* on all common topics.

**Sensiferous** (sen-sif'e-rus), *a.* Producing sensation. [Rare.]

**Sensific** (sen-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense, and *facio*, to make.] Producing sensation.

**Sensism** (sens'izm), *n.* In *metaph.* same as *Sensualism*.

**Sensist** (sens'ist), *n.* Same as *Sensationalist*.

**Sensitive** (sens'i-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *sensitif*, L. L. *sensitivus*.—See SENSE.] 1. Having sense or feeling, or having the capacity of perceiving impressions from external objects. 'The *sensitive* appetite.' *Dryden.* 'The *sensitive* faculty.' *Ray.*—2. Having feelings easily excited; having feelings keenly susceptible of external impressions; readily and acutely affected; of keen sensibility; as, the most sensible men are the least *sensitive*.

She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay.*

3. In *physics*, easily affected or moved; as, a *sensitive* balance; a *sensitive* thermometer. 4. In *chem.* and *photog.* readily affected by the action of appropriate agents; as, iodized paper is *sensitive* to the action of light.—5. Serving to affect the senses; sensible. 'A love of some *sensitive* object.' *Hammond.* [Rare.]—6. Pertaining to the senses or to sensation; depending on sensation; as, *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation.—*Sensitive flames*, flames which are easily affected by sounds, being made to lengthen out or contract, or change their form in various ways. 'The most sensitive flame is produced in burning gas issuing from a small taper jet. Such a flame will be affected by very small noises, as the ticking of a watch held near it or the clinking of coins 100 feet off. The gas must be turned on so that the flame is just at the point of roaring. —*Sensitive plant.* See SENSITIVE-PLANT.

**Sensitive** † (sens'i-tiv), *n.* Something that feels; sensorium.

**Sensitively** (sens'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In a sensitive manner. *Hammond.*

**Sensitiveness** (sens'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being sensitive or easily affected by external objects, events, or representations; the state of having quick and acute sensibility to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

**Sensitive-plant** (sens'i-tiv-plant), *n.* A name given to several plants which display movements of their leaves in a remarkable degree, not only under the influence of light and darkness, but also under mechanical and other stimuli. The common sensitive plant is a tropical American leguminous annual of the genus Mimosa (*M. pudica*). It is a low plant, with white flowers disposed in heads, which are rendered somewhat conspicuous by the length of the stamens; the leaves are compound, consisting of four leaves, themselves pinnated, united upon a common footstalk. At the approach of night the leaflets all fold together; the same takes place with the partial leaves, and, finally, the common footstalk bends towards the stem; at sunrise the leaves generally unfold. The same phenomena take place on the plant being roughly touched or irritated, only that it recovers itself in a short period. The same property belongs to other species of Mimosa, and to species of other genera, as the *Hedysarum gyrans*, the ternate and pinnate species of Oxalis, the *Dionæa muscipula*, &c.

Sensitive-plant (*Mimosa pudica*).

**Sensitivity** (sens-i-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The state of being sensitive; specifically, (*a*) in *chem.* and *photog.* readily affected by the action of appropriate agents; as, the *sensitivity* of prepared paper. (*b*) In *physiol.* that property of living parts by which they are capable of receiving impressions by means of the nervous system; sensibility.

**Sensitize** (sens'i-tiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sensitized*; ppr. *sensitizing*. To render sensitive or capable of being acted on by the actinic rays of the sun; as, *sensitized* paper or a *sensitized* plate: a term in photography, &c.

**Sensitory** (sens'i-to-ri), *n.* Same as *Sensory*. See SENSORIUM.

**Sensive** † (sen'siv), *a.* Possessing sense or feeling; sensitive. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Sensor** (sen'sor), *a.* Sensory. [Rare.]

**Sensorial** (sen-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium; as, *sensorial* faculties; *sensorial* motions or powers.

**Sensorium** (sen-sō'ri-um), *n.* [From L. *sensus*, sense.] 1. A general name given to the brain or to any series of nerve-centres in which impressions derived from the external world become localized, transformed into sensations, and thereafter transferred by reflex action to other parts of the body. The term has been sometimes specially applied to denote the series of organs in the brain connected with the reception of special impressions derived from the organs of sense. Thus the olfactory and optic lobes, the auditory and gustatory ganglia, &c., form parts of the typical sensorium in this latter sense. The older physiologists held the theory of a *sensorium commune* which extended throughout the whole nervous system.—2. The term formerly applied to an ideal point in the brain where the soul was supposed to be more especially located or centralized; according to Descartes a small body near the base of the brain called the *pineal gland*.

**Sensory** (sen'so-ri), *a.* Relating to the sensorium; as, *sensory* ganglia; *sensory* nerves.

**Sensory** (sen'so-ri), *n.* 1. Same as *Sensorium*, 1.

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. † One of the organs of sense.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. *Bentley.*

**Sensual** (sen'sū-al), *a.* [L. *sensualis*, from *sentio*, *sensum*, to perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception.

Far as creation's ample range extends
The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

2. Relating to or concerning the body, in distinction from the spirit; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly. Jas. iii. 15; Jude 19.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is divine. *Hooker.*

3. Pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of sense or the indulgence of appetite; luxurious; lewd; voluptuous; devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

4. Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensualism as a philosophical doctrine.

**Sensualism** (sen'sū-al-izm), *n.* 1. In *metaph.* that theory which bases all our mental acts and intellectual powers upon sensation; sensationalism. The theory opposed to it is *intellectualism*.—2. A state of subjection to sensual feelings and appetites; sensuality; lewdness.

Tyrants, by the sale of human life,
Heap luxuries to their *sensualism*. *Shelley.*

**Sensualist** (sen'sū-al-ist), *n.* 1. A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.—2. One who holds the sensual theory in philosophy; a sensationalist.

**Sensualistic** (sen'sū-al-ist"ik), *a.* 1. Upholding the doctrine of sensualism.—2. Sensual.

**Sensuality** (sen-sū-al'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sensualité*. See SENSUAL.] The quality of being sensual: (*a*) devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures. 'Those pamper'd animals that rage in savage *sensuality*.' *Shak.*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affection tainted by any *sensuality*. *Addison.*

(*b*) Carnality; fleshliness. *Daniel Rogers.*

**Sensualization** (sen'sū-al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.

**Sensualize** (sen'sū-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sensualized*; ppr. *sensualizing*. To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications. 'Sensualized by pleasure, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe.' *Pope.*

**Sensually** (sen'sū-al-li), *adv.* In a sensual manner.

**Sensualness** (sen'sū-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being sensual; sensuality.

**Sensuism** (sen'sū-izm), *n.* The same as *Sensualism*.

**Sensuosity** (sen-sū-os'i-ti), *n.* The state of being sensuous.

**Sensuous** (sen'sū-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the senses; connected with sensible objects; ap-

pealing to or addressing the senses; abounding in or suggesting sensible images.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton.*

To express in one word all that appertains to the perception, considered as passive and merely recipient, I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous*. *Coleridge.*

2. Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasure to be received through the senses.

Too soft and *sensuous* by nature to be exhilarated by the conflict of modern opinions, he (Keats) found at once food for his love of beauty, and an opiate for his despondency in the remote tales of Greek mythology. *Quart. Rev.*

**Sensuously** (sen'sū-us-li), *adv.* In a sensuous manner. *Coleridge.*

**Sensuousness** (sen'sū-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being sensuous, in both its meanings.

There is a suggestion of easy-going *sensuousness* in the lower part of the face, especially in the fulness of the chin. *Edin. Rev.*

**Sent**† (sent), *n.* Scent; sensation; perception. *Spenser.*

**Sent** (sent), pret. & pp. of *send.*

**Sentence** (sen'tens), *n.* [Fr.; L. *sententia*, from *sentio*, to perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] 1. An expressed or pronounced opinion; judgment; a decision. Acts xv. 19.

My *sentence* is for open war. *Milton.*

The *sentence* of the early writers, including the fifth and sixth centuries, if it did not pass for infallible, was of prodigious weight in controversy. *Hallam.*

2. In *law*, a definitive judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution. In technical language *sentence* is used only for the declaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime. In civil cases the decision of a court is called a *judgment*. In criminal cases *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom.—3. A determination or decision given, particularly a decision that condemns, or an unfavourable determination.

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

4. A maxim; an axiom; a short saying containing moral instruction.

Who fears a *sentence* or an old man's saw
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe. *Shak.*

5. In *gram.* a period; a number of words containing complete sense or a sentiment, and followed by a full point; a form of words in which a complete thought or proposition is expressed. Sentences may be divided into *simple*, *compound*, and *complex*. A *simple sentence* consists of one subject and one finite verb; as, 'the Lord reigns.' A *compound sentence* contains two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse—'He fills, he bounds, connects and equals all.' *Pope.* A *complex sentence* consists of one principal sentence together with one or more dependent sentences; as, 'the man, who came yesterday, went away to-day.' It differs from the compound sentence in having one or more clauses subordinate to a principal clause, whereas in the compound the clauses are co-ordinate, or on the same footing.—6.† Sense; meaning; significance. 'The discourse itself, voluble enough, and full of *sentence*.' *Milton.*

**Sentence** (sen'tens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sentenced*; ppr. *sentencing*. 1. To pass or pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn; to doom to punishment.

Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom. *Dryden.*

*Sentencing* an officer of rank and family to the pillory in the regular course of judicial proceedings, gave general disgust. *Broughan.*

2.† To pronounce as judgment; to express as a decision or determination; to decree.

Let them . . . enforce the present execution
Of what we chance to *sentence*. *Shak.*

3.† To express in a short energetic manner.

Let me hear one wise man *sentence* it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tale. *Feltham.*

**Sentencer** (sen'tens-ėr), *n.* One who pronounces a sentence. *Southey.*

**Sentential** (sen-ten'shal), *a.* 1. Comprising sentences.—2. Pertaining to a sentence or full period; as, a *sentential* pause.

**Sententially** (sen-ten'shal-li), *adv.* In a sentential manner; by means of sentences.

**Sententiarian, Sententiary** (sen-ten-shi-ā'ri-an, sen-ten'shi-a-ri), *a.* Formerly, one who read lectures or commented on the *Liber sententiarum* of Peter Lombard, a school divine of the twelfth century. This manual consisted of an arranged collection of sentences from Augustine and other fathers on points of Christian doctrine, with objections and replies, also collected from authors of repute.

**Sententiosity**† (sen-ten'shi-os"i-ti), *n.* Sententiousness. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sententious** (sen-ten'shus), *a.* [L. *sententiosus*, Fr. *sententieux*. See SENTENCE.] 1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; rich in judicious observations; pithy; terse; as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth.

How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious!* *Addison.*

2. Comprising sentences; sentential; as, '*sententious* marks.' *N. Grew.*

**Sententiously** (sen-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short expressive periods; with striking brevity.

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *W. Broome.*

**Sententiousness** (sen-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sententious or short and energetic in expression; pithiness of sentences; brevity of expression combined with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it. *Dryden.*

**Sentery**† (sen'tėr-i), *n.* A sentinel. See SENTRY. *Milton.*

**Sentience, Sentiency** (sen'shi-ens, sen'shi-en-si), *n.* The state of being sentient; the faculty of perception; feeling. '*Sentience* or feeling.' *Nature.*

**Sentient** (sen'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *sentiens, sentientis*, ppr. of *sentio*, to perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] 1. Capable of perceiving or feeling; having the faculty of perception; as, man is a *sentient* being; he possesses a *sentient* faculty. 'The series of mental states which constituted his *sentient* existence.' *J. S. Mill.*—2. In *physiol.* a term applied to those parts which are more susceptible of feeling than others; as, the *sentient* extremities of the nerves, &c.

**Sentient** (sen'shi-ent), *n.* One who has the faculty of perception; a perceiving being. *Glanville.*

**Sentiently** (sen'shi-ent-li), *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

**Sentiment** (sen'ti-ment), *n.* [Fr.; L.L. *sentimentum*, from L. *sentio*, to perceive by the senses, to feel. See SENSE.] 1. A thought prompted by passion or feeling; a feeling toward or respecting some person or thing; a particular disposition of mind in view of some subject.

We speak of *sentiments* of respect, of esteem, of gratitude; but I never heard the pain of the gout, or any other feeling, called a *sentiment*. *Reid.*

2. Tendency to be swayed by feeling; tender susceptibility; feeling; emotion; sensibility.

I am apt to suspect . . . that reason and *sentiment* concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions. *Hume.*

Less of *sentiment* than sense
Had Katie. *Tennyson.*

3. Thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning; as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.

On questions of feeling, taste, observation, or report, we define our *sentiments*. On questions of science, argument, or metaphysical abstraction, we define our opinions. *W. Taylor.*

4. The sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them; as, we may like the *sentiment*, when we dislike the language. Hence—5. In the *fine arts*, the leading idea which has governed the general conception of a work of art, or which makes itself visible to the eye and mind of the spectator through the work of the artist. *Fairholt.*—6. A thought expressed in striking words; a sentence expressive of a wish or desire; a toast, generally couched in proverbial or epigrammatic language; as, 'More friends and less need of them.'

I'll give you a *sentiment*. Here's success to usury. *Sheridan.*

7. In *phren.* a term employed to designate the second division of the moral or affective faculties of the mind, the first being termed *propensities*. See PHRENOLOGY.

**Sentimental** (sen-ti-ment'al), *a.* 1. Having sentiment; apt to be swayed by sentiment; indulging in sensibility; manifesting an excess of sentiment; affecting sentiment or sensibility; artificially or mawkishly tender.

A *sentimental* mind is rather prone to overwrought feeling and exaggerated tenderness. *Whately.*

2. Exciting sensibility; appealing to sentiment or feeling rather than to reason.

Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*. They attack the heart more successfully because more cautiously. *Dr. Knox.*

—*Romantic, Sentimental.* See under ROMANTIC.

**Sentimentalism** (sen-ti-ment'al-izm), *n.* The quality of being sentimental or having an excess of sensibility; affectation of sentiment or sensibility; sentimentality. 'Eschew political *sentimentalism*.' *Disraeli.*

**Sentimentalist** (sen-ti-ment'al-ist), *n.* One who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

**Sentimentality** (sen'ti-ment-al"i-ti), *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility; sentimentalism. 'The false pity and *sentimentality* of many modern ladies.' *T. Warton.*

**Sentimentalize** (sen-ti-ment'al-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sentimentalized*; ppr. *sentimentalizing*. To affect exquisite sensibility; to play the sentimentalist.

**Sentimentally** (sen-ti-ment'al-li), *adv.* In a sentimental manner; as, to speak *sentimentally*.

**Sentine**† (sen'tīn), *n.* [L. *sentina*, a sink.] A place into which dregs, dirt, &c., are thrown; a sink. 'A stinking *sentine* of all vices.' *Latimer.*

**Sentinel** (sen'ti-nel), *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle*; It. *sentinella*; origin doubtful; by some regarded as from L. *sentio*, to perceive.] 1. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise; especially (*milit.*), a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it.

The fix'd *sentinels* almost receive
The secret whispers of each other's watch. *Shak.*

Where Love reigns, disturbing Jealousy
Doth call himself Affection's *sentinel*. *Shak.*

2.† The watch, guard, or duty of a sentinel. 'That princes do keep due *sentinel*.' *Bacon.*—Used adjectively.

The *sentinel* stars set their watch in the sky. *Campbell.*

**Sentinel** (sen'ti-nel), *v.t.* 1. To watch over as a sentinel. 'To *sentinel* enchanted ground.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels; to place under the guard of sentinels. *R. Pollok.*

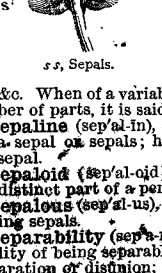
**Sentry** (sen'tri), *n.* [Corruption of *sentinel.*] 1. A soldier placed on guard; a sentinel.—2. Guard; watch; duty of a sentinel. 'O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sentry-box** (sen'tri-boks), *n.* A small shed to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

**Senza** (sänt'zä). [It., without.] In *music*, a term signifying without; as, *senza stromenti*, without instruments.—*Senza sordini*, without the dampers; in pianoforte playing, meaning that the dampers are to be raised from the strings.—*Senza sordino*, in violin or violoncello playing, signifies that the mute is to be removed.

**Sepahi** (sep'a-hi), *n.* A sipahi; a sepoy.

**Sepal** (sē'pal), *n.* [Fr. *sépale*, an invented term made to resemble *pétale*, a petal.] In *bot.* one of the separate divisions of a calyx when that organ is made up of various leaves. When it consists of but one part it is said to be *monosepalous*; when of two or more parts, it is said to be *di-*, *tri-*, *tetra-*, *pentasepalous*, &c. When of a variable and indefinite number of parts, it is said to be *polysepalous*.



*s s*, Sepals.

**Sepaline** (sep'a-līn), *a.* In *bot.* relating to a sepal or sepals; having the nature of a sepal.

**Sepaloid** (sep'al-oid), *a.* Like a sepal, or distinct part of a perianth.

**Sepalous** (sep'al-us), *a.* Relating to or having sepals.

**Separability** (sep'a-ra-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being separable or of admitting separation or distinction; divisibility.

*Separability* is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

**Separable** (sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* [L. *separabilis*. See SEPARATE.] Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent; divisible; as, the *separable* parts of plants; qualities not *separable* from the substance in which they exist.

**Separableness** (sep'a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being separable, or capable of separation or disunion.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

**Separably** (sep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* In a separable manner.

**Separate** (sep'a-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *separated;* ppr. *separating.* [L. *separo, separatum*—*se*, aside, and *paro*, to put, set, or place in order (whence *prepare*, &c.).] 1. To disunite; to divide; to sever; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined; as, the parts of a solid substance may be *separated* by breaking, cutting, or splitting, or by fusion, decomposition, or natural dissolution; a compound body may be *separated* into its constituent parts; friends may be *separated* by necessity, and must be *separated* by death; the prism *separates* the several kinds of coloured rays; a riddle *separates* the chaff from the grain.—2. To set apart from a number, as for a particular service.

*Separate* me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. Acts xiii. 2.

3. To make a space between; to sever, as by an intervening space; to lie between; as, the Atlantic *separates* Europe from America.

**Separate** (sep'a-rāt), *v.i.* 1. To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

2. To cleave; to open; as, the parts of a substance *separate* by drying.

**Separate** (sep'a-rāt), *a.* [L. *separatus*, pp. of *separo*. See the verb.] 1. Divided from the rest; being parted from another; disjoined; disconnected: used of things that have been united or connected.

Come out from among them, and be ye *separate*, saith the Lord. 2 Cor. vi. 17.

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct: used of things that have not been connected.

Such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners. Heb. vii. 26.

3. Alone; withdrawn; without company.

Beyond his hope, Eve *separate* he spies. *Milton.*

4. Disunited from the body; incorporeal; as, a *separate* spirit; the *separate* state of souls. *Locke.*—*Separate estate*, the property of a married woman, which she holds independently of her husband's interference and control.—*Separate maintenance*, a provision made by a husband for the sustenance of his wife, where they have come to a resolution to live separately.

**Separately** (sep'a-rāt-li), *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly; as, the opinions of the council were *separately* taken.

Conceive the whole together, and not everything *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

**Separateness** (sep'a-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being separate.

**Separatical** (sep-a-rat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatical. *Dwight.* [Rare.]

**Separation** (sep-a-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *separatio, separationis.* See SEPARATE.] 1. The act of separating, severing, or disconnecting; disjunction; as, the *separation* of the soul from the body.—2. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis. *Bacon.* 4. Divorce; disunion of married persons; cessation of conjugal cohabitation of man and wife. 'A *separation* between the king and Katharine.' *Shak.*—*Judicial separation*, the separation of a husband and wife by decree of the Court of Divorce. It may be obtained by a husband or by a wife on the ground of adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upwards. The parties, not being divorced, cannot marry again; but there is no longer the duty of cohabiting. Other effects of a judicial separation depend on the terms of the order, the judge having considerable discretion, so as to deal with each case according to its merits. The Scottish law nearly coincides with the English, the Court of Session having jurisdiction. Neither in England nor in Scotland are husband and wife entitled to live apart unless by common consent, or by decree of a court of law. See DIVORCE, MENSA.

**Separatism** (sep'a-rāt-izm), *n.* The state of being a separatist; the opinions or practice of separatists; disposition to withdraw from a church; dissent.

**Separatist** (sep'a-rāt-ist), *n.* [Fr. *séparatiste.* See SEPARATE.] One who withdraws or separates himself; especially, one who withdraws from a church, or rather from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectary.

After a faint struggle he yielded, and passed, with the show of alacrity, a series of odious acts against the *separatists.* *Macaulay.*

**Separatistic** (sep'a-rāt-ist"ik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by separatism; schismatical.

**Separative** (sep'a-rāt-iv), *a.* Tending to separate; promoting separation. *Boyle.*

**Separator** (sep'a-rāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which separates, divides, or disjoins; a divider.

**Separatory** (sep'a-ra-to-ri), *a.* Causing or used in separation; separative; as, *separatory* ducts. *Cheyne.*

**Separatory** (sep'a-ra-to-ri), *n.* 1. A chemical vessel for separating liquors.—2. A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

**Sepawn** (se-pan'), *n.* A species of food consisting of meal of maize boiled in water. [United States.] Written also *Sepon.*

**Sepelible**† (sep'e-li-bl), *a.* [L. *sepelibilis*, from *sepelio*, to bury.] Fit for, admitting of, or intended for burial; that may be buried.

**Sepelition**† (sep-i-li'shon), *n.* [See above.] Burial; interment. *Bp. Hall.*

**Sepia** (sē'pi-a), *n.* [L., from Gr. *sēpia*, the cuttle-fish or squid.] 1. The cuttle-fish, a genus of cephalopodous molluscs, order Dibranchiata. See CUTTLE.—2. In the *fine arts*, a species of pigment prepared from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the sepia or cuttle-fish. The *Sepia officinalis*, so common in the Mediterranean, is chiefly sought after on account of the profusion of colour which it affords. The secretion, which is insoluble in water, but extremely diffusible through it, is agitated in water to wash it, and then allowed slowly to subside, after which the water is poured off, and the black sediment is formed into cakes or sticks. In this form it is used as a common writing ink in China, Japan, and India. When prepared with caustic lye it forms a beautiful brown colour, with a fine grain, and has given name to a species of monochrome drawing now extensively cultivated.

**Sepiadæ** (sē'pi-a-dē), *n.* [See SEPIA.] A family of cephalopods, including those forms which are popularly called cuttle-fishes. See CUTTLE.

**Sepic** (sē'pik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to sepia.—2. Done in sepia, as a drawing.

**Sepicolous** (sē-pik'o-lus), *a.* [L. *sepes*, a hedge, and *colo*, to inhabit.] In *bot.* inhabiting or growing in hedgerows.

**Sepidaceous** (sē-pi-dā'shus), *a.* In *zool.* of or relating to molluscs of the genus Sepia.

**Sepiment** (sep'i-ment), *n.* [L. *sepimentum*, from *sepio*, to inclose.] A hedge; a fence; something that separates.

**Sepiolite** (sē'pi-o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *sēpion*, the bone of the cuttle-fish, and *lithos*, a stone.] See MAGNESITE.

**Sepiostaire** (sē-pi-os'tār), *n.* [Gr. *sēpia*, a cuttle-fish, and *osteon*, a bone.] In *zool.* the internal shell of the cuttle-fish, commonly known as the cuttle-bone. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Sepometer** (sē-pom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *sēpo*, to putrefy, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for determining, by means of the decoloration and decomposition produced in permanganate of soda, the amount of organic impurity existing in the atmosphere.

**Sepon** (se-pon'), *n.* Same as *Sepawn.*

**Sepose**† (se-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *seposed;* ppr. *seposing.* [L. *sepono, sepositum*—*se*, apart, and *pono*, to place.] To set apart.

God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exterior worship. *Donne.*

**Seposit**† (sē-poz'it), *v.t.* To set aside. *Feltham.*

**Sepositiont** (sep-ō-zi'shon), *n.* The act of setting apart; segregation. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Sepoy** (sē'poi), *n.* [Per. *sipahi*, a soldier.] 1. A name given in Hindustan to the native soldiers in the British service.—2. In Bombay, a foot messenger. *Stocqueler.*

**Seps** (seps), *n.* [Gr. *sēps*, a small lizard, the bite of which causes putrefaction, from *sēpō*, to make putrid.] The name of a genus of scincoid saurian reptiles, sometimes called *serpent-lizards.* They are found in the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean. These animals have elongated bodies, short and indistinct feet, non-extensile tongues, and scales covering their bodies like tiles.

**Sepsidæ** (sep'si-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lizards, of which the type is the genus Seps. See SEPS.

**Sept** (sept), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *sect.*] A clan, a branch of a race or family: used particularly of the races or families in Ireland.

The terms 'tribe' and '*sept*' are indifferently used by many writers on Irish antiquities; but Sir Henry Maine thinks the first applies to the larger unit of the above description, and the second to the minor groups it includes. . . . The *sept* was known by a second name, the Fine or Family, and it was evidently a distinct organic group in the main connected by the ties of blood, and claiming descent from a common ancestor, yet certainly containing other elements introduced by adoption and like processes. In this respect it had much affinity with the Roman 'Gens' and the Hellenic 'House'; and it was singularly like the Hindoo 'Joint Family' united in kindred, worship, and estate, and one of the earliest monads of Aryan life. *Edin. Rev.*

**Sept** (sept), *n.* [L. *septum*, an inclosure.] In *arch.* a railing. *Britton.*

**Septa** (sep'ta), pl. of *septum* (which see).

**Septæmia**, *n.* See SEPTICÆMIA.

**Septal** (sep'tal), *a.* Of or belonging to a septum.

**Septangle** (sep'tang-gl), *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, an angle.] In *geom.* a figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

**Septangular** (sep-tang'gū-lėr), *a.* Having seven angles.

**Septaria** (sep-tā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *septum*, an inclosure, from *sepio*, to inclose.] 1. A genus of acephalous molluscs belonging to the family Tubicolidæ of Lamarck.—2. In *bot.* a genus of fungi belonging to the division Gasteromycetes.—3. A name given to nodules or spheroidal masses of calcareous marl, ironstone, or other matter, whose interior presents numerous fissures or seams of some crystallized substance which divide the mass.

**Septate** (sep'tāt), *a.* Partitioned off or divided into compartments by septa.

**September** (sep-tem'bėr), *n.* [L., from *septem*, seven.] The ninth month of the year, so called from being the seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year.

**Septembrist** (sep-tem'brist), *n.* [Fr. *septembriste, septembriseur.*] The name given to one of the authors or agents of the dreadful massacre of prisoners which took place in Paris on September 2d and 3d, 1792, in the first French revolution; hence, a malignant or bloodthirsty person.

**Septemfluous** (sep-tem'flū-us), *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *fluo*, to flow.] Divided into seven streams or currents; having seven mouths, as a river. 'The main streams of this *septemfluous* river.' *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

**Septempartite** (sep-tem'pär-tīt), *a.* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

**Septemvir** (sep-tem'vėr), *n.* pl. **Septemviri** (sep-tem'vi-rī). [L. *septem*, seven, and *vir*, a man, pl. *viri*, men.] One of seven men joined in any office or commission; as, the *septemviri epulones*, one of the four great religious corporations at Rome.

**Septemvirate** (sep-tem'vėr-āt), *n.* The office of a septemvir; a government of seven persons.

**Septenary** (sep'ten-a-ri), *a.* [L. *septenarius*, from *septeni*, seven each, from *septem*, seven.] 1. Consisting of or relating to seven; as, a *septenary* number.—2. Lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years.

**Septenary** (sep'ten-a-ri), *n.* The number seven. *Burnet.* [Rare.]

**Septenate** (sep'ten-āt), *a.* In *bot.* applied to an organ having seven parts, as a compound leaf with seven leaflets coming off from one point.

**Septennate** (sep-ten'āt), *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year.] A period of seven years.

**Septennial** (sep-ten'ni-al), *a.* [L. *septennis*—*septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year.] 1. Lasting or continuing seven years; as, *septennial* parliaments.—2. Happening or returning once in every seven years; as, *septennial* elections.

Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit . . . he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers. *Howell.*

**Septennially** (sep-ten'ni-al-li), *adv.* Once in seven years.

**Septennium** (sep-ten'ni-um), *n.* [L.] A period of seven years.

**Septentrial** (sep-ten'tri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the north; septentrional. *Drayton.*

**Septentrio** (sep-ten'tri-o), *n.* In *astron.* the constellation Ursa Major or Great Bear.

**Septentrion** (sep-ten'tri-on), *n.* [Fr. *septentrion*, L. *septentrio, septentrionis*, the north, from *septentriones*, the seven stars near the north pole belonging to the constellation called the Wain or the Great Bear—*septem*, seven, and *triones*, ploughing oxen.] The north or northern regions.

> Thou art as opposite to every good
> As the south to the *septentrion*. *Shak.*

**Septentrion** (sep-ten'tri-on), *a.* Northern. 'Cold *septentrion* blasts.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Septentrional** (sep-ten'tri-on-al), *a.* [L. *septentrionalis*. See above.] Northern; pertaining to the north. 'The Goths and other *septentrional* nations.' *Howell.*

**Septentrionality** (sep-ten'tri-o-nal''i-ti), *n.* State of being northern; northerliness.

**Septentrionally** (sep-ten'tri-on-al-li), *adv.* Northerly; towards the north. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Septentrionate** (sep-ten'tri-on-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *septentrionated;* ppr. *septentrionating.* To tend toward the north. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

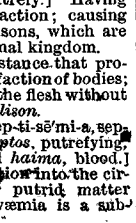
**Septet, Septette** (sep-tet'), *n.* [L. *septem*, seven.] In *music*, a composition for seven voices or instruments.

**Sept-foil** (sept'foil), *n.* [L. *septem* seven, and *folium*, a leaf.] 1. A British plant, the *Potentilla Tormentilla*. See POTENTILLA.—2. A figure of seven equal segments of a circle used in the Roman Catholic Church as a symbol of the seven sacraments, seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, &c.

**Septic, Septical** (sep'tik, sep'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *sēptikos*, from *sēpō*, to putrefy.] Having power to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction; as, *septic* poisons, which are those furnished by the animal kingdom.

**Septic** (sep'tik), *n.* A substance that promotes or produces the putrefaction of bodies; a substance that eats away the flesh without causing much pain. *Dunglison.*

**Septicæmia, Septæmia** (sep-ti-sē'mi-a, sep-tē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *sēptikos, sēptos*, putrefying, from *sēpō*, to putrefy, and *haima*, blood.] Blood-poisoning by absorption into the circulation of poisonous or putrid matter through any surface. Pyæmia is a sub-variety.



Septicidal Dehiscence. *Treas. of Botany.* *v*, Valves. *d*, Dissepiments, *c*, Axis.

**Septicidal** (sep-ti-sī'dal), *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *cædo*, to cut or divide. See SEPTUM.] Dividing at the septa or partitions; in *bot.* said of a mode of dehiscing in which the fruit is resolved into its component carpels, which split asunder through the dissepiments.

**Septicity** (sep-tis'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being septic; tendency to promote putrefaction.

**Septifarious** (sep-ti-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *septifariam*, sevenfold, from *septem*, seven.] In *bot.* turned seven different ways. *Asa Gray.*

**Septiferous** (sep-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *septum*, an inclosure, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* bearing septa. See SEPTUM.

**Septifluous** (sep-tif'lū-us), *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing in seven streams.

**Septifolious** (sep-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

**Septiform** (sep'ti-form), *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling a septum or partition.

**Septifragal** (sep-tif'ra-gal), *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *frango*, to break.] In *bot.* literally breaking from the partitions: applied to a mode of dehiscing in which the backs of the carpels separate from the dissepiments whether formed by their sides or by expansions of the placenta.

**Septilateral** (sep-ti-lat'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *latus, lateris*, a side.] Having seven sides; as, a *septilateral* figure.

**Septile** (sep'tīl), *a.* In *bot.* of or belonging to septa or dissepiments.

**Septillion** (sep-til'li-on), *n.* [L. *septem*, seven.] In *Eng. notation*, a million raised to the seventh power; a number consisting of a unit followed by forty-two ciphers. In *French* and *Italian notation*, a unit followed by twenty-four ciphers.

**Septimal** (sep'ti-mal), *a.* [L. *septimus*, seventh, from *septem*, seven.] Relating to the number seven.

**Septimanarian** (sep'ti-ma-nā''ri-an), *n.* [L. L. *septimana*, a week, from L. *septem*, seven.] A monk on duty for a week in a monastery.

**Septimole** (sep'ti-mōl), *n.* In *music*, a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six.

**Septisyllable** (sep'ti-sil-a-bl), *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and E. *syllable*.] A word of seven syllables.

**Septuagenarian** (sep'tū-a-je-nā''ri-an), *n.* [See SEPTUAGENARY.] A person seventy years of age; a person between seventy and eighty years of age.

**Septuagenary** (sep-tū-aj'en-a-ri), *a.* [L. *septuagenarius*, consisting of seventy, *septuageni*, seventy each, from *septem*, seven.] Consisting of seventy or of seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy years old. 'Moses's *septuagenary* determination.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Septuagenary** (sep-tū-aj'en-a-ri), *n.* A septuagenarian.

**Septuagesima** (sep'tū-a-jes''i-ma), *n.* [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth.] The third Sunday before Lent or before Quadragesima Sunday, so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

**Septuagesimal** (sep'tū-a-jes''i-mal), *a.* [See above.] Consisting of seventy or of seventy years. 'Our abridged and *septuagesimal* age.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Septuagint** (sep'tū-a-jint), *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy, from *septem*, seven.] A Greek version of the Old Testament, usually expressed by the symbol LXX., so called either because it was approved and sanctioned by the sanhedrim, or supreme council of the Jewish nation, which consisted of about seventy members, or because, according to tradition, about seventy men were employed on the translation. It is reported by Josephus to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ. It is supposed, however, by modern critics that this version of the several books is the work, not only of different hands, but of separate times. It is probable that at first only the Pentateuch was translated, and the remaining books gradually. The Septuagint was in use up to the time of our Saviour, and is that out of which most of the citations in the New Testament from the Old are taken. It is an invaluable help to the right understanding of the Hebrew Scriptures.

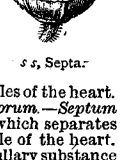
**Septuagint** (sep'tū-a-jint), *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

> The *Septuagint* chronology makes fifteen hundred years more from the creation to Abraham, than the present Hebrew copies of the Bible. *Encyc. Brit.*

**Septuary**† (sep'tū-a-ri), *n.* [L. *septem*, seven.] Something composed of seven; a week. *Ash.*

**Septulate** (sep'tū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* applied to fruits having imperfect or false septa.

**Septum** (sep'tum), *n.* pl. **Septa** (sep'ta). [L., a partition, from *sepio*, to hedge in, to fence.] A partition; a wall separating two cavities; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* the partition of an ovary or fruit produced by the sides of the carpels brought together and consolidated. (*b*) In *anat.* the plate or wall which separates from each other two adjoining cavities, or which divides a principal cavity into several secondary ones; as, the *septum* of the nose.—*Septum cordis*, the partition between the two ventricles of the heart. Called also *Septum Ventriculorum.*—*Septum auricularum*, the partition which separates the right from the left auricle of the heart.—*Septum lucidum*, the medullary substance which separates the two lateral ventricles of the brain.—*Septum transversum*, the diaphragm.—*Septum nasi*, the partition between the nostrils.



*s s*, Septa.

**Septuor** (sep'tū-or), *n.* [Fr., a somewhat bizarre form, compounded of L. *septem*, seven, and the term. of *quatuor*, four, in music a quartette.] Same as *Septet* (which see).

**Septuple** (sep'tū-pl), *a.* [L. *septuplus*, from *septem*, seven.] Sevenfold; seven times as much.

**Septuple** (sep'tū-pl), *v.t.* To make sevenfold.

> Let any one figure to himself the condition of our globe, were the sun to be *septupled*. *Sir J. Herschel.*

**Sepulchral** (sē-pul'kral), *a.* [L. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*. See SEPULCHRE.] 1. Pertaining to burial; to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* stone; a *sepulchral* statue.

> Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,
> Like hidden lamps in old *sepulchral* urns. *Cowper.*

2. Suggestive of a sepulchre; hence, deep; grave; hollow in tone; as, a *sepulchral* tone of voice. 'The solemn *sepulchral* piety of certain North-Eastern gospellers.' *Prof. Blackie.*—*Sepulchral mound.* See BARROW.

**Sepulchralize** (sē-pūl'kral-īz), *v.t.* To render sepulchral or solemn. [Rare.]

**Sepulchre** (sep'ul-kėr), *n.* [L. *sepulchrum*, from *sepelio, sepultum*, to bury.] 1. A tomb; a building, cave, &c., for interment; a burial vault.

> He rolled a great stone to the door of the *sepulchre*, and departed. Mat. xxvii. 60.

2. In *eccles. arch.* a recess for the reception of the holy elements consecrated on Maunday Thursday till high-mass on Easter-day.

**Sepulchre** (sep'ul-kėr, formerly also se-pul'kėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sepulchred*; ppr. *sepulchring.* To bury; to inter; to entomb. 'Obscurely *sepulchred.*' *Prior.* 'Where merit is not *sepulchered* alive.' *B. Jonson.*

> And so *sepulchered* in such pomp dost lie,
> That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*
>
> An earthquake's spoil is *sepulchered* below. *Byron.*

**Sepulture** (sep'ul-tūr), *n.* [L. *sepultura*, from *sepelio, sepultum*, to bury.] 1. Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in a burial-place. 'Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare.' *Dryden.*—2. Grave; burial-place; sepulchre. *Lamb; Cardinal Wiseman.*

> When ye comen by my *sepulture*
> Remembreth that your fellow resteth there. *Chaucer.*

**Sepulture** (sep'ul-tūr), *v.t.* To bury; to entomb; to sepulchre. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

**Sequacious** (sē-kwā'shus), *a.* [L. *sequax, sequacis*, from *sequor*, to follow.] 1. Following; attendant; not moving on independently; disposed or tending to follow a leader. 'The fond *sequacious* herd.' *Thomson.*

> Trees uprooted left their place,
> *Sequacious* of the lyre. *Dryden.*

2.† Ductile; pliant; manageable. 'The matter being ductile and *sequacious.*' *Ray.*—3. Logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought. 'The *sequacious* thinkers of the day.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> The motions of his mind were slow, solemn, and *sequacious*. *De Quincey.*

**Sequaciousness** (sē-kwā'shus-nes), *n.* State of being sequacious; disposition to follow. 'The servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Sequacity** (sē-kwas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *sequacitas*, from *sequax*. See above.] 1. A following or disposition to follow. 'Blind *sequacity* of other men's votes.' *Whitlock.*

> It proved them to be hypotheses, on which the credulous *sequacity* of philosophers had bestowed the prescriptive authority of self-evident truths. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2.† Ductility; pliableness. *Bacon.*

**Sequarious** (sē-kwā'ri-us), *a.* Following; sequacious. *Roget.* [Rare.]

**Sequel** (sē'kwel), *n.* [Fr. *séquelle*; L. *sequela*, sequel, result, consequence, from *sequor*, to follow.] 1. That which follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part; as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or history. 'The *sequel* of the tale.' *Tennyson.*

> O, let me say no more!
> Gather the *sequel* by what went before. *Shak.*

2. Consequence; result; event.

> The *sequel* of to-day unsolders all
> The goodliest fellowship of famous knights
> Whereof this world holds record. *Tennyson.*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. [Rare.]

> What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: *ergo*, he is only a deacon. *Whitgift.*

4. In *Scots law*, see under THIRLAGE.

**Sequela** (sē-kwē'la), *n.* pl. **Sequelæ** (se-kwē'-lē). [L., from *sequor*, to follow. See SEQUEL.] One who or that which follows; as, (*a*) an adherent or band of adherents. 'Coleridge and his *sequela*.' *G. P. Marsh.* (*b*) An inference; a conclusion; that which follows as the result of a course of reasoning. '*Sequelæ*, or thoughts suggested by the preceding aphorisms.' *Coleridge.* (*c*) In *pathol.* the consequent of a disease; a morbid affection which follows another, as anasarca after scarlatina, &c.—*Sequela curiæ*, in *law*, a suit of court.—*Sequela causæ*, the process and depending issue of a cause for trial.

**Sequence** (sē'kwens), *n.* [Fr. *séquence*, L.L. *sequentia*, from L. *sequens*, *sequentis*, ppr. of *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow.] 1. The state of being sequent; a following or coming after; succession.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shak.*

2. A particular order of succession or following; arrangement; order.

The cause proceedeth from a precedent *sequence* and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

3. Invariable order of succession; an observed instance of uniformity in following: used frequently in this sense by metaphysical writers in opposition to *effect* as following a *cause*.

He who sees in the person of his Redeemer a fact more stupendous and more majestic than all those observed *sequences* which men endow with an imaginary omnipotence, and worship under the name of Law—to him at least there will be neither difficulty nor hesitation in supposing that Christ . . . did utter his mandate, and that the wind and the sea obeyed. *Farrar.*

4. A series of things following in a certain order; specifically, a set of cards immediately following each other in the same suit, as king, queen, knave, &c.; thus we say a *sequence* of three, four, or five cards.—5. In *music*, the recurrence of a harmonic progression or melodic figure at a different pitch or in a different key to that in which it was first given.—6. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days, and recited or sung immediately before the gospel and after the gradual, whence the name.

**Sequent** (sē'kwent), *a.* [L. *sequens*, *sequentis*, following. See above.] 1. Continuing in the same course or order; following; succeeding. 'Immediate sentence, then, and *sequent* death.' *Shak.* 'Many *sequent* hours.' *Keats.*—2. Following by logical consequence.

**Sequent** (sē'kwent), *n.* 1.† A follower.

He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's. *Shak.*

2. A sequence or sequel; that which follows as a result. [Rare.]

**Sequential** (sē-kwen'shal), *a.* Being in succession; succeeding; following.

**Sequentially** (sē-kwen'shal-li), *adv.* By sequence or succession.

**Sequester** (sē-kwes'tėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *séquestrer*, L. *sequestro*, to put into the hands of an indifferent person, as a deposit; from *sequester*, a trustee, a depositary or person intrusted with a thing claimed by litigants.] 1. In *law*, (*a*) to separate from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of, as the property and income of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied. (*b*) To set aside from the power of either party, as a matter at issue, by order of a court of law. In *Scots law*, see SEQUESTRATE. See also SEQUESTRATION.

Formerly the goods of a defendant in chancery were, in the last resort, *sequestered* and detained to enforce the decrees of the court. And now the profits of a benefice are *sequestered* to pay the debts of ecclesiastics. *Blackstone.*

2. To put aside; to remove; to separate from other things. 'To *sequester* his mind from all respect to an ensuing reward.' *South.*

I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs. *Bacon.*

3. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; to seclude; to withdraw.

Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train? *Shak.*

It was his tailor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him. *South.*

In this sense often used reflexively with *one's self*, *themselves*, and the like. 'When men most *sequester themselves* from action.' *Hooker.*

**Sequester** (sē-kwes'tėr), *v.i.* 1.† To withdraw. 'To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick and Utopian politicks.' *Milton.*—2. In *law*, to renounce or decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

**Sequester** (sē-kwes'tėr), *n.* 1.† The act of sequestering; sequestration; separation; seclusion.

This hand of yours requires
A *sequester* from liberty. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, a person with whom two or more parties to a suit or controversy deposit the subject of controversy; a mediator or referee between two parties; an umpire. *Bouvier.*

**Sequestered** (sē-kwes'tėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. In *law*, seized and detained for a time to satisfy a demand.—2. Secluded; private; retired; as, a *sequestered* situation.

Along the cool *sequester'd* vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way. *Gray.*

3. Separated from others; being sent or having gone into retirement.

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shak.*

**Sequestrable** (sē-kwes'tra-bl), *a.* Capable of being sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

**Sequestrate** (sē-kwes'trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sequestrated*; ppr. *sequestrating*. 1. In *law*, to sequester; especially in *Scots law*, to take possession of for behoof of creditors; to take possession of, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with the view of realizing it and distributing it equitably among the creditors.—2.† To set apart from others; to seclude.

In general contagions more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot.*

**Sequestration** (sek-wes-trā'shon), *n.* 1. In *law*, (*a*) the separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it. (*b*) The setting apart of the goods and chattels of a deceased person to whom no one was willing to take out administration. (*c*) A writ directed by the Court of Chancery to commissioners commanding them to enter the lands and seize the goods of the person against whom it is directed. It may be issued against a defendant who is in contempt by reason of neglect or refusal to appear or answer or to obey a decree of court. (*d*) The act of taking property from the owner for a time till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand; especially, in *eccles. practice*, a species of execution for debt in the case of a beneficed clergyman issued by the bishop of the diocese on the receipt of a writ to that effect. The profits of the benefice are paid over to the creditor until his claim is satisfied. (*e*) The gathering of the fruits of a vacant benefice for the use of the next incumbent. (*f*) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; particularly applied to the seizure by a belligerent power of debts due by its subjects to the enemy. (*g*) In *Scots law*, the seizing of a bankrupt's estate, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of the creditors. 2. The act of sequestering or the state of being sequestered or set aside; separation; retirement; seclusion from society.

When Squire and Priest and they who round them dwelt
In rustic *sequestration*—all dependent
Upon the Pedlar's toil—supplied their wants
Or pleased their fancies with the wares he brought. *Wordsworth.*

3.† Disunion; disjunction; division; rupture. 'Without any *sequestration* of elementary principles.' *Boyle.*

It was a violent commencement, and thou shalt see an answerable *sequestration*. *Shak.*

**Sequestrator** (sek'wes-trāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who sequesters property or takes the possession of it for a time to satisfy a demand out of its rents or profits.—2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

**Sequestrum** (sē-kwes'trum), *n.* [L. *sequestro*, to sever.] In *pathol.* the portion of bone which is detached in necrosis.

**Sequin** (sē'kwin), *n.* [Fr. *sequin*, from It. *zecchino*, from *zecca*, the mint, from Ar. *sikkah*, *sekkah*, a stamp, a die.] A gold coin first struck at Venice about the end of the thirteenth century. In size it resembled a ducat, and in value was equivalent to about 9*s.* 4*d.* sterling. Coins of the same name but varying in value were issued by other states.

**Sequoia** (sē-kwoi'a), *n.* [Native Californian name.] A North-western American genus of conifers, otherwise called Wellingtonia, consisting of two species only—*S. sempervirens*, the red-wood of the timber trade, and *S. gigantea*, the Wellingtonia of our gardens and the big or mammoth tree of the Americans. Both attain gigantic dimensions, reaching a height of upwards of 300 feet. See REDWOOD, MAMMOTH-TREE.

**Seraglio** (sē-räl'yō), *n.* [It. *serraglio*, an inclosure, a palace, the sultan's harem, from Turk. *serai*, Per. *sarai*, a palace. The sense of the Italian form has been influenced by *serrare*, to inclose, to shut, to shut up.] 1. A palace; specifically, the palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It is of immense size, and contains government buildings, mosques, &c., as well as the sultan's harem. Hence—2. A harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines; and hence, a house of debauchery; a place of licentious pleasure.

We've here no gaudy feminines to show,
As you have had in that great *seraglio*. *W. Broome.*

3.† An inclosure; a place to which certain persons are confined or limited.

I went to Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. I passed by the piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins. *Evelyn.*

**Serai** (sē-rā'), *n.* [Per. *serai*, a palace.] In Eastern countries, a place for the accommodation of travellers; a caravansary; a khan.

My boat on shore, my galley on the sea;
Oh, more than cities and *serais* to me. *Byron.*

**Seral** (sē'ral), *a.* [L. *sero*, late.] *Lit.* late; applied to the last of Prof. H. Rogers' fifteen divisions of the palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America.

**Seralbumen** (sē'ral-bū-men), *n.* [*Serum* and *albumen*.] Albumen of the blood: so called to distinguish it from ovalbumen, or the albumen of the white of an egg, from which it somewhat differs in its chemical reaction.

**Serang** (se-rang'), *n.* An East Indian name for the boatswain of a vessel.

**Serape** (se-rä'pä), *n.* A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by the Mexicans and other natives of Spanish North America.

**Seraph** (ser'af), *n.* pl. **Seraphs**; but sometimes the Hebrew plural **Seraphim** is used. [From Heb. *saraph*, to burn, to be eminent or noble.] An angel of the highest order.

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

**Seraphic, Seraphical** (se-raf'ik, se-raf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a seraph; angelic; sublime; as, *seraphic* purity; *seraphic* fervour.—2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

He at last descends
To like with less *seraphic* ends. *Swift.*

3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Seraphically** (se-raf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a seraph; seraphically.

**Seraphicalness** (se-raf'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being seraphic. [Rare.]

**Seraphicism**† (se-raf'is-izm), *n.* The quality of being seraphic. *Cudworth.*

**Seraphim** (ser'a-fim), *n. pl.* See SERAPH.

**Seraphina, Seraphine** (ser-a-fī'na, ser'a-fēn), *n.* [From *seraph.*] A keyed wind-instrument the tones of which are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds, as in the accordion. It was the precursor of the harmonium.

**Serapis** (se-rā'pis), *n.* The Greek name of a deity whose worship was introduced into Egypt in the reign of Ptolemy I. He was considered as a combination of Osiris and Apis. His worship extended into Asia Minor and Greece, and was introduced into Rome.

**Seraskier, Serasquier** (se-ras'kēr), *n.* [Fr. *sérasquier*, from Per. *serasker*—*ser*, *seri*, head, chief, and *asker*, an army.] A Turkish general or commander of land forces. This title is given by the Turks to every general having command of a separate army, but especially to the commander-in-chief and minister at war.

**Seraskierate** (se-ras'kēr-āt), *n.* The office of a seraskier.

**Serb** (sėrb), *n.* [Native form.] A native or inhabitant of Servia.

**Serbonian** (sėr-bō'ni-an), *a.* Applied to a large bog or lake in Egypt surrounded by hills of loose sand, which, being blown into it, afforded a treacherous footing, whole armies attempting to cross it having been swallowed up. Hence the phrase *Serbonian bog* has passed into a proverb, signifying a difficult or complicated situation from which it is almost impossible to extricate one's self; a mess; a confused condition of affairs. 'No *Serbonian bog* deeper than a £5 rating would prove to be.' *Disraeli.*

A gulf profound as that *Serbonian bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk. *Milton.*

**Sercel** (ser'sel), *n.* See SARCEL.

**Sere** (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered; sear. 'One sick willow *sere* and small.' *Tennyson.*

**Sere**† (sēr), *n.* [Fr. *serre*, a claw.] A claw or talon. *Chapman.*

**Serein** (se-rañ), *n.* [Fr. *serein*, night dew, from L. *serum*, a late hour, but affected by L. *serenus*, serene.] A mist or excessively fine rain which falls from a cloudless sky, a phenomenon not unusual in tropical climates. *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Serenade** (ser-ē-nād'), *n.* [Fr. *sérénade*, from It. *serenata*, a serenade, night-music, clear and fine weather at night, from L. *serenus*, clear, fair, bright.] Music performed in the open air at night; usually, an entertainment of music given in the night by a lover to his mistress under her window. Such music is sometimes performed as a mark of esteem and good-will towards distinguished persons. The name is also given to a piece of music characterized by the soft repose which is supposed to be in harmony with the stillness of night. See SERENATA.

Shall I the neighbours' nightly rest invade
At her deaf doors with some vile *serenade*? *Dryden.*

**Serenade** (ser-ē-nād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *serenaded*; ppr. *serenading*. To entertain with a serenade or nocturnal music.

He continued to *serenade* her every morning till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*

**Serenade** (ser-ē-nād'), *v.i.* To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

A man might as well *serenade* in Greenland as in our region. *Tatler.*

**Serenader** (ser-ē-nād'ér), *n.* One who serenades or performs nocturnal music.

**Serenata** (ser-ē-mā'ta), *n.* In *music*, originally a serenade, but latterly applied to a cantata having a pastoral subject, and to a work of large proportions, in the form, to some extent, of a symphony.

**Serenate**† (ser-ē-nāt'), *n.* A serenade. *Milton.*

**Serene** (sē-rēn'), *a.* [L. *serenus*, serene; allied by Curtius with Gr. *seirinos*, hot, scorching, said of summer heat, *Seirios*, Sirius, and Skr. *swar*, heaven, *surya*, the sun.] 1. Clear or fair, and calm; placid; quiet; as, a *serene* sky; a *serene* air.

Spirits live inspired
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air. *Milton.*
The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

2. Calm; unruffled; undisturbed; as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul.

Hard by
Stood *serene* Cupids watching silently. *Keats.*

3. An epithet or form of address restricted to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families; as, his *serene* highness prince so and so. 'To the most *serene* Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria.' *Milton.*—*Drop serene*, the disease of the eye known as *gutta serena*; amaurosis or black cataract. *Milton.*

**Serene** (sē-rēn'), *n.* 1. Clearness.

No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain,
Breaks the *serene* of heaven. *Wordsworth.*

2. Serenity; tranquillity; calmness. [Poetical.]

To their master is denied
To share their sweet *serene*. *Young.*

3. The cold damp of evening; blight or unwholesome air.

Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face. *B. Jonson.*

[In this sense the same as *Serein* (which see).]

**Serene** (sē-rēn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *serened*; ppr. *serening*. To make clear and calm; to quiet.

Heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
To raise his being and *serene* his soul. *Thomson.*

2. To clear; to brighten. [Rare.]

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to *serene* and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees. *J. Philips.*

**Serenely** (sē-rēn'li), *adv.* 1. Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly; deliberately. 'That men would, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule.' *Locke.*

**Sereneness** (sē-rēn'nes), *n.* The state of being serene; serenity. 'The *sereneness* of a healthful conscience.' *Feltham.*

**Serenitude**† (sē-ren'i-tūd), *n.* Calmness. *Wotton.*

**Serenity** (sē-ren'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sérénité*, L. *serenitas*. See SERENE.] 1. The quality or condition of being serene; clearness; calmness; quietness; stillness; peace; as, the *serenity* of the air or sky.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general trouble. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness.

I cannot see how any men should transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity*. *Locke.*

3. A title of respect or courtesy; serene highness. 'The sentence of that court now sent to your *serenity*.' *Milton.*

**Serf** (sérf), *n.* [Fr., from L. *servus*, a slave, from *servio*, to be a slave.] A villein; one of those who in the middle ages were incapable of holding property, were attached to the land and transferred with it, and liable to feudal services of the lowest description; a forced labourer attached to an estate, as formerly in Russia.

**Serfage, Serfdom** (sérf'āj, sérf'dom), *n.* The state or condition of a serf.

**Serfhood, Serfism** (sérf'hụd, sérf'izm), *n.* Same as *Serfage*.

**Serge** (sérj), *n.* [Fr. *serge*, It. *sargia*, a coverlet, *sargano*, serge; origin doubtful. Diez suggests L. *sericum*, silk, Ar. *saraka*.] A kind of twilled worsted cloth of inferior quality.—*Silk serge*, a twilled silken stuff used by tailors for lining garments.

**Serge** (serj), *n.* [Fr. *cierge*, a wax taper; L. *cereus*, waxed, *cera*, wax.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a name given to the large wax candles, sometimes weighing several pounds, burned before the altar.

**Sergeancy** (sär'jan-si), *n.* The office of a sergeant or serjeant-at-law.

**Sergeancy, Sergeantcy** (sär'jan-si, sär'jant-si), *n.* Same as *Serjeantship*.

**Sergeant** (sär'jant), *n.* [Also written *serjeant*. From Fr. *sergent*, O.Fr. *serjent*, originally a servant, a servitor, from L. *serviens, servientis*, ppr. of *servio*, to serve (*servient-, servjent-, serjent*. See ABRIDGE).] 1.† A squire, attendant upon a prince or nobleman.—2. A sheriff's officer; a bailiff. See SERJEANT.

This fell *sergeant*, death,
Is strict in his arrest. *Shak.*

3. A non-commissioned officer in the army in the grade next above corporal. He is appointed to see discipline observed, to teach the soldiers their drill, and also to command small bodies of men as escorts and the like. Every company has four sergeants, of whom the senior is the *colour-sergeant* (which see). A superior class are the *staff-sergeants* (see STAFF-SERGEANT); and above all is the *sergeant-major* (which see).—*Covering sergeant*, a sergeant who, during the exercise of a battalion, stands or moves behind each officer commanding or acting with a platoon or company.—*Lance sergeant*, a corporal acting as a sergeant in a company.—*Pay sergeant*, a sergeant appointed to pay the men and to account for all disbursements.—*White sergeant*, a term of ridicule for a lady who interferes in military matters. See also DRILL-SERGEANT, QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT.—4. A lawyer of the highest rank in England. See SERJEANT.—5. A title given to certain of the sovereign's servants. See SERJEANT. 6. A police-officer of superior rank. [The two orthographies *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both well authorized, but in the legal sense, and as applied to certain officers of the royal household, of municipal and legislative bodies, the latter spelling is the one usually adopted.]

**Sergeant-major** (sär'jant-mā-jér), *n.* In the *army*, the highest non-commissioned officer in a regiment. He acts as assistant to the adjutant.

**Sergeantry, Sergeanty** (sär-jant-ri, sär'jant-i), *n.* Same as *Serjeantry*.

**Sergeantship** (sär'jant-ship), *n.* The office of a sergeant.

**Serial** (sē'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a series; consisting of, constituted by, or having the nature of a series.—2. In *bot.* of or pertaining to rows. *Asa Gray.*—*Serial homology*, in *zool.* the homology or similarity exhibited by organs or structures following each other in a straight line or series in certain animals (*e.g.* the joints of a lobster's body).

**Serial** (sē'ri-al), *n.* 1. A tale or other composition commenced in one number of a periodical work, and continued in successive numbers.—2. A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

**Seriality** (sē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of following in successive order; sequence.

When we interrogate consciousness, we find that though the general *seriality* of the changes is obvious, there are many experiences which make us hesitate to assert complete *seriality*. *H. Spencer.*

**Serially** (sē'ri-al-li), *adv.* In a series or in regular order; as, arranged *serially*.

**Seriate** (sē'ri-āt), *a.* Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series.

**Seriately** (sē'ri-āt-li), *adv.* In a regular series.

**Seriatim** (sē-ri-ā'tim), *adv.* [L.] In regular order; one after the other.

**Sericeous** (sē-rish'us), *a.* [L. *sericeus*, from *sericum*, silk.] 1. Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.—2. In *bot.* covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as, a *sericeous* leaf.

**Sericulture** (sē'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *sericum*, silk, and *cultura*, cultivation.] The breeding and treatment of silkworms. *Tomlinson.*

**Sericulturist** (sē-ri-kul'tū-rist), *n.* A cultivator of silkworms.

**Sericulus** (sē-rik'ū-lus), *n.* [From L. *sericum*, silk, from its glossy plumage.] A genus of Australian insessorial birds belonging to the family of the orioles. *S. chrysocephalus* is known by the name of the *Regent-bird*. See REGENT-BIRD.

**Serie,**† *n.* Series. *Chaucer.*

**Seriema** (ser-i-ē'ma), *n.* [The Brazilian name.] The *Dicholophus cristatus* of Illiger, a grallatorial bird of the size of a heron, inhabiting the great mountain plains of Brazil, where its sonorous voice often breaks the silence of the desert. It is a bird of retired habits. It is protected on account of its serpent-killing habits. Written also *Çariama* and *Ceriema*.

**Series** (sē'rēz or sē'ri-ēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [L., same root as *sero*, to join, to weave together; Gr. *seira*, a cord; Skr. *sarat, sarit*, a thread.] 1. A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to each other; an extended order, line, or course; sequence; succession; as, a *series* of kings; a *series* of calamitous events.

During some years his life was a *series* of triumphs. *Macaulay.*

2. In *geol.* a set of strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic; as, the greensand *series;* the Wenlock *series*, &c.—3. In *chem.* a group of compounds, each containing the same radical.—4. In *arith.* and *alg.* a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according to a certain law. The usual form of a series is a set of terms connected by the signs + or −.—*Arithmetical series*, a series in which each term differs from the preceding by the addition or subtraction of a constant number or quantity; or it is a series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common difference; as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, &c., or 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, −2, −4, −6, &c. Algebraically, $a, a+d, a+2d, a+3d, a+4d$, &c.; or $z, z-d, z-2d, z-3d, z-4d$, &c.; where $a$ represents the least term, $z$ the greatest, and $d$ the common difference.—*A circular series*, one whose terms depend on circular functions, as sines, cosines, &c.—*A converging series* is one in which the successive terms become less and less.—*A diverging series*, one in which any term is greater than the preceding.—*An exponential series*, one whose terms depend on exponential quantities.—*The general term of a series* is a function of some indeterminate quantity $x$, which, on substituting successively the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., for $x$, produces the terms of the series.—*Geometrical series*, a series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common multiplier or common divisor, termed the *common ratio*. See PROGRESSION.—*Indeterminate series*, one whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.—When the number of terms is greater than any assignable number, the series is said to be *infinite*.—*Law of a series*, that relation which subsists between the successive terms of a series, and by which their general term may be denoted.—*A logarithmic series*, one whose terms depend on logarithms.—*A recurring series*, one in which each term is a certain constant function of two or more of the preceding terms; as, $1+3x+4x^2+7x^3+11x^4$, &c.—*Summation of series*, the method of finding the sum of a series whether the number of terms be finite or infinite. See PROGRESSION.

**Seriform** (ser'i-form), *a.* [L. *Seres*, the Chinese, and *forma*, form.] Applied to a section of the Altaic family of languages, comprising the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, &c.

**Serin** (ser'in), *n.* [Fr.] A song-bird of the finch tribe (*Fringilla serina*), found in the central parts of Europe. It has a small, horny, and short bill; and its habits are mostly similar to those of the canary bird.

**Seringue** (se-ring'gā), *n.* [Pg. *seringa*, a syringe, caoutchouc having been first used to make syringes.] A South American name for the caoutchouc-tree, a species of Siphonia.

**Serio-comic, Serio-comical** (sē'ri-ō-kom''ik, sē'ri-ō-kom''ik-al), *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

**Serious** (sē'ri-us), *a.* [Fr. *sérieux*, L. *serius*, serious, earnest.] 1. Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile; as, a *serious* man; a *serious* habit or disposition. 'A weighty and a *serious* brow.' *Shak.*

He is always *serious*, yet there is about his manner a graceful ease. *Macaulay.*

2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or making a false pretence.

I hear of peace and war in newspapers; but I am never alarmed, except when I am informed that the sovereigns want treasure: then I know that the monarchs are *serious*. *Disraeli.*

3. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter. *Shak.*

4. Attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension; as, a *serious* illness.—5. Deeply impressed with the importance of religion.

**Seriously** (sē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity; as, to think *seriously* of amending one's life.

Juno and Ceres whisper *seriously*. *Shak.*

**Seriousness** (sē'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity; as, he spoke with great *seriousness*, or with an air of *seriousness*.—2. Earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns.

That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once. *Atterbury.*

**Serjania** (ser-jā'ni-a), *n.* [In honour of Paul *Serjeant*, a French friar and botanist.] An entirely tropical South American and West Indian genus of plants, nat. order Sapindaceæ. The species are climbing or twining shrubs with tendrils, with divided leaves and white flowers arranged in racemes. Some of them possess very poisonous properties. *S. triternata* is acrid and narcotic, and employed for the purpose of stupefying fish.

**Serjeant** (sär'jant), *n.* [Fr. *sergent*. See SERGEANT.] 1. Formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the sovereign, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. This officer is now called *serjeant-at-arms*. A similar officer, termed a serjeant-at-arms, attends the lord-chancellor; another, the speaker of the House of Commons, and another the Lord-mayor of London on solemn occasions.—*Common serjeant*, an officer of the city of London who attends the lord-mayor and court of aldermen on court days, and is in council with them on all occasions.—2. *Milit.* see SERGEANT, which for this sense is the usual spelling.—3. In England, a lawyer of the highest rank. He is called serjeant-at-law, serjeant-countor, or serjeant of the coif. By ancient custom the common law judges were always admitted to the order of serjeants before sitting as judges, but this practice was abolished in 1874. A serjeant is appointed by writ or patent of the crown.—*Serjeants of the household*, officers who execute several functions within the royal household, as the *serjeant*-surgeon, &c.—*Inferior serjeants*, serjeants of the mace in corporations, officers of the county, &c. There are also serjeants of manors, &c. See SERGEANT.—*Serjeants' inn*, a society or corporation consisting of the entire body of serjeants-at-law. See under INN.—*King's* or *queen's serjeant*, the name given to one or more of the serjeants-at-law, whose presumed duty is to plead for the king in causes of a public nature, as indictments for treason, &c.

**Serjeant-at-arms** (sär'jant-at-ärmz), *n.* See SERJEANT.

**Serjeant-countor** (sär'jant-kount-or), *n.* A serjeant-at-law.

**Serjeantship** (sär'jant-ship), *n.* The office of a serjeant-at-law. Called also *Serjeancy*, *Serjeantcy*.

**Serjeanty, Serjeantry** (sär'jant-i, sär'jant-ri), *n.* An honorary kind of English tenure, on condition of service due, not to any lord, but to the king only. Serjeanty is of two kinds, *grand serjeanty* and *petit sergeanty*. *Grand serjeanty* is a particular kind of knight service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to attend on the king in person, not merely in war, but in his court, and at all times when summoned. *Petit serjeanty* was a tenure in which the services stipulated for bore some relation to war, but were not required to be executed personally by the tenant, or to be performed to the person of the king, as the payment of rent in implements of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, a lance, or the like.

**Sermocination**†, (sėr-mō'si-nā"shon), *n.* [L. *sermocinatio*, from *sermocinari*, to discourse. See SERMON.] Speech-making. '*Sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Sermocinator**† (sėr-mō'si-nā"tor), *n.* [See above.] One that makes sermons or speeches. 'Obstreperous *sermocinators*.' *Howell.*

**Sermon** (sėr'mon), *n.* [L. *sermo*, *sermonis*, speech, discourse, connected discourse, from *sero*, to join together.] 1.† A speech, discourse, or writing.—2. A discourse delivered in public, especially by a clergyman or preacher, for the purpose of religious instruction or the inculcation of morality, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture; a similar discourse written or printed, whether delivered or not; a homily.

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought, A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

3. A serious exhortation, rebuke, or reproof; an address on one's conduct or duty. [Colloq.]

**Sermon** (sėr'mon), *v.t.* 1.† To discourse of, as in a sermon. *Spenser.*—2. To tutor; to lesson; to lecture. 'Come, *sermon* me no further.' *Shak.*

**Sermon** (sėr'mon), *v.i.* To compose or deliver a sermon. *Milton.*

**Sermoneer** (sėr-mon-ėr'), *n.* A preacher of sermons; a sermonizer; a sermonist. *B. Jonson; Thackeray.*

**Sermonic, Sermonical** (sėr-mon'ik, sėr-mon'ik-al), *a.* Like a sermon; hortatory. 'Conversation . . . grave or gay, satirical or *sermonic*.' *Prof. Wilson.* [Rare.]

**Sermoning** (sėr'mon-ing), *n.* The act of preaching or teaching; hence, discourse; instruction; advice. 'A weekly charge of *sermoning*.' *Milton.*

**Sermonish** (sėr'mon-ish), *a.* Resembling a sermon. [Rare.]

**Sermonist** (sėr'mon-ist), *n.* A writer or deliverer of sermons.

**Sermonium** (sėr-mō'ni-um), *n.* [L.] An interlude or historical play formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church.

**Sermonize** (sėr'mon-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sermonized*; ppr. *sermonizing*. 1. To preach; to discourse.

In sailor fashion roughly *sermonizing*
On providence and trust in Heaven. *Tennyson.*

2. To inculcate rigid rules. 'The dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father.' *Chesterfield.*—3. To make sermons; to compose or write a sermon or sermons.

**Sermonize** (sėr'mon-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sermonized*; ppr. *sermonizing*. To preach a sermon to; to discourse in a sermonizing way to; to affect or influence, as by a sermon. 'Which of us shall sing or *sermonize* the other fast asleep.' *Landor.*

**Sermonizer** (sėr'mon-īz-ėr), *n.* One who sermonizes; a preacher.

**Serolin, Seroline** (ser'ō-lin), *n.* [L. *serum*.] A peculiar kind of fat contained in the blood. It is a mixture of several substances.

**Seroon, Seron** (se-rön', se-ron'), *n.* [Sp. *seron*, a frail or basket.] 1. A weight varying with the substance which it measures. Thus a seroon of almonds is the quantity of 87½ lbs.; of anise-seed, from 3 to 4 cwt.—2. A bale or package made of hide or leather, or formed of pieces of wood covered or fastened with hide, for holding drugs, &c.; a ceroon.

**Serose**† (sē'rōs), *a.* Watery; serous. *Dr. H. More.*

**Serosity** (se-ros'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sérosité*. See SERUM.] 1. The state of being serous.—2. A serous fluid; serum; the watery part of the blood which exudes from the serum when it is coagulated by heat. *Dunglison.*

**Serotine** (sē'ro-tīn), *n.* [Fr. *sérotine*, L. *serotinus*, late.] A species of European bat, the *Vespertilio* or *Scotophilus serotinus*. It is somewhat rare in England, but common in France, of a chestnut colour, solitary in its habits, frequenting forests, and of slow flight.

**Serotinous** (sē-rot'in-us), *a.* [L. *serotinus*, from *serus*, late.] In *bot.* appearing late in a season, or later than some other allied species.

**Serous** (sē'rus), *a.* [Fr. *séreux*. See SERUM.] 1. Thin; watery; like whey: applied to that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the grumous or red part; also to the fluid which lubricates a serous membrane.—2. Pertaining to serum.—*Serous membrane*. See MEMBRANE.

**Serpens** (sėr'penz), *n.* [L., a serpent.] A northern constellation. See SERPENT.

**Serpent** (sėr'pent), *n.* [L. *serpens*, *serpentis*, from *serpo*, Gr. *herpō*, to creep; Skr. *sarpa*, a serpent, from *sṛip*, to creep, to go.] 1. An ophidian reptile without feet; a snake. Serpents are extremely elongated in form, and they move by means of muscular contractions of their bodies. Their hearts have two auricles and one ventricle. This is the widest use of the term *serpent*. This term is likewise applied to a family of ophidian reptiles which comprises all the genera without a sternum, and without any vestige of a shoulder, &c. In Cuvier's arrangement serpents constitute the order Ophidia. See OPHIDIA.—2. In *astron.* a constellation in the northern hemisphere. See OPHIUCHUS.—3. A powerful bass musical instrument, consisting of a long conical tube of wood covered with leather, having a mouth-piece, ventages, and keys, and bent in a serpentine form; hence its name. Its compass is said to be from B flat below the bass-staff to C in the third space of the treble-clef.—4. *Fig.* a subtle or malicious person.—5. A kind of firework having a serpentine motion as it passes through the air.—*Serpent-stones* or *snake-stones*, popular names sometimes applied to the ammonites.

**Serpent** (sėr'pent), *v.i.* To wind like a serpent; to meander. 'The *serpenting* of the Thames.' *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

**Serpentaria** (sėr-pen-tā'ri-a), *n.* A trivial name given to several plants that have been reputed to be remedial of snake bites, as *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, &c. See SNAKE-ROOT.

**Serpentarius** (sėr-pen-tā'ri-us), *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere. Called also *Ophiuchus*.

**Serpentary** (sėr'pen-ta-ri), *n.* A plant, the *Aristolochia Serpentaria*.

**Serpentary-root** (sėr'pen-ta-ri-röt), *n.* The root of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, a North American plant used in medicine as a tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and febrifuge.

**Serpent-boat** (sėr'pent-bōt), *n.* See PAMBAN-MANCHE.

**Serpent-charmer** (sėr'pent-chärm-ėr), *n.* One who charms or professes to charm serpents; one who makes serpents obey his will.

**Serpent-cucumber** (sėr'pent-kū-kum-bėr), *n.* A plant of the genus Trichosanthes, *T. colubrina*, so called from the remarkable serpent-like appearance of its fruits.

**Serpent-eater** (sėr'pent-ēt-ėr), *n.* A bird of Africa that devours serpents; the secretary-bird (*Gypogeranus serpentarius*). See SECRETARY-BIRD.

**Serpent-fence** (sėr'pent-fens), *n.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.

**Serpent-fish** (sėr'pent-fish), *n.* Same as *Band-fish*.

**Serpentiform** (sėr-pent'i-form), *a.* Having the form of a serpent; serpentine.

**Serpentigenous** (sėr-pen-tij'en-us), *a.* Bred of a serpent.

**Serpentine** (sėr'pen-tīn), *a.* [L. *serpentinus*, from *serpens*, *serpentis*, a serpent.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a serpent; having the qualities of a serpent; subtle. 'To free him from so *serpentine* a companion.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. Winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; anfractuous; meandering; spiral; crooked; as, a *serpentine* road or course; a *serpentine* worm of a still.—3. In the *manege*, applied to a horse's tongue when he is constantly moving it, and sometimes passing it over the bit.—*Serpentine verse*, a verse which begins and ends with the same word. The following are examples:—

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.
Greater grows the love of pelf, as pelf itself grows greater.

Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.
Both in the spring of life, Arcadians both.

**Serpentine** (sėr'pen-tīn), *n.* A rock, generally unstratified, which is principally composed of hydrated silicate of magnesia, commonly occurring associated with altered limestone. It is usually dark-coloured green, red, brown, or gray, with shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin. Its degree of hardness, and the peculiar arrangement of its colours, form the distinctive characters of serpentine. Serpentine is often nearly allied to the harder varieties of steatite and potstone. It presents two varieties, precious serpentine and common serpentine. Though *soft* enough to be easily cut or turned, serpentine admits of a high polish, and is much used for the manufacture of various ornamental articles.

**Serpentine** (sėr'pen-tīn), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *serpentined;* ppr. *serpentining.* To wind like a serpent; to meander.

In these fair vales by nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquivir *serpentines* with ease.
*W. Harte.*

**Serpentinely** (sėr'pen-tīn-li), *adv.* In a serpentine manner.

**Serpentinous** (sėr'pen-tī-nus), *a.* Relating to, of the nature of, or resembling serpentine.

**Serpentize** (sėr'pen-tīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *serpentized;* ppr. *serpentizing.* To wind; to turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander; to serpentine. [Rare.]

The river runs before the door, and *serpentizes* more than you can conceive. *H. Walpole.*

**Serpent-like** (sėr'pent-līk), *a.* Like a serpent. *Shak.*

**Serpentry** (sėr'pent-ri), *n.* 1. A winding like that of a serpent.—2. A place infested by serpents. [Rare in both senses.]

**Serpent's-tongue** (sėr'pents-tung), *n.* 1. A fern of the genus Ophioglossum, so called from the form of its fronds; adder's-tongue. 2. A name given to the fossil teeth of a species of shark, because they resemble tongues with their roots.

**Serpent-withe** (sėr'pent-with), *n.* A plant, *Aristolochia odoratissima.*

**Serpet**† (sėr'pet), *n.* [L. *sirpiculus*, a basket made of rushes, from *sirpus, scirpus*, a rush.] A basket.

**Serpiginous** (sėr-pij'in-us), *a.* 1. Affected with serpigo.—2. In *med.* applied to certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another; as, *serpiginous* erysipelas.

**Serpigo** (sėr-pī'go), *n.* [L. L., from L. *serpo*, to creep.] A former name for ringworm. *Shak.*

**Serplath** (ser'plath), *n.* [Corruption of *sarplar.*] A weight equal to 80 stones. [Scotch.]

**Serpolet** (sėr'pō-let), *n.* [Fr.] Wild thyme.

**Serpula** (sėr'pū-la), *n.* [A dim. of L. *serpo*, to creep.] A genus of cephalobranchiate annelidans belonging to the order Tubicola, inhabiting cylindrical and tortuous calcare-

Serpula, detached and in tube.

ous tubes attached to rocks, shells, &c., in the sea. The shells or tubes are in general exquisitely coloured. Several species are common on the British coasts, but the largest are found in tropical seas.

**Serpulean** (sėr-pū'lē-an), *n.* One of the Serpulidæ.

**Serpulidæ** (sėr-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*Serpula* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of tubicolous annelidans, of which the genus Serpula is the type. See SERPULA.

**Serpulidan** (sėr-pū'li-dan), *n.* A member of the family Serpulidæ.

**Serpulite** (sėr'pū-līt), *n.* Fossil remains of the genus Serpula.

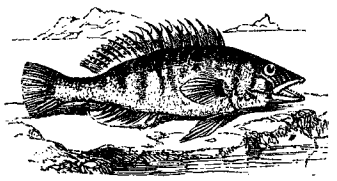
**Serr**† (sėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *serrer*, to press, to squeeze, from L. *sero*, to lock, *sera*, a bolt or bar.] To crowd, press, or drive together.

Heat attenuates and sets forth the spirit of a body, and upon that the more gross parts contract and *serr* themselves together. *Bacon.*

**Serra** (ser'ra), *n.* [L., a saw.] In *anat.* a dentation, or tooth-like articulating process of certain bones, as those of the cranium.

**Serradilla** (ser-ra-dil'la), *n.* [Pg.] A plant, *Ornithopus sativus.* See ORNITHOPUS.

**Serranus** (ser-rā'nus), *n.* [From L. *serra*, a saw—from the saw-like form of the dorsal fin.] A genus of teleostean fishes, included



*Serranus scriba* (Lettered Serranus).

in the family Percidæ or perches, but readily distinguished by their possessing only one dorsal fin and seven branchiostegous rays. The *S. cabrilla* and *S. Couchii* are found off the British coast, where they are known under the name of *comber. S. scriba* inhabits the Mediterranean.

**Serrate, Serrated** (ser'rāt, ser'rāt-ed), *a.* [L. *serratus*, pp. of *serro*, to saw—*serra*, a saw.] Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed; specifically, in *bot.* having sharp notches about the edge, pointing toward the extremity; as, a *serrate* leaf. When a serrate leaf has small serratures upon the large ones, it is said to be *doubly serrate*, as in the elm. We say also a *serrate* calyx, corolla, or stipule. A *serrate-ciliate* leaf is one having fine hairs, like the eye-lashes, on the serratures. A *serrate-dentate* leaf has the serratures toothed.

Serrate Leaf.

**Serration** (ser-rā'shon), *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

Far above, in thunder-blue *serration*, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling impendence of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin.*

**Serratula** (ser-rat'ū-la), *n.* A genus of composite plants. See SAW-WORT.

**Serrature** (ser'ra-tūr), *n.* A notching in the edge of anything, like a saw. *Woodward.*

**Sericorn** (ser'ri-korn), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the family of coleopterous insects Sericornes; having serrated antennæ.

**Sericorn** (ser'ri-korn), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the family Sericornes.

**Sericornes** (ser-ri-kor'nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *serra*, a saw, and *cornu*, a horn.] Cuvier's third family of coleopterous insects, comprehending those which have serrated or saw-shaped antennæ, as the Buprestis, Elater, &c. The cut shows (1) the springing-beetle (Elater), and the antennæ of (2) Phyllocerus, (3) Pachyderes.

Sericornes.

**Serried** (ser'fid), *p.* and *a.* [See SERRY.] Crowded; compacted. 'To relax their *serried* files.' *Milton.*

**Serrous** (ser'rus), *a.* Like the teeth of a saw; irregular. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

**Serrulate, Serrulated** (ser'rū-lāt, ser'rū-lāt-ed), *a.* [From L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute notches.

**Serrulation** (ser-ru-lā'shon), *n.* A small notching like the teeth of a saw; an indentation.

**Serry**† (ser'ri), *v.t.* [Fr. *serrer.* See SERR.] To crowd; to press together. [Obsolete, except in pp. *serried.*]

**Sertularia** (sėr-tū-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *sertum*, a garland.] A genus of Hydrozoa, popularly called, from their resemblance to miniature trees, *sea-firs.* It is the type genus of the order Sertularida (which see).

**Sertularian** (sėr-tū-lā'ri-an), *n.* A member of the order Sertularida (which see).

**Sertularida** (sėr-tū-lā'ri-da), *n. pl.* An order of cœlenterate animals, class Hydrozoa, comprising those whose hydrosoma (or entire organism) becomes fixed by an adherent base, called a hydrorhiza, developed from the end of the cœnosarc, or the common medium by which the various polypites constituting the compound animal are united together. These polypites are invariably defended by little cup-like expansions called hydrothecæ. The cœnosarc generally consists of a main stem with many branches, and it is so plant-like in appearance that the common sertularians are often mistaken for sea-weed, and are often called *sea-firs.* The young sertularian, on escaping from the ovum, appears as a free-swimming ciliated body, which soon loses its cilia, fixes itself and develops a cœnosarc, by budding from which the branching hydrosoma of the perfect organism is produced.

**Serum** (sē'rum), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *oros*, whey, serum; Skr. *sāra*, water.] 1. The thin transparent part of the blood; also, the lymph-like fluid secreted by certain membranes in the human body, such as the pericardium, pleura, peritoneum, &c., which are thence denominated *serous membranes.* The serum of the blood, which separates from the crassamentum during the coagulation of that liquid, has a pale straw-coloured or greenish-yellow colour, is transparent when carefully collected, has a slightly saline taste, and is somewhat unctuous to the touch. It usually constitutes about three-fourths of the blood, the pressed coagulum forming about one-fourth. See BLOOD.—2. The thin part of milk separated from the curd and oil; whey. Called also *Serum Lactis.*

**Servable** (sėrv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being served.

**Servage,**† *n.* Servitude. *Chaucer.*

**Serval** (sėr'val), *n.* A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the cat genus, the *Leopardus Serval* of Southern Africa. It measures about 2 feet 10 inches in length, including the thick bushy tail, which is from 10 to 12 inches long. The ground colour of the fur is of a bright golden tint, sobered with a wash of gray, and marked with black spots. Its food consists of small mammals and birds. Called also *Bush-cat* and *Tiger-cat.*

**Servand,**† pp. of *serve.* Serving. *Chaucer.*

**Servant** (sėr'vant), *n.* [Fr., from *servir*, L. *servire*, to serve, whence also *sergeant*, which is little else than another form of this word.] 1. One who serves or does services, voluntarily or involuntarily; a person, male or female, who is employed by another for menial offices or other labour, and is subject to his command; one who exerts himself or herself or labours for the benefit of a master or employer; a subordinate assistant or helper. The term servant usually implies the general idea of one who performs service for another according to compact; a slave, on the other hand, is the property of his master, and is entirely subject to his will. In a legal sense, stewards, factors, bailiffs, and other agents, are servants, for the time they are employed in the business of their principal; so any person may be legally the servant of another, in whose business or under whose order, direction, or control he is acting for the time being. The term is often applied distinctively to domestics or domestic servants, those who for the time being form part of a household; as, Mrs. Smith has four *servants.—Servants' hall*, the room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals together, &c.—2. One in a state of subjection.

Remember that thou wast a *servant* in Egypt. Deut. v. 15.

The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is *servant* to the lender. Prov. xxii. 7.

3. An expression of civility used often by equals; formerly, also a term of gallantry denoting an admirer of a lady.

*Silvia* (to Valentine). I thank you, gentle *servant*. *Shak.*

—*Your humble servant, your obedient servant*, phrases of civility used more especially in closing a letter, and expressing or understood to express the willingness of the speaker or writer to do service to the person addressed.

Our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

—*Servant of servants*, (*a*) one debased to the lowest condition of servitude. Gen. ix. 25. (*b*) A title (*servus servorum*) assumed by the popes since the time of Gregory the Great.

**Servant**† (sėr'vant), *v.t.* To subject.

My affairs are *servanted* to others. *Shak.*

**Servantess**† (sėr'vant-es), *n.* A female servant. *Wycliffe.*

**Servant-girl, Servant-maid** (sėr'vant-gėrl, sėr'vant-mād), *n.* A female or maid servant.

**Servant-man** (sėr'vant-man), *n.* A male or man servant.

**Servantry** (sėr'vant-ri), *n.* Servants collectively, or body of servants. *W. H. Russell.*

**Servanty** (sėr'vant-i), *n.* The state or condition of a servant; the privilege of serving or acting as a servant. 'God's gift to us of *servanty*.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Serve** (sėrv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *served;* ppr. *serving.* [Fr. *servir*, from L. *servio*, to serve, from *servus*, a servant, a slave or serf; by some supposed to be from same root as G. *schwer*, heavy, O.H.G. *swari*, burdensome; Lith. *swaras*, a weight. It would therefore not be connected with L. *servo*, to keep carefully, to keep unharmed (whence *conserve*, *preserve*), this verb being from root of *salus*, safety, *salvus*, safe. See SAFE.] 1. To work for; to perform regular or continuous duties in behalf of; to act as servant to; to be in the employment of, as a domestic, slave, hired assistant, official helper, or the like.

Jacob loved Rachel; and said, I will *serve* thee seven years for Rachel thy younger daughter. Gen. xxix. 18.

No man can *serve* two masters. Mat. vi. 24.

2. To render spiritual obedience and worship to; to conform to the law of, and treat with due reverence.

And if it seem evil unto you to *serve* the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will *serve*. Jos. xxiv. 15.

3. To be subordinate or subservient to; to act an inferior or secondary part under; to minister to,

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton.*

4. To wait on or attend in the services of the table or at meals; to supply with food.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *served* in plate. *Dryden.*

5. To bring forward and place or arrange, as viands or food on a table: generally with *up*, rarely with *in*.

How durst thou bring it from the dresser, and *serve* it thus to me that love it not? *Shak.*

Thy care is, under polished tins,
To *serve* the hot-and-hot. *Tennyson.*

Some part he roasts, then *serves* it *up* so drest.
*Dryden.*

Soon after our dinner was *served in*. *Bacon.*

6. To perform the service of; to perform the duties required in or for; as, a curate may *serve* two churches.—7. To contribute or conduce to; to be sufficient for; to promote; to be of use to. 'Feuds *serving* his traitorous end.' *Tennyson.*—8. To help by good offices; to administer to the wants of. '*Serve* his kind in deed and word.' *Tennyson.*—9. To be in the place or instead of anything to; to be of use to instead of something else; to be in lieu of; to answer; as, a sofa may *serve* one for a seat and for a couch.

The cry of 'Talbot' *serves* me for a sword. *Shak.*

10. To regulate one's conduct in accordance with the fashion, spirit, or demands of; to comply with; to submit or yield to.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

The man who spoke;
Who never sold the truth to *serve* the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power.
*Tennyson.*

11. To behave towards; to treat; to requite; as, he *served* me very ungratefully.—12. To satisfy; to content.

Nothing would *serve* them then but riding. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

13. To handle; to manipulate; to manage; to work; as, the guns were well *served*.—14. *Naut.* to protect from friction, &c., as a rope by winding something tight round it. 15. In *law*, to deliver or transmit to; to present *to in due form: often with on or upon* before the person.

They required that no bookseller should be allowed to unpack a box of books without notice and a catalogue *served upon* a judge. *Brougham.*

—*To serve one's self of*, to avail one's self of; to make use of; to use. [A Gallicism.]

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings. *Dryden.*

—*To serve out*, to deal out or distribute in portions; as, to *serve out* provisions or ammunition to the soldiers; to *serve out* grog to the sailors.—*To serve one out*, to treat one according to his deserts; to give one what he richly deserves; to take revenge on one; to punish one.

The Right Honourable Gentleman had boasted he had served his country for twenty years—served his country! He should have said *served her out!* *Lord Lytton.*

—*To serve one right*, to treat one as he deserves; to let the consequences of one's actions fall upon him: often used interjectionally. 'Workhouse funeral—*serve him right!*' *Dickens.*—*To serve the turn*, to meet the emergency; to be sufficient for the purpose or occasion; to answer the purpose.

A cloak as long as thine will *serve the turn*. *Shak.*

—*To serve an attachment*, or *writ of attachment*, in *law*, to levy it on the person or goods by seizure, or to seize.—*To serve an execution*, to levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession.—*To serve a process*, in general to read it so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.—*To serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.—*To serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.—*To serve a person heir to a property*, in *Scots law*, to take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession of the property. See SERVICE.—*To serve an office*, to discharge the duties incident to it.

**Serve** (sėrv), *v.i.* 1. To be or act as a servant; to be employed in labour or other services for another; in more specific senses, (*a*) to perform domestic offices to another; to wait upon one as a servant; to attend.

But Martha was cumbered about much serving, and came to him, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone? Lu. x. 40.

(*b*) To discharge the requirements of an office or employment; more especially, to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.

Many noble gentlemen, . . . who before had been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles.*

Likewise had he *served* a year
On board a merchantman, and made himself
Full sailor. *Tennyson.*

(*c*) To be in subjection or slavery.

The Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to *serve*. Is. xiv. 3.

2. To answer a purpose; to accomplish the end; to be sufficient; to be of use.

*Rom.* Courage man; the hurt cannot be much.
*Mer.* No, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough, 'twill *serve*. *Shak.*

Their hall must also *serve* for kitchen. *Tennyson.*

3. To suit; to be convenient.

And as occasion *serves*, this noble queen
And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shak.*

**Server** (sėrv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who serves.—Specifically—2. One who assists the priest at the celebration of the eucharist, by lighting the altar tapers, arranging the books, bringing in the bread, wine, water, &c., and by making the appointed responses in behalf of the congregation.—3. A salver or small tray.

**Service** (sėr'vis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *servitium*, slavery, servitude. See SERVE.] 1. The act of serving; the performance of labour or offices for another, or at another's command; attendance of an inferior, hired helper, assistant, slave, &c., on a superior, employer, master, or the like; menial duties.

The banished Kent, who in disguise
Followed his enemy king and did him *service*
Improper for a slave. *Shak.*

Specifically—2. Spiritual obedience, reverence, and love. 'Earnest in the *service* of my God.' *Shak.*

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson.*

3. Place or position of a servant; employment as a servant; state of being or acting as a servant; menial employ or capacity; as, to be out of *service;* to be taken into a person's *service*. 'To leave a rich Jew's *service*.' 'Have got another *service*.' *Shak.*

None would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. Labour performed for another; assistance or kindness rendered a superior; duty done or required; office.

As thou lovest me, Camillo, wipe not out the rest of thy *services* by leaving me now; the need I have of thee thine own goodness hath made. *Shak.*

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master, King Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function; hence, specifically, military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; as, to see much *service* abroad.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Shak.*

6. Useful office; advantage conferred or brought about; benefit or good performed or caused.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

7. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shak.*

8. Public religious worship or ceremony; office of devotion; official religious duty performed; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a marriage *service;* a burial *service*.

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*

9. A musical composition for use in churches; specifically, a name of certain musical compositions for the canticles in the morning and evening services of the Book of Common Prayer.—10. Things required for use; furniture; especially, (*a*) set of dishes or vessels for the table; as, a tea *service*, a dinner *service;* a *service* of plate. (*b*) An assortment of table-linen.—11. A course or order of dishes at table.

There was no extraordinary *service* seen on the table. *Hakewill.*

12. That which is served round to a company at one time; as, a *service* of fruit, and the like. 13. The material used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, twine, canvas, and the like.—14. The duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee; thus, *personal service* consists in homage and fealty, &c.; *annual service* in rent, suit to the court of the lord, &c.; *accidental services* in heriots, reliefs, &c.—*Service of an heir*, in *Scots law*, a proceeding before a jury for ascertaining and determining the heir of a person deceased. It is either *general* or *special*. A *general service* determines generally who is heir of another; a *special service* ascertains who is heir to particular lands or heritage in which a person dies infeft.—*Service of a writ, process*, &c., in *law*, the reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney or at his usual place of abode.—*Service of an attachment*, the seizing of the person or goods according to the direction.—*The service of an execution*, the levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant.—*Substitution of service*, in Ireland, a mode of serving a writ upon the defendant by posting it up in some conspicuous or public place in the neighbourhood or parish. This mode is allowed when entrance to the dwelling-place of the defendant cannot be effected.

**Service** (sėr'vis), *n.* Same as *Service-tree*.

**Serviceable** (sėr'vis-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of rendering useful service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous. 'The most *serviceable* tools that he could employ.' *Macaulay.*

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in public affairs, the more *serviceable*. *Hooker.*

2. Doing or ready to do service; active; diligent; officious. 'Seeing her so sweet and *serviceable*.' *Tennyson.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain. *Shak.*

**Serviceableness** (sėr'vis-a-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being serviceable; usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

2. Officiousness; readiness to do service.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Serviceably** (sėr'vis-a-bli), *adv.* In a serviceable manner.

**Serviceage**† (sėr'vis-āj), *n.* State of servitude. 'Thraldom base and *serviceage*.' *Fairfax.*

**Service-berry** (sėr'vis-be-ri), *n.* [See SERVICE-TREE.] 1. A North American wild plant (*Amelanchia canadensis*) and its fruit, allied to the medlar. The fruit is a good article of food. Called also *Shad-bush, Juneberry.*—2. A berry of the service-tree.

**Service-book** (sėr'vis-bụk), *n.* A book used in church service; a book of devotion; a prayer-book; a missal. *Milton.*

**Service-money** (sėr'vis-mun-ni), *n.* Money paid for service. 'Secret *service-money* to Betty.' *Addison.*

**Service-pipe** (sėr'vis-pīp), *n.* A pipe, usually of lead or iron, for the supply of water, gas, and the like from the main to a building.

**Service-tree** (sėr'vis-trē), *n.* [A corruption of L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service-tree.] The *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *domestica*, a tree of 50 or 60 feet in height, a rare native of England, yielding a valuable hard-grained timber and a small pear-shaped fruit, which, like the medlar, is only pleasant in an over-ripe condition. The wild service-tree (*Pyrus torminalis*) also bears a fruit which becomes mellow and pleasant by keeping, and of which large quantities are sent to the London market from Hertfordshire.

**Servient** † (sėr'vi-ent), *a.* [L. *serviens, servientis*, ppr. of *servio*, to serve.] Subordinate. 'Servient youth and magisterial eld.' *Dyer.* 'A form *servient* and assisting.' *Cowley.*—*Servient tenement*, in *Scots law*, a tenement or subject over which a predial servitude is constituted; an estate in respect of which a service is owing, the *dominant tenement* being that to which the service is due.

**Serviette** (sėr-vi-et'), *n.* [Fr.] A table-napkin.

**Servile** (sėr'vīl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *servilis*, from *servio*, to serve.] 1. Pertaining to or befitting a servant or slave; slavish; mean; proceeding from dependence; as, *servile* fear; *servile* obedience.—2. Held in subjection; dependent.

What! have we hands, and shall we *servile* be?
Why were swords made but to preserve men free?
*Daniel.*

3. Cringing; fawning; meanly submissive; as, *servile* flattery.

She must bend the *servile* knee. *Thomson.*

4. In *gram.* (*a*) not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter. (*b*) Not itself sounded; silent, as the final *e* in *servile, tune, &c.*

**Servile** (sėr'vīl), *n.* In *gram.* a letter which forms no part of the original root: opposed to *radical*. Also, a letter of a word which is not sounded, as the final *e* in *peace, plane*, &c.

**Servilely** (sėr'vīl-li), *adv.* In a servile manner: (*a*) meanly; slavishly; with base submission or obsequiousness.

Who more than thou
Once fawned and cringed, and *servilely* adored
Heaven's awful monarch? *Milton.*

(*b*) With base deference to another; as, to adopt opinions *servilely*.

**Servileness** (sėr'vīl-nes), *n.* Same as *Servility*.

**Servility** (sėr-vil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being servile; as, (*a*) the condition of a slave or bondman; slavery.

To be a queen in bondage is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*. *Shak.*

(*b*) Mean submission; baseness; slavishness; mean obsequiousness; slavish deference. 'This unhappy *servility* to custom.' *Dr. H. More.*

The very feeling which would have restrained us from committing the act would have led us, after it had been committed, to defend it against the ravings of *servility* and superstition. *Macaulay.*

**Serving-board** (sėr'ving-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* a piece of hard wood fitted with a handle and used for serving spun-yarn on small ropes.

**Serving-maid** (sėr'ving-mād), *n.* A female servant; a menial.

**Serving-mallet** (sėr'ving-mal-let), *n.* *Naut.* a semicylindrical piece of wood, fitted with a handle, and having a groove on one side to fit the convexity of a rope which it is used to serve or wrap round with spun-yarn, *&c.*, to prevent chafing.

**Serving-man** (sėr'ving-man), *n.* A male servant; a menial. *Shak.*

**Servitium** (sėr-vish'i-um), *n.* [L.] In *law*, service; servitude.

**Servitor** (sėr'vi-tėr), *n.* [L. L., from L. *servio*, to serve.] 1. A male servant or domestic; an attendant; one who acts under another; a follower or adherent.

Thus are poor *servitors*,
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
Constrained to watch in darkness, rain, and cold. *Shak.*

Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*

2. In Oxford University, an undergraduate who is partly supported by the college funds, and whose duty it was formerly to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners. The servitors at Oxford are the same class as the sizars at Cambridge. See SIZAR.

That business of toadeater which had been his calling and livelihood from his very earliest years—ever since he first entered college as a *servitor*.
*Thackeray.*

**Servitorship** (sėr'vi-tėr-ship), *n.* The office of a servitor. *Boswell.*

**Servitude** (sėr'vi-tūd), *n.* [Fr., from L. *servitudo*, servitude. See SERVE.] 1. The condition of a slave; the state of involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage.

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*. *Shak.*

2. The condition of a menial or underling. 3. Compulsory service or labour, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment; as, 'penal *servitude*. See under PENAL.—4. A state of slavish dependence. 'In love with a splendid *servitude*.' *South.*—5. † Servants, collectively. 'A cumbrous train of herds and flocks, and numerous *servitude*.' *Milton.*—6. A term used in *civil* and *Scots law* to signify a right whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person for use or convenience contrary to common right. Servitudes are divided into *personal* and *prædial*. A *personal servitude* is a right constituted over a subject in favour of a person without reference to possession or property, and now consists only in liferent or usufruct. A *prædial servitude* is a right constituted over one subject or tenement by the owner of another subject or tenement. Prædial servitudes are either *rural* or *urban*, according as they affect land or houses. The usual *rural servitudes* are passage or road, or the right which a person has to walk or drive to his house over another's land; pasture, or the right to send cattle to graze on another's land; feal and divot, or the right to cut turf and peats on another's land; aqueduct, or the right to have a stream of water conveyed through another's land; thirlage, or the right to have other people's corn sent to one's own mill to be ground. *Urban servitudes* consist chiefly in the right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on another's land or house; the right to prevent another from building so as to obstruct the windows of one's house; the right of the owner of the flat above to have his flat supported by the flat beneath, *&c.*—*Servitude, Slavery, Bondage. Servitude* is general, and implies either the state of a voluntary servant or of a slave, but is generally used for the latter. *Slavery* is involuntary and compulsory servitude. *Bondage*, slavery aggravated by oppression or confinement.

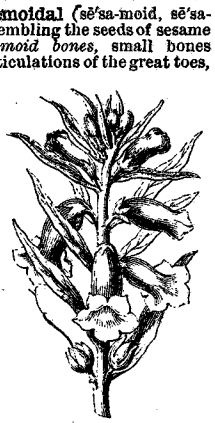
**Serviture** † (sėr'vi-tūr), *n.* Servants collectively; the whole body of servants in a family. 'Calling the rest of the *serviture*.' *Milton.*

**Sesame** (ses'a-mē), *n.* [Gr. *sēsamē, sēsamon*, L. *sesamum*.] An annual herbaceous plant of the genus Sesamum (which see).—*Open Sesame*, the charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves* flew open; hence, a specific for gaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

These words were the only '*open Sesame*' to their feelings and sympathies. *E. Shelton.*

**Sesamoid, Sesamoidal** (sē'sa-moid, sē'sa-moi-dal), *a.* Resembling the seeds of sesame in form.—*Sesamoid bones*, small bones formed at the articulations of the great toes, and occasionally at the joints of the thumbs and in other parts.

**Sesamum** (ses'a-mum), *n.* [See SESAME.] A genus of annual herbaceous plants, nat. order Pedaliaceæ. The species, though now cultivated in many countries, are natives of India. They have alternate leaves and axillary yellow or pinkish solitary flowers. *S. orientale* and *S. indicum* are cultivated in various countries, especially in India, Egypt, and Syria; they have also been taken to the West Indies. Sesamum seeds are sometimes added to broths, frequently to cakes by the Jews, and likewise in the East. The oil expressed from them is bland, and of a fine quality, and will keep many years without becoming rancid. It is often used in India as a salad-oil. The leaves of the plant are mucilaginous, and are employed for poultices. Of the seeds two varieties are known in commerce, the one white and the other black.



*Sesamum orientale* (Sesame).

**Sesban** (ses'ban), *n.* A leguminous plant. See SESBANIA.

**Sesbania** (ses-bā'ni-a), *n.* [From *Sesban*, the Arabic name of *S. ægyptiaca*.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. There are about sixteen species of shrubs or herbs found in the warmer parts of the world. They have pinnate leaves and lax axillary racemes, of yellow, scarlet, purple, or white flowers. *S. ægyptiaca*, the Egyptian species, found also in India, forms a small and very elegant tree, the wood of which is employed in making the best charcoal for gunpowder. *S. aculeata*, the dhanchi of Bengal, is cultivated on account of the fibres of the bark, which are generally employed for the drag-ropes and other cordage about fishing-nets.

**Seseli** (ses'e-li), *n.* [L. and Gr. *seselis, seseli*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. *S. libanotis* is a British plant, found in chalky pastures in Cambridgeshire. It is known by the names of mountain meadow-saxifrage and hartwort.

**Sesha** (sesh'a), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the king of the serpents, with a thousand heads, on one of which the world rests. Vishnu reclines on him in the primeval waters. When depicted coiled he is the symbol of eternity.

**Sesleria** (ses-lē'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of M. *Sesler*, a physician and botanist of the eighteenth century.] A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Festuceæ. The inflorescence is in simple spikes; spikelets, two to six flowered; glumes, two membranaceous, nearly equal and pointed or mucronate; flowering glumes, three to five toothed; stamens, three; styles, two. Its British representative is *S. cœrulea* or moor-grass.

**Sesqui** (ses'kwi). [L.] A prefix signifying one integer or whole and a half; as, *sesqui*-granum, a grain and a half, *&c.* In *chem.* this term is used to designate compounds in which an equivalent and a half of one substance are combined with one of another; thus, *sesqui*oxide of iron is an oxide containing 1 equivalent of iron to 1½ of oxygen, or 2 of iron to 3 of oxygen. In *music* it signifies a whole and a half; joined with *altera, terza, quarta* it is much used in the Italian music to express a set of ratios, particularly the several species of triple time. In *geom.* it expresses a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and leaves a certain aliquot part of the less over; but such terms are nearly obsolete.

**Sesquialtera** (ses-kwi-al'tėr-a), *n.* The name of a compound stop on the organ, consisting of several ranks of pipes sounding high harmonics, for the purpose of strengthening the ground tone.

**Sesquialteral** (ses-kwi-al'tėr-al), *a.* [L. prefix *sesqui*, and *alter*, other.] 1. In *math.* a term applied to a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; thus the ratio 9 to 6 is *sesquialteral*.—2. A *sesquialteral floret*, in *bot.* a large fertile floret accompanied with a small abortive one.

**Sesquialterate** (ses-kwi-al'tėr-āt), *a.* Same as *Sesquialteral*.

**Sesquialterous** (ses-kwi-al'tėr-us), *a.* Sesquialteral (which see).

**Sesquiduple** (ses-kwi-dū'pl), *a.* Same as *Sesquiduplicate*.

**Sesquiduplicate** (ses-kwi-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [L. prefix *sesqui*, and *duplicatus*, double.] Designating the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

**Sesquioxide** (ses-kwi-oks'id), *n.* A compound of oxygen and another element in the proportion of three equivalents of oxygen to two of the other.

**Sesquipedalian, Sesquipedal** (ses'kwi-pē-dā''li-an, ses'kwip-ē-dal), *a.* [L. *sesquipedalis—sesqui*, one and a half, and *pedalis*, from *pes*, a foot.] Containing or measuring a foot and a half; as, a *sesquipedalian* pigmy: often humorously applied to long words, as translation of Horace's '*sesquipedalia verba*.'

**Sesquipedality** (ses'kwi-pē-dal''i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being sesquipedalian. *Sterne.*—2. The practice of using long words.

**Sesquiplicate** (ses-kwip'li-kāt), *a.* [Prefix *sesqui*, and *plicate*.] Designating the proportion one quantity or number has to another in the ratio of one and a half to one; as, the *sesquiplicate* proportion of the periodical times of the planets.

**Sesquisalt** (ses-kwi-salt'), *n.* A salt consisting of three equivalents of one element to two of another.

**Sesquisulphide** (ses-kwi-sul'fid), *n.* A basic compound of sulphur with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of sulphur to two of the other element.

**Sesquitertial** (ses-kwi-tėr'shi-al), *a.* Same as *Sesquitertian*.

**Sesquitertian, Sesquitertianal** (ses-kwi-tėr'shi-an, ses-kwi-tėr'shi-an-al), *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one and a half, and *tertius*, third.] Designating the ratio of one and one-third to one.

**Sess**† (ses), *v.t.* To assess; to tax. *North.*

**Sess**† (ses), *n.* A tax. See CESS.

**Sessa**† (ses'sa), *interj.* Probably a cry used by way of exhorting to swift running.

Dolphin, my boy, *sessa!* let him trot by. *Shak.*
Let the world slide, *sessa!* *Shak.*

**Sessile** (ses'sil), *a.* [L. *sessilis*, from *sedeo, sessum*, to sit.] In *zool.* and *bot.* attached without any sensible projecting support; sitting directly on the body to which it belongs without a support; attached by a base; as, a *sessile leaf*, one issuing directly from the main stem or branch without a petiole or footstalk; a *sessile flower*, one having no peduncle; a *sessile gland*, one not elevated on a stalk; a *sessile stigma*, one without a style, as in the poppy. The first figure shows the sessile leaves of American snake-root (*Polygala Senega*), and the second the sessile flower of chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*).

Sessile Leaves.

Sessile Flower.

**Session** (se'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sessio, sessionis*, from *sedeo, sessum*, to sit.] 1. Act of sitting; state of being seated.

For so much his ascension into heaven and his *session* at the right hand of God do import. *Hooker.*
But Vivian . . . leaped from her *session* on his lap and stood. *Tennyson.*

2. The sitting together of a body of individuals for the transaction of business; the sitting of a court, academic body, council, legislature, &c., or the actual assembly of the members of these or any similar body for the transaction of business; as, the court is now in *session*, that is, the members are assembled for business.

Summon a *session* that we may arraign
Our most disloyal lady. *Shak.*
His pigeons, who in *session* on their roofs
Approved him, bowing at their own deserts. *Tennyson.*

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business or transact business regularly without breaking up. Thus a *session* of parliament comprises the time from its meeting to its prorogation, of which there is in general but one in each year. The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term*.—4. In *law*, generally used absolutely in the plural, a sitting of justices in court upon commission; as, the *sessions* of oyer and terminer. See under OYER.

We have had a very heavy *sessions*, said the judge. *T. Hook.*

—*Sessions of the peace*, the name given to sessions held by justices of the peace, whether petty, special, quarter, or general.—*Petty sessions*, the meeting of two or more justices for trying offences in a summary way under various acts of parliament empowering them to do so.—*Special sessions*, sessions held by justices acting for a division of a county or riding, or for a burgh, for the transaction of special business, such as granting licenses, &c.—*Quarter-sessions*. See QUARTER-SESSIONS.—*General session of the peace*, a meeting of the justices held for the purpose of acting judicially for the whole district comprised within their commission. The sessions that are held once every quarter of the year are called the *general quarter-sessions of the peace*.—*Court of Session*, the supreme civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in all civil questions of whatever nature. It was instituted in 1532. The number of judges is thirteen: the lord-president, the lord justice-clerk, and eleven ordinary lords. They sit in two divisions, the lord-president and three ordinary lords forming the first division, and the lord justice-clerk and other three ordinary lords the second division. The first and second division form what is called the *inner house*. There are five permanent lords-ordinary, each of whom holds a court, the courts of the lords-ordinary forming what is called the *outer house*. The junior lord-ordinary officiates in the bill-chamber during session. (See BILL-CHAMBER.) The judgments of inferior courts, except those of the small-debts courts, are mostly subject to the review of the Court of Session. Judgments of the Court of Session may be appealed against to the House of Lords. The judges hold their office *ad vitam aut culpam*, and their nomination and appointment are in the crown.—*Clerk of the session*. See under CLERK.—*Great Session of Wales*, a court which was abolished by 1 William IV. lxx.; the proceedings now issue out of the courts at Westminster, and two of the judges of the superior courts hold the circuits in Wales and Cheshire as in other English counties.—5. In the *Church of Scotland*, see KIRK-SESSION.

**Sessional** (se'shon-al), *a.* Relating or belonging to a session or sessions.—*Sessional orders*, in *Parliament*, certain orders agreed to by both Houses of Parliament at the commencement of each session, which are renewed from year to year, and not intended to endure beyond the existing session. *Sir E. May.*

**Session-clerk** (se'shon-klärk), *n.* In Scotland, one who officially keeps the books and documents of a kirk-session, makes all entries, and manages the proclamations of banns for marriages.

**Sess-pool** (ses'pōl), *n.* See CESS-POOL.

**Sesterce, Sestertius** (ses'tėrs, ses-tėr'shē-us), *n.* [Fr. *sesterce*, L. *sestertius*, lit. what contains two and a half—*semis*, a half, and *tertius*, a third.] A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, about 2*d.* sterling. The Romans generally reckoned sums of money in sestertii, although the coin used in making payments was commonly the denarius. Large sums they reckoned by sestertia, that is, sums of a thousand sestertii.

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in *sesterces* than in pounds sterling. *Addison.*

**Sestet, Sestetto** (ses'tet, ses-tet'tō), *n.* [It. *sestetto*, from L. *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.] In *music*, a composition for six voices or six instruments. Written also *Sextett*.

**Sestine** (ses'tīn), *n.* In *pros.* a stanza of six lines; a sextain.

**Set** (set), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *set*; ppr. *setting*. [Causative or factitive of *sit*; A.Sax. *settan*, to set, place, appoint, &c.; O. Sax. *settian*, Icel. *setja*, Dan. *sette*, Goth. *satjan* G. *setzen*, to set.] 1. To make or cause to sit; to place in a sitting, standing, or any natural posture; to place upright; as, to *set* a box on its end or a table on its feet: often with *up* or *down*. '*Sets down* her babe.' *Shak.*

They took Dagon, and *set* him in his place again. 1 Sam. v. 3.
Thy grand captain Antony
Shall *set* thee on triumphant chariots and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shak.*
We'll *set* thy statue in some holy place,
And have thee reverenced like a blessed saint. *Shak.*

2. Generally, to put, place, or fix; to put in a certain place, position, or station.

I do *set* my bow in the cloud. Gen. ix. 13.
Where may we *set* our horses? *Shak.*

More specifically, (*a*) to arrange; to dispose; to station; to post.

*Set* we our squadrons on yond side o' the hill,
In eye of Cæsar's battle. *Shak.*
Am I a sea or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me? Job vii. 12.

(*b*) To place or plant firmly; as, to *set* one's foot upon a person's neck. '*Set* him breast deep in earth.' *Shak.* (*c*) To establish in a certain post or office; to appoint; as, to *set* a person over others; to *set* a man at the head of affairs.—3. To make or cause to be, do, or act; to put from one state into another; as, to *set* a person right; to *set* at ease; to *set* in order; to *set* a man to work. See also phrases below.

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father. Mat. x. 35.
I cannot think but in the end the villanies of man will *set* him clear. *Shak.*
Blow, bugle, blow, *set* the wild echoes flying. *Tennyson.*

4. To fix or make immobile; to render motionless.

Here comes Baptista; *set* your countenance, sir. *Shak.*
*Set* are her eyes, and motionless her limbs. *Garth.*

5. To fix as regards amount or value; to determine or regulate beforehand; as, to *set* a price on a house, farm, or horse.

And as for these whose ransom we have *set*,
It is our pleasure one of them depart. *Shak.*

6. To fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement; to prescribe; to appoint; to assign; to predetermine; as, to *set* a time or place for meeting; to *set* an hour or a day for a journey. '*Set* him such a task to be done in such a time.' *Locke.*

I am to bruise his heel;
His seed (when is not *set*) shall bruise my head. *Shak.*

7. To place in estimation; to value; to estimate; to rate; to prize.

Ye have *set* at nought all my counsel. Prov. i. 25.
I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee. *Shak.*

8. To regulate or adjust; as, to *set* a timepiece by the sun.

In court they determine the king's good by his desires, which is a kind of *setting* the sun by the dial. *Suckling.*

9. To fit to music; to adapt with notes; as, to *set* the words of a psalm to music.

*Set* thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

10.† To pitch; to lead off, as a tune in singing.

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into tune. *Spectator.*

11. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable, as distinguished from *sowing*.

Whatsoever fruit useth to be *set* upon a root or a slip, if it be sown, will degenerate. *Bacon.*
I'll not put
The dibble in earth to *set* one slip of them. *Shak.*

12. To fix for ornament, as in metal; as, a diamond *set* in a ring.

Too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

13. To adorn, as with precious stones; to intersperse; to stud; as, to *set* anything with diamonds or pearls.

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

14. To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; as, to *set* a bone or a leg.—15. To fix mentally; to fix with settled purpose; to place; to make intent on, as the heart or affections. 'Minds altogether *set* on trade and profit.' *Addison.*

*Set* not thy sweet heart on proud array. *Shak.*

16. To stake at play; to wager; to risk.

I have *set* my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shak.*

17. To embarrass; to perplex; to pose; to bring to a mental stand-still.

They are hard *set* to represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*
Learning was pos'd, Philosophie was *set*,
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net. *G. Herbert.*

18. To put in good order; to put in trim for use; as, to *set* a razor, that is, to give it a fine edge; to *set* a saw, to incline the teeth laterally to right and left in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade.—19. To apply or use in action; to employ: with *to*; as, to *set* spurs *to* one's horse. '*Set* the axe *to* thy usurping root.' *Shak.* 'That the Lord thy God may bless thee in all that thou *settest* thine hand *to*.' Deut. xxiii. 20.—20. To attach; to add to; to join with; to impart: with *to* or *on*. 'Do *set* a scandal *on* my sex.' *Shak.*

Be Mercury, *set* feathers to thy heels,
And fly like thought from them to me again. *Shak.*

21. To incite; to instigate; to encourage; to spur: often with *on*. See also below. '*Sets* Thersites to match us in comparisons.' *Shak.*

Spit and throw stones, cast mire upon me, *set*
The dogs o' the street to bay me. *Shak.*

22. To produce; to contrive.

Most freely I confess, myself and Toby
*Set* this device against Malvolio here. *Shak.*

23. To offer for a price; to expose for sale.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale. Ecclus. x. 9.

24. To put in opposition; to oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shak.*

25. To let or grant to a tenant.

They care not . . . at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds. *Bp. Hall.*

26. To write; to note down: often with *down;* as, I have his words all *set down* here.

All his faults observed,
*Set* in a note-book, learn'd, and conn'd by rote. *Shak.*

27. In *printing,* (*a*) to place in proper order, as types; to compose. (*b*) To put into type; as, to *set* a MS.: usually with *up.*—28. *Naut.* (*a*) to loosen and extend; to spread; as, to *set* the sails of a ship. (*b*) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass; as, to *set* the land; to *set* the sun.—29. To make stiff or solid; to convert into curd; as, to *set* milk for cheese.—30. To become as to manners, rank, merit; to become as to dress; to fit; to suit. [Scotch.] —*To set against,* to oppose; to set in comparison, or to oppose as an equivalent in exchange. '*Setting* the probabilities of the story *against* the credit of the witnesses.' *Brougham.*—*To set aside,* (*a*) to omit for the present; to lay out of the question. '*Setting aside* all other considerations.' *Tillotson.* (*b*) To reject. *Woodward.* (*c*) To abrogate; to annul; as, to *set aside* a verdict.—*To set at defiance,* to defy; to dare to combat.—*To set at ease,* to quiet; to tranquillize; as, to *set* the mind *at ease.*—*To set at naught,* to regard as of no value or consideration; to despise.—*To set a trap* or *snare,* to prepare and place it so as to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.—*To set at work,* to cause to enter on work or action; to direct how to enter on work.—*To set before,* (*a*) to present to view; to exhibit; to display. 'To *set before* your sight your glorious race.' *Dryden.* (*b*) To present for choice or consideration.—*To set by,* to reject; to put aside; to dismiss; to omit for the present.—*To set down,* (*a*) to place upon the ground or floor. (*b*) to enter in writing; to register. *Shak.* (*c*)† To ordain; to fix; to establish. 'This law . . . which God hath *set down* with himself.' *Hooker.*—*To set eyes on,* to fix the eyes in looking on; to behold.

No single soul can we *set eyes on.* *Shak.*

—*To set fire to,* to apply fire to; to set on fire.—*To set forth,* (*a*) to represent by words; to present to view or consideration; to make known fully; to show. (*b*) To promulgate; to publish; to make appear. (*c*)† To prepare and send out. 'A fleet of sixty galleys *set forth* by the Venetians.' *Knolles.*—*To set forward,* to advance; to promote; to further; as, to *set forward* a scheme. 'To *set* them *forward* in the way of life.' *Hooker.* —*To set in,* to put in the way to begin; to give a start to. 'If you please to assist and *set* me *in.*' *Jeremy Collier.*—*To set in order,* to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.

The rest will I *set in order* when I come. 1 Cor. xi. 34.

—*To set much* (*little,* &c.) *by,* to regard much; to esteem greatly.

His name was *much set by.* 1 Sam. xviii. 30.

—*To set off,* (*a*) to adorn; to decorate; to embellish. *Addison.* (*b*) To show to the best advantage; to recommend. 'That which hath no foil to *set it off.*' *Shak.* (*c*) To place against as an equivalent. (*d*) To remove. *Shak.*—*To set on* or *upon,* (*a*) to incite; to instigate; to animate to action.

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this. *Shak.*

(*b*) To employ as in a task. '*Set on* thy wife to observe.' *Shak.* (*c*) To determine with settled purpose. 'A patch *set on* learning.' *Shak.*—*To set one's cap at.* See under CAP.—*To set one's teeth,* to press them close together.—*To set on fire,* to kindle; to inflame. 'It will *set* the heart *on fire.*' *Shak.*—*To set on foot,* to start; to set agoing.—*To set out,* (*a*) to assign; to allot; as, to *set out* the share of each proprietor or heir of an estate. (*b*) To publish, as a proclamation. 'That excellent proclamation *set out* by the king.' *Bacon.* (*c*) To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Determinate positions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out,* or supposed to be distinguished from all the rest by known boundaries. *Locke.*

(*d*) To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman in a rich habit, *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

(*e*) To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out,* in case of great necessity, thirty men of war. *Addison.*

(*f*) To show; to display; to recommend; to set off.

I could *set out* that best side of Luther. *Atterbury.*

(*g*) To show; to prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. *Atterbury.*

(*h*) To recite; to state at large.—*To set over,* (*a*) to appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, governor, or director.

I have *set* thee *over* all the land of Egypt. Gen. xli. 41.

(*b*) To assign; to transfer; to convey.—*To set right,* to correct; to put in order.—*To set sail* (*naut.*). See under SAIL.—*To set the teeth on edge.* See under EDGE.—*To set the fashion,* to establish the mode; to determine what shall be the fashion.—*To set up,* (*a*) to erect; as, to *set up* a post or a monument. (*b*) To begin a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, to *set up* a manufactory; to *set up* a school. (*c*) To enable to commence a new business; as, to *set up* a son in trade. (*d*) To raise; to exalt; to put in power. 'I will *set up* shepherds over them.' Jer. xxiii. 4. (*e*) To place in view; as, to *set up* a mark. (*f*) To raise; to utter loudly. 'I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear.' *Dryden.* (*g*) To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, to *set up* a new opinion or doctrine. (*h*) To raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune; as, this good fortune quite *set* him *up.* (*i*) *Naut.* to extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c. (*j*) To fix; to establish; as, a resolution.

Here will I *set up* my everlasting rest. *Shak.*

(*k*) In *printing,* (1) to put in type; as, to *set up* a page of copy. (2) To arrange in words, lines, &c.; to compose; as, to *set up* type.—*To set up rigging* (*naut.*), to increase the tension of the rigging by tackles.

**Set** (set), *v.i.* 1. To pass below the horizon; to sink; to decline.

His smother'd light
May *set* at noon and make perpetual night. *Shak.*
My eyes no object met,
But distant skies that in the ocean *set.* *Dryden.*

2. To be fixed hard; to be close or firm. 'Maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another.' *Bacon.*—3. To fit music to words. 'Your ladyship can *set.*' *Shak.*—4. To congeal or concrete; to solidify.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set.* *Boyle.*

5.† To begin a journey, march, or voyage; to go forth; to start. 'The king is *set* from London.' *Shak.* [Instead of the simple verb, we now use *set out.*]—6. To plant; to place plants or shoots in the ground; as, to sow dry, and to *set* wet.—7. To flow; to have a certain direction in motion; to tend; as, the tide *sets* to the east or north; the current *sets* westward.

Trust me, cousin, all the current of my being *sets* to thee. *Tennyson.*

8. To point out game, as a sportsman's dog; to hunt game by the aid of a setter.—9. To undertake earnestly; to apply one's self. 'If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ.' *Hammond.*—10. To face one's partner in dancing.

Out went the boots, first on one side, then on the other, then cutting, then shuffling, then *setting* to the Denmark satins. *Dickens.*

—*To set about,* to begin; to take the first steps in; as, to *set about* a business or enterprise.—*To set forth* or *forward,* to move or march; to begin to march; to advance.

It is meet I presently *set forth.* *Shak.*
The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari *set forward.* Num. x. 17.

—*To set in,* (*a*) to begin; as, winter in England usually *sets in* about December. (*b*) To become settled in a particular state. 'When the weather was *set in* to be very bad.' *Addison.* (*c*) To flow towards the shore; as, the tide *sets in.*—*To set off,* (*a*) *in printing,* to deface or soil the next sheet: said of the ink on a newly-printed sheet, when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry. (*b*) To start; to enter on a journey. —*To set on* or *upon,* (*a*) to begin a journey or an enterprise. 'He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth.' *Locke.* (*b*) To assault; to make an attack; as, they all *set upon* him at once.

Cassio has been *set on* in the dark. *Shak.*

—*To set out,* (*a*) to begin a journey or course; as, to *set out* for London or from London; to *set out* in business; to *set out* in life or the world. (*b*) To have a beginning.—*To set to,* to apply one's self to.—*To set up,* (*a*) to begin business or a scheme of life; as, to *set up* in trade; to *set up* for one's self.

There is no such thing as a powerful or even distinguished family, unless in some province, as Egypt, of which the bashaw has rebelled and *set up* for himself. *Brougham.*

(*b*) To profess openly; to make pretensions; as, he *sets up* for a man of wit; he *sets up* to teach morality.

**Set** (set), *p.* and *a.* 1. Placed; put; located; fixed, &c.—2. Regular; in due form; well-arranged or put together; as, a *set* speech or phrase; a *set* discourse; a *set* battle.

Rail'd on Lady Fortune in good terms,
In good *set* terms and yet a motley fool. *Shak.*

3. Fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate; as, a man *set* in his opinions or way.—4. Established; prescribed; settled; appointed; as, *set* forms of prayer.

*Set* places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe. *South.*

5. Predetermined; fixed beforehand; as, a *set* purpose.—6. Fixed; immovable.

He saw that Marner's eyes were *set* like a dead man's. *George Eliot.*

—*Set scene,* in *theatricals,* a scene where there is a good deal of arrangement for the pose.—*Set speech,* (*a*) a speech carefully prepared beforehand. (*b*) A formal or methodical speech.

**Set** (set), *n.* 1. A number or collection of things of the same kind or suited to each other, or to be used together, of which each is a necessary complement of all the rest; a complete suit or assortment; as, a *set* of chairs; a *set* of tea-cups; a *set* of China or other ware. [In this sense sometimes incorrectly written *Sett.*]—2. A number of persons customarily or officially associated; as, a *set* of men; a *set* of officers; or a number of persons united by some affinity of taste, character, or the like, or of things which have some resemblance or relation to each other.

In men this blunder still you find
All think their little *set* mankind. *Mrs. H. More.*

This falls into different divisions or *sets* of nations connected under particular religions, &c. *R. Ward.*

3. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole; as, a *set* of features.—4. A young plant for growth; as, *sets* of white-thorn or other shrub.—*Sets and eyes of potatoes,* slices of the tubers of the potato for planting, each slice having at least one eye or bud.—5. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; as, the *set* of the sun. 'Looking at the *set* of day.' *Tennyson.*—6.† A wager; a venture; a stake; hence, a game of chance; a match.

We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shak.*
That was but civil war, an equal *set.* *Dryden.*

7. An attitude, position, or posture.

Moneys in possession do give a *set* to the head and a confidence to the voice. *Cornhill Mag.*

8. A permanent change of figure caused by pressure or being retained long in one position; as, the *set* of a spring.—9. The lateral deflection of a saw tooth.—10. In *plastering,* the last coat of plaster on walls for papering.—11. In *music* and *dancing,* the five figures or movements of a quadrille; the music adapted to a quadrille; and also, the number of couples required to execute the dance.—12. In *theatres,* a set scene. (See SET, *p.* and *a.*, and SCENE.) 'An elaborate *set.*' *Cornhill Mag.*—13. A direction or course; as, the *set* of a current.—*Set* or *sett of a burgh,* in *Scots law,* the constitution of a burgh. The setts are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modelled by the convention of burghs.—*A dead set,* (*a*) the act of a setter dog when it discovers the game, and remains intently fixed in pointing it out. (*b*) A concerted scheme to defraud a person by gaming. *Grose.* (*c*) A determined stand in argument or in movement. [Colloq.]—*To be at a dead set,* to be in a fixed state or condition which precludes further progress.—*To make a dead set,* to make a determined onset, or an importunate application.

**Seta** (sē'ta), *n.* pl. **Setæ** (sē'tē). [L., a bristle.] A bristle or sharp hair; specifically, in *bot.* a bristle of any sort; a stiff hair; a slender

straight prickle; also, the stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses. In *zool. setæ* are the stiff short hairs that cover many caterpillars and insects, the bristles or processes that cover the limbs and mandibles of many crustaceans.

**Setaceous** (sē-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle.] 1. Bristly; set with bristles; consisting of bristles; as, a stiff *setaceous* tail.—2. In *bot.* bristle-shaped; having the character of setæ; as, a *setaceous* leaf or leaflet.

**Setaria** (sē-tā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *seta*, a bristle. The involucre is bristly.] A genus of grasses with spikelets in a dense cylindrical spikelike panicle, containing a few species cultivated as corn-grains in some countries. The species are found in both the warm and tropical parts of the world. *S. viridis* is indigenous in England, *S. germanica* is cultivated in Hungary as food for horses, and *S. italica* is cultivated in Italy and other parts of Europe. (See MILLET.) The genus is sometimes included under *Panicum*.

**Set-back** (set'bak), *n.* In *arch.* a flat plain set-off in a wall.

**Set-bolt** (set'bōlt), *n.* In *ship-building*, an iron bolt for faying planks close to each other, or for forcing another bolt out of its hole.

**Set-down** (set'doun), *n.* A depressing or humiliating rebuke or reprehension; a rebuff; an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply.

**Setee** (set-ē'), *n.* A vessel rigged with lateen sails; a settee (which see).

**Set-fair** (set'fâr), *n.* The coat of plaster used after roughing in, and floated, or pricked up and floated.

**Set-foil** (set'foil), *n.* See SEPT-FOIL.

**Sethe** (sēTH), *n.* A name given to the coal-fish (which see). Written and pronounced variously *Seath*, *Saith*, *Seethe*, *Sey*. [Scotch.]

**Sethic** (seth'ik), *a.* [A corruption of *sothiac* (which see).] In *chron.* applied to a period of 1460 years.

**Setiferous** (sē-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or having bristles.

**Setiform** (sē'ti-form), *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a bristle.

**Setiger** (set'i-jėr), *n.* One of the Setigera.

**Setigera** (sē-tij'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [L. *setiger*, bristly—*seta*, a bristle, and *gero*, to carry.] A tribe of abranchiate annelidans, whose members, like the earthworms, are provided with bristles for locomotion.

**Setigerous** (sē-tij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle, and *gero*, to bear.] Covered with bristles; setiferous.

**Setireme** (sē'ti-rēm), *n.* [L. *seta*, a bristle, and *remus*, an oar.] In *entom.* one of the legs of some insects, as the diving beetle, that has a dense fringe of hairs on the inner side enabling the animal to move on the water.

**Set-line** (set'līn), *n.* In *fishing*, a line to which a number of baited hooks are attached, and which, supported by buoys, is extended on the surface of the water, and may be left unguarded during the absence of the fisherman.

**Setness** (set'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being set. [Rare.]

**Set-off** (set'of), *n.* 1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.—2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.—3. A counter-claim or demand; a cross debt; a counterbalance; an equivalent.

> After the cheque is paid into a different bank, it will not be presented for payment, but liquidated by a *set-off* against other cheques. *J. S. Mill.*

> An example or two of peace broken by the public voice is a poor *set-off* against the constant outrages upon humanity and habitual inroads upon the happiness of the country subject to an absolute monarch. *Brougham.*

4. In *law*, the merging, wholly or partially, of a claim of one person against another in a counter-claim by the latter against the former. Thus a plea of *set-off* is a plea whereby a defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but sets up another demand of his own to counterbalance that of the plaintiff either in whole or in part.—5. The part of a wall, &c., which is exposed horizontally when the portion above it is reduced in thickness. Also called *Offset*.—6. In *printing*, the transferred impression from a printed page, the ink on which is undried, to an opposite page, when the two leaves are pressed together.

**Seton** (sē'ton), *n.* [Fr., from L. *seta*, a bristle—hair or bristles having been originally used for the purpose.] In *surg.* a skein of silk or cotton, or similar material, passed under the true skin and the cellular tissue beneath, in order to maintain an artificial issue. They are inserted by means of a knife and a probe, or a large needle called a seton needle, and are applied as counter-irritants to act as a drain on the system generally, or to excite inflammation and adhesion. The name is also given to the issue itself.

**Setose** (sē'tōs), *a.* [L. *setosus*, from *seta*, a bristle.] In *bot.* bristly; having the surface set with bristles; as, a *setose* leaf or receptacle.

**Setous** (sē'tus), *a.* Same as *Setose*.

**Set-out** (set'out), *n.* 1. Preparations, as for beginning a journey, &c. 'A committee of ten, to make all the arrangements and manage the whole *set-out*.' *Dickens.*—2. Company; set; clique.

> She must just hate and detest the whole *set-out* of us. *Dickens.*

3. A display, as of plate, &c.; dress and accessories; equipage; turn-out.

> His drag is whisked along rapidly by a brisk chestnut pony, well-harnessed; the whole *set-out*, I was informed, pony included, cost £50 when new. *Mayhew.*

[Colloq. in all senses.]

**Set-screw** (set'skrō), *n.* A screw, as in a cramp, screwed through one part tightly upon another to bring pieces of wood, metal, &c., into close contact.

**Set-stitched** (set'sticht), *a.* Stitched according to a set pattern. *Sterne.*

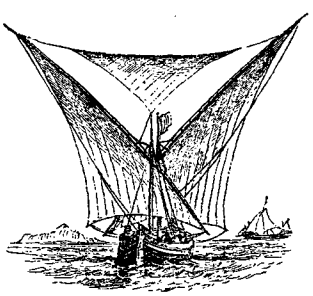
**Sett** (set), *n.* 1. A piece placed temporarily on the head of a pile which cannot be reached by the monkey or weight but by means of some intervening matter.—2. See SET, 1.—3. A number of mines taken upon lease.—*Sett of a burgh*. See SET.

**Sette,**† *v.t.* [See SET.] To set; to place; to put; to reckon; to fix.—*To sette a man's cappe*, to make a fool of him. *Chaucer.*

**Settee** (set-tē'), *n.* 1. [From *set*.] A long seat with a back to it; a large sofa-shaped seat for several persons to sit in at one time; a kind of double arm-chair in which two persons can sit at once.

> Ingenious Fancy, never better pleased
> Than when employ'd t' accommodate the fair,
> Heard the sweet moan with pity, and devised
> The soft *settee*; one elbow at each end,
> And in the midst an elbow it received,
> United yet divided, twain at once. *Cowper.*

2. [Fr. *scétie*, *sétie*.] A vessel with one deck and a very long sharp prow, carrying two



Settee.

or three masts with lateen sails; used in the Mediterranean.

**Settee-bed** (set-tē'bed), *n.* A bed that turns up in the form of a settee.

**Setter** (set'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which sets; as, a *setter* of precious stones, or jeweller; a *setter* of type, or compositor; a *setter* of music to words, a musical composer, and the like. This word is often compounded with *on*, *off*, *up*, &c.; as, *setter-on*, *setter-off*, and so on. See the separate entries.—2. A kind of sportsman's dog, which derives its name from its habit of *setting* or crouching when it perceives the scent of game, instead of standing, like the pointer. Setters are, however, now trained to adopt the pointer's mode of standing whilst marking game. It partakes somewhat of the character and appearance of the pointer and spaniel, and is generally regarded as having descended from the crossing of these two varieties.—3. A man who performs the office of a setting-dog, or finds persons to be plundered.

> Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains, how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net. *South.*

4. In *gun.* a round stick for driving fuses, or any other compositions, into cases made of paper.

**Setter-forth** (set'ėr-fōrth), *n.* One who sets forth or brings into public notice; a proclaimer. 'A *setter-forth* of strange gods.' Acts xvii. 18.

**Setter-grass** (set'ėr-gras), *n.* Same as *Setter-wort*.

**Setter-off** (set'ėr-of), *n.* One who or that which sets off, decorates, adorns, or recommends. 'Gilders, *setters-off* of thy graces.' *Whitlock.*

**Setter-on** (set'ėr-on), *n.* One who sets on; an instigator; an inciter.

> I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter-on* to do it, *Ascham.*

**Setter-up** (set'ėr-up), *n.* One who sets up, establishes, makes, or appoints. 'Proud *setter-up* and puller down of kings!' *Shak.*

**Setter-wort** (set'ėr-wėrt), *n.* A perennial plant, a species of Helleborus, the *H. fœtidus* (bear's-foot). Called also *Setter-grass*.

**Setting** (set'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which sets.

> I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
> And from that full meridian of my glory,
> I haste now to my *setting*. *Shak.*

2. Sporting with a setting-dog. 'When I go a-hawking or *setting*.' *Boyle.*—3. Something set in or inserted.

> And thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones, even four rows of stones. Ex. xxviii. 17.

4. That in which something, as a jewel, is set; as, a diamond in a gold *setting*.—5. The hardening of plaster or cement. Also, same as *Setting-coat*.

**Setting-coat** (set'ing-kōt), *n.* The best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings; a finishing-coat of fine stuff laid by a trowel over the floating-coat, which is of coarse stuff.

**Setting-dog** (set'ing-dog), *n.* A setter. *Addison.*

**Setting-pole** (set'ing-pōl), *n.* A long pole, often iron pointed, used for pushing boats, &c., along in shallow water.

**Setting-rule** (set'ing-rōl), *n.* In *printing*, same as *Composing-rule*.

**Setting-stick** (set'ing-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a composing-stick.

**Settle** (set'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *setl*, a seat, a stool, a settle; from *set*, *sit*. Comp. L. *sella*, a seat, for *sedla*, from *sedeo*, to sit. See SET, SIT.] 1. A seat or bench; something to sit on; a stool. 'An oaken *settle* in the hall.' *Tennyson.*

> The man, their hearty welcome first exprest,
> A common *settle* drew for either guest. *Dryden.*

2. A part of a platform lower than another part.

**Settle** (set'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *settled*; ppr. *settling*. [From *set*; a freq. in form.] 1. To place in a fixed or permanent position; to establish.

> And I will multiply upon you man and beast . . . and I will *settle* you after your old estates. Ezek. xxxvi. 11.
>
> But I will *settle* him in mine house, and in my kingdom for ever. 1 Chr. xvii. 14.

2. To establish or fix in any way or line of life; to place or fix in an office, business, situation, charge, and the like; as, to *settle* a young man in a trade or profession; to *settle* a daughter by marriage; to *settle* a clergyman in a parish.

> The father thought the time drew on
> Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

3. To set or fix, as in purpose or intention.

> Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* it upon an object. *Boyle.*

4. To change from a disturbed or troubled condition to one of quietness, tranquillity, or the like; to quiet; to still; hence, to calm the agitation of; to compose; as, to *settle* the mind when disturbed or agitated.

> God *settled* then the huge whale-bearing lake. *Chapman.*

5. To clear of dregs, sediment, or impurities, by causing them to sink; to render pure and clear, as a liquid; also, to cause to subside or sink to the bottom, as dregs, &c.; as, to *settle* coffee grounds. 'So working seas *settle* and purge the wine.' *Sir J. Davies.*—6. To render compact, close, or solid; hence, to bring to a smooth, dry, passable condition; as, the fine weather will *settle* the roads.

> Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer.*

7. To determine, as something which is exposed to doubt or question; to free from

uncertainty or wavering; to make firm, sure, or constant; to confirm; as, to *settle* one's doubts; to *settle* a question of law.

It will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

8. To adjust, as something in discussion or controversy; to bring to a conclusion; to arrange; to finish; to close up; as, to *settle* a dispute by agreement, compromise, or force.—9. To make sure or certain, or to make secure by a formal or legal process or act; as, to *settle* an annuity on a person; to *settle* the succession to the throne.—10. To liquidate; to balance; to pay; to adjust; as, to *settle* an account, claim, or score.—11. To plant with inhabitants; to people; to colonize; as, the French first *settled* Canada; the Puritans *settled* New England. 'Provinces first *settled* after the flood.' *Mitford.* —*To settle the main-top-sail halyards* (*naut.*), to ease off a small portion of them so as to lower the yard a little.—*To settle the land*, to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

**Settle** (set'l), *v.i.* 1. To become fixed or permanent; to assume a lasting form or condition; to become stationary, from a temporary or changing state.

And I too dream'd, until at last
Across my fancy, brooding warm,
The reflex of a legend past,
And loosely *settled* into form. *Tennyson.*

2. To establish a residence; to take up a permanent habitation or place of abode.

The Spinetæ, descended from the Pelasgi, *settled* at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be established in a method of life; to quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life; to enter the married state, or the state of a householder; to be established in an employment or profession; as, to *settle* in life; to *settle* in the ministry.

As people marry now and *settle*,
Fierce love abates his usual mettle. *Prior.*

4. To become quiet or clear; to change from a disturbed or turbid state to the opposite; to become free from dregs, &c., by their sinking to the bottom, as liquids; to become dry and hard, as the ground after rain or frost; as, wine *settles* when standing; roads *settle* in the spring.

A government, on such occasions, is always thick before it *settles*. *Addison.*

5. To sink or fall gradually; to subside, as dregs from a clarifying liquid; to become lowered, as a building, by the sinking of its foundation or the displacement of the ground beneath; as, coffee grounds *settle;* the house *settles* on its foundation.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land. *Sir T. Browne.*

6. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Then, till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*

7. To adjust differences, claims, or accounts; to come to an agreement; as, he has *settled* with his creditors.—8. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

**Settle-bed** (set'l-bed), *n.* A bed constructed so as to form a seat; a half-canopy bed.

**Settled** (set'ld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Fixed; established; stable.

A land of *settled* government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent. *Tennyson.*

2. Permanently or deeply fixed; deep-rooted; firmly seated; unchanging; steady; decided; as, a *settled* gloom or melancholy; a *settled* conviction.—3. Arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, or otherwise; as, a *settled* bargain; a *settled* account.—4. Quiet; orderly; methodical; as, he now leads a *settled* life.—*Settled estate*, in *law*, an estate held by some tenant for life, under conditions more or less strict, defined by the deed.

**Settledness** (set'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being settled; confirmed state. 'Settledness of disposition.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Settlement** (set'l-ment), *n.* 1. The act of settling, or state of being settled; as, specifically, (*a*) establishment in life; fixture in business, condition, or the like; ordination or installation as pastor.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*b*) The act of colonizing or peopling; colonization; as, the *settlement* of a new country.

The *settlement* of oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation. *W. Mure.*

(*c*) The act or process of adjusting, determining, or deciding; the removal or reconciliation of differences or doubts; the liquidation of a claim or account; adjustment; arrangement; as, the *settlement* of a controversy or dispute; the *settlement* of a debt or the like. (*d*) A bestowing or giving possession under legal sanction; the act of granting or conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) a deed by which property is settled; the general will or disposition by which a person regulates the disposal of his property, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife, children, or other relatives; disposition of property at marriage in favour of a wife; jointure.

He blew a *settlement* along;
And bravely bore his rivals down
With coach and six, and house in town. *Swift.*

(*b*) A settled place of abode; residence; a right arising out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish, town, or locality, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support.—3. A new tract of country peopled or settled; a colony, especially a colony in its earlier stages; as, the British *settlements* in America or Australia; a back *settlement*.—4. † That which settles or subsides; subsided matter; sediment; dregs; lees; settlings. 'Fuller's earth left a thick *settlement*.' *Mortimer.*—5. In the United States, a sum of money or other property granted to a clergyman on his ordination, exclusive of his salary.—*Act of settlement*, in *Eng. hist.* the act passed in 1702, by which the crown was settled (on the death of Queen Anne) upon Sophia, electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body (the present royal line), being Protestants.

**Settler** (set'lėr), *n.* 1. One who settles; particularly, one who fixes his residence in a new colony.

You saw the beginnings of civilization as it were; and the necessity of mutual helpfulness among the *settlers*. *W. Black.*

2. That which settles or decides anything definitely, as a blow that decides a fight. [Colloq.]

**Settling** (set'ling), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which settles.—2. *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

**Settling-back** (set'ling-bak), *n.* A receptacle in which a solution of glue in process of manufacture is kept warm until the impurities have time to settle.

**Settling-day** (set'ling-dā), *n.* A day set apart for the settling of accounts; specifically, in the *stock exchange*, the prompt day in the produce market; the half-monthly account-day for shares and stocks.

**Settlor** (set'lor), *n.* In *law*, the person who makes a settlement.

**Set-to** (set'tō), *n.* A sharp contest; a fight at fisty-cuffs; a pugilistic encounter; a boxing match; any similar contest, as with foils. [Colloq.]

**Setula** (set'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Setulæ** (set'ū-lē). [L. dim. of *seta*, a bristle.] In *bot.* a small bristle or hair; also, the stipe of certain fungi.

**Setule** (set'ūl), *n.* A small, short bristle or hair. *Dana.*

**Setulose** (set'ū-lōs), *a.* Bearing or provided with setules. *Dana.*

**Setwall** (set'wal), *n.* A species of Valeriana (*V. pyrenaica*). Written also *Setywall.*

**Seurement,** † *n.* Security in a legal sense. *Chaucer.*

**Seuretee,** † *n.* Surety in a legal sense; security. *Chaucer.*

**Seven** (sev'n), *a.* [A. Sax. *seofon, seofan;* common to the Indo-European tongues: L. G. *seven*, D. *zeven*, O. Sax. Goth. and O.H.G. *sibun*, G. *sieben*, Icel. *sjau*, Dan. *syv* (these being contracted forms), W. *saith*, Ir. *seacht*, Rus. *semj*, L. *septem*, Gr. *hepta* (for *septa*), Per. *haft*, Skr. *sapta, saptan.*] One more than six or less than eight.—*Seven stars*, the Pleiades. See PLEIAD.—*Seven wise men*, or *seven sages of Greece*, a name commonly applied to seven philosophers, several of whom were legislators, at an early period of Grecian history. They were Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Thales of Miletus, Solon, Bias of Priene, Chilo of Sparta, and Cleobulus of Lindus.—*Seven wonders of the world.* See WONDER.

**Seven** (sev'n), *n.* 1. The number greater by one than six; a group of things amounting to this number.

Of every beast and bird, and insect small
Came *sevens* and pairs. *Milton.*

2. The symbol representing this number, as 7 or vii.

**Sevenfold** (sev'n-fōld), *a.* 1. Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount.

What, if the breath that kindled those grim fires,
Awaked, should blow them into *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

2. Having seven plies or folds; as, the *sevenfold* shield of Ajax.

**Sevenfold** (sev'n-fōld), *adv.* Seven times as much or often; in the proportion of seven to one.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold*. Gen. iv. 15.

**Sevennight** (sev'n-nīt), *n.* The period of seven days and nights; a week, or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. See SE'NNIGHT.

Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *sevennight*, lost their shining. *Bacon.*

**Seven-shooter** (sev'n-shōt-ėr), *n.* A revolver with seven chambers or barrels. [Colloq.]

**Sevensome** (sev'n-sum), *a.* Consisting of seven things or parts; arranged by sevens. *N. Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

**Sevensomeness** (sev'n-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being sevensome; arrangement or gradation by sevens. *N. Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

**Seventeen** (sev'n-tēn), *a.* One more than sixteen, or less than eighteen; seven and ten added; as, *seventeen* years.

**Seventeen** (sev'n-tēn), *n.* 1. The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 17 or xvii.

**Seventeenth** (sev'n-tēnth), *a.* 1. One next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen of the same class; as, the *seventeenth* day of the month.—2. Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing may be divided.

**Seventeenth** (sev'n-tēnth), *n.* 1. The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.—2. The quotient of a unit divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.—3. In *music*, an interval consisting of two octaves and a third.

**Seventh** (sev'nth), *a.* 1. Next after the sixth.—2. Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided; as, the *seventh* part.

**Seventh** (sev'nth), *n.* 1. One next in order after the sixth.—2. The quotient of a unit divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole is divided.—3. In *music*, (*a*) the interval of five tones and a semitone embracing seven degrees of the diatonic scale, as from C to B, or *do* to *si:* called also a *major seventh*. An interval one semitone greater than this, as from C to B, is an *augmented seventh*. An interval one semitone less than the major seventh is a *minor seventh*, and one a semitone less than this again is a *diminished seventh*. (*b*) The seventh note of the diatonic scale reckoning upwards; the B or *si* of the natural scale. Called also the *leading note*.

**Seventh-day** (sev'nth-dā), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the seventh day of the week or the Sabbath of the Jews.—*Seventh-day Baptists*, a religious sect holding generally the same doctrinal views as the Baptists, but differing from them in observing the seventh day of the week instead of the first as the Sabbath. Called also *Sabbatarians.*

**Seventhly** (sev'nth-li), *adv.* In the seventh place.

**Seventieth** (sev'n-ti-eth), *a.* 1. Next in order after the sixty-ninth; as, the *seventieth* year of his age.—2. Constituting or being one of seventy parts into which a whole may be divided.

**Seventieth** (sev'n-ti-eth), *n.* 1. One next in order after the sixty-ninth; the tenth after the sixtieth.—2. The quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts.

**Seventy** (sev'n-ti), *a.* [A. Sax. *seofontig—seofon*, seven, and *tig*, ten; but the Anglo-Saxon writers often prefixed *hund*, as *hund-seofontig.*] Seven times ten.

**Seventy** (sev'n-ti), *n.* 1. The number which is made up of seven times ten.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 70 or lxx. —*The Seventy*, a name given to the body of

scholars who first translated the Old Testament into Greek. So called from their number or approximate number. See SEPTUAGINT.

**Sever** (sev'ér), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *sevrer, severer*, to separate; Mod. Fr. *sevrer*, to wean; from L. *separare*, to separate. See SEPARATE.] 1. To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending; as, to *sever* the body or the arm at a single stroke.—2. To part from the rest by violence, cutting, or the like; as, to *sever* the head from the body.—3. To separate; to disjoin, referring to things that are distinct but united by some tie; as, the dearest friends *severed* by cruel necessity.—4. To separate and put in different orders or places.

The angels shall come forth and *sever* the wicked from among the just. Mat. xiii. 49.

5. To disjoin; to disunite: in a general sense, but usually implying violence.

Our state can not be *severed;* we are one. *Milton.*

6. To keep distinct or apart.

And I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarm of flies shall be there. Ex. viii. 22.

7. In *law*, to disunite; to disconnect; to part possession; as, to *sever* an estate in joint-tenancy. *Blackstone.*

**Sever** (sev'ér), *v.i.* 1. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish.

The Lord will *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. Ex. ix. 4.

2. To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent asunder.

Her lips are *sever'd* as to speak. *Tennyson.*

**Severable** (sev'ér-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being severed.

**Several** (sev'ér-al), *a.* [O.Fr. *several*, from *severer*. See SEVER.] 1. Separate; distinct; not common to two or more: now mainly used in legal phraseology; as, a *several* fishery; a *several* estate. A *several fishery* is one held by the owner of the soil, or by title derived from the owner. A *several estate* is one held by a tenant in his own right, or a distinct estate unconnected with any other person.

Each might his *several* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*

We may assume that the Germans in their own country had no distinct ideas of *several* property in land. *Brougham.*

2. Single; individual; particular.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain. *Dryden.*

3. Different; diverse; distinct.

Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink. *Bacon.*

Four *several* armies to the field are led. *Dryden.*

4. Consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many; divers; as, *several* persons were present when the event took place.—*A joint and several note* or *bond*, one executed by two or more persons, each of whom is bound to pay the whole amount named in the document.

**Several** (sev'ér-al), *n.* 1. A few separately or individually; a small number, singly taken: with a plural verb.

*Several* of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*

2.† A particular person or thing; a particular.

Not noted is't,
But of the finer natures? by some *severals*
Of head-piece extraordinary? *Shak.*

There was not time enough to hear . . .
The *severals*. *Shak.*

3.† An inclosed or separate place; specifically, a piece of inclosed ground adjoining a common field; an inclosed pasture or field, as opposed to an open field or common.

They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women. *Hooker.*

There is no beast, if you take him from the common, and put him into the *several*, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

—*In several*,† in a state of separation or partition. 'Where pastures *in several* be.' *Tusser.*

**Severality**† (sev-ér-al'i-ti), *n.* Each particular singly taken; distinction. *Bp. Hall.*

**Severalize**† (sev'ér-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *severalized;* ppr. *severalizing.* To distinguish. *Bp. Hall.*

**Severall**† (sev'ér-al), *adv.* Severally; asunder. *Spenser.*

**Severally** (sev'ér-al-li), *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others; as, call the men *severally* by name.

Others were so small and close together that I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally* so as to number them. *Newton.*

—To be *jointly* and *severally* bound in a contract, is for each obligor to be liable to pay the whole demand, in case the other or others are not able.

**Severalty** (sev'ér-al-ti), *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others.—*Estate in severalty*, an estate which the tenant holds in his own right without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenancy, coparcenary, and common.

The rest of the land in the country, however, was not possessed in *severalty*, but by the inhabitants of each district in common. *Brougham.*

**Severance** (sev'ér-ans), *n.* The act of severing or state of being severed; separation; the act of dividing or disuniting; partition.

No established right of primogeniture controlled the perpetual *severance* of every realm, at each succession, into new lines of kings. *Milman.*

—*The severance of a jointure*, in *law*, a severance made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus when there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a *severance*. So also when two persons are joined in a writ and one is non-suited; in this case *severance* is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit.

**Severe** (sē-vēr'), *a.* [Fr. *sévère*, from L. *severus*, serious, severe.] 1. Serious or earnest in feeling or manner; exempt from levity of appearance; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful. 'With eyes *severe* and beard of formal cut.' *Shak.*

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; harsh; rigid; merciless; as, *severe* criticism; *severe* punishment.

Come, you are too *severe* a moraler. *Shak.*

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Strictly regulated by rule or principle; exactly conforming to a standard; rigidly methodical; hence, not allowing or permitting unnecessary or florid ornament, amplification, and the like; not luxuriant; as, a *severe* style of writing; the *severest* style of Greek architecture; the *severe* school of German music. 'Restrained by reason and *severe* principles.' *Jer. Taylor.* 'The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language.' *Dryden.*—4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme; as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture; *severe* cold; a *severe* winter.—5. Difficult to be endured; exact; critical; rigorous; as, a *severe* test; a *severe* examination.

**Severely** (sē-vēr'li), *adv.* In a severe manner; gravely; rigidly; strictly; rigorously; painfully; fiercely. 'Kept *severely* from resort of men.' *Shak.* 'A peace we may *severely* repent.' *Swift.* 'Fondly or *severely* kind.' *Savage.*

More formidable Hydra stands within,
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryden.*

**Severeness** (sē-vēr'nes), *n.* Severity. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Severian** (se-vē'ri-an), *n.* *Eccles.* one of the followers of *Severus*, a Monophysite, who held, in opposition to the Julianists, that the Saviour's body was corruptible.

**Severity** (sē-ver'i-ti), *n.* [L. *severitas*. See SEVERE.] The quality or state of being severe; as, (*a*) gravity or austerity; extreme strictness; rigour; harshness; as, the *severity* of a reprimand or reproof; *severity* of discipline or training; *severity* of penalties. 'Strict age and sour *severity*.' *Milton.*

It is too general a vice, and *severity* must cure it. *Shak.*

(*b*) The quality or power of afflicting, distressing, or paining; extreme degree; extremity; keenness; as, the *severity* of pain or anguish; the *severity* of cold or heat. (*c*) Extreme coldness or inclemency; as, the *severity* of the winter. (*d*) Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, *severity* practised on prisoners of war. (*e*) Exactness; rigour; niceness; as, the *severity* of a test. (*f*) Strictness; rigid accuracy. 'Confining myself to the *severity* of truth.' *Dryden.*

**Severy**† (sev'ér-i), *n.* [Also written *civery*, and supposed to be a corruption of *ciborium*.] In *arch.* a bay or compartment in a vaulted roof; also, a compartment or division of scaffolding. *Oxford Glossary.*

**Sevocation**† (sē-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [From L. *sevoco, sevocatum*—*se*, apart, and *voco*, to call.] A calling aside. *Bailey.*

**Sevoeja** (sev-o-ā'hä), *n.* A Mexican plant, the *Stenanthium frigidum*. It possesses acrid and poisonous qualities, and is used as an anthelmintic.

**Sèvres Ware** (sā-vr wār), *n.* A kind of porcelain ware, unsurpassed for artistic design and brilliancy of colouring, manufactured at *Sèvres*, in France.

**Sew**† (sū), *v.t.* [See SUE.] 1. To pursue; to follow. *Spenser.*—2. To bring on and remove meat at table; to assay or taste, as meats and drinks, before they are served up, or in presence at the table.

**Sew** (sō), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *siwian, seowian, suwan*, O.H.G. and Goth. *siujan*, O.Fris. *sia*, Dan. *sye*, Icel. *sýja*; cog. L. *suo*, Skr. *siv*, to sew. *Seam* is from this stem.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

They *sewed* fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons. Gen. iii. 7.

—*To sew up*, (*a*) to inclose by sewing; to inclose in anything sewed.

Thou *sewest up* mine iniquity. Job xiv. 17.

If ever I said loose-bodied gown *sew* me *up* in the skirts of it. *Shak.*

(*b*) To close or unite by sewing; as, to *sew up* a rent.—*To be sewed up*, (*a*) *naut.* to rest upon the ground, as a ship, when there is not sufficient depth of water to float her. A ship thus situated is said to be *sewed up* by as much as is the difference between the surface of the water and her floating-mark or line. (*b*) To be brought to a standstill; to be dead beaten; to be ruined or overwhelmed. *Dickens.* [Colloq.] (*c*) To be intoxicated. [Slang.]

**Sew** (sō), *v.i.* To practise sewing; to join things with stitches. 'Or teach the orphan girl to *sew*.' *Tennyson.*

**Sew**† (sū), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *essuer*, Fr. *essuyer*, now to wipe dry, but originally to draw off moisture or water; from L. *exsucare*, to extract the juice—L. *ex*, out, and *sucus, succus*, juice; hence, *sewer, sewage.*] To let off the water from; to drain a pond for taking the fish.

**Sew** (sū), *v.i.* To ooze out. [Provincial.]

**Sew**,† *n.* A viand; a kind of pottage. *Gower.*

**Sewage** (sū'āj), *n.* [From *sew*, to drain, perhaps directly from *sewer*.] 1. The matter which passes through the drains, conduits, or sewers, leading away from human habitations singly, or from houses collected into villages, towns, and cities. It is made up of excreted matter, *solid* and liquid, the water necessary to carry such away, and the waste water of domestic operations, together with the liquid waste products of manufacturing operations, and generally much of the surface drainage water of the area in which the conveying sewers are situated.—2. A systematic arrangement of sewers, drains, &c., in a city, town, &c.; the general drainage of a city, &c., by sewers; sewerage (which see).

**Sewel** (sū'el), *n.* [Probably for *shewell* or *showell*, from *shew, show.*] In *hunting*, a scarecrow, generally made of feathers, hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.

**Sewer** (sū'ér), *n.* [From *sew*, to drain; O.Fr. *essuier, essuyer*, a drain, a conduit.] A subterranean channel or canal formed in cities, towns, and other places to carry off superfluous water, soil, and other matters. In England, *Courts of Commissioners of Sewers* are temporary tribunals with authority over all defences, whether natural or artificial, situate by the coasts of the sea, all rivers, water-courses, &c., either navigable or entered by the tide, or which directly or indirectly communicate with such rivers.

**Sewer**† (sū'ér), *n.* [From *sew*, to follow, to bring on and remove meats at table; O.Fr. *sewer*, squire.] An officer who serves up a feast and arranges the dishes, and who also provides water for the hands of the guests.

Clap me a clean towel about you, like a *sewer*, and bareheaded march afore it with a good confidence. *B. Jonson.*

**Sewer** (sō'ér), *n.* One who sews or uses the needle.

**Sewerage** (sū'ér-āj), *n.* 1. The system of sewers or subterranean conduits for receiving and carrying off the superfluous water and filth of a city; as, the *sewerage* of the city of London. See SEWER.—2. The matter carried off by sewers. Called also *Sewage.*—*Sewerage* is generally applied to the system of sewers, and *Sewage* to the matter carried off.

**Sewin, Sewen** (sū'in, sū'en), *n.* A fish which has often been regarded as a variety of the salmon trout, salmon peal, or bull trout, but is regarded by Couch as a distinct species, the silver salmon (*Salmo cambricus*).

**Sewing** (sō'ing), *n.* 1. The act or occupation of sewing or using the needle.—2. That which is sewed by the needle.—3. *pl.* Compound threads of silk wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, to be used for sewing.

**Sewing-machine** (sō'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for sewing or stitching cloth, &c., now in extensive use, and largely superseding sewing by hand. Sewing-machines are of several classes; as, (*a*) those in which the needle is passed completely through the work, as in hand-sewing; (*b*) those making a *chain-stitch*, which is wrought by the crotchet hook, or by an eye-pointed needle and auxiliary hook; (*c*) those making a fair stitch on one side, the upper thread being interwoven by another thread below; (*d*) those making the *lock-stitch*, the same on both sides. The modifications, improvements, and additions made to the sewing-machine since its introduction are very numerous. It has now been adapted to produce almost all kinds of stitching which can be done by the hand.

**Sewing-needle** (sō'ing-nē-dl), *n.* A needle used in sewing.

**Sewster** † (sō'stėr), *n.* A woman that sews; a seamstress. *B. Jonson.*

**Sex** (seks), *n.* [Fr. *sexe*, from L. *sexus* (for *sectus*), a sex, from *seco*, to cut, to separate.] 1. The distinction between male and female, or that property or character by which an animal is male or female. Sexual distinctions are derived from the presence and development of the characteristic generative organs—*testis* and *ovary*—of the male and female respectively.—2. One of the two divisions of animals formed on the distinction of male and female. 'Which two great *sexes* animate the world.' *Milton.*—3. In *bot.* the structure of plants which corresponds to sex in animals, as staminate or pistillate; also, one of the groups founded on this distinction. See SEXUAL.—4. By way of emphasis, womankind; females: generally preceded by the definite article *the*.

Unhappy *sex!* whose beauty is your snare. *Dryden.*

Shame is hard to be overcome; but if *the sex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*

**Sex** (seks). A Latin prefix signifying six.

**Sexagecuple** (sek-saj'e-kū-pl), *a.* Proceeding by sixties; as, a *sexagecuple* ratio. *Pop. Ency.*

**Sexagenarian** (seks'a-je-nā"ri-an), *n.* [See below.] A person aged sixty or between sixty and seventy.

**Sexagenarian** (seks'a-je-nā"ri-an), *a.* Sixty years old; sexagenary.

I count it strange, and hard to understand,
That nearly all young poets should write old;
That Pope was *sexagenarian* at sixteen,
And beardless Byron academical. *E. B. Browning.*

**Sexagenary** (sek-saj'en-a-ri), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, from *sexaginta* sixty, from *sex*, six.] Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties.—*Sexagenary arithmetic*, that which proceeds according to the number sixty. See SEXAGESIMAL.

**Sexagenary** (sek-saj'en-a-ri), *n.* 1. A sexagenarian.

The lad can be as dowff as a *sexagenary* like myself. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A thing composed of sixty parts or containing sixty.

**Sexagesima** (seks-a-jes'i-ma), *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.] The second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

**Sexagesimal** (seks-a-jes'i-mal), *n.* A sexagesimal fraction. See under SEXAGESIMAL, *a.*

**Sexagesimal** (seks-a-jes'i-mal), *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty.—*Sexagesimal* or *sexagenary arithmetic*, a method of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds.—*Sexagesimal fractions*, or *sexagesimals*, fractions whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty; as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{21600}$. The denominator is sixty or its multiple. These fractions are called also astronomical fractions, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations. They are still retained in the division of the circle, and of time, where the degree or hour is divided into sixty minutes, the minutes into sixty seconds, and so on.

**Sexanary** (seks'a-na-ri), *a.* Consisting of six or sixes; sixfold. [Rare.]

**Sexangle** (seks'ang-gl), *n.* In *geom.* a figure having six angles, and, consequently, six sides; a hexagon.

**Sexangled, Sexangular** (seks'ang-gld, seks-ang'gū-lėr), *a.* Having six angles; hexagonal.

**Sexangularly** (seks-ang'gū-lėr-li), *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

**Sexdecimal** (seks-des'i-mal), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *decem*, ten.] In *crystal.* having sixteen faces: applied to a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and the two summits taken together ten faces, or the reverse.

**Sexdigitism** (seks-dij'i-tizm), *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and *digitus*, a finger or toe.] The state of having six fingers on one hand or six toes on one foot.

**Sexdigitist** (seks-dij'i-tist), *n.* One who has six fingers on one hand or six toes on one foot.

**Sexduodecimal** (seks'dū-ō-des"i-mal), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *duodecim*, twelve.] In *crystal.* having eighteen faces: applied to a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and two summits together twelve faces.

**Sexed** (sekst), *a.* Having sex: used in composition. 'Gentle *sexed*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sexenary** (seks'e-na-ri), *a.* Proceeding by sixes: applied specifically to an arithmetical system whose base is six.

**Sexennial** (sek-sen'ni-al), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

**Sexennially** (sek-sen'ni-al-li), *adv.* Once in six years.

**Sexfid, Sexifid** (seks'fid, seks'i-fid), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *findo*, *fidi*, to divide.] In *bot.* six-cleft; as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary.

**Sexfoil** (seks'foil), *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and *folium*, a leaf.] A plant or flower with six leaves.

**Sexhindman** (seks-hind'man), *n.* In *early Eng. hist.* one of the middle thanes, who were valued at 600*s.*

**Sexillion** (sek-sil'li-on), *n.* Sextillion.

**Sexisyllable** (seks'i-sil-la-bl), *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and E. *syllable*.] A word having six syllables.

**Sexivalent** (sek-siv'a-lent), *a.* In *chem.* having an equivalence of six; capable of combining with or becoming exchanged for six hydrogen atoms.

**Sexless** (seks'les), *a.* Having no sex; destitute of the characteristics of sex. *Shelley.*

**Sexlocular** (seks-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *loculus*, a cell.] In *bot.* six-celled; having six cells for seeds; as, a *sexlocular* pericarp.

**Sexly** † (seks'li), *a.* Belonging to a characteristic of sex; sexual.

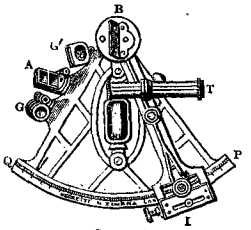
Should I ascribe any of these things to my *sexly* weaknesses I were not worthy to live. *Queen Elizabeth.*

**Sext, Sexte** (sekst, seks'ti), *n.* [L. *sextus*, sixth.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* one of the canonical hours of prayer, usually recited at noon; the sixth hour of the day.

**Sextain** (seks'tān), *n.* [From L. *sex*, six.] A stanza of six lines.

**Sextans** (seks'tanz), *n.* [L.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a coin, the sixth part of an as.—2. In *astron.* the sextant.

**Sextant** (seks'tant), *n.* [L. *sextans*, *sextantis*, a sixth part.] 1. In *math.* the sixth part of a circle. Hence—2. An improved form of quadrant, capable of measuring angles of 120°. It consists of a frame of metal, ebony, &c., stiffened by cross-braces, and having an arc embracing 60° of a circle. It has two mirrors, one of which is fixed to a movable index, and various other appendages. It is capable of very general application, but it is chiefly employed as a nautical instrument for measuring the altitudes of celestial objects, and their apparent angular distances. The principle of the sextant, and of reflecting instruments in general, depends upon an elementary theorem in optics, viz. if an object be seen by repeated reflection from two mirrors which are perpendicular to the same plane, the angular distance of the object from its image is double the inclination of the mirrors. The annexed figure shows the usual construction of the sextant. QP is the graduated arc, BI the movable index, B mirror fixed to the index, A mirror (half-silvered, half-transparent) fixed to the arm, GG' coloured glasses, that may be interposed to the sun's rays. To find the angle between two stars hold the instrument so that the one is seen directly through telescope T and the unsilvered portion of the mirror, and move the index arm so that the image of the other star seen through the telescope by reflection from B and A is nearly coincident with the first, the reading on the arc gives the



Sextant.

angle required; half degrees being marked as degrees, because what is measured by the index is the angle between the mirrors and this is half that between the objects.—*Box sextant*, a surveyor's instrument for measuring angles, and for filling in the details of a survey, when the theodolite is used for the long lines, and laying out the larger triangles.—3. In *astron.* a constellation situated across the equator and south of the ecliptic.

**Sextary** (seks'ta-ri), *n.* [L. *sextarius*, from *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.] An ancient Roman dry and liquid measure containing about a pint.

**Sextary** † (seks'ta-ri), *n.* The same as *Sacristy.*—*Sextary land*, land given to a church or religious house for maintenance of a sexton or sacristan. Also written *Sextery.*

**Sextet, Sextetto** (seks'tet, seks-tet'tō), *n.* Same as *Sestet.*

**Sextile** (seks'til), *a.* [L. *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.] Denoting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60 degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus ⚹

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville.*

Used also as a noun.

**Sextillion** (seks-til'li-on), *n.* [From L. *sex*, six, and E. *million*.] According to English notation, a million raised to the sixth power; a number represented by a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed; according to French notation, by a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed. Spelled also *Sexillion.*

**Sexto** (seks'tō), *n.* pl. **Sextos** (seks'tōz). [L.] A book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

**Sexto-decimo** (seks-tō-des'i-mō), *n.* [L. *sextus decimus*, sixteenth—*sextus*, sixth, and *decimus*, tenth.] A book, pamphlet, or the like, folded so that each sheet makes sixteen leaves; the size of the book thus folded. Usually indicated thus, 16mo, 16°. Used also adjectively. Called also *Sixteenmo.*

**Sexton** (seks'ton), *n.* [Contr. from *sacristan* (which see).] An under officer of the church, whose business, in ancient times, was to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c., belonging to the church. The greater simplicity of Protestant ceremonies has rendered this duty one of small importance, and in the Church of England the sexton's duties now consist in taking care of the church generally, to which is added the duty of digging and filling up graves in the churchyard. The sexton may be at the same time the parish clerk.

**Sextonry** † (seks'ton-ri), *n.* Sextonship. *Berners.*

**Sextonship** (seks'ton-ship), *n.* The office of a sexton.

**Sextry** † (seks'tri), *n.* Same as *Sacristy.*

**Sextuple** (seks'tū-pl), *a.* [L.L. *sextuplus*, from L. *sex*, six.] 1. Sixfold; six times as much.—2. In *music*, applied to music divided into bars containing six equal notes or their equivalents, generally considered a sort of compound common time.

**Sextuplet** (seks'tū-plet), *n.* In *music*, a double triplet, six notes to be performed in the time of four.

**Sexual** (seks'ū-al), *a.* [L. *sexualis* (Fr. *sexuel*), from *sexus*, sex.] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; denoting what is peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female; pertaining to the genital organs; as, *sexual* characteristics; *sexual* diseases; *sexual* intercourse, connection, or commerce.—*Sexual system*, in *bot.* a system of classification; the method founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and

female. Called also *Artificial System, Linnæan System.* See LINNÆAN.

**Sexualist** (seks'ū-al-ist), *n.* One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; or one who classifies plants by the sexual system.

**Sexuality** (seks-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being distinguished by sex.

**Sexualize** (seks'ū-al-īz), *v.t.* To give sex to; to distinguish into sexes. 'Sexualizing, as it were, all objects of thought.' *Whitney.*

**Sexually** (seks'ū-al-li), *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

**Sey** (sȳ), *n.* [Fr. *saye.*] A sort of woollen cloth; say. [Scotch.]

**Sey** (sī), *n.* The opening in a garment through which the arm passes; the seam in a coat or gown which runs under the arm. [Scotch.]

**Sey** (sȳ), *v.t.* [L. G. *sijen*, A. Sax. *sthan, seón*, to strain; Icel. *sía*, to filter.] To strain, as milk. [Scotch.]

**Seye,†** pret. of *see.* Saw. *Chaucer.*

**'Sfoot** (sfut), *interj.* An imprecation abbreviated from *God's foot.*

'*Sfoot*, I'll learn to conjure and raise devils. *Shak.*

**Sforzando, Sforzato** (sfor-tsän'do, sfor-tsä'tō). [It., forcing, forced.] In *music*, a term written over a note or notes to signify that they are to be emphasized more strongly than they would otherwise be in the course of the rhythm. Generally contracted *sf.*

**Sfregazzi** (sfrā-gat'si), *n.* [It. *sfreggare*, to rub—L. *ex*, and *frico*, to rub.] In *painting*, a mode of glazing adopted by Titian and other old masters for soft shadows of flesh, &c., and which consisted in dipping the finger in the colour and drawing it once along the surface to be painted with an even movement. *Fairholt.*

**Sfumato** (sfū-mä'tō), *a.* [It., smoky.] In *painting*, a term applied to that style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct misty appearance.

**Sgraffitto** (sgraf-fē'tō), *a.* [It., scratched.] Applied to a species of painting in which the ground is prepared with dark stucco, on which a white coat is applied; this is afterwards chipped away, so as to form the design from the dark ground underneath.

**Shab†** (shab), *v.i.* [See SHABBY.] To play mean tricks; to retreat or skulk away meanly or clandestinely. [Old cant.]

**Shab** (shab), *v.t.* [See SHABBY.] To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.

**Shab** (shab), *n.* [See SHABBY.] A disease incident to sheep; a kind of itch which makes the wool fall off; scab.

**Shabbed†** (shab'ed), *a.* Mean; shabby.

They mostly had short hair, and went in a *shabbed* condition, and looked rather like prentices. *A. Wood.*

**Shabbily** (shab'i-li), *adv.* In a shabby manner; as, (*a*) with threadbare or worn clothes; as, to be clothed *shabbily.* (*b*) Meanly; in a despicable manner.

**Shabbiness** (shab'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being shabby; the state of being threadbare or much worn; meanness; paltriness.

**Shabble** (shab'l), *n.* [A form of *sabre*, D. *sabel*, G. *säbel*, a sabre.] A crooked sword or hanger; a cutlass. [Scotch.]

**Shabby** (shab'i), *a.* [A softened form of *scabby*; Prov. E. *shabby*, itchy, mangy, from *shab*, itch; A. Sax. *sceab*, a scab, *sceabig*, scabby, mangy. See SCAB.] 1. Ragged; threadbare; torn or worn. 'The necessity of wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts.' *Macaulay.*—2. Clothed with threadbare or much-worn garments. 'The dean was so *shabby.*' *Swift.* 3. Mean; paltry; despicable; as, a *shabby* fellow; *shabby* treatment.

You're *shabby* fellows—true—but poets still,
And duly seated on the immortal hill. *Byron.*

**Shabrack** (shab'rak), *n.* [G. *schabracke*, Fr. *chabraque*, Hung. *csabrág*, Turk. *tshábrák.*] The cloth furniture of a cavalry officer's charger.

**Shack** (shak), *n.* [In meanings 1 and 2 from *shake*; in 3 more probably a form of *shag.*] 1. Grain shaken from the ripe ear; eaten by hogs, &c., after harvest. [Provincial English.]—2. Beech, oak, &c., mast for swine's food. [Provincial English.]—3. A liberty of winter pasturage.—*Common of shack*, the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field, to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.—4. A shiftless fellow; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. [Provincial English.]

**Shack** (shak), *v.i.* [Prov. E. and Sc., to shake. See above.] 1. To be shed or fall, as corn at harvest.—2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field.—3. To rove about, as a stroller or beggar. [A provincial word.]

**Shackatory†** (shak'a-to-ri), *n.* [For *shake a Tory.*] An Irish hound. *Dekker.*

**Shack-bolt** (shak'bōlt), *n.* In *her.* a fetter such as might be put on the wrists or ankles of prisoners.

**Shackle** (shak'l), *n.* [Generally used in the plural.] [A. Sax. *scacul, sceacul*, a shackle, from *scacan, sceacan*, to shake; D. *schakel*, a link of a chain. It probably meant originally a loose, dangling fastening.] 1. A fetter, gyve, handcuff, or something else that confines the limbs so as to restrain the use of them or prevent free motion. 'Bolts and *shackles.*' *Shak.*—2. That which obstructs or embarrasses free action.

The *shackles* of an old love straiten'd him. *Tennyson.*

It is when Milton escapes from the *shackles* of the dialogue, when he is discharged from the labour of uniting two incongruous styles, when he is at liberty to indulge his choral raptures without reserve, that he rises even above himself. *Macaulay.*

3. *Naut.* (*a*) a link in a chain-cable fitted with a movable bolt, so that the chain can be separated. (*b*) A ring on the port through which the port-bar is passed to close the port-hole effectually.—4. A link for coupling railway-carriages, &c. [American.]—5.† A fetter-like band or chain worn on the legs or arms for ornament.

He told me . . . that they had all ear-rings made of gold and gold-*shackles* about their legs and arms. *Dampier.*

6. The hinged and curved bar of a padlock by which it is hung to the staple.

**Shackle** (shak'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shackled*; ppr. *shackling.* 1. To chain; to fetter; to tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion.

To lead him *shackled* and exposed to scorn
Of gathering crowds. *J. Philips.*

2. To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action.

You must not *shackle* him with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

3. To join by a link or chain, as railway-carriages. [American.]

**Shackle** (shak'l), *n.* [See SHACK, *n.*] Stubble. [Provincial English.]

**Shackle-bar** (shack'l-bär), *n.* The United States name for the coupling bar or link of a railway carriage.

**Shackle-bolt** (shak'l-bōlt), *n.* A shackle; a gyve; a shack-bolt.

'What device does he bear on his shield?' asked Ivanhoe.—'Something resembling a bar of iron, and a padlock painted blue on the black shield.'—'A fetterlock and *shackle-bolt* azure,' said Ivanhoe; 'I know not who may bear the device, but well I ween it might now be mine own.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Shackle-bone** (shak'l-bōn), *n.* [Lit. the bone on which shackles are put; L. G. *shakebein.*] The wrist. [Scotch.]

**Shacklock†** (shak'lok), *n.* A shackle-bolt; a sort of shackle. *W. Browne.*

**Shackly** (shak'l-i), *a.* Shaky; ricketty. [United States.]

**Shad** (shad), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Prov. G. *schade*, a shad; comp. Arm. *sgadan*, W. *ysgadan*, a herring.] A teleostean fish of the genus Alosa, family Clupeidæ, which inhabits the sea near the mouths of large rivers, and in the spring ascends them to deposit its spawn. It attains a length of 3 feet, and is distinguished by the absence of sensible teeth, and by an irregular spot behind the gills. Two species of shad are found off the British coast, the Twaite (*A. vulgaris*) and the Allice shad (*A. finta*), but their flesh is dry and not much esteemed here. In the United States a species of shad, plentiful in the Hudson, Delaware, Chesapeake, and St. Lawrence, is much esteemed and is consumed in great quantities in the fresh state.

**Shad-bush** (shad'bush), *n.* A name of a shrub or small tree common in the Northern United States (*Amelanchier canadensis*), so called from its flowering in April and May when the shad ascend the rivers. The fruit is edible and ripens in June, whence the name *June-berry.* Called also *Service-berry.*

**Shaddock** (shad'dok), *n.* [After Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought it to the West Indies, early in the eighteenth century.] A tree and its fruit, which is a large species of orange, the produce of the *Citrus decumana*, a native of China and Japan. The fruit weighs sometimes from 10 to 20 lbs., is roundish, with a smooth, pale yellow skin, and white or reddish pulp. See POMPELMOOSE.

Shaddock Tree (*Citrus decumana*).

**Shade** (shād), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceadu*, shade, shadow. See SHADOW.] 1. A comparative obscurity caused by the interception, cutting off, or interruption of the rays of light; dimness or gloom caused by interception of light. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence, when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no thought of form or size, as of course we have when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow.*

The fainty knights were scorched, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no *shade* was near. *Dryden.*

2. Darkness; obscurity. In this sense used often in the plural. 'Solemn *shades* of endless night.' *Shak.*

The *shades* of night were falling fast. *Longfellow.*

3. A shaded or obscure place; a place sheltered from the sun's rays, as a grove or close wood; hence, a secluded retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shak.*

4. A screen; something that intercepts light, heat, dust, &c.; as, (*a*) a coloured glass in a sextant or other optical instrument for solar observations. (*b*) A hollow conic frustum of paper or metal surrounding the flame of a lamp, in order to confine the light within a given area. (*c*) A hollow globe of ground glass or other translucent material, used for diffusing the light of a lamp, gas jet, &c. (*d*) A hollow cylinder perforated with holes, used to cover a night-light.

She had brought a rushlight and *shade*, which, with praiseworthy precaution against fire, she had stationed in a basin on the floor. *Dickens.*

(*e*) A hollow glass covering for protecting ornaments, &c., from dust. 'Spar figures under glass *shades.*' *Mayhew.* (*f*) A device for protecting the eyes from the direct rays of the sun or artificial light.—5. Protection; shelter; cover.—6. In *painting*, the dark part of a picture; deficiency or absence of illumination.

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.
*Dryden.*

7. Degree or gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come only in by the eyes. *Locke.*

8. A small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount; as, coffee is a *shade* lower. 'Slender *shade* of doubt.' *Tennyson.*—9. A shadow. 'Since every one hath, every one, one *shade.*' *Shak.* [Poetical.]

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope.*

10. The soul, after its separation from the body: so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; as, the *shades* of departed heroes.

Swift as thought the flitting *shade*
Through air his momentary journey made.
*Dryden.*

11. *pl.* The abode of spirits; the invisible world of the ancients; hades: with *the*.

Virgil, who represents him in *the shades* surrounded by a crowd of disciples. *W. Mure.*

**Shade** (shād), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shaded;* ppr. *shading.* 1. To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays; to shelter from the light and heat of the sun; as, a large tree *shades* the plants under its branches; *shaded* vegetables rarely come to perfection.

I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens.
*Dryden.*

2. To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure. 'Bright orient pearl, alack, too timely *shaded.*' *Shak.*

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams. *Milton.*

3. To shelter; to hide. 'Sweet leaves, *shade* folly.' *Shak.* 'Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head.' *Shak.*—4. To cover from injury; to protect; to screen.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects.
*Milton.*

5. In *drawing* and *painting*, (*a*) to paint in obscure colours; to darken. (*b*) To mark with gradations of colour.—6. To cover with a shade or screen; to furnish with a shade or something that intercepts light, heat, dust, &c.

He was standing with some papers in his hand by a table with *shaded* candles on it. *Dickens.*

**Shade-fish** (shād'fish), *n.* See MAIGRE.

**Shadeful** (shād'ful), *a.* Shady. *Drayton.*

**Shadeless** (shād'les), *a.* Without shade.

A gap in the hills, an opening
*Shadeless* and shelterless. *Wordsworth.*

**Shader** (shād'er), *n.* One who or that which shades.

**Shad-frog** (shad'frog), *n.* A very handsome species of American frog, *Rana halecina*, so named from its making its appearance on land at the same time the shads visit the shore. It is very active and lively, making leaps of from 8 to 10 feet in length.

**Shadily** (shā'di-li), *adv.* In a shady manner; umbrageously.

**Shadiness** (shā'di-nes), *n.* The state of being shady; umbrageousness; as, the *shadiness* of the forest.

**Shading** (shād'ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of making a shade; interception of light; obscuration.—2. That which represents the effect of light and shade in a drawing; the filling up of an outline.

**Shadoof, Shaduf** (sha-dūf'), *n.* A contrivance extensively employed in Egypt for raising water from the Nile for the purpose of irrigation. It consists of a long stout rod suspended on a frame at about one-fifth of

Raising water by Shadoofs.

its length from the end. The short end is weighted so as to serve as the counterpoise of a lever, and from the long end a bucket of leather or earthenware is suspended by a rope. The worker dips the bucket in the river, and, aided by the counterpoise weight, empties it into a hole dug on the bank, from which a runnel conducts the water to the lands to be irrigated. Sometimes two shadoofs are employed side by side. When the waters of the river are low two (or more) shadoofs are employed, the one above the other. The lower lifts the water from the river and empties it into a hole on the bank, the upper dips into this hole, and empties the water into a hole at the top of the bank, whence it is conveyed by a channel to its destination.

**Shadow** (shad'ō), *n.* [A. Sax. *scadu, sceadu*, a shadow; O.Sax. *scado*, Goth. *skadus*, D. *schaduw*, O.H.G. *scato*, Mod. G. *schatten*—shade, shadow, from a root *ska, skad*, Skr. *chhad*, to cover; comp. Gr. *skotos*, darkness.] 1. Shade within defined limits; the figure of a body projected on the ground, &c., by the interception of light; obscurity or deprivation of light apparent on a plane, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light; as, the *shadow* of a man, of a tree, of a tower. *Shadow, in optics*, may be defined a portion of space from which light is intercepted by an opaque body. Every opaque object on which light falls is accompanied with a shadow on the side opposite to the luminous body, and the shadow appears more intense in proportion as the illumination is stronger. An opaque object illuminated by the sun, or any other source of light which is not a single point, must have an infinite number of shadows, though not distinguishable from each other, and hence the shadow of an opaque body received on a plane is always accompanied by a *penumbra*, or partial shadow, the complete shadow being called the *umbra*. See PENUMBRA.—2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise.
*Sir J. Denham.*

3. Shade; the fainter light and coolness caused by the interception of the light and heat of the sun's rays.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser.*

4. Shelter; cover; protection; security.

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the *shadow* of the Almighty.
Ps. xci. 1.

5.† Obscure place; secluded retreat. 'To secret *shadows* I retire.' *Dryden.*—6. Dark part of a picture; shade; representation of comparative deficiency or absence of light.

After great lights there must be great *shadows.*
*Dryden.*

7. Anything unsubstantial or unreal, though having the deceptious appearance of reality; an image produced by the imagination. 'What *shadows* we are and what *shadows* we pursue.' *Burke.*

*Shadows* to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.
*Shak.*

8. A spirit; a ghost; a shade. 'If we *shadows* have offended.' *Shak.* 'A *shadow* like an angel.' *Shak.*—9. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; a prefiguration; a foreshowing; a dim bodying forth.

The law having a *shadow* of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never, &c.
Heb. x. 1.

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*

10. Inseparable companion; that which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow. 'Sin and her *shadow*, Death.' *Milton.*—11. Type; mystical representation. 'Types and *shadows* of that destin'd seed.' *Milton.*—12. Slight or faint appearance. 'No variableness, neither *shadow* of turning.' Jam. i. 17.—13. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water; hence, any image or portrait.

Narcissus so himself himself forsook,
And died to kiss his *shadow* in the brook. *Shak.*

14. An uninvited guest, introduced to a feast by one who is invited: a translation of the Latin *umbra.*

I must not have my board pester'd with *shadows*,
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement. *Massinger.*

—*Shadow of death*, approach of death or dire calamity; terrible darkness. Job iii. 5.

**Shadow** (shad'ō), *v.t.* 1. To overspread with obscurity or shade; to intercept light or heat from; to shade.

The warlike elf, much wonder'd at this tree,
So fair and great, that *shadow'd* all the ground.
*Spenser.*

2. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; to throw a gloom over. 'The *shadow'd* livery of the burnish'd sun.' *Shak.*

I must not see the face I love thus *shadow'd.*
*Beau. & Fl.*

3. To conceal; to hide; to screen. [Rare.]

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host. *Shak.*

4. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. '*Shadowing* their right under your wings of war.' *Shak.*—5. To mark with slight gradations of colour or light; to shade. *Peacham.*—6. To paint in obscure colours. 'Void spaces which are deeply *shadowed.*' *Dryden.*—7. To represent faintly or imperfectly; to body forth.

Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas.
*Dryden.*

8. To represent typically; as, the healing power of the brazen serpent *shadoweth* the efficacy of Christ's righteousness. In this sense the word is frequently followed by *forth;* as, to *shadow forth* the gospel dispensation.—9. To follow closely; to attend as closely as a shadow, especially in a secret or unobserved manner.

**Shadowiness** (shad'ō-i-nes), *n.* State of being shadowy or unsubstantial.

**Shadowing** (shad'ō-ing), *n.* 1. Shade or gradation of light and colour; shading.

More broken scene made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings* that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. *Addison.*

2. In *painting*, the art of correctly representing the shadows of objects.

**Shadowish** (shad'ō-ish), *a.* Shadowy. 'Our religion being that truth whereof theirs was but a *shadowish* prefigurative resemblance.' *Hooker.* [Rare.]

**Shadowless** (shad'ō-les), *a.* Having no shadow. *R. Pollok.*

**Shadowy** (shad'ō-i), *a.* [A. Sax. *sceadwig.* See SHADOW.] 1. Full of shade; causing shade; accompanied by shade; dark; gloomy. '*Shadowy* forests.' *Shak.* 'This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods.' *Shak.*

Tell them, that by command, ere yet dim night
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste.
*Milton.*

2. Faintly representative; typical. 'Those *shadowy* expiations weak, the blood of bulls and goats.' *Milton.*—3. Unsubstantial; unreal. 'His (the goblin's) *shadowy* flail.' *Milton.*

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. *Addison.*

4. Dimly seen; obscure; dim.

And summons from the *shadowy* past
The forms that once have been. *Longfellow.*

5. Indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

Wherefore those dim looks of thine,
*Shadowy* dreaming Adeline? *Tennyson.*

**Shadrach** (shā'drak), *n.* [From *Shadrach*, one of the three persons on whose bodies the fiery furnace had no power, mentioned in Dan. iii. 26, 27.] A mass of iron in which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect.

**Shady** (shā'di), *a.* 1. Abounding with shade or shades; casting or causing shade. 'And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves.' *Dryden.* 2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

3. Such as cannot well bear the light; of doubtful morality or character; equivocal; as, a *shady* character; a *shady* transaction. [Slang.]

Our newspapers have not yet got the length of sending an emissary to the Treasury to ask Mr. Gladstone if he does not think the Ewelme appointment a *shady* business. *Sat. Rev.*

**Shaffle**† (shaf'fl), *v.i.* [A form of *shuffle.*] To hobble or limp.

**Shaffler**† (shaf'fl-er), *n.* A hobbler; one that limps.

**Shafiites** (shaf'i-its), *n. pl.* [From the founder, called *Al-shafei.*] One of the four sects of the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans.

**Shaft** (shaft), *n.* [G. *schacht*, Dan. *skakt*, the shaft of a mine; comp. Sc. *sheugh*, a trench, a shaft, as in coal-*sheugh*. As to change from guttural to labial comp. *laugh.*] In *mining*, a narrow deep pit or opening made into the earth as the entrance to a mine or coal-field, by which the workers descend, and through which the mineral is brought to the surface. *Shafts* are also formed to allow the passage of pure air into a coal-mine, or for drawing up through them the foul air from the workings. The former is named a *downcast shaft*, the latter an *upcast.*

**Shaft** (shaft), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceaft*, a dart, an arrow, a spear, a pole; Icel. *skaft, skapt*, an arrow or dart, a handle; Dan. *skaft*, a handle or haft, a column; D. and G. *schaft*, a shaft, pole, handle. Usually regarded as lit. the thing shaped or smoothed by shaving or scraping, from A. Sax. *scafan*, to shave,

to scrape; but this is doubtful. Comp. L. *scapus*, a shaft, *scipio*, a staff; Gr. *skaptron*, *skēptron*, a staff.] 1. An arrow; a missile weapon. 'Shafts of gentle satire, kin to charity.' *Tennyson.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn must send the *shaft* below.
*Dryden.*

2. A body of a long cylindrical shape; a stem, stalk, trunk, or the like; the columnar part of anything; specifically, in *arch.* (*a*) the body of a column between the base and the capital; the fust or trunk. It always diminishes in diameter, sometimes from the bottom, sometimes from a quarter, and sometimes from a third of its height, and sometimes it has a slight swelling, called the *entasis*, in the lower part of its height. In the Ionic and Corinthian columns the difference of the upper and lower diameters of the shaft varies from a fifth to a twelfth of the lower diameter. See COLUMN. (*b*) The spire of a steeple. (*c*) The part of a chimney which rises above the roof. (*d*) In middle-age architecture, one of those small columns which are clustered round pillars, or used in the jambs of doors and windows, in arcades, &c.—3. The interior space of a blast-furnace.—4. The stem or stock of a feather or quill.—5. The handle of certain tools, utensils, instruments, or the like; as, the *shaft* of a hammer, axe, whip, &c.—6. A long lath at each end of the heddles of a loom.—7. In *mach.* (*a*) a kind of large axle; as, the *shaft* of a fly-wheel; the *shaft* of a steamer's screw or paddles; the *shaft* or crank-axle of a locomotive. (*b*) A revolving bar or connected bars serving to convey the force which is generated in the engine or other prime mover to the different working machines, for which purpose it is provided with drums and belts, or with cog-wheels.—8. One of the bars between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; also, the pole or tongue of a carriage, chariot, &c. —*To make a shaft or a bolt on't*, a proverbial expression put by Shakspere into the mouth of Slender (*Merry Wives*, iii. 4) signifying to take the risk come what may. The *shaft* was the arrow of the long-bow, the bolt that of the cross-bow.

**Shaft-alley** (shaft'al-li), *n.* A passage in a screw steamer between the after bulk-head of the engine-room and the shaft-pipe around the propeller shaft, and allowing access thereto.

**Shaft-bender** (shaft'bend-ėr), *n.* A person who bends timber by steam or pressure.

**Shaft-coupling** (shaft'kup-ling), *n.* A device for connecting two or more lengths of shafting together. See COUPLING.

**Shafted** (shaft'ed), *a.* 1. Having shafts; ornamented with shafts or small clustering pillars.

The lordly hall itself is lighted by a fine Gothic window of *shafted* stone at one end. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Having a handle: a term used in heraldry to denote that a spear-head has a handle to it.

**Shaft-horse** (shaft'hors), *n.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a cart, chaise, or gig.

**Shafting** (shaft'ing), *n.* In *mach.* the system of shafts connecting a machine with the prime mover, and through which motion is communicated to the former by the latter. See SHAFT.

**Shaftment,† Shaftman†** (shaft'ment, shaft'man), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceaftmund* — *sceaft*, a shaft, and *mund*, a hand.] A span, a measure of about 6 inches.

The thrust mist her, and in a tree it strake
And entered in the same a *shaftman* deepe.
*Harrington.*

**Shag** (shag), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceacga*, a brush of coarse hair; probably allied to Icel. *skegg*, Dan. *skiæg*, a beard, and perhaps connected with Icel. *skaga*, to stand out, to be prominent; *skagi*, a promontory.] 1. Coarse hair or nap, or rough woolly hair. 'True Witney broadcloth, with its *shag* unshorn.' *Gay.*—2. A kind of cloth having a long coarse nap.—3. The green cormorant or crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax cristatus*). At the commencement of spring there rises on the middle of the head a fine tuft of outspread feathers, about 1½ inch high, capable of erection, and in that state presenting a toupet or large plume. On the occiput also are ten or twelve rather long subulate feathers.—4. A kind of tobacco cut into fine shreds.

**Shag** (shag), *a.* Hairy; shaggy. 'Fetlocks *shag* and long.' *Shak.*—*Shag tobacco.* See SHAG, 4.

**Shag** (shag), *v.t.* 1. To make rough or hairy.—2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform.

Brigands who live in mountain caverns *shagged* with underwood, *Fraser's Mag.*

**Shag-bark** (shag'bärk), *n.* In the United States, a popular name for *Carya alba*, a kind of hickory. Some call it *Shell-bark.*

**Shag-eared** (shag'ērd), *a.* Having shaggy ears.

Thou liest, thou *shag-eared* villain! *Shak.*

[Some editions read here (*Macbeth*, iv. 2) *shag-hair'd*, an epithet occurring also in *II Henry VI.* iii. 1.]

**Shagged** (shag'ed), *a.* 1. Rough with long hair or wool.

Lean are their looks, and *shagged* is their hair.
*Dryden.*

2. Rough as with wood; rugged.

**Shagginess, Shaggedness** (shag'i-nes, shag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being shaggy; roughness with long loose hair or wool.

**Shaggy** (shag'i), *a.* 1. Rough with long hair or wool.

A lion's hide he wears,
About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin.
*Dryden.*

2. Rough; rugged; as, the *shaggy* tops of the hills. *Milton.*

**Shag-haired** (shag'hārd), *a.* Having long shaggy hair. *Shak.*

**Shagreen** (sha-grēn'), *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*, Venetian, *sagrin*, from Turk. *sagri*, Per. *saghri*, shagreen.] 1. A species of leather prepared without tanning, from horse, ass, and camel skin, its granular appearance being given by imbedding in it, whilst soft, the seeds of a species of chenopodium, and afterwards shaving down the surface, and then by soaking causing the portions of the skin which had been indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is dyed with the green produced by the action of sal ammoniac on copper filings. It is also made of the skins of the shark, sea-otter, seal, &c. It was formerly much used for watch, spectacle, and instrument cases.—2.† Chagrin. See CHAGRIN.

**Shagreen, Shagreened** (sha-grēn', sha-grēnd'), *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen. 'A *shagreen* case of lancets.' *T. Hook.*

**Shah** (shä), *n.* [Per., a king, a prince (hence *chess*).] 1. A title given by European writers to the monarch of Persia, but in his own country he is designated by the compound appellation of *Padishah.*—*Shah Nameh* [Per., the Book of Kings.], the title of several Eastern works, the most ancient and celebrated of which is the poem in the modern Persian language by the poet Firdousi. It contains the history of the ancient Persian kings.—2. A chieftain or prince.

**Shahi** (sha'hi), *n.* A Persian copper coin of the value of ½*d.*

**Shaik** (shāk), *n.* See SHEIK.

**Shail†** (shāl), *v.t.* [Allied to L.G. *schelen*, G. *shielen*, Dan. *skiele*, to squint, to be oblique.] To walk sidewise.

You must walk straight, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Shake** (shāk), *v.t.* pret. *shook*; pp. *shaken* (*shook* obs. or vulgar); ppr. *shaking.* [A. Sax. *scacan*, *sceacan*, pret. *scōc*, *sceōc*, pp. *scacen*; Icel. and Sw. *skaka*, to shake; allied to D. *schokken*, to shake, to jog; G. *schaukeln*, to swing. See also SHOCK.] 1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to make to tremble, quiver, or shiver; to agitate; as, the wind *shakes* a tree; an earthquake *shakes* the hills or the earth.

I *shook* my lap, and said, So God *shake* out every man from his house and from his labour, that performeth not this promise, even thus be he *shaken* out and emptied. Neh. v. 13.

The rapid wheels *shake* heaven's basis. *Milton.*

Sound the pipe, and cry the slogan—
Let the pibroch *shake* the air. *Aytoun.*

2. To move or remove by agitating; to throw off by a jolting, jerking, or vibrating motion; to rid one's self of: generally with an adverb, as *away*, *off*, *out*, &c.

*Shake off* the golden slumber of repose. *Shak.*

At sight of thee my heart *shakes off* its sorrows.
*Addison.*

3. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation.
*Atterbury.*

4. To cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of.

His fraud is then thy fear; which plain infers
Thy equal fear, that my firm hope and love
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduced. *Milton.*

5. To give a tremulous or vibrating sound to; to trill; as, to *shake* a note in music.—6. To rouse suddenly and with some degree of violence; as, to *shake* one from a trance. *Thomson.* In this sense usually with *up.*

The coachman *shook up* his horses, and carried them along the side of the school close. *Hughes.*

—*To shake hands*, a phrase which, from the action of friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies, (*a*) to make an agreement or contract; to ratify, confirm, or settle; as, *to shake hands* over a bargain. (*b*) To take leave; to part.

Nor can it be safe for a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands* with their allegiance.
*Eikon Basilikē.*

—*To shake a loose leg*, to live a roving, unsettled life. [Vulgar.]

*Shake a loose leg* at the world as long as you can.
*W. H. Ainsworth.*

—*To shake off the dust from the feet*, to disclaim or renounce solemnly all intercourse with a person or persons.

And whosoever will not receive you, . . . *shake off the very dust from your feet* for a testimony against them. Lu. ix. 5.

—*To shake the head*, to express disapprobation, reluctance, dissent, refusal, negation, reproach, disappointment, and the like.

For how often I caught her with eyes all wet,
*Shaking her head* at her son and sighing.
*Tennyson.*

**Shake** (shāk), *v.i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter; as, a tree *shakes* with the wind; the house *shakes* in a tempest.

The foundations of the earth do *shake.* Is. xxiv. 18.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

—*To shake down*, to occupy an improvised bed; to betake one's self to a shake-down. 'An eligible apartment in which five or six of us *shook down* for the night.' *W. H. Russell.* [Colloq.]—*To shake together*, to be on good terms; to get along smoothly together; to adapt one's self to another's habits, way of working, &c. 'The rest of the men had *shaken* well *together*.' *Macmillan's Mag.* [Colloq.]—*To shake up*, same as *to shake together.*

I can't *shake up* along with the rest of you.
*W. Collins.*

**Shake** (shāk), *n.* 1. A vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; a shock or concussion; agitation; tremor.

The great soldier's honour was composed
Of thicker stuff which could endure a *shake.*
*Herbert.*

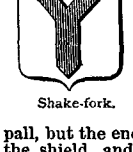
2. A brief moment; an instant. [Colloq.]—3. In *music*, (*a*) a rapid reiteration of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone nor less than a semitone; a trill. (*b*) The sign (*tr.*, abbreviation of trill) placed over a note indicating that it is to be shaken or trilled.—4. A crack or fissure in timber, produced by great heat, strain of wind, rapid drying, seasoning, or the like.—5. A fissure in the earth. [Provincial.]—6. The staves and heading of a cask, ready for setting up, and packed in small bulk for convenience of transport.—7. *pl.* A trembling fit; specifically, ague; intermittent fever.—*Shake of the hand*, a friendly clasp of another's hand.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes of the hand.*
*Addison.*

—*No great shakes*, lit. no great windfall; hence, nothing extraordinary; of little value; little worth. [Colloq.]

I had my hands full, and my head too, just then, so it (his drama of 'Marino Faliero') can be *no great shakes.* *Byron.*

**Shake-down** (shāk'doun), *n.* A temporary substitute for a bed, as that formed on chairs or on the floor. The term is probably derived from straw being used to form the rough beds of early times.


Shake-fork.

**Shakee** (sha-kē'), *n.* An East Indian coin of the value of about 3*d.* sterling.

**Shake-fork** (shāk'fork), *n.* A fork to toss hay about. In *her.* the shake-fork is in form like the pall, but the ends do not touch the edges of the shield, and have points in the same manner as the pile.

**Shaken** (shāk'n), *p.* and *a.* 1. Caused to shake; agitated.—2. Cracked or split; as, *shaken* timber.

Nor is the wood *shaken* nor twisted, as those about Cape Town. *Barrow's Travels.*

**Shaker** (shāk'ėr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that shakes or agitates; as, Neptune, the *shaker* of the earth.—2. A member of a religious sect founded in Manchester about the middle of the eighteenth century: so called popularly from the agitations or movements in dancing which forms part of their ceremonial, but calling themselves the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing. The Shakers teach a system of doctrine founded partly on the Bible and partly on the supposed revelations of Mother Anne Lee, their first inspired leader, and her successors. They lead a celibate life, hold their property in common, engage in agriculture, horticulture, and a few simple trades. They believe the millennium has come, that they hold communication with the spirits of the departed, and have the exercise of spiritual gifts. They wear a peculiar dress, and abstain from the use of pork as food. They teach the theory of non-resistance as opposed to war and bloodshed. They are now mostly confined to the United States of America. Sometimes called *Shaking Quaker.*—3. A variety of pigeon.

**Shake-rag** (shāk'rag), *n.* A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion.

He was a *shake-rag* like fellow, and, he dared to say, had gypsy blood in his veins. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Shakerism** (shāk'ėr-izm), *n.* The principles of the Shakers.

**Shakiness** (shāk'i-nes), *n.* State or quality of being shaky.

**Shako** (shak'ō), *n.* [Fr. *schako*, borrowed from Hung. *csákó* (pron. tshākō), Pol. *tzako*, a shako.] A kind of military headdress, in shape somewhat resembling a truncated cone, with a peak in front and sometimes another behind, and generally ornamented with a spherical or other shaped body rising in front of the crown.

**Shaksperian, Shakspearian** (shak-spē'ri-an), *a.* Relating to or like Shakspere. Spelled variously *Shakespearean, Shakespearian, Shaksperean,* and *Shakspearean.*

**Shaky** (shāk'i), *a.* 1. Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces.—2. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked, split, or cleft, as timber. 3. Disposed to shake or tremble; shaking; as, a *shaky* hand. [Colloq.]—4. Of questionable integrity, solvency, or ability. Specifically applied at the universities to one not likely to pass his examination. [Colloq.]

Other circumstances occurred . . . which seemed to show that our director was—what is not to be found in Johnson's dictionary—rather *shaky.* *Thackeray.*

**Shale** (shāl), *n.* [A form of *scale* or *shell;* G. *schale*, a skin or bark, a shell, a thin layer. See SHELL.] 1. A shell or husk.

Your fair show shall suck away their souls
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.
*Shak.*

2. In *geol.* a species of schist or schistous clay; slate clay; generally of a bluish or yellowish gray colour, more rarely of a dark blackish or reddish gray, or grayish black, or greenish colour. Its fracture is slaty, and in water it moulders into powder. It is often found in strata in coal-mines, and commonly bears vegetable impressions. It is generally the forerunner of coal. Bituminous shale is a sub-variety of argillaceous slate, is impregnated with bitumen, and burns with flame. It yields, when distilled at a low red heat, an oil of great commercial importance, to which, from its being rich in paraffin, the name of paraffin-oil has been given. The coal-measures of Linlithgowshire are specially rich in bituminous shales of great value. Alum also is largely manufactured from the shales of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Lanarkshire. There are sandy, calcareous, purely argillaceous, and carbonaceous shales.

**Shale** (shāl), *v.t.* To peel.

Life in its upper grades was bursting its shell, or was *shaling* off its husk. *Is. Taylor.*

**Shall** (shal), originally *v.t.*, now only *auxiliary.* Pres. *I shall,* thou *shalt,* he *shall,* pl. 1, 2, and 3 *shall;* imperf. *should, shouldest* or *shouldst, should,* pl. *should.* [Formerly *schal, shal, shul,* pret. *sholde, shulde;* A.Sax. *scal, sceal,* I shall, I have to, I ought; pl. *sculon,* pret. *sceolde, scolde,* inf. *sculan.* This is a preteritive present, that is a preterite which has been transformed into a present, having then acquired a new preterite of its own. Similar forms occur throughout the Teutonic tongues, all regarded as from a verb signifying to kill; so that *shall* originally meant I have killed; hence, I have become liable for the wergild, then I owe, I ought, I shall.] 1.† As independent verb: (*a*) to owe; to be under obligation for. 'By that faith I *shal* to God.' *Chaucer.* (*b*) Have to; be called upon; be obliged; must. [In this sense almost the auxiliary.]

First tel me whider I *shal* (go) and to what man
*Chaucer.*
At drery was his chere and his loking
Whan that he *shulde* out of the chambre go.
*Chaucer.*

2. As an auxiliary: (*a*) to express mere futurity, forming the first persons singular and plural of the future tense (including the future perfect), and simply foretelling or declaring what is to take place = am to, are to; as, I or we *shall* ride to town on Monday. This declaration simply informs another of a fact that is to take place. Of course there may be an intention or determination in the mind of the speaker, but *shall* does not express this in the first person, though *will* does, I *will* go, being equivalent to I am determined to go, I have made up my mind to go. Hence, I *will* be obliged, or we *will* be forced, to go is quite wrong. The rest of the simple future is formed by the auxiliary *will;* that is to say, the future in full is, I *shall,* thou *wilt,* he *will,* we *shall,* you *will,* they *will.* In indirect narrative, however, *shall* may express mere futurity in the second and third persons in such sentences as, he says or thinks he *shall* go. (*b*) In the second and third persons *shall* implies (1) control or authority on the part of the speaker, and is used to express a promise, command, or determination; as, you *shall* receive your wages; he *shall* receive his wages; these phrases having the force of a promise in the person uttering them; thou *shalt* not kill; he may refuse to go, but for all that he *shall* go. (2) Or it implies necessity or inevitability, futurity thought certain and answered for by the speaker.

Sorrow on love hereafter *shall* attend. *Shak.*

He that escapes me without some broken limb *shall* acquit him well. *Shak.*

(*c*) Interrogatively, *shall* I go? *shall* we go? *shall* he go? *shall* they go? ask for direction or refer the matter to the determination of the person asked. But *shall* you go? asks rather for information merely as to the future without referring to another's intention. (*d*) After conditionals, as *if* or *whether,* and in dependent clauses generally, *shall,* in all the persons, expresses simple futurity; as,

If { I *shall* say, or we *shall* say,
Thou *shalt* say, ye or you *shall* say,
He *shall* say, they *shall* say.

Whosoever (=if any one) therefore *shall* break one of these least commandments, and *shall* teach men so, he *shall* be called the least, &c. Mat. v. 19.

(*e*) *Should,* though in form the past of *shall,* is not used to express simple past futurity; thus, I *shall go,* means I am to go, but we do not say I *should* go yesterday, for I was to go or to have gone yesterday. In the indirect speech, however, it is so used; as, I said I *should* go, I arranged that he *should* go.

The Parliament resolved that all pictures . . . *should* be burned. *Macaulay.*

*Should* is very commonly used (1) to express present duty or obligation, as I, we, they *should* (now and always) practise virtue; or to express past duty or obligation; as,

I *should*
Thou *shouldst*
He *should*
You *should*
} have paid the bill on demand; it was my duty, your duty, his duty to pay the bill on demand, but it was not paid.

(2) To express a merely hypothetical case or a contingent future event, standing in the same relation to *would* that *shall* does to *will;* thus, as we say I *shall* be glad if you *will* come, so we say I *should* be glad if you *would* come. In such phrases as, if it *should* rain to-morrow, if you *should* go to London next week, if he *should* arrive within a month, it is to be regarded as the future subjunctive. In like manner *should* is used after *though, grant, admit, allow,* &c. (3) It is often used in a modest way to soften a statement; thus, 'I *should* not like to say how many there are,' is much the same as I hardly like, I do not like; so I *should* not care if I were at home' = I do not. Similarly, 'It *should* seem' often is nearly the same as 'it seems'—but this expression is now less common than 'it *would* seem.'

He is no suitor then? So it *should* seem. *B. Jonson.*

*Shall* and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers or writers, and even writers such as Addison sometimes make a slip. In quoting the following lines from a song in Sir George Etherege's 'She Would if she Could' (1704), Mr. R. Grant White says, 'I do not know in English literature another passage in which the distinction between *shall* and *will* and *would* and *should* is at once so elegantly, so variously, so precisely, and so compactly illustrated.'

How long I *shall* love him I can no more tell,
Than, had I a fever, when I *shou'd* be well.
My passion *shall* kill me before I *will* show it,
And yet I *wou'd* give all the world he did know it;
But oh how I sigh, when I think *shou'd* he woo me,
I cannot refuse what I know *wou'd* undo me.

See also WILL.

**Shalli** (shal'li), *n.* [Connected with *shawl;* the same word as *challis.*] A kind of twilled cloth, made from the native goats' hair at Angora. *Simmonds.*

**Shalloon** (shal-lön'), *n.* [Fr. *chalon,* a woollen stuff, said to be from *Châlons,* in France.] A slight woollen stuff.

In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad. *Swift.*

**Shallop** (shal'lop), *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe,* French form of *sloop;* D. *sloep.* See SLOOP.] 1. A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner.—2. A small light vessel with a small mainmast and foremast, with lug-sails. 'The *shallop* flitteth silken-sail'd.' *Tennyson.*

**Shallot** (sha-lot'), *n.* [Abbrev. of *eschalot* (which see). See also SCALLION.] A plant, the *Allium ascalonicum,* a species of onion, the mildest cultivated. It grows wild in many parts of Palestine, especially near Ascalon, whence it derives its specific name. The bulb is compound, separating into divisions termed cloves, by which the plant is propagated. It is sufficiently hardy to endure the severest winters of England. The shallot is used to season soups and made dishes, and makes a good addition in sauces, salads, and pickles.

**Shallow** (shal'lō), *a.* [Probably same word as Icel. *skjálgr,* wry, oblique, the water being shallow where the beach sinks obliquely downward; comp. also *shoal, shelf.*] 1. Not deep; having little depth; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge; as, *shallow* water; a *shallow* trench; a *shallow* basket.

I had been drowned but that the shore was shelvy and *shallow.* *Shak.*

I am made a *shallow* forded stream,
Seen to the bottom. *Dryden.*

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial; empty; silly; as, a *shallow* mind or understanding; *shallow* skill. 'Deep vers'd in books, and *shallow* in himself.' *Milton.*—3. Thin and weak of sound; not deep, full, or round. 'The sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* or jarring.' *Bacon.*

**Shallow** (shal'lō), *n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sand-bank.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon.*

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in *shallows* and in miseries. *Shak.*

**Shallow** (shal'lō), *v.t.* To make shallow.

In long process of time the silt and sands shall so choak and *shallow* the sea in and about it. *Sir T. Browne.*

That thought alone the state impairs,
Thy lofty sinks, and *shallows* thy profound. *Young.*

**Shallow** (shal'lō), *n.* A local name for the fish called also *Rudd* and *Red-eye.* See RUDD. *Yarrell.*

**Shallow-brained** (shal'lō-brānd), *a.* Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed. 'A company of lewd, *shallow-brained* huffs.' *South.*

**Shallow-hearted** (shal'lō-härt-ed), *a.* Incapable of deep or strong feeling or affection. 'Ye sanguine, *shallow-hearted* boys.' *Shak.*

O my cousin, *shallow-hearted!* O my Amy, mine no more! *Tennyson.*

**Shallowly** (shal'lō-li), *adv.* In a shallow manner; as, (*a*) with little depth. (*b*) Superficially; simply; without depth of thought or judgment; not wisely. *Shak.*

**Shallowness** (shal'lō-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shallow; as, (*a*) want of depth; small depth; as, the *shallowness* of

water, of a river, of a stream. (*b*) Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness; silliness. 'The *shallowness* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar sort.' *Howell.*

**Shallow-pated** (shal'lō-pāt-ed), *a.* Of weak mind; silly. *Ash.*

**Shalm, Shalmie** (shạm, shạm'i), *n.* A musical wind-instrument formerly in use; a shawm (which see).

**Shalote** (sha-lot'), *n.* See ESCHALOT and SHALLOT.

**Shalt** (shalt). The second person singular of *shall;* as, thou *shalt* not steal.

**Shaly** (shā'li), *a.* Partaking of the qualities of shale.

**Sham** (sham), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *shame;* Prov. E. *sham,* shame; *sham,* to blush for shame; comp., however, Prov. G. *schem, schemen,* delusive appearance, phantom; *scheme,* shade, shadow; O.H.G. *scīman,* to gleam.] One who or that which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture; humbug.

Believe who will the solemn *sham,* not I. *Addison.*

In that year (1680) our tongue was enriched with two words, *Mob* and *Sham,* remarkable memorials of a season of tumult and imposture. *Macaulay.*

**Sham** (sham), *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as, a *sham* fight.

Self-interest and covetousness cannot keep society orderly and peaceful, let *sham* philosophers say what they will. *Kingsley.*

—*Sham plea,* in *law,* a plea entered for the mere purpose of delay.

**Sham** (sham), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shammed;* ppr. *shamming.* 1.† To deceive; to trick; to cheat; to delude with false pretences.

They find themselves fooled and *shammed* into conviction. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2.† To obtrude by fraud or imposition.

We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To make a pretence of in order to deceive; to feign; to imitate; to ape; as, to *sham* illness.—*To sham Abraham,* a sailor's term for pretending illness in order to avoid doing duty in the ship, &c. See ABRAHAM-MAN.

**Sham** (sham), *v.i.* To pretend; to make false pretences.

Then all your wits that fleer and *sham,*
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jests and puns purloin,
And slily put them off for mine. *Prior.*

**Sham-Abram** (sham-ā'bram), *a.* Pretended; mock; sham. See under SHAM, *v.t.* '*Sham-Abram* saints.' *Hood.*

**Shaman** (sham'an), *n.* A professor or priest of Shamanism; a wizard or conjuror, among those who profess Shamanism.

**Shaman** (sham'an), *a.* Relating to Shamanism.

**Shamanism** (sham'an-izm), *n.* A general name applied to the idolatrous religions of a number of barbarous nations, comprehending those of the Finnish race, as the Ostiaks, Samoyedes, and other inhabitants of Siberia, as far as the Pacific Ocean. These nations generally believe in a Supreme Being, but to this they add the belief that the government of the world is in the hands of a number of secondary gods both benevolent and malevolent towards man, and that it is absolutely necessary to avert their malign influence by magic rites and spells. The general belief respecting another life appears to be that the condition of man will be poorer and more wretched than the present; hence death is an object of great dread.

**Shamanist** (sham'an-ist), *n.* A believer in Shamanism.

**Shamble** (sham'bl), *n.* [A. Sax. *scamel,* a stool, a bench, a form; Dan. *skammel,* Icel. *skemmill,* a footstool, a bench, a trestle; Sc. *skemmils,* shambles; from L. *scamellum, scamillus,* dims. of *scammum,* a stool or bench.] 1. In *mining,* a niche or shelf left at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.—2. *pl.* The tables or stalls where butchers expose meat for sale; a slaughter-house; a flesh market: often treated as a singular. 'To make a *shambles* of the parliament house.' *Shak.*

Whatsoever is sold in the *shambles,* that eat. 1Cor.x.25.

Hence—3. A place of indiscriminate slaughter or butchery.

The whole land was converted into a vast human *shambles.* *Prescott.*

**Shamble** (sham'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shambled;* ppr. *shambling.* [A form of *scamble* (which see).] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak.

**Shambling** (sham'bl-ing), *a.* [From *shamble.*] Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace; as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs.

**Shambling** (sham'bl-ing), *n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

By that *shambling* in his walk it should be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden.*

**Shame** (shām), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceamu, scamu,* Icel. *skamm, skömm,* Dan. and Sw. *skam,* G. *scham,* O.H.G. *scama,* shame; probably from a root-verb *skiman,* to redden; seen also in A. Sax. *scīma,* a gleam; E. *shimmer.*] 1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation, or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal. 'Burns with bashful *shame.*' *Shak.*

Hide, for *shame,*
Romans, your grandsires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

*Shame* prevails when reason is defeated. *Rambler.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach and degrades a person in the estimation of others. 'Guides, who are the *shame* of religion.' *South.*

And every woe a tear can claim,
Except an erring sister's *shame.* *Byron.*

3. Reproach; ignominy; dishonour; disgrace; derision; contempt.

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen. Ezek. xxxvi. 6.

4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered. Is. xlvii. 3.—*For shame!* an interjectional phrase signifying you should be ashamed; shame on you!—*To put to shame,* to cause to feel shame; to inflict shame, disgrace, or dishonour on.

Seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and *put* him *to* an open *shame.* Heb. vi. 6.

**Shame** (shām), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shamed;* ppr. *shaming.* 1. To make ashamed; to cause to blush or to feel degraded, dishonoured, or disgraced. 'Shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless.' *Shak.*

Who *shames* a scribbler? Break one cobweb through,
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread anew. *Pope.*

2. To cover with reproach or ignominy; to disgrace.—3. To mock at; to deride.

Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor. Ps. xiv. 6.

**Shame** (shām), *v.i.* To be ashamed.

To its trunk authors give such a magnitude, as I *shame* to repeat. *Raleigh.*

I do *shame* to think of it. *Shak.*

**Shamefaced** (shām'fāst), *a.* ['*Shamefaced* was once *shamefast, shamefacedness* was *shamefastness,* like *steadfast* and *steadfastness;* but the ordinary manifestations of shame being by the face, have brought it to its present orthography.' *Trench.* See SHAMEFAST.] Bashful; easily confused or put out of countenance.

Conscience is a blushing *shamefaced* spirit. *Shak.*

Your *shamefacèd* virtue shunn'd the people's praise. *Dryden.*

**Shamefacedly** (shām'fāst-li), *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.

**Shamefacedness** (shām'fāst-nes), *n.* Bashfulness; excess of modesty.

**Shamefast**† (shām'fast), *a.* [A. Sax. *sceamfæst.*] Shamefaced; modest.

He saw her wise, *shamefast* and bringing forth children. *North.*

It is a pity that *shamefast* and *shamefastness* . . . should have been corrupted in modern use to *shamefaced* and *shamefacedness.* The words are properly of the same formation as *steadfast, steadfastness, soothfast, soothfastness,* and those good old English words now lost to us, *rootfast, rootfastness.* As by *rootfast* our fathers understood that which was firm and *fast* by its *root,* so by *shamefast,* in like manner, that which was established and made *fast* by (an honourable) *shame.* To change this into *shamefaced* is to allow all the meaning and force of the word to run to the surface, to leave us, ethically, a far inferior word. *Trench.*

**Shamefastness**† (shām'fast-nes), *n.* Shamefacedness; great modesty. 'In mannerly aparell with *shamfastnes.*' *Bible, Tyndale's trans.,* 1526.

**Shameful** (shām'fụl), *a.* 1. Bringing shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; injurious to reputation.

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Raising shame in others; indecent. 'Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight.' *Spenser.*

**Shamefully** (shām'fụl-li), *adv.* In a shameful manner; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

**Shamefulness** (shām'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shameful; disgracefulness; disgrace; shame.

The king debated with himself
If Arthur were the child of *shamefulness,*
Or born the son of Gorlois. *Tennyson.*

**Shameless** (shām'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; brazen-faced; immodest; audacious; insensible to disgrace.

To tell thee whence thou camest, of whom derived,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless.* *Shak.*

2. Done without shame; indicating want of shame; as, a *shameless* disregard of honesty.

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify. *Raleigh.*

**Shamelessly** (shām'les-li), *adv.* In a shameless manner; without shame; impudently.

He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this licentiousness. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Shamelessness** (shām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shameless; destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonour; impudence.

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to shame, has nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Shame-proof** (shām'prōf), *a.* Callous or insensible to shame.

They will shame us; let them not approach.
—We are *shame-proof,* my lord. *Shak.*

**Shamer** (shām'ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes ashamed. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sham-fight** (sham'fīt), *n.* A pretended fight or engagement.

**Shammel** (sham'l), *n.* Same as *Shamble.*

**Shammer** (sham'ėr), *n.* One that shams; an impostor.

**Shammy, Shamoy** (sham'i, sham'oi), *n.* [A corruption of *chamois,* the animal and its prepared skin.] 1. A species of antelope, the *Antilope rupicapra;* the chamois.—2. A kind of leather originally prepared from the skin of this animal, but much of the article sold under this name is now made of the skin of the common goat, the kid, and even the sheep.

**Shamois** (sham'oi), *n.* Same as *Shammy.*

**Shamoying** (sham'oi-ing), *n.* A mode of preparing leather by working oil into the skin instead of the astringent, or chloride of ammonium, commonly used in tanning.

**Shampoo** (sham-pö'), *v.t.* [Hind. *tshampna,* to squeeze.] 1. To rub and percuss the whole surface of the body of, and at the same time to extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with the hot bath, for the purpose of restoring tone and vigour—a practice introduced from the East.—2. To wash thoroughly and rub or brush effectively a person's head, using either soap or a soapy preparation.

**Shampoo** (sham-pö'), *n.* The act or operation of shampooing.

**Shamrock** (sham'rok), *n.* [Ir. *seamrog,* Gael. *seamrag,* trefoil, white clover.] The name commonly given to the national emblem of Ireland, as the *rose* is that of England and the *thistle* of Scotland. It is a trefoil plant, generally supposed to be the plant called white clover (*Trifolium repens*), but some think it to be rather the wood-sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*) (which see). The plant sold in Dublin and elsewhere on St. Patrick's Day is the small yellow trefoil (*Trifolium minus*).

**Shan** (shan), *n.* Same as *Shanny.*

**Shan** (shan), *n.* *Naut.* a defect in spars, most commonly from bad collared knots; an injurious compression of fibres in timber; the turning out of the cortical layers when the plank has been sawed obliquely to the central axis of the tree.

**Shand** (shand), *a.* [O.E. *schande, schonde,* A. Sax. *scand, sceond,* shame, disgrace.] Worthless. [Scotch.]

**Shand** (shand), *n.* Base coin. [Scotch.]

'I doubt Glossin will prove but *shand* after a', Mistress,' said Jabos. . . . 'but this is a gude half-crown ony way. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Shandry, Shandrydan** (shan'dri, shan'dri-dan), *n.* A one-horse Irish conveyance. 'An ancient rickety-looking vehicle of the kind once known as *shandrydan.*' *Cornhill Mag.*

**Shandygaff** (shan'di-gaf), *n.* A mixture of beer and ginger-beer.

(Men) slid into cool oyster cellars for iced ginger-beer and *shandygaff.* *G. A. Sala.*

**Shangie, Shangan** (shang'i, shang'an), *n.* A shackle; a stick cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog in by way of mischief, or to frighten him away. [Scotch.]

**Shaning** (shan'ing), *n.* Same as *Shanny.*

**Shank** (shangk), *n.* [A. Sax. *scanc, sceanc, scanca, sceanca,* the bone of the leg, the leg, *earm-scanca,* the arm-bone; Dan. & Sw. *skank;* G. and D. *schenkel,* the shank. Akin Sc. *skink,* a shin of beef, and perhaps *shin.*] 1. The whole leg, or the part of the leg from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone. 'Crooked crawling *shanks.*' *Spenser.*

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shank.* *Shak.*

2. In a horse, the part of the fore-leg between the knee and the fetlock.—3. That part of an instrument, tool, or other thing which connects the acting part with a handle or other part by which it is held or moved; as, specifically, (*a*) the stem of a key between the bow and the bit. (*b*) The stem of an anchor connecting the arms and the stock. (*c*) The tang or part of a knife, chisel, &c., inserted in the handle. (*d*) The straight portion of a hook. (*e*) The straight part of a nail between the head and the taper of the point. (*f*) The body of a printing type. (*g*) The eye or loop on a button.—4. That part of a shoe which connects the broad part of the sole with the heel.—5. In *metal.* a large ladle to contain molten metals, managed by a straight bar at one end and a cross-bar with handles at the other end, by which it is tipped to pour out the metal. 6. In *arch.* (*a*) the shaft of a column. (*b*) The plain space between the channels of the triglyph of a Doric frieze.—*To ride Shanks' nag* or *mare,* to perform a journey on foot or on one's legs or shanks. [Colloq.]

**Shank** (shangk), *v.i.* 1. To be affected with disease of the pedicel or footstalk; to fall off by decay of the footstalk: often with *off.*

The germens of these twelve flowers all swelled, and ultimately six fine capsules and two poor capsules were produced; only four capsules *shanking off.* *Darwin.*

2. To take to one's legs. [Scotch.]

**Shank** (shangk), *v.t.* [Scotch.] To send off without ceremony.

They think they should be lookit after, and some say ye should baith be *shankit* aff till Edinburgh castle. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To shank one's self awa',* to take one's self off quickly. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Shank-beer** (shangk'bēr), *n.* Same as *Schenkbeer.*

**Shanked** (shangkt), *a.* Having a shank.

**Shanked** (shangkt), *p.* and *a.* Affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.

**Shanker** (shangk'ėr), *n.* See CHANCRE.

**Shanklin-sand** (shangk'lin-sand), *n.* In *geol.* another name for lower greensand of the chalk formation: so called from its being conspicuously developed at *Shanklin* in the Isle of Wight.

**Shank-painter** (shangk'pān-tėr), *n.* *Naut.* a short rope and chain which sustains the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.

**Shanny** (shan'ni), *n.* A small fish allied to the blenny, and found under stones and seaweeds, where it lurks. It is the *Blennius pholis* of Linnæus, and the *Pholis lævis* of modern authors. By means of its pectoral fins it is able to crawl upon land, and when the tide ebbs will often creep upon shore until it finds a crevice wherein it can hide until the tide returns.

**Shanscrit** (shan'skrit), *n.* An old spelling of *Sanscrit.*

**Sha'n't** (shānt). A contraction of *Shall Not.* [Colloq.]

**Shanty** (shan'ti), *a.* [A form of *jaunty.*] Jaunty; gay; showy. [Provincial.]

**Shanty, Shantee** (shan'ti), *n.* [From Ir. *sean,* old, or from *sion,* weather, and *tig,* a house.] A hut or mean dwelling; a temporary building.

**Shanty** (shan'ti), *v.i.* To live in a shanty. [Rare.]

**Shanty-man** (shan'ti-man), *n.* One who lives in a shanty; hence, a backwoodsman; a lumberer.

**Shapable** (shāp'a-bl), *n.* 1. Capable of being shaped; shapeable.—2. Having a proper shape or form.

I made things round and *shapable,* which before were filthy things indeed to look upon. *De Foe.*

**Shape** (shāp), *v.t.* pret. *shaped;* pp. *shaped* or *shapen;* ppr. *shaping.* [A. Sax. *sceapan, scapan,* O.Sax. *scapan,* Goth. *skapan, skapjan,* Icel. *skapa,* Dan. *skabe,* O.H.G. *scafan,* Mod. G. *schaffen,* to shape, form, create; perhaps from same root as *ship.*] 1. To form or create; to make.

I was *shapen* in iniquity. Ps. li. 5.

Costly his garb—his Flemish ruff
Fell o'er his doublet, *shaped* of buff. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To mould, cut, or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; as, to *shape* a garment.

Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

3. To adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to direct.

Charmed by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

To the stream . . . he *shapes* his course.
*Sir T. Denham.*

4. To image; to conceive; to call or conjure up.

Oft my jealousy
*Shapes* faults that are not. *Shak.*

**Shape** (shāp), *v.i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted. [Rare.]

Their dear loss
The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shaped*
Unto my end of stealing them. *Shak.*

**Shape** (shāp), *n.* 1. Character or construction of an object as determining its external appearance; outward aspect; make; figure; form; guise; as, the *shape* of the head, the body, &c.; the *shape* of a horse or a tree. 'A charming *shape.*' *Addison.*

Take any *shape* but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shak.*

2. That which has form or figure; a figure; an appearance; a being.

The other *shape*
If *shape* it might be called that shape had none,
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

3. A pattern to be followed; a model; a mould; as, to cut *shapes* for ladies' dresses, jackets, &c.—4. In *cookery,* a dessert dish made of blanc-mange, rice, corn-flour, &c., variously flavoured, or of jelly, cast into a mould, allowed to stand till it sets or firms, and then turned out to be served.—5. Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought or conception; concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality.

Yet the smooth words took no *shape* in action.
*Froude.*

6.† A dress for disguise; a guise.

This Persian *shape* laid by, and she appearing
In a Greekish dress. *Massinger.*

**Shape,**† *pp.* Formed; figured; prepared. *Chaucer.*

**Shapeable** (shāp'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being shaped. 'Soft and *shapeable* into love's syllables.' *Ruskin.*—2. Shapely. Spelled also *Shapable.*

**Shapeless** (shāp'les), *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions. 'The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice.' *Pope.*

He is deformed; crooked, old and sere,
Ill-faced, worse bodied, *shapeless* everywhere.
*Shak.*

**Shapelessness** (shāp'les-nes), *n.* The state of being shapeless; destitution of regular form.

**Shapeliche,**† *a.* Shapely; fit; likely. *Chaucer.*

**Shapeliness** (shāp'li-nes), *n.* The state of being shapely; beauty or proportion of form.

**Shapely** (shāp'li), *a.* Well formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical. 'The *shapely* column.' *T. Warton.*

**Shapesmith** (shāp'smith), *n.* One that undertakes to improve the form of the body. [Burlesque.]

No *shapesmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that Providence had made.
*Garth.*

**Shapournet** (sha-pör'net). In *her.* see CHAPOURNET.

**Shard** (shärd), *n.* [Also *sherd;* A. Sax. *sceard,* from *sceran,* to shear, to separate; cog. Icel. *skard,* a notch, a gap; Dan. *skaar,* an incision, a sherd; akin *share.*] 1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel or of any brittle substance; a potsherd; a fragment. '*Shards,* flints, and pebbles.' *Shak.* 'Dashed your cities into *shards.*' *Tennyson.*

Thus did that poor soul wander in want and cheerless discomfort,
Bleeding, barefooted, over the *shards* and thorns of existence. *Longfellow.*

2. The shell of an egg or of a snail.—3. The wing-case of a beetle.

They are his *shards,* and he their beetle. *Shak.*

4. The leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened or blanched. '*Shards* or mallows for the pot.' *Dryden.* 5.† A gap in a fence. *Stanihurst.*—6.† A bourne or boundary; a division. *Spenser.*

**Shard-borne** (shärd'börn), *a.* Borne along by its shards or scaly wing-cases. 'The *shard-borne* beetle.' *Shak.*

**Sharded** (shärd'ed), *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case. 'The *sharded* beetle.' *Shak.*

**Shardy** (shärd'i), *a.* Consisting of or formed by a shard or shards; furnished with shards. 'The hornet's *shardy* wings.' *J. R. Drake.*

**Share** (shār), *n.* [A. Sax. *scearu,* a portion, a shearing, a division; *scear, scœr,* that which divides, the share of a plough, both from *sceran,* to cut. Akin *shear, sheer, shire, shore, sharp, short, scaur, skirt.* See SHEAR.] 1. A certain quantity; a part; a portion; as, a small *share* of prudence or good sense.—2. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor; as, *shares* in a bank; *shares* in a railway; a ship owned in ten *shares.*—3. The part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; portion among others; apportioned lot; allotment; dividend. 'My *share* of fame.' *Dryden.*—4. The broad iron or blade of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow-slice; ploughshare.

Sharpened *shares* shall vex the fruitful ground.
*Dryden.*

—*To go shares, to go share and share,* to partake, to be equally concerned. [Colloq.]

She fondly hoped that he might be inclined *to go share and share* alike with Twin junior. *Thackeray.*

**Share** (shār), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shared;* ppr. *sharing.* [From the noun.] 1. To divide in portions; to part among two or more.

The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you.
*Shak.*

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger. *Swift.*

2. To partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common. 'Who stay to *share* the morning feast.' *Tennyson.*

Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway.
*Milton.*

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton.*

3. To receive as one's portion; to enjoy or suffer; to experience. *Shak.*—4.† To cut; to shear; to cleave.

Scalp, face, and shoulder the keen steel divides,
And the *shared* visage hangs on equal sides.
*Dryden.*

**Share** (shār), *v.i.* To have part; to get one's portion; to be a sharer.

And think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shak.*

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

**Share-beam** (shār'bēm), *n.* That part of a plough to which the share is applied.

**Share-bone** (shār'bōn), *n.* The os pubis, the smallest of the three portions of the os innominatum, which is placed at the upper and fore part of the pelvis.

**Share-broker** (shār'brōk-ėr), *n.* A dealer or broker in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies and the like.

**Shareholder** (shār'hōld-ėr), *n.* One that holds or owns a share or shares in a joint-stock company, in a common fund, or in some property; as, a *shareholder* in a railway, mining, or banking company, &c.

**Share-line** (shār'lin), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the dividing line.

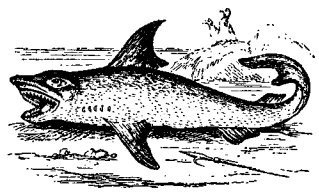
**Share-list** (shār'list), *n.* A list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, banks, government securities, and the like.

**Sharer** (shār'ėr), *n.* One who shares; one who participates in anything with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others; a partaker.

People not allowed to be *sharers* with their companions in good fortune will hardly be *sharers* in bad. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

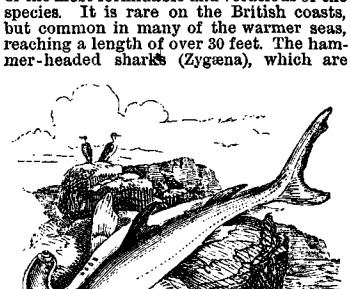
**Shark** (shärk), *n.* [Usually derived from L. *carcharias,* Gr. *karcharias,* a shark, from *karcharos,* sharp-pointed, with sharp or jagged teeth; but the want of intermediate forms renders this etymology a little doubtful. Perhaps from A. Sax. *sceran,* to shear, to cut. Comp. Icel. *skerthingr,* a shark. The noun and the verb appear to have been applied to persons as early as to the fish.] 1. One of a group of elasmobranchiate fishes, celebrated for the size and voracity of many of the species. The form of the body is elongated, and the tail thick and fleshy. The mouth is large, and armed with several rows of compressed, sharp-edged, and sometimes serrated teeth. The skin is usually very rough, covered with a multitude of little osseous tubercles or placoid scales. They are the most formidable

and voracious of all fishes, pursue other marine animals, and seem to care little whether their prey be living or dead. They often follow vessels for the sake of picking up any offal which may be thrown overboard, and man himself often becomes a victim to their rapacity. The sharks formed the genus Squalus, Linn., now divided into



White Shark (*Carcharias vulgaris*).

several families, as the Carcharidæ, or white sharks, Lamnidæ, or basking sharks, Scymnidæ, including the Greenland shark, Scyllidæ, or dog-fishes, &c. The basking shark (*Selache maxima*) is by far the largest species, sometimes attaining the length of 40 feet, but it has none of the ferocity of the others. The white shark (*Carcharias vulgaris*) is one of the most formidable and voracious of the species. It is rare on the British coasts, but common in many of the warmer seas, reaching a length of over 30 feet. The hammer-headed sharks (Zygæna), which are



Hammer-headed Shark (*Zygæna malleus*).

chiefly found in tropical seas, are very voracious, and often attack man. The shark is oviparous or ovoviviparous, according to circumstances.—2. A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; a sharper; a cheat. 'Cheaters, *sharks*, and shifting companions.' *Bp. Reynolds.*—3. Trickery; fraud; petty rapine. 'Wretches who live upon the *shark*.' *South.*

**Shark** (shärk), *v.i.* [Origin doubtful. See the noun. *Shirk* appears to be a weakened form of this.] To play the petty thief, or rather to live by shifts and petty stratagems; to swindle; to cozen; to play a meanly dishonest or greedy trick. *B. Jonson.*

That does it fair and above-board without legerdemain, and neither *sharks* for a cup or reckoning. *Bp. Earle.*

—*To shark out*, to slip out or escape by low artifices. [Vulgar.]

**Shark** (shärk), *v.t.* To pick up hastily, slily, or in small quantities: with *up*.

Young Fortinbras, . . . •
Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there
*Shark'd up* a list of lawless resolutes. *Shak.*

**Sharker** (shärk'ėr), *n.* One who lives by sharking; an artful fellow. 'A rengado . . . a dirty *sharker*.' *Wotton.*

**Shark-ray** (shärk'rā), *n.* See RHINOBATIDÆ.

**Sharn** (shärn), *n.* The dung of oxen or cows. [Scotch.]

**Sharock** (shar'ok), *n.* A silver coin in India, worth about 1*s.* sterling.

**Sharp** (shärp), *a.* [A. Sax. *sceарp*, from the root of *sceran*, to shear, to cut; L.G. *scharp*, D. *scherp*, Icel. *skarpr*, G. *scharf*. See SHARE.] 1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; acute; not blunt; as, a *sharp* knife, or a *sharp* needle; a *sharp* edge easily severs a substance; a *sharp* point is easily made to penetrate it. 'My cicpeter's *sharp* point.' *Shak.*—2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse; somewhat pointed or edged; ridged; peaked; as, a hill terminates in a *sharp* peak or a *sharp* ridge; a *sharp* roof.—3. Abruptly turned; bent at an acute angle; as, a *sharp* turn of the road.—4. Acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; penetrating; ready at invention; witty; ingenious; discriminating; shrewd; subtle. 'The *sharpest* witted lover in Arcadia.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Nothing makes men *sharper* than want. *Addison.*

Many other things belong to the material world wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have not yet obtained clear ideas. *Watts.*

Hence—5. Subtle; nice; witty; acute: said of things. '*Sharp* and subtle discourses.' *Hooker.*

He pleaded still not guilty and alleged
Many *sharp* reasons to defeat the law. *Shak.*

6. Affecting the organs of sense, as if pointed or cutting; as, (*a*) quick or keen of sight; vigilant; attentive; as, a *sharp* eye; *sharp* sight.

To *sharp*-eyed reason this would seem untrue. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Affecting the organs of taste like fine points; sour; acid; acrid; bitter; as, *sharp* vinegar; *sharp*-tasted citrons. '*Sharp* physic.' *Shak.* (*c*) Affecting the organs of hearing like sharp points; piercing; penetrating; shrill; as, a *sharp* sound or voice.

The sound strikes so *sharp* as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon.*

7. Keen; acrimonious; severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic; cutting; as, *sharp* words; *sharp* rebuke.

Be thy words severe,
*Sharp* as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

8. Severely rigid; quick or severe in punishing; cruel.

To that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Cannot pursue us. *Shak.*

9. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest; eager for food; as, a *sharp* appetite.

My falcon now is *sharp* and passing empty. *Shak.*

To satisfy the *sharp* desire I had
Of tasting these fair apples. *Milton.*

10. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; impetuous; as, a *sharp* contest.

A *sharp* assault already is begun. *Dryden.*

11. Severe; afflicting; very painful or distressing; as, *sharp* tribulation; a *sharp* fit of the gout. '*A sharp* torture.' *Tillotson.*

*Sharp* misery had worn him to the bones. *Shak.*

12. Biting; pinching; piercing; as, *sharp* air; *sharp* wind or weather.—13. Gritty; hard; as, *sharp* sand.—14. Emaciated; lean; thin; as, a *sharp* visage.—15. Keenly alive to one's own interest; keen and close in making bargains or in exacting one's dues; ready to take advantage; barely honest: of persons; hence, characterized by such keenness: of things.

I will not say he is dishonest, but at any rate he is *sharp*. *Trollope.*

Yet there was a remarkable gentleness and childishness about these people, a special inaptitude for any kind of *sharp* practice. *Dickens.*

16. In *phonetics*, applied to a consonant pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; non-vocal; as, the *sharp* mutes *p*, *t*, *k*.—17. In *music*, (*a*) raised a semitone, as a note. (*b*) Too high; so high as to be out of tune or above true pitch.—*Sharp* is often used adverbially. See separate entry. —*To brace sharp* (*naut.*), to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible that the ship may sail well up to the wind.—*Sharp* is frequently used in the formation of compounds, many of which are self-explanatory; as, *sharp-cornered*, *sharp-edged*, *sharp-pointed*, *sharp-toothed*, &c.

**Sharp** (shärp), *n.* 1. An acute or shrill sound. 'The lark, straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*.' *Shak.*—2. In *music*, (*a*) a note artificially raised a semitone. (*b*) The sign (♯) which, when placed on a line or space of the staff at the commencement of a movement, raises all the notes on that line or space or their octaves a semitone in pitch. When, in the course of the movement, it precedes a note, it has the same effect on it or its repetition, but only within the same bar.—*Double sharp*, a character (×) used in chromatic music, and which raises a note two semitones above its natural pitch.—3. A sharp consonant. See the adjective.—4. *pl.* The hard parts of wheat which require grinding a second time. Called also *Middlings*.—5. † A pointed weapon. *Jeremy Collier.*—6. A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. *C. Kingsley.* [Provincial.]—7. A sewing-needle, one of the most pointed of the three grades—*blunts*, *betweens*, and *sharps*.

**Sharp** (shärp), *v.t.* 1. To make keen or acute; to sharpen. 'To *sharp* my sense.' *Spenser.*—2. To mark with a sharp, in musical composition, or to raise a note a semitone.

**Sharp** (shärp), *v.i.* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.

Your scandalous life is only cheating or *sharping* one half of the year and starving the other. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Sharp** (shärp), *adv.* 1. Sharply.

No marvel, though you bite so *sharp* at reasons. *Shak.*

Is a man bound to look out *sharp* to plague himself? *Jeremy Collier.*

2. Exactly; to the moment; not a minute behind.

Captain Osborne . . . will bring him to the 150th mess at five o'clock *sharp*. *Thackeray.*

**Sharp-cut** (shärp'kut), *a.* Cut sharply and clearly; cut so as to present a clear, well-defined outline, as a figure on a medal or an engraving; hence, presenting great distinctness; well-defined; clear.

**Sharpen** (shärp'n), *v.t.* [From the adjective.] To make sharp or sharper; as, (*a*) to give a keen edge or fine point to; to edge; to point; as, to *sharpen* a knife, an axe, or the teeth of a saw; to *sharpen* a sword.

All the Israelites went down to the Philistines to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter, and his axe and his mattock. 1 Sam. xiii. 20.

(*b*) To make more eager or active; as, to *sharpen* the edge of industry. *Hooker.*—(*c*) To make more intense, as grief, joy, pain, &c.

It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and *sharpen* the sting of conscience. *South.*

(*d*) To make more quick, acute, or ingenious. 'Quickness of wit, either given by nature or *sharpened* by study.' *Ascham.* (*e*) To render quicker or keener of perception.

The air *sharpen'd* his visual ray
To objects distant far. *Milton.*

(*f*) To render more keen; to make more eager for food or for any gratification; as, to *sharpen* the appetite; to *sharpen* a desire.

Epicurean cooks
*Sharpen* with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shak.*

(*g*) To make biting, sarcastic, or severe. '*Sharpen* each word.' *Ed. Smith.* (*h*) To render more shrill or piercing.

Inclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it. *Bacon.*

(*i*) To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar.—(*j*) In *music*, to raise, as a sound, by means of a sharp; to apply a sharp to.

**Sharpen** (shärp'n), *v.i.* To grow or become sharp. 'Now she *sharpens*.' *Shak.*

**Sharper** (shärp'ėr), *n.* [See the adjective.] A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricky fellow; a rascal; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

*Sharpers*, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Who proffers his past favours for my virtue
Tries to o'erreach me—is a very *sharper*. *Coleridge.*

**Sharp-ground** (shärp'ground), *a.* Whetted till it is sharp; sharpened. 'No *sharp-ground* knife.' *Shak.*

**Sharpie** (shärp'i), *n.* *Naut.* a long, sharp, flat-bottomed sail-boat. [United States.]

**Sharpling** (shärp'ling), *n.* A fish, the stickleback. [Provincial.]

**Sharp-looking** (shärp'lu̇k-ing), *a.* Having the appearance of sharpness; hungry looking; emaciated; lean. 'A needy, hollow-eyed, *sharp-looking* wretch.' *Shak.*

**Sharply** (shärp'li), *adv.* In a sharp or keen manner; as, (*a*) with a keen edge or a fine point. (*b*) Severely; rigorously; roughly. 'Rebuke them *sharply*.' Tit. i. 13. (*c*) Keenly; acutely; vigorously; as, the mind and memory *sharply* exercised. (*d*) Violently; vehemently.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors, the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants. *Hayward.*

(*e*) With keen perception; exactly; minutely.

You contract your eye when you would see *sharply*. *Bacon.*

(*f*) Acutely; wittily; with nice discernment. 'To this the Panther *sharply* had replied.' *Dryden.* (*g*) Abruptly; steeply; as, the bank rises *sharply* up.

**Sharpness** (shärp'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sharp; as, (*a*) keenness of an edge or point; as, the *sharpness* of a razor or a dart. (*b*) Pungency; acidity; as, the *sharpness* of vinegar. (*c*) Eagerness of desire or pursuit; keenness of appetite, as for food, and the like. (*d*) Pungency of pain; keenness; severity of pain or affliction; as, the *sharpness* of pain, grief, or anguish; the *sharpness* of death or calamity.

And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their *sharpness*. *Shak.*

(e) Severity of language; pungency; satirical sarcasm; as, the *sharpness* of satire or rebuke.

Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame. *Dryden.*

(f) Acuteness of intellect; the power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding; ingenuity; as, *sharpness* of wit or understanding. (g) Quickness of sense or perception; as, the *sharpness* of sight. (h) Keenness; severity; as, the *sharpness* of the air or weather. (i) Keenness and closeness in transacting business or exacting one's dues; equivocal honesty; as, his practice is characterized by too much *sharpness*.

**Sharp-set** (shärp'set), *a.* 1. Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger; ravenous.

The *sharp-set* squire resolves at last,
Whate'er befel him not to fast. *Somerville.*

2. Eager in desire of gratification. [Familiar in both senses.]

The town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

**Sharp-shooter** (shärp'shöt-ėr), *n.* One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle. In *milit.* a name formerly given to some of the best shots of a company, who were armed with rifles, and took aim in firing. They are now superseded by the better arms and organization of modern armies.

**Sharp-shooting** (shärp'shöt-ing), *n.* A shooting with great precision and effect, as riflemen. Applied also to a sharp skirmish of wit or would-be wit.

The frequent repetition of this playful inquiry on the part of Mr. Pecksniff, led at last to playful answers on the part of Mr. Montague, but after some little *sharp-shooting* on both sides, Mr. Pecksniff became grave almost to tears. *Dickens.*

**Sharp-sighted** (shärp'sīt-ed), *a.* 1. Having quick or acute sight; as, a *sharp-sighted* eagle or hawk.—2. Having quick discernment or acute understanding; as, a *sharp-sighted* opponent; *sharp-sighted* judgment. 'A healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind.' *Sir J. Davies.*

**Sharp-tail** (shärp'tāl), *n.* A passerine bird of the sub-family Synallaxinæ, family Certhiidæ or creepers.

**Sharp-visaged** (shärp'viz-ājd), *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.

The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged.* *Sir M. Hale.*

**Sharp-witted** (shärp'wit-ed), *a.* Having an acute or nicely-discerning mind. 'A number of dull-sighted, very *sharp-witted* men.' *Wotton.*

**Shash**† (shäsh), *n.* 1. A sash. *Cotton.*—2. A turban. *Fuller.*

**Shaster, Shastra** (shäs'tėr, shäs'tra), *n.* [Skr. *shastra*, from *shas*, to teach.] A law or book of laws among the Hindus: applied particularly to a book containing the authorized institutes of their religion, and considered of divine origin. The term is applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric.

**Shathmont** (shath'mont), *n.* [See SHAFTMAN.] A measure of 6 inches. [Scotch.]

**Shatter** (shat'tėr), *v.t.* [A softened form of *scatter;* to *shatter* is literally to smash *into* small pieces that scatter or fly apart. See SCATTER.] 1. To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, or part by violence into fragments; to rend, split, or rive into splinters; as, an explosion of gunpowder *shatters* a rock; lightning *shatters* the sturdy oak.

He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk. *Shak.*

2. To break up; to disorder; to derange; to give a destructive shock to; to overthrow; as, his mind was now quite *shattered.*

In the strength of this I rode,
*Shattering* all evil customs everywhere. *Tennyson.*

3.† To scatter; to disperse.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
*Shatter* your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

4.† To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued application. 'A man . . . of *shattered* humour.' *Norris.*

**Shatter** (shat'tėr), *v.i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

Some *shatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

**Shatter** (shat'tėr), *n.* One part of many into which anything is broken; a fragment: used chiefly in the plural, and in the phrases to *break* or *rend into shatters.*

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and *break* it *into shatters.* *Swift.*

**Shatter-brain** (shat'tėr-brān), *n.* A careless giddy person; a scatter-brain.

**Shatter-brained, Shatter-pated** (shat'tėr-brānd, shat'tėr-pāt-ed), *a.* Disordered in intellect; intellectually weak; scatter-brained.

You cannot . . . but conclude that religion and devotion are far from being the mere effects of ignorance and imposture, whatever some *shatter-brained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others. *Dr. J. Goodman.*

**Shattery** (shat-tėr'i), *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture.

A coarse grit-stone . . . of too *shattery* a nature to be used except in ordinary buildings. *Pennant.*

**Shauchle, Shaughle** (shạch'l), *v.i.* To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait. [Scotch.]

**Shauchle, Shaughle** (shạch'l), *v.t.* To distort from the proper shape or right direction by use or wear.—*Shaughled shoon,* shoes trodden down on one side by bad walking; *fig.* applied to a jilted woman. *Burns; Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Shaul** (shạl), *a.* Shallow. 'Duncan deep, and Peebles *shaul.*' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Shave** (shāv), *v.t.* pret. *shaved;* pp. *shaved* or *shaven;* ppr. *shaving.* [A. Sax. *scafan,* to shave, to scrape, to smooth, to plane; common to the Teutonic tongues; Icel. *scafa,* Dan. *skave,* Sw. *skafva,* D. *schaaven,* Goth. *skaban,* G. *schaben:* same root as Gr. *skaptō,* to dig; L. *scabo,* to scrape.] 1. To cut or pare off from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument; as, to *shave* the beard. Often with *off.*

Neither shall they *shave off* the corner of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

2. To pare close; to make smooth or bare by cutting or paring from the surface of; especially, to remove the hair from by a razor or other sharp instrument; as, to *shave* the chin or head; to *shave* hoops or staves.

The bending scythe
*Shaves* all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To cut in thin slices. 'Plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root.' *Bacon.*—4. To skim along or near the surface of; to sweep along.

He scours the right-hand coast, sometimes the left;
Now *shaves* with level wing the deep. *Milton.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece.—*To shave a note,* to purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate. [United States colloquialism.]

**Shave** (shāv), *v.i.* 1. To use the razor; to remove the beard or other hair with a razor. 2. To be hard and severe in bargains; to cheat.

**Shave** (shāv), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The act or operation of shaving; a cutting off of the beard.—2. A thin slice; a shaving.—3. An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end for shaving hoops, &c.; also, a spokeshave.—4. The act of passing so closely as almost to strike or graze; an exceedingly narrow miss or escape: often with *close* or *near.* [Colloq.]

The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a *shave.* *Dickens.*

'By Jove, that was a *near shave!*' This exclamation was drawn from us by a bullet which whistled within an inch of our heads. *W. H. Russell.*

5. A false report or alarm voluntarily propagated with a view to deceive; a trick. [Slang.]

The deep gloom of apprehension—at first a *shave* of old Smith's, then a well-authenticated report. *W. H. Russell.*

**Shave-grass** (shāv'gras), *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum (*E. hyemale*) employed for polishing wood, ivory, and brass. See EQUISETUM.

**Shaveling** (shāv'ling), *n.* A man shaved; hence, a friar or religieux. [In contempt.]

By St. George and the Dragon, I am no longer a *shaveling* than while my frock is on my back. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Shaver** (shāv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who shaves or whose occupation is to shave.—2. One who is close in bargains or a sharp dealer.

This Lewis is a cunning *shaver* *Swift.*

3. One who fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles.*

4. A humorous fellow; a wag.—5. A jocular name for a young boy; a youngster. [Compare as to this last sense Gypsy *chavo,* a child.]

**Shavie** (shāv'i), *n.* A trick or prank. 'Mony a prank an' mirthfu' *shavie.*' *Blackwood's Mag.* [Scotch.]

**Shaving** (shāv'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who shaves.—2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

**Shaving-brush** (shāv'ing-brush), *n.* A brush used in shaving, for spreading the lather over the beard.

**Shaw** (shạ), *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Dan. *skov,* Icel. *skógr,* Sw. *skog,* a wood or grove.] 1. A thicket; a small wood; a shady place. 'This grene *shaw.*' *Chaucer.* 'Close hid beneath the greenwood *shaw.*' *Fairfax.*—2. A stem with the leaves, as of a potato, turnip, &c. [Now only Scotch or northern English in both senses.]

**Shaw** (shạ), *v.t.* To show. [Scotch.]

**Shaw-fowl** (shạ'foul), *n.* [*Shaw* here a form of *show.*] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.

**Shawl** (shạl), *n.* [Fr. *châle,* from Ar. and Per. *shāl,* a shawl.] An article of dress, usually of a square or oblong shape, worn by persons of both sexes in the East, but in the west chiefly by females as a loose body or shoulder covering. Shawls are of several sizes and divers materials, as silk, cotton, hair, or wool; and occasionally they are formed of a mixture of some or all these staples. Some of the Eastern shawls, as those of Cashmere, are very beautiful and costly fabrics. They are now successfully imitated in Europe. The use of the shawl in Europe, at least of a vestment under that name, belongs almost entirely to the present century.

**Shawl** (shạl), *v.t.* To cover with a shawl.

Rebecca was *shawling* herself in an upper apartment. *Thackeray.*

**Shawm, Shalm** (shạm), *n.* [O.Fr. *chalemel,* Mod. Fr. *chalumeau,* from *calamellus,* a dim. of L. *calamus,* a reed, a reed-pipe.] An old wind-instrument similar in form to the clarionet. Others think it was formed of pipes made of reed or of wheaten or oaten straw.

**Shay** (shā), *n.* A chaise. *Lamb.* [Colloq. vulgarism.]

**Shaya** (shā'a), *n.* *Oldenlandia umbellata.* See SHAYA-ROOT.

**Shaya-root** (shā'a-röt), *n.* The root of the *Oldenlandia umbellata,* nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The outer bark of the roots of this plant furnishes the colouring matter for the

Shaya (*Oldenlandia umbellata*).

durable red for which the chintzes of India are famous. The plant grows wild on the Coromandel coast, and is also cultivated there. The leaves are considered by the native doctors as expectorant. Written also *Chaya-root.*

**She** (shē), *pron.*—possessive *her* or *hers,* dative *her,* objective *her;* nom. pl. *they,* possessive *their* or *theirs,* dative *them,* objective *them.* [A. Sax. *seó,* the, that, the nom. fem. of the def. art. Though now used as the feminine corresponding to *he,* it is not strictly so, having taken the place of *heó* the proper feminine, in the twelfth century. It was first used in the northern dialects as a pronoun in the forms *sco, sho.* The possessive *her* and the later *hers* are from the old feminine pronoun *heó,* genit. *hire;* whereas, *seó* had genit. *thære.*] 1. The nominative feminine of the pronoun of the third person, used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified in the feminine; the word which refers to a female mentioned in the preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse.

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

2. *She* is sometimes used as a noun for *woman* or *female* both in the singular and in the plural, usually in contemptuous or humorous language.

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive. *Shak.*
The *shes* of Italy should not betray
Mine interest and his honour. *Shak.*

3. *She* is used also as a prefix for female; as, a *she*-bear; a *she*-cat. 'A *she*-angel.' *Shak.*

**Shea** (shē'a), *n.* The *Bassia butyracea* of botanists, a native of tropical Asia and Africa, and believed to be the fulwa or fulwara tree of India. The African shea tree (*B. Parkii*) resembles the laurel in the shape and colour of its leaves, but grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet. The trunk yields when pierced a copious milky juice. The *shea* or vegetable butter is found in the nut, and is obtained pure by crushing, boiling, and straining. The nuts grow in bunches, and are attached to the boughs by slender filaments. They are of the shape and size of a pigeon's egg, of a light drab when new, but the colour deepens afterwards to that of chocolate. A good-sized tree in prolific condition will yield a bushel of nuts. Called also *Butter-tree.* See BASSIA.

**Sheading** (shēd'ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceádan*, Goth. *skaidan*, D. and G. *scheiden*, to divide; akin *shed*, as in *watershed.*] In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division, in which there is a coroner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six *sheadings.*

**Sheaf** (shēf), *n.* pl. **Sheaves** (shēvz). [A. Sax. *sceaf*, a sheaf, a bundle, as of arrows; L.G. *skof*, *schof*, D. *schoof*, Icel. *skauf*, G. *schaub.* The root is that of *shove*, A. Sax. *scúfan*, to shove, thrust, push.] 1. A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

The reaper fills his greedy hands
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands.
*Dryden.*

2. Any bundle or collection; specifically, twenty-four arrows, or as many as fill the quiver.

'Farewell!' she said, and vanished from the place;
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case.
*Dryden.*

**Sheaf** (shēf), *n.* The wheel in the block of a pulley; a sheave. See SHEAVE.

**Sheaf** (shēf), *v.t.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves of.

**Sheaf** (shēf), *v.i.* To make sheaves.

They that reap, must *sheaf* and bind. *Shak.*

**Sheafy** (shēf'i), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling sheaves. *Gray.*

**Sheal** (shēl), *n.* [A form of *shell.*] A husk or pod. [Old and provincial.]

**Sheal** (shēl), *v.t.* To take the husks or pods off; to shell. 'That's a *shealed* peascod.' *Shak.* [Old and Provincial.]

**Sheal** (shēl), *n.* [A Scotch word: Icel. *skáli*, N. *skaale*, a hut or shed, from root of *shelter*, *shield.*] 1. A hut or small cottage for shepherds, or for fishermen on the shore or on the banks of rivers; a shealing.—2. A shed for sheltering sheep on the hills during the night.—3. A summer residence, especially one erected for those who go to the hills for sport, &c. Written also *Sheel*, *Sheil.*

**Shealing** (shēl'ing), *n.* The outer shell, pod, or husk of pease, oats, and the like. [Provincial.]

**Shealing** (shēl'ing), *n.* Same as *Sheal.* Written also *Sheeling*, *Sheiling.* [Scotch.]

They were considered in some measure as proprietors of the wretched *shealings* which they inhabited. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Shear** (shēr), *v.t.* pret. *sheared* and *shore;* pp. *sheared* or *shorn;* ppr. *shearing.* [O.E. *schere*, *shere*, A. Sax. *sceran*, to shear, shave, share, divide; L.G. *scheren*, D. *scheeren*, to sheer, cut, clip, sheer off; Icel. *skera*, to cut, carve, reap, slaughter; Dan. *skäre*, to cut or carve; G. *scheren*, to shear, shave, cheat. From a root *skar*, which appears without the initial *s* in Gr. *keiro*, Skr. *kar*, to cut. Akin *share*, *sheer*, *shire*, *shore*, *sharp*, *short*, *scaur.*] 1. To cut or clip something from with an instrument of two blades; to separate anything from by shears, scissors, or a like instrument; as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth. It is appropriately used for the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, and for clipping the nap from cloth.—2. To separate by shears; to cut or clip from a surface; as, to *shear* a fleece.

But she, the wan sweet maiden, *shore* away
Clean from her forehead all that wealth of hair.
*Tennyson.*

3. *Fig.* to strip of property, as by severe exaction or excessive sharpness in bargaining; to fleece.

In his speculation he had gone out to *shear*, and come home *shorn.* *Mrs. Riddell.*

4. [Old English and Scotch.] To cut down, as with a sickle; to reap.

**Shear** (shēr), *v.i.* 1. To cut; to penetrate by cutting.

Many a deep glance, and often with unspeakable precision, has he cast into mysterious Nature, and the still more mysterious Life of Man. Wonderful it is with what cutting words, now and then, he severs asunder the confusion; *shears* down, were it furlongs deep, into the true centre of the matter; and there not only hits the nail on the head, but with crushing force smites it home, and buries it. *Carlyle.*

2. To turn aside; to deviate; to sheer. See SHEER.

**Shear** (shēr), *n.* 1. An instrument to cut with. *Chaucer.* [Now exclusively used in the plural. See SHEARS.]—2. A year as applied to the age of a sheep, denominated from the yearly *shearing;* as, sheep of one *shear*, of two *shears*, &c. [Local.]

**Shear-bill** (shēr'bil), *n.* A bird, the black skimmer or cut-water (*Rhyncops nigra*). See SKIMMER.

**Sheard** (shērd), *n.* A shard. See SHARD.

**Shearer** (shēr'ėr), *n.* 1. One that shears; as, a *shearer* of sheep.—2. In Scotland, one that reaps corn with a sickle; a reaper.

**Shear-hulk** (shēr'hulk), *n.* Same as *Sheerhulk.*

**Shearing** (shēr'ing), *n.* 1. The act or operation of clipping or shearing by shears or by a machine; as, the *shearing* of metallic plates and bars; the *shearing* of the wool from sheep, or the pile, nap, or fluff from cloth.—2. The proceeds of the operation of clipping by shears; as, the whole *shearing* of a flock; the *shearings* from cloth.—3. A sheep that has been but once sheared; a shearling. *Youatt.*—4. The act or operation of reaping. [Scotch.]—5. In *mining*, the making of vertical cuts at the ends of a portion of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass.

**Shearing-machine** (shēr'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* 1. A machine used for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metals.—2. A machine for shearing cloth, &c.

**Shearling** (shēr'ling), *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.

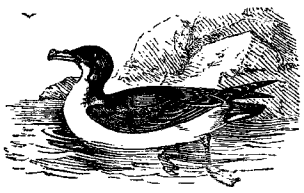
**Shearman** (shēr'man), *n.* One whose occupation is to shear cloth. *Shak.*

**Shears** (shērz), *n. pl.* [From the verb.] 1. An instrument consisting of two movable blades with bevel edges, used for cutting cloth and other substances by interception between the two blades. Shears differ from scissors chiefly in being larger, and they vary in form according to the different operations they are called on to perform. The shears used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, &c., are made of a single piece of steel, bent round until the blades meet, which open of themselves by the elasticity of the metal.—2. Something in the form of the blades of shears; as, (*a*) † a pair of wings. *Spenser.* (*b*) An apparatus for raising heavy weights. See SHEERS.—3. The ways or track of a lathe, upon which the lathe head, poppet head, and rest are placed.

**Shear-steel** (shēr'stēl), *n.* [So called from its applicability to the manufacture of cutting instruments, shears, knives, scythes, &c.] A kind of steel prepared by laying several bars of common steel together, and heating them in a furnace until they acquire the welding temperature. The bars are then beaten together and drawn out. The process may be repeated.—*Single shear-steel* and *double shear-steel* are terms indicating the extent to which the process has been carried.

**Shear-tail** (shēr'tāl), *n.* A name given to some species of humming-birds; as, the slender *shear-tail* (*Thaumastura enicura*) and Cora's *shear-tail* (*Thaumastura Coræ*): so called on account of their long and deeply-forked tail.

**Shear-water** (shēr'wą-tėr), *n.* The name of several marine birds of the genus Puffinus, belonging to the petrel family, differing from the true petrels chiefly in having the tip of the lower mandible curved downward and the nostrils having separate openings. *P. cinereus* (the greater shear-water) is about 18 inches long. It is found on the south-west coasts of England and Wales. The Manx or common shear-water (*P. anglorum*) is somewhat less in size, but is more common on the British coasts. It occurs also in more northern regions. There are several other species. The shear-waters fly rapidly, skimming over the waves, whence they pick up small fishes, crustaceans, mol-

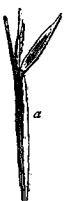


Manx Shear-water (*P. anglorum*).

luscs, &c. The name is sometimes given to the skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

**Sheat-fish** (shēt'fish), *n.* [G. *scheid*, *schaid*, *schaidfisch.*] One of the fishes of the family Siluridæ (which see).

**Sheath** (shēth), *n.* [A. Sax. *scæth*, *sceáth*, D. and L.G. *schede*, Dan. *skede*, Icel. *skíthi*, *skeithir* (pl.), G. *scheide*, *a* sheath; generally referred to same root as *shed*, A. Sax. *sceádan*, to divide.] 1. A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard.—2. Any somewhat similar covering; as, (*a*) in *bot.* a term applied to a petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs, as in grasses; or to a rudimentary leaf which wraps round the stem on which it grows, as in the scape of many endogenous plants. The cut shows part of the stem of a grass (*Anthoxanthum Puelii*) with sheath *a.* (*b*) The wing-case of an insect.—3. A structure of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.



*a*, Sheath.

**Sheath** (shēth), *v.t.* To furnish with a sheath.

**Sheath-bill** (shēth'bil), *n.* See CHIONIDÆ.

**Sheath-claw** (shēth'klą), *n.* A kind of lizard of the genus Thecadactylus. It is allied to the gecko, and in Jamaica is commonly called the *croaking lizard*, from its curious call on the approach of night.

**Sheathe** (shēTH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sheathed;* ppr. *sheathing.* [From the noun, like Icel. *skeitha*, to sheathe.] 1. To put into a sheath or scabbard; to inclose, cover, or hide with a sheath or case, or as with a sheath or case; as, to *sheathe* a sword or dagger.

The leopard . . . keeps the claws of his fore-feet turned up from the ground, and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes. *N. Grew.*

'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now.
*Dryden.*

2. To cover up; to hide.

Her eyes, like marigolds, had *sheathed* their light.
*Shak.*

3. † To take away sharpness or acridness from; to obviate the acridity of; to obtund or blunt. 'They blunt or *sheathe* those sharp salts.' *Arbuthnot.*—4. To protect by a casing or covering; to case or cover, as with boards, iron, or sheets of copper; as, to *sheathe* a ship.

It were to be wished, that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are. *Raleigh.*

—*To sheathe the sword* (*fig.*), to put an end to war or enmity; to make peace. It corresponds to the Indian phrase, *to bury the hatchet.*

**Sheathed** (shēTHd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Put in a sheath; inclosed or covered with a case; covered; lined; invested with a membrane. 2. In *bot.* vaginate; invested by a sheath or cylindrical membranous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses.

**Sheather** (shēTH'ėr), *n.* One who sheathes.

**Sheathing** (shēTH'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who sheathes.—2. That which sheathes; especially, a covering, usually thin plates of copper or an alloy containing copper, to protect a wooden ship's bottom from worms. 3. The material with which ships are sheathed; as, copper *sheathing.*

**Sheathing-nail** (shēTH'ing-nāl), *n.* A cast-nail of an alloy of copper and tin, used for nailing on the metallic sheathing of ships.

**Sheathless** (shēth'les), *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed.

**Sheath-winged** (shēth'wingd), *a.* Having cases for covering the wings; coleopterous; as, a *sheath-winged* insect.

**Sheathy** (shēth'i), *a.* Forming or resembling a sheath or case. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sheave** (shēv), *n.* [O. D. *schijve*, Mod. D. *schijf*, G. *scheibe*, a round slice, a disc. See SHIVE, which is a slightly different form of this word.] 1. A grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley; a shiver.—2. A sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.

**Sheave** (shēv), *v.t.* To bring together into sheaves; to collect into a sheaf or into sheaves.

**Sheaved**† (shēvd), *a.* Made of straw. *Shak.*

**Sheave-hole** (shēv'hōl), *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

**Shebander** (sheb'an-dėr), *n.* A Dutch East India commercial officer.

**Shebeen** (shē-bēn'), *n.* [Probably an Irish term.] An unlicensed house of a low character where excisable liquors are sold illegally.

**Shebeener** (shē-bēn'ėr), *n.* One who keeps a shebeen.

**Shebeening** (shē-bēn'ing), *n.* The act or practice of keeping a shebeen; as, she was fined for *shebeening*.

**Shechinah** (shē-ki'na), *n.* [Heb. *shekinah*, from *shakan*, to rest.] The Jewish name for the symbol of the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat. Written also *Shekinah*.

**Shed** (shed), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shed;* ppr. *shedding*. [Probably two distinct verbs are here mixed up under one form, viz. A. Sax. *sceádan*, to separate, to disperse (see SHED, to separate), and A. Sax. *sceddan*, to shed (blood), the latter cog. with O. Fris. *skedda*, to push, to shake; G. *schütten*, to shed, to spill, to cast; *schütteln*, to shake; L.G. *schudden*, to shake, to pour; akin E. *shudder*.] 1. To cause or suffer to flow out; to pour out; to let fall: used especially with regard to blood and tears; as, to *shed* tears; to *shed* blood. 'Shed seas of tears.' *Shak.*

This is my blood of the new testament which is *shed* for many for the remission of sins. Mat. xxvi. 28.

He weeps like a wench that had *shed* her milk. *Shak.*

2. To cast; to throw off, as a natural covering; as, the trees *shed* their leaves in autumn; serpents *shed* their skin.—3. To emit; to give out; to diffuse; as, flowers *shed* their sweets or fragrance.

All heaven,
And happy constellations on that hour
*Shed* their selectest influence. *Milton.*

4. To cause to flow off without penetrating; as, a roof or a covering of oiled cloth, or the like, is said to *shed* water.—5. To sprinkle; to intersperse. 'Her hair . . . is *shed* with gray.' *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

**Shed** (shed), *v.i.* To let fall seed, a covering or envelope, &c.

White oats are apt *to shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer.*

**Shed** (shed), *n.* The act of shedding, or causing to flow: used only in composition; as, blood*shed*.

**Shed** (shed), *n.* [O. E. *shodde*, *shudde*, Prov. E. *shod*, *shud*, a hut, a hovel, probably from a root meaning to defend or protect; comp. Sw. *skydd*, a defence, *skydda*, to defend; Dan. *skytte*, to protect, to shelter; G. *schützen*, to defend. Or the original meaning may have been a sloping roof or penthouse to *shed* off the rain.] 1. A slight or temporary building; a penthouse or covering of boards, &c., for shelter; a poor house or hovel; a hut; an outhouse. 'The first Aletes born in lowly *shed*.' *Fairfax.*

Here various kinds, by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance underneath a *shed*. *Shak.*

2. A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c.; as, a *shed* on a wharf; a railway *shed*.

**Shed** (shed), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *sceádan*, D. and G. *scheiden*, Goth. *skaidan*—to separate, to divide, from same root as L. *scindo*, Gr. *schizō*, to cleave. Hence *sheading*. See also the other SHED, *v.t.*] To separate; to divide; to part; as, to *shed* the hair. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Shed**† (shed), *n.* [An old term, but in meaning 1 now only provincial, more especially Scotch. See SHED, to separate.] 1. A division; a parting; as, the *shed* of the hair; the water-*shed* of a district.—2. In *weaving*, the interstice between the different parts of the warp of a loom through which the shuttle passes.—3. ¶ The slope of a hill.

**Shedder** (shed'ėr), *n.* One who sheds or causes to flow out; as, a *shedder* of blood. Ezek. xviii. 10.

**Shedding** (shed'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one that sheds.—2. That which is shed or cast off.

**Shed-line** (shed'līn), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of the water-shed.

**Shed-roof** (shed'rōf), *n.* The simplest kind of roof, formed by rafters sloping between a high and a low wall. Called also a *Pent-roof*.

**Sheel** (shēl), *v.t.* To free from husks, &c.; to sheal. [Scotch.]

**Sheel, Sheeling** (shēl, shēl'ing), *n.* Same as *Shealing* (which see).

**Sheeling-hill** (shēl'ing-hil), *n.* A knoll near a mill, where the shelled oats were formerly winnowed in order to free them from the husks. [Scotch.]

**Sheen** (shēn), *a.* [A. Sax. *scīne*, *scēne*, bright, clear, beautiful. From root of *shine* (which see).] Bright; shining; glittering; showy. 'By fountain clear, or spangled starlight *sheen*.' *Shak.* [Poetical.]

**Sheen** (shēn), *n.* Brightness; splendour.

The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea. *Byron.*

**Sheen** (shēn), *v.i.* To shine; to glisten. [Poetical and rare.]

This town,
That, *sheening* far, celestial seems to be. *Byron.*

**Sheenly** (shēn'li), *adv.* Brightly. *Browning.*

**Sheeny** (shēn'i), *a.* Bright; glittering; shining; fair. '*Sheeny* heaven.' *Milton.* 'The *sheeny* summer morn.' *Tennyson.* [Poetical.]

**Sheep** (shēp), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. Sax. *sceáp*, *scēp*, L.G. and D. *schaap*, G. *schaf*, a sheep. The word is not found in Scandinavian, and the origin is uncertain. It has been referred to Behem. *skopec*, a wether, lit. a castrated sheep, and Diez recognizes a like connection between Fr. *mouton* and L. *mutilus*, mutilated. The common word for *mutton* in Italy is *castrato*.] 1. A ruminant animal of the genus Ovis, family Capridæ, nearly allied to the goat, and which is among the most useful species of animals to man, as its wool constitutes a principal material of warm clothing, and its flesh is a great article of food. The skin is made into leather, which is used for various purposes. The entrails, properly prepared and twisted, serve for strings for various musical instruments. The milk is thicker than that of cows, and consequently yields a greater relative quantity of butter and cheese. The sheep is remarkable for its harmless temper and its timidity. The varieties of the domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*) are numerous, but it is not certainly known from what wild species these were originally derived. Some at any rate of the domesticated breeds, more especially the smaller short-tailed breeds, with crescent-shaped horns, appear to be descended from the wild species known as the *Mouflon* (which see). The principal varieties of the English sheep are the large Leicester, the Cotswold, the South-down, the Cheviot, and the blackfaced breeds. The Leicester comes early to maturity, attains a great size, has a fine full form, and carries more mutton, though not of finest quality, in the same apparent dimensions, than any other; wool not so long as in some, but considerably finer—weight of fleece 7 to 8 lbs. The Cotswolds have been improved by crossing with Leicesters. Their wool is fine, and mutton fine-grained and full-sized. Southdowns have wool short, close, and curled; and their mutton is highly valued for its flavour. They attain a great size, the quarter often weighing 25 to 30 lbs., and sometimes reaching to 40 or 50. All the preceding require a good climate and rich pasture. The Cheviot is much hardier than any of the preceding, and is well adapted for the green, grassy hills of Highland districts.

Broad-tailed Sheep (*Ovis laticauda*).

The wool is short, thick, and fine. They possess good fattening qualities, and yield excellent mutton. The black-faced is hardiest of all, and adapted for wild heathery hills and moors. Its wool is long but coarse, but its mutton is the very finest. The Welsh resembles the black-faced, but is less. Its mutton, too, is delicious, but its fleece weighs only about 2 lbs. The foreign breeds of sheep are exceedingly numerous, some of the more remarkable species being (*a*) the broad-tailed sheep (*Ovis laticauda*), common in Asia and Egypt, and remarkable for its large heavy tail, often so loaded with a mass of fat as to weigh from 70 to 80 lbs.; (*b*) the Iceland sheep, remarkable for having three, four, or five horns; (*c*) the fat-rumped sheep of Tartary, with an accumulation of fat on the rump, which, falling down in two great masses behind, often entirely conceals the tail; (*d*) the Astrakhan or Bucharian sheep, with the wool twisted in spiral curls, and of very fine quality; (*e*) the Wallachian or Cretan sheep, with very large, long, and spiral horns, those of the males being upright and those of the females at

Rocky Mountain Sheep (*Ovis montana*).

right angles to the head. The Rocky Mountain sheep, or bighorn, is the only species native of the New World. See BIGHORN, and also MERINO, ARGALI.—2. In contempt, a silly fellow.—3. *Fig.* God's people, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd. John x. 11.—4. A congregation considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor. More usually termed a *flock*.

**Sheep-berry** (shēp'be-ri), *n.* A small tree of the genus Viburnum (*V. Lentago*), nat. order Caprifoliaceæ, yielding an edible fruit. It is a native of North America, and has been introduced as an ornamental tree into British gardens.

**Sheep-bite**† (shēp'bīt), *v.t.* To nibble like a sheep; hence, to practise petty thefts.

**Sheep-biter**† (shēp'bīt-ėr), *n.* One who practises petty thefts. 'The niggardly, rascally *sheep-biter*.' *Shak.*

There are political *sheep-biters* as well as pastoral: betrayers of public trusts as well as of private. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Sheepcot, Sheepcote** (shēp'kot), *n.* 1. A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.—2. The cottage of a shepherd. *Shak.*

**Sheep-dip** (shēp'dip), *n.* A sheep-wash (which see).

**Sheep-dog** (shēp'dog), *n.* A dog for tending sheep; a collie (which see).

**Sheep-faced** (shēp'fāst), *a.* Sheepish; bashful.

**Sheepfold** (shēp'fōld), *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.

**Sheepheaded** (shēp-hed'ed), *a.* Dull; simple-minded; silly. 'Simple, *sheep-headed* fools.' *John Taylor.*

**Sheephook** (shēp'hōk), *n.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep; a shepherd's crook.

Thou a sceptre's heir,
That thus affect'st a *sheephook*! *Shak.*

**Sheepish** (shēp'ish), *a.* 1.† Pertaining to sheep. 'How to excell in *sheepish* surgery.' *Stafford.*—2. Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke.*

**Sheepishly** (shēp'ish-li), *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence.

**Sheepishness** (shēp'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being sheepish; bashfulness; exces-

sive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness.

*Sheepishness* and ignorance of the world are not consequences of being bred at home. *Locke.*

**Sheep-laurel** (shēp'lą-rel), *n.* A small North American evergreen shrub of the genus Kalmia (*K. angustifolia*), nat. order Ericaceæ. Like many other plants of the heathwort order, it has been introduced into our gardens, and is deservedly a favourite. It has received this name, as well as that of *Lambkill*, from its leaves and shoots being deleterious to cattle.

**Sheep-louse** (shēp'lous), *n.* Same as *Sheep-tick.*

**Sheep-market** (shēp'mär-ket), *n.* A place where sheep are sold.

**Sheep-master** (shēp'mas-tėr), *n.* An owner of sheep.

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great grazier, a great *sheep-master*, a great timber man, &c. *Bacon.*

**Sheep-pen** (shēp'pen), *n.* An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.

**Sheep-run** (shēp'run), *n.* A large tract of grazing country fit for pasturing sheep. A sheep-run is properly more extensive than a sheep-walk. It seems to have been originally an Australian term.

**Sheep's-bane** (shēps'bān), *n.* A name given to the common pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*), because it was considered a fruitful cause of rot in sheep.

**Sheep's-beard** (shēps'bērd), *n.* A name common to all the species of composite plants of the genus Tragopogon.

**Sheep's-bit** (shēps' bit), *n.* A plant of the genus Jasione, the *J. montana.* See JASIONE.

**Sheep's-eye** (shēps'ī), *n.* A modest, diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer.

Those (eyes) of an amorous, roguish look derive their title even from the sheep: and we say such an one has a *sheep's-eye*, not so much to denote the innocence as the simple slyness of the cast. *Spectator.*

—*To cast a sheep's-eye*, to direct a wishful or leering glance.

For your sanctified look I'm afraid
That you *cast a sheep's-eye* on my ladyship's maid. *Swift.*

**Sheep-shank** (shēp'shangk), *n.* *Naut.* a kind of knot or hitch, or bend, made on a rope to shorten it temporarily.

**Sheep's-head** (shēps'hed), *n.* A fish (*Sparus ovis*) caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island, so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep. It is allied to the gilthead and bream, and esteemed delicious food.

**Sheep-shearer** (shēp'shēr-ėr), *n.* One that shears or cuts off the wool from sheep. Gen. xxxviii. 12.

**Sheep-shearing** (shēp'shēr-ing), *n.* 1. The act of shearing sheep. —2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

I must go buy spices for our *sheep-shearing.* *Shak.*

**Sheep-silver** (shēp'sil-vėr), *n.* 1. A sum of money anciently paid by tenants to be released from the service of washing the lord's sheep.—2. The Scotch popular name of mica.

**Sheep-skin** (shēp'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it.—2. A diploma, so named because commonly engraved on parchment prepared from the skin of the sheep. [Colloq.]

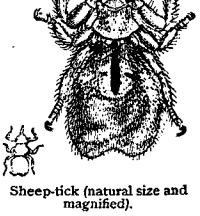
**Sheep-split** (shēp'split), *n.* The skin of a sheep split by a knife or machine into two sections.

**Sheep's-sorrel** (shēps'sor-el), *n.* An herb (*Rumex Acetosella*), growing naturally on poor, dry, gravelly soil.

**Sheep-stealer** (shēp'stēl-ėr), *n.* One that steals sheep.

**Sheep-stealing** (shēp'stēl-ing), *n.* The act of stealing sheep.

**Sheep-tick** (shēp'tik), *n.* The *Melophagus ovinus*, a well-known dipterous insect belonging to the family Hippoboscidæ, extremely common in pasture-grounds about the commencement of summer. The pupæ laid by the female



Sheep-tick (natural size and magnified).

are shining oval bodies, like the pips of small apples, which are to be seen attached by the pointed end to the wool of the sheep. From these issue the tick, which is horny, bristly, and of a rusty ochre-colour, and destitute of wings. It fixes its head in the skin of the sheep, and extracts the blood, leaving a large round tumour. Called also *Sheep-louse.*

**Sheep-walk** (shēp'wąk), *n.* A pasture for sheep; a tract of some extent where sheep feed. See SHEEP-RUN.

**Sheep-wash** (shēp'wosh), *n.* A wash or smearing substance applied to the fleece or skin of sheep either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool.

**Sheep-whistling** (shēp-whis'ling), *a.* Whistling after sheep; tending sheep. 'An old *sheep-whistling* rogue, a ram-tender.' *Shak.*

**Sheepy** (shēp'i), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling sheep; sheepish. *Chaucer.*

**Sheer** (shēr), *a.* [A. Sax. *scīr*, pure, clear, bright, glorious; Icel. *skīrr*, *skœrr*, bright, clear, pure, *skýrr*, clear, evident; Goth. *skeirs*, beautiful, clear, evident; G. *schier*, free from knots; probably from root of *shine.* In meaning 4, however, the root is no doubt that of *shear*, A. Sax. *sceran*, to cut, to divide, and this word might even explain the senses given under 2. Comp. *downright*, and Sc. '*even down*' in such phrases as '*even down* nonsense,' 'the *even down* truth.']
1. Pure; clear; separate from anything foreign. 'Thou *sheer* immaculate and silver fountain.' *Shak.*—2. Being only what it seems to be; unmingled; simple; mere; downright; as, *sheer* falsehood, *sheer* ignorance, *sheer* stupidity, &c.

Here is a necessity, on the one side, that I should do that which, on the other side, it appears to be a *sheer* impossibility that I should even attempt. *De Quincey.*

3. Applied to very thin fabrics of cotton or muslin; as, *sheer* muslin.—4. Straight up and down; perpendicular; precipitous. 'A *sheer* precipice of a thousand feet.' *J. D. Hooker.*

It was at least
Nine roods of *sheer* ascent. *Wordsworth.*

**Sheer** † (shēr), *adv.* [See above; and comp. G. *schier*, at once, immediately.] Clean; quite; right; at once. 'Sturdiest oaks . . . torn up *sheer.*' *Milton.*

Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt,
At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

**Sheer** † (shēr), *v.t.* To shear. *Dryden.*

**Sheer** (shēr), *v.i.* [A form of *shear.*] To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to slip or move aside; as, a ship *sheers* from her course.—*To sheer alongside*, to come gently alongside any object.—*To sheer off*, to turn or move aside to a distance; to part or separate from; to move off or away.—*To sheer up*, to turn and approach to a place or ship.

**Sheer** (shēr), *n.* 1. The curve which the line of ports or of the deck presents to the eye when viewing the side of a ship. When these lines are straight or the extremities do not rise, as is most usual, the ship is said to have a *straight sheer.*—*To quicken the sheer*, in *ship-building*, to shorten the radius which strikes out the curve.—*To straighten the sheer*, to lengthen the radius.—2. The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor to keep her clear of it.—*To break sheer*, to deviate from that position. 3. The sheer-strake of a vessel.

**Sheer-batten** (shēr'bat-n), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a batten stretched horizontally along the shrouds and seized firmly above each of their dead-eyes, serving to prevent the dead-eyes from turning at that part. Also termed a *Stretcher.*—2. In *ship-building*, a strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to those planks being bolted on.

**Sheer-draught** (shēr'dräft), *n.* In *ship-building*, the plan of elevation of a ship; a sheer-plan.

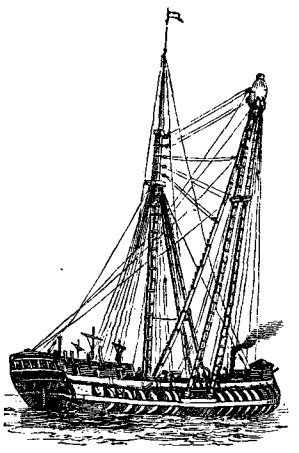
**Sheer-hooks** (shēr'hōks), *n.* An instrument with prongs and hooks placed at the



Sheer-hooks.

extremities of the yards of fire-ships to entangle the enemy's rigging, &c.

**Sheer-hulk** (shēr'hulk), *n.* An old worn-out ship fitted with sheers or apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships. See SHEERS.



Sheer-hulk.

**Sheerly,** † (shēr'li), *adv.* At once; quite; absolutely. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sheer-mould** (shēr'mōld), *n.* In *ship-building*, a long thin plank for adjusting the ram-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.

**Sheer-plan** (shēr'plan), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *Sheer-draught.*

**Sheers** (shērz), *n. pl.* A kind of hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, putting in or taking out boilers, mounting or dismounting guns, &c., and consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poles erected in a mutually inclined position, and fastened together near the top, their lower ends being separated to form an extended base. The legs are steadied by guys, and from the top depends the necessary tackle for hoisting. Permanent sheers, in dockyards, &c., are sloped together at the top, and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. They are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on an old ship called a *sheer-hulk.* The apparatus is named from its resemblance, in form, to a cutting shears.

**Sheer-strake** (shēr'strāk), *n.* In *ship-building*, the strake under the gunwale in the top-side. Called also *Paint-strake.* See STRAKE.

**Sheer-water** (shēr'wą-tėr), *n.* Same as *Shear-water.*

**Sheet** (shēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *scēte*, a sheet, a flap or loose portion of a garment, also *sceāt*, corner, part, region, covering, sheet, *sceata*, *scyte*, the lower part of a sail, a sheet, all from *sceōtan*, to shoot, dart, cast, extend; *sceāt* corresponds to Icel. *skaut*, the corner of a piece of cloth, a skirt, the sheet of a sail; Goth. *skauts*, a border, a hem. (See SHOOT.) The root-meaning therefore is something shot out or extended.]
1. A broad, large, thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, iron, lead, glass, &c.; specifically, (*a*) a broad and large piece of cloth, as of linen or cotton, used as part of the furniture of a bed. (*b*) A broad piece of paper, either unfolded as it comes from the manufacturer, or folded into pages; the quantity or piece of paper which receives the peculiar folding for being bound in a book, or for common use as writing paper. Sheets of paper are of different sizes, as royal, demy, foolscap, &c. (*c*) *pl.* A book or pamphlet.

To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer. *Waterland.*

(*d*) A sail. [Poetical.]

Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,
And rent the *sheets.* *Dryden.*

2. Anything expanded; a broad expanse or surface; as, a *sheet* of water; a *sheet* of ice. 'Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder.' *Shak.*—3. *Naut.* a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation. In the square sails above the courses the ropes attached to both clues are called *sheets;* in all other cases the weather-

most one is called a *tack*. When a ship sails with a side-wind the lower corners of the main and fore sails are fastened with a tack and a *sheet*. The stay-sails and studding-sails have only one tack and one sheet each. —*A sheet in the wind*, somewhat tipsy. [Colloq.]

Though S. might be a thought tipsy—*a sheet* of so *in the wind*—he was not more tipsy than was customary with him. *Trollope.*

—*Three sheets in the wind*, tipsy; intoxicated. [Colloq.]—*In sheets*, lying flat or expanded; not folded, or folded but not bound: said especially of printed pages.—*Sheet* is often used in composition to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets or thin plates; as, *sheet*-lead, *sheet*-glass, &c.

**Sheet** (shēt), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with sheets. 2. To fold in a sheet; to shroud. 'The *sheeted* dead.' *Shak.*—3. To cover, as with a sheet; to cover with something broad and thin.

Like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The bark of trees thou browsed'st. *Shak.*

—*To sheet home* (*naut.*), to haul home a sheet or extend the sail till the clue is close to the sheet-block.

**Sheet-anchor** (shēt'ang-kėr), *n.* [Originally written *Shote-anchor*, that is, the anchor *shot*, or thrown out for security or preservation.] 1. The largest anchor of a ship, which is shot out in extreme danger. Hence— 2. *Fig.* the chief support; the last refuge for safety; as, he dabbled in literature, but law was his *sheet-anchor*.

**Sheet-cable** (shēt'kā-bl), *n.* The cable attached to the sheet-anchor, which is the strongest and best in the ship.

**Sheet-copper** (shēt'kop-pėr), *n.* Copper in broad thin plates.

**Sheetful** (shēt'fụl), *n.* As much as a sheet contains; enough to fill a sheet.

**Sheet-glass** (shēt'glas), *n.* A kind of crown-glass made at first in the form of a cylinder, which is cut longitudinally and placed in a furnace, where it opens out into a sheet under the influence of heat.

**Sheeting** (shēt'ing), *n.* 1. Cloth for sheets. 2. A lining of timber or metal for protection of a river bank.

**Sheeting-pile** (shēt'ing-pīl), *n.* Same as *Sheet-pile*.

**Sheet-iron** (shēt'ī-ėrn), *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.

**Sheet-lead** (shēt'led), *n.* Lead formed into sheets.

**Sheet-lightning** (shēt'līt-ning), *n.* Lightning appearing in wide expanded flashes, as opposed to *forked lightning*. 'Like *sheet-lightning*, ever brightening.' *Tennyson.*

**Sheet-pile** (shēt'pīl), *n.* A pile, generally formed of thick plank, shot or jointed on the edge, and sometimes grooved and tongued, driven between the main or gauge piles of a cofferdam or other hydraulic work, to inclose the space either to retain or exclude water, as the case may be.

**Shefe**,† *n.* A sheaf; a bundle; a sheaf of arrows. *Chaucer.*

**Sheik** (shēk or shāk), *n.* [Ar., an old man, an elder.] A title of dignity properly belonging to the chiefs of the Arabic tribes or clans. The heads of monasteries are sometimes called *sheiks* among the Mohammedans, and it is also the title of the higher order of religious persons who preach in the mosques. The *sheik-ul-Islam* is the chief mufti at Constantinople. The name is now widely used among Moslems as a title of respect or reverence.

**Sheil, Sheiling** (shēl, shēl'ing), *n.* Same as *Shealing*.

**Sheildrake** (shēl'drāk), *n.* Same as *Sheldrake*.

**Shekarry** (shē-kar'i), *n.* A name given in Hindustan to a hunter. Same as *Shikaree*.

**Shekel** (shek'el), *n.* [Heb., *from shakal*, to weigh.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews and other nations of the same stock. Dr. Arbuthnot makes the weight to have been equal to 9 dwts. 2½ grs. Troy weight, and the value 2*s.* 3½*d.* sterling, others make its value 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling. The golden shekel was worth £1, 16*s.* 6*d.* sterling. The shekel of the sanctuary was used in calculating the offerings of the temple, and all sums connected with the sacred law. It differed from the common shekel, and is supposed to have been double its value.

**Shekinah** (shē-kī'na), *n.* See SHECHINAH.

**Sheld** (sheld), *a.* Speckled; piebald. [Local.]

**Sheld**,† *n.* A shield. *Chaucer.*

**Sheldafle, Sheldaple** (sheld'a-fl, sheld'a-pl), *n.* A chaffinch. Also written *Shell-apple*.

**Shelde**,† *n.* A French crown, so called from having on one side the figure of a shield. *Chaucer.*

**Sheldrake, Shieldrake** (shel'drāk, shēl'drāk), *n.* [O.E. *sheld*, a shield, and *drake*; Icel. *skjöldungr*, from *skjöldr*, a shield.] There is a somewhat shield-shaped chestnut patch on the breast. But it is not certain that this is the origin of some of the forms of the name; thus the Orkney names *skeel*-duck, *skeel*-goose, and *sly*-goose, lead to Icel. *skilja*, to discriminate, to understand; Sc. *skeely*, wise; E. *skill*.] A name given to two species of British ducks, namely, the common sheldrake (*Tadorna vulpanser* or *Anas tadorna*) and the ruddy sheldrake (*Casarka rutila*). They are handsome birds, and remarkable for the singular construction of the windpipe, which is expanded just at the junction of the two bronchial tubes into two very thin horny globes. They are sometimes called burrow-ducks, from their habit of making their nests in rabbit-burrows in sandy soil. Also written *Shelldrake*, *Sheil-drake*.

**Shelduck** (shel'duk), *n.* The female of the sheldrake. See SHELDRAKE.

**Shelf** (shelf), *n.* pl. **Shelves** (shelvz). [A. Sax. *scelfe*, *scylfe*, a shelf; Icel. *skjálf*, a bench; Sc. *skelf*, a shelf, *skelb*, *skelve*, a splinter, a thin slice, *skelve*, to separate in laminæ. The root is probably that of *shell*, *shale*, *scale*.] 1. A board or platform of boards elevated above the floor, and fixed horizontally to a wall or on a frame apart, for holding vessels, books, and the like; a ledge.— 2. A rock or ledge of rocks in the sea, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships; a shoal or sandbank. 'On the tawny sands and *shelves*.' *Milton.*

God wisheth none should wreck on a strange *shelf*. *B. Jonson.*

3. A projecting layer of rock on land; a stratum lying horizontal.—4. In *ship-building*, an inner timber following the sheer of the vessel and bolted to the inner side of ribs, to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck-beams.—*To put* or *lay on the shelf*, to put aside or out of use; to lay aside, as from duty or active service.

**Shelf** (shelf), *v.t.* To place on a shelf; to furnish with shelves. More usually written *Shelve* (which see).

**Shelfy** (shelf'i), *a.* Full of shelves; (*a*) abounding with sandbanks or rocks lying near the surface of the water, and rendering navigation dangerous; as, a *shelfy* coast. (*b*) Full of strata of rock; having rocky ledges cropping up. 'So *shelfy* that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root.' *Rich. Carew.*

**Shell** (shel), *n.* [A. Sax. *scel*, *scell*, Icel. *skel*, D. *schel*, G. *schale*, husk, shell, peel; Goth. *skalja*, a tile; same root as *shale*, *scale*, *skill*; A. Sax. *scylan*, Icel. *skilja*, to separate. See SCALE.] 1. A hard outside covering, particularly that serving as the natural protection of certain plants and animals; as, (*a*) the covering or outside part of a nut. (*b*) The hard organized substance forming the skeleton of many invertebrate animals, which is usually external, as in most molluscs, as the clam, the snail, and the like; but sometimes internal, as in some cephalopodous molluscs, like the Spirula. (*c*) The hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, and the like; a carapace. (*d*) The covering or outside layer of an egg.—2. Any framework or exterior structure regarded as not being completed or filled in; as, the *shell* of a house.—3. Any slight hollow structure or vessel incapable of sustaining rough handling; as, that boat is a mere *shell*.—4. A kind of rough coffin; or a thin interior coffin inclosed by the more substantial one.—5. Outward show without inward substance. 'This outward *shell* of religion.' *Ayliffe.*—6. The outer portion or casing of a block which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin, which forms the axle of the sheave.—7. The outside plates of a boiler.—8. A musical instrument such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to classic legend, of strings drawn over a tortoise-shell. 'When Jubal struck the corded *shell*.' *Dryden.*—9. An engraved copper roller used in calico print-works.—10. A hollow projectile containing a bursting charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse. Shells are usually made of cast-iron or steel, and for mortars or smooth-bore cannon are spherical, but for rifled ordnance they are, with a few notable exceptions, made cylindrical with a conoidal point. See BOMB.

**Shell** (shel), *v.t.* 1. To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell; as, to *shell* nuts or almonds.—2. To separate from the ear; as, to *shell* maize.—3. To throw bomb-shells into, upon, or among; to bombard; as, to *shell* a fort, a town, &c.

(Sir Colin Campbell) will batter down their mud-walls and *shell* their palaces. *W. H. Russell.*

**Shell** (shel), *v.i.* 1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.—2. To cast the shell or exterior covering; as, nuts *shell* in falling.—*To shell out*, to give up, hand over money, &c.; as, the rogues compelled him to *shell out*. [Colloq.]

**Shellac** (shel'lak), *n.* Same as *Shell-lac*.

**Shell-apple** (shel'ap-l), *n.* 1. A local name for the common crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).—2. The chaffinch.

**Shell-bark** (shel'bärk), *n.* A species of hickory (*Carya alba*), whose bark is loose and peeling. This species produces a palatable nut. Called also *Shag-bark*.

**Shell-bit** (shel'bit), *n.* A boring tool used with the brace in boring wood. It is shaped like a gouge; that is, its section is the segment of a circle, and when used it shears the fibres round the margin of the hole, and removes the wood almost as a solid core.

**Shell-board** (shel'bōrd), *n.* A frame placed on a wagon or cart for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, &c.

**Shell-button** (shel'but-n), *n.* A hollow button made of two pieces of metal, one for the front and the other for the back, usually covered with silk; also a button formed of mother-of-pearl shell.

**Shell-cameo** (shel'kam-ē-ō), *n.* A cameo cut on a shell instead of a stone. The shells used are such as have the different layers of colour necessary to exhibit the peculiar effects produced by a cameo.

**Shelldrake** (shel'drāk), *n.* Same as *Sheldrake*.

**Shellduck** (shel'duk), *n.* Same as *Sheldduck*.

**Shelled** (sheld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deprived of the shell; having cast or lost its shell.

For duller than a *shelled* crab were she. *F. Baillie.*

2. Provided with a shell or shells.

**Sheller** (shel'ėr), *n.* A machine for stripping the kernel from the stalk of Indian corn.

**Shell-fish** (shel'fish), *n.* A mollusc, whose external covering consists of a shell, as oysters, clams, &c.; an animal whose outer covering is a crustaceous shell, as the lobster.

**Shell-flower** (shel'flou-ėr), *n.* A perennial plant of the genus Chelone, formerly regarded as a distinct species (*C. glabra*), but now recognized as a form of *C. obliqua*, with an upright branching stem bearing terminal spikes of flowers with an inflated tubular corona. Called also *Snake-head* and *Turtle-head*. See CHELONE.

**Shelling** (shel'ing), *n.* [From *shell*.] A commercial name for groats. *Simmonds.*

**Shell-gun** (shel'gun), *n.* A gun or cannon fitted for throwing bombs or shells.

**Shell-jacket** (shel'jak-et), *n.* An undress military jacket.

**Shell-lac** (shel'lak), *n.* Seed-lac melted and formed into thin cakes. See LAC.

**Shell-lime** (shel'līm), *n.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

**Shell-limestone** (shel'līm-stōn), *n.* Muschelkalk (which see).

**Shell-marl** (shel'märl), *n.* A deposit of clay and other substances mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes.

**Shell-meat** (shel'mēt), *n.* Some kind of edible provided with a shell. [Rare.]

*Shellmeats* may be eaten after foul hands without any harm. *Fuller.*

**Shell-proof** (shel'prōf), *a.* Proof against shells; impenetrable by shells; bomb-proof; as, a *shell-proof* building.

**Shell-road** (shel'rōd), *n.* A road, the upper stratum of which is formed of a layer of broken shells.

**Shell-sand** (shel'sand), *n.* A name given to the triturated shells of mollusca, constituting in a great measure the beach in some localities. Such sand is much prized as a fertilizer.

**Shellum** (shel'um), *n.* Same as *Skellum*. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Shell-work** (shel'wėrk), *n.* Work composed of shells or adorned with them.

**Shelly** (shel'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with shells; covered with shells; as, the *shelly* shore.

Go to your cave, and see it in its beauty,
The billows else may wash its *shelly* sides.
*J. Baillie.*

2. Consisting of a shell or shells. 'As the snail . . . shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave.' *Shak.*

**Shelter** (shel'tėr), *n.* [From O.E. *sheld*, A. Sax. *sceld, scyld*, a shield (whence *scyldan, gescyldan*, to protect, to defend). Allied to Icel. *skjöl*, Dan. and Sw. *skjul*, a covering, a shelter; Skr. *sku*, to cover.] 1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; a protection; as, a house is a *shelter* from rain; the foliage of a tree is a *shelter* from the rays of the sun.

The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade.
*Pope.*

2 A place or position affording cover or protection; protection; security. 'Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom.' *Young.*

I will bear thee to some *shelter*. *Shak.*

**Shelter** (shel'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To provide shelter for; to cover from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack; to protect; to harbour; as, a valley *sheltered* from the north wind by a mountain. 'The weeds which his broad-spreading leaves did *shelter*.' *Shak.*

Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head.
*Dryden.*
We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

2. To place under cover or shelter; as, we *sheltered* our horses below an overhanging rock: often with the reflexive pronouns; to betake one's self to cover or a safe place.

They *sheltered themselves* under a rock.
*Abp. Abbot.*

3. To cover from notice; to disguise for protection.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name. *Prior.*

**Shelter** (shel'tėr), *v.i.* To take shelter.

There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
*Shelters* in cool. *Milton.*

**Shelterless** (shel'tėr-les), *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless* perhaps she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Rowe.*

**Sheltery** (shel'tėr-i), *a.* Affording shelter. 'The warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar.' *Gilbert White.* [Rare.]

**Sheltie** (shel'ti), *n.* A small but strong horse in Scotland; so called from *Shetland*, where it is produced.

**Shelve** (shelv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shelved;* ppr. *shelving.* 1. To place on a shelf or on shelves; hence, to put aside out of active employment, or out of use; to dismiss; as, to *shelve* a question, a person, or claim.—2. To furnish with shelves.

**Shelve** (shelv), *v.i.* [See SHELF.] To slope, like a shelf or sandbank; to incline; to be sloping.

We must imagine a precipice of more than a hundred yards high on the side of a mountain, which *shelves* away a mile above it. *Goldsmith.*

**Shelve** (shelv), *n.* A shelf or ledge. 'On a crag's uneasy *shelve*.' *Keats.* [Rare.]

**Shelving** (shelv'ing), *p.* and *a.* Inclining; sloping; having declivity.

Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round.
*Addison.*

**Shelving** (shelv'ing), *n.* 1. The operation of fixing up shelves or of placing upon a shelf or shelves.—2. Materials for shelves; the shelves of a room, shop, &c., collectively.—3. A rock or sandbank lying near the surface of the sea. *Dryden.*

**Shelvy** (shelv'i), *a.* Full of rocks or sandbanks; shallow. See SHELFY.

I had been drowned but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shak.*

**Shemering,**† *n.* [See SHIMMER.] An imperfect light; a glimmering. *Chaucer.*

**Shemite** (shem'it), *n.* A descendant of Shem, the oldest son of Noah.

**Shemitic, Shemitish** (shem-it'ik, shem-it'-ish), *a.* Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah. See SEMITIC.

**Shemitism** (shem'it-izm), *n.* Same as *Semitism.*

**Shend**† (shend), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shent.* [A. Sax. *scendan*, to shame, slander, injure, from *sceond, sceand, scand*, shame; G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda*, shame.] 1. To injure, mar, or spoil. 'That much I fear my body will be *shent*.' *Dryden.*—2. To put to shame; to blame, reproach, revile, degrade, disgrace. 'The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*.' *Spenser.*—3. To overpower or surpass.

She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

**Shendfully**† (shend'fụl-i), *adv.* Ruinously; disgracefully.

The enemyes of the lande were *shendfully* chasyd and utterly confounded. *Fabyan.*

**Shendship,**† *n.* [See SHEND.] Ruin; punishment. *Chaucer.*

**Shene,**† *a.* [See SHEEN.] Bright; shining; fair. *Chaucer.*

**She-oak** (shē'ōk), *n.* A peculiar jointed, leafless, tropical or sub-tropical tree, of the genus Casuarina (*C. quadrivalvis*), whose cones and young shoots, when chewed, yield a grateful acid to persons and cattle suffering from thirst.

**Sheol** (shē'ol), *n.* A Hebrew word of frequent occurrence in the Old Testament, and rendered by the Authorized Version grave, hell, or pit. The word is generally understood to be derived from a root signifying hollow, and taken literally it appears to be represented as a subterranean place of vast dimensions in which the spirits of the dead rest. Sometimes the idea of retribution or punishment is connected with it, but never that of future happiness.

**Shepen,**† *n.* [Prov. E. *shippen, shippon*, A. Sax. *scypen*, a stable, a stall.] A stable. *Chaucer.*

**Shepherd** (shep'ėrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceáp-hirde —sheep* and *herd.*] 1. A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep in the pasture.—2. A pastor; one who exercises spiritual care over a district or community.—*Shepherd kings*, the chiefs of a conquering nomadic race from the East who took Memphis, and rendered the whole of Egypt tributary. The dates of their invasion and conquest have been computed at from 2567 to 2500 B.C., and they are stated by some to have ruled for from 260 to 500 years, when the Egyptians rose and expelled them. Attempts have been made to connect their expulsion with the narrative in the book of Exodus. Called also *Hycsos* or *Hyk-shos.*—*Shepherd's crook*, a long staff having its upper end curved so to form a hook, used by shepherds.—*Shepherd's dog*, a variety of dog employed by shepherds to protect the flocks and control their movements. It is generally of considerable size, and of powerful lithe build; the hair thick-set and wavy; the tail inclined to be long, and having a bushy fringe; the muzzle sharp, the eyes large and bright. The collie or sheep-dog of Scotland is one of the best known and most intelligent dogs of this wide-spread and useful variety.—*Shepherd's* (or *shepherd*) *tartan*, (*a*) a kind of small check pattern in cloth, woven with black and white warp and weft. (*b*) A kind of cloth, generally woollen, woven in this pattern—generally made into shepherd's plaids, and often into trouserings, &c.

**Shepherd** (shep'ėrd), *v.t.* 1. To tend or guide, as a shepherd. [Poetical.]

White, fleecy clouds
Were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains,
*Shepherded* by the slow, unwilling wind. *Shelley.*

2. To attend or wait on; to gallant. '*Shepherding* a lady.' *Edin. Rev.*

**Shepherdess** (shep'ėrd-es), *n.* A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

**Shepherdia** (shep-ėr'di-a), *n.* [After W. *Shepherd*, a botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Elæagnaceæ. The species are small shrubs, natives of North America, having opposite deciduous leaves with small flowers sessile in their axils. *S. argentea*, which has an edible scarlet fruit, is known in the United States as buffalo-berry.

**Shepherdish**† (shep'ėrd-ish), *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

She saw walking from her ward a man in *shepherdish* apparel. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Shepherdism** (shep'ėrd-izm), *n.* Pastoral life or occupation. [Rare.]

**Shepherdling** (shep'ėrd-ling), *n.* A little shepherd. *W. Browne.* [Rare.]

**Shepherdly**† (shep'ėrd-li), *a.* Pastoral; rustic.

We read Rebekah, in the primitive plainness and *shepherdly* simplicity of those times, accepted bracelets and other ornaments, without any disparagement to her virgin modesty. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Shepherd's-club** (shep'ėrdz-klub), *n.* A plant of the genus Verbascum, the *V. Thapsus.*

**Shepherd's-needle** (shep'ėrdz-nē-dl), *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix, the *S. Pecten-Veneris*, or Venus's comb. See SCANDIX.

**Shepherd's-plaid** (shep'ėrdz-plād), *a.* Woollen with black and white checks, after the pattern usual for shepherd's plaids. 'He wore *shepherd's-plaid* inexpressibles.' *Dickens.*

**Shepherd's-purse, Shepherd's-pouch** (shep'ėrdz-pėrs, shep'ėrdz-pouch), *n.* A plant of the genus Capsella, nat. order Cruciferæ. *C. bursa-pastoris* is a very common weed, of world-wide distribution, having simple or cut leaves, small white flowers, and somewhat heart-shaped pods.

**Shepherd's-rod, Shepherd's-staff** (shep'-ėrdz-rod, shep'ėrdz-staf), *n.* A plant of the genus Dipsacus, the *D. pilosus.*

**Shepster**† (shep'stėr), *n.* One that shapes; a sempstress. *Caxton.*

**Sherardia** (sher-är'di-a), *n.* [In honour of W. *Sherard*, a consul of Smyrna.] A genus of humble annuals of the order Rubiaceæ, distinguished by having a funnel-shaped corolla, and fruit crowned with the calyx. *S. arvensis* (field-madder) is the only British species. See FIELD-MADDER.

**Sherbet** (shėr'bet), *n.* [Ar. *sherbet, shorbet, sharbat.* This word, as well as *sirup* and *shrub*, is from the Ar. *sharaba*, to drink, to imbibe.] A favourite cooling drink in the East, made of fruit juices diluted with water, and variously sweetened and flavoured.

**Sherd** (shėrd), *n.* A fragment; a shard: in this form now occurring only as a compound; as, pot*sherd*. 'The thigh ('tis called the knuckle-bone), which all in *sherds* it drove.' *Chapman.*

**Shere**† (shēr), *v.t.* To shear; to cut; to shave. *Chaucer.*

**Shere**† (shēr), *a.* [See SHEER.] Clear; pure; unmingled. *Spenser.*

**Shereef, Sheriff** (she-rēf', she-rif'), *n.* [Ar.] 1. A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and Hassan Ibn Ali. Written variously *Scherif, Sherrife, Cherif.*—2. A prince or ruler; the chief magistrate of Mecca.

**Sherif** (she-rif'), *n.* Same as *Shereef.*

**Sheriff** (sher'if), *n.* [A. Sax. *scire-gerēfa*, a shire-reeve—*scire*, a shire, and *gerēfa*, a governor, a reeve. See SHIRE and REEVE.] 1. In England, the chief officer of the crown in every county or shire, who does all the sovereign's business in the county, the crown by letters-patent committing the custody of the county to him alone. Sheriffs are appointed by the crown upon presentation of the judges in a manner partly regulated by law and partly by custom (see PRICKING); the citizens of London, however, have the right of electing the sheriffs for the city of London and the county of Middlesex. Those appointed are bound under a penalty to serve the office, except in specified cases of exemption or disability. As keeper of the queen's peace the sheriff is the first man in the county, and superior in rank to any nobleman therein during his office, which he holds for a year. He is specially intrusted with the execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace, and for this purpose he has at his disposal the whole civil force of the county—in old legal phraseology, the *posse comitatus.* The most ordinary of his functions, which he universally executes by a deputy called *under-sheriff*, consists in the execution of writs. The sheriff only performs in person such duties as are either purely honorary—for instance, attendance upon the judges on circuit—or as are of some dignity and public importance, such as the presiding over elections and the holding of county meetings, which he may call at any time.—2. In Scotland, the chief local judge of a county. There are two grades of sheriffs, the chief or superior sheriffs and the sheriffs-substitute (besides the lord-lieutenant of the county, who has the honorary title of sheriff-principal), both being appointed by the crown. The chief sheriff, usually called simply the sheriff, may have more than one substitute under him, and the discharge of the greater part of the duties of the office now practically rests with the sheriffs-substitute, the sheriff being (except in one or two cases) a practising advocate in Edinburgh, while the sheriff-substitute is prohibited from taking other employment, and must reside within his county. The civil jurisdiction of the sheriff extends to all personal actions on contract, bond, or obligation without limit, actions

for rent, possessory actions, &c., in which cases there is an appeal from the decision of the sheriff-substitute to the sheriff, and from him to the Court of Session. He has also a summary jurisdiction in small debt cases, where the value is not more than £12. In criminal cases the sheriff has jurisdiction in all offences the punishment for which is not more than two years' imprisonment. He has also jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases to any amount.

**Sheriffalty** (sher'if-al-ti), *n.* A sheriffship; a shrievalty.

**Sheriff-clerk** (sher'if-klärk), *n.* In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court. He registers the judgments of the court, and issues them to the proper parties.

**Sheriff-geld** (sher'if-geld), *n.* A rent formerly paid by a sheriff.

**Sheriff-officer** (sher'if-of-fis-ėr), *n.* In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff-court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, and the like.

**Sheriffship** (sher'if-ship), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; a shrievalty.

**Sheriff-tooth** (sher'if-töth), *n.* A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county courts; a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. *Wharton.*

**Sheriffwick** (sher'if-wik). Same as *Sheriffship.*

**Sherris, † Sherris-sack †** (sher'is, sher'is-sak), *n.* Sherry.

> Your *sherris* warms the blood. *Shak.*
>
> But, all his vast heart *sherris*-warmed,
> He flashed his random speeches. *Tennyson.*

**Sherry** (sher'ri), *n.* A species of wine, so called from *Xeres* in Spain, where it is made. The highest class of the many varieties are those that are technically called 'dry,' that is, free from sweetness, such as the Amontillado, Montilla, Manzanilla, &c. It is much used in this country, and when pure it agrees well with most constitutions. Genuine and unadulterated sherry, however, brings a very high price, and is rarely to be had, inferior Cape wines, &c., being extensively sold under this name. Written formerly *Sherris.*

**Sherry-cobbler** (sher-ri-kob'lėr), *n.* Sherry and iced water sucked up through a straw.

**Sherry-vallies** (sher'ri-val-iz), *n. pl.* [Corrupted from Fr. *chevalier*, a horseman.] Pantaloons of thick cloth or leather, worn buttoned round each leg over other pantaloons when riding. [United States.]

**Sherte,†** *n.* A shirt; also, a skirt or lap. *Chaucer.*

**She-slip** (shē'slip), *n.* A young female scion, branch, or member. 'The slight *she-slips* of loyal blood.' *Tennyson.*

**She-society** (shē-sō-sī'e-ti), *n.* Female society. *Tennyson.*

**Shete,†** *v.t. or i.* To shoot. *Chaucer.*

**Shette,† Shet,†** *v.t.* To close or shut. *Chaucer.*

**Sheugh** (shuch or shuch), *n.* [See SHAFT (of a mine).] A furrow; a ditch; a gulf. [Scotch.]

**Shew, Shewed, Shewn** (shō, shōd, shōn). See SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN.

**Shew-bread** (shō'bred). See SHOW-BREAD.

**Shewel, † Shewelle,†** *n.* An example; something held up to give warning of danger (*Nares*); a scarecrow (*Trench*).

> So are these bug-bears of opinions brought by great clearkes into the world, to serve as *shewelles*, to keep them from those faults whereto else the vanitie of the world and weaknesse of senses might pull them.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Shewer** (shō'ėr), *n.* One that shows. In *Scots law* shewers in jury causes are the persons named by the court, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the six jurors when a view is allowed. See VIEWERS.

**She-world** (shē'wėrld), *n.* The female inhabitants of the world or of a particular portion of it. 'Head and heart of all our fair *she-world*.' *Tennyson.*

**Sheytan** (shā'tan), *n.* An Oriental name for the devil or a devil.

**Shiah,** *n.* See SHIITE.

**Shibboleth** (shib'bō-leth), *n.* [Heb., a stream or flood, from *shābal*, to go, to flow copiously.] 1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites not being able to pronounce the letter *w*, *sh*, pronounced the word *sibboleth*. See Judg. xii. Hence—2. The criterion, test, or watchword of a party; that which distinguishes one party from another; usually, some peculiarity in things of little importance.

> But what becomes of Benthamism, shorn of its *shibboleth*—its pet phrase, 'greatest happiness of greatest number?' *Quart. Rev.*

**Shidder** (shid'ėr). See HIDDER.

**Shide** (shīd), *n.* [A. Sax. *scīde*, a billet of wood; Icel. *skith*, G. *scheite;* from verb to divide—A. Sax. *sceādan*, G. *scheidan*, Goth. *skaidan* (cog. L. *scindo*, Gr. *schizō*, to split). See also SHED, *v.t.*] A piece split off; a piece; a billet of wood; a splinter. '*Shides* of okes, with wedges great they clive.' *Phaer.* [Old and provincial.]

**Shie, Shy** (shī), *v.t.* [Lit. to toss obliquely; A. Sax. *sceoh*, Icel. *skeifr*, askew; Dan. *skiev*, oblique; *skieve*, to slant, slope, swerve. See SKEW.] To throw; to toss obliquely; to throw askance; as, to *shie* a stone. [Familiar.]

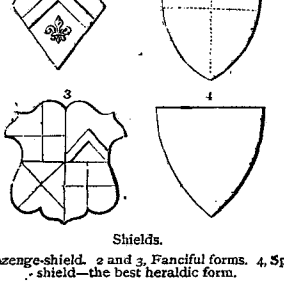
**Shiel** (shēl), *v.t.* To take out of the husk; to shell. [Scotch.]

**Shiel** (shēl), *n.* Shieling; hut; shelter. 'The swallow jinkin' round my *shiel*.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Shield** (shēld), *n.* [A. Sax. *scild, scyld, sceld,* a shield, refuge, protection; common to the Teutonic languages; Goth. *skildus*, Icel. *skjöldr*, G. *schild*, from root seen in Icel. *skjól*, Dan. *skjul*, shelter, protection, Icel. and Sw. *skyla*, Dan. *skiule*, to cover, protect; Skr. *sku*, to cover. Akin *shelter.*] 1. A broad piece of defensive armour carried on the arm; a buckler, used in war for the protection of the body. The shields of the ancients were of different shapes and sizes, triangular, square, oval, &c., made of leather, or wood covered with leather, and borne on the left arm. This species of armour was a good defence against arrows, darts, spears, &c., but would be no protection against bullets.—2. Anything that protects or defends; defence; shelter; protection. 'My council is my *shield*.' *Shak.*—3. *Fig.* the person that defends or protects; as, a chief, the ornament and *shield* of the nation.

> Fear not, Abram: I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

4. In *her.* the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. The shape of the shield upon which heraldic bearings are displayed is left a good deal to fancy; the form of the lozenge, however, is




Shields.

1, Lozenge-shield. 2 and 3, Fanciful forms. 4, Spade shield—the best heraldic form.

used only by single ladies and widows. The shield used in funeral processions is of a square form, something larger than the escutcheon, and divided per pale, the one half being sable, or the whole black, as the case may be, with a scroll border around, and in the centre the arms of the deceased upon a shield of the usual form.—5. In *bot.* a little cup with a hard disc, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens; an apothecium.—6. In *mining*, a framework for protecting a miner in working an adit, pushed forward as the work progresses.—7. † A spot resembling or suggesting a shield.

> Bespotted as with *shields* of red and black. *Spenser.*

**Shield** (shēld), *v.t.* 1. To cover, as with a shield; to cover or protect from danger or anything hurtful or disagreeable; to defend; to protect; as, to *shield* a person or thing from the sun's rays. 'To *shield* thee from diseases of the world.' *Shak.* 'To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*.' *Dryden.* 2. To ward off.

> They brought with them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

3. To defend; to forbid; to avert.

> God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shak.*

**Shield-drake** (shēld'drāk), *n.* Same as *Sheldrake.*

**Shield-fern** (shēld'fėrn), *n.* A common name for ferns of the genus Aspidium, nat. order Polypodiaceæ, so named from the form of the indusium of the fructification. The sori are roundish and scattered or deposited in ranks; the indusia solitary, roundly-peltate or kidney-shaped, fixed by the middle or the edge. The species are numerous and beautiful. Thirteen are natives of Britain, among which is the male-fern (*A. Filix mas*), the stem of which has been employed as an anthelmintic and as an emmenagogue and purgative. The fragrant shield-fern (*A. fragrans*) has been employed as a substitute for tea.

**Shieldless** (shēld'les), *a.* Destitute of a shield or of protection. 'The *shieldless* maid.' *Southey.*

**Shieldlessly** (shēld'les-li), *adv.* In a shieldless manner; without protection.

**Shieldlessness** (shēld'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shieldless; destitution of a shield or of protection.

**Shield-shaped** (shēld'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a shield; scutate; as, a *shield-shaped* leaf. *Lindley.*

**Shieling, Shielling** (shēl'ing), *n.* Same as *Shealing.*

**Shift** (shift), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *scyftan*, to divide, to order, to drive away; L.G. *schiften*, to divide, to part; Dan. *skifte*, to change, to shift, to divide; Icel. *skipta*, to divide, distribute, also to change. Perhaps from root of *shove.*] 1. To transfer from one place or position to another; to change; to alter.

> Unto Southampton do we *shift* our scene. *Shak.*
>
> The other impecunious person contrived to make both ends meet by *shifting* his lodgings from time to time. *W. Black.*

2. To put off or out of the way by some expedient. 'I *shifted* him away.' *Shak.*—3. To change, as clothes; as, to *shift* a coat. 4. To dress in fresh clothes, particularly fresh linen.

> As it were, to ride day and night; and . . . not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shak.*

—*To shift off*, (*a*) to delay; to defer; as, to *shift off* the duties of religion. (*b*) To put away; to disengage or disencumber one's self of, as of a burden or inconvenience.

**Shift** (shift), *v.i.* 1. To change; to give place to other things; to pass into a different form, state, or the like.

> The sixth age *shifts*
> Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon. *Shak.*
>
> If the ideas . . . constantly change and *shift* . . . it would be impossible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

2. To move; to change place, position, or direction. 'As winds from all the compass *shift* and blow.' *Tennyson.*

> Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgetted about in his seat. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To change dress, particularly the under garments.

> When from the sheets her lovely form she lifts,
> She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*.
> *Young.*

4. To resort to expedients; to adopt some course in a case of difficulty; to contrive; to manage; to seize one expedient when another fails.

> Men in distress will look to themselves and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

> All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. † To digress.

> Thou hast *shifted* out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion. *Shak.*

7. † To divide; to part; to distribute. *Chaucer.*

—*To shift about*, to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point; to vacillate.

**Shift** (shift), *n.* 1. A change; a substitute of one thing for another.

> My going to Oxford was not merely for *shift* of air. *Wotton.*

2. A turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; a contrivance; a resource; one thing tried when another fails.

> I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shak.*
>
> (Eric) had to run with his queen Gunnhilda and seven small children; no other *shift* for Eric.
> *Carlyle.*

3. In a bad sense, mean refuge; last resource; mean or indirect expedient; trick to escape detection or evil; *fraud*; artifice.

> For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*
>
> When pious frauds and holy *shifts*
> Are dispensations and gifts. *Hudibras.*

4. [Lit. a change of underclothing.] A woman's under garment; a chemise.—5. A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; hence, the working time of a squad or relay of men; the spell or turn of work; as, a day *shift;* a night *shift.*—6. In *mining,* a fault or dislocation of a seam or stratum, accompanied by depression of one portion, destroying the continuity.—7. In *building,* a mode of arranging the tiers of bricks, timbers, planks, &c., so that the joints of adjacent rows shall not coincide.—8. In *music,* a change of the position of the left hand in violin playing, by which the first finger of the player has to temporarily become the nut. Shifts are complete changes of four notes; thus, the first shift is when the first finger is on A of the first string; the second shift, when it is on D above.—*Shift of crops,* in *agri.* an alteration or variation in the succession of crops; rotation of crops; as, a farm is wrought on the five years' *shift,* on the six years' *shift.*—*To make shift,* or *to make a shift,* to devise; to contrive; to use expedients; to find ways and means to do something or overcome a difficulty.

I hope I shall make *shift* to go without him. *Shak.*

**Shiftable** (shift'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being shifted or changed.

**Shifter** (shift'ėr), *n.* 1. One who shifts or changes; as, scene-*shifter.*—2. One who plays tricks or practises artifice.

And let those *shifters* their own judges be,
If they have not been arrant thieves to me.
*John Taylor.*

3. *Naut.* a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

**Shiftiness** (shif'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being shifty in all its senses.

**Shifting** (shift'ing), *p.* and *a.* Changing place or position; resorting from one expedient to another.—*Shifting beach,* a beach of gravel liable to be shifted or moved by the action of the sea or the current of rivers.—*Shifting sand or sands,* loose moving sand; quicksand.

Who stems a stream with *shifting sand,*
Or fetters flame with flaxen band. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*Shifting* or *secondary use,* in *law.* See USE.—*Shifting centre.* Same as *Metacentre.*

**Shifting** (shift'ing), *n.* 1. Act of changing; change. 'The *shiftings* of ministerial measures.' *Burke.*—2. The act of having recourse to equivocal expedients; evasion; artifice; shift. 'Subtle *shiftings.*' *Mir. for Mags.*

**Shiftingly** (shift'ing-li), *adv.* In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; deceitfully.

**Shiftless** (shift'les), *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means to act or live; as, a *shiftless* fellow.

**Shiftlessly** (shift'les-li), *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

**Shiftlessness** (shift'les-nes), *n.* A state of being shiftless.

**Shifty** (shif'ti), *a.* 1. Changeable; shifting. *Edin. Rev.* [Rare.]—2. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; well able to shift for one's self.

*Shifty* and thrifty as old Greek or modern Scot, there were few things he could not invent, and perhaps nothing he could not endure. *Kingsley.*

3. Full of or ready in shifts, in a bad sense; fertile in evasions; given to tricks and artifices.

**Shiite, Shiah** (shī'it, shī'a), *n.* [Ar. *shiai,* sectarian or schismatic; *shiah, shiat,* a multitude following one another in the pursuit of some object, hence, the sect of Ali; from *shda,* to follow.] A member of one of the two great sects into which Mohammedans are divided, the other sect being the Sunnites or Sunnis. The Shiites consider Ali as being the only rightful successor of Mohammed. They do not acknowledge the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed, as any part of the law, and on these accounts are treated as heretics by the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans. The Shiahs are represented by nearly the whole Persian nation, and call themselves also *el-Adiliyyat,* or 'the Upright,' while the Sunnites are represented by the Ottoman Turks.

**Shikaree, Shikarree** (shi-kär'ē), *n.* In the East Indies, a native attendant hunter; hence, applied generally to a sportsman.

We came upon the traces of a bear, quite recent, so much so that the *shikaree* or huntsman said that he could not be twenty yards away. *W. H. Russell.*

**Shilf** (shilf), *n.* [The same word as *G. schilf,* sedge.] Straw. [Provincial English.]

**Shill** (shil), *v.t.* [Icel. *skyla.* See SHIELD.] To put under cover; to sheal. [Provincial English.]

**Shillalah, Shillaly** (shil-lā'la, shil-lā'li), *n.* Same as *Shillelah* (which see).

**Shillelah** (shil-lel'a), *n.* [From *Shillelagh,* a barony in Wicklow, famous for its oaks: a corruption of *Siol Elaigh,* the descendants of Elach—*siol* (pron. shēl), seed, and *Elaigh,* Elach.] An Irish name for an oaken sapling or other stick used as a cudgel.

**Shilling** (shil'ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *scylling,* O.Fris. O.Sax. Dan. and Sw. *skilling,* Goth. *skilliggs,* G. *schilling,* probably from a root seen in Icel. and Sw. *skilja,* Dan. *skille,* to divide, the ancient shilling having been divided by two cross indentations, stamped deeply into it so as to be easily broken into four parts. Comp. Dan. *skillemynt,* from *skille,* to sever, and *mynt,* coin, and G. *scheidemünze,* from *scheiden,* to divide, and *münze,* coin—both meaning small change.] A British coin of currency and account, equal in value to twelve pennies, or to one twentieth of a pound sterling. Previous to the reign of Edward I. it fluctuated greatly in value, from fivepence to twentypence, with various intermediate values. The same name, under the forms *skilling* and *schilling,* is applied to coins of Germany, Denmark, and Norway. Shilling is also applied to different divisions of the dollar in the United States currency.

**Shilli-shalli, Shilly-shally** (shil'li-shal-i), *v.i.* [A reduplication of *shall I?* and equal to shall I or shall I not?] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate; as, this is not a time to *shilly-shally.*

**Shilli-shalli, Shilly-shally** (shil'li-shal-i), *adv.* In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then: if I say't, I'll do't. *Congreve.*

**Shilli-shalli, Shilly-shally** (shil'li-shal'i), *n.* Foolish trifling; irresolution. [Colloq.]

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing—no *shilly-shally* in Kate. *De Quincey.*

**Shilpit** (shil'pit), *a.* 1. Weak; washy and insipid. 'Sherry's but *shilpit* drink.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]—2. Of a sickly white colour; feeble-looking. [Scotch.]

The laird . . . pronounced her to be but a *shilpit* thing. *Miss Ferrier.*

**Shily** (shī'li). Same as *Shyly.*

**Shim** (shim), *n.* 1. In *mach.* a thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit.—2. A tool, used in tillage, to break down the land or to cut it up and clear it of weeds. Called also a *Shim-plough.*

**Shimmer** (shim'ėr), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *scymrian,* freq. of *scimian,* to gleam, from *scîma,* a gleam, brightness, splendour; Dan. *skimre,* G. *schimmern,* to gleam.] To emit a tremulous light; to gleam; to glisten. 'The *shimmering* glimpses of a stream.' *Tennyson.*

Twinkling faint, and distant far,
*Shimmers* through mist each planet star.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Shimmer** (shim'ėr), *n.* A tremulous gleam or glistening.

The silver lamps . . . diffused . . . a trembling twilight or seeming *shimmer* through the quiet apartment. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Shim-plough** (shim'plou), *n.* See SHIM.

**Shin** (shin), *n.* [A. Sax. *scin,* the shin, *scinbân,* the shin-bone; Dan. *skinne,* the shin, a splint; *skinnebeen,* D. *scheen, scheenbeen,* the shin-bone; G. *schiene,* a splint of wood, *schien-bein,* the shin-bone: so called from its sharp edge resembling that of a splint of wood.] The forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee, particularly of the human leg; the forepart of the crural bone, called *tibia.*

**Shin** (shin), *v.i.* 1. To climb a tree by means of the hands and legs alone; to swarm.

Nothing for it but the tree; so Tom laid his bones to it, *shinning* up as fast as he could. *T. Hughes.*

2. To borrow money. [U.S. See SHINNER.]

**Shin** (shin), *v.t.* To climb by embracing with the arms and legs and working or pulling one's self up; as, to *shin* a tree.

**Shin-bone** (shin'bōn), *n.* The bone of the shin; the tibia.

**Shindle**† (shin'dl), *n.* 1. A shingle. 'Boards or *shindles* of the wild oak.' *Holland.*—2. A roofing slate.

**Shindle**† (shin'dl), *v.t.* To cover or roof with shingles. *Holland.*

**Shindy** (shin'di), *n.* ['A *shindy* approaches so nearly in sound to the Gypsy word *chingaree,* which means precisely the same thing, that the suggestion is at least worth consideration. And it also greatly resembles *chindi,* which may be translated as 'cutting up,' and also 'quarrel.' 'To cut up shindies' was the first form in which this extraordinary word reached the public.' *C. G. Leland.*] 1. A row; a spree. [Slang.]—2. A liking; a fancy. *Haliburton.* [American.]—3. A game of ball; shinty. *Bartlett.* [American.]

**Shine** (shīn), *v.i.* pret. *shone;* pp. *shone;* ppr. *shining; shined,* pret. & pp., is now obsolete or vulgar. [A. Sax. *scinan,* D. *schijnen,* Icel. *skina,* Dan. *skinne,* Goth. *skeinan,* G. *scheinen,* to shine. Probably from a root *skan, skand,* seen without the *s* in L. *candeo,* to shine; *candidus,* white; *candor,* whiteness (whence E. *candid, candour*); Skr. *chand,* to be light or clear.] 1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendour; as, the sun *shines* by day; the moon *shines* by night.—*Shining* differs from *sparkling, glistening, glittering,* as it usually implies a steady radiation or emission of light, whereas the latter words usually imply irregular or interrupted radiation. This distinction is not always observed, and we may say the fixed stars *shine* as well as that they *sparkle.* But we never say the sun or the moon *sparkles.*

2. To be bright; to glitter; to be brilliant. 'Fish with their fins and *shining* scales.' *Milton.*

His eyes, like glow-worms, *shine* when he doth fret. *Shak.*

Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Sir J. Denham.*

3. To be gay or splendid; to be beautiful.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state. *Spenser.*

Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

4. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; as, to *shine* in courts. 'Shine in the dignity of F.R.S.' *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *shine* in company. *Swift.*

5. To be noticeably visible; to be prominent.

Man is by nature a cowardly animal, and moral courage *shines* out as the most rare and the most noble of virtues. *Prof. Blackie.*

—*To cause the face to shine,* to be propitious. Ps. lxvii. 1.—SYN. To radiate, beam, gleam, glare, glisten, glitter, sparkle, cornscate.

**Shine** (shīn), *v.t.* To occasion or make to shine.

**Shine**† (shīn), *a.* Bright or shining; glittering. *Spenser.*

**Shine** (shīn), *n.* 1. Fair weather; sunshine. 'Be it fair or foul, rain or *shine.*' *Dryden.* 'Shadow and *shine* is life.' *Tennyson.*—2. The state of shining; brilliancy; brightness; splendour; lustre; gloss. 'The glittering *shine* of gold.' *Dr. H. More.* 'Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine.*' *Pope.* 3. [In this sense the word may be an abbreviation of *shindy.*] A quarrel; a row.—*To kick up a shine,* to make a row. [Slang.]—*To take the shine out of,* to cast into the shade; to outshine; to excel; to surpass. [Slang.]

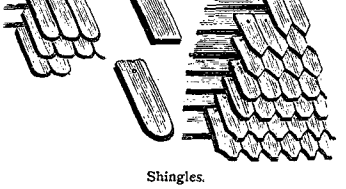
**Shiner** (shīn'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which shines. Hence—2. A coin, especially a bright coin; a sovereign. [Slang.]

'And now, Jingo,' asked the man of business, 'where's the *shiners?*' *Jerrold.*

3. The American popular name applied to several species of fish, mostly of the family Cyprinidæ; as, the shining dace (*Leuciscus nitidus*); the bay *shiner* (*Leuciscus chrysopterus*); New York *shiner* (*Leuciscus* or *Stilbe chrysoleucas*); and the blunt-nosed *shiner* (*Vomer Brownii*), belonging to the family Scombridæ.

**Shiness** (shī'nes). See SHYNESS.

**Shingle** (shing'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *shindle,* which was corrupted to *shingle,* the word, like G. *schindel,* being borrowed from L. *scindula,* a shingle, from L. *scindo,* to split,



Shingles.

to divide. In sense 2 the meaning would be originally flat pieces of stone.] 1. A thin piece of wood, usually having parallel sides and thicker at one end than the other, so as

to lap with others, used as a roof-covering instead of slates or tiles.—2. Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles; the coarse gravel or accumulation of small rounded stones found on the shores of rivers or the sea.

The plain of La Crau, in France, is composed of *shingle*. *Pinkerton.*

Turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh *shingle* should grate underfoot.
*Tennyson.*

—*Shingle ballast*, ballast composed of shingle or gravel.

**Shingle** (shing'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shingled*; ppr. *shingling*. 1. To cover with shingles; as, to *shingle* a roof. 'They *shingle* their houses with it.' *Evelyn.*—2. To perform the process of shingling on; as, to *shingle* iron. See SHINGLING.

**Shingler** (shing'gl-ėr), *n.* One who or that which shingles; as, (*a*) one who roofs houses with shingles. (*b*) One who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles. (*c*) A workman who attends a shingling hammer or machine. (*d*) A machine for shingling puddled iron or making it into blooms.

**Shingle-roofed** (shing'gl-röft), *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

**Shingles** (shing'glz), *n. pl.* [L. *cingulum*, a belt, from *cingo*, to gird.] A kind of herpes, viz. *herpes zoster*, which spreads around the body like a girdle; an eruptive disease. See HERPES.

**Shingling** (shing'gl-ing), *n.* 1. The act of covering with shingles, or a covering of shingles.—2. In *iron manuf.* the process of expelling the scoriæ and other impurities from the metal in its conversion from the cast to the malleable state. This operation is performed by subjecting the puddled iron either to the blows of a ponderous forge hammer, to the action of squeezers, or to the pressure of rollers.—*Shingling hammer*, a powerful hammer which acts upon the ball from the puddling furnace, and forces some of the remaining impurities therefrom.—*Shingling mill*, a mill or forge where puddled iron is hammered, &c., to remove the dross, compact the grain, and turn out malleable iron.

**Shingly** (shing'gl-i), *a.* Abounding with shingle or gravel.

**Shining** (shin'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Emitting light; beaming; gleaming.—2. Bright; splendid; radiant.—3. Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; as, a *shining* example of charity.—4. In *bot.* having a smooth polished surface, as certain leaves.—SYN. Glistening, bright, radiant, resplendent, effulgent, lustrous, brilliant, glittering, splendid, illustrious.

**Shining** (shin'ing), *n.* 1. Effusion or clearness of light; brightness. 'The stars shall withdraw their *shining*.' Joel ii. 10.—2. The act of making one's self conspicuous by display of superiority; ostentatious display.

Would you both please and be instructed too,
Watch well the rage of *shining* to subdue.
*Stirling fleet.*

**Shiningness** (shin'ing-nes), *n.* Brightness; splendour. *Spenser.*

**Shinner** (shin'ėr), *n.* [That is, one who plies his *shins* or legs quickly.] 1. A person who goes about among his acquaintances borrowing money to meet pressing demands. The practice itself is called *shinning*. [United States cant.]—2.† A stocking.

**Shinney** (shin'i), *n.* Same as *Shinty*. *Halliwell.*

**Shin-plaster** (shin'plas-tėr), *n.* [According to Bartlett from an old soldier of the Revolutionary period having used a quantity of worthless paper currency as plasters for a wounded leg.] A bank-note, especially one of low denomination; a piece of paper-money. [United States slang.]

**Shinto, Shintoism** (shin'to, shin'to-izm), *n.* [Chinese *shin*, god or spirit, and *to*, way or law.] One of the two great religions of Japan. In its origin it was a form of nature worship, the forces of nature being regarded as gods, the sun being the supreme god. The soul of the sun-god, when on earth, founded the reigning house in Japan, and hence the emperor is worshipped as of divine origin. Worship is also paid to the souls of distinguished persons. The essence of the religion is now ancestral worship and sacrifice to departed heroes. Written also *Sintu*, *Sintuism*.

**Shintoist** (shin'to-ist), *n.* A believer in or supporter of the Shinto religion.

**Shinty** (shin'ti), *n.* [Gael. *sinteag*, a skip, a bound.] 1. In Scotland, an outdoor game in which a ball and clubs with crooked heads are employed, the object of each party being to drive the ball over their opponents' boundary. The game is called *Hockey* in England.—2. The club or stick used in playing the game.

**Shiny** (shin'i), *a.* 1. Characterized by sunshine; bright; luminous; clear; unclouded. 'Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day.' *Dryden.*—2. Having a glittering appearance; glossy; brilliant.

**-Ship** (ship), *n.* [A form of *shape* (which see); A.Sax. *-scipe*.] A termination denoting state, office, dignity, profession, or art; as, lord*ship*, friend*ship*, steward*ship*, horseman*ship*, &c.

**Ship** (ship), *n.* [A. Sax. *scip*, *scyp*, a ship; common to the Teutonic languages, L.G. *schipp*, D. *schip*, Icel. and Goth. *skip*, Dan. *skib*, O.H.G. *scif*, G. *schiff*. The word passed into the Romance tongues from the Teutonic, our *skiff* being re-borrowed from the Fr. *esquif*; so also *equip*. Probably connected with *shape*, Icel. *skapa*, to shape, *skipa*, to arrange, order. Some derive it from root signifying to dig or hollow out, whence L. *scapha*, Gr. *skaphē*, a bowl, a boat, a skiff; Gr. *skaptō*, to dig.] 1. A vessel of some size adapted to navigation: a general term for vessels of whatever kind, excepting boats. Ships are of various sizes and fitted for various uses, and receive various names, according to their rig and the purposes to which they are applied, as man-of-war ships, transports, merchantmen, barques, brigs, schooners, luggers, sloops, xebecs, galleys, &c. The name, as descriptive of a particular rig, and as roughly implying a certain size, has been used to designate a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts—a main-mast, a fore-mast, and a mizzen-mast—each of which is composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast, and a top-gallant mast, and carries a certain number of square sails. The square sails on the mizzen distinguishes a ship from a barque, a barque having only fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen. But the development of steam navigation, in which the largest vessels have sometimes only a schooner rig and sometimes four masts, has gone far towards rendering this restricted application of the term ship of little value. Owing to increase of size, and especially increase in length, some sailing vessels now have four masts, and this rig is said to have certain advantages. Up to within recent times wood, such as oak, pine, &c., was the material of which all ships were constructed, but at the present day it is being rapidly superseded by iron and steel; and in Britain, which is the chief ship-building country in the world, the tonnage of the wooden vessels constructed is but a fraction of that of those built of iron. The first iron vessel classed at Lloyd's was built at Liverpool in 1838, but iron barges and small vessels had been constructed long before this.—*Armed ship*. See under ARMED.—*Ship's papers*, the papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of the ship and cargo. They are of two sorts, viz. (1) those required by the law of a particular country, as the certificate of registry, license, charter-party, bills of lading, bills of health, &c., required by the law of England to be on board British ships. (2) Those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships to vindicate their title to that character.—*Ship of the line*, a man-of-war large enough and of sufficient force to take its place in a line of battle.—*Ship of the desert*, a sort of poetical name for the camel.—*Registry of ships*. See *Lloyd's register*, under LLOYD'S.—2. A dish or utensil formed like the hull of a ship, in which incense was kept. *Tyndale.*

**Ship** (ship), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shipped*; ppr. *shipping*. 1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; as, to *ship* goods at Glasgow for New York.

The emperor *shipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles.*

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water.

This wicked emperor may have *ship'd* her hence. *Shak.*

3. To engage for service on board a ship or other vessel; as, to *ship* seamen.—4. To fix in its proper place; as, to *ship* the oars, the tiller, the rudder.—*To ship off*, to send away by water. '*Ship off* senates to some distant shore.' *Pope.*—*To ship a sea*, to have a wave come aboard; to have the deck washed by a wave.

**Ship** (ship), *v.i.* 1. To go on board a vessel to make a voyage with it; to embark; as, we *shipped* at Glasgow.—2. To engage for service on board a ship.

**Ship-biscuit** (ship'bis-ket), *n.* Hard coarse biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship.

**Shipboard** (ship'bōrd), *n.* The deck or side of a ship: used chiefly or only in the adverbial phrase *on shipboard*; as, to go *on shipboard* or *a shipboard*.

Let him go *on shipboard*. *Bramhall.*
What do'st thou make *a shipboard*? *Dryden.*

**Ship-board** (ship'bōrd), *n.* A board or plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *ship-boards* of fir-trees of Senir. Ezek. xxvii. 5.

**Ship-boy** (ship'boi), *n.* A boy that serves on board of a ship.

**Ship-breaker** (ship'brāk-ėr), *n.* A person whose occupation is to break up vessels that are unfit for sea.

**Ship-broker** (ship'brō-kėr), *n.* A mercantile agent who transacts the business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargoes, &c.; also, an agent engaged in buying and selling ships; likewise, a broker who procures insurance on ships.

**Ship-builder** (ship'bild-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships and other vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright.

**Ship-building** (ship'bild-ing), *n.* Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind, bearing masts: in distinction from *boat-building*.

**Ship-canal** (ship'ka-nal), *n.* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass; a canal for sea-going vessels.

**Ship-captain** (ship'kap-tin or ship'kap-tān), *n.* The commander or master of a ship. See CAPTAIN.

**Ship-carpenter** (ship'kär-pen-tėr), *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.

**Ship-chandler** (ship'chand-lėr), *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

**Ship-chandlery** (ship'chand-lėr-i), *n.* The business and commodities of a ship-chandler.

**Ship-fever** (ship'fē-vėr), *n.* A peculiar kind of typhus fever. Called also *Putrid Fever*, *Jail-fever*, and *Hospital Fever*.

**Shipful** (ship'fụl), *n.* As much or many as a ship will hold; enough to fill a ship.

**Ship-holder** (ship'hōld-ėr), *n.* The owner of a ship or of shipping; a ship-owner.

**Shipless** (ship'les), *a.* Destitute of ships.

While the lone shepherd, near the *shipless* main,
Sees o'er the hills advance the long-drawn funeral train. *Rogers.*

**Shiplet**† (ship'let), *n.* A little ship. *Holinshed.*

**Ship-letter** (ship'let-ėr), *n.* A letter sent by a common ship, and not by mail.

**Shipman**† (ship'man), *n.* 1. A seaman or sailor.

About midnight the *shipmen* deemed that they drew near to some country. Acts xxvii. 28.

2. The master of a ship. *Chaucer.*

**Shipmaster** (ship'mas-tėr), *n.* The captain, master, or commander of a ship. Jon. i. 6.

**Shipmate** (ship'māt), *n.* One who serves in the same ship with another; a fellow-sailor.

**Shipment** (ship'ment), *n.* 1. The act of putting anything on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation; as, he was engaged in the *shipment* of coal for London. 2. The goods or things shipped or put on board of a ship or other vessel; as, the merchants have made large *shipments* to the United States.

**Ship-money** (ship'mun-i), *n.* In *Eng. hist.* an ancient imposition that was charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. Having lain dormant for many years, it was revived by Charles I., and was met with strong opposition. The refusal of John Hampden to pay the tax was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. It was abolished during the same reign.

By the new writs for *ship-money* the sheriffs were directed to assess every land-holder and other inhabitant according to their judgment of his means, and to force the payment by distress. *Hallam.*

**Ship-owner** (ship'ōn-ėr), *n.* A person who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

**Shipped** (shipt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Put on board a ship; carried in a ship, as goods.—2. Furnished with a ship or ships.

Is he well *shipp'd*?
His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved allowance. *Shak.*

**Shippen, Shippon** (ship'en, ship'on), *n.* [A. Sax. *scypen, scepen,* a stall, a shed.] A stable; a cow-house. [Local.]

Bessy would either do field-work, or attend to the cows, the *shippon,* or churn or make cheese. *Dickens.*

**Ship-pendulum** (ship-pen'dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum with a graduated arc, used in the navy to ascertain the heel of a vessel, so that allowance may be made in laying a gun for the inclination of the deck.

**Shipper** (ship'ėr), *n.* 1. One who places goods on board a vessel for transportation.—2. †The master of a vessel, or skipper; a seaman.

**Shipping** (ship'ing), *n.* 1. Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation; the collective body of ships belonging to a country, port, &c.; tonnage; as, the *shipping* of the English nation exceeds that of any other.—2. Sailing; navigation. [Rare.]

God send 'em good *shipping.* *Shak.*

—*Shipping articles,* articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c.—*To take shipping,* to embark; to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage. Jn. vi. 24.

Take, therefore, *shipping;* post, my lord, to France. *Shak.*

**Shipping** (ship'ing), *a.* Relating to ships; as, *shipping* concerns.

**Ship-propeller** (ship'prō-pel-ėr), *n.* See *Screw-propeller* under SCREW.

**Shippy** (ship'i), *a.* Pertaining to ships; frequented by ships. 'Shippy havens.' *Vicars.*

**Ship-rigged** (ship'rigd), *a.* Rigged with square sails and spreading yards like a three-masted ship.

**Ship-shape** (ship'shāp), *a.* or *adv.* In a seamanlike manner, or after the fashion of a ship; hence, neat and trim; well arranged. 'A *ship-shape* orthodox manner.' *De Quincey.*

Look to the babes, and till I come again
Keep everything *ship-shape,* for I must go. *Tennyson.*

**Ship's-husband** (ships'huz-band), *n.* A person appointed by the owner or owners of a vessel to look after the repairs, equipment, &c., and provide stores, provisions, &c., for a ship while in port and preparatory to a voyage.

**Ship-tire** † (ship'tīr), *n.* A kind of female head-dress. It has been supposed to be so named because adorned with streamers like a ship when dressed, or it may have been fashioned so as to resemble a ship.

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow that becomes the *ship-tire,* the tire-valiant, or any tire of Venetian admittance. *Shak.*

**Ship-worm** (ship'wėrm), *n.* The *Teredo navalis,* a testaceous mollusc which is very destructive to ships, piles, and all submarine woodworks. See TEREDO.

**Shipwreck** (ship'rek), *n.* 1. The wreck of a ship; the destruction or loss at sea of a ship by foundering, striking on rocks or shoals, or by other means. 'Made orphan by a winter *shipwreck.*' *Tennyson.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *shipwrecks.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Fragments; shattered remains, as of a vessel which has been wrecked; wreck. [Rare.]

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage; ruin. 1 Tim. i. 19. *Spenser.*

**Shipwreck** (ship'rek), *v.t.* 1. To make to suffer shipwreck, as by running ashore or on rocks or sandbanks, or by the force of wind in a tempest; to wreck; as, many vessels are annually *shipwrecked* on the British coasts.

No doubt our state will *shipwrecked* be
And torn and sunk for ever. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To expose to distress, difficulty, or destruction by the loss of a ship; to cast away.

*Shipwrecked* upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope; no kindred weep for me. *Shak.*

**Shipwright** (ship'rīt), *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

**Shipyard** (ship'yärd), *n.* A yard or piece of ground near the water in which ships or vessels are constructed.

**Shiraz** (shē-räz'), *n.* A Persian wine from *Shiraz.*

**Shire** (shīr), *n.* [A. Sax. *scire, scyre,* a division, from *sciran, sceran,* to *shear,* to divide. Akin *share, sheer,* &c. See SHARE, SHEAR.] A name applied to the larger divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to the term *county,* by which it is in many cases superseded. Some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial appellation of *shires;* as, Richmond*shire,* in the north riding of Yorkshire, Hallam*shire,* or the manor of Hallam, in the west riding, which is nearly coextensive with the parish of Sheffield. The shire was originally a division of the kingdom under the jurisdiction of an earl or alderman, whose authority was intrusted to the *sheriff (shire-reeve).* On this officer the government ultimately devolved. The English county members of the House of Commons are called *knights of the shire.* The shires in England were subdivided into *hundreds,* and these again into *tithings.* In Scotland they were subdivided into *wards* and *quarters.*—*The shires,* a belt of English counties running in a north-east direction from Devonshire and Hampshire, the names of which terminate in 'shire,' but applied in a general way to the midland counties; as, he comes from *the shires;* he has a seat in *the shires.*

**Shire-clerk** (shīr'klärk), *n.* In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court; an under-sheriff; also, a clerk in the old county court who was deputy to the under-sheriff.

**Shire-gemot, Shire-mote** (shīr'gē-mōt, shīr'mōt)), *n.* [A. Sax. *scir-gemôt,* shire-meeting—*scire,* a shire, and *gemôt,* a meeting.] Anciently, in England, a court held twice a year by the bishop of the diocese and the ealdorman in shires that had ealdormen, and in others by the bishop and sheriffs. *Cowell.*

**Shire-reeve** † (shīr'rēv), *n.* A sheriff. See SHERIFF.

**Shire-town** (shīr'toun), *n.* The chief town of a shire; a county town.

**Shire-wick** † (shīr'wik), *n.* A shire; a county. *Holland.*

**Shirk** (shėrk), *v.i.* [Probably a form of *shark.*] 1. † To shark; to practise mean or artful tricks; to live by one's wits.—2. To avoid or get off unfairly or meanly; to seek to avoid the performance of duty.

One of the cities *shirked* from the league. *Byron.*

—*To shirk off,* to sneak away. [Colloq.]

**Shirk** (shėrk), *v.t.* 1. † To procure by mean tricks; to shark.—2. To avoid or get off from unfairly or meanly; to slink away from; as, to *shirk* difficulty. [Colloq.]

**Shirk** (shėrk), *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts or tricks. See SHARK.

**Shirker** (shėrk'ėr), *n.* One who shirks duty or danger. 'A faint-hearted *shirker* of responsibilities.' *Cornhill Mag.*

**Shirky** (shėrk'i), *a.* Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking.

**Shirl** † (shėrl), *a.* Shrill.

**Shirl** (shėrl), *n.* Shorl. [Rare.]

**Shirley** (shėr'li), *n.* [Possibly from *scarlet.*] The American name of a bird, called also the greater bullfinch, having the upper part of the body of a dark brown and the throat and breast red. Perhaps the pine grosbeak (*Pyrrhula enucleator*).

**Shirr** (shėr), *n.* [Comp. O.G. *schurren,* to prepare.] An insertion of cord, generally elastic, between two pieces of cloth; also, the cord itself.

**Shirred** (shėrd), *a.* An epithet applied to articles having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth, as the lines of india-rubber in men's braces.

**Shirt** (shėrt), *n.* [Icel. *skyrta,* Dan. *skiorte,* a shirt; Dan. *skiört,* a shirt, a petticoat; D. *schort,* G. *schurz,* an apron. The original meaning of shirt is a garment shortened. *Skirt* is the same word.] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys under the outer clothes.

**Shirt** (shėrt), *v.t.* To put a shirt on; to cover or clothe with, or as with, a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls as but this morn
Were clothed with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

**Shirt-front** (shėrt'frunt), *n.* The dressed part of a shirt which covers the breast; also, an article of dress made in imitation of this part; a dickey.

**Shirting** (shėrt'ing), *n.* Bleached or unbleached cotton cloth of a texture, quality, and width suitable for shirts.

**Shirtless** (shėrt'les), *a.* Wanting a shirt.

Linsey-woolsey brothers, . . . sleeveless
Some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

**Shist** (shist), *n.* The same as *Schist* (which see).

**Shistic** (shist'ik), *a.* Same as *Schistic.*

**Shistose, Shistous** (shist'ōs, shist'us), *a.* Same as *Schistose, Schistous.*

**Shittah-tree** (shit'ta-trē), *n.* [Heb. *shittâh,* pl. *shittîm.*] A tree, generally recognized as a species of Acacia, probably the *A. vera* or *A. Seyal,* which grows abundantly in Upper Egypt, in the mountains of Sinai, and in some other Bible lands. It has small

Shittah-tree (*Acacia vera*).

pinnate leaves, and in spring is covered with yellow blossoms in the form of round balls. It is a gnarled and thorny tree, resembling a hawthorn in manner of growth but much larger. It yields gum-arabic, and also a hard close-grained timber, the shittim-wood of Scripture. Is. xli. 19.

**Shittim-wood** (shit'tim-wōd), *n.* [See SHITTAH-TREE.] A sort of precious wood of which the tables, altars, and boards of the Jewish tabernacle were made. It is produced by the shittah-tree (probably the *Acacia vera* or *A. Seyal*), and is hard, tough, smooth, durable, and very beautiful. Ex. xxv. 10, 13, 23.

**Shittle** † (shit'l), *n.* A shuttle.

A curious web whose yarn she threw
In with a golden *shittle.* *Chapman.*

**Shittle** † (shit'l), *a.* Wavering; unsettled.

We passe not what the people say or hate,
Their *shittle* hate makes none but cowards shake.
*Mir. for Mags.*

**Shittle-cock** † (shit'l-kok), *n.* A shuttlecock. 'Not worth a *shittle-cock.*' *Skelton.*

**Shittleness** † (shit'l-nes), *n.* Unsettledness; inconstancy. 'The vain *shittleness* of an unconstant head.' *Barret.*

**Shive** (shiv), *n.* [Icel. *skîfa,* a slice, a shaving, *skîfa,* to slice or cut in slices; Dan. *skive,* L.G. *schieve,* D. *schijf,* G. *scheibe.* See SHEAVE.] 1. A slice; a thin cut; as, a *shive* of bread. [Old and provincial English.]

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive* we know. *Shak.*

2. A little piece or fragment; as, the *shives* of flax made by breaking.—3. A name given by cork-cutters to the small bungs used to close wide-mouthed bottles, in contradistinction to the phial corks used for narrow-necked bottles; also, a thin wooden bung used by brewers.

**Shiver** (shiv'ėr), *v.t.* [Same root as above; comp. G. *schiefern,* to splinter; O.D. *scheveren,* to break in pieces; *scheve,* a fragment, a shive.] To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow. 'The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown.' *Milton.*

**Shiver** (shiv'ėr), *v.i.* To fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

The natural world, should gravity once cease,
would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms.
*Woodward.*

The shattering trumpet shrilleth high,
The hard brands *shiver* on the steel,
The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly.
*Tennyson.*

**Shiver** (shiv'ėr), *n.* [From *shive, sheave;* comp. G. *schiefer,* a splinter, slate. See also the verb.] 1. A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by any sudden violence.

He would pound you into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*

2. † A thin slice; a shive. 'A *shiver* of their own loaf.' *Fuller.*—3. In *mineral.* a species

of blue slate; schist; shale. — 4. *Naut.* a little wheel; a sheave.

**Shiver** (shiv'ėr), *v.i.* [O.E. *chiver, chever;* comp. Prov. G. *schubbern,* to shiver; O.D. *schoeveren,* to shake.] To quiver; to tremble, as from cold; to shudder; to shake, as with ague, fear, horror, or excitement.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver.* *Bacon.*

As the dog, withheld
A moment from the vermin that he sees
Before him, *shivers* as he springs and kills.
*Tennyson.*

**Shiver** (shiv'ėr), *v.t.* *Naut.* to cause to flutter or shake in the wind, as a sail, by trimming the yards or shifting the helm so that the wind strikes on the edge of the sail; as, to *shiver* the mizzen-topsail.

**Shiver** (shiv'ėr), *n.* A shaking fit; a tremulous motion. 'The *shiver* of dancing leaves.' *Tennyson.*—*The shivers,* the ague.

**Shiveringly** (shiv'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With shivering or slight trembling.

**Shiver-spar** (shiv'ėr-spär), *n.* [G. *schieferspath.*] A carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure. Called also *Slate-spar.*

**Shivery** (shiv'ėr-i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a shiver or shivering; characterized by shivering.

Sad ocean's face
A curling undulation *shivery* swept
From wave to wave. *Mallet.*

2. Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact. '*Shivery* stone.' *Woodward.*

**Shoad** (shōd), *n.* [Probably a Cornish word.] In *mining,* a train of metallic stones or fragments of ore washed down from a vein by water, or otherwise separated from it, which serves to direct explorers in the discovery of the veins from which they are derived. *Woodward.* Spelled also *Shode.*

**Shoading** (shōd'ing), *n.* In *mining,* the act of tracing shoads from the valley in which they may be found to the mineral lode from which they are derived. See SHOAD.

**Shoad-pit** (shōd'pit), *n.* A pit or trench formed on shoading, or tracing shoads to their native vein.

**Shoad-stone** (shōd'stōn), *n.* A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of water passing over it. *Woodward.*

**Shoal** (shōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *scolu, scalu,* a crowd, a shoal. Also found in forms *scool, school, scull.*] A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng; as, a *shoal* of herring; *shoals* of people. '*Shoals* of pucker'd faces.' *Tennyson.*

The vices of a prince draw *shoals* of followers. *Dr. H. More.*

**Shoal** (shōl), *v.i.* To crowd; to throng; to assemble in a multitude. 'Entrail about which . . . fish did *shoal.*' *Chapman.*

**Shoal** (shōl), *n.* [Probably from or allied to *shallow,* Sc. *schaul.* See SHALLOW.] A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sandbank or bar; a shallow; more particularly, among seamen, a sandbank which dries at low water.

Say, Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the depths and *shoals* of honour.
*Shak.*

**Shoal** (shōl), *v.i.* To become more shallow; as, the water *shoals* as we approach the town.

**Shoal** (shōl), *v.t.* *Naut.* to cause to become more shallow; to proceed from a greater into a lesser depth of; as, a vessel *shoals* her water by sailing from a deep to a shallow place. *Marryat.*

**Shoal** (shōl), *a.* Shallow; of little depth; as, *shoal* water.

**Shoaliness** (shōl'i-nes), *n.* The state of being shoaly, or of abounding with shoals; shallowness; little depth of water; state of abounding with shoals.

**Shoaling** (shōl'ing), *p.* and *a.* Becoming shallow by being filled up with shoals.

Had Inveresk been a *shoaling* estuary as at present, it is difficult to see how the Romans should have made choice of it as a port. *Sir C. Lyell.*

**Shoalwise** (shōl'wīz), *adv.* In shoals or crowds.

When he goes abroad, as he does now *shoalwise,*
John Bull finds a great host of innkeepers, &c.
*Prof. Blackie.*

**Shoaly** (shōl'i), *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.

The tossing vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

**Shoar** (shōr), *n.* A prop; a shore.

**Shoat** (shōt), *n.* A young hog. See SHOTE.

**Shock** (shok), *n.* [Same word as D. *schok,* a bounce, a jolt; O. and Prov. G. *schock,* a shock. See the verb.] 1. A violent collision of bodies; a concussion; a violent striking or dashing against.

The strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Violent onset; assault of contending armies or foes; hostile encounter. 'In this doubtful *shock* of arms.' *Shak.*

He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

3. That which surprises or offends the intellect or moral sense; a strong and sudden agitation; a blow; a stroke; any violent or sudden impression or sensation. 'The thousand natural *shocks* that flesh is heir to.' *Shak.*

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

Its draught
Of cool refreshment, drain'd by fever'd lips,
May give a *shock* of pleasure to the frame.
*Talfourd.*

4. In *elect.* the effect on the animal system of a discharge of electricity from a charged body. — 5. In *med.* a violent and sudden or instantaneous disorganization of the system, with perturbation of body and mind, consequent upon severe injury, overwhelming mental excitement, and the like.

**Shock** (shok), *v.t.* [Perhaps directly from Fr. *choquer,* to knock or jolt against, *choc,* a shock, jolt, collision; but this is itself from the Teutonic; D. *schokken,* to jog, to jolt, knock against; O.G. *schocken, schoggen.* Akin to *shake, chock.*] 1. To shake by the sudden collision of a body; to strike against suddenly. — 2. To meet with hostile force; to encounter.

Come the three corners of the world in arms
And we will *shock* them. *Shak.*

3. To strike, as with horror, fear, or disgust; to cause to recoil, as from something astounding, odious, appalling, or horrible; to offend extremely; to disgust; to scandalize.

Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

SYN. To offend, disgust, disturb, disquiet, affright, frighten, terrify, appal, dismay.

**Shock** (shok), *v.i.* To meet with a shock; to meet in sudden onset or encounter.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies closed. *Pope.*

They saw the moment approach, when the two parties would *shock* together. *De Quincey.*

**Shock** (shok), *n.* [D. *schok,* G. *schock,* Dan. *skok,* a heap, a quantity, but now a definite quantity or number, viz. threescore.] 1. A pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c.; a stook. Job v. 26.

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks.* *Thomson.*

2. In *com.* a lot of sixty pieces of loose goods, as staves.

**Shock** (shok), *v.t.* To make up into shocks or stooks; as, to *shock* corn.

**Shock** (shok), *v.i.* To collect sheaves into a pile; to pile sheaves.

Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tusser.*

**Shock** (shok), *n.* [Modified from *shag.*] 1. A dog with long rough hair; a kind of shaggy dog. — 2. A mass of close matted hair; as, her head was covered with a *shock* of coarse red hair.

**Shock** (shok), *a.* Shaggy; having shaggy hair.

His red *shock* peruke . . . was laid aside. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Shock-dog** (shok'dog), *n.* A dog having very long shaggy hair; a shock.

**Shock-headed, Shock-head** (shok'hed-ed, shok'hed), *a.* Having a thick and bushy head.

The poplars, in long order due,
With cypress promenaded,
The *shock-head* willows two and two
By rivers gallopaded. *Tennyson.*

**Shocking** (shok'ing), *a.* Causing a shock of horror, disgust, or pain; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting; very obnoxious or repugnant. 'The grossest and most *shocking* villanies.' *Abp. Secker.*

The French humour . . . is very *shocking* to the Italians. *Addison.*

SYN. Appalling, terrifying, frightful, dreadful, terrible, formidable, disgusting, offensive.

**Shockingly** (shok'ing-li), *adv.* In a shocking manner; disgustingly; offensively. 'Shamelessly and *shockingly* corrupt.' *Burke.*

**Shockingness** (shok'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being shocking.

**Shod** (shod). Pret. & pp. of *shoe.*

**Shoddy** (shod'i), *n.* [Said to be from *shod,* a provincial pp. of *shed* — the original meaning of the word being the flue or fluff thrown off, or *shed,* from cloth in the process of weaving.] 1. Old woollen or worsted fabrics torn up or devilled into fibres by machinery, and mixed with fresh but inferior wool, to be respun and made into cheap cloth, table-covers, &c. Shoddy differs from *mungo* in being of an inferior quality. — 2. The coarse inferior cloth made from this substance.

**Shoddy** (shod'i), *a.* 1. Made of shoddy; as, *shoddy* cloth. Hence — 2. Of a trashy or inferior character; as, *shoddy* literature.—*Shoddy fever,* the popular name of a species of bronchitis caused by the irritating effect of the floating particles of dust upon the mucous membrane of the trachea and its ramifications. It is of frequent occurrence, but is easily cured by effervescent saline draughts, &c.

**Shoddy-mill** (shod'i-mil), *n.* A mill employed in the manufacture of yarn from old woollen cloths and refuse goods.

**Shode**† (shōd), *n.* [Lit. the place at which the hair is *shed* or parted.] The parting of a person's hair; the temple. *Chaucer.*

**Shode** (shōd), *n.* Same as *Shoad.*

**Shodeing, Shoding** (shōd'ing), *n.* Same as *Shoading.*

**Shoe** (shō), *n.* pl. **Shoes** (shōz), old pl. **Shoon** (shōn). [O.E. *scho, schoo,* A. Sax. *scó, sceó,* Dan. and Sw. *sko,* Icel. *skór,* Goth. *skohs,* G. *schuh,* a shoe. Probably from root seen in Skr. *sku,* to cover, L. *scutum,* a shield, &c.] 1. A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick kind for the sole, and a thinner kind for the upper. 'Over *shoes* in snow.' *Shak.*

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon.* *Milton.*
And the caked snow is shuffled
From the ploughboy's heavy *shoon.* *Keats.*

2. A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal, as a horse, mule, or other beast of burden, to defend it from injury. — 3. Anything resembling a shoe in form or use; as, (*a*) a plate of iron or slip of wood nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter. (*b*) The inclined piece at the bottom of a water-trunk or lead pipe, for turning the course of the water and discharging it from the wall of a building. (*c*) An iron socket used in timber framing to receive the foot of a rafter or the end of a strut. (*d*) A drag or sliding piece of wood or iron placed under the wheel of a loaded vehicle to retard its motion in going down a hill. (*e*) An inclined trough used in an ore crushing-mill. (*f*) The step of a mast resting on the keelson. (*g*) The iron arming to a handspike, polar pile, and the like. —*Shoe of an anchor,* (*a*) a small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke, used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the ship's bow when raised or lowered. (*b*) A broad triangular piece of thick plank fastened to the fluke to extend its area and consequent bearing surface when sunk in soft ground.

**Shoe** (shō), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shod;* ppr. *shoeing.* 1. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; as, to *shoe* a horse. — 2. To cover at the bottom. 'The small end of the billiard stick, which is *shod* with brass or silver.' *Evelyn.*—*To shoe an anchor,* to place a shoe on its flukes. See under SHOE, *n.*

**Shoeblack** (shō'blak), *n.* A person that cleans shoes.—*Shoeblack brigade.* See BRIGADE.

**Shoeblacker** (shō'blak-ėr), *n.* Same as *Shoeblack.*

**Shoe-block** (shō'blok), *n.* *Naut.* a block with two sheaves, one above the other, but the one horizontal and the other perpendicular.

**Shoeboy** (shō'boi), *n.* A boy that cleans shoes.

**Shoe-brush** (shō'brush), *n.* A brush for cleaning shoes. For this purpose a set of three brushes is often employed—one, made with short hard hair, for removing the dirt; a second, with soft and longer hair, for spreading on blacking; and a third, with hair of medium length and softness, for polishing.

**Shoebuckle** (shō'buk-l), *n.* A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot; an ornament in the shape of a buckle worn on the upper of a shoe.

**Shoe-factor** (shō'fak-tėr), *n.* A factor or wholesale dealer in shoes.

**Shoe-hammer** (shō'ham-mėr), *n.* A hammer with a broad slightly convex face for pounding leather on the lapstone to con-

dense the pores, and for driving sprigs, pegs, &c., and with a wide, thin, rounding peen used in pressing out the creases incident to the crimping of the leather.

**Shoeing-horn, Shoe-horn** (shō'ing-horn, shō'horn), *n.* 1. A curved piece of polished horn (now also of sheet-metal) used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a tight shoe.—2.† Anything by which a transaction is facilitated; anything used as a medium; hence, a dangler on young ladies, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers.

Most of our fine young ladies . . . retain in their service as great a number as they can of supernumerary insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Addison.*

3.† An incitement to drinking; something to draw on another glass or pot.

A slip of bacon . . . .
Shall serve as a *shoeing-horn* to draw on two pots of ale. *Bp. Still.*

**Shoe-knife** (shō'nīf), *n.* A knife with a thin blade fixed by a tang in a wooden handle, used by shoemakers for cutting and paring leather.

**Shoe-latchet** (shō'lach-et), *n.* A shoe-tie.

**Shoe-leather** (shō'leтн-ėr), *n.* Leather for shoes. *Boyle.*

**Shoeless** (shō'les), *a.* Destitute of shoes.

Caltrops very much incommoded the *shoeless* Moors. *Addison.*

**Shoemaker** (shō'māk-ėr), *n.* Properly, a maker of shoes, though this name is often applied to every one connected with the calling, as the person who makes boots or any other article in the trade, and also to the employing party as well as the employed.

**Shoemaking** (shō'māk-ing), *n.* The trade of making shoes.

**Shoe-pack** (shō'pak), *n.* A moccasin made of tanned leather, with the black side in.

**Shoe-peg** (shō'peg), *n.* A small pointed peg or slip of wood used to fasten the upper to the sole, and the outer and innersole together. Pegs of compressed leather and metal rivets are also used for this purpose.

**Shoer** (shō'ėr), *n.* One that furnishes or puts on shoes; as, a *shoer* of horses.

**Shoe-shave** (shō'shāv), *n.* An instrument on the principle of a spokeshave for trimming the soles of boots and shoes.

**Shoe-stirrup** (shō'stėr-rup), *n.* A stirrup having a foot-rest shaped like a shoe.

**Shoe-stone** (shō'stōn), *n.* A whetstone for a shoe-knife.

**Shoe-strap** (shō'strap), *n.* A strap attached to a shoe for fastening it to the foot.

**Shoe-stretcher** (shō'strech-ėr), *n.* An expansible last made in two or more pieces for distending shoes.

**Shoe-string** (shō'string), *n.* A string used to fasten the shoe to the foot.

**Shoe-tie** (shō'tī), *n.* A ribbon or string for fastening the two sides of the shoe together.

**Shofe,**† *pret.* Shoved; thrust. *Chaucer.*

**Shog** (shog), *n.* [A word originating partly in *jog*, partly in *shock*.] A sudden shake; a shock; concussion. *Dryden; Bentley.*

**Shog** (shog), *v.t.* To shake; to agitate.

**Shog** (shog), *v.i.* To move off; to be gone; to jog.

Come, prithee, let us *shog* off,
And browse an hour or two. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Shogging** (shog'ing), *n.* Concussion.

**Shoggle** (shog'l), *v.t.* [Freq. of *shog;* comp. *joggle.*] To shake; to joggle. [Provincial.]

**Shogun** (shō'gun), *n.* The proper name of the major-domos of the imperial palace and generalissimos of Japan, who formerly usurped the governing power. Also called *Tycoon.* See TYCOON.

**Shola** (shō'la), *n.* See SOLA.

**Shole**† (shōl), *n.* [See SHOAL.] A throng; a crowd; a shoal.

**Shole,**† *a.* [See SHOAL.] Shallow. *Spenser.*

**Shole** (shōl), *n. Naut.* a piece of plank placed under the soles of standards, or under the heels of shores, in docks or on slips where there are no groundways, in order to enable them to sustain the weight required without sinking. Also, a piece of plank fixed under anything by way of protection, as a piece put on the lower end of a rudder, which, in case of the ship's striking the ground, may be knocked off without injury to the rudder.

**Shonde,**† *n.* [A. Sax. *sceond.* See SHEND.] Harm; injury. *Chaucer.*

**Shone** (shon), pret. & pp. of *shine.*

**Shoo** (shō), *interj.* [Comp. G. *scheuchen*, to scare.] Begone! off! away! used in scaring away fowls and other animals. Also written *Shough, Shue.*

**Shook** (shuk), pret. & pp. of *shake.*

**Shook** (shuk), *n.* [A form of *shock*, a pile of sheaves (which see).] A set of staves and headings sufficient for one hogshead, barrel, and the like, prepared for use and bound up in a compact form for convenience of transport. Boards for boxes, prepared or fitted for use and packed in the same way, bear the same name.

**Shook** (shuk), *v.t.* To pack in shooks.

**Shool** (shūl), *v.t.* To shovel. [Scotch.]

**Shool** (shūl), *n.* A shovel. [Scotch.]

**Shoon**† (shun), old pl. of *shoe* (which see).

**Shoot** (shōt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shot;* ppr. *shooting* (the participle *shotten* is obsolete). [A. Sax. *sceōtan*, to shoot, rush, dart; Icel. *skjóta*, to shoot (a weapon), to push, to shove; Dan. *skyde*, to shoot, to push, to sprout; so also D. *schieten*, G. *schiessen*, to shoot, dart, &c. *Shut* is a closely allied form.] 1. To let fly or cause to be driven with force; to propel, as from a bow or firearm: followed by a word denoting the missile as an object; as, to *shoot* an *arrow*, a *ball*, or the like. 'A fine volley of words, and quickly *shot* off.' *Shak.*

This murderous shaft that's *shot*
Is not yet lighted, and our safest way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shak.*

2. To discharge, causing a missile or charge to be driven forth; to let off; to fire off; with the weapon as an object, and followed generally by *off*. 'Examples, which like a warning-piece must be *shot off* to frighten others.' *Dryden.*—3. To strike with anything shot; to hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a weapon: with the person or thing struck as the object. 'Love's bow *shoots* buck and doe.' *Shak.* 'Shoot folly as it flies.' *Pope.*—4. To send out or forth with a sudden or violent motion; to discharge, propel, expel, or empty out with rapidity or violence. 'A pit into which the dead-carts had nightly *shot* corpses by scores.' *Macaulay.* 'Open waste spaces, where rubbish is *shot* without let or hindrance.' *W. H. Russell.*

Mr. Weller wheeled his master nimbly to the green hill, *shot* him dexterously out by the side of the basket. *Dickens.*

5. To drive or cast with the hand in working. 'An honest weaver as ever *shot* shuttle.' *B. Jonson.*—6. To push or thrust forward; to dart forth; to protrude.

All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. Ps. xxii. 7.

Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting.
*Dryden.*

7. To put forth or extend by way of vegetable growth. Ezek. xxxi. 14; Mark iv. 32.
8. To variegate, as by sprinkling or intermingling different colours; to give a changing colour to; to colour in spots or patches; to streak.

The tangled watercourses slept,
*Shot* over with purple and green and yellow.
*Tennyson.*

9. To pass rapidly through, under, or over; as, to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge. 'She . . . *shoots* the Stygian sound.' *Dryden.* 'Shooting Niagara.' *Carlyle.*—10. In *carp.* to plane straight or fit by planing. 'Two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is, planed or pared with a chisel.' *Moxon.*—*To be shot of*, to get quit of; to be released from. [Colloq.]

Are you not glad *to be shot of* him? *Sir W. Scott.*

—*I'll be shot*, a mild euphemistic form of oath.

*I'll be shot* if it an't very curious. *Dickens.*

**Shoot** (shōt), *v.i.* 1. To perform the act of discharging a missile from an engine or instrument; to fire; as, to *shoot* at a target or mark.

The archers have sorely grieved him, and *shot* at him. Gen. xlix. 23.

2. To be emitted; to dart forth; to rush or move along rapidly; to dart along. 'And certain stars *shot* madly from their spheres.' *Shak.*

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky.
*Dryden.*

3. To be felt as if darting through one; as, *shooting* pains.

Thy words *shoot* through my heart. *Addison.*

4. To be affected with sharp darting pains.

These preachers make
His head to *shoot* and ache. *Herbert.*

5. To sprout; to germinate; to put forth buds or shoots. 'Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth.' *Bacon.*—6. To increase in growth; to grow taller or larger.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
*Shoots* rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.
*Dryden.*

7. To make progress; to advance.

Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to *shoot.* *Thomson.*

8. To take instantaneous and solid shape.

If the menstruum be overcharged metals will *shoot* into crystals. *Bacon.*

9. To push or be pushed out; to stretch; to project; to jut.

Its dominions *shoot* out into several branches through the breaks of the mountains. *Addison.*

—*To shoot ahead*, to move swiftly away in front; to outstrip competitors in running, sailing, swimming, or the like.

**Shoot** (shōt), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which shoots; the discharge of a missile; a shot. *Shak.*

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot.* *Bacon.*

The spindle of the shuttle contains enough weft for several *shoots* or throws. *English Encyc.*

2. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; hence, an annual growth, as the annual layer of growth on the shell of an oyster.—3. A young swine. [In this sense written also *Shote, Shoat.*]—4. The thrust of an arch.—5. In *mining*, a vein running parallel to the strata in which it occurs. 6. A kind of sloping trough for conveying coal, grain, &c., into a particular receptacle. 7. A place for shooting rubbish into.

These (refuse bricks) they usually carry to the *shoots.* *Mayhew.*

8. A weft thread in a woven fabric.

The patentee throws in a thick *shoot* or weft of woollen or cotton. *Ure.*

**Shoot** (shōt), *n.* [Fr. *chute*, but the form has been modified by the verb *to shoot.*] Same as *Chute.*

**Shooter** (shōt'ėr), *n.* 1. One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.—2. An implement for shooting; a gun; as, a pea-*shooter;* a six-*shooter.*—3. A shooting-star. *Herbert.* [Rare.]

**Shooting** (shōt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Pertaining to one who or that which shoots; especially, pertaining to or connected with the killing of game by firearms; as, a *shooting* license; the *shooting* season.

**Shooting** (shōt'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who shoots; the act or practice of discharging firearms; especially, the act or practice of killing game with firearms; as, to be fond of *shooting* and fishing.—2. A right to shoot game over a certain district.—3. A district or defined tract of ground over which game is shot.—4. Sensation of a quick glancing pain.

I fancy we shall have some rain by the *shooting* of my corns. *Goldsmith.*

5. In *carp.* the operation of planing the edge of a board straight.

**Shooting-board** (shōt'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board or planed metallic slab with a race on which an object is held while its edge is squared or reduced by a side-plane. It is used by carpenters and joiners, and also by stereotypers in trimming the edges of stereotype plates.

**Shooting-box** (shōt'ing-boks), *n.* A house for the accommodation of a sportsman during the shooting season.

**Shooting-coat** (shōt'ing-kōt), *n.* The name given by tailors to a variety of coat supposed to be suitable for sportsmen.

**Shooting-gallery** (shōt'ing-gal-lė-ri), *n.* A place covered in for the practice of shooting; a covered shooting range.

**Shooting-jacket** (shōt'ing-jak-et), *n.* A name given by tailors to a kind of jacket supposed to be suitable for shooting purposes.

**Shooting-star** (shōt'ing-stär), *n.* A meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky. See AEROLITE, METEOR, 2, and METEORIC.

**Shooting-stick** (shōt'ing-stik), *n.* An implement used by printers for tightening or loosening the coins that wedge up the pages in a chase. It is in the shape of a wedge about 1 inch broad and 9 inches long, and is made of hardwood or iron.

**Shooty** (shōt'i), *a.* Of equal growth or size; coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. [Local.]

**Shop** (shop), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceoppa*, a treasury, a storehouse; O.D. *schop*, L.G. *schupp*, G. *schoppen, schuppen*, a shed, booth, &c.] 1. A building or apartment, generally with a frontage to the street or roadway, and in which goods are sold by retail.—2. A building in which workmen or operatives carry on their occupation; as, a joiner's *shop;* an engine *shop;* a work*shop.*—3. One's business or profession: generally used in connection with a person whose mind is of a limited range and

confined to his own calling. 'The *shop* sits heavy on him.' *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

He thinks he has a soul beyond the *shop*. *Cornhill Mag.*

—*To talk shop*, to speak of one's calling or profession only.

**Shop** (shop), *v.i.* pret. *shopped;* ppr. *shopping.* To visit shops for purchasing goods: used chiefly in the present participle; as, the lady is *shopping.*

**Shop-bill** (shop'bil), *n.* An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business or list of his goods, printed separately for distribution.

**Shop-board** (shop'bōrd), *n.* A bench on which work is performed.

Nor till the late age was it ever known that any one served seven years to a smith or tailor, that he should commence doctor or divine from the *shop-board* or the anvil. *South.*

**Shop-book** (shop'bụk), *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

**Shop-boy** (shop'boi), *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

**Shope,**† pret. of *shape.* Shaped; framed. *Chaucer.*

**Shop-girl** (shop'gėrl), *n.* A girl employed in a shop.

**Shopkeeper** (shop'kēp-ėr), *n.* 1. One who keeps a shop for the retail sale of goods; a trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale; a tradesman.

To found a great empire for the sole purpose of raising up a people of customers may at first sight appear a project only for a nation of *shopkeepers.* *Ad. Smith.*

2. An article that has been long on hand in a shop; as, that bonnet is an old *shopkeeper.* [Familiar.]

**Shopkeeping** (shop'kēp-ing), *n.* The business of keeping a shop.

**Shoplifter** (shop'lift-ėr), *n.* One who steals anything in a shop or purloins goods from a shop; particularly, one who under pretence of buying goods takes occasion to steal. *Swift.*

**Shoplifting** (shop'lift-ing), *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of anything from a shop.

**Shoplike** (shop'līk), *a.* Low; vulgar. 'Be she never so *shoplike* or meretricious.' *B. Jonson.*

**Shop-maid** (shop'mād), *n.* A young woman who attends in a shop.

**Shopman** (shop'man), *n.* 1. A petty trader; a shopkeeper.

The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*

2. One who serves in a shop.

My wife . . . could be of much use as a *shopman* to me. *Idler.*

**Shopocracy** (shop-ok'ra-si), *n.* The body of shopkeepers. [Humorous.]

**Shopper** (shop'ėr), *n.* One who shops; one who frequents shops.

**Shoppish** (shop'ish), *a.* Having the habits and manners of a shopman.

**Shoppy** (shop'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a shop or shops; abounding with shops; as, a *shoppy* neighbourhood.—2. A term applied to a person full of nothing but his own calling or profession. *Mrs. Gaskell.* [Colloq. in both senses.]

**Shop-shift**† (shop'shift), *n.* The shift or trick of a shopkeeper; deception. 'There's a *shop-shift!* plague on 'em.' *B. Jonson.*

**Shop-walker** (shop'wąk-ėr), *n.* An attendant or overseer in a large shop who walks in front of the counter attending to customers, directing them to the proper department for the goods they need, seeing that they are served, and the like.

**Shop-woman** (shop'wụ-man), *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

**Shop-worn** (shop'wōrn), *a.* Somewhat worn or damaged by being kept long in a shop.

**Shorage** (shōr'āj), *n.* Duty paid for goods brought on shore.

**Shore** (shōr), pret. of *shear.*

This heard Geraint, and grasping at his sword, . . . *Shore* through the swarthy neck. *Tennyson.*

**Shore** (shōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *score,* the shore, from *sceran, sciran,* to shear, to divide; O.D. *schoore, schoor.* The shore is therefore the line at which the sea is divided from the land. See SHEAR.] 1. The coast or land adjacent to a great body of water, as an ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river. 'The fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile.' *Spenser.* 'The dreadful *shore* of Styx.' *Shak.* 'When loud surges lash the sounding *shore.*' *Pope.*

And two such *shores* to two such streams made one,
Two such controlling bounds shall you be, kings,
To these two princes, if you marry them. *Shak.*

2. In *law,* the space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; foreshore.

In the Roman law, the *shore* included the land as high up as the largest wave extended in winter. *Burrill.*

**Shore** (shōr), *v.t.* To set on shore.

I will bring these two moles, these blind ones aboard him, if he thinks it fit to *shore* them again. *Shak.*

**Shore** (shōr), *n.* A sewer (which see).

**Shore** (shōr), *n.* [D. and L.G. *schore, schoor,* Icel. *skortha,* a prop, a shore. The word may have meant originally a piece or length of timber, and is thus from A. Sax. *sceran,* to shear, and akin to *shore,* the beach.] A prop; a piece of timber or iron for the temporary support of something.

As touching props and *shores* to support vines, the best (as we have said) are those of the oke or olive tree. *Holland.*

Especially, (*a*) a prop or oblique timber acting as a strut on the side of a building, as when it is in danger of falling, or when alterations are being made on the lower part of it, the upper end of the shore resting against that part of the wall on which there is the greatest stress. (*b*) In *shipbuilding,* (1) a prop fixed under a ship's side or bottom to support her on the stocks, or when laid on the blocks on the slip. (2) A timber temporarily placed beneath a beam to afford additional support to the deck when taking in the lower masts. See also the articles DOG-SHORE, SKEG-SHORE, and SPUR. —*Dead shore,* an upright piece fixed in a wall that has been cut or broken through to support the superstructure during the alterations being made on the building.

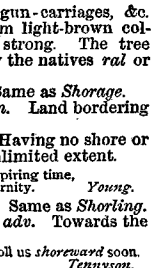
**Shore** (shōr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shored;* ppr. *shoring.* To support by a post or shore; to prop: usually with *up;* as, to *shore up* a building.

The rest of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shored* him *up.* *Wotton.*

**Shore** (shōr), *v.t.* To threaten; to offer. [Scotch.]

A panegyric rhyme, I ween,
Even as I was he *shored* me. *Burns.*

**Shorea** (shōr'ē-a), *n.* [Perhaps from some person of the name of *Shore.*] A small genus of Indian plants, nat. order Dipteraceæ. One species (*S. robusta*) is a lofty and ornamental tree with entire leaves and axillary and terminal panicles of very sweet yellow flowers, which are succeeded by shuttlecock-like fruits, the shape of which is caused by the ultimate enlargement of the sepals into erect leafy wings surmounting the fruit. It yields the timber called in India *saul* or *sal,* which is employed in the North-west Provinces in all government works, house timbers, gun-carriages, &c. The wood is of a uniform light-brown colour, close-grained and strong. The tree exudes a resin called by the natives *ral* or *dhoona.* See SAL.



Fruit of *Shorea robusta.*

**Shoreage** (shōr'āj), *n.* Same as *Shorage.*

**Shore-land** (shōr'land), *n.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

**Shoreless** (shōr'les), *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

The short channels of expiring time,
Or *shoreless* ocean of eternity. *Young.*

**Shoreling** (shōr'ling), *n.* Same as *Shorling.*

**Shoreward** (shōr'wėrd), *adv.* Towards the shore.

This mounting wave will roll us *shoreward* soon. *Tennyson.*

**Shoreweed** (shōr'wēd), *n.* A British plant of the genus Littorella, the *L. lacustris.* See LITTORELLA.

**Shoring** (shōr'ing), *n.* 1. The act of supporting with props or shores.—2. A number or set of props or shores taken collectively.

**Shorl.** See SCHORL.

**Shorlaceous** (shor-lā'shus). See SCHORLACEOUS.

**Shorling** (shor'ling), *n.* [From *shear,* pret. *shore.*] 1. Wool shorn from a living sheep, in opposition to that of a dead sheep or *morling* (which see).—2. A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling; a newly shorn sheep.—3.† A shaveling; a contemptuous name for a priest.

**Shorlite** (shor'lit). See SCHORLITE.

**Shorn** (shorn), *pp.* of *shear.* 1. Cut off; as, a lock of wool *shorn.*—2. Having the hair or wool cut off; as, a *shorn* lamb.—3. Deprived; as, a prince *shorn* of his honours. 'Royalty . . . not *shorn* of its dignity.' *Quart. Rev.*

Nor appeared
Less than archangel ruined, and the excess
Of glory obscured: as when the sun, new-risen,
Looks through the horizontal misty air,
*Shorn* of his beams. *Milton.*

**Short** (short), *a.* [A. Sax. *sceort, scort,* short, from the stem of *shear,* to cut off; O.H.G. *scurz,* short, cut off; Icel. *skorta,* to be short of, to lack, hence *skort,* participle, used in such phrases as to be short, to fall short.] 1. Not long; not having great length or linear extension; as, a *short* distance; a *short* flight; a *short* piece of timber.

The bed is *shorter* than that a man can stretch himself on it. Is. xxviii. 20.

2. Not extended in time; not of long duration.

The triumphing of the wicked is *short.* Job xx. 5.

3. Not up to a fixed or certain standard; not reaching a certain point; limited in quantity; insufficient; inadequate; scanty; deficient; defective; as, a *short* supply of provisions; *short* allowance of money or food; *short* weight or measure. 'Praise too *short.*' *Shak.*

It's not to put off bad money, or to give *short* measure or light weight. *Jerrold.*

4. Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; scantily furnished; not possessed of a reasonable or usual quantity or amount; only used predicatively, and often with *of;* as, we have not got our quantity, we are still *short;* to be *short of* money or means. 'Short *of* succours, and in deep despair.' *Dryden.*

5. Not far in the future; not distant in time; near at hand. 'Sore offended that his departure should be so *short.*' *Spenser.*

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

6. Limited in intellectual power or grasp; not far reaching or comprehensive; contracted; narrow; not tenacious; as, a *short* memory. 'Since their own *short* understandings reach no further than the present.' *Rowe.* 'Curt; brief; abrupt; pointed; sharp; petulant; severe; uncivil; as, a *short* answer.

I will be bitter with him, and passing *short.* *Shak.*

8. Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp; as, the paste is light and *short.*

His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *Is. Walton.*

9. Brittle; friable; as, iron is made *cold-short,* that is, brittle when cold, by the presence of phosphorus, and *hot-short* or *red-short* by the presence of sulphur.—10. Not prolonged in sound; as, a *short* vowel or syllable; the *o*-sound is long in *coat* and *short* in *cot.*—11. Unmixed with water; undiluted, as spirits; neat. [Slang.]

Come, Jack, let us have a drop of something *short.* *Trollope.*

12. Followed by *of,* and used predicatively in comparative statements: (*a*) less than; below; inferior to; as, his escape was nothing *short of* a miracle.

Hardly anything *short of* an invasion could rouse them to war. *Landor.*

(*b*) Inadequate to; not equal to.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sir P. Sidney.*

—*At short sight,* a term used with reference to a bill which is payable soon after being presented to the acceptor or payer.—*Short allowance,* less than the usual or regular quantity served out, as the allowance to sailors or soldiers during a protracted voyage, march, siege, or the like, when the stock of provisions is getting low, with no prospect of a speedy fresh supply. In the royal navy officers and men are paid the nominal value of the provisions so stopped, such sum being called *short allowance money.*—*Short* is used in the formation of numerous self-explaining compounds, as *short-armed, short-eared, short-legged, short-tailed,* &c.

**Short** (short), *adv.* In a short manner; not long; limitedly; briefly; abruptly; suddenly; as, to stop *short;* to run *short;* to turn *short.* —*To come short,* to be unable to fulfil, as a command, demand, hope, expectation, or the like; to be unable to reach, as a certain necessary point or standard; to fail in; to be deficient in: generally followed by *of.*

For all have sinned, and *come short of* the glory of God. Rom. iii. 23.

To attain
The highth and depth of Thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short.* *Milton.*

—*To fall short*, (*a*) to be inadequate or insufficient; as, provisions *fall short;* money *falls short*. (*b*) To be not equal to; to be unable to do or accomplish. 'He *fell* much *short* of what I had attained to.' *Newton.* 'Their practice *fell short* of their knowledge.' *South.*—*To sell short*, in *stock-broking*, to sell for future delivery what the seller does not at the time possess, but hopes to buy at a lower rate.—*To stop short*, (*a*) to stop suddenly or abruptly; to arrest one's self at once. 'As one condemned to leap a precipice . . . *stops short.*' *Dryden.* (*b*) Not to reach the extent or importance of; not to go so far as intended or wished; not to reach the point indicated. 'Opposition which *stopped short* of open rebellion.' *Macaulay.*—*To take short*, to take to task suddenly; to check abruptly; to reprimand; to answer curtly or uncivilly: sometimes with *up*.—*To turn short*, to turn on the spot occupied; to turn without making a compass; to turn round abruptly. 'For *turning short* he struck with all his might.' *Dryden.*

**Short** (short), *n.* 1. A summary account; as, the *short* of the matter.

The *short* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant whatever your party says. *Dryden.*

2. In *pros.* a short syllable; as, mind your longs and *shorts.* [School slang.]—*In short*, in few words; briefly; to sum up in few words.

*In short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*The long and the short*, a brief summing up in decisive, precise, or explicit terms. '*The short and the long* is, our play is preferred.' *Shak.*

**Short** (short), *v.t.* 1. To shorten.—2.† To make the time appear short to; to amuse; to divert: used reflexively.

Furth I fure . . . to *schort me* of the sandis. *Sir D. Lindsay.*

**Short**† (short), *v.i.* To fail; to decrease.

His sight wasteth, his wytte mynysheth, his lyf *shorteth.* *The book of Good Manners*, 1486.

**Shortage** (short'āj), *n.* Amount short or deficient; often an amount by which a sum of money is deficient.

**Short-billed** (short'bild), *a.* Having a short bill or beak; brevirostrate; as, *short-billed* birds.

**Short-bread** (short'brĕd), *n.* Same as *Short-cake.*

**Short-breathed** (short'bretht), *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration. *Arbuthnot.*

**Short-cake** (short'kāk), *n.* A sweet and very brittle cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour.

**Short-clothes** (short'klōᵺz), *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs of men or boys, consisting of breeches coming down to the knees, and long stockings.

**Shortcoming** (short'kum-ing), *n.* 1. A failing of the usual produce, quantity, or amount, as of a crop.—2. A failure of full performance, as of duty.

**Short-dated** (short'dāt-ed), *a.* Having little time to run. 'The course of thy *short-dated* life.' *Sandys.*

**Short-drawn** (short'drạn), *a.* Drawn in without filling the lungs; imperfectly inspired; as, *short-drawn* breath.

**Shorten** (short'n), *v.t.* [From *short.*] 1. To make short in measure, extent, or time; as, to *shorten* distance; to *shorten* a road; to *shorten* days of calamity.—2. To abridge; to lessen; to make to appear short; as, to *shorten* labour or work.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art. *Suckling.*

3. To curtail; as, to *shorten* the hair by clipping.—4. To contract; to lessen; to diminish in extent or amount; as, to *shorten* sail; to *shorten* an allowance of provisions.—5. To confine; to restrain.

Here where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden.*

6. To lop; to deprive. 'Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears.' *Dryden.*—7. To make short or friable, as pastry, with butter or lard.

**Shorten** (short'n), *v.i.* 1. To become short or shorter. 'The *shortening* day.' *Swift.*—2. To contract; as, a cord *shortens* by being wet; a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

**Shortener** (short'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which shortens.

**Shortening** (short'n-ing), *n.* 1. The act of making short.—2. Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or lard.

**Shorthand** (short'hand), *n.* A general term for any system of contracted writing; a method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols for words; stenography.

In *shorthand* skilled, where little marks comprise
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

**Short-handed** (short'hand-ed), *a.* Not having the necessary or regular number of hands, servants, or assistants.

**Short-head** (short'hed), *n.* A sailor's term for a sucking whale under one year old, which is very fat and yields above thirty barrels of blubber. *Simmonds.*

**Short-horn** (short'horn), *n.* One of a breed of oxen, having the horns shorter than in almost any other variety. The breed originated in the beginning of this century in the valley of the Tees, but is now spread over all the richly pastured districts of Britain. The cattle are easily fattened, and the flesh is of excellent quality, but for dairy purposes they are inferior to some other breeds. The word is often used adjectively; as, the *short-horn* breed.

**Short-horned** (short'hornd), *a.* Having short horns; as, the *short-horned* breed of cattle.

**Short-jointed** (short'joint-ed), *a.* 1. Having short intervals between the joints: said of plants.—2. Having a short pastern: said of a horse.

**Short-laid** (short'lād), *a.* A term in rope-making for short-twisted.

**Short-lived** (short'livd), *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance: as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* pleasure; *short-lived* passion. '*Short-lived* pride.' *Shak.*

Suit lightly won, and *short-lived* pain,
For monarchs seldom sigh in vain. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Shortly** (short'li), *adv.* In a short or brief time or manner; as, (*a*) quickly; soon. 'Did return to be *shortly* murdered.' *Shak.*

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

(*b*) In few words; briefly; as, to express ideas more *shortly* in verse than in prose.

**Shortness** (short'nes), *n.* The quality of being short; as, (*a*) want of length or extent in space or time; little length or little duration; as, the *shortness* of a journey or of distance; the *shortness* of the days in winter; the *shortness* of life.

I'd make a journey twice as far, to enjoy
A second night of such sweet *shortness.* *Shak.*

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon.*

(*b*) Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in a few words. *Hooker.*

(*c*) Want of reach or the power of retention; as, the *shortness* of the memory. (*d*) Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent; poverty; as, the *shortness* of our reason.

**Short-rib** (short'rib), *n.* One of the lower ribs; a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum; a false rib. *Wiseman.*

**Shorts** (shorts), *n. pl.* 1. The bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture.—2. A term in rope-making for the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale lines. The term is also employed to denote the distinction between the long hemp used in making staple-ropes and inferior hemp.—3. Small clothes; breeches. 'A little emphatic man, with a bald head and drab *shorts.*' *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

**Short-shipped** (short'shipt), *a.* 1. Put on board ship in deficient quantity.—2. Shut out from a ship accidentally or for want of room.

**Short-sight** (short'sīt), *n.* Near-sightedness; myopia; vision accurate only when the object is near.

**Short-sighted** (short'sīt-ed), *a.* 1. Not able to see far; having limited vision; myopic; near-sighted.

*Short-sighted* men see remote objects best in old age. *Newton.*

2. Not able to look far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.

The foolish and *short-sighted* die with fear
That they go nowhere. *Sir J. Denham.*

3. Proceeding from or characterized by a want of foresight; as, a *short-sighted* policy.

**Short-sightedness** (short'sīt-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being short-sighted: (*a*) A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance or at the distance to which the sight ordinarily extends; myopia; near-sightedness. (*b*) Defective or limited intellectual sight; inability to see far into futurity or into things deep or abstruse.

Cunning is a sort of *short-sightedness.* *Addison.*

**Short-spoken** (short'spō-kn), *a.* Speaking in a short or quick-tempered manner; sharp in address.

**Short-waisted** (short'wāst-ed), *a.* Having a short waist or body: said of a person, a dress, or a ship.

**Short-winded** (short'wind-ed), *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration, as dyspnoic and asthmatic persons.

He sure means brevity in breath, *short-winded.* *Shak.*

**Short-witted** (short'wit-ed), *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment.

Piety doth not require at our hands that we should be either *short-witted* or beggarly. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Shory** (shōr'i), *a.* Lying near the shore or coast. [Rare.]

Those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *T. Burnet.*

**Shot** (shot), *n.* [Both *Shot* and *Shots* are used as the plural.] [From *shoot* (which see); A. Sax. *gescot*, an arrow.] 1. The act of shooting; discharge of a firearm or other missile weapon.

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the *shot* heard round the world. *Emerson.*

2. A missile, particularly a ball or bullet. The term *shot* is generally applied to all solid projectiles, and also to hollow projectiles without bursting charges. In heavy ordnance spheres of stone were originally used, but lead and iron balls were afterwards substituted. The introduction of rifled firearms has led to the almost universal adoption of elongated shot, and, as in the case of the Palliser shot, the same projectile may be used with or without a bursting charge, as it is cast hollow so as to answer the functions either of a shot or shell. Spherical shot of cast-iron are still retained in use for mortars or smooth-bore ordnance. Various kinds of shot are or have been used, and are classified according to the material, according to form, and according to structure and mode of operation; as, *angel-shot, bar-shot, buck-shot, chain-shot, case-shot, canister, crossbar-shot, grape-shot, round-shot, sand-shot* (which see).—3. Small globular masses of lead for use with fowling-pieces, &c., made by running molten lead combined with a little arsenic through a sieve or pouring it from a ladle with a serrated edge from the top of a high tower (see SHOT-TOWER) into water at the bottom. The stream of metal breaks into drops which become spherical. To obviate the use of the high tower various expedients have been tried, such as dropping the metal through a tube up through which a strong current of air is driven, or dropping the molten lead through a column of glycerine or oil.—4. The flight of a missile, or the range or distance through which it passes; as, a musket *shot* distant.

A bow-*shot* from her bower-eaves
He rode between the barley-sheaves. *Tennyson.*

Hence—5. Range; reach.

Keep you in the rear of your affection,
Out of the *shot* and danger of desire. *Shak.*

6. Anything emitted, cast, or thrown forth. '*Shots* of rain.' *Ray.*—7. In Scotland, among fishermen, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; also, the number of fish caught in one haul of the nets.—8. One who shoots; a shooter; a marksman; as, he is the best *shot* in the company. 'A little, lean, old, chapt, bald *shot.*' *Shak.*: used as a collective noun. 'A guard of chosen *shot.*' *Shak.*—9. An inferior animal taken out of a drove of cattle or flock of sheep; also, a young hog. See SHOTE.—10. In *weaving*, a single thread of weft carried through the warp at one run of the shuttle.—11. In *blasting*, a charge of powder or other explosive in a blast-hole, usually fired by a slow match.—*Shot of a cable* (*naut.*), the splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two cables thus united.—*A shot in the locker*, money in the pocket or at one's disposal. [Colloq.]

My wife shall travel like a lady. As long as there's a *shot in the locker* she shall want for nothing. *Thackeray.*

**Shot** (shot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shotted;* ppr. *shotting.* To load with shot over a car-

tridge; as, to *shot* a gun. [The term is confined to charging cannon.]

**Shot** (shot), *p.* and *a.* Having a changeable colour, like that produced in weaving by all the warp threads being of one colour and all the weft of another; chatoyant; as, *shot*-silk; hence, interwoven; intermingled; interspersed. 'Black hair a little *shot* with grey.' *G. A. Sala.*

The tangled water-courses slept,
*Shot* over with purple, and green, and yellow.
*Tennyson.*

**Shot,**† pp. of *shette.* Shut. *Chaucer.*

**Shot**† (shot), *a.* Advanced in years. *Spenser.*

**Shot** (shot), *n.* [A corruption of *scot* (which see).] A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning; charge; share of expenses, as of a tavern-bill.

I'll to the alehouse with you presently; where for one *shot* of fivepence thou shalt have five thousand welcomes. *Shak.*

As the fund of our pleasure, let us each pay his *shot.*
*B. Jonson.*

**Shot-anchor**† (shot'ang-kėr), *n.* A sheet-anchor.

**Shot-belt** (shot'belt), *n.* A leathern belt or long pouch for shot worn over the shoulder by sportsmen, and having a charger at the lower end.

**Shot-belted** (shot'belt-ed), *a.* Wearing a shot-belt.

**Shot-cartridge** (shot'kär-trij), *n.* A cartridge for use in a fowling-piece, &c., containing small shot instead of a bullet.

**Shot-clog**† (shot'klog), *n.* A person who was a mere clog on a company, but tolerated because he paid the shot for the rest.

Keep your distance, and be not made a *shot-clog* any more. *B. Jonson.*

**Shote** (shōt), *n.* 1. [A.Sax. *sceôta,* a shooting or darting fish, from *sceotan,* to shoot.] A fish resembling the trout. *Rich. Carew.*—2. A young hog; a pig partially grown; a shoat, shoot, or shot. [Provincial English.]

**Shoter**† (shot'ėr), *n.* A shooter.

**Shot-free** (shot'frē), *a.* 1. Free from shot or charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free.

Though I could 'scape *shot-free* in London, I fear the shot here. *Shak.*

2. Not injured or not to be injured by shot. 'He that believes himself to be *shot-free,* and so will run among the hail of a battle.' *Feltham.*—3.† Unpunished; uninjured; scot-free.

**Shot-garland** (shot'gär-land), *n.* *Naut.* a frame to contain shot secured to the coamings and ledges round the hatchway of a vessel.

**Shot-gauge** (shot'gāj), *n.* An instrument for testing cannon projectiles. Shot-gauges are of two kinds—ring gauges and cylinder gauges. Two sizes of the first kind are employed for each calibre. The shot or shell must pass through the larger but not through the smaller. It is afterwards rolled through the cylinder gauge, any jamming or sticking in which causes the rejection of the projectile.

**Shot-glass** (shot'glas), *n.* In *weaving,* same as *Cloth-prover.*

**Shot-gun** (shot'gun), *n.* A light, smooth-bored gun, especially designed for firing shot at short range; a fowling-piece.

**Shot-hole** (shot'hōl), *n.* A hole made by a shot or bullet discharged.

**Shot-locker** (shot'lok-ėr), *n.* A strongly constructed compartment in a vessel's hold for containing shot.

**Shot-metal** (shot'met-al), *n.* An alloy of lead 56 parts, and arsenic 1, used for making small shot.

**Shot-plug** (shot'plug), *n.* A tapered cone of wood driven into a shot-hole in a vessel's side to prevent leakage.

**Shot-pouch** (shot'pouch), *n.* A pouch for carrying small shot. It is usually made of leather, the mouthpiece being provided with a measure having an adjustable cut-off to determine the quantity of the charge.

**Shot-proof** (shot'pröf), *a.* Proof against shot; incapable of being damaged by shot.

**Shot-prop** (shot'prop), *n.* A wooden prop or plug covered with hemp to stop a shot-hole in a ship's side.

**Shot-rack** (shot'rak), *n.* A wooden rack in which a certain quantity of shot is kept.

**Shot-silk** (shot'silk), *n.* A silk stuff whose warp and weft threads are of different colours so as to exhibit changeable tints under varying circumstances of light.

**Shotte,**† *n.* An arrow; a dart. *Chaucer.*

**Shotted** (shot'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Loaded with shot over a cartridge: said of cannon.—2. Having a shot attached. 'The serge cap and *shotted* chain of any galley-slave.' *Dickens.*

**Shotten**† (shot'n), *a.* [Pp. of *shoot.*] 1. Having ejected the spawn; as, a *shotten* herring.

If manhood, good manhood, be not forgot upon the face of the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shak.*

2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.—*Shotten milk,* a local term for sour, curdled milk.

**Shot-tower** (shot'tou-ėr), *n.* A lofty tower for making shot by pouring melted lead through a colander from the summit, which forms into globules, cools and hardens as it falls, and is received into water or other liquid.

**Shot-window** (shot'win-dō), *n.* 1. A small window, chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts. [Scotch.]

Go to the *shot-window* instantly and see how many there are of them. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A window projecting from the wall.

**Shough**† (shok), *n.* A kind of shaggy dog; a shock.

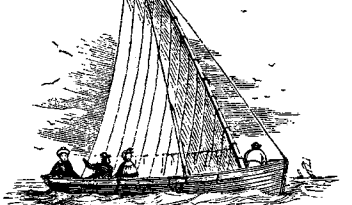
*Shoughs,* water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are clept
All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*

**Shough** (shō), *interj.* [See SHOO.] Begone; away: a cry used to scare away fowls, &c.

*Shough, shough!* up to your coop, peahen.
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Should** (shud). The pret. of *shall.* See SHALL.

**Shoulder** (shōl'dėr), *n.* [O.E. *shulder,* Sc. *shouther,* A. Sax. *sculdor,* Dan. *skulder,* Sw. *skuldra,* D. *schouder,* G. *schulter,* the shoulder, the shoulder-blade; from root of *shield,* and signifying lit. a broad shield-like bone; comp. the other names *shield-bone, blade-bone,* shoulder-*blade,* and also Sc. *spaul,* O.Fr. *espaule* (Fr. *épaule*), a shoulder, from L. *spatula,* from *spatha,* a broad wooden instrument.] 1. The joint by which the arm of a human being or the foreleg of a quadruped is connected with the body; or in man, the projection formed by the bones called scapulæ or shoulder-blades, which extend from the basis of the neck in a horizontal direction; the bones and muscles of this part together.—2. The upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for the market; as, a *shoulder* of mutton.—*Shoulder-of-mutton sail,* a triangular sail, so called from the peculiarity of its form. It is chiefly used to set on a boat's mast. The upper corner is sometimes converted into a gaff top-sail, which can be lowered behind the other part of the sail when required to diminish the



Boat with Shoulder-of-mutton Sail.

quantity of sail aloft.—3. *pl.* The part of the human body on which the head stands; the upper part of the back; the part on which it is most easy to carry burdens.

Thy head stands so tickle on thy *shoulders* that a milkmaid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shak.*

I'll take that burden from your back,
Or, lay on that shall make your *shoulders* crack.
*Shak.*

Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair.
*Dryden.*

Hence—4. *pl.* Used as typical of sustaining power; the emblem of supporting strength. 'Weak *shoulders* overborne with burthening grief.' *Shak.*—5. That which resembles a human shoulder; a prominent or projecting part; a declination or slope; as, the *shoulder* of a hill.

Jasper was coming over the *shoulder* of the Hermon-Law. *Hogg.*

More especially, a projection on an object to oppose or limit motion or form an abutment; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing; as, (*a*) the butting-ring on the axle of a vehicle. (*b*) The contraction of a lamp-chimney just above the level of the wick. (*c*) In *carpentry,* the square end of an object at the point where the tenon commences, as of a spoke, the stile of a door, &c. (*d*) In *printing,* the projection at the top of the shank of a type beyond the face of the letter. (*e*) In *archery,* the broad part of an arrow-head.—6. In *fort.* the angle of a bastion included between the face and flank.—7. In the *leather trade,* a name given to tanned or curried hides and kips, and also to English and foreign offal.—*The cold shoulder,* the act of receiving without cordiality, especially one with whom we have been on better terms; a cold reception; as, to give a person *the cold shoulder.*—*To put one's shoulder to the wheel,* to assist in bearing a burden or overcoming a difficulty; to exert one's self; to give effective help; to work personally.—*Shoulder to shoulder,* a phrase expressive of united action and mutual co-operation and support.

**Shoulder** (shōl'dėr), *v.t.* 1. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence.

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd
*Should'ring* each other, crowding for a view.
*Rowe.*

2. To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; as, to *shoulder* a basket.—3. *Milit.* to carry vertically at the side of the body and resting against the hollow of the shoulder; as, to *shoulder* arms; to *shoulder* a musket, &c. 'Shoulder'd his crutch and showed how fields were won.' *Goldsmith.*

**Shoulder** (shōl'dėr), *v.i.* To push forward, as with the shoulder foremost; to force one's way as through a crowd. 'We *shouldered* through the swarm.' *Tennyson.*

**Shoulder-belt** (shōl'dėr-belt), *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder.

**Shoulder-blade** (shōl'dėr-blād), *n.* The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone, broad and triangular, covering the hind part of the ribs: called by anatomists *scapula* and *omoplate.*

I fear, sir, my *shoulder-blade* is out. *Shak.*

**Shoulder-block** (shōl'dėr-blok), *n.* *Naut.* a large single block having a projection on the shell to prevent the rope that is rove through it from becoming jammed between the block and the yard.

Shoulder-block. *Shak.*

**Shoulder-bone** (shōl'dėr-bōn), *n.* The scapula; the shoulder-blade. 'To see how the bear tore out his *shoulder-bone.*'

**Shoulder-clapper** (shōl'dėr-klap-ėr), *n.* One that claps another on the shoulder, as in familiarity or to arrest him; a bailiff.

A black friend, a *shoulder-clapper,* one that countermands
The passages of alleys. *Shak.*

**Shouldered** (shōl'dėrd), *a.* Having shoulders. 'Thighed and *shouldered* like the billows; footed like their stealing foam.' *Ruskin.*

**Shoulder-knot** (shōl'dėr-not), *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.

Before they were a month in town, great *shoulder-knots* came up; straight, all the world was *shoulder-knots.* *Swift.*

**Shoulder-pegged** (shōl'dėr-pegd), *a.* Applied to horses that are gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion.

**Shoulder-pitch** (shōl'dėr-pich), *n.* The process which terminates the spine of the scapula, and is articulated with the clavicle; the acromion. *Cotgrave.*

**Shoulder-shotten** (shōl'dėr-shot-n), *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse. 'Swayed in the back and *shoulder-shotten.*' *Shak.*

**Shoulder-slip** (shōl'dėr-slip), *n.* Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus.

The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip.* *Swift.*

**Shoulder-splayed** (shōl'dėr-splād), *a.* Applied to a horse when he has given his shoulders such a violent shock as to dislocate the shoulder-joint.

**Shoulder-strap** (shōl'dėr-strap), *n.* A strap worn on or over the shoulder, either to support the dress or for ornament, or as a badge of distinction.

**Shoulder-wrench** (shōl'dėr-rensh), *n.* A wrench in the shoulder.

**Shout** (shout), *v.i.* [Perhaps a softened form of *scout,* or onomatopoetic; comp. *shoo!* and *hoot.*] To utter a sudden and

loud outcry, as in joy, triumph, or exaltation, to animate soldiers in an onset, to draw the attention of some one at a distance, or the like.

When ye hear the sound of the trumpet, all the people shall *shout* with a great shout. Jos. vi. 5.

—*To shout at*, to deride or revile with shouts.

That man would be *shouted at* that should forth in his great-grandsire's suit, though not rent, not discoloured. *Bp. Hall.*

**Shout** (shout), *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, or animated courage, &c. 'Applause and universal *shout*.' *Shak.*

The Rhodians seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knolles.*

**Shout** (shout), *v.t.* To utter with a shout: sometimes with *out;* as, he *shouted out* his name.

**Shouter** (shout'ėr), *n.* One that shouts. *Dryden.*

**Shoulder** (shu*TH*'ėr), *n.* Shoulder. [Scotch.]

**Shouting** (shout'ing), *n.* The act of shouting; a loud outcry expressive of joy or animation. 2 Sam. vi. 15.

**Shove** (shuv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shoved;* ppr. *shoving.* [A. Sax. *sceófan, scúfan*, O. Fris. *skuva*, Icel. *skúfa*, D. *schuiven*, O.H.G. and Goth. *skiuban*, G. *schieben*, to shove. From this stem comes *shovel.*] 1. To drive along by the direct application of strength without a sudden impulse; particularly, to push so as to make a body slide or move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument; as, to *shove* a bottle along a table; to *shove* a table along the floor; to *shove* a boat into the water. 'Shoving back this earth on which I sit.' *Dryden.*

The hand could pluck her back that *shoved* her on. *Shak.*

2. To push aside; to press against; to jostle.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

—*To shove away*, to push to a distance; to thrust off. 'Shove away the worthy bidden guest.' *Milton.*—*To shove by*, to push away; to delay or to reject. 'Offence's gilded hand may *shove by* justice.' *Shak.*—*To shove off*, to thrust or push away; to cause to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars; as, to *shove off* a boat.—*To shove down*, to overthrow by pushing.

A strong man was going to *shove down* St. Paul's cupola. *Arbuthnot.*

**Shove** (shuv), *v.i.* 1. To push or drive forward; to urge a course.—2. To push off; to move in a boat by means of a pole or oar which reaches to the bottom of the water: often with *off* or *from.*

He grasped the oar,
Received his guest on board, and *shoved from* shore. *Garth.*

**Shove** (shuv), *n.* 1. The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing by strength without a sudden impulse; a push.

I rested two minutes and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Swift.*

2. The central woody portion of the stem of flax; the boon.

**Shove-board** (shuv'bōrd), *n.* A sort of game played by pushing or shoving pieces of money along a board with the view of reaching certain marks; also, the board on which the game was played. At one time it was played with silver groats, hence the old name *shove-groat.* Called also *Shovel-board, Shuffle-board.*

**Shove-groat** (shuv'grōt), *n.* See SHOVE-BOARD.

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling. *Shak.*

**Shovel** (shuv'el), *n.* [From *shove;* A. Sax. *sceofl, scofl*, D. *schoffel*, L.G. *schufel*, Dan. *skovl*, G. *schaufel*, a shovel. See also SCOOP.] An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or hollow blade with a handle, used for taking up and removing a quantity of loose substances together, as coals, sand, loose earth, gravel, corn, money, &c. The construction of shovels is necessarily very much varied to adapt them for their particular purposes. A *fire shovel* is an utensil for taking up coals, cinders, or ashes. The *barn shovel*, for lifting and removing grain, has the blade generally of wood.

**Shovel** (shuv'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shovelled;* ppr. *shovelling.* 1. To take up and throw with a shovel; as, to *shovel* earth into a heap or into a cart, or out of a pit.—2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters. *Derham.*

—*To shovel up*, (*a*) to throw up with a shovel. (*b*) To cover up with earth with a spade or shovel.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,
Be shot for sixpence in a battle-field,
And *shovell'd up* into a bloody trench? *Tennyson.*

**Shovelard**† (shuv'el-ärd), *n.* Same as *Shoveller*, 2.

**Shovel-board** (shuv'el-bōrd), *n.* 1. A kind of game more common formerly than now; shove-board (which see).—2. A favourite game aboard ship played by shoving with a cue wooden discs so that they shall rest in one of nine squares chalked on the deck.

**Shovelful** (shuv'el-fụl), *n.* As much as a shovel will hold; enough to fill a shovel.

**Shovel-hat** (shuv'el-hat), *n.* A hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, and projecting in front like a shovel, worn by clergymen of the Church of England. 'Walking, as became a beneficed priest, under the canopy of a *shovel-hat.*' *C. Brontë.*

**Shoveller** (shuv'el-ėr), *n.* 1. One who shovels. 2. A species of duck (*Spatula* or *Rhynchaspis clypeata*), remarkable for the length and terminal expansion of the bill. It is a winter visitant to the British Isles, is about 20 inches in length, and has beautifully marked plumage.

**Show** (shō), *v.t.* pret. *showed;* pp. *shown* or *showed;* ppr. *showing.* It is also written *Shew, Shewed, Shewn.* [A. Sax. *sceáwian*, D. *schouwen*, Dan. *skue*, G. *schauen*, Goth. *scavjan*, to view, look at, inspect, &c.; supposed to be from a root *skaw* or *skav*, which appears without the *s* in L. *caveo*, to take care, *cautus*, E. *cautious.*] 1. To exhibit or present to the view; to place in sight; to display.

Go thy way, *show* thyself to the priest. Mat. viii. 4.

Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereon for different cause the tempter set
Our second Adam in the wilderness,
To *show* him all earth's kingdoms and their glory. *Milton.*

2. To let be seen; to disclose; to discover; not to conceal.

All the more it seeks to hide itself,
The bigger bulk it *shows*. *Shak.*

3. To communicate; to reveal; to make known; to disclose.

I was afraid, and durst not *show* you mine opinion. Job xxxii. 6.

O, let me live,
And all the secrets of our camp I'll *show*. *Shak.*

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days. *Milton.*

4. To prove; to manifest; to make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, &c.; to explain; as, to *show* a person's error.

His eye, which scornfully glisters like fire,
*Shows* his hot courage and his high desire. *Shak.*

I'll *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

5. To inform; to teach; to instruct.

The time cometh when I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall *show* you plainly of the Father. Jn. xvi. 25.

6. To point out to, as a guide; hence, to guide or usher; to conduct; as, to *show* a person into a room.

Thou shalt *show* them the way in which they must walk. Ex. xviii. 20.

Come, good sir, will you *show* me to this house? *Shak.*

7. To bestow; to confer; to afford; as, to *show* favour or mercy on any person. 'To *show* justice.' *Shak.* 'Felix, willing to *show* the Jews a pleasure.' Acts xxiv. 27.

That mercy I to others *show*,
That mercy *show* to me. *Pope.*

8. To explain; to make clear; to interpret; to expound. 'Interpreting of dreams, and *showing* of hard sentences.' Dan. v. 12.—9. To indicate; to point out.

Why stand we longer shivering under fears,
That *show* no end but death? *Milton.*

—*To show forth*, to manifest; to publish; to proclaim. 1 Pet. ii. 9.—*To show off*, to set off; to exhibit in an ostentatious manner; as, to *show off* one's accomplishments.—*To show up*, (*a*) to show the way up or to an audience of some one; as, *show up* that gentleman, sir. (*b*) To expose; to hold up to animadversion, to ridicule, or to contempt; as, the power which public journalists have of *showing up* private individuals ought not to be recklessly exercised. [Colloq.]

**Show** (shō), *v.i.* 1. To appear; to become visible.

The fire i' the flint
*Shows* not till it be struck. *Shak.*

2. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

How the birch-trees, clothed with their white and glistening bark, *showed* like skeletons. *Cornhill Mag.*

3.† To become or suit well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *show'd* with you. *Shak.*

—*To show off*, to make a show; to display one's self.

**Show** (shō), *n.* 1. The act of showing or exhibiting to the view; the exposure or exhibition to view or notice.

I love not less, though less the *show* appear. *Shak.*

2. Appearance, whether true or false.

Flowers distill'd, though they with winter meet,
Leese but their *show;* their substance still lives sweet. *Shak.*

But now they by their own vain boasts were ty'd
And forc'd at least in *show*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

3. Ostentatious display or parade; pomp.

Nor doth his grandeur and majestic *show*
Of luxury, though called magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton.*

I envy none their pageantry and *show*. *Young.*

4. An object attracting notice; an aspect.

Throng our large temples with the *shows* of peace,
And not our streets with war. *Shak.*

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world. *Addison.*

5. A sight or spectacle; an exhibition; a play; specifically, that which is shown for money; as, a travelling *show;* a flower-*show;* a cattle-*show.* 'Tragic *shows.*' *Shak.*

Some delightful ostentation, or *show*, or pageant, or antique, or firework. *Shak.*

6. Semblance; likeness. 'In *show* plebeian angel militant.' *Milton.*—7. Speciousness; plausibility; pretext; hypocritical pretence. 'For a *show* make long prayers.' Luke xx. 47.

But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8. A mucous discharge, streaked with blood, which takes place one, two, or three days before a woman falls into labour.—*A show of hands*, a raising of hands, as a means of indicating the sentiments of a meeting upon some proposition.

**Show-bill** (shō'bil), *n.* A placard or other advertisement, usually printed, containing announcements of goods for sale.

**Show-box** (shō'boks), *n.* A box containing some object or objects of curiosity, carried round as a show.

**Show-bread** (shō'bred), *n.* Among the Jews, bread of exhibition; the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were made of fine flour unleavened, and changed every Sabbath. The loaves were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priest only. Written also *Shew-bread.*

**Show-card** (shō'kärd), *n.* A tradesman's card making an announcement; a card on which patterns are exhibited in a shop.

**Show-case** (shō'kās), *n.* A case or box, with plates of glass on the top or front, within which delicate or valuable articles are placed for exhibition.

**Shower** (shō'ėr), *n.* 1. One who shows or exhibits.—2. That which shows, as a mirror. *Wickliffe.*

**Shower** (shou'ėr), *n.* [O.E. *shoure, schoure*, A.Sax. *scúr*, Icel. *skúr*, Sw. *skur*, O.H.G. *scûr*, a shower, a tempest; G. *schauer*, a shower, a shuddering fit; Goth. *skiuran*, to move or drive violently; L.G. *schuur*, a passing fit of illness; Sc. *shower*, a throe, as in childbirth. The root-meaning may be in Goth. *skiuran*, to move violently, hence a tempest, a throe, a shudder.] 1. A fall of rain of short or not very great duration: this is its regular meaning when used alone, but we may also say a *shower* of snow.

Fall on me like a silent dew,
Or like those maiden *showers*,
Which, by the peep of day, do strew
A baptism o'er the flowers. *Herrick.*

2. A fall of things in thick and fast succession; as, a *shower* of darts or arrows; a *shower* of stones.—3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.

Sweet Highland girl! a very *shower*
Of beauty is thy earthly dower. *Wordsworth.*

**Shower** (shou'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To water with a shower or with showers; to wet copiously with rain. 'Dissolve and *shower* the earth.' *Milton.*—2. To pour down copiously and rapidly; to bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance.

On their naked limbs the flowery roof
*Shower'd* roses. *Milton.*

Cæsar's favour,
That *show'rs* down greatness on his friends.
*Addison.*
He spoke not, only *shower'd*
His oriental gifts on every one. *Tennyson.*

**Shower** (shou'ėr), *v.i.* To rain in showers; *to* fall as a shower; as, tears *showered* down his cheeks.

Down *shower* the gambolling waterfalls. *Tennyson.*

**Shower-bath** (shou'ėr-bath), *n.* A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above; also, the apparatus for pouring upon the body a shower of water.

**Showeriness** (shou'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being showery.

**Showerless** (shou'ėr-les), *a.* Without showers. *Armstrong.*

**Showery** (shou'ėr-i), *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain. *Addison.*

**Show-glass** (shō'glas), *n.* A glass in or by means of which anything is seen; a showman's glass; a mirror.

**Showily** (shō'i-li), *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

**Showiness** (shō'i-nes), *n.* State of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

**Showing** (shō'ing), *n.* A presentation to exhibition; representation by words.

The first remark which suggests itself is, that on this *showing*, the notes at least of private banks are not money. *J. S. Mill.*

**Showish** (shō'ish), *a.* Splendid; gaudy; ostentatious. [Rare.]

The escutcheons of the company are *showish*, and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

**Showman** (shō'man), *n.* One who exhibits a show, especially the proprietor of a travelling exhibition.

**Shown** (shōn), pp. of *show.*

**Show-place** (shō'plās), *n.* 1. A place for public exhibitions. — 2. A translation by North (*Plutarch's Lives*) of the Greek word *gymnasion*, gymnasium, adopted by Shakspere. 'The common *show-place* where they exercise.' *Ant. & Cleop.* iii. 6. See GYMNASIUM.

**Show-room** (shō'röm), *n.* 1. A room or apartment in which a show is exhibited.

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show-room.*
*Arbuthnot.*

2. A room or apartment, as in a warehouse or the like, where goods are displayed to the best advantage to attract purchasers, or in a hotel an apartment set aside for the use of commercial men in which they can exhibit samples to their customers.

**Show-stone** (shō'stōn), *n.* A glass or crystal ball by means of which fortune-tellers have professed to show future events.

**Showy** (shō'i), *a.* Making a great show or appearance; attracting attention; splendid; gaudy; gay; ostentatious; brilliant.

The men would make a present of everything that is rich and *showy* to the women. *Addison.*

Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and substantial happiness for what is *showy* and superficial. *Addison.*

SYN. Splendid, gay, gaudy, gorgeous, fine, magnificent, grand, stately, sumptuous, pompous, ostentatious.

**Shrag** † (shrag), *n.* [Probably a softened form of *scrag*, a branch or stump.] A twig of a tree cut off.

**Shrag** † (shrag), *v.t.* To lop. *Huloet.*

**Shragger** † (shrag'ėr), *n.* One who lops; one who trims trees. *Huloet.*

**Shram** † (shram), *v.t.* To cause to shrink or shrivel, as with cold; to benumb. [Local.]

**Shrank** (shrangk), *pret.* of *shrink.*

His generous nature *shrank* from the indulgence of a selfish sorrow. *Prescott.*

Henry, proud and self-willed as he was, *shrank*, not without reason, from a conflict with the roused spirit of the nation. *Macaulay.*

**Shrap,** † **Shrape** † (shrap, shrāp), *n.* A place baited with chaff to invite birds. *Bp. Bedell.*

**Shrapnel-shell** (shrap'nel-shel), *n.* [After General *Shrapnel*, the inventor.] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge just sufficient to split the shell open and release the bullets at any given point, generally about 80 yards before reaching the object aimed at. After opening, the bullets and fragments fly onwards in a shower with the remaining velocity of the shell, and when fired against bodies of troops the effect under favourable circumstances is great. Called also *Spherical Case-shot.*

**Shread-head** (shred'hed), *n.* The same as *Jerkin-head* (which see).

**Shred** (shred), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shred*; ppr. *shredding.* [A. Sax. *screddian*, to shred; Sc. *screed*, a piece torn off; O.Fris. *skrēda*, D. *schrooden*, O. H. G. *scrōtan*, to tear. *Shroud* is from this stem.] 1. To tear or cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather; to tear or cut into strips; to strip.—2. † To prune; to lop; to trim.

**Shred** (shred), *n.* 1. A long narrow piece torn or cut off; a strip; any torn fragment.

A beggar might patch up a garment with such *shreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment; a piece; as, *shreds* of wit.

His panegyric is made up of half a dozen *shreds* like a schoolboy's theme. *Swift.*

**Shredding** (shred'ing), *n.* 1. A cutting into shreds. — 2. That which is cut off; a piece. 'A number of short cuts or *shreddings.*' *Hooker.*—3. *pl.* In *carp.* short, light pieces of timber, fixed as bearers below the roof, forming a straight line with the upper side of the rafters.

**Shreddy** (shred'i), *a.* Consisting of shreds or fragments.

**Shredless** (shred'les), *a.* Having no shreds.

**Shreetalum** (shrē'ta-lum), *n.* An East Indian name for the talipot palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*). *Cyc. of India.*

**Shrew** (shrö), *n.* [O.E. *shrewe*, wicked, evil; a wicked or evil person (*the shrewe* was the devil, the evil one); hence the obsol. *shrewe*, *shrewen*, to curse, to *beshrew*, whence the adjective *shrewd.* The word seems to occur in A. Sax. only as the name of the mouse, *screawa*, the shrew-mouse, lit. the evil or venomous mouse. It is allied probably to Dan. *skraa*, G. *schräg*, oblique, awry.] 1. Originally, a wicked or evil person of either sex, a malignant, spiteful, or cantankerous person, but now restricted in use to females; a woman with a vile temper; a virago; a termagant; a scold.

Come on, fellow; it is told me thou art a *shrew.*
*Bp. Still.*
By this reckoning he is more a *shrew* than she.' *Shak.*

The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house with her.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. A shrew-mouse.

**Shrew** † (shrö), *v.t.* To beshrew; to curse.

*Shrew* me,
If I would lose it for a revenue
Of any king's in Europe. *Shak.*

**Shrew-ash** (shrö'ash), *n.* An ash-tree into a hole in the body of which a shrew-mouse has been plugged alive. Its twigs or branches, when applied to the limbs of cattle, were formerly supposed to give them immediate relief from the pains they endured from a shrew-mouse having run over them. See RANPIKE.

**Shrewd** (shröd), *a.* [Originally much the same in sense as *cursed* or *curst*, from old *shrewe*, to curse, *shrewe*, evil. See SHREW.] 1. Having the qualities of a shrew or wicked person; evil; iniquitous.

Is he *shrewd* and unjust in his dealings with others?
*South.*

2. Vixenish; scolding; shrewish.

When she's angry she is keen and *shrewd.* *Shak.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome; annoying; painful; mischievous.

Every of this happy number
That have endured *shrewd* days and nights with us
Shall share the good of our returned fortune. *Shak.*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Sly; cunning; artful; arch. 'That *shrewd* and knavish sprite.' *Shak.*—5. Astute; sagacious; discriminating; discerning; as, a *shrewd* man of the world.—6. Involving or displaying an astute or sagacious judgment; as, a *shrewd* remark. '*Shrewd*, keen, practical estimates of men and things.' *W. Black.* [The word is now hardly used except in the last two senses.]—SYN. Sly, cunning, arch, subtle, artful, astute, sagacious, discerning, acute, keen, penetrating.

**Shrewdly** (shröd'li), *adv.* [See SHREWD.] In a shrewd manner: (*a*) in a high or mischievous degree; mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* passed upon thee. *Shak.*

(*b*) Vexatiously; annoyingly; sharply; somewhat severely.

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt by being cut from that body they chose not to be of. *South.*

Yet seem'd she not to wince though *shrewdly* pain'd.
*Dryden.*

(*c*) Sharply; painfully; keenly.

The air bites *shrewdly*; it is very cold. *Shak.*

(*d*) Astutely; in a discerning or discriminating manner; sagaciously. 'Any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect.' *Locke.*

**Shrewdness** (shröd'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shrewd; as, (*a*) sly cunning; archness.

The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness*
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

(*b*) Mischievousness; vexatiousness; painfulness. (*c*)† Wickedness; iniquity.

Forsothe the erthe is corupt before God and is fulfilled with *shrewdnes.* *Wickliffe.*

(*d*) Sagaciousness; sagacity; the quality of nice discernment; as, a man of great *shrewdness* and penetration.

**Shrewish** (shrö'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; given to exhibitions of illtemper; vixenish: said of women.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*

**Shrewishly** (shrö'ish-li), *adv.* In a shrewish manner; peevishly; ill-naturedly. 'He speaks very *shrewishly.*' *Shak.*

**Shrewishness** (shrö'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shrewish.

I have no gift in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice. *Shak.*

**Shrew-mole** (shrö'mōl), *n.* An insectivorous mammal (*Scalops aquaticus*) found in North America. The muzzle is long and cartilaginous at its tip, and the nose is proboscis-like. The claws of the fore-feet are long and powerful, and well adapted for burrowing. The outer ears are undeveloped, and the eyes are small. The fur is fine and closely set, like that of our mole. The length of the animal is about 7 inches. It is usually found near rivers and streams, and burrows much like the common mole.

**Shrew-mouse** (shrö'mous), *n.* [A. Sax. *scredwa*, a shrew-mouse. The name is equivalent to venomous mouse, their bite having been believed to be fatal. See SHREW.] A harmless little animal, resembling a mouse, but belonging to the genus Sorex, order Insectivora, while the mice proper belong to the Rodentia. The common shrew or shrew-mouse (*S. araneus*) may be easily

Common Shrew-mouse (*Sorex araneus*).

distinguished by its prolonged movable muzzle and its reddish-brown fur. It is about 4 inches long, the square-shaped tail taking up half of this measurement. It feeds upon insects and their larvæ, and inhabits dry places, making a nest of leaves and grasses. These little animals are very voracious, often killing and devouring each other. In former times its bite was considered venomous, while its body, variously treated, was regarded as a cure for many complaints. Besides the common shrew-mouse, two other species, the water-shrew and the oared-shrew, inhabit this country. The habits of both are aquatic, as their names import.

**Shrich,** † *v.i.* To shriek. *Chaucer.*

**Shriek** (shrēk), *v.i.* [A softened form of *screak* (which see), and parallel with *screech*, only in the latter the final guttural is softened, while in this it is the initial guttural that is softened.] To utter a sharp shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

It was the owl that *shriek'd.* *Shak.*
At this she *shrieked* aloud. *Dryden.*

**Shriek** (shrēk), *n.* A sharp shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish; a shrill noise.

A solitary *shriek*, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony. *Byron.*

My pulses closed their gates with a shock on my heart as I heard
The shrill-edged *shriek* of a mother divide the shuddering night. *Tennyson.*

**Shriek** (shrēk), *v.t.* To utter with a shriek or with a shrill wild cry.

On top whereof aye dwelt the ghostly owl,
*Shrieking* his baleful note. *Spenser.*
She *shrieked* his name to the dark woods. *Moore.*

**Shrieker** (shrēk'ėr), *n.* One who shrieks.

**Shriek-owl** (shrēk'oul), *n.* Same as *Screech-owl.*

**Shrieval**† (shrēv'al), *a.* Pertaining to a sheriff.

**Shrievalty** (shrēv'al-ti), *n.* [From *shrieve*, a sheriff.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

It was ordained by 28 Edw. I. that the people shall have election of sheriff in every shire, where the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance. *Blackstone.*

**Shrieve**† (shrēv), *n.* Sheriff.

Now may'rs and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay. *Pope.*

**Shrieve** (shrēv), *v.i.* Same as *Shrive.*

It is the Hermit good!
He'll *shrieve* my soul, he'll wash away
The albatross's blood. *Coleridge.*

**Shrift** (shrift), *n.* [A. Sax. *scrift*, from *scrifan*, to receive confession. See SHRIVE.] 1. Confession made to a priest; as, to make *shrift* to a priest.

*Shrift* was no part of the Church of England system, yet she gently admonished the dying penitent to confess his sins to a divine, and empowered her ministers to soothe the departing soul by an absolution which breathes the very spirit of the old religion. *Macaulay.*

2. The priestly act of shriving; absolution.

I will give him a present *shrift* and advise him for a better place. *Shak.*

**Shrift-father** (shrift'fä-ŦHĕr), *n.* A father confessor. *Fairfax.*

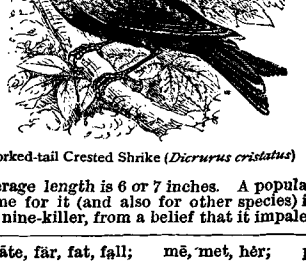
**Shright**† (shrīt). Shrieked. *Spenser.*

**Shright**† (shrīt), *n.* A shriek. *Spenser.*

**Shrike** (shrīk), *n.* [From its harsh, shrieking cry.] A general name applied to the members of a family (Laniidæ) of insessorial birds belonging to the dentirostral division of the order. The family is conveniently divided into two groups, the Laniinæ, or true shrikes, and the Thamnophilinæ, or bush-shrikes. The genus Lanius is distinguished by the broad base of the bill, which

Great Gray Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*)

is hooked at the tip. The nostrils, which are situated laterally, are surrounded by bristles. The fourth quill is longest in the wings, and the tail is of graduated or conical shape. The great gray shrike (*L. excubitor*) makes its appearance in Britain during the winter. This species is coloured gray on the upper and white on the under parts; the quills of the tail being black with white tips, whilst a band of black crosses the forehead, surrounds the eyes, and terminates at the ear covers. The average length is about 9 or 10 inches. The food consists of mice, shrew-mice, small birds, frogs, and insects; and these birds have the habit of impaling their prey on thorns or suspending it on the branches of trees, in order to tear it to pieces with greater ease, a habit which has obtained for them the name of butcher-birds. The red-backed shrike (*Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio*), a summer visitant to Britain, is our most common species. Its



Forked-tail Crested Shrike (*Dicrurus cristatus*)

average length is 6 or 7 inches. A popular name for it (and also for other species) is the nine-killer, from a belief that it impales nine creatures together before beginning to eat them. The woodchat shrike (*L.* or *E. rufus*) sometimes appears in Britain. In the Thamnophilinæ, or tree-shrikes, the bill is long and possesses an arched keel, the tip being hooked and bristles existing at the base. Some of the species attain a length of from 12 to 13 inches. They are common in South America. The name of drongos or drongo-shrikes has been given to certain birds allied to the shrikes, and forming the family Dicrurinæ (which see). The forked-tail crested shrike, a bird inhabiting India, about 10 inches in length, is an example of these.

**Shrill** (shril), *a.* [Also by metathesis *shirl*, softened from an older *skrill*; Sc. *skirl*, a screech or shrill sound, to make a shrill sound; N. *skryla*, to cry in a high note; L.G. *skrell*, G. *schrill*, shrill. Probably onomatopoetic in origin. *Shill* is also a form.] 1. Sharp or acute in tone; having a piercing sound; as, a *shrill* voice; *shrill* echoes. 'The *shrill* matin song of birds on every bough.' *Milton.*—2. Uttering an acute sound; as, a *shrill* trumpet.

**Shrill** (shril), *v.i.* [G. *schrillen*, Sw. *skrälla*. See above.] To utter an acute piercing sound.

Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark. *Spenser.*
The shattering trumpet *shrilleth* high. *Tennyson.*

**Shrill** (shril), *v.t.* 1. To cause to give a shrill sound.—2. To utter in a shrill tone.

The blood-red light of dawn
Flared on her face, she *shrilling* 'Let me die!' *Tennyson.*

**Shrill** (shril), *n.* A shrill sound. *Spenser.*

**Shrill-edged** (shril'ejd), *a.* Acute, sharp, or piercing in sound. 'The *shrill-edged* shriek of a mother.' *Tennyson.*

**Shrill-gorged** (shril'gorjd), *a.* Having a gorge or throat that gives a shrill or acute sound; having a clear or high-pitched voice or note. 'The *shrill-gorged* lark.' *Shak.*

**Shrillness** (shril'nes), *n.* The quality of being shrill; acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice.

**Shrill-tongued** (shril'tungd), *a.* Having a shrill voice. 'When *shrill-tongued* Fulvia scolds.' *Shak.*

**Shrill-voiced** (shril'voist), *a.* Having a shrill or piercing voice.

What *shrill-voiced* suppliant makes this eager cry? *Shak.*

**Shrilly** (shril'li), *adv.* In a shrill manner; acutely; with a sharp sound or voice.

Mount up aloft, my muse; and now more *shrilly* sing. *Dr. H. More.*

**Shrilly** (shril'i), *a.* Somewhat shrill.

Some kept up a *shrilly* mellow sound. *Keats.*

**Shrimp** (shrimp), *n.* [Prov.E. *shrimp*, anything small; Sc. *scrimp*, to deal out sparingly to, to give to in insufficient quantity. The word is allied to A. Sax. *scrymman*, to dry, to wither, G. *schrumpfen*, to shrivel; perhaps also to E. *crumple*, D. *krimpen*, to wrinkle, shrink, diminish.] 1. A small crustacean of the genus Crangon, order Decapoda, and sub-order Macroura, allied to the lobster, crayfish, and prawn. The form is elongated, tapering, and arched as if humpbacked. The claws are not large, the fixed finger being merely a small tooth, the movable finger hook-shaped; the beak is very short, which distinguishes it from the prawn; and the whole structure is delicate, almost translucent. The common shrimp (*C. vulgaris*) is abundant on our sandy beaches; it is about 2 inches long, of a greenish-gray colour, dotted with brown. It burrows in the sand, and is taken in large numbers by a drag-net, being esteemed as an article of food. Various allied forms belonging to different genera are also called by this name.—2. A little wrinkled person; a dwarfish creature; a manikin: in contempt.

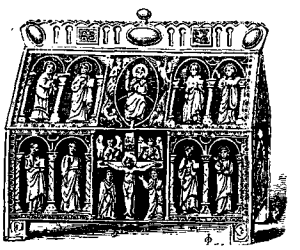
It cannot be this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Would strike such terror to his enemies. *Shak.*

**Shrimp**† (shrimp), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To contract; to shrink.

**Shrimper** (shrimp'ėr), *n.* A fisherman who catches shrimps.

**Shrimp-net** (shrimp'net), *n.* A small-meshed bag-net, mounted on a hoop and pole, for catching shrimps.

**Shrine** (shrīn), *n.* [Softened from older *scrine* (which see).] 1. A reliquary or box for holding the bones or other remains of departed saints. The primitive form of the shrine was that of a small church with a high-ridged roof. (See woodcut.) Shrines were often richly ornamented with gold, precious stones, and artistic carved work. They were generally placed near the altar in churches.—2. A tomb of shrine-like con-



Portable Shrine, Malmesbury Abbey.

figuration; the mausoleum of a saint in a church; as, the *shrine* of St. Thomas Becket at Canterbury.

It was a national as well as a religious feeling that drew multitudes to the *shrine* of Becket, the first Englishman who since the Conquest had been terrible to the foreign tyrants. *Macaulay.*

Hence—3. Any sacred place or object; an altar; a place or thing hallowed from its history or associations; as, a *shrine* of art.

*Shrine* of the mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee? *Byron.*

**Shrine** (shrīn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shrined*; ppr. *shrining.* To place in a shrine; to enshrine. 'Methinks my friend is richly *shrined.*' *Tennyson.*

**Shrink** (shringk), *v.i.* pret. *shrank* and *shrunk*; pp. *shrunk* and *shrunken* (but the latter is now rather an adjective); ppr. *shrinking.* [A. Sax. *scrincan*, O.D. *schrincken*, Sw. *skrynka*, to shrink. From root of *shrimp*, *shrug.* The same root non-nasalized is also seen in D. *schrikken*, to start back, to startle; G. *schrecken*, *erschrecken*, to be terrified.] 1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent quality; as, woollen cloth *shrinks* in hot water; a flaxen or hempen line *shrinks* in a humid atmosphere.

Water, water everywhere,
And all the boards did *shrink.* *Coleridge.*

2. To shrivel; to become wrinkled by contraction, as the skin. 'And *shrink* like parchment in consuming fire.' *Dryden.*—3. To withdraw, or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distrust.

Feeble nature now I find
*Shrinks* back in danger, and forsakes my mind. *Dryden.*
What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

4. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body.

I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy. *Shak.*
Enid *shrank* far back into herself. *Tennyson.*

**Shrink** (shringk), *v.t.* To cause to contract; as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water. '*Shrink* the corn in measure.' *Mortimer.*—2. To withdraw. 'The Lybic Hammon *shrinks* his horn.' *Milton.* [Rare.]—*To shrink on*, to fix firmly by causing to shrink, as the tire of a wheel or a hoop round a cannon is shrunk on by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding by heat till it can be slipped into place, and then allowing it to cool.

**Shrink** (shringk), *n.* 1. The act of shrinking; a spontaneous drawing into less compass; contraction. 'A *shrink* or contraction in the body.' *Woodward.*—2. A withdrawing from fear or horror; recoil.

Not a sigh, a look, or *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear. *Daniel.*

**Shrinkage** (shringk'āj), *n.* 1. The contraction of a material into less compass, either by cooling, as metals, after being heated, or by desiccation or drying, as timber and clay. 2. Diminution in value; as, *shrinkage* of real estate.

**Shrinker** (shringk'ėr), *n.* One that shrinks; one that withdraws from danger.

**Shrinking-head** (shringk'ing-hed), *n.* A mass of molten metal to pour into a mould to compensate for the shrinkage of the first casting. Called also *Sinking-head.*

**Shrinkingly** (shringk'ing-li), *adv.* In a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

**Shrite** (shrīt), *n.* A name of the thrush.

**Shrivalty** (shriv'al-ti). See SHRIEVALTY.

**Shrive** (shrīv), *v.t.* pret. *shrove, shrived;* pp. *shriven, shrived;* ppr. *shriving.* [A. Sax. *scrīfan, gescrifan,* to enjoin, to impose a duty upon, hence to impose penance or rules for guidance, to shrive; sometimes regarded as borrowed from L. *scribo,* to write, but its early occurrence and distinctive meaning, as well as the fact of its being originally a strong verb, render this very doubtful. It may, however, be from the same ultimate root, *skrabh,* whence also Gr. *graphō,* to write. The Latin word would seem, however, to have had a considerable influence on the corresponding verb in the allied tongues; comp. Icel. *skrīfa,* to scratch, to paint, to write; Dan. *skrive,* to write.] 1. To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession to, as a priest does. 'He *shrives* this woman.' *Shak.*—2. To confess and absolve; to grant absolution to.

Let me go hence,
And in some cloister's school of penitence,
Across these stones, that pave the way to heaven,
Walk barefoot, till my guilty soul is *shriven.*
*Longfellow.*

3. To confess: used reflexively.

Bid call the ghostly man
Hither, and let me *shrive me* clean and die.
*Tennyson.*

**Shrive** (shrīv), *v.i.* To administer confession. 'Where holy fathers wont to *shrive.*' *Spenser.*

**Shrivel** (shriv'el), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shrivelled;* ppr. *shrivelling.* [Probably based partly on *rivel,* to shrink or shrivel, partly on *shrink;* comp. Prov. E. *shravel,* dry wood, faggots.] To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations; as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age.

**Shrivel** (shriv'el), *v.t.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations.

And *shrivel'd* herbs on withering stems decay.
*Dryden.*
His eyes, before they had their will,
Were *shrivell'd* into darkness in his head.
*Tennyson.*

**Shriven** (shriv'n), pp. of *shrive.*

**Shriver** (shrīv'ėr), *n.* One who shrives; a confessor.

When he was made a *shriver,* 'twas for shrift.
*Shak.*

**Shriving** (shrīv'ing), *n.* Shrift; confession taken. *Spenser.*

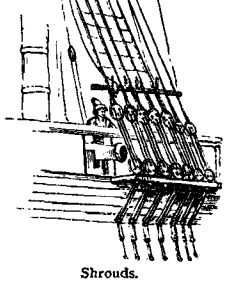
**Shriving-pew** (shrīv'ing-pū), *n.* A term sometimes applied to a confessional.

**Shroff** (shrof), *n.* In the East Indies, a banker or money-changer.

**Shroffage** (shrof'āj), *n.* The examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased. *Simmonds.*

**Shrood** (shrōd), *v.t.* See SHROUD, *v.t.*

**Shroud** (shroud), *n.* [A. Sax. *scrūd,* an article of clothing, a garment, a shroud; in the nautical sense directly from the kindred Scandinavian form: Icel. *skrūd,* shrouds, tackle, gear, furniture, a kind of stuff; N. *skrūd,* shrouds, tackle. From root of *shred.*] 1. That which clothes, covers, protects, or conceals; a garment; a covering. 'Swaddled, as new-born, in sable *shrouds.*' *Sandys.* 'Jura answers, through her misty *shroud.*' *Byron.*—2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet. 'The knell, the *shroud,* the mattock, and the grave.' *Young.*—3.† A covered place serving for a retreat or shelter, as a den or cave; also, a vault or crypt, as that under a church. 'The *shroud* to which he won his fair-eyed oxen.' *Chapman.* 4. *Naut.* one of a range of large ropes extending from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the mast. The shrouds, as well as the sails, &c., are denominated from the masts to which they belong; they are the main, fore, and mizzen shrouds; the main-top-mast, foretop-mast, or mizzen-top-mast shrouds; and the main-top-gallant, foretop-gallant, or mizzen-top-gallant shrouds. There are also futtock *shrouds,* bowsprit *shrouds,* &c. 5. The branching top or foliage of a tree. *Wharton.*—6. One of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water-wheel which form the sides of the buckets.



Shrouds.

**Shroud** (shroud), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shrouded;* ppr. *shrouding.* 1. To shelter or conceal with a shroud or covering; to protect completely; to cover; to hide; to veil. 'Some tempest rise . . . to *shroud* my shame.' *Dryden.*

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and saved him in a cloud.
*Waller.*
Beneath an abbey's roof
One evening sumptuously lodged; the next
Humbly, in a religious hospital;
Or haply *shrouded* in a hermit's cell. *Wordsworth.*

2. To put a shroud or winding-sheet on; to dress for the grave; to cover, as a dead body.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in several folds of linen besmeared with gums. *Bacon.*

3. [See SHROUD, *n.* 5.] To lop the branches from. 'By the time the tree was felled and *shrouded.*' *T. Hughes.* Written also *Shrood.* [Local.]

**Shroud** (shroud), *v.i.* To take shelter or harbour.

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Or *shroud* within these limits. *Milton.*

**Shrouding** (shroud'ing), *n.* The plates at the periphery of water-wheels which form the sides of the buckets.

**Shroudless** (shroud'les), *a.* Without a shroud. 'A mangled corpse . . . *shroudless,* unentombed.' *Dodsley.*

**Shroud-plate** (shroud'plāt), *n.* 1. *Naut.* an iron plate of a futtock-shroud.—2. In *mach.* see SHROUD, 6.

**Shroud-rope** (shroud'rōp), *n.* A finer quality of hawser-made rope used for shrouds.

**Shroud-stopper** (shroud'stop-ėr), *n.* A piece of rope made fast above and below the damaged part of a shroud which has been injured by shot or otherwise, in order to secure it.

**Shroudy** (shroud'i), *a.* Affording shelter. [Rare.]

**Shrove**† (shrōv), *v.i.* To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide. 'As though he went *a-shroving* through the city.' *J. Fletcher.*

**Shrove-tide** (shrōv'tīd), *n.* [*Shrove,* pret. of *shrive,* and *tide,* time, season.] Confession tide or time; specifically, that time when the people were shriven, preparatory to the Lenten season; the period between the evening of the Saturday before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash-Wednesday. See SHROVE-TUESDAY.

'Tis merry in hall when beards wag all,
And welcome merry *Shrove-tide.* *Shak.*

**Shrove-Tuesday** (shrōv'tūz-dā), *n.* Confession-Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, or the day immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday, on which day all the people of England, when Roman Catholics, were accustomed to confess their sins to their parish priests, after which they passed the day in sports and merry-making, and dined on pancakes or fritters. The latter practice still continues, and it has given this day the appellation of Pancake Tuesday. The Monday preceding was called Collop Monday, from the primitive custom of eating eggs on collops or slices of bread. In Scotland Shrove-Tuesday is called *Fastern's E'en* or *Fasten's E'en.*

**Shroving** (shrōv'ing), *n.* Performing the ceremonies or enjoying the sports of Shrove-Tuesday.

Eating, drinking, merry-making, . . . what else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving?*
*Hales.*

**Shrow**† (shrou), *n.* A shrew; a vixen. 'Beshrew all *shrows.*' *Shak.*

**Shrub** (shrub), *n.* [A. Sax. *scrob, scrobb;* Dan. (dial.) *skrub,* a bush; perhaps from same root as *shrivel, shrimp. Scrub,* low shrubby trees, is the same word.] A low dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; or more strictly, a plant with several permanent woody stems dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than in trees. All plants are divided into herbs, shrubs, and trees. A shrub approaches the tree in its character, but never attains the height of a tree, and is generally taller than the herb. For practical purposes shrubs are divided into the deciduous and evergreen kinds. There are many ornamental flowering shrubs, among the best known of which are those belonging to the genera Rosa, Rhododendron, Azalea, Kalmia, Viburnum, Philadelphus, Vaccinium, &c. Among the evergreen shrubs are the box, various heaths, &c.

Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs;* oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

**Shrub** (shrub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shrubbed;* ppr. *shrubbing.* To prune down so as to preserve a shrubby form. *Ant. Anderson.*

**Shrub** (shrub), *n.* [Ar. *shurb,* drink, anything drunk; allied to *syrup* and *sherbet.*] A liquor composed of acid, usually the acid of lemons, and sugar, with spirit (chiefly rum) to preserve it.

**Shrubbery** (shrub'ėr-i), *n.* 1. Shrubs in general.—2. A plantation of shrubs formed for the purpose of adorning gardens and pleasure-grounds.

**Shrubbiness** (shrub'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby.

**Shrubby** (shrub'i), *a.* 1. Full of shrubs; as, a *shrubby* plain. 'Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point.' *Milton.*—2. Resembling a shrub: specifically applied to perennial plants having several woody stems.—3. Consisting of shrubs or brush. 'The goats their *shrubby* browze gnaw pendant.' *J. Philips.*

**Shrubless** (shrub'les), *a.* Having no shrubs.

**Shruff** (shruf), *n.* [A form of *scurf* or *scruf.*] Refuse; rubbish; dross of metals; light dry wood used as fuel. [A local word.]

**Shrug** (shrug), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shrugged;* ppr. *shrugging.* [From root of *shrink;* allied to D. *schrikken,* to startle, to tremble.] To draw up; to contract; as, to *shrug* the shoulders: always used with regard to the shoulders, and to denote a motion intended to express dislike, dissatisfaction, doubt, &c.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*

**Shrug** (shrug), *v.i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dissatisfaction, aversion, &c.

They grin, they *shrug,*
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug.
*Swift.*

**Shrug** (shrug), *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders, a motion usually expressing dislike.

The Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods, and *shrugs.*
*Hudibras.*

**Shrunk** (shrungk), pret. & pp. of *shrink.*

His youthful hose well sav'd, a world too wide
For his *shrunk* shank. *Shak.*

**Shrunken** (shrungk'n), *p.* and *a.* [See SHRINK.] Having shrunk; shrivelled up; contracted; as, a *shrunken* limb. '*Shrunken* sinewes.' *Spenser.*

**Shtshob** (shchob), *n.* [Rus.] A machine used in Russia for making calculations, something similar to the *abacus.* It consists of a small wooden box without a lid, a number of wires being stretched across it, on each of which wires ten movable wooden rings are placed.

**Shuck** (shuk), *n.* 1. [Perhaps from *shock,* shaggy.] A shell or covering; a husk or pod; especially, the covering of a nut, as a walnut, chestnut, or the like.—2. A shock; a stook. [Provincial in both senses.]

**Shuck** (shuk), *v.t.* To remove the husks or shells from, as grain; to shell, as nuts. [Provincial.]

**Shudder** (shud'ėr), *v.i.* [L.G. *schuddern,* O.D. *schudderen,* G. *schüttern,* to shake, to shiver, freq. forms from L.G. and D. *schudden,* G. *schütten,* O.H.G. *scuttan,* to shake; allied to E. *shed,* to cast.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, aversion, or cold; to shiver; to quiver; to quake. 'The fear whereof doth make him shake and *shudder.*' *Shak.* 'The *shuddering* tenant of the frigid zone.' *Goldsmith.* 'O ye stars that *shudder* over me.' *Tennyson.*

**Shudder** (shud'ėr), *n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror. 'Into strong *shudders* and to heavenly agues.' *Shak.*

**Shuddering** (shud'ėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Trembling or shaking with fear or horror; quaking; quivering. '*Shuddering* fear.' *Shak.* 'Blows the *shuddering* leaf between his lips.' *Hood.*

**Shudderingly** (shud'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With tremor.

**Shude** (shūd), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *shoddy,* and verb to *shed.*] The husks of rice and other refuse of rice mills, largely used to adulterate linseed-cake. *Simmonds.*

**Shue** (shū), *interj.* See SHOO.

**Shuffle** (shuf'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shuffled;* ppr. *shuffling.* [A dim. from *shove;* cog. L.G. *schuffeln, schüfeln,* to shuffle, to shove hither and thither. *Scuffle* is another form.] 1. Properly, to shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.—2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; specifically, to change the relative positions of, as cards in the pack.

In most things good and evil lie *shuffled* and thrust up together in a confused heap. *South.*

A man may *shuffle* cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing a new idea in his mind. *Rambler.*

3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

—*To shuffle off,* to push off; to rid one's self of. 'When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil.' *Shak.*

If, when a child is questioned for anything, he persists to *shuffle* it *off* with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*

—*To shuffle up,* to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder. 'To *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury.' *Bacon.*

**Shuffle** (shuf'l), *v.i.* 1. To change the relative position of cards in a pack by little shoves. 'A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—2. To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to evade fair questions; to practise shifts to elude detection.

I myself sometimes, . . . hiding my honour in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle.* *Shak.*

Every one who has seen the consequence of severity in parents upon the characters of children, and marked its direct tendency to make them *shuffle,* and conceal, and prevaricate, and even lie, will admit that fear generated by despetic power necessarily makes its slaves false and base. *Brougham.*

3. To struggle; to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shak.*

4. To move with an irregular or slovenly and dragging gait.

The aged creature came
*Shuffling* along with ivory-headed wand. *Keats.*

5. To shove the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground; to scrape the floor in dancing.—*To shuffle off,* to move off with low, short, irregular steps; to evade.—SYN. To equivocate, prevaricate, quibble, cavil, evade, sophisticate.

**Shuffle** (shuf'l), *n.* 1. A shoving, pushing, or jostling; the act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places. 'The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter.' *Bentley.*—2. An evasion; a trick; an artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *dancing,* a rapid scraping movement with the feet; a compound sort of this is the *double shuffle.*

**Shuffle-board** (shuf'l-bōrd), *n.* Shovel-board.

**Shuffle-cap** (shuf'l-kap), *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap.

He lost his money at chuckfarthing, *shuffle-cap,* and all-fours. *Arbuthnot.*

**Shuffler** (shuf'l-ėr), *n.* One who shuffles; as, (*a*) one who mixes up cards previous to dealing. (*b*) One who moves with a dragging irregular gait. (*c*) One who prevaricates or plays evasive mean tricks.

**Shuffle-wing** (shuf'l-wing), *n.* A local name for the hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*), from its peculiar flight.

**Shuffling** (shuf'l-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Moving with irregular gait.

Mincing poetry,
'Tis like the forced gait of a *shuffling* nag. *Shak.*

2. Evasive; prevaricating; as, a *shuffling* excuse.

**Shufflingly** (shuf'l-ing-li), *adv.* In a shuffling manner; with shuffling; prevaricatingly; evasively; with an irregular gait or pace.

I may go *shufflingly,* for I was never before walked in trammels. *Dryden.*

**Shug** (shug), *v.i.* 1. To shrug; to writhe the body, as persons with the itch; to scratch. [Provincial.]—2.† To crawl; to sneak.

There I'll *shug* in and get a noble countenance. *Ford.*

**Shulde,† Shulden,†** Should. *Chaucer.*

**Shule** (shiil), *n.* A shovel. [Scotch.]

**Shulle, Shullen,†** Shall. *Chaucer.*

**Shumach** (shū'mak). See SUMACH.

**Shun** (shun), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shunned;* ppr. *shunning.* [O.E. *shune, shonne* (sometimes to shove as well as to shun); A. Sax. *scūnian, ascūnian,* to shun; allied to D. *schuin,* sloping, oblique, *schuinen,* to slope; perhaps to E. *shove* or to *shy. Shunt* is from *shun.*] 1. To keep clear of; to keep apart from; to get out of the way of; to keep from contact with; to avoid; to elude; to eschew.

But *shun* profane and vain babblings. 1 Tim. ii. 16.

So chanticleer, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shunn'd* him, as a sailor *shuns* the rocks. *Dryden.*

Thou'lt *shun* misfortunes or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

2. To decline; to neglect.

I have not *shunned* to declare the whole counsel of God. Acts xx. 27.

**Shunless** (shun'les), *a.* Not to be avoided; inevitable; unavoidable. 'Shunless destiny.' *Shak.*

**Shunt** (shunt), *v.i.* [From *shun.* See SHUN.] 1.† To step aside; to step out of the way.

I *shunted* from a freyke
For I would no wight in the world wist who I were. *Little John Nobody,* 1550 (quoted by *Halliwell*).

2.† To put off; to delay.—3. In *rail.* to turn from one line of rails into another; as, we *shunted* at the station.

**Shunt** (shunt), *v.t.* 1. To shun; to move from. [Provincial.]—2. To give a start to; to shove. [Provincial.]—3. To move or turn aside; as, (*a*) a railway train, or part of it, from the main line into a siding; to switch off. (*b*) To shift to another circuit, as an electric current. Hence—4. To shove off; to put out of one's way; to free one's self of, as of anything disagreeable, by putting it upon another. '*Shunting* your late partner on to me.' *T. Hughes.*

It is not wonderful that old-fashioned believers in 'Protestantism' should *shunt* the subject of Papal Christianity into the Limbo of unknowable things, and treat its renascent vitality as a fact of curious historical reversion. *Card. Manning.*

[This is an example of a word, which had become obsolete in cultivated language, brought again from its provincial obscurity into general use, probably by railway employées.]

**Shunt** (shunt), *n.* 1. A turning aside: especially in *rail.* a turning off to a siding or short line of rails that the main line may be left clear.—2. A wire connected across the terminals of an electric coil, so as to divert a portion of the current.

**Shunter** (shunt'ėr), *n.* One who shunts; specifically, a railway servant whose duty it is to move the switches which shunt a train or carriage from one line to another.

**Shunt-gun** (shunt'gun), *n.* A rifled cannon with two sets of grooves, down one of which the ball passes in loading, passing out by the other when fired, having been shunted from one set to the other by turning on its axis.

**Shure** (shür), pret. of *shear.* [Scotch.]

Robin *shure* in hairst,
I *shure* wi' him. *Burns.*

**Shurf** (shurf), *n.* A puny, insignificant person; a dwarf. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

**Shurk†** (shėrk), *v.i.* To shark.

**Shut** (shut), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *shut;* ppr. *shutting.* [O.E. *shutte, shitte, shette,* A. Sax. *scyttan, scittan,* to bolt, to lock, to shoot the bolt, from *sceótan,* to shoot; hence, also *scyttel,* a bolt. See SHOOT. A *shuttle* is what is *shot* or cast.] 1. To close so as to prevent ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or gate; to *shut* the eyes or mouth. 'His own doors being *shut* against his entrance.' *Shak.* 'And *shut* the gates of mercy on mankind.' *Gray.*—2. To close up by bringing the parts together; as, to *shut* the hand; to *shut* a book.—3. To inclose; to confine; to surround on all sides. '*Shut* me round with narrowing nunnery walls.' *Tennyson.*

Is all thy comfort *shut* in Gloster's tomb? *Shak.*

4. To forbid entrance into; to prevent access to; to prohibit; to bar; as, to *shut* the ports of a country by a blockade.

Shall that be *shut* to man which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*

5. To preclude; to exclude. '*Shut* from every shore and barred from every coast.' *Dryden.*

I will not *shut* me from my kind. *Tennyson.*

—*To shut in,* (*a*) to inclose; to confine. 'And the Lord *shut* him *in.*' Gen. vii. 16. (*b*) To cover or intercept the view of; as, one point *shuts in* another.—*To shut off,* (*a*) to exclude; to intercept; as, *shut off* from assistance or supplies. (*b*) To prevent the passage of, as steam to an engine, by closing the throttle-valve.—*To shut out,* to preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, a tight roof *shuts out* the rain. 'In such a night to *shut* me *out.*' *Shak.*—*To shut up,* (*a*) to close; to make fast the openings or entrances into; as, *to shut up* the house. (*b*) To inclose; to confine; to imprison; to lock or fasten in; as, *to shut up* a prisoner. 'Wretches *shut up* in dungeons.' *Addison.*

But before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut up* unto the faith which should afterwards be revealed. Gal. iii. 23.

(*c*) To bring to an end; to terminate; to conclude.

Death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *shuts up* the mournful scene. *Dryden.*

(*d*) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding. (*e*) To cause to become silent by argument, authority, or force; to put an end to the action of. [Colloq.]

It *shuts* them *up;* they haven't a word to answer. *Dickens.*

Our artillery seemed to *shut* the hostile guns *up,* and to force them back. *W. H. Russell.*

**Shut** (shut), *v.i.* To close itself; to be closed; as, the door *shuts* of itself; certain flowers *shut* at night and open in the day.—*To shut up,* to cease speaking. [Slang.]

On this occasion he seemed to be at some loss for words: he *shut up,* as the slang phrase goes. *Trollope.*

**Shut** (shut), *a.* 1. Not resonant or sonorous; dull: said of sound.—2. In *orthoepy,* having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *pit,* the *o* in *got,* &c.—3. Rid; clear; free.—*To be shut of,* to be cleared or rid of; to be shot of. [Colloq.]

**Shut** (shut), *n.* 1. The act of closing; close; as, the *shut* of a door. 'Just then returned at *shut* of evening flowers.' *Milton.*

Since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*

It was the custom then to bring away
The bride from home at blushing *shut* of day. *Keats.*

2. A small door or cover; a shutter.

At a round hole, . . . made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass prism. *Newton.*

3. The line where two pieces of metal are united by welding.—*Cold shut,* the imperfection of a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal on partially chilled metal; also, the imperfect welding in a forging caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working.

**Shutter** (shut'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which shuts or closes.—2. A covering of some strength for a window designed to shut out the light, prevent spectators from seeing the interior, or to act as an additional protection for the aperture. There are inside and outside shutters; the former are usually in several hinged pieces which fold back into a casing in the wall called a boxing. The principal piece is called the front shutter, and the auxiliary piece a back flap. Some shutters are arranged to be opened or closed by a sliding movement either horizontally or vertically, and others, particularly those for shops, are made in sections, so as to be entirely removed from the window.

**Shutting** (shut'ing), *n.* The act of joining or welding one piece of iron to another.

**Shuttle** (shut'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceátel, scytel,* a shuttle, from *sceótan,* to shoot; so called because shot to and fro with the thread in weaving; so Icel. *skutul,* Dan. *skyttel,* D. *schietspoel* (*schieten,* to shoot, and *spoel,* a weaver's quill or reed), shuttle. See SHOOT, SHUT.] 1. An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the warp. The modern shuttle is a sort of wooden carriage tapering at each end and hollowed out in the middle for the reception of the bobbin or pirn on which the weft is wound. The weft unwinds from this bobbin as the shuttle runs from one side of the web to the other. It is driven across by a smart blow from a pin called a picker or driver. There is one of these pins on each side of the loom, and they are connected by a cord to which a handle is attached. Holding this handle in his right hand, the weaver moves the two pins together in each direction alternately by a sudden jerk. A shuttle propelled in this manner is called a fly-shuttle, and was invented in 1738 by John Kay, a

mechanic of Colchester. Before the invention the weaver took the shuttle between the finger and thumb of each hand alternately and threw it across, by which much time was lost in the operation.—2. In *sewing-machines*, the sliding thread holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread to make a lock-stitch.—3. The gate which opens to allow the water to flow on to a water-wheel. 4. A small gate or stop through which metal is allowed to pass from the trough to the mould.—5.† A shuttle-cock.

**Shuttle** (shut'l), *v.i.* To scuttle; to hurry.

I had to fly far and wide, *shuttling* athwart the big Babel, wherever his calls and pauses had to be. *Carlyle.*

**Shuttle-box** (shut'l-boks), *n.* A case at the end of a weaver's lay for holding shuttles so as to facilitate the weaving of cloth composed of yarns of more than one colour.

**Shuttle-cock** (shut'l-kok), *n.* [*Shuttle* and *cork*.] A cork stuck with feathers made to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play.

**Shuttle-cock** (shut'l-kok), *v.t.* To throw or bandy backwards and forwards like a shuttle-cock. 'If the phrase is to be *shuttle-cocked* between us.' *Thackeray.*

**Shuttle-cork**† (shut'l-kork), *n.* Same as *Shuttle-cock*.

**Shuttle-race** (shut'l-rās), *n.* A sort of smooth shelf in a weaver's lay along which the shuttle runs in passing the weft.

**Shwanpan** (shwan'pan), *n.* A calculating instrument of the Chinese similar in shape and construction to the Roman abacus, and used in the same manner.

**Shy** (shī), *a.* [Dan. *sky*, shy, skittish, *skye*, to shun, to avoid; Icel. *skjarr*, G. *scheu*, shy, timid. There are also similar forms with final guttural, as O.E. *schiech*, A. Sax. *sceoh*, Sc. *skiech*, Sw. *skygg*, with similar meanings. Perhaps allied to *shun*.] 1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; timid; readily frightened; as, a *shy* bird; a *shy* horse.—2. Sensitively timid; not inclined to be familiar; retiring; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse; reserved. 'As *shy*, as grave, as just, as absolute, as Angelo.' *Shak.* 'A *shy* retiring posture.' *Addison.*

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? *Arbuthnot.*
*Shy* she was, and I thought her cold. *Tennyson.*

3. Cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures: followed by *of*.

I am very *shy of* using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*
We grant, altho' he had much wit,
He was very *shy of* using it. *Hudibras.*

4. Suspicious; jealous: often with *of*.

Princes are by wisdom of state somewhat *shy of* their successors. *Wotton.*

**Shy** (shī), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *shied;* ppr. *shying.* To turn suddenly aside or start away from any object that causes fear: said of a horse.

This horse don't *shy*, does he? inquired Mr. Pickwick. *Shy*, sir? He wouldn't *shy* if he was to meet a waggin load of monkeys with their tails burnt off. *Dickens.*

**Shy** (shī), *n.* A sudden start aside made by a horse.

**Shy** (shī), *v.t.* [See SHIE.] To throw; as, to *shy* a stone at one. [Colloq.]

Though the world does take liberties with the good-tempered fellows, it *shies* them many a stray favour. *Lever.*

**Shy** (shī), *n.* A throw; a fling. [Colloq.]

Had Sir Richard himself been on the spot, Frank Gresham would still, we may say, have had his fine *shies* at that unfortunate one. *Trollope.*

**Shyly** (shī'li), *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; timidly; coyly; diffidently.

**Shyne**† (shīn), *n.* Light; shine. *Spenser.*

**Shyness** (shī'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being shy; fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness. 'My *shyness* or my self-distrust.' *Tennyson.*

**Si** (sē). In *music*, a name given in some systems to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale (the scale of C); in others to the seventh note of any diatonic scale. It was popularly adopted as a solfeggio syllable on the suggestion of Le Maire of Paris about 1690.

**Si-agush** (sī'a-gush), *n.* A feline quadruped, the *Felis caracal*. See CARACAL.

**Sialagogue** (sī-al'a-gog), *n.* See SIALOGOGUE.

**Sialidæ** (sī-al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Sialis*, one of the genera, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A small group of neuropterous insects, having very large anterior wings. They frequent the neighbourhood of water, and pass their larva state in that element. The may-fly (*Sialis lutaria*) is a well-known bait with the angler. See MAY-FLY.

**Sialogogue** (sī-al'o-gog), *n.* [Gr. *sialon*, saliva, and *agōgos*, leading.] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge, as pyrethrum, the various preparations of mercury, &c.

**Siamang** (sī'a-mang), *n.* The *Hylobates syndactylus*, a quadrumanous animal belonging to that division of apes called *gibbons*. It inhabits Sumatra, and has very long fore-arms. It is very active among trees.

**Siamese** (sī-a-mēz'), *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or native or inhabitants or natives of Siam.—2. *sing.* The language of the people of Siam. See MONOSYLLABIC.

**Siamese** (sī-a-mēz'), *a.* Belonging to Siam.

**Sib**† (sib), *n.* [A. Sax. *sib*, peace, alliance, relation; L.G. Fris. and O.D. *sibbe*, G. *sippe*, *sippschaft*, relationship. The word is still retained in English in *gossip* = *God-sib*. See GOSSIP.] A relation. 'Our puritans very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society' (the Jesuits). *Mountagu.*

**Sib,† Sibbe**† (sib), *a.* [See the noun.] Akin; in affinity; related by consanguinity. [Retained in the Scottish dialect.]

Let
The blood of mine that's *sib* to him, be suck'd
From me with leeches. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sibary** (sib'a-ri), *n.* Same as *Severy*.

**Sibbaldia** (si-bal'di-a), *n.* [In honour of Robert *Sibbald*, a professor of physic at Edinburgh.] A genus of dwarf evergreen alpine plants, nat. order Rosaceæ. *S. procumbens* is a British plant, and found on the summits of the higher mountains of Scotland as well as in similar localities in Europe and America. It has trifoliate leaves and heads of small yellowish flowers.

**Sibbens, Sivvens** (sib'enz, siv'enz), *n.* A disease which is endemic in some of the western counties of Scotland. It strikingly resembles the yaws in many respects, but entirely differs in others. It is propagated like syphilis by the direct application of contagious matter. This disease has not yet been thoroughly investigated.

**Siberian** (sī-bē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Siberia, a name given to a great and indefinite extent of Russian territory in the north of Asia; as, a *Siberian* winter.—*Siberian crab*, a Siberian tree of the genus Pyrus (*P. prunifolia*), having pink flowers.—*Siberian dog*, a variety of the dog, distinguished by having its ears erect, and the hair of its body and tail very long; it is also distinguished for its steadiness, docility, and endurance of fatigue when used for the purpose of draught. In many northern countries these dogs are employed in drawing sledges over the frozen snow.—*Siberian pea-tree*, a leguminous tree or shrub of the genus Caragana, growing in Siberia.

Siberian Dog

**Siberite** (sī-bē'rīt), *n.* Red tourmalin or rubellite.

**Sibilance** (sib'i-lans), *n.* The quality of being sibilant; a hissing sound as of *s*.

**Sibilancy** (sib'i-lan-si), *n.* The characteristic of being sibilant, or uttered with a hissing sound, as that of *s* or *z*.

Certainly Milton would not have avoided them for their *sibilancy*, he who wrote . . . verses that hiss like Medusa's head in wrath. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Sibilant** (sib'i-lant), *a.* [L. *sibilans*, *sibilantis*, ppr. of *sibilo*, to hiss.] Hissing; making a hissing sound; as, *s* and *z* are called *sibilant* letters.

**Sibilant** (sib'i-lant), *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.

**Sibilate** (sib'i-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sibilated;* ppr. *sibilating*. [L. *sibilo*, *sibilatum*, to hiss.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s* or *z*; to mark with a character indicating such a pronunciation.

**Sibilation** (sib-i-lā'shon), *n.* The act of sibilating or hissing; also, a hissing sound; a hiss. 'A long low *sibilation*.' *Tennyson.*

**Sibilatory** (sib'i-la-to-ri), *a.* Hissing; sibilous.

**Sibilous** (sib'i-lus), *a.* Hissing; sibilant.

The grasshopper lark began his *sibilous* note in my fields yesterday. *G. White.*

**Sibthorpia** (sib-thor'pi-a), *n.* A genus of plants, named after Dr. Humphry *Sibthorp*, formerly professor of botany at Oxford. It belongs to the nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, and contains a few species of small, creeping, rooting, hairy herbs, with small alternate uniform leaves, and axillary, solitary, inconspicuous flowers, natives of Europe, North Africa, and the Andes. *S. europæa* is a native of Europe, and is found in Portugal, Spain, and France, and in some parts of England, especially in Cornwall, whence it has received the name of Cornish money-wort.

**Sibyl** (sib'il), *n.* [L. and Gr. *sibylla*.] 1. A name common to certain women mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, and said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. Their number

Sibyl of Delphi.

is variously stated, but is generally given as ten. Of these the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl (from Cumæ in Italy), who appeared before Tarquin the Proud offering him nine books for sale. He refused to buy them, whereupon she went away, burned three, and returned offering the remaining six at the original price. On being again refused she destroyed other three, and offered the remaining three at the price she had asked for the nine. Tarquin, astonished at this conduct, bought the books, which were found to contain directions as to the worship of the gods and the policy of the Romans. These books, or books professing to have this history, were kept with great care at Rome, and consulted from time to time by oracle-keepers under the direction of the senate. They were destroyed at the burning of the temple of Jupiter. Fresh collections were made, which were finally destroyed by the Christian emperor Honorius. The Sibylline Oracles referred to by the Christian Fathers belong to early ecclesiastical literature, and are a curious mixture of Jewish and Christian material, with, probably, here and there a snatch from the older pagan source.—2. A prophetess; a sorceress; a fortune-teller; a witch.

A *sibyl*, that had number'd in the world
The sun to course two hundred compasses. *Shak.*
A *sibyl* old, bow-bent with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage. *Milton.*

**Sibylline** (sib'il-līn), *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls; prophetical; as, *sibylline* leaves; *sibylline* oracles; *sibylline* verses.

Some wild prophecies we have, as the Haramel in the elder Edda; of a rapt, earnest, *sibylline* sort. *Carlyle.*

—*Sibylline books, sibylline oracles.* See SIBYL.

**Sibyllist** (sib'il-list), *n.* A devotee of the sibyls; a believer in the sibylline prophecies.

Celsus charges the Christians with being *Sibyllists*. *S. Sharpe.*

**Sic** (sik), *adv.* [L.] Thus, or it is so: a word often used in quoting within brackets in

order to call attention to the fact that the quotation is literally given. It is generally used to suggest that there is or seems something wrong in the quotation, to indicate a difference of opinion, or to express contempt.

**Sic** (sik), *a.* [Northern form of *such.*] Such. [Scotch.]

**Sicamore** (si'ka-mōr), *n.* More usually written *Sycamore* (which see). *Peacham.*

**Sicca** (sik'ka), *n.* [Hind.] An Indian jeweller's weight of about 180 grains Troy.—*Sicca rupee*, a rupee formerly current in India, which contained about 176 grains of pure silver, and was equal to about 2*s.* 2*d.* sterling.

**Siccan** (sik'an), *a.* [=E. *such an.*] Such kind of; as, *siccan* times. 'There's nae honest men carry *siccan* tools.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Siccar** (sik'ar), *a.* [See SICKER, SIKER.] Secure; safe; cautious; possessing solid judgment; precise in speech. Written also *Sikkar.* [Scotch.]

**Siccate** (sik'āt), *v.t.* [L. *sicco, siccatum*, to dry.] To dry.

**Siccation** (sik-kā'shon), *n.* The act or process of drying.

**Siccative** (sik'a-tiv), *a.* Drying; causing to dry.

**Siccative** (sik'a-tiv), *n.* That which promotes the process of drying, as a varnish added to an oil-paint to make it dry quickly.

**Siccific** (sik-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *siccus*, dry, and *facio*, to make.] Causing dryness.

**Siccity** (sik'si-ti), *n.* [L. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, dry.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. 'The *siccity* and dryness of its flesh.'

They speak much of the elementary quality of *siccity* or dryness. *Bacon.*

**Sice** (sīs), *n.* [Fr. *six.* See SIX.] The number six at dice.

My study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky *sice.* *Dryden.*

**Sich**† (sich). Such. *Spenser.* [Still used by Cockneys and others.]

**Sicilian** (si-sil'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants.—*Sicilian Vespers*, the name commonly given to the great massacre of the French in Sicily in the year 1282. The insurrection which led to this massacre broke out on the evening of Easter Monday, the signal being the first stroke of the vesper-bell, whence the name.

**Sicilian** (si-sil'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

**Siciliana, Siciliano** (si-sil'i-ä-na, si-sil'i-ä''-nō), *n.* In *music*, a composition in measures of $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner: so called from a dance peculiar to the peasantry of Sicily.

**Sick** (sik), *a.* [O.E. and Sc. *seke*, A.Sax. *seóc*, O.Sax. *sioc, siec*, Goth. *siuks*, L.G. *seek, siek*, D. *ziek*, Icel. *sjúkr*, O.H.G. *siuk*, Mod. G. *siech;* cog. Armor. *seach*, sick; Lettish *sukt*, to fade away.] 1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; tending to cause vomiting; as, *sick* at the stomach; a *sick* headache.

If you are *sick* at sea,
Or stomach-qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away distemper. *Shak.*

2. Disgusted; having a strong dislike to: with *of;* as, to be *sick of* flattery; to be *sick of* a country life.

He was not so *sick of* his master as of his work. *L'Estrange.*

*Sick, sick* to the heart *of* life am I. *Tennyson.*

3. Affected with disease of any kind; not in health: ill; as, to fall *sick*: followed by *of;* as, to be *sick of* a fever.

In poison there is physic; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick,*
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shak.*

Hence—4. Applied to indispositions of the mind, or to any irregular, distempered, or corrupted state; diseased; unsound.

My *sick* heart commands mine eyes to watch. *Shak.*

'Tis meet we all go forth
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shak.*

5. Pining; longing; languishing: with *for.* '*Sick* for breathing and exploit.' *Shak.*—6. Applied to a place occupied by or set apart for sick persons; as, a *sick*-room; a *sick*-bed.—*The sick*, persons affected with disease; as, *the sick* are healed. 'Cheating *the sick* of a few last gasps.' *Tennyson.*—SYN. Diseased, ill, disordered, distempered, indisposed, weak, ailing, feeble, morbid.

**Sick**† (sik), *v.t.* To make sick.

**Sick**† (sik), *v.i.* To sicken; to be ill. 'Edward *sick'd* and died.' *Shak.*

**Sick-bay** (sik'bā), *n. Naut.* a portion of the main deck, usually in the bow, partitioned off for invalids.

**Sick-bed** (sik'bed), *n.* A bed on which one is confined by sickness.

**Sick-berth** (sik'bėrth), *n.* An apartment for the sick in a ship of war.

**Sick-brained** (sik'brānd), *a.* Disordered in the brain; distempered in mind.

**Sicken** (sik'n), *v.t.* 1. To make sick; to disease.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death?
*Prior.*

2. To make squeamish or qualmish; as, it *sickens* the stomach.—3. To disgust; as, it *sickens* one to hear the fawning sycophant. 4.† To impair; to weaken. 'So *sicken'd* their estates.' *Shak.*

**Sicken** (sik'n), *v.i.* 1. To become sick; to fall into disease; to fall ill.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it and died. *Bacon.*

2. To become qualmish; to feel sick; to be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence; as, he *sickened* at the sight of so much human misery. 'That surfeiting, the appetite may *sicken.*' *Shak.*

I hate, abhor, spit, *sicken* at him. *Tennyson.*

3. To become distempered; to become weak; to decay; to languish; as, plants often *sicken* and die.

All pleasures *sicken* and all glories sink. *Pope.*

The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain. *Goldsmith.*

**Sickening** (sik'n-ing), *a.* Making sick; disgusting.

Alp turn'd him from the *sickening* sight. *Byron.*

**Sicker** (sik'ėr), *a.* [Also *siker, sikur*, Sc. *siccar*, O. Fris. *siker, sikur*, O. Sax. *sikor*, D. *zeker*, G. *sicher*, from L. *securus*, secure.] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser; Burns.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Sicker**† (sik'ėr), *adv.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser.*

**Sickerly**† (sik'ėr-li), *adv.* Surely; certainly; firmly.

**Sickerness** (sik'ėr-nes), *n.* The state of being sicker or secure; security; safety. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

**Sick-fallen** (sik'fal-n), *a.* Struck down with sickness or disease.

Vast confusion waits,
As doth a raven on a *sick-fall'n* beast. *Shak.*

**Sickish** (sik'ish), *a.* 1. Somewhat sick or diseased. *Hakewill.*—2. Exciting disgust; nauseating; as, a *sickish* taste.

**Sickishly** (sik'ish-li), *adv.* In a sickish manner.

**Sickishness** (sik'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being sickish, or of exciting disgust.

**Sickle** (sik'l), *n.* [O.E. *sikul*, A. Sax. *sicel, sicol*, D. *sikkel*, O.H.G. *sihhila*, G. *sichel*, Icel. *sigthr, sigth*, Dan. *segel*, a sickle: a dim. form from a root seen also in *scythe*, and perhaps in *saw.*] 1. A reaping-hook; an instrument used in agriculture for cutting down grain. It is simply a curved blade or hook of steel with a handle, and having the edge of the blade in the interior of the curve.

Thou shalt not move a *sickle* unto thy neighbour's standing corn. Deut. xxiii. 25.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering innumerable reapers have put in their *sickles.* *Macaulay.*

2. A group of stars in the constellation Leo having the form of a sickle.

**Sickled** (sik'ld), *a.* Furnished with a sickle.

When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
And tempts the *sickled* swain into the fields.
*Thomson.*

**Sickleman** (sik'l-man), *n.* One that uses a sickle; a reaper. 'Yon sunburnt *sicklemen.*' *Shak.*

**Sickler** (sik'l-ėr), *n.* A reaper; a sickleman. *Sandys.*

**Sickless** (sik'les), *a.* Free from sickness or disease.

Give me long breath, young beds, and *sickless* ease. *Marston.*

**Sickle-wort** (sik'l-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus Coronilla.

**Sickliness** (sik'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being sickly; the state of being in ill health or indisposed; indisposition.

I do beseech your majesty, impute his words
To wayward *sicklíness* and age in him. *Shak.*

2. The state of being characterized by much sickness; prevalence of sickness; as, the *sickliness* of a season. 'The *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years.' *Graunt.*—3. The disposition to generate disease extensively; as, the *sickliness* of a climate.

**Sick-list** (sik'list), *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.

**Sickly** (sik'li), *a.* 1. Somewhat sick or ill; not healthy; somewhat affected with disease or habitually indisposed; as, a *sickly* person; a *sickly* plant. 'For he went *sickly* forth.' *Shak.* 'One that is *sickly*, or in pain.' *N. Grew.* 'Another son, a *sickly* one.' *Tennyson.*—2. Connected with sickness; attended with or marked by sickness; often, marked with much or prevalent sickness; as, a *sickly* time; a *sickly* autumn. 'My *sickly* couch.' *Swift.*

Physic but prolongs thy *sickly* days. *Shak.*

3. Producing or tending to produce disease; as, a *sickly* climate.—4. Faint; weak; languid; unhealthy; appearing as if sick.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

Versification in a dead language is an exotic, a far-fetched, costly, *sickly* imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Diseased, ailing, infirm, weakly, unhealthy, healthless, weak, feeble, languid, faint.

**Sickly**† (sik'li), *v.t.* To make sickly or diseased; to give the appearance of being sick to. '*Sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought.' *Shak.*

**Sickly** (sik'li), *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; as, (*a*) unhealthily. 'Who wear our health but *sickly* in his life.' *Shak.* (*b*) Reluctantly; with aversion or repugnance; languidly. 'Cold and *sickly* he vented them.' *Shak.*

He *sickly* guessed
How lone he was once more. *Keats.*

**Sickness** (sik'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being sick or suffering from some disease; disease; illness; ill health. 'Serviceable to noble knights in *sickness.*' *Tennyson.*

I do lament the *sickness* of the king. *Shak.*

Trust not too much your now resistless charms,
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*

2. A disease; a malady.

Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses.* Mat. viii. 17.

3. A particular state of the stomach which occurs under three forms—nausea, retching, and vomiting. *Shak.*—4. Any disordered state. 'A kind of will or testament which argues a great *sickness* in his judgment.' *Shak.*

**Sick-thoughted** (sik-that'ed), *a.* Full of sick thoughts; love-sick. '*Sick-thoughted* Venus.' *Shak.*

**Siclatoun**,† *n.* [O.Fr. *ciclaton*, a word of uncertain origin.] A rich kind of stuff which in ancient times was brought from the East. Written also *Syclaton, Siglaton, Ciclatoun, &c.*

**Sicle**† (sīk'l), *n.* A shekel.

The holy mother brought five *sicles* and a pair of turtle-doves to redeem the Lamb of God. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Siclike** (sik'lik), *a.* Such like; of the same kind or description; similar. [Scotch.]

**Siclike** (sik'lik), *adv.* In the same manner. [Scotch.]

**Sida** (sī'da), *n.* [Theophrastus gave this name to an aquatic plant supposed to be identical with Althæa.] An extensive genus of herbs and shrubs, nat. order Malvaceæ. The species are very numerous, and very extensively distributed throughout the warm parts of the world, and are abundant in India. They abound in mucilage, like all malvaceous plants, and some of them have tough ligneous fibres, which are employed for the purposes of cordage in different countries, as *S. rhomboidea, rhombifolia*, and *tiliæfolia. S. indica, asiatica*, and *populifolia* are employed in India as demulcents. The chewed leaves of *S. carpinifolia* are applied in Brazil to the stings of wasps and bees. At Rio Janeiro the straight shoots of *S. macrantha* are employed as rocket-sticks.

**Siddow** (sid'dō), *a.* Soft; pulpy. 'Eat like salt sea in his *siddow* ribs.' *Marston.* [Old and provincial.]

Peas which become soft by boiling are said to be *siddow.* *Halliwell.*

**Side** (sīd), *n.* [A. Sax. *síde*, a side, *stð* (adjective), wide, long; Sc. *side*, long, ample; Dan. *side*, a side, *sid*, long, flowing; Icel. *síða*, a side, *síðr*, long, loose, flowing; G. *seite*, a side. The side is the long edge or border of a thing, as opposed to the end.] 1. The broad and long part or surface of a solid body, as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent, and may be a point; one of the parts of any body that run collaterally, or that being opposite to each

other, are extended in length; as, the *side* of a plank; the *side* of a chest; the *side* of a house or of a ship.

The tables were written on both their *sides;* on the one side and on the other were they written. Ex. xxxii. 15.

2. Margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of anything considered in length; as, the *side* of a tract of land or a field, as distinct from the *end;* the *side* of a river; the *side* of a road.

Empty it in the muddy ditch close by the Thames *side.* *Shak.*

A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides* and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*

3. The part of an animal between the hip and shoulder; one of the halves of the body lying on either side of a plane passing from front to back through the spine; one of the opposite parts fortified by the ribs; as, the right *side;* the left *side.*

Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, *sides,* and shins. *Shak.*

Hence—4. The part of persons on the right hand or the left; immediate nearness; proximity; close neighbourhood; vicinity.

The lovely Thais by his *side*
Sat like a blooming Eastern bride. *Dryden.*

What love could press Lysander from my *side!* *Shak.*

5. The part between the top and bottom; the slope, declivity, or ascent, as of a hill or mountain; as, the *side* of Mount Etna. 'The *side* of yon small hill.' *Milton.* — 6. One of two principal parts or surfaces opposed to each other; one part of a thing considered apart from and yet in relation to the rest; a part or position viewed as opposite or as contrasted with another.

So turns she every man the wrong *side* out. *Shak.*

May that *side* the sun's upon
Be all that e'er shall meet thy glances. *Moore.*

We are both of us on the right *side* of thirty, sir. *W. Collins.*

7. Any part considered in respect to its direction or its situation as to the points of the compass; quarter; region; part; as, to whichever *side* we direct our view; we see difficulties on every *side.*

The crimson blood
Circles her body in on every *side.* *Shak.*

8. Any party, interest, or opinion opposed to another; as, on the same *side* in politics.

The Lord is on my *side:* I will not fear. Ps. cxviii. 6.

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and wounded on both *sides.* *Knolles.*

Wise men and gods are on the strongest *side.* *Sedley.*

9. Branch of a family; separate line of descent traced through one parent as distinguished from that traced through another; as, by the father's *side* he is descended from a noble family; by the mother's *side* his birth is respectable.

Brother by the mother's *side,* give me your hand. *Shak.*

I fancy her sweetness only due
To the sweeter blood by the other *side.* *Tennyson.*

10. *In geom.* any line which forms one of the boundaries of a right-lined figure; as, the *side* of a triangle, square, &c.; also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid is termed a *side;* as, the *side* of a parallelopiped, prism, &c.—*By the side of,* near to; close at hand.—*Exterior side,* in *fort.* see EXTERIOR.—*Interior side,* the line drawn from the centre of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front.—*Side by side,* close together and abreast.—*To choose sides,* to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.—*To take a side,* to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest of a party when in opposition to another.

**Side** (sīd), *a.* [See the noun.] 1. Lateral; being on the side.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts. Ex. xii. 7.

2. Being from the side or toward the side; oblique; indirect; as, a *side* view; a *side* blow.

The law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

3. Long; large; extensive; hanging low, as a garment. [Old English and Scotch.]

Had his velvet sleeves,
And his branch'd cassock, a *side* sweeping gown,
All his formalities. *B. Jonson.*

**Side** (sīd), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sided;* ppr. *siding.* 1. To lean on one side. [Rare.]—2. To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party; to engage in a faction: often followed by *with;* as, to *side with* the ministerial party.

The nobility are vexed, whom we see have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shak.*

All *side* in parties and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

**Side†** (sīd), *v.t.* 1. To stand or be at the side of. *Spenser.*—2. To take the part of; to join; to attach to a side or party. *Shak.*—3. To suit; to pair; to match; to be equal with.

Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to *side*
Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors. *Ford.*

**Side-arms** (sīd'ärmz), *n. pl. Milit.* arms or weapons carried by the side, as sword, bayonet, &c.

**Side-axe** (sīd'aks), *n.* An axe with the handle bent somewhat askew, to prevent striking the hand in hewing.

**Side-bar** (sīd'bär), *n.* In the *Court of Session,* the name given to the bar in the outer parliament-house, at which the lords ordinary were in use to call their hand-rolls.—*Side-bar rule,* in *Eng. law,* a rule obtained at chambers without counsel's signature to a motion paper, on a note of instructions from an attorney.

**Sideboard** (sīd'bōrd), *n.* 1. A piece of furniture or cabinet-work, consisting of a kind of table or box with drawers or compartments, placed at the side of a room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, &c.

No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd. *Dryden.*

2. In *joinery,* the board placed vertically which forms the side of the bench next to the workman. It is pierced with holes ranged at different heights in diagonal directions, so as to admit of pins for holding up one end of the object to be planed, the other end being supported by the bench-screw.

**Side-box** (sīd'boks), *n.* A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre. *Pope.*

**Side-chain** (sīd'chān), *n.* In *locomotive engines,* one of the chains fixed to the sides of the tender and engine for safety, should the central drag-bar give way.

**Side-cut** (sīd'kut), *n.* 1. An indirect blow or attack.—2. A canal or road branching out from the main one. [United States.]

**Side-cutting** (sīd'kut-ing), *n.* In *civil engin.* (*a*) an excavation made along the side of a canal or railroad in order to obtain material to form an embankment. (*b*) The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where, the centre of the work being nearly on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the upper side to form one-half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half.

**Sided** (sīd'ed), *a.* Having a side: used in composition; as, one-*sided,* two-*sided,* many-*sided.*

**Side-dish** (sīd'dish), *n.* A dish placed at the side of a dining-table, instead of at the head or bottom.

How we dining-out snobs sneer at your cookery, and pooh-pooh your old hock, . . . and know that the *side-dishes* of to-day are *réchauffées* from the dinner of yesterday. *Thackeray*

**Side-glance** (sīd'glans), *n.* A glance to one side; a sidelong glance.

**Side-head** (sīd'hed), *n.* An auxiliary slide-rest on a planing-machine.

**Side-hook** (sīd'hŏk), *n.* In *carp.* a piece of wood having projections at the ends, used for holding a board fast while being operated on by the saw or plane.

**Side-lever** (sīd'lē-vėr), *n.* In *steam-engines,* a heavy lever, working alongside the steam-cylinder, and answering in its functions to the working-beam.—*Side-lever engine,* a marine engine having side levers instead of a working-beam.

**Side-light** (sīd'līt), *n.* Light admitted into a building, &c., laterally; also, a window in the walls of a building, in contradistinction to a sky-light; also, a plate of glass in a frame fitted to an air-port in a ship's side, to admit light.

**Sideling** (sīd'ling), *adv.* [See SIDELONG.] Sidelong; on the side.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sideling,* and others upside down. *Swift.*

**Sideling** (sīd'ling), *a.* Inclined; sloping; oblique; as, *sideling* ground. [Rare.]

**Sideling** (sīd'ling), *n.* The slope of a hill; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. [Local.]

**Sidelong** (sīd'long), *adv.* [*Side,* and term. *-long, -ling,* as in head*long,* dark*ling.*] 1. Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side. *Milton.*—2. On the side; with the side horizontal; as, to lay a thing *sidelong. Evelyn.*

**Sidelong** (sīd'long), *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as, a *sidelong* glance. 'An oblique or *sidelong* impulse.' *Locke.* 'The bashful virgin's *sidelong* looks of love.' *Goldsmith.*

**Side-look** (sīd'lųk), *n.* An oblique look; a side-glance.

**Side-piercing** (sīd'pērs-ing), *a.* Capable of piercing the side; hence, affecting severely; heart-rending.

O thou *side-piercing* sight. *Shak.*

**Side-pipe** (sīd'pīp), *n.* In the *steam-engine,* a steam or exhaust pipe extending between the opposite steam-chests of a cylinder.

**Side-plane** (sīd'plān), *n.* A plane whose bit is presented on the side, used to trim the edges of objects which are held upon a shooting-board while the plane traverses in a race.

**Side-post** (sīd'pōst), *n.* In *carp.* one of a kind of truss-posts placed in pairs, each disposed at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of supporting the principal rafters, braces, crown or camber beams, as well as for hanging the tie-beam below. In extended roofs two or three pairs of side-posts are used.

**Sider** (sīd'ėr), *n.* One that sides; one that takes a side or joins a party. 'Papists and their *siders.*' *A. Wood.*

**Sider†** (sī'dėr), *n.* Cider.

**Sideral** (sī'dėr-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the stars; sidereal. [Rare.]

This would not distinguish his own hypothesis of the *sideral* movements from the self-styled romances of Descartes. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Affecting unfavourably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful. 'Vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts.' *J. Philips.*

**Siderated†** (sid'ėr-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *sideratus,* pp. of *sidero.* See SIDERATION.] Blasted; planet-struck. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sideration†** (sid-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *sideratio, siderationis,* from *sidero,* to blast, from *sidus,* a star.] The state of being planet-struck; a blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy; a slight erysipelas. 'A mortification or *sideration.*' *Ray.*

**Sidereal** (sī-dē'rē-al), *a.* [L. *sideralis, sidereus,* from *sidus, sideris,* a star.] 1. Pertaining to the stars; starry; astral; as, *sidereal* light; the *sidereal* regions.—2. Measured or marked out by the apparent motions of the stars; as, a *sidereal day.*—*Sidereal clock,* a clock adapted to measure sidereal time. It usually numbers the hours from 0 to 24.—*Sidereal day,* the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis in respect of the fixed stars; or it is the time which elapses between the instant when a star is in the meridian of a place and the instant when it arrives at the meridian again. A sidereal day is the most constant unit of time which we possess. Its length is 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4·092 seconds.—*Sidereal magnetism,* according to the believers in animal magnetism, the influence of the stars upon patients.—*Sidereal system,* the system of stars. The solar system is considered a member of the sidereal system in the same sense as the earth with its moon, and Saturn with its satellites, are considered members of the solar system.—*Sidereal time,* time as reckoned by sidereal days, or as measured by the apparent motion of the stars.—*Sidereal year,* the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution and come to the same point in the heavens; or it is the exact period of the revolution of the earth round the sun. A sidereal year contains 366·2563612 sidereal days.

**Sidereous†** (sī-dē'rē-us), *a.* Sidereal. 'The *sidereous* sun.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Siderismus** (sid-ėr-iz'mus), *n.* [From Gr. *sidēros,* iron.] The name given by the believers in animal magnetism to the effects produced by bringing metals and other inorganic bodies into a magnetic connection with the human body.

**Siderite** (sid'ėr-īt), *n.* [L. *sideritis,* Gr. *sidēritēs,* from *sidēros,* iron.] 1. In *mineral.* a term applied to (*a*) magnetic iron ore or loadstone; (*b*) native ferrous carbonate or spathic iron ore; (*c*) cube-ore; (*d*) a blue variety of quartz.—2. In *bot.* a plant of the genus Sideritis.

**Sideritis** (sid-ėr-ī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *sidēros,* iron: so named from their supposed efficacy in curing flesh-wounds made with an iron instrument.] Ironwort, a genus of plants,

nat. order Labiatæ. The species are numerous, and are inhabitants of Southern Europe, the northern parts of Asia, and the Canary Isles. They consist of herbs and shrubs, with opposite leaves and small yellowish flowers arranged in whorls. *S. canariensis* (or canary ironwort) and *S. syriaca* (Syrian or sage-leafed ironwort) are cultivated in gardens. In both species the leaves are clothed with a villous wool on both surfaces.

**Siderodendron** (sid'ér-ō-den"dron), *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *dendron*, a tree.] The ironwood tree. See SIDEROXYLON.

**Siderographic, Siderographical** (sid'ér-ō-graf"ik, sid'ér-ō-graf"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to siderography; performed by engraved plates of steel; as, *siderographic* art; *siderographic* impressions.

**Siderographist** (sid-ér-og'ra-fist), *n.* One who engraves steel plates or performs work by means of such plates.

**Siderography** (sid-ér-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, steel or iron, and *graphō*, to engrave.] The art or practice of engraving on steel: particularly applied to the transfer process of Perkins. In this process the design is first engraved on steel blocks, which are afterwards hardened, and the engraving transferred to steel rollers under heavy pressure, the rollers being afterwards hardened and used as dies to impress the engraving upon the printing plates.

**Siderolite** (sid'ér-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *lithos*, a stone.] 1. A meteoric stone, chiefly consisting of iron.—2. A nummulite, a fossil many-chambered organism having a stellated appearance.

**Sideromancy** (sid'ér-ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *manteia*, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, &c., upon red-hot iron. By observing their figures, bendings, sparkling, and burning, prognostics were obtained.

**Sideromelane** (sid-ér-ō'me-lān), *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *melas*, *melanos*, black.] An amorphous ferruginous variety of labradorite. *Dana.*

**Sideroschisolite** (sid'ér-ō-shis"ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, *schizō*, to cleave, and *lithos*, a stone.] A velvet-black or dark greenish-gray mineral which occurs in six-sided prisms. It consists chiefly of silicate of iron.

**Sideroscope** (sid'ér-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *skopeō*, to view or explore.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance by means of a delicate combination of magnetic needles.

**Siderostat** (sid'ér-ō-stat), *n.* [L. *sidus*, *sideris*, a star, and Gr. *statos*, placed, standing, from *histēmi*, to stand.] An apparatus for observing the light of the stars in precisely the same way in which the light of the sun may be studied with the heliostat. It consists of a mirror moved by clockwork, and a fixed object-glass for concentrating the rays into a focus.

**Siderotype** (sid'ér-ō-tīp), *n.* [L. *sidus*, *sideris*, a star, and Gr. *typos*, impression.] A method of producing sun-pictures by means of ammonio-ferric citrate. Paper impregnated with this salt is exposed to light in the camera, and the picture is developed with a neutral solution of gold, or, better, of silver. *Weale.*

**Sideroxylon** (sid-ér-ok'sil-on), *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *xylon*, wood.] A genus of trees and herbs, nat. order Sapotaceæ, including about sixty species, natives of Africa, America, the East Indies, and Australia. They are evergreen trees with leathery leaves, and axillary and lateral fascicles of flowers. They are remarkable for the hardness and weight of their wood, which sinks in water, and the genus has hence derived the name of ironwood. The *S. inerme*, or smooth ironwood, is a native of the Cape Colony, and has long been cultivated in the greenhouses of Europe.

**Side-saddle** (sīd'sad-l), *n.* A saddle for a woman, in which the feet are both presented on one side, the right knee being placed between two horns.

**Side-saddle-flower** (sīd'sad-l-flou-ėr), *n.* A popular name of the species of Sarracenia, having hollow, pitcher, or trumpet-shaped leaves. The flowers are somewhat like a pillion, whence the name. Called also *Pitcher-plant* and *Huntsman's-cup*. See SARRACENIACEÆ.

**Side-scription** (sīd'skrip-shon), *n.* In *Scots law*, the mode of subscribing deeds in use before the introduction of the present system of writing them bookwise. The successive sheets were pasted together and the party subscribing, in order to authenticate them, signed his name on the side at each junction, half on the one sheet and half on the other.

**Sidesman** (sīdz'man), *n.* 1. An assistant to the churchwarden; a questman.—2. A party man; a partisan.—*Milton.*

**Side-stick** (sīd'stik), *n.* In *printing*, a tapering stick or bar at the side of a page or column in a galley, or of a form in a chase. The matter is locked up by driving quoins between the stick and the side of the galley or chase.

**Side-stitch** (sīd'stich), *n.* A sudden sharp pain or stitch in the side. '*Side-stitches* that shall pen thy breath up.' *Shak.*

**Side-table** (sīd'tā-bl), *n.* A table placed either against the wall or aside from the principal table.

**Sidetaking** (sīd'tāk-ing), *n.* A taking sides or engaging in a party. *Bp. Hall.*

**Side-timber, Side-waver** (sīd'tim-bėr, sīd'wāv-ėr), *n.* In *building*, same as *Purlin* (which see).

**Side-view** (sīd'vū), *n.* An oblique view; a side-look.

**Side-walk** (sīd'wąk), *n.* A raised walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road; a footway.

**Sideways** (sīd'wāz), *adv.* Same as *Sidewise.* *Milton.*

**Side-wind** (sīd'wind), *n.* A wind blowing laterally; *fig.* an indirect influence or means; as, to get rid of a measure by a *side-wind.*

I am a straightforward man, I believe. I don't go beating about for *side-winds.* *Dickens.*

**Sidewise** (sīd'wīz), *adv.* 1. Toward one side; inclining; as, to hold the head *sidewise.*—2. Laterally; on one side; as, the refraction of light *sidewise.*

**Siding** (sīd'ing), *n.* 1. The attaching of one's self to a party. 'Discontents drove men into *sidings.*' *Eikon Basilikē.*—2. In *rail.* a short additional line of rails laid at the side of a main line, and connected therewith with points so that a train may either pass into the siding or continue its course along the line.—3. In *carp.* the boarding of the sides of a frame building.—4. In *ship-building*, that part of the operation of forming or trimming ships' timbers, &c., which consists in giving them their correct breadths.

**Sidle** (sīd'l), *v.i.* pret. *sidled;* ppr. *sidling.* 1. To go or move side foremost; to move to one side; as, to *sidle* through a crowd. *Swift.*

He . . . then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To saunter idly about. [Provincial English.]

**Sidling** (sīd'ling), *adv.* Sidewise. See SIDELING, SIDELONG.

**Sie,**† For *Seie*, pret. of *see.* Saw. *Chaucer.*

**Siege** (sēj), *n.* [Fr. *siége*, a seat or sitting, a siege, which supposes a Latin form *sedium*, *sidium*, seen in *obsidium*, the sitting down before a town, a siege, from *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. The sitting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender; the investment of a place by an army, and attack of it by passages and advanced works which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. A *siege* differs from a *blockade*, as in a siege the investing army approaches the fortified place to attack and reduce it by force; but in a blockade the army secures all the avenues to the place to intercept all supplies, and waits till famine compels the garrison to surrender.—2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

3.† Seat; throne.

Besides, upon the very *siege* of justice,
Lord Angelo has, to the public ear,
Profess'd the contrary *Shak.*

4.† Place or situation; place or position occupied. 'A hearn put from her *siege.*' *Massinger.*

Ah traiterous eyes, com out of your shamelesse *siege* for ever. *Palace of Pleasure*, 1579.

5.† Rank; place; class.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege.* *Shak.*

6.† Stool; excrement; fecal matter. 'The *siege* of this moon-calf.' *Shak.*—7. In *glass-making*, the floor of a glass-furnace.—8. A workman's table or bench.

**Siege**† (sēj), *v.t.* To besiege; to encompass; to beset. *Chapman.*

**Siege-train** (sēj'trān), *n.* The artillery, carriages, ammunition, and equipments which are carried with an army for the purpose of attacking fortified places.

**Sienite** (sī'en-īt), *n.* Same as *Syenite.*

**Sienitic** (sī-en-it'ik), *a.* Same as *Syenitic.*

**Sienna, Sienna-earth** (si-en'na, si-en'na-ėrth), *n.* *Terra di Sienna*, earth from *Sienna* in Italy, a ferruginous ochreous earth of a fine yellow colour, used as a pigment in both oil and water-colour painting. It is known as raw and burnt sienna according to the treatment it has received. See BURNT SIENNA.

**Sierra** (sē-er'a), *n.* [Sp., from L. *serra*, a saw.] A chain of hills or mass of mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges.

**Siesta** (sē-es'ta), *n.* [Sp.] The name given to the practice indulged in by the Spaniards, and the inhabitants of hot countries generally, of resting for a short time in the hot part of the day, or after dinner.

**Siester** (sēs'tėr), *n.* A silver coin of Bavaria, worth about 8½*d.* *Simmonds.*

**Sieur** (sē-ėr), *n.* [Fr., abbrev. from *seigneur.*] A title of respect used by the French.

**Sieve** (siv), *n.* [O.E. *sive*, *seve*, *sefe*, A.Sax. *sife*, L.G. *seve*, *sef*, D. *zeef*, G. *sieb*, Icel. *sía*, for *síva* or *sífa*, a sieve; perhaps so called from being made originally of rushes (see SEAVE); or from same root as Prov. *seye*, Icel. *sía*, to strain or filter; Dan. *sive*, to ooze.] 1. An instrument for separating the smaller particles of substances from the grosser, as flour from bran. Sieves are made of various forms and sizes to suit the article to be sifted; but in its most usual form a sieve consists of a hoop from 2 to 6 inches in depth, forming a flat cylinder, and having its bottom, which is stretched tightly over the hoop, constituted of basket-work, coarse or fine hair, gut, skin perforated with small holes, canvas, muslin, lawn, net-work, or wire, according to the use intended. In agriculture sieves are used for separating corn or other seed from dust or other extraneous matter. —*Drum sieve*, a kind of sieve in extensive use amongst druggists, drysalters, and confectioners, so named from its form. It is used for sifting very fine powders, and consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom sections being covered with parchment or leather, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material under operation is at the same time saved from waste.—2. A kind of coarse basket.

*Sieves* and half-*sieves* are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covent Garden market. *Stevens.*

3. In *calico-printing*, a cloth extending over the vat which contains the colour.

**Sifflement**† (sif'l-ment), *n.* [Fr., from *siffler*, to whistle.] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling or a sound resembling a whistling. 'Uttering nought else but idle *sifflements.*' *Ant. Brewer.*

**Sift** (sift), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *siftan*, from *sife*, a sieve; L.G. *siften*, D. *ziften*, to sift. See SIEVE.] 1. To pass through a sieve; to operate on by a sieve; to separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift* meal; to *sift* powder; to *sift* sand or lime; to *sift* the bran from the flour.—2. To part, as by a sieve; to separate.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show. . .
*Dryden.*

3. To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize; as, let the principles of the party be thoroughly *sifted.*

I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shak.*
We have *sifted* your objections. *Hooker.*
Heedfully I *sifted* all my thought. *Tennyson.*

**Sifter** (sift'ėr), *n.* One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

**Sig** (sig), *n.* [From root of A. Sax. *sīhan*, to strain, to filter, to flow down. See SIGGER.] Urine; stale urine. [Provincial English.]

**Sigaultian** (si-gal'shi-an), *a.* [From *Sigault*, a French physician, who first performed the operation.] In *obstetrics*, applied to an operation for augmenting the diameter of the pelvis. See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.

**Sigger** (sig'ėr), *v.i.* [Allied to *sig* (which see); G. *seigen*, to filter, *seiger*, a strainer or filter.] In *mining*, to trickle through a cranny or crevice; to ooze into a mine.

**Sigh** (sī), *v.i.* [O.E. *syke*, A. Sax. *sīcan*, Sc. *sic*, *sich*, to sigh; Dan. *sukke*, to sigh; D.

*zugt*, a sigh, *zugten*, to sigh; G. *seufzen*. All probably imitative; comp. *sough*, noise of the wind, as among trees, &c. *souf*, to breathe heavily or deeply.] 1. To make a deep single respiration, as the result or involuntary expression of grief, sorrow, or the like; hence, to grieve; to mourn; to complain.

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

To *sigh*
To the winds whose pity, sighing back again,
Did us but loving wrong. *Shak.*

2. To utter or give expression to a sound like, or suggestive of, a sigh. 'Whenever a March wind *sighs*.' *Tennyson.*—*To sigh for*, to long or wish ardently for.

Long have I *sighed for* a calm. *Tennyson.*

**Sigh** (sī), *v.t.* 1. To emit or exhale in sighs. 'Never man *sigh'd* truer breath.' *Shak.*—2. To lament; to mourn.

Ages to come and men unborn
Shall bless her name and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

3. To express by sighs.

The gentle swain *sighs* back her grief. *Hoole.*

4. Used with an adverb or prepositional expression, to denote an effect.

In such a night
Troilus methinks mounted the Troyan walls
And *sigh'd* his soul toward the Grecian tents.
*Shak.*

**Sigh** (sī), *n.* A single deep involuntary respiration; the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usual and the sudden emission of it; a simple respiration modified by mental conditions, and giving involuntary expression of fatigue, or some depressing emotion, as grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the like.

My *sighs* are many, and my heart is faint.
Lam. i. 22.

**Sigher** (sī'ėr), *n.* One who sighs. 'A *sigher* to be comforted.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sighingly** (sī'ing-li), *adv.* With sighing.

**Sight** (sīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *siht, gesiht*, O.G. *siht*, Mod. G. *sicht*, Dan. and Sw. *sigte;* from root of *see*.] 1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; as, to gain *sight* of land; to lose *sight* of a person.

A cloud received him out of their *sight*. Acts i. 9.

A *sight* of you, Mr. H., is good for sore eyes.
*Trollope.*

2. The power of seeing; the faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes; as, to lose one's *sight*.

Thy *sight* is young and thou shalt read. *Shak.*
O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain. *Milton.*

3. Range of unobstructed vision; space or limit to which the power of seeing extends; open view; visibility.

Hostile Troy was ever full in *sight*. *Pope.*

4. Notice, judgment, or opinion from seeing; knowledge; view; estimation; consideration.

Let my life . . . be precious in thy *sight*.
2 Ki. i. 13.

5. Inspection; examination; as, a letter intended for your *sight* only.—6. The eye or eyes.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*. *Dryden.*

7. That which is beheld; a spectacle; a show; particularly, something novel and remarkable; something wonderful or worth seeing; as, to see the *sights* of a town.

They never saw a *sight* so fair. *Spenser.*

Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burned. Exod. iii. 3.

8. A small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which the direction is settled or ascertained; as, the *sight* of a quadrant.—9. A small piece of metal near the muzzle, or another near the breech, of a firearm, as a rifle, cannon, &c., to aid the eye in taking aim.—10. A great many; a multitude. [Colloq.]

Very many colloquialisms current in America but not now used in England, and generally supposed to be Americanisms, are, after all, of good old British family, and people from the Eastern States, who are sometimes ridiculed for talking of a *sight* of people, may find comfort in learning that the famous old romance, the prose 'Morte d'Arthur,' uses this word for *multitude*, and that the high-born dame, Juliana Berners, lady prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time *a bomynable syght of monkes* was elegant English for a large company of friars. *G. P. Marsh.*

—*At sight, after sight*, terms applied to bills or notes payable on or after presentation.—*To take sight*, to take aim; to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery, &c.—*Field of sight*. Same as *Field of Vision*. See FIELD.—SYN. Vision, view, show, spectacle, representation, exhibition.

**Sight** (sīt), *v.t.* 1. To get sight of; to come in sight of; to see; to perceive; as, to *sight* the land.—2. To look at or examine through a sight; to see accurately; as, to *sight* a star.

3. To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight; as, to *sight* a rifle or cannon.

**Sight,† Sighte.†** Sighed. *Chaucer.*

**Sight** (sīt), *v.i.* To look along or through the sight or sights of an instrument; to take aim by means of a sight or sights, as with a rifle; to take sight.

**Sight-draft** (sīt'draft), *n.* In *com.* a draft payable at sight or on presentation.

**Sighted** (sīt'ed), *a.* 1. Having sight or seeing in a particular manner: used chiefly or exclusively in composition; as, *long-sighted*, seeing at a great distance; *short-sighted*, able to see only at a small distance; *quick-sighted*, readily seeing, discerning, or understanding; *sharp-sighted*, having a keen eye or acute discernment.—2. Having a sight or sights; as, a rifle *sighted* for 1000 yards.

**Sightful†** (sīt'fụl), *a.* Visible; perspicuous.

**Sightfulness†** (sīt'fụl-nes), *n.* Clearness of sight.

Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

**Sight-hole** (sīt'hōl), *n.* A hole to see through.

**Sighting-shot** (sīt'ing-shot), *n.* A shot made for the purpose of ascertaining if a firearm is properly sighted; a trial shot allowed to each shooter previous to marking his score.

**Sightless** (sīt'les), *a.* 1. Wanting sight; blind. 'Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar.' *Pope.* '*Sightless* Milton.' *Wordsworth.*—2.† Offensive or unpleasing to the eye. 'Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains.' *Shak.*—3.† Not appearing to sight; invisible.

Heav'n's cherubim horsed
Upon the *sightless* coursers of the air. *Shak.*

**Sightlessly** (sīt'les-li), *adv.* In a sightless manner.

**Sightlessness** (sīt'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sightless; want of sight.

**Sightliness** (sīt'li-nes), *n.* The state of being sightly; comeliness; an appearance pleasing to the sight.

Glass eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for *sightliness*. *Fuller.*

**Sightly** (sīt'li), *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. 'Many brave *sightly* horses.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Sight-seeing** (sīt'sē-ing), *n.* The act of seeing sights; eagerness for novel or curious sights.

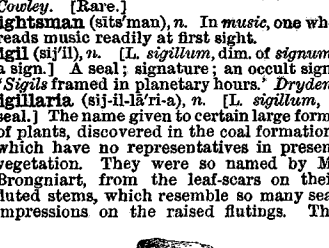
**Sight-seer** (sīt'sē-ėr), *n.* One who is fond of or who goes to see sights or curiosities; as, the streets were crowded with eager *sight-seers*.

**Sight-shot** (sīt'shot), *n.* Distance to which the sight can reach; range of sight; eye-shot. *Cowley.* [Rare.]

**Sightsman** (sīts'man), *n.* In *music*, one who reads music readily at first sight.

**Sigil** (sij'il), *n.* [L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a sign.] A seal; signature; an occult sign. '*Sigils* framed in planetary hours.' *Dryden.*

**Sigillaria** (sij-il-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *sigillum*, a seal.] The name given to certain large forms of plants, discovered in the coal formation, which have no representatives in present vegetation. They were so named by M. Brongniart, from the leaf-scars on their fluted stems, which resemble so many seal impressions on the raised flutings. The



Sigillaria in a Coal-mine near Liverpool.

stems are of various sizes, from a few inches to upwards of 3 feet in circumference, and of great length. Their internal structure most nearly approaches that of the Cycadaceæ. Their roots are known by the name *stigmaria*, being at first regarded as fossils belonging to a distinct and separate genus.

**Sigillative** (sij'il-āt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *sigillatif*, from L. *sigillum*, a seal.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. *Cotgrave.*

**Sigla** (sig'la), *n.pl.* [L.] The signs, characters, abbreviations, or letters used for words in ancient manuscripts, printing, coins, medals, and the like.

**Sigma** (sig'ma), *n.* The name of the Greek letter Σ, *σ*, *ς*, equivalent to our S.

**Sigmodon** (sig'mō-don), *n.* [Gr. *sigma*, the letter *s*, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of small rodent mammals of the family Muridæ, and sub-family Arvicolinæ. Only one species (*S. hispidum*) is known, about 6 inches long. It is a native of Florida, and very destructive to the crops.

**Sigmoid, Sigmoidal** (sig'moid, sig-moi'dal), *a.* [Gr. *sigma*, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Curved like the letter sigma. In *anat.* a term applied to several parts, as the valves of the heart, the cartilages of the trachea, the semilunar cavities of the bones, and the flexure of the colon. The *sigmoid flexure* is the last curve of the colon, before it terminates in the rectum.

**Sign** (sīn), *n.* [Fr. *signe*, from L. *signum*, a mark, a sign, of which the dim. is *sigillum*, hence *seal*. See SEAL.] 1. That by which anything is shown, made known, or represented; any visible thing, any motion, appearance, or event which indicates the existence or approach of something else; a token; a mark; an indication; a proof; as, *signs* of fair weather or a storm; a *sign* of rain.

O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the *signs* of the times?
Mat. xvi. 3.

2. A motion, action, or gesture by which a thought is expressed, a wish made known, or a command given; hence, one of the natural or conventional gestures by which intelligence is communicated, or conversation carried on, as by deaf-mutes.

They made *signs* to his father, how he would have him called. Luke i. 62.

3. A remarkable event considered by the ancients as indicating the will of a deity; a prodigy; an omen.—4. Any remarkable transaction, event, or phenomenon regarded as indicating the divine will, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a miracle; a wonder.

Except ye see *signs* and wonders, ye will not believe. John iv. 48.

5. Something serving to indicate the existence or preserve the memory of a thing; a memorial; a token; a monument.

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men; and they became a *sign*. Num. xxvi. 10.

6. Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents an idea; hence, sometimes, a picture.

The holy symbols, or *signs*, are not barely significative, but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves. *Brerewood.*

7. A word regarded as the outward manifestation of thought.

When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of. *Bacon.*

8. A mark of distinction; cognizance.

When the great ensign of Messiah blazed,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton.*

9. That which, being external, represents or signifies something internal or spiritual: a term used in the formularies of the English Church in speaking of an ordinance considered with reference to that which it represents.—10. Something conspicuously hung or placed over or near a door, as a lettered board, or carved or painted figure, indicating the occupation of the tenant of the premises, or giving notice of what is sold or made within; a sign-board. 'An ale-house' paltry *sign*.' *Shak.*

The shops were therefore distinguished by painted *signs*, which gave a gay and grotesque appearance to the streets. *Macaulay.*

11. In *astron.* a portion of the ecliptic or zodiac containing 30 degrees, or a twelfth part of the complete circle. The signs are reckoned from the point of intersection of the ecliptic and equator at the vernal equinox, and are counted onwards, proceeding from west to east, according to the annual course of the sun, all round the ecliptic. In printing they are represented by the following marks, which are attached to their respective names:—Aries ♈, Taurus ♉, Gemini ♊, Cancer ♋, Leo ♌, Virgo ♍, Libra ♎, Scorpio ♏, Sagittarius ♐, Capricornus ♑, Aquarius ♒, Pisces ♓. The first six signs, commencing with Aries, are called *northern signs*, because they lie on

the north side of the equator; and the other six, commencing with Libra, are called *southern signs*, because they lie on the south side of the equator. The six beginning with Capricornus are called *ascending signs*, because the sun passes through them while advancing from the winter to the summer solstice, and is consequently acquiring altitude with respect to inhabitants of the northern hemisphere. The other six, beginning with Cancer, are called *descending signs*, because the sun in passing through them diminishes his altitude with respect to inhabitants of the northern hemisphere. These names are borrowed from the constellations of the zodiac of the same denomination, which were respectively comprehended within the foregoing equal divisions of the ecliptic at the time when those divisions were first made; but on account of the precession of the equinoxes the positions of these constellations in the heavens no longer correspond with the divisions of the ecliptic of the same name, but are considerably in advance of them. Thus the constellation Aries is now in that part of the ecliptic called Taurus.—12. In *arith.* and *math.* a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed by them; as the sign + [plus] prefixed to a quantity indicates that the quantity is to be added; the sign − [minus] denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. The former is prefixed to quantities called *affirmative* or *positive;* the latter to quantities called *negative.* The sign × [into] stands for multiplication, ÷ [divided by] for division, $\sqrt{}$ for the square root, $\sqrt[3]{}$ for the cube root, $\sqrt[n]{}$ for the nth root, &c. The signs denoting a relation are, = equal to, > greater than, < less than, &c.—13. In *med.* an appearance or symptom in the human body, which indicates its condition as to health or disease.—14. In *music,* any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.—SYN. Token, mark, note, symptom, indication, symbol, type, omen, prognostic, presage, manifestation.

**Sign** (sīn), *v.t.* 1. To express by a sign; to make known in a typical or emblematical manner, in distinction from speech; to signify; as, to *sign* our acceptance of something by a gesture,—2. To make a sign upon; to mark with a sign or symbol.

> We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified. *Common Prayer.*

3. To affix a signature to, as to a writing or deed; to mark and ratify by writing one's name; to subscribe in one's own handwriting. 'To *sign* these papers.' *Dryden.*

> Give him this deed and let him *sign* it. *Shak.*

4.† To convey formally; to assign.—5.† To dress or array in insignia. 'Thy hunters stand *signed* in thy spoil.' *Shak.*—6.† To make known; to betoken; to denote.

> You *sign* your place and calling, in full seeming, With meekness and humility. *Shak.*

**Sign** (sīn), *v.i.* 1.† To be a sign or omen. *Shak.*—2. To make a sign or signal; as, he *signed* to me to advance.

**Signable** (sīn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed; as, a deed *signable* by A B.

**Signal** (sig'nal), *n.* [Fr. *signal,* L.L. *signale,* from L. *signum.* See SIGN.] 1. A sign that gives or is intended to give notice of something to some person, especially from a distance. Signals are used to communicate information, orders, and the like, to persons at a distance, and by any persons and for any purpose. A signal may be a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the showing of lights of various colours, the firing of a gun, the ringing of a bell, the beating of a drum, the sounding of a bugle, or anything which will be understood by the persons intended.

> Stir not until the *signal.* *Shak.*

2.† Sign; token; indication.

> Meantime, in *signal* of my love to thee, . . .
> Will I upon thy party wear this rose. *Shak.*

**Signal** (*sig*'nal), *a.* Distinguished from what is ordinary; eminent; remarkable; notable; as, a *signal* failure; a *signal* exploit; a *signal* service; a *signal* act of benevolence.

> As *signal* now in low dejected state,
> As erst in highest, behold him where he lies. *Milton.*

SYN. Eminent, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary, notable, conspicuous.

**Signal** (sig'nal), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *signalled;* ppr. *signalling.* 1. To communicate or make known by a signal or by signals; as, to *signal* orders; a vessel *signals* its arrival.—2. To make signals to; as, the vessel *signalled* the forts.—3. To mark with a sign. *Layard.*

**Signal** (sig'nal), *v.i.* 1. To give a signal or signals.—2. To be a sign or omen.

**Signal-box** (sig'nal-boks), *n.* A small house, often of wood, in which railway signals are worked.

**Signal-fire** (sig'nal-fīr), *n.* A fire intended for a signal.

**Signalist** (sig'nal-ist), *n.* One who makes signals.

**Signality**† (sig-nal'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being signal or remarkable. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Signalize** (sig'nal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *signalized;* ppr. *signalizing.* [From *signal.*] 1. To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common: commonly used reflexively with the pronouns *myself, himself, themselves,* and the like, or with some noun so closely connected with the subject as to be almost equivalent to a reflexive pronoun; as, the soldier *signalized himself;* he *signalized* his reign by many glorious acts. 'Having *signalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country.' *Swift.*

> It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing themselves.* *Burke.*

2. To make signals to; to indicate by a signal; to signal. [Not in good use.]

**Signal-lamp** (sig'nal-lamp), *n.* A railway lamp, with a bull's-eye in it, made to give out light of different colours as signals.

**Signal-light** (sig'nal-līt), *n.* A light shown as a signal.

**Signally** (sig'nal-li), *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably; memorably; as, their plot failed *signally.*

**Signal-man** (sig'nal-man), *n.* One whose duty it is to convey intelligence, notice, warning, &c., by means of signals.

**Signalment** (sig'nal-ment), *n.* 1. The act of signalling.—2. A description by means of peculiar or appropriate marks. *E. B. Browning.*

**Signal-post** (sig'nal-pōst), *n.* A post or pole for displaying flags, lamps, &c., as signals.

**Signatary** (sig'na-ta-ri), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Signatory.*

**Signation**† (sig-nā'shon), *n.* Sign given; act of betokening. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Signatory** (sig'na-to-ri), *a.* 1. Relating to a seal; used in sealing.—2. Setting a signature to a document; signing; specifically applied to the head or representative of a state who signs a public document, as a treaty; as, the parties *signatory* to the Treaty of Paris. Written also *Signatary* and *Signitary.*

**Signatory** (sig'na-to-ri), *n.* One who signs; specifically, the head or representative of a state who signs a public document, as a treaty.

> If the Grand Duke called upon the *signatories* of the treaty to fulfil the guarantee of neutrality contained in it, grave questions would undoubtedly arise. *Times newspaper.*

**Signature** (sig'na-tūr), *n.* [Fr., L.L. *signatura,* from L. *signo,* to sign.] 1. A sign, stamp, or mark impressed. 'The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures,* and images.' *Watts.* 'The natural and indelible *signature* of God, stamped on the human soul.' *Bentley.*—2. Especially, the name of any person written with his own hand, employed to signify that the writing which precedes accords with his wishes or intentions.—3. In *old med.* an external mark or character on a plant, which was supposed to indicate its suitableness to cure particular disease, or diseases of particular parts. Thus plants with yellow flowers were supposed to be adapted to the cure of jaundice, &c.

> Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *Dr. H. More.*

4. In *printing,* a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet or half sheet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder. In older books, when the sheets are more numerous than the letters of the alphabet, a small letter is added to the capital one, as A a, B b; but afterwards a figure before the letter came to be used, as 1 A, 2 A. In modern printing figures only are very generally used for signatures.—5. An external mark or figure by which physiognomists pretend to discover the temper and character of persons.—6. In *music,* the signs placed at the commencement of a piece of

Key and Time Signatures on the Treble and Bass Clefs.

1. Key of C; two minims (or their equivalents) in the bar. 2. Key of G; four crotchets in the bar. 3. Key of D; two crotchets in the bar. 4. Key of F; three minims in the bar. 5. Key of B flat; three crotchets in the bar.

music. There are two kinds of signatures, the time signature and the key signature. The key signature, including the clefs, is usually written on every stave; and the sharps or flats there occurring affect all notes of that degree (with their octaves) throughout the piece. The time signature is only placed at the beginning of the first line and where changes occur. It indicates the number of aliquot parts into which the bar is divided.—7. In *Scots law,* a writing formerly prepared and presented by a writer to the signet to the baron of exchequer, as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it was presented; which having, in the case of an original charter, the sign-manual of the sovereign, and in other cases the *cachet,* appointed by the act of union for Scotland, attached to it, became the warrant of a conveyance under one or other of the seals, according to the nature of the subject or the object in view.

**Signature**† (sig'na-tūr), *v.t.* To mark out; to distinguish. *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

**Signaturist** (sig'na-tūr-ist), *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sign-board** (sīn'bōrd), *n.* A board on which a man sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale.

**Signe**† (sīn), *v.t.* To assign; to appoint; to allot. *Chaucer.*

**Signer** (sīn'ėr), *n.* One who signs, especially one who signs or subscribes his name; as, a memorial with 100 *signers.*

**Signet** (sig'net), *n.* [O.Fr. *signet,* dim. of *signe,* a sign. See SIGN.] A seal; particularly, in England, one of the seals for the authentication of royal grants. The signet, in Scotland, is a seal by which royal warrants for the purpose of justice seem to have been at one time authenticated. Hence the title of *clerks to the signet* or *writers to the signet,* a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who formerly had important privileges, which are now nearly abolished. They act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session. —*Clerk of the signet,* an officer in England, continually in attendance upon the principal secretary of state, who has the custody of the privy signet.

**Signeted** (sig'net-ed), *a.* Stamped or marked with a signet.

**Signet-ring** (sig'net-ring), *n.* A ring containing a signet or private seal.

**Signifer**† (sig'ni-fėr), *n.* [L. *signum,* a sign, and *fero,* to bear.] The zodiac. *Chaucer.*

**Significance,**† *n.* Signification. *Chaucer.*

**Signific**† (sig-nif'ik), *a.* Significant. *Chaucer.*

**Significance, Significancy** (sig-nif'i-kans, sig-nif'i-kan-si), *n.* [See SIGNIFICANT.] 1. Meaning; import; that which is intended to be expressed.

> If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action, *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Hence—2. The real import of anything, as opposed to that which appears; the internal and true sense, as contradistinguished from the external and partial.

> 'Our spirits have climbed high
> By reason of the passion of our grief,—
> And, from the top of sense, looked over sense,
> To the *significance* and heart of things
> Rather than things themselves. *E. B. Browning.*

3. Expressiveness; impressiveness; force; power of impressing the mind; as, a duty enjoined with particular *significance.*

> I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word *persecution,* and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*

4. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

Many a circumstance of less *significancy* has been construed into an overt act of high treason. *Addison.*

**Significant** (sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* [L. *significans, significantis*, ppr. of *significo*. See SIGNIFY.] 1. Serving to signify something; fitted or intended to signify something; as, (*a*) bearing a meaning; expressing or containing signification or sense; as, a *significant* word or sound. (*b*) Expressive in an eminent degree; forcible.

Common life is full of this kind of *significant* expressions. *Holder.*

(*c*) Expressive or suggestive of something more than what appears; meaning; as, to give a person a *significant* look. (*d*) Betokening something; representative of something; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*

To add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant*, is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.*

2. Important; momentous; as, a *significant* event.

**Significant**† (sig-nif'i-kant), *n.* That which is significant; a token. *Shak.*

**Significantly** (sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* In a significant manner: (*a*) so as to convey meaning or signification; (*b*) meaningly; expressively; signifying more than merely appears.

**Significate** (sig-nif'i-kāt), *n.* In *logic*, one of several things signified by a common term. *Whately.*

**Signification** (sig'ni-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *significatio*. See SIGNIFY.] 1. The act of signifying, or of making known by signs or words, or by anything that is understood.

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. That which is signified or expressed by signs or words; meaning; import; sense; that which the person using a sign intends to convey, or that which men in general who use it understand it to convey. The signification of words is dependent on usage; but when custom has annexed a certain sense to sound, or to a combination of sounds, this sense is always to be considered the signification which the person using the words intends to communicate. So by custom certain signs or gestures have a determined signification. Such is the fact also with figures, algebraic characters, &c.—3. That which signifies; a sign [Rare.]

**Significative** (sig-nif'i-kāt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *significatif*. See SIGNIFY.] 1. Betokening or representing by an external sign; as, the *significative* symbols of the eucharist.—2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a meaning; sometimes strongly expressive of a certain idea or thing.

There is apparently a *significative* coincidence between the establishment of the aristocratic and oligarchical powers, and the diminution of the prosperity of the state. *Ruskin.*

**Significatively** (sig-nif'i-kāt-iv-li), *adv.* In a significative manner; so as to represent or express by an external sign.

Bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*. *Abp. Ussher.*

**Significativeness** (sig-nif'i-kāt-iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being significative. *West. Rev.*

**Significator** (sig-nif'i-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which signifies or makes known by words, signs, &c.

In this diagram there was one *significator* which pressed remarkably upon our astrologer's attention. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Significatory** (sig-nif'i-kā-to-ri), *a.* Having signification or meaning.

**Significatory** (sig-nif'i-kā-to-ri), *n.* That which betokens, signifies, or represents.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Significavit** (sig'ni-fi-kā"vit), *n.* [Third pers. sing. pret. ind. of L. *significo*, to signify.] In *eccles. law*, a writ, now obsolete, issuing out of Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping him in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church. *Wharton.*

**Signify** (sig'ni-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *signified*; ppr. *signifying*. [Fr. *signifier*, from L. *significo—signum*, a sign, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make known by signs or words; to express or communicate to another by words, gestures, &c.; as, he *signified* to me his intention.

Then Paul . . . entered into the temple, to *signify* the accomplishment of the days of purification. Acts xxii. 26.

2. To give notice; to announce; to impart; to declare; to proclaim.

My friend Stephano, *signify*, I pray you,
Within the house, your mistress is at hand. *Shak.*

3. To mean; to have or contain a certain sense; to import; as, in Latin 'amo' *signifies* 'I love.'—4. To suggest as being intended; to indicate.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or
Some rough-cast about him, to *signify* wall. *Shak.*

5. To weigh; to matter: used almost intransitively in particular phrases; as, it *signifies* much or little; it *signifies* nothing; what does it *signify*?

What *signifies* the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie? *Swift.*

And whether coldness, pride, or virtue signify
A woman—so she's good, what can it *signify*!
*Byron.*

SYN. To express, manifest, declare, utter, intimate, betoken, denote, imply, mean.

**Signify** (sig'ni-fī), *v.i.* To express meaning with force. 'If thie words be but comely and *signifying*.' *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

**Signior** (sēn'yor), *n.* An English form of the Italian *Signore*, Spanish *Señor*, a title of respect equivalent to the English *Sir* or *Mr.*, the French *Monsieur*, and the German *Herr*. Written also *Signor*, *Seignior*. See SEIGNIOR.

**Signiorize**† (sēn'yor-iz), *v.t.* To exercise dominion over; to lord it over. 'He that *signiorizeth* hell.' *Fairfax.*

**Signorize**† (sēn'yor-īz), *v.i.* To exercise dominion, or to have dominion.

O'er whom, save heaven, nought could *signiorize*. *Kyd.*

**Signiory, Signory** (sēn'yo-ri), *n.* 1. A principality; a province.

Through all the *signiories* it was the first,
And Prospero the prime duke. *Shak.*

2. The landed property of a lord; a domain; an estate; a manor.

Eating the bitter bread of banishment,
Whilst you have fed upon my *signiories*. *Shak.*

3. Government; dominion; power; seigniory. 'The inextinguishable thirst for *signiory*.' *Kyd.*—4. A governing body. 'My services which I have done the *signiory*.' *Shak.*—5.† Seniority. 'The benefit of *signiory*.' *Shak.*

**Signitary** (sig'ni-ta-ri), *a.* Same as *Signatory*.

**Sign-manual** (sīn-man'ū-al), *n.* A signature; the subscription of one's own name to a document; specifically, a royal signature, which must be adhibited to all writs which have to pass the privy seal or great seal.

**Signor** (sēn'yor), *n.* Same as *Signior*.

**Signora** (sēn-yō'ra), *n.* An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to *Madam, Mrs.*

**Signorina** (sēn-yō-rē'na), *n.* An Italian title of respect, equivalent to the English *Miss* and the French *Mademoiselle*.

**Signory.** Set SIGNIORY.

**Sign-painter** (sīn'pānt-ėr), *n.* A painter of signs for tradesmen, &c.

**Sign-post** (sīn'pōst), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.

**Signum** (sig'num), *n.* [L.] In *law*, a cross prefixed as a sign of assent and approbation to a charter or deed.

**Sike,**† *a.* Such. *Spenser.*

**Sike** (sīk), *n.* [Icel. *sík.*] A small stream of water; a rill; a marshy bottom with a small stream in it. [Scotch and North of England.]

**Sike,**† *a.* Sick. *Chaucer.*

**Sike,**† *n.* Sickness. *Chaucer.*

**Sike,**† *v.i.* To sigh. *Chaucer.*

**Sike,**† *n.* A sigh. *Chaucer.*

**Siker**† (sik'ėr), *a.* or *adv.* Sure; surely. See SICKER.

**Sikerly,**† *adv.* Surely; securely. *Chaucer.*

**Sikerness**† (sik'ėr-nes), *n.* Sureness; safety.

**Sikh** (sēk), *n.* One of an Indian community, half religious, half military (founded about A.D. 1500), which professes the purest Deism, and is chiefly distinguished from the Hindus by worshipping one only invisible God. They founded a state in the Punjaub about the end of the eighteenth century, which was annexed to the British Empire in India in 1849. Written also *Seik.*

**Silaus** (sī'la-us), *n.* [A name given to an umbelliferous plant by Pliny.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. They are tall perennial herbs, with finely divided leaves and umbels of white or yellowish flowers, natives of Europe and Asia. *S. pratensis* (meadow-pepper saxifrage) is found in damp and moist places in England, other parts of Europe, and Siberia. The whole plant has an unpleasant smell when bruised, and cattle generally avoid it in pastures.

**Sile** (sīl), *n.* [Sw. *sil*, a strainer; *sila*, to strain, to sift; L.G. *sielen*, to draw off water; akin *silt*.] A sieve; a strainer. [Old and Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Sile** (sīl), *v.t.* To strain, as fresh milk from the cow. [Old and Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Sile** (sīl), *v.i.* To flow down; to drop; to fall. [Provincial.]

**Sileneæ** (sī-lē'nē-ē), *n. plur.* [From *Silene*.] A tribe of Caryophyllaceæ, the members of which have a tubular calyx and petals with claws. See CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

**Silence** (sī'lens), *n.* [Fr. *silence*, from L. *silentium*, silence, from *sileo*, to be still, to be silent; comp. Goth. *silan, anasilan*, to be silent.] 1. The condition prevailing when everything is silent; stillness or entire absence of sound or noise; as, the *silence* of midnight. 'The night's dead *silence*.' *Shak.*

There was *silence* deep as death;
And the boldest held his breath,
For a time. *Campbell.*

2. The state of holding the peace; forbearance of speech in man or of noise in other animals; taciturnity; muteness; as, to keep *silence*; to listen in *silence*.

Be check'd for *silence*, but never tax'd for speech. *Shak.*

3. The refraining from speaking of or making known something; secrecy; as, to reward a person for his *silence*.—4. Stillness; calmness; quiet; cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; as, the elements reduced to *silence*.—5. Absence of mention; oblivion; obscurity.

Eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton.*

A few more days, and this essay will follow the *Defensio Populi* to the dust and *silence* of the upper shelf. *Macaulay.*

**Silence** (sī'lens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *silenced*; ppr. *silencing*. To make silent; to put to silence; (*a*) to oblige to hold the peace; to cause to cease speaking; as, to *silence* a loquacious speaker.

To *silence* envious tongues: be just, and fear not.
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's. *Shak.*

(*b*) To restrain in reference to liberty of speech; especially, to restrain from preaching by revoking a license to preach; as, to *silence* a minister of the gospel.

Is it therefore
The ambassador is *silenced*? *Shak.*
The *silenc'd* preacher yields to potent strain. *Pope.*

(*c*) To cause to cease sounding; to stop the noise or sound of; to make to cease.

*Silence* that dreadful bell. *Shak.*
It is the little rift within the lute,
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening slowly *silence* all. *Tennyson.*

(*d*) To still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease. 'Would have *silenced* their scruples.' *Daniel Rogers.*

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*

(*e*) To stop the noise of firing from; to make to cease firing, especially by a vigorous cannonade; as, to *silence* guns or a battery.

**Silence** (sī'lens), *interj.* Used elliptically for let there be silence, or keep silence.

**Silene** (sī-lē'nē), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] An extensive genus of plants belonging to the natural order Caryophyllaceæ. The species are in general herbaceous; the stems are leafy, jointed, branched, and frequently glutinous below each joint. The greatest proportion are inhabitants of the south of Europe and north of Africa; many occur in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. Several species are British, which are known by the names of campion and catch-fly. Many are cultivated in gardens as ornamental flowers. *S. compacta* or close-flowered catch-fly is one of the most beautiful of the genus. *S. inflata*, or bladder-campion, is edible. The young shoots boiled are a good substitute for green peas or asparagus.

**Silent** (sī'lent), *a.* [L. *silens, silentis*, ppr. of *sileo*. See SILENCE, *n.*] 1. Not speaking; mute; dumb; speechless.

O my God, I cry in the daytime, but thou hearest not; and in the night season, and am not *silent*. Ps. xxii. 2.

Her eyes are homes of *silent* prayer. *Tennyson.*

2. Habitually taciturn; speaking little; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious.

Ulysses, he adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men. *W. Broome.*

3. Not mentioning or proclaiming; making no noise or rumour.

This new created world, of which in hell
Fame is not *silent.* *Milton.*

4. Perfectly quiet; still; free from sound or noise; having or making no noise; as, the *silent* watches of the night; the *silent* groves. 'Sparkling in the *silent* waves.' *Spenser.*

But thou, most awful form!
Risest from forth thy *silent* sea of pines,
How silently. *Coleridge.*

5. Not operative; wanting efficacy. 'Causes . . . *silent*, virtueless, and dead.' *Raleigh.*

6. Not pronounced or expressed; having no sound in pronunciation; as, *e* is silent in *fable.* —*Silent partner.* Same as *Dormant Partner.* See under DORMANT.—*Silent system*, a system of prison discipline which imposes entire silence among the prisoners even when assembled together.—SYN. Dumb, mute, speechless, taciturn, soundless, voiceless, quiet, still.

**Silent** (sī'lent), *n.* Silence; silent period. 'Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night.' *Shak.*

**Silentiary** (sī-len'shi-a-ri), *n.* 1. One appointed to keep silence and order in a court of justice.—2. A privy-councillor; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state. *Barrow.*

**Silentious** (sī-len'shus), *a.* Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent.

**Silently** (sī'lent-li), *adv.* In a silent manner; as, (*a*) without speech or words.

Each *silently*
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye.
*Dryden.*

(*b*) Without noise; as, to march *silently.*

With tiptoe step vice *silently* succeeds. *Cowper.*

(*c*) Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant by right heir; in all those cases the present possessor has no son: this he *silently* passes over. *Locke.*

**Silentness** (sī'lent-nes), *n.* State of being silent; stillness; silence.

The moonlight steeped in *silentness*,
The steady weathercock. *Coleridge.*

**Silenus** (sī-lē'nus), *n.* [Gr. *Silēnos.*] A Grecian divinity, the foster-father and attendant of Bacchus, and likewise leader of the satyrs. He was represented as a robust old man, generally in a state of intoxication, and riding on an ass carrying a cantharus or bottle.

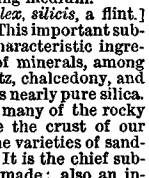
**Silery**† (sil'ėr-i), *n.* In *arch.* foliage carved on the tops of pillars.

**Silesia** (sī-lē'shi-a), *n.* A species of linen cloth, so called from its being manufactured originally in *Silesia*, a province of Prussia; thin coarse linen.

**Silesian** (sī-lē'shi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Silesia.

**Silesian** (sī-lē'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Silesia; made in Silesia; as, *Silesian* linen.

**Silex** (sī'leks), *n.* [L.] Same as *Silica* (which see).



Silhouette.

**Silhouette** (sil'ō-et), *n.* [From Etienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759, in derision of his economical attempts to reform the financial state of France while minister. Everything supposed to be excessively economical was then characterized as in the *Silhouette* style, and the term has been retained for this sort of portrait.] A name given to the representation of an object filled in of a black colour, the inner parts being sometimes indicated by lines of a lighter colour, and shadows or extreme depths by the aid of a heightening of gum or other shining medium.

**Silica** (sil'i-ka), *n.* [L. *silex, silicis*, a flint.] ($SiO_2$.) Oxide of silicon. This important substance constitutes the characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals, among which rock-crystal, quartz, chalcedony, and flint may be considered as nearly pure silica. It also predominates in many of the rocky masses which constitute the crust of our globe, such as granite, the varieties of sandstone, and quartz rock. It is the chief substance of which glass is made; also an ingredient, in a pulverized state, in the manufacture of stoneware, and it is essential in the preparation of tenacious mortar. Silica, when pure, is a fine powder, hard, insipid, and inodorous, rough to the touch, and scratches and wears away glass. It combines in definite proportions with many salifiable bases, and its various compounds are termed silicates. Plate-glass and window-glass, or, as it is commonly called, crown-glass, are silicates of sodium or potassium, and flint-glass is a similar compound, with a large addition of silicate of lead. See SILICIC.

**Silicate** (sil'i-kāt), *n.* A salt of silicic acid. Silicates formed by the union of silicic acid, or silica, with the bases alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda, &c., constitute the greater number by far of the hard minerals which encrust the globe. The silicates of potash and soda, when heated to redness, form glass.—*Silicate paint*, natural silica, when dried and forming an almost impalpable powder, mixed with colours and oil. Unlike the ordinary lead paints, all the silicate colours are non-poisonous. Silicate white has great covering power; is not affected by gases; and heat of 500° is successfully resisted.

**Silicated** (sil'i-kāt-ed), *a.* Coated, mixed, combined, or impregnated with silica.—*Silicated soap*, a mixture of silicate of soda and hard soap.

**Silicatization** (sil'i-kāt-īz-ā"shon), *n.* The process of combining with silica so as to change to a silicate.

**Siliceous, Silicious** (si-lish'us), *a.* Pertaining to silica, containing it, or partaking of its nature and qualities; as, *siliceous* limestone; *siliceous* slate; *siliceous* nodules, &c.—*Siliceous cement*, a hydraulic cement containing a certain proportion of a silicate.—*Siliceous earth*, silica (which see).—*Siliceous waters*, such as contain silica in solution, as many boiling springs.

**Silicic** (si-lis'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to silica; as, *silicic* ether; *silicic* acid.—*Silicic acid*, an acid obtained by decomposing sodium silicate with hydrochloric acid and dialysing the liquid so obtained. Silicic acid has not been obtained in the pure form, as it undergoes decomposition into water and silica when heated. Many silicic acids are believed to exist. The normal acid is $H_4SiO_4$.

**Silici-calcareous** (si-lis'i-kal-kā"rē-us), *a.* Consisting of silica and calcareous matter.

**Siliciferous** (sil-i-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *silex, silicis*, silex, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing silica, or united with a portion of silica.

**Silicification** (si-lis'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* Petrifaction; the conversion of any substance into stone by siliceous matter.

**Silicify** (si-lis'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *silicified*; ppr. *silicifying.* [L. *silex, silicis*, flint, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into or petrify by silica.

**Silicify** (si-lis'i-fī), *v.i.* To become silica; to be impregnated with silica.

**Silicimurite** (si-lis'i-mū"rīt), *n.* [L. *silex*, flint, and *muria*, brine.] An earth composed of silica and magnesia.

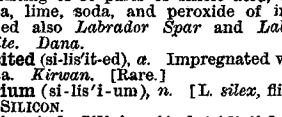
**Silicite** (sil'i-sīt), *n.* A variety of felspar, consisting of 50 parts of silicic acid, alumina, lime, soda, and peroxide of iron. Called also *Labrador Spar* and *Labradorite. Dana.*

**Silicited** (si-lis'it-ed), *a.* Impregnated with silica. *Kirwan.* [Rare.]

**Silicium** (si-lis'i-um), *n.* [L. *silex*, flint.] See SILICON.

**Silicioureted, Siliciuretted** (si-lis'i-ū-ret-ed), *a.* In *chem.* combined or impregnated with silicon.—*Siliciureted hydrogen*, a gas composed of silicon and hydrogen, which takes fire spontaneously when in contact with air, giving out a brilliant white light.

**Silicle** (sil'i-kl), *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, a pod.] In *bot.* a kind of seed-vessel, in structure resembling a siliqua, but differing from it in being as broad as it is long or broader. Examples of it may be seen in the whitlow-grass, in the shepherd's-purse, and in the horse-radish. Among the algæ the name is given to a similar vessel, pod-like, oblong, conical, linear, or lanceolate, transversely striated, and formed either of transformed branches or portions of a branch. It is not quite certain that these are connected with the reproduction of the plant. See SILIQUA.



Silicle or Pouch.

1. Shepherd's-purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*). 2, Do. opened, to show the placentæ, the seeds, and the two valves. 3, Vernal Whitlow-grass (*Draba verna* or *Erophila vulgaris*). 4, Do. opened, to show the valves, the dissepiment, and the seeds. 5, Penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*).

**Silico-fluoric** (sil'i-kō-flū"or-ik), *a.* The name of an acid, $H_2SiF_6$. When silicic acid is dissolved by hydrofluoric acid a gas is produced which is colourless, fuming strongly in the air. It is absorbed by water and hydrated silicic acid is deposited, while an acid is found in the water which is termed *silico-fluoric acid*, or *hydrofluosilicic acid.* With bases this acid forms salts called *silico-fluorides*, which are nearly all insoluble.

**Silico-fluoride** (sil'i-kō-flū"or-īd), *n.* ($M_2SiF_6$.) A salt of silico-fluoric acid. See SILICO-FLUORIC.

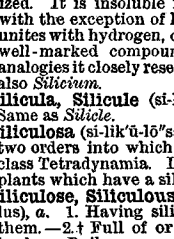
**Silicon** (sil'i-kon), *n.* [From L. *silex, silicis*, a flint.] Sym. Si. At. wt. 28. The non-metallic element of which silica is the oxide. Silicon may be obtained amorphous or crystalline. In the latter form it is very hard, dark-brown, lustrous, and not readily oxidized. It is insoluble in all ordinary acids, with the exception of hydrofluoric. Silicon unites with hydrogen, chlorine, &c., to form well-marked compounds. In its general analogies it closely resembles carbon. Called also *Silicium.*

**Silicula, Silicule** (si-lik'ū-la, sil'i-kūl), *n.* Same as *Silicle.*

**Siliculosa** (si-lik'ū-lō"sa), *n. pl.* One of the two orders into which Linnæus divided his class Tetradynamia. It comprehends those plants which have a silicle. See SILICLE.

**Siliculose, Siliculous** (si-lik'ū-lōs, si-lik'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Having silicles or pertaining to them.—2.† Full of or consisting of husks; husky. *Bailey.*

**Siliginose,**† **Siliginous**† (si-lij'in-ōs, si-lij'-in-us), *a.* [L. *siligo, siliginis*, a very fine kind of white wheat.] Made of white wheat. *Bailey.*



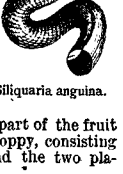
Siliqua or Pod.

1, Mustard. 2, Wall-flower. 3, Do. opened, to show the valves, replum or dissepiment, and seeds.

**Siling-dish** (sīl'ing-dish), *n.* [See SILE.] A colander; a strainer. [Obsolete or local.]

**Siliqua** (sil'i-kwa), *n.* pl. **Siliquæ** (sil'i-kwē). [L. *siliqua*, a pod, also a very small weight.] 1. In *bot.* the long pod-like fruit of crucifers; a kind of seed-vessel. It is characterized by dehiscing by two valves which separate from a central portion called the *replum.* It is linear in form, and is always superior to the calyx and corolla. The seeds are attached to two placentæ, which adhere to the replum, and are opposite to the lobes of the stigma. Examples may be seen in the stock or wall-flower, and in the cabbage, turnip, and mustard.—2. A weight of 4 grains, used in weighing gold and precious stones; a carat.

**Siliquaria** (sil-i-kwā'ri-a), *n.* A genus of marine gasteropodous molluscs, found both fossil and recent. The shell is tubular, spiral at its beginning, continued in an irregular form, divided laterally through its whole length by a narrow slit, and formed into chambers by entire septa. Recent siliquariæ have been found in sponges. Cuvier places the genus in the order Tubulibranchiata.



Siliquaria anguina.

**Silique** (si-lēk'), *n.* Same as *Siliqua.*

**Siliquella** (sil-i-kwel'la), *n.* In *bot.* a subordinate part of the fruit of certain plants, as the poppy, consisting of a division or carpel and the two placentæ.

**Siliquiform** (si-lik'wi-form), *a.* Having the form of a siliqua.

**Siliquosa** (sil-i-kwō'sa), *n. pl.* One of the two orders into which Linnæus divided his class

Tetradynamia, the other being Siliculosa. It comprehends those plants which have a siliqua, as the cabbage, turnip, mustard, &c.

**Siliquose, Siliquous** (sil'i-kwōs, sil'i-kwus), *a.* [L. *siliquosus*, from *siliqua*, a pod.] In *bot.* bearing siliquæ; having that species of pericarp called *siliqua;* as, *siliquose* plants.

**Silk** (silk), *n.* [A. Sax. *seoloc*, silk, for *seric*, from L. *sericum*, Gr. *sērikon*, silk, lit. Seric stuff, from *Sēres*, the Greek name of the Chinese.] 1. The fine, soft thread produced by the larvæ of numerous species belonging to the genus Bombyx and other genera of the family Bombycidæ, lepidopterous insects of the section popularly known by the name moth, the most important of which is the *Bombyx mori*, or common silkworm, a native of the northern provinces of China Silk is the strongest, most lustrous, and most valuable of textile fabrics, and is a thread composed of several finer threads which the worm draws from two large organs or glands, containing a viscid substance, which extend along great part of the body, and terminate in two spinnerets at the mouth. With this substance the silkworm envelops itself, forming what is called a *cocoon*. *Raw silk* is produced by the operation of winding off, at the same time, several of the balls or cocoons (which are immersed in hot water to soften the natural gum on the filament) on a common reel, thereby forming one smooth even thread. Before it is fit for weaving it is converted into one of three forms, viz. *singles*, *tram*, or *organzine*. *Singles* (a collective noun) is formed of one of the reeled threads, being twisted in order to give it strength and firmness. *Tram* is formed of two or more threads twisted together. In this state it is commonly used in weaving, as the *shoot* or *weft*. *Thrown silk* is formed of one, two, three, or more singles, according to the substance required, twisted together in a contrary direction to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. The silk so twisted is called *organzine*. *Spun silk* is waste silk, pierced cocoons, floss, &c., dressed, combed, formed into rovings, and spun by processes and on machinery analogous to that used in the worsted manufacture.—*Tussah silk*, a term applied to the raw silk produced by a variety of moths other than the ordinary silkworm, *Bombyx mori*.—2. Cloth made of silk. In this sense the word has a plural, *silks*, denoting different sorts and varieties; as, black *silk*, white *silk*, coloured *silks*.

He caused the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles*

3. A garment made of silk.

She bethought her of a faded *silk*. *Tennyson*.

4. [United States.] A name given to the filiform style of the female flower of maize, from its resemblance to real silk in fineness and softness.—*Virginia silk*, a climbing plant of the genus Periploca (*P. græca*), having the seed covered with a silky tuft.

**Silk** (silk), *a.* Made of silk; silken. '*Silk* stockings.' *Shak.*—*Silk gown*, the technical name given to the canonical robe of a queen's counsel, differing from that of an ordinary barrister in being made of silk and not of stuff; hence, the counsel himself. 'Mr. Blowers, the eminent *silk-gown*.' *Dickens.*—*To take silk*, to attain the rank of queen's counsel.

**Silk-cotton** (silk'kot-tn), *n.* A short, silky and elastic fibre surrounding the seeds of the genus Bombax, and some other trees. It is used for stuffing mattresses, for covering hat bodies, &c.—*Silk-cotton tree*, a tree of the genus Bombax (which see).

**Silk-dresser** (silk'dres-ėr), *n.* One employed in dressing or stiffening and smoothing silk. *Simmonds.*

**Silken** (silk'n), *a.* [A. Sax. *seolcen.*] 1. Made of silk; as, *silken* cloth; a *silken* veil. 'A *silken* thread.' *Shak.*—2. Like silk; soft to the touch; hence, delicate; tender; smooth. '*Silken* terms precise.' *Shak.*—3. Dressed in silk. 'A cocker'd *silken* wanton.' *Shak.*

**Silken** (silk'n), *v.t.* To make like silk; to render soft or smooth. '*Silkening* their fleeces.' *John Dyer.*

**Silk-fowl** (silk'foul), *n.* A variety of the domestic fowl with silky plumage.

The *silk-fowl* breeds true, and there is reason to believe is a very ancient race; but when I reared a large number of mongrels from a silk-hen by a Spanish cock, not one exhibited even a trace of the so-called silkiness. *Darwin.*

**Silk-hen** (silk'hen), *n.* The female silk-fowl (which see).

**Silkiness** (silk'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being silky; softness and smoothness to the feel.—2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity.—3. Smoothness of taste. 'The claret had no *silkiness*.' *Chesterfield.*

**Silkman** (silk'man), *n.* A dealer in silks. 'Master Smooth's the *silkman*.' *Shak.*

**Silk-mercer** (silk'mėr-sėr), *n.* A dealer in silks.

**Silk-mill** (silk'mil), *n.* A mill or factory for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk.

**Silkness**† (silk'nes), *n.* Silkiness. *B. Jonson.*

**Silk-shag** (silk'shag), *n.* A coarse, rough woven silk, like plush. *Simmonds.*

**Silk-thrower, Silk-throwster** (silk'thrō-ėr, silk'thrō-stėr), *n.* One who winds, twists, spins, or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving.

**Silk-tree** (silk'trē), *n.* An ornamental deciduous tree, the *Acacia Julibrissin*, a native of the Levant.

**Silk-weaver** (silk'wēv-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs.

**Silk-weed** (silk'wēd), *n.* A plant, *Asclepias Cornuti* (or *syriaca*), nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, the seed-vessels of which contain a long silky down. Called also *Milk-weed* and *Wild Cotton*.

**Silk-worm** (silk'wėrm), *n.* A worm which produces silk, the larva of a lepidopterous insect called the *Bombyx mori*, and of other allied insects. (See BOMBYX.) The common silk-worm feeds on the leaves of the mulberry; the *B. Yama-mai* of Japan and *B. Pernyi* of North China feed on the oak; *B. Cynthia* feeds on the *Ailanthus glandulosa;* and *B. ricini* on the castor-oil plant. A full-grown silk-worm is about 3 inches long. The cocoon, or case of silky fibre which it spins round its body, is intended for a receptacle in which it may change to the chrysalis state, and from which it will finally emerge as the perfect insect. The cocoon is about the size of a pigeon's egg. See SILK.—*Silk-worm gut*, a substance prepared from the silky secretion of the caterpillars of the ordinary silkworm, and constituting the lustrous, exceedingly strong line so well known to anglers under the name of 'gut.'—*Silk-worm rot*, a fungous plant or mould, the *Botrytis bassiana*, which kills silk-worms in great numbers; muscardine.

Silk-worm—Larva, Chrysalis, and Cocoon.

**Silky** (silk'i), *a.* 1. Made of silk; consisting of silk; silken. 'In *silky* folds each nervous limb disguise.' *Shenstone.*—2. Like silk; soft and smooth to the touch; delicate; tender.—3. Applied to the surface of a plant when it is covered with long, very slender, close-pressed, glistening hairs; sericeous.

**Sill** (sil), *n.* [A. Sax. *syl*, *syll*, a base, foundation, sill; Icel. *syll* (also *svill*), a sill of a door or window; Sw. *syll* (also *swill*), a foundation, a sill; O.H.G. *suelli*, G. *schwelle*, a threshold; Goth. *sulja*, a sole, a sill, *gasuljan*, to lay a foundation. Perhaps from same root as L. *solum*, the ground, a base or foundation, *solidus*, solid; but the forms with *v* or *w* point rather to root *swar*, seen in O.H.G. *swari*, G. *schwer*, heavy; L. *servus*, a slave; Lith. *svaras*, weight.] 1. A block forming a basis or foundation; a stone or a piece of timber on which a structure rests; as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like; more specifically, the horizontal piece of timber or stone at the bottom of a framed case, such as that of a door or window.—*Ground sills*, the timbers on the ground which support the posts and superstructure of a timber building.—*Sills of the ports*, *port-sills*, in *ship-building*, pieces of timber let in horizontally between the frames, to form the upper and lower sides of the ports.—2. In *fort.* the inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure.—3. In *mining*, the floor of a gallery or passage in —4. The shaft or thill of a carriage. [Provincial English.]

**Sill** (sil), *n.* [Icel. *sil*, a fish allied to the herring.] The young of a herring. [Provincial English.]

**Sillabub** (sil'la-bub), *n.* [From O. and Prov. E. *sile*, *syle*, to milk a cow (see SILE), and *bub*, a kind of liquor.] A dish made by mixing wine or cider with cream or milk, and thus forming a soft curd.

**Siller** (sil'ėr), *n.* Silver; money. [Scotch.]

**Sillery** (sil'ėr-i), *n.* [From the Marquis of *Sillery*, the owner of the vineyards yielding this wine.] A non-sparkling champagne wine, of an esteemed kind.

**Sillik** (sil'ik), *n.* See SILLOCK.

**Sillily** (sil'li-li), *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense or judgment.

We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Sillimanite** (sil'li-man-īt), *n.* A mineral found in Saybrook in Connecticut, so named in honour of Professor *Silliman*, the American savant. It is a silicate of alumina, and occurs in long, slender, rhombic prisms, engaged in gneiss. Its colour is dark gray and brown; lustre shining upon the external planes, but brilliant and pseudo-metallic upon those produced by cleavage in a direction parallel with the longer diagonal of the prism. It is identical in composition with andalusite and kyanite.

**Silliness** (sil'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being silly; weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; folly.

It is *silliness* to live when to live is torment. *Shak.*

**Sillock** (sil'ok), *n.* [Dim. of prov. *sill*, a young herring. See SILL.] The name given in the Orkney Islands to the fry of the coal-fish, a congener of the cod. Also spelled *Silloc*, *Sillik*, and *Sellok*.

**Sillon** (sil'lon), *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.* a work raised in the middle of a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide.

**Silly** (sil'li), *a.* [O.E. *seely*, *sely*, A. Sax. *sælig*, happy, prosperous, blessed; Icel. *sæligr*, G. *selig*, happy, blessed; from A. Sax. *sæl*, Icel. *sæll*, Goth. *sels*, good, prosperous, happy. The development of meaning—prosperous, blessed, good, simple, silly—presents no difficulty.] 1.† Happy; fortunate. *Wickliffe.*—2.† Plain; simple; rude; rustic.

There was a fourth man, in a *silly* habit,
That gave the affront with them. *Shak.*

3. Harmless; simple; guileless; innocent; inoffensive. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

But yet he could not keep
Here with the shepherds and the *silly* sheep.
*Matt. Arnold.*

4. Weak; impotent; helpless; frail. 'My *silly* bark.' *Spenser.* [Obs. or provincial.]—5. Foolish, as a term of pity, destitute of strength of mind; weak in intellect; poor; witless; simple.

The *silly* queen, with more than love's good will,
Forbade the boy. *Shak.*

6. Foolish, as a term of contempt; characterized by weakness or folly; proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; showing folly; unwise; stupid; as, a *silly* fellow; very *silly* conduct.

This is the *silliest* stuff that ever I heard. *Shak.*

7. Fatuous; imbecile; having weakness of mind approaching to idiocy. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]—8. Weak in body; not in good health. [Scotch.]

**Sillyhow** (sil'li-hou), *n.* [A. Sax. *sælig*, happy, prosperous, and *hūfe*, a hood.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus; a caul. See CAUL. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Silphidæ** (sil'fi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Pentamera, and sub-section Necrophaga, having five distinct joints in all the tarsi, and the mandibles terminated in an entire point, and not notched. These insects subsist upon putrefying substances. The most interesting genus is Necrophorus, which contains the sexton-beetles or burying-beetles. The carrion-beetle belongs to the genus Silpha. See NECROPHORUS.

**Silt** (silt), *n.* [From stem of Prov. E. and Sc. *sile*, to strain or filter. See SILE.] A deposit of mud or fine soil from running or standing water; fine earthy sediment; as, a harbour choked up with *silt*. 'In long process of time the *silt* and sands shall so choak and shallow the sea.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Silt** (silt), *v.t.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud: often with *up;* as, the channel got *silted up*.

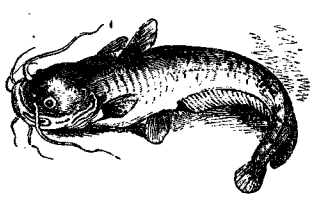
**Silt** (silt), *v.i.* To percolate through crevices; to ooze.

**Silty** (silt'i), *a.* Consisting of or resembling silt; full of silt.

**Silure** (sī-lūr'), *n.* A fish of the genus Silurus, the sheat-fish.

**Silurian** (si-lū'ri-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Silures*, an ancient people of South Wales, or their country.—*Silurian rocks, strata, system*, in *geol.* the name given by Murchison to a great succession of palæozoic strata intervening between the Cambrian formation and the base of the old red sandstone; so called from the district where the strata was first investigated, the region of the Silures, a tribe of ancient Britons. The Silurian rocks in Britain have been divided into *upper, middle*, and *lower Silurian;* the *upper* comprising the Mayhill, Wenlock, and Ludlow groups; the *middle*, the Llandovery rocks; and the *lower*, the Caradoc and Llandeilo groups. Silurian strata have been examined in all parts of the world, and co-related with the British types; and though the nature of the rocks may differ, the same facies of life prevails, the fossils exhibiting most of the forms of invertebrate life.

**Siluridæ** (sī-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *silurus*, Gr. *silouros*, the sheat-fish.] A family of fishes, of the order Malacopterygii, placed by Cuvier between the Esocidæ or pikes and the Salmonidæ or salmon. The family Siluridæ (otherwise named sheat-fishes) constitutes a very extensive section of fishes, the species of which are, for the most part, confined to the fresh waters of warm climates. They present great diversity of form, but their most obvious external characters are the want of true scales; the skin is generally naked, but in parts protected by large bony



Sly Silurus (*Silurus glanis*).

plates; the foremost ray of the dorsal and pectoral fins almost always consists of a strong bony ray, often serrated either in front or behind, or on both sides. The mouth is almost always provided with barbules. The only known European species of Silurus is the *Silurus glanis*, Linn., a fish of a very large size, which is found in the lakes of Switzerland, in the Danube, the Elbe, and all the rivers of Hungary. It takes its prey by lying in wait for it. The flesh, which is fat, is used in some places for the same purposes as lard.

**Siluridan** (sī-lū'ri-dan), *n.* A fish of the family Siluridæ.

**Silurus** (sī-lū'rus), *n.* [L.] A genus of malacopterygious fishes, the type of the family Siluridæ. See SILURIDÆ.

**Silva** (sil'va), *n.* [L., a wood.] 1. Same as *Sylva*.—2. A name given to a woodland plain of the great Amazonian region of South America.

**Silvan** (sil'van), *a.* [From L. *silva*, a wood or grove; hence also *savage.*] Pertaining to or composed of woods or groves; sylvan. See SYLVAN.

**Silvan** (sil'van), *n.* An obsolete name for the element *tellurium*. Written also *Sylvan.*

**Silvanite** (sil'van-īt), *n.* A mineral composed of tellurium, gold, and silver, called also *Graphic Tellurium*, of high value as an ore of gold. It is very sectile, is sometimes crystallized, and of a metallic lustre.

**Silvanus** (sil-vā'nus), *n.* A Roman rural deity, so called from L. *silva*, a wood. He is usually represented with a sickle in his right hand and a bough in his left. He is described as the protector of herds and trees from wolves and lightning, the god of agriculture, or the defender of boundaries.

**Silvate** (sil'vāt), *n.* See SYLVATE.

**Silver** (sil'vèr), *n.* [A. Sax. *seolfer, sylfer*, Icel. *silfr*, D. *zilver*, Dan. *sölv*, G. *silber*, Goth. *silubr;* cog. Rus. *srebro, serebro*, Lith. *sidabras*, Lett. *sudrabs*—silver. Root doubtful.] Sym. Ag. *At. wt.* 108. 1. A metal which in its compact state is of a fine white colour and lively brilliancy. It possesses the metallic lustre in a remarkable degree, is capable of being highly polished, and has neither taste nor smell. Its sp. gr. is about 10·53. A cubic foot weighs about 660 lbs. Its ductility is little inferior to that of gold. It is harder and more elastic than tin or gold, but less so than copper, platinum, or iron. It is superior to gold in lustre, but inferior to it in malleability; it is, however, so malleable that it may be beaten into leaves not exceeding the 100,000th part of an inch in thickness. It is not altered by air or moisture, but is blackened or tarnished by sulphuretted hydrogen. The numerous uses and applications of silver are well known. In its pure state it is too soft for coin, plate, and most ornamental purposes, and is therefore in such cases alloyed with copper, by which, in proper proportion, its colour is not materially impaired, and it is considerably hardened. The standard silver of our coin is an alloy 222 parts of pure silver, and 18 of copper. Native silver occurs abundantly, and is generally alloyed with gold, platinum, copper, iron, arsenic, cobalt, &c., most frequently with platinum. The ores of silver are numerous, and indeed there are few metallic ores which do not contain some traces of it. The principal ores are the following: *Monochloride of silver*, or *horn-silver*, a soft bluish-gray mineral found chiefly in Chili and Peru, but also in smaller quantities in Siberia, the Hartz, Norway, Saxony, Brittany, and Cornwall; it contains about 75 per cent of silver. *Argentite, vitreous sulphide of silver*, or *silver-glance*, a dark leaden-gray ore, with a metallic lustre when cut, found in Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, and Mexico; it contains about 86 per cent of silver. *Brittle* or *black sulphide of silver* or *stephanite*, a brittle, blackish mineral found at Freiberg, in Peru, and Mexico; it contains about 67 per cent of silver. *Polybasite*, another form of the brittle sulphide, is of an iron-gray colour, and found in Mexico, Chili, Nevada, and Idaho; it contains from 64 to 72 per cent of silver. *Dark-red silver ore, ruby-silver*, or *Pyrargyrite*, a widely disseminated ore, yields about 60 per cent of silver. *Native amalgam*, a soft mineral of a bright silver-white appearance, is found in many localities, and contains about 36 per cent of silver. *Argentiferous galena*, the sulphide of lead, which yields a variable amount of silver, is reckoned very rich when it contains 0·005.—*Fulminating silver*, a very explosive powder formed by heating aqueous nitrate of silver with strong nitric acid and alcohol. See FULMINATING.—*German silver, nickel silver.* See GERMAN-SILVER, NICKEL-SILVER.—2. Money; coin made of silver.—3. A piece of plate, or utensil for domestic use, made of silver. 'Sipt wine from *silver*, praising God.' *Tennyson.* 4. Anything resembling silver; anything having a lustre like silver.

> Pallas . . . piteous of her plaintive cries,
> In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes. *Pope.*

—*Silver* is used in the formation of many self-explanatory compounds; as, *silver*-bright, *silver*-clear, *silver*-coated, *silver*-sweet, *silver*-voiced, *silver*-white, &c.

**Silver** (sil'vèr), *a.* 1. Made of silver; as, a *silver* cup.—2. Resembling silver; having some of the characteristics of silver; silvery: as, (*a*) white like silver; of a shining white hue. 'Shame to thy *silver* hair.' *Shak.* (*b*) Having a pale lustre; having a soft splendour. 'The *silver* moon.' *Shak.*

> Yon *silver* beams
> Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch
> Than on the dome of kings? *Shelley.*

(*c*) Bright; lustrous; shining; glittering.

> Spread o'er the *silver* waves thy golden hairs. *Shak.*

(*d*) Having a soft and clear tone. 'Music with her *silver* sound.' *Shak.* (*e*) Soft; gentle; quiet; peaceful. '*Silver* slumber.' *Spenser.*—*Silver age*, the second mythological period in the history of the world, following the simple and patriarchal golden age. It is fabled as under the rule of Jupiter, and was characterized by voluptuousness. See *Golden age* under GOLDEN, *Iron age* under IRON. The term *silver age* is also applied to a period of Roman literature subsequent to the most brilliant period, and extending from about A.D. 14 to AD. 180.

**Silver** (sil'vèr), *v.t.* 1. To cover superficially with a coat of silver; as, to *silver* a pin or a dial-plate.

> On a tribunal *silver'd*,
> Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
> Were publicly enthroned. *Shak.*

2. To cover with tin-foil amalgamated with quicksilver; as, to *silver* glass.—3. To adorn with mild or silver-like lustre; to give a silvery sheen to. 'And smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep.' *Pope.*

> The loveliest moon that ever *silver'd* o'er
> A shell for Neptune's goblet. *Keats.*

4. To make hoary; to tinge with gray. 'A sable *silver'd.*' *Shak.*

> His head was *silver'd* o'er with age. *Gay.*

**Silver-beater** (sil'vèr-bēt-ér), *n.* One who beats silver or forms it into a thin leaf or foil.

**Silver-bell, Silver-bell Tree** (sil'vèr-bel, sil'vèr-bel trē), *n.* A name common to the shrubs or small trees of the genus Halesia, nat. order Styracaceæ; snow-berry tree.

**Silver-bush** (sil'vèr-bush), *n.* An evergreen leguminous plant, a species of Anthyllis, the *A. barba Jovis.*

**Silver-buskined** (sil'vèr-bus-kind), *a.* Having buskins adorned with silver. 'Fair *silver-buskin'd* nymphs.' *Milton.*

**Silver-fir** (sil'vèr-fèr), *n.* A species of fir, the *Abies picea* or *Picea pectinata*, so called from two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves. It is a native of the mountains of the middle and south of Europe, but has long been common in Britain. It grows to the height of 150 to 180 feet, forming a very fine tree. Its timber is not so much prized as that of some other species, but is used for various purposes, and is durable under water. It yields resin, turpentine, tar, &c., especially the fine clear turpentine known as Strasburg turpentine. The American silver-fir, the balm of Gilead fir (*Abies balsamea*), yields the Canada-balsam used for optical purposes. Other species of Picea are also called silver-firs.

**Silver-fish** (sil'vèr-fish), *n.* A fish of the size of a small carp, having a white colour striped with silvery lines. It is a variety of the *Cyprinus auratus*, or gold-fish.

**Silver-fox** (sil'vèr-foks), *n.* A species of fox, *Vulpes argentatus*, inhabiting the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America, and distinguished by its rich and valuable fur, which is of a shining black colour, having a small quantity of white mixed with it in different proportions.

**Silver-glance** (sil'vèr-glans), *n.* A mineral, a native sulphuret of silver. See under SILVER.

**Silver-grain** (sil'vèr-grān), *n.* A name given to the medullary rays, or vertical plates of cellular tissue which connect the pith of exogenous plants with the bark.

**Silver-gray** (sil'vèr-grā), *a.* Of a colour resembling silver. *Tennyson.*

**Silver-haired** (sil'vèr-hārd), *a.* Having hair of the colour of silver; having *white* or *gray* hair.

**Silvering** (sil'vèr-ing), *n.* 1. The art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of anything with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and mercury; as, the *silvering* of copper or brass; the *silvering* of mirrors.—2. The silver or amalgam laid on.

**Silverize** (*sil'vèr-īz*), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *silverized;* ppr. *silverizing.* To coat or cover with silver.

**Silver-leaf** (sil'vèr-lēf), *n.* Silver foliated or beaten out into a thin leaf.

**Silverless** (sil'vèr-les), *a.* Having no silver; without money; impecunious. *Piers Plowman.*

**Silverling** (sil'vèr-ling), *n.* A silver coin. 'A thousand vines at a thousand *silverlings.*' Is. vii. 23.

**Silverly** (sil'vèr-li), *adv.* With a bright or sparkling appearance, like silver.

> Let me wipe off this honourable dew
> That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shak.*
> This river does not see the naked sky,
> Till it begins to progress *silverly*
> Around the western border of the wood. *Keats.*

**Silvern** (sil'vèrn), *a.* Made of silver; silver. [Now archaic or poetical.]

**Silver-paper** (sil'vèr-pā-pèr), *n.* Tissue-paper.

**Silver-plated** (sil'vèr-plāt-ed), *a.* Covered with a thin coating of silver.

**Silversmith** (sil'vèr-smith), *n.* One whose occupation is to work in silver. Acts xix. 24.

**Silver-stick** (sil'vèr-stik), *n.* The name given to a field-officer of the Life Guards when on palace duty.

**Silver-thistle, Silvery-thistle** (sil'vèr-this-l, sil'vèr-i-this-l), *n.* A plant of the genus Acanthus, the *A. spinosus*, a native of Southern Europe, but cultivated in this country. Its leaves are supposed to have

furnished to Callimachus the model for the decoration of the capital of the columns in the Corinthian style of architecture.

**Silver-tongued** (sil'vėr-tungd), *a.* Having a smooth tongue or speech.

**Silver-tree** (sil'vėr-trē), *n.* A plant of the genus Leucodendron, *L. argenteum*, so called from the appearance of the leaves, which are lanceolate and silky. It is a large evergreen shrub with handsome foliage, a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

**Silver-weed** (sil'vėr-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus Potentilla, the *P. anserina*. Called also *Goose-grass* and *Wild Tansy*. See POTENTILLA.

**Silvery** (sil'vėr-i), *a.* 1. Besprinkled, covered with, or containing silver.—2. Like silver; having the appearance of silver; white; of a mild or silver-like lustre.

> Of all the enamel'd race whose *silvery* wing
> Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring. *Pope.*

> In the hexameter rises the fountain's *silvery* column,
> In the pentameter aye falling in melody back.
> *Coleridge.*

3. Clear and soft, as the sound of a silver bell; as, *silvery* laughter.—4. In *bot.* bluish white or gray, with a metallic lustre.

**Silybum** (sil'i-bum), *n.* A genus of composite plants belonging to the thistle group. *S. Marianum* is the *Carduus Marianus* of Linnæus, and is popularly known by the name of *milk-thistle*. It is found in waste places in Great Britain, and is distinguishable at once by the milky veins on its leaves, and the great recurved scales of the involucre. The white veins on the leaves were supposed to have been produced by a drop of the Virgin Mary's milk.

**Sima** (sī'ma). In *arch.* same as *Cyma* (which see).

**Simagre**† (sim'a-grā), *n.* [Fr. *simagrée*, a grimace.] A grimace. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

**Simar,**† **Simare**† (si-mär', si-mär'), *n.* [Fr. *simarre*, It. *zimarra*.] A woman's robe; a loose light garment. Written also *Cimar, Cymar, Chimmar*, and *Simarre*. 'Ladies dressed in rich *simars*.' *Dryden.* 'A *simarre* of the richest Persian silk.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Simaruba** (sim-a-rū'ba), *n.* [The Caribbean name of *S. officinalis*.] A genus of the nat. order Simarubaceæ. They have compound leaves and small paniculate unisexual flowers. The bark of the root of *S. amara* or *officinalis*, a tall tree, a native of Guiana and of Jamaica, is also called simaruba. It is a tough, fibrous, bitter bark; the infusion is occasionally used in medicine as a tonic.

**Simarubaceæ** (sim'a-rū-bā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of usually bitter trees or shrubs, with simple or compound leaves and regular unisexual flowers, natives chiefly of the torrid zone.

**Simblot** (sim'blot), *n.* The harness of a weaver's draw-loom. *Simmonds.*

**Simeonite** (sim'ē-on-it), *n. Eccles.* a follower of the Rev. Charles *Simeon*, a highly evangelical clergyman of the English Church, who in the end of last century endeavoured to establish a fund; known as 'the Simeon trust,' for the purchase of cures, to which men of similar sentiments with himself might be presented; hence, a name sometimes given to Low-churchmen. Sometimes abbreviated into *Sim.*

> 'Do you mean to tell me now that you regard . . . chapels as anything but an unmitigated nuisance?' 'Most certainly I do mean to tell you so, if you ask me.' 'Ah, I see—a *sim!*' *Farrar.*

**Simia** (sim'i-a), *n.* [L., an ape, from *simus*, flat-nosed.] The generic name applied by Linnæus to all the quadrumanous mammals (monkeys) except the lemurs. The Linnæan Simiæ are divided into numerous sub-genera, to none of which the name Simia is now applied, except by some modern naturalists to the species of the genus Pithecus (which see).

**Simiadæ** (sim'i-a-dē), *n. pl.* A quadrumanous family of mammals now limited to include the higher apes, such as the orangs, gorilla, and chimpanzee.

**Simian, Simial** (sim'i-an, sim'i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ape; resembling an ape; having the character of an ape; ape-like.

> We are aware that there may be vulgar souls who, judging from their *simial* selves, may doubt the continence of Scipio. *Jerrold.*

> It is now admitted that the differences between the brain of *the highest races of man and that of* the lowest, though less in degree, are of the same order as those which separate the *simian* from the human brain. *Sir C. Lyell.*

**Similar** (sim'i-lėr), *a.* [Fr. *similaire*, from a hypothetical form *similaris*, from L. *similis*, like, from a root seen also in E. *same*. See SAME.] 1. Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance; like in quality. *Similar* may signify exactly alike, or having a general likeness, a likeness in the principal points. The latter is the ordinary meaning. 'A duty second and *similar* to that of the love of God.' *Waterland.*

> There are other collateral manufactures of so *similar* a nature that a workman can easily transfer his industry from one of them to another. *Adam Smith.*

2.† Homogeneous; of like structure or character throughout. *Boyle.*—*Similar arcs.* See under ARC.—*Similar curves*, curves whose equations are of the same form, and the ratio of the constants in those equations equal.—*Similar rectilineal figures*, in *geom.* such as have their several angles equal each to each, and the sides about the equal angles proportional. Such figures are to one another as the squares of their homologous sides.—*Similar segments* of circles, those which contain equal angles.—*Similar solids*, such as are contained by the same number of similar planes, similarly situated, and having like inclinations to one another. Such solids are to one another as the cubes of their homologous sides.

**Similar** (sim'i-lėr), *n.* That which is similar; that which resembles something else in form, appearance, quality, or the like.

> The question to be asked is, whether the association established between the two feelings results immediately from the cohesion of the one to the other, or results mediately from the cohesion of each feeling and each relation between them to their respective *similars* in experience. *H. Spencer.*

**Similarity** (sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* The state of being similar; close likeness; perfect or partial resemblance; as, a *similarity* of features.

> From the . . . *similarity* it bore to the spruce, I judged that . . . it would make a very wholesome beer. *Cook.*

**Similarly** (sim'i-lėr-li), *adv.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance in essential points.

**Similary**† (sim'i-lėr-i), *a.* Similar. 'Rhyming cadences of *similary* words.' *South.*

**Simile** (sim'i-lē), *n.* [L., a like thing, from *similis*, like. See SIMILAR.] In *rhet.* the likening together of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; a poetic or imaginative comparison.

> O, sir, Lucentio slipped me like his greyhound,
> Which runs himself and catches for his master.
> —A good swift *simile*, but something currish. *Shak.*

> *Similes* are like songs in love;
> They much describe, they nothing prove. *Prior.*

—*Simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Parable*, agree in implying likeness between a primary object, or the thing likened, and a secondary, or that to which it is likened. *Simile* asserts mere resemblance, and states what is literally true; as, man is *like* grass. *Metaphor* asserts what, taken literally, is not true, affirming the primary to be the secondary; as, all flesh *is* grass. *Allegory* has been defined to be a continued metaphor, but improperly. *Metaphor* presents always *both* objects; *allegory*, the secondary only, so that its real meaning and application are only to be perceived by inference. The most characteristic feature of *allegory* is the personification of abstract ideas and things without life, and the allegory generally forms an independent whole of some length. Spenser's *Faëry Queen* and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* are the most perfect examples in modern literature. *Parable* is usually devoted to the inculcation of some truth or principle by means of an invented case or incident resembling or parallel to a real case, the author of the parable being thus enabled to put prominently and forcibly forward the essential points intended to be emphasized.

**Similiter** (si-mil'i-tėr), *adv.* [L., in like manner.] In *law*, the technical designation of the form by which either party in pleading accepts the issue tendered by his opponent.

**Similitude** (si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [Fr. *similitude*, from L. *similitudo*, from *similis*, like.] 1. Likeness; resemblance; likeness in nature, qualities, or appearance.

> *Similitude* of substance would cause attraction.
> *Bacon.*

> Let us make now man in our image, man
> In our *similitude*. *Milton.*

> Fate some future bard shall join
> In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine. *Pope.*

2. A comparison; a parable or allegory; a simile.

> Tasso in his *similitudes* never departed from the woods, that is, his comparisons were taken from the country. *Dryden.*

3. A representation; a facsimile; a portrait.

**Similitudinary** (si-mil'i-tū"di-na-ri), *a.* Involving the use of similitudes or similes; marking similitude. *Sir E. Coke.*

**Similor** (sim'i-lor), *n.* A gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc. Written also *Semilor.*

**Simious** (sim'i-us), *a.* [L. *simia*, an ape.] Pertaining to or like the monkey; monkey-like. 'That strange *simious* school-boy passion of giving pain to others.' *Sydney Smith.*

**Simitar** (sim'i-tėr). See SCIMITAR.

**Simmer** (sim'ėr), *v.i.* [O.E. *symper*, to simmer; probably imitative of the gentle murmuring sound made by liquids beginning to boil or boiling very slowly.] To boil or bubble gently, or with a gentle hissing. 'Till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little.' *Boyle.*

**Simmer** (sim'ėr), *v.t.* To cause to boil gently.

**Simnel**† (sim'nel), *n.* [Formerly also *simenel*, from O.Fr. *simenel, siminel*, a cake of fine flour; L.L. *simenellus, siminellus* (for *similellus*), from L. *simila* (with change of *l* to *n*), the finest wheat flour.] A cake made of fine flour; a kind of sweet cake; a cracknel. 'Not common bread, but wassel bread and *simnels*, for his diet.' *Fuller.*

> Sodden bread, which be called *simnels* or cracknels, be verie unwholesome. *Bullein* (1595).

**Simoniac** (si-mō'ni-ak), *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque*. See SIMONY.] One who practises simony, or who buys or sells preferment in the church.

**Simoniacal** (si-mō-nī'ak-al), *a.* 1. Guilty of simony.

> Add to your criminals the *simoniacal* ladies who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Spectator.*

2. Pertaining to, involving, or consisting of simony, or the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

**Simoniacally** (si-mō-nī'ak-al-li), *adv.* In a simoniacal manner; with the guilt or offence of simony.

**Simonian** (si-mō'ni-an), *n.* A follower of *Simon* Magus, whose system was a species of gnosticism.

**Simonious** (si-mō'ni-us), *a.* Partaking of simony; given to simony. *Milton.*

**Simonist** (sim'on-ist), *n.* One who practises or defends simony; a simoniac.

**Simony** (sim'o-ni), *n.* [Fr. *simonie*, L.L. *simonia*, from *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. Ac. viii.] The act or practice of trafficking in sacred things; particularly, the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment, or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

**Simoom** (si-mōm'), *n.* [Ar. *samūm*, from *samma*, to poison.] A hot suffocating wind that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains. The air, heated by contact with the noonday burning sand, ascends, and the influx of colder air from all sides forms a whirlwind or miniature cyclone, which is borne across the desert laden with sand and dust. Its intense, dry, parching heat, combined with the cloud of dust and sand which it carries with it, has a very destructive effect upon both vegetable and animal life. The effects of the simoom are felt in neighbouring regions, where winds owing their origin to it are known under different names, and it is subject to important modifications by the nature of the earth's surface over which it passes. It is called *Sirocco* in South Italy, *Samiel* in Turkey, *Solano* in Spain, *Kamsin* in Egypt and Syria, and *Harmattan* in Guinea and Senegambia.

**Simoon** (si-mōn'), *n.* Same as *Simoom.*

**Simous** (sī'mus), *a.* [L. *simus*, flat-nosed; Gr. *simos*.] 1. Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.—2. Concave. 'The *simous* part of the liver.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Simpai** (sim'pī), *n.* A beautiful little monkey of Sumatra (*Presbytes melalophos*), remarkable for its extremely long and slender non-prehensile tail, and the black crest that traverses the crown of the head.

**Simper** (sim'pėr), *v.i.* [Probably, as Wedgwood thinks, the radical meaning is that of a conscious restraint of the lips and mouth,

as if closing them in the pronunciation of the sound *sipp*, this word *sipp* in L.G. expressing the gesture of a compressed mouth, and an affected pronunciation with pointed lips; comp. *mim*, *mum*. Similar words are Prov. G. *zimpern*, to be affectedly coy; Dan. *semper*, *simper*, coy.] 1. To smile in a silly manner. 'Behold yond *simpering* dame.' *Shak.*—2. † To glimmer; to twinkle.

Yet can I mark how stars above
*Simper* and shine. *G. Herbert.*

**Simper** (sim'pėr), *n.* A smile with an air of silliness; an affected smile or smirk. 'The conscious *simper* and the jealous leer.' *Pope.*

**Simperer** (sim'pėr-ėr), *n.* One who simpers.

**Simperingly** (sim'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a simpering manner; with a silly smile.

**Simpiesometer** (sim'pi-ez-om''et-ėr). See SYMPIESOMETER.

**Simple** (sim'pl), *a.* [Fr. *simple*, from L. *simplex*, simple, from a root *sa*, *sam*, meaning one or unity (also in *sincere* and in E. *same*), and that of *plica*, a fold.] 1. Single; not complex; consisting of one thing; uncompounded; unmingled; uncombined with anything else; as, a *simple* substance; a *simple* idea; a *simple* sound.

Among substances, some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. *Watts.*

2. Not given to design, stratagem, or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; harmless. 'Tradition's *simple* tongue.' *Byron.*—3. Artless in manner; unaffected; unconstrained; inartificial; unadorned; plain; as, a *simple* style of narration; a *simple* dress.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies. *Young.*

4. Mere; pure; being no more and no less; being nothing else but. 'A *simple* knight among his knights.' *Tennyson.*

A medicine . . . whose *simple* touch
Is powerful to araise king Pepin. *Shak.*

A heated pulpiteer,
Not preaching *simple* Christ to *simple* men,
Announced the coming doom. *Tennyson.*

5. Not distinguished by any excellence; of an average quality; common; plain; humble; lowly.

Great floods have flown
From *simple* sources. *Shak.*

Clergy and laity . . . gentle and *simple*, made the fuel of the same fire. *Fuller.*

6. Not complex or complicated; as, a machine of *simple* construction.—7. Unmistakable; clear; intelligible; as, a *simple* statement.—8. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent looketh well to his going. Prov. xiv. 15.

I am ashamed that women are so *simple*
To offer war where they should kneel for peace. *Shak.*

9. In *bot.* undivided, as a root, stem, or spike; only one on a petiole; as, a *simple* leaf; only one on a peduncle; as, a *simple* flower; having only one set of rays, as an umbel; having only one series of leaflets; as, a *simple* calyx; not plumose or feathered, as a pappus.—10. In *chem.* applied to a body that has not been decomposed or separated into two or more bodies; elementary. See *Elementary substances* under ELEMENTARY. 11. In *mineral.* homogeneous.—*Simple contract*, *simple equation*, *simple interest*, &c. See under the nouns.—SYN. Single, uncompounded, unmingled, unmixed, mere, uncombined, elementary, plain, artless, sincere, harmless, undesigning, frank, open, unaffected, inartificial, unadorned, credulous, silly, foolish, shallow, unwise.

**Simple** (sim'pl), *n.* 1. Something not mixed or compounded.

It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many *simples*, extracted from many objects. *Shak.*

Specifically, a medicinal herb or medicine obtained from an herb; so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

We walked into a large garden, esteemed for its furniture, one of the fairest, especially for *simples* and exotics. *Evelyn.*

2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a feast celebrated with less ceremony than a *double* or *semi-double*. See DOUBLE.

**Simple** (sim'pl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *simpled*; ppr. *simpling*. To gather simples or plants. 'As *simpling* on the flowery hills he strayed.' *Garth.*

**Simple-hearted** (sim'pl-härt-ed), *a.* Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.

**Simple-minded** (sim'pl-mīnd-ed), *a.* Artless; undesigning; unsuspecting.

(They) bending oft their sanctimonious eyes
Take homage of the *simple-minded* throng. *Akenside.*

**Simple-mindedness** (sim'pl-mīnd-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being simple-minded; artlessness.

**Simpleness** (sim'pl-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being simple, single, or uncompounded; as, the *simpleness* of the elements. 2. Artlessness; simplicity; innocence; plainness.

For never anything can be amiss
When *simpleness* and duty tender it. *Shak.*

3. Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly.

What *simpleness* is this? *Shak.*

**Simpler** (sim'pl-ėr), *n.* One that collects simples or medicinal plants; an herbalist; a simplist.

An English botanist will not have such satisfaction in showing it to a *simpler*. *Barrington.*

**Simplesse** † (sim'ples), *n.* [Fr.] Simplicity; silliness. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

**Simpleton** (sim'pl-ton), *n.* [From *simple*, with French term. *ton*; comp. Fr. *simplette*, a silly wench.] One who is very simple; a silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person.

A discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers or curious *simpletons* can make it. *Pope.*

**Simplex** (sim'pleks), *n.* [L.] Simple; single.

**Simplician** † (sim-plish'i-an), *n.* [O. Fr. *simplicien*.] An artless, unskilled, or undesigning person; a simpleton.

**Simplicity** (sim-plis'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *simplicité*, L. *simplicitas*. See SIMPLE.] 1. The state or quality of being simple, unmixed, or uncompounded; as, the *simplicity* of metals or of earths. 'Discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. The state or quality of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; as, the *simplicity* of a machine.

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than it now is. *Burnet.*

3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from a propensity to cunning or stratagem; freedom from duplicity; sincerity; harmlessness. 'By the *simplicity* of Venus' doves.' *Shak.*

Of manner gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*

4. Freedom from artificial ornament; plainness; as, the *simplicity* of a dress, of style, of language, &c.

Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes *simplicity* a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all th' adulteries of art. *B. Jonson.*

5. Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness; as, the *simplicity* of Scriptural doctrines or truth.—6. Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*. Prov. i. 22.

**Simplification** (sim'pli-fi-kā''shon), *n.* [Fr. *simplification*.] The act of simplifying; the act of making simple; the act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex.

The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but this *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect, and less proper for many of the purposes of language. *Adam Smith.*

**Simplify** (sim'pli-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *simplified*; ppr. *simplifying*. [Fr. *simplifier*, L.L. *simplificare*, from L. *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, to make.] To make simple; to bring to greater simplicity; to reduce from the complex state; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making; to make plain or easy.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun needless occupations, as the certain impediments of a good and happy life; they bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves. *Barrow.*

The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far *simplified*. *A. Hamilton.*

**Simplist** (sim'pl-ist), *n.* One skilled in simples or medicinal plants; a simpler.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Simplistic** (sim-plis'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist. [Rare.]

**Simplity** † (sim'pli-ti), *n.* Simplicity. *Piers Plowman.*

**Simploce** (sim'plō-sē), *n.* Same as *Symploce*.

**Simply** (sim'pli), *adv.* 1. In a simple manner; without art; without subtlety; artlessly; plainly.

Subverting worldly strong, and worldly wise
By *simply* meek. *Milton.*

2. Without addition; alone; absolutely. 'I were *simply* the most active fellow in Europe.' *Shak.*

They make that good or evil which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one nor the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; solely.

*Simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shak.*

4. Weakly; foolishly.

**Simulachre** † (sim'ū-lā-kėr), *n.* [L. *simulacrum*, a likeness, an image.] An image. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**Simular** † (sim'ū-lėr), *n.* [See SIMULATE.] One who simulates or counterfeits something; one who pretends to be what he is not.

Christ calleth the Pharisees hypocrites, that is to say, *simulars*, and whited sepulchres. *Tyndale.*

**Simular** † (sim'ū-lėr), *a.* Specious; plausible; feigned; counterfeit.

I returned with *simular* proof enough
To make the noble Leonatus mad. *Shak.*

**Simulate** (sim'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *simulated*; ppr. *simulating*. [L. *simulo*, *simulatum*, from *similis*, like.] To assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely; to counterfeit; to feign.

What though the first smooth Cæsar's arts caressed
Merit and virtue, *simulating* me? *Thomson.*

The Puritans . . . prayed, and with no *simulated* fervour. *Macaulay.*

**Simulate** (sim'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *simulatus*, pp. of *simulo*. See the verb.] Feigned; pretended. 'A *simulate* chastity.' *Bale.*

**Simulation** (sim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *simulatio*. See SIMULATE.] The act of simulating or of feigning to be that which one is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character. *Simulation* differs from *dissimulation*. The former denotes the assuming of a false character; the latter denotes the concealment of the true character.

*Simulation* is a pretence of what is not; dissimulation a concealment of what is. *Steele.*

SYN. Counterfeiting, feint, pretence.

**Simulator** (sim'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who simulates or feigns.

**Simulatory** (sim'ū-lā-to-ri), *a.* Consisting in or characterized by simulation.

Jehoran wisely suspects the flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory*, . . . only to draw Israel out of their city. *Bp. Hall.*

**Simulium** (si-mū'li-um), *n.* [L. *simulo*, *to feign.*] A genus of dipterous insects of the family Tipulidæ. One species is known by the name of sand-fly; its larvæ are found on the stems of water-plants, and when anything disturbs the water they become perfectly still and motionless. The species of Simulium are small, and often prove very troublesome from piercing the flesh.

**Simultaneity** (sim'ul-ta-nē''i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being simultaneous. *De Quincey.*

**Simultaneous** (sim-ul-tā'nē-us), *a.* [Fr. *simultanée*, L.L. *simultaneus*, from L. *simul*, at the same time.] Taking place or happening at the same time; done at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events; the *simultaneous* eruption of two volcanoes. 'A like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange.' *Glanville.* — *Simultaneous equations*, in *math.* equations in which the values of the unknown quantities entering them are the same in both or in all at the same time.

**Simultaneously** (sim-ul-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* At a simultaneous time; in a simultaneous manner; together; in conjunction.

He introduces the deities of both acting *simultaneously*. *Shenstone.*

**Simultaneousness** (sim-ul-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being simultaneous, or of happening at the same time, or acting in conjunction; as, the *simultaneousness* of transactions in two different places.

**Simulty** † (sim'ul-ti), *n.* [L. *simultas*, hostile encounter.] Private grudge or quarrel. 'To enquire after domestic *simulties*.' *B. Jonson.*

**Simurg** (si-mųrg'), *n.* A fabulous monstrous bird of the Persians. See ROC.

**Sin** (sin), *n.* [A. Sax. *synn*, *sin*, sin, evil, wickedness; Icel. and Dan. *synd*, O.D. *sunde*, G. *sünde*, sin. Origin obscure; perhaps connected with the A. Sax. prefix *sin*, very, exceeding, great, or with *sunder*, *asunder*.] 1. The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule of rectitude or duty prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; moral depravity; wickedness; iniquity. Sin is either a positive act

in which a known divine law is violated, or it is the voluntary neglect to obey a positive divine command, or a rule of duty clearly implied in such command. Sin comprehends not actions only, but neglect of known duty, all evil thoughts, purposes, words, and desires, whatever is contrary to God's commands or law.

Whosoever committeth *sin* transgresseth also the law; for *sin* is a transgression of the law. 1 Jn. iii. 4.

Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is *sin*. Jas. iv. 17.

All crimes are indeed *sins*, but not all *sins* crimes. A *sin* may be in the thought or secret purpose of a man, of which neither a judge, nor a witness, nor any man can take notice. *Hobbes.*

Sin is spoken of in theology as *original* or *actual*. *Actual sin* is the act of a moral agent in violating a known rule of duty. *Original sin*, as generally understood, is native depravity of heart; that want of conformity of heart to the divine will, that corruption of nature or deterioration of the moral character of man, which is supposed to be the effect of Adam's apostasy; and which manifests itself in moral agents by positive acts of disobedience to the divine will, or by the voluntary neglect to comply with the express commands of God.—*Deadly* or *mortal sin*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* wilful and deliberate transgressions which take away divine grace: in distinction from *venial sins*. The seven deadly sins are murder, lust, covetousness, pride, envy, gluttony, idleness.—2. An offence in general; a transgression; as, a *sin* against good taste.—3. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.

He hath made him to be *sin* for us, who knew no sin. 2 Cor. v. 21.

4.† An incarnation or embodiment of sin; a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robbed this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak.*

**Sin** (sin), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sinned;* ppr. *sinning*. [See the noun.] 1. To commit a sin; to depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine law in any particular by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty.

All have *sinned* and come short of the glory of God. Rom. iii. 23.

Often followed by *against*.

*Against* thee, thee only, have I *sinned*. Ps. li. 4.

2. To offend against right, against men, society, or a principle; to transgress; to trespass: with *against*.

I am a man
More *sinn'd against* than *sinning*. *Shak.*

And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order *sins against* th' eternal Cause. *Pope.*

It would be dishonest to shun the reference to existing circumstances and the established order of things in explaining the fundamental principles of sound policy *against* which the institutions of the state are found clearly to *sin*. *Brougham.*

It is occasionally used transitively, in sense of to commit, with *sin* as object. 'All is past, the sin is *sinn'd*.' *Tennyson.—Sinning one's mercies*, being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. [Scotch.]

I know your good father would term this '*sinning my mercies*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sin** (sin), *adv.* Since. [Old English and Scotch.]

Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithall. *Spenser.*

**Sinaic** (si-nā'ik), *a.* Same as *Sinaitic*.

**Sinaitic** (si-nā-it'ik), *a.* [From *Sinai*, the mountain.] Pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai.

**Sinamome** † (sin'a-mōm), *n.* Cinnamon.

**Sinapine** (sin'a-pin), *n.* ($C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$.) An organic base existing as a sulphocyanate in white mustard seed.

**Sinapis** (si-nā'pis), *n.* [L. *sinapis, sinapi*, Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the nat. order Cruciferæ. The characteristic features of the species are: calyx of four spreading sepals; style small, short, acute; fruit cylindrical, its valves traversed by one or more prominent nerves; seeds in one row. The seeds of *S. nigra* and *S. alba*, when freed from the husks and ground, form the well-known condiment mustard. See MUSTARD.

**Sinapism** (sin'a-pizm), *n.* [Fr. *sinapisme*, L. *sinapismus*. See SINAPIS.] In *phar.* a cataplasm or poultice composed of pulverized mustard seed mixed to a proper consistence with warm water or vinegar. It is used for exciting redness, and acts as a powerful counter-irritant.

**Sin-born** (sin'born), *a.* Born of sin; originating, sprung, or derived from sin. 'The *sin-born* monster' (Death). *Milton.*

**Sin-bred** (sin'bred), *a.* Produced or bred by sin. 'Honour dishonourable, *sin-bred*.' *Milton.*

**Since** (sins), *adv.* [O.E. *sins, sinnes, sithens, sithence*, all genitive forms from A. Sax. *siththan—sith*, after, since, and *than*, that time, a dative form of *thæt*, the, that, demonstrative article. Comp. *hence, whence*.] 1. From that time; after that time; from then till now; in the interval. 'St. George that swinged the dragon, and e'er *since* sits on his horse.' *Shak.* 'Who *since* I heard to be discomfited.' *Shak.*

I cannot abide the smell of hot meat *since*. *Shak.*

2. Before this or now; ago.

The world was very guilty of such a ballad some three ages *since*. *Shak.*

Sometimes it is nearly equal to *when*.

Do you remember *since* we lay all night in the windmill in St. George's field? *Shak.*

**Since** (sins), *prep.* Ever from the time of; in or during the period subsequent to; subsequently to; after: with a past event or time for the object.

*Since* his exile she hath despised me most. *Shak.*

*Since* the beginning of the world, men have not heard . . . what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him. Is. lxiv. 4.

**Since** (sins), *conj.* 1. From the time when. [Here it may be regarded alternately as a preposition governing a clause.]

I have been in such a pickle *since* I saw you last. *Shak.*

According to the revelation of the mystery which was kept secret *since* the world began. Rev. xvi. 25.

2. Because that; seeing that; inasmuch as.

*Since* truth and constancy are vain,
*Since* neither love nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Glanville.*

**Sincere** (sin-sēr'), *a.* [L. *sincerus*, sincere, often derived from *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax, as if primarily applied to honey without admixture of wax, but modern etymologists do not admit this derivation, and in the element *sin* recognize the *sim* of L. *simul*, the *sam* of Skr. *sama*, all, E. *same*, and, in *cerus*, the same root as in Icel. *skir*, Goth. *skeirs*, E. *sheer*, pure, clear, the sense thus being all or wholly clear.] 1. Pure; unmixed. 'A joy which never was *sincere* till now.' *Dryden.*

As new-born babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word. 1 Pet. ii. 2.

There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

I would have all gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*. *Felton.*

2.† Unhurt; uninjured. 'Th' inviolable body stood *sincere*.' *Dryden.*—3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned; not simulated; not assumed or said for the sake of appearance; real; genuine. 'His love *sincere*.' *Shak.*—4. Honest; undissembling; guileless; frank; truthful; true.

The more *sincere* you are the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the meantime give us leave to be *sincere* too in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove. *Waterland.*

As a preacher Mr. H. was *sincere* but not earnest. *De Quincey.*

—*Hearty, Cordial, Sincere.* See under HEARTY.—SYN. Honest, unfeigned, unvarnished, real, true, unaffected, inartificial, frank, upright, undissembling.

**Sincerely** (sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In a sincere manner; as, (*a*) without alloy or mixture; perfectly. 'Everything that is *sincerely* good and perfectly divine.' *Milton.* (*b*) Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; unfeignedly; as, to speak one's mind *sincerely;* to love virtue *sincerely*.

Hear me profess *sincerely:* had I a dozen sons . . . I had rather had eleven die nobly for their country than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shak.*

**Sincereness** (sin-sēr'nes), *n.* Sincerity. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Sincerity** (sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sincérité*, L. *sinceritas*. See SINCERE.] The state or quality of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation or hypocrisy; truthfulness; genuineness; earnestness.

I speak not by commandment, but . . . to prove the *sincerity* of your love. 2 Cor. viii. 8.

I should say *sincerity*, a deep, great, genuine *sincerity*, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic. *Carlyle.*

**Sincipital** (sin-sip'it-al), *a.* In *anat.* of or pertaining to the sinciput.

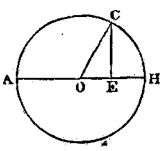
The parietal bones have been called *sincipital*. *Dunglison.*

**Sinciput** (sin'si-put), *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture, in contradistinction to the *occiput* or back part of the head.

**Sindoc,** *n.* See SINTOC.

**Sindon** † (sin'don), *n.* [L., a kind of fine textile fabric; Gr. *sindōn*, probably from *Sindos*, the Indus.] 1. A piece of cotton or linen; a wrapper. 'A book and a letter, . . . wrapped in *sindons* of linen.' *Bacon.* 2. In *surg.* a small piece of rag or round pledget introduced into the hole of the cranium made by a trephine. *Dunglison.*

**Sine** (sīn), *n.* [L. *sinus*, a bending, a curve, a bosom.] In *trigon.* the straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity. Thus, in the circle ACH, let AOH be a diameter, and let CE be perpendicular thereto; then shall CE be the sine of the arc CH, or of the angle COH, and of its supplement COA. The sine of a quadrant or of a right angle is equal to the radius. The sine of any arc is half the chord of twice that arc.—*Artificial sines*, logarithms of the natural sines, or logarithmic sines.—*Natural sines*, sines expressed by natural numbers.—*Versed sine* of an arc or angle, the segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc; thus EH is the versed sine of the arc CH, or of the angle COH, and of its supplement COA.—*Arithmetic of sines*, a term employed to denote analytical trigonometry. Its object is to exhibit the relation of the sines, cosines, tangents, &c., of arcs, multiple arcs, &c.—*Line of sines*, a line on the sector or Gunter's scale, &c., divided according to the sines, or expressing the sines.




**Sine** (sī'nē). A Latin preposition signifying without. See SINE DIE, SINE QUA NON.

**Sin-eater** (sin'ēt-ėr), *n.* A person hired at funerals in ancient times to eat a piece of bread laid upon the chest of a dead person, and so take his sins on himself, that the soul of the deceased might rest in peace.

**Sinecural** (sī'nē-kū-ral), *a.* Of or relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure.

**Sinecure** (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, cure, care.] 1. Originally and strictly, an ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls. There are three sorts of ecclesiastical sinecures: (*a*) where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; this is the strictest sinecure. (*b*) Certain cathedral offices, viz. the canonries and prebends, and, according to some authorities, the deanery. (*c*) Where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated.—2. Any office which has revenue without employment. 'A lucrative *sinecure* in the excise.' *Macaulay.*

**Sinecure** (sī'nē-kūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sinecured;* ppr. *sinecuring*. To place in a sinecure.

**Sinecurism** (sī'nē-kūr-izm), *n.* The state of holding a sinecure.

**Sinecurist** (sī'nē-kūr-ist), *n.* 1. One who holds a sinecure.—2. An advocate for sinecures.

**Sine die** (sī'nē dī'ē), *adv.* [L., without day.] A term used with reference to an adjournment or prorogation of an assembly or meeting, as of a court or of parliament, without any specified day or time for resuming the subject or business, or reassembling. When a defendant is suffered to go *sine die* he is dismissed the court.

**Sine qua non** (sī'nē kwā non), *n.* [L., without which not.] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable; an indispensable condition; as, he made the presence of a witness a *sine qua non*.

**Sinew** (sin'ū), *n.* [A. Sax. *sinewe, sinu;* O.H.G. *senewa*, Mod. G. *sehne*, Icel. *sin*, Dan. *sene*, a sinew. Perhaps akin to A. Sax. *prefix sin*, very. Comp. Gr. *is, inos*, fibre, nerve, strength, force.] 1. The tough fibrous tissue which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon. 2. Muscle; nerve. *Sir J. Davies.* [Rare.] 3. That which gives strength or vigour; that in which strength consists. 'The portion and *sinew* of her fortune, her marriage dowry.' *Shak.*

Victuals and ammunition,
And money, too, the *sinews* of the war,
Are stored up. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sinew** (sin'ū), *v.t.* To knit or strengthen, as by sinews. 'So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together.' *Shak.*

We should find that creatures now stuck up for long tortures . . . might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger. *Goldsmith.*

**Sinewed** (sin'ūd), *p.* and *a.* Having sinews; hence, strong; firm; vigorous; sinewy. 'Strong *sinewed* was the youth.' *Dryden.* 'Until endurance grew *sinew'd* with action.' *Tennyson.*

He will the rather do it when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence. *Shak.*

**Sinewiness** (sin'ū-i-nes), *n.* The quality of being sinewy.

**Sinewish**† (sin'ū-ish), *a.* Sinewy. *Holinshed.*

**Sinewless** (sin'ū-les), *a.* Having no strength or vigour.

The arm of the church is now short and *sinewless.* *Bp. Hall.*

**Sinewous**† (sin'ū-us), *a.* Sinewy. 'Armes and other limbs more *sinewous* than fleshy.' *Holinshed.*

**Sinew-shrunk** (sin'ū-shrungk), *a.* In *farriery*, having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue: said of a horse.

**Sinewy** (sin'ū-i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sinew or sinews.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall. *Donne.*

2. Well braced with sinews; nervous; strong; vigorous; firm; as, the *sinewy* Ajax. *Shak.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Sir M. Hale.*

The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and *sinewy* hands. *Longfellow.*

**Sinful** (sin'fụl), *a.* 1. Tainted with or full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy; as, *sinful* men.

Ah, *sinful* nation, a people laden with iniquity! Is. i. 4.

A *sinful* heart makes feeble hand. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Containing sin or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God; as, *sinful* actions; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turned. *Milton.*

—*Criminal, Sinful, Wicked, Immoral, Depraved.* See under CRIMINAL.

**Sinfully** (sin'fụl-li), *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly. *South.*

**Sinfulness** (sin'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; depravity; moral corruption; iniquity; criminality; as, the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes. 'Supernal grace contending with *sinfulness* of men.' *Milton.*

**Sing** (sing), *v.i.* pret. *sang, sung* (it would be difficult to say which is the commoner); pp. *sung;* ppr. *singing.* [A. Sax. *singan*, pret. *sang*, pp. *sungen;* common to the Teutonic tongues: Icel. *syngja*, Dan. *synge*, G. *singen*, Goth. *siggwan*, to sing; perhaps onomatopoetic; comp. Gael. *seinn*, to ring as a bell, to play on an instrument, to sing.] 1. To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune.

The noise of them that *sing* do I hear. Ex. xxxii. 18.

2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds; to produce continuous murmuring, rhythmical, or pleasing sounds.

When he was by, the birds such pleasure took,
That some would *sing*. *Shak.*
At eve a dry cicala *sung*. *Tennyson.*

3. To give out or cause a small shrill or humming sound; as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice.

O'er his head the flying spear
*Sang* innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*
Dry *sang* the tackle, *sang* the sail. *Tennyson.*

The kettle was *singing*, and the clock was ticking steadily towards four o'clock. *George Eliot.*

4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse.

Bid her . . . *sing*
Of human hope by cross events destroy'd. *Prior.*

**Sing** (sing), *v.t.* 1. To utter with musical modulations of voice.

And they *sing* the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb. Rev. xv. 3.
A merry song we *sang* with him. *Tennyson.*

2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry. 'While stretch'd at ease you *sing* your happy loves.' *Dryden.*

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*
Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden.*

3. To usher, attend on, or celebrate with song; to accompany or convoy with singing; as, to *sing* the old year out and the new year in.

I heard them *singing* home the bride;
And as I listened to their song,
I thought my turn would come ere long.
*Longfellow.*

4. To act or produce an effect on by singing. 'Sing me now asleep.' *Shak.*

She will *sing* the savageness out of a bear. *Shak.*

**Singe** (sinj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *singed;* ppr. *singeing.* [A. Sax. *sengan*, to singe, lit. to cause to sing, a caus. of *singan*, to sing; so also G. *sengen*, to singe.] 1. To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of; to burn the ends or outside of; to scorch; as, to *singe* the nap of cloth or the hair of the head; to *singe* off the beard.

Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

Specifically—2. In *calico-printing*, to remove the nap from, to prepare the calico for dyeing or printing, by passing it over a red-hot roller, through a gas flame, or the like.

**Singe** (sinj), *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

**Singeing-machine** (sinj'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine in which the fibrous down is removed from cotton cloth by passing it through a gas flame.

**Singer** (sing'ėr), *n.* 1. One who sings.—2. One whose occupation is to sing; a skilled or professional vocalist; as, a solo *singer;* a trained *singer.*

I gat me men-*singers* and women-*singers*, and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments. Eccl. ii. 8.

**Singer** (sinj'ėr), *n.* One who or that which singes; specifically, in *calico-manuf.* (*a*) a person employed in singeing the nap off the cloth. (*b*) A singeing-machine.

**Singeress**† (sing'ėr-es), *n.* A female singer. *Wickliffe.*

**Singhalese** (sing-ga-lēz'), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Ceylon; Cingalese.

**Singhara-nut** (sing-hä'ra-nut), *n.* In Hindustan, the name given to the fruit of a species of Trapa, the *T. bispinosa.* (See TRAPA.) These nuts are sweet and edible, and form an extensive article of cultivation in Cashmere and other parts of the East.

**Singing-bird** (sing'ing-bėrd), *n.* A bird that sings; a song-bird.

**Singing-book** (sing'ing-bụk), *n.* A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

**Singing-bread** (sing'ing-bred), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the larger bread used by the priest in offering mass: so called because its manufacture was accompanied by singing. Called also *Singing-cakes* and *Housel-ing bread.*

**Singingly** (sing'ing-li), *adv.* In a singing manner; with sounds like singing. 'Speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly.*' *North.*

**Singing-man** (sing'ing-man), *n.* A man who sings or is employed to sing, as in cathedrals. *Shak.*

**Singing-master** (sing'ing-mas-tėr), *n.* A teacher of vocal music or the art of singing. *Addison.*

**Singing-woman** (sing'ing-wụ-man), *n.* A woman employed to sing.

**Single** (sing'gl), *a.* [L. *singulus*, single, from root *sin, sim*, seen in *simple, sincere* (which see).] 1. One only, as distinguished from a number; consisting of one alone; not double or more; as, a *single* star; a *single* city; a *single* act. 'A double heart for his *single* one.' *Shak.* 'Scants us with a *single* kiss.' *Shak.* It is often emphatic: even one; as, I shall not give you a *single* farthing.

O for a *single* hour of that Dundee
Who on that day the word of onset gave. *Wordsworth.*

2. Individual; particular; considered as apart. 'For my *single* self, I had as lief not be.' *Shak.* 'Trust to thy *single* virtue.' *Shak.*

No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

3. Alone; having no companion or assistant. 'Each man apart, all *single* and alone.' *Shak.*

For what, alas, can these my *single* arms? *Shak.*
Well hast thou fought
The better fight, who *single* hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause
Of truth. *Milton.*

4. Unmarried; as, a *single* man; a *single* woman; a *single* life. 'So *single* chose to live, and shunn'd to wed.' *Dryden.*—5. Not twisted, doubled, or combined with others; as, a *single* thread.—6. Performed by one person, or by one person only opposed to another; as, a *single* combat. 'In *single* opposition, hand to hand.' *Shak.* 'Thy appellant, who now defies thee thrice to *single* fight.' *Milton.*—7. Not double or deceitful; simple; honest; unbiased; sincere. 'I speak it with a *single* heart.' *Shak.*—8. Not compound.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound, so propositions are distinguished. *Watts.*

9.† Small; weak; silly. 'He utters such *single* matter in so infantly a voice.' *Beau. & Fl.*—10. In *bot.* applied to a flower when there is only one on a stem; in common usage, applied to a flower not double.—*Single perianth*, a perianth of one verticil, as in the tulip and lily.—*Single ale, single drink, single beer*, old terms for small-beer, as *double beer* was for strong.

The very smiths . . . drink penitent *single ale*. *Beau. & Fl.*
Dawson the butler's dead; although I think
Poets were ne'er infus'd with *single drink*,
I'll spend a farthing, muse. *Bp. Corbet.*

—*Single blessedness*, the unmarried state; celibacy. 'Grows, lives, and dies in *single blessedness.*' *Shak.*—*Single entry.* See BOOK-KEEPING.

**Single** (sing'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *singled;* ppr. *singling.* 1. To select individually from among a number; to choose out separately from others: with *out* or similar words. 'Dogs who can *single out* their master in the dark.' *Bacon.*

I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he *singled* Clifford *forth*. *Shak.*

2.† To sequester; to withdraw; to retire. 'An agent *singling* itself from consorts.' *Hooker.*—3.† To take alone or apart.

Many men there are than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*. *Hooker.*

**Single-acting** (sing'gl-akt-ing), *a.* A term applied to a steam-engine in which steam is admitted to one side only of the piston.

**Single-block** (sing'gl-blok), *n.* A block having but a single sheave; a single sheave in a pair of cheeks.

**Single-breasted** (sing'gl-brest-ed), *a.* Applied to a coat or waistcoat which buttons only to one side, and has not flaps for overlapping.

Below his *single-breasted* black surtout, which was buttoned up to his chin, appeared the usual number of pepper-and-salt-coloured legs. *Dickens.*

**Single-cut** (sing'gl-kut), *a.* A term applied to a file which has but a single rank of teeth; that is, having the teeth cut in one direction only, and not crossing.

**Single-handed** (sing'gl-hand-ed), *a.* 1. Having one hand or workman only.—2. Unassisted; by one's self; alone; as, to lift a heavy article *single-handed.*

**Single-hearted** (sing'gl-härt-ed), *a.* Having a single or honest heart; without duplicity.

**Single-minded** (sing'gl-mīnd-ed), *a.* Having a single or honest mind or heart; free from duplicity; ingenuous; guileless.

**Singleness** (sing'gl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being single; (*a*) the state or condition of being one only or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness or multiplicity. (*b*) Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity; as, *singleness* of heart.

It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the *singleness* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

**Singles** (sing'glz), *n.* The reeled filaments of silk, twisted into a thread. See SILK.

**Single-stick** (sing'gl-stik), *n.* 1. A cudgel, called also a *Backsword.* Hence—2. A game at cudgels, in which he who first brings blood from his adversary's head is pronounced victor.

**Single-thorn** (sing'gl-thorn), *n.* The popular name for a Japanese fish (*Monocentris Japonicus*) of the family Berycidæ, remarkable for the size of its head, its strong thorn-like spines, and its mailed suit of hard projecting scales. It is of a silvery-white colour, and about 6 or 7 inches long. It is the only known species of the genus.

**Single-tree** (sing'gl-trē), *n.* Same as *Swingle-tree.*

**Singlo** (sin'glō), *n.* A sort of fine tea, with large, flat leaves, and not much rolled. *Simmonds.*

**Singly** (sing'gli), *adv.* 1. Individually; particularly; separately. 'Demand them *singly.*'

*Shak.* 'To make men *singly* and personally good.' *Tillotson.*—2. Only; by one's self.

Look thee, 'tis so, thou *singly* honest man. *Shak.*

3. Without partners, companions, or associates; as, to attack another *singly*. 'At ombre *singly* to decide their doom.' *Pope.* 4. Honestly; sincerely.—5. † Singularly. 'An edict *singly* unjust.' *Milton.*

**Sing-song** (sing'song), *n.* A term for bad singing or chanting; a drawling or monotonous tone, or wearying succession of tones; repetition of similar words or tones. 'A languid *sing-song* of laborious riddles.' *Craik.*

**Sing-song** (sing'song), *a.* Drawling; chanting; monotonous, as sound; as, a *sing-song* tone of voice.

**Singster**† (sing'stêr), *n.* A female who sings; a songstress. *Wickliffe.*

**Singular** (sing'gū-lêr), *a.* [L. *singularis*, from *singulus*, single.] 1.† Separate from others; single. 'To try the matter in a *singular* combat.' *Holinshed.*—2. Belonging to one; single; individual.

That idea which represents one determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

3. In *gram.* denoting one person or thing; as, the *singular* number: opposed to *dual* and *plural*.—4. Marked as apart from others; without parallel; unexampled. 'Some villain, ay, and *singular* in his art.' *Shak.*—5. Out of the usual course; remarkable; unusual; uncommon; strange; as, a *singular* phenomenon.

So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham.*

6. Above or greater than common; remarkable; eminent; unusual; rare; as, a man of *singular* gravity or *singular* attainments. 'Men of *singular* integrity.' *Shak.*—7. Not complying with common usage or expectation; hence, peculiar; odd; as, he was very *singular* in his behaviour.

His zeal
None seconded, as . . . *singular* and rash. *Milton.*

8. Being alone; that of which there is but one; unique.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

—*Singular proposition*, in *logic*, one which has for its subject either a singular term or a common term limited to one individual by a singular sign.—*Singular term*, a term which stands for one individual. See TERM.—*Singular successor*, in *Scots law*, a purchaser or other disponee, or acquirer by titles, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation.—*Eccentric, Singular, Strange, Odd.* See under ECCENTRIC.—SYN. Unexampled, unprecedented, eminent, extraordinary, remarkable, uncommon, rare, unusual, peculiar, strange, odd, eccentric, fantastic.

**Singular** (sing'gū-lêr), *n.* 1. A particular instance. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]—2. In *gram.* the singular number.

**Singularist** (sing'gū-lêr-ist), *n.* One who affects singularity. 'A clownish *singularist*, or nonconformist to ordinary rules.' *Barrow.*

**Singularity** (sing-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *singularité*.] 1. The state or quality of being singular; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others; peculiarity.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Addison.*

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument. *Addison.*

2. Particular privilege, prerogative, or distinction; something appertaining to one only.

No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity* (universal bishop). *Hooker.*

Catholicism . . . must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

3. Character or trait of character different from that of others; eccentricity; strangeness; oddity.

The spirit of *singularity* in a few, ought to give place to public judgment. *Hooker.*

4. Celibacy.

Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in *singularity*. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Singularize** (sing'gū-lêr-īz), *v.t.* To make singular or single.

**Singularly** (sing'gū-lêr-li), *adv.* 1. In a singular manner; peculiarly; in a manner or degree not common to others. 'The youth who was *singularly* handsome.' *Milman.* 'A policy *singularly* judicious.' *Macaulay.* 2. Oddly; strangely.—3. So as to express one or the singular number.

**Singult**† (sin'gult), *n.* [L. *singultus*, a sob or sigh.] A sigh. *Spenser; W. Browne.*

**Singultous** (sin-gult'us), *a.* In *med.* relating to or affected with hiccough. *Dunglison.*

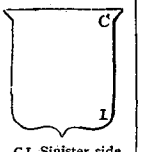
**Singultus** (sin-gul'tus), *n.* [L.] In *med.* the hiccough; a convulsive motion of the diaphragm and parts adjacent.

**Sinical** (sin'ik-al), *a.* [From *sine*.] Pertaining to a sine.—*Sinical quadrant*, a quadrant formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun. It had lines drawn from each side intersecting each other, with an index divided by sines, also with 90° on the limb, and sights at the edge.

**Sinister** (sin'is-têr), *a.* [L., left, on the left, unlucky, inauspicious, bad; origin doubtful.] 1. On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left: opposed to *dexter* or *right*; as, the *sinister* cheek.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my father's. *Shak.*

In *her.* the term which denotes the left side of the escutcheon, as the *sinister chief point*, and the *sinister base point*.—2. Evil; bad; wicked; corrupt; dishonest; as, *sinister* means; a *sinister* expression of countenance. 'Ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose.' *Hooker.*



C I, Sinister side.
C, Sinister chief.
I, Sinister base.

He scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. Unlucky; inauspicious.

What all the several ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *sinister* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The sword, nor surfeit, let thy fury do. *B. Jonson.*

—*Sinister aspect*, in *astrol.* an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. [This term, when used in the heraldic sense, is sometimes accented *sinis'ter*, and this was generally the earlier accentuation, as may be seen from the above quotations from Shakspere and Jonson.]

**Sinisterly** (sin'is-têr-li), *adv.* In a sinister manner; perversely; unfairly; dishonestly. 'By envious carpers *sinisterly* suspected.' *Holinshed.*

**Sinistral** (sin'is-tral), *a.* 1. Belonging to the left hand; inclining to the left hand; sinistrous.—2. In *conch.* applied to shells in which the turns of the spiral are made to the left instead of to the right.

**Sinistrally** (sin'is-tral-li), *adv.* On the left hand; from left to right.

**Sinistrorsal** (sin-is-trors'al), *a.* Turned or twining towards the left; sinistrorse.

**Sinistrorse** (sin'is-trors), *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistroversus*, from *sinister*, left, and *vorto*, *verto*, *vorsum*, *versum*, to turn.] Directed to the left; turning or twining to the left: usually said of the stems of plants.

**Sinistrous** (sin'is-trus), *a.* [See SINISTER.] 1. Being on the left side; inclined to the left.—2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

**Sinistrously** (sin'is-trus-li), *adv.* 1. In a sinistrous manner; perversely; wrongly. 'To accuse, calumniate, backbite, or *sinistrously* interpret others.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. With a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.

Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sink** (singk), *v.i.* pret. *sunk* or *sank*; pp. *sunk* or *sunken* (the second form rare except when used as a participial adjective). [A. Sax. *sincan*, Dan. *synke*, D. *zinken*, G. *sinken*, Goth. *siggkvan*, to sink; nasalized forms corresponding to A. Sax. and O.H.G. *sigan*, to sink.] 1. To fall by the force of gravity; to descend through a medium of little resisting power, as water, mire, sand, and the like; to descend below the surface; to go to the bottom; to become submerged; to subside.

So eagerly the fiend . . .
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way,
And swims, or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

In sleep I *sank*
In cool soft turf upon the bank. *Tennyson.*

2. To fall slowly or gradually, as from want of power to keep erect or standing; to fall slowly to the ground or surface from weakness or the like.

Why, how now, cousin! wherefore *sink* you down? *Shak.*

He *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 Ki. ix. 24.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii. 49.

4. To become hollow from loss of flesh: chiefly used in pp.; as, her cheeks are *sunk*. 'A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken*.' *Shak.* 5. To take or appear to take a lower position; to decrease in height or to appear to do so; as, the land *sinks* when we sail out to sea. 'Full music rose, and *sank* the sun.' *Tennyson.*—6. To be overwhelmed or depressed. 'So much the vital spirits *sink*.' *Tennyson.*

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

7. To enter deeply; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. Luke ix. 44.

8. To change from a better to a worse state; to decline in worth, strength, vigour, estimation, and the like; to fall off in value; to decay; to decrease.

Nor urged the labours of my lord in vain,
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryden.*

This republic . . . is likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions. *Addison.*

9. To decrease in bulk or volume; to become less in quantity or amount; as, a river *sinks* in dry weather.—10. To fall into rest or indolence.

Wouldst thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams? *Addison.*

SYN. To fall, descend, subside, drop, droop, enter, penetrate, decline, decay, decrease, lessen.

**Sink** (singk), *v.t.* 1. To cause to sink; to put under water; to immerse in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship. 'From these shoulders . . . taken a load would *sink* a navy.' *Shak.*—2. To bring from a higher to a lower position; to cause to fall or drop. 'She *sank* her head upon her arm.' *Tennyson.*—3. To make by digging or delving; as, to *sink* a pit or a well.

In this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*

4. To depress; to degrade.

I raise or *sink*, imprison, or set free. *Prior.*

5. To plunge into destruction; to cause to perish; to ruin.

If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me. *Shak.*

6. To bring low; to reduce in quantity.

You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts. *Addison.*

7. To depress; to overbear; to crush.

Thy cruel and unnat'ral lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years. *Rowe.*

8. To suppress; to conceal; to appropriate. [Rare.]

If sent with ready money to buy anything and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift.*

9. Not to take into account; to lose sight of, as one's self or one's own interest.

He was *sinking* self so much, and struggling so hard towards a noble action, that it was hard to reason with him calmly. *F. W. Robinson.*

10. To lower in value or amount; as, great importations may *sink* the price of goods. 11. To invest, as money, more or less permanently in any undertaking or scheme for the sake of a profitable return, interest, or the like.—*To sink the shop*, to avoid allusion to one's calling. [Colloq.]

**Sink** (singk), *n.* 1. A receptacle for receiving liquid filth; a kennel; a sewer. *Shak.* 2. A kind of box or basin-shaped receptacle connected with an outflow pipe leading into a drain, used for receiving filthy water, as in kitchens, &c.—3. Any place where corruption is gathered.

Our soul, whose country's heav'n, and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent. *Donne.*

**Sink-a-pace** (singk'a-pās), *n.* A corruption of *Cinque-pace*, a kind of dance. *Shak.*

**Sinker** (singk'êr), *n.* One who or that which sinks; particularly, (*a*) a weight on something, as a fish-line, net, or the like, to sink it. (*b*) One of the thin plates or slips of steel that aid in forming the loops upon the needles in knitting machines.

**Sink-hole** (singk'hōl), *n.* An orifice in a sink; a hole for dirty water to pass through.

**Sinking** (singk'ing), *p.* and *a.* Falling; subsiding; depressing; declining.—*Sinking fund*, a fund collected by the government or other competent authorities for the gradual payment of the debt of a state, corporation, &c. In Britain, the surplus revenue

of the kingdom beyond the actual expenditure, directed to be applied to the reduction of the national debt.

**Sinking-ripe** (singk'ing-rīp), *a.* Ready to sink; near sinking.

> The sailors sought for safety by our boat
> And left the ship, then *sinking-ripe* to us. *Shak.*

**Sink-trap** (singk'trap), *n.* A trap for a kitchen sink so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but not allow reflow of air or gases.

**Sinless** (sin'les), *a.* 1. Free from sin; pure; perfect. 'Calm and *sinless* peace.' *Milton.* 2. Exempt from sin; innocent; as, a *sinless* soul.

> Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know
> What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

**Sinlessly** (sin'les-li), *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

**Sinlessness** (sin'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sinless; freedom from sin and guilt.

**Sinnamine** (sin'a-mīn), *n.* ($C_4H_9N_2$.) In *chem.* a basic substance obtained indirectly from oil of mustard.

**Sinner** (sin'ėr), *n.* 1. One who sins; one who has voluntarily violated the divine law; sometimes, in a narrower sense, one who has not repented of sin; an unregenerate person. — 2. One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender; a criminal.

> Like one,
> Who hewing into truth, by telling of it
> Made such a *sinner* of his memory
> To credit his own lie. *Shak.*

**Sinner** (sin'ėr), *v.i.* To act as a sinner. 'Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it.' *Pope.* [Humorous.]

**Sinneress**† (sin'ėr-es), *n.* A female sinner; a woman who commits sin. *Wickliffe.*

**Sinnet** (sin'et), *n.* Same as *Sennit.*

**Sin-offering** (sin'of-fėr-ing), *n.* A sacrifice or offering for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin.

**Sinological** (sin-o-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to sinology.

**Sinologist** (si-nol'o-jist), *n.* A sinologue.

**Sinologue** (sin'o-log), *n.* [Fr. *sinologue*, from Gr. *Sina*, China, *Sinai*, the Chinese, and *logos*, discourse.] A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c.; one versed in Chinese.

> For a long time neither Germany nor England could boast of any eminent Chinese scholars, and the very name of '*Sinologue*,' which sounds quite natural in French, has remained without a counterpart in English and German. *Times newspaper.*

**Sinology** (si-nol'o-ji), *n.* [See SINOLOGUE.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the Chinese language and connected subjects.

**Sinoper, Sinopite** (sī'nō-pėr, sī'nō-pīt), *n.* Same as *Sinople.*

**Sinopia, Sinopis** (sī-nō'pi-a, sī-nō'pis), *n.* A pigment of a fine red colour prepared from the earth sinople.

**Sinople** (sī'nō-pl), *n.* [Fr. *sinople*, from L.L. *sinopis*, a red colour, also a green colour; L. *sinopis*, Gr. *sinōpis*, earth of Sinope, red ochre, from *Sinōpē*, a town on the Black Sea, near which it occurs.] 1. Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish red colour, sometimes with a tinge of yellow. It occurs in small very perfect crystals, and in masses resembling some varieties of jasper. [In this sense written also *Sinoper* and *Sinopite*.]—2. In *her.* the Continental designation for the colour green; by English heralds called *vert.*

**Sinque**† (singk), *n.* Same as *Cinque. Beau. & Fl.*

**Sinter** (sin'tėr), *n.* A German name for a rock precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters. Calcareous sinter is a variety of carbonate of lime, composed of a series of successive layers, concentric, plane or undulated, and nearly or quite parallel. It appears under various forms. Siliceous sinter is white or grayish, light, brittle, porous, and of a fibrous texture. Opaline siliceous sinter somewhat resembles opal. It is whitish, with brownish, blackish, or bluish spots, and its fragments present dendritic appearances. Pearl sinter, or florite, occurs in stalactitic, cylindrical, botryoidal, and globular masses, white or grayish. It is a variety of opal. Ceraunian sinter is a variety of quartz, consisting of siliceous tubes found in sands, and so named because supposed to be produced by lightning. Called also *Fulgurite, Thunder-tube.*

**Sintoc, Sindoc** (sin'tok, sin'dok), *n.* The bark of a species of Cinnamomum, indigenous in the primeval forests of Java. It is in flattish pieces, of a warm spicy taste, but is seldom seen in this country. Written also *Syndoc.*

**Sintoo, Sintooism** (sin'tō, sin'tō-izm), *n.* Same as *Shinto, Shintoism.* Also written *Sintu, Sintuism.*

**Sinuate** (sin'ū-āt), *v.t.* [L. *sinuo*, to curve, to bend, to wind.] To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to turn. *Woodward.*

**Sinuate, Sinuated** (sin'ū-āt, sin'ū-āt-ed), *a.* 1. Bending; winding; sinuous.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf that has large curved breaks in the margin resembling bays, as in the oak; having a wavy margin. The woodcut shows the leaf of the common oak (*Quercus robur*).

Sinuate Leaf.

**Sinuation** (sin-ū-ā'shon), *n.* A winding or bending in and out.

**Sinuato-dentate** (sin'ū-ā-tō-den"tāt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf which is sinuate and toothed.

**Sinuose** (sin'ū-ōs), *a.* Same as *Sinuous.*

**Sinuosity** (sin-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being sinuous or of bending or curving in and out.—2. A series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures; a bend in such a series; a wave line. 'A line of coast, certainly amounting with its *sinuosities* to more than 700 miles.' *S. Smith.*

**Sinuous** (sin'ū-us), *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, L. *sinuosus*, from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve.] Bending or curving in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; winding; crooked. 'Insect or worm . . . streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace.' *Milton.* '*Sinuous* rills.' *Coleridge.*

**Sinuously** (sin'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a sinuous manner; windingly; crookedly.

**Sinupallial** (sī'nū-pal"li-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sinupallialia.

**Sinupallialia** (sī'nū-pal-li-ā"li-a), *n. pl.* [L. *sinus*, a bay, a bosom, and *pallium*, a covering, a mantle.] A subdivision of the lamellibranchiate molluscs, characterized by large respiratory siphons and sinuated pallial line. See SIPHONIDA.

**Sinus** (sī'nus), *n.* [L., a bent surface, a curve, a fold or hollow, a bosom, a bay, &c.] 1. An opening; a hollow; a bending; a sinuosity.—2. A bay of the sea; a recess in the coast; an opening into the land. 'Some arms of the sea or *sinuses*.' *T. Burnet.*—3. In *anat.* (*a*) a cavity in a bone or other part wider at the bottom than at the entrance. (*b*) A venous canal into which several vessels empty themselves. (*c*) The bosom.—4. In *surg.* a little elongated cavity in which pus or matter is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice; a fistula.—5. In *bot.* a hollow of a curved or rounded figure between two projecting lobes.—6. In *conch.* a groove or cavity.

**Sin-worn** (sin'wōrn), *a.* Worn by sin.

> I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds
> With the rank vapours of this *sin-worn* mould.
> *Milton.*

**Siogun** (shō'gun), *n.* Same as *Shogun.*

**Sioux** (si-ö' or sö), *n. s.* and *pl.* The name of a race of Indians in North America inhabiting Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota, &c.

**Sip** (sip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sipped;* ppr. *sipping.* [A lighter form of *sup;* D. and L.G. *sippen*, to sip. See SUP.] 1. To imbibe or take into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; as, to *sip* wine; to *sip* tea or coffee. 'To *sip* or touch one drop of it.' *Shak.* '*Sipt* wine from silver, praising God.' *Tennyson.*—2. To drink in or absorb in small quantities. 'Every herb that *sips* the dew.' *Milton.*—3. To draw into the mouth; to suck up; to extract; as, a bee *sips* nectar from the flowers.—4. To drink out of.

> They skim the floods and *sip* the purple flowers.
> *Dryden.*

**Sip** (sip), *v.i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips.

> Ridotta *sips* and dances till she see
> The doubling lustres dance as fast as she. *Pope.*

**Sip** (sip), *n.* 1. The taking of a liquor with the lips.—2. A small draught taken with the lips.

> One *sip* of this
> Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
> Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

3.† Drink; sup. *Chaucer.*

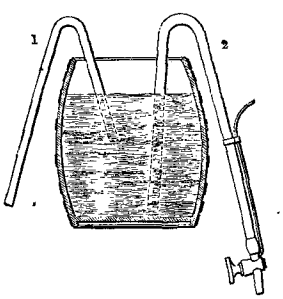
**Sipe** (sīp), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *sīpan*, to soak; D. *sijpen*, L.G. *seipen*, to ooze or trickle.] To ooze; to issue slowly, as a fluid. 'The *siping* through of the waters into the house.' *Granger.* [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Sipher**,† *n.* A cipher. *Chaucer.*

**Siphilis** (sif'i-lis), *n.* See SYPHILIS

**Siphoid** (sī'foid), *n.* [Fr. *siphoïde.*] A vessel or apparatus of French construction for receiving and giving out aerated waters.

**Siphon, Syphon** (sī'fon), *n.* [Gr. *siphōn*, a hollow tube, a reed.] 1. A bent pipe or tube whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel by causing it to rise in the tube over the rim or top. For this purpose the shorter leg is inserted in the liquid, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg. (See fig. 1.) The liquid then rises by the weight of the atmosphere till it reaches the top of the vessel, and then descends in the lower leg of the siphon, and continues to flow till the liquid in the vessel reaches the level of the end of the shorter leg. The action of the siphon depends on the difference between the lengths of the two legs, estimated in a perpendicular direction, the shorter leg being always inserted in the liquid. Sometimes an exhausting tube is placed on the longer leg for exhausting the air by suction (see fig. 2), and causing the flow to commence, but the more general method is to fill the tube in the first place with the liquid, and then stopping the mouth of the longer leg to insert the shorter leg in the vessel; upon removing the stop the liquid will immediately begin to flow. The limits within which the siphon can act are determined by the specific gravity of the fluid. Water cannot be raised by the siphon to a




1, Common Siphon. 2, Improved Siphon, with exhausting tube for filling it.

greater height than 32 feet, nor mercury to a greater height than 29 inches.—*Würtemberg siphon* (so called from its having been first used in that place), a siphon with both legs equal, and turned up at the extremities, in which case so long as the extremities are kept on the same level, it will continue always full and ready for use.—2. In *zool.* (*a*) one of the membranous and calcareous tubes which traverse the septa and the interior of polythalamous shells. (*b*) The tubular prolongation of the mantle in certain univalve and bivalve molluscs, used for conveying water to or from the gills. In this sense also called *Siphuncle.*

**Siphon** (sī'fon), *v.t.* To convey, as water, by means of a siphon; to transmit or remove by a siphon.

> Water may be *siphoned* over obstacles which are less than 32 feet higher than the surface of the water.
> *Pop. Ency.*

**Siphonage** (sī'fon-āj), *n.* The action or operation of a siphon.

**Siphonal** (sī'fon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.

**Siphonata** (sī-fō-nā'ta), *n. pl.* Same as *Siphonida.*

**Siphon-barometer** (sī"fon-ba-rom'et-ėr), *n.* A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward, in the form of a siphon. There are several varieties of siphon-barometers, but the most convenient is that invented by Gay-Lussac. The tube is hermetically sealed at both ends, after having been filled with mercury, and the communication with the atmosphere takes place through a small capillary hole drilled laterally through the short turned-up branch near its upper extremity. This orifice is so small that while it allows the air to pass freely, it prevents the escape of the mercury. This barometer is very convenient for carriage, and is easily brought to a position proper for observation.

**Siphon-bottle** (sī-fon-bot'l), *n.* A bottle for containing aerated waters which may be discharged through a bent tube by the pressure of the g...

**Siphon-cup** (sī'fon-kup), *n.* In *mach.* a form of lubricating apparatus in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick, and dropping on the journal.

**Siphoneæ** (sī-fō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of green-spored algæ, of which there are two sub-orders, Caulerpeæ and Codieæ, the former all inhabitants of warmer regions, the latter often found in colder. Some of the Codieæ resemble corallines from the amount of carbonate of lime which enters into their composition.

**Siphon-gauge** (sī'fon-gāj), *n.* An instrument consisting of a glass siphon, partially filled with mercury, for indicating the degree of rarefaction which has been produced in the receiver of an air-pump. A gauge of this kind is also used to ascertain the degree of vacuum in the condenser of a steam-engine, and to indicate the pressure of a fluid contained in a vessel, when greater than the pressure of the external atmosphere, and also the pressure of liquids, as water in pipes, &c.

**Siphonia** (sī-fō'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *siphōn*, a hollow tube, a pipe, from the use made of the exudation.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, consisting of about half-a-dozen species. They are tall trees, with leaves composed of three leaflets, growing in clusters at the ends of the branches, and small dicœcious flowers in lax panicles. The fruit is a large three-celled capsule, and the trees abound in a milky juice. *S. elastica*, which yields the true caoutchouc, is a tree from 50 to 60 feet in height, common in the forests of Guiana and Brazil, and which has been introduced into the West Indies. Caoutchouc is the milky juice of the tree which exudes on incisions being made, and solidifies on exposure to the air.

**Siphonic** (sī-fon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a siphon.

**Siphonida** (sī-fon'i-da), *n. pl.* In *zool.* one of the two sections into which the lamellibranchiate molluscs are divided, the other section being the Asiphonida. The Siphonida are furnished with respiratory siphons, and their mantle-lobes are more or less united. Two subdivisions are comprised in this section. In the one (Integropallialia) the siphons are short, and the pallial line simple; the other (Sinupallialia) is characterized by long respiratory siphons and a sinuated pallial line.

**Siphonifer** (sī-fon'i-fėr), *n.* A member of the Siphonifera.

**Siphonifera** (sī-fo-nif'ėr-a), *n. pl.* M. D'Orbigny's name for an order of molluscs, including the nautilus and all those species which have a siphon contained within a many-chambered shell.

**Siphoniferous** (sī-fo-nif'ėr-us), *a.* Siphon-bearing, as the chambered shells of the nautilus.

**Siphonobranchiata** (sī'fon-ō-brang-ki-ā''-tà), *n. pl.* [Gr. *siphōn*, a siphon, and *branchia*, gills.] Same as *Siphonostomata*.

**Siphonobranchiate** (sī'fon-ō-brang''ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining or related to the division of gasteropodous molluscs Siphonobranchiata or Siphonostomata; siphonostomatous.

**Siphonophora** (sī-fo-nof'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *siphōn*, a tube, and *pherō*, to carry.] A subclass of the Hydrozoa, constituting the so-called oceanic or pelagic Hydrozoa, and characterized by a free hydrosoma, consisting of several polypites united by a flexible, contractile, unbranched cœnosarc. They are singularly delicate organisms, found at the surface of the tropical seas, the Portuguese man-of-war being the best-known member of the group. It is divided into two orders, Calycophoridæ and Physophoridæ.

**Siphonostomata** (sī'fon-ō-stom''a-ta), *n. pl.*

Siphonostomata—*Fusus antiquus* (Red Whelk).

*a*, Branchial siphon. *b*, Proboscis. *c*, Operculum. *d d*, Tentacles. *f*, Foot.

[Gr. *siphōn*, a tube, and *stoma*, the mouth.] The division of gasteropodous molluscs in which the aperture of the shell is not entire, but possesses a notch or tube for the emission of the respiratory siphon. The members are all marine and carnivorous. The common whelk may be taken as an example.

**Siphonostomatous** (sī'fon-ō-stom''a-tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siphonostomata; as, a *siphonostomatous* shell. *Nicholson.*

**Siphonostome** (sī'fō-nos-tōm), *n.* A gasteropodous mollusc of the division Siphonostomata.

**Siphon-recorder** (sī'fon-rē-kord-ėr), *n.* An instrument invented by Sir W. Thomson for recording messages sent through long telegraphic lines, as the Atlantic cables and the like. See TELEGRAPH.

**Siphorhinian** (sī-fō-rin'i-an), *n.* [Gr. *siphōn*, a tube, and *rhis, rhinos*, a nose.] A name applied to a tribe of swimming birds, including those which have the nostrils prominent and tubular. *Brande & Cox.*

**Siphuncle** (sī'fung-kl), *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, dim. from *siphon*.] See SIPHON, 2.

**Siphuncular** (sī-fung'kū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to a siphuncle.

**Siphunculated, Siphuncled** (sī-fung'kū-lāt-ed, sī'fung-kld), *a.* Having a siphuncle; having a little siphon or spout, as a valve.

**Sipper** (sip'ėr), *n.* One that sips.

**Sippet**† (sip'et), *n.* A small sop; a small piece of bread steeped in milk or broth. 'Your sweet *sippets* in widows' houses.' *Milton.*

**Sipple** (sip'l), *v.i.* [A freq. from *sip*, formed on type of *tipple*.] To sip frequently; to tipple. 'A trick of *sippling* and tippling.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sipunculoidea** (sī-pung'kū-loi''dē-a), *n. pl.* [From *Sipunculus*.] One of the classes into which the sub-kingdom Annulosa is divided; the spoon-worms. It includes certain worm-like animals in which the body is sometimes obviously annulated, sometimes not; but there are no ambulacral tubes nor foot-tubercles, though there are sometimes bristles concerned in locomotion. The nervous system consists of an œsophageal nerve-collar, and a cord placed along the ventral surface of the body. The Sipunculus and its allies make up this class, and from their affinity to the worm-like holothurians they have often been placed amongst the Echinodermata.

**Sipunculus** (sī-pung'kū-lus), *n.* [L. *sipunculus, siphunculus*, a little tube, dim. of *sipho*, a siphon.] A genus of Annulosa, often placed among the echinoderms; the spoon-worm. The species are found in the sands of the sea-shore, and much sought after by fishermen, who use them as bait for their hooks. See SIPUNCULOIDEA.

**Si quis** (sī kwis). [L., if any one.] *Eccles.* a notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

**Sir** (sėr), *n.* [Fr. *sire*, from L. *senior*, an elder or elderly person (see SENIOR), through the forms *sen'r, sendre, sindre, sidre, sire. Brachet.*] 1. A common complimentary mode of address now used without consideration of rank or status; a general title by which a speaker addresses the person he is speaking to: used in the singular and plural. 'Speak on, *sir*.' *Shak.* 'But, *sirs*, be sudden in the execution.' *Shak.* While generally used as a title of respect, as by servants to their masters, sons to their fathers, scholars to their teachers, and the like, it is frequently employed in phrases expressing great displeasure, astonishment, doubt, &c., or conveying a threat, reproach, or the like. Thus in *The Rivals*, by Sheridan, Sir Ant. Absolute addresses his son, 'What's that to you, *sir*?' 'Odds life, *sir*! if you have the estate you must take it with the live stock on it;' and so on.—2. A title of honour of knights and baronets; in this case always prefixed to the Christian name. 'Noble captain, your servant—*Sir* Arthur, your slave.' *Swift.*

*Sir* Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon.*

3. A title formerly given to clergymen; as the Shaksperian '*Sir* Hugh Evans, a Welsh parson;' '*Sir* Oliver Martext, a vicar.'

A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general; for this reason: *dominus*, the academical title of a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English at the universities. So that a bachelor, who in the books stood *Dominus* Brown, was in conversation called *Sir* Brown. . . . Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *Sir*. *Nares.*

So usual indeed did the practice alluded to by Nares become that a '*Sir* John' came to be a common sobriquet for a priest.

Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a *Sir* John, which hath better skill in playing at tables . . . than in God's word. *Latimer.*

4. Used also as a common noun to signify (*a*) lord, master. 'Sole *sir* o' the world.' *Shak.* (*b*) Gentleman. 'A nobler *sir* ne'er lived.' *Shak.*

**Siraskier** (si-ras'kēr), *n.* Same as *Seraskier*.

**Sircar** (sėr'kär), *n.* 1. A Hindu clerk or accountant.—2. A circar.

**Sirdar** (sėr'där), *n.* [Hind.] A chieftain, captain, head-man.—*Sirdar bearer* (frequently contracted *sirdar*), the chief of the palankeen bearers, and generally his master's valet.

**Sire** (sīr), *n.* [See SIR.] 1. A respectful title formerly given to seniors or elders and others; sir. It is now used only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.—2. A father; a progenitor. 'Land of my *sires*.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Poetical.]

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shak.*

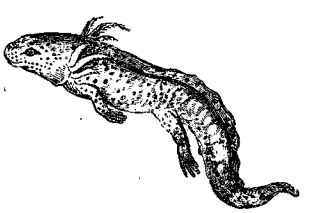
3. The male parent of a beast: particularly used of horses; as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.—4. Used in composition; as in grand*sire* for grandfather; great-grand*sire*, great-grandfather.—5. A maker; an author; an originator. [Rare.]

He died, who was the *sire* of an immortal strain,
Poor, old, and blind. *Shelley.*

**Sire** (sīr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sired;* ppr. *siring.* To beget; to procreate: used now chiefly of beasts, and especially of stallions.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* base. *Shak.*

**Siredon** (sī-rē'don), *n.* [Gr. *seirēdon*, a siren.] A generic name applied to the Mexican axolotl, now supposed by eminent zo-



Siredon pisciforme.

ologists to be merely a larval salamander. The cut represents the form with persistent branchiæ or gills, as ordinarily known in its native country. See AXOLOTL.

**Siren** (sī'ren), *n.* [Gr. *seirēn*, a siren, supposed to mean lit. an entangler, from *seira*, a cord.] 1. In *Greek myth.* one of several (according to some writers, three) sea-nymphs, who by their singing fascinated those that sailed by their island, and then destroyed them. In works of art they are

Siren.

often represented as having partly the form of birds, sometimes only the feet of a bird.

Next where the *sirens* dwell ye plough the seas!
Their song is death, and makes destruction please. *Pope.*

2. A mermaid. 'A mermaid or *siren* there buried.' *Holland.*—3. A charming, alluring, or enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her enticing arts. 'This nymph, this *siren* that will charm Rome's Saturnine.' *Shak.*—4. Something insidious or deceptive. 'Consumption is a *siren*.' *W. Irving.*—5. A genus of perennibranchiate amphibians which have only one pair of feet, and are

supplied both with lungs and external gills. They are peculiar to the southern provinces of the United States. Called also *Mud-eels.* 6. An instrument for producing continuous or musical sounds, and for measuring the number of sound waves or vibrations per second, which produce a note of given pitch. In its original form it consists of a disc with a circular row of oblique holes, revolving close to the top-plate of a wind-chest perforated with corresponding holes of a contrary obliquity, so that the jets of air from the latter passing through the former keep the disc in motion, and produce a note corresponding to the rapidity of the coincidences of the holes in the two plates, the number of coincidences or vibrations to a given time being shown by indices which connect by toothed wheels with a screw on the axis of the disc. From the deep piercing nature of the sound which the siren emits, a modified form of the instrument having two discs rotating with great velocity in opposite directions is employed as a fog-signal or alarm. The discs are driven by a steam-engine, which also forces a blast of steam through their apertures when those of the two discs come in opposition. The device is placed at the smaller extremity of a large trumpet, which greatly intensifies the sound. Called also *Sirene.*

**Siren** (sī'ren), *a.* Pertaining to a siren or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating; as, a *siren* song.

> By the help of the winning address, the *siren* mode or mien, he can inspire poison, whisper in destruction to the soul. *Hammond.*

**Sirene** (sī'rēn), *n.* [Fr. *sirène,* a siren.] Same as SIREN, 6.

**Sirenia** (sī-rē'ni-a), *n. pl.* [From their fancied resemblance to mermaids or *sirens.*] An order of marine herbivorous mammals allied to the whales, having the posterior extremities wanting, and the anterior converted into paddles. This order comprises the manatee and dugong. They differ from the Cetacea in having the nostrils placed at the anterior part of the head, and in having molar teeth with flat crowns adapted for a vegetable diet. They feed chiefly on seaweeds, and frequent the mouths of rivers and estuaries. Besides these living members the Sirenia were represented by a gigantic species 25 feet long and 20 in circumference. It was a native of Behring's Straits, but is now extinct, no specimen having been seen for 200 years. The Sirenia have existed since the miocene period.

**Sirenian** (sī-rē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* Of or belonging to the order Sirenia; as a noun, one of the Sirenia.

> The known existing representatives of the *sirenian* order are the dugongs and the manatees; the latest extinct form is the ponderous *sirenian* called 'Steller's sea-cow,' last observed in the arctic seas off the shores of Behring's Island; the miocene extinct genus has left its remains in Southern Europe. *Owen.*

**Sirenical** (sī-ren'ik-al), *a.* Like or appropriate to a siren.

> Here's a couple of *sirenical* rascals shall enchant you. *Marston.*

**Sirenidæ** (sī-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of true or perennibranchiate amphibians, comprising the sirens and axolotl.

**Sirenize** (sī'ren-iz), *v.i.* To use the enticements of a siren; to charm. [Rare.]

**Sirex** (sī'reks), *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, called in English *Tailed Wasps.* See SIRICIDÆ.

**Siriasis** (si-rī'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *siriasis.* See SIRIUS.] A disease occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun; sun-stroke; coup-de-soleil.

**Siricidæ** (si-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of hymenopterous insects of which the genus Sirex is the type. The members of this family have a strong ovipositor, with which they pierce not merely the soft substance of leaves and young shoots, but hard timber as well. The larvæ produced from the eggs thus deposited usually reside in the interior of trees, which they perforate in various directions, often causing great destruction in the pine forests, of which the largest species are inhabitants. When full grown they form a silken cocoon, in which they undergo transformation.

**Sirius** (sir'i-us), *n.* [L., from Gr. *Seirios,* from *seirios, seiros,* hot, scorching.] The large and bright star called the Dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major.

**Sirloin** (sér'loin), *n.* [Formerly *surloin, surloyne,* from Fr. *surlonge, surlogne,* a sirloin —*sur,* over, and *longe, logne,* a loin. See LOIN.] The loin or upper part of the loin of beef, or part covering either kidney. Popularly, but erroneously, supposed to have received this name from having been knighted by an English king in a fit of good humour.

> But, pray, why is it called *sirloin?* Why, you must know that our King James I., who loved good eating, being invited to dinner by one of his nobles, and seeing a large loin of beef at his table, he drew out his sword, and in a frolic, knighted it. *Swift.*

**Sirmark** (sér'märk), *n.* See SURMARK.

**Sirname** (sér'nām), *n.* A surname.

**Siroc** (sī'rok), *n.* Same as *Sirocco. Emerson.* [Rare and poetical.]

**Sirocco** (si-rok'kō), *n.* [It.; from Ar. *shoruk,* from *shark,* the east.] An oppressive relaxing wind coming from northern Africa, over the Mediterranean, to Italy, Sicily, &c. Written also *Scirocco.* See SIMOOM.

**Sirrah** (sir'a), *n.* [Often taken from *sir* and *ha,* but this is very improbable; comp. Ir. *sirreach,* poor, lean, sorry.] A word of address, generally equivalent to fellow, or to sir, with an angry or contemptuous force added. It is applied sometimes to children in a kind of playfulness, or to servants in hastiness, and formerly it was sometimes used also to females. '*Sirrah* Iris, go.' *Shak.*

> Go, *sirrah,* to my cell. *Shak.*

**Sir-reverence** † (sér-rev'er-ens), *n.* [A corruption of *save-reverence* (L. *salvâ reverentiâ*), the expression being first contracted into *sa reverence,* and then corrupted into *sir* or *sur reverence.*] A kind of apologetical apostrophe for introducing an indelicate word or expression, sometimes standing for the expression itself. *Massinger.*

**Sirt** † (sért), *n.* [L. *syrtis.*] A quicksand; a syrt (which see).

**Sirup** (sir'up), *n.* Same as *Syrup.* 'Lucent *sirups* tinct with cinnamon.' *Keats.*

**Siruped** (sir'upt), *a.* Same as *Syruped.*

**Sirupy** (sir'up-i), *a.* Same as *Syrupy.*

**Sirvente** (sér-vant), *n.* [Fr.; Pr. *sirventes;* lit. a poem of service, being originally a poem in praise of some one, from L. *servio,* to serve.] In the literature of the middle ages, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours and Trouveres, usually satirical, though sometimes devoted to love or praises, and divided into strophes of a peculiar construction.

**Sis,** † *n.* [Fr. *six,* pron. sis.] The cast of six; the highest cast upon a die. *Chaucer.*

**Sisal-grass, Sisal-hemp** (si-sal'gras, si-sal'-hemp), *n.* The prepared fibre of the *Agave americana,* or American aloe, used for cordage: so called from *Sisal,* a port in Yucatan.

**Siset** † (sīz), *n.* An assize. 'Where God his *sises* holds.' *Sylvester.*

**Siset** (sīs), *n.* Six: a term in games.

> In the new casting of a die, when ace is on the top, *sise* must needs be at the bottom. *Fuller.*

**Siserara, Siserary** (sis'e-rā-rä, sis'e-ra-ri), *n.* A hard blow. [Provincial.]

> He attacked it with such a *siserary* of Latin, as might have scared the Devil himself. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Siskin** (sis'kin), *n.* [Dan. *sisken,* Sw. *siska,* G. *zeisig.*] A well-known song-bird; the aberdevine (*Fringilla spinus*). See ABERDEVINE.

**Siskiwit** (sis'ki-wit), *n.* [Indian name.] A species of salmon (*Salmo siskiwit*) found in Lake Superior. It is broad and very fat, and has a high flavour.

**Sismometer** (sīs-mom'et-ėr), *n.* Same as *Seismometer.*

**Sison** (sī'son), *n.* [Gr. *sisōn,* one of the species of this genus.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. They are perennial herbs, with the uppermost leaves narrower and more divided than the lower, and umbels of small white flowers; they are natives of Europe and Asia. *S. Amomum* is common in Britain in chalk soils in rather moist ground, under hedges, &c. The green plant, when bruised, has a peculiarly nauseous smell. The seeds are pungent and aromatic, and were formerly celebrated as a diuretic.

**Siss** (sis), *v.i.* [D. *sissen,* to hiss. From the sound.] To hiss. [Local in England, but common in the United States to express certain inanimate hissing sounds.]

**Sissoo, Sissum** (sis-sö', sis-sum'), *n.* [Hind.] A valuable timber tree of India, the wood of which somewhat resembles in structure the finer species of teak, but is tougher and more elastic. See DALBERGIA.

**Sist** (sist), *v.t.* [L. *sistere,* to stop.] In *Scots law,* (*a*) to stop; to stay.—*To sist proceedings* or *process,* to delay judicial proceeding in a cause: used both in civil and ecclesiastical courts. (*b*) To cite or summon; to bring forward.

> Some, however, have preposterously *sisted* nature as the first or generative principle, and regarded mind as merely the derivative of corporeal organism. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

—*To sist parties,* to join other parties in a suit or action, and serve them with process. —*To sist one's self,* to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined.

**Sist** (sist), *n.* In *Scots law,* the act of legally staying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts.—*Sist on a suspension,* in the Court of Session, the order or injunction of the lord-ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of suspension have been stated in the bill of suspension. See SUSPENSION.

**Sister** (sis'tėr), *n.* [O.E. *suster, sostre,* A. Sax. *sweoster, swyster, suster,* Icel. *systir,* D. *zuster,* Goth. *swistar,* G. *schwester,* sister. The word is widely spread, being cog. with Pol. *siostra,* Rus. *sestra,* L. *soror,* Skr. *swasri,* the last two having lost a *t.* The word means a woman connected with a person, and consists of the elements *sva-su-tar* — *sva* (L. *suus*) his, one's, *su,* root meaning to produce (also in *son*), and *tar,* denoting an agent (= *ther* of *father*).] 1. A female born of the same parents as another person: correlative to *brother.*—2. A woman of the same faith; a female fellow-Christian.

> If a brother or *sister* be naked and destitute of daily food, &c. Jam. ii. 15.

3. A female closely allied to or associated with another; one of the same condition or belonging to the same society, community, or the like, as the nuns in a convent.

> He chid the *sisters*
> When first they put the name of King upon me. *Shak.*

4. One of the same kind, or of the same condition; as, *sister*-fruits: generally used adjectively.

> Hark! they whisper; angels say,
> *Sister* spirit, come away! *Pope.*

—*Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy.* See under CHARITY, MERCY.

**Sister** (sis'tėr), *v.t.* To be sister to; to resemble closely. [Rare.]

> She . . . with her needl composes
> Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch or berry,
> That even her art *sisters* the natural roses. *Shak.*

**Sister-block** (sis'tėr-blok), *n. Naut.* a turned cylindrical block having two sheave-holes, one above the other. In the merchant service they are used mostly for the buntlines and leach-lines of the courses in large ships; in ships of war they are seized between the two foremost shrouds of the top-mast rigging, for the reef-tackles and topsail lifts to lead through.

**Sisterhood** (sis'tėr-hud), *n.* 1. The state of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister. [Rare.]

> She abhorr'd
> Her proper blood, and left to do the part
> Of *sisterhood,* to do that of a wife. *Daniel.*

2. Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; or a society of females united in one faith or order.

> O peaceful *sisterhood,*
> Receive and yield me sanctuary. *Tennyson.*

**Sistering** (sis'tėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Allied; contiguous; neighbouring. [Rare.]

> A hill whose concave womb reworded
> A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale. *Shak.*

**Sister-in-law** (sis'tėr-in-lą), *n.* A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife.

**Sisterless** (sis'tėr-les), *a.* Having no sister.

**Sisterly** (sis'tėr-li), *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate; as, *sisterly* kindness.

**Sistine** (sis'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pope Sixtus V.—*Sistine chapel,* a chapel in the Vatican at Rome.

Sistrum.

**Sistrum** (sis'trum), *n.* [L., from Gr. *seistron,* from *seiō,* to shake.] A kind of rattle or jingling instrument used by the ancient Egyptians in their religious ceremonies, especially in the worship of Isis. It consisted of a thin sometimes lyre-shaped metal frame, through which passed a number of metal rods, to which rings were sometimes attached. A short handle was attached, by which it was shaken.

**Sisymbrium** (sī-sim'bri-um), *n.* [L. *sisymbrium,* Gr. *sisymbrion,* supposed to be wild thyme or mint.] A genus of plants, nat.

order Cruciferæ. The species, which are numerous, are mostly perennial or annual herbs, with yellow or white flowers, and leaves very variable on the same plant. A few are well known on account of their uses. *S. officinale* is our common hedge-mustard. (See HEDGE-MUSTARD.) *S. Irio*, or London rocket, is a native of waste places throughout Europe, and sprung up in great abundance about London after the Great Fire. The whole plant possesses the hot biting character of the mustard. *S. Sophia* (fine-leaved hedge-mustard, or flix-weed) is frequent in Great Britain. It was formerly supposed to have the power of controlling diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.

**Sisyphean** (sis-i-fē'an), *a.* Relating or pertaining to *Sisyphus*, in *Greek myth.* a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for his crimes committed on earth consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, which constantly rolled down again, and rendered his labour incessant. Hence, recurring unceasingly; as, to engage in a *Sisyphean* task.

**Sit** (sit), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sat;* old pp. *sitten;* ppr. *sitting.* [A. Sax. *sittan*, for older *sitian*, pret. *sæt*, pp. *geseten;* Icel. *sitja*, D. *zitten*, G. *sitzen*, Goth. *sitan*, to sit; from widely spread root *sad*, seen also in L. *sedeo*, to sit, *sedes*, a seat (comp. *sedentary, siege*, &c.); Gr. *hezomai*, Skr. *sad*, to sit. *Set* is the causative of this verb; comp. *drink, drench; lie, lay; seat* is also of this stem.] 1. To rest upon the haunches or lower extremity of the body; to repose on a seat: said of human beings and sometimes of other animals; as, to *sit* on a sofa or on the ground.

> The godlike hero *sat*
> On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

2. To perch; to rest on the feet, as birds.—3. To be or stay or remain in a place.

> 'Twas in the Bunch of Grapes, where indeed you have a delight to *sit*, have you not? *Shak.*

4. To rest or remain in any position, situation, or condition; to remain in a state of repose; to rest; to abide.

> Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? Num. xxxii. 6.
> Would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

5. To rest, lie, or bear on; to be felt, as a weight or burden; as, grief *sits* heavy on his heart.

> Woe doth the heavier *sit*
> When it perceives it is but faintly borne. *Shak.*

6. To have a seat; to be placed; to dwell; to settle; to rest; to abide.

> Upon thy eye-balls murderous tyranny
> *Sits* in grim majesty. *Shak.*
> Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; as, the female bird *sits* for three weeks.—8. To be suited to one's person; to fit, suit, or become when put on; as, a coat *sits* well or ill.

> Adieu!
> Lest our old robes *sit* easier than our new! *Shak.*

9. To assume a position in order to have one's portrait taken, a bust modelled, or the like; as, to *sit* for one's picture; to *sit* to a painter. *Garth.*—10. To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity; to be in any assembly or council, as a member; to have a seat, as in Parliament; as, the member *sits* for a large constituency.

> The scribes and the Pharisees *sit* in Moses' seat. Mat. xxiii. 2.
> One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes. *Addison.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly; to hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business, as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind; as, the House of Commons sometimes *sits* till far on in the night; the judges or the courts *sit* in Westminster Hall; the commissioners *sit* every day.—12. To have position or direction: said of the wind.

> *Sits* the wind in that corner? *Shak.*
> Like a good miller that knows how to grind which way soever the wind *sits*. *Selden.*

13.† To be proper or fitting; to beseem. *Chaucer.*—*To sit at meat*, to be at table for eating.—*To sit down*, (*a*) to place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, to *sit down* at a meal. (*b*) To begin a siege; as, the enemy *sat down* before the town. (*c*) To settle; to fix a permanent abode. *Spenser.* (*d*) To rest content; to cease, as being satisfied.

> Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

—*To sit out*, (*a*) to sit till all is done. (*b*) To be without engagement or employment; not to take part in, as a game. [Rare.]

> They are glad rather than *sit out* to play very small game. *Bp. Sanderson.*

—*To sit up*, (*a*) to rise or be raised from a recumbent posture.

> He that was dead *sat up*, and began to speak. Lu. vii. 15.

(*b*) To refrain from lying down; not to go to bed; as, to *sit up* till late at night; also, to watch; as, to *sit up* with a sick person.

> Let the nurse this night *sit up* with you. *Shak.*

(*c*) To assume or maintain the posture of one who is seated; as, he is too ill to *sit up.*—*To sit for a fellowship*, in the universities, to be examined with a view to gain a fellowship.

**Sit** (sit), *v.t.* 1. To keep the seat upon; as, he *sits* a horse well.

> He could not *sit* his mule. *Shak.*

2. To place on a seat: used reflexively, with *one's self, me, thee*, &c.

> But not at rest or ease of mind,
> They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To become; to be becoming to; to suit.

> Thiennette is this night, she mentions, for the first time, to put on her morning promenade-dress of white muslin, as also a satin girdle and steel buckle; but, adds she, it will not *sit* her. *Carlyle.*

**Site** (sīt), *n.* [L. *situs*, site, position, situation.] 1. Situation, especially as regards relation to surroundings; local position; as, the *site* of a city or of a house; a beautiful *site* for a mansion.—2. A plot of ground set apart for building.—3. A posture. [Rare.]

> The semblance of a lover fix'd
> In melancholy *site*. *Thomson.*

**Sited** † (sīt'ed), *a.* Having a site; placed; situated. *Spenser.*

**Sitfast** (sit'fast), *a.* Stationary; immovable; fixed.

> 'Tis good, when you have crossed the sea and back,
> To find the *sitfast* acres where you left them. *Emerson.*

**Sitfast** (sit'fast), *n.* In *farriery*, an ulcerated, horny sore or tumour growing on a horse's back under the saddle.

**Sith**† (sith), *conj.* [A. Sax. *sith.* See SINCE.] Since; seeing that; because. *Shak.*

**Sith**† (sith), *adv.* Since that time. *Shak.*

**Sith** † (sith), *prep.* Since; after. 'Things *sith* then befallen.' *Shak.*

**Sith,† Sithe** † (sith, sīth), *n.* [A. Sax. *sith*, for *sinth*, path, way, time; Goth. *sinth, sinths*, a way, occasion.] Time; occasion.

> A thousand *sithes* I curse that careful home. *Spenser.*

**Sithe** † (sīth), *n.* Same as *Scythe. Chaucer.*

**Sithe** (sīth), *v.i.* To sigh. [Provincial.]

**Sithed** † (sīthd), *a.* Armed with scythes; scythed.

**Sitheman** † (sīth'man), *n.* A mower; a scytheman.

**Sithen,† Sithence** † (sith'en, sith'ens), *adv.* [A. Sax. *siththan.* See SINCE.] Since; in later times. *Chaucer; Shak.*

**Sithence** † (sith'ens), *conj.* Since; seeing that. *Shak.*

**Sitiology, Sitology** (sī-ti-ol'o-ji, sī-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *sition, sitos*, food, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet; the doctrine or consideration of aliments; dietetics.

**Sitophobia, Sitomania** (sī-tō-fō'bi-a, sī-tō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *sitos*, food, and *phobos*, fear, *mania*, madness.] Morbid repugnance to or refusal of food. Sitophobia may consist in repugnance to all food, or merely to particular viands. It is a frequent accompaniment of insanity.

**Sitta** (sit'ta), *n.* [L.] A genus of birds known by the name of nut-hatches. See NUT-HATCH.

**Sittand,†** *ppr.* Sitting; becoming; suiting with. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Sitte,†** *v.i.* or *t.* To sit; to become; to fit; to suit with. *Chaucer.*

**Sitter** (sit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who sits.—2. A bird that sits or incubates.

> The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*. *Mortimer.*

3. One who sits for his portrait; one who is placed so that an artist may make a likeness, bust, &c., of him.

> The difficulty of making my *sitters* keep their heads still while I paint them. *W. Collins.*

—*A sitter up*, one who refrains from lying down; one who watches or goes not to bed.

> They were men of boisterous spirits, *sitters up* a-nights. *Lamb.*

**Sittinæ** (sit-tī'nē), *n. pl.* The nut-hatches, a sub-family of insessorial birds, named from the genus Sitta.

**Sittine** (sit'in), *a.* Pertaining to the Sittinæ or nut-hatches.

**Sitting** (sit'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Resting on the haunches or the lower extremity of the body. 2. Perching or resting on the legs, as birds. 3. Incubating; as, a *sitting* hen.—4. Occupying a place in an official capacity; holding a court; as, a *sitting* judge.—5. In *bot.* sessile, *i.e.* without petiole, peduncle, or pedicel, &c.

**Sitting** (sit'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who sits, or the posture of being on a seat.—2. The time during which, or occasion on which, one sits for an artist to take a portrait or model a bust, &c.

> Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*. *Dryden.*
> I was instructed to attend on a certain day . . . with all my materials ready for taking a first *sitting*. *W. Collins.*

3. A session; a business meeting; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats for transacting business.

> The *sitting* closed in great agitation. *Macaulay.*

4. The time during which one sits, as at books, at cards or dice, at work, or the like.

> I shall never see my gold again; fourscore ducats at a *sitting*! fourscore ducats! *Shak.*
> For the understanding of any one of Paul's epistles I read it through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*

5. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching, as fowls.

> The male bird amuses the female with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

6. The space occupied by one person in a church or other place of regular meeting.

**Sitting-room** (sit'ing-röm), *n.* 1. Sufficient space for sitting in; as, *sitting-room* could not be got in the hall.—2. An apartment or room for sitting in. 'The old lady's ordinary *sitting-room.*' *Dickens.* 'Their little street-ward *sitting-room.*' *Tennyson.*

**Situate** (sit'ū-āt), *a.* [Fr. *situé*, situated, from *situer*, to place, from L. *situs*, a site.] 1. Placed, with respect to any other object; permanently fixed; situated; as, a town *situate* on a hill or on the sea-shore.

> I know where it is *situate*. *Shak.*
> We found the following state of the law to prevail with regard to county franchises derived from property *situate* within the limits of cities and boroughs. *Gladstone.*

2. Placed; consisting. 'Pleasure *situate* in hill and dale.' *Milton.*

**Situated** (sit'ū-āt-ed), *a.* [A later form of *situate*, but now more common. See SITUATE.] 1. Having a situation; seated, placed, or permanently fixed with respect to any other object; as, a city *situated* on a declivity or in front of a lake; a town well *situated* for trade or manufactures; an observatory well *situated* for observation of the stars.—2. Placed, or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things; as, observe how the executor is *situated* with respect to the heirs.

> Thus *situated* we began to clear spaces in the woods in order to set up the astronomer's observatory. *Cook.*

**Situation** (sit-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *situation*, from *situer*. See SITUATE.] 1. Position; seat; location in respect to something else; as, the *situation* of London is more favourable for foreign commerce than that of Paris.—2. State; condition; position with respect to society or circumstances; as, the *situation* of a stranger among people of habits differing from his own cannot be pleasant.—3. Circumstances; temporary state or position; as, the *situation* is one of extreme difficulty to the government. Hence, point or conjuncture in a play; as, the *situation* at the end of the third act is most powerful.—4. Place; office; permanent employment; as, he has a *situation* in the war department or under government.—SYN. Position, seat, site, station, post, place, office, state, condition, case, plight, predicament.

**Situs** (sī'tus), *n.* [L., situation.] In *bot.* the method in which the parts of a plant are arranged, including the position of the parts. *Henslow.*

**Sitz-bath** (sits'bath), *n.* [G. *sitz-bad—sitz*, a chair, a seat, and *bad*, a bath.] A form of bath in which one can take a bath in a sitting posture; a bath taken in a sitting posture.

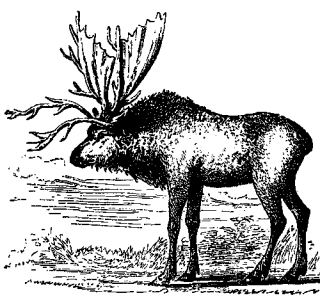
**Sium** (sī'um), *n.* [Gr. *sion*, a marsh plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The best known species is *S. Sisarum*, or skirret (which see).

**Siva** (sī'va), *n.* In *Hindu myth.* the name of the third god of the Hindu triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction. His emblem is the *lingam* or *phallus*, symbolical of creation which follows destruc-

tion; and he is represented with every horrible sign of human bloodshed, and frequently accompanied by a white bull. The worshippers of Siva assign to him the first place in the triad, and to them he is not only the chief deity, but the deity which comprises in itself all other deities.

**Sivan** (sī'van), *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June.

**Sivatherium** (sī-va-thē'ri-um), *n.* [*Siva*, an Indian deity, and Gr. *thērion*, a wild animal.] An extinct genus of Ruminantia, found fossil in the tertiary strata of the Si-



Sivatherium (restored).

valik Sub-Himalayan range. It surpassed all known ruminants in size. It had four horns and a protruding upper lip, and must have resembled an immense antelope or gnu.

**Siver** (sī'ver), *n.* Same as *Syver*. [Scotch.]

**Sivert** (siv'ėr), *v.i.* To simmer. *Holland.*

**Sivvens**, *n.* See SIBBENS.

**Six** (siks), *a.* [A. Sax. *six*, a widely spread word; Icel. O. Fris. Dan. and Sw. *sex*, D. *zes*, G. *sechs*, Goth. *saihs*, L. *sex*, Gr. *hex*, Per. *shesh*, Skr. *shash*, six.] Twice three; one more than five.

**Six** (siks), *n.* 1. The number of six or twice three.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 6.—*At six and seven*, or as more generally used, *at sixes and sevens*, in disorder and confusion.

All is uneven,
And everything is left at *six and seven*. *Shak.*

**Sixain** (sik'sān), *n.* A stanza of six verses.

**Sixfold** (siks'fōld), *a.* Six times repeated; six times as much or many.

**Sixpence** (siks'pens), *n.* 1. An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling.—2. The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

**Sixpenny** (siks'pen-ni), *a.* Worth sixpence; costing sixpence; as, a *sixpenny* loaf.—*Sixpenny strikers*, petty footpads; robbers for sixpence. *Shak.*

**Six-shooter** (siks'shöt-ėr), *n.* A six-chambered revolver-pistol; a pistol capable of firing six shots in quick succession.

**Sixteen** (siks'tēn), *a.* [A. Sax. *sixtêne*, *sixtyne*.] Six and ten; consisting of six and ten.

**Sixteen** (siks'tēn), *n.* 1. The sum of six and ten.—2. A symbol representing this sum, as 16.

**Sixteenmo** (siks'tēn-mō), *n.* See SEXTO-DECIMO.

**Sixteenth** (siks'tēnth), *a.* [A. Sax. *sixteótha*.] 1. Next in order after the fifteenth; the sixth after the tenth: the ordinal of sixteen. 2. Being one of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

**Sixteenth** (siks'tēnth), *n.* 1. One of sixteen equal parts.—2. In *music*, the replicate of the ninth, an interval consisting of two octaves and a second.

**Sixth** (siksth), *a.* 1. The first after the fifth: the ordinal of six.—2. Being one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.

**Sixth** (siksth), *n.* 1. A sixth part.—2. In *music*, a hexachord, an interval of two kinds; the *minor sixth*, consisting of three tones and two semitones major, and the *major sixth*, composed of four tones and a major semitone.

**Sixthly** (siksth'li), *adv.* In the sixth place.

**Sixtieth** (siks'ti-eth), *a.* 1. The ordinal of sixty; next in order after the fifty-ninth.—2. Being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided.

**Sixtieth** (siks'ti-eth), *n.* One of sixty equal parts.

**Sixty** (siks'ti), *a.* [A. Sax. *sixtig*.] Ten times six.

**Sixty** (siks'ti), *n.* 1. The sum of six times ten.—2. A symbol representing sixty units, as 60.

**Sizable** (sīz'a-bl), *a.* 1. Of considerable size or bulk.

The whole was drawn out and digested into a *sizable* volume. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as, *sizable* timber.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *sizable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

**Sizar** (sī'zär), *n.* [From *size*.] One of a class of students in the University of Cambridge and at Trinity College, Dublin, who are pecuniarily assisted through the benefactions of founders or other charitable persons. Duties of a somewhat menial kind were originally required to be performed by the sizars, but these have long since gone into disuse. At Oxford the same class are called servitors.

**Sizarship** (sī'zär-ship), *n.* The rank or station of a sizar.

**Size** (sīz), *n.* [Contr. for *assize*. 'E. *assize*, and corruptly *size*, was the settlement or arrangement of the plan on which anything was to be done. The *assize* of bread or of fuel was the ordinance for the sale of bread or of fuel, laying down price, weight, length, thickness, &c. . . . The term was then applied to the specific dimensions laid down in the regulation, and finally to dimensions of magnitude in general.' *Wedgwood.*] 1. Extent of volume or surface; dimensions great or small; comparative magnitude; bulk; as, a man, a tree, a mountain, of a large or of a small *size*. 'Shot of every *size*.' *Dryden.* 'His double chin, his portly *size*.' *Tennyson.* 2. Condition as to position, rank, character, or the like; standing.

They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for a middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

3.† Measure, in a figurative sense; amount. 'Our *size* of sorrow, proportioned to our cause.' *Shak.* 'Clamours of all *size*, both high and low.' *Shak.*

But if there be, or ever were, one such,
It's past the *size* of dreaming. *Shak.*

4. A small quantity of anything; a settled quantity or allowance; specifically, in *Cambridge University*, an allowance of victuals or drink from the buttery, distinct from the regular dinner at commons.—5. A conventional relative measure of dimension, applied to a great variety of articles, as shoes, gloves, and the like.

I am sorry that these shoes are a full *size* too large. *Dickens.*

6. *pl.* Assize or assizes. 'A long charge as *sizes*.' *Beau. & Fl.* [Old English and vulgar modern English.]—7. An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet, used to measure pearls.—SYN. Dimensions, bigness, largeness, greatness, magnitude, bulk.

**Size** (sīz), *n.* [It. *sisa*, *assisa*, a kind of glue, size; same origin as *assize*.] 1. A gelatinous solution used by painters, paper-manufacturers, and in many other trades. It is made of the shreds and parings of leather, parchment, or vellum, boiled in water and purified. It is also made from common glue and from potatoes.—2. Anything resembling size in being glutinous and viscid; specifically, a thick tenacious kind of varnish used by gilders. Called also *Gold-size*.—3. In *physiol.* the buffy coat which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation.

**Size** (sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sized;* ppr. *sizing*. 1. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; specifically, *milit.* to take the size of soldiers with the view of placing them in the ranks according to their sizes; to arrange according to sizes or statures. *Stocqueler.*

Two troops so match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,
In stature *siz'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To fix the standard of; as, to *size* weights and measures. *Bacon.*—3. To swell; to increase the bulk of.

You're fain
To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees.
*Beau. & Fl.*

[Nares thinks *size* in the above quotation means to feed with *sizes* or small scraps.] 4. In *mining*, to sift or separate, as pieces of ore, or the finer from the coarser parts of a metal, by sifting them through a wire sieve.

**Size** (sīz), *v.i.* In Cambridge University, to order food or drink from the buttery, in addition to the regular commons: a word corresponding to *battel* at Oxford. See the noun.

**Size** (sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sized;* ppr. *sizing*. To cover with size; to prepare with size.

**Size** (sīz), *n.* Number six on the dice.

**Sizeable** (sīz'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Sizable*.

**Sized** (sīzd), *p.* and *a.* Having a particular magnitude.

And as my love is *sized* my fear is so. *Shak.*

Commonly used in compounds; as, large-*sized*, common-*sized*, middle-*sized*, &c.

**Sizel** (sī'zel), *n.* The same as *Scissel*.

**Sizer** (sī'zėr), *n.* 1. Same as *Sizar*.—2. An instrument or contrivance of perforated plates, wire-work, &c., to sort articles of varying sizes; a kind of gauge; as, a coffee-*sizer;* a bullet-*sizer*, which has holes to determine the size of bullets.

**Size-roll** (sīz'rōl), *n.* A small piece of parchment added to some part of a roll or record.

**Size-stick** (sīz'stik), *n.* A measuring stick, used by shoemakers to ascertain the length of the foot, &c.

**Siziness** (siz'i-nes), *a.* The state or quality of being sizy; glutinousness; viscousness; the quality of size; as, the *siziness* of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

**Sizing** (sīz'ing), *n.* 1. The act of covering with size.—2. The glutinous or viscid material used in the operation; size.

**Sizing** (siz'ing), *n.* 1. The act of arranging according to size.—2. In Cambridge University, food or meat ordered by a student from the buttery; a size.

**Sizy** (sīz'i), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling size; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size; as, *sizy* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

**Sizzle** (siz'l), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To dry and shrivel up with hissing by the action of fire. *Forby.* [Provincial English.]

**Sizzle** (siz'l), *n.* A hissing sound. *Halliwell.*

**Skaddle** (skad'l), *n.* [From *scath* or *skath*, hurt.] Hurt; damage. *Ray.* [Provincial English.]

**Skaddle** (skad'l), *a.* Hurtful; mischievous. *Ray.* [Provincial English.]

**Skaddon**† (skad'don), *n.* The embryo of a bee.

**Skail, Skale** (skāl), *v.t.* To disperse; to scatter; to spill. See SCALE, *v.t.* 4. [Scotch.]

**Skail, Skale** (skāl), *v.i.* To separate one from another, as an assembly or congregation. [Scotch.]

**Skain** (skān), *n.* A quantity of yarn. See SKEIN.

**Skain** (skān), *n.* A kind of dagger. *Drayton.* See SKEAN.

**Skainsmate**† (skānz'māt), *n.* [Probably *skean*, *skain*, a dagger, and *mate*. See SKEAN.] A brother in arms; a messmate; a roaring or swaggering companion.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his *skainsmates*. *Shak.*

**Skaith** (skāth), *n.* Hurt; damage; injury; scathe. Written also *Scaith*. [Scotch.]

**Skald** (skald), *n.* An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard. See SCALD.

**Skaldic** (skal'dik), *a.* Same as *Scaldic*.

**Skall**† (skal), *v.t.* To scale; to mount. *Chapman.*

**Skar, Skair** (skar, skār), *v.n.* To take fright; to be scared or affrighted. [Scotch.]

**Skar, Skair** (skar, skār), *a.* Timorous; easily affrighted or startled; shy. [Scotch.]

**Skar, Skair** (skar, skār), *n.* A fright; a scare. [Scotch.]

**Skart** (skärt), *v.t.* To scratch. Written also *Scart*. [Scotch.]

**Skart** (skärt), *n.* A scratch. Written also *Scart*. [Scotch.]

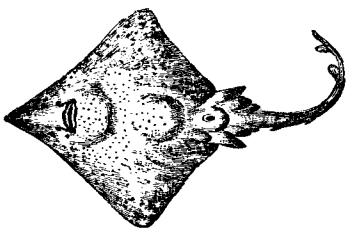
**Skat** (skat), *n.* A tax. Same as *Scat*, *Scatt* (which see).

**Skate** (skāt), *n.* [From D. *schaats*, a skate, *schaatsen*, skates; Dan. *skœite*, a skate.] A contrivance consisting of a steel runner or ridge fixed either to a wooden sole privided with straps and buckles, or to a light iron framework having adjustable clamps or other means of attachment to the boots, and used to enable a person to glide rapidly over ice. See also ROLLER-SKATE.

**Skate** (skāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *skated;* ppr. *skating*. To slide or move on skates. 'Taught me how to *skate* and row.' *Tennyson.*

**Skate** (skāt), *n.* [Icel. *skata*, a skate; comp. L. *squatina*, the angel-fish.] A name popularly applied to several species of the genus Raia, with cartilaginous skeletons, having

the body much depressed, and more or less approaching to a rhomboidal form. The peculiar form of the skate arises chiefly from the great size and expansion of the



Gray Skate (*Raia batis*)

pectoral fins, which are united with the integument. Several species of skate or rays are found on the British coast, among which are the true skate, called in Scotland *blue skate* or *gray skate* (*Raia batis*, of which the flesh is so commonly used as food), the long-nosed skate, the sharp-nosed skate, the thornback, &c.

**Skater** (skāt'ėr), *n.* One who skates.

> Careful of my motion,
> Like the *skater* on ice that hardly bears him.
> *Tennyson.*

**Skate-sucker** (skāt'suk-ėr), *n.* The common name of the *Albione muricata*, an abranchiate annelid closely allied to the leeches, and so called because it is found adhering to several fishes, and especially the common skate. The eyes are six in number. Called also *Sea-leech*.

**Skating-rink** (skāt'ing-ringk), *n.* See RINK, 2.

**Skayle**† (skāle), *n.* [From *kayle*, with *s* prefixed.] A skittle or ninepin. *North.*

**Skean** (skēn), *n.* [Gael. *sgian*, Ir. *scian*, W. *ysgien*, a large knife.] A short sword or a knife used by the Irish and Highlanders of Scotland. *Spenser; Chapman.* Spelled also *Skeen, Skein, Skain*, &c.

**Skean-dhu** (skēn'dū), *n.* [Gael. *sgian-dubh*, a black knife.] A knife of some size used by the Highlanders; the knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

**Skeat** (skē'at), *n.* [The Arabic name.] In *astron.* the name of the bright star $\beta$ Pegasi.

**Skedaddle** (skē-dad'l), *v.t.* [Said to be of Scandinavian origin. Perhaps allied to *scud*.] To betake one's self to flight; to retire from the presence of an enemy in disorder; to run away through fear or as if in a panic; to withdraw hastily or secretly; to scud off, especially in alarm. [Originally United States colloq.]

**Skeed** (skēd), *n.* Same as *Skid*.

**Skeel** (skēl), *n.* [Allied to *scale, shell*.] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream.

**Skeel** (skēl), *n.* Skill; acquaintance with; knowledge of. [Scotch.]

**Skeely** (skēl'i), *a.* Skilful; intelligent; skilful in curing diseases in man or beast. [Scotch.]

**Skeen** (skēn), *n.* A knife or dirk. See SKEAN.

**Skeet** (skēt), *n.* *Naut.* a sort of long scoop used to wet the decks and sides of a ship in order to keep them cool, and to prevent them from splitting by the heat of the sun. It is also employed in small vessels to wet the sails, in order to render them more efficacious in light breezes.

**Skeg** (skeg), *n.* [Icel. *skegg*, a beard, the cut-water or beak of a ship.] 1. The after-part of a ship's keel.—*Skeg shore*, in *ship-building*, one of several pieces of plank put up endways under the skeg of a heavy ship, to steady her after-part a little at the moment of launching.—2. *pl.* A kind of oats.—3. A sort of wild plum.

**Skegger** (skeg'ėr), *n.* A little salmon.

**Skeg-shore** (skeg'shōr), *n.* See under SKEG.

> Little salmons, called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea.
> *Iz. Walton.*

**Skeigh** (skēch), *a.* [See SHY.] Apt to startle; skittish; coy; somewhat disdainful. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Skein, Skean** (skān), *n.* [Fr. *escaigne*.] A quantity of thread, yarn, or silk put up together after it is taken off the reel. As a measure of quantity the skein contains 80 threads, each 54 inches long. Written also *Skain*.

**Skein** (skān), *n.* A kind of knife. See SKEAN.

**Skelder**† (skel'dėr), *n.* [Probably akin to *skellum*.] A vagrant. *B. Jonson.*

**Skelder**† (skel'dėr), *v.t.* To swindle; to cheat; to trick.

> A man may *skelder* you now and then of half a dozen shillings or so. *B. Jonson.*

**Skelet**† (skel'et), *n.* A mummy. *Holland.*

**Skeletal** (skel'ē-tal), *a.* Pertaining to a skeleton. *Owen.*

**Skeletology** (skel-ē-tol'o-ji), *n.* The branch of anatomical science treating of the solid parts of the body, comprehending osteology and syndesmology.

**Skeleton** (skel'ē-ton), *n.* [Gr. *skeletos*, dried up, *skeleton*, a dried body, a mummy, from *skellō*, to dry up.] 1. The hard firm pieces constituting the framework which sustains the softer parts of any organism, and in most animals transfers motion. In vertebrates the skeleton consists of bony matter, and is internal. In the crustacea, some fishes and reptiles, there is a skeleton produced by the hardening of the external integument, and consisting of shells, scales, plates, or the like. The skeleton of leaves consists of woody tissue. An internal skeleton is called an *endoskeleton*, and an external skeleton, like that of a tortoise, an *exoskeleton*. A prepared skeleton consists of the bones of an animal body, separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position or connections. When the bones are connected by the natural ligaments it is called a *natural* skeleton; when by wires or any foreign substance, an *artificial* skeleton. Professor Owen uses the following terms to express the different modifications of bony matter in various parts of animals: (1) *Neuro-skeleton* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], the deep-seated bones in relation to the nervous axis and locomotion. This is the skeleton proper. (2) *Dermo-skeleton* [Gr. *derma*, the skin], the superficial or skin-bones, such as the armour of the armadillo, the pichiciago, the crocodile, and the sturgeon. (3) *Splanchno-skeleton* [Gr. *splangchnon*, a viscus or inward part], the bones connected with the sense-organs

Skeleton—*Chlamyphorus truncatus* (Pichiciago).

*1, a*, Portion of the bony or neuro-skeleton. *b*, Portion of the dermo-skeleton.—*2, a*, One of the vertebræ of the neuro-skeleton. *b*, Section of the dermo-skeleton.

and viscera, as in the heart of some large quadrupeds. (4) *Sclero-skeleton* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard], the bones developed in tendons, muscles, &c., as the marsupial bones in the kangaroo.—2. The supporting framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages. 'The great *skeleton* of the world.' *Sir M. Hale.*—3. An outline or rough draft of any kind; specifically, the heads and outline of a literary performance; as, the *skeleton* of a sermon.—4. A very thin or lean person.—*There is a skeleton in every house*, there is something to annoy and to be concealed in every family.

**Skeleton** (skel'ē-ton), *a.* Containing mere outlines or heads; as, a *skeleton* sermon or other discourse.—*Skeleton bill*, a signed blank paper stamped with a bill stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterwards written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.—*Skeleton proof*, in *engr.* a proof of a print or engraving with the inscription outlined in hair-strokes only, such proofs being earlier than others.—*Skeleton suit*, a suit of clothes consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.

> A patched and much-soiled *skeleton suit*; one of those straight blue cloth cases in which small boys used to be confined, before belts and tunics had come in. *Dickens.*

—A *skeleton regiment* is one the officers, &c., of which are kept up after the men are disbanded, with a view to future service.

**Skeletonize** (skel'ē-ton-īz), *v.t.* To form into a skeleton; to make a skeleton of.

**Skeleton-key** (skel'ē-ton-kē), *n.* A thin light key with nearly the whole substance of the bits filed away, so that it may be less obstructed by the wards of a lock.

**Skeleton-screw** (skel'ē-ton-skrō), *n.* A popular name for the mantis shrimp (*Caprella linearis*), from its skeleton-like appearance.

**Skelloch** (skel'oċh), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A shrill cry.—2. Wild mustard or wild radish; charlock (which see).

**Skellum** (skel'lum), *n.* [Dan. *skielm*, a rogue, a knave; D. and G. *schelm*.] A scoundrel; a worthless fellow. [Old English and Scotch.]

> He ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable *skellum*), his preaching stirred up the maids of the city to bring their bodkins and thimbles. *Pepys.*

> She tauld thee weel thou wast a *skellum*,
> A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum. *Burns.*

**Skelly** (skel'i), *v.i.* [Dan. *skele*, Sw. *skela*, to squint.] To squint. *Sir W. Scott.* [Local.]

**Skelly** (skel'i), *n.* A squint. *Brockett.* [Local.]

**Skelly** (skel'i), *a.* Squinting. [Scotch.]

**Skelp** (skelp), *v.t.* [Probably imitative. Comp. Gael. *sgealb*, a slap with the palm of the hand.] To thrash; to strike, especially with the open hand. [Scotch.]

**Skelp** (skelp), *n.* 1. A stroke; a blow.—2. A squall; a heavy fall of rain. [Scotch.]

**Skelp** (skelp), *v.i.* To run quickly; to exert one's self to the utmost. 'Skelping as fast as his horse could trot.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Skelp** (skelp), *n.* A strip of iron which is bent and welded into a tube to form a gun-barrel or pipe.

**Sken** (sken), *v.i.* To squint. *Halliwell.* [Local.]

**Skene** (skēn), *n.* Same as *Skean*. 'Mangled by the *skenes* of the Irish clan MacDonough.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Skeo, Skio** (skyō), *n.* A fisherman's shed or hut. [Orkney Islands.]

> He would substitute better houses for the *skeos*, or sheds, built of dry stones, in which the inhabitants cured or manufactured their fish. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Skep** (skep), *n.* [A. Sax. *scep, sceop*, a basket, chest, box; L.G. *schapp*, a cupboard, a chest; Icel. *skeppa, skjappa*, a bushel, a measure.] 1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.—2. In Scotland, a bee-hive.

**Skeptic, Skeptical,** &c. See SCEPTIC, SCEPTICAL, &c.

**Skerry** (sker'i), *n.* [Icel. *sker*, Dan. *skar, skiar*, a rock; E. *scar, scaur*.] A rocky isle; an insulated rock; a reef.

**Sketch** (skech), *n.* [O. Fr. *esquiche*, Mod. Fr. *esquisse*, from It. *schizzo*, a sketch, from L. *schedius*, Gr. *schedios*, offhand, sudden. The word also passed into Dutch and German: D. *schets*, G. *skizze*; and some old forms of the word in English, such as *schetse, schytz*, appear to be directly borrowed from the Dutch.] 1. An outline or general delineation of anything; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design; as, the *sketch* of a building; the *sketch* of an essay.—2. In *art*, (*a*) the first embodiment of an artist's idea in modelling clay, on canvas, or on paper, from which he intends to work to perfection his more finished performance. (*b*) A copy from nature only sufficiently finished for the artist to secure materials for a picture; an outline of a building or street view; a transcript of the human figure in pencil or chalk, with simple shades only; or a rough draft of the same in colours. *Fairholt.*

**Sketch** (skech), *v.t.* 1. To draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draft of.

> *Sketching* with her slender pointed foot
> Some figure like a wizard's pentagram
> On garden gravel. *Tennyson.*

2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas of; to delineate; to depict.

> The reader I'll leave . . . to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched*, and which every man must finish for himself. *Dryden.*

SYN. To delineate, design, draught, depict, portray, paint.

**Sketch** (skech), *v.i.* To practise sketching.

**Sketcher** (skech'ėr), *n.* One who sketches. 'I was a *sketcher* then.' *Tennyson.*

**Sketchily** (skech'i-li), *adv.* In a sketchy manner. '*Sketchily* descriptive.' *Bartlett.*

**Sketchiness** (skech'i-nes), *n.* State of being sketchy.

**Sketchy** (skech'i), *a.* Possessing the character of a sketch; not executed with finish or carefulness of detail; rather slim or slight as regards execution; unfinished.

The anatomy of the whole figure is magnificently developed, the limbs appearing to be almost animated by muscular action and energy, and yet the execution is *sketchy* throughout; the head, in particular, is left in the rough; but every stroke of the chisel has so told, that, excepting on close examination, it scarcely seems to need more of finish.
*J. S. Harford.*

**Skew** (skū), *a.* [Dan. *skiev*, oblique, askew; Icel. *skeifr*, *ská*, askew, askance, oblique; L.G. *schewe;* closely allied to verb to *shy;* comp. also L. *scævus*, Gr. *skaios*, on the left.] Having an oblique position; oblique; turned or twisted to one side: chiefly used in composition; as, a *skew*-bridge, &c.

**Skew** (skū), *adv.* Awry; obliquely. See ASKEW.

**Skew** (skū), *v.t.* [Dan. *skieve*, to twist or distort. See adjective.] 1. To give an oblique position to; to put askew.—2. To throw or hurl obliquely.—3. To shape or form in an oblique way.

Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed. 1 Ki. vi. 4 (margin).

**Skew** (skū), *v.i.* 1. To walk obliquely. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—2. To start aside, as a horse; to shy. [Provincial.]—3. To look obliquely; hence, to look slightingly, suspiciously, or uncharitably. 'To *skew* at the infirmities of others.' *Bp. Sanderson.*

Neglected, and look'd lamely on, and *skew'd* at
With a few honourable words. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Skew** (skū), *n.* 1. A piebald horse. [Provincial.]—2. In *arch.* the sloping top of a buttress where it slants off into a wall; the coping of a gable; a stone built into the bottom of a gable, or other similar situation, to support the coping above; a summer-stone; a skew-corbel (which see).

**Skew-arch** (skū'ärch), *n.* In *arch.* an arch which is not at right angles to its abutments.

**Skew-back** (skū'bak), *n.* In *arch.* that part of a straight or curved arch which recedes on the springing from the vertical line of the opening. In bridges it is the course of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch; and in iron bridges, for the ribs.

**Skew-bald** (skū'bạld), *a.* Piebald: applied to horses; or more strictly *piebald* is used of horses spotted with white and black, *skew-bald* of such as are spotted with white and some other colour than black. '*Skew-bald* horse.' *Cleaveland.*

**Skew-bridge** (skū'brij), *n.* A bridge in which the passages over and under the arch intersect each other obliquely; a bridge constructed with a skew-arch, or set obliquely to its abutments.

**Skew-corbel** (skū'kor-bel), *n.* In *arch.* a stone built into the bottom of a gable

A A, Skew-corbels.

to support the skews or coping above. Called also *Summer-stone*, *Skew-put*, and *Skew.*

**Skewer** (skū'ėr), *n.* [Prov. E. *skiver*, a skewer = *shiver*, a splinter. A skewer is therefore originally a sharp splinter.] A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting.

**Skewer** (skū'ėr), *v.t.* To fasten with skewers; to pierce or transfix, as with a skewer.

Of duels we have sometimes spoken: how, . . . messmates, flinging down the wine-cup and weapons of reason and repartee, met in the measured field; to part bleeding; or perhaps not to part, but to fall mutually *skewered* through with iron. *Carlyle.*

**Skew-fillet** (skū'fil-let), *n.* A fillet nailed on a roof along the gable coping to raise the slates there and throw the water away from the joining.

**Skew-plane** (skū'plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane in which the mouth and the edge of the iron are obliquely across the face.

**Skew-put** (skū'pụt), *n.* Same as *Skew-corbel.*

**Skew-wheel** (skū'whēl), *n.* A species of bevel-wheel having the teeth formed obliquely on the rim. Their purpose is to transfer motion between shafts whose axes do not admit of being united in a point.

**Skid** (skid), *n.* [A. Sax. *scide*, a billet of wood. See SHIDE.] 1. *Naut.* (*a*) a curving timber to preserve a ship's side from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it; a slider. (*b*) A strut or post to sustain a beam or deck or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden. (*c*) One of a pair of timbers in the waist to support the larger boats when aboard.—2. A log forming a track for a heavy moving object; a timber forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from trucks, &c.—3. One of a number of timbers resting on blocks on which a structure is built, such as a boat.—4. A metal or timber support for a cannon.—5. One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of casks, &c.—6. The break of a crane.—7. A shoe or drag used for preventing the wheels of a wagon or carriage from revolving when descending a hill. Called also *Skid-pan.* [*Skeed* is also an alternative spelling in some of the meanings.]

**Skid** (skid), *v.t.* 1. To place on a skid or skids.—2. To support with skids.—3. To check with a skid, as wheels in going downhill. *Dickens.*

**Skid-pan** (skid'pan), *n.* Same as *Skid*, 7.

**Skie,**† *n.* [See SKY.] A shadow; a cloud. *Chaucer.*

**Skiey** (skī'i), *a.* Same as *Skyey.*

**Skiff** (skif), *n.* [Fr. *esquif*, from O.G. *scif*, Mod. G. *schiff.* See SHIP.] A popular name for any small boat. In merchant ships' boats the skiff is next in size to the launch or long-boat, and is used for towing, running out a kedge, &c.

**Skiff** (skif), *v.t.* To sail upon or pass over in a skiff or light boat. 'They have *skift* torrents.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Skilder** (skil'dėr), *v.i.* To live by begging or pilfering; to skelder. *Sir W. Scott.* [Local.]

**Skilful** (skil'fụl), *a.* 1. Having skill; skilled; well versed in any art; hence, dexterous; able in management; able to perform nicely any manual operation in the arts or professions; expert; as, a *skilful* mechanic; a *skilful* operator in surgery; a *skilful* physician: often followed by *at* or *in;* as, *skilful at* the organ; *skilful in* drawing.

His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and silver. 2 Chron. ii. 14.

Thy assailant is quick, *skilful* and deadly. *Shak.*

2. Displaying or done with skill; clever; as, a *skilful* performance.—3.† Cunning; judicious. *Shak.*—4.† Reasonable. *Chaucer.*—SYN. Expert, skilled, dexterous, adept, masterly, adroit, clever.

**Skilfully** (skil'fụl-li), *adv.* In a skilful manner; with skill; with nice art; dexterously; expertly; as, a machine *skilfully* made; a ship *skilfully* managed.

Thou art an old love-monger and speakest *skilfully.*
*Shak.*

**Skilfulness** (skil'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being skilful or possessing skill; dexterousness; expertness; knowledge and ability derived from experience. Ps. lxxxviii. 72.

**Skill** (skil), *n.* [As a noun this is a Scandinavian word: Icel. *skil*, discernment, knowledge, a distinction; Dan. *skiel*, discrimination, discernment, a boundary, a limit; from verbal stem seen in Icel. *skilja*, to separate, to divide, A. Sax. *scylan*, to divide, to separate, to distinguish. *Scale*, *shell* are from same root.] 1. Discrimination; discernment; understanding; knowledge; wit.

That by his fellowship he colour might
Both his estate and love from *skill* of any wight.
*Spenser.*

For I am mainly ignorant
What place this is; and all the *skill* I have
Remembers not these garments. *Shak.*

2. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes; nice art in the application of knowledge of any kind; power to discern and execute; ability to perceive and perform; dexterity; adroitness; expertness; art; aptitude; as, the *skill* of a mathematician, of a surveyor, of a physician or surgeon, of a diplomatist or negotiator, of a mechanic or seaman.—3.† A specific exhibition or exercise of art or ability. 'Richard . . . by a thousand princely *skills*, gathering so much corn as if he meant not to return.' *Fuller.*—4.† Any particular art.—5.† A particular cause or reason. 'For gret *skill*' = for good reason. *Chaucer.*

I think you have
As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shak.*

**Skill** † (skil), *v.t.* To know; to understand. 'To *skill* the arts of expressing our mind.' *Barrow.*

**Skill** † (skil), *v.i.* [See the noun.] 1. To discriminate; to discern; to be knowing in; to have understanding; to be dexterous.

They that *skill* not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire. *Spenser.*

2. To differ; to make difference; to matter or be of interest. [In this sense used impersonally.]

Whate'er it be, it *skills* not much. *Shak.*

I command thee,
That instantly, on any terms, how poor
So e'er it *skills* not, thou desire his pardon. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Skilled** (skild), *a.* Having skill or familiar knowledge, united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with; expert; skilful; as, a *skilled* mechanic: followed by *in;* as, a professor *skilled in* logic or geometry; one *skilled in* the art of engraving. 'Well *skilled* in curses.' *Shak.*

Moses *in* all the Egyptian arts was *skilled.*
*Sir J. Denham.*

**Skilless** (skil'les), *a.* Wanting skill, knowledge, or acquaintance; ignorant; inexperienced.

How many features are abroad I'm *skilless* of. *Shak.*

**Skillet** (skil'let), *n.* [O.Fr. *escuellette*, dim. of *escuelle*, Mod. Fr. *écuelle*, a porringer, basin, from L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.] A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a long handle, used for heating and boiling water and other culinary purposes.

There likewise is a copper *skillet*,
Which runs as fast as you can fill it. *Swift.*

**Skillful.** A spelling of *skilful.*

**Skilligalee, Skilligolee** (skil'i-ga-lē", skil'i-gō-lē"), *n.* [Etym. doubtful.] A poor, thin, watery kind of broth or soup, sometimes consisting of oatmeal and water in which meat has been boiled; a weak, watery diet served out to prisoners in the hulks, paupers in workhouses, and the like; a drink made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly served out to sailors in the navy. Sometimes spelled *Skillygalee*, *Skillygolee*, and contracted into *Skilly.*

**Skilling** (skil'ing), *n.* [Probably a form of *shealing* or *sheeling.*] A bay of a barn; also, a slight addition to a cottage.

**Skilling** (skil'ing), *n.* Money formerly used in Scandinavia and North Germany, in some places as a coin and in others as a money of account. It varied in value from ¼*d.* in Denmark to nearly 1*d.* in Hamburg. Written also *Schilling.*

**Skilly** (skil'i), *n.* See SKILLIGALEE.

**Skilt** † (skilt), *n.* [See SKILL.] Difference.

**Skim** (skim), *n.* [A lighter form of *scum.*] Scum; the thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor. [Rare.]

**Skim** (skim), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *skimmed;* ppr. *skimming.* [See noun.] 1. To lift the scum from; to clear, as a liquid, from a substance floating thereon by an instrument that dips under and passes along the surface; as, to *skim* milk by taking off the cream.—2. To take off by skimming.

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the clouted cream. *Gay.*

3. To pass near the surface of; to brush the surface of slightly; to pass over lightly.

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face. *Dryden.*

4. To glance over in a slight or superficial manner; as, to *skim* a newspaper article.

**Skim** (skim), *v.i.* 1. To pass lightly; to glide along in an even smooth course; as, an eagle or hawk *skims* along the ethereal regions.

Short swallow-flights of song, that dip
Their wings in tears, and *skim* away. *Tennyson.*

2. To glide along near the surface; to pass lightly.

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope.*

3. To hasten over superficially or with slight attention.

They *skim* over a science in a superficial survey.
*Watts.*

**Skimble-scamble, Skimble-skamble** skim'bl-skam-bl), *a.* [A reduplication of *scamble.*] Wandering; rambling; confused; unconnected. [Colloq.]

Such a deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff
As puts me from my faith. *Shak.*

**Skimble-scamble, Skimble-skamble** (skim'bl-skam-bl), *adv.* In a confused manner.

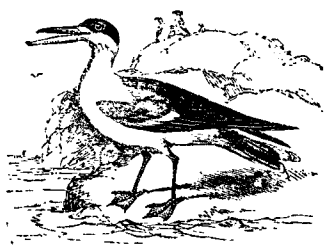
**Skim-coulter** (skim'kōl-tėr), *n.* A coulter for paring off the surface of land.

**Skimington, Skimitry** (skim'ing-ton, skim'it-ri). See SKIMMINGTON.

**Skimmer** (skim'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which skims; especially, a flat dish or ladle for skimming liquors.—2. One that skims over a subject; a superficial student or reader.

There are different degrees of *skimmers;* first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.
*Philip Skelton.*

3. An aquatic natatorial bird of the genus Rhynchops, called also cutwater, shear-water, and scissor-bill. These birds resemble the terns in their small feet, long wings, and forked tail; but are distinguished from all birds by their extraordinary bill, the upper mandible of which is shorter than the under, both being flattened so as to form simple



Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

blades, with sharp cutting edges. They are said to obtain their aliment, which consists of molluscs, crustaceans, &c., by skimming with their lower mandible below the surface of the water, which they effect while on the wing. One of the best known species is *R. nigra*, or black skimmer (which is by no means entirely black). It is found in the tropical seas of the western hemisphere. There are two less known species belonging to the Old World.

**Skimmerton.** Same as *Skimmington.*

**Skim-milk** (skim'milk), *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.

**Skimming** (skim'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who skims.—2. That which is removed by skimming from the surface of a liquid; scum: chiefly used in the plural.

**Skimmingly** (skim'ing-li), *adv.* By gliding along the surface.

**Skimmington, Skimmerton** (skim'ing-ton, skim'ėr-ton). A word of unknown origin, but probably the name of some notorious but forgotten scold: used only in the phrase *to ride skimmington* or *skimmerton*, or *to ride the skimmington.* This was a burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who allowed himself to be beaten by his wife. It consisted in a man riding behind a woman, holding a distaff in his hand, at which he seemed to work, the woman all the while beating him with a ladle. They were accompanied by what is called rough music, that is, frying-pans, bulls'-horns, marrow-bones, and cleavers.

**Skimp** (skimp), *a.* [Icel. *skamt, skamr,* short, *skemma,* to shorten. See SCANT.] Scanty, niggardly, insufficient. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Skimp** (skimp), *v.t.* [See the adjective.] To give scant, insufficient, or illiberal measure or allowance to; to treat in a negligent or niggardly manner; to scrimp. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Skimp** (skimp), *v.i.* To be parsimonious or niggardly; to save. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Skin** (skin), *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. and Sw. *skinn,* Dan. *skind,* skin; probably from same root as Skr. *sku,* to cover.] 1. The external covering or tissue of most animals, consisting in all vertebrates of two layers, an outer and an inner. The former, to which the name epidermis, cuticle, or scarf skin is given, is destitute of nerves and blood-vessels, and is thus non-sensitive; the inner layer, called the dermis, corium, or true skin, is, on the other hand, highly vascular and sensitive. (See DERM and EPIDERMIS.) The skin, besides its use as a covering, performs the functions of perspiration and absorption. The epidermis protects the terminations of the nerves, whose sensibilities would otherwise soon become blunted.—2. A hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned. In *commercial lan,* the term is applied to the skins of those animals, as calves, deer, goats, lambs, &c., which, when prepared, are used in the lighter works of bookbinding, the manufacture of gloves, parchment, &c.; while the term hides is applied to the skins of the ox, horse, &c., which, when tanned, are used in the manufacture of shoes, harness, and other heavy and strong articles.—3. The skin of an animal retaining its shape, used as a vessel. '*Skins* of wine, and piles of grapes.' *Tennyson.*—4. The body; the person. [Humorous.]

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Any external covering resembling skin in appearance or use; a filmy or membranous substance forming on or attached to a surface.—6. The bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.—7. *Naut.* (*a*) that part of a sail when furled which remains on the outside and covers the whole. (*b*) The casing covering the ribs of a ship; specifically, the iron casing covering the ribs of an armour-plated ship.

**Skin** (skin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *skinned;* ppr. *skinning.* 1. To strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel.—2. To cover with skin, or as with skin; to cover superficially.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place. *Shak.*

What I took for solid earth was only heaps of rubbish *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables.
*Addison.*

—*To skin up a sail in the bunt* (*naut.*), to make that part of the canvas which covers the sail when furled, smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yards.

**Skin** (skin), *v.i.* To be covered with skin; as, a wound *skins* over.

**Skin-bound** (skin'bound), *a.* A term descriptive of a state in which the skin appears to be drawn tightly over the flesh.—*Skin-bound disease,* a peculiar affection of the skin in infancy, originating in chronic inflammation of the cellular membrane. The whole surface of the body is swelled and hard, and the skin is cold and tight-bound.

**Skinch** (skinsh), *v.t.* [A form akin to *skimp, scant.*] To stint; to scrimp; to give short allowance. [Local.]

**Skindeep** (skin'dēp), *a.* Not reaching or penetrating beyond the skin; superficial; not deep; slight.

That 'beauty is only *skindeep*' is itself but a *skindeep* observation. *H. Spencer.*

**Skinflint** (skin'flint), *n.* A very niggardly person.

It would have been long, said Mr. Oldbuck, ere my womenkind could have made such a reasonable bargain with that old *skinflint.* *Sir W. Scott.*

**Skinful** (skin'fųl), *n.* As much as the stomach will hold; as, a *skinful* of liquor.

**Skink** (skingk), *n.* [Gr. *skingkos,* a kind of

Adda or Common Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

lizard.] The common name of the lizards belonging to the genus Scincus. They have a long body entirely covered with rounded imbricate scales, and are natives of warm climates. One species, the adda (*Scincus officinalis*), is celebrated throughout the East as being efficacious in the cure of various cutaneous diseases, to which the inhabitants of Egypt, Arabia, &c., are subject. It is about 6 inches in length, has a cylindrical body and tail, and burrows in the sand.

**Skink**† (skingk), *n.* [A. Sax. *scenc,* drink.] Drink.

O'erwhelm me not with sweets, let me not drink
Till my breast burst, O Jove, thy nectar *skink.*
*Marston.*

**Skink**† (skingk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *scencan,* to serve out drink, from *scenc,* drink; Icel. *skenkja.*] To serve drink; to pour out liquor.

Villains, why *skink* ye not unto this fellow?
He makes me blythe. *Lodge.*

**Skink**† (skingk), *v.t.* To serve out or draw, as liquor; to pour out for drinking. 'Such wine as Ganymede doth *skink* for Jove.' *Shirley.*

**Skink** (skingk), *n.* [See SHANK.] A shinbone of beef; soup made with a shin of beef or other sinewy portions. [Scotch.]

**Skinker**† (skingk'ėr), *n.* One that serves liquors; a drawer; a tapster.

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers.* *B. Jonson.*

**Skinless** (skin'les), *a.* Having no skin, or having a thin skin; as, *skinless* fruit.

**Skinner** (skin'ėr), *n.* 1. One who skins.—2. One who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

**Skinniness** (skin'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being skinny.

**Skinny** (skin'i), *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh; as, a *skinny* hand. *Coleridge.*

**Skin-wool** (skin'wųl), *n.* Wool pulled from the dead skin; felt wool.

**Skip** (skip), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *skipped;* ppr. *skipping.* [A non-nasalized form corresponding to Sw. *skimpa,* to run, *skumpa, skompa,* to skip; comp. also Icel. *skoppa,* to spin like a top.] 1. To fetch quick leaps or bounds; to leap; to bound; to spring; to jump lightly.

I have seen the day, with my good biting falchion
I would have made them *skip.* *Shak.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

2. To pass without notice; to make omissions in writing: often followed by *over.*

A gentleman made it a rule in reading to *skip over* all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

The reading faculty unhappily broke down, and had to *skip* largely henceforth, diving here and there at a venture. *Carlyle.*

**Skip** (skip), *v.t.* To pass with a quick bound; to pass over or by; often to pass over intentionally in reading.

Let not thy sword *skip* one. *Shak.*

They who have a mind to see the issue may *skip* these two chapters. *Burnet.*

**Skip** (skip), *n.* 1. A leap; a bound; a spring. 2. In *music,* a passage from one sound to another by more than a degree at one time.

**Skip** (skip), *n.* [A. Sax. *scep,* a box, basket, &c. See SKEP.] 1. A box or basket used in mines for raising the excavated material to the surface.—2. A vehicle consisting of a large wicker basket mounted on wheels, such as is used to convey cops, &c., about a factory.

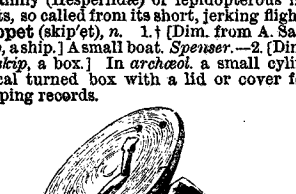
**Skip-jack** (skip'jak), *n.* 1. An upstart. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—2. A name given to beetles of the family Elateridæ, from their being able to spring into the air, and thus regain their feet when laid on their backs. See ELATERIDÆ.

**Skip-kennel** (skip'ken-el), *n.* A lackey; a footboy.

**Skipper** (skip'ėr), *n.* [D. *schipper,* Dan. *skipper,* lit. a shipper. See SHIP.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea captain; hence, one having the principal charge in any kind of vessel.

**Skipper** (skip'ėr), *n.* [From *skip.*] 1. One who skips; a dancer.—2. A youngling; a young thoughtless person.—3. A name sometimes given to the saury pike, *Scomberesox saurus.*—4. The cheese maggot.—5. One of a family (Hesperiidæ) of lepidopterous insects, so called from its short, jerking flight.

**Skippet** (skip'et), *n.* 1† [Dim. from A. Sax. *scip,* a ship.] A small boat. *Spenser.*—2. [Dim. of *skip,* a box.] In *archæol.* a small cylindrical turned box with a lid or cover for keeping records.



Ancient Skippet.

**Skipping** (skip'ing), *p.* and *a.* Given to skip; characterized by skips or bounds; hence, flighty; wanton; thoughtless. 'Thy *skipping*

spirits.' *Shak.* 'To make one in so *skipping* a dialogue.' *Shak.*

The *skipping* king, he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash bavin wits. *Shak.*

**Skippingly** (skip'ing-li), *adv.* In a skipping manner; by skips or leaps.

**Skipping-rope** (skip'ing-rōp), *n.* A small rope used for exercise by young persons who make short leaps to let it be swung under their feet and over their heads.

**Skirl** (skirl), *v.i.* [Allied to *shrill.*] To shriek; to cry with a shrill voice; to give forth a shrill sound. [Scotch.]

He screw'd the pipes and gart them *skirl.* *Burns.*

**Skirl** (skirl), *n.* A shrill cry or sound.

I hear the *skirl* of the bagpipes which announces that we are not far from the Highlanders.
*W. H. Russell.*

**Skirmish** (skėr'mish), *n.* [O.E. *scarmishe, skrymishe,* Fr. *escarmouche,* from O.Fr. *escremir, eskermir,* to fence; It. *schermire;* from O.H.G. *skirman,* to fight, to defend one's self, from *skirm,* a shield or protection.] 1. A slight fight in war, especially between small parties; a loose, desultory kind of engagement in presence of two armies, between small detachments sent out for the purpose either of drawing on a battle, or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in the rear. *Stocqueler.*—2. A contest; a contention.

They never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit.
*Shak.*

**Skirmish** (skėr'mish), *v.i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

**Skirmisher** (skėr'mish-ėr), *n.* One that skirmishes.

**Skirr,† Skir†** (skėr), *v.t.* [A form of *scour.*] To scour; to pass over rapidly, as on horseback, in order to clear.

Send out more horses, *skirr* the country round.
*Shak.*

**Skirr,† Skir†** (skėr), *v.i.* To scour; to scud; to run hastily. 'That in a thought *skirr* o'er the fields of corn.' *Beau. & Fl.* Written also *Scur.*

And make them *skirr* away, as swift as stones,
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shak.*

**Skirret** (skir'et), *n.* [Contr. for *skirwort* or *skirroot,* which itself is a corruption of *sugar-wort* or *sugar-root.*] A plant, the water-parsnep (*Sium Sisarum*), a native of China, Cochin-China, Corea, Japan, &c. It has long been cultivated in Europe for the sake of

Skirret (*Sium Sisarum*).

its esculent tuberous root, which somewhat resembles the parsnep in flavour. It is eaten boiled with butter, pepper, &c., or half boiled and subsequently fried. It was formerly much esteemed as a culinary vegetable, but is now gone greatly *into* disuse. 'The *skirret* which some say in sallads stirs the blood.' *Drayton.*

**Skirrhus** (skir'rus), *n.* Same as *Scirrhus.*

**Skirt** (skėrt), *n.* [The older form of *shirt* (which see).] 1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the part below the waist; as, the *skirt* of a coat or mantle. 1 Sam. xv. 27.—2. The edge of any part of dress. 'A small *skirt* of ruffled linen which runs along the upper part of the stays before.' *Addison.*—3. Border; edge; margin; extreme part; as, the *skirts* of a town. 'Here in the *skirts* of the forest.' *Shak.* 'Brightening the *skirts* of a long cloud.' *Tennyson.*—4. A woman's garment like a petticoat.—5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.—*To sit upon one's skirts,* an old phrase for taking revenge on a person.

**Skirt** (skėrt), *v.t.* To border; to form the border or edge of; or to run along the edge of; as, a plain *skirted* by rows of trees. 'A spacious circuit . . . *skirted* round with wood.' *Addison.* 'Oft when sundown *skirts* the moor.' *Tennyson.*

**Skirt** (skėrt), *v.i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity. 'Savages . . . who *skirt* along our western frontiers.' *Dr. S. S. Smith.*

**Skirting** (skėrt'ing), *n.* 1. Material for making skirts.—2. Same as *Skirting-board.*

**Skirting-board** (skėrt'ing-bōrd), *n.* The narrow vertical board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room next the floor.

**Skit** (skit), *n.* [In meaning 1 from A. Sax. *scyte,* lit. a shooting, whence *onscyte,* an attack or calumny; in meaning 2 from Prov. E. *skit,* to slide, also hasty, the ultimate origin in both cases being A. Sax. *sceōtan, scytan,* to shoot.] 1. A satirical or sarcastic attack; a lampoon; a pasquinade; a squib. 2.† A light wanton wench.

(Herod) at the request of a dancing *skit* stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.
*Howard (Earl of Northampton),* 1583.

**Skit** (skit), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *scytan,* to shoot. See the noun.] To cast reflections on; to asperse. *Grose.* [Provincial English.]

**Skittish** (skit'ish), *a.* [See above.] 1. Easily frightened; shunning familiarity; shy. 'A restiff *skittish* jade.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.* 'A *skittish* filly.' *Beau. & Fl.*

The *skittish* mare is all alive to-night. *Dickens.*

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty.

They told Will it was a thousand pities so fine a lady should have such *skittish* tricks. *Richardson.*

3. Changeable; fickle. '*Skittish* fortune.' *Shak.*

**Skittishly** (skit'ish-li), *adv.* In a skittish manner; shyly; wantonly; changeably.

**Skittishness** (skit'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being skittish: (*a*) shyness; aptness to fear approach; timidity. (*b*) Fickleness; wantonness.

**Skittle-alley** (skit'l-al-li), *n.* An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played.

**Skittle-ball** (skit'l-bal), *n.* A disc of hardwood for throwing at the pins in the game of skittles.

**Skittle-ground** (skit'l-ground), *n.* Same as *Skittle-alley. Dickens.*

**Skittles** (skit'lz), *n. pl.* [From A. Sax. *scytan,* to shoot. See SKIT, SHOOT. *Shuttle* is a slightly different form of the same word.] A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of a skittle-alley, the object of the player stationed at the other end being to knock over the set of pins with as few throws as possible of a somewhat flattish-shaped ball.

**Skive** (skīv), *n.* [Same word as *Shive.*] The revolving table or lap used by diamond-polishers in finishing the facets of the gem.

**Skiver** (skī'vėr), *n.* [Akin *shive, shiver* (which see).] 1. An inferior quality of leather made of split sheep-skin tanned by immersion in sumac and dyed. It is used for hat-linings, pocket-books, bookbinding, &c.—2. The knife or cutting-tool used in splitting sheep-skins. *E. H. Knight.*

**Sklent** (sklent), *v.i.* To slant; hence, to deviate from the truth. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Sklere,†** *v.t.* [Comp. G. *schleier,* a veil.] To cover; to protect; to take care of.

**Skolecite** (skō'lē-sīt), *n.* The mineral now known generally as *Mesotype* (which see). When a small portion of it is placed in the exterior flame of the blow-pipe, it twists like a worm (Gr. *skōlēx*), becomes opaque, and is converted into a blebby colourless glass.

**Skonce** (skons). See SCONCE.

**Skorcle†** (skor'kl), *v.t.* To scorch.

**Skorodite** (skor'ō-dīt), *n.* Same as *Scorodite.*

**Skout** (skout), *n.* A popular name for the guillemot (which see).

**Skouth** (skouth or skōth), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *skotha,* to look about, to view.] Liberty of range; free play; scope. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Skow** (skou), *n.* Same as *Scow.*

**Skreed** (skrēd), *n.* Floating ice in small fragments. *Kane.*

**Skreen** (skrēn). Same as *Screen.*

**Skreigh** (skrēch), *n.* A screech; a loud shrill cry. [Scotch.]

**Skreigh** (skrēch), *v.i.* To screech. [Scotch.]

**Skrimmage** (skrim'āj), *n.* Same as *Scrimmage.*

**Skrimp** (skrimp). See SCRIMP.

**Skringe** (skrinj), *v.t.* To squeeze violently. See SCRINGE.

**Skrippe,†** *n.* A scrip. *Chaucer.*

**Skua, Skua-gull** (skū'a, skū'a-gul), *n.* A palmiped bird, the *Lestris cataractes,* family Laridæ, the most formidable of all the gull kind. It is found in the Shetland Islands, where it is also called *bonxie.* See LESTRIS.

**Skue** (skū). See SKEW.

**Skug, Scoug** (skug, skug), *n.* Same as *Scug.* [Scotch.]

**Skulduddery** (skul-dud'er-i). See SCULDUDDERY.

**Skulk** (skulk), *v.i.* [Dan. *skulke,* to sneak, allied to *skiule,* Icel. *skjól,* a cover, a hiding-place.] To lurk; to withdraw into a corner or into a close place for concealment; to get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lie close from shame, fear of injury or detection; to shun doing one's duty. '*Skulking* in corners.' *Shak.*

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneak'd away.
*Dryden.*

**Skulk** (skulk), *v.t.* To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. *Edin. Rev.* [Rare.]

**Skulk, Skulker** (skulk, skulk'ėr), *n.* A person who skulks or avoids performing duties.

'Here, Brown! East! you cursed young *skulks,*' roared out Flashman, coming to his open door, 'I know you're in—no shirking.' *Hughes.*

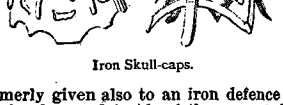
**Skulkingly** (skulk'ing-li), *adv.* In a skulking manner.

**Skull** (skul), *n.* [From the Scandinavian; Sw. *skalle,* a skull, *skull, skoll,* a bowl or drinking-cup; Dan. *skal,* a shell, *hjerneskal,* the skull (lit. brain-shell, Sc. *harn-pan.* See HARNS); so also G. *hirnschale,* lit. brain-shell. The skull was so called from forming a kind of vessel. Allied to *scale* (of a balance) and to *shell.*] 1. The cranium or bony case that forms the framework of the head and incloses the brain. It consists of eight bones, namely, the frontal and occipital bones, upon its fore and back part; the two temporal and parietal bones, forming the temples and the sides of the skull; and the sphenoid and ethmoid bones, concerned in the formation of the orbits and nose. 'Golgotha and dead men's *skulls.*' *Shak.*—2. The brain as the seat of intelligence. '*Skulls* that cannot teach and will not learn.' *Cowper.*—3.† A skull-cap.

Let me put on my *skull* first. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Skull†** (skul), *n.* A shoal or school, as of fish.

**Skull-cap** (skul'kap), *n.* 1. A cap fitting closely to the head or skull. The name was



Iron Skull-caps.

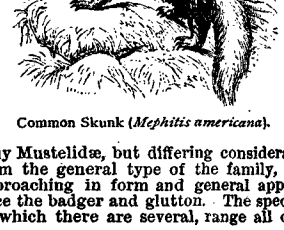
formerly given also to an iron defence for the head, sewed inside of the cap.—2. The common name of two British species of plants of the genus Scutellaria. See SCUTELLARIA.

**Skulless** (skul'les), *a.* Wanting a skull or cranium; having no skull.

**Skull-fish** (skul'fish), *n.* A whaler's technical name for an old whale, or one more than two years of age.

**Skulpin** (skul'pin), *n.* Same as *Sculpin.*

**Skunk** (skungk), *n.* [Contr. from native American *seganku.*] A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the genus Mephitis, fa-



Common Skunk (*Mephitis americana*).

mily Mustelidæ, but differing considerably from the general type of the family, and approaching in form and general appearance the badger and glutton. The species, of which there are several, range all over

North and South America, from Hudson's Bay to the Straits of Magellan. The common skunk (*M. americana* or *varians*) may be taken as the type of the genus. It is about the size of a cat, of a generally black or blackish-brown colour, with white streaks on the back, and the tail is thickly covered with long coarse hair. This animal has two glands, near the inferior extremity of the alimentary canal, which secrete an extremely fetid fluid, which the animal has the power of emitting at pleasure as a means of defence, its intense power and offensiveness being something almost inconceivable. This fluid possesses valuable medicinal powers, being used in asthma, &c.

**Skunk-bird, Skunk-blackbird** (skungk'-bėrd, skungk'blak-bėrd), *n.* A name given to the bobolink or rice-bird, from the resemblance of the colours of the male, at certain periods of the year, to those of the skunk.

**Skunk-cabbage, Skunk-weed** (skungk'-kab-bāj, skungk'wēd), *n.* A North American plant of the genus Symplocarpus, the *S. fœtidus*, so named from its smell. The root and seeds are said to be antispasmodic, and have been employed as expectorants, and as palliatives in paroxysms of asthma.

**Skunkish** (skungk'ish), *a.* Resembling a skunk; especially, having an offensive odour like a skunk. [United States.]

**Skurry** (skur'rī), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Scurry*.

**Skute** (skūt), *n.* [Icel. *skūta*, Dan. *skude*, a boat, a small vessel.] A boat. See SCOUT.

**Sky** (skī), *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *ský*, Dan. & Sw. *sky*, a cloud; Sw. Dan. *skyhimmel*, the heavens, the sky; allied to A. Sax. *scūa*, a shade or shadow; also to E. *shade*, the root being the same as in Skr. *sku*, to cover. See SHADE.] 1.† A cloud.—2. The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue colour; the firmament; as, the stars that stud the *sky*.

Wide is the fronting gate, and raised on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *sky*. *Dryden.*

3. That portion of the ethereal region in which meteorological phenomena take place; the region of clouds. 'Freeze, thou bitter *sky*.' *Shak.* 'Heavily the low *sky* raining.' *Tennyson.* The plural *skies* is often used in the same sense.

The *skies* look grimly,
And threaten present blusters. *Shak.*

4. The weather; the climate.—*Open sky*, sky with no intervening cover or shelter. 'Under open *sky* adored.' *Milton.*

**Sky** (skī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *skied*; ppr. *skying*. To raise aloft or towards the sky; hence, to hang high on a wall in an exhibition of paintings; as, his picture was *skied*. [Colloq.]

**Sky** (skī), *v.t.* [A northern form of *shy*.] To toss; to shy. [Local.]

**Sky** (skī), *v.i.* To shy as horses do. [Local.]

**Sky-blue** (skī'blū), *a.* Of the blue colour of the sky.

**Sky-blue** (skī'blū), *n.* Skimmed milk; poor, thin, watery milk; milk adulterated with water: so called jocularly, in allusion to its colour. 'Strangers tell of three times skimmed *sky-blue*.' *Bloomfield.*

**Sky-born** (skī'born), *a.* Born or produced in the sky; of heavenly birth. '*Sky-born* messenger, heaven looking through his eyes.' *Carlyle.*

**Sky-colour** (skī'kul-ėr), *n.* The colour of the sky; a particular species of blue colour; azure. *Boyle.*

**Sky-coloured** (skī'kul-ėrd), *a.* Like the sky in colour; blue; azure. *Addison.*

**Sky-drain** (skī'drān), *n.* An open drain, or a drain filled with loose stones not covered with earth, round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness.

**Sky-dyed** (skī'did), *a.* Coloured like the sky.

There figs, *sky-dyed*, a purple hue disclose. *Pope.*

**Skyed** (skīd), *a.* Enveloped by the skies. 'The *skyed* mountain.' *Thomson.* [Rare.]

**Skyey** (skī'i), *a.* Like the sky; ethereal. *Shelley.*

**Sky-high** (skī'hī), *a.* High as the sky; very high.

Utgard with its *sky-high* gates . . . had gone to air. *Carlyle.*

**Skyish** (skī'ish), *a.* Like the sky, or approaching the sky. 'The *skyish* head of blue Olympus.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Sky-lark** (skī'lärk), *n.* A lark that mounts and sings as it flies, the *Alauda arvensis*, or common lark of Britain. See LARK.

The air was full of happy sounds; overhead the *sky-larks* sang in jocund rivalry, mounting higher and higher, as if they would have beaten their wings against the sun. *Cornhill Mag.*

**Sky-larking** (skī'lärk-ing), *n.* A term which seems to have been originally used by seamen to denote sportive gambols in the rigging or tops, but now applied to frolicking or tricks of various kinds.

**Sky-light** (skī'līt), *n.* A window placed in the roof of a house; a frame consisting of one or more inclined planes of glass placed in a roof to light passages or rooms below.

**Sky-planted** (skī'plant-ed), *a.* Placed or planted in the sky. *Shak.*

**Skyrin** (skī'rin), *a.* [Icel. *skirr*, clear, bright, brilliant, *skýrr*, evident, manifest.] A term applied to anything that strongly takes the eye; flaunting; showy; gaudy. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Sky-rocket** (skī'rok-et), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and bursts as it flies; a species of firework.

**Sky-roofed** (skī'röft), *a.* Having the sky for a roof.

**Sky-sail** (skī'sāl), *n.* A light sail in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal. It is sometimes called a *Sky-scraper* when it is triangular. See cut SAIL.

**Sky-scraper** (skī'skrāp-ėr), *n.* Same as *Sky-sail*.

**Skyte** (skīt), *n.* [Scotch. A. Sax. *scytan*, to shoot. See SHOOT.] 1. The act of squirting; a squirt of fluid; a small quantity, as of liquor; a smart shower of hail or rain.—2. A syringe or squirt.—3. A contemptible fellow.

**Sky-tinctured** (skī'tingk-tūrd), *a.* Tinctured by the sky; of the colour of the sky. *Milton.*

**Skyward** (skī'wėrd), *a.* and *adv.* Toward the sky.

**Slab** (slab), *a.* [Icel. *slabb*, mud, mire; comp. Ir. *slaib*, mud, mire left on the strand of a river.] Thick; viscous. 'Make the gruel thick and *slab*.' *Shak.*

**Slab** (slab), *n.* [See SLAB, *a.*] Moist earth; slime; puddle.

**Slab** (slab), *n.* [Perhaps for *sklab*, and allied to Sc. *skelb*, a thin slice. See SHELF.] 1. A thin flat regularly shaped piece of anything, as of marble or other stone.—2. An outside piece taken from timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c.—*Slabs of tin*, the lesser masses of the metal run into moulds of stone.

**Slab** (slab), *v.t.* To cut slabs or outside pieces from, as from a log, to square it for use, or that it may be sawn into boards with square edges.

**Slabber** (slab'ėr), *v.i.* [D. and L.G. *slabberen*, G. *schlabbern*, to slabber, freqs. of *slabben*, *schlabben*, to lap. *Slobber*, *slubber* are also forms, and *slaver* is akin.] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel; to slaver.

**Slabber** (slab'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To sup up hastily, as liquid food. 'To *slabber* pottage.' *Barret.*—2. To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth; to slaver; to slobber. 'He *slabbered* me all over.' *Arbuthnot.*—3. To cover, as with a liquid spilled.

The milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and tost,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost. *Tusser.*

**Slabber** (slab'ėr), *n.* Slimy moisture from the mouth; slaver.

**Slabber** (slab'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which slabs; specifically, a saw for removing the slabs or outside parts of a log.—2. In *metal working*, a machine for dressing the sides of nuts or heads of bolts.

**Slabberer** (slab'ėr-ėr), *n.* One that slabbers; a driveller.

**Slabbery** (slab'ėr-i), *a.* Covered with slabber; wet; sloppy.

Our frost is broken since yesterday, and it is very *slabbery*. *Swift.*

**Slabbiness** (slab'i-nes), *n.* The state of being thick or slabby; muddiness.

**Slabby** (slab'i), *a.* [See SLAB, *a.*] 1. Thick; viscous. '*Slabby* and greasy medicaments.' *Wiseman.*—2. Wet; muddy; slimy; sloppy.

When waggish boys the stunted besom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by. *Gay.*

**Slab-line** (slab'līn), *n.* A line or small rope by which seamen truss up a sail after hauling upon the leech and bunt lines.

**Slab-sided** (slab'sīd-ed), *a.* Having flat sides like slabs; hence, tall; lank. [United States.]

**Slack** (slak), *a.* [A. Sax. *slæc*, *sleac*; cog. O.D. and L.G. *slakk*, Icel. *slakr*, Sw. *slak*, M.H.G. *slach*. Probably from a root *lag* (with *s* prefixed) seen also in L. *languidus*, languid, *laxus*, loose, lax.] 1. Not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended; loose; relaxed; as, a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging.—2. Weak; remiss; not holding fast.

From his *slack* hand the garland wreathed for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed. *Milton.*

3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; as, *slack* in duty or service.

The duke shall know how *slack* thou art. *Shak.*
Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*. *Hudibras.*

4. Not violent; not rapid; slow. 'Cæsar . . . hoisting sail with a *slack* south-west.' *Milton.*

Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*. *Dryden.*

5. Not busy; not fully occupied; dull.

The wrong done by this practice is rendered more apparent by the conduct of the merchants during the brisk and *slack* periods. *Mayhew.*

—*Slack in stays* (*naut.*), slow in going about, as a ship.—*Slack water*, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide.—SYN. Loose, relaxed, weak, remiss, backward, abated, diminished, inactive, slow, tardy.

**Slack** (slak), *adv.* In a slack manner; partially; insufficiently; not intensely; as, *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked.

**Slack** (slak), *n.* 1. The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no stress upon it.—2. A dulness or remission, as in trade or work; a slack period.

When there is a *slack*, the merchants are all anxious to get their vessels delivered as fast as they can. *Mayhew.*

3. Small coal screened from household or furnace coal of good quality.—4. [Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain.] An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. [Scotch and provincial English.]

**Slack** (slak), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Slake* (which see).

**Slack, Slacken** (slak, slak'n), *v.i.* [See the adjective.] 1. To become less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension; as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather.—2. To be remiss or backward; to neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not *slack* to pay it. Deut. xxiii. 21.

3. To abate; to become less violent.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken* if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*

4. To lose rapidity; to become more slow; as, a current of water *slackens*; the tide *slackens*.—5. To languish; to fail; to flag.

You began to change—
I saw it and grieved—to *slacken* and to cool. *Tennyson.*

**Slack, Slacken** (slak, slak'n), *v.t.* 1. To lessen the tension of; to make less tense or tight; to loosen; to relax; as, to *slacken* a rope or a bandage. '*Slack* the bolins there.' *Shak.* 'Our *slacken'd* sails.' *Dryden.*

Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught not to *slack* nor strain its tender strings. *Pope.*

2. To relax; to remit for want of eagerness; to be remiss in; to neglect; as, to *slacken* exertion or labour.

Say that they *slack* their duties,
And pour our treasures into foreign laps. *Shak.*

3. To mitigate; to diminish in severity; to make less intense; to abate; to remit; to relieve; as, to *slacken* cares; to *slacken* pain. *Milton.*—4. To cause to become more slow; to retard; to lessen rapidity; as, to *slacken* one's pace.

I am nothing slow to *slack* his haste. *Shak.*
Well pleased with such delay, they *slack* their pace. *Milton.*

5. To abate; to lower; as, to *slacken* the heat of a fire.—6. To withhold; to cause to be used or applied less liberally; to cause to be withheld. *Shak.*—7. To repress; to check.

I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts and *slacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addison.*

**Slacken** (slak'n), *n.* In *mining*. See SLAKIN.

**Slack-jaw** (slak'ja), *n.* Impertinent language. [Vulgar.]

**Slackly** (slak'li), *adv.* In a slack manner; as, (*a*) not tightly; loosely. '*Slackly* braided in loose negligence.' *Shak.* (*b*) Negligently; remissly; carelessly. 'So *slackly* guarded.' *Shak.*

**Slackness** (slak'nes), *n.* The state of being slack; as, (*a*) looseness; the state opposite to tension; want of tightness or rigidness; as, the *slackness* of a cord or rope. (*b*) Remissness; negligence; inattention; as, the *slackness* of men in business or duty; *slackness* in the performance of engagements.

These thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *slackness*. *Shak.*

(*c*) Slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; as, the *slackness* of flesh to heal. *Sharp.* (*d*) Weakness; want of intenseness. '*Slackness* of motion.' *Brerewood.*

**Slade**† (slād), *n.* [A. Sax. *slæd.*] A little dell or valley; a glade; also, a flat piece of low, moist ground. 'Satyrs that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell.' *Drayton.*

**Slade** (slād), *pret.* [From *slide.*] Slid; slipped along. [Scotch.]

**Slag** (slag), *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, G. *schlacke*, slag; comp. Icel. *slagna*, to flow over; *slag*, *slagi*, dampness.] 1. The scoria from a smelting furnace; a vitreous mineral matter removed in the reduction of metals. It is utilized in making cement, artificial stone, &c., and in the manufacture of alum and crown-glass. 2. In *iron-founding*, the fused dross which accompanies the metal in a furnace, and which is held back from the ingate. Called also *Cinder*, *Clinker*, and *Scoriæ*.—3. The scoria of a volcano. *Dana.* 'Foreground black with stones and *slags*.' *Tennyson.*

**Slaggy** (slag'i), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling slag.

**Slaie** (slā), *n.* A weaver's reed; a sley.

**Slain** (slān), pp. of *slay.*

As these projects, however often *slain*, always resuscitate, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose upon themselves. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Letters of slains*, in *old Scots law*, letters subscribed by the relations of a person slain declaring that they had received an assythement or recompense, and containing an application to the crown for a pardon to the murderer.

**Slaister** (slās'tėr), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. The act of dabbling in anything moist and unctuous; the act of bedaubing.—2. A quantity of anything moist and unctuous; a worthless, heterogeneous composition. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Slaister** (slās'tėr), *v.t.* To bedaub. [Scotch.]

**Slaister** (slās'tėr), *v.i.* To do anything in an awkward and untidy way; especially, to dabble in anything moist and pasty. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Slaistery** (slās'tėr-i), *n.* The offals of a kitchen, including the mixed refuse of solids and fluids; dirty work. *Eliz. Hamilton.* [Scotch.]

**Slake** (slāk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slaked*; ppr. *slaking.* [Icel. *slökva*, to slake, to extinguish, to quench thirst; Dan. *slukke*, Sw. *släckna*, to extinguish, to quench thirst; akin to *slack*; comp. also *slag.*] 1. To quench; to extinguish; to abate; to decrease; as, to *slake* thirst. '*Slake* the heav'nly fire.' *Spenser.*

It could not *slake* mine ire nor ease my heart. *Shak.*

2. To mix or cause to combine with water so that a true chemical combination shall take place; to slack; as, to *slake* lime.—*Slaked lime*, or *hydrate of lime*, is quicklime reduced to a state of powder by the action of water upon it. In this state the lime is combined with about one-third of its weight of water. During the process of slaking lime a great evolution of heat takes place.—*Air-slaked lime*, a compound of one equivalent of carbonate of lime and one of hydrate of lime formed by lime when exposed to the air slowly attracting water and carbonic acid. As a result of this action it falls to powder.

**Slake** (slāk), *v.i.* 1. To become mixed with water so that a true chemical combination takes place; as, the lime *slakes*.—2. To be quenched; to go out; to become extinct; to desist; to fail. 'His flame did *slake*.' *Sir T. Browne.*—3. To abate; to become less decided; to decrease.

No flood by raining *slaketh*. *Shak.*

For how, till a man know, in some measure, at what point he becomes logically defunct, can Parliamentary Business be carried on, and Talk cease or *slake*. *Carlyle.*

**Slake** (slāk), *v.i.* To slacken; to grow less tense. 'When the body's strongest sinews *slake*.' *Sir J. Davies.* [Rare.]

**Slake** (slāk), *n.* A slight bedaubing; a small quantity of some soft or unctuous substance applied to something else. 'A *slake o' paint*.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Slake** (slāk), *v.t.* To besmear; to daub. [Scotch.]

**Slakeless** (slāk'les), *a.* Incapable of being slaked; quenchless; inextinguishable; insatiable. '*Slakeless* thirst of change.' *Byron.*

**Slakin** (slak'in), *n.* [From *slack*, *slake.*] A spongy, semi-vitrified substance mixed by smelters with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion. It is the scoria or scum separated from the surface of a former fusion of the same metal. Spelled also *Slacken.*

**Slam** (slam), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slammed*; ppr. *slamming.* [Icel. *slæma*, *slamra*, to swing, to slam; comp. Sw. *slamra*, to jingle.] 1. To close with force and noise; to shut with violence; to bang.

Then he disappeared, *slamming* the door behind him. *G. A. Sala.*

2. To beat; to cuff. [Local.]—3. To strike down; to slaughter. [Local.]—4. In *card-playing*, to beat by winning all the tricks in a hand.

**Slam** (slam), *v.i.* To strike violently or noisily, as a door, or a moving part of a machine, &c.; as, the door *slams*; a valve *slams.*

**Slam** (slam), *n.* 1. A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.

The powdered-headed footman slammed the door very hard, and scowled very grandly: but both the *slam* and the scowl were lost upon Sam. *Dickens.*

2. The winning of all the tricks in a hand at whist.—3. The refuse of alum-works.

**Slamkin, Slammerkin** (slam'kin, slam'ėr-kin), *n.* [D. *slomp*, G. *schlampe*, a slut, a trollop, and dim. term. *-kin*; comp. Dan. *slam*, mud, mire.] A slut; a slatternly woman. [Provincial English.]

**Slander** (slan'dėr), *n.* [O.E. *sclaunder*, *esclaundre*, from Fr. *esclandre*, from L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*; so that this word is simply *scandal* in another form. See SCANDAL.] 1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; the uttering of such reports; aspersion; defamation; detraction; as, to utter *slander*; to be fond of *slander.*

The worthiest people are the most injured by *slander*. *Swift.*

Quick-circulating *slanders* mirth afford;
And reputation bleeds in every word. *Churchill.*

2.† An injury or offence done by words.

Do me no *slander*, Douglas. *Shak.*

3.† Disgrace; reproach.

Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins! *Shak.*

4.† Ill name; ill report.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shak.*

5. In *law*, the maliciously defaming of a person in his reputation, profession, or business by spoken words, as a libel is by writing. Slander differs from libel in that slander consists in oral defamation only, whereas a libel must consist of matter published; also the scope of the offence of libel is more extensive than that of slander. A person guilty of slander can only be proceeded against civilly, whereas libel may be punished criminally.

**Slander** (slan'dėr), *v.t.* 1. To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting; to tarnish or impair the reputation of, by false tales maliciously told or propagated; to calumniate.

O do not *slander* him, for he is kind. *Shak.*
Some one, he thought, had *slander'd* Leolin to him. *Tennyson.*

2. To detract from; to disparage.

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to *slander*,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath. *Shak.*

3.† To disgrace; to dishonour; to discredit.

Tax not so bad a voice
To *slander* music any more than once. *Shak.*

4.† To reproach: followed by *with*. 'To *slander* Valentine *with* falsehood.' *Shak.*—*Asperse*, *Defame*, *Calumniate*, *Slander.* See under ASPERSE.—SYN. To defame, asperse, calumniate, vilify, malign, brand, traduce, blacken.

**Slanderer** (slan'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who slanders; a calumniator; a defamer; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice. 'Railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Slanderous** (slan'dėr-us), *a.* 1. Disposed or given to slander; uttering defamatory words or tales. '*Slanderous* tongues.' *Shak.*—2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports, false and maliciously uttered.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

3.† Scandalous; reproachful; disgraceful; shameful. 'The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross.' *Book of Homilies*, 1573.

Ugly and *slanderous* to thy mother's womb,
Full of unpleasing blots and sightless stains. *Shak.*

**Slanderously** (slan'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner; with slander; calumniously; with false and malicious report.

**Slanderousness** (slan'dėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

**Slang** (slang), old pret. of *sling.*

**Slang** (slang), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps from the language of the Gypsies. *Slang* is a word of recent introduction, *cant* being its predecessor.] 1. Colloquial language current among a certain class or classes, educated or uneducated, but having hardly the stamp of general approval, and often to be regarded as inelegant, incorrect, or even vulgar. The term is somewhat loosely applied to certain familiar words and phrases, both coarse and refined, which float about and change with fashion and taste; such being now more or less in use among persons in a variety of walks in life. There is a slang attached to various professions, occupations, and classes of society; as, the *slang* of fashionable life, parliamentary *slang*, literary *slang*, civic *slang*, and shopkeepers' *slang*. *Slang* is somewhat allied to, though not identical with, *cant.* The word is often used adjectively; as, a *slang* word or expression.—*Rhyming slang*, a kind of cant or secret slang spoken by street vagabonds in London, consisting of the substitution of words and sentences which rhyme with other words or sentences intended to be kept secret. See also BACK-SLANG.—2. A term used by London costermongers for counterfeit weights and measures. *Mayhew.*—3. Among showmen, (*a*) a performance; (*b*) a travelling booth or show. *Mayhew.*

**Slang** (slang), *v.i.* To use slang; to engage in vulgar, abusive language. 'To *slang* with the fishwives.' *Mayhew.*

**Slang** (slang), *v.t.* To address with slang or ribaldry; to insult or abuse with vulgar language.

Every gentleman abused by a cabman or *slanged* by a bargee was bound there and then to take off his coat and challenge him to fisticuffs. *Spectator newspaper.*

**Slang** (slang), *n.* A fetter worn by convicts: so called from being slung on their legs by a string to prevent slipping down.

**Slangey, Slangy** (slang'i), *a.* Of or relating to slang; of the nature of slang; addicted to the use of slang.

Both were too gaudy, too *slangey*, too odorous of cigars, and too much given to horseflesh. *Dickens.*

**Slangular** (slang'gū-lėr), *a.* Having the nature or character of slang; slangy. 'His strength lying in a *slangular* direction.' *Dickens.* [Rare; humorous.]

**Slang-whanger** (slang'whang-ėr), *n.* A noisy, frothy demagogue; a turbulent partisan. *Irving.* [Colloq.]

**Slang-whanging** (slang'whang-ing), *a.* Using slangy abusive language. 'Billingsgate's *slang-whanging* Tartars.' *Hood.* [Colloq.]

**Slank** (slangk), pret. of *slink.*

**Slant** (slant), *a.* [Sc. *sclent*, sloping, oblique; Prov. E. *slent*, to slope; Sw. *slinta*, to slide or glide down; other connections doubtful.] Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular. 'The *slant* lightning.' *Milton.*

**Slant** (slant), *v.t.* 1. To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to.—2. To hold or stretch out in a slanting direction: with *out.*

Two noble steeds, and palfreys twain,
Were *slanting out* their necks with loosen'd rein. *Keats.*

**Slant** (slant), *n.* 1. An oblique direction or plane; a slope. 'It lies on a *slant*.' *C. Richardson.*—2. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.—*Slant of wind* (*naut.*), a transitory breeze of wind, or the period of its duration.

**Slant** (slant), *v.i.* To slope; to lie obliquely. 'On the side of yonder *slanting* hill.' *Dodsley.*

**Slantingly** (slant'ing-li), *adv.* In a slanting manner: (*a*) with a slope or inclination; (*b*) with an oblique hint or remark. *Strype.*

**Slantly, Slantwise** (slant'li, slant'wiz), *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction.

**Slap** (slap), *n.* [L.G. *slappe*, G. *schlappe*, a slap, *slappen*, *schlappen*, to slap; probably from the sound.] 1. A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.—2. A gap; a breach in a wall or fence. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Slap** (slap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slapped*; ppr. *slapping.* 1. To strike with the open hand or with something broad. *Milton.*—2. In *masonry*, to break out an opening in a solid wall. [Local.]

**Slap** (slap), *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow; plumply. [Colloq.]

**Slap-bang** (slap'bang), *adv.* [Said to be imitative of the discharge of a gun, from the stroke of the ball being heard before the report reaches the ear.] Violently; suddenly; in a noisy or outrageous manner; dashingly. [Slang.]

**Slap-bang** (slap'bang), *a.* Violent; dashing.

**Slap-dash** (slap'dash), *adv.* [Colloq.] 1. All at once; slap.—2. In a careless, rash manner; at random.

**Slap-dash** (slap'dash), *n.* A provincial term more commonly called by builders *rough-casting.* It is a composition of lime and coarse sand, reduced to a liquid form, and applied to the exterior of walls as a preservative.

**Slap-dash** (slap'dash), *v.t.* 1. To do in a rough or careless manner.—2. To rough-cast a wall with mortar.

**Slape** (slāp), *a.* [Icel. *sleipr*, slippery.] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; hypocritical. [Provincial English.]—*Slape ale*, plain ale, as opposed to medicated or mixed ale. —*Slape face*, a soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. *Halliwell.*

**Slap-jack** (slap'jak), *n.* Same as *Flap-jack.* [American.]

**Slapper, Slapping** (slap'ér, slap'ing), *a.* Very large; big; great. [Vulgar.]

**Slapper** (slap'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which slaps.—2. A person or thing of large size; a whopper. [Vulgar.]

**Slap-up** (slap'up), *a.* Excellent; first-rate. '*Slap-up* hotel this seems, sir.' *Mrs. H. Wood.* [Slang.]

**Slash** (slash), *v.t.* [Perhaps an imitative word, or from *lash* with prefixed *s.*] 1. To cut by striking violently and at random.—2. To cut with long incisions; to slit; as, to *slash* a garment.—3. To lash. [Rare.]

Daniel, a sprightly swain that used to *slash*
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash.
*Dr. W. King.*

4. To cause to make a sharp sound; to crack or snap, as a whip.

She *slashed* a whip she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful. *Dr. H. More.*

**Slash** (slash), *v.i.* 1. To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument; to lay about one with blows. 'Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades.' *Spenser.*—2. To cut through rapidly.

The Sybarite *slashed* through the waves like a knife through cream-cheese. *Hannay.*

**Slash** (slash), *n.* 1. A long cut; a cut made at random. 'Cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood.' *Clarendon.*—2. A large slit in the thighs and arms of old dresses, such as those of Queen Elizabeth's days, made to show a rich coloured lining through the openings.

**Slashed** (slasht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cut with a slash or slashes; deeply gashed.—2. Having artificial slashes or long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c. *Sir W. Scott.*—3. In *bot.* applied to leaves divided into many segments; laciniate; multifid.—4. In *her.* the term employed when the openings or gashings in the sleeves are to be described as filled with a puffing of another tincture.

**Slashing** (slash'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Striking violently and cutting at random.—2. Cutting up; sarcastic; severe. [Literary slang.]

He was concocting, you could not term it composing, an article, a very *slashing* article, which was to prove, &c. *Disraeli.*

3. Very large; big; great; slapping. 'A *slashing* fortune.' *Dickens.* [Vulgar.]

**Slashy** (slash'i), *a.* Slushy. [Local.]

**Slat** (slat), *n.* [Perhaps akin to or a form of *sloat.*] A narrow piece of timber used to fasten together larger pieces or in various situations; a long narrow slip of wood, as in a venetian blind.

**Slat** (slat), *v.t.* [Icel. *sletta*, to strike, to slap. In sense 2 perhaps rather akin to *slate.*] 1. To beat; to strike; to slap; to throw down violently or carelessly.

How did you kill him?
*Slatted* his brains out. *Marston.*

2. To split; to crack. [Provincial English.]—3. To set on; to incite. [Provincial English.]

**Slatch** (slach), *n.* [A softened form of *slack.*] *Naut.* (*a*) the period of a transitory breeze. (*b*) An interval of fair weather. (*c*) The slack of a rope.

**Slate** (slāt), *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *sclate*, O.Fr. *esclat*, Mod.Fr. *éclat*, a splinter, from *esclater* (Mod.Fr. *éclater*), to shiver or fly in splinters, from O.H.G. *skleizan*, to break, G. *schleissen*, to split; E. to *slit.*] 1. A name common to such rocks as are capable of being split into an indefinite number of *thin laminæ* in accordance with the planes of cleavage, often at right angles to the planes of true strata or layers of deposition. True slate is a very compact rock, little liable to be acted upon by atmospheric agencies, and chiefly obtained from palæozoic strata. It is commonly of a bluish or greenish colour, with a silky lustre. It usually consists of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, manganese, potash, carbon, and water. It is opaque, may be scratched by the knife, and fuses into a blackish slag.—*Adhesive slate*, a greenish-gray variety of slate, which absorbs water rapidly and adheres to the tongue.—*Aluminous slate* contains alumina, and is used in the manufacture of alum.—*Argillaceous slate*, clay-slate (which see).—*Bituminous slate*, a soft species, impregnated with bitumen.—*Drawing slate.* Same as *Black-chalk* (which see).—*Hone* or *whet slate* has much silica in its composition, and is used for hones.—*Hornblende* and *mica slate* contain the minerals named.—*Polishing slate*, a fine-grained slate of a yellow colour, found in Bohemia.—2. A piece of smooth argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings. Clay-slate or argillite is most commonly used for roofing. It is a simple schistose mass of a bluish gray or grayish black colour, of various shades. It is extensively distributed in Great Britain, being found in Wales, Cornwall, the Lake district, Argyleshire, Perthshire, and other localities, in geological horizons not higher than the carboniferous, and mainly Cambrian and Silurian. Roofing slates are of various sizes, and are denominated imperials, queens, princesses, duchesses, countesses, ladies, &c.—3. A tablet for writing upon, formed of slate, or of an imitation of slate.—4.† A lamina; a thin plate; a flake. *Holland.*—5. In the United States, a list of candidates prepared for nomination or for election; a preliminary list of candidates which is liable to revision.

**Slate** (slāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slated*; ppr. *slating.* To cover with slate or plates of stone; as, to *slate* a roof.

**Slate** (slāt), *v.t.* [Same as *Slat.*] 1. To set a dog loose at; to bait. [Provincial English.] 2. To hold up to ridicule; to criticise trenchantly; also, to reprimand severely; as, the work was *slated* in the reviews. [Colloq.]

**Slate-axe** (slāt'aks), *n.* A mattock with an axe-end, used in slating.

**Slate-clay** (slāt'klā), *n.* Another name for shale.

**Slate-gray** (slāt'grā), *a.* Gray, with a bluish tinge.

**Slate-pencil** (slāt'pen-sil), *n.* A pencil-shaped bit of soft slate, used for writing or figuring on framed pieces of slate in schools, &c.

**Slater** (slāt'ér), *n.* 1. One who manufactures slates; one who lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.—2. A popular name given to small crustaceous animals of the order Isopoda; as, the water *slaters* (Asellus), the rock *slaters* (Ligia), the box *slaters* (Idothea), and the cheliferous *slaters* (Tanais).

**Slate-spar** (slāt'spär), *n.* A slaty form of calcareous spar; shiver-spar.

**Slatiness** (slāt'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being slaty; slaty character.

**Slating** (slāt'ing), *n.* 1. The operation of covering roofs with slates.—2. The cover thus put on.—3. Slates taken collectively; the material for slating; as, the whole *slating* of a house.

**Slating** (slāt'ing), *n.* An unsparing criticism; a severe reprimand. [Colloq.]

**Slatter** (slat'tér), *v.i.* [Allied to Dan. *slatte*, a slut or slattern, *slat, slatten*, loose, flabby; G. *schlottern*, to hang loosely; *schlotterig*, negligent; D. *sloddéren*, to hang and flap; *slodde*, a slut. See SLUT.] 1. To be careless of dress and dirty; to be slovenly. 'A dirty *slattering* woman.' *Ray.*—2. Not to make a proper and due use of anything; to waste; to spill carelessly. *Halliwell.*

**Slattern** (slat'tèrn), *n.* [See SLATTER. The *n* perhaps represents the old fem. term. *-en*, as in *vixen.*] A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice; a slut.

We may always observe, that a gossip in politics is a *slattern* in her family. *Addison.*

**Slattern** (slat'tèrn), *v.t.* To consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste: with *away.* [Rare.]

All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern away* one minute in idleness. *Chesterfield.*

**Slattern** (slat'tèrn), *a.* Resembling a slattern; slovenly; slatternly. 'The *slattern* air.' *Gay.*

**Slatternliness** (slat'tèrn-li-nes), *n.* State of being slatternly.

**Slatternly** (slat'tèrn-li), *adv.* In a slovenly way; awkwardly. *Chesterfield.*

**Slatternly** (slat'tèrn-li), *a.* Pertaining to a slattern; having the habits of a slattern; sluttish.

A very *slatternly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter. *Chesterfield.*

**Slattery** (slat'ér-i), *a.* Wet; dirty. [Provincial English.]

**Slaty** (slāt'i), *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; as, a *slaty* colour or texture; a *slaty* feel.—*Slaty cleavage*, cleavage, as of rocks, into thin plates or laminæ, like those of slate: applied especially to those cases in which the planes of cleavage are often oblique to the true stratification, and perfectly symmetrical and parallel even when the strata are contorted. —*Slaty gneiss*, a variety of gneiss in which the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende, which are usually minute, form thin laminæ, rendering the rock easily cleavable.

**Slaughter** (sla'tèr), *n.* [From the stem of *slay*; A. Sax. *slagan, sledn*, to slay; Icel. *slátr*, raw flesh, *slátra*, to slaughter. See SLAY.] The act of slaying or killing: (*a*) applied to men, a violent putting to death; murder; great destruction of life by violent means; massacre; carnage; as, the *slaughter* of men in battle. 'Priam's *slaughter.*' *Shak.*

Great the *slaughter* is
Here made by the Roman. *Shak.*

(*b*) Applied to beasts, butchery; a killing of oxen or other beasts for market.—SYN. Carnage, massacre, butchery, murder, havoc.

**Slaughter** (sla'tèr), *v.t.* 1. To kill; to slay; to murder; often to kill in masses; to massacre; to make great destruction of life; as, to *slaughter* men in battle. 'The *slaughter'd* husband.' *Shak.*—2. To butcher; to kill for the market, as beasts.

**Slaughterer** (sla'tèr-ér), *n.* A person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

Thou dost then wrong me as that *slaughterer* doth,
Which giveth many wounds when one will kill.
*Shak.*

**Slaughter-house** (sla'tèr-hous), *n.* 1. A house where beasts are butchered for the market; an abbatoir.—2. *Fig.* the scene of a great destruction of human life; the scene of a massacre.

Keep him from the lust of blood
That makes a steaming *slaughter-house* of Rome.
*Tennyson.*

**Slaughterman** (sla'tèr-man), *n.* One employed in killing; a slayer; a destroyer. 'Herod's bloody-hunting *slaughtermen.*' *Shak.*

**Slaughterous** (sla'tèr-us), *a.* Bent on killing; destructive; murderous. 'My *slaughterous* thoughts.' *Shak.*

**Slaughterously** (sla'tèr-us-li), *adv.* Destructively; murderously.

**Slav** (slāv), *n.* One of a race of peoples widely spread over Eastern Europe; a Slavonian or Sclavonian. The Slavic settlements occupy nearly the whole of Eastern Europe from the Elbe to the Ural, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Adriatic. The original names of the tribes appear to have been *Wends* or *Winds* and *Serbs.* The group is divided into two sections—the eastern and western. The former section comprises the Russians, Bulgarians, Illyrians (Serbs, Croats, Winds); the latter the Poles, Silesians, and Pomeranians, the Bohemians or Czechs (including the Moravians), and the Polabians, comprehending the Slavic tribes of North Germany. The Scythians and Sarmatians of ancient writers seem to have been Slavs. Written also *Sclav, Sclave, Slave.*

**Slave** (slāv), *n.* [Fr. *esclave*, G. *sclave*, from L. *Sclavus, Slavus*, a Sclavonian, from which race the German slaves were almost exclusively drawn.] 1. A bond-servant; a person who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no will of his own, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another. In the early state of the world prisoners of war were usually considered and treated as slaves. The slaves of modern times are more generally purchased like horses and oxen. See SLAVERY. 2. One who has lost the power of resistance, or one who surrenders himself to any power whatever; as, a *slave* to passion, to lust, to ambition.

Give me that man
That is not passion's *slave*, and I will wear him
In my heart's core. *Shak.*



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3. A mean person; one in the lowest state of life; an abject wretch. 'An unmannerly *slave* that will thrust himself into secrets.' *Shak.*—4. A drudge; one who labours like a slave.—5. A Slav; a Slavonian.—*Slave* is used in the formation of numerous compounds, many of which are self-explanatory; as, *slave-breeder, slave-catcher, slave-dealer, slave-market, slave-merchant, slave-owner,* and the like.—SYN. Bond-servant, bondman, bond-slave, captive, vassal, dependant, drudge.

**Slave** (slāv), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *slaved;* ppr. *slaving.* To drudge; to toil; to labour as a slave.

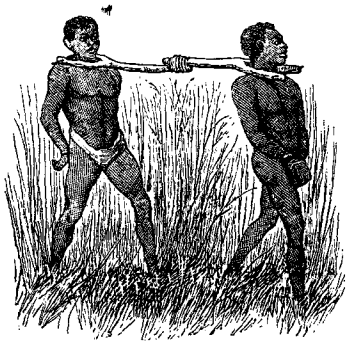
**Slave**† (slāv), *v.t.* To enslave. 'But will you *slave* me to your tyranny.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Slave-born** (slāv'born), *a.* Born in slavery.

**Slave-coffle** (slāv'kof-l), *n.* A band of slaves for sale; a coffle.

**Slave-driver** (slāv'drīv-ėr), *n.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, a severe or cruel master.

**Slave-fork** (slāv'fork), *n.* A branch of a tree of considerable thickness, 4 or 5 feet long, and forking at the end into two prongs, employed to inclose the necks of slaves when on their march from the interior of



Slaves coupled by Slave-forks.

Africa to the coast to prevent their running away. The neck of the slave is fitted into the cleft and secured there by lashings passing from one extremity of each prong to the other, so that the heavy stick hangs down, or (as is usually the case) is connected with the fork of another slave.

**Slave-grown** (slāv'grōn), *a.* Grown upon land cultivated by slaves; produced by slave-labour.

*Slave-grown* will exchange for *non-slave-grown* commodities in a less ratio than that of the quantity of labour required for their production. *J. S. Mill.*

**Slaveholder** (slāv'hōld-ėr), *n.* One who owns slaves.

**Slaveholding** (slāv'hōld-ing), *a.* Holding or possessing persons in slavery. 'The *slaveholding* states.' *Webster.*

**Slavelike** (slāv'līk), *a.* Like or becoming a slave. 'This *slave-like* habit.' *Shak.*

**Slaver** (slā'vėr), *n.* 1. A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-trader.

The *slaver's* hand was on the latch,
He seem'd in haste to go. *Longfellow.*

2. A vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

**Slaver** (slav'ėr), *v.i.* [Icel. *slafr,* slaver, *slafra,* to slaver; akin to *slabber, slobber.*] 1. To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth.—2. To be besmeared with saliva. *Shak.*

**Slaver** (slav'ėr), *v.t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel. 'His gown is *slaver'd* o'er.' *Dryden.*

**Slaver** (slav'ėr), *n.* Saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivel.

Of all mad creatures, if the learned are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

**Slaverer** (slav'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who slavers; a driveller; an idiot.

**Slaveringly** (slav'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With slaver or drivel.

**Slavery** (slā'vėr-i), *n.* [See SLAVE.] 1. The state or condition of a slave; bondage; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another. Slavery is the obligation to labour for the benefit of the master, without the contract or consent of the servant; or it is the establishment of a right which gives one person such a power over another as to make him absolute master of the other's life and property. But the condition of a slave is susceptible of innumerable modifications, and there are few nations, whether of ancient or modern times, among whom slavery has been long established, that have not enacted certain laws for limiting the power of a master over his slave. 'To live in *slavery* to the nobility.' *Shak.* 'Taken by the insolent foe and sold to *slavery.*' *Shak.*—2. The keeping or holding of slaves; as, the Southern States of America refused to give up *slavery.*—3. The offices of a slave; exhausting and mean labour; drudgery.—SYN. Bondage, servitude, enthralment, enslavement, captivity, bond-service, vassalage.

**Slave-ship** (slāv'ship), *n.* A vessel employed in the slave-trade; a slaver.

**Slave-trade** (slāv'trād), *n.* The business or trade of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country, and selling them for slaves.

**Slave-trader** (slāv'trād-ėr), *n.* One who trades in slaves; a slaver.

**Slavey** (slā'vi), *n.* A servant-maid. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

'I called in Goswell Street,' resumed Jackson, 'and hearing that you were here from the *slavey,* took a coach and came on.' *Dickens.*

**Slavic** (slav'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Slavonic.*—*Church Slavic,* a name given to an ancient dialect of Bulgarian from its still being used as the sacred language of the Greek Church. Called also *Old Bulgarian.* See under BULGARIAN.

**Slavish** (slāv'ish), *a.* 1. Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; base; such as becomes a slave; as, a *slavish* dependence on the great.

Fame, like a wayward girl, will still be coy
To those who woo her with too *slavish* knees.
*Keats.*

2. Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery; as, a *slavish* life.

Like your asses and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* parts. *Shak.*

**Slavishly** (slāv'ish-li), *adv.* In a slavish manner; servilely; meanly; basely.

**Slavishness** (slāv'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.

**Slavocracy** (slā-vok'ra-si), *n.* [*Slave,* and *-ocracy,* as in *mobocracy.*] A collective name for slave-owners; persons exercising political power for the maintenance of slavery.

**Slavonic, Slavonian** (sla-von'ik, sla-vō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians, or to their language. See SLAV.

**Slavonic** (sla-von'ik), *n.* The language of the Slavs; a name given to a family of Aryan tongues spoken by the Slaves or Slavs. The Slavonic family of tongues is divided into two branches, the eastern and western—the eastern comprehending Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, Bulgarian; the western, Lithuanian, Lettish, and the extinct old Prussian.

**Slaw** (slą), *n.* [D. *sla, slaa,* contr. from *salade,* a salad. See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage, served cooked or uncooked as a salad.

**Slawe**,† pp. of *sle* (*slay*). Slain. *Chaucer.*

**Slawm** (sląm), *n.* In *mining,* a point in the stone or ore filled with soft clay. *Weale.*

**Slay** (slā), *v.t.* pret. *slew;* pp. *slain;* ppr. *slaying.* [A. Sax. *slahan, sleahan, slagan,* or contr. *sleán,* to strike, to beat, to slay; D. *slaan,* Icel. *slá,* to smite, to strike, to slay; Goth. *slahan,* to strike through, to kill; G. *schlagen,* to beat, to strike. From this stem comes *sledge* (-hammer), and probably *slight.*] 1. To put to death by a weapon or in any violent or sudden manner; to kill.

Hast thou *slain* Tybalt; wilt thou *slay* thyself?
And *slay* thy lady too that lives in thee? *Shak.*

Let no man stop to plunder,
But *slay,* and *slay,* and *slay.* *Macaulay.*

[In the latter extract used without an object.]—2. To put an end to; to destroy; to ruin.

Sad souls are *slain* in merry company. *Shak.*

For this, being smelt, with that part cheers each part;
Being tasted, *slays* all senses with the heart. *Shak.*

SYN. To kill, murder, assassinate, slaughter, butcher.

**Slay** (slā), *n.* A weaver's reed; a sley.

**Slayer** (slā'ėr), *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

**Slazy** (slā'zi), *a.* Same as *Sleazy.*

**Sle**,† **Slee**,† *v.t.* To slay; to kill. *Chaucer.*

**Sleave** (slēv), *n.* [Origin uncertain; comp. G. *schleife,* a loop, a knot.] Soft floss or unspun silk used for weaving. 'Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care.' *Shak.*

**Sleave** (slēv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sleaved;* ppr. *sleaving.* To separate or divide, as a collection of threads: a word used by weavers.

**Sleaved** (slēvd), *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought.

**Sleave-silk** (slēv'silk), *n.* Soft floss or unspun silk. 'Immaterial skein of *sleave-silk.*' *Shak.*

**Sleaziness** (slē'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sleazy.

**Sleazy** (slē'zi), *a.* [G. *schleiszig, schlissig;* worn out, thread-bare, from *schleiszen,* to slit, split, decay.] Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture or substance; as, *sleazy* silk or muslin.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such cobweb compositions. *Howell.*

**Sled** (sled), *n.* [D. *slede, sleede,* a sledge, a sled, a dray; Dan. *slæde,* Icel. *sleði;* from stem of *slide. Sledge, sleigh* are closely akin.] A sledge.

Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn among the frozen poles.
*Marlowe.*

The word is now little used in England. In America the name is generally applied to a carriage or vehicle moved on runners, much used for conveying heavy loads over frozen snow or ice; also to a seat mounted on runners, used for sliding on snow and ice.

**Sled** (sled), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sledded;* ppr. *sledding.* To convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber.

**Sledded** (sled'ed), *p.* and *a.* Mounted on or conveyed by a sled.

**Sledge** (slej), *n.* [A. Sax. *sleege,* from *slahan, slagan,* to strike, to slay; so Icel. *sleggia,* a sledge-hammer. See SLAY.] A large heavy hammer used chiefly by ironsmiths. Called also a *Sledge-hammer.*

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow:
You can hear him swing his heavy *sledge,*
With measured beat and slow. *Longfellow.*

**Sledge** (slej), *n.* [A form which has developed itself from *sled,* perhaps directly from *sleedje,* the Dutch dim. from *sleede,* a sled or sledge. See SLED.] 1. A vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels, or without wheels, for the conveyance of loads over frozen snow or ice, or over the bare ground; a sled.—2. A kind of travelling carriage

Russian Sledge.

mounted on runners; a sleigh: much used in Russia, Canada, and other northern countries during winter, instead of wheel-carriages. See SLEIGH.—3. The hurdle on which traitors were formerly drawn to execution.

**Sledge** (slej), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *sledged;* ppr. *sledging.* To convey or transport in a sledge or sledges; to travel in a sledge or sledges.

**Sledge-chair** (slej'chār), *n.* A kind of chair mounted on runners and propelled on the ice by the hand.

A number of *sledge-chairs* . . . were conveyed to the place of amusement. *Illust. London News.*

**Sledge-hammer** (slej'ham-mėr), *n.* [A double term, *sledge* meaning itself a hammer.] The largest hammer used in forges or by smiths in beating iron on an anvil. See SLEDGE.

**Sleech** (slēch), *n.* Same as *Sleetch.*

**Sleek** (slēk), *a.* [Icel. *slíkr,* D. *sluik,* smooth, sleek; connected with Icel. *sleikja,* Dan. *slikke,* to lick; N. *sleikja,* to lick, to stroke with the hand, *slíkja,* to be sleek, to shine.] 1. Smooth; having an even, smooth surface; whence glossy; as, *sleek* hair. 'So *sleek* her skin; so faultless was her make.' *Dryden.* 2. Not rough or harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek.*
*Milton.*

**Sleek**† (slēk), *n.* That which makes sleek or smooth; varnish.

**Sleek** (slēk), *v.t.* 1. To make even and smooth; as, to *sleek* the hair.—2. To render smooth, soft, and glossy.

Gentle, my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks.
*Shak.*

Hence—3. *Fig.* to soothe; to appease; to calm. 'To *sleek* her ruffled peace of mind.' *Tennyson.*

**Sleek** (slēk), *adv.* With ease and dexterity; with exactness. [Vulgar.]

**Sleek-headed** (slēk'hed-ed), *a.* Having the hair smoothed or well combed.

Let me have men about me that are fat;
*Sleek-headed* men and such as sleep o' nights.
*Shak.*

**Sleekit** (slēk'it), *a.* [Scotch.] 1. Smooth-haired; having a sleek skin.—2. *Fig.* smooth and parasitical in manner and design; flattering; deceitful; sly; cunning.

**Sleekly** (slēk'li), *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly; glossily; nicely.

**Sleekness** (slēk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sleek; glossiness or smoothness of surface.

**Sleekstone** (slēk'stōn), *n.* A smoothing-stone.

**Sleeky** (slēk'i), *a.* 1. Of a sleek or smooth appearance. *Thomson.*—2. Sly; cunning; fawning; deceitful. [Scotch.]

**Sleep** (slēp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *slept;* ppr. *sleeping.* [A. Sax. *slǽpan,* also *slâpan,* O.Fris. *slêpa,* O.Sax. *slâpan,* D. and L. G. *slapen,* Goth. *slêpan,* O.G. *slafan,* Mod. G. *schlafen,* to sleep; supposed to be connected with G. *schlaff,* loose, relaxed. Does not occur in Scandinavian.] 1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and an apathy of the organs of sense. See the noun.

He repents on thorns that *sleeps* on beds of roses.
*Quarles.*

2. To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; not to be vigilant; to live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness. *Atterbury.*

3. To be dead; to lie in the grave.

Them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him. 1 Thes. iv. 14.

4. To be in repose or at rest; to be quiet; to be unemployed, unused, or unagitated; to be dormant or inactive; as, the question *sleeps* for the present; the sword *sleeps* in the sheath.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
*Shak.*
The tangled watercourses *slept.* *Tennyson.*

5. To spin so rapidly and smoothly that the motion cannot be observed: said of a top, &c.—6. To assume a state as regards vegetable functions analogous to the sleeping of animals.

In some species, the leaves *sleep* and not the cotyledons; in others, the cotyledons and not the leaves.
*Darwin.*

SYN. To slumber, nap, doze, drowse, rest, repose.

**Sleep** (slēp), *v.t.* 1. Only formally transitive, with *sleep* as object. 'Yet *sleeps* a dreamless *sleep* to me.' *Tennyson.*—2. To pass in sleeping; to consume in sleeping: generally with *away;* as, to *sleep away* the time; to *sleep* one's life *away.*—3. To get rid of, overcome, or recover from by sleeping: usually with *off;* as, to *sleep off* one's wine; to *sleep off* a fit of sickness.—4. To afford sleeping accommodation for; as, this cabin or car can *sleep* thirty passengers. [Colloq.]

**Sleep** (slēp), *n.* [A. Sax. *slæp,* O.Fris. *slêp,* Goth. *slêps,* G. *schlaf.* See the verb.] 1. A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical suspension of the functions of the organs of the senses, as well as of volition; that state of the animal in which the senses are more or less unaffected by external objects, and the fancy or imagination only is active. During sleep the operations of the senses are entirely suspended as regards the effects of ordinary impressions, but the purely animal functions continue in action; the heart beats and the lungs respire with greater regularity, but less vigour; the stomach, the intestines, and their accessory organs digest; the skin exhales vapour, and the kidneys excrete urine. With the central nervous system, however, the case is very different; for while some parts may retain the power of receiving impressions or developing ideas, others have their actions diminished, exalted, perverted, or altogether arrested. It is on the nutritive regeneration of the tissues (more especially of the nervous tissue) which takes place during true healthy sleep that its refreshing power and value to the organism depends. The quantity of sleep required by different individuals is various, from six to nine hours being the average proportion; but persons of very active dispositions and abstemious habits will be satisfied with much less, while children and aged people require much more. The physiological causes of sleep are as yet undetermined. Sometimes used in the plural.

There are a kind of men so loose of soul
That in their *sleeps* will mutter their affairs. *Shak.*

2. Death; rest in the grave.

Here are no storms,
No noise, but silence and eternal *sleep.* *Shak.*

—*Sleep of plants,* a state of plants at night when their flowers close, the leaves change their positions, and fold themselves together, while vitality seems to retire from the periphery. This is chiefly owing to the withdrawal of the stimulus of light to which they are subjected during the day. The name is also given to a similar phenomenon occurring during the day. See extract.

There is another class of movements, dependent on the action of light. . . . We refer to the movements of leaves and cotyledons which when moderately illuminated are diaheliotropic, but which change their positions and present their edges to the light, when the sun shines brightly on them. These movements have sometimes been called diurnal *sleep.*
*Darwin.*

SYN. Slumber, rest, repose.

**Sleeper** (slēp'ėr), *n.* 1. A person that sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person.—2.† That which lies dormant, as a law not executed.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

3. An animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear, the marmot, &c.—4. In *carp.* a piece of timber on which are laid the ground joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground for the support of some superstructure.—5. In *rail.* a beam of wood or wrought iron, a metal casting of a bowl shape, or now more rarely a stone block firmly embedded in the ground to sustain the rails, which are usually fixed to the sleepers by means of cast-iron supports called *chairs.* 6. In *ship-building,* a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame; a piece of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms.—7. In *glass-making,* a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of coals, but leaving room for the ashes.—8. A platform.—9. A dead person. *Shak.*—10. A large acanthopterygious West Indian fresh-water fish of the goby family (Gobioidæ), *Electris dormatrix,* occurring in marshes, and concealing itself in the mud.

**Sleepful** (slēp'fųl), *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep; sleepy. [Rare.]

**Sleepfulness** (slēp'fųl-nes), *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [Rare.]

**Sleepily** (slēp'i-li), *adv.* In a sleepy manner; as, (*a*) drowsily; with desire to sleep. (*b*) Lazily; dully; stupidly. 'To go on *sleepily* and safely in the easy ways of ancient mistakings.' *Sir W. Raleigh.*

**Sleepiness** (slēp'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sleepy; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness.*
*Arbuthnot.*

**Sleeping** (slēp'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Reposing in sleep.—2. Occupied in sleep; as, *sleeping* hours.—3. Used for sleeping in; as, a *sleeping* room.—4. Tending to produce sleep; as, a *sleeping* draught.—*Sleeping partner,* a partner engaged in a business in which he has embarked capital but in the conducting of which he does not take an active part; a silent partner; a dormant partner.

**Sleeping** (slēp'ing), *n.* 1. The state of resting in sleep.—2. The state of being at rest, or not stirred or agitated. 'The *sleeping* of this business.' *Shak.*—*Sleeping of process,* in *Scots law,* the state of a process in the outer house of the Court of Session in which no judicial order or interlocutor has been pronounced for a year and a day.

**Sleeping-carriage** (slēp'ing-kar-rij), *n.* A railway carriage fitted up with berths for passengers during night travel.

**Sleepish**† (slēp'ish), *a.* Disposed to sleep; sleepy. 'Your *sleepish* and more than *sleepish* security.' *Ford.*

**Sleepless** (slēp'les), *a.* 1. Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful. 'Trouble, care, and *sleepless* nights.' *Milton.*—2. Having no rest; never resting; perpetually agitated. 'Biscay's *sleepless* bay.' *Byron.*

**Sleeplessly** (slēp'les-li), *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

**Sleeplessness** (slēp'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sleepless; want or deprivation of sleep.

**Sleep-waker** (slēp'wāk-ėr), *n.* One in a state of mesmeric, morbid, or partial sleep. *Poe.*

**Sleep-waking** (slēp'wāk-ing), *n.* The state of one who is mesmerized, or one understood to be at once asleep and awake or in a partial and morbid sleep.

**Sleep-walker** (slēp'wąk-ėr), *n.* A somnambulist.

**Sleep-walking** (slēp'wąk-ing), *n.* Somnambulism.

**Sleepy** (slēp'i), *a.* 1. Drowsy; inclined to or overcome by sleep.

Go . . . smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood. *Shak.*

A *sleepy* land, where under the same wheel
The same old rut would deepen year by year.
*Tennyson.*

2. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous. 'We will give you *sleepy* drinks.' *Shak.*—3. Dull; lazy; heavy; inactive; sluggish. 'The mildness of your *sleepy* thoughts.' *Shak.*

**Sleer,**† *n.* A slayer; a killer. *Chaucer.*

**Sleeress,**† *n.* A female slayer or killer. *Wickliffe.*

**Sleet** (slēt), *n.* [A form akin to Icel. *slydda,* Dan. *slud,* N. *sletta,* sleet.] 1. Rain mingled with hail or snow. 'Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow.' *Dryden.*—2. Shower of anything falling thick and causing a painful sensation like sleet. 'Sharp *sleet* of arrowy showers.' *Milton.*

**Sleet** (slēt), *v.i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

**Sleet** (slēt), *n.* In *gun.* the part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening that part.

**Sleetch** (slēch), *n.* Thick mud, as at the bottom of rivers. See SLUDGE.

**Sleetiness** (slēt'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sleety.

**Sleety** (slēt'i), *a.* Consisting of sleet; characterized by sleet. 'The *sleety* storm.' *T. Warton.*

**Sleeve** (slēv), *n.* [O.E. *sleve,* A. Sax. *slêfe,* a sleeve; *slêfan,* to put on; O.H.G. *slaif,* clothing. Probably from root of *slip.*] 1. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm; as, the *sleeve* of a coat or gown.—2. In *mech.* a tube into which a rod or another tube is inserted. If small it is often called a *thimble;* when fixed and serving merely to strengthen the object which it incloses it is a *reinforce.* In the majority of its applications, however, the two parts have more or less relative circular or longitudinal motion. *E. H. Knight.*—3. [Comp. Fr. *La Manche,* the English Channel, *manche,* a sleeve.] A narrow channel of the sea; any narrow channel of water. 'The Celtic Sea, called oftentimes the *Sleeve.*' *Drayton.*—*To laugh in the sleeve,* to laugh privately or unperceived, that is, perhaps, originally, by hiding the face behind the wide hanging sleeves worn in former times.

John *laughed* heartily *in his sleeve* at the pride of the esquire. *Arbuthnot.*

—*To hang* or *pin on the sleeve,* to be or make dependent. 'Why we should *hang* our judgment *upon* the church's *sleeve.*' *Hooker.*

**Sleeve** (slēv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sleeved;* ppr. *sleeving.* To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.

**Sleeve** (slēv), *n.* Same as *Sleave.*

**Sleeve-button** (slēv'but-n), *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.

**Sleeve-coupling** (slēv'kup-ling), *n.* A tube within which the abutting ends of shafting are coupled together. *E. H. Knight.*

**Sleeved** (slēvd), *a.* Having sleeves.

**Sleeve-fish** (slēv'fish), *n.* A species of cuttle-fish of the genus Loligo; the squid. See SQUID.

**Sleeve-hand**† (slēv'hand), *n.* The cuff attached to a sleeve. *Shak.*

**Sleeve-knot** (slēv'not), *n.* A knot or bow of ribbon attached to the sleeve.

**Sleeveless** (slēv'les), *a.* 1. Having no sleeves; as, a *sleeveless* coat. '*Sleeveless* his jerkin was.' *Donne.*—2. Wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; unreasonable; bootless; as, a *sleeveless* errand.

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of multipresence. *Bp. Hall.*

**Sleeve-link** (slēv'lingk), *n.* A contrivance consisting of two buttons or studs connected by a link for fastening the sleeve or wristband.

**Sleezy** (slē'zi), *a.* See SLEAZY.

**Sleid** (slād), *v.t.* [See SLEY.] To prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slaie.

> She weaved the *sleided* silk
> With fingers long. *Shak.*

**Sleigh** (slā), *n.* [D. *sleê*, a contr. form of *sleede*, a sled or sledge. (See SLED.) The word was probably introduced by the Dutch into America and thence to England.] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting persons on the snow or ice. It is generally of a more elegant or ornamental form than the sledge or sled used for heavy traffic.

> You hear the merry tinkle of the little bells which announce the speeding *sleigh*. *Ec. Rev.*

**Sleigh-bell** (slā'bel), *n.* A small bell of globular form attached to a sleigh or its harness to give notice of the vehicle's approach.

**Sleighing** (slā'ing), *n.* 1. The state of the snow which admits of running sleighs. [United States.]—2. The act of riding in a sleigh.

**Sleighly,†** *adv.* [See SLEIGHT.] Slily; cunningly. *Chaucer.*

**Sleight** (slīt), *n.* [From O.E. *sleigh*, *sligh*, sly, crafty, like *height* from *high*; Icel. *slœgth*, slyness, cunning, from *slœgr*, sly. See SLY.] 1. An artful trick; a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation. 'Lest our simplicity be overreached by cunning *sleights*.' *Hooker*.—2.† An art; a skilful operation. 'Distilled by magic *sleights*.' *Shak.*—3. Dexterous practice; dexterity.

> Till what by *sleight* and what by strength
> They had it wonne. *Gower.*
>
> As lookers on feel most delight
> That least perceive the juggler's *sleight*. *Hudibras.*

—*Sleight of hand*, legerdemain, prestidigitation. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sleight†** (slīt), *a.* Deceitful; artful. 'Spells . . . of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion.' *Milton.*

**Sleightful†** (slīt'fụl), *a.* Artful; cunningly dexterous; crafty. '*Sleightful* otters.' *W. Browne.*

**Sleightily†** (slīt'i-li), *adv.* Craftily.

**Sleighty†** (slīt'i), *a.* Exercising sleight or craft; cunning; crafty; tricky. 'Men's *sleighty* jugling and counterfait craftes.' *Bp. Gardiner.*

**Slen,† Sleen,†** pres. tense pl. or infin. of *sle*, to slay.

**Slender** (slen'dėr), *a.* [O.D. *slinder*, thin, slender. Perhaps the root meaning is pliant, bending to and fro; comp. D. *slinderen*, *slidderen*, to wriggle, to creep as a serpent; L.G. *slindern*, to glide.] 1. Small or narrow in circumference or width compared with the length; not thick; slim; thin; as, a *slender* stem or stalk of a plant.

> Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,
> Tall, *slender*, straight, with all the graces blest.
> *Dryden.*

2. Not strong; weak; feeble; slight; as, *slender* hope; *slender* probabilities; a *slender* constitution.

> Mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*
>
> It is very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinction. *Tillotson.*

3. Moderate; trivial; inconsiderable.

> A *slender* degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both the humour and the pathos. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Small; insufficient; inadequate; meagre; pitiful; as, *slender* means. 'A thin and *siender* pittance.' *Shak.*

> Frequent begging makes *slender* alms. *Fuller.*

5. Not amply supplied.

> The good Ostorius often deign'd
> To grace my *slender* table. *A. Philips.*

6. Spare; abstemious.

> In obstructions inflammatory the aliment ought to be cool, *slender*, thin, diluting. *Arbuthnot.*

**Slenderly** (slen'dėr-li), *adv.* In a slender manner; slightly; feebly; inadequately; meagrely; sparely; meanly. 'Like a cobweb weaving *slenderly*.' *Spenser.* 'Neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded.' *Sir J. Hayward.*

**Slenderness** (slen'dėr-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slender: (*a*) slimness; smallness of diameter in proportion to the length; as, the *slenderness* of a hair. (*b*) Want of strength; weakness; slightness; feebleness; as, the *slenderness* of a hope. (*c*) Want of plenty; insufficiency; as, the *slenderness* of a supply.

**Slent†** (slent), *v.i.* [See SLANT.] To make an oblique remark or sarcastic reflection.

> Shoot your arrows at me till your quiver be empty, but glance not the least *slenting* insinuation at his majesty. *Fuller.*

**Slent†** (slent), *v.t.* To cause turn aslant or aside; to ward off.

**Slepe,†** *v.i.* To sleep. *Chaucer.*

**Slepez** (sle-pets'), *n.* [Russian name, signifying blind.] A remarkable rodent of the genus Spalax (*S. typhlus*), order Rodentia. Called also the *Mole-rat*. It is a native of Southern Russia, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Syria. Like the mole, to which it bears considerable resemblance, it spends most of its time in the subterranean tunnels excavated by its powerful paws. It has no eyes, or rather only rudimentary ones, consisting of tiny black specks lying under the skin; but its organs of hearing are largely developed. It commits great devastation in cultivated ground, eating roots of plants.

**Slept** (slept), pret. and pp. of *sleep*.

**Sleuth** (slōth), *n.* [See SLOT.] The track of man or beast as known by the scent. [Scotch.]

**Sleuth-hound** (slōth'hound), *n.* A bloodhound. [Scotch and Northern English.]

**Slew** (slū), pret. of *slay*.

**Slew** (slū), *v.t.* To swing round; to slue. See SLUE.

**Slewed** (slūd), *a.* Moderately drunk. [Slang.]

**Sley** (slā), *n.* [A. Sax *slœ*, a sley; Icel. *sld*, a bar, bolt, cross-beam.] A weaver's reed. Also written *Slay*.

**Sley** (slā), *v.t.* To separate or part into threads, as weavers do; to prepare for the sley.

**Slibber†** (slib'ėr), *a.* Slippery; smooth. *Holland.*

**Slibowitz** (slib'o-vits), *n.* An ardent spirit, distilled in Bohemia from the fermented juice of plums.

**Slice** (slīs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sliced;* ppr. *slicing*. [O.Fr. *esclice*, from the G.; O.H.G. *skleizan*, *sclizan*, Mod.G. *schleitszen*, to break, to split. Akin *slate*, *slit* (which see).] 1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin broad piece from; as, to *slice* an apple or a loaf.—2. To cut into parts; to cut; to divide.

> Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them.
> *Burnet.*

3. To cut off in a broad piece; to sever with a sharp instrument: often with off; as, to *slice off* a piece.

**Slice** (slīs), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. A thin broad piece cut off; as, a *slice* of bacon; a *slice* of cheese; a *slice* of bread.—2. That which is thin and broad like a slice; as, (*a*) a broad, thin piece of plaster. (*b*) An instrument for clearing the air-spaces between the bars of furnaces; a fire-shovel; a peel. (*c*) A salver, platter, or tray. *Pepys.* (*d*) A round-ended pliable knife, used for spreading plasters; a spatula. (*e*) A broad thin knife for serving fish at table. (*f*) A kind of paddle used by printers for spreading ink on the inking table. (*g*) A spade-shaped tool used for flensing whales. (*h*) A bar with a chisel or spear-headed end used for stripping off the sheathing or planking of ships.

**Slice-bar** (slīs'bär), *n.* Same as *Slice* 2 (*b*).

**Slicer** (slīs'ėr), *n.* One who or that which slices; specifically, (*a*) the slightly concave circular saw used in gem-cutting. (*b*) Same as *Slice*, 2 (*h*).

**Slich, Slick** (slich, slik), *n.* [L.G. *slick*, G. *schlich*, pounded and washed ore.] The ore of a metal, particularly of gold; when pounded and prepared for working.

**Slick†** (slik), *a.* [See SLEEK.] Sleek; smooth. 'Silver-bow'd Apollo . . . both *slicke* and daintie.' *Chapman.*

**Slick** (slik), *adv.* Immediately; thoroughly; effectually. [American.]

**Slick** (slik), *v.t.* To make sleek or smooth. '*Slicked* all with sweet oil.' *Chapman.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

**Slicken** (slik'en), *a.* Sleek; smooth. [Obsolete or provincial.]

**Slickensided** (slik'en-sīd-ed), *a.* In *mining*, characterized by having slicken-sides.

**Slicken-sides, Sliken-sides** (slik'en-sīdz), *n. pl.* [From forming a *sleek* or smooth surface on the *sides* of cavities.] 1. A variety of galena in Derbyshire. It occurs lining the walls of very small rents or fissures.—2. In *mining*, a term applied to the polished striated surfaces of joints, beds, or fissures of rocks, glazed over with a film of calcareous or siliceous matter. Such surfaces are frequently due to the enormous reciprocal friction of two contiguous surfaces whose original relative positions have been altered by some movement of disturbance. Hence *slicken-sides* are found in connection with faults.

**Slicking** (slik'ing), *n.* In *mining*, a narrow vein of ore.

**Slickness†** (slik'nes), *n.* State of being slick; sleekness.

**Slid** (slid), pret. of *slide*.

**Slid, Slidden** (slid, slid'n), pp. of *slide*.

**Slidder** (slid'ėr), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *sliderian*, *sliderian*. See SLIDE.] To slide with interruptions; to slip repeatedly. [Old English and Scotch.]

> With that he dragg'd the trembling sire
> *Slidd'ring* through clotted blood. *Dryden.*

**Slidder,† Slidderly†** (slid'ėr, slid'ėr-li), *a.* [See above.] Slippery.

**Sliddery** (slid'ėr-i), *a.* Slippery. [Old and provincial.]

**Slide** (slīd), *v.i.* pret. *slid*, sometimes *slided;* pp. *slid*, *slidden;* ppr. *sliding*. [A. Sax. *slidan*, to slide; O.G. *sliten*. *Sledge* (the vehicle) and *sled* are allied.] 1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping; to slip; to glide; as, a sledge *slides* on snow or ice; a snow-slip *slides* down the mountain's side. Especially—2. To move over the surface of the snow or ice with a smooth uninterrupted motion; to amuse one's self with gliding over a surface of ice.

> They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*.
> *Waller.*

3. To pass inadvertently.

> Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide* not by it. Ecclus. xxviii. 26.

4. To pass along smoothly; to move gently onward; to slip away; to glide onward; as, a ship or boat *slides* through the water.

> Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*
>
> Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole. *Pope.*

5. To be disregarded. 'Let the world *slide*.' *Shak.*—6. To pass silently and gradually from one state to another: generally from a better to a worse. 'Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities.' *South.* 7. To make a slip; to commit a fault; to backslide. *Shak.*—8. To go; to move off; to be gone. [Colloq.]—9. In *music*, to pass from one note to another without any cessation of sound or apparent distinction between the intervals.

**Slide** (slīd), *v.t.* 1. To thrust smoothly along; to thrust or push forward by slipping; as, to *slide* along a log or piece of timber.—2. To pass or put imperceptibly; to slip. '*Sliding* in or leaving out such words as entirely change the question.' *Watts.*

**Slide** (slīd), *n.* 1. A smooth and easy passage.

> Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into business. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course.

> There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon.*

3. A prepared smooth surface of ice for sliding on.

> Mr. Pickwick . . . at last took another run, and went slowly and gravely down the *slide*, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart, amid the gratified shouts of all the spectators. *Dickens.*

4. An inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity.—5. In *music*, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note above or below.—6. That part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place; as, (*a*) the glass on which a microscopic object is mounted, the pictures shown by the stereoscope, magic-lantern, and the like. (*b*) The guide-bars on the crosshead of a steam-engine; also, the slide-valve. (*c*) The sliding tube of a trumpet or trombone.

**Slide-groat** (slīd'grōt), *n.* Same as *Shovegroat, Shovel-board.*

**Slider** (slīd'ėr), *n.* One who or that which slides; specifically, the part of an instrument, apparatus, or machine that slides.

**Slide-rail** (slīd'rāl), *n.* 1. A contrivance for shunting carriages, wagons, &c., consisting of a platform on wheels running transversely across the tracks, and carrying the carriage, &c., from one line of rails to another without shunting.—2. A switch-rail. See RAILWAY.

**Slide-rest** (slīd'rest), *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe for holding and resting the cutting-tool, and insuring accuracy in its motion. The slide-rest imparts motion to the cutting-tool in two directions, the one being parallel and the other at right angles to the axis of the lathe.

**Slide-rod** (slīd'rod), *n.* The rod which moves the slide-valve in a steam-engine.

**Slider-pump** (slīd'ėr-pump), *n.* A name common to several pumps of various forms, but all having a piston which revolves continuously and forces the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which intercepts its passage in any other direction.

**Slide-valve** (slīd'valv), *n.* A contrivance extensively employed in regulating the admission or escape of steam or water in machinery. A familiar example of the slide-valve is found in the ordinary steam-valve of a steam-engine. See D-VALVE.

**Sliding** (slīd'ing), *a.* 1. Fitted for sliding; apt to slide. —2. Slippery; uncertain; as, *sliding* fortune. *Chaucer.*

**Sliding** (slīd'ing), *n.* 1. Lapse; falling; transgression; backsliding.

You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant;
And rather prov'd the *sliding* of your brother
A merriment than a vice. *Shak.*

2. In *mech.* the motion of a body along a plane, when the same face, or surface of the moving body, keeps in contact with the surface of the plane; thus distinguished from *rolling*, in which the several parts of the moving body come successively in contact with the plane on which it rolls.

**Sliding-baulk** (slīd'ing-bąk), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, one of a set of planks fitted under the bottom of a ship, to descend with her upon the bilge-ways in launching. They are also termed *Sliding-planks.*

**Sliding-gauge** (slīd'ing-gāj), *n.* An instrument used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances.

**Sliding-gunter Mast** (slīd'ing-gun-tėr mast), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, a spar upon which a sky-sail is set when the royal mast has no pole. It rests upon the top-gallant mast-head.

**Sliding-keel** (slīd'ing-kēl), *n.* A narrow oblong frame or platform let down vertically through the bottom of a small vessel, like the deepening of a keel throughout a portion of her length. Sliding-keels serve to diminish the tendency of any vessel having a flat bottom or small draught to roll, and to prevent a sailing vessel from falling to leeward when close-hauled.

**Sliding-plank** (slīd'ing-plangk), *n.* See SLIDING-BAULK.

**Sliding-rule** (slīd'ing-rōl), *n.* A mathematical instrument or scale, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain sets of numbers engraved on it, so arranged that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. The numbers may be adapted to answer various purposes, but the instrument is chiefly used in gauging and for the measuring of timber.

**Sliding-scale** (slīd'ing-skāl), *n.* 1. A scale or rate of payment which varies under certain conditions; as, (*a*) a scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall and rise in the prices of the goods. (*b*) A scale of wages which rises and falls with the market price of the goods turned out. (*c*) The scale of prices for manufactured goods which is regulated by the rise and fall in price of the raw material, &c.—2. Same as *Sliding-rule.*

**Slie,†** **Sligh,†** *a.* Sly; cunning. *Chaucer.*

**Slight** (slīt), *a.* [Not found in Anglo-Saxon, but in all the other Teutonic tongues. D. *slecht*, plain, common, mean; Icel. *sléttr* (with loss of the guttural), smooth, even, common; G. *schlecht*, smooth, plain, then plain as opposed to what is of superior value, and then bad. The word is supposed to have meant originally beaten out smooth, the root being that of *slay.*] 1. Not decidedly marked; inconsiderable; unimportant; small; trifling; insignificant; as, a *slight* difference. 'In some *slight* measure.' *Shak.* 2. Not strong or forcible; feeble; weak; gentle; as, a *slight* impulse, impression, or effort.—3. Not severe, violent, or very painful; not dangerous; as, a *slight* pain, illness, headache, or the like.—4. Not thorough or exhaustive; superficial; careless; negligent; as, a *slight* examination.—5. Not firm or enduring; perishable; as, a *slight* structure. 6. Paltry; contemptible; worthless; frivolous. 'Every *slight* occasion.' *Shak.* 'Some pleaseman, some *slight* zany.' *Shak.* 'A *slight* unmeritable man.' *Shak.*

I am shamed through all my nature to have loved so *slight* a thing. *Tennyson.*

7. Not stout or heavy; slim; slender. 'Round the *slight* waist.' *Byron.* 'His own figure, which was formerly so *slight.*' *Sir W. Scott.* 8. Contemptuous; disdainful.

*Slight* was his answer—Well, I care not. *Tennyson.*

9.† Foolish; silly; weak in intellect.

**Slight** (slīt), *n.* A moderate degree of contempt manifested chiefly by neglect, oversight, or inattention; neglect; disregard; scorn; as, to suffer many *slights* at a person's hands.

An image seem'd to pass the door,
To look at her with *slight.* *Tennyson.*

SYN. Neglect, disregard, inattention, contempt, disdain, scorn.

**Slight** (slīt), *v.t.* To treat as of little value and unworthy of notice; to disregard intentionally; to treat with intentional neglect or superciliousness; as, to *slight* the divine commands or the offers of mercy; to *slight* a person.' 'Puts him off, *slights* him.' *Shak.*—*To slight over*, to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly.

His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *slighted over.* *Dryden.*

**Slight†** (slīt), *v.t.* [From *slight* in old sense of smooth, level; L.G. *sligten*, D. *slechten*, to level, to demolish.] 1. To dismantle, as a fortress; to overthrow.

The castle was *slighted* by order of the parliament. *Clarendon.*

2. To throw; to cast.

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drown'd a bitch's blind puppies. *Shak.*

**Slight†** (slīt), *adv.* Slightly.

Is Cæsar with Antonius prized so *slight?* *Shak.*

**Slight†** (slīt), *n.* [See SLEIGHT.] Artifice; dexterity; sleight.

**Slighten†** (slīt'n), *v.t.* To slight or disregard. *B. Jonson.*

**Slighter** (slīt'ėr), *n.* One who slights or neglects. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Slightful†** (slīt'fųl), *a.* Full of cunning.

Wild beasts forsook their dens or woody hills,
And *slightful* otters left the purling rills.
*W. Browne.*

**Slightingly** (slīt'ing-li), *adv.* In a slighting manner; with disrespect. *Boyle.*

**Slightly** (slīt'li), *adv.* In a slight manner; as, (*a*) weakly; superficially; with inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree; as, a man *slightly* wounded; an audience *slightly* affected with preaching. (*b*) Negligently; without regard; with moderate contempt.

You were to blame
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shak.*

**Slightness** (slīt'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being slight; weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness; as, the *slightness* of a wound or an impression.—2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

How does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy heartless addresses! *Dr. H. More.*

**Slighty†** (slīt'i), *a.* 1. Superficial; slight.—2. Trifling; inconsiderable.

**Slike,†** *a.* Such. *Chaucer.*

**Slikensides** (slik'en-sīdz), *n. pl.* See SLICKENSIDES.

**Slily** (slī'li), *adv.* In a sly or cunning manner; with artful or dexterous secrecy. Written also *Slyly.*

Satan *slily* robs us of our grand treasure. *Dr. H. More.*

**Slim** (slim), *a.* [Same word as D. *slim*, L.G. *slimm*, Dan. and Sw. *slem*, Icel. *slæmr*, G. *schlimm*, all with the stronger sense of bad.] 1. Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height.

I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seventeen. *Addison.*

2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial. 'A *slim* excuse.' *Barrow.*—3. Slight; not sufficient: applied to workmanship.—4. Worthless. [Provincial and Scotch.]

**Slime** (slīm), *n.* [A. Sax. *slīm*, Icel. *slím*, D. *slijm*, G. *schleim*, slime, slimy matter, mucilage, &c.; allied to G. *schlamm*, mud, mire, perhaps to *lime*, *loam*, with prefixed *s.*] 1. Any soft, ropy, glutinous, or viscous substance; as, (*a*) soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

As it (Nilus) ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shak.*

(*b*) Asphalt or bitumen.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with *slime* and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

(*c*) A mucous, viscous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals. 'Mixt with bestial *slime.*' *Milton.*—2. *Fig.* anything of a clinging and offensive nature; cringing or fawning words or actions. 'The *slime* that sticks on filthy deeds.' *Shak.*

**Slime** (slīm), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slimed;* ppr. *sliming.* To cover as with slime; to make slimy. 'Snake-like *slimed* his victim ere he gorged.' *Tennyson.*

**Slime-pit** (slīm'pit), *n.* An asphalt or bitumen pit.

And the vale of Siddim was full of *slime-pits.*
Gen. xiv. 10.

In an hour the bitumen was exhausted for the time, the dense smoke gradually died away, and the pale light of the moon shone over the black *slime-pits.* *Layard.*

**Sliminess** (slīm'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being slimy; viscosity; slime. *Floyer.*

**Slimmer** (slim'ėr), *a.* [From *slim;* comp. G. *schlimmer*, sorry, paltry.] Delicate; easily hurt. [Provincial.]

Being a gentlewoman both by blood and education, she's a very *slimmer* affair to handle in a doing of this kind. *Galt.*

**Slimmish** (slim'ish), *a.* Somewhat slim. 'He's a *slimmish* chap.' *Jerrold.*

**Slimness** (slim'nes), *n.* State or quality of being slim.

**Slimsy** (slim'zi), *a.* [From *slim.*] Flimsy; frail: most frequently applied to cotton or other cloth. [American.]

**Slimy** (slīm'i), *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime; overspread with slime; glutinous; as, a *slimy* soil.

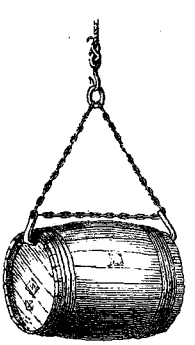
The very deep did rot; O Christ!
That ever this should be!
Yea, *slimy* things did crawl with legs
Upon the *slimy* sea. *Coleridge.*

**Sliness** (slī'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sly. See SLYNESS.

**Sling** (sling), *n.* [A. Sax. *slinge*, Sc. *slung*, D. *slinger*, Sw. *slunga*, Icel. *slanga*, O.G. *slinga*, a sling. See the verb.] 1. An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a strap and two strings attached to it. The stone or bullet is lodged in the strap, and the ends of the strings being held in the hand the sling is whirled rapidly round in a circle, and the missile thrown by letting go one of the strings. The velocity with which the projectile is discharged is the same as that with which it is whirled round in a circle, having the string for its radius. The sling was a very general instrument of war among the ancients. With a sling and a stone David killed Goliath.—2. A sweep or swing; a sweeping stroke, as if made in slinging. 'At one *sling* of thy victorious arm.' *Milton.*

As when the air is serene in the sultry solstice of summer,
Suddenly gathers a storm, and the deadly *sling* of the hailstones
Beats down the farmer's corn in the field and shatters his windows. *Longfellow.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage in which a wounded limb is sustained.—4. A device for holding heavy articles, as casks, bales, &c., securely while being raised or lowered. A common form consists of coils of rope fitted securely round the object, but frequently a chain with hooks at its end, and a ring through which to pass the hook of the hoisting rope, as shown in the figure, is employed.—5. The strap by which a rifle is supported on the shoulder.—*Boat slings*, strong ropes furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackles in order to hoist the boats in and out of the ship.—*Slings of a yard*, ropes fixed round the middle of the yard, serving to suspend it for the greater ease of working, or for security in an engagement. This term also applies to the middle or that part of the yard on which the slings are placed.



Sling used in unloading Vessels.

**Sling** (sling), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slung;* ppr. *slinging.* [A. Sax. *slingan*, to sling, to swing; Dan. *slynge*, to sling, to wind; Sw. *slinga*, to twist; Icel. *slyngva*, *slöngva*, to sling, to swing; G. *schlingen*, to interlace, to knit. Probably from a root denoting to make a winding or serpentine motion; comp. Icel. *slangi*, G. *schlange*, a serpent. *Slink* may

be from the same root.] 1. To throw with a sling.

Every one could *sling* stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss. Judg. xx. 16.

2. To throw; to hurl. '*Slings* a broken rock aloft in air.' *Addison.*—3. To hang so as to swing; as, to *sling* a pack.—4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing; to place in slings in order to hoist or lower, as boats, casks, ordnance, or any other weighty body.

**Sling** (sling), *v.i.* To move with long, swinging, elastic steps.

**Sling** (sling), *n.* [Comp. L.G. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, to swallow.] An American drink composed of equal parts of spirit (as rum, gin, whisky, &c.) and water sweetened.

**Sling-cart** (sling'kärt), *n.* A kind of cart which conveys cannon and their carriages, &c., for short distances, by having them slung by a chain from the axle-tree.

**Sling-dog** (sling'dog), *n.* An iron hook for a sling with a fang at one end and an eye at the other for a rope, used in pairs, two being employed together with connecting tackle.

**Slinger** (sling'ér), *n.* One who slings or uses a sling. 2 Ki. iii. 25.

**Slinging** (sling'ing), *p.* and *a.* A term applied to a long, swinging, elastic pace in which much ground is covered with apparently little exertion; swinging. [Colloquial.]

They started off at a long *slinging* trot across the fields. *T. Hughes.*

**Sling-stone** (sling'stōn), *n.* A stone hurled from a sling.

The arrow cannot make him flee; *sling-stones* are turned with him into stubble. Job xli. 28.

**Slink** (slingk), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *slunk* (pret. sometimes *slank*). [A. Sax. *slincan*, to slink, to crawl, to creep; Sw. *slinka*, to go away secretly and stealthily; perhaps from root of *sling*. See SLING, *v.t.*] 1. To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away.

Nay, we will *slink* away in supper-time,
Disguise us at my lodging and return. *Shak.*

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into a corner. *Arbuthnot.*

There were some few who *slank* obliquely from them as they passed. *Landor.*

2. To miscarry; to cast the young one: said of a female beast.

**Slink** (slingk), *v.t.* To cast prematurely: said of the female of a beast.

**Slink** (slingk), *a.* 1. Produced prematurely; as, a *slink* calf.—2. [Comp. D. *slunken*, gaunt, thin; G. *schlank*, slender.] Thin; slender; lean; starved and hungry. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Slink** (slingk), *n.* 1. A sneaking fellow; a greedy starveling; a cheat.—2. A calf or other animal brought forth prematurely; the flesh of an animal prematurely brought forth; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Slip** (slip), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *slipped;* ppr. *slipping.* [A. Sax. *slipan*, to slip, to glide; D. *slippen*, Dan. *slippe*, Icel. *sleppa*, to slip, to slide, to glide away.] 1. To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer.*

2. To slide; to fall down; not to tread firmly.

If he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him. *South.*

3. To move or start, as from a socket or the like. 'The bone *slips* out again.' *Wiseman.* 4. To depart or withdraw secretly; to sneak or slink off: with *away*.

Thus one tradesman *slips away*,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior*

5. To fall into error or fault; to err.

There is one that *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. Ecclus. xix. 16.

If he had been as you
And you as he, you would have *slipped* like him. *Shak.*

6. To pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to glide.

Thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away *Dryden.*

7. To enter by oversight: with *in* or *into*.

Some mistakes may have *slipt into* it; but others will be prevented. *Pope.*

8. To escape insensibly, especially from the memory; to be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired, for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*. *Watts.*

—*To let slip*, to set free from the leash or noose, as a hound straining after a hare. '*Let slip* the dogs of war.' *Shak.*

**Slip** (slip), *v.t.* 1. To convey secretly.

He tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To lose by negligence; to omit; to allow to escape. 'Let us not *slip* the occasion.' *Milton.* 'And *slip* no advantage that may secure you.' *B. Jonson.*—3. To let loose; as, to *slip* the hounds.

Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound. *Shak.*

4. To throw off; to disengage one's self from.

My horse *slipped* his bridle and ran away. *Swift.*

5. To pass over or omit negligently; as, to *slip* over the main points of a subject.—6. To suffer abortion of; to miscarry, as a beast.—7. To make a slip or slips of for planting; to cut slips from.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer.*

—*To slip off*, to take off noiselessly or hastily; as, to *slip off* one's shoes or garments.—*To slip on*, to put on in haste or loosely; as, to *slip on* a gown or coat.—*To slip a cable*, to veer out and let go the end.—*To slip collar* (*fig.*), to escape from restraint; to withdraw from one's engagements; to shirk doing one's duty; to back out. [Colloq.]—*To slip the leash*, to disengage one's self from a leash or noose, as a dog on sighting its prey; hence to free one's self from all restraining influences.

If they did terrify the natives by displaying their formidable fangs, the time had not yet come when they were to *slip the leash* and spring upon their miserable victims. *Prescott.*

**Slip** (slip), *n.* 1. The act of slipping. '*Slips* in sensual mire.' *Tennyson.*—2. An unintentional error or fault; a mistake inadvertently made; a blunder; as, a *slip* of the pen or of the tongue. 'A very easy *slip* I have made in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another.' *Locke.*—3. A departure from rectitude; a venial transgression; an indiscretion; a backsliding. 'Such wanton, wild and usual *slips* as are most known to youth and liberty.' *Shak.*—4. [Perhaps lit. a twig that can be *slipped* in.] A twig separated from the main stock, especially for planting or grafting; a scion; a cutting; as, the *slip* of a vine. 'A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds.' *Shak.* 'Was graft with crab tree *slips*.' *Shak.* Sometimes like *scion* applied to persons; as, a *slip* of nobility. 'Slight she-*slips* of loyal blood.' *Tennyson.*—5. A leash or string by which a dog is held; so called from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*
Straining upon the start. *Shak.*

6. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion: commonly with *give*.

The more shame for her goodyship,
To *give* so near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*

7. A long narrow piece; a strip; a streak; as, a *slip* of paper. 'Moonlit *slips* of silver clouds.' *Tennyson.* Hence—8. In *printing*, a portion of a work or newspaper not yet formed into pages or columns.—9. Anything easily slipped off or on; as, (*a*) a loose kind of garment worn by a female. (*b*) A child's pinafore. (*c*) A loose covering or case; as, a pillow-*slip*.—10. In *pottery*, ground flint or clay mixed in water till of the consistence of cream for making porcelain.—11.† A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver.

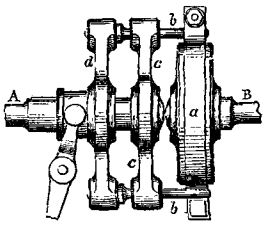
There are many *slips* and counterfeits;
Deceit is fruitful. *B. Jonson.*

12. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge-tools. [Local.] 13. A particular quantity of yarn. [Local.] 14. In the United States, an opening between warves or in a dock.—15. An inclined plane upon which a vessel is supported while building or upon which she is hauled up for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, &c. One form of slip consists of a carriage or cradle with truck-wheels which run upon rails on an inclined plane. The ship is placed on the carriage while in the water, and the carriage together with the ship is drawn up the inclined plane by means of wheels and pinions wrought by men or steam power.—16. In the United States, a long seat or narrow pew, often without any door, in churches.—17. In *geol.* a familiar term for a fault or dislocation, a mass of strata being separated vertically or aslant as if one portion had slipped from the other. *Page.*—18. In *insurance*, a note of the contract made out before the policy is effected for the purpose of asking the consent of underwriters to the proposed policy. It is merely a jotting or short memorandum of the terms to which the underwriters subscribe their initials, with the sums for which they are willing to engage. It has no force as a contract of insurance. 19. In *cricket*, one of the fielders who stands behind the wicket on the off side, and whose duty it is to back up the wicket-keeper and take the latter's place at the wicket when he runs after the ball.—*Long slip*, a fielder who stands at some distance behind slip to catch any balls which the latter misses.—20. The difference between the speed of a propeller and that of the steam-ship, being due to the retreat of the resisting medium under the impact of the propeller. The speed of the vessel being deducted from the speed of the propeller gives the slip.

**Slip-board** (slip'bōrd), *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *slip-board* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air. *Swift.*

**Slip-clutch Coupling** (slip'kluch ku'pl-ing), *n.* In *mach.* a form of coupling belonging to the class of friction couplings. It is represented in its best form by the annexed figure. On the shaft B is fixed a pulley, which is embraced by a friction-band *a*




Slip-clutch Coupling.

as tightly as may be required. This band is provided with projecting ears, with which the prongs *b b* of a fixed cross *d* on the driving-shaft A can be shifted into contact. This cross is free to slide endlong on its shaft, but is connected to it by a sunk feather, so that being thrown forward into gear with the ears of the friction-band, the shaft being in motion, the band slips round on its pulley until the friction becomes equal to the resistance, and the pulley gradually attains the same motion as the clutch. The arms and sockets *c c*, which are keyed fast on the shaft A, are intended to steady and support the prongs, and to remove the strain from the shifting part.

**Slip-coat-cheese** (slip'kōt-chēz), *n.* A rich variety of cheese made from milk warm from the cow, and resembling butter, but white. *Simmonds.*

**Slip-dock** (slip'dok), *n.* A dock whose floor slopes towards the water, so that its lower end is in deep water, and its upper end above high-water mark. It is laid with rails to support the cradle. See SLIP, 15.

**Slip-hook** (slip'hök), *n.* *Naut.* a hook which grasps a chain-cable by one of its links, and may be disengaged or slipped by the motion of a trigger, sliding-ring, or the like.

**Slip-kiln** (slip'kil), *n.* In *pottery*, an oblong trough of stone or brick, bottomed with fire-tiles, and heated by a furnace beneath, used for drying slip to a workable consistence. See SLIP, 10.

**Slip-knot** (slip'not), *n.* A bow-knot; a knot which will not bear a strain, but slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

**Slip-link** (slip'lingk), *n.* In *mach.* a connecting link so arranged as to allow the parts some play in order to avoid concussion.

**Slip-on** (slip-on'), *n.* In the West Highlands of Scotland, a greatcoat thrown over the shoulders loosely like a cloak.

**Slipped** (slipt), *a.* In *her.* an epithet for a flower or branch depicted as if torn from the stalk.

**Slipper** (slip'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which slips or lets slip; specifically, in *coursing*, the functionary who holds the couple of hounds in the leash, and lets both slip at the same instant on a given signal when the hare is started.—2. [A. Sax. *slipper*, *slypeced*, a slipper.] A loose light shoe into which the foot may be easily slipped, generally for household wear; a slip-shoe.—3. A kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean. Called also a *Slip* or *Pinafore*.—4. A kind of

iron slide or brake shoe acting as a drag on the wheel of a heavy wagon on descending an incline.—5. A plant of the genus Pedilanthus, so called from the involucres assuming the appearance of a slipper. Known also as *Slipper-plant.*

**Slipper**† (slip'ér), *a.* Slippery. *Spenser.*

**Slipper-bath** (slip'ér-bath), *n.* A bathing-box, made usually of tinned iron or zinc plates, shaped like a high shoe, to enable the bather to take a half-horizontal, half-vertical position.

**Slippered** (slip'érd), *a.* Wearing slippers. 'The lean and *slipper'd* pantaloon.' *Shak.*

**Slipperily** (slip'ér-i-li), *adv.* In a slippery manner.

**Slipperiness** (slip'ér-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slippery; as, (*a*) a state of surface making it easy to slip; lubricity; smoothness; as, the *slipperiness* of ice or snow; the *slipperiness* of a muddy road. 'The moisture and *slipperiness* of the way.' *Maundrell.* (*b*) Glibness; readiness to slip.

We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Dr. H. More.*

(*c*) Uncertainty; mutability; changeableness. (*d*) Lubricity of character; tendency to get out of engagements, &c.

**Slipperwort** (slip'ér-wèrt), *n.* A plant of the genus Calceolaria, so called from the form of the lower lip of the corolla. See CALCEOLARIA.

**Slippery** (slip'ér-i), *a.* [From the older *slipper,* A. Sax. *slipor,* slippery. See SLIP.] 1. Allowing or causing anything to slip, slide, or move smoothly and rapidly on the surface; smooth; glib; as, oily substances render things *slippery.*

The maiden dreamt
That some one put this diamond in her hand;
And that it was too *slippery* to be held. *Tennyson.*

2. Not affording firm footing or support. 'Hanging them in the *slippery* clouds.' *Shak.* 'The *slipp'ry* tops of human state.' *Cowley.* 3. Using cunning or artful devices to escape; liable or apt to slip away; hence, not to be trusted to; ready to use evasions or the like; as, a *slippery* person to deal with.

The *slipp'ry* god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden.*

4. Liable to slip; not standing firm. 'Slippery standers.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain. 'The *slippery* state of kings.' *Sir J. Denham.*

Oh, world, thy *slippery* turns! *Shak.*

6. Not certain in its effect.

One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

7. Wanton; unchaste. 'My wife is *slippery.*' *Shak.*

**Slippiness** (slip'i-nes), *n.* Slipperiness. 'The *slippiness* of the way.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Provincial.]

**Slippy** (slip'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *slipeg,* slippery.] Slippery. [Old and provincial.]

**Slip-rope** (slip'rōp), *n. Naut.* a rope used to trice the bight of the cable into the head, and also employed in casting off a vessel till she is got in a tide-way, &c.

**Slipshod** (slip'shod), *a.* 1. Wearing slippers; wearing shoes or slippers down at heel. The shivering urchin . . . with *slipshod* heels.' *Cowper.* Hence—2. Appearing or moving like one in slippers; careless or slovenly in manners, actions, and the like; shuffling; as, a *slipshod* style of writing.

Thy wit shall not go *slipshod.* *Shak.*

**Slipshoe** (slip'shō), *n.* A slipper.

**Slip-skin**† (slip'skin), *a.* Slippery; evasive. *Milton.*

**Slipslop** (slip'slop), *n.* [A reduplication of *slop.*] 1. Bad liquor.—2. Feeble composition.

**Slip-slop** (slip'slop), *a.* Feeble; poor; jejune.

**Slip-string** (slip'string), *n.* One that has shaken off restraint; a prodigal. Called also *Slip-thrift.* 'Rakehells and *slip-strings.*' *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

**Slipt** (slipt), pret. & pp. of *slip. Tennyson.*

**Slip-thrift**† (slip'thrift), *n.* A spendthrift; a prodigal.

**Slish** (slish), *n.* [A lighter form of *slash.*] A cross-cut. 'Slish and slash.' *Shak.*

**Slit** (slit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slit* or *slitted;* ppr. *slitting.* [A. Sax. *slitan,* to tear, to rend; to break through; Icel. *slíta,* Dan. *slide,* Sw. *slita,* to tear, to separate by force; G. *schleissen,* to slit, to split; akin *slate, slice* (which see).] 1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods.—2. To cut or make a long fissure in or upon; as, to *slit* the ear or tongue, or the nose.

I'll *slit* the villain's nose that would have sent me to the gaol. *Shak.*

3. To cut in general; to divide by cutting; to sunder.

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

**Slit** (slit), *n.* [A. Sax. *slite,* Icel. *slit,* a rent or slit. See the verb.] 1. A long cut, or a narrow opening. 'A *slit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eye.' *Newton.*

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows;
Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make. *Dryden.*

2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle.—*Slit planting,* a method of planting, which is performed by making slits in the soil with a spade, so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

**Slit-deal** (slit' dēl), *n.* In *carp.* a 1¼-inch plank cut into two boards. *Simmonds.*

**Slither** (sliᵺ'ér), *v.i.* To slide; to move smoothly; to glide. [Provincial.]

**Slithery** (sliᵺ'ér-i), *a.* Slippery; sliddery. [Provincial.]

**Slitter** (slit'ér), *n.* One who or that which slits.

**Slitting-mill** (slit'ing-mil), *n.* 1. A mill where iron bars or plates are slit into nail rods, &c.—2. A machine used by lapidaries for slitting or cutting gems, stones, &c., previous to grinding and polishing. It consists of a very thin sheet-iron disc, the edge of which is charged with diamond powder and lubricated with oil, mounted on a stand, and revolved by a treadle or otherwise.

**Slitting-roller** (slit'ing-rōl-lér), *n.* One of a pair of coacting rollers having ribs which enter intervening spaces on the companion rollers, and cutting in the manner of shears, used in slitting-mills for metals, &c.

**Slive** (sliv), *v.i.* [Allied to *slip;* comp. G. *schleifen,* to slide.] To sneak; to skulk; to proceed in a sly way; to creep; to idle away time. [Local.]

**Slive**† (sliv), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *slífan,* to cleave, to split; hence *sliver.*] To cleave; to split; to divide. *Holland.*

**Sliver** (sliv'ér or slī'vėr), *v.t.* [See SLIVE.] To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; to break or tear off; as, to *sliver* wood.

Slips of yew,
*Sliver'd* in the moon's eclipse. *Shak.*

**Sliver** (sliv'ér or slī'vėr), *n.* 1. A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.—2. A small branch.

There, on the pendant boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke;
When down her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak.*

3. In *spinning,* a continuous strand of wool, cotton, or other fibre, in a loose untwisted condition, ready for slubbing or roving.

**Slo,**† *v.t.* To slay. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Sloak, Sloakan** (slōk, slōk'an), *n.* See SLOKAN.

**Sloam** (slōm), *n.* In *mining,* a layer of earth or clay between coal strata.

**Sloat** (slōt), *n.* [A form of *slat,* a thin bar; L.G. *slaate,* a pole, a stem.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces; as, the cross *sloats* in the frame forming the bottom of a cart.

**Slobber** (slob'ér), *v.i.* [A form of *slabber.*] To drivel; to dote; to be weak or foolish; to slabber. *Swift.*—*To slobber over work* is to do it in a slovenly or half-finished manner. [Familiar.]

**Slobber** (slob'ér), *v.t.* To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber.

**Slobber** (slob'ér), *n.* Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber.

**Slobberer** (slob'ér-ér), *n.* 1. One who slobbers.—2. A slovenly farmer; also, a jobbing tailor. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

**Slobbery** (slob'ér-i), *a.* Moist; muddy; sloppy. 'Slobbery weather.' *Swift.*

But I will sell my dukedom
To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion. *Shak.*

**Slock, Slocken** (slok, slok'n), *v.t.* [A form of *slake.* Icel. *slokna,* to be extinguished. See SLAKE.] To quench; to allay; to slake. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Slocking-stone** (slok'ing-stōn), *n.* In *mining,* a stone of rich ore extracted, or professed to be extracted, from a certain mine, displayed to induce persons to take shares in it.

**Sloe** (slō), *n.* [A. Sax. *slá, slâhe,* Sc. *slae,* D. and L.G. *slee,* G. *schleha,* from L.G. *slee,* D. *sleeuw,* G. *schleh,* sour, astringent.] A British shrub of the genus Prunus, the *P. spinosa,* called also *Blackthorn.* It is a low shrub or tree, with irregularly spreading round branches; leaves serrate; flowers very numerous, with pure white petals; fruit black with a bluish bloom, very austere. It grows in thickets, hedges, and on dry banks, and is used as stocks on which to engraft the plum and some other species. See PRUNUS.

Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*).

**Slogan** (slō'gan), *n.* [Contr. of Gael. *sluaghghairm,* an army cry.] The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of one of the old Highland clans; hence, the watchword used by soldiers in the field.

Sound the fife and cry the *slogan*—
Let the pibroch shake the air. *Aytoun.*

**Slogardie,**† *n.* Sloth; sluggishness. *Chaucer.*

**Slogger** (slog'ér), *n.* A second-class racing boat at Cambridge, corresponding to the *torpid* of Oxford. [University slang.]

**Slokan, Sloke** (slō'kan, slōk), *n.* A name given to species of edible sea-weed belonging to the genera Porphyra and Ulva. Called also *Sloakan, Sloak.* See LAVER.

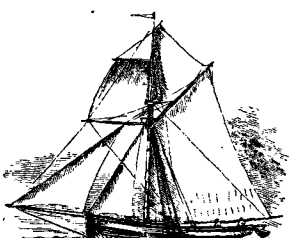
**Sloken** (slok'en), *v.t.* See SLOCK, SLOCKEN.

**Sloo** (slō), *n.* A slough. [Old English and provincial American.]

**Sloom** (slōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *sluma,* slumber; O.G. *slumen,* to sleep. *Slumber* is from A.Sax. *sluma.*] Slumber. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or local.]

**Sloomy** (slōm'i), *a.* Sluggish; slow. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or local.]

**Sloop** (slōp), *n.* [D. *sloep,* L.G. *sluup, slupe,* a sloop, from root of *slip.* Akin *shallop* (through the French).] A vessel with one mast, and often with nothing but fore-and-aft sails, the main-sail being attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge. Some sloops have no



Sloop.

gaff top-sail, but a square top-sail and top-gallant-sail. A sloop is usually said to differ from a cutter by having a fixed instead of a running bowsprit; but the names seem to be used somewhat indiscriminately.—*A sloop-of-war,* in the British navy, is a vessel, of whatever rig, between a corvette and a gun-boat, and ordinarily constituting the command of a commander. Formerly sloops-of-war carried from ten to eighteen guns; but since the introduction of steam-ships into the navy the number of guns has ceased to be distinctive.

**Slop** (slop), *v.t.* [Probably imitative of sound made. Comp. Prov. G. *schloppen,* to lap, to swallow; E. *slobber, slabber.* See the noun.] 1. To spill or cause to overflow, as a liquid.—2. To drink greedily and grossly. [Rare.]—3. To spill liquid upon, or to soil by letting a liquid fall upon.

**Slop** (slop), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *slabb,* dirt from sleet and rain.] 1. Water carelessly thrown about, as on a table or floor; a puddle; a soiled spot.—2. Mean liquor; mean liquid food: generally in plural.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. *pl.* The waste dirty water of a house.—4. In *pottery*, same as *Slip*. See under SLIP.

**Slop** (slop), *n.* [A. Sax. *slop*, a frock or overgarment; Icel. *sloppr*, a wide outer dress, a gown; D. *slobbe*, a pair of slops or loose bagging trousers. Perhaps from root of *slip*; comp. also L.G. *slap*, G. *schlaff*, loose.] 1. A smock-frock.—2. Any kind of outer garment made of linen; a night-gown; a kind of cloak or mantle. [Obsolete or provincial English.] 3. *pl.* (*a*) A loose lower garment; a sort of wide breeches. 'From the waist downward all *slops*.' *Shak.*—(*b*) Ready-made clothing. (*c*) In the *navy*, the clothes and bedding of a sailor. Within certain limits government, acting through the ship's paymaster, supplies the men with slops at cost price.

**Slop** (slop), *v.i.* To be spilled or overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it: often with *over*.

**Slop-basin, Slop-bowl** (slop'bā'sn, slop'bōl), *n.* A vessel or bowl for emptying the dregs from tea-cups or coffee-cups into at table.

**Slop-book** (slop'bụk), *n.* In the *navy*, a register of the slop clothing, soap, and tobacco issued to the men; also of the religious books supplied. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Slope** (slōp), *n.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *slopen*, pp. of *slūpan*, to slip, to glide; comp. also Icel. *slapa*, to hang loosely.] 1. An oblique direction; obliquity; especially, a direction downward; as, this piece of timber has a slight *slope* in it.—2. A declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

The buildings covered the summit and *slope* of a hill. *Macaulay.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *civil engin.* an inclined bank of earth on the sides of a cutting or an embankment. (*b*) In *mining*, the dip or inclination of a stratum or vein of ore. (*c*) In *fort.* the inclined surface of the interior, top, or exterior of a parapet or other portion of a work.

**Slope** (slōp), *a.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon. [Rare.]

Murmuring waters fall
Down the *slope* hills. *Milton.*

**Slope** (slōp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sloped;* ppr. *sloping.* 1. To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; as, to *slope* the ground in a garden; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.—2. To bend down; to direct obliquely; to incline.

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shak.*

—*Slope arms* (*milit.*), a command in manual exercise to carry the rifle obliquely on the shoulder.—*To slope the standard* (*milit.*), to dip or lower the standard, a form of salute.

The general in command made the whole army defile past their guidon, and salute it with *sloped standards*. *Lawrence.*

**Slope** (slōp), *v.i.* 1. To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined; to descend in a sloping or slanting direction.

Many a night from yonder ivied casement, ere I went to rest,
Did I look on great Orion, *sloping* slowly to the west. *Tennyson.*

2. To run away; to decamp; to elope; to disappear suddenly. [Slang.]

**Slope** (slōp), *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. 'Bore him *slope* downward to the sun.' *Milton.*

**Slope** (slōp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sloped;* ppr. *sloping.* To give the slip to; to defraud by running away; as, to *slope* a shop. [Vulgar.]

**Slopeness** (slōp'nes), *n.* Declivity; obliquity. 'A graceful pendence of *slopeness*.' *Wotton.* [Rare.]

**Slopewise** (slōp'wīz), *adv.* Obliquely.

The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopwise* through the Ose. *Rich. Carew.*

**Sloping** (slōp'ing), *a.* Oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line. 'A *sloping* way.' *Dryden.*

**Slopingly** (slop'ing-li), *adv.* In a sloping manner; obliquely; with a slope.

**Slop-pail** (slop'pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops, or for chamber use.

**Sloppiness** (slop'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sloppy; wetness of the earth; muddiness.

**Sloppy** (slop'i), *a.* [From *slop.*] Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy; plashy.

**Slop-room** (slop'röm), *n.* *Naut.* the place appointed to keep the slops in for the ship's company.

**Slopseller** (slop'sel-ėr), *n.* One who sells ready-made clothes.

**Slopshop** (slop'shop), *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes (slops) are sold.

**Slop-work** (slop'wėrk), *n.* The manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing.

**Slopy** (slōp'i), *a.* Sloping; inclined; as, *slopy* ground. [Rare.]

**Slosh** (slosh), *v.i.* To flounder among slosh or soft mud.

On we went, dripping and *sloshing*, and looking very like men that have been turned back by the Royal Humane Society as being thoroughly drenched. *Kinglake.*

**Slosh** (slosh), *n.* Same as *Slush.* [Provincial.]

**Sloshy** (slosh'i), *a.* Same as *Slushy, Sludgy.*

**Slot** (slot), *n.* [D. and L.G. *slot*, a lock; D. *sluiten*, to shut, to lock, to close; *sluitgat*, a mortise; Dan. *slutte*, to lock; G. *schliessen*, to lock. In meaning 3 it may be rather connected with *slit*.] 1. The fastening of a door; a bar; a bolt. [Obsolete or provincial.]—2. A piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a slat or sloat.—3. In *mach.* an elongated narrow depression or perforation; a rectangular recess or depression cut partially into the thickness of any piece of metal for the reception of another piece of similar form, as a key-seat in the eye of a wheel or pulley; an oblong hole or aperture formed throughout the entire thickness of a piece of metal, as for the reception of an adjusting bolt.—4. A trap-door in the stage of a theatre. In this sense written also *Slote.*

**Slot** (slot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slotted;* ppr. *slotting.* [See the above noun.] To shut with violence; to slam. *Ray.* [Provincial.]

**Slot** (slot), *n.* [A form akin to O.E. *slogth*, a path; Icel. *slóth*, a track or trail, as in snow; Sc. *sleuth*, a track, whence *sleuth*-hound.] The track of a deer, as followed by the scent or by the mark of the foot. 'The huntsman by his *slot* or breaking earth perceives.' *Marston.*

He leaves the noisome stench of his rude *slot* behind him. *Milton.*

**Slot** (slot), *n.* [Sw. *slutt*, a slope, a declivity.] A hollow.—*Slot of a hill*, a hollow in a hill or between two ridges.—*Slot of the breast*, the pit of the stomach. [Scotch.]

**Slote** (slōt), *n.* A trap-door in the stage of a theatre. Written also *Slot.*

**Sloth** (slōth or sloth), *n.* [Formerly *slouthe, slewthe*, A. Sax. *slǽwth*, from *slǽw*, slow. *Sloth*, therefore, is short for *slowth*. See SLOW.] 1. Slowness; tardiness.

I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Disinclination to action or labour; sluggishness; habitual indolence; laziness; idleness. 'Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth.' *Shak.*

They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milton.*

*Sloth*, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears. *Franklin.*

3. The popular name of certain edentate mammals, of which only two species are known, viz. *Bradypus tridactylus* or ai, an inhabitant of South America, about the size of a common cat, of a gray colour, though frequently spotted with brown and white,

Two-toed Sloth (*Bradypus* or *Choloepus didactylus*).

especially when young; and *Bradypus* or *Choloepus didactylus* or unau, a native of the West Indies, about half the size of the former. These animals are so called from the slowness of their motions on the ground, which is the necessary consequence of their disproportioned structure, and particularly from the fact that the feet exhibit a conformation resembling that of clubfoot in man—a disposition of parts highly useful in climbing movements. They live on trees, and never remove from the one they are on until they have stripped it of every leaf. The sloths are exceedingly helpless when on the ground, and seem at home only when upon trees, resting or moving suspended beneath their branches, and they are sometimes observed to travel from tree to tree, and along branches, with considerable celerity. The female produces but a single young one at a birth, which she carries about with her until it is able to transfer its weight from its parent to the branches.—*Sloth animalcule.* See MACROBIOTIDAE.—*Australian sloth*, a name given to the koala (which see).—*Sloth bear.* See ASWAIL.

**Sloth** (slōth), *v.i.* To be idle. *Gower.*

**Sloth**† (slōth), *a.* Slothful; slow.

God is . . . very *sloth* to revenge. *Latimer.*

**Slothful** (slōth'fụl or sloth'fụl), *a.* Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He also that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

**Slothfully** (slōth'fụl-li or sloth'fụl-li), *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

**Slothfulness** (slōth'fụl-nes or sloth'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slothful; the indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

*Slothfulness* casteth into a deep sleep. Prov. xix. 15.

**Slot-hound** (slot'hound), *n.* A hound that tracks animals by the slot; a blood-hound; a sleuth-hound. 'Misfortunes which track my footsteps like *slot-hounds*.' *Sir W. Scott.* See SLEUTH-HOUND. [Scotch.]

**Slottery**† (slot'ėr-i), *a.* [Closely allied to *slattern* and to L.G. *slodderig*, loose, sloven; G. *schlotterig*, negligent; *schlottern*, to hang loosely. See SLATTERN, SLUT.] 1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed.—2. Foul; wet.

**Slotting** (slot'ing), *n.* The operation of making slots.

**Slotting-machine** (slot'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A species of self-acting tool or implement employed in the formation of slots in any piece of machinery. It is simply a planing machine, in which the tool is vertically reciprocated while the work is fed beneath it between cuts.

**Slouch** (slouch), *n.* [Provincial also *slotch*, a softened form, corresponding to Icel. *slókr*, a slouch, or dull inactive person; Sw. *sloka*, to droop. Comp. *slug, sluggard.*] 1. A drooping or depression of the head or of some other part of the body; a stoop; an ungainly, clownish gait.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.

Begin thy carols, then, thou vaunting *slouch;*
Be thine the oaken staff or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

3. A depression or hanging down, as of the brim of a hat.

**Slouch** (slouch), *v.i.* To have a downcast clownish gait or manner.

**Slouch** (slouch), *v.t.* To depress; to cause to hang down; as, to *slouch* the hat.

**Slouch-hat** (slouch'hat), *n.* A hat with a hanging brim.

**Slouching** (slouch'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Hanging down.—2. Walking heavily and awkwardly. 'The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby.' *Chesterfield.*

**Slough** (slou), *n.* [A. Sax. *slog*, a slough, a hollow place; cog. G. *schlauch*, an abyss.] A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. 'Sloughs that swallow common sense.' *Tennyson.*

So soon as I came beyond Eton, they threw me off from behind one of them in a *slough* of mire. *Shak.*

**Slough** (sluf), *n.* [Sc. *sloch*, a skin of a serpent or other animal, a husk of a fruit; G. *schlauch*, the skin of an animal stripped off and made into a vessel for holding liquids. Wedgwood thinks that it means properly something slipped off, that from which something has slipped, being allied to O.H.G. *slíthhan*, G. *schleichen*, to slip, slide, slink.] 1. The skin or cast skin of a serpent.—2. In *surg.* the dead part which separates from the living in mortification, or the part that separates from a foul sore.

**Slough** (sluf), *v.i.* To separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore: a term in surgery.—*To slough off*, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

**Sloughy** (slou'i), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry. 'Low grounds *sloughy* underneath.' *Swift.*

**Sloughy** (sluf'i), *a.* Of the nature of or resembling a slough, or the dead matter which separates from flesh; foul; mortified; suppurated.

**Slovak** (slō-vak'), *n.* One of a Slavic race inhabiting North Hungary. In the *ninth* century they formed an independent king-

dom (Moravia), but were gradually subjugated by the Magyars, to whom even yet they bear no friendly feeling.

**Slovan** (slō'van), *n.* In *mining*, a gallery in a mine; a day level: especially applied to damp places. *Weale.*

**Sloven** (sluv'en), *n.* [Some of the declensional forms of Icel. *sljór*, slow, come very close to this word, such as *sljóvan, sljóvum;* comp also L.G. *sluf*, D. *slof*, careless, negligent; D. *slof*, an old slipper, *sloffen*, to trail one's feet along.] A man careless of his dress or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order; a slow, lazy fellow. *Slut* is the corresponding feminine term.

The negligent *sloven*
Had shut out the pasty in shutting his oven.
*Goldsmith.*

**Slovenliness** (sluv'en-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slovenly; as, (*a*) negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness. (*b*) Neglect of order and neatness; negligence or carelessness generally. '*Slovenliness* in God's service.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Slovenly** (sluv'en-li), *a.* 1. Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of dress or neatness; lazy; negligent: of persons; as, a *slovenly* man.

Æsop at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow lolling at his ease as if he had nothing to do.
*L'Estrange.*

2. Wanting neatness or tidiness; loose and careless: of things; as, a *slovenly* dress.

His (Wiclif's) style is everywhere coarse and *slovenly.* *Craik.*

**Slovenly** (sluv'en-li), *adv.* In a slovenly manner; negligently; carelessly. 'As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly.*' *Pope.*

**Slovenry** † (sluv'en-ri), *n.* Negligence of order or neatness; dirtiness. *Shak.*

**Slow** (slō), *a.* [A. Sax. *slâw*, slow, lazy; Dan. *slöv*, Sw. *slö*, Icel. *sljór*, blunt, dull, slow; O.H.G. *slêo, slêwo*, slow; allied to Goth. *slavan*, to be still or silent. *Sloven* is probably of same root.] 1. Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; as, a *slow* stream; a *slow* motion; a *slow* pace. 'Drowsy, *slow*, and flagging wings.' *Shak.*

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arrived
In Eden. *Milton.*

2. Not happening in a short time; spread over a long or considerable time; gradual; as, the *slow* growth of arts and sciences.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produc'd
Like change on sea and land. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick.

I am *slow* of speech, and of a *slow* tongue.
Ex. iv. 10.

4. Inactive; tardy; sluggish; dilatory.

The Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

The Lord is merciful, *slow* to anger.
*Common Prayer.*
He that is *slow* to wrath, is of great understanding.
Prov. xiv. 29.

6. Behind in time; indicating a time later than the true time; as, the clock or watch is *slow.*—7. Dull; heavy; dead.

Is not lead a metal heavy, dull, and *slow?* *Shak.*

8. Exciting contempt on account of dulness or want of spirit; not lively; stupid: used of persons or things; as, the entertainment was very *slow.* 'The men whom he had despised as *slow.*' *Farrar.* [Colloq.]—*Slow coach*, one who is slow in movement; one who is deficient in quickness or smartness; a dawdle.

Our present girl is a very *slow coach*, but we hope some day to sport a buttons. *Dean Ramsay.*

SYN. Dilatory, late, delaying, lingering, tardy, sluggish, dull, inactive.

**Slow** (slō), *adv.* Slowly. [Poetical or colloq.]

How *slow* this old moon wanes! *Shak.*

**Slow** (slō), *v.t.* 1. To delay; to retard.

I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd.* *Shak.*

2. To slacken in speed; as, to *slow* a locomotive or steamer.

**Slow** (slō), *v.i.* To slacken in speed; as, the locomotive began to *slow.*

**Slowback** † (slō'bak), *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. 'The *slowbacks* and lazie bones.' *Dr. Favour.*

**Slow-gaited** (slō'gāt-ed), *a.* Slow in gait; moving slowly. *Shak.*

**Slow-hound** (slō'hound), *n.* A sleuth-hound.

**Slow-lemur** (slō'lē-mėr), *n.* A species of lemur, the *Lemur* or *Nycticebus tardigradus*, and *Loris stenops* of Illiger. It is an animal of small size, scarcely so large as a

Slow-lemur (*L.* or *Nycticebus tardigradus*)

cat, and has been so named from the slowness of its gait. It inhabits the East Indies, is nocturnal and arboreal in its habits, and during the day sleeps clinging to a branch. During night it prowls about in search of prey, which consists of insects and occasionally of small birds and quadrupeds. Also called the *Sloth of Bengal* and *Slow-paced Lemur.*

**Slowly** (slō'li), *adv.* In a slow manner: (*a*) with moderate motion; not rapidly; not with velocity or celerity; as, to walk *slowly.* (*b*) Not soon; not in a little time; not with hasty advance; gradually; tardily; as, the building proceeds *slowly;* a country that rises *slowly* into importance. (*c*) Not hastily; not rashly; not with precipitation; as, he determines *slowly.*

**Slow-match** (slō'mach), *n.* A match, consisting of some combustible, as cotton, hemp, tar, and the like, formed into a strand or rope and steeped in a solution of saltpetre. Such a match burns slowly and steadily, and is used for igniting a blast of gunpowder and other purposes where the operator requires time to retire to a place of safety.

**Slowness** (slō'nes), *n.* State or quality of being slow: (*a*) moderate motion; want of speed or velocity.

Swiftness and *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

(*b*) Tardy advance; moderate progression; as, the *slowness* of an operation; *slowness* of growth or improvement.

Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of death. *Hooker.*

(*c*) Want of readiness or promptness; dulness.

Christ would not heal their infirmities because of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts. *Bentley.*

(*d*) Deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding. (*e*) Dilatoriness; tardiness; sluggishness.

**Slow-paced** (slō'pāst), *a.* Having a slow pace or motion; not swift; as, a *slow-paced* horse.—*Slow-paced lemur.* See SLOW-LEMUR.

**Slows** (slōz), *n. pl.* A disease prevalent in some of the western and southern states of America; milk-sickness (which see).

**Slow-sighted** (slō'sīt-ed), *a.* Slow to discern.

**Slow-winged** (slō'wingd), *a.* Flying slowly. '*Slow-winged* turtle.' *Shak.*

**Slow-worm** (slō'wėrm), *n.* [From the slowness of its motion.] A name given to the blind-worm, the *Anguis fragilis*, Linn. See BLIND-WORM.

**Slub** (slub), *n.* A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a rove.

**Slub** (slub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slubbed;* ppr. *slubbing.* To draw out and slightly twist, as wool; to form into slubs.

**Slubber** (slub'ėr), *n.* 1. One who slubs or who manages a slubbing-machine.—2. A slubbing-machine.

**Slubber** (slub'ėr), *v.t.* [A form of *slabber, slobber.*] 1. To daub; to stain; to cover carelessly; to obscure.

There is no art that hath been more . . . *slubbered* with aphorisming pedantry than the art of policy.
*Milton.*

2. To sully; to soil.

You must therefore be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shak.*

3. To do lazily, imperfectly, or with careless hurry; to slur over. [Rare.]

*Slubber* not business for my sake. *Shak.*

**Slubber** (slub'ėr), *v.t.* To move or act in a slovenly, hurried manner. *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Slubberdegullion** (slub'ėr-dē-gul-i-on), *n.* [*Slubber*, and Prov. E. *gullion*, E. *cullion*, a low mean wretch.] A dirty mean wretch. 'Base *slubberdegullion.*' *Hudibras.* [Low.]

**Slubberingly** (slub'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a slovenly or a hurried and imperfect manner. [Rare.]

**Slubbing-billy, Slubbing-machine** (slub'-ing-bil-i, slub'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine used in spinning factories for drawing out the rolls of wool and slightly twisting them. See SLUB, *v.t.*

**Slud** (slud), *n.* [Abbrev. from *sludge.*] In *mining*, a term given to the water and mud mixed together which runs off in washing some minerals. *Weale.*

**Sludge** (sluj), *n.* [A form of *slutch, slich, sleech*, softened forms corresponding to L.G. *slick*, D. *slik, slijk*, dirt, mire, allied to E. *sleek.* The double forms *sludge, slutch* are paralleled by *grudge, grutch; smudge, smutch.*] 1. Mud; mire; soft mud.

A draggled mawkin, thou,
That tends her bristled grunters in the *sludge.*
*Tennyson.*

2. Small floating pieces of ice or SNOW. *Kane.*

**Sludge-door, Sludge-hole** (sluj'dōr, sluj'-hōl), *n.* A closed opening in a steam-boiler by which the matter deposited at the bottom can be taken out.

**Sludger** (sluj'ėr), *n.* An iron instrument for boring in sludge or quicksand.

**Sludgy** (sluj'i), *a.* Miry; slushy.

**Sluds** (sludz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, half-roasted ore.

**Slue** (slū), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slued;* ppr. *sluing.* [Perhaps Icel. *snúa*, to turn, to twist, with change of *n* to *l.*] 1. *Naut.* to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place.—2. To turn or twist about: often followed by *round* and used reflexively. 'Written also *Slew.*

They laughed and *slued themselves* round. *Dickens.*

**Slue** (slū), *v.i.* To turn about; to turn or swing round: often followed by *round.*

**Slue-rope** (slū'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* a rope applied for turning a spar or other object in a required direction.

**Slug** (slug), *n.* [Akin to *slack* or *slouch.* It seems to have been originally an adjective or a verb: O.E. *slogge*, to linger or fall behind, *slugge, slow, sluggish.* As the name of an animal it is represented by D. *slak, slek*, a slug or snail.] 1. A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a sluggard. *Shak.*—2. † A hinderance; obstruction. *Bacon.*—3. The popular name of the molluscs or snails of the family Limacidæ, consisting of shell-less snails very injurious to the agriculturist and horticulturist. Several species inhabit Britain, all of which subsist on leaves, roots, and vegetables. The most common is the *Limax agrestis*, or common slug, of which there are several varieties, which devour the young shoots of turnips, wheat, and indeed all kinds of grain and vegetables, frequently to a ruinous extent. See SEA-SLUG.

**Slug** (slug), *n.* [Probably from the root of *slay*, Prov. E. *slog*, to strike heavily.] A cylindrical, cubical, or irregularly shaped piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

**Slug** † (slug), *v.i.* To play the sluggard; to be lazy; to be dull or inert.

Another sleeps and *slugs* both night and day.
*Quarles.*

**Slug** † (slug), *v.t.* 1. To make sluggish. *Milton.*—2. To retard; to hinder. *Bacon.*

**Slug** (slug), *v.t.* To load with a slug or slugs, as a gun.

**Slugabed** (slug'a-bed), *n.* One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard. *Shak.*

**Sluggard** (slug'ärd), *n.* [O.E. *slugge*, slow, lazy, and the suffix *-ard.*] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.

Go to the ant, thou *sluggard;* consider her ways and be wise. Prov. vi. 6.

**Sluggard** (slug'ärd), *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Shak.*

**Sluggardize** (slug'ärd-īz), *v.t.* To make lazy. 'Dully *sluggardized* at home.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Sluggardy** † (slug'ärd-i), *n.* The state of a sluggard. *Gower.*

**Sluggish** (slug'ish), *a.* [From *slug.*] 1. Habitually idle and lazy; indolent; slothful; dull; inactive; as, a *sluggish* man.—2. Slow; having little motion; as, a *sluggish* river or stream.—3. Inert; inactive; having no power to move itself.

Matter being *sluggish* and inactive hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

4. Dull; tame; stupid. 'So *sluggish* a conceit.' *Milton.*—*Inert, Inactive, Sluggish.* See un-

der INERT.—SYN. Idle, lazy, slothful, indolent, dronish, slow, dull, drowsy, inactive, inert.

**Sluggishly** (slug'ish-li), *adv.* In a sluggish manner; lazily; slothfully; drowsily; idly; slowly. *Milton.*

**Sluggishness** (slug'ish-nes), *n.* State or quality of being sluggish: (*a*) natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dulness: applied to persons. (*b*) Inertness; want of power to move: applied to inanimate matter. (*c*) Slowness; as, the *sluggishness* of a stream.

**Sluggy** † (slug'i), *a.* Sluggish.

**Slugs** (slugz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, half-roasted ore. Written also *Sluds.*

**Slug-snail** (slug'snāl), *n.* A kind of snail; a slug.

**Sluice** (slūs), *n.* [D. *sluys, sluis*, Dan. *sluse*, G. *schleuse*, from O.Fr. *escluse*, Fr. *écluse;* L.L. *exclusa*, from L. *excludo, exclusum*, to shut out, to exclude—*ex*, out, and *claudo*, to shut. Probably directly from the Dutch.] 1. A contrivance used for the purpose of closing or of regulating the passage of a considerable body of water from one level to another; a water-way provided with a gate or other contrivance by which the flow of water is controlled; a flood-gate. Sluices are extensively used in hydraulic works, and exhibit great variety in their construction, according to the purposes which they are intended to serve. They regulate the passage of water into and out of canal locks, and are much used in the hydraulic arrangements connected with irrigation works, &c. In mill-streams sluices serve to keep back the water when the mill is at rest and to regulate the supply when the mill is going. 2. In *steam-engines*, the injection-valve by which the water of condensation is introduced into the condenser.—3. A tubulure or pipe through which water is directed at will. *E. H. Knight.*—4. The stream of water issuing through a flood-gate.—5. Any vent for water.

Two other precious drops, that ready stood,
Each in their crystal *sluice*, he ere they fell
Kiss'd. *Milton.*

6. An opening; a source of supply; that through which anything flows.

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune open'd soon. *W. Harte.*

**Sluice** (slūs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sluiced;* ppr. *sluicing.* 1. To open a flood-gate or sluice upon; to let in a copious flow of water on; as, to *sluice* a meadow.

A broad canal
From the main river *sluiced.* *Tennyson*

2. To wet or lave abundantly.

He dried his face and neck which he had been *sluicing* with cold water. *De Quincey.*

3. To scour out or cleanse by means of sluices; as, to *sluice* a harbour.—4. To emit as by a sluice; to let gush out. [Rare.] 'Sluiced out his innocent soul through streams of blood.' *Shak.*

**Sluice-gate** (slūs'gāt), *n.* The gate of a sluice; a water-gate; a flood-gate.

**Sluice-way** (slūs'wā), *n.* An artificial passage or channel into which water is let by a sluice.

**Sluicy** (slūs'i), *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain. *Dryden.*

**Slum** (slum), *n.* [Comp. *slump*, boggy ground.] A low, dirty, back street of a city, especially such a street inhabited by a poor criminal population; a low neighbourhood; as, the *slums* of Whitechapel and Westminster.

He lives in a dirty *slum.* *Dickens.*

Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts and alleys and *slums.* *Cardinal Wiseman.*

**Slumber** (slum'bėr), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *slumerian*, from *sluma*, slumber; Dan. *slumre*, D. *sluimeren*, G. *schlummern*, to sleep or slumber. As to insertion of *b*, comp. *number, humble.*] 1. To sleep lightly; to doze.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. Ps. cxxi. 4.

2. To sleep. *Slumber* is used as synonymous with *sleep*, particularly in the poetic and eloquent style.

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's faded bloom
Through all its intervital gloom
In some long trance should *slumber* on.
*Tennyson.*

3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity. *Young.*

Pent Greek patriotism *slumbered* for centuries till it blazed out grandly in the Liberation War of 1821–5. *Prof. Blackie.*

**Slumber** (slum'bėr), *v.t.* 1. To lay to sleep. 'To *slumber* his conscience.' *Sir H. Wotton.* 2. To stun; to stupefy. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Then he took up the *slumber'd* senseless corse. *Spenser.*

**Slumber** (slum'bėr), *n.* 1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall settle into *slumber*, and from *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. *South.*

2. Sleep; repose. 'Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes.' *Dryden.*

**Slumberer** (slum'bėr-ėr), *n.* One that slumbers; a sleeper.

**Slumbering** (slum'bėr-ing), *n.* State of sleep or repose.

In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed. Job xxxiii. 15.

**Slumberingly** (slum'bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

**Slumberless** (slum'bėr-les), *a.* Without slumber; sleepless. 'My *slumberless* head.' *Shelley.*

**Slumberous** (slum'bėr-us), *a.* Inviting or causing sleep; soporiferous. 'While pensive in the *slumberous* shade.' *Pope.* 'The *slumberous* plashing of the water.' *W. Black.* Written also *Slumbrous.*

**Slumbery** (slum'bėr-i), *a.* Slumberous; taking place in sleep; sleeping. 'This *slumbery* agitation.' *Shak.*

**Slumbrous** (slum'brus), *a.* Same as *Slumberous.*

Soon was he quieted to *slumbrous* rest. *Keats.*

**Slump** (slump), *v.i.* [Perhaps of imitative origin; but comp. Dan. *slumpe*, to stumble or light upon, *slump*, chance, hazard.] To fall or sink suddenly when walking on a surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to bear the person; to walk with sinking feet; to sink, as in snow or mud. 'That the man may *slump* through . . . where the boy would have skimmed the surface in safety.' *J. R. Lowell.*

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump.* *Barrow.*

Here (on the snow) is the dainty foot-print of a cat; here a dog has looked in on you like an amateur watchman to see if all is right, *slumping* clumsily about in the mealy treachery. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Slump** (slump), *n.* 1. A boggy place; soft swampy ground; a marsh; a swamp. [Scotch and provincial English.]—2. The noise made by anything falling into a hole or slump. [Scotch.]

**Slump** (slump), *n.* [Dan. *slump*, a lot, a number of things indiscriminately; Sw. *slumpa*, to buy things in block; D. *slompe*, a mass, a heap.] The gross amount; as, to take things in the *slump.*

**Slump** (slump), *v.t.* To throw together into a single lot or mass; as, to *slump* the work or charges.

The different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Slumpy** (slump'i), *a.* Marshy; swampy; easily broken through. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Slung** (slung), pret. and pp. of *sling.*

**Slung-shot** (slung'shot), *n.* A dangerous weapon, used for striking by rowdies in America and elsewhere, consisting of a metal ball slung to a short strap or chain.

**Slunk** (slungk), pret. and pp. of *slink.*

**Slur** (slėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *slurred;* ppr. *slurring.* [Prov. E. *slur*, thin mud, Icel. *slor*, filth, the offal of fish; L.G. *slurren*, to trail the feet, D. *sloren, sleuren*, to drag along the ground, to do negligently or carelessly.] 1. To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to pollute; to tarnish.

They impudently *slur* the gospel in making it no better than a romantic legend. *Cudworth.*

2. To disparage by insinuation or innuendo; to depreciate; to calumniate; to traduce; to asperse; to speak slightingly of.

And how men *slur* him, saying all his force
Is melted into mere effeminancy. *Tennyson.*

3. To pass lightly over; to conceal; to render obscure.

With periods, points, and tropes he *slurs* his crimes. *Dryden.*

4. † To cheat, originally by slipping or sliding a die in a particular way: an old gambling term; hence, to trick; to cheat in general. 'To *slur* men of what they fought for.' *Hudibras.*—5. To pronounce in an indistinct or sliding manner.—6. In *music*, to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style; to run notes into each other.—7. In *printing*, to blur or double, as an impression from type; to macule.

**Slur** (slėr), *n.* 1. A mark or stain; slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma.

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs or without a *slur* to his reputation. *South.*

2. † A trick; an imposition. 'Some fing'ring trick or *slur.*' *S. Butler.*—3. In *music*, the smooth blending of two or more notes not on the same degree; also, a curved mark (⁀) connecting several notes of different degree, indicating that they are to be played or sung in a smooth, gliding manner.

**Slurred** (slėrd), *a.* In *music*, marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style, like notes marked with a slur.

**Slurry** (slur'i), *v.t.* [From *slur.*] To dirty; to smear. [Provincial.]

**Slush** (slush), *n.* [A form of *sludge.*] 1. Sludge or watery mire; soft mud; slosh.

We'll soak up all the *slush* and soil of life
With softened voices ere we come to you.
*E. B. Browning.*

2. Snow in a state of liquefaction; wet, half-melted snow.—3. A mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication.—4. The refuse fat or grease, especially of salt meat, skimmed off in cooking, particularly in ships. 5. A mixture of white-lead and lime with which the bright parts of machinery are covered to prevent them rusting.

**Slush** (slush), *v.t.* 1. *Naut.* to grease with slush, as a mast.—2. To lave roughly; as, to *slush* a floor with water. [Familiar.]—3. To cover with a mixture of white-lead and lime, as the bright parts of machinery.

**Slush-bucket** (slush'buk-et), *n.* *Naut.* a bucket kept in the tops to grease the masts, sheets, &c., to make all run smoothly.

**Slushy** (slush'i), *a.* Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush.

**Slut** (slut), *n.* [Dan. *slutte, slatte*, a slut, a slattern; D. *slodde*, a slut, a sloven; Prov. G. *schlutte*, a slovenly woman; perhaps lit. a tattered woman, D. *slet*, a rag, Dan. *slat*, loose, flabby. See SLATTER.] 1. A woman who is negligent of cleanliness, and who suffers her person, clothes, furniture, &c., to be dirty or in disorder: the correlative of *sloven.*—2. A name of slight contempt for a woman.

Hold up you *sluts*
Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable,
Although I know you'll swear. *Shak.*

3. A female dog; a bitch. [United States.] 4. † A servant girl; a drudge.

Our little Susan is a most admirable *slut*, and pleases us mightily, doing more service than both the others. *Pepys.*

**Slutch** (sluch), *n.* Sludge; mire; slush. [Provincial English.]

**Slutchy** (sluch'i), *a.* Miry; slushy. [Provincial English.]

**Sluth-hound** (slūth'hound), *n.* Same as *Sleuth-hound.*

**Sluttery** (slut'ėr-i), *n.* The character and practices of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions.

Our radiant queen hates sluts and *sluttery.* *Shak.*

**Sluttish** (slut'ish), *a.* 1. Like a slut or what is characteristic of a slut; not neat or cleanly; dirty; devoid of tidiness or neatness; as, a *sluttish* woman; a *sluttish* dress.—2. Belonging to a woman of loose behaviour; meretricious. [Rare.]

**Sluttishly** (slut'ish-li), *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

**Sluttishness** (slut'ish-nes), *n.* The qualities or practice of a slut; negligence or dirtiness of dress, furniture, and in domestic affairs generally.

**Sly** (slī), *a.* [O.E. *slye, slie, slee;* Icel. *slægr*, sly, cunning; L.G. *slou*, Dan. *slu*, G. *schlau*, sly. Hence *sleight.*] 1. Meanly artful; insidious; crafty; cunning; proceeding by underhand ways: applied to persons or things; as, a *sly* man or boy; a *sly* trick. '*Sly* wiles and subtile craftiness.' *Spenser.* 'Silken, *sly*, insinuating Jacks.' *Shak.*—2. Wily; cautious; shrewd: in a good sense.

Whom graver age
And long experience hath made wise and *sly.*
*Fairfax.*

3. Using good-humoured and innocent wiles or stratagems; arch; knowing; as, a *sly* remark.

The captain (who had heard all about it from his wife) was wondrous *sly*, I promise you, inquiring every time we met at table, as if in forgetfulness, whether she expected anybody to meet her at St. Louis. *Dickens.*

4. † Thin; fine; slight; slender. 'Lids devised of substance *sly.*' *Spenser.*—*On the*

*sly*, or sometimes *by the sly*; in a sly or secret manner; secretly.

Her aunt . . . continually gazed at Hetty's charms *by the sly*. *George Eliot.*

—*Cunning, Artful, Sly.* See under CUNNING.—SYN. Cunning, crafty, subtle, wily.

**Sly**† (slī). For *Slyly*. Cunningly. *Spenser.*

**Sly-boots** (slī'bōts), *n.* [*Sly*, and D. *boetse, poets*, a trick, a prank.] A sly, cunning, or waggish person. [Colloq.]

The frog called the lazy one several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the *sly-boots* heard well enough all the while. *Addison.*

**Slyly** (slī'li), *adv.* In a sly manner; cunningly; insidiously; wilily; archly. See SLILY.

**Slyness** (slī'nes), *n.* The quality of being sly; artful secrecy; cunning; craftiness.

**Slype**† (slīp), *n.* [Comp. D. *sluipdeur*, a secret door, *sluiphōl*, a corner to creep into, from *sluipen*, to sneak.] A passage between two walls. *Britton.*

**Sma'** (smä), *a.* Small. [Scotch.]

**Smack** (smak), *v.i.* [O.E. *smaken*, to taste, to savour, to scent; A. Sax. *smæccan*, to taste, to smack the lips, from *smæc*, smack, taste, savour; D. *smaak*, Dan. *smag*, G. *geschmack*, taste, savour, relish; D. *smaken*, Dan. *smage*, G. *schmecken*, to taste. In senses 3 and 4 the word seems to be onomatopoetic, and perhaps its origin in all senses may be so explained; comp. D. *smak*, a smacking noise such as is made in eating; D. *smakken*, to smack the lips.] 1. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste. 'It *smacketh* like pepper.' *Barret.*—2. To have a tincture or quality infused; to show the presence or influence of any character, quality, or the like: often followed by *of*.

All sects, all ages *smack of* this vice. *Shak.*

Strange was the sight and *smacking of* the time. *Tennyson.*

3. To make a noise by the separation of the lips, as after tasting anything.—4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with violence. 'She kissed with *smacking* lip.' *Gay.*

**Smack** (smak), *v.t.* 1. To kiss with a sharp noise.

The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

2. To make a sharp noise by opening the mouth. '*Smacking* his lips with an air of ineffable relish.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. To make a sharp noise by striking with; to crack; as, to *smack* a whip.—4. To give a sharp stroke to, as with the palm; as, to *smack* the face.

**Smack** (smak), *n.* 1. A slight taste or flavour; savour; tincture; as, this medicine has a *smack* of opium about it.

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time. *Shak.*

A *smack* of all Human Life lies in the Tailor; its wild struggles towards beauty, dignity, freedom, victory. *Carlyle.*

2. Pleasing taste. *Tusser.*—3. A small quantity; a taste. 'And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*.' *Dryden.*—4. A slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

Now he hath a *smack* of all neighbouring languages. *Shak.*

5. A loud kiss.—6. A quick sharp noise, as after a relished taste or in a hearty kiss; a similar noise made by any instrument, as a whip.

(He) kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous *smack*
That at the parting all the church did echo. *Shak.*

7. A quick smart blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap. *Johnson.*

**Smack** (smak), *adv.* In a sudden and direct manner, as if with a smack or slap.

Give me a man who is always pumping his dissent to my doctrines *smack* in my teeth. *Coleman the Younger.*

—*Smack-smooth*, openly; without obstruction or impediment; also, smoothly level.

**Smack** (smak), *n.* [D. and L.G. *smak*, Dan. *smakke*, G. *schmacke*, a smack, the same word, with change of *n* to *m*, as A. Sax. *snacc*, Icel. *snekkja*, a ship, so called from its snake-like appearance.] A large sloop, with a gaff-topsail and a running bowsprit, used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade.

**Smacker** (smak'ėr), *n.* 1. One who smacks. 2. A smack or loud kiss. [In both senses familiar.]

**Smackering**† (smak'ėr-ing), *n.* [From *smack*, to have a taste or flavour.] A smattering.

**Smacking** (smak'ing), *a.* Making a sharp brisk sound; hence, brisk; as, a *smacking* breeze. 'Then gives a *smacking* buss, and cries "No words."' *Pope.*

**Smaik** (smāk), *n.* [Icel. *smeykr, smeykinn*, mean-spirited, timid.] A puny fellow; a silly fellow; a paltry rogue. [Scotch.]

**Smalkaldic** (smal-kal'dik), *a.* Pertaining to *Smalkalden* in Central Germany.—*Smalkaldic League*, a league entered into at Smalkalden in 1531 by nine Protestant princes and eleven free cities for the mutual defence of their faith and political independence against the Emperor Charles V.—*Smalkaldic Articles*, the articles drawn by Luther and signed by the theologians present at Smalkalden in 1537, the principal object of which was to serve as a representation of the Protestant faith to the council announced to be held at Mantua.

**Small** (smal), *a.* [A. Sax. *smal, smæl*, L.G. and D. *smal*, G. *schmal*, Goth. *smals*; Sc. *sma'*, Dan. and Sw. *smaa*, Icel. *smá(r)*, these latter being contracted forms. Probably from root *mal* (for *mar*) with strengthening *s*, seen also in *meal, mellow, mild*, &c.] 1. Little in size; not great or large; of minute dimensions; diminutive; as, a *small* house; a *small* horse; a *small* farm; a *small* body; *small* particles.

The *smallest* twine may lead me. *Shak.*

A *small* drop of ink,
Falling, like dew, upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think. *Byron.*

2. Little in degree, quantity, amount, duration, or number; as, *small* improvement; *small* acquirements; the trouble is *small*. 'This *small* inheritance.' *Shak.* 'Within so *small* a time.' *Shak.*

The army of the Syrians came with a *small* company of men. 2 Chr. xxiv. 24.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. Acts xix. 23.

3. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; trivial; insignificant; petty; trifling; as, it is a *small* matter or thing; a *small* subject.—4. Of little genius or ability; petty; insignificant.

*Small* poets, *small* musicians,
*Small* painters, and still *smaller* politicians. *W. Harte.*

5. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak; as, *small* beer.—6. Applied to the voice: (*a*) fine; of a clear and high sound.

Thy *small* pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound. *Shak.*

(*b*) Gentle; soft; faint; not loud. 'After the fire a still *small* voice.' 1 Ki. xix. 12.—7. Characterized by littleness of mind or character; evincing little worth; narrow-minded; sordid; selfish; ungenerous; mean; base; unworthy.

A true delineation of the *smallest* man is capable of interesting the greatest man. *Carlyle.*

The great knight
Stept with all grace, and not with half disdain
Hid under grace, as in a *smaller* time,
But kindly man moving among his kind. *Tennyson.*

—*Small debts*, in *law*, in England, such debts as are usually sued for in the county courts. In Scotland, debts under £12, recoverable by summary process in the sheriff court.—*Small debt court*, a court for the recovery of small debts: in England, the county courts; in Scotland, the sheriff courts.—*Small fruits*, fruits raised in market gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and the like.—*Small hours*. See under HOUR.

**Small** (smal), *n.* 1. The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back. *Shak.*—*Small of an anchor*, that part of the shank immediately under the stock.—2. *pl.* Small-clothes; breeches.—3. *pl.* [University slang.] The 'little go,' or previous examination; as, to be plucked for one's *smalls*.

'I have been cramming for *smalls*.' Mrs. Dodds contrived to sigh interrogatively. Julia, who understood her every accent, reminded her that '*smalls*' was the new word for 'little go.' *C. Reade.*

**Small** (smal), *v.t.* To make little or less.

**Small** (smal), *adv.* 1. In a small quantity or degree; little. 'It *small* avails.' *Shak.*—2. With a clear and high sound.

She has brown hair and speaks *small* like a woman. *Shak.*

3. To or in small particles; as, sugar pounded *small*.—4. Timidly; as, to sing *small*, that is, speak humbly from fear. [Colloq.]

**Smallage** (smal'āj), *n.* [*Small*, and Fr. *ache*, smallage, from L. *apium*, parsley.] A name for the celery (*Apium graveolens*).

**Small-arms** (smal'ärmz), *n. pl.* A general name for rifles, carbines, pistols, &c., as distinguished from cannon.

**Small-beer** (smal'bēr), *n.* A species of weak beer.

**Small-clothes** (smal'klōthz), *n. pl.* The male nether garment, as breeches or trousers; smalls.

**Small-coal** (smal'kōl), *n.* 1. Little wood coals that used to be sold to light fires. *Gay.* 2. Coals not in lumps or large pieces.

**Small-craft** (smal'kraft), *n.* A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size.

**Small-fry** (smal'frī), *n.* Small creatures collectively; young children; persons of no importance. [Colloq.]

**Small-hand** (smal'hand), *n.* The hand of writing used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or large hand.

**Smallish** (smal'ish), *a.* Somewhat small.

**Smallness** (smal'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being small; as, (*a*) littleness of size or extent; littleness of quantity; as, the *smallness* of a fly or of a horse; the *smallness* of a hill. (*b*) Littleness in degree; as, the *smallness* of trouble or pain. (*c*) Littleness in force or strength; weakness; as, *smallness* of mind or intellectual powers. (*d*) Fineness; softness; melodiousness; clearness; as, the *smallness* of a female voice. (*e*) Littleness in amount or value; as, the *smallness* of the sum. (*f*) Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness; as, the *smallness* of an affair.

**Small-pica** (smal-pī'ka), *n.* In *printing*, a size of type between long-primer and pica.

**Small-pox** (smal'poks), *n.* An exanthematic disease, consisting of a constitutional febrile affection and a cutaneous eruption. The cutaneous eruption is first a papule, the top of which becomes a vesicle and then a pustule, and finally forms a thick crust, which sloughs after a certain time, often leaving a pit or scar. This disease is propagated exclusively by contagion or infection, and is very dangerous especially in subjects that have not been vaccinated. It is called technically *Variola*. It is distinguished into the *discrete* and *confluent*, implying that in the former the pustules are perfectly separate from each other, and that in the latter they run much into one another. See COW-POX, VACCINATION.

**Small-reed** (smal'rēd), *n.* A British plant of the genus Arundo, the *A. Calamagrostis*, which grows in marshes and moist woods and hedges.

**Smalls** (smalz), *n. pl.* See under SMALL, *n.*

**Small-stuff** (smal'stuf), *n.* *Naut.* a term applied to spun-yarn, marline, and the smallest kind of ropes.

**Small-talk** (smal'tak), *n.* Light conversation; gossip.

In the tea-room, and hovering round the card-tables, were a vast number of queer old ladies and decrepid old gentlemen, discussing all the *small-talk* and scandal of the day, with a relish and gusto which sufficiently bespoke the intensity of the pleasure they derived from the occupation. *Dickens.*

**Small-wares** (smal'wārz), *n. pl.* The name given to textile articles of the tape kind, narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woollen fabric; plaited sash-cord, braid, &c.; also, to buttons, hooks, eyes, and other dress trimmings, &c.

**Smally** (smal'li), *adv.* In a little quantity or degree; with minuteness. *Ascham.* [Rare.]

**Smalt** (smalt), *n.* [It. *smalto*, a name given to different bodies which are used as coatings in a melted or liquefied state and subsequently harden, from G. *schmelz*, enamel, metallic glass, from *schmelzen*, to melt, to smelt.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt. When reduced to an impalpable powder it is employed in painting, and printing upon earthenware, and to give a blue tint to writing-paper and linen, &c.

**Smaltine** (smalt'in), *n.* Gray cobalt; tin-white cobalt; consisting of arsenic and cobalt.

**Smaltz** (smalts), *n.* Same as *Smalt*.

**Smaragd**† (smar'ag), *n.* [Gr. *smaragdos*, an emerald, a bright green stone.] The emerald. This name was given by our older writers to various bright green transparent stones besides our emerald, as beryl, jasper, malachite, &c.

**Smaragdine** (sma-rag'dīn), *a.* [L. *smaragdinus*, from Gr. *smaragdos*. See SMARAGD.] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald or resembling it; of an emerald green.

**Smaragdite** (sma-rag'dīt), *n.* A mineral, called also green diallage.

**Smart** (smärt), *n.* [O.E. *smarte, smerte*, noun, adjective, and verb; A. Sax. *smeortan*, to smart, to feel pain; D. *smart, smert*, L.G. *smart*, Dan. *smerte*, G. *schmerz*, pain, ache; allied to Rus. *smert*, Lith. *smertis*, death, being from a root *smard*, seen in L. *mordeo*,

to bite (for *smordeo*), perhaps a strengthened form of the root of L. *mors*, death (whence *mortal*).] 1. A sharp, quick, lively pain; a pricking local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles. 'A burning *smart* in our flesh.' *Abp. Tucker.*—2. Severe pungent pain of mind; pungent grief; as, the *smart* of affliction.

Counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*. *Spenser.*

3. A contraction of *Smart-money;* as, to pay the *smart.*—4. A fellow that affects smartness, briskness, and vivacity. [Cant.]

**Smart** (smärt), *v.i.* 1. To feel a lively pungent pain; to be the seat of a pungent local pain, as from some piercing or irritating application; to be acutely painful.

I have some wounds upon me, and they *smart*. *Shak.*

2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain; to suffer evil consequences; to bear a penalty; as, to *smart* under sufferings.

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it. Prov. xi. 15.

**Smart** (smärt), *a.* 1. Causing a keen local pain; pungent; pricking.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience! *Shak.*

If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granville.*

2. Keen; severe; poignant; as, *smart* pain or sufferings.—3. Producing any effect with force and vigour; vigorous; efficient; as, a *smart* push; a *smart* blow.

After showers the stars shine *smarter*. *Dryden.*

4. Vigorous; sharp; severe; as, a *smart* skirmish.—5. Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze.—6. Acute and pertinent; witty; as, a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.—7. Brisk; vivacious; lively; witty; as, a *smart* rhetorician.

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? *Young.*

8. Dressed in a showy manner; spruce.

'I more than half believed, just now, seeing you so very *smart*,' said Pinch, 'that you must be going to be married, Mark.' *Dickens.*

9. Quick; active; intelligent; clever; as, a *smart* business-man. [Colloq.]—10. Keen, as in bargain-making; of questionable honesty; well able to take care of one's own interests; as, Mr. S. is a very *smart* man. [United States.]

**Smarten** (smärt'n), *v.t.* To make smart or spruce; to render brisk, bright, or lively: often with *up;* as, go and *smarten* yourself *up.*

**Smartle** (smär'tl), *v.i.* To waste away. *Halliwell.* [Provincial.]

**Smartly** (smärt'li), *adv.* In a smart manner; as, (*a*) with keen pain; as, to ache *smartly.* (*b*) Briskly; sharply; wittily. 'Stories . . . briefly and *smartly* told.' *Craik.* (*c*) Vigorously; actively.

Short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued. *Clarendon.*

(*d*) Showily; in a showy manner; as, *smartly* dressed.

**Smart-money** (smärt'mun-i), *n.* 1. Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation. Hence, specifically (*milit.*), money paid by a recruit before being sworn in to be free of his engagement.—2. In *law*, excessive or vindictive damages; damages in excess of the injury done. Such damages are given in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant.—3. Money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received on service.

**Smartness** (smärt'nes), *n.* The quality of being smart; as, (*a*) acuteness; pungency; keenness; poignancy; as, the *smartness* of pain. (*b*) Quickness; vigour; as, the *smartness* of a blow. (*c*) Liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness; as, the *smartness* of a reply or of a phrase.—Syn. Pungency, poignacy, tartness, sharpness, acuteness, keenness, quickness, vigour, liveliness, briskness, vivacity, wittiness.

**Smart-ticket** (smärt'tik-et), *n.* A certificate granted to a seaman when hurt, maimed, or disabled in the service, showing that he is entitled to smart-money, or an allowance for wounds or injuries received in the service.

**Smart-weed** (smärt'wēd), *n.* A name given to *Polygonum Hydropiper*, on account of its acrimony, which produces smarting if applied where the skin is tender. It grows on the sides of lakes and ditches. Called also *Arse-smart.*

**Smash** (smash), *v.t.* [Perhaps formed from *mash* through the influence of *smite;* comp. G. *schmiss*, Sw. *smisk*, a dash, a blow. The word seems to be comparatively modern.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces. *Burke.*

**Smash** (smash), *v.i.* 1. To go to pieces; to be ruined; to fail; to go to utter wreck; to become bankrupt: often with *up.* [Colloq.] 2. To utter base coin. [Slang.]

**Smash** (smash), *n.* 1. A breaking to pieces. [Colloq.]—2. Ruin; destruction; hence, failure; bankruptcy; as, his business has gone to *smash;* he made a *smash* last settling-day.—3. Iced brandy-and-water. [Slang.]

**Smasher** (smash'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which smashes or breaks.—2. Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual; anything that decides or settles a question; a settler. [Slang.]—3. One who passes bad money. [Slang.]

**Smashing-machine** (smash'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A press used by bookbinders for pressing books.

**Smatch**† (smach), *n.* [A softened form of *smack.*] Taste; tincture.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect,
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in it. *Shak.*

**Smatch**† (smach), *v.i.* To have a taste; to smack.

**Smatter** (smat'ėr), *v.i.* [For *smacker* (whence the old *smackering*), from *smack*, a taste or small quantity of a thing.] 1. To have a slight taste, or a slight superficial knowledge.—2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*. *Swift.*

**Smatter** (smat'ėr), *v.t.* To talk ignorantly or superficially about; to use in conversation or quote in a superficial manner.

In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,
When they throw out and miss the matter. *Hudibras.*

**Smatter** (smat'ėr), *n.* Slight superficial knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, except only a *smatter* of judicial astrology. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Smatterer** (smat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who has only a slight superficial knowledge.

Every *smatterer* thinks all the circle of arts confined to the closet of his breast. *Bp. Hall.*

**Smattering** (smat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Formerly *smackering.* See Smatter.] A slight superficial knowledge; as, to have a *smattering* of Latin or Greek.

A quarrelsome man in a parish, especially if he have gotten a slight *smattering* of law, is like a collick in the guts, that tears and torments a whole township. *Bp. Hall.*

**Smear** (smėr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *smerian*, from *smeru*, grease; Icel. *smyrjan*, from *smjör*, grease, G. *schmieren*, to smear, *schmeer*, grease.] 1. To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; as, to *smear* something with oil, butter, pitch, &c. '*Smear* the sleepy grooms with blood.' *Shak.* 'A vessel of huge bulk, *smeared* round with pitch.' *Milton.*—2. To soil; to contaminate; to pollute. '*Smeared* thus and mired with infamy.' *Shak.*

**Smear** (smėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *smeru*, grease. See the verb.] 1. A fat oily substance; ointment. [Rare.]—2. A spot made as if by some unctuous substance; a stain; a blot or blotch; a patch.

Slow broke the moon,
All damp and rolling vapour, with no sun,
But in its place a moving *smear* of light. *Alex. Smith.*

**Smear-case** (smėr'kās), *n.* [D. *smeer-kaas*—*smeer*, grease, and *kaas*, cheese.] A preparation of milk made to be spread on bread: otherwise called *Cottage-cheese.* [American.]

**Smear-dab** (smėr'dab), *n.* A species of flat-fish allied to the flounder and sole; the *Pleuronectes hirtus*, or Müller's top-knot, found occasionally on our coasts.

**Smeary** (smėr'i), *a.* Tending to smear or soil; viscous; adhesive. '*Smeary* foam.' *Rowe.* [Rare.]

**Smeath** (smēth), *n.* Same as *Smew.*

**Smectite** (smek'tīt), *n.* [From Gr. *smēktis*, fuller's earth, from *smēchō*, to wipe off, to cleanse.] An argillaceous earth, so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, &c.

**Smeddum** (smed'um), *n.* [A Scotch word. A. Sax. *smedeme*, meal, fine flour.] 1. The powder or finest part of ground malt; powder of whatever kind.—2. Sagacity; quickness of apprehension; spirit; mettle; liveliness.

**Smee** (smē), *n.* Same as *Smew.*

**Smeeth**† (smēth), *v.t.* To smoke; to rub or blacken with soot.

**Smeeth** (smēth), *v.t.* To smooth. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Smegmatic** (smeg-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *smēgma*, soap, from *smēchō*, to wash off.] Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.

**Smeir** (smėr), *n.* [A form of *smear.*] A kind of half-glaze on pottery, made by adding common salt to the ordinary glazes.

**Smelite** (smē'līt), *n.* A kind of kaolin or porcelain clay, found in connection with porphyry in Hungary. It is worked into ornaments in the lathe and polished. *Weale.*

**Smell** (smel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smelled, smelt;* ppr. *smelling.* [O.E. *smellen, smillen, smullen*, allied to L.G. *smellen, smelen*, to burn slow with a strong smoke, to smoke; D. *smeulen*, to smoulder; Dan. *smul*, dust, powder. Comp., as to transference of meanings, G. *riechen*, to smell, *rauch*, smoke.] 1. To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves; to perceive the scent of; as, to *smell* a rose; to *smell* perfumes. (See Smell, *n.*) 'I *smell* the meadow in the street.' *Tennyson.*

I *smell* sweet savours and I feel soft things. *Shak.*

2. To perceive as if by the smell; to detect by sagacity; to give heed to. 'Lest she some subtle practice *smell*.' *Shak.*

From that time forward I began to *smell* the word of God and forsook the school doctors. *Latimer.*

—*To smell out*, to find out by sagacity.—*To smell a rat.* See under Rat.

**Smell** (smel), *v.i.* 1. To give out odour or perfume; to affect the olfactory nerves; to affect the sense of smell.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet *smells* to him as it does to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shak.*

2. To have an odour or particular scent: followed by *of;* as, to *smell of* smoke; to *smell of* musk. *Of*, however, may be sometimes omitted. 'He *smells* April and May.' 'She *smells* brown bread and garlic.' *Shak.*—3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.

My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation overweigh,
That you shall stifle in your own report,
And *smell* of calumny. *Shak.*

4. To practise smelling; to exercise the sense of smell. Ex. xxx. 38.

**Smell** (smel), *n.* 1. The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; the faculty of perceiving by the nose; one of the five senses. The essential part of the organ of smell consists of the expansion of the olfactory nerves, the first or most anterior pair of the nerves issuing from the brain, whose minutest branches are distributed just beneath the mucous membrane of the nose. The air, passing through the nose, brings the effluvia or odoriferous particles of bodies into contact with the olfactory nerves, the nerves transmit the impression to the brain, by means of which it is perceived by the mind. The human organ of smell is less developed than that of some other mammalia, or even of birds. In different animals the sense of smell is adapted chiefly to that class of substances on which they feed. In the choice of food, which is the main object of the sense of smell, man generally, though almost unconsciously, and animals always, exercise the precaution of smelling, and they instinctively form a judgment according to the impression received. In eating also, much of that which is commonly attributed to the sense of taste depends upon the odour of the food carried from the mouth to the nose.—2. The quality of any thing or substance, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs; odour; scent; perfume; as, the *smell* of mint; the *smell* of geranium. 'The rankest compound of villanous *smell* that ever offended nostril.' *Shak.*

The sweetest *smell* in the air is the violet, especially the white double violet, which comes twice a year. *Bacon.*

Syn. Scent, odour, perfume, fragrance.

**Smeller** (smel'ėr), *n.* 1. One who smells, or perceives by the organs of smell.—2. One who gives out an odour or smell. 'Such nasty *smellers.*' *Beau. & Fl.*—3. The nose. [Pugilistic slang.]

**Smell-feast** (smel'fēst), *n.* 1. One that is apt to find and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite.

*Smell-feast* Vitellio
Smiles on his master for a meal or two. *Bp. Hall.*

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odours of the viands.

**Smelling** (smel'ing), *n.* 1. The sense by which odours are perceived. 1 Cor. xii. 17. 2. The act of one who smells.

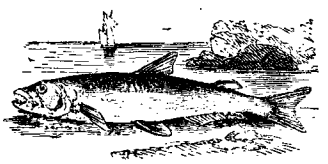
**Smelling-bottle** (smel'ing-bot-l), *n.* A bottle containing some agreeable or pungent scent, either to please or stimulate the sense of smell.

**Smelling-salts** (smel'ing-salts), *n. pl.* Volatile salts used for exciting the organs of smell.

**Smell-less** (smel'les), *a.* 1. Not having the sense of smell. — 2. Scentless; odourless; having no smell. 'Daisies *smell-less*, yet most quaint.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Smelt** (smelt). A form of the pret. & pp. of *smell;* smelled. 'A dusky loaf that *smelt* of home.' *Tennyson.*

**Smelt** (smelt), *n.* [A. Sax. and Dan.] 1. A small but delicious European teleostean fish of the genus Osmerus, the *O. eperlanus*, allied to the salmon, inhabiting the salt water about the mouths of rivers. It is of a silvery white colour, the head and body being semi-transparent, and is from 4 to 8 inches long. It inhabits fresh water from August to May, and after spawning returns to the sea. When first taken out of the water smelts have a strong smell of cucumber. Called also *Spirling, Sparling.* The American smelt is the *Osmerus viridescens*, which inhabits the coasts of New England.—2. † A gull; a simpleton.



Smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*).

Talk what you will, this is a very *smelt*. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Smelt** (smelt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *smeltan*, D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelte*, Icel. *smelta*, G. *schmelzen*. See MELT.] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

**Smelter** (smelt'ėr), *n.* One who smelts ore.

**Smeltery** (smelt'ėr-i), *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

**Smeltie** (smelt'i), *n.* A Scotch name of the fish otherwise called the *bib*.

**Smelting** (smelt'ing), *n.* The process of obtaining metals, as iron, copper, lead, &c., from their ores by the combined action of heat, air, and fluxes. This operation requires to be conducted differently according to the different metallic ores. In regard to iron, the ore, after having been *roasted* or calcined in a kiln, in order to drive off the water, sulphur, and arsenic with which it is more or less combined in its native state, is subjected to the heat of a blast-furnace, along with certain proportions of coke and limestone, which latter serves as a flux. (See BLAST-FURNACE.) Copper is reduced at once from its oxides in shaft-furnaces (furnaces resembling blast-furnaces); but the sulphurets must first be roasted, then smelted for matte by reducing in shaft or reverberatory furnaces, again roasted, and again smelted, and so on until a matte is produced rich and pure enough to give raw copper after another roasting and final reducing smelting. Lead is smelted directly from very pure galena in one operation by a blast on the blast-hearth. It is also sometimes roasted in a reverberatory furnace and reduced in a shaft furnace.

**Smelting-furnace** (smelt'ing-fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which metals are separated from their ores. See BLAST-FURNACE, and *Reverberatory furnace* under REVERBERATORY.

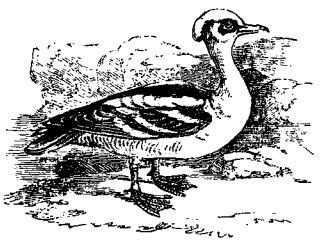
**Smerk** † (smėrk), *v.i.* To smirk.

**Smerk** † (smėrk), *n.* A smirk.

**Smerk,** † **Smerky** † (smėrk, smėrk'i), *a.* Smart; jaunty; spruce.

**Smerlin** (smėr'lin), *n.* A fish of the loach family, *Cobitis aculeata*, Linn.

**Smew** (smū), *n.* [Perhaps for *ice-mew*, comp. the German names *ice-diver* and *mew-diver*.] A small species of bird of the merganser family, *Mergellus albellus*. The head, chin, and neck of the adult male are white; at the base of the bill on each side there is a black patch which surrounds the eye, and over the back of the head runs a green streak, forming a kind of crest with some white elongated feathers. The back is black,



Smew (*Mergellus albellus*).

the tail gray, the wings black and white, and the under surface pure white, pencilled with gray on the flanks. The length is from 15 to 18 inches. It is found not only on the sea-shore but on inland lakes and ponds, and feeds on small crustaceans, molluscs, and insects. It is also called the *White Nun, Vare-widgeon*, and *Smee*. The hooded merganser (*Mergus cucullatus*) is sometimes called the hooded smew. See MERGUS.

**Smicker** † (smik'ėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *smicor*, elegant, neat.] Gay; spruce; fine; amorous; wanton.

Heigh-ho, a *smicker* swaine
That in his love was wanton faine. *Lodge.*

**Smicker** † (smik'ėr), *v.i.* [From *Smicker, a.*] To look amorously or wantonly.

**Smickering** † (smik'ėr-ing), *n.* [See SMICKER, *a.*] An amorous inclination.

We had a young doctor, who . . . seemed to have a *smickering* to our young lady. *Dryden.*

**Smicket** † (smik'et), *n.* Dim. of *smock*.

**Smickly** † (smik'li), *adv.* Smugly; trimly; amorously. 'What's that looks so *smickly?' Ford.*

**Smiddum-tails** (smid'um-tālz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, the sludge or slimy portion deposited in washing ore. *Simmonds.*

**Smiddy** (smid'i), *n.* [See SMITHY.] A smithery or smith's workshop. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Smift** (smift), *n.* A match of paper, or other light combustible substance, for firing a charge of powder, as in blasting; a fuse.

**Smight** † (smīt). For *Smite*. *Spenser.*

**Smilaceæ** (smī-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small group of plants, usually united with Liliaceæ, from which they differ in their fruit being a small berry instead of a capsule, and in their reticulated or net-veined leaves. They are mostly climbing plants, with woody stems and small flowers. They are found in small quantities in most parts of the world, especially in Asia and North America, and are best known for the diuretic and demulcent powers of *Smilax Sarsaparilla*, which also exist in other species of the same genus. Their leaves are usually reticulated in venation, thus differing from those of monocotyledons in general. The vascular bundles in the root are arranged in wedges, whereas those of the stem are arranged as in other endogens.

**Smilax** (smī'laks), *n.* [L. and Gr. *smilax*, bindwind.] A genus of plants, type of the group Smilaceæ. The species are evergreen climbing shrubs, of which a few are found in temperate, but the majority in warm and tropical regions of both hemispheres. While *S. aspera* is an inhabitant of the south of Europe, those now most celebrated for yielding the different kinds of sarsaparilla are natives of South America. The *S. medica* is the Vera Cruz sarsaparilla; the *S. officinalis*, the Jamaica sarsaparilla; the *S. china*, China-root, used as sarsaparilla. See SARSAPARILLA.

**Smile** (smīl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *smiled;* ppr. *smiling.* [Dan. *smile*, to smile, *smil*, a smile; Sw. *smila*, O.H.G. *smielan*, to smile; from same root as Skr. *smi*, to laugh, to smile.] 1. To express pleasure or slight amusement by a special change of the features, especially the mouth; to throw such an expression into the face: the contrary of to *frown*.

Why, I can *smile*, and murder whiles I *smile*. *Shak.*

Nor even the tenderest heart, and next our own,
Knows half the reasons why we *smile* and sigh. *Keble.*

2. To express slight contempt by a look, implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer.

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty and *smiled*. *Pope.*

3. To look gay and joyous; or to have an appearance such as tends to excite joy; as, the *smiling* spring.

The desert *smiled*,
And paradise was open'd in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To appear propitious or favourable; to favour.

Then let me not pass
Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton.*

**Smile** (smīl), *v.t.* 1. To express by a smile: as, to *smile* a welcome; to *smile* content.—2. With *smile*, the noun, as object. 'And *smile* a hard set smile.' *Tennyson.*—3. To put an end to, to disperse or dispel by smiling; to exercise influence on by smiling: with *away*, or a like modifying term. 'And sharply *smile* thy sorrow dead.' *Young.* 'The evening beam that *smiles* the clouds *away*.' *Byron.*

No fair Hebrew boy
Shall *smile away* my maiden blame. *Tennyson.*

4. To smile at; to receive with a smile. [Rare.]

*Smile* you my speeches, as I were a fool. *Shak*

5. To wrinkle by smiling. [Rare.]

He does *smile* his face into more lines than are in the new map. *Shak.*

**Smile** (smīl), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness: opposed to *frown*. 'Sweet intercourse of looks and *smiles*.' *Milton.*—2. Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring.—3. Favour; countenance; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence.—4. A somewhat similar expression of countenance indicative of satisfaction, but combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, &c.; as, a scornful or derisive *smile*. 'Silent *smiles* of slow disparagement.' *Tennyson.*—5. A dram. [American slang.]

**Smileful** (smīl'fụl), *a.* Full of smiles; smiling.

**Smileless** (smīl'les), *a.* Not having a smile.

**Smiler** (smīl'ėr), *n.* One who smiles. 'Thou faint *smiler*, Adeline.' *Tennyson.*

**Smilingly** (smīl'ing-li), *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure. *Shak.*

**Smilingness** (smīl'ing-nes), *n.* State of being smiling. 'And made despair a *smilingness* assume.' *Byron.*

**Smilt** † (smilt). Smelt; did smell.

**Smirch** (smėrch), *v.t.* [From the root of *smear*.] To stain; to smear; to soil; to smutch.

I'll . . . with a kind of umber *smirch* my face. *Shak.*

**Smirk** (smėrk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *smercian, smearcian*, to smirk or smile; from root of *smile;* comp. O.G. *smieren, smielen*, to smile. See SMILE.] To smile affectedly or wantonly; to look affectedly soft or kind.

The hostess smiling and *smirking*, as each new guest was presented, was the centre of attraction to a host of young dandies. *Hook.*

**Smirk** (smėrk), *n.* An affected smile; a soft look. 'A constant *smirk* upon the face.' *Chesterfield.*

The bride, all *smirks* and blush, had just entered the room. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Smirk** (smėrk), *a.* Smart; spruce. *Spenser.* [Provincial.]

**Smirky** (smėrk'i), *a.* Same as *Smirk*. [Provincial.]

**Smit** (smit), pp. of *smite*. Smitten.

To wander where the Muses haunt
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
*Smit* with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*

**Smit** (smit), *v.t.* To infect. [Scotch.]

**Smite** (smit), *v.t.* pret. *smote;* pp. *smitten, smit;* ppr. *smiting.* [A. Sax. *smitan*, to smite, to dash, pret. *smāt;* also *be-smitan*, to defile, pollute, infect; D. *smijten*, to beat, to kick, to cast or throw; Dan. *smide*, to fling, to pitch; G. *schmeissen*, to strike, to cast. Comp. *smash*. From this stem comes O.E. *smitten*, to defile, to infect; Sc. *smit*, Prov. E. *smittle*, to infect with disease; also *smut*.] 1. To strike; to give a blow, as with the hand, something held in the hand, or something thrown; to beat; as, *to smite* one with the fist; to *smite* with a rod or with a stone.

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. Mat. v. 39.

2. To destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind; to slay; to kill.

And the men of Ai *smote* of them about thirty and six men. Josh. vii. 5.

3. To blast; to destroy the life or vigour of, as by a stroke or by some destructive visitation; as, to *smite* a country with pestilence.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*. Ex. ix. 31.

Time has laid his hand
Upon my heart, gently, not *smiting* it. *Longfellow.*

4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Abp. Wake.*

5. To strike or affect with passion.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart. *Pope.*

*Smit* with the love of sister arts we came. *Pope.*

See also quotations under SMIT and SMITTEN.

**Smite** (smīt), *v.i.* 1. To strike; to collide; to knock.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. Nah. ii. 10.

2. To affect as by a stroke; to enter or penetrate with quickness and force; to shoot.

Arthur looking downward as he past
Felt the light of her eyes into his life
*Smite* on the sudden. *Tennyson.*

**Smite** (smīt), *n.* A blow. [Local.]

**Smiter** (smīt'ėr), *n.* One who smites or strikes.

I gave my back to the *smiters*. Is. l. 6.

**Smith** (smith), *n.* [A. Sax. *smith*, a craftsman, a carpenter, a smith; Icel. *smithr*, Goth. *smitha*, an artificer; D. *smid*, G. *schmid*, a smith. From the root of *smooth* rather than that of *smite*.] 1. One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, a gold-*smith*, silver-*smith*, &c. Often distinctively applied to a black-smith.

The *smith* with the tongs both worketh in the coals and fashioneth it with hammers. Is. xliv. 12.

2.† One that makes or effects anything.

'Tis said the doves repented, though too late
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Dryden.*

**Smith** (smith), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *smithian*, to fabricate out of metal by hammering. See the noun.] To beat into shape; to forge.

**Smithcraft** (smith'kraft), *n.* The art or occupation of a smith. 'Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick.' *Sir W. Raleigh.* [Rare.]

**Smithery** (smith'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The workshop of a smith; a smithy.—2. Work done by a smith.

The din of all his *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke. *Burke.*

3. The act or art of forging or hammering a mass of iron or other metal into a desired shape; smithing.

**Smithing** (smith'ing), *n.* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape.

**Smithy** (smith'i), *n.* [A. Sax. *smiththe*, a smithy. See SMITH.] The workshop of a smith.

**Smitt** (smit), *n.* [L. G. *smitte*, *schmitte*; G. *schmitz*, *schmitze*, from *smitten*, *schmitzen*, to besmear.] The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep.

**Smitted**,† For *Smitten*, pp. of *smite*. *Chaucer.*

**Smitten** (smit'n), pp. of *smite*. 1. Struck; killed.—2. Affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

He was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Addison.*

**Smittle** (smit'l), *v.t.* [From *smite*.] To infect. [Local.]

**Smittle, Smittlish** (smit'l, smit'l-ish), *a.* Infectious; contagious. [Local.]

**Smock** (smok), *n.* [A. Sax. *smocc*; Icel. *smokkr*, a smock; Sw. *smog*, a garment. It may mean properly a garment one creeps into or slips over one's head; comp. Icel. *smūgan*, to creep; Icel. *smokka*, to put on a shirt, sleeve, loop, or the like, *smjūga*, to creep through or into. See SMUGGLE.] 1. A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment. 'Oh ill starr'd wench, pale as thy *smock*.' *Shak.*—2. Smock-frock.

The Swiss stand drawn up, disguised in white canvas *smocks*. *Carlyle.*

*Smock* was formerly used sometimes adjectively and sometimes in composition, signifying belonging or relating to women; characteristic of women; female. '*Smock* loyalty.' *Dryden.* '*Smock*-treason.' *B. Jonson.*

**Smock** (smok), *v.t.* To provide with or clothe in a smock or smock-frock. 'Though *smock'd*, or furr'd and purpled, still the clown.' *Tennyson.*

**Smock-faced** (smok'fāst), *a.* Having a feminine countenance or complexion; smooth-faced; pale-faced. 'Your smooth, *smock-faced* boy.' *Dryden.*

**Smock-frock** (smok'frok), *n.* A garment of coarse linen, resembling a shirt in shape, worn by field-labourers over their other clothes.

**Smockless** (smok'les), *a.* Wanting a smock.

**Smock-mill** (smok'mil), *n.* A form of wind-mill, of which the mill-house is fixed, and the cap only turns round as the wind varies. It thus differs from the post-mill, of which the whole fabric is movable round a vertical axis. It is also called the *Dutch mill*, as being that most commonly employed in Holland for pumping.

**Smock-race** (smok'rās), *n.* A race in former times run by women for the prize of a fine smock. [North of England.]

**Smock-treason** (smok'trē-zon), *n.* Female treason; treason by a woman.

**Smokable** (smōk'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being smoked. [Rare.]

**Smoke** (smōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *smoca*, D. and L.G. *smook*, Dan. *smög*, G. *smauch*, smoke. Perhaps same root as *smack*, taste.] 1. The exhalation, visible vapour, or substance that escapes or is expelled in combustion from the substance burning; applied especially to the volatile particles expelled from vegetable matter, or wood, coal, peat, &c.; the matter expelled from metallic substances being more generally called *fume* or *fumes*. In its more extended sense the word smoke is applied to all the volatile products of combustion, which consist of gaseous exhalations charged with minute portions of carbonaceous matter or soot; but, as often used in reference to what are called smoke-consuming furnaces, the term is frequently employed to express merely the carbonaceous matter which is held in suspension by the gases. Various methods have been devised for the removal of smoke or for the cure of smoky chimneys, and also for the consumption and purification of smoke. The methods employed for the latter purpose all merge into one common principle; namely, that of mixing air with the combustible vapours and gases generated by the action of heat on pitcoal, so that they may be made to burn with flame, and become entirely converted into incombustible and transparent invisible vapours and gases.

Laud we the gods;
And let our crooked *smokes* climb to their nostrils
From our blest altars. *Shak.*

2. That which resembles smoke; vapour; watery exhalations. Hence—3. Something frivolous or of no importance or consequence; barrenness of result; utter failure; mere phrases; idle talk; vanity; emptiness; as, the affair ended in *smoke*.

The helpless *smoke* of words doth me no right. *Shak.*

4. The act of drawing in and puffing out the fumes of burning tobacco. 'Soldiers, lounging about, taking an early *smoke*.' *W. H. Russell.*—*Like smoke*, very rapidly. 'Taking money *like smoke*.' *Mayhew.* [Slang.]

**Smoke** (smōk), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *smoked*; ppr. *smoking*. [A. Sax. *smocian*. See the noun.] 1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapour or exhalation; to reek. 'Thy falchion *smoking* in his blood.' *Shak.*

To him no temple stood nor altar *smoked*. *Milton.*

2. To burn; to be kindled; to rage.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. Deut. xxix. 20.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field. *Dryden.*

4. To smell or hunt out; to suspect. [Rare.]

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers. *Addison.*

5. To emit fumes of burning tobacco from a pipe, cigar, or the like.—6. To suffer as from over-work or hard treatment; to be punished.

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

**Smoke** (smōk), *v.t.* 1. To apply smoke to; to foul by smoke; to hang in smoke; to medicate or dry by smoke; to fumigate; as, to *smoke* infected clothing; to *smoke* beef or hams for preservation.—2. To drive out or expel by smoke: generally with *out*.

The king upon that outrage against his person, *smoked* the Jesuits *out* of his nest. *Sandys.*

3. To draw smoke from into the mouth and puff it out; to burn or use in smoking; to inhale the smoke of; as, to *smoke* tobacco or opium; to *smoke* a pipe or cigar.—4. To smell out; to find out.

It must be a very plausive invention that carries it: they begin to *smoke* me. *Shak.*

5.† To sneer at; to quiz; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

Thou'rt very smart, my dear; but see, *smoke* the doctor. *Addison.*

**Smoke-arch** (smōk'ārch), *n.* The smoke-box of a locomotive.

**Smoke-ball** (smōk'bal), *n.* *Milit.* a spherical case of pasteboard or canvas filled with a composition which, while burning, emits a great quantity of smoke. Smoke-balls are frequently discharged from mortars, in order to conceal a movement of troops from the view of the enemy; they are also occasionally thrown from the hand, either to suffocate the men employed in the galleries of mines, or to compel them to quit their work.

**Smoke-bell** (smōk'bel), *n.* A glass bell suspended over a gas-light to intercept the smoke, and prevent its blackening the ceiling immediately over the jet.

**Smoke-black** (smōk'blak), *n.* Lamp-black, consisting of the smoke of resinous substances, especially of pitch, used for various purposes, as printer's-ink, blacking, &c.

**Smoke-board** (smōk'bōrd), *n.* A sliding or suspended board or metal plate placed before the upper part of a fire-place to cause an increased draught, and prevent the smoke from coming out into the room.

**Smoke-box** (smōk'boks), *n.* A compartment at the off-end of a tubular steam-boiler, into which the smoke and other products from the furnaces are received from the tubes, preparatory to their passing into the funnel or chimney.

**Smoke-cloud** (smōk'kloud), *n.* A cloud of smoke.

**Smoke-consumer** (smōk'kon-sūm-ėr), *n.* An apparatus for consuming or burning all the smoke from a fire.

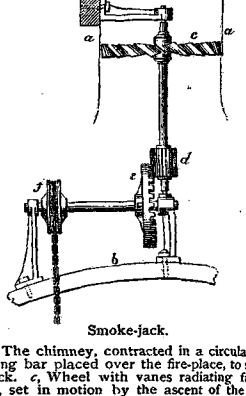
**Smoke-consuming** (smōk'kon-sūm-ing), *a.* Tending or serving to consume or burn smoke; as, a *smoke-consuming* furnace. See SMOKE, *n.*

**Smoke-dry** (smōk'drī), *v.t.* To dry by smoke.

**Smoke-farthing** (smōk'fär-ŦHing), *n.* 1. Same as *Pentecostal*.—2. *pl.* Same as *Hearth-money*.

**Smoke-house** (smōk'hous), *n.* A building employed for the purpose of curing flesh by smoking. It is provided with hooks for suspending the pieces of meat, which are hung over a smouldering fire kindled at the bottom of the apartment.

**Smoke-jack** (smōk'jak), *n.* A machine for turning a roasting-spit by means of a fly-




Smoke-jack.

*a a*, The chimney, contracted in a circular form. *b*, Strong bar placed over the fire-place, to support the jack. *c*, Wheel with vanes radiating from its centre, set in motion by the ascent of the heated air, and communicating, by the pinion *d* and the crown-wheel *e*, with the pulley *f*, from which motion is transmitted to the spit by the chain passing over it.

wheel or wheels, set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

**Smokeless** (smōk'les), *a.* Having no smoke.

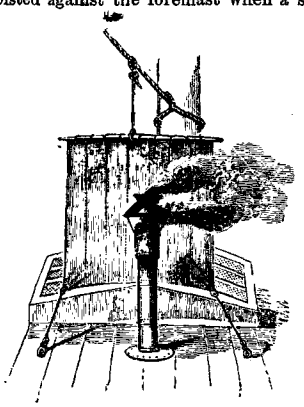
Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* towers survey. *Pope.*

**Smoke-money, Smoke-penny** (smōk'-mun-i, smōk'pen-ni), *n.* Same as *Smoke-silver*.

**Smoke-plant** (smōk'plant), *n.* A much-cultivated beautiful deciduous South European shrub, *Rhus cotinus*, nat. order Anacardiaceæ, yielding the yellow dyewood called young fustic, and used also in tanning. Called *Venus* or *Venetian Sumach*. It has simple, smooth, shining, green leaves, and very remarkable feathery inflorescence.

**Smoker** (smōk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who dries by smoke.—2. One who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe, cigar, &c.

**Smoke-sail** (smōk'sāl), *n.* A small sail hoisted against the foremast when a ship



Smoke-sail.

rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley an opportunity of rising, and to prevent its being blown aft on to the quarter-deck.

**Smoke-silver** (smōk'sil-vėr), *n.* Money formerly paid annually to the minister of a parish as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.

**Smoke-stack** (smōk'stak), *n.* In *steam vessels*, a name common to the funnel and the several escape-pipes for steam beside it.

**Smoke-tight** (smōk'tīt), *a.* Impervious to smoke; not permitting smoke to enter or escape.

**Smoke-tree** (smōk'trē), *n.* Same as *Smoke-plant.*

**Smokily** (smōk'i-li), *adv.* In a smoky manner.

**Smokiness** (smōk'i-nes), *n.* The state of being smoky.

**Smoking** (smōk'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Emitting smoke; as, a *smoking* furnace.—2. Used for smoking or having its smoke inhaled; as, a *smoking* mixture.—3. Set apart for the purpose of smoking in, or for being occupied by smokers; as, a *smoking* carriage; a *smoking* room; a *smoking* saloon, &c.

**Smoking** (smōk'ing), *n.* The act of one who or that which smokes; specifically, the act or practice of inhaling tobacco smoke from a pipe or cigar; as, to be addicted to *smoking.*

**Smoking-cap** (smōk'ing-kap), *n.* A light ornamental cap, generally resembling a flattish fez, used by smokers and others for indoor wear.

**Smoky** (smōk'i), *a.* 1. Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; as, *smoky* fires.—2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog. *Harvey.*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapour resembling it; as, a *smoky* atmosphere.—4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places. 'Worse than a *smoky* house.' *Shak.*—5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke. 'Lowly sheds with *smoky* rafters.' *Milton.*—*Smoky quartz*, a variety of quartz of a smoky brown colour, much the same as cairngorm.

**Smolder** (smōl'dėr), **Smoldering**, &c. See SMOULDER, SMOULDERING, &c.

**Smolt** (smōlt), *n.* [Gael. *smal*, a spot.] A salmon when a year or two old, and when it has acquired its silvery scales.

When they (salmon) remove to the sea, they assume a more brilliant dress, and there become the *smolt*, varying from four to six inches in length. *Baird.*

**Smoor** (smör), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *smorian*, D. and L. G. *smoren*, to suffocate; perhaps from same root as *smear.* See SMOTHER, *n.*] To suffocate or smother. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Smoor, Smore** (smör, smōr), *v.i.* To smother; to suffocate. [Scotch.]

By this time he was cross the ford,
Whare in the snaw the chapman *smoor'd.* *Burns.*

**Smooth** (smöŦH), *a.* [O.E. *smothe*, from a somewhat rare A. Sax. form *smoethe* or *smōthe* (?), the ordinary forms (as O.E. *smeeth*, A. Sax. *smēthe*) having undergone umlaut. The root is that of *smith.*] 1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; free from asperities or unevenness; not rough; as, *smooth* glass; a *smooth* surface. 'My *smooth* moist hand.' *Shak.*

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy; as, *smooth* hair. 'Thy sleek *smooth* head.' *Shak.*—3. Gently flowing; not ruffled or undulating.

While *smooth* Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton.*

4. Uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation; falling pleasantly on the ear; even; not harsh; not rugged; hence, using language not harsh or rugged; as, *smooth* verse; *smooth* eloquence. 'The only *smooth* poet of those times.' *Milton.*

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

5. Bland; mild; soothing; insinuating; flattering.

I have been politic with my friend, *smooth* with mine enemy. *Shak.*

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

6. Free from anything disagreeable or unpleasant; not alloyed with any painful sensation. '*Smooth* and welcome news.' *Shak.* '*Smooth* comforts.' *Shak.*—7. Without jolt or shock; equable as to motion.—*Smooth* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *smooth*-haired, *smooth*-leaved, *smooth*-shaven, *smooth*-swarded, &c. SYN. Even, plain, level, flat, polished, glossy, sleek, soft, bland, mild, soothing, voluble, flattering, adulatory, deceptive.

**Smooth** (smöŦH), *n.* 1. The act of making smooth.

In that instant she put a rouge-pot, a brandy bottle, and a plate of broken meat into the bed, gave one *smooth* to her hair, and finally let in her visitor. *Thackeray.*

2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything. 'The *smooth* of his neck.' Gen. xxvii. 16.—3. A grass field; a meadow. [United States.]

**Smooth, Smoothe** (smöŦH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smoothed*; ppr. *smoothing.* [From the adjective.] 1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron. 'To *smooth* the ice.' *Shak.* 'And *smooth'd* the ruffled seas.' *Dryden.*—2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.

Thou, Abelard, the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

3. To free from harshness; to make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

4. To palliate; to soften. 'To *smooth* his fault I should have been more mild.' *Shak.* 5. To calm; to mollify; to allay. 'Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm.' *Milton.*—6. To ease; to regulate. 'The difficulty *smooth'd.*' *Dryden.*

**Smooth** (smöŦH), *v.i.* To use blandishment; to act the flatterer; to be insinuating.

Because I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and cog. *Shak.*

**Smooth-bore** (smöŦH'bōr), *a.* Same as *Smooth-bored.*

**Smooth-bore** (smöŦH'bōr), *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored barrel, in opposition to a *rifle.*

**Smooth-bored** (smöŦH'bōrd), *a.* Having a smooth bore, as opposed to a *rifled* barrel.

**Smooth-browed** (smöŦH'broud), *a.* Having a smooth or unwrinkled brow.

**Smooth-chinned** (smöŦH'chind), *a.* Having a smooth chin; beardless. '*Smooth-chinned* courtiers.' *Massinger.*

**Smooth-dittied** (smöŦH'dit-tid), *a.* Smoothly or sweetly sung or played; having a flowing, pleasing melody. 'His soft pipe, and *smooth-dittied* song.' *Milton.*

**Smoothen**† (smöŦH'n), *v.t.* To make smooth; to smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon.*

**Smoother** (smöŦH'ėr), *n.* One who or that which smooths. '*Smoothers* and polishers of language.' *Bp. Percy.*

**Smooth-faced** (smöŦH'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a smooth face; beardless.—2. Having a mild, soft, bland, or winning look. '*Smooth-faced* wooers.' '*Smooth-faced* peace.' *Shak.*—3. Having a fawning insinuating look. 'That *smooth-faced* gentleman, tickling Commodity.' *Shak.*—4. Having a smooth face or surface in general.

**Smooth-grained** (smöŦH'grānd), *a.* Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone. '*Smooth-grained* and proper for the turner's trade.' *Dryden.*

**Smoothing-iron** (smöŦH'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* An iron instrument, generally somewhat triangular in shape, with a flat polished face, and used when heated for smoothing clothes, linen, &c. Solid-bodied smoothing-irons are heated by being placed near the fire or over a flame; hollow irons are heated by introducing an iron heater, incandescent charcoal, or a gas-flame into the body of the utensil.

**Smoothing-plane** (smöŦH'ing-plān), *n.* In *carp.* a small fine plane used for smoothing and finishing work. See PLANE.

**Smoothly** (smöŦH'li), *adv.* In a smooth manner: (*a*) evenly; not roughly or harshly; with even flow or motion. 'Whose names yet run *smoothly* in . . . a blank verse.' *Shak.* 'Rivers . . . *smoothly* flow.' *Pope.* (*b*) Without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily.

Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not so *smoothly* have past unespied. *Hooker.*

(*c*) With soft, bland, insinuating language; as, to speak *smoothly.* (*d*) Mildly; innocently; especially, with affected mildness and innocence. 'Looking so *smoothly* and innocently on it, and so deceiving them.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Smoothness** (smöŦH'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being smooth; as, (*a*) evenness of surface; freedom from roughness or asperity; as, the *smoothness* of a floor or wall, of the skin, of water, &c. 'The torrent's *smoothness* ere it dash below.' *Campbell.* (*b*) Softness or mildness to the palate; as, the *smoothness* of wine. (*c*) Softness and sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words.

Virgil, though smooth where *smoothness* is required, is far from affecting it. *Dryden.*

(*d*) Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of address; especially, assumed or hypocritical mildness.

She is too subtle for thee, and her *smoothness*,
Her very silence and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shak.*

**Smooth-paced** (smöŦH'pāst), *a.* Having a smooth pace; having a gentle, regular, easy flow. 'In *smooth-paced* verse or hobbling prose.' *Prior.*

**Smooth-spoken** (smöŦH'spōk-n), *a.* Speaking smoothly; plausible; flattering.

**Smooth-tongued** (smöŦH'tungd), *a.* Soft of speech; plausible; flattering; cozening.

**Smore.** See SMOOR.

**Smorzando, Smorzato** (smord-zän'dō, smord-zä'tō). [It., dying away.] A word placed over a passage of music to indicate that the performer is to gradually decrease the tone—to make it die away, as it were, as he proceeds.

**Smote,** pret. of *smite.*

Love took up the harp of Life, and *smote* on all the chords with might;
*Smote* the chord of self, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight. *Tennyson.*

**Smoterlich,**† *a.* Smutty; dirty. *Chaucer.*

**Smother** (smuŦH'ėr), *v.t.* [Probably from the noun, and meaning originally to choke or suffocate with dust. Comp., however, Prov. E. *smother*, to daub or smear; D. *smodderen*, to smut, to dirty.] 1. To suffocate or destroy the life of, by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to stifle; to suffocate by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; as, to *smother* a child in bed. 'Untimely *smothered* in their dusky graves.' *Shak.* 'The helpless traveller . . . *smothered* in the dusty whirlwind dies.' *Addison.* 2. To cover close up, as with ashes, earth, &c.; as, to *smother* a fire.—3. To suppress; to stifle; to extinguish; to conceal; to hide from public view. '*Smothering* his passions for the present.' *Shak.* 'To *smother* the light of natural understanding.' *Hooker.*

**Smother** (smuŦH'ėr), *v.i.* 1. To be suffocated.—2. To smoke without vent; to smoulder.

A man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie smoking and *smothering.* *Collier.*

**Smother** (smuŦH'ėr), *n.* [Obsolete forms are *smorther*, *smurther*, which may be from *smore*, A. Sax. *smorian*, to suffocate. Smother would lit. mean, therefore, stuff that suffocates.] 1. Smoke; thick dust; confusion as from dust.

Thus must I from the smoke into the *smother*,
From tyrant duke unto a tyrant brother. *Shak.*

For hundreds of acres nothing is to be seen but *smother* and desolation, the whole circuit round looking like the ashes of a volcano. *Gilbert White.*

2.† A state of suppression.

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in *smother*. *Bacon.*

**Smothered** (smuᴛʜ'ėrd), *p.* and *a.* Suffocated; stifled; suppressed.—*Smothered mate*, in *chess*, a form of mate which is only possible when the king is surrounded by his own men and check is given by a knight.

**Smother-fly** (smuᴛʜ'ėr-flī), *n.* A name given to the various species of the Aphis, from the destruction they effect on plants. 'A shower of aphides or *smother-flies*.' *Gilbert White.*

**Smotheriness** (smuᴛʜ'ėr-i-nes), *n.* State of being smothery.

**Smotheringly** (smuᴛʜ'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* Suffocatingly; suppressingly.

**Smothery** (smuᴛʜ'ėr-i), *a.* 1. Tending to smother; stifling.—2. Full of smother or dust.

**Smouch**† (smouch), *v.t.* [Allied to *smack*.] To kiss; to embrace; to buss. 'What bussing, what *smouching* and slabbering one of another!' *Stubbes.*

**Smoulder** (smōl'dėr), *v.i.* [O.E. *smolder*, to smother; the word most closely connected with it is Dan. *smuldre*, *smulre*, to crumble, to moulder, from *smul*, dust.] 1. To burn and smoke without vent; to burn and smoke without flame. Hence—2. To exist in a suppressed state; to burn inwardly, without outward demonstration, as a thought, passion, and the like.

A doubt that ever *smoulder'd* in the hearts
Of those great lords and barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war. *Tennyson.*

**Smoulder**† (smōl'dėr), *n.* Smoke; smother. *Gascoigne.*

**Smouldry**† (smōl'dri), *a.* [See SMOULDER.] Smothery; suffocating. '*Smouldry* cloud of duskish stinking smoke.' *Spenser.*

**Smudge** (smuj), *v.t.* [A form of *smutch*, from *smut*.] 1. To smear or stain with dirt or filth; to blacken with smoke.—2. To stifle; to smother. [Provincial.]

**Smudge** (smuj), *n.* 1. A foul spot; a stain; a smear.—2. A suffocating smoke. [Provincial.]—3. A heap of damp combustibles, partially ignited, placed on the windward side of a house, tent, &c., so as to raise a dense smoke to repel mosquitoes. [United States.]

I have had a *smudge* made in a chafing-dish at my bedside. *Mrs. Clavers.*

**Smudge-coal** (smuj'kōl), *n.* A miner's name for coal which has been partially deprived of its bitumen through coming in contact with trap-dykes, &c., in a state of heat, and so been converted into a kind of natural coke. Called also *Blind-coal*, *Stone-coal*.

**Smug** (smug), *a.* [L.G. *smuck*, Dan. *smuk*, G. *schmuck*, handsome, fine, neat; Dan. *smuk*, pretty.] Neat; trim; spruce; fine; affectedly nice in dress. 'The *smug* and silver Trent.' *Shak.* 'Used to come so *smug* upon the mart.' *Shak.* 'Twelve sable steeds *smug* as the old raven's wing.' *Beaumont.* 'A *smug* pert counsellor.' *Cowper.* 'The *smug* and scanty draperies of his style.' *De Quincey.* The word now conveys a slight shade of contempt.

**Smug** (smug), *v.t.* To make smug or spruce; to dress with affected neatness.

My men . . . were all . . .
Studiously sweeten'd, *smugg'd* with oile, and deckt. *Chapman.*

**Smug-boat** (smug'bōt), *n.* A contraband boat on the coast of China; an opium boat.

**Smug-faced** (smug'fāst), *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

I once procured for a *smug-faced* client of mine a good douse o' the chops, which put a couple of hundred pounds into his pocket. *J. Baillie.*

**Smuggle** (smug'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smuggled*; ppr. *smuggling*. [L.G. *smuggeln*, Dan. *smugle*, G. *schmuggeln*, from root of A. Sax. *smūgan*, Icel. *smjūga*, to creep; Dan. *i smug*, secretly, underhand. *Smock* is from same root.] 1. To import or export secretly, and contrary to law; to import or export secretly and without paying the duties imposed by law; to run; as, to *smuggle* a cargo.

Where, tippling punch, grave Cato's self you'll see,
And *Amor* Patriæ vending *smuggled* tea. *Crabbe.*

2. To manage, convey, or introduce clandestinely; as, to *smuggle* a bill through Parliament.

**Smuggle** (smug'l), *v.i.* To practise smuggling.

Now there are plainly but two ways of checking this practice—either the temptation to *smuggle* must be diminished by lowering the duties, or the difficulties in the way of *smuggling* must be increased. *Cyc. of Commerce.*

**Smuggler** (smug'lėr), *n.* 1. One who smuggles; one who imports or exports goods privately and contrary to law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying the customs.—2. A vessel employed in running goods.

**Smuggling** (smug'ling), *n.* The offence of importing or exporting prohibited goods or other goods without paying the customs; the practice of defrauding the revenue by the clandestine introduction of articles into consumption without paying the duties chargeable upon them. It may be committed indifferently upon the excise or customs revenue.

**Smugly** (smug'li), *adv.* In a smug manner; neatly; sprucely.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear,
And her face will look wondrous *smugly*. *Gay.*

**Smugness** (smug'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being smug; neatness; spruceness.

**Smulkin** (smul'kin), *n.* An Irish brass coin current in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of the value of ½*d*.

**Smuly**† (smū'li), *a.* Looking smoothly demure.

**Smur** (smur), *n.* Small, thick rain. [Scotch.]

During the afternoon a *smur* of rain came on which prevented me from going to church again. *Galt.*

**Smut** (smut), *n.* [A parallel form with Prov. E. *smit*, a particle of soot, A. Sax. *smitta*, a spot, a stain, smut; D. *smet*, a blot, a stain. From root of *smite*. *Smudge*, *smutch*, are closely allied forms. See SMUTCH.] 1. A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself.—2. Obscene and filthy language. 'Will talk *smut* though a priest and his mother be in the room.' *Addison.*

I cannot for my heart conceive the pleasure of noise, and nonsense, and drunken freaks, and drunken quarrels, and *smut*, and blasphemy. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A disease, also called *Dust-brand*, incidental to cultivated corn, by which the farina of the grain, together with its proper integuments, and even part of the husk, is converted into a black, soot-like powder. This disease does not affect the whole body of the crop, but the smutted ears are sometimes very numerously dispersed throughout it. Some attribute the smut to the richness of the soil, and others consider it as a hereditary disease transmitted by one generation to another through the seed. It is produced by a minute fungus, *Ustilago* or *Uredo segetum*. Various schemes have been tried for the prevention of smut, but the safest mode for the farmer to pursue is never to sow grain from a field in which the smut has prevailed.—*Smut ball*, bunt or pepperbrand, a fungoid disease analogous to smut. It consists of a black powdery matter, having a disagreeable odour, occupying the interior of the grain of wheat. This powdery matter consists of minute balls filled with sporules, and is caused by the attack of *Tilletia caries*. 4. Bad soft coal containing much earthy matter.

**Smut** (smut), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *smutted*; ppr. *smutting*. 1. To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance.

The inside is so *smutted* with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves. *Addison.*

2. To affect with the disease called smut; to mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn and *smutteth* it. *Bacon.*

3. To blacken; to tarnish; to taint.

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism. *Dr. H. More.*

**Smut** (smut), *v.i.* 1. To gather smut; to be converted into smut. 'White red-eared wheat . . . seldom *smuts*.' *Mortimer.*—2. To give off smut; to crock.

**Smut-ball** (smut'bal), *n.* The common name of a fungus, *Tilletia* or *Uredo caries*, of the section Coniomycetes, very destructive to wheat.

**Smutch** (smuch), *v.t.* [Closely allied to *smut*, but perhaps directly from the Scandinavian—Sw. *smuds*, Dan. *smuts*, filth, dirt. *Smudge* is another form.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal; to smudge. 'What, hast *smutched* thy nose?' *Shak.*

Have you seen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touched it?
Ha' you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it. *B. Jonson.*

**Smutch** (smuch), *n.* A foul spot; smudge; a black stain.

His milk-white hand; the palm is hardly clean,
But here and there an ugly *smutch* appears. *Cowper.*

**Smutchin** (smuch'in), *n.* [A dim. form from *smutch*.] Snuff.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in powder or *smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the brain. *Howell.*

**Smuth** (smuth), *n.* A miners' name for waste, poor, small coal.

**Smutmill** (smut'mil), *n.* A machine for cleansing grain from smut or mildew.

**Smuttily** (smut'i-li), *adv.* In a smutty manner; as, (*a*) blackly; smokily; foully. (*b*) With obscene language. *Tatler.*

**Smuttiness** (smut'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being smutty; as, (*a*) the state or quality of being soiled or smutted; dirt from smoke, soot, coal, or smut. (*b*) Obsceneness of language.

**Smutty** (smut'i), *a.* 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like. 'The *smutty* air of London.' *Howell.*—2. Affected with smut or mildew. '*Smutty* corn.' *Locke.*—3. Obscene; not modest or pure; as, *smutty* language. 'The *smutty* joke, ridiculously lewd.' *Smollett.*

**Smyrnium** (smėr'ni-um), *n.* [From L. *smyrna*, myrrh. The plants have the odour of myrrh.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The species are upright, smooth biennials, with fleshy roots, various leaves, and terminal umbels of yellow or yellowish-green flowers. They are natives of Central and Eastern Europe. *S. Olusatrum*, or common alexanders, is found in Britain, most frequently near the coast. It was formerly much eaten in Europe, both as a salad and pot-herb. *S. perfoliatum*, or perfoliate alexanders, is a native of Greece, Spain, Italy, and Dalmatia.

**Smyterie, Smytrie** (smīt'ri), *n.* A numerous collection of small individuals. 'A *smytrie* o' wee duddie weans.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Snack** (snak), *n.* [O. and Prov. E. *snack*, to snatch. A snack is what can be hastily taken. See SNATCH.] 1. A share: now chiefly used in the phrase, *to go snacks*, that is, to have a share. 'They come in for their *snack*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

At last he whispers, Do, and we'll *go snacks*. *Pope.*

2. A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast. *Dickens.*

**Snacket** (snak'et), *n.* See SNECKET.

**Snacot** (snak'ot), *n.* [Corr. from N. L. *syngnathus*, from Gr. *syn*, with, together, and *gnathos*, a jaw, because the jaws are so joined together that only the point or front part of the mouth is opened. *Mahn.*] A fish, the *Syngnathus acus* of Linnæus, the garfish, pipe-fish, or sea-needle.

**Snaffle** (snaf'l), *n.* [Allied to *snuffle*, *snivel*.] A bridle, consisting of a slender bitmouth, with a single rein and without a curb; a snaffle-bit.

In all the northern counties here,
Whose word is *snaffle*, spur, and spear,
Thou wert the best to follow gear. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Snaffle** (snaf'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snaffled*; ppr. *snaffling*. To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle. 'Horses *snaffled* with the bits.' *Mir. for Mags.*

**Snaffle-bit** (snaf'l-bit), *n.* A plain, slender bit for a horse, having a joint in the middle, to be placed in the mouth.

**Snag** (snag), *n.* [Icel. *snagi*, a small stake or peg. Allied perhaps to *snick*, *sneck*.] 1. A short projecting stump or branch; the stumpy base of a branch left in pruning; a branch broken off from a tree.

The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph borne,
Was hung on high. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous term for a long, ugly, or irregular tooth.

In China none hold women sweet,
Except their *snags* are black as jet. *Prior.*

3. In some of the rivers of the United States, &c., the trunk of a large tree firmly fixed to the bottom at one end and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, by which steamboats, &c., are often pierced and sunk.

**Snag** (snag), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snagged*; ppr. *snagging*. 1. To trim by lopping branches; to cut the branches, knots, or protuberances from, as the stem of a tree.—2. To injure or destroy by running against the trunk or branches of a sunken tree, as in American rivers; as, to *snag* a steamboat.

**Snag-boat** (snag'bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags

or other obstacles to navigation from riverbeds. *Sinmonds.* [United States.]

**Snagged** (snag'ed), *a.* Full of snags; snaggy. 'Belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Snaggy** (snag'i), *a.* Full of snags; full of short stumps or sharp points; abounding with knots; as, a *snaggy* tree; a *snaggy* stick.

His weapon was a tall and *snaggy* oak. *Heywood.*

**Snag-tooth**† (snag'töth), *n.* A tooth longer than others or than ordinary.

**Snail** (snāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *snæl*, contr. from *snægel*, *snægl;* Icel. *snigill*, Dan. *snegl;* dim. forms from root of *snake*, *sneak*, the name signifying the creeping animal.] 1. A slimy, slow-creeping, air-breathing, gasteropod mollusc belonging to the genus Helix of Linnæus, now raised into the family Helicidæ, and differing from the slugs (Limacidæ) chiefly in being covered with a depressed spiral shell. The latter are also sometimes popularly called *snails*. The shell is composed of carbonate of lime, combined with coagulated albumen, secreted by the skin. The head is furnished with four retractile horns or tentacula; and on the superior pair, at the extremity, the eyes are placed. The sexes are united in the same individual, but the copulation of two such hermaphrodite individuals is necessary for impregnation. The common garden snail (*Helix aspersa*) is the most familiar species of the typical genus. The mischief done by it to garden produce on which it feeds is very extensive. Nearly equally well known is the edible snail (*H. Pomatia*), largely found in France, and cultivated there and elsewhere for food purposes. See SLUG.—2. A drone; a slow-moving person. 'Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot.' *Shak.*—3.† A tortoise, hence the name of an ancient military engine called also a *testudo.*

There be also in that country a kind of *snail* (*testudines*), that be so great that many persons may lodge them in their shells as men would in a house. *Sir J. Mandeville.*

4. A piece of spiral machinery somewhat resembling a snail; specifically, the piece of metal forming part of the striking work of a clock.—5. Snail-clover (which see).

**Snail-clover, Snail-trefoil** (snāl'klō-vėr, snāl'trē-foil), *n.* [So called from its pods, which resemble the shells of *snails.*] A plant of the genus Medicago, the *M. scutellata.* Called also *Snail.*

**Snail-fish** (snāl'fish), *n.* A species of Liparis, found in the British Islands, and so called from its soft texture, and the habit of the fish to fix itself to rocks like a snail.

**Snail-flower** (snāl'flou-ėr), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus Phaseolus (*P. Caracalla*), allied to the kidney-bean. It is often grown in the gardens of South America, Southern Europe, and India for its large, showy, sweet-scented flowers, under the name of *caracol.*

**Snail-like** (snāl'līk), *a.* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

**Snail-like** (snāl'līk), *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

You courtiers move so *snail-like* in your business. *B. Jonson.*

**Snail-movement** (snāl'möv-ment), *n.* A name sometimes given to the eccentric of a steam-engine.

**Snail-paced** (snāl'pāst), *a.* Moving slow, as a snail. 'Impotent and *snail-paced* beggary.' *Shak.*

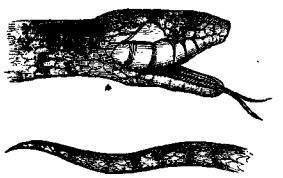
**Snail-plant** (snāl'plant), *n.* A name common to two papilionaceous plants of the genus Medicago (*M. scutellata* and *M. Helix*), whose pods are called snails from their resemblance to these animals.

**Snail-shell** (snāl'shel), *n.* The covering of the snail.

**Snail-slow** (snāl'slō), *a.* As slow as a snail; extremely slow. '*Snail-slow* in profit.' *Shak.*

**Snail-trefoil** (snāl'trē-foil), *n.* Same as *Snail-clover.*

**Snake** (snāk), *n.* [A. Sax. *snaca*, from *sneăcan*, to creep, to sneak; Icel. *snákr*, *snókr*, Sw. *snok*, Dan. *snag.* Akin *snail.*] A name commonly given to any serpent, but more particularly used to designate the common British snake, the *Natrix torquata*, family Colubridæ, and belonging to a section of the family which some naturalists have raised into a distinct family under the name Natricidæ. It is destitute of poison-fangs, and its food consists of lizards, young birds, bird's eggs, mice, and more particularly frogs. Its average length is 3 feet, but it sometimes attains the length of 4 or 5 feet, the female, as in serpents generally, being larger than the male. It inhabits Europe from Scotland, and the corresponding lati-



Head and Tail of Common Snake (*Natrix torquata*).

tude on the Continent, to Italy and Sicily. The body thickens towards the middle and tapers towards the tail, which ends in rather a sharp point. The head is covered with large plates. The ignorant sometimes mistake the harmless snake for the viper. Compare the cut at VIPER with the annexed.—*A snake in the grass*, a secret or treacherous enemy.

**Snake** (snāk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snaked;* ppr. *snaking.* 1. To drag or haul, as a snake from its hole: often with *out.* [United States.]—2. *Naut.* to wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one, or with cord, the small ropes lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one; to worm.

**Snake** (snāk), *v.i.* To crawl like a snake. [United States.]

**Snake-bird** (snāk'bėrd), *n.* See DARTER.

**Snake-boat** (snāk'bōt). See PAMBANMANCHE.

**Snake-eel** (snāk'ēl), *n.* A popular name of the fishes which constitute the family Ophisuridæ of some naturalists, but which others class with the true eels in the family Muræniдæ, from the tail tapering to a point like that of a snake. They are natives of warm seas. One species (*Ophisurus serpens*), of about 6 feet long, is found in the Mediterranean.

**Snake-fly** (snāk'flī), *n.* The popular name of neuropterous insects of the group Raphidiadæ, and so called from the elongated form of the head and neck, and the facility with which they move the front of the body in different directions. They are mostly to be found in the neighbourhood of woods and streams. The common species is scientifically known as *Raphidia ophiopsis.*

**Snake-gourd** (snāk'görd), *n.* [From the remarkable snake-like appearance of its fruits, which are frequently 3 feet long.] The common name of a cucurbitaceous plant of the genus Tricosanthes (*T. anguina*), a native of India and China.

**Snake-head** (snāk'hed), *n.* 1. A liliaceous plant of the genus Fritillaria, *F. Meleagris.* See FRITILLARIA.—2. The American name of species of the genus Chelone (which see). 3. The end of a flat rail, formerly used on American railways, which was sometimes loosened and thrown up by the carriage wheels, and frequently entered the bodies of the carriages to the great danger of the passengers.

**Snake-lizard** (snāk'liz-ėrd). See CHAMÆSAURA.

**Snake-moss** (snāk'mos), *n.* Common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).

**Snake-nut** (snāk'nut), *n.* The fruit of a Demerara tree, the *Ophiocaryon paradoxicum*, the large embryo of which resembles a snake.

**Snake-piece** (snāk'pēs), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Pointer.*

**Snakeroot** (snāk'röt), *n.* The popular name of numerous American plants of different species and genera, most of which are, or formerly were, reputed to be efficacious as remedies for snake bites. Among the best known is *Aristolochia serpentaria*, nat. order Aristolochiaceæ, of which it is the type. It is a native of Virginia, and is widely diffused throughout the United States. It has a fibrous, aromatic, and bitterish root, which was formerly extolled as a cure for the bite of the rattlesnake and other serpents. The infusion is occasionally used as a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. The Virginian snakeroot is the *Polygala Senega.*

**Snake's-beard** (snāks'bėrd), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Ophiopogon, nat. order Liliaceæ, belonging to China and Japan.

**Snake's-head Iris** (snāks'hed ī-ris), *n.* A plant, *Iris tuberosa.* See IRIS.

**Snake-stone** (snāk'stōn), *n.* 1. A popular name of those fossils otherwise called Ammonites.—2. A small rounded piece of stone, or other hard substance, popularly believed to be efficacious in curing snake bites.—3. A kind of hone or whetstone occurring in Scotland.

**Snakeweed** (snāk'wēd), *n.* A plant, bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*), which grows in pastures. It is astringent and sometimes used in medicine. See POLYGONUM.

**Snake-wood** (snāk'wụd), *n.* 1. The wood of the *Strychnos colubrina*, nat. order Loganiaceæ, a tree growing in the Isle of Timor and other parts of the East, having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. See STRYCHNOS.—2. The Demerara letter-wood (*Brosimum Aubletii*), a tree of the nat. order Artocarpaceæ. It has this name from the heart-wood being mottled with irregularly shaped dark spots. The timber is excessively hard.—3. The common name of plants of the genus Ophioxylon (dogbanes), from their twisted roots and stems.

**Snakewort** (snāk'wėrt), *n.* Same as *Snakeweed.*

**Snakish** (snāk'ish), *a.* Having a snake-like form, habits, or qualities; snaky.

**Snaky** (snāk'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding.—2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton.*

3. Having or consisting of serpents.

In his hand
He took Caduceus, his *snaky* wand. *Spenser.*

**Snap** (snap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snapped;* ppr. *snapping.* [L. G. and D. *snappen*, Dan. *snappe*, G. *schnappen*, to snap. *Snip* is a lighter form of this word, and *snub* is no doubt connected. See SNUB, also SNATCH.] 1. To break instantaneously; to break short; as, to *snap* a piece of brittle wood. 'Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks.' *Prior.*—2. To shut with a sharp sound. 'Then *snapt* his box.' *Pope.*—3. To bite suddenly; to seize suddenly with the teeth.

He, playing too often at the mouth of death, has been *snapped* by it at last. *South.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws. *Gay.*

4. To snatch suddenly; to catch unexpectedly. 'When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat.' *Dryden.*

For now you are in no danger to be *snapt* singing again. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words: often with *up*, and sometimes with *up short.*

A surly ill-bred lord
That chides and *snaps* her *up* at every word. *Granville.*

6. To crack; to make a sharp sound with; as, to *snap* a whip.

M'Morlan *snapped* his fingers repeatedly. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. To cause to spring back or vibrate with a sudden sound; to twang. 'To *snap* the strings of an instrument.' *Dwight.*—*To snap off*, (*a*) to break suddenly. (*b*) To bite off suddenly. 'To have had our two noses *snapped* off with two old men without teeth.' *Shak.*

**Snap** (snap), *v.i.* 1. To break short; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast or spar *snaps;* a needle *snaps.*

If your steel is too hard, that is, too brittle, . . . with the least bending it will *snap.* *Moxon.*

2. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth: usually with *at;* as, a dog *snaps at* a passenger; a fish *snaps at* the bait.

We *snap at* the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To give a sharp cracking sound, such as that of the hammer of a firearm when it descends without exploding the charge; as, the pistol *snapped.*—4. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words: usually with *at.*

With the peremptory Jewish wives, we have *snapt at* God's ministers as they did at the prophet Jeremiah. *Bp. Prideaux.*

5. To catch at a proposal or offer eagerly; to accept gladly and promptly: with *at.*

To the astonishment of everybody (he) joined the 'Sybarite,' that 'hell afloat.' . . . Relden . . . *snapped at* him. *Hannay.*

**Snap** (snap), *n.* 1. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.—2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize, as with the teeth.—3. A sharp cracking sound, such as the crack of a whip.—4. A greedy fellow. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—5. That

which is caught by a sudden snatch or grasp; a catch. *B. Jonson.*—6. A catch or small lock; the spring catch of a purse, reticule, book-clasp, bracelet, and the like.—7. A name popularly given to beetles of the family Elateridæ, from the cricking noise they make in turning. Called also *Skip-jack.*—8. A sudden and severe interval: applied to weather; as, a cold *snap.* 'A cold *snap* following eagerly on a thaw.' *J. R. Lowell.*—9. A crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake.

I might shut up house—if it was the thing I lived be—me that has seen a' our gentle-folks' bairns, and gi'eu them *snaps* and sugar biscuit maist o' them wi' my ain hand. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Snap-bug** (snap'bug), *n.* A kind of beetle. See SNAP, 7. [United States.]

**Snap-dragon** (snap'dra-gon), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus Antirrhinum (which see).—2. A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth.

When they were all tired of blind-man's buff, there was a great game at *snapdragon;* and when fingers enough were burned with that, and all the raisins were gone, they sat down. *Dickens.*

3. The thing eaten at snap-dragon. *Swift.*

**Snaphance, Snap-haunce** (snap'häns), *n.* [D. *snaphaan—snap,* snap, and *haan,* the cock of a gun.] 1. Originally and properly, a spring-lock to a gun or pistol, subsequently applied to the gun itself, which was a Dutch firelock in general use in the seventeenth century.—2. A snappish retort; a curt, sharp answer; a repartee. *Marston.* [Rare.]

**Snap-lock** (snap'lok), *n.* A lock that shuts with a catch or snap.

**Snapper** (snap'ėr), *n.* 1. One that snaps: often with *up,* one who takes up stealthily and suddenly; a thief.

Who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a *snapper up* of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*

2. The name given in the West Indies to different fish of the family Serranidæ.

**Snapping-turtle** (snap'ing-tėr-tl), *n.* A species of fresh-water tortoise belonging to the genus Chelydra (*C. serpentina* of Agassiz, *Trionyx ferox* of others), common to all parts of the United States: so named from its propensity to snap at everything within its reach.

**Snappish** (snap'ish), *a.* 1. Ready or apt to snap or bite; as, a *snappish* cur.—2. Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly; tart; crabbed. 'Smart and *snappish* dialogue.' *Cowper.*

**Snappishly** (snap'ish-li), *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly. 'Nell answered him *snappishly.*' *Prior.*

**Snappishness** (snap'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

**Snappy** (snap'i), *a.* Snappish. [Rare.]

**Snapsack** (snap'sak), *n.* [*Snap* and *sack,* Sw. *snappsäck,* G. *schnappsack.* See KNAPSACK.] A knapsack. *South.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

**Snapt** (snapt). A contracted form of *Snapped,* the pret. & pp. of *snap.*

**Snar**† (snär), *v.i.* [L.G. and O.D. *snarren,* G. *schnarren,* to snarl; D. *snar,* snappish. Probably imitative and allied to *snore.*] To snarl.

And some of tygres that did seem to gren
And *snar* of all that ever passed by. *Spenser.*

**Snare** (snär), *n.* [A. Sax. *sneare,* a snare, a noose; Icel. *snara,* Dan. *snare,* a snare, a gin; D. *snaar,* O.H.G. *snare,* a string; Icel. *snara,* to turn quickly, to twist.] 1. A contrivance, consisting often of a noose or set of nooses of cords, hair, or the like, by which a bird or other living animal may be entangled; a gin; a net; a noose.—2. Anything by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled, and brought into trouble.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. Prov. xviii. 7.

3. One of the strings formed of twisted raw hide strained upon the lower head of a drum.

**Snare** (snär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snared;* ppr. *snaring.* [From the noun.] To catch with a snare; to catch or take by guile; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; to entangle.

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. Ps. ix. 16.

**Snare-drum** (snär'drum), *n.* A common military drum furnished with snares, as opposed to a bass drum. See SNARE, *n.* 3.

**Snarer** (snär'ėr), *n.* One who lays snares or entangles.

*Snarers* and smugglers here their gains divide. *Crabbe.*

**Snarl** (snärl), *v.i.* [A freq. of *snar.* See SNAR.] 1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl. 'That I should *snarl* and bite and play the dog.' *Shak.*—2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude, murmuring terms.

It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

**Snarl** (snärl), *n.* A quarrel; an angry contest.

**Snarl** (snärl), *v.t.* [From *snare.*] 1. To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots; as, to *snarl* a skein of thread. 'And from her head oft rent her *snarled* hair.' *Spenser.*—2. To embarrass; to confuse; to entangle. 'Confused *snarled* consciences.' *Dr. H. More.*

This was the question that they would have *snarled* him with. *Latimer.*

**Snarl** (snärl), *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c., which it is difficult to disentangle; hence, intricacy; complication; embarrassing difficulty.

**Snarl** (snärl), *v.t.* To raise or form hollow work in narrow metal vases. See SNARLING, SNARLING-IRON.

**Snarler** (snär'lėr), *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow. 'The lash of *snarlers'* jokes.' *Swift.*

**Snarling** (snär'ling), *p.* and *a.* Growling; grumbling angrily; peevish; waspish; snappish.

**Snarling** (snär'ling), *n.* A mode of raising or forming hollow work in sheet metal, such as narrow vases, by repercussion, where the hammer, from the narrowness of the vessel, cannot be applied directly.

**Snarling-iron** (snär'ling-ī-ėrn), *n.* An iron tool used in the operation of snarling. It consists of a straight arm with an upturned end. This is introduced into the vessel to be operated on with the end bearing upon the part to be raised or expanded, and blows struck on the end which is without the vessel cause the other end to act on it by repercussion.

**Snarl-knot** (snärl'not), *n.* A knot that cannot be drawn loose. [Provincial.]

**Snary** (snā'ri), *a.* [From *snare.*] Of the nature of a snare; entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*

**Snash** (snash), *n.* [Same word as Sw. *snæsa,* to chide sharply; or a form formed by a mixing up of *snap* and *gnash.* Comp. also Dan. *snaske,* to champ food with noise.] Insolent, opprobrious language; impertinent abuse. [Scotch.]

Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
How they maun thole the factor's *snash.* *Burns.*

**Snast**† (snast), *n.* [From root of A. Sax. *snithan,* to cut, whence *snath, sned.*] The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*

**Snatch** (snach), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snatched* or *snatcht.* [Softened form of O. and Prov. E. *snack,* to snatch; D. and L.G. *snakken, snacken,* to snatch: probably a parallel form of *snap* (which see).] 1. To seize hastily or abruptly; to seize without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a kiss. 'From my finger *snatch'd* that ring.' *Shak.* 'When half our knowledge we must *snatch,* not take.' *Pope.*

Nay do not *snatch* it from me. *Shak.*

From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And *snatch* a grace beyond the reach of art.
*Pope.*

2. To seize and transport away. 'Snatch me to heaven.' *Thomson.*—SYN. To twitch, pluck, pull, catch, grasp, gripe.

**Snatch** (snach), *v.i.* To attempt to seize suddenly; to catch; as, to *snatch* at a thing.

Nay, the ladies too will be *snatching.* *Shak.*

**Snatch** (snach), *n.* 1. A hasty catch or seizing.

Why, then, it seems some certain *snatch* or so
Would serve your turn. *Shak.*

2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly.—3. A short fit of vigorous action; as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower.—4. A small piece, fragment, or quantity; a piece snatched or broken off. 'Snatches of old tunes.' *Shak.*

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine. *Spectator.*

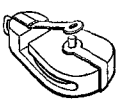
She chanted *snatches* of mysterious song.
*Tennyson.*

5. A shuffling answer. [Rare.]

Come, sir, leave me your *snatches* and yield me a direct answer. *Shak.*

6. A hasty repast; a snack. [Scotch.]

**Snatch-block** (snach'blok), *n.* A particular kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. It is chiefly used for heavy purchases, where a warp or hawser is brought to the capstan. Called also a *Notch-block.*



Snatch-block.

**Snatcher** (snach'ėr), *n.* One that snatches or takes abruptly; as, a body-*snatcher.*

**Snatchingly** (snach'ing-li), *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.

**Snatchy** (snach'i), *a.* Consisting of or characterized by snatches.

The modern style (of rowing) seems short and *snatchy;* it has not the long majestic sweep of former days. *Cambridge Sketches.*

**Snath, Snathe** (snath, snāth), *n.* [A. Sax. *snæd,* the handle of a scythe, from *snithan,* to cut. There are various other forms of this word, as *sneath, sneethe, sned,* &c.] The handle of a scythe. [Local and United States.]

**Snathe** (snāTH), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *snithan,* Icel. *sneitha,* Goth. *sneithan,* G. *schneiden,* to cut. Akin Sc. *snod,* trim, neat.] To lop; to prune. [Provincial.]

**Snattock** (snat'ok), *n.* [*Snathe* and dim. term. *-ock.*] A chip; a slice. '*Snattocks* of that very cross.' *Gayton.* [Local.]

**Snaw** (snä), *n.* Snow. [Scotch.]

**Snead** (snēd), *n.* 1. [Connected with *snood.*] A ligament; a line or string.—2. A handle for a scythe. See SNATH, SNED. [Both local.]

**Sneak** (snēk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *snican,* to creep, to sneak; Dan. *snige,* to creep or move softly. See SNAKE.] 1. To creep or steal privately; to go furtively, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; to slink; as, to *sneak* away from company; to *sneak* into a corner or behind a screen. 'A poor unminded outlaw *sneaking* home.' *Shak.*

You skulk'd behind the fence, and *sneaked* away.
*Dryden.*

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

**Sneak**† (snēk), *v.t.* To hide; to conceal. '(Slander) lurks and *sneaks* its head.' *Abp. Wake.*

**Sneak** (snēk), *n.* A mean fellow. 'A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks.*' *Glanville.*

There can be no douht that a *sneak* is usually looked upon as very little better than a knave. The word, like the correlative term 'gentleman,' is one of peculiarly English growth. . . . To English apprehension the term denotes that combination of selfishness, cowardice, and falsehood which is summed up in the Lexicon definition of a 'mean fellow,' and is directly opposite to manliness and candour. *Sat. Rev.*

**Sneak-cup** (snēk'kup), *n.* A toper who balks his glass; one who sneaks from his cup; hence, a puny or paltry fellow.

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup.* *Shak.*

He is such a *sneak-cup!* were he a boy of mettle I would adopt him. *Morton.*

**Sneaker** (snēk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who sneaks; one who wants spirit; a sneak. '*Sneakers* and time-servers.' *Waterland.*

I am none of those *sneakers.* *Lamb.*

2. A small vessel of drink; a kind of punch-bowl.

I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons about a *sneaker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*

**Sneakiness** (snēk'i-nes), *n.* Same as *Sneakingness.*

**Sneaking** (snēk'ing), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a sneak; acting like a sneak; mean; servile; crouching. 'The fawning, *sneaking,* and flattering hypocrite.' *Stillingfleet.*—2. Secret or clandestine, and somewhat discreditable; underhand.

When we speak of a '*sneaking* regard' for a person or a principle, we imply that the regard is, or is felt by those who entertain it to be, more or less discreditable, and that they do not venture openly to profess a feeling of which they are ashamed, while they nevertheless secretly indulge it. *Sat. Rev.*

**Sneakingly** (snēk'ing-li), *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

Doe all things like a man, not *sneakingly;*
Think the King sees thee still; for his King does.
*G. Herbert.*

**Sneakingness** (snēk'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being sneaking; meanness.

**Sneaksby** (snēks'bi), *n.* A paltry fellow. 'A demure *sneaksby,* a clownish singularist.' *Barrow.* [Familiar.]

**Sneak-up**† (snēk'up), *n.* A sneaking, cowardly, insidious fellow. [A corrupted reading of Shakspere for *sneak-cup. Nares.*]

**Sneaky** (snēk'i), *a.* Same as *Sneaking.*

**Sneap**† (snēp), *v.t.* [Allied to *snip, snib, snub;* Icel. *sneypa,* to disgrace, to chide; D. *snippen,* to nip; Dan. *snibbe,* reproach, reprimand.] 1. To check; to reprove abruptly; to reprimand. *Dr. H. More.*—2. To nip; to bite; to pinch. 'Herbs and fruits *sneaped* with cold weather.' *Ray.*

**Sneap**† (snēp), *n.* A reprimand; a check.

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply. *Shak.*

**Sneath, Sneathe** (snēth, snēᴛʜ), *n.* The handle of a scythe; a snath.

**Sneb,**† **Snebbe**† (sneb), *v.t.* [A form of *snib.*] To check; to reprimand; to chide; to sneap. *Spenser.*

**Sneck** (snek), *n.* [O.E. *snek, snekke, snecke,* also *snack,* probably from *snack,* old form of *snatch.* Comp. *catch,* a kind of fastening.] The latch of a door or other appliance of similar nature; a door-handle. Written also *Snick.* [Obsolete and provincial, especially Scotch.]

**Sneck** (snek), *v.t.* To put the door latch or catch on; as, to *sneck* a door. [Scotch.]

**Sneck-drawer** (snek'drą-ėr), *n.* A latch-lifter; a bolt-drawer; a sly fellow; a cozener; a cheat. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

**Sneck-drawing** (snek'drą-ing), *a.* Crafty; cozening; cheating. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Sneckett**† (snek'et), *n.* [Dim. of *sneck.*] The latch of a door; a snacket. *Cotgrave.*

**Sneck-up, Snick-up**† (snek'up, snik'up), *interj.* [Probably contr. from *his neck up. Nares.*] Go hang! be hanged!

We did keep time, sir, in our catches. *Sneck up. Shak.*

**Sned** (sned), *n.* [See SNATH.] The handle of a scythe; a snead; a snath. [Old and provincial, especially Scotch.],

**Sned** (sned), *v.t.* Same as *Snathe.*

**Snee** (snē), *n.* [D. *sneê,* contr. of *snede,* a cut, a sharp edge.] A knife.

**Sneed** (snēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *snæd.* See SNATH, SNATHE.] The handle of a scythe; a sned or snath.

This is fixed on a long *sneed,* or straight handle. *Evelyn.*

**Sneer** (snēr), *v.i.* [Origin doubtful. The original meaning seems to have been to grin, and the word is probably allied to *snar, snarl.*] 1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance.—2. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to use words suggestive rather than expressive of contempt; to speak derisively: often with *at;* as, to *sneer at* a person for his piety.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And, without *sneering,* teach the rest to *sneer.*
*Pope.*

3. To show mirth awkwardly. *Tatler.*—SYN. To scoff, gibe, jeer.

**Sneer** (snēr), *v.t.* 1. To treat with sneers; to treat with a sort of contempt.

Nor *sneered* nor bribed from virtue into shame.
*Savage*

2. To utter with contemptuous expression or grimace.

'A ship of fools' he shrieked in spite,
'A ship of fools' he *sneered* and wept.
*Tennyson.*

**Sneer** (snēr), *n.* 1. A look of contempt, or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt; a look of disdain, derision, or ridicule.

There was a laughing devil in his *sneer. Byron.*

2. An expression of contemptuous scorn; indirect expression of contempt.

Who can refute a *sneer*? *Paley.*

SYN. Scoff, gibe, jeer.

**Sneerer** (snēr'ėr), *n.* One that sneers.

**Sneerful** (snēr'fụl), *a.* Given to sneering. 'The *sneerful* maid.' *Shenstone.* [Rare.]

**Sneeringly** (snēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a sneering manner; with a look of contempt or scorn.

**Sneeshin, Sneeshing** (snēsh'in, snēsh'ing), *n.* [From *sneezing.*] 1. Snuff.—2. A pinch of snuff. 'Not worth a *sneeshin.*' *W. Meston.* —*Sneeshin mill* or *sneeshing mull,* a snuff-box, generally made of the end of a horn. [Scotch.]

**Sneeze** (snēz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sneezed;* ppr. *sneezing.* [O.E. and Sc. *neese, neeze,* with a prefixed and strengthening *s.* See NEESE. Double forms of words with and without an initial *s* are not uncommon. Comp. *melt, smelt, plash, splash, snipe, nib* or *neb, lash, slash,* &c.] To emit air through the nose audibly and violently by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose. See SNEEZING. — *To sneeze at,* to show contempt for; to contemn; to despise; to scorn.

My professional reputation is not to be *sneezed at.*
*Sir A. H. Elton.*

**Sneeze** (snēz), *n.* The act of one who sneezes, or the noise made by sneezing; sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose with an audible sound.

**Sneeze-weed** (snēz'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus Helenium (*H. autumnale*) which causes sneezing.

**Sneeze-wood** (snēz'wụd), *n.* A South African tree (*Pteroxylon utile*), nat. order Sapindaceæ, yielding a solid, strong, durable timber rivalling mahogany in beauty. Its dust causes sneezing, so that it is troublesome to work.

**Sneezewort** (snēz'wėrt), *n.* A British composite plant of the genus Achillea, the *A. Ptarmica,* called also *Goose-tongue,* with long narrow serrate leaves, and heads of white flowers. It is so called because the dried flowers and roots, when powdered and applied to the nose, cause sneezing.

**Sneezing** (snēz'ing), *n.* 1. The act of ejecting air violently and audibly through the nose by a sudden and involuntary effort; sternutation. Sneezing is a convulsive action of the respiratory organs brought on commonly by irritation of the nostrils. It is preceded by a deep inspiration, which fills the lungs and then forces the air violently through the nose. Sneezing produced in the ordinary way is a natural and healthy action, intended to throw off instinctively from the delicate membrane of the nostrils whatever irritable or offensive material may chance to be lodged there. When it becomes violent, recourse must be had to soothing the nasal membrane by the application of warm milk and water, or decoction of poppies.—2. A medicine to promote sneezing; an errhine; a sternutatory. '*Sneezings,* masticatories and nasals.' *Burton.*

**Snell** (snel), *a.* [A. Sax. *snel,* a word common to the Teutonic tongues with the senses of sharp, quick, active, &c.] 1.† Active; brisk; nimble. *Lye.*—2. Keen; piercing; sharp; severe; as, a *snell* frost. [Scotch.]

It may be a dead loss!—whate'er ane o' your Lombard Street goldsmiths may say to it, it's a *snell* ane in the Sautmarket o' Glasgow. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Snell** (snel), *n.* A short line of horse-hair, gut, &c., by which a fish-hook is attached to a longer line; a snood.

**Snet** (snet), *n.* The fat of a deer. [Obsolete or provincial English.]

**Snew** (snū). Old and prov. pret. of *snow.*

If you heerd on't of what passed between Mas'r Davy and me, th' night when it *snew* so hard, you know as I have been—wheer not—fur to seek my dear niece. *Dickens.*

**Snewe,**† *v.i.* To snow; to fall plenteously; to be in as great abundance as snow. *Chaucer.*

**Snib**† (snib), *v.t.* To snub; to reprimand; to check; to sneap or sneb. 'Them to revile or *snib.*' *Spenser.*

Though the seeds of virtue . . . may be trampled on, kept under, cropped and *snibbed* by the bestial part. *Bp. Ward.*

**Snib**† (snib), *n.* A snub; a reproof; a reprimand. *Marston.*

**Snick** (snik), *n.* [Icel. *snikka,* to cut or work with a knife; D. *snik,* a hatchet, a sharp tool.] 1. A small cut or mark.—2. A knot or irregularity in yarn.—*Snick and snee,* a combat with knives. 'Among the Dunkerkers, where *snick and snee* was in fashion.' *Wiseman.*

**Snick** (snik), *n.* A latch; a sneck. [Provincial English.]

**Snicker** (snik'ėr), *v.i.* [Probably imitative of the sound of suppressed laughter. Comp. Sc. *snocker,* to breathe loudly through the nose; *nicker, nicher,* to neigh.] To laugh in a half-suppressed manner; to laugh with audible catches of voice, as when one attempts to suppress loud laughter; to giggle; to snigger.

**Snickersnee** (snik'ėr-snē), *n.* 1. A combat with knives. See *Snick and snee* under SNICK.—2. A large clasp-knife. *Thackeray.*

**Snick-up** (snik'up), *interj.* See SNECK-UP.

Give him money, George, and let him go *snick-up.* *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sniff** (snif), *v.i.* [A lighter form of *snuff.*] To draw air audibly up the nose, sometimes as an expression of scorn; to snuff.

So then you look'd scornful and *sniff* at the dean.
*Swift.*

**Sniff** (snif), *v.t.* 1. To draw in with the breath through the nose.—2. To perceive as by snuffing; to snuff; to smell; to scent; as, to *sniff* danger.

**Sniff** (snif), *n.* 1. The act of sniffing; perception by the nose.

Oh, could I but have had one single sup,
One single *sniff* at Charlotte's caudle-cup.
*T. Warton.*

2. That which is taken by sniffing; as, a *sniff* of fresh air.—3. The sound produced by drawing in with the breath through the nose.

Mrs. Gamp . . . gave a *sniff* of uncommon significance, and said, it didn't signify. *Dickens.*

**Snift** (snift), *v.i.* 1. To make a noise by drawing breath through the nose; to snort. 'Resentment expressed by *snifting.*' *Johnson.*—2. To sniff; to snuff; to smell. 'Still *snifting* and hankering after their old quarters.' *Landor.*

**Snift** (snift), *n.* 1. A moment. *Halliwell.*—2. Slight snow or sleet. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English in both senses.]

**Snifter** (snift'ėr), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. The drawing of the breath up the nostrils noisily; a sniff.—2. *pl.* (*a*) The stoppage of the nostrils through cold. (*b*) A disease of horses.

**Snifter** (snift'ėr), *v.i.* To draw up the breath through the nose; to sniff. [Scotch.]

**Snifting-valve** (snift'ing-valv), *n.* A valve in the cylinder of a steam-engine for the escape of air; so called from the peculiar noise it makes. Called also *Tail-valve, Blow-valve.*

**Snig** (snig), *n.* [See SNAKE.] A kind of eel. [Local.]

**Snigger** (snig'ėr), *v.i.* Same as *Snicker.*

She . . . *sniggered* over the faults of the self-styled righteous with uncommon satisfaction. *Thackeray.*

**Snigger** (snig'ėr), *n.* A suppressed laugh; a giggle; a snicker. 'The confiding *snigger* of the foolish young butcher.' *Dickens.*

**Sniggle** (snig'l), *v.i.* [From *snig,* an eel.] To fish for eels, by thrusting the bait into their holes. *Iz. Walton.*

**Sniggle** (snig'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sniggled;* ppr. *sniggling.* To snare; to catch.

Now, Martell,
Have you remember'd what we thought of?
Yes, sir, I have *sniggled* him. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Snip** (snip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snipped;* ppr. *snipping.* [Closely allied to *snap,* and to D. and L.G. *snippen,* to snip, to clip, G. *schnippen, schnipfen,* to snip or clip in pieces.] 1. To clip; to cut off at once with shears or scissors.

He wore a pair of scissors . . . and would *snip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To snap; to snatch.

The captain seldom ordered anything out of the ship's stores but I *snipped* some of it for my own share. *Defoe.*

**Snip** (snip), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors.—2. A bit cut off; a small shred.—3. Share; a snack. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—4. A cant name for a tailor.—5. A small hand shears for cutting metal.

**Snipe** (snīp), *n.* [D. *snip,* L.G. *snippe,* Dan. *sneppe,* G. *schnepfe,* snipe, a bird distinguished by the length of its bill or *neb;* L.G. *snippe, snibbe,* a bill, beak, same word as *nib* or *neb* with *s* prefixed. See NEB.] 1. The English name for those grallatorial birds which form the genus Scolopax. The common snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*) is a beautifully marked bird, about 10 or 11 inches long. It is plentiful in most parts of Britain, and frequents marshy or moist grounds. It feeds on worms, insects, and small molluscs. It is remarkable for the length of its bill, its peculiar cry, and the drumming-like noise it makes in summer. The jack snipe (*Scolopax gallinula*) closely resembles the common snipe in its general habits and appearance, but is seldom seen in this country except in the winter.—*Sea snipe,* a name given to the dunlin (which see).—*Summer*

Common Snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*).

*snipe*, a name given to the common sandpiper.—2. A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.

I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak.*

**Snipe-bill** (snīp'bil), *n.* In *carp.* a plane with a sharp arris for forming the quirks of mouldings.

**Snipe-fish** (snīp'fish), *n.* A marine acanthopterygious fish of the genus Centriscus (*C. Scolopax*), so called from its long snipe-like beak. Called also *Trumpet-fish* and *Bellows-fish*. See BELLOWS-FISH.

**Snipper** (snip'ėr), *n.* One that snips or clips; a tailor. *Dryden.*

**Snipper-snapper** (snip'ėr-snap-ėr), *n.* An effeminate young man; a small insignificant fellow. [Colloq.]

**Snippet** (snip'et), *n.* [Dim. of *snip*, a part.] A small part or share. *Hudibras.*

**Snippety** (snip'et-i), *a.* Insignificant; ridiculously small. *'Snippety facts.' Spectator newspaper.*

**Snip-snap** (snip'snap), *n.* [A reduplication of *snap*.] A tart dialogue with quick replies.

**Snip-snap** (snip'snap), *a.* Short and quick; smart. *Pope.*

**Snitcher** (snich'ėr), *n.* 1. An informer; a tell-tale; one who turns queen's (king's) evidence.—2. A handcuff. [Low slang in both senses.]

**Snite**† (snīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *snite*, perhaps connected with *snout*, the bird with long snout or beak.] A snipe. 'The witless woodcock and his neighbour *snite*.' *Drayton.*

**Snite** (snīt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *snȳtan*, to wipe or clean the nose; Icel. *snýta*, to blow the nose; Dan. *snyde*, to blow the nose, to snuff a candle; D. *snuiten*, to blow the nose. The verbs seem to be derived from the noun *snout*, or from *snot*, mucus.] To flip, so as to strike off; hence, to clean, as the nose; to snuff, as a candle. 'Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose.' *Grew.*

**Snithe, Snithy** (snīth, snīth'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *snīthan*, to cut. See SNATHE.] Sharp; piercing; cutting: applied to the wind. [Provincial.]

**Snivel** (sniv'el), *n.* [A. Sax. *snyfel* (?), *snoffel*, snot; from the stem of *sniff*, *snuff*.] Snot; mucus running from the nose.

**Snivel** (sniv'el), *v.i.* pret. *snivelled;* ppr. *snivelling.* 1. To run at the nose.—2. To draw up the mucus audibly through the nose.—3. To cry, weep, or fret, as children, with snuffing or snivelling. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Sniveller** (sniv'el-ėr), *n.* 1. One who snivels, or who cries with snivelling.—2. One who weeps for slight causes, or manifests weakness by weeping.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

**Snivelling** (sniv'el-ing), *n.* The act or the noise of one who snivels; a crying or speaking as through the nose.

**Snivelly** (sniv'el-i), *a.* Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.

**Snob** (snob), *n.* [Prov. E. *snob*, a vulgar or contemptible person, also snot or mucus of the nose. The latter is probably the original meaning, the word being thus from root of *snuff;* comp. G. *schnoben*, to puff or blow through the nose. So *snot* is also used as an opprobrious epithet of persons.] 1. A trivial name for a shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker.—2. In the universities, a townsman as opposed to a gownsman.—3. One who is always pretending to be something better than he is; a vulgar person who apes gentility.

A *snob* is that man or woman who is always pretending to be something better—especially richer or more fashionable—than they are. *Thackeray.*

A *snob* is a fellow who wants to be taken for better, or richer, or cleverer, or more influential than he really is. *Lever.*

4. A workman who continues working while others are out on strike; one who works for lower wages than other workmen; a knobstick; a rat.

**Snobbery** (snob'ėr-i), *n.* The quality of being snobbish.

**Snobbish** (snob'ish), *a.* Belonging to or resembling a snob; vulgarly ostentatious.

That which we call a snob, by any other name would still be *snobbish*. *Thackeray.*

**Snobbishly** (snob'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a snob.

**Snobbishness** (snob'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being a snob. *'Snobbishness* is vulgar.' *Thackeray.*

**Snobbism** (snob'izm), *n.* The state of being a snob; the manners of a snob; snobbishness.

The *snobbism* would perish forthwith (if for no other cause) under public ridicule.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Snobby** (snob'i), *a.* Of or relating to a snob; partaking of the character of a snob; snobbish.

And if we can't get in with the nobs, depend upon it, we will never take up with any society that is decidedly *snobby*. *Dean Ramsay.*

**Snobling** (snob'ling), *n.* A little snob. *Thackeray.*

**Snobocracy** (snob-ok'ra-si), *n.* [*Snob*, and term. *-ocracy*, as in *aristocracy;* comp. *mobocracy*.] Snobs taken collectively. *Kingsley.*

**Snod** (snod), *n.* [A. Sax. See SNOOD.] A fillet; a headband; a ribbon. Called in Scotland a *snood*. [Obsolete or provincial English.]

**Snod** (snod), *a.* [Lit. trimmed by cutting; Sc. *sned*, A. Sax. *snædan*, to trim, to cut. See SNATHE.] Neat; trim; smooth. [Scotch.]

**Snood** (snöd), *n.* [A. Sax. *snod*, a snood. Comp. Icel. *snúdr*, *snúthr*, a twirl, a twist, from *snúa*, to twist.] 1. A fillet with which the hair of a young maiden's head is bound up, emblematic of chastity. [Scotch.]—2. In *angling*, a hair-line, gut, or silk cord by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snell. [Scotch.]

**Snood** (snöd), *v.t.* To bind up, as the hair with a snood.

**Snooded** (snöd'ed), *a.* Wearing or having a snood.

And the *snooded* daughter
Smiled on him. *Whittier.*

**Snook**† (snök), *v.i.* [O.E. *snoke*, to smell, to search out, to pry into; Sw. *snoka*, to lurk, to dog a person.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. *A. Brome.*

**Snook** (snök), *n.* A name given to the seapike (*Centropomus undecimalis*).

**Snool** (snöl), *v.t.* [Perhaps contr. from a form *snuble*, from *snub*.] To subjugate or govern by authority; to keep under by tyrannical means. *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

**Snool** (snöl), *v.i.* To submit tamely. *Tannahill.* [Scotch.]

**Snool** (snöl), *n.* One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another. 'Ye silly *snool*.' *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

**Snooze** (snöz), *n.* [Probably imitative of the sound made in drawing the breath while asleep, and allied to *snore;* comp. *sneeze;* Dan. *snuse*, to snuff or sniff.] A nap or short sleep. 'That he might enjoy his short *snooze* in comfort.' *Quart. Rev.* [Familiar.]

**Snooze** (snöz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *snoozed;* ppr. *snoozing.* To slumber; to take a short nap. [Familiar.]

**Snoozer** (snöz'ėr), *n.* One who snoozes.

**Snore** (snōr), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *snored;* ppr. *snoring.* [A. Sax. *snora*, a snoring; L.G. *snoren*, D. *snorken*, Dan. *snorke*, G. *schnarchen*, to snore. No doubt an imitative word, and akin to *snar*, *snarl*, *snort*.] To breathe with a rough hoarse noise in sleep; to breathe hard through the nose and open mouth while sleeping.

Weariness
Can *snore* upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down-pillow hard. *Shak.*

**Snore** (snōr), *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise through the nose and mouth in sleep.

**Snorer** (snōr'ėr), *n.* One that snores.

**Snort** (snort), *v.i.* [From *snore*. Wedgwood is probably right in suggesting that the effect of the final *t* is to express abruptness or discontinuity.] 1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses often do.

He chafes, he stamps, careers, and turns about:
He foams, *snorts*, neighs, and fire and smoke breathes out. *Fairfax.*

2. To snore. [Rare.]

He found a country fellow dead drunk *snorting* on a bulk. *Burton.*

Awake the *snorting* citizens with the bell. *Shak.*

3. To laugh outright. [Provincial.]

**Snort** (snort), *v.t.* 1.† To turn up, in anger, scorn, or derision, as the nose. *Chaucer.*—2. To expel, or force out, as by a snort.

Fish semblances, of green and azure hue,
Ready to *snort* their streams. *Keats.*

**Snort** (snort), *n.* A loud short sound produced by forcing the air through the nostrils.

**Snorter** (snort'ėr), *n.* One who snorts; a snorer.

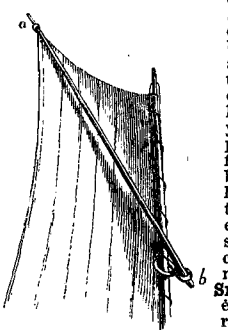
**Snorting** (snort'ing), *n.* 1. The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise; the sound thus made. Jer. viii. 16.—2. Act of snoring. [Rare.]

**Snot** (snot), *n.* [A. Sax. *snot*, Dan. and D. *snot*, snot. Akin *snite*, *snout* (which see).] 1. Mucus discharged from or secreted in the nose.—2. An opprobrious epithet applied to a person. [Vulgar.]

**Snot** (snot), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To free from snot; to blow or wipe.

**Snotter** (snot'ėr), *v.i.* [From *snot* (which see).] 1. To snivel; to sob. [Local.]—2. To go loiteringly. [Scotch.]

**Snotter** (snot'ėr), *n.* *Naut.* a rope going over a yard-arm with an eye forming a becket to bend a tripping-line to in sending down top-gallant and royal yards; also, a piece of rope fitted round a boat's mast, having a bight to fit the lower end of the sprit, which it confines to the mast.



Sprit-sail.
*a*, Sprit, reeving through the snotter *b*.

**Snotter** (snot'ėr), *n.* 1. The red part of a turkey-cock's head.—2. Snot. [Scotch.]

**Snottery** (snot'ėr-i), *n.* Filth; abomination. 'To purge the *snottery* of our slimy time.' *Marston.*

**Snottily** (snot'i-li), *adv.* In a snotty manner.

**Snottiness** (snot'i-nes), *n.* The state of being snotty.

**Snotty** (snot'i), *a.* 1. Foul with snot.—2. Mean; dirty; dry; sneering; sarcastic. [Colloq.]

**Snout** (snout), *n.* [Not in A. Sax. or Icel.; L.G. *snute*, Sw. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, D. *snuit*, G. *schnautze*, a snout. *Snite* is probably a derivative, and *snot* is closely akin.] 1. The long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine.—2. The nose of a man: in contempt. *Hudibras.*—3. The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.

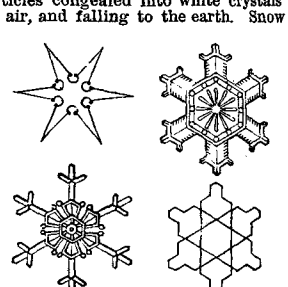
**Snout** (snout), *v.t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

**Snouted** (snout'ed), *a.* Having a snout.

**Snouty** (snout'i), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.

The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Broad and *snouty* like a pig. *Otway.*

**Snow** (snō), *n.* [A very widely spread word, being found in most of the Indo-European tongues. A. Sax. *snāw*, D. *sneeuw*, L.G. and Dan. *snee*, Sw. *snö*, Icel. *snjór* (also *snær*, *snjár*), G. *schnee*, Goth. *snaivs*, L. *nix*, Gr. *niphas* (without initial *s*); probably from root seen in Skr. *snu*, to flow, to drop, to trickle, to distil.] 1. Frozen vapour; watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth. Snow is


Crystals of Snow.

formed in the air when the temperature of the atmosphere sinks below the freezing-point. The particles of moisture contained in the atmosphere are then frozen, and form flakes, which descend to the earth. Each

flake which falls is composed of a number of minute crystals of ice, which present countless modifications of the hexagonal system. They have great diversities of density, and display innumerable varieties of the most beautiful forms. These crystals adhere together to form an irregular cluster; and consequently the incident rays of light, which are refracted and reflected so as to present individually the prismatic colours, are scattered after reflection in all directions, and combine to give to the eye the colour sensation of *white*. When sufficient pressure is applied the slightly adhering crystals are brought into true molecular contact, when the snow, losing its white colour, assumes the form of ice. Snow answers many valuable purposes in the economy of nature. Accumulated upon high regions it serves to feed, by its gradual melting, streams of running water, which a sudden increase of water, in the form of rain, would convert into destructive torrents or standing pools; and in many countries it tempers the burning heats of summer by cooling the breezes which pass over it. In severer climates it serves as a defence against the rigours of winter by protecting vegetation from the frost, and by affording a shelter to animals which bury themselves under it. Even in more temperate climates it is found that vegetation suffers more from an open winter than when the fields, during that season, lie hid beneath a snowy covering; for as snow is a slow conductor of heat a coating of it prevents the earth from parting quickly with its warmth, and at the same time protects it from the cold of the atmosphere.—*Red snow.* See PROTOCOCCUS. 2. Something that resembles snow, as white blossoms. 'The scent of the elder bushes which were spreading their summer *snow* close to the open window opposite.' *George Eliot.*—*Snow* is often used in the formation of compounds, many of which are self-explanatory, as *snow*-capped, *snow*-crowned, *snow*-mantled, and the like.

**Snow** (snō), *n.* [D. *snaauw*, a kind of boat, from L.G. *snau*, a snout, a beak.] A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the main and fore masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft and close to the mainmast, carrying a try-sail. It is identical with a *brig*, except that the brig bends her fore and aft main-sail to the main-mast, while the *snow* bends it to the try-sail mast.

**Snow** (snō), *v.i.* To fall in snow: used chiefly impersonally; as, it *snows*; it *snowed* yesterday.

**Snow** (snō), *v.t.* To scatter or cause to fall like snow. 'Till age *snow* white hairs on thee.' *Donne.*

Let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hail kissing-comfits and *snow* eringoes. *Shak.*

**Snow-apple** (snō'ap-l), *n.* A species of apple.

**Snow-ball** (snō'bal), *n.* 1. A ball of snow; a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.—2. In *cookery*, a kind of pudding made by putting rice which has been swelled in milk round a pared and cored apple, tying up in a cloth, and boiling well.—*Snowball tree*, the garden form of a flowering shrub, *Viburnum Opulus*, or gelder-rose. See GELDER-ROSE, VIBURNUM.

**Snow-ball** (snō'bal), *v.t.* To pelt with snowballs.

**Snow-ball** (snō'bal), *v.i.* To throw snow-balls.

**Snow-berry** (snō'be-ri), *n.* The popular name of tropical American shrubs of the genus Chiococca, nat. order Rubiaceæ, suborder Cinchoneæ. Several of the species possess active medicinal properties. The fruit consists of snow-white berries. Also, and in England more usually, applied to Symphoricarpos (which see).

**Snow-bird** (snō'bėrd), *n.* A popular name applied to several species of birds, such as the *Fringilla nivalis* of Europe, the *Fringilla hiemalis* of America, and the snow-bunting (which see).

**Snow-blanket** (snō'blang-ket), *n.* A farmers' name for such a covering of snow as protects, or materially contributes to protect, vegetation from the severity of the weather.

**Snow-blind** (snō'blīnd), *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.

**Snow-blindness** (snō'blīnd-nes), *n.* An affection of the eyes caused by the reflection of light from the snow.

**Snow-blink** (snō'blingk), *n.* The peculiar reflection that arises from fields of ice or snow. Called also *Snow-light.*

**Snow-boot** (snō'bōt), *n.* A boot intended to protect the foot from snow; specifically, a kind of golosh with an india-rubber sole and felt uppers covering the boot worn inside of it.

**Snow-broth** (snō'broth), *n.* Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor. 'A man whose blood is very *snow-broth.*' *Shak.*

**Snow-bunting** (snō'bunt-ing), *n.* The popular name of *Emberiza* or *Plectrophanes nivalis*, a gregarious passerine bird belonging to the bunting family, a native of the arctic regions. In winter it visits Britain and other temperate regions, and is supposed to be the harbinger of severe weather. On its first arrival in this country it is very lean, but quickly grows fat, and is then excellent eating. It sings very sweetly, sitting on the ground; and does not perch, but runs about like the lark. It is about 7 inches in length; the back and part of the wings are dark black-brown, and the whole of the remaining feathers are pure snowy white. They generally congregate in little flocks, and may be seen scudding over the snow-clad hills, their black wings and tail contrasting strangely with the pure white surface over which they pass. Called also *Snow-fleck.*

**Snowd, Snowding** (snoud, snoud'ing), *n.* [Icel. *snúdr*, a twist, a twirl, *snúa*, to twist. See SNOOD.] A thin hempen cord having a hook attached, suspended to deep-sea fishing-lines.

**Snow-drift** (snō'drift), *n.* A drift of snow; snow driven by the wind; also, a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

**Snowdrop** (snō'drop), *n.* A well-known garden plant of the genus Galanthus, the *G. nivalis*, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. It bears solitary, drooping, and elegant flowers, white, which appear in February. It is naturalized in Britain, and found in woods, orchards, meadows, pastures, &c.—*Snowdrop tree*, the common name of shrubs of the genus Halesia. They are beautiful shrubs, with alternate ovate-oblong leaves and white drooping flowers.

**Snow-eyes** (snō'īz), *n. pl.* A contrivance used by the Esquimaux as a preventive to snow-blindness. They are made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose like spectacles, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

**Snow-fed** (snō'fed), *a.* Originated or augmented by melted snow; as, a *snow-fed* stream.

**Snow-field** (snō'fēld), *n.* A wide expanse of snow, especially permanent snow.

**Snow-flake** (snō'flāk), *n.* 1. A small feathery mass or flake of falling snow.—2. A British plant of the genus Leucojum, the *L. æstivum*, with a bulbous root and white drooping flowers, which appear in May. It grows in moist meadows. See LEUCOJUM.

**Snow-fleck** (snō'flek), *n.* The snow-bunting.

**Snow-flood** (snō'flud), *n.* A flood from melted snow.

**Snow-goose** (snō'gös), *n.* A web-footed bird, the *Anser hyperboreus*, inhabiting the arctic regions. It is of a white colour, except the tops of the wing-quills, which are black, with red legs and bill. Its flesh is esteemed excellent.

**Snow-hut** (snō'hut), *n.* A hut built of snow; a snow-house used by the Esquimaux, &c.

**Snowish** (snō'ish), *a.* Resembling snow; white like snow; snowy. 'Her *snowish* neck.' *Warner.* [Rare.]

**Snowless** (snō'les), *a.* Destitute of snow.

**Snow-light** (snō'līt), *n.* See SNOW-BLINK.

The blink or *snow-light* of field-ice is the most lucid, and is tinged with yellow; of packed ice it is pure white; ice newly formed has a greyish blink: and a deep yellow tint indicates snow on land. *Page.*

**Snowlike** (snō'līk), *a.* Resembling snow.

**Snow-limbed** (snō'limd), *a.* Having limbs white like snow. 'The *snow-limb'd* Eve from whom she came.' *Tennyson.*

**Snow-line** (snō'līn), *n.* The limit of perpetual snow, or the line above which mountains are covered with perpetual snow. Since the temperature of the atmosphere continually diminishes, as we ascend from the lower into the higher strata, there must be in every latitude a certain limit of elevation at which the temperature of the air is reduced to the freezing-point. This limit is called the snow-line, or line of perpetual congelation, and the mountains which rise above it are always covered with snow. The snow-line varies according to latitude, being highest near the equator and lowest near the poles. Local circumstances, however, affect it, as the configuration of the country, the quantity of snow falling annually, the nature of the prevalent winds, &c. From these circumstances the snow-line is at different heights in the same latitude.

**Snow-mould** (snō'mōld), *n.* A fungous plant, the *Lanosa nivalis*, which grows beneath snow, on grasses and cereal crops. It is especially injurious to barley and rye.

**Snow-plant** (snō'plant), *n.* The popular name of a genus (Protococcus) of microscopic algæ, which grow in snow and give it the appearance of being coloured. See PROTOCOCCUS.

**Snow-plough, Snow-plow** (snō'plou), *n.* An implement for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, &c. There are two kinds: one adapted to be hauled by horses, oxen, &c., on a common highway; the other to be placed in front of a locomotive to clear the rails of snow. A variety of the latter is adapted to street tramways. The snow-plough for ordinary country roads usually consists of boards framed together so as to form an acute angle in front, and spread out behind to any required distance. The angular point or edge is made to enter the snow, and the machine being propelled by horses harnessed to the centre framework, the snow is thrown off by the boards to the sides of the road, and thus a free passage is opened up for wheel-carriages, &c. For railway purposes snow-ploughs are of various forms, adapted to the character of the country, the amount of snowfall, the tendency to drift, &c.

**Snow-shoe** (snō'shō), *n.* A kind of flat shoe or racket, either made of wood alone, or consisting of a light frame crossed and re-

Snow-shoe.

crossed by thongs, the broad surface of which prevents the wearer from sinking in the snow. *Snow-shoes* are usually from 3 to 4 feet in length, and from 1 to 1½ foot broad across the middle.

**Snow-skate** (snō'skāt), *n.* A thin, elastic piece of wood, about 6 feet long, and as broad as the foot, used by the Lapps for skating on the snow, and to some extent by the Swedes and Norwegians.

**Snow-slip** (snō'slip), *n.* A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain.

**Snow-storm** (snō'storm), *n.* A storm with a heavy, drifting fall of snow.

**Snow-water** (snō'wa-tėr), *n.* Water produced from the melting of snow.

**Snow-white** (snō'whit), *a.* White as snow; very white. 'Your *snow-white* goodly steed.' *Shak.* 'A *snow-white* ram.' *Wordsworth.*

**Snow-wreath** (snō'rēth), *n.* An accumulation of snow of some considerable length and height.

**Snowy** (snō'i), *a.* 1. White like snow.

So shows a *snowy* dove trooping with crows
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows. *Shak.*

2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow. 'The *snowy* top of cold Olympus.' *Milton.* 3. White; pure; spotless; unblemished.

There did he lose his *snowy* innocence, *John Hall.*

**Snub** (snub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *snubbed*; ppr. *snubbing.* [The first meaning is probably the original, viz. to nip or snap short; appearing also in Dan. *snubbe*, to snap or snip off; Icel. *snubbóttr*, nipped or cut short; Prov. E. *snub*, a snag, a short stump of wood. In meaning 2 it may be directly from Icel. *snubba*, to snub, to chide, the older E. form being *snib*, *snybbe*. The root is no doubt that of *snap*, and *snip*, *snape*, *sneap*, *snipe*, are kindred forms.] 1. To nip; to check in growth; to stunt.

Trees . . . whose heads and boughs I have observ'd to run out far to landward, but toward the sea, to be so *snubbed* by the winds as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off on that side. *Ray.*

2. To check; to reprimand; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart sarcastic reply or remark.

We frequently see the child . . . in spight of being neglected, *snubbed*, and thwarted at home, acquire a behaviour which makes it as agreeable to all the rest of the world, as, &c. *Tatler.*

3. To slight designedly; to treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person.—*To snub a cable* (*naut.*), to check it suddenly in running out.

**Snub** (snub), *n.* [See SNUB, *v.t.*] 1. A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag.—2. A check; a rebuke.—3. A nose flat at the bridge, and broad and somewhat turned up at the tip.

My father's nose was aquiline, and mine is a *snub*. *Marryatt.*

**Snub**† (snub), *v.i.* [Allied to *snob*. Comp. O.G. *snuben*, Mod. G. *schnauben*, to pant.] To sob with convulsions. *Bailey.*

**Snub-nose** (snub'nōz), *n.* A short or flat nose.

**Snub-nosed** (snub'nōzd), *a.* Having a short, flat nose.

**Snub-post** (snub'pōst), *n.* *Naut.* a strong post on a quay or on the shore, around which a rope is thrown to check the motion of a vessel.

**Snudge**† (snuj), *v.i.* [Softened form of *snug*. See SNUG.] To lie close; to snug. 'Snudge in quiet.' *G. Herbert.*

**Snudge**† (snuj), *n.* A miser, or a sneaking fellow. 'The life of a covetous *snudge*.' *Ascham.*

**Snuff** (snuf), *v.t.* [Onomatopoetic, like *snore*, *sneeze*, &c.; D. *snuffen*, *snuiven*, to snuff, to snuff up; *snuf*, a sniffing scent; Dan. *snöfte*, to snort, to snuff or sniff; G. *schnupfen*, to snuff; E. to *snift*.] 1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale; as, to *snuff* the wind. 'To *snuff* the vital air.' *Dryden.*—2. To scent; to smell; to perceive by the nose. *Dryden.* 3. To crop the snuff, as of a candle; to take off the end of the snuff.—*To snuff out*, to extinguish by snuffing; to annihilate; to obliterate.

'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be *snuffed out* by an article. *Byron.*

**Snuff** (snuf), *v.i.* 1. To snort; to inhale air with violence or with noise, as dogs and horses.

The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt; to sniff contemptuously. Mal. i. 13.—3. To take offence.

Do the enemies of the church rage, and *snuff*, and breathe nothing but threats and death? *Bp. Hall.*

**Snuff** (snuf), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. Inhalation by the nose; a sniff.—2.† Smell; scent; odour.

The Immortal, the Eternal wants not the *snuff* of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes. *Stukeley.*

3. Resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose.

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*To take a thing in snuff*, to be angry at it; to take offence at it.

For I tell you true, I *take it* highly *in snuff*, to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you at these years. *B. Jonson.*

4. A powdered preparation of tobacco inhaled through the nose. It is made by grinding, in mortars or mills, the chopped leaves and stalks of tobacco in which fermentation has been induced by moisture and warmth. The tobacco is well dried previous to grinding, and this is carried sometimes so far as to give to the snuff the peculiar flavour of the high-dried snuffs, such as the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch. Some varieties, as the rappees, are moist. The admixture of different flavouring agents and delicate scents has given rise to fanciful names for snuffs, which, the flavour excepted, are identical. Dry snuffs are often adulterated with quicklime, and the moist kinds with ammonia, hellebore, pearl-ash, &c.—*Up to snuff*, knowing; sharp; wide-awake; not likely to be imposed upon. [Slang.]—5. The burning part of a candle wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

For even at first life's taper is a *snuff*. *Donne.*

Lamentable
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' the dungeon by a *snuff*. *Shak.*

**Snuff-box** (snuf'boks), *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person. Snuff-boxes are made of every variety of pattern, and of an endless variety of materials.

**Snuff-dipping** (snuf'dip-ing), *n.* A mode of taking tobacco practised by some of the lower class of women in the United States of America, consisting of dipping a sort of brush among snuff, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it.

**Snuff-dish** (snuf'dish), *n.* Among the Jews, a dish for the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle.

The *snuff-dishes* thereof shall be of pure gold. Ex. xxv. 38.

**Snuffer** (snuf'ėr), *n.* 1. One that snuffs.—2. *pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

**Snuffer-dish, Snuffer-tray** (snuf'ėr-dish, snuf'ėr-trā), *n.* A small stand of metal, papier-mâché, &c., for holding snuffers.

**Snuffle** (snuf'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *snuffled*; ppr. *snuffling*. [Freq. of *snuff*; L.G. *snuffeln*, D. *snuffelen*, Sw. *snufla*, to snuffle. See SNUFF, SNIVEL.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed. 'Snuffling at nose and croaking in his throat.' *Dryden.*

**Snuffle** (snuf'l), *n.* 1. A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils. 'A snort or *snuffle*.' *Coleridge.*—2. Speaking through the nose; an affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

**Snuffler** (snuf'l-ėr), *n.* One who snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

**Snuffles** (snuf'lz), *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus; a malady of dogs.

**Snuff-mill** (snuf'mil), *n.* A mill or machine for grinding tobacco into the powder known as snuff.

**Snuff-taker** (snuf'tāk-ėr), *n.* One who takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.

**Snuff-taking** (snuf'tāk-ing), *n.* The act or practice of taking or inhaling snuff into the nose.

**Snuffy** (snuf'i), *a.* 1. Resembling snuff in colour.—2. Soiled with snuff, or smelling of it. [Familiar.]—3. Offended; displeased. [Scotch.]

**Snug** (snug), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *snugged*; ppr. *snugging*. [Prov. E. *snug*, handsome; Icel. *snöggr*, short-haired, smooth; O.Dan. *snog*, Sw. *snygg*, neat, elegant. The succession of meanings would seem to be smooth, neat, compact, lying close. Perhaps from same root as *snag*.] To lie close; to snuggle; as, a child *snugs* to its mother or nurse.

The loving couple lay *snugging* together. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Snug** (snug), *v.t.* To put in a snug position; to place snugly.

Every woman carries in her hand a stove, which, when she sits, she *snugs* under her petticoats. *Goldsmith.*

**Snug** (snug), *a.* 1. Lying close; closely pressed; as, an infant lies *snug*.—2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice. 'When you lay *snug*, to snap young Damon's goat.' *Dryden.*

At Will's
Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

3. Compact, neat, trim, convenient, and comfortable. 'A country farm, where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm.' *Prior.*

O 'tis a *snug* little island,
A right little, tight little island. *Dibdin.*

**Snuggery** (snug'ėr-i), *n.* A snug, warm habitation; a snug, comfortable place. 'In the *snuggery* inside the bar (of a public-house).' *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

Here was a nice man to be initiated into the comfortable arcana of ecclesiastical *snuggeries*. *Trollope.*

**Snuggle** (snug'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *snuggled*; ppr. *snuggling*. [A freq. and dim. from *snug*.] To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth; to cuddle; to nestle.

**Snugify** (snug'i-fī), *v.t.* To make snug. [Ludicrous.]

Coleridge, I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has made sport with you so long, may play one freak more, throw you into London, or some spot near it, and there *snugify* you for life. *Lamb.*

**Snugly** (snug'li), *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; comfortably.

**Snugness** (snug'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being snug.

**Snush**† (snush), *n.* Same as *Snuff*.

**Sny** (snī), *n.* In *ship-building*, (*a*) a gentle bend in timber curving upward. (*b*) The trend of the lines of a ship upward from amidship toward the bow and the stern.

**Snying** (snī'ing), *n.* In *ship-building*, a circular plank, placed edgewise, to work in the bows of a ship.

**So** (sō), *adv.* [A particle common to the Teutonic languages; O.E. and Sc. *sa*, *swa*, *swo*, A. Sax. *swá*, so, as; Icel. *svá*, later *svo*, *so*, Goth. *sva*, *svê*, L.G. and G. *so*, D. *zoo*. A word of pronominal origin (comp. A. Sax. *se* masc., *seo* fem., the, that), and still retaining somewhat of its pronominal character. The *s* of *as* is this word mutilated. It appears also in *also*, *whosoever*, &c.] 1. In that manner; to that degree; in such manner or to such degree as indicated in any way, or as implied, or as supposed to be known. 'She that you gaze on *so*.' *Shak.* 'Give thanks you have lived *so* long.' *Shak.*

Why is his chariot *so* long in coming? Judg. v. 28.

2. In like manner or degree; in the way that; for like reason; with equal reason; thus: used correlatively, following *as* (sometimes *inasmuch as*), to denote comparison or resemblance.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince should consider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

3. In such a manner; to such a degree: used correlatively with *as* or *that* following; as, he was *so* fortunate *as* to escape; it was *so* weak *that* it could not support the weight.

*So* glad of this *as* they I cannot be. *Shak.*
*So* frowned the mighty combatants *that* hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

Formerly it was often followed by an infinitive denoting the effect without *as*. 'No woman's heart *so* big to hold so much.' *Shak.* 4. In such a degree as cannot be very well expressed; in a high degree; extremely; very; as, it is *so* beautiful; you are *so* kind; things turned out *so* well. [Rather colloq.] 5. As has been said or stated: used pronominally with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied; implying the sense of a word or sentence going before or following, and used to avoid repetition.

Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was *so*. Gen. i. 9.

For he was great ere fortune made him *so*. *Dryden.*

I laugh at every one, said an old cynic, who laughs at me. Do you *so*, replied the philosopher? *Addison.*

Often with emphatic inversion of the subject; also; as well; as, you shall go, and *so* shall I.

She is fair, and *so* is Julia, that I love. *Shak.*

6. For this reason; on these terms or conditions; on this account; therefore: used both as an adverb and as a conjunction.

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

Here, then, exchange we mutually forgiveness;
*So* may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Rowe.*

7. Be it so; so let it be; it is well; it is good; it is all right: supplying the place of a whole sentence, and used to express acquiescence, assent, or approbation.

And when 'tis writ, for my sake read it over,
And if it please you, *so*; if not, why, *so*. *Shak.*

8. The case being such; accordingly; well: used as an expletive; as, *so* you are here again, are you?

Why, if it please you, take it for your labour;
And *so*, good morrow, servant. *Shak.*

9. Do you mean what you say? is it thus? as, he leaves us to-day. *So?* [Colloq.]—10. Implying a manner, degree, or quantity, not expressly mentioned, but hinted at, and left to guessing; anything like this or that; a little more or less; somewhere about this: sometimes used as an expletive. 'A grey eye or *so*, but not to the purpose.' *Shak.*

I will take occasion of sending one of my suits to the tailor's to have the pocket repaired or *so*. *B. Jonson.*

A week or *so* will probably reconcile us. *Gay.*
My joints are somewhat stiff or *so*. *Tennyson.*

11. Often used in wishes and asseverations, and frequently with an ellipsis; as, I declare I did not, *so* help me Heaven! (That is, may Heaven so help me as I speak truth).

Never, Paulina; *so* be blest my spirit! *Shak.*

—*So as*,† such as.

Thou art as tyrannous, *so as* thou art,
As those whose beauties proudly make them cruel. *Shak.*

—*So far forth*,† to such a degree or extent; as far. 'Giving commendation to them *so far forth* as they were worthy to be commended.' *The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.* —*So forth, so on*, further in the same or a similar manner; more of the same or a similar kind; et cetera. 'Manhood, learning, and *so forth*.' *Shak.*—*So much as*, however much; whatever the quantity or degree may be.

*So much as* you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

—*So so*, indifferent or indifferently; middling or middlingly; mediocre; in an ordinary or indifferent manner or degree: used adjec-

*tively as well as adverbially*; as, *it was a very so so affair.*

*His leg is but so so;* and yet, 'tis well. *Shak.*
*So so* is good, very good, very excellent good, and yet it is not; it is but *so so.* *Shak.*
What think'st thou of the rich Mercatio?—
Well of his wealth; but of himself, *so so.* *Shak.*

—*So, so,* an exclamation implying discovery or observation of some effect; ay, ay; well, well.

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
*So, so.* *Shak.*
*So, so;* it works; now mistress, sit you fast. *Dryden.*

—*So that,* (*a*) to the end that; in order that; with the purpose or intention that; as, these measures were taken *so that* he might escape. (*b*) With the effect or result that.

And when the ark . . . came into the camp, all Israel shouted with a great shout, *so that* the earth rang again. 1 Sam., iv. 5.

—*So then,* thus then it is that; the consequence is; therefore.

To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the designs; *so then,* I will first justify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound the designs. *Bacon.*

**So** (sō), *conj.* Provided that; on condition that; in case that.

*So* the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying . . . though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking and reasoning it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, *so* truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. *Milton.*

**So** (sō), *interj.* Stand still! stop! halt! that will do!

**Soak** (sōk), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *socian,* to soak; probably from the Celtic, the root being that of L. *sugo,* to suck. Comp. W. *swg,* a soaking, *soch,* a drain.] 1. To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid; to steep; as, to *soak* cloth; to *soak* bread.—2. To drench; to wet thoroughly.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. Is. xxxiv. 7.

3. To draw in by the pores, as the skin.

Suppling thy stiffened joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy spacious garden walk awhile,
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryden.*

4. To penetrate, work, or accomplish by wetting thoroughly: often with *through.*

The rivulet beneath *soaked* its way obscurely *through* wreaths of snow. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. To suck; to exhaust; to drain. [Rare.]

His feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SYN. To steep, imbrue, drench, wet, macerate, saturate.

**Soak** (sōk), *v. i.* 1. To lie steeped in water or other fluid; to steep; as, let the cloth lie and *soak.*—2. To enter into pores or interstices.

Rain *soaking* into the strata . . . bears with it all such movable matter as occurs. *Woodward.*

3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously; to be given to excessive drinking. 'The idle chat of a *soaking* club.' *Locke.*

**Soakage** (sōk'āj), *n.* Act of soaking; fluid imbibed.

**Soaker** (sōk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which soaks or macerates in a liquid; that which wets or drenches thoroughly.—2. A hard drinker. 'A painful, able, and laborious *soaker* . . . who owes all his good-nature to the pot and the pipe.' *South.*

**Soaking** (sōk'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Steeping; macerating.—2. Imbibing; drinking intemperately.—3. Wetting thoroughly; as, a *soaking* rain.

**Soaking** (sōk'ing), *n.* A wetting; a drenching.

Few in the ships escaped a good *soaking.* *Cook.*

**Soaky, Socky** (sōk'i), *a.* Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.

**Soal** (sōl), *n.* Same as *Sole.* [Rare.]

**So-and-so** (sō'and-sō). A certain person or thing, not mentioned by name; an indefinite person or thing; as, I saw Mr. *So-and-so* yesterday; will you do *so-and-so?* [Colloq.]

**Soap** (sōp), *n.* [O.E. *sope,* Sc. *saip,* A. Sax. *sāpe,* Sw. *sopa,* L.G. *sepe,* O.H.G. *seifa,* from same root as L. *sebum,* tallow; L. *sapo,* soap, appears to have been borrowed from the old German.] 1. A chemical compound of common domestic use for washing and cleansing, and also used in medicine, &c. It is a compound resulting from the combination of certain constituents derived from fats, oils, grease of various kinds both animal and vegetable, with certain saliflable bases, which in household soaps are potash and soda. Chemically speaking soap may be defined as a salt, more especially one of the alkaline salts of those acids which are present in the common fats and oils, and soluble soaps may be regarded as oleates, stearates, and margarates of sodium and potassium. There are many different kinds of soaps, but those commonly employed may be divided into three classes:—1. Fine white soaps, scented soaps, &c.; 2. Coarse household soaps; 3. Soft soaps. White soaps are generally combinations of olive-oil and carbonate of soda. Perfumes are occasionally added, or various colouring matters stirred in while the soap is semifluid. Common household soaps are made chiefly of soda and tallow. Yellow soap is composed of tallow, resin, and soda, to which some palm-oil is occasionally added. Mottled soap is made by simply adding mineral and other colours during the manufacture of ordinary hard soap. Marine soap, which has the property of dissolving as well in salt-water as in fresh, is made of cocoa-nut oil, soda, and water. Soft soaps are generally made with potash instead of soda, and whale, seal, or olive oil, or the oils of linseed, hempseed, rape-seed, &c., with the addition of a little tallow. Excellent soaps are made from palm-oil and soda. Soap is soluble in pure water and in alcohol; the latter solution jellies when concentrated, and is known in medicine under the name of *opodeldoc,* and when evaporated to dryness it forms what is called transparent soap. Medicinal soap, when pure, is prepared from caustic soda, and either olive or almond oil. It is chiefly employed to form pills of a gently aperient antacid action.—2. Flattery. [Slang.]

**Soap** (sōp), *v. t.* [From the noun.] 1. To rub or wash over with soap.—2. To flatter. [Slang.]

These Dear Jacks *soap* the people shameful, but we Cheap Jacks don't. We tell 'em the truth about themselves to their faces, and scorn to court 'em. *Dickens.*

**Soapberry-tree** (sōp'be-ri-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus Sapindus, the *S. Saponaria.* See SAPINDUS.

**Soap-boiler** (sōp'boil-ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to make soap.—2. A soap-pan.

**Soap-boiling** (sōp'boil-ing), *n.* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap.

**Soap-bubble** (sōp'bub-l), *n.* A thin film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe with beautiful iridescent colours.

**Soap-cerate** (sōp'sē-rāt), *n.* An ointment consisting of soap, olive-oil, white wax, and sub-acetate of lead, applied to allay inflammation.

**Soap-engine** (sōp'en-jin), *n.* A machine upon which the slabs of soap are piled to be cross-cut into bars. *Weale.*

**Soap-house** (sōp'hous), *n.* A house or building in which soap is made.

**Soap-lock** (sōp'lok), *n.* A lock of hair made to lie smooth by soaping it.

**Soap-pan** (sōp'pan), *n.* A large pan or vessel, generally of cast-iron, used in the manufacture of soap to boil the ingredients to the desired consistency.

**Soap-plant** (sōp'plant), *n.* A name common to several plants used in place of soap, as the *Phalangium pomaridianum,* a Californian plant, whose bulb, when rubbed on wet clothes, raises a lather, its smell somewhat resembling that of new brown soap.

**Soapstone** (sōp'stōn), *n.* A species of steatite.

**Soap-suds** (sōp'sudz), *n. pl.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap.

**Soap-test** (sōp'test), *n.* A test for determining the hardness of water by observing the quantity of curd thrown up by a solution of soap of known strength.

**Soap-work** (sōp'wėrk), *n.* A place or building for the manufacture of soap.

**Soapwort** (sōp'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus Saponaria. Common soapwort is *S. officinalis.* See SAPONARIA.

**Soapy** (sōp'i), *a.* 1. Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth.

Tar water . . . as a *soapy* medicine dissolves the grumous concretions of the fibrous part. *Bp. Berkeley.*

2. Smeared with soap.—3. *Fig.* flattering; unctuous; glozing: said of persons, language, &c. [Colloq. or slang.]

**Soar** (sōr), *v. i.* [Fr. *essorer,* to expose to the air, hence to soar into the air as a falcon; from L. L. *exaurare,* to take to the air—L. *ex,* out, and *aura,* the air.] 1. To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings or as on wings. '*Soar* above the morning lark.' *Shak.*

When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

2. To rise to a height or mount intellectually; to tower mentally; to rise above what is prosaic, ordinary, commonplace, &c.; to be transported with a lofty imagination, desires, &c.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars!* *Shak.*
Valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune. *Addison.*

**Soar** (sōr), *n.* A towering flight; ascent. 'Within *soar* of towering eagles.' *Milton.*

**Soarant** (sōr'ant), *a.* In *her.* flying aloft; soaring.

**Soar-falcon** (sōr'fą-kn), *n.* A falcon of the first year; a sore-falcon.

**Soave, Soavemente** (sō-ä'vā, sō-ä'vā-men''tā). [It., sweet, sweetly, from L. *suavis,* sweet.] In *music,* a term signifying that the piece to which it is prefixed is to be executed with sweetness.

**Sob** (sob), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *sobbed;* ppr. *sobbing.* [An A. Sax. form, *seobgende,* complaining, is mentioned, which points to a noun, *seob,* and a verb, *seobian,* akin to *seōftan,* to sigh, *G. seufzen,* to sigh, E. *sough* and Sc. *souf,* all imitative words.] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast or a kind of convulsive motion; to weep with convulsive catchings of the breath.

She sigh'd, she *sobb'd,* and furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

**Sob** (sob), *n.* A modification of the ordinary movements of breathing excited by mental emotion of a painful or sorrowful nature. It is the consequence of short convulsive contractions of the diaphragm, usually accompanied by a closure of the glottis, temporarily preventing the entrance of air into the lungs; a convulsive sigh.

Break, heart, or choke with *sobs* my hated breath. *Dryden.*

**Sob** † (sob), *v. t.* To soak. 'The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells.' *Mortimer.*

**Sobeit** (sō-bē'it), *conj.* [*So, be, it.*] Provided that.

The heart of his friend cared little whither he went, *sobeit* he were not too much alone. *Longfellow.*

**Sober** (sō'bėr), *a.* [Fr. *sobre,* from L. *sobrius,* sober, a word of uncertain origin.] 1. Temperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; habitually temperate; abstemious; as, a *sober* man. 'A *sober,* righteous, and godly life.' *Common Prayer.*—2. Not intoxicated or overpowered by spirituous liquors; not drunk; as, the sot may at times be *sober.*

He that will go to bed *sober*
Falls with the leaf still in October. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason.

There was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*
No *sober* man would put himself in danger for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Not proceeding from or attended with passion or excitement; regular; calm. 'With such *sober* and unnoted passion.' *Shak.*

I consider biennial elections as a security that the *sober,* second thought of the people shall be law. *Ames.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave; sedate.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain? *Prior.*

6. Not bright, gay, or brilliant in appearance; dull-looking. 'If I do not put on a *sober* habit.' *Shak.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad. *Milton.*

SYN. Temperate, abstinent, abstemious, moderate, regular, steady, calm, cool, collected, dispassionate, unimpassioned, sedate, staid, serious, grave, solemn, sombre.

**Sober** (sō'bėr), *v. t.* To make sober; as, (*a*) to cure of intoxication.

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

(*b*) To make temperate, calm, or solemn. 'Pathetic earnestness of supplication *sobered* by a profound reverence.' *Macaulay.*

**Sober** (sō'bėr), *v. i.* To become sober, staid, or sedate: often with *down.*

Vance gradually *sobered down.* *Lord Lytton.*

**Sober-blooded** (sō'bėr-blud-ed), *a.* Free from passion or enthusiasm; cold-blooded; cool; calm.

This same young *sober-blooded* boy . . . a man cannot make him laugh. *Shak.*

**Soberize** (sō'bėr-īz), *v. i.* To become sober.

**Soberize** (sō'bėr-īz), *v. t.* To make sober. *Richardson.*

**Soberly** (sō'bėr-li), *adv.* In a sober manner; as, (*a*) without intemperance. (*b*) Without enthusiasm; temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

(*c*) Without intemperate passion; coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised let it be done without passion and *soberly*. *Locke.*

(*d*) Gravely; seriously.

**Sober-minded** (sō'bėr-mīnd-ed), *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

**Sober-mindedness** (sō'bėr-mīnd-ed-nes), *n.* Calmness; freedom from inordinate passions; habitual sobriety.

**Soberness** (sō'bėr-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sober; as, (*a*) freedom from intoxication; temperance. (*b*) Gravity; seriousness.

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shown him the difference. *Dryden.*

(*c*) Freedom from heat and passion; calmness; coolness.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and *soberness*. Acts xxvi. 25.

**Sober-suited** (sō'bėr-sūt-ed), *a.* Clad in dark or sad-coloured garments; not gaily dressed. 'Thou *sober-suited* matron, all in black.' *Shak.*

**Soboles** (sob'ō-lēz), *n.* [L.] In *bot.* a creeping underground stem.

**Soboliferous** (sob-ō-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *soboles*, a young shoot, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* producing young plants from a creeping stem or soboles underground.

**Sobriety** (sō-brī'e-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sobriété*; L. *sobrietas*, from *sobrius*. See SOBER.] 1. Habitual soberness or temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors; abstemiousness; abstinence; as, a man of *sobriety*.

*Sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Jer. Taylor.*

Public *sobriety* is a relative duty. *Blackstone.*

2. Freedom from the influence of strong drink. — 3. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or overheated imagination; calmness; coolness. 'Mild behaviour and *sobriety*.' *Shak.* 'The staidness and *sobriety* of age.' *Dryden.* 'The *sobrieties* of virtue.' *South.* —4. Seriousness; gravity without sadness or melancholy.

Mirth makes them not mad,
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SYN. Soberness, temperance, abstinence, abstemiousness, moderation, regularity, steadiness, calmness, coolness, sober-mindedness, sedateness, staidness, gravity, seriousness, solemnity.

**Sobriquet** (so-brē-kā), *n.* [Fr.] A nickname; a fanciful appellation. Often spelled according to an old French mode, *Soubriquet*.

The Moriscoes, who understood his character well, held him in terror, as they proved by the familiar *sobriquet* which they gave him of the 'iron-headed devil.' *Prescott.*

**Soc, Soke** (sok, sōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *sōc*, a soke, liberty, originally the privilege of holding a court, from the stem of *seek*, and therefore akin to *sake*. Comp. Icel. *sōkn*, an action at law, an assemblage of people, from *sækja*, to seek.] 1. The power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction. —2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens. — 3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor in which the mill stands, or of being paid for the same as if actually ground. — 4. A shire, circuit, or territory.

**Socage, Soccage** (sok'āj), *n.* [L.L. *socagium*, socage; lit. the tenure of one over whom his lord had a certain jurisdiction, from *soc* (which see).] In *law*, a tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain and determinate service: distinguished both from *knight-service*, in which the render was uncertain, and from *villenage*, where the service was of the meanest kind. Socage has generally been distinguished into *free* and *villein*—*free socage*, or *common* or *simple socage*, where the service was not only certain but honourable, as by fealty and the payment of a small sum, as of a few shillings, in name of annual rent, and *villein socage*, where the service, though certain, was of a baser nature. This last tenure was the equivalent of what is now called *copyhold tenure*.

Common *socage* is the ordinary tenure in this country. *Wharton.*

**Socager** (sok'āj-ėr), *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

**So-called** (sō-kąld'), *a.* Called by such a name; so named.

**Soccage,** *n.* See SOCAGE.

**Soccager,** *n.* See SOCAGER.

**Soccotrine** (sok'ot-rīn), *a.* Same as *Socotrine*.

**Socdolager** (sok-dol'a-jėr), *n.* Same as *Sockdolager*.

**Sociability** (sō'shi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité*, from *sociable*.] The quality of being sociable; sociableness. *Warburton.*

**Sociable** (sō'shi-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *sociable*, L. *sociabilis*. See SOCIAL.] 1. Capable of being conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company.

Another law toucheth them, as they are *sociable* parts united into one body. *Hooker.*

2. Inclined to associate; ready to unite with others. 'To make man mild and *sociable* to man.' *Addison.* —3. Disposed to company; fond of companions; companionable; conversible; social.

Society is no comfort
To one not *sociable*. *Shak.*

Them thus employ'd beheld
With pity Heaven's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael the *sociable* spirit, that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Affording opportunities for conversation; as, a *sociable* party. —5. † No longer hostile; friendly.

Is the king *sociable*,
And bids thee live? *Beau. & Fl.*

SYN. Social, companionable, conversible, friendly, familiar, communicative, accessible.

**Sociable** (sō'shi-a-bl), *n.* 1. An open carriage with seats facing each other, and thus convenient for conversation. — 2. A kind of couch with a curved S-shaped back for two persons, who sit partially facing each other. 3. A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party. [United States.]

**Sociableness** (sō'shi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sociable; disposition to associate; inclination to company and social intercourse.

**Sociably** (sō'shi-a-bli), *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly.

**Social** (sō'shal), *a.* [Fr. *social*, from L. *socialis*, from *socius*, a companion, from the root of L. *sequor*, to follow (whence E. *sequence*, &c.).] 1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *social* interests or concerns; *social* duties. '*Social* morality.' *Locke.*

The subject of pauper labour generally is one of the most difficult topics that the *social* philosopher can deal with. *Mayhew.*

2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable; conversible; sociable; as, a person of *social* tastes.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or mutual converse.

Thou in thy secrecy, although alone
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
*Social* communication. *Milton.*

4. In *bot.* growing naturally in large groups or masses: a name applied to plants which live in society, occupying exclusively large tracts of ground, from which they banish all other vegetables, such as many species of sea-weed, mosses, ferns, &c. —5. In *zool.* living in groups or communities, as wolves, deer, wild cattle, &c.; or as ants, bees, &c., which form co-operative communities. —*Social contract* or *original contract*, that imaginary bond of union which keeps mankind together, and which consists in a sense of mutual weakness. It is the solid and natural foundation, as well as the cement, of civil society. —*Social science*, the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations, and institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community. It concerns itself more especially with questions relating to public health, education, labour, punishment of crime, reformation of criminals, pauperism, and the like. It thus deals with the effect of existing social forces, and their result on the general well-being of the community, without directly discussing or expounding the theories or examining the problems of sociology, of which it may be considered as a branch. —*Social dynamics*, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the progress of society from one epoch to another. See SOCIOLOGY. —*Social statics*, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the stability or equilibrium of the different parts of society, or the theory of the mutual action and reaction of contemporaneous social phenomena on each other, giving rise to what is called *social order*. —*Social war*, in *Rom. hist.* the name given to the struggle (B.C. 91) in which the Italian tribes, who were specially termed the allies of the Roman state, fought for admission into Roman citizenship, which would give them among other things the right to share in the distribution of public lands. In the end the allies virtually obtained all they strove for, though at the expense of much bloodshed. —*The social evil*, a term frequently applied to prostitution. — SYN. Sociable, companionable, conversible, friendly, familiar, communicative, convivial, festive.

**Socialism** (sō'shal-izm), *n.* The name applied to various theories of social organization having for their common aim the abolition of that individual action on which modern societies depend, and the substitution of the regulated system of co-operative action. The term, which originated among the English communists, and was assumed by them to designate their own doctrine, is now employed in a larger sense, not necessarily implying communism, or the entire abolition of private property, but applied to any system which requires that the land and the instruments of production should be the property, not of individuals, but of communities or associations, or of the government.

**Socialist** (sō'shal-ist), *n.* One who advocates the doctrines of socialism.

A contest which can do the most for the common good is not the kind of competition which *socialists* repudiate. *J. S. Mill.*

**Socialist, Socialistic** (sō'shal-ist, sō-shal-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to socialism, or to the principles of the socialists.

It must be remembered that in a *socialist* farm or manufactory, each labourer would be under the eye not of one master, but of the whole community. *J. S. Mill.*

The national or anti-western current of Russian political thought finds no more quarter in another paper on the *socialistic* system of the Russian peasant communities. *Sat. Rev.*

**Sociality** (sō-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* Socialness; the quality of being social. 'A scene of perfectly easy *sociality*.' *Boswell.*

**Socialize** (sō'shal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *socialized*; ppr. *socializing*. 1. To render social. 2. To form or regulate according to socialism.

**Socially** (sō'shal-li), *adv.* In a social manner or way; as, to mingle *socially* with one's neighbours.

**Socialness** (sō'shal-nes), *n.* The quality of being social.

**Sociate** † (sō'shi-āt), *n.* An associate. 'As for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your *sociates*.' *Fuller.*

**Sociate** † (sō'shi-āt), *v.i.* To associate.

**Societarian** (sō-sī'e-tā"ri-an), *n.* Of or pertaining to society; societary. 'The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation.' *Lamb.*

**Societary** (sō-sī'e-ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to society. *J. Hutchison Stirling.* [Rare.]

**Society** (sō-sī'e-tī), *n.* [Fr. *société*; L. *societas*, from *socius*, a companion. See SOCIAL.] 1. The relationship of men to one another when associated in any way; social sympathy; companionship; fellowship; company. 'To abjure the *society* of men.' *Shak.*

I beseech your *society*.—And thank you too; for *society*, saith the text, is the happiness of life. *Shak.*

For solitude sometimes is best *society*,
And short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

2. Participation; connection. 'The meanest of the people, and such as have least *society* with the acts and crimes of kings.' *Jer. Taylor.* —3. A number of persons united together by mutual consent in order to deliberate, determine, and act jointly for some common purpose; an association formed for the promotion of some object, either literary, scientific, political, religious, benevolent, convivial, or the like; an association for mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness; a social union; a partnership; a club.

Marriage is a human *society*, and . . . all human *society* must proceed from the mind rather than the body. *Milton.*

4. The persons, collectively considered, who live in any region or at any period; any community of individuals united together by any common bond of nearness or intercourse; those who recognize each other as

associates, friends, and acquaintances; specifically, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; hence, often those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually: used without the article.

'*Society* having ordained certain customs, men are bound to obey the laws of *society*, and conform to its harmless orders. . . . If I should go to one of the tea-parties in a dressing-gown and slippers, and not in the usual attire of a gentleman, *viz.* pumps, a gold waistcoat, a crush hat, a sham frill, and a white choker, I should be insulting *society*. . . . It has its code and police as well as governments, and he must conform who would profit by the decrees set forth for their common comfort. *Thackeray.*

— *Society journal* or *newspaper*, a journal whose main object is to chronicle the sayings and doings of fashionable society. — *Society verses*, verses for the amusement of polite society; poetry of a light, entertaining, polished character.

**Socinian** (sō-sin'i-an), *a.* [From Lælius and Faustus *Socinus*, uncle and nephew, natives of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founders of the sect of Socinians in the sixteenth century.] Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious creed.

**Socinian** (sō-sin'i-an), *n.* One of the followers of Socinus; a Unitarian.

**Socinianism** (sō-sin'i-an-izm), *n.* The tenets of the Socinians; the teaching or doctrines of Lælius and Faustus Socinus (sixteenth century), who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment. Their theory was that Christ was a man divinely commissioned, who had no existence before he was miraculously and sinlessly conceived by the Virgin Mary; that human sin was the imitation of Adam's sin, and that human salvation was the imitation and adoption of Christ's virtue; that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason, and that its metaphors were not to be taken literally. The Socinians are now represented by the Unitarians.

**Socinianize** (sō-sin'i-an-iz), *v.t.* To cause to conform or adapt to Socinianism; to regulate by the principles of Socinianism.

**Sociologic, Sociological** (sō'shi-ō-loj"ik, sō'shi-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to sociology.

**Sociologist** (sō-shi-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology. *J. S. Mill.*

**Sociology** (sō-shi-ol'o-ji), *n.* [L. *socius*, a companion, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science which investigates the laws or forces which regulate human society in all its grades, existing and historical, savage and civilized; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, and the progress of actual civilization. See also under SOCIAL.

The study of *sociology*, scientifically carried on by tracing down primary effects to secondary and tertiary effects which multiply as they diffuse, will dissipate the current illusions that social evils admit of radical cure. *H. Spencer.*

**Socius criminis** (sō'shi-us krim'in-is). [L.] In *law*, an accomplice or associate in the commission of a crime.

**Sock** (sok), *n.* [O.E. *sok, socke*, A. Sax. *socc*, from L. *soccus*, a kind of light low-heeled shoe, especially worn by comic actors.] 1. The shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, comedy, in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskin here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear. *Dryden.*

He was a critic upon operas too,
And knew all niceties of the *sock* and buskin.
*Byron.*

2. A knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking; a stocking reaching but a short distance up the leg.—3. A warm inner sole for a shoe.

**Sock** (sok), *n.* [Fr. *soc*, a ploughshare, from the Celtic: Armor. *soc'h*, Corn. *soch*, Gael. *soc.*] A ploughshare.

**Sockdolager, Sockdologer** (sok-dol'a-jėr, sok-dol'o-jėr), *n.* [A perversion of *doxology.*] 1. A conclusive argument; the winding up of a debate; a settler.—2. A knock-down or decisive blow.—3. A patent fish-hook having two hooked points which close upon each other as soon as the fish bites, thus securing its victim. Spelled also *Sockdolager.* [A United States word.]

**Socket** (sok'et), *n.* [From *sock*, a shoe.] 1. An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else; as, the *sockets* of the teeth or of the eyes.

His eyeballs in their hollow *sockets* sink. *Dryden.*

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket.* *Wiseman.*

2. Especially, the little hollow tube or place in which a candle is placed in a candlestick. 'And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance.' *Dryden.*

**Socket-bolt** (sok'et-bōlt), *n.* In *mach.* a bolt that passes through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt.

**Socket-chisel** (sok'et-chiz-el), *n.* A chisel made with a socket; a stronger sort of chisel used by carpenters for mortising, and worked with a mallet.

**Socket-joint** (sok'et-joint), *n.* A species of joint in which a ball turns. Called properly a *Ball-and-socket Joint.* See under BALL.

**Socket-pole** (sok'et-pōl), *n.* A pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats, &c. [American.]

**Sockless** (sok'les), *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes.

You shall behold one pair of legs, the feet of which were in times past *sockless.* *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sock-plate** (sok'plāt), *n.* A plate from which a ploughshare is made.

**Socky** (sok'i), *a.* See SOAKY.

**Socle** (sō'kl), *n.* [Fr. *socle*, L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus.* See SOCK, a shoe.] In *arch.* a flat square member of less height than its horizontal dimension, serving to raise pedestals, or to support vases or other ornaments. It differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice. A *continued socle* is one continued round a building.

**Socman** (sok'man), *n.* [*Soc* and *man.*] One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

**Socmanry** (sok'man-ri), *n.* Tenure by socage.

**Socome**† (sok'om), *n.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill.

**Socotran, Socotrine** (sō'kō-tran, sō'kō-trīn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Socotra, an island on the east coast of Africa, near the mouth of the Gulf of Aden.

**Socotrine** (sō'kō-trīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean off the east coast of Africa.—*Socotrine aloes*, the best kind of aloes, obtained from the leaves of *Aloe socotrina*, a native of Socotra and the Cape of Good Hope, but now commonly cultivated in the East Indies. See ALOE.

**Socratic, Socratical** (sō-krat'ik, sō-krat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to *Socrates* the Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing. The *Socratic* method of reasoning and instruction was by interrogatories. Instead of laying down a proposition authoritatively, this method led the antagonist or disciple to acknowledge it himself by dint of a series of questions put to him. It was not the object of Socrates to establish any perfectly evolved system of doctrine, so much as to awaken by his discourses a new and more comprehensive pursuit of science, which should direct itself to all that is knowable. To him is ascribed two of the very first principles of science, namely, the inductive method and the definition of ideas.

**Socratically** (sō-krat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the Socratic manner; by the Socratic method.

**Socratism** (sok'rat-izm), *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates.

**Socratist** (sok'rat-ist), *n.* A disciple of Socrates.

**Sod** (sod), *n.* [L.G. and O.D. *sode*, D. *zoode*, O.Fris. *satha;* perhaps from same root as *sad*, in the sense of firm.] That stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface; turf; sward. 'Turfes and *sods.*' *Holinshed.* 'To rest beneath the clover *sod.*' *Tennyson.* Sometimes used adjectively.

Her casement sweet woodbines crept wantonly round,
And deck'd the *sod* seats at her door.
*J. Cunningham.*

**Sod** (sod), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sodded;* ppr. *sodding.* To cover with sod; to turf.

**Sod** (sod), pret. & pp. of *seethe.*

And Jacob *sod* pottage; and Esau came from the field and he was faint. Gen. xxv. 29.

**Soda** (sō'da), *n.* [Sp. Pg. and It. *soda*, glasswort, barilla, from Ar. *sued*, soda.] ($Na_2O$.) The protoxide of the metal sodium, formerly called mineral alkali. It has likewise been called a fixed alkali, in contradistinction from ammonia, which is a volatile alkali. Soda, or protoxide of sodium, is formed when sodium is burned in dry air or oxygen. It is a white powder, which attracts moisture and carbonic acid from the air. When this protoxide is dissolved in water, there is formed the true alkali or hydrate of sodium, called also caustic alkali, NaHO, which is a white brittle mass of a fibrous texture, having a specific gravity of 1·536. Caustic soda has a most corrosive taste and action upon animal substances: it dissolves readily both in water and alcohol, in the solid form it readily attracts carbonic acid from the atmosphere, falling thereby into an efflorescent carbonate. It forms soaps with tallow, oils, wax, rosin; dissolves wool, hair, silk, horn, alumina, silica, sulphur, and some metallic sulphides. With acids soda forms salts which are soluble in water, and many of which crystallize. The carbonate of soda, $Na_2Co_3 10H_2O$, is the soda of commerce in various states, either crystallized, in lumps, or in a crude powder called soda-ash. The manufacture of carbonate of soda is divided into three branches. The first process is the decomposition of sea-salt or common salt (chloride of sodium) by means of sulphuric acid; the second, the conversion of the sulphide of sodium so produced into crude carbonate of soda by strongly heating with chalk and carbonaceous matter; and third, the purification of this crude carbonate, either into a dry white soda-ash or into crystals. The chief uses of soda are in the manufacture of glass and of hard soap. The carbonate of soda is used in washing, and is a powerful detergent, although milder than carbonate of potash. It is also used in medicine. Sulphate of soda is glauber-salts. See SODIUM.

**Soda-alum** (sō'da-al-um), *n.* A crystalline mineral, a hydrated double sulphate of aluminium and sodium, found on the Island of Milo, at Solfatara, and near Mendoza, on the east of the Andes.

**Soda-ash** (sō'da-ash), *n.* Dehydrated carbonate of soda in the form of powder.

**Sodaic** (sō-dā'ik), *a.* Of, or relating to, or containing soda; as, *sodaic* powders.

**Soda-lime** (sō'da-līm), *n.* In *chem.* a mixture of caustic soda and quicklime, used chiefly for nitrogen determinations in organic analysis.

**Sodalite** (sō'da-līt), *n.* [*Soda*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral; so called from the large portion of soda which enters into its composition. It is of a bluish-green colour, and found crystallized or in masses. Besides soda it contains silica, alumina, and hydrochloric acid.

**Sodality** (sō-dal'i-ti), *n.* [L. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a companion.] A fellowship or fraternity.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and this *sodality* established with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet.*

**Soda-paper** (sō'da-pā-pėr), *n.* A paper saturated with carbonate of soda: used as a test-paper, and also for inclosing powders which are to be ignited under the blow-pipe, so that they may not be blown away.

**Soda-powder** (sō'da-pou-dėr), *n.* Same as *Seidlitz-powder.*

**Soda-salt** (sō'da-salt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt having soda for its base.

**Soda-water** (sō'da-wa-tėr), *n.* A refreshing drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure. On exposure to the ordinary atmospheric pressure the excess of carbonic acid escapes, thus causing effervescence. It rarely contains soda in any form. It is useful in cases of debility of the stomach, accompanied with acidity.

**Sod-burning** (sod'bėrn-ing), *n.* In *agri.* the burning of the turf of old pasture-lands for the sake of the ashes, as manure.

**Sodden** (sod'n), *v.i.* To be seethed or soaked; to settle down, as if by seething or boiling.

It (avarice) takes as many shapes as Proteus, and may be called above all the vice of middle life, that *soddens* into the gangrene of old age, gaining strength by vanquishing all virtues. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

**Sodden** (sod'n), *v.t.* To soak; to fill the tissues of with water, as in the process of seething; to saturate. 'Clothes *soddened* with wet.' *Dickens.*

**Sodden** (sod'n), *p.* of *seethe*, and *a.* 1. Boiled; seethed.—2. Soaked and softened, as in water: applied to bread not well baked; doughy. Used as the first element of a compound. 'Thou *sodden-witted* lord.' *Shak.*

**Soddy** (sod'i), *a.* Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turfy.

**Soden,**† *a.* Sudden. *Chaucer.*

**Soder**† (sō'dėr), *v.t.* To solder.

Let him bethink . . . how he will *soder* up the shifting flaws of his ungirt permissions. *Milton.*

**Soder**† (sō'dėr), *n.* Solder.

**Sodium** (sō'di-um), *n.* [See SODA.] Sym. Na (from *Natrium*). At. wt. 23. The metal of which soda is the oxide, discovered by Davy in 1807. He obtained it by a process exactly similar to that by which he procured potassium, which it strongly resembles in many properties. Gay-Lussac and Thénard soon afterwards procured it in greater quantity by decomposing soda by means of iron; and Brunner showed that it may be prepared with much greater facility by distilling a mixture of sodic carbonate with charcoal: it is now prepared by the latter process in considerable quantities. Sodium is a silver-white metal, having a very high lustre. Its sp. gr. is 0·972; it melts at 194° Fahr., and oxidizes rapidly in the air, though not so rapidly as potassium. It decomposes water instantly, but does not spontaneously take fire when thrown on water, unless the water be somewhat warm, or the progress of the globule of sodium upon the surface of the water be impeded. When heated in air or oxygen it takes fire and burns with a very pure and intense yellow flame. It is perhaps more abundant in our globe than any other metal, for it constitutes two-fifths of all the sea-salt existing in sea-water, in the water of springs, rivers, and lakes, in almost all soils, and in the form of rock-salt. Sea-salt is a compound of chlorine with sodium. Sodium also occurs as oxide of sodium or soda in a good many minerals; and more especially in the form of carbonate, nitrate, and borate of soda. Soda is contained in sea plants, and in land plants growing near the sea. It occurs also in most animal fluids. The only important oxide of sodium is the protoxide known as soda. See SODA.

**Sodom-apple** (sod'om-ap-l), *n.* 1. The name given to the fruit of a species of Solanum (*S. sodomeum*).—2. A product described by Strabo, Tacitus, and Josephus, as a fruit found on the shores of the Dead Sea, beautiful to the sight, but turning to bitter ashes when eaten, in reality a gall produced on dwarf-oaks by the puncture of a species of gall-insect. The *Sodom-apple* or *apple of Sodom* is employed as a rhetorical figure to represent what excites high hopes or expectations, but ultimately produces only bitter disappointment.

> Your poor mother's fond wish, gratified at last in the mocking way in which overfond wishes are too often fulfilled—*sodom-apples* as they are. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

**Sodomite** (sod'om-it), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Sodom.—2. One guilty of sodomy.

**Sodomitical** (sod-om-it'ik-al), *a.* Relating to sodomy.

**Sodomitically** (sod-om-it'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a sodomitical manner.

**Sodomy** (sod'om-i), *n.* The crime of Sodom; a carnal copulation against nature.

**Soe**† (sō), *n.* [Fr. *seau*, a bucket or pail.] A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl.

**Soeful**† (sō'fụl), *n.* As much as a soe will hold.

> A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pour a little into it at first, for one bason-full you may fetch up so many *soe-fulls*. *Dr. H. More.*

**Soever** (sō-ev'ėr). A word compounded of *so* and *ever:* generally used in composition to extend or render emphatic the sense of such words as *who, what, where,* &c., as in *whosoever, whatsoever, wheresoever.* (See these words.) It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun; as, in what things *soever* you undertake, use diligence and fidelity. 'What love *soever* by an heir is shown.' *Dryden.*

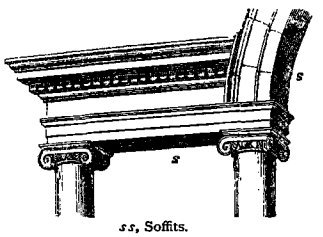
**Sofa** (sō'fa), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *sofa*, a sofa, from Ar. *soffah*, a bench for resting on before the house, from *saffa*, to put in order.] A long seat with a stuffed bottom, and raised stuffed back and ends.

> Thus first Necessity invented stools,
> Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs,
> And Luxury th' accomplish'd *sofa* last. *Cowper.*

**Sofa-bed, Sofa-bedstead** (sō'fa-bed, sō'fa-bed-sted), *n.* A sofa adapted for use as a bed when required. 'One of these *sofa-beds* common in French houses.' *Lord Lytton.* 'Innumerable specimens of that imposition on society—a *sofa-bedstead*.' *Dickens.*

**Sofett** (sō-fet'), *n.* A small sofa. [Rare.]

**Soffit** (sof'fit), *n.* [Fr. '*soffite*, It. *soffitta*, from L. *suffigo*, to fasten beneath (apparently through an erroneous form *sufficta* for *suffixa*)—*sub*, under, and *figo*, to fasten.] 1. In *arch.* (*a*) the lower surface of a vault or arch. (*b*) The under horizontal face of an architrave between columns. (*c*) The ceiling of an apartment divided by cross-beams into compartments. (*d*) The under part of an overhanging cornice, of a projecting bal-




*s s*, Soffits.

cony, an entablature, a staircase, &c.—2. In *scene painting*, a border. See SCENE, 6.

**Sofi** (sō'fi), *n.* [Per. *sûfi* or *sôfi*, probably from Gr. *sophos*, wise. Comp. *sophi.*] One of a religious order in Persia, otherwise termed *dervishes*. See DERVIS.

**Sofism** (sō'fizm), *n.* The mystical doctrines of the class of Mohammedan religionists called *sofis*. Written also *Sufism*.

**Soft** (soft), *a.* [A. Sax. *sófte, sóft*, Sc. and O.Sax. *saft*, O.D. *saeft, saft;* these are contracted forms, having lost an *n*, seen in G. *sanft*, soft; comp. *other, tooth, sooth*, which have also lost *n*.] 1. Easily yielding to pressure; easily penetrated; impressible; yielding: the contrary of *hard;* as, a *soft* bed; a *soft* peach; *soft* earth; *soft* wood. So we speak of a *soft* stone when it breaks or is hewed with ease. 'A good *soft* pillow.' *Shak.* 2. Easily susceptible of change of form; hence, easily worked; malleable; as, *soft* iron.

> For spirits, when they please,
> Can either sex assume, or both; so *soft*
> And uncompounded is their essence pure. *Milton.*

3. Delicate; fine; not coarse; hence, feminine; as, the *softer* sex.

> Her heavenly form
> Angelic, but more *soft* and feminine. *Milton.*

4. Easily yielding to persuasion or motives; flexible; impressible; facile; weak. 'A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers.' *Eikon Basilikè.*

> The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's. *Glanville.*

5. Tender; timorous; fearful.

> However *soft* within themselves they are,
> To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden.*

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe or unfeeling; lenient; easily moved by pity; susceptible of kindness, mercy, or other tender affections. 'The tears of *soft* remorse.' *Shak.*

> Women are *soft*, mild, pitiful and flexible;
> Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shak.*
> Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay. *Pope.*

7. Civil; complaisant; courteous; not rough, rude, or irritating; as, a person of *soft* manners.

> A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.
> Thou art their soldier, and being bred in broils,
> Hast not the *soft* way, which thou dost confess
> Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim,
> In asking their good loves. *Shak.*

8. Affecting the senses in a mild, bland, or delicate manner; as, (*a*) smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement; not harsh; gentle or melodious to the ear; as, a *soft* voice; a *soft* sound; *soft* accents; *soft* whispers.

> Her voice was ever *soft*,
> Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*
> *Soft* were my numbers, who could take offence? *Pope.*

(*b*) Not harsh or offensive to the sight; mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; not exciting by intensity of colour or violent contrast; as, *soft* colours; the *soft* colouring of a picture.

> The sun shining on the upper part of the clouds, made . . . the *softest* sweetest lights imaginable. *Sir T. Browne.*

(*c*) Agreeable to perceive or feel. 'As sweet as balm, as *soft* as air.' *Shak.* (*d*) Smooth to the touch; not rough, rugged, or harsh; delicate; fine; as, *soft* silk; *soft* skin.

> Her hand, . . . to whose *soft* seizure
> The cygnet's down is harsh. *Shak.*
> But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* clothing are in kings' houses. Mat. xi. 8.

Hence, applied to textile fabrics, as opposed to hardware; as, *soft* goods. 'The packman, with his bale of *soft* wares at his back.' *Mayhew.* — 9. Gentle in action or motion; steady and even.

> On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
> She bears thee soft with the smooth air along. *Milton.*

10. Effeminate; not manly or courageous; viciously nice.

> An idle *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *W. Broome.*

11. Gentle; easy; quiet; undisturbed; as, *soft* slumbers.

> *Soft* stillness and the night
> Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shak.*

12. Foolish; simple; silly.

> He made *soft* fellows stark noodies. *Barton.*

13. Readily forming a lather and washing well with soap; not hard; as, *soft* water is the best for washing. See HARD.—14. In *pronunciation*, not pronounced with a hard explosive utterance, but with more or less of a sibilant sound, as *c* in *cinder*, as opposed to *c* in *candle;* and *g* in *gin*, as opposed to *g* in *gift.*—*Soft money*, paper money, as distinguished from hard cash or coin.—*Soft palate*. See under PALATE.—*Soft sawder*, flattery, generally with the view of playing on a person; blarney. [American.]

> We trust to *soft sawder* to get them into the house, and to human natur that they never come out of it. *Haliburton.*

—*Soft soap*, (*a*) a coarse kind of soap. See under SOAP. (*b*) As a *slang term*, flattery; blarney; soft sawder.

**Soft** (soft), *n.* A soft person; a person who is weak or foolish. [Colloq. or slang.]

> It'll do you no good to sit in a spring-cart o' your own, if you've got a *soft* to drive you. *George Eliot.*

**Soft** (soft), *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly. '*Soft* whispering thus to Nestor's son.' *Pope.*

**Soft** (soft), *interj.* Be soft; hold; stop; not so fast. '*Soft!* no haste.' *Shak.*

> But *soft* my muse, the world is wide. *Suckling.*

**Soft**† (soft), *v.t.* To soften. *Spenser.*

**Softa** (sof'ta), *n.* [Turk.] In Turkey, a pupil of a medrissa or secondary school engaged in professional studies for offices in the church, the law, the army, or the state: often restricted to students of the Koran. Written also *Sophta*. See HODJA

**Soft-conscienced** (soft-kon'shenst), *a.* Having a tender conscience. '*Soft-conscienced* men.' *Shak.*

**Soften** (sof'n), *v.t.* To make soft or more soft; as, (*a*) to make less hard in substance. '*Soften* steel and stones.' *Shak.*

> Their arrows' point they *soften* in the flame. *Gay.*

(*b*) To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings; as, to *soften* a hard heart; to *soften* savage natures. (*c*) To make less harsh or severe, less rude, less offensive or violent; as, to *soften* an expression.

> He bore his great commission in his look,
> But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke. *Dryden.*
> The flippant put himself to school
> And heard thee, and the brazen fool
> Was *softened*, and he knew not why. *Tennyson.*

(*d*) To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to *soften* a fault. (*e*) To make easy; to compose; to mitigate; to alleviate.

> Music can *soften* pain to ease. *Pope.*

(*f*) To make calm and placid.

> Bid her be all that cheers or *softens* life. *Pope.*

(*g*) To make less glaring; to tone down; as, to *soften* the colouring of a picture. (*h*) To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate; as, troops *softened* by luxury. (*i*) To make less strong or intense in sound; to make less loud; to make smooth to the ear; as, to *soften* the voice.

**Soften** (sof'n), *v.i.* To become soft or less hard; as, (*a*) to become more pliable and yielding to pressure.

> Many bodies that will hardly melt, will *soften*. *Bacon.*

(*b*) To become less rude, harsh, or cruel; as, savage natures *soften* by civilization. (*c*) To become less obstinate or obdurate; to become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; to relent.

> We do not know
> How he may *soften* at the sight of the child. *Shak.*

(*d*) To become more mild.

> The *softening* air is balm. *Thomson.*

(*e*) To pass by soft imperceptible degrees; to melt; to blend. 'Shade unperceiv'd, so *softening* into shade.' *Thomson.*

**Softener** (sof'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which softens. Also written *Softner*.

**Softening** (sof'n-ing), *n.* 1. The act of making soft or softer.—2. In *painting*, the blending

of colours into each other.—3. In *pathol.* a diminution of the natural and healthy firmness of organs or parts of organs; mollities. —*Softening of the brain*, mollities cerebri, an affection of the brain, in which it becomes pulpy or pasty.

**Soft-eyed** (soft'īd), *a.* Having soft, gentle, or tender eyes.

Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *soft-eyed* virgin steal a tear. *Pope.*

**Soft-grass** (soft'gras), *n.* The common name of two British species of plants of the genus Holcus (*H. mollis* and *H. lanatus*). See HOLCUS.

**Soft-headed** (soft'hed-ed), *a.* Of weak or feeble intellect. [Familiar.]

**Soft-hearted** (soft'härt-ed), *a.* Having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity or other kindly affection; gentle; meek.

Thou art a prating fellow;
One that hath studied out a trick to talk
And move *soft-hearted* people. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Soft-heartedness** (soft'härt-ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being soft-hearted or kind-hearted; gentleness. 'A sort of *soft-heartedness* towards the sufferings of individuals.' *Jeffrey.*

**Soft-horn** (soft'horn), *n.* A foolish person; one easily imposed upon; a greenhorn. [Colloq.]

**Softish** (soft'ish), *a.* Somewhat soft; inclining to softness.

**Softling**† (soft'ling), *n.* A sybarite; a voluptuary.

Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stout man to wax tender. *Bp. Woolton.*

**Softly** (soft'li), *adv.* In a soft manner; as, (*a*) Not with force or violence; gently; as, he *softly* pressed my hand. (*b*) Not loudly; without noise; as, speak *softly;* walk *softly.* 'In this dark silence *softly* leave the town.' *Dryden.* (*c*) Gently; placidly.

She *softly* lays him on a flowery bed. *Dryden.*

(*d*) Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die;
Though pity *softly* pleads within my soul.
*Dryden.*

—*To walk* or *go softly*, to express sorrow, grief, contrition, and the like, by one's demeanour.

And it came to pass when Ahab heard those words, that he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in sackcloth, and *went softly.* 1 Kl. xxi. 27.

**Softner** (sof'n-ėr). See SOFTENER.

**Softness** (soft'nes), *n.* The quality of being soft; as, (*a*) that quality of bodies which renders them capable of yielding to pressure, or of easily receiving impressions from other bodies: opposed to *hardness;* as, the *softness* of butter, of a pillow, &c. (*b*) Susceptibility of feeling or passion; easiness to be affected; hence, facility; simplicity; weakness; as, the *softness* of the heart or of our natures; *softness* of spirit. (*c*) Mildness; kindness; civility; gentleness; meekness; as, *softness* of words or expressions; *softness* of manners.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* she, and sweet attractive grace.
*Milton.*

(*d*) The acceptableness to the senses, as of feeling, sight, hearing, &c., arising from delicacy, or from the absence of harshness, violent contrast, roughness, or the like; as, the *softness* of a voice, of colours, of air, of the skin, &c. (*e*) Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. 'A satire against the *softness* of prosperity.' *Shak.*

He was not delighted with the *softness* of the court. *Clarendon.*

(*f*) Timorousness; pusillanimity; excessive susceptibility of fear or alarm.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness.* *Bacon.*

(*g*) In *art*, the opposite of boldness; in some instances the term is used to designate agreeable delicacy; at other times, as indicative of want of power. *Fairholt.*

**Soft-spoken** (soft'spō-kn), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable.

**Softy** (sof'ti), *n.* A soft or silly person. [Colloq.]

**Soget,**† *n.* Subject. *Chaucer.*

**Soggy** (sog'i), *a.* [Icel. *söggr*, damp, wet, *saggi*, dampness, moisture; perhaps allied to *sag*, to sink.] Wet; soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly wet; as, *soggy* land; *soggy* timber. 'This green and *soggy* multitude.' *B. Jonson.*

**Soho** (sō'hō), *interj.* A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo.

*Soho! soho!*—what seest thou?—Him we go to find. *Shak.*

**Soi disant** (swą dē-zą̃n). [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would be.

**Soigne,**† *n.* [Fr.] Care; diligence; anxiety. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Soil** (soil), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *soillier* (Mod. Fr. *souiller*), to soil, to cover with filth, lit. to cover as a pig does by wallowing in mire, from L. *suillus*, pertaining to a swine, from *sus*, a sow or swine. See also the noun.] 1. To make dirty on the surface; to dirty; to defile; to tarnish; to sully; as, to *soil* a garment with dust. 'Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd.' *Milton.*

Either I must, or have mine honour *soil'd*
With the attainder of his slanderous lips. *Shak.*

2. To cover or tinge with anything extraneous; as, to *soil* the earth with blood. *Shak.* 3. To dung; to manure.

Men . . . *soil* their ground; not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

SYN. To foul, dirt, dirty, begrime, bemire, bespatter, besmear, daub, bedaub, stain, tarnish, sully, defile, pollute.

**Soil** (soil), *v.i.* To take on dirt; to take a soil or stain; to tarnish; as, silver *soils* sooner than gold.

**Soil** (soil), *n.* [In meanings 1 and 2 from the above verb; in 3 directly from Fr. *souille*, a miry place where a boar wallows; from L. *suillus.* See the verb.] 1. Any foul matter upon another substance; foulness.—2. Stain; tarnish; spot; defilement or taint. 'Free from touch or *soil.*' *Shak.*

A lady's honour . . . will not bear a *soil.* *Dryden.*

3. A marshy or miry place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, wet places, streams, or water sought for by other game, as deer.

As deer, being stuck, fly through many *soils,*
Yet still the shaft sticks fast. *Marston.*

—*To take soil*, to run into the water or a wet place, as an animal when pursued; hence, to take refuge or shelter. 'O, sir, have you *taken soil* here? *B. Jonson.*— 4. Dung; compost.

Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils.* *Mortimer.*

**Soil** (soil), *n.* [O.Fr. *soil, soile*, Mod.Fr. *sol*, from L. *solum*, the soil, generally taken from the root of *solidus*, solid.] 1. The upper stratum of the earth; the mould, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particularly adapted to support and nourish them; earth; ground. Wherever the surface of the earth is not covered with water, or is not naked rock, there is a layer of earth more or less mixed with the remains of animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition, which is commonly called the *soil.* Soils may generally be distinguished from mere masses of earth by their friable nature and dark colour, and by the presence of some vegetable fibre or carbonaceous matter. In uncultivated grounds soils generally occupy only a few inches in depth on the surface; and in cultivated grounds their depth is generally the same as that to which the implements used in cultivation have penetrated. The stratum which lies immediately under the soil is called the subsoil, which is comparatively without organized matter. Soil is composed of certain mixtures or combinations of the following substances: the earths, silica, alumina, lime, magnesia; the alkalies, potassa, soda, and ammonia, oxide of iron and small portions of other metallic oxides, a considerable proportion of moisture, and several gases, as oxygen, hydrogen, carbonic acid. Besides these every soil contains vegetable and animal matters, either partially or wholly decomposed. The analysing of soils, in order to ascertain their component parts and qualities, and their adaptation to the growth of various vegetable productions, as well as the methods of improving them by means of chemical manures, form the subject of agricultural chemistry.—2. Land; country. 'Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil.*' *Shak.*

Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave
Thee native *soil*, these happy walks and shades?
*Milton.*

**Soil** (soil), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *saouler*, to glut, to gorge, to satiate, from *saoul*, Fr. *soûl;* Pr. *sadol;* It. *satollo;* L. *satullus*, full of food, sated, dim. of *satur*, sated, full.] To feed (cattle or horses) in the stalls or stables with fresh grass daily mowed, instead of putting out to pasture—which mode of feeding tends to keep the bowels lax; hence, to purge by feeding upon green food; as, to *soil* a horse. *Shak.*

**Soil** (soil), *n.* In *building*, a provincial term for a principal rafter of a roof. *Gwilt.*

**Soiliness** (soil'i-nes), *n.* Stain; foulness. [Rare.]

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon.*

**Soilless** (soil'les), *a.* Destitute of soil or mould. *Wright.*

**Soil-pipe** (soil'pīp), *n.* A pipe for conveying from a dwelling-house, &c., foul or waste water, night-soil, &c.

**Soilure** (soil'ūr), *n.* [Fr. *souillure.* See SOIL, *v.t.*] Stain; defilement; pollution. 'Not making any scruple of her *soilure.*' *Shak.* [Rare and poetical.]

Then fearing rust or *soilure*, fashion'd for it
A case of silk. *Tennyson.*

**Soily**† (soil'i), *a.* Dirty; foul; soiled.

**Soiree** (swą'rā), *n.* [Fr., from *soir*, evening, and that from L. *serus*, late.] Originally, an evening party held for the sake of conversation only; but the word has since been introduced into all the languages of modern Europe, and is now applied to designate most descriptions of evening parties, in which ladies and gentlemen are intermixed, whatever be the amusements introduced. In this country it is frequently applied to a reunion of certain bodies or societies, held for the advancement of their respective objects, at which tea, coffee, and other refreshments are introduced during the intervals of music, speech-making, &c.

**Soja** (sō'ja or sō'ya), *n.* [From the sauce called *soy.*] A genus of leguminous plants, the only known representative of which is *S. hispida*, an erect hairy herb with trifoliolate leaves and axillary racemose flowers, a native of Japan and the Moluccas, and abundant in the peninsula of India. The seeds resemble those of the French or kidney bean, and are used by the Chinese to form a favourite dish. In Japan they are used in the preparation of soy. Written also *Soya.*

**Sojour,**† *n.* Sojourn; stay; abode. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Sojourn** (sō'jėrn), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *sojorner, sojourner* (Mod.Fr. *séjourner*), It. *soggiornare*, from a hypothetical L. form *subdiurnare*, from L. *sub*, under, and *diurnus*, pertaining to a day, from *dies*, a day.] To dwell for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there. Gen. xii. 10.

The soldiers assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days. *Sir J. Hayward.*

SYN. To tarry, abide, stay, remain, live, dwell, reside.

**Sojourn** (sō'jėrn), *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land. 'In our court have made thy amorous *sojourn.*' *Shak.*

Thee I revisit now, . . . though long detained
In that obscure *sojourn.* *Milton.*

**Sojourner** (sō'jėrn-ėr), *n.* One who sojourns; a temporary resident; a stranger or traveller who dwells in a place for a time.

We are strangers before thee and *sojourners*, as all our fathers were. 1 Chr. xxix. 15.

**Sojourning** (sō'jėrn-ing), *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode.

The *sojourning* of the children of Israel . . . was four hundred and thirty years. Ex. xii. 40.

**Sojournment** (sō'jėrn-ment), *n.* The act of sojourning; temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveller.

God has appointed our *sojournment* here as a period of preparation for futurity. *Wakefield.*

**Soke,** *n.* See SOC.

**Sokeman** (sōk'man), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, same as *Socman.*

**Sokemanry** (sōk'man-ri), *n.* Socmanry.

**Soken,** *n.* [A. Sax. *söcn.* See SOC, SOKE.] A district held by tenure of socage.

**Soke-reeve** (sōk'rēv), *n.* A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke.

**Sokingly,**† *adv.* Suckingly; gently. *Chaucer.*

**Soko** (sō'kō), *n.* The native name for a quadrumanous mammal closely allied to the chimpanzee, discovered by Dr. Livingstone at Manyuema, near Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa. The flesh is esteemed a great delicacy by the natives. It feeds on wild fruits. The soko occasionally kidnaps children, but is described as otherwise harmless, unless when attacked.

**Sol** (sol), *n.* [L.] 1. The sun. 'And when Dan *Sol* to slope his wheels began.' *Thom-*

*son.*—2. In *her.* a term implying *or*, or gold, in blazoning the arms of emperors, kings, and princes by planets, instead of metal and colour.—3. The name given to gold by the old chemists and alchemists, *luna* being used to denote silver.

**Sol** (sol), *n.* [See SOU.] In France, a small bronze coin; now usually called a sou.

**Sol** (sōl), *n.* [It.] In *music*, (*a*) a syllable applied in solmization to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale. (*b*) The tone itself.

**Sola** (sō'la), *n.* [The name in Bengal.] A plant of the genus Æschynomene, the *Æ. aspera*, common in moist places, and in the rainy season, in many parts of the plains of India. The name is also given to the pith-like stem, which is exceedingly light, and with which the natives of India make a great variety of useful articles, especially hats, which are in great request, being very light and cool. Helmets made of sola are much used by European troops in India. Written also *Shola.*

**Solace** (sol'ās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *solaced;* ppr. *solacing.* [O.Fr. *solace, solas,* from L. *solatium,* from *solor, solatus,* to solace, to comfort.] 1. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction; to console: applied to persons; as, to *solace* one's self with the hope of future reward.

> We will with some strange pastime *solace* them.
> *Shak.*

2. To allay; to assuage; as, to *solace* grief. 'A little hint to *solace* woe.' *Tennyson.*—3.† To delight; to amuse.

**Solace**† (sol'ās), *v.i.* 1. To be happy; to take delight.—2. To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief.

> One poor and loving child,
> But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
> And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight.
> *Shak.*

**Solace** (sol'ās), *n.* [See the verb transitive.] 1. Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; recreation.

> The proper *solaces* of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion. *Johnson.*

2.† Happiness; delight.—SYN. Consolation, comfort, alleviation, mitigation, relief, recreation, diversion, amusement.

**Solacement** (sol'ās-ment), *n.* Act of solacing or comforting; state of being solaced.

**Solacious**† (so-lā'shus), *a.* Affording comfort or amusement. *Bale.*

**Solanaceæ** (sō-la-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogenous plants, composed of herbs or, rarely, shrubs, natives of most parts of the world, and especially within the tropics. They have alternate leaves, often in pairs, one shorter than the other, terminal or axillary inflorescence, and regular, or nearly regular, monopetalous flowers. The nightshade, potato, capsicum, tomato, egg-plant, and tobacco are all found in this order. The general property of the order is narcotic and poisonous. This prevails to a greater or less degree in all the plants of the order, although certain parts of the plants, when cultivated, are used for food.

**Solanaceous** (sō-la-nā'shus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants belonging to the Solanaceæ.

**Soland** (sō'land), *n.* Same as *Solan-goose* (which see).

**Solander** (sō-lan'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *soulandres.*] A disease in horses.

**Solan-goose** (sō'lan-gös), *n.* [Icel. *súla,* the solan-goose.] The gannet (which see).

**Solania** (sō-lā'ni-a), *n.* The active principle of *Solanum Dulcamara,* or deadly nightshade. See the next word.

**Solanina, Solanine** (sō'la-nī-na, sō'la-nīn), *n.* [L. *solanum,* nightshade.] ($C_{21}H_{35}NO_7$ probably.) A vegetable alkaloid obtained from various species of Solanum, as *S. Dulcamara, S. nigrum, S. tuberosum,* &c. It forms a crystalline powder, very bitter and acrid, and highly poisonous. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. With acids it forms salts, which are uncrystallizable.

**Solano** (sō-lā'nō), *n.* [Sp., from L. *solanus (ventus),* easterly wind, from *sol,* the sun.] A hot oppressive south-east wind in Spain. It is a modification of the simoom (which see).

**Solanum** (sō-lā'num), *n.* [L., nightshade.] A genus of plants, nat. order Solanaceæ, of which it is the type. It is one of the most extensive genera of plants, including from 700 to 900 species. They are shrubs or herbs, sometimes climbing, either smooth or hairy, or (both stems and leaves) armed with sharp thorns, with alternate, entire, lobed, or pinnately cut leaves, and umbellate or panicled dichotomous cymes of yellow, white, violet, or purplish flowers, and are widely distributed throughout the world,

*Solanum tuberosum* (Potato Plant).

abounding especially in America. The most important species are, the *S. tuberosum,* which produces the common potato, a native of America (see POTATO); *S. Dulcamara,* woody nightshade or bitter-sweet; *S. esculentum,* egg-plant; *S. sodomeum,* Sodom egg-plant, or apple of Sodom. *S. esculentum* and its varieties furnish edible fruits, and the fruits of many other species are eaten. The common love-apple or tomato was formerly included in this genus under the name of *S. Lycopersicum,* but is now, along with several allied species, generally ranked under a separate genus, Lycopersicum. See TOMATO.

**Solar** (sō'lėr), *a.* [L. *solaris,* from *sol,* the sun.] 1. Pertaining to the sun; as, the *solar* system; or proceeding from, or produced by it; as, *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence.

> His soul proud science never taught to stray,
> Far as the *solar* walk or milky way. *Pope.*

2. Born under the predominant influence of the sun, according to astrological notions; influenced by the sun. 'Proud beside as *solar* people are.' *Dryden.*—3. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its apparent revolution; as, the *solar* year.—*Solar apex,* the point in space situated in the constellation Hercules, towards which the sun is moving.—*Solar camera,* in *photog.* an instrument for enlarging pictures by sunlight.—*Solar chronometer,* a sun-dial adapted to show mean instead of solar time.—*Solar cycle,* a period of twenty-eight years. See CYCLE.—*Solar day.* See DAY.—*Solar eclipse.* See ECLIPSE.—*Solar engine,* an engine in which the heat of the solar rays is concentrated to evaporate water or expand air, used as a motor for a steam or air engine.—*Solar flowers,* those which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours.—*Solar lamp.* Same as *Argand-lamp* (which see).—*Solar microscope,* a microscope in which the object is illuminated by the light of the sun concentrated upon it. See MICROSCOPE.—*Solar month.* See MONTH.—*Solar phosphori,* substances which are seen to be luminous in a dark place after having been exposed to light, as the diamond, putrid fish, calcined oyster shells, &c.—*Solar plexus,* in *anat.* an assemblage of ganglia which are distributed to all the divisions of the aorta.—*Solar prominences,* red flame-like masses seen in the atmosphere of the sun at a total solar eclipse.—*Solar spectrum.* See SPECTRUM.—*Solar spots,* dark spots that appear on the sun's disc, usually visible only by the telescope, but sometimes so large as to be seen by the naked eye. They indicate the sun's revolutions on its axis, are very changeable in their figure and dimensions, and vary in size from mere points to spaces of 50,000 miles or more in diameter. The frequency of solar spots attains a maximum every ten-and-a-half years, falling off during the interval to a minimum, from which it recovers gradually to the next maximum. This periodicity has been thought to be intimately connected with meteorological phenomena.—*Solar system,* in *astron.* that system of which the sun is the centre. To this system belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, which all directly or indirectly revolve round the central sun, the whole being bound together by the mutual attractions of the several parts. According to the *Ptolemaic system,* framed by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy, the earth was an absolutely fixed centre, and the heavens were considered as revolving about it from east to west, and carrying along with them all the heavenly bodies, the stars and planets, in the space of twenty-four hours. The *Copernican system,* taught by Copernicus in the beginning of the sixteenth century, represents the sun to be at rest in the centre of the universe, and the earth and the several planets as revolving about him as a centre, while the moon and the other satellites revolve about their primaries. The heavens and fixed stars were supposed to be at rest, and their apparent diurnal motions were imputed to the earth's motion from west to east. Notwithstanding the defects of this system it produced a powerful effect, and prepared the way for the discoveries of Galileo, Kepler, and Newton. The *Tychonic system,* propounded by Tycho Brahé, the Danish astronomer, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, represented that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that round it revolved the sun and moon, while the planets revolved directly round the sun. Brahé's observations were of immense service to his contemporary Kepler in discovering the famous laws which ultimately led Newton to the grand theory of universal gravitation. (See KEPLER'S LAWS.) The *Newtonian system,* so named as being adopted by Sir Isaac Newton, is the only one admitted in modern astronomy. It is frequently called the *Copernican system,* from its rejecting what Copernicus rejected; but it is far from receiving all that Copernicus received. In this system there is no fixed centre, the sun only approximating to that character from its greater magnitude. The orbits of the planets, which all revolve round the sun, are ellipses, of which the elements vary.—*Solar telegraph,* a telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors. The duration of the rays makes the alphabet, after the manner of the dot-and-dash telegraphic alphabet; a heliostat (which see).—*Solar time.* The same as *Apparent Time.* See TIME.—*Solar year.* See YEAR.

**Solar** (sō'lėr), *n.* In *arch.* a sollar; a loft or upper chamber.

**Solarization** (sō'lėr-īz-ā"shon), *n.* In *photog.* the injurious effects produced on a picture by over-exposing it in the camera to the light of the sun, as indistinctness of outline, obliteration of high lights, loss of relief, &c.

**Solarize** (sō'lėr-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *solarized;* ppr. *solarizing.* In *photog.* to become injured by too long exposure to the action of the sun's rays.

**Solarize** (sō'lėr-īz), *v.t.* In *photog.* to affect injuriously by exposing too long to the sun's rays.

**Solary** (sō'la-ri), *a.* Solar. [Rare.]

**Solas,**† *n.* Solace; recreation; mirth; sport. *Chaucer.*

**Solatium** (sō-lā'shi-um), *n.* [L., consolation, solace. See SOLACE, *v.t.*] 1. Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation; specifically, in *Scots law,* a sum of money paid over and above actual damages, to an injured party, by the person who inflicted the injury, as a *solace* for wounded feelings. In *English law,* such compensation is not in strict principle admitted, but in practice there is no substantial difference.—2. *Eccles.* an additional daily portion of food allotted to the inmates of religious houses under exceptional circumstances.

**Sold** (sōld), pret. & pp. of *sell.*—*Sold note.* See *Bought and Sold Note,* under BOUGHT.

**Sold**† (sōld), *n.* [Fr. *solde,* from L. *solidus,* a piece of money.] Salary; military pay.

**Soldado**† (sol-dä'dō), *n.* [Sp.] A soldier.

**Soldan**† (sol'dan). Sultan. *Milton.*

**Soldanel** (sol'da-nel), *n.* A plant of the genus Soldanella.

**Soldanella** (sol-da-nel'la), *n.* [A dim. of It. *soldana,* a sultana.] A genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ. The species are small herbs of graceful habit, natives of alpine districts of Continental Europe. One of them, *S. alpina,* a native of Switzerland, with lovely blue flowers, is well known as an object of culture.

**Soldanelle** (sol-da-nel), *n.* [Fr.] A species of Convolvulus, the *C. Soldanella.*

**Soldanrie,† Soldanry**† (sol'dan-ri), *n.* The rule or jurisdiction of, or the country ruled by a soldan or sultan. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Soldatesque** (sol-da-tesk'), *a.* [Fr., from *soldat*, a soldier.] Of or relating to a soldier; soldier-like.

His cane clanking on the pavement and waving round him in the execution of military cuts and *soldatesque* manœuvres. *Thackeray.*

**Solder** (sol'dèr), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *solder, solider* (Fr. *souder*); lit. to make solid, to strengthen, from L. *solidus*, solid.] 1. To unite by a metallic cement; to join by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid. Hence —2. *Fig.* to unite or combine in general; to patch up.

At the Restpration the Presbyterians, and other sects, did all unite and *solder* up their several schemes, to join against the church. *Swift.*

**Solder** (sol'dèr), *n.* 1. Metallic cement; a metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances by being fused between them. *Hard solders* are such as require a red heat to fuse them; they are employed for joining brass, iron, and the more refractory metals. *Soft solders* melt at a comparatively low temperature, and are used with lead and tin, of which metals they are wholly or in part composed. See SOLDERING. Hence — 2. *Fig.* that which unites in any way.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul!
Sweet'ner of life! and *solder* of society! *Blair.*

**Solderer** (sol'dèr-èr), *n.* One who or a machine which solders.

**Soldering** (sol'dèr-ing), *n.* The process of uniting the surfaces of metals, by the intervention of a more fusible metal, which being melted upon each surface, serves, partly by chemical attraction, and partly by cohesive force, to bind them together. The alloy used as a solder must not only be more fusible than the metal or metals to be united, but must also have a strong affinity for them. The solder usually contains a large proportion of the metal to which it is to be applied, in combination with some more easily fusible metal. The surfaces to be united must be made perfectly clean and free from oxide. This is commonly effected by scraping the surfaces; and in order that the formation of any oxide may be prevented during the process, borax, sal ammoniac, or rosin is used, either mixed with the solder or applied to the surfaces.—*Autogenous soldering* is the union of two pieces of metal without the intervention of any solder, by fusing them at the point of junction by jets of flame from a gas blowpipe or by other means.

**Soldering-bolt, Soldering-iron** (sol'dèr-ing-bōlt, sol'dèr-ing-ī-èrn), *n.* A tool consisting of a copper bit or bolt having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, fastened to an iron rod with a wooden handle, and with which solder is melted and applied in the ordinary method of working.

**Soldier** (sōl'jèr), *n.* [O.Fr. *soldier, soldoier*, from L.L. *soldarius, solidarius*, a soldier; lit. one who receives military pay, from L. *soldus, solidus*, military pay; lit. a solid piece of money. (See SOLID.) Mod. Fr. *soldat*, a soldier, is from a form *solidatus*.] 1. A man engaged in military service; one whose occupation is military; a man who serves in an army; one of an organized body of combatants.

Then a *soldier*,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth! *Shak.*

*Soldier*, from the L. *solidus*, the name of a coin, meant originally one who performed military service, not in fulfilment of the obligations of the feudal law, but upon constraint, and for stipulated pay. *Soldier*, therefore, in its primary signification is identical with *hireling* or *mercenary*. *G. P. Marsh.*

2. A common soldier; a private; a member of a military company who is not an officer.

That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the *soldier* is flat blasphemy. *Shak.*

3. Emphatically, a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valour.—4. A white ant. See TERMITE. — *Soldiers and sailors*, soldier-beetles.

**Soldier-beetle** (sōl'jèr-bē-tl), *n.* A name given to coleopterous insects of the genus Telephorus, from their reddish colour, or from their combativeness. They are carnivorous and voracious insects.

**Soldier-crab** (sōl'jèr-krab), *n.* A name given to the hermit-crab, from its extreme combativeness.

**Soldieress** (sōl'jèr-es), *n.* A female soldier. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Soldiering** (sōl'jèr-ing), *n.* The state of being a soldier; the occupation of a soldier.

**Soldierlike, Soldierly** (sōl'jèr-līk, sōl'jèr-li), *a.* Like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honourable. 'A *soldier-like* word.' *Shak.*

His own (face) tho' keen and bold and *soldierly*
Sear'd by the close ecliptic, was not fair. *Tennyson.*

**Soldiership** (sōl'jèr-ship), *n.* Military qualities; military character or state; martial skill; behaviour becoming a soldier. 'Setting my knighthood and my *soldiership* aside.' *Shak.*

Hunting is the best school of *soldiership*. *Prof. Blackie.*

**Soldiery** (sōl'jèr-i), *n.* 1. Soldiers collectively; a body of military men.

I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without exception. *Swift.*

2.† Soldiership; military service. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Soldiery**† (sōl'jèr-i), *a.* Of or relating to soldiers; military. '*Soldiery* ballads.' *Milton.*

**Soldo** (sol'do), *n.* [It. = Fr. *sol, sou.*] A small Italian coin, the twentieth part of a lira.

**Sole** (sōl), *n.* [Fr. *sole*, the sole of the foot, of a shoe, &c., a beam, the fish, from L. *solea*, a sandal, a sole, the fish, a sill, of same origin as *solum*, the base, the soil, *solidus*, solid.] 1. The under side of the foot.

From the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot he is all mirth. *Shak.*

2. The foot itself. *Spenser.* [Rare.]—3. The bottom of a shoe or boot; or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom. 'Dancing shoes with nimble *soles*.' *Shak.*

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick *sole*, tied above the instep. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground; the bottom or lower part of anything; as, (*a*) in *agric.* the bottom part of a plough, to the forepart of which is attached the point or share. (*b*) In *far.* the horny substance under a horse's foot, which protects the more tender parts. (*c*) In *fort.* the bottom of an embrasure or gun-port. (*d*) *Naut.* a piece of timber attached to the lower part of a rudder, to render it level with the false keel. (*e*) The seat or bottom of a mine: applied to horizontal veins or lodes. (*f*) The floor of a bracket on which a plummer-block rests. (*g*) The plate which constitutes the foundation of a marine steam-engine, and which is bolted to the keelsons. (*h*) The floor or hearth of the metal chamber in a furnace. (*i*) In *carp.* the lower surface of a plane.—5. A marine fish belonging to the Pleuronectidæ or flat-fishes, of an oblong form, with a rounded muzzle. It is the *P. solea*, Linn., the *Solea vulgaris*, Cuvier, and

Sole (*Solea vulgaris*).

is so called probably from its shape. These fish abound on the British coast, and also on all the coasts of Europe, except the most northern, where the bottom is sandy. They furnish a wholesome and delicious article of food. They sometimes ascend rivers, and seem to thrive quite well in fresh water. The sole sometimes grows to the weight of 6 or 7 lbs. The name is also given to certain other flat-fishes of the genera Monochirus, Achirus, Brachirus, and Plagusia.

**Sole** (sōl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *soled;* ppr. *soling.* To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.

**Sole** (sōl), *a.* [L. *solus*, alone; same origin as L. *salvus* (whence *safe, salvation*), Gr. *holos*, entire, Skr. *sarva*, the whole.] 1. Single; being or acting without another; unique; alone in its kind; individual; only; as, God is the *sole* creator and sovereign of the world. 'The *sole* inheritor of all perfections.' *Shak.* —2. In *law*, single; unmarried; as, a femme *sole*.—*Sole corporation.* See *Corporation Sole* under CORPORATION.—*Sole tenant.* See under TENANT.—SYN. Single, individual, only, alone, solitary.

**Sole** (sōl), *adv.* Alone; by itself; singly.

But what the repining enemy commends,
That breath fame blows; that praise, *sole* pure, transcends. *Shak.*

**Solea** (sō'lē-a), *n.* [L., a slipper.] 1. The under surface of the foot or hoof of an animal; the sole.—2. The sole; a genus of malacopterygious fishes belonging to the Pleuronectidæ or flat-fish family. *S. vulgaris* is the common sole. See SOLE.

**Solecism** (sol'e-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *soloikismos*, said to be derived from *Soloi*, in Cilicia, the Athenian colonists of which lost the purity of their language.] 1. An impropriety in the use of language, arising from ignorance; a gross deviation from the idiom of a language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax. Among modern grammarians the term is often applied to any word or expression which does not agree with the established usage of writing or speaking. As customs change, that which may be regarded as a solecism at one time may at another be considered as correct language. Hence a *solecism* differs from a barbarism, which consists in the use of a word or expression altogether contrary to the spirit of the language.

There is scarce a *solecism* in writing which the best author is not guilty of. *Addison.*

2. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in behaviour; a violation of the rules of society.

To take
Assay of venison or stale fowl by your nose,
Which is a *solecism* at another's table. *Massinger.*

The idea of having committed the slightest *solecism* in politeness was agony to him. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Solecist** (sol'e-sist), *n.* [Gr. *soloikistēs.*] One who is guilty of a solecism in language or behaviour.

**Solecistic, Solecistical** (sol-e-sis'tik, sol-e-sis'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or involving a solecism; incorrect; incongruous.

The use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always *solecistical*. *Tyrwhitt.*

**Solecistically** (sol-e-sis'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a solecistic manner.

**Solecize** (sol'e-sīz), *v.i.* [Gr. *soloikizō.*] To commit solecisms. *Dr. H. More.*

**Sole-leather** (sōl'leᶠᴴ-èr), *n.* Thick strong leather used for the soles of shoes.

**Solely** (sōl'li), *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another; as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument; to rely *solely* on one's own strength. 'Me left *solely* heir to all his lands.' *Shak.*

**Solemn** (sol'em), *a.* [L. *sollemnis, sollennis*, that occurs every year, hence, from the stated occurrence of religious festivals, religious, festal, solemn—*sollus*, all, every, and L. *annus*, a year. See SOLID.] 1. Marked by religious rites or ceremonious observances; connected with religion; sacred. 'Before the *solemn* priest I have sworn.' *Shak.* 'Feasts so *solemn* and so rare.' *Shak.*

The worship of this image was advanced and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Fitted to excite or express awful, reverent, or serious reflections; awe-inspiring; serious; grave; impressive; as, a *solemn* pile of building. 'Suits of *solemn* black.' *Shak.* 'With *solemn* march goes slow and stately by them.' *Shak.*

There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all. *Spenser.*

3. Accompanied by seriousness or impressiveness in language or demeanour; impressive; earnest; as, to make a *solemn* promise; a *solemn* utterance. 'With a *solemn* earnestness.' *Shak.*

Why do you bend such *solemn* brows on me? *Shak.*

4. Affectedly grave, serious, or important; as, to put on a *solemn* face.

The *solemn* fop, significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge. *Cowper.*

5. Accompanied with all due forms or ceremonies; made in form; formal; regular: now chiefly a law term; as, probate in *solemn* form.

**Solemness** (sol'em-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; solemnity; seriousness or gravity of manner.

Prithee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemness* out o' door and go along with us. *Shak.*

**Solemnity** (so-lem'ni-ti), *n.* [Fr. *solennité.* See SOLEMN.] 1. The state or quality of being solemn; grave seriousness; gravity; impressiveness; solemness; as, the *solemnity* of his manner; the *solemnity* of the ceremony.—2. Affected or mock gravity or seriousness; a look of pompous importance or grandeur.

*Solemnity*'s a cover for a sot. *Young.*

3. Stateliness; dignity. [Rare.]

So my state,
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast,
And won by rareness such *solemnity*. *Shak.*

4. A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; religious or ritual ceremony; as, the *solemnities* at a funeral.

Great was the cause; our olden *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise,
But saved from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

5. A proceeding adapted to impress awe or reverence. 'The forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment.' *Atterbury.*—6. In *law*, a solemn or formal observance; the formality requisite to render a thing done valid.

**Solemnizate**† (so-lem'nīz-āt), *v.t.* To solemnize.

**Solemnization** (sol'em-nīz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of solemnizing; celebration.

Soon after followed the *solemnization* of the marriage. *Bacon.*

**Solemnize** (sol'em-nīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *solemnized;* ppr. *solemnizing.* [O.Fr. *solemniser.* See SOLEMN.] 1. To dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate; to do honour to; as, to *solemnize* the birth of Christ.

To *solemnize* this day the glorious sun
Stays in his course and plays the alchemist. *Shak.*
Their choice nobility and flow'r
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton.*

2. To perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms: used especially of marriage. 'Our nuptial rites be *solemnized.*' *Shak.* 'Baptisms to be administered in one place, and marriages to be *solemnized* in another.' *Hooker.*—3. To make grave, serious, and reverential; as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary.

**Solemnizer** (sol'em-nīz-ėr), *n.* One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite.

**Solemnly** (sol'em-li), *adv.* In a solemn manner; as, (*a*) with religious ceremonies; reverently; devoutly. (*b*) With impressive seriousness.

I do *solemnly* assure the reader that he is the only person from whom I have heard that objection. *Swift.*

(*c*) With all due form; ceremoniously; formally; regularly; as, this question has been *solemnly* decided in the highest courts. (*d*) With formal gravity, importance, or stateliness; with pompous or affected gravity. *Dryden.*

**Solemnness** (sol'em-nes), *n.* Same as *Solemness.*

**Solempnely**,† *adv.* Solemnly. *Chaucer.*

**Solen** (sō'len), *n.* [Gr. *sōlēn*, a tube, a kind of shell-fish.] 1. A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, forming the type of the family Solenidæ, and known by the common name of *razor-shell.* The species are found in all parts of the world on sandy beaches or shoals, where they burrow vertically, and lie concealed at a depth of about 6 inches, when the tide leaves the beach dry. They are distinguished by the great length of the respiratory tubes; hence perhaps the name, although it may also apply to the shell, which resembles a tube.—2. In *surg.* a semicircle of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bed-clothes in wounds, fractures, &c.

**Solenaceous** (sō-lē-nā'shus), *a.* Relating to the Solenacea.

**Soleness** (sōl'nes), *n.* The state of being sole, alone, or being unconnected with others; singleness. *Chesterfield.*

**Solenette** (sōl-net'), *n.* [Dim. of *sole.*] A small British fish, *Monochirus lingulatulus*, closely allied to the sole. It is seldom more than 5 inches long, and of a reddish-brown colour.

**Solenidæ, Solenacea** (sō-lē'ni-dē, sō-lē-nā'sē-a), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, including the genus Solen and several others.

**Solenite** (sō'lē-nīt), *n.* [From Gr. *sōlēn*, a pipe or tube.] A finely-leaved fossil plant from the oolite series of the Yorkshire coast, supposed to belong to the order Marsiliaceæ, and so called from its fistular or pipe-like shape.

**Solenodon** (sō-lē'nō-don), *n.* [Gr. *sōlēn*, a tube, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of insectivorous mammals of the family Talpidæ, and of which the agouta of Cuba and Hayti is the sole member. See AGOUTA.

**Solenoid** (sō'lē-*noid*), *n.* [Gr. *sōlēn*, a tube, and *eidos*, appearance.] In *electro-dynamics*, a helix of stout copper wire having the conjunctive wire turned back along its axis, so as to neutralize that component of the effect of the current which is due to the length of the helix, and reduce the whole effect to that of a series of equal and parallel circular currents.

**Sole-plate** (sōl'plāt), *n.* In *mach.* the bed-plate; as, the *sole-plate* of an engine.

**Soler**,† **Solere**† (sol'ėr, sol'ēr), *n.* [From L. *sol*, sun. See SOLLAR.] A loft or garret; a sollar.

I thought to have lodged him in the *solere* chamber. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Soleret** (sol'ėr-et), *n.* See SOLLERET.

**Solert** (sol'ėrt), *a.* [L. *solers, solertis.*] Crafty; subtle. 'Because man was the wisest (or most *solert* and active) of all animals.' *Cudworth.*

**Solertiousness** (sō-lėr'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being solert; expertness; craftiness; slyness. *Hacket.*

**Soleship** (sōl'ship), *n.* Single state; soleness. [Rare.]

This ambition of a sole power . . . this dangerous *soleship* is a fault in our church indeed. *Sir E. Dering.*

**Soleus** (sō'lē-us), *n.* [L., from *solea*, a sole.] A muscle of the leg, shaped like the sole-fish. It serves to extend the foot.

**Sol-fa** (sōl'fä), *n.* See TONIC SOL-FA.

**Sol-fa** (sōl'fä), *v.i.* In *music*, to sing the notes of the scale in their proper pitch, using the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, which, when applied to the notes of the natural scale, that of C, are equivalent to C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

**Sol-fa** (sōl'fä), *v.t.* To sing, as the notes of a piece of music, to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, instead of to words. See SOLMIZATION.

**Solfanaria** (sol-fä-nä'ri-a), *n.* [It.] A sulphur mine.

**Solfatara** (sol-fä-tä'rä), *n.* [It., name of a volcano near Naples.] A volcanic vent emitting sulphureous, muriatic, and acid vapours or gases.

**Sol-feggiare** (sol-fej'i-ä''re), *v.i.* [It.] To sol-fa.

**Solfeggio** (sol-fej'i-ō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, (*a*) a system of arranging the scale by the names *do* (or *ut*), *re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.* (*b*) An exercise in scale singing. See SOLMIZATION.

**Soli** (sō'li), pl. of *solo.* See SOLO.

**Solicit** (sō-lis'it), *v.t.* [Fr. *solliciter*, from L. *sollicito*, from *sollicitus*, agitated, anxious, solicitous, from *sollus*, whole, and *cieo, citum*, to move, to stir, to agitate. See SOLID.] 1. To ask from with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something.

Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*

2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; as, to *solicit* an office; to *solicit* a favour.

But would you undertake another suit,
I had rather hear you to *solicit* that,
Than music from the spheres. *Shak.*

[1 and 2 are the ordinary meanings of this verb.]—3. To awake or excite to action; to summon; to invite.

That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

4. To try to acquire; to try to obtain. [Rare.]

To *solicit* by labour what might be ravished by arms was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit. *Gibbon.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet; to make anxious: a Latinism.

*Solicit* not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*

But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryden.*

6.† To enforce the claims of; to plead; to act as solicitor for or with reference to.

Should
My brother henceforth study to forget
The vow that he hath made thee, I would ever
*Solicit* thy desert. *Ford.*

7. In *law*, (*a*) to incite to commit a felony. (*b*) To endeavour to bias or influence by offering a bribe to.

The judge is *solicited* as a matter of course by the parties, and they do not approach empty-handed. *Brougham.*

SYN. To ask, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, beseech, implore, importune.

**Solicit** (sō-lis'it), *v.i.* To make solicitation for some one or for a thing.

There are a great number of persons who *solicit* for places. *Addison.*

**Solicitant** (sō-lis'it-ant), *n.* One who solicits.

**Solicitation** (sō-lis'i-tā''shon), *n.* The act of soliciting; as, (*a*) an earnest request; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of zeal and earnestness; as, the *solicitation* of a favour. (*b*) Excitement; invitation.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

(*c*) Endeavour to influence to grant something by bribery.

The practice of judicial *solicitation* has even prevailed in less despotic countries. *Brougham.*

(*d*) The offence of inciting or instigating a person to commit a felony. It is an indictable offence, although no felony be in fact committed.—SYN. Request, asking, supplication, entreaty, importunity.

**Solicitor** (sō-lis'it-ėr), *n.* [See SOLICIT.] 1. One who solicits; one who asks with earnestness.—2. An attorney; a law agent; one who represents another in court.

Be merry, Cassio,
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die
Than give thy cause away. *Shak.*

In England the term was formerly applied distinctively to agents practising before the courts of chancery, but by the Judicature Act of 1873 all persons practising before the supreme courts at Westminster are now called solicitors. (See ATTORNEY.) In Scotland the term solicitor is applied to writers or general legal practitioners, and is synonymous with attorney in England. Generally in the U. States solicitor and attorney are synonymous, and they also act as counsel.

**Solicitor-general** (sō-lis'it-ėr-jen'ėr-al), *n.* An officer of the crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is in fact associated in the management of the legal business of the crown and public offices. On him generally devolves the maintenance of the rights of the crown in revenue cases, patent causes, &c. The solicitor-general of Scotland is one of the crown counsel, next in dignity and importance to the lord-advocate, to whom he gives his aid in protecting the interests of the crown, in conducting prosecutions, &c.

**Solicitorship** (sō-lis'it-ėr-ship), *n.* Rank or condition of a solicitor. *Massinger.*

**Solicitous** (sō-lis'it-us), *a.* [L. *sollicitus*, anxious, disturbed, uneasy. See SOLICIT.] Anxious, whether to obtain, as something desirable, or to avoid, as something evil; eager; concerned; apprehensive; disturbed; uneasy; restless; careful: followed by *about* or *for* (rarely *of*) before the object. 'A worldly *solicitous* temper.' *Locke.*

The tender dame *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no.
*Addison.*

No man is *solicitous about* the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South.*

He was *solicitous for* his advice. *Clarendon.*

Our hearts are pure when we are not *solicitous of* the opinion and censures of men. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Solicitously** (sō-lis'it-us-li), *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; with care and concern.

He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learning as ever he obstructed it. *Dr. H. More.*

**Solicitousness** (sō-lis'it-us-nes), *n.* The state of being solicitous; solicitude. *Boyle.*

**Solicitress** (sō-lis'it-res), *n.* A female who solicits or petitions.

Beauty is a good *solicitress* of an equal suit, especially where youth is to be the judge thereof. *Fuller.*

**Solicitude** (sō-lis'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *sollicitudo.* See SOLICIT.] The state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; carefulness; concern; anxiety. 'The great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shows.' *Sir W. Raleigh.*—*Care, Solicitude, Concern, Anxiety.* See under CARE.—SYN. Carefulness, concern, anxiety, care, trouble.

**Solicitudinous**† (sō-lis'i-tūd-in-us), *a.* Full of solicitude. [Rare.]

Move circumspectly, not meticulously, and rather carefully solicitous, than anxiously *solicitudinous.* *Sir T. Browne.*

**Solid** (sol'id), *a.* [Fr. *solide*, from L. *solidus*, solid, firm, compact, from same root as *solum*, the soil (whence E. *soil*), *sollus*, whole (whence the *sol-* in *solicit, solemn*), *salvus*, safe (E. *safe*), Gr. *holos*, whole, Skr. *sarva*, whole.] 1. Having the constituent particles so connected together that their relative positions cannot be altered without the application of sensible force; possessing the property of excluding all other bodies from the space occupied by itself; impenetrable; hard; firm; compact: opposed to *liquid* and *gaseous.* See the noun.

O, that this too, too *solid* flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew. *Shak.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* globe or cone, as distinguished from a *hollow* one.—3. Having all the geometrical

dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic; as, a *solid* foot contains 1728 *solid* inches.—4. Firm; compact; strong; as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* pile; a *solid* wall.—5. Sound; not weakly. 'A *solid* and strong constitution of body to bear the fatigue.' *Watts.*—6. Substantial, as opposed to frivolous, fallacious, or the like; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; not empty or vain; real; true; just; valid; firm; strong.

If *solid* happiness we prize,
Within our breast this jewel lies. *Cotton.*

7. Grave; profound; not light, trifling, or superficial.

These wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men. *Dryden.*

8. Financially sound or safe; possessing plenty of capital; wealthy; well-established; reliable.—9. In *bot.* of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.—*Solid angle*, an angle formed by three or more plane angles meeting in a point, but which are not in the same plane, as the angle of a die, the point of a diamond, &c. See ANGLE.—*Solid measure.* Same as *Cubic measure.*—*Solid square* (*milit.*), a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.—*Solid problem*, a problem which cannot be constructed geometrically, that is by the intersections of straight lines and circles, but requires the introduction of some curves of a higher order, as the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola, which, being the sections of solids, give rise to the term solid problem. The algebraic solution of a solid problem leads to a cubic or biquadratic equation.—SYN. Hard, strong, compact, firm, dense, impenetrable, cubic, substantial, stable, sound, valid, true, real, just, weighty, profound, grave, important.

**Solid** (sol'id), *n.* 1. A firm compact body; a body the cohesion of whose particles is so strong that they move in a combined mass and retain their relative positions. A solid is thus distinguished from a *liquid*, whose parts or particles yield to the slightest impression, and are easily made to move amongst each other. In solids the attractive forces of the particles are greater than the repulsive, and the particles consequently adhere with greater or less force; in liquids the attractive and repulsive forces are balanced, and in gases the repulsive forces prevail.—2. In *geom.* a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness, being thus distinguished from a *surface*, which has but two dimensions, and from a *line*, which has but one. The boundaries of solids are surfaces.—*Regular solids* are those which are bounded by equal and regular planes. All other solids are called *irregular.*—3. In anatomy and medical science the bones, flesh, and vessels of animal bodies are called *solids*, in distinction from the blood, chyle, and other fluids.

**Solidago** (sol-i-dā'gō), *n.* [From L. *solidus*, solid, on account of the vulnerary properties of the plants.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, chiefly natives of North America, and distinguished by the following characters—florets of the ray about five, yellow, furnished with a hair-like pappus; anthers without bristles at the base; involucre much imbricated; fruit nearly cylindrical. Most of the numerous species have erect rod-like, scarcely branched stems, with alternate serrated leaves, and terminal spikes or racemes of small yellow flowers. *S. Virgaurea* (the common goldenrod) is the only British species, and is common in woods and heathy thickets.

**Solidare**† (sol'i-dār), *n.* [L. *solidus*, a coin of varying value.] A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me, and say thou saw'st me not. *Shak.*

**Solidarity** (sol-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *solidarité.*] The mutual responsibility existing between two or more persons; communion of interests and responsibilities. 'Solidarity, a word which we owe to the French communists.' *Trench.*

Every attentive regarder of the character of St. Paul, not only as he was before his conversion, but as he appears to us till his end, must have been struck with two things: one, the earnest insistence with which he recommends 'bowels of mercies,' as he calls them, meekness, humbleness of mind, gentleness, unvarying forbearance, crowned all of them with that emotion of charity 'which is the bond of perfectness;' the other, the force with which he dwells on the *solidarity* (to use the modern phrase) of man; the joint interest, that is, which binds humanity together, the duty of respecting every one's part in it, and of doing justice to his efforts to fulfil that part. *Matt. Arnold.*

**Solidate** (sol'i-dāt), *v.t.* [L. *solido, solidatum*, to make solid. See SOLID.] To make solid or firm. *Cowley.*

**Solidifiable** (so-lid'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being solidified or rendered solid.

**Solidification** (so-lid'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act or process of making solid; specifically, in *physics*, the passage of bodies from the liquid or gaseous to the solid state. It is accompanied by evolution of heat without the body exhibiting a decrease of temperature, and in general by change of volume.

**Solidify** (so-lid'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *solidified*; ppr. *solidifying.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, to make.] To make solid or compact.

**Solidify** (so-lid'i-fī), *v.i.* To become solid or compact; as, water *solidifies* into ice through cold.

**Solidism** (sol'id-izm), *n.* In *med.* the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the opinion that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and that they only can receive the impression of morbific agents and be the seat of pathological phenomena.

**Solidist** (sol'id-ist), *n.* One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of solidism.

**Solidity** (so-lid'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *solidité*, L. *soliditas.* See SOLID.] 1. The state or quality of being solid: (*a*) that property of bodies by which the particles cohere with greater or less force and cannot be made to alter their relative positions without the application of sensible force; firmness; hardness; density; compactness: opposed to *fluidity.*

That which hinders the approach of two bodies moving one toward another I call *solidity.* *Locke.*

(*b*) Fulness of matter: opposed to *hollowness.* (*c*) Strength or stability; massiveness. (*d*) Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty: opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness*; as, the *solidity* of arguments or reasoning; the *solidity* of principles, truths, or opinions.

His fellow-peers . . . have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

2. In *geom.* the quantity of space occupied by a solid body. Called also its *Solid* or *Cubic Content* or *Contents.* The solidity of a body is estimated by the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, &c., which it contains. 3. A solid body or mass.

Heaven's face doth glow;
Yea, this *solidity* and compound mass,
With tristful visage, as against the doom,
Is thought-sick at the act. *Shak.*

SYN. Solidness, firmness, density, compactness, hardness, strength, soundness, validity, weightiness, certainty, certitude.

**Solidly** (sol'id-li), *adv.* In a solid manner; as, (*a*) firmly; densely; compactly; as, the parts of a pier *solidly* united. (*b*) Firmly; truly; on firm grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end of his being in the world. *Sir K. Digby.*

**Solidness** (sol'id-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being solid; solidity. 'The closeness and *solidness* of the wood.' *Bacon.*—2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, &c.

**Solidum** (sol'id-um), *n.* 1. In *arch.* the die of a pedestal.—2. In *Scots law*, a complete sum.—*To be bound in solidum*, to be bound for the whole debt though only one of several obligants. When several debtors are bound each for his own share they are said to be bound *pro ratâ.*

**Solidungula** (sol-id-ung'gū-la), *n. pl.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, hoof.] The family of hoofed quadrupeds, comprising the horses, asses, and zebras, characterized by the feet having only a single perfect toe, each inclosed in a single broad hoof, without supplementary hoofs. Called also *Equidæ* (which see).

Foot and Foot-bones of the Horse, showing the single toe.

**Solidungular** (sol-id-ung'gū-lėr), *a.* Same as *Solidungulous.*

**Solidungulate** (sol-id-ung'gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to, or a quadruped of, the family Solidungula or Equidæ.

**Solidungulous** (sol-id-ung'gū-lus), *a.* Pertaining to the family Solidungula; having hoofs that are whole or not cloven; as, the horse is a *solidungulous* animal. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Solidus** (sol'i-dus), *n.* [L.] The name given after the time of Alexander Severus to the old Roman coin *aureus*, equivalent to £1, 1*s.* 1½*d.* at the present value of gold. Its value was subsequently much diminished. A solidus of silver was also coined, which also underwent great variations in weight and fineness. It is historically represented by the *soldo* of Italy and the *sol* or *sou* of France.

**Solifidian** (sol-i-fid'i-an), *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification. *Hammond.*

**Solifidian** (sol-i-fid'i-an), *a.* Holding the tenets of Solifidians. *Feltham.*

**Solifidianism** (sol-i-fid'i-an-izm), *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.

**Soliform** (sō'li-form), *a.* [L. *sol, solis*, the sun, and *forma*, shape.] Formed like the sun. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

**Soliloquize** (sō-lil'ō-kwīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *soliloquized*; ppr. *soliloquizing.* To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self.

**Soliloquy** (sō-lil'ō-kwi), *n.* [L. *soliloquium*—*solus*, alone, and *loquor*, to speak.] 1. A talking to one's self; a monologue; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are present. *Bp. Hall.*

Lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy.* *Spectator.*

2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy.* *Prior.*

**Soliped, Solipede** (sol'i-ped, sol'i-pēd), *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, single, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] An animal whose hoof is not cloven; one of the Solidungula. 'The *solipedes* or firm-hoofed animals.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Solipedal, Solipedous** (so-lip'e-dal, so-lip'e-dus), *a.* Having hoofs which are not cloven; solidungular.

**Solisequious** (sō-li-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [L. *sol, solis*, the sun, and *sequor*, to follow.] Following the course of the sun; as, the sunflower is a *solisequious* plant.

**Solitaire** (sol-i-tār), *n.* [Fr. *solitaire*, from L. *solitarius.* See SOLITARY.] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquility, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire.* *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck or ears; an article of jewelry in which a single precious stone is set.—3. A game which one person can play alone; particularly, a game played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows, with an equal number of balls. One ball is removed from the board, and the empty hollow thus left enables pieces to be captured singly as in draughts. The object of the player is to take all the pieces except one without moving diagonally or over more than two spaces at a time.—4. A bird of the genus Pezophaps, belonging to the dodo family, but differing from the dodo in having a smaller bill and shorter legs. *P. solitarius*, the only species of whose existence there is any evidence, is now, like the dodo, extinct, and became so since 1691, when the island of Rodriguez, situated about 300 miles to the east of the Mauritius, where its remains have been found, was first inhabited.—5. The name given in Jamaica to a species of thrush, the *Ptilogonys armillatus.* It sings very sweetly, and is met with among the mountain woods.

**Solitarian** (sol-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* A hermit. 'The dispersed monks and other *solitarians.*' *Sir R. Twisden.*

**Solitariety**† (sol'i-ta-rī"e-ti), *n.* State of being solitary. *Cudworth.*

**Solitarily** (sol'i-ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a solitary manner; in solitude; alone; without company.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. Mic. vii. 14.

**Solitariness** (sol'i-ta-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being solitary or apart from others; retirement, or habitual retirement. 'At home in wholesome *solitariness.*' *Donne.*—2. The state of not being frequented; solitude; loneliness: applied to place; as, the *solitariness* of the country or of a wood.

**Solitary** (sol'i-ta-ri), *a.* [Fr. *solitaire*; L. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone (whence *sole*).] 1. Living alone; not having company; destitute of associates; being by one's self; inclined to be alone; as, some of the more ferocious animals are *solitary*, seldom or

never being found in flocks or herds. 'Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.' *Milton.*

Hie home unto my chamber,
Where thou shalt find me sad and *solitary*. *Shak.*

2. Not much visited or frequented; remote from society; retired; lonely; as, a *solitary* residence or place.—3. Passed without company; shared by no companions; lonely. 'In groves to lead a *solitary* life.' *Dryden.*—4. Free from the sounds of human life; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. Job iii. 7.

5. Single; individual; as, a *solitary* instance of vengeance; a *solitary* example.

A *solitary* shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony. *Byron.*

6. In *bot.* separate; one only in a place; as, a *solitary* stipule. A flower is said to be *solitary* when there is only one to each peduncle; a seed when there is only one in a pericarp.—SYN. Sole, only, alone, lonely, retired, separate, single, individual, desolate, desert.

**Solitary** (sol'i-ta-ri), *n.* One that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse. 'The accommodations that befit a *solitary*.' *Pope.*

**Solitude** (sol'i-tūd), *n.* [Fr. *solitude*, from L. *solitudo*, from *solus*, alone.] 1. A state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness.

Whoever is delighted with *solitude* is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

2. Remoteness from society; destitution of company: applied to place; as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley; the *solitude* of the country.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *W. Law.*

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes* and awful cells,
Where heavenly, pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

SYN. Loneliness, solitariness, loneness, retiredness, recluseness.

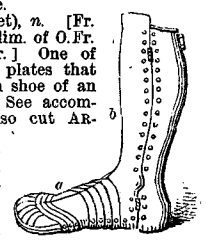
**Solivagant, Solivagous** (so-liv'a-gant, so-liv'a-gus), *a.* [L. *solus*, alone, and *vagans*, *vagantis*, ppr. of *vagor*, to wander.] Wandering alone. [Rare.]

**Solive** (so-lēv'), *n.* [Fr.] A joist, rafter, or piece of wood, either slit or sawed, with which builders lay their ceilings.

**Sollar** (sol'ăr), *n.* [L. *solarium*, a gallery or balcony exposed to the sun, from *sol*, the sun.] 1.† Originally, an open gallery or balcony at the top of a house, exposed to the sun, but latterly used to signify any upper room, loft, or garret.—2. In *mining*, the entrance to a mine, especially an entrance of boards.

**Sollecito** (sol-lech'ē-tō). [It.] In *music*, a term denoting that the music is to be performed with care.

**Solleret** (sol'lėr-et), *n.* [Fr. *solleret*, *soleret*, dim. of O.Fr. *soller*, a slipper.] One of the overlapping plates that formed the iron shoe of an armed knight. See accompanying cut, also cut ARMOUR.



Sollerets (*a*) and Jambe (*b*), fifteenth century.

**Sol-lunar** (sol-lū'năr), *a.* [L. *sol*, the sun, and *luna*, the moon. See LUNAR.] In *pathol.* applied to the influence supposed to be produced on various diseases when the sun and moon are in a state of conjunction.

**Solmization, Solmisation** (sol-mīz-ā'shon), *n.* [From the syllables *sol*, *mi*.] In *music*, the act or art of giving to each of the seven notes of the scale its proper sound or relative pitch; an exercise for acquiring the true intonation of the notes of the scale, first by singing them in regular gradation upwards and downwards, and then by skips over wider intervals, an acquirement of the first importance to the learner of vocal music. To facilitate this various expedients have been devised, the most popular being the association of the several sounds with certain syllables, such as *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, said to have been first used by Guido of Arezzo in the eleventh century—an additional syllable, *si*, for the seventh of the scale, being introduced at a much later date. These seven syllables are still used by the French, but the Italians substituted *do* for *ut*, which was objected to as wanting euphony. According to some musical systems *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si* are respectively equivalent in absolute pitch to the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B of the natural scale (that of C), but according to others they are used as the names of the first, second, third, &c., note of scales founded on any note, *do* being always the first, tonic, or key note. In the tonic sol-fa method these syllables are thus modified—*doh*, *ray*, *me*, *fah*, *soh*, *lah*, *te*. See TONIC SOL-FA.

**Solo** (sō'lō), *n.* It. pl. **Soli** (sō'lē), Eng. pl. **Solos** (sō'lōz). [It., from L. *solus*, alone.] A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument or sung by a single voice without or with an accompaniment, which should always be strictly subordinate.

**Solograph** (sō'lō-graf), *n.* [L. *sol*, the sun, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] A name sometimes given to pictures on paper taken by the talbotype or calotype process. *Simmonds.*

**Soloist** (sō'lō-ist), *n.* A solo singer or performer.

**Solomon's Seal** (sol'ō-monz sēl), *n.* The common name of the species of Polygonatum, a genus of liliaceous but not bulbous plants, with axillary cylindrical six-cleft flowers, the stamens inserted in the top of

Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum vulgare*).

the tube, and the fruit a globose three-celled berry, with two seeds in each cell. Species are found in England and Scotland, as well as on the Continent. They were formerly classed under Convallaria.

**Solpuga** (sol-pū'ga), *n.* See next article.

**Solpugidæ** (sol-pū'jī-dē), *n. pl.* A family of arachnidans, order Adelarthrosomata, of which the typical genus is Solpuga or Galeodes. See GALEODES.

**Solstice** (sol'stis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *solstitium*—*sol*, the sun, and *stitium*, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand.] 1.† A stopping or standing still of the sun. 'The supernatural *solstice* of the sun in the days of Joshua.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *astron.* (*a*) the point in the ecliptic at the greatest distance from the equator, at which the sun appears to stop or cease to recede from the equator, either north in summer or south in winter; a tropic or tropical point. There are two solstices—the summer solstice, the first degree of Cancer, which the sun enters about the 21st of June; and the winter solstice, the first degree of Capricorn, which the sun enters about the 22d of December. (*b*) The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, and when its diurnal motion in declination ceases, which happens at midsummer and midwinter.

**Solstitial** (sol-stish'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a solstice; as, a *solstitial* point. The *solstitial points*, those two points in the ecliptic which are farthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices. They are diametrically opposite to each other, and the distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic.—*Solstitial colure.* See COLURE.—2. Happening at a solstice; especially, with reference to the northern hemisphere, at the summer solstice or midsummer. '*Solstitial* summer's heat.' *Milton.*

**Solubility** (sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being soluble; the quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.—2. In *bot.* a capability of separating easily into parts, as that of certain legumes to divide transversely into pieces.—3. Capability of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled, as a problem, question, doubt, or the like.

**Soluble** (sol'ū-bl), *a.* [L. *solubilis*, from *solvo*, to melt.] 1. Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. Sugar is *soluble* in water; salt is *soluble* only to a certain extent, that is, till the water is saturated.—2. *Fig.* capable of being solved or resolved, as an algebraical equation; capable of being disentangled, cleared up, unfolded, or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, &c.

Had he denounced it as a fruitless question, and (to understanding) *soluble* by none, the world might have been spared a large library of resultless disputation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

More *soluble* is this knot
By gentleness than war. *Tennyson.*

**Solubleness** (sol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being soluble; solubility.

**Solum** (sō'lum), *n.* [L., the ground.] In *Scots law*, ground; a piece of ground.

**Solus** (sō'lus), *a.* [L.] Alone: chiefly used in dramatic directions, and the like; as, enter the king *solus*. *Sola* is the feminine form.

**Solute** (sō-lūt'), *a.* [L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvo*, *solutum*, to loose.] 1.† Loose; free; discursive; as, a *solute* interpretation. *Bacon.*—2. Relaxed; hence, joyous; merry.

Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,
A brow *solute* and ever-laughing eye. *Young.*

3. In *bot.* loose; not adhering: opposed to *adnate*; as, a *solute* stipule.—4. Soluble; as, a *solute* salt.

**Solute**† (sō-lūt'), *v.t.* 1. To dissolve.—2. To absolve.

**Solution** (sō-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *solutio*, from *solvo*, to loosen, melt, dissolve. See SOLVE.] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach; as, a *solution* of continuity. The phrase *solution of continuity* is specifically applied in surgery to the separation of connection or connected substances or parts, as by a fracture, laceration, &c.—2. The transformation of matter from either the solid or the gaseous state to the liquid state through the mediation of a liquid called the solvent, or sometimes the menstruum; the combination of a liquid or a gas to form a homogeneous liquid; the state of being dissolved. When a liquid adheres to a solid with sufficient force to overcome its cohesion, the solid is said to undergo solution, or to become dissolved. Thus sugar or salt are brought to a state of solution by water, camphor or resin by spirit of wine, silver or lead by mercury, and so on. Solution is facilitated by increasing the extent of surface in a solid, or by reducing it to powder. Heat also, by diminishing cohesion, favours solution; but there are exceptions to this rule, as in the case of lime and its salts, water just above the freezing-point dissolving nearly twice as much lime as it does at the boiling-point. If a solid body be introduced in successive small portions into a definite quantity of a liquid capable of dissolving it, the first portions disappear most rapidly, and each succeeding portion dissolves less rapidly than its predecessor, until solution altogether ceases. In such cases the forces of adhesion and cohesion balance each other, and the liquid is said to be saturated. Various solids dissolve in the same liquid at very different rates; thus baric sulphate may be said to be insoluble in water; calcic sulphate requires 700 parts of water for solution; potassic sulphate, 16; magnesic sulphate, 1·5. When water is saturated with one salt it will dissolve other salts without increase of bulk. It sometimes happens that the addition of a second solid will displace the first already in solution.—3. The liquid produced as result of the process or action above described; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; as, a *solution* of salt; a *solution* of salt, soda, or alum; *solution* of iron, &c.—*Chemical solution*, a perfect chemical union of a solid with a liquid, in accordance with the laws of definite proportions.—*Mechanical solution*, the mere union of a solid with a liquid in such a manner that its aggregate form is changed without any alteration of the chemical properties of either the solid or its solvent; thus copper dissolves in nitric acid, but only after conversion by the acid into nitrate of copper; sugar dissolves in water without undergoing any chemical change.—*Mineral solution.* See under MINERAL.—4. The act of solving, or the state of being solved, explained, cleared up, or removed; resolution; explanation; as, the *solution* of a difficult question in morality; the *solution* of a doubt in casuistry.

Something yet of doubt remains.
Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton.*

5.† Release; deliverance; discharge.—6. Dissolution; disunion. '*Solutions* of conjugal society.' *Locke.*—7. In *math.* the method of resolving a problem, whether algebraical or geometrical, or of finding that which the problem requires to be found; but the word is frequently understood to apply to the answer or result of the operation itself.—8. In *med.* the termination of a disease, especially when accompanied by critical symptoms; the crisis of a disease.—9. In *civil law*, payment; satisfaction of a creditor.

**Solutive** (sol'ū-tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative. 'Abstersive, opening, and *solutive* as mead.' *Bacon.*—2. Capable of being dissolved or loosened.

**Solvability** (sol-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Capability of being solved; solubility.—2. Ability to pay all just debts.

**Solvable** (sol'va-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained.—2. Capable of being paid.—3.† Solvent. *Fuller.*

**Solvableness** (sol'va-bl-nes), *n.* Solvability.

**Solve** (solv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *solved;* ppr. *solving.* [L. *solvo, solutum,* to loosen, release, free, for *se-luo,* from *se,* apart, and *luo,* to let go; to set free.] 1. To explain or clear up the difficulties in; to resolve; to make clear; to remove perplexity regarding; as, to *solve* difficulties. 'When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate.' *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raise objections merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts.*

2. To operate upon by calculation or mathematical processes so as to bring out the required result; as, to *solve* a problem.—SYN. To explain, resolve, unfold, clear up, disentangle.

**Solve**† (solv), *n.* Solution. *Shak.*

**Solvency** (sol'ven-si), *n.* [See SOLVENT.] The state of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims; as, the *solvency* of a merchant is undoubted.

**Solvend** (sol'vend), *n.* A substance to be dissolved.

Solutions differ from chemical compounds in retaining the properties both of the solvent and of the *solvend.* *C. Tomlinson.*

**Solvent** (sol'vent), *a.* [L. *solvens, solventis,* ppr. of *solvo,* to loosen.] 1. Having the power of dissolving; as, a *solvent* body.—2. Able to pay all just debts; as, the merchant is *solvent.*—3. Sufficient to pay all just debts; as, the estate is *solvent.*

**Solvent** (sol'vent), *n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders liquid other bodies; a menstruum. Water is of all *solvents* the most universal and useful. The *solvent* of resinous bodies is alcohol, and of some other similarly constituted substances. Naphtha, oil of turpentine, and ether are *solvents* of caoutchouc; chlorine and aqua regia, or nitro-muriatic acid, are *solvents* of gold. In most cases heat increases the solvent powers of bodies.

**Solver** (sol'vėr), *n.* One who or that which solves or explains.

**Solvible** (sol'vi-bl), *a.* Solvable (which see).

**Soly**† (sō'li), *adv.* Solely. 'Seeing herself all *soly* comfortless.' *Spenser.*

**Soma** (sō'ma), *n.* A plant belonging to the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, the *Asclepias acida;* also an intoxicating drink obtained from the plant, which played an important part in the great Vedic sacrifices of the ancient Hindus.

**Somaj** (sō-maj'), *n.* [Hind., a church or assembly.] A sect which has sprung into existence among the Hindus, professing a pure theism, and exercising a system of eclecticism in regard to Christianity and other systems of religion. *Brahmo* is very frequently prefixed to indicate its monotheistic character. See BRAHMO-SOMAJ.

**Somateria** (sō-ma-tē'ri-a), *n.* The genus containing the eider-duck. See EIDER.

**Somatic, Somatical** (sō-mat'ik, sō-mat'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *sōmatikos,* from *sōma,* the body.] Corporeal; pertaining to a body.

It is unquestioned that in many cases genius is allied *with somatic* imperfection. *Temple Bar.*

It was shown that in the British official nosology mental diseases were classified as disorders of the intellect, the idea of *somatic* disease as associated with insanity being studiously ignored. *Dr. Tuke.*

**Somatics** (sō-mat'iks), *n. pl.* Same as *Somatology.*

**Somatist** (sō'mat-ist), *n.* [See above.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

**Somatocyst** (sō'ma-tō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *sōma, sōmatos,* a body, and *kystis,* a cavity.] A peculiar cavity in the cœnosarc or connecting medium of the Calycophoridæ (Hydrozoa).

**Somatology** (sō-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *sōma, sōmatos,* the body, and *logos,* discourse.] 1. The doctrine of bodies or material substances: opposed to *psychology.*—2. That branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties.—3. A treatise or teaching regarding the human body.

**Somatome** (sō'ma-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *sōma,* body, and *tomē,* a cutting.] One of the sections into which certain animal bodies are structurally divided; one of the ideal sections into which an animal body may be regarded as divided.

**Somatotomy** (sō-ma-tot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *sōma, sōmatos,* body, and *tomē,* incision.] The dissection of the human body; anatomy. [Rare.]

**Somber** (som'bėr), *a.* Same as *Sombre:* a spelling confined to America.

**Sombre** (som'bėr), *a.* [Fr. *sombre.* According to Diez from L. *sub,* under, and *umbra,* a shade.] 1. Dark; dull; dusky; gloomy; as, a *sombre* hue; *sombre* clouds.—2. Dismal; melancholy; dull; the reverse of cheerful. 'With bloodshot eyes and *sombre* mien.' *Grainger.*

**Sombre** (som'bėr), *n.* Gloom; obscurity; sombreness.

**Sombre** (som'bėr), *v.t.* To make sombre, dark, or gloomy; to shade.

**Sombrely** (som'bėr-li), *adv.* In a sombre manner; darkly; gloomily.

**Sombreness** (som'bėr-nes), *n.* State or quality of being sombre; darkness; gloominess.

**Sombrerite** (som-brā'rīt), *n.* An earthy mineral consisting mainly of calcic and aluminic phosphates. It forms a large portion of some small islands in the Antilles, especially of Sombrero, and has been used as an artificial manure and for the manufacture of phosphorus. It is supposed to be the decayed bones of turtles and other marine animals. Called also *Sombrero-guano.*

**Sombrero** (som-brā'rō), *n.* [Sp., from *sombra,* a shade. See SOMBRE.] A broad-brimmed hat.

**Sombrero-guano** (som-brā'rō-gwä'nō), *n.* Same as *Sombrerite.*

**Sombrous** (som'brus), *a.* Sombre; gloomy. 'A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity.' *T. Warton.*

Before me rose an avenue
Of tall and *sombrous* pines. *Longfellow.*

**Sombrously** (som'brus-li), *adv.* In a sombrous manner; gloomily; sombrely.

**Sombrousness** (som'brus-nes), *n.* State of being sombrous.

**Some** (sum), *a.* [A. Sax. *sum, som,* some, one, a certain, also about, as *sume tēn geār,* about ten years; Goth. *sums,* some one, Icel. *sumr,* some, a certain, Dan. *somme* (pl.), some; Dan. and Sw. *som,* who, which; perhaps of same origin as *same.*] 1. Expressing a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; consisting of a portion greater or less; as, give me *some* bread; drink *some* wine; bring *some* water.

It is *some* mercy when men kill with speed. *Webster.*

2. Expressing a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate. 'Bore us *some* leagues to sea.' *Shak.*

*Some* theoretical writers allege that there was a time when there was no such thing as society. *Blackstone.*

In the above two senses *some* is also used without the noun (see also No. 8); as, give me *some* (bread, money, &c.).

*Some* trust in chariots, and *some* in horses. Ps. xx. 7.

3. Indicating a person or thing, but not known, or not specific and definite: often almost equivalent to the indefinite article; as, *some* person, I know not who, gave me the information; *some* man will direct you to the house.

Let us slay him, and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say, *some* evil beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

In this sense often followed by *or other, or another.* 'By *some* device *or other.*' *Shak.* 'Worshipped *some* idol *or another.*' *Thackeray.*

4. Expressing indeterminately that a thing is not very great; a little; moderate; as, the censure was, to *some* extent, just.—5. Used before a word of number, with the sense of *about* or *near;* as, a village of *some* eighty houses; *some* two or three persons; *some* seventy miles distant. '*Some* dozen Romans of us.' *Shak.*—6. Considerable in number or quantity. 'When the object is at *some* good distance.' *Bacon.*—7. Applied to those of one part or portion; certain; in distinction from others; as, *some* men believe one thing, and *others* another.—8. *Some,* in the sense of a part, a portion, is often used without a noun, and then is nearly equivalent to a pronoun: often followed by *of;* as, we consumed *some of* our provisions, and the rest was given to the poor.

*Some* to the shores do fly,
*Some* to the woods. *Daniel.*

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sin,
But most your life and blest example win. *Dryden.*

In this sense *some* is very commonly repeated, as above, and formerly *other some* was frequently used in the second place. *Some* was also frequently used pronominally as a singular = one. Hence the old and exceedingly common *all and some* = one and all. We find in Byron even the possessive *some's.* 'Howsoe'er it shock *some's* self-love.' In Scotland, as well as in the United States, *some* is often used by the illiterate in the sense of *somewhat,* a little, rather; as, I am *some* better; it is *some* cold.

**Some** (sum). [A. Sax. *-sum,* Icel. *-sum,* Dan. *-som,* D. *-zaam,* G. *-sam,* all terminations denoting likeness, being of same origin as *same.* Comp. *-ly,* which is equivalent to *like.*] A termination of certain adjectives; as in hand*some,* mettle*some,* blithe*some,* ful*some,* lone*some,* glad*some,* game*some.* It indicates a considerable degree of the thing or quantity; as, mettle*some,* full of mettle or spirit; glad*some,* very glad or joyous. In *buxom* the termination is somewhat disguised.

**Somebody** (sum'bo-di), *n.* 1. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. Luke viii. 46.

We must draw in *somebody* that may stand
'Twixt us and danger. *Sir J. Denham.*

*Somebody,* surely, some kind heart will come,
To bury me. *Tennyson.*

2. A person of consideration.

Before these days rose up Thendas, boasting himself to be *somebody.* Acts v. 36.

**Somedeal**† (sum'dēl), *adv.* In some measure or degree; somewhat. Spelled also *Somedel, Somedele.*

**Somegate** (sum'gāt), *adv.* Somehow; somewhere. [Scotch.]

**Somehow** (sum'hou), *adv.* One way or other; in some way not yet known; as, the thing must have happened *somehow* or other.

It keeps one on, *somehow,* and you know it. *Dickens.*

**Somer**† (som'ėr), *n.* A sumpter-horse.

**Somersault, Somerset** (sum'ėr-sąlt, sum'ėr-set), *n.* [Corrupted from O. Fr. *soubresault;* It. *soprassalto,* lit. an overleap; from L. *supra,* over, and *salio,* to leap.] A leap by which a person turns with the heels thrown over his head, completing a circuit, and again alights on his feet.

**Somerset** (sum'ėr-set), *n.* A saddle, the flaps of which are stuffed before and behind the legs of the rider.

**Somervillite** (som'ėr-vil-it), *n.* A Vesuvian mineral, occurring in pale, dull, yellow crystals, related to gehlenite. It is composed chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and magnesia.

**Somesuch** (sum'such), *a.* Denoting a person or thing of that kind.

**Something** (sum'thing), *n.* 1. An indeterminate or unknown event; an affair; a matter; as, *something* must have happened to prevent the arrival of our friends; I shall call at two o'clock, unless *something* should prevent.—2. A substance or material thing unknown, indeterminate, or not specified; as, a machine stops because *something* obstructs its motion; there must be *something* to support a wall or an arch.

Looking westward, I beheld
A *something* in the sky. *Coleridge.*

I'll give you a drop of *something* to keep the cold out. *T. Hughes.*

3. A part; a portion more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

*Something* yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Still from his little he could *something* spare,
To feed the hungry and to clothe the bare.
*W. Harte.*

4. A person or thing meriting consideration; a person or thing of importance.

If a man think himself to be *something,* when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. Gal. vi. 3.

**Something** (sum'thing), *adv.* 1. In some degree or measure; somewhat; rather; a little. 'He is *something* peevish that way.' *Shak.*

He will hold thee, when his passion shall have spent its novel force,
*Something* better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse. *Tennyson.*

2. At some distance.

It must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace. *Shak.*

**Sometime** (sum'tīm), *adv.* 1. Once; formerly. 'Herne the hunter *sometime* a keeper here in Windsor forest.' *Shak.*—2. At one time or other; now and then.

Nothing in him seem'd inordinate,
Save *sometime* too much wonder of his eye. *Shak.*

**Sometime** (sum'tīm), *a.* Having been formerly; being or existing formerly; former; late; whilom. 'Our *sometime* sister, now our queen.' *Shak.*

Ion, our *sometime* darling, whom we prized
As a stray gift, by bounteous Heaven dismissed. *Talfourd.*

**Sometimes** (sum'tīmz), *adv.* 1. At times; at intervals; not always; now and then; as, we are *sometimes* indisposed, *sometimes* occupied, *sometimes* at leisure; that is, *at some times.*

It is good that we be *sometimes* contradicted. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Once; formerly; at a past period indefinitely referred to.

That fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did *sometimes* march. *Shak.*

Used adjectively. 'My *sometimes* royal master's face.' *Shak.*

**Somewhat** (sum'whot), *n.* 1. Something, though uncertain what.

There's *somewhat* in this world amiss
Shall be unriddled by and by. *Tennyson.*

2. More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate; a part, greater or less.

*Somewhat* of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

**Somewhat** (sum'whot), *adv.* In some degree or measure; rather; a little; as, this is *somewhat* more or less than was expected; he is *somewhat* aged; he is *somewhat* disappointed; *somewhat* disturbed.

**Somewhen** (sum'when), *adv.* At some time, indefinitely. 'At a later time, *somewhen* before the eighth century.' *Dr. J. A. H. Murray.* [Rare.]

**Somewhere** (sum'whār), *adv.* In or to some place or other unknown or not specified; in one place or another; as, he lives *somewhere* in obscurity. '*Somewhere* gone to dinner.' *Shak.*

**Somewhile** (sum'whīl), *adv.* Once; for a time. *Spenser.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

**Somewhither** (sum'whiᴛʜ-ėr), *adv.* To some indeterminate place.

*Somewhither* would she have thee go with her. *Shak.*

**Somite** (sō'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *sōma*, a body.] A single segment in the body of an articulated animal. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Somme,**† *a.* Some. *Chaucer.*

**Somme,**† *n.* A sum. *Chaucer.*

**Sommeil** † (som-mā-y or som-māl-y), *n.* [Fr., sleep, repose, from L. *somnus*, sleep.] 1. Sleep; slumber.—2. In *music*, a grave air in old serious operas, so named as inducing sleepiness.

**Sommer,**† *n.* Summer. *Chaucer.*

**Sommer** (sum'ėr), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Summer. Ency. Brit.*

**Sommering** (sum'ėr-ing). See SUMMERING.

**Somerset** (sum'ėr-set), *n.* Same as *Somersault.*

**Somnambular** (som-nam'bū-lėr), *a.* Of or relating to somnambulism or sleep. '*Somnambular* repose.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Somnambulate** (som-nam'bū-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo, ambulatum*, to walk.] To walk in sleep; to wander in a dreamy state, as a somnambulist. *Carlyle.*

**Somnambulation** (som-nam'bū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulatio, ambulationis*, a walking, from *ambulo*, to walk.] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism.

**Somnambulator** (som-nam'bū-lāt-ėr), *n.* Same as *Somnambulist.*

**Somnambule** (som-nam'būl), *n.* A somnambulist; a sleep-walker. *Quart. Rev.*

**Somnambulic** (som-nam'bū-lik), *a.* Walking in sleep; pertaining to or practising somnambulism; somnambulistic. *Quart. Rev.*

**Somnambulism** (som-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* [See SOMNAMBULATE.] A peculiar perversion of the mental functions during sleep, in which the subject acts automatically. The organs of sense remain torpid and the intellectual powers are blunted. During this condition some instinctive excitation may take place, and there may be the production of impulses, in consequence, of different kinds. Walking in sleep is the most palpable, but not the most marvellous characteristic of this condition. The person affected may perform many voluntary actions implying to all appearance a certain degree of perception of the presence of external objects. The somnambulist gets out of bed, often dresses himself, goes out of doors, and walks frequently over very dangerous places in safety. On awaking in the morning he is either utterly unconscious of having stirred during the night, or remembers it as a mere dream. Sometimes the transactions of the somnambulist are carried much farther; he will mount his horse and ride, or go to his usual occupation. In some cases somnambulists are capable of holding conversation. Somnambulism occurs in the sensitive and excitable, often in conjunction with other nervous affections, and is hereditary. Artificial somnambulism is induced in mesmerism, and the consciousness is for the time entirely absorbed by one set of ideas. See MESMERISM.

**Somnambulist** (som-nam'bū-list), *n.* One who is subject to somnambulism; a person who walks in his sleep.

**Somnambulistic** (som-nam'bū-lis"tik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to somnambulism; affected by somnambulism.

**Somner** † (sum'nėr), *n.* A summoner; an apparitor.

*Somner* and *Sumner*, however, are current as proper names. Another form of this word is *Summers*, upon which the remark has been made that those proper names which seem to be derived from the seasons, are only so in appearance. *Spring* is a topographical term, and *Winter* same as *Vintner, Autumn* being non-existent. *Latham.*

**Somnial** (som'ni-al), *a.* [L. *somnium*, a dream.] Pertaining to or involving dreams; relating to dreams. 'The *somnial* magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**Somniative** (som'ni-āt-iv), *a.* Pertaining to dreaming; relating to or producing dreams. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**Somniculous** † (som-nik'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *somniculosus*, drowsy, from *somnus*, sleep.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

**Somniferous** (som-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *somnifer*—*somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring; Fr. *somnifère.*] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific; as, a *somniferous* potion. *Burton.*

**Somnific** (som-nif'ik), *a.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep; somniferous; soporific.

**Somnifugous** (som-nif'ū-gus), *a.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *fugo*, to put to flight.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep.

**Somniloquence** (som-nil'ō-kwens), *n.* The act or custom of talking in sleep; somniloquism.

**Somniloquism** (som-nil'ō-kwizm), *n.* Somniloquence, or sleep-talking.

**Somniloquist** (som-nil'ō-kwist), *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

**Somniloquous** (som-nil'ō-kwus), *a.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.

**Somniloquy** (som-nil'ō-kwi), *n.* [See above.] A talking in sleep; the talking of one in a state of somnipathy.

**Somnipathist** (som-nip'a-thist), *n.* A person in a state of somnipathy.

**Somnipathy** (som-nip'a-thi), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] Sleep from sympathy or some external influence, as mesmerism.

**Somnium** (som'ni-um), *n.* [L., from *somnus*, sleep.] A dream.

**Somnolence, Somnolency** (som'nō-lens, som'nō-len-si), *n.* [L. *somnolentia, somnulentia*, from L *somnulentus*, sleepy, from *somnus*, sleep.] 1. Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

On the box sat a fat and red-faced boy in a state of *somnolency.* *Dickens.*

2. In *pathol.* a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

**Somnolent** (som'nō-lent), *a.* [See above.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a *somnolent* want of interest in them. *De Quincey.*

**Somnolently** (som'nō-lent-li), *adv.* Drowsily.

**Somnolism** (som'nō-lizm), *n.* The state of being in magnetic sleep; the doctrine of magnetic sleep.

**Somnopathist** (som-nop'a-thist), *n.* Same as *Somnipathist.*

**Somnopathy** (som-nop'a-thi), *n.* Same as *Somnipathy.*

**Somnus** (som'nus), *n.* In *class. myth.* the personification and god of sleep, described as a brother of Death (Mors), and as a son of Night (Nox). In works of art, Sleep and Death are represented alike as two youths sleeping or holding inverted torches in their hands. *Dr. W. Smith.*

**Somone,**† *v.t.* To summon *Chaucer.* Written also *Sompne.*

**Sompne,**† *v.t.* Same as *Somone. Chaucer.*

**Sompnour,**† **Somnour,**† *n.* An officer employed to summon delinquents to appear in ecclesiastical courts: now called an *apparitor. Chaucer.*

**Son** (sun), *n.* [A. Sax. *sunu*, Icel. *sonr, sunr*, Sw. *son*, Dan. *sön*, Goth. *sunus*, O.H.G. *sunu*, Mod. G. *sohn.* The word is widely spread, and the Sanskrit form of it is not very different from the English, viz. *sūnu*, son. The root meaning is seen in Skr. *su*, to beget.] 1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother; as, Jacob had twelve *sons;* Ishmael was the *son* of Hagar by Abraham. It is also used of animals. 'A black bull, the *son* of a black cow.' *Darwin.*—2. A male descendant, however distant; hence in the plural, *sons* signifies descendants in general, a sense much used in the Scriptures.

Adam's *sons* are my brethren. *Shak.*

3. One adopted into a family; any young male dependant; any person in which the relation of a son to a parent is perceived or imagined.

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son.* Ex. ii. 10.

4. The compellation of an old man to a young one, of a confessor to his penitent, of a priest or teacher to his disciple: a term of affection.

Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift. *Shak.*

And Samuel arose and went to Eli, and said, Here am I; for thou didst call me. And he answered, I called not, my *son;* lie down again. 1 Sam. iii. 6.

5. A native or inhabitant of a country.

Britain then
Sees arts her savage *sons* controul. *Pope.*

6. The produce of anything.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

7. A person whose character partakes so strongly of some quality or characteristic as to suggest the relationship of son and parent; as, *sons* of light; *sons* of pride.

They are villains, and the *sons* of darkness. *Shak.*

When night
Darkens the street, then wander forth the *sons*
Of Belial. *Milton.*

8. The second person of the Godhead; Jesus Christ, the Saviour: called the *Son of God*, and *Son of Man.*

The Father sent the *Son* to be the Saviour of the world. 1 John iv. 14.

The term *son of God* is also applied in Scripture to an angel; and also to a true believer, who is the son of God by adoption.

As many as are led by the Spirit of God they are the *sons of God.* Rom. viii. 14.

**Sonance** (sō'nans), *n.* 1.† A sound; a tune; a call. *Shak.*—2. Sound; the quality of being sonant.

**Sonant** (sō'nant), *a.* [L. *sonans*, ppr. of *sono*, to sound.] 1. Pertaining to sound; sounding.—2. In *pronunciation*, applied to certain alphabetic sounds, as those of the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals, and flat mutes, as *b, d, v, z, g*, the sound of which is prolonged or uttered with some degree of resonance or intonation, in opposition to aspirates, as *s, th*, and hard mutes or surds, as *f, p, t.*

**Sonant** (sō'nant), *n.* In *pronunciation*, a sonant letter. See the adjective, No. 2.

**Sonata** (sō-nä'ta), *n.* [It., from It. and L. *sonare*, to sound.] In *music*, a term originally applied to any kind of composition for instruments, in contradistinction to vocal compositions, which were called *cantatas.* The name was subsequently, however, restricted to compositions for solo instruments (generally the pianoforte). Sonatas are of a certain form, consisting of several movements—at first, three, the allegro, adagio, and rondo, to which afterwards a fourth was added, the minuetto or scherzo—which differ from each other in time and sentiment, but are held together by the general character pervading them all.

**Sonchus** (son'kus), *n.* [L., Gr. *songchos*, the sow-thistle.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Cichoraceæ. The species are inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and four are natives of Great Britain, where they are known by the name of sow-thistle. The most common species is *S. oleraceus* (the common sow-thistle). It has downy subumbellate flower-stalks; small yellow flowers, and a conical involucre when in seed, and is greedily fed upon

by many animals. It grows in waste places, the borders of fields, and hedges.

**Soncy** (son'si), *a.* 1. Lucky; fortunate. [Old and provincial.]—2. Plump and full of person. See SONSY.

**Sond,**† *n.* Sand. *Chaucer.*

**Sonde,**† *n.* [From *send.*] A message; a sending; a visitation; a dispensation. *Chaucer.*

**Sondeli** (son'de-li), *n.* A species of shrew or insectivorous mammal, a native of India. See MONDJOUROU.

**Sone,**† *adv.* Soon. *Chaucer.*

**Song** (song), *n.* [A. Sax. *sang, song,* from *singan,* to sing. See SING.] 1. That which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird; a singing.—2. A little poem to be sung, or uttered with musical modulations; a ballad. The term is applied to either a short poetical or musical composition, but most frequently to both in union. As a poetical composition it may be largely defined a short poem divided into portions of returning measure, and turning upon some single thought or feeling. As a union of poetry and music, it may be defined a very brief lyrical poem, founded commonly upon agreeable subjects, to which is added a melody for the purpose of singing it. As denoting a musical composition, *song* is used to signify a vocal melody of any length or character, and not confined to a single movement; but as regards performance, it is generally confined to an air for a single voice—airs for more than one voice being, however, sometimes called part-songs. See PART-SONG.—3. A lay; a strain; a poem. 'Nothing but *songs* of death.' *Shak.*

> The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue,
> Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song.*
> *Dryden.*

4. Poetry in general; poetical composition; poesy; verse.

> The subject for heroic *song*
> Pleas'd me. *Milton.*

5. A mere trifle; something of little or no value; as, I bought it for a mere *song.*—*An old song,* a trifle; an insignificant sum.

> I do not intend to be thus put off with *an old song.*
> *Dr. H. More.*
> The cost would be a trifle—*an old song.* *Byron.*

—SYN. Sonnet, ballad, canticle, carol, canzonet, ditty, hymn, descant, lay, strain, poesy, verse.

**Song,**† pret. of *sing.* Sung or sang. *Spenser.*

**Song-bird** (song'bėrd), *n.* A bird that sings. The song-birds are chiefly confined to certain families of the order Insessores.

**Song-craft** (song'kraft), *n.* The art of composing songs; skill in versification. 'Written with little skill of *song-craft.*' *Longfellow.*

**Songful** (song'fụl), *a.* Disposed or able to sing; melodious.

**Songish** (song'ish), *a.* Consisting of or containing songs. [Rare.]

> The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden.*

**Songless** (song'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of the power of song; as, *songless* birds.—2. Without song; not singing.

> Silent rows the *songless* gondolier. *Byron.*

**Song-sparrow** (song'spa-rō), *n.* 1. A name sometimes given to the hedge-sparrow (which see).—2. A bird of the finch family, found in North America; the *Fringilla melodia.*

**Songster** (song'stėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *sangestre,* a female singer—*sang,* a song, and fem. term. *-estre.* About the fourteenth century *songster* began to be applied to males.] 1. One who sings; one skilled in singing; not often applied to human beings, or only in slight contempt.—2. A bird that sings; as, the little *songster* in his cage.

**Songstress** (song'stres), *n.* [*Songster* and term. *-ess.* The word has thus a double fem. termination. See SONGSTER.] A female singer. 'The voice and skill of a real *songstress.*' *T. Warton.*

**Song-thrush** (song'thrush), *n.* The mavis or throstle (*Turdus musicus*). See MAVIS.

**Soniferous** (sō-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *sonus,* sound, and *fero,* to bear.] Conveying sound; producing sound. A distinction has been made between *soniferous* bodies and *sonorous* bodies, the latter class being such as produce or originate sound, and the former such as convey the sound, or rather the vibrations of the latter, to the ear.

**Son-in-law** (sun'in-la), *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

**Sonless** (sun'les), *a.* Having no son; without a son. 'Make her *sonless.*' *Marston.*

**Sonne,**† *n.* The sun. *Chaucer.*

**Sonnet** (son'et), *n.* [Fr. *sonnet,* from It. *sonnetto,* a dim. from L. *sonus,* a sound. See SOUND.] 1. A form of verse of Italian origin, consisting of a short poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each, called the *octave,* and two of three each, called the *sestette,* the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule. The octave of the proper sonnet consists of two quatrains, the rhymes of which are restricted to two—one for the first, fourth, fifth, and eighth lines; the other for the second, third, sixth, and seventh. In the sestette, which is commonly made up of two tercets, the rhymes may be two or three, variously distributed. The sonnet generally consists of one principal idea, pursued through the various antitheses of the different strophes. The lightness and richness of the Italian and Spanish languages enable their poets to express every feeling or fancy in the sonnet; but with us it has been found most suitable to grave, dignified, and contemplative subjects.—2. A short poem; a ballad; a song. 'And sung his dying *sonnets* to the fiddle.' *Dr. Wolcot.*

> I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shak.*

**Sonnet** (son'et), *v.i.* To compose sonnets.

> Nor list *I sonnet* of my mistress' face,
> To paint some blowesse with a borrow'd grace.
> *Bp. Hall.*

**Sonneteer** (son-et-ēr'), *v.i.* To compose sonnets; to rhyme. 'Rhymers *sonneteering* in their sleep.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Sonneteer** (son-et-ēr'), *n.* [Fr. *sonnetier.*] A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet: usually in contempt.

> What woful stuff this madrigal would be,
> In some starv'd hackney *sonneteer* or me. *Pope.*

**Sonneting** (son'et-ing), *n.* The act of composing sonnets, or the act of singing.

> Leavie groves now mainely ring,
> With each sweet bird's *sonneting.* *W. Browne.*

**Sonnetist** (son'et-ist), *n.* A sonneteer. 'A new-found *sonnetist.*' *Bp. Hall.*

**Sonnetize** (son'et-īz), *v.i.* To compose sonnets.

**Sonnet-writer** (son'et-rīt-ėr), *n.* A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer.

**Sonnish,**† *a.* Like the sun or the beams of the sun; sunny. *Chaucer.*

**Sonnite** (sun'īt), *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect; a Sunnite. See SUNNITE, SUNNAH.

**Sonometer** (sō-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *sonus,* sound, and Gr. *metron,* a measure.] 1. An apparatus for illustrating the phenomena exhibited by sonorous bodies, and the ratios of their vibrations, by the transverse vibrations of tense strings or wires.—2. An instrument consisting of a small bell fixed on a table for testing the effects of treatment for deafness.—3. In *elect.* an apparatus for testing metals by bringing them in contact with an induction coil, with which is associated a telephone and microphone. Each metal, acting differently on the coil, produces a different sound.

**Sonorific** (sō-nō-rif'ik), *a.* [L. *sonus.* sound, and *facio,* to make.] Producing sound; as, the *sonorific* quality of a body. *Watts.*

**Sonority** (sō-nō'ri-ti), *n.* Sonorousness. *Athenæum.* [Rare.]

**Sonorous** (sō-nō'rus), *a.* [L. *sonorus,* from *sonus,* sound. See SOUND.] 1. Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding; as, metals are *sonorous* bodies. '*Sonorous* metal blowing martial sounds.' *Milton.*—2. Loud sounding; giving a clear, loud, or full-volumed sound; as, a *sonorous* voice. 'A deep *sonorous* sound.' *Longfellow.*—3. Yielding sound; characterized by sound; sonant; as, the vowels are *sonorous.*—4. High sounding; magnificent of sound.

> The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison.*

—*Sonorous figures,* a name given to those figures which are formed by the vibrations produced by sound. Thus, when some fine sand is strewed on a disc of glass or metal, and a violin-bow drawn down on its edge, a musical note will be heard, and at the same instant the sand will be in motion, and gather itself to those parts which continue at rest, that is, to the nodal lines, forming what are termed *sonorous figures.* See *Nodal Lines* under NODAL.

**Sonorously** (sō-nō'rus-li), *adv.* In a sonorous manner; with sound; with a high sound.

**Sonorousness** (sō-nō'rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sonorous; as, (*a*) the quality of yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body; as the *sonorousness* of metals. (*b*) Having or giving a loud or clear sound; as, the *sonorousness* of a voice or an instrument. (*c*) Magnificence of sound.

**Sonship** (sun'ship), *n.* The state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son; filiation. 'Admission or adoption into *sonship.*' *Waterland.* 'The badge and cognizance of *sonship.*' *Dr. H. More.*

**Sonsy, Sonsie** (son'si), *a.* [Gael. and Ir. *sonas,* prosperity, happiness.] Lucky; fortunate; happy; good-humoured; well-conditioned; plump; thriving; having sweet engaging looks. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Sontiest** (son'tiz), *n.* A corruption perhaps of *sanctity,* or of Fr. *santé,* health. The form *santy* also occurs.

> By God's *sonties,* 'twill be a hard way to hit. *Shak.*

**Soocey** (sō'sē), *n.* A mixed striped fabric of silk and cotton in India. *Simmonds.*

**Soochong** (sō-shong'), *n.* Same as *Souchong.*

**Soodra, Sooder** (sō'dra, sō'dėr), *n.* The fourth or lowest caste into which the Hindus are divided. It comprehends the artisans and labourers. Written also *Sudra.* See CASTE.

**Soofee** (sō-fē'), *n.* Same as *Sofi, Sufi.*

**Soofeeism** (sō-fē'izm), *n.* Same as *Sofism, Sufism.*

**Sooja** (sō'ja), *n.* The Japanese name of the sauce known in this country by the name of *soy* (which see).

**Soojee** (sō'jē), *n.* In Hindustan, a granular preparation of wheat. It is a kind of semolina.

**Sool**† (sōl), *n.* A relish eaten with bread. See SOUL.

**Soon** (sōn), *adv.* [O.E. *sone, sune,* A. Sax. *sōna,* soon; O.Fris. *sōn,* Goth. *suns,* O.D. *saen,* soon, immediately. Probably from pronominal root seen in A. Sax. *se,* Skr. *sa,* that.] 1. In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; as, *soon* after sunrise; *soon* after dinner; I shall *soon* return; we shall *soon* have clear weather.

> Now doth he frown,
> And 'gins to chide, but *soon* she stops his lips.
> *Shak.*

2. Early; without the usual delay; before any time supposed.

> How is it that ye are come so *soon* to-day? Ex. ii. 18.

3. Easily; quickly; shortly.

> Small lights are *soon* blown out, huge fires abide.
> *Shak.*

4. Readily; willingly; gladly. In this sense generally accompanied by *would* or some other word expressing *will.*

> I *would* as *soon* see a river winding among woods or in meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison.*

5.† So early as; no later than: used in several old phrases; as, *soon at night,* that is, this very night; this evening.

> We'll have a posset for't *soon at night,* in faith, at the latter end of a sea-coal fire. *Shak.*

Similarly, '*soon* at five o'clock;' '*soon* at supper-time.' *Shak.*—*As soon as, so soon as,* immediately at or after another event; as, *as soon as* the mail arrives, I will inform you.

> It came to pass, *as soon as* he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf and the dancing.
> Ex. xxxii. 19.

—*Sooner or later,* at a future time, near or remote.

> The establishment of limited constitutional government will *sooner or later* be made universal.
> *Brougham.*

—*Early, Soon, Betimes.* See under EARLY. SYN. Early, betimes, quick, quickly, promptly, presently.

**Soon**† (sōn), *a.* Speedy; quick. 'A *soon* and prosperous issue.' *Sir P. Sidney.* 'Make your *soonest* haste.' *Shak.*

**Soondree** (sōn'drē), *n.* The native name of a tree found on the coasts of India wherever the tides occasionally rise and inundate the land. It belongs to the genus Heriteria (*H. robusta*), and is said to give name to the *Sonderbunds,* or great forest of soondree trees, a woody tract of country on the Bay of Bengal, forming the delta of the Ganges. Written also *Sundra-tree.*

**Soonee** (sōn'ē), *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect; a Sunnite.

**Soonly**† (sōn'li), *adv.* Quickly; speedily.

> A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work.
> *Dr. H. More.*

**Soop** (sōp), *v.t.* To sweep. [Scotch.]

**Sooping** (sōp'ing), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. The act of sweeping.—2. What is swept together: generally in the plural.

**Soord**† (sōrd), *n.* The skin or outside of bacon. *Bp. Hall.*

**Soorma** (sōr'ma), *n.* A preparation of antimony with which Indian women anoint the eyelids. *Simmonds.*

**Sooshong** (sō-shong'), *n.* A kind of black tea. See SOUCHONG.

**Soosoo** (sō'sō), *n.* The Bengalese name of a cetaceous mammal, the *Platanista gangeticus.* It resembles the dolphin in form, and attains a length of about 12 feet. It inhabits the Ganges; is most abundant in the sluggish waters of its delta, but is found also as far up the river as it is navigable.

**Soot** (sōt), *n.* [A.Sax. *sōt*, Icel. *sót*, Dan. *sod*, L.G. *sott.* Comp. Gael. *suith*, Ir. *suithche*, *suthche*, soot.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. The soot of coal and that of wood differ very materially in their composition, the former containing more carbonaceous matter than the latter. Coal-soot contains substances usually derived from animal matter; also sulphate and hydrochlorate of ammonia; and has been used for the preparation of the carbonate. It contains likewise an empyreumatic oil; but its chief basis is charcoal, in a state in which it is capable of being rendered soluble by the action of oxygen and moisture; and hence, combined with the action of the ammoniacal salts, it is used as a manure, and acts very powerfully as such. The soot of wood has been minutely analysed, and found to consist of fifteen different substances, of which ulmin, nitrogenous matter, carbonate of lime, water, acetate and sulphate of lime, acetate of potash, carbonaceous matter insoluble in alkalies, are the principal.

**Soot** (sōt), *v.t.* To cover or foul with soot. '*Sooted* o'er with noisome smoke.' *Chapman.*

**Soote,† Sote,†** a. Sweet. *Sir K. Digby.*

**Sooterkin** (sōt'ėr-kin), *n.* [Comp. Prov. E. and Sc. *sotter*, Prov. G. *suttern*, to boil gently.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; hence, an abortive proposal or scheme. *Swift; Carlyle.*

**Sootflake** (sōt'flāk), *n.* A flake or particle of soot; a smut; a smudge.

> The *sootflake* of so many a summer still
> Clung to their fancies. *Tennyson.*

**Sooth** (sōth), *n.* [A. Sax. *sōth*, true, truth; Dan. *sand*, Icel. *sannr*, Goth. *sunis*, true. This word has lost an *n*; comp. *tooth*, *soft.* It would appear to have been originally a present participle, corresponding to Skr. *sant*, being, and therefore meaning lit. 'being,' or 'that is.'] 1. Truth; reality.

> He looks like *sooth*; he says he loves my daughter,
> I think so too. *Shak.*

Used frequently in asseverations.

> In *sooth*, I know not why I am so sad. *Shak.*

2.† Prognostication. *Spenser.*

**Sooth** (sōth), *a.* 1.† True; faithful. *Chaucer; Spenser.*—2. Pleasing; delightful. 'Jellies *soother* than the creamy curd.' *Keats.* [Rare.]—3.† Cajolery; fairness of speech.

> That e'er this tongue of mine,
> That laid the sentence of dread banishment
> On this proud man, should take it off again
> With words of *sooth.* *Shak.*

**Soothe** (sōTH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *soothed;* ppr. *soothing.* [A. Sax. *gesōthian*, to flatter, from *sōth*, truth. (See SOOTH.) The original meaning would be to assent in a servile manner to another, to be ready in every case to assert that what he says is *sooth.*] 1. To please with blandishments or soft words; to cajole; to flatter; to humour.

> Is't good to *soothe* him in these contraries? *Shak.*
>
> Can I *soothe* tyranny? *Dryden.*
>
> I've tried the force of every reason on him,
> *Sooth'd* and caress'd, been angry, *sooth'd* again.
> *Addison.*

2. To soften; to assuage; to mollify; to calm; as, to *soothe* one in pain or passion, or to *soothe* pain.

> Music hath charms to *soothe* the savage breast.
> *Congreve.*

3. To gratify; to please; to delight. '*Sooth'd* with his future fame.' *Dryden.*—SYN. To soften, assuage, allay, compose, mollify, tranquillize, pacify, mitigate.

**Soother** (sōTH'ėr), *n.* One who or that which soothes, softens, or assuages; a flatterer.

> I do defy
> The tongues of *soothers.* *Shak.*

**Soothfast** (sōth'fast), *a.* [*Sooth* and *fast.* Comp. *steadfast.*] True; truthful; of scrupulous veracity.

> Abandon all affray, be *soothfast* in your sawes.
> *Mir. for Mags.*

**Soothfastness** (sōth'fast-nes), *n.* Truthfulness; reality.

**Soothing** (sōTH'ing), *p.* and *a.* Flattering; softening; assuaging.

**Soothingly** (sōTH'ing-li), *adv.* In a soothing manner; with flattery or soft words.

**Soothly**† (sōth'li), *adv.* [A. Sax. *sōthlice.* See SOOTH.] In truth; really. '*Soothly* to tell them I have seen your face.' *Sir M. Hales.*

**Soothsay** (sōth'sā), *v.i.* [*Sooth* and *say.*] To foretell; to predict. Acts xvi. 16.

**Soothsay**† (sōth'sā), *n.* 1. A true saying; a prediction. 'In wittie riddles and in wise *soothsayes.*' *Spenser.*—2. A portent; an omen.

> And but that God turne the same to good *sooth-say*,
> The ladie's safetie is sore to be dradd. *Spenser.*

**Soothsayer** (sōth'sā-ėr), *n.* One who foretells or predicts; a foreteller; a prognosticator.

> A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March.
> *Shak.*

**Soothsaying** (sōth'sā-ing), *n.* 1. A foretelling; a prediction.

> Divinations, and *soothsayings*, and dreams are vain.
> Ecclus. xxxiv. 5.

2.† A true saying; truth.

**Sootiness** (sōt'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being sooty or foul with soot; fuliginousness.

**Sootish** (sōt'ish), *a.* Partaking of soot; like soot; sooty. 'Things become black and *sootish.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sooty** (sōt'i), *a.* [See SOOT.] Pertaining to, producing, consisting of, covered with, containing, or resembling soot; fuliginous; dusky; dark. 'By fire of *sooty* coal.' *Milton.* 'Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron.' *Milton.*

**Sooty**† (sōt'i), *v.t.* To black or foul with soot. '*Sootied* with noisome smoke.' *Chapman.*

**Sop** (sop), *n.* [Closely connected with *sup*, *soup*; Icel. *soppa*, *sopi*, a sop, a sup; Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup; D. *sop*, L.G. *soppe*, a sop.] 1. Anything steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, but chiefly something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten. 'The waters . . . should make a *sop* of all this solid globe.' *Shak.*

> *Sops* in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine itself. *Bacon.*

2. Anything given to pacify: so called from the sop given to Cerberus to pacify him, in the ancient story.

> To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
> His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

*Sops* were given to the congressional watch-dogs of the free states. To some, promises were made, by way of opiates; and those whom they could neither pay nor drug were publicly treated with insolence and scorn. *W. Chambers.*

3.† A thing of little or no value. *Piers Plowman.*—*Sop in wine*,† the clove-pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), probably because it was dipped in wine to give it flavour. *Spenser.*

**Sop** (sop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sopped;* ppr. *sopping.* To steep or dip in liquor.

**Sope**† (sōp). Soap.

**Soper,†** *n.* Supper. *Chaucer.*

**Soph** (sof), *n.* [L. *sophista.* See SOPHISM.] 1. In the English universities, abbreviation of *Sophister.*

> Three Cambridge *sophs*, and three pert Templars came, . . .
> Each prompt to query, answer, and debate. *Pope.*

2. In the American colleges, abbreviation of *Sophomore.*

**Sophi** (sō'fi), *n.* A title of the king of Persia. Same as *Sofi.*

**Sophic,† Sophical†** (sof'ik, sof'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *sophos*, wise, *sophia*, wisdom.] Teaching wisdom. *Harris.*

**Sophime,†** *n.* A sophism; a subtle fallacy. *Chaucer.*

**Sophism** (sof'izm), *n.* [Fr. *sophisme*, from Gr. *sophisma*, a clever or cunning contrivance, a trick, a quibble such as the sophists used, a sophism, from *sophizomai*, to play the sophist, from *sophos*, clever, skilful, wise.] A specious proposition; a specious but fallacious argument; a sublety in reasoning; an argument that is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises; any fallacy designed to deceive. 'Full of subtile *sophisms* which do play with double senses and false debate.' *Spenser.*

> When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*
>
> If such miserable *sophisms* were to prevail, there would never be a good house or a good government in the world. *Macaulay.*

**Sophist** (sof'ist), *n.* [L. *sophista*, from Gr. *sophistēs*, a sophist. See SOPHISM.] 1. Originally, a wise man; a clever man; one who stood prominently before the public as distinguished for intellect or talent of some kind; specifically, in *Greek hist.* one of a class of leading public teachers in ancient Greece during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. At first there were found among this class men of the highest accomplishments that the age could furnish, who taught whatever was known of astronomy, geography, and physics, as well as the newly started controversial discussions in ethics and metaphysics, and the general public comprehended under this name Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and their disciples and followers. As the professional teachers, however, unlike the philosophers named, taught for pay, and as their ranks became swelled by shallow and superficial associates, the title sophist gradually acquired a predominating bad sense, coming to mean, in the language of Aristotle, 'a pretender to knowledge, a man who employs what he knows to be fallacy, for the purpose of deceit and of getting money,' and the members of the profession were publicly condemned as men who spent their time in verbal nicetiies, verbal quibbles, and philosophical enigmas.—2. A captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.

**Sophister** (sof'ist-ėr), *n.* [See SOPHIST.] 1. A professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist; hence, a quibbling disputant; a plausible fallacious reasoner.

> A subtle traitor needs no *sophister.* *Shak.*
>
> Alcidimus the *sophister* hath arguments to prove that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*

2. In the University of Cambridge, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence. The entire university course consists of three years and one term. During the first year the students have the title of *freshmen*, or *first-year men;* during the second, *second-year men*, or *junior sophs* or *sophisters;* during the third year, *third-year men*, or *senior sophs* or *sophisters;* and in the last term, *questionists*, with reference to the approaching examination. In the older American colleges, the junior and senior classes were originally—and in some of them are still—called *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters.*

**Sophister**† (sof'ist-ėr), *v.t.* To maintain by a fallacious argument or sophistry. *Foxe.*

**Sophistic, Sophistical** (sō-fis'tik, sō-fis'tik-al), *a.* [Fr. *sophistique.* See SOPHISM.] Fallaciously subtle; containing sophistry; not sound; quibbling; as, *sophistical* reasoning or argument. 'False pretence and *sophistic* reasoning.' *Burke.*

> His argument, though ingenious, is altogether *sophistical.* *Macaulay.*

**Sophistically** (sō-fis'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a sophistical manner; fallaciously. 'Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically.*' *Swift.*

**Sophisticalness** (sō-fis'tik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sophistical.

**Sophisticate** (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sophisticated;* ppr. *sophisticating.* [L.L. *sophisticare*, from L. *sophisticus*, sophistical; lit. pertaining to a sophist. See SOPHIST.] 1. To corrupt; to pervert; to wrest from the truth.

> If the passions of the mind be strong they easily *sophisticate* the understanding. *Hooker.*
>
> The only persons among the heathens who *sophisticated* nature and philosophy in this particular were the Stoicks. *South.*

2. To adulterate; to render spurious by admixture; as, to *sophisticate* liquors.

> They purchase but *sophisticated* ware. *Dryden.*

SYN. To adulterate, debase, corrupt, vitiate.

**Sophisticate, Sophisticated** (sō-fis'ti-kāt, sō-fis'tik-āt-ed), *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

> So truth, when only one supplied the state,
> Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate.*
> *Dryden.*

**Sophistication** (sō-fis'ti-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of something by a foreign admixture; adulteration.

> The drugs and simples sold in shops generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*

2. The act or art of quibbling or arguing in a plausible or fallacious manner. 'Skill in special pleading and ingenuity in *sophistication*.' *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*—3. A fallacious argument intended to deceive; a quibble.

They are both as rank *sophistications* as can be; sheer beggings of the question. *L. Hunt.*

**Sophisticator** (sō-fis'tik-āt-ėr), *n.* One who sophisticates; one who adulterates; one who injures the purity and genuineness of anything by foreign admixture. 'That the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief.' *Tob. Whitaker.*

**Sophistry** (sof'ist-ri), *n.* 1. Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

These men have obscured and confounded the nature of things by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*. *South.*

2.† Argument for exercise merely. *Felton.*—*Fallacy, Sophistry.* See under FALLACY.

**Sophomore** (sof'ō-mōr), *n.* [From Gr. *sophos*, wise, and *mōros*, foolish.] In American colleges, one belonging to the second of the four classes; one next above a freshman.

**Sophomoric, Sophomorical** (sof-ō-mor'ik, sof-ō-mor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a sophomore; inflated in style or manner. [American.]

**Sophora** (sō-fō'ra), *n.* [Altered from *sophēra*, the Arabic name of a papilionaceous tree.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are ornamental shrubs and trees, found in central and tropical Asia, also in the warm parts of North America, and the equinoctial and sub-tropical parts of South America. They have pinnate leaves, and terminal racemes or panicles of whitish flowers, but differ greatly in general appearance, some being trees, others shrubs, and one or two herbaceous plants. The species best known in England are *S. japonica* and *S. chinensis.*

**Sophta** (sof'ta). See SOFTA.

**Sopite**† (sop'it), *v.t.* [L. *sopio, sopitum*, to put to sleep. See SOPORIFEROUS.] To lay asleep; to put to sleep or to rest; to lull. 'Disputes arising concerning religion, which were not then quite *sopited*.' *A. Wood.*

**Sopiting** (sō'pit-ing), *n.* In *Scots law*, setting at rest; quashing.

What could a woman desire in a match more than the *sopiting* of a very dangerous claim and the alliance of a son-in-law noble, brave, well-gifted, and highly connected. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sopition**† (sō-pish'on), *n.* [See SOPITE.] The state of being put to sleep; sleep; slumber; dormancy. 'Dementation and *sopition* of reason.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sopor** (sō'por), *n.* [L.] A deep sleep from which a person can with difficulty be awakened. 'To awake the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Soporate**† (sō'por-āt), *v.t.* [L. *soporo, soporatum*, to put asleep. See SOPORIFEROUS.] To lay asleep.

**Soporiferous** (sō-pō-rif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *soporifer—sopor, soporis*, a heavy sleep, and *fero*, to bear, to bring. *Sopor* is from the root *sop* (whence also *somnus*, sleep), Skr. *svap*, to sleep.] Causing sleep or tending to produce it; soporific.

While the whole operation was performing I lay in a profound sleep by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine. *Swift.*

**Soporiferously** (sō-pō-rif'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a soporiferous manner; so as to produce sleep.

**Soporiferousness** (sō-pō-rif'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being soporiferous or of causing sleep.

**Soporific** (sō-pō-rif'ik), *a.* [L. *sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; as, the *soporific* virtues of opium.

The clear harangue, and cold as it is clear,
Falls *soporific* on the listless ear. *Cowper.*

**Soporific** (sō-pō-rif'ik), *n.* A medicine, drug, plant, or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

**Soporous, Soporose** (sō'por-us, sō'por-ōs), *a.* [L. *soporus*, from *sopor*, sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy.

**Sopper** (sop'ėr), *n.* One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten.

**Soppy** (sop'i), *a.* Sopped or soaked in liquid; saturated; like a sop.

It (Yarmouth) looked rather spongy and *soppy*, I thought. *Dickens.*

**Sopra** (sō'pra). [It., from L. *supra*, above.] In *music*, a term sometimes used to denote the upper or higher part; as, *nella parte di sopra*, in the upper part; *di sopra*, above.

**Sopranist** (sō-prä'nist), *n.* A treble singer.

**Soprano** (sō-prä'nō), *n.* It. pl. **Soprani** (sō'-prä'nē), E. pl. **Sopranos** (sō-prä'nōz). In *music*, (*a*) the highest species of female voice, whose ordinary easy range is from C below the treble staff to G or A above it. Highly trained voices can frequently take four notes higher, some even reaching to F in alt. The mezzo-soprano compass is about a third lower, viz. from A to F. (*b*) A singer having such a voice. In both senses equivalent to *Treble*, the English term, which is falling out of use among musicians.

**Sorance**† (sōr'ans), *n.* Sore; soreness.

Seldom or never complain they of any *sorance* in other parts of the body. *Holland.*

**Sorb, Sorb-tree** (sorb, sorb'trē), *n.* [Fr. *sorbe*, L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service-tree.] The service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*) or its fruit.

**Sorb-apple** (sorb'ap-l), *n.* The fruit of the service-tree.

**Sorbate** (sor'bāt), *n.* A salt of sorbic acid.

**Sorbefacient** (sor-bē-fā'shi-ent), *n.* [L. *sorbeo*, to absorb, and *facio*, to make.] In *med.* that which produces absorption.

**Sorbefacient** (sor-bē-fā'shi-ent), *a.* In *med.* producing absorption.

**Sorbent** (sorb'ent). An absorbent. [Rare.]

**Sorbet** (sor'bet), *n.* A kind of beverage; sherbet. *Smollett.*

**Sorbic** (sor'bik), *a.* Pertaining to the sorbus or service-tree; as, *sorbic* acid.—*Sorbic acid* ($C_6H_8O_2$), an acid obtained from mountain-ash berries.

**Sorbile**† (sor'bil), *a.* [L. *sorbeo*, to absorb.] That may be drank or sipped.

**Sorbine, Sorbite** (sor'bin, sor'bīt), *n.* ($C_6H_{12}O_6$.) A crystalline, unfermented sugar, isomeric with grape and milk sugar, existing in the ripe juice of the mountain-ash berries (*Pyrus Aucuparia*).

**Sorbition**† (sor-bi'shon), *n.* [L. *sorbitio, sorbitionis*, from *sorbeo*, to drink.] The act of drinking or sipping.

**Sorbonical** (sor-bon'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to a Sorbonist.

**Sorbonist** (sor'bon-ist), *n.* A doctor of the *Sorbonne*, in the University of Paris.

For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist*. *Hudibras.*

**Sorbonne** (sor-bon'), *n.* A celebrated institution founded in connection with the University of Paris in 1252 by Robert de *Sorbon*, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. The college of the Sorbonne was one of the four constituent parts of the faculty of theology in the University of Paris. It exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs and on the public mind, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was suppressed during the revolution and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university in 1808 the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was given to the theological faculty in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres.

**Sorbus** (sor'bus), *n.* A Linnæan genus of plants, comprising the mountain-ash, rowan-tree, and service-tree. See PYRUS, MOUNTAIN-ASH, SERVICE-TREE.

**Sorcerer** (sor'sėr-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *sorcier*, a sorcerer, from L.L. *sortiarius*, one who throws a lot or declares a lot, from L. *sors, sortis*, a lot (whence also *sort*). As to the form of this word comp. *fruiterer*, Fr. *fruitier*.] A conjuror; an enchanter; a magician. 'Drug-working *sorcerers* that change the mind.' *Shak.*

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses. *Watts.*

**Sorceress** (sor'sėr-es), *n.* A female sorcerer.

Bring forth that *sorceress* condemn'd to burn. *Shak.*

**Sorcerous** (sor'sėr-us), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to sorcery. 'Med'cines black and *sorcerous*.' *Chapman.*

**Sorcery** (sor'sėr-i), *n.* [O.Fr. *sorcerie*. See SORCERER.] Divination by the assistance or supposed assistance of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits; magic; enchantment; witchcraft; charms.

So much of adder's wisdom I have learn'd
To fence my ears against thy *sorceries*. *Milton.*

**Sord**† (sōrd), *n.* Sward. 'An altar . . . rustic of grassy *sord*.' *Milton.*

**Sordavalite** (sor'da-val-īt), *n.* A mineral, so named from *Sordavala*, in Finland. It is nearly black, rarely gray or green; and contains silica, alumina, magnesia, and peroxide of iron.

**Sordes** (sor'dēz), *n.* [L.] Foul matter; excretions; dregs; filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind. 'The soil and *sordes* wherein mineral masses were involved and concealed.' *Woodward.*

**Sordet** (sor'det), *n.* Same as *Sordine.*

**Sordid** (sor'did), *a.* [Fr. *sordide*, from L. *sordidus*, from *sordeo*, to be dirty, foul, filthy; from *sordes*, dirt, filth, nastiness.] 1. Filthy; foul; dirty; gross. [Obsolete or poetical.]

There Charon stands, who rules the dreary coast;
A *sordid* god. *Dryden.*

2. Vile; base; mean; as, vulgar, *sordid* mortals.—3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

He may be old
And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold.
*Sir J. Denham.*

SYN. Filthy, foul, dirty, gross, vile, base, avaricious, covetous, niggardly.

**Sordidity**† (sor-did'i-ti), *n.* Sordidness; meanness; abjectness. 'Weary and ashamed of their own *sordidity* and manner of life.' *Burton.*

**Sordidly** (sor'did-li), *adv.* In a sordid manner; meanly; basely; covetously.

**Sordidness** (sor'did-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sordid; as, (*a*) filthiness; dirtiness.

Providence deters people from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness. *Ray.*

(*b*) Meanness; baseness. 'The madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius.' *Cowley.* (*c*) Niggardliness.

**Sordine** (sor'dēn), *n.* A mute for a musical instrument. See MUTE, 3.

**Sordino** (sor-dē'nō), *n.* [It.] Same as *Sordine.*—*Con sordini*, with the mutes on.—*Senza sordini*, with the mutes off.

**Sore** (sōr), *a.* [A. Sax. *sâr*, sore, painful, also a sore, sorrow, pain; Icel. *sárr*, sore, aching, painful, *sár*, a sore, a wound; Dan. *saar*, Goth. *sair*, a wound; O.H.G. *sêr*, grief, a wound; Sc. *sair, sare*, sore, heavy, excessive. Of same origin is *sorry*, while *sorrow* is connected.] 1. Painful; being the seat of pain; tender and painful from pressure; as, a boil, ulcer, or abscess is very *sore;* a wounded place is *sore;* inflammation renders a part *sore*. 'A *sore* eye.' *Shak.* 'His wounds will not be *sore*.' *Shak.*—2. Tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved, or vexed; feeling aggrieved; galled; as, he felt very *sore* on the subject of his defeat.

Malice and hatred are very fretting, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

3. Violent with pain or trouble; severe; grievous; distressing; as, a *sore* disease; *sore* evil or calamity; a *sore* night. 'Punished with *sore* distraction.' *Shak.*

My loins are filled with a *sore* disease.
*Common Prayer.*

4. Violent; accompanied with great exertion; severe.

*Sore* hath been their fight
As likeliest was when two such foes met armed.
*Milton.*

5.† Criminal; evil.

To lapse in fulness is *sorer* than to lie for need. *Shak.*

**Sore** (sōr), *n.* [See above.] 1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; a spot on the surface of the body where there is pain; a boil, an ulcer, a wound, &c. 'A salve for any *sore*.' *Shak.*—2. Grief; affliction; mental pain or trouble.

**Sore** (sōr), *adv.* [A. Sax. *sâre*. See the adjective.] 1. With painful violence; intensely; severely; grievously.

Thy hand presseth me *sore*. *Common Prayer.*

2. Greatly; violently; deeply; as, he was *sore* afflicted at the loss of his son.

*Sore* sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon heard.
*Dryden.*

3. Sorely; sadly.

That whereas through our sins and wickedness we are *sore* let and hindered in running the race set before us. *Kingsley.*

**Sore**† (sōr), *v.t.* To wound; to make sore.

And the wyde wound . . .
Was closed up as it had not been *sor'd*. *Spenser.*

**Sore,**† *v.i.* To soar. *Chaucer.*

**Sore** (sōr), *n.* [Fr. *saure, sor*, sorrel, reddish. Both bird and quadruped are so called from their colour.] 1. A hawk of the first year. 2. A buck of the fourth year. See SOREL.

**Soricidæ, Soricidæ** (sō-res'i-dē, sō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *sorex, soricis*, a shrew-mouse, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of insectivorous mammals, comprehending the shrews, shrew-mice, musk-rats, &c.

**Sorediferous** (sō-rē-dif'ėr-us), *a.* [*Soredium*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* bearing soredia.

**Soredium** (sō-rē'di-um), *n.* pl. **Soredia** (sō-rē'di-a). [From Gr. *sōros*, a heap.] In *bot.* one of the little mealy patches scattered over the surface of the thallus in lichens.

**Sore-falcon** (sōr'fą-ku), *n.* A falcon of the first year. See SORE, a hawk.

**Sorehon** (sōr'hon), *n.* In Ireland, formerly a tax imposed upon tenants for the maintenance of their lord or his men; a custom which subjected a tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever the latter wished. *Spenser.*

**Sorel** (sor'el), *n.* [Dim. of *sore*, a buck.] 1. A buck of the third year, the order being *fawn, pricket, sorel, sore.*—2. The colour sorrel.

**Sorel** (sor'el), *a.* Same as *Sorrel.*

**Sorely** (sōr'li), *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously; greatly; violently; severely; as, to be *sorely* pressed with want; to be *sorely* wounded.

**Soreness** (sōr'nes), *n.* The state of being sore; as, (*a*) tenderness; painfulness; as, the *soreness* of a boil, an abscess, or wound. (*b*) Tenderness of mind or susceptibility of mental pain; the state of having the feelings galled. 'The *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Sorex** (sō'reks), *n.* A genus of insectivorous mammals, the type of the family Soricidæ, including the shrew-mice.

**Sorghum** (sor'gum), *n.* [From *sorghi*, its Indian name.] A genus of grasses, the species of which are known by the general name millet. They are tall grasses with succulent stems, and are found in the tropical parts of Asia, whence they have spread to the warmer parts of Europe. *S. vulgare* is the largest of the small cereal grains, and is called guinea-corn and Indian millet. The different kinds are called jowar in India, where many of the inhabitants live upon these small dry grains, as upon rice. It has been introduced into the south of Europe, where it is chiefly used for feeding cattle and poultry, but it is also made into cakes.

*Sorghum vulgare* (Indian millet).

**Soricidæ,** *n.* See SORECIDÆ.

**Sorites** (sō-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., Gr. *sōreitēs*, from *sōros*, a heap.] In *logic*, an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms in a series of propositions so linked together that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, till a conclusion is formed by bringing together the subject of the first proposition and the predicate of the last. Thus:—

All men of revenge have their souls often uneasy.

Uneasy souls are a plague to themselves.

Now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme.

Therefore all men of revenge are extreme fools.

A sorites has as many middle terms as there are intermediate propositions between the first and the last; and, consequently, it may be drawn out into as many syllogisms.

**Soritical** (sō-rit'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a sorites.

**Sorn** (sorn), *v.i.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *sorner*, to play tricks, to jest, to cheat.] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board. [Scotch.]

**Sorner** (sor'nėr), *n.* One who sorns; one who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board. In *Scots law*, one who takes meat and drink from others by force or menaces without paying for it. This offence was formerly so prevalent in Scotland that the severest penalties were enacted against it, and at one period it was punishable with death.

**Sororal** (sō-rō'ral), *a.* [L. *soror*, sister.] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly. 'The *sororal* relation.' *H. Mann.*

**Sororicide** (sō-rō'ri-sīd), *n.* [L. *soror*, sister, and *cædo*, to strike, to kill.] 1. The murder of a sister.—2. The murderer of a sister. [Rare.]

**Sororize** (sor'o-rīz), *v.i.* [L. *soror*, sister: on type of *fraternize.*] To associate as sisters; to be in communion or sympathy, as sisters. [Rare.]

**Sorosis** (sō-rō'sis), *n.* [From Gr. *sōros*, a heap.] In *bot.* a name applied to a fleshy mass composed of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles consolidated so as to form an anthocarpus or compound fruit, as pine-apple, bread-fruit, mulberry.

**Sorraget** (sor'āj), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *sur*, above.] The blades of green wheat or barley.

**Sorrancet** (sor'ans), *n.* Same as *Sorance.*

**Sorrel** (sor'el), *a.* [A dim. form from O.Fr. *sor, sore*, sorrel: origin doubtful.] Of a reddish or yellowish brown colour; as, a *sorrel* horse.

**Sorrel** (sor'el), *n.* A reddish or yellow brown colour.

**Sorrel** (sor'el), *n.* [Fr. *surelle*, a species of sorrel, from O.H.G. *sūr*, sour. See SOUR.] The popular name of certain species of Rumex, as *R. Acetosa, R. Acetosella*, &c., so named from its acid taste. (See RUMEX.) The wood sorrel is *Oxalis Acetosella;* the mountain sorrel is *Oxyria reniformis;* the red or Indian sorrel is *Hibiscus Sabdariffa.* —*Sorrel tree*, a North American tree of the genus Andromeda, the *A. arborea*, which sometimes attains the height of 50 feet. It is well adapted for an ornamental plant.—*Salt of sorrel*, binoxalate of potash.

**Sorrily** (sor'i-li), *adv.* In a sorry or wretched manner; meanly; despicably; pitiably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily.*
*Sir P. Sidney.*

**Sorriness** (sor'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness; despicableness.

**Sorrow** (sor'ō), *n.* [O.E. *sorwe, sorewe*, A. Sax. *sorg, sorh*, care, sorrow; Icel. Dan. and Sw. *sorg*, G. *sorge*, Goth. *saurga*—sorrow. From same root as *sore, sorry.*] The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief at having suffered or occasioned evil; regret; sadness; mourning.

Why, I am sorry for thee, gentle Silvius.—
Wherever *sorrow* is relief would be. *Shak.*

This is truth the poet sings,
That a *sorrow's* crown of *sorrow* is remembering happier things. *Tennyson.*

—*Affliction, Grief, Sorrow.* See under AFFLICTION.—SYN. Affliction, grief, sadness, mourning.

**Sorrow** (sor'ō), *v.i.* [See the noun.] To be affected with sorrow; to suffer mental pain from evil experienced, feared, or done; to feel sorry; to grieve; to be sad.

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance. 2 Cor. vii. 9.

Fortune had left to both of us alike
What to delight in, what to *sorrow* for. *Shak.*

SYN. To grieve, mourn, weep, lament, bewail.

**Sorrowed**† (sor'ōd), *pp.* Accompanied with sorrow; full of sorrow. *Shak.*

**Sorrowful** (sor'ō-fųl), *a.* 1. Full of sorrow; exhibiting sorrow; sad; depressed; dejected. 'A woman of a *sorrowful* spirit.' 1 Sam. i. 15. 'Old Titus' *sorrowful* house.' *Shak.*—2. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful; as, a *sorrowful* accident.—3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief. '*Sorrowful* meat.' Job vi. 7.—SYN. Sad, mournful, dismal, disconsolate, drear, dreary, grievous, lamentable, doleful, baleful, distressing.

**Sorrowfully** (sor'ō-fųl-li), *adv.* In a sorrowful manner; in a manner to produce grief.

**Sorrowfulness** (sor'ō-fųl-nes), *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

**Sorrowless** (sor'ō-les), *a.* Without sorrow.

**Sorry** (sor'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *sārig, sāri*, from *sār*, sore. See SORE.] 1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil experienced, apprehended, or done: often used as expressing slight or transient regret; as, I am *sorry* you cannot come; he is *sorry* he cannot accommodate you.

I am *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure.
*Shak.*

2.† Melancholy; dismal; mournful; sad. 'A *sorry* sight as ever seen with eye.' *Spenser.* 'The place of death and *sorry* execution.' *Shak.*—3. Poor; mean; vile; worthless; as, a *sorry* slave; a *sorry* excuse. 'Coarse complexions and cheeks of *sorry* grain.' *Milton.* 'A slight and *sorry* business.' *Bentley.*—SYN. Afflicted, mortified, vexed, chagrined, mean, vile, poor, worthless, paltry.

**Sort** (sort), *n.* [Fr. *sorte*, sort, kind, species, from L. *sors, sortis*, a lot, condition; also Fr. *sort*, lot, fate, from same Latin word.] 1. A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; a class or order; as, a *sort* of men; a *sort* of horses; a *sort* of trees; a *sort* of poems or writings.

We are spirits of another *sort.* *Shak.*

Things are ranked under names into *sorts* or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas.
*Locke.*

2. Manner; form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton.*
Is there no *sort* of condoning a mistake in the world?
*W. Black.*

3. Degree of any quality.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his style. *Dryden.*

4. A number or collection of things which are of the same kind or suited to each other, or which are used together; a set; a suit. *Johnson.*—5.† Condition above the vulgar; rank.

Is signior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort.* *Shak.*

6.† A company or knot of people; a flock; a troop. *Spenser.*

Some mile o' this town, we were set upon
By a *sort* of country fellows. *B. Jonson.*

7.† Lot; chance; fate; destiny. *Chaucer.*

No, make a lottery,
And by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shak.*

—*Out of sorts*, (*a*) in *printing*, out of type of a particular letter. (*b*) Out of order; not in one's usual state of health; unwell. [Colloq.]

**Sort** (sort), *v.t.* 1. To separate, as things having like qualities, from other things, and place them in distinct classes or divisions; to assort; to arrange; as, to *sort* cloths according to their colours; to *sort* wool or thread according to its fineness.

Shell fish have been by some of the ancients compared and *sorted* with insects. *Bacon.*

Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another. *Newton.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. 'But God *sort* all!' *Shak.*—3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution. 'When she *sorts* things present with things past.' *Sir J. Davies.*—4. To choose from a number; to select.

Send his mother to his father's house,
That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse.
*Chapman.*

5.† To suit; to render conformable; to conform; to accommodate.

I pray thee *sort* thy heart to patience. *Shak.*

6.† To assign; to appropriate. *Shak.*—7. To correct by stripes; to punish; to chastise. [Scotch.]

**Sort** (sort), *v.i.* 1. To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to associate.

The illiberality of parents toward children makes them base, and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

4. To terminate; to issue; to have success; to fall out. 'Things *sort* not to my will.' *Herbert.*—5. To agree; to come to an agreement.

**Sortable** (sort'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being sorted.—2.† Suitable; befitting. 'Nothing *sortable* either to his disposition or breeding.' *Howell.*

**Sortably**† (sort'a-bli), *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

**Sortal**† (sort'al), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a sort. *Locke.*

**Sortance**† (sort'ans), *n.* Suitableness; agreement. *Shak.*

**Sorter** (sort'ėr), *n.* One who separates and arranges; as, a letter-*sorter;* a wool-*sorter.*

**Sortes** (sor'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *sors*, lot, decision by lot.] A kind of divination by the chance selection of a passage from an author's writings. This was a practice common in ancient times and in the middle ages. The method pursued by the ancients was generally to write a number of verses of a favourite poet on separate slips, put them in an urn, draw out one at random, and from its contents infer good or bad fortune. This means of arriving at a knowledge of the future was known as *Sortes Homericæ, Sortes Virgilianæ*, &c., according to the name of the poet from whose works the lines were chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose; the book being opened by hazard, or a pin stuck between the

leaves, and the first passage catching the eye was considered as indicating the inquirer's fate. Such lots were called *Sortes Biblicæ*.

**Sortie** (sor'ti), *n.* [Fr., from *sortir*, to issue.] The issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an outrush of a beleaguered garrison; a sally.

**Sortilege** (sor'ti-lej), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sortilegium—sors*, lot, and *lego*, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by lots. 'A woman infamous for *sortileges* and witcheries.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sortilegious**† (sor-ti-lē'jus), *a.* Pertaining to sortilege.

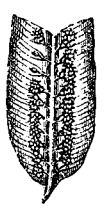
**Sortilegy** (sor'ti-lē-ji), *n.* Same as *Sortilege*.

Even in *sortilegies* and matters of greatest uncertainty there is a settled and preordered course of effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sortition** (sor-ti'shon), *n.* [L. *sortitio, sortitionis*, from *sortior*, to cast or draw lots, from *sors, sortis*, a lot.] Selection or appointment by lot. 'Barbarous *sortitions*.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Sortment** (sort'ment), *n.* 1. The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds.—2. A parcel sorted; assortment.

**Sorus** (sō'rus), *n.* pl. **Sori** (sō'rī). [Gr. *sōros*, a heap.] In *bot.* a small cluster of minute capsules on the back of the fronds of ferns. Sori are of various forms and variously arranged. In most instances they are covered with a peculiar projecting portion of the epidermis, which is called the *indusium*, and forms an important characteristic in the systematic arrangement of these plants. The woodcut shows the frond of *Trichopteris excelsa* with sori.



Frond with Sori.

**Sorwe**,† *n.* Sorrow. *Chaucer.*

**Sory** (sō'ri), *n.* The ancient name of sulphate of iron.

**Sory**† (sor'i), *a.* Sorry; sorrowful. *Chaucer.*

**So-so** (sō'sō), *a.* Neither very good nor very bad; indifferent; middling; passable.

He (Burns) certainly wrote some *so-so* verses to the tree of liberty. *Prof. Wilson.*

**Soss** (sos), *v.i.* 1. [Comp. A. Sax. *sessian*, to settle.] To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. '*Sossing* in an easy chair.' *Swift.* 2. [See the noun, 3.] To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Soss**† (sos), *v.t.* To throw carelessly; to toss.

**Soss** (sos), *n.* 1. A lazy fellow.—2. A heavy fall.—3. [Gael. *sos*, a coarse mess or mixture.] A heterogeneous mixture; a mess; a dirty puddle. [All provincial and colloq.]

**Sostenuto** (sos-tē-nū'tō). [It., sustained.] In *music*, a term implying that the notes of the movement or passage, or note over which it is placed, is to be held out its full length in an equal and steady manner.

**Sot** (sot), *n.* [Fr. *sot*, a fool, probably from the Celtic; comp. Ir. *suthan*, a blockhead, *sotaire*, a fop.] 1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a dolt.

Remember
First to possess his books; for without them
He's but a *sot*, as I am. *Shak.*

2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard. *Dryden.*

**Sot** (sot), *v.t.* To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot. [Rare.] *Dryden.*

**Sot** (sot), *v.i.* To tipple to stupidity.

He continued to doze and *sot*, and tell a tedious story, as most other landlords usually do. *Goldsmith.*

Beyond the few lazy and reckless vagabonds with whom he sauntered away his time in the fields, or *sotted* in the ale-house, he had not a single friend or acquaintance. *Dickens.*

**Sotadean, Sotadic** (sō'ta-dē-an, sō-tad'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the lascivious and abusively scurrilous verses of the Greek poet *Sotades*, who lived in the third century B.C.

**Sotadic** (sō-tad'ik), *n.* A sotadean verse or poem.

**Sote**,† *a.* Sweet. *Chaucer.*

**Sotel**,† *a.* Subtle; artfully contrived. *Chaucer.*

**Soteriology** (sō-tē'ri-ol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *sōtērios*, saving, salutary, *sōtēr*, a saviour, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. A discourse on health; the science of promoting and preserving health.—2. The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

**Soth**,† *a.* Sooth; true; certain. *Chaucer.*

**Sothern**,† *a.* Southern. *Chaucer.*

**Sothfast**,† *a.* [*Soth* and *fast*.] Fast or firm in truth; true. *Chaucer.*

**Sothfastness**,† *n.* Steady or firm adherence to truth; truth. *Chaucer.*

**Sothiac, Sothic** (soth'i-ak, soth'ik), *a.* [From *Sothis*, the dog-star, at whose heliacal rising the year was supposed to commence.] Of or pertaining to the dog-star Sothis.—*Sothic year*, the ancient Egyptian year of 365 days without any intercalation. It was divided into twelve months of thirty days each, with five days added at the end. The period of 1460 Julian years was the Sothiac period.

**Sothly**,† *adv.* Truly; certainly. *Chaucer.*

**Sothness**,† *n.* Truth; reality. *Chaucer.*

**Sothsaw**,† *n.* [*Soth*, and A. Sax. *sagu*, a saying. See SAW.] True saying; veracity. *Chaucer.*

**Sotnia** (sot'ni-a), *n.* A company or squadron in a Russian regiment, or more properly in a Cossack regiment.

**Sottish** (sot'ish), *a.* Pertaining to a sot; having the character of a sot; (*a*) dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish.

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*

(*b*) Dull with intemperance; given to tippling and drunkenness; pertaining to drunkenness; as, a man of *sottish* habits.—SYN. Dull, stupid, senseless, doltish, infatuate.

**Sottishly** (sot'ish-li), *adv.* In a sottish manner; stupidly; senselessly; without reason. 'Superstition *sottishly* ignorant.' *Glanville.*

**Sottishness** (sot'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sottish; (*a*) dulness in the exercise of reason; stupidity.

Few consider into what degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sink themselves. *South.*

(*b*) Stupidity from intoxication; drunken stupidity; drunken habits generally.

No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

**Sotto** (sot'tō). [It., under, below, beneath.] In *music*, a term signifying below or inferior; as, *sotto il soggetto*, below the subject; *sotto voce*, in an undertone; with a restrained or moderate voice.

**Sou** (sö), *n.* pl. **Sous** (söz). [Fr., from L. *solidus*, a coin, properly a solid or entire piece.] An old French copper coin, twenty-four of which made a livre, or shilling. The present five-centime pieces, twenty of which make a franc, are still popularly called *sous;* but all regular money accounts in France are made out in francs and centimes.

**Souari** (sou-ä'rē), *n.* See SAOUARI.

**Soubah** (sö'ba), *n.* In India, a grand division of the country; a province, such as Bengal.

**Soubahdar** (sö'ba-där), *n.* 1. In India, the governor of a large province.—2. A native sepoy officer with the same rank as a captain.

**Soubrette** (sö-bret'), *n.* [Fr.] A waiting-maid; specifically, in *theatricals*, a female in a comedy, &c., generally a servant-girl, who acts the part of an intrigante; a meddlesome mischievous young woman.

**Souce** (sous), *n.* See SOUSE.

**Souchet** (sö-shā), *n.* [Fr.] The pendulous mucilaginous tubers of *Cyperus esculentus*, cultivated in the south of Europe, and eaten like nuts. They are sold in the bazaars of Egypt combined with rice in the form of cakes, and, toasted, have been tried as a substitute for coffee. They are nutritive and stimulant.

**Souchong** (sö-shong'), *n.* [Chinese, little sprouts.] A kind of black tea.

**Soudan**,† *n.* [Fr. *soldan*.] A sultan. *Chaucer.*

**Soudanesse**,† *n.* A sultaness; the wife of a sultan. *Chaucer.*

**Souded**,† pp. [O.Fr. *souder*, to solder. See SOLDER.] Consolidated; united; confirmed. *Chaucer.*

**Soufflé** (söf-lā), *n.* [Fr., from *souffler*, to puff, *souffle*, a breath, a puff.] A light dish composed of white of eggs, flavoured with chocolate, vanilla, orange-flower, &c., and baked.

**Sough** (suf), *n.* [W. *soch*, a sink or drain.] A drain; a sewer; an adit of a mine. *Ray.* [Obsolete or local.]

**Sough** (suf, or with the Scotch pron. sųch), *v.i.* [O.E. *swough*, from A. Sax. *swegan*, to sound, from *sweg*, a sound, but modified by onomatopœia.] 1. To emit a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind. [Old and local English and Scotch.]—2. To breathe as in sleep. [Scotch.]

**Sough** (sųch), *v.t.* To utter in a whining or monotonous tone. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.] See the noun, 4.

**Sough** (suf, or with the Scotch pron. sųch), *n.* [A. Sax. *sweg*, a sound. See the verb.] 1. A murmuring sound; a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind; a deep sigh. 'Or listen to the whispering leaves or the solemn *sough* of the forest.' *W. Howitt.*

November chill blaws loud wi' angry *sough*. *Burns.*

2. A gentle breeze; a waft; a breath.

A *sough* of glory shall breathe on you as you come. *E. B. Browning.*

3. Any rumour that engages general attention. [Scotch.]

'I hae heard a *sough*,' said Annie Winnie, 'as if Lady Ashton was nae cannie body.' *Sir W. Scott.*

4. A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying; the chant or recitative peculiar to the old Presbyterians in Scotland. [Scotch.]—*To keep a calm sough*, to keep silence; to be silent. [Scotch.]

Hout tout, man! *keep a calm sough*; better to fleech a fool than fight with him. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sought** (sąt), pret. & pp. of *seek*.

I am found of them who *sought* me not. Is. lxv. 1.

**Soujee** (sö'jē), *n.* Same as *Soojee*.

**Souke**,† *v.i.* or *t.* To suck. *Chaucer.*

**Soul** (sōl), *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *saul*, A. Sax. *sâwel, sâwl;* a word common to the Teutonic languages: Icel. *sála*, Goth. *saivala*, G. *seele*, the soul. Grimm derives *saivala* from *saivs*, the sea (see SEA), the soul being regarded as the moving billowy element of man. Benfey connects it with the verb to *see*.] 1. The spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man which distinguishes him from brutes; the immaterial part of man; the immortal spirit which inhabits the body; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government; as, the immortality of the *soul* is a fundamental article of the Christian system.

In the same way all the modifications of the thinking being—all the sensations, thoughts, and passions—require to be embraced in some general idea, as the ultimate ground and possibility for these modifications, as the noumenon of these phenomena. This idea is that of an *Ego*—of a personality—of a *soul* in short. *G. H. Lewes.*

2. The immaterial part of a beast, when considered as governed by human affections; the seat of life in an animal.

To hold opinion with Pythagoras
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shak.*

3. The moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings, in distinction from *intellect*.

Hear my *soul* speak:
The very instant that I saw you, did
My heart fly to your service. *Shak.*

4. The understanding; the intellectual principle.—5. The animating or essential part; the vital principle; the source of action; the essence; the chief part; as, he is the very *soul* of honour. 'The very bottom and the *soul* of hope.' *Shak.* Hence—6. The inspirer or leader of any action, or the like; as, the *soul* of an enterprise; an able commander is the *soul* of an army.—7. Spirit; courage; fire; grandeur of mind or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

That he wants caution he must needs confess,
But not a *soul* to give our arms success. *Young.*

8. Internal power or principle.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil. *Shak.*

9. A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit.

Every *soul* in heaven shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

10. A human being; a person; as, there was not a *soul* present.

It is a republic; there are in it a hundred burgeois, and about a thousand *souls*. *Addison.*

11. A familiar compellation of a person, but often expressing some qualities of the mind; as, alas, poor *soul;* he was a good *soul*. 'A poor, mad *soul*.' *Shak.*—*Cure of souls*, in the Church of England, an ecclesiastical charge, in which parochial duties and the administration of sacraments are included, primarily vested in the bishop of the diocese, the clergy of each parish acting as his deputies.—*Soul* is much used in composition, forming compounds, many of which are self-explanatory; as, *soul*-betraying, *soul*-calming, *soul*-destroying, *soul*-diseased, *soul*-entrancing, *soul*-felt, *soul*-hardened, *soul*-refreshing, *soul*-reviving, *soul*-searching, *soul*-stirring, *soul*-subduing, *soul*-vexed, and the like.—SYN. Spirit, life, courage, fire, ardour.

**Soul** (sōl), *v.t.* To imbue with a soul or mind. [Rare.]

**Soul** (sōl or sōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *sufol, sufel, suft,* broth, pottage, a dainty; Icel. *sufl,* whatever is eaten with bread; Sw. *sofvel,* Dan. *suul;* from root of *sup.*] Anything eaten with bread, as butter, cheese, milk, &c. It is also written *Sool* and *Sowle,* and corresponds to the Scottish word *kitchen. Grose.* [Provincial English.]

**Soul**† (sōl), *v.i.* [From the above word, or from Fr. *soûler,* to satiate, from L. *satullus,* satiated.] To afford suitable sustenance. 'Bread and weldings *souling* well.' *Warner.*

**Soulamea** (sō-lā'mē-a), *n.* [From *soulamoë,* the native name, signifying king of bitterness.] A genus of plants, nat. order Simarubeæ. *S. amara,* the only species, a tree with simple alternate leaves, small green flowers in short axillary spikes, and heart-shaped fruits, is a native of the Moluccas. It is intensely bitter, and is used medicinally in cases of cholera, pleurisy, and intermittents.

**Soul-bell** (sōl'bel), *n.* The passing-bell.

> We call them *soul-bells,* for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul. *Bp. Hall.*

**Soul-curer** (sōl'kūr-ėr), *n.* A physician of the soul; a parson. *Shak.*

**Souldier**† (sōl'dėr), *n.* Solder.

**Souldier**† (sōl'jėr), *n.* Same as *Soldier.*

**Souled** (sōld), *a.* Furnished with a soul or mind; instinct with soul or feeling: often in composition; as, noble-*souled,* mean-*souled.* 'The Grecian chiefs, though largely *souled.*' *Dryden.*

**Soul-fearing** (sōl'fėr-ing), *a.* Terrifying the soul; appalling.

> Till their (cannon's) *soul-fearing* clamours have brawl'd down
> The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shak.*

**Soul-foot** (sōl'fụt), *n.* Same as *Soul-scot.*

**Soulless** (sōl'les), *a.* 1. Without a soul; without life; dead. 'A brainless head and *soulless* body.' *Sir E. Sandys.* 'Clay not dead, but *soulless.*' *Byron.*—2. Without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless; base. 'Slave, *soulless* villain.' *Shak.*

**Soul-scot, Soul-shot** (sōl'skot, sōl'shot), *n.* In *old eccles. law,* a kind of heriot or funeral duty paid to the church; a mortuary. See MORTUARY, 1.

**Soul-sick** (sōl'sik), *a.* Diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Soun,**† *n.* Sound; noise. *Chaucer.*

**Sound** (sound), *a.* [A. Sax. *sund, gesund,* sound, healthy; L.G. Dan. and Sw. *sund* (not in Icel.), G. *gesund,* D. *zond, gezond;* from root of L. *sanus,* whole, sound (whence *sane, sanitary*); Gr. *saos, sōs,* safe.] 1. Healthy; not diseased; having all the organs and faculties complete and in perfect action; not being in a morbid state; as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* body.—2. Whole; uninjured; unhurt; unmutilated; not lacerated or bruised; as, a *sound* limb.

> Thou dost breathe;
> Hast heavy substance; bleed'st not: art *sound.* *Shak.*

3. Free from imperfection, defect, or decay; perfect of the kind; as, *sound* timber; a *sound* ship; *sound* fruit.

> Look that my staves be *sound* and not too heavy. *Shak.*

4. Honest; honourable; virtuous; blameless.

> In the way of loyalty and truth
> Toward the king, my ever royal master,
> Dare mate a *sounder* man than Surrey can be. *Shak.*

5. Founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; solid; that cannot be overthrown or refuted; as, *sound* reasoning; a *sound* argument; a *sound* objection; *sound* doctrine; *sound* principles.

> About him were a press of gaping faces,
> Which seem'd to swallow up his *sound* advice. *Shak.*

6. Right; correct; well-founded; free from error; orthodox. 2 Tim. i. 13.—7. Founded in right and law; legal; valid; not defective; that cannot be overthrown; as, a *sound* title to land; *sound* justice. *Spenser.*—8. Fast; profound; unbroken; undisturbed.

> New waked from *soundest* sleep,
> Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
> In balmy sweat. *Milton.*

9. Heavy; laid on with force; lusty; forcible; severe; as, a *sound* beating.

> The men . . . give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight. *Abp. Abbot.*

—*Sound* is sometimes used in the formation of compounds of obvious meaning; as, *sound*-headed, *sound*-hearted, *sound*-timbered, and the like.

**Sound** (sound), *adv.* Soundly; heartily. 'Pinch him *sound.*' *Shak.*

> So *sound* he slept that naught might him awake. *Spenser.*

**Sound** (sound),* *n.* [A. Sax. *sund,* a narrow sea, a strait, a sound; Icel. *sund,* a strait, a channel, also a lane or narrow passage, a defile; Dan. Sw. and G. *sund,* a strait or sound; from root of *sunder,* a sound being the water sundering or separating two pieces of land.] A narrow passage of water, as a strait between the main land and an isle, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean; as, the *sound* which connects the Baltic with the ocean between Denmark and Sweden.—*Sound dues,* the sea-toll formerly collected at Elsinore on all vessels passing the Sound between Denmark and Sweden.

**Sound** (sound), *n.* [A. Sax. *sund,* a swimming, from *swimman,* to swim; Icel. *sundmagi,* the swimming bladder, lit. the 'swim-maw,' from *sund,* a swimming.] 1. The air-bladder of a fish.—2. A name for the cuttle-fish.

**Sound** (sound), *v.t.* [Probably from Fr. *sonder,* to measure the depth of, to sound, which is supposed to be from L. *sub,* under, and *unda,* a wave, but may be rather from the Teutonic; comp. A. Sax. *sundgyrd,* a sounding yard or pole, *sundline,* a sounding-line. See SOUND, a narrow sea.] 1. To measure the depth of; to fathom; to try or test, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead, attached to a line on which are marked the number of fathoms. A cavity in the lower end of the lead is partially filled with tallow, by means of which some portion of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, &c., of the bottom adhere to it and are drawn up. Numerous devices are in use for testing the nature of the bottom, as a pair of large forceps or scoops carried down by a weight, which are closed when they strike the ground, and so inclose some of the sand, shells, &c.; a cup at the bottom of a long leaden weight, which is closed by a leathern cover when full, &c. &c.—2. In *surg.* to examine by means of a sound; to introduce a sound into the bladder of, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not.—3. To try; to examine; to discover or endeavour to discover, as that which lies concealed in another's breast; to search out the intention, opinion, will, or desires of. 'To *sound* the abyss of science.' *Tennyson.*

> I was in jest,
> And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*
> I've *sounded* my Numidians man by man. *Addison.*

**Sound** (sound), *v.i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

> The shipmen . . . *sounded,* and found it twenty fathoms. Acts xxvii. 27, 28.

**Sound** (sound), *n.* [Fr. *sonde,* a sounding-line; a probe. See the verb.] In *surg.* any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored; specifically, an instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder in search of stone.

**Sound** (sound), *n.* [O.E. *soun, sowne,* from Fr. *son,* L. *sonus,* a sound; cog. Skr. *svan,* to sound. The *d* has been added, as in *round* (to whisper), *lend, hind* (a labourer).] 1. That which is heard; the effect which is produced by the vibrations of a body affecting the ear; an impression, or the effect of an impression, made on the organs of hearing by the vibrations of the air or other medium with which these organs are in contact, which vibrations are caused by the vibrations or tremulous motions of the sounding body; noise; report; as, the *sound* of a trumpet or drum; the *sound* of the human voice; a horrid *sound;* a charming *sound;* a sharp *sound;* a high *sound;* a loud *sound;* a low *sound;* an acute *sound;* a grave *sound.* No body can emit a sound unless it be put into a tremulous or vibratory motion; and hence sound, considered with respect to the sounding body, consists of a motion of vibration impressed on the parts of the body; this motion is communicated to the air which surrounds the body, and produces in it corresponding undulations, by which the ear being affected the sensation of sound is produced. The propagation of sound is not instantaneous, that is to say, the sensation is not produced at the same instant as the motion in the sonorous body which causes it; for if a gun or a piece of ordnance be discharged at a considerable distance the flash will be first seen, and after some seconds have elapsed the report will be heard. In like manner lightning always precedes thunder, and if the thunder cloud be at a considerable distance several seconds will elapse before the thunder is heard. It has been ascertained that the velocity of sound through air at 0° Centigrade is about 1090 feet per second. The velocity is modified by such causes as the wind, and is affected by the temperature, pressure, and humidity of the air at the time. Sound is propagated or radiates from the sounding body in all directions and in straight lines, and diminishes in intensity as it recedes from the sounding body; so that at different distances from the body it is inversely as the squares of those distances. When sound is arrested in its progress by a smooth, hard, or elastic surface, as a rock, the wall of a house, of a cavern, or of a vault, it is thrown back or reflected, and thus forms what is called an *echo,* the law of the reflection being that the angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence. Sounds are usually classified under the two heads of *noises* and *musical sounds.* A musical sound is caused by a regular series of exactly similar disturbances or pulses succeeding each other at precisely equal intervals of time. If these conditions are not fulfilled the sound is a noise. Musical sounds differ in *intensity,* in *pitch,* and in *quality: intensity* depends upon the amplitude of the vibrations; *pitch* depends upon the number of vibrations in a stated time (sound is audible, as a general rule, when the number of vibrations are more than 16 and less than 36,000 per second); the *quality* of a sound depends on the configuration or internal structure of the individual sound-waves. See ACOUSTICS.—2. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

> It is the sense and not the *sound* that must be the principle. *Locke.*

**Sound** (sound), *v.i.* [See the noun.] 1. To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect; as, an instrument *sounds* well or ill; it *sounds* shrill; the voice *sounds* harsh. 'And first taught speaking trumpets how to *sound.*' *Dryden.*—2. To seem or appear when uttered; to appear on narration; as, this relation *sounds* rather like a fiction than a truth.

> How oddly will it *sound* that I
> Must ask my child forgiveness. *Shak.*

3. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.

> From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 *Thes.* i. 8.

4.† To signify; to mean; to import.

> The cause of divorce mentioned in the law is translated 'some uncleanness,' but in Hebrew it *sounds* 'nakedness of aught, or any real nakedness.' *Milton.*

—*To sound in damages,* in *law,* to have the essential quality of damages: said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin, debt, &c., but for damages only, as trespass, &c.

**Sound** (sound), *v.t.* 1. To cause to make a noise; to play on; as, to *sound* a trumpet or horn.

> *Sound* all the lofty instruments of war. *Shak.*

2. To utter audibly; to express; to pronounce; as, to *sound* a note with the voice. 3. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat.

> To *sound* a parley to his heartless foe. *Shak.*

4. To celebrate or honour by sounds; to spread by sound or report; to publish or proclaim; as, to *sound* the praises or fame of a great man or a great exploit.

> Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
> Acknowledge him thy greater, *sound* his praise. *Milton.*

**Sound**† (sound), *v.i.* To swoon. *Shak.*

**Soundable** (sound'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being sounded.

**Soundage** (sound'āj), *n.* *Naut.* dues for sounding.

**Sound-board** (sound'bōrd), *n.* See SOUNDING-BOARD.

**Sound-boarding** (sound'bōrd-ing), *n.* In *carp.* short boards which are disposed transversely between the joists, or fixed in a partition for holding the substance called pugging, intended to prevent sound from being transmitted from one part of a house to another.

**Sound-bow** (sound'bō), *n.* The part of a bell on which the clapper strikes. The

sound-bow is the point of greatest thickness, and is considered as unity in stating the proportions of the bell.

**Sounde,**† *v.t.* [See SOUND, *a.*] To make sound; to heal. *Chaucer.*

**Sounder** (sound'ėr), *n.* That which sounds; specifically, in *teleg.* a device, consisting of an electro-magnet with an armature having a lever attached thereto, used in lieu of a register, the communications being read by sound alone.

**Sounder**† (soun'dėr), *n.* A herd of wild swine. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sounding** (sound'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Causing sound; sonorous; making a noise.—2. Having a magnificent or lofty sound; bombastic; as, mere *sounding* phrases.

**Sounding** (sound'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which sounds, in any of the senses of the verbs.—2. *pl.* The depths of water in rivers, harbours, along shores, and even in the open seas, which are ascertained in the operation of sounding. The term is also used to signify any place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding-line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the line reaches.—*In soundings*, so near the land that a deep-sea lead will reach the bottom.—*To strike soundings*, to find bottom with the deep-sea lead.

**Sounding-board** (sound'ing-bōrd), *n.* 1. A canopy over a pulpit, &c., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice toward the audience.—2. In *building*, a board used in the deafening of floors, partitions, &c. See SOUND-BOARDING.—3. The upper surface board of a wind-chest in an organ.—4. A thin board over which the strings of a pianoforte, violin, guitar, &c., are stretched, and which propagates and enhances the sound. Called also *Sound-board.*

**Sounding-lead** (sound'ing-led), *n.* The weight used at the end of a sounding-line.

**Sounding-line** (sound'ing-līn), *n.* A line for trying the depth of water.

**Sounding-post** (sound'ing-pōst), *n.* In *music*, a small post in a violin, violoncello, &c., set under the bridge for a support, and for propagating the sounds to the body of the instrument.

**Sounding-rod** (sound'ing-rod), *n.* A graduated rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

**Soundless** (sound'les), *a.* Incapable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.

He upon your *soundless* deep doth ride. *Shak.*

**Soundless** (sound'les), *a.* Having no sound; noiseless; silent; dumb. *Shak.*

**Soundly** (sound'li), *adv.* [From *sound*, entire.] In a sound manner; as, (*a*) thoroughly; satisfactorily; well.

Good Catesby, go, effect this business *soundly.* *Shak.*

(*b*) Healthily; heartily. (*c*) Severely; lustily; with heavy blows; smartly; as, to beat one *soundly.* 'I had swinged him *soundly.*' *Shak.* (*d*) Truly; without fallacy or error; as, to judge or reason *soundly.* (*e*) Firmly; as, a doctrine *soundly* settled. (*f*) Fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened; as, to sleep *soundly.*

**Soundness** (sound'nes), *n.* The state of being sound; as, (*a*) freedom from imperfection, defect, or decay; wholeness; entireness; as, the *soundness* of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, of a limb, &c. (*b*) An unimpaired state of the bodily or mental organs or faculties; healthiness; as, *soundness* of mind; *soundness* of the body; the *soundness* of the constitution; the *soundness* of health.

I would I had that corporal *soundness* now. *Shak.*

(*c*) Firmness; validity; strength; solidity; truth.

This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength and *soundness* of reason even thus to answer. *Hooker.*

(*d*) Truth; rectitude; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy; as, *soundness* of faith.—SYN. Firmness, strength, solidity, validity, sanity, healthiness, truth, rectitude, orthodoxy.

**Sound-post** (sound'pōst), *n.* A prop inside a violin, &c. See SOUNDING-POST.

**Soune,**† *v.t.* To grow sound; to become whole. *Chaucer.*

**Soune,**† *v.i.* To sound; to be consonant to; to harmonize with; hence, also, to tend towards: followed by *unto*, *in*, or *into*. *Chaucer.*

**Soup** (söp), *n.* [Fr. *soupe*, a word of Germanic origin; G. *suppe*, D. *soep*, Dan. *suppe*, Icel. *súpa*—soup, broth, &c. Akin *sup*, *sip*, *sop.*] A kind of broth; a sort of food made generally by boiling flesh of some kind in water with various other ingredients. Soups are of many different kinds; as, brown *soup*, white *soup*, hare *soup*, turtle *soup*, pease *soup*, &c.—*Portable soup*, a sort of cake formed of concentrated soup, freed from fat, and, by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescible parts.

**Soup** (soup), *n.* A sup; a drop or small quantity; a considerable quantity of drink or of any thin food. [Scotch.]

I daresay he wad gar them keep hands aff me—and he wad gar them gie me my *soup* porridge and bit meat. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Soup**† (söp), *v.t.* 1. To breathe out, as words. *Camden.*—2. To sup; to swallow. *Wickliffe.*

**Soup**† (söp), *v.t.* To sweep; to pass with pomp. '*Souping* in side robes of royalty.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Soupçon** (söp-soñ), *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *souspeçon*, a suspicion.] A very small quantity; a taste; as, water with a *soupçon* of brandy.

**Soupe**† (söp), *v.i.* [Fr. *souper*, to sup. See SUP.] To sup; to take the evening meal. *Chaucer.*

**Souper,**† *n.* Supper. *Chaucer.*

**Souper** (söp'ėr), *n.* In Ireland, a name applied in derision to a Protestant missionary or convert from Popery, from the fact that the missionaries are said to assist their work by distributing *soup* to their converts.

**Soup-kitchen** (söp'kich-en), *n.* A public establishment supported by voluntary contributions for preparing and supplying soup to the poor.

**Souple** (sö'pl), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. That part of a flail that strikes the grain; the swiple. 2. A piece of wood used as a cudgel. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Souple** (sö'pl), *a.* Supple; active; subtle; pliant. *Chaucer.* [Old English and Scotch.]

A *souple* jad she was and strang. *Burns.*

**Soup-maigre** (söp-mā'gr), *n.* [Fr.] Thin soup made chiefly from vegetables, a little butter, and some spices.

**Soup-ticket** (söp'tik-et), *n.* A ticket given to the poor to authorize them to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.

**Soupy** (söp'i), *a.* Like soup; having the consistence or appearance of soup. 'A *soupy* fog.' *Jean Ingelow.* [Colloq.]

**Sour** (sour), *a.* [A. Sax. *sūr*, sour, acid; Icel. *súrr*, Dan. *suur*, D. *zuur*, O.H.G. *sūr*, Mod. G. *sauer;* also found in Celtic: W. and Armor. *sur*—sour. *Sorrel* is from this word through the French.] 1. Having an acid taste; sharp to the taste; tart; acid; as, vinegar is *sour;* *sour* cider; *sour* beer.

The mellow plum doth fall, the green sticks fast,
Or being early pluck'd is *sour* to taste. *Shak.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose; as, a man of a *sour* temper.

Lofty, and *sour*, to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer. *Shak.*

3.† Afflictive; hard to bear; bitter; disagreeable to the feelings; distasteful in any manner.

Let me embrace thee, *sour* adversity. *Shak.*

4. Expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness; as, he never uttered a *sour* word.

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance. *Swift.*

5. Gloomy; dismal; sad; as, a *sour* retreat from mankind. *Addison.* '*Sour* melancholy.' *Shak.*—6. Spoiled by keeping, as milk; rancid; musty.—*Sour grapes.* See under GRAPE.—SYN. Acid, sharp, tart, acetous, acetose, harsh, acrimonious, crabbed, dogged, currish, peevish.

**Sour** (sour), *n.* A sour or acid substance.

The sweets we wish for turn to loathed *sours.* *Shak.*

**Sour** (sour), *v.t.* 1. To make acid; to cause to have a sharp taste.

So the sun's heat, with different pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours.* *Swift.*

2. To make harsh, cold, or unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make harsh in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented; as, misfortunes often *sour* the temper.—4. To cause to gloom; to cloud. [Rare.]

And now Adonis . . .
*Souring* his cheeks cries, 'Fie, no more of love!' *Shak.*

5. To make uneasy or less agreeable; to embitter.

Hail, great king!
To *sour* your happiness I must report
The queen is dead. *Shak.*

6. To macerate, as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar.

**Sour** (sour), *v.i.* 1. To become acid; to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste; as, cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun.—2. To become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.

What betwixt shame and pride,
New things and old, himself and her, she *sour'd*
To what she is. *Tennyson.*

**Source** (sōrs), *n.* [Fr. *source*, O.Fr. *sorce*, for *sorse*, from *sursa*, a late feminine participial form, from L. *surgo*, to rise, contr. for *surrigo*, for *sub-rego*—*sub*, under, and *rego*, to direct. See REGENT.] 1. The spring or fountain-head from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface in which a stream originates; as, the St. Lawrence has its *source* in the great lakes of America. 'The hidden *sources* of the Nile.' *Addison.*

Great floods have flown
From simple *sources.* *Shak.*

2. First cause; original; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything; as, ambition, the love of power and of fame, have been the *sources* of half the calamities of nations; intemperance is the *source* of innumerable evils to individuals.

Famous Greece,
That *source* of art and cultivated thought. *Waller.*

Thou *source* of all my bliss, and all my woe,
That found'st me poor at first, and keep'st me so. *Goldsmith.*

**Sour-crout** (sour'krout), *n.* Same as *Sauerkraut.*

**Sourde**† (sörd), *v.i.* [Fr. *sourdre*, from L. *surgere*, to rise. See SOURCE.] To rise; to spring or issue; to have or take its source, as a spring or river.

**Sourdet** (sör'det), *n.* Same as *Sourdine*, 1.

**Sourdine** (sör-dēn), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A sordine; a mute. See MUTE, 3.—2. A stop on the harmonium, which, by limiting the supply of wind to the lower half of the instrument, enables the performer to play full chords with softness.

**Sour-dock** (sour'dok), *n.* Sorrel (*Rumex Acetosa*).

**Sour-eyed** (sour'īd), *a.* Having a cross or sullen look. '*Sour-eyed* disdain.' *Shak.*

**Sour-gourd** (sour'görd), *n.* A name given to trees of the genus Adansonia and their fruit. The Ethiopian sour-gourd is *A. digitata*, known also as the baobab or monkey-bread. The sour-gourd is *A. Gregorii*, or cream-of-tartar tree. See ADANSONIA.

**Sour-gum** (sour'gum), *n.* See BLACK-GUM.

**Souring** (sour'ing), *n.* 1. That which makes acid. 'A double squeeze of *souring* in his aspect.' *Smollett.*—2. A local name for the crab-apple.

**Sourish** (sour'ish), *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid; as, *sourish* fruit; a *sourish* taste. *Boyle.*

**Sour-krout** (sour'krout), *n.* Same as *Sauerkraut.*

**Sourly** (sour'li), *adv.* In a sour manner; as, (*a*) with acidity; acidly. (*b*) With peevishness; with acrimony.

And when a woman woos, what woman's son
Will *sourly* leave her till she hath prevailed? *Shak.*

(*c*) Discontentedly.

As bad dispositions run into worser habits, the evening doth not crown but *sourly* conclude the day. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sour-milk** (sour'milk), *n.* A name for buttermilk. [Local.]

**Sourness** (sour'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sour; as, (*a*) acidity; sharpness to the taste; tartness; as, the *sourness* of vinegar or of fruit. (*b*) Asperity; harshness of temper.

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle with our seriousness of mind. *R. Nelson.*

**Sourock** (sör'ok), *n.* Sorrel. [Scotch.]

Hegh, gudeman! but ye hae been eating *sourocks* instead o' lang kail. *Galt.*

**Sour-sop** (sour'sop), *n.* 1. The large succulent fruit of *Anona muricata.* It is closely allied to the custard-apple. It is of considerable size, often weighing upwards of 2 lbs. It is greenish on the outside, and covered with prickles; the pulp is white, with a pleasant slightly acid flavour.—2. A cross crabbed person.

**Sour-tree** (sour'trē), *n.* Same as *Sorrel Tree.* See SORREL.

**Sour-wood** (sour'wöd), *n.* Same as *Sorrel Tree.*

**Sous** (sö), *n.* Properly the plural of *sou*, a French coin, but by some writers used with a singular meaning. 'Not a *sous* to save me

from gaol.' *Arbuthnot.* 'Would not have cared a *sous*.' *Sterne.*

**Souse** (sous), *n.* [A form of *sauce* (which see).] 1. Pickle made with salt; sauce.—2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*.
*Tusser.*

3. The ear: in contempt. 'With *souse* erect or pendant, winks or haws, snivelling.' *J. Fletcher.*

**Souse** (sous), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *soused;* ppr. *sousing.* 1. To steep in pickle.

Oil, though it stink, they drop by drop impart;
But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart.
*Pope.*

2. To plunge into water.

They *soused* me over head and ears in water when I was a boy. *Addison.*

**Souse** (sous), *v.i.* [Comp. G. *sausen*, to rush.] To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed, as a hawk on its prey.

Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air.
*Dryden.*

**Souse** (sous), *n.* A violent attack, as of a bird striking its prey; hence, a blow. *Spenser.*

**Souse** (sous), *v.t.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey.

The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shak.*

**Souse** (sous), *adv.* With sudden violence. 'Run *souse* against his chaps.' *Young.* [Familiar.]

**Souse, Source** (sous, sōrs), *n.* [Fr. *sous*, under, below.] In *arch.* a support or underprop. *Gwilt.*

**Souslik** (sus'lik), *n.* A pretty little rodent quadruped, the *Spermophilus citillus.* See SUSLIK.

**Soustenu, Soutenu** (sös'te-nö, sö'te-nö). [Fr., sustained.] In *her.* a term applied when a chief is, as it were, supported by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it, of a different colour or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, being, as it were, a small part of the chief of another colour, and supporting the real chief.

**Soutane** (sö-tān'), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *subtana*, from L. *subtus*, beneath.] A white woollen cassock worn by the Roman Catholic clergy as an under-garment beneath the rochet.

**Souter** (sö'tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *sutere*, from L. *sutor*, a shoemaker, from *suo*, to sew.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Old English and Scotch.]

A conqueror! a cobbler! hang him *souter!*
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Souterly** (sö'tėr-li), *a.* Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. [Old English and Scotch.]

You *souterly* knaves, shew you all your manners at once?
*Old play.*

**Souterrain** † (söt'ėr-ān), *n.* [Fr. See SUBTERRANEAN.] A grotto or cavern underground.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbuthnot.*

**South** (south), *n.* [A. Sax. *sûth*, probably for *sunth*, from *sunne*, the sun; Icel. *suthr*, *sunnr*, Dan. *syd*, *sönden*, O.H.G. *sund*, Mod. G. *süd*, south.] 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass, directly opposite to the north. The north and south are opposite points in the horizon, each ninety degrees, or the quarter of a great circle, distant from the east and west. The meridian of every place is a great circle passing through the north and south points.—2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the north, or situated nearer the south point than another point of reckoning. 'The queen of the *south*.' Matt. xii. 42. 'The palms and temples of the *south*.' *Tennyson.*—3. The wind that blows from the south.

When tempest of commotion, like the *south*
Borne with black vapour, doth begin to melt. *Shak.*

**South** (south), *a.* Situated in the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation; lying toward the south; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south. 'When he quieteth the earth by the *south* wind.' Job xxxvii. 17.—*The South Sea*, a name formerly applied to the Pacific Ocean, especially the southern portion of it.—*South Sea Bubble* or *Scheme*, a disastrous financial speculation which arose in England in the beginning of last century. It originated with the directors of a joint-stock company, which, in consideration of certain exclusive privileges of trading to the South Seas, offered the government easier terms for the advance or negotiation of loans than could be obtained from the general public. In 1720 the proposal of the company to take over the entire national debt in consideration of 5 per cent was accepted by the House of Commons, and possessing other sources of revenue the directors held out promises to the public of paying as much as 60 per cent on their shares. It became soon apparent that such magnificent promises could never be fulfilled, and in a few months' time the collapse came which ruined thousands, from the chancellor of the exchequer down to the pettiest speculator.

**South** (south), *adv.* Toward the south; from the south.

His regiment lies half a mile at least
*South* from the mighty power of the king. *Shak.*

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*. *Bacon.*

**South** (south), *v.i.* 1. To move or turn towards the south; to veer toward the south. 2. In *astron.* to arrive at or pass the meridian of a place; as, the moon *souths* at nine.

**Southcottian** (south-kot'i-an), *n.* One of the followers of Joanna *Southcott*, a religious fanatic, who was born in Devonshire in 1750. She first pretended to a divine mission, and held herself out as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation. In 1814 she announced herself as the mother of the promised Shiloh, whose speedy advent she predicted. Her death, in December of that year, did not undeceive her disciples, and the sect continued to exist for many years.

**South-down** (south'doun), *n.* One of a noted breed of English sheep; mutton from this sheep. (See SHEEP.) 'His curdiest salmon declined, his wonderful *south-down* sent away scarcely tasted.' *Lever.*

**South-down** (south'doun), *a.* Of or pertaining to the South-downs of England; as, *South-down* sheep.

**Southeast** (south'ēst), *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.

**Southeast** (south'ēst), *a.* In the direction of, pertaining to, or coming from the southeast; as, a *southeast* wind.

**Southeaster** (south'ēst-ėr), *n.* A wind from the southeast.

**Southeasterly, Southeastern** (south-ēst'-ėr-li, south-ēst'ėrn), *a.* Same as *Southeast.*

**Souther** (sou'ŦHer), *n.* Solder. [Scotch.]

**Souther** (south'ėr), *n.* A wind from the south.

**Southerliness** (suŦH'ėr-li-nes), *n.* State of being southerly.

**Southerly** (suŦH'ėr-li), *a.* 1. Lying in the south or in a direction nearly south; as, a *southerly* point.—2. Coming from the south or a point nearly south.

I am but mad north northwest: when the wind is *southerly*
I know a hawk from a handsaw. *Shak.*

**Southern** (suŦH'ėrn), *a.* [A. Sax. *sûthern*, from *sûther*, *sûth*, south. See SOUTH.] 1. Belonging to the south; situated in the south; lying on the south side of the equator; as, the *southern* hemisphere; *southern* latitudes; *southern* signs; &c.—2. Coming from the south; as, a *southern* breeze.

Men's bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern. *Bacon.*

**Southern** (suŦH'ėrn), *n.* Same as *Southron.*

**Southern Cross** (suŦH'ėrn kros), *n.* In *astron.* a small bright constellation (Crux) in the southern hemisphere, the principal stars of which are arranged in the form of a cross.

**Southerner** (suŦH'ėrn-ėr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, especially of the southern states of America.

**Southernliness** (suŦH'ėrn-li-nes), *n.* State of being southerly.

**Southernly** (suŦH'ėrn-li), *adv.* Toward the south.

**Southernmost** (suŦH'ėrn-mōst), *a.* Furthest toward the south.

**Southernwood** (suŦH'ėrn-wụd), *n.* A plant nearly allied to the wormwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum.* It is found in almost every cottage garden, and was formerly employed in medicine as a stomachic and stimulant. See ARTEMISIA.

**Southing** (south'ing), *n.* 1. Tendency or motion to the south.—2. The time at which the moon or other heavenly body passes the meridian of a place.—3. In *navig.* the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

**Southly** † (south'li), *adv.* Toward the south; southerly.

**Southmost** (south'mōst), *a.* Furthest toward the south.

**Southness** (south'nes), *n.* The name given to a tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south.

**Southron** (suŦH'ron), *n.* A native or inhabitant of a southern country or of the southern part of a country; specifically, a term formerly applied in Scotland to a native of South Britain; an Englishman.

**Southsay,** † **Southsayer.** † See SOOTHSAY, SOOTHSAYER.

**Southward** (south'wėrd), *adv.* Toward the south; as, to go *southward.*

**Southward** (south'wėrd), *a.* Lying or situated toward the south; directed towards the south. 'The sun looking with a *southward* eye upon him.' *Shak.*—*The southward*, the southern regions or countries.

Countries are more fruitful to *the southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh.*

**Southwest** (south-west'), *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

**Southwest** (south'west), *a.* 1. Lying in the direction of the southwest; as, a *southwest* country.—2. Coming from the southwest; as, a *southwest* wind.

**Southwester** (south-west'ėr), *n.* 1. A strong, southwest wind.—2. A waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck, worn in bad weather. Frequently contracted into *Sou'wester.*

**Southwesterly** (south-west'ėr-li), *a.* 1. In the direction of southwest or nearly so.—2. Coming from the southwest or a point near it; as, a *southwesterly* wind.

**Southwestern** (south-west'ėrn), *a.* In the direction of southwest or nearly so; as, to sail a *southwestern* course.

**Southwestward** (south-west'wėrd), *a.* and *adv.* Towards the southwest.

**Souvenance,** † **Sovenance** † (sö've-nans, sō've-nans), *n.* [Fr.] Remembrance. Spelled also *Sovenaunce. Spenser.*

**Souvenir** (sö-ve-nēr'), *n.* [Fr.] That which reminds or revives the memory of anything; a remembrancer; a keepsake; as, a *souvenir* of a person; a *souvenir* of a visit to a place.

**Soverainly,** † *adv.* Above all. *Chaucer.*

**Sovereign** (sov'ėr-in), *a.* [O.E. *soveraine, souvereyn*, from O.Fr. *soverain*, Mod.Fr. *souverain;* It. *sovrano, soprano;* from L.L. *superanus*, from L. *super*, above, over. The *g* seems to have got into this word from a fancied connection with *reign.* See SOVRAN.] 1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; independent of and unlimited by any other; highest in power; hence royal; princely. 'The remembrance of his most *sovereign* name.' *Shak.*

None of us who now thy grace implore
But held the rank of *sovereign* queen before. *Dryden.*
And *sovereign* law,—that states collected will . . .
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.
*Sir W. Jones.*

2. Efficacious in the highest degree; effectual: said especially of medicines. 'A *sovereign* preservative of God's people.' *Hooker.*

And telling me, the *sovereign'st* thing on earth
Was parmacety for an inward bruise. *Shak.*

3. Supreme; paramount; excellent; commanding. 'A man of *sovereign* parts.' *Shak.* 'Yond same *sovereign* cruelty.' *Shak.*—*Sovereign state*, a state having the administration of its own government, being not dependent on or subject to another power.

**Sovereign** (sov'ėr-in), *n.* 1. One who exercises supreme control; a supreme ruler; the person having the highest power or authority in a state or the like, as a king, queen, emperor, &c.; a monarch.

Let me kiss my *sovereign's* hand. *Shak.*
By my *sovereign* and his fate I swear. *Dryden.*

2. (*a*) A gold coin current at 22*s.* 6*d.* from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of James I. (*b*) A gold coin of the value of 20*s.*, and weighing 123·274 grains Troy, the standard of the English coinage at the present day.—SYN. King, prince, monarch, potentate, ruler.

**Sovereignize** † (sov'ėr-in-īz), *v.i.* To exercise supreme authority.

Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.
*Sir T. Herbert.*

**Sovereignly** (sov'ėr-in-li), *adv.* Supremely; in the highest degree. [Rare.]

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. *Boyle.*

**Sovereignty** (sov'ėr-in-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being a sovereign; the supreme power in a state; the possession of the highest power

or of uncontrollable power; monarchical sway.

Then 'tis most like
The *sovereignty* will fall upon Macbeth. *Shak.*

2. Predominant power or character; supremacy; supreme excellence. *Shak.*—3. Medicinal efficacy. *Shak.*

**Sovran** (sov'ran), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Sovereign*, and etymologically a more correct spelling. 'Since he who now is *sovran* can dispose and bid what shall be right.' *Milton.* 'O Father . . . thy *sovran* sentence.' *Milton.* 'O *sovran* Blanc . . . sole *sovran* of the vale.' *Coleridge.*

**Sow** (sou), *n.* [A. Sax. *sugu*, L.G. *suge*, O.D. *sowe*, *sogh*, Mod.D. *zeug*, O.H.G. *sû*, Mod.G. *sau*, Dan. and Sw. *so*, sow. Cog. L. *sus*, Gr. *hus*, sow. Perhaps from root *sû*, to bring forth (whence *son*).] 1. The female of the hog kind or of swine.—2. An insect; a milleped; the sow-bug.—3. In *founding*, (*a*) the name given by the workmen to the main channel in the floor of a smelting furnace into which the liquid metal is first made to enter. The side channels which branch off from the sow are termed *pigs*, while the metal which fills the sow is called *sow-metal*, and that which fills the pigs *pig-metal*. (*b*) The piece of metal cast in this channel; an oblong mass of metal.—4. A military structure of the nature of a movable covered shed, anciently used in sieges to cover and protect men who were employed in sapping and mining operations.—*To have, take*, or *get the right* (or *wrong*) *sow by the ear*, to pitch upon the right (or wrong) person or thing; to come to the right (or wrong) conclusion.

You *have a wrong sow by the ear*. *Hudibras.*

**Sow** (sō), *v. t.* pret. *sowed;* pp. *sowed* or *sown;* ppr. *sowing*. [A. Sax. *sâwan* (pret. *seōw;* pp. *sâwen;* so Sc. *saw, soo, sawn*); Icel. *sá*, Dan. *saae*, G. *säen*, Goth. *saian*. From same root as L. *sero, satum*, to sow (whence *season*). *Seed* is from this stem.] 1. To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; to plant by strewing; as, to *sow* grain; to *sow* beans. 'Plant nettles or *sow* lettuce.' *Shak.* 'When to turn the fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn.' *Dryden.*

Whatsoever a man *soweth* that shall he also reap.
Gal. vi. 7.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; to supply or stock with seed.

And *sow* the fields and plant vineyards, which may yield fruits of increase. Ps. cvii. 37.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. To spread abroad; to cause to extend; to disseminate; to propagate; as, to *sow* discord.

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers.
*Addison.*

4. To scatter over; to besprinkle. 'Sowed with stars the heaven thick as a field.' *Milton.*

**Sow** (sō), *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy.
Ps. cxxvi. 5.

**Sow**† (sō), *v. t.* To sew.

**Sowa** (sō'a), *n.* An umbelliferous plant cultivated in India. It is the *Anethum Sowa*, the aromatic seed of which is much used by the natives in cookery as well as for medicinal purposes.

**Sowans** (sō'anz), *n. pl.* Same as *Sowens*.

**Sowar** (sou'ar), *n.* [Hind.] A trooper; a mounted soldier belonging to the irregular cavalry.

**Sowbane** (sou'bān), *n.* Another name for nettle-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*). Called also *Hog's-bane*.

**Sow-bread** (sou'bred), *n.* A plant of the genus Cyclamen, the *C. europæum*, so named from its roots being said to be the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily.

**Sow-bug** (sou'bug), *n.* An isopodous crustaceous animal; a milleped.

**Sowce** (sous), *n.* and *v. t.* Same as *Souse*.

**Sowens** (sō'enz), *n. pl.* [Sc. *sowen*, weaver's paste, is the singular. Comp. A. Sax. *seâw*, glue, paste.] A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, much used in Scotland. The husks (called in Scotland *seeds*), after being separated from the oatmeal by the sieve, still retain a considerable portion of farinaceous matter. A quantity of the husks is steeped in water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and until the liquid has become sour. The whole is then put into a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through into a barrel or other vessel, but retains the husks. The starchy matter gradually subsides to the bottom of the barrel. The sour liquor is then decanted off, and about an equal quantity of fresh water added. This mixture, when boiled, forms sowens. In England it is more commonly called *flummery*. Written also *Sowins*. 'These *sowins*, that is, flummery.' *Mortimer.*

See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*

**Sower** (sō'ėr), *n.* 1. One who sows or scatters seed.—2. That which sows seed; a sowing-machine.—3. One who scatters or spreads; a disseminator; a breeder; a promoter. 'Terming Paul. . . a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler.' *Hakewell.*

They are the *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

**Sower,**† *n.* A sore or buck in its fourth year. *Chaucer.*

**Sowing-machine** (sō'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for depositing seeds in the soil, either equally over its surface or in rows. Various machines of this kind have been contrived.

**Sowins** (sō'inz), *n. pl.* See SOWENS.

**Sowl,**† **Sowle**† (soul), *v. t.* [Prov. E. also *sole*, to pull or haul, to pull by the ears; comp. Prov. G. *zaueln*, to tug, to drag.] To pull by the ears; to pull about.

He'll go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shak.*

**Sowle**† (soul), *n.* See SOUL.

**Sowm** (soum), *n.* and *v.* See next entry.

**Sowming** (soum'ing). [*Sowm* is probably the same as *sum*, Sc. *sowm, soom*, and *rowm*, from A. Sax. *rûm*, room, space.] A term used in *Scots law* in conjunction with *rowming.*—*Sowming and rowming*, the term now applied to the action whereby the number of cattle to be brought upon a common by the persons respectively having a servitude of pasturage may be ascertained. The criterion is the number of cattle which each of the dominant proprietors is able to fodder during winter. A *sowm* of land is as much as will pasture one cow or ten sheep, or in some places one cow and five sheep; and, strictly speaking, to *sowm* the common is to ascertain the several *sowms* it may hold, and to *rowm* it is to portion it out amongst the dominant proprietors.

**Sown** (sōn), pp. of *sow*.

**Sowter**† (sou'tėr), *n.* Same as *Souter*.

**Sow-thistle** (sou'this-l), *n.* The common name of several British species of plants of the genus Sonchus, said to be eaten by swine and some other animals. See SONCHUS.

**Soy** (soi), *n.* 1. A kind of sauce prepared in China and Japan from a small bean, the fruit of the *Soja hispida*. It is eaten with fish, cold meat, &c. There are two or three qualities of soy, but the Japan soy is reckoned the best.—2. The plant from the seeds of which the sauce is prepared. See SOJA.

**Soya** (soi'a), *n.* Same as *Sowa*.

**Soyle**† (soil), *v. t.* To solve.

Likewise mayest thou *soyle* all other texts.
*Tyndale.*

**Soyle**† (soil), *n.* 1. Soil.—2. In *hunting*, the mire in which a beast of the chase wallows; the prey. *Spenser.*

**Soyled** (soild), *p.* and *a.* [See SOIL, *v. t.*, to feed.] High-fed; pampered. 'The fitchew and the *soyled* horse.' *Shak.*

**Soymida** (soi-mī'da), *n.* [Telugu name.] A genus of plants, nat. order Meliaceæ, peculiar to the East Indies. The bark of *S. febrifuga*, the *rohuna* of Hindustan, is a useful tonic in India in intermittent fevers, and has been employed successfully in this country in cases of typhus. It is a tall tree with paripinnate leaves and large panicles of flowers, and yields a strong timber. Called also *Redwood*.

**Soyned**† (soind), *p.* and *a.* [Fr. *soigner*, to care for.] Filled with care; alarmed.

**Sozzle** (soz'l), *v. t.* [From *soss.*] 1. To mingle confusedly. [Local.]—2. To spill or wet through carelessness; to move about confusedly or carelessly. [United States.]

**Spa** (spa), *n.* A general name for a mineral spring, or the locality in which such springs exist; from *Spa*, a celebrated watering-place in Belgium.

She has been as healthy as the German *spa*.
*Sheridan.*

**Spaad** (späd), *n.* [D. *spaath*, G. *spath*, spar.] A kind of mineral; spar.

**Space** (spās), *n.* [Fr. *espace*, from L. *spatium*, space, from root *spa*, to stretch; comp. *span.*] 1. Extension, considered independently of anything which it may contain; extension in all directions; extension considered in its own nature without regard to anything external, or that which always remains the same and is infinite and immovable; room: in this sense called *absolute space*.

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

Making no attempt to analyse the notion of *space*, . . . it will be sufficient for present purposes to say that we know *space* as an ability to contain bodies. I am aware that this is no definition properly so called, seeing that as the words 'contain' and 'bodies' both imply ideas of space, the definition involves the thing to be defined. But leaving out as irrelevant all considerations of the mode in which we come by our ideas of *space*, and of bodies as occupying *space*, it will I think be admitted that the antithesis between bodies and an ability to contain bodies truly represents the contrast in our conceptions of the sensible non-ego (matter) and the insensible non-ego (*space*).
*H. Spencer.*

2. Any quantity or portion of extension; the interval between any two or more objects; as, the *space* between two hills or two stars: in this sense called *relative space*.

A heavy balustrade, ornamented from *space* to *space* with huge grotesque figures of animals.
*Sir W. Scott.*

3. Quantity of time; duration; also, the interval between two points of time. 'Nine times the *space* that measures day and night.' *Milton.*

God may defer his judgment for a time, and give a people a longer *space* for repentance. *Tillotson.*

4. A short time; a while. 'To stay your deadly strife a *space*.' *Spenser.* [Rare.]—5. In *printing*, (*a*) the interval between words in printed matter. (*b*) A kind of blank type, with a shorter shank than the letter types, for separating words.—6. In *music*, one of the four intervals between the five lines of a staff. Spaces are named from the notes that occupy them; thus, the spaces of the bass staff counting upwards are known as A, C, E, and G; those of the treble staff, F, A, C, and E.

**Space**† (spās), *v. i.* To rove; to pace; to roam about. 'And loved in forests wild to *space*.' *Spenser.*

**Space** (spās), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *spaced;* ppr. *spacing*. To arrange at proper intervals; to arrange the spaces in; specifically, in *printing*, to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between so that there may be no glaring disproportion; as, to *space* a paragraph; to *space* words, lines, or letters.—*To space out*, to widen the intervals between words or lines in a page for printing.

**Spaceful**† (spās'fụl), *a.* Wide; extensive.

**Spaceless** (spās'les), *a.* Destitute of space. *Coleridge.*

**Space-line** (spās'līn), *n.* In *printing*, a thin piece of type-metal, not so high as type, to put between and increase the width of the lines, and for other purposes: generally called a *Lead*.

**Space-rule** (spās'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a fine line cast type high, and to any length required, used for printing the lines in tabular matter.

**Spacially** (spā'shi-al-li), *adv.* As regards or with reference to space. Written also *Spatially*.

Things, *spacially*, are either inclusive or co-exclusive.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Spacious** (spā'shus), *a.* [Fr. *spacieux;* L. *spatiosus*. See SPACE] 1. Inclosing an extended space; vast in extent; wide extended. 'A *spacious* plain outstretched in circuit.' *Milton.*

The *spacious* firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky. *Addison.*

2. Having large or ample room; not contracted or narrow; roomy; as, a *spacious* church, hall, or the like.—SYN. Wide, extensive, ample, capacious, roomy.

**Spaciously** (spā'shus-li), *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively.

**Spaciousness** (spā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess.

The *spaciousness* of house was such that it had three galleries, each of them a mile long. *Hakewill.*

**Spadassin** (spa-das'in), *n.* [Fr., from It. *spada*, a sword, from L. *spatha*, a broad flat instrument, a broad pointless sword.] A swordsman; a bravo; a bully.

Bully swordsmen, '*spadassins*' of that party, go swaggering; or indeed they can be had for a trifle of money. *Carlyle.*

**Spaddle** (spad'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spade*.] A little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer.*

**Spade** (spād), *n.* [A. Sax. *spadu;* L.G. D. Dan. and Sw. *spade,* Icel. *spadi,* G. *spaten,* borrowed from L. *spatha*=Gr. *spathē,* any broad blade of wood or metal. From the Latin come also It. *spada,* Sp. *espada,* Fr. *épée,* a sword.] 1. An instrument for digging or cutting the ground, provided with a broad blade of iron, with a cutting edge, and having a stout handle, adapted to be used with both hands and one foot.—*To call a spade a spade,* to call things by their proper names even though these may seem a little coarse; to speak plainly and without mincing matters. 'To call a *spade a spade,* a bawd a bawd.' *John Taylor.*

I have learned to call wickedness by its own terms: a fig a fig, and a *spade a spade.* *John Knox.*

2. One of the four suits of cards, from the spade-like figures on each of the cards of the suit: in this sense used in the plural, though the singular may be used for a single card of the suit; as, to lead *spades,* or to lead a *spade.* 'The figure was originally designed to represent the head of a pike; but the name is, perhaps, derived directly from Spanish *espada,* sword—these cards among the Spanish bearing the figure of a sword.' *Goodrich.*

**Spade** (spād), *v.t.* To dig with a spade; or to pare off the sward of land with a spade.

**Spade** (spād), *n.* A hart three years old. Written also *Spaid.*

**Spade** (spād), *n.* [L. *spado,* a eunuch.] 1. A eunuch.—2. A gelded beast.

**Spade-bayonet** (spād'bā-on-et), *n.* A broad-bladed bayonet which may be used for digging shelter holes or rifle-pits.

**Spade-bone** (spād'bōn), *n.* The shoulder-blade; the scapula.

**Spadeful** (spād'fụl), *n.* As much as a spade will hold.

**Spade-guinea** (spād'gi-nē), *n.* A guinea with a spade-formed shield bearing the coat of arms on the reverse.

**Spade-handle** (spād-han'dl), *n.* In *mach.* a pin held at both ends by the forked end of a connecting-rod. *Goodrich.*

**Spade-husbandry** (spād'huz-band-ri), *n.* A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade instead of the subsoil-plough.

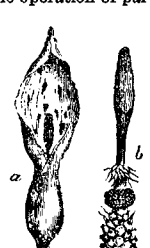
**Spade-iron** (spād'ī-ėrn), *n.* In *her.* the term used to denote the iron part or shoeing of a spade.

**Spadiceous** (spā-dish'us), *a.* [L. *spadiceus,* from *spadix,* a light red colour.] 1. Of a light red colour, usually denominated *bay. Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *bot.* said of a sort of aggregate flower, having a receptacle common to many florets, within a spathe, as in palms, Dracontium, Arum, &c.

**Spadicose** (spā'di-kōs), *a.* In *bot.* growing on the spadix.

**Spadille, Spadilio** (spa-dil', spa-dil'yō), *n.* [Fr. *spadille,* Sp. *espadilla,* dim. of *espada.* See SPADE.] The ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

**Spading** (spād'ing), *n.* The operation of digging with a spade; the operation of paring off the surface or sward of grass land by means of the paring spade with an intent to burn it, and thus improve the land.



*a,* Spathe, and *b,* Spadix of *Arum maculatum.*

**Spadix** (spā'diks), *n.* [L.] In *bot.* a form of the inflorescence of plants, in which the flowers are closely arranged round a fleshy radius, and the whole surrounded by a large leaf or bract called a spathe, as in palms and arums. See cut INFLORESCENCE.

**Spado** (spā'dō), *n.* [L.] 1. A castrated animal; a gelding.—2. In *civil law,* one who from any cause has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

**Spadroon**† (spa-drön'), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *espadon,* It. *spadone.* See SPADE.] A cut-and-thrust sword, lighter than a broadsword.

**Spae** (spā), *v.i.* and *t.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *spá,* Dan. *spaae,* to foretell; comp. G. *spähen,* to look; L. *specio,* to see.] To foretell; to divine; to forbode; as, to *spae* one's fortune. [Scotch.]

**Spae-man** (spā'man), *n.* A prophet; a diviner; a soothsayer. [Scotch.]

**Spaer** (spā'ėr), *n.* One who spaes; a fortune-teller. 'A *spaer* o' poor folk's fortunes.' *Blackwood's Mag.*

**Spae-wife** (spā'wīf), *n.* A female fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

Many remembered that Annaple Bailyon wandered through the country as a beggar and fortune-teller, or *spae-wife.* *Sir W. Scott.*

**Spagyric,**† **Spagyrical**† (spa-jir'ik, spa-jir'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *spagirique,* formed from Gr. *spaō,* to draw, to separate, and *ageirō,* to assemble, to bring together.] Chemical or alchemical.

**Spagyric**† (spa-jir'ik), *n.* A chemist, especially one devoted to alchemical pursuits.

**Spagyrist**† (spaj'ir-ist), *n.* 1. A chemist or alchemist.—2. One of a sect of physicians who pretended to account for the changes which occur in the human body in health and disease, in the same manner as the chemists of their day explained those of the inorganic kingdom.

**Spahee, Spahi** (spā'hē, spā'hi), *n.* [Turk. *sipahi;* Per. *sipahee.* See SEPOY.] 1. One of the Turkish cavalry. The *Spahis* were disbanded, along with the Janissaries, in 1826.—2. A native Algerian cavalry-soldier in the French army.

**Spaid** (spād), *n.* A hart three years old.

**Spail** (spāl), *v.t.* [See SPALE.] In *mining,* to break up, as ore, into small pieces for the purpose of easily separating it from the rock. Written also *Spale.*

**Spail** (spāl), *n.* A chip. See SPALE.

**Spairge** (spārj), *v.t.* [Fr. *asperger,* from L. *spargo,* to scatter, to besprinkle.] To dash; as, to *spairge* water; to bespatter by dashing any liquid; to sully by reproach. [Scotch.]

**Spait** (spāt), *n.* See SPATE.

**Spake** (spāk). One of the forms of the preterite of *speak,* the other, and more commonly used form, being *spoke.*

Still she *spake* on, and still she *spake* of power. *Tennyson.*

**Spake-net** (spāk'net), *n.* A net for catching crabs.

**Spalacotherium** (spal'a-kō-thē''ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *spalax, spalakos,* mole, and *thērion,* a wild beast.] An extinct genus of mole-like insectivorous marsupials, founded by Owen on the teeth and jaw-bones found in the dirt-beds of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

**Spalax** (spal'aks), *n.* [Gr., a mole.] A genus of rodent animals of which the *Spalax typhlus* or slepez may be taken as the type. See SLEPEZ.

**Spale** (spāl), *n.* [D. *spell,* a chip; O. and Prov. G. *spellen,* to split. Akin *spelk, spalt, split.*] A chip or splinter of wood. [Scotch.]

**Spale** (spāl), *v.t.* In *mining,* (*a*) to inflict a fine upon for breach of some rule of the mine. (*b*) Same as *Spail.*

**Spall** (spạl), *v.t.* To split; to splinter. See SPALE, SPAIL.

**Spall** (spạl), *n.* In *masonry,* a chip driven off by the hammer.

**Spall, Spalle** (spạl), *n.* [O.Fr. *espaule,* It. *spalla,* the shoulder, from L. *spathula, spatula,* a dim. of *spatha,* a broad flat wooden instrument. See SPADE.] The shoulder. *Spenser.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Spalt** (spạlt), *n.* [See SPALE.] A whitish scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals.

**Spalt** (spạlt), *a.* [Akin to *split, spelk,* &c.] 1.† Brittle; liable to break or split. [Local.]

Of all oke growing in England, the park oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke. *Holinshed.*

2. Frail; clumsy; heedless; pert. [Local.

**Spalt** (spạlt), *v.t.* and *i.* [Dan. *spalte,* to split. See SPALE.] To split off, as chips from timber. [Provincial English.]

**Span** (span), *n.* [A. Sax. *span, sponn,* a span (the measure); Icel. *spönn,* Dan. *spand,* D. *span,* G. *spanne,* the measure of a span, all from verb signifying to extend, to stretch, to measure, seen in A. Sax. and O.H.G. *spannan,* to clasp, join, measure, span, probably also in L. *spatium,* space; Gr. *spaō,* to draw. In sense 5 the word seems to come directly from the D. *span,* a span or yoke, the origin being the same.] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom.—2. A short space of time.

Life's but a *span;* I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

For, indeed, 't is a sweet and peculiar pleasure
To possess but a *span* of the hour of leisure
In elegant pure and aerial minds. *Keats.*

3. In *arch.* an imaginary line across the opening of an arch or roof by which its extent is estimated; the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments.—4. *Naut.* a rope fastened at both ends so that a purchase may be hooked to its bight. Also, a double rope, having thimbles attached betwixt its two parts, and used as a fair-leader for ropes.—5. A pair of horses; a yoke of animals; a team. It is generally applied in America to a pair of horses of nearly the same colour, and otherwise nearly alike, which are usually harnessed side by side. In South Africa it is applied generally to other animals than horses, as to a yoke of oxen.

**Span** (span), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spanned;* ppr. *spanning.* 1. To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; as, to *span* a space or distance; to *span* a cylinder.—2. To measure or reach from one side of to the other; as, a bridge *spans* the river.

This soul doth *span* the world. *Herbert.*

The rivers were *spanned* by arches of solid masonry. *Prescott.*

3. *Naut.* to confine with ropes; as, to *span* the booms.—4. To shackle the legs of, as a horse; to hobble. [Local.]

**Span** (span), *v.i.* To be well matched for running in harness; as, the horses *span* well. [United States.]

**Span** (span), pret. of *spin.*

**Spanæmia** (spa-nē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *spanis,* scarcity, and *haima,* blood.] In *pathol.* poverty of blood; that condition of the blood in which its solid constituents are diminished. Written also *Spanemy.*

**Spanæmic, Spanemic** (spa-nē'mik), *a.* In *med.* relating to spanæmia; having the quality of impoverishing the blood.

**Spanæmic, Spanemic** (spa-nē'mik), *n.* A medicine having the power, real or fancied, of impoverishing the blood.

**Spancel** (span'sel), *n.* [A. Sax. *spannan,* to join, and *sāl,* a rope, a fastening.] A rope to tie a cow or a horse's hind-legs. [Local.]

**Spancel** (span'sel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spancelled;* ppr. *spancelling.* To tie the legs of a horse or cow with a rope. [Local.]

Spancelled.

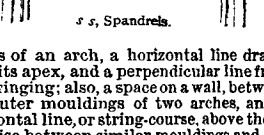
**Spancelled** (span'seld), *pp.* In *her.* an epithet for a horse that has the fore and hind leg of the near side fettered by means of fetterlocks fastened to the ends of a stick.

**Span-counter** (span'koun-tėr), *n.* An old game thus played: one threw a counter on the ground, and another tried to hit it with his counter, or to get it near enough for him to span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case he won; if not, his counter remained where it fell, and became a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game was won. Called also *Span-farthing, Span-feather.*

Tell the king, from me, that for his father's sake, Henry the Fifth, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shak.*

**Span-dogs** (span'dogz), *n. pl.* A pair of iron hooks or bars, with sharp claws at one end, linked together and used to grapple timber, the fangs of the extended ends being driven into the log.

**Spandrel** (span'drel), *n.* [Old forms *spaundere, splaundrel,* from O.Fr. *esplanader,* to level, plane, lay even. See ESPLANADE.] In *arch.* the irregular triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch, a horizontal line drawn from its apex, and a perpendicular line from its springing; also, a space on a wall, between the outer mouldings of two arches, and a horizontal line, or string-course, above them; likewise between similar mouldings and the line of another arch rising above, and inclosing the two. In Gothic architecture the spandrels are usually ornamented with tracery, foliage, &c. *Britton.*—*Spandrel wall,* a wall built on the extrados of an arch filling in the spandrels.


*s s,* Spandrels.

**Spane** (spān), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *spanu, spana*, Prov. E. *spean, spene*, a teat. Lit. to teat, that is, to deprive of the pap.] To wean. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Spanemy** (spa-nē'mi), *n.* Same as *Spanæmia.*

**Span-farthing, Span-feather** (span'fär-ᵺing, span'feᵺ-ėr), *n.* See SPAN-COUNTER.

**Spang**† (spang), *n.* [See SPANGLE.] A spangle or shining ornament; a thin piece of metal or other shining material. 'Glittering *spangs.*' *Spenser.*

**Spang**† (spang), *v.t.* To spangle; to set with spangles. 'Crimson velvet *spang'd* with stars of gold.' *Barnfield.*

**Spang** (spang), *v.i.* [Akin to *span.*] To leap; to spring. [Scotch.]

**Spang** (spang), *v.t.* To cause to spring; also to span or measure by the hand. [Scotch.]

**Spang** (spang), *n.* 1. A spring; the act of springing.—2. A span. [Scotch.]

**Spangle** (spang'gl), *n.* [Dim. of *spang*, a spangle; A. Sax. *spange*, a buckle, a clasp, probably also a brooch, a stud, and the like; D. *spang*, Icel. *spöng*, a spangle, a stud; perhaps from root of *span.*] 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal; a small circular ornament of metal stitched on an article of dress.—2. Any little thing sparkling and brilliant, like pieces of metal; a small sparkling object. 'The rich *spangles* that adorn the sky.' *Waller.*

They would pelt me with starry *spangles* and shells. *Tennyson.*

3. A spongy excrescence on the leaves and tender branches of oak; an oak-apple.

**Spangle** (spang'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spangled;* ppr. *spangling.* To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small distinct brilliant bodies; as, a *spangled* breastplate.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty? *Shak.*

Let the splendour fall
To *spangle* all the happy shores. *Tennyson.*

**Spangle** (spang'gl), *v.i.* To glitter; to glisten. [Rare.]

**Spangler** (spang'glėr), *n.* One who or that which spangles. *Keats.*

**Spangly** (spang'gli), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spangle or spangles; resembling or consisting of spangles; glittering; glistening. 'Bursts of *spangly* light.' *Keats.*

**Spaniard** (span'yėrd), *n.* A native of Spain.

**Spaniel** (span'yel), *n.* [O. Fr. *espagneul*, Mod. Fr. *épagneul*, lit. a little Spanish dog, from New L. *Hispaniolus*, Spanish, from L. *Hispania*, Spain.] 1. The name given to several varieties or distinct breeds of the canine race, all more or less elegant. Their distinguishing characteristics are a rather broad muzzle, remarkably long and full ears, hair plentiful and beautifully waved, particularly that of the ears, tail, and hinder parts

Spaniel.

of the thighs and legs. The prevailing colour is liver and white, sometimes red and white or black and white, and sometimes deep brown, or black on the face and breast, with a tan spot over each eye. The English spaniel is a superior and very pure breed; and, although the name spaniel would seem to indicate a Spanish origin, it is most probably indigenous. It was much used in the days of falconry to start the game. The smaller spaniel or King Charles's dog (*Canis brevipilis*, Linn.) is a small variety of the spaniel used as a lapdog. The Maltese dog and the lion-dog (*Canis leoninus*) are also small species of spaniel. The water-spaniels, large and small, differ from the common spaniel only in the roughness of their coats, and in uniting the aquatic propensities of the Newfoundland dog with the fine hunting qualities of their own race. Spaniels possess a great share of intelligence, affection, and obedience, which qualities, combined with much beauty, make them highly prized as companions.—2. Used as an emblem of fawning submissiveness; hence, a mean, cringing, fawning person.

I am your *spaniel;* and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shak.*

**Spaniel** (span'yel), *a.* Like a spaniel; fawningly submissive; mean; servile; cringing. 'Low-crooked courtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning.' *Shak.*

**Spaniel** (span'yel), *v.i.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious. *Churchill.*

**Spaniel** (span'yel), *v.t.* To follow like a spaniel. 'The hearts that *spaniel'd* me at heels.' *Shak.*

**Spaniel-like** (span'yel-lik), *a.* Like a spaniel.

*Spaniel-like*, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows and fawneth on her still. *Shak.*

**Spanish** (span'ish), *a.* Pertaining to Spain.

**Spanish** (span'ish), *n.* The language of Spain.

**Spanish-bayonet** (span'ish-bā-on-et), *n.* The popular name of a species of Yucca, growing in Central America, having very sharp-pointed rigid leaves.

**Spanish-black** (span'ish-blak), *n.* A soft black, prepared by burning cork, used in painting.

**Spanish-broom** (span'ish-bröm), *n.* A plant of the genus Spartium, the *S. junceum.* It has been cultivated in British gardens for upwards of 300 years. A good fibre is obtained from the macerated twigs, which is made into thread in Languedoc, and into cord and a coarse sort of cloth in Dalmatia.

**Spanish-brown** (span'ish-broun), *n.* A species of earth used in painting, having a dark reddish-brown colour, which depends upon the sesquioxide of iron.

**Spanish-burton** (span'ish-bėr-ton), *n.* See BURTON.

**Spanish-chalk** (span'ish-chąk), *n.* A variety of steatite or soap-stone, obtained from Arragon in Spain.

**Spanish-cress** (span'ish-kres), *n.* A species of pepperwort, of the genus Lepidium (*L. Cardamines*). *Loudon.*

**Spanish-elm** (span'ish-elm), *n.* An evergreen tree of Mexico and the West Indies, yielding a tough elastic wood of a fine grain (*Cordia gerasacanthus*).

**Spanish-Ferreto** (span'ish-fer-rā'tō), *n.* A rich reddish brown, obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles. *Weale.*

**Spanish-fly** (span'ish-flī), *n.* A coleopterous insect, the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, about ⅔ inch long, and of a bright green colour, with bluish-black legs and antennæ, used in vesicatories or compositions for raising blisters. See CANTHARIS.

**Spanish-grass** (span'ish-gras), *n.* Same as *Esparto Grass.* See ESPARTO.

**Spanish-juice** (span'ish-jūs), *n.* The extract of the root of the liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*

**Spanish-moss** (span'ish-mos), *n.* See BARBA-HISPANICA.

**Spanish-nut** (span'ish-nut), *n.* A bulbous plant, the *Morœa Sisyrinchium* of the south of Europe.

**Spanish-potato** (span'ish-pō-tā-tō), *n.* The sweet-potato (*Convolvulus Batatas*).

**Spanish-red** (span'ish-red), *n.* An ochre, resembling venetian red, but slightly yellower and warmer.

**Spanish-soap** (span'ish-sōp), *n.* See CASTILE-SOAP.

**Spanish-white** (span'ish-whīt), *n.* Originally, a white earth from Spain, used in painting; at present, a pigment prepared from chalk which has been separated in an impalpable form by washing.

**Spanish-windlass** (span'ish-wind-las), *n.* An apparatus used in ships for setting up rigging, &c. It consists of a wooden roller, about which a rope is wound, having an iron bolt inserted in its bight for heaving the roller round.

**Spank** (spangk), *v.t.* [Probably from *span.* Comp. Sc. *spang* for *span.*] To strike with the open hand; to slap.

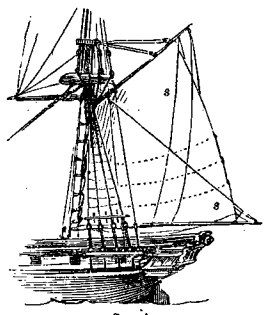
**Spank** (spangk), *n.* A sounding blow with the open hand.

**Spank** (spangk), *v.i.* [From *span* (which see); comp. Sc. *spang*, to leap.] To move with a quick lively step between a trot and a gallop; to move quickly and with elasticity.

Here a gentleman in a natty gig, with a high-trotting horse, came *spanking* towards us over the common. *Thackeray.*

**Spanker** (spang'kėr), *n.* [From *spang*, a spangle. See SPANGLE.] 1† A small copper coin. *Sir J. Denham.*—2. A gold coin. [Provincial English.]

**Spanker** (spang'kėr), *n.* [From *spank*, to go quickly.] 1. One that takes long strides in walking; a fast-going or fleet horse. [Colloq.] 2. *Naut.* a ship's driver; a large fore-and-



*s s.* Spanker.

aft sail set upon the mizzen-mast of a ship or barque, the top extended by a gaff, the foot by a boom. It is also called the *Mizzen.* 3. A tall person; anything larger than common. [Colloq.]

**Spanking** (spangk'ing), *p.* and *a.* [Colloq.] 1. Moving with a quick lively pace; dashing; freegoing.—2. Stout; large; considerable; solid. [Colloq.]

He sent the governess away with a first-rate character and a *spanking* present. *W. Collins.*

—*Spanking breeze*, a strong breeze.

**Spanless** (span'les), *a.* Incapable of being spanned or measured.

**Span-long** (span'long), *a.* Of the length of a span. '*Span-long* elves.' *B. Jonson.*

**Spanner** (span'ėr), *n.* 1. One that spans.—2.† The lock of a fusee or carbine, or the fusee itself.—3. A screw-key; an iron instrument used in the manner of a lever for tightening up the nuts upon screws.—4. A cross brace.—5. In a *marine steam-engine*, the lever of parallel motion or rod which connects the jointed rods with the radius-bar. Also, in some of the earlier engines, the hand-bar or lever by which the valves were moved for the admission and shutting-off of the steam.

**Span-new** (span'nū), *a.* [O.E. *spannewe, sponnewe*, Icel. *spán-nýr*, span-new, lit. chip-new, splinter-new, from *spon* or *span*, A. Sax. *spón*, a chip or splinter; Icel. *spánn*, G. *span*, a chip. In allusion to work fresh from the hands of the workman; so Dan. *splinterny*, lit. splinter-new. See also SPICK-AND-SPAN.] Quite new; bran-new; fire-new.

Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant,
Fit for the choicest eye? *Beau. & Fl.*

**Spannishing,**† *n.* [O.Fr. *espanouissement*, Fr. *épanouissement*, from L. *expando—ex*, out, and *pando*, to spread.] The blow of a flower. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Span-piece** (span'pēs), *n.* In *arch.* the collar-beam of a roof.

**Span-roof** (span'röf), *n.* In *arch.* a name sometimes given to the most common roofing which is formed by two inclined planes or sides, in contradistinction to a *shed* or *lean-to roof.*

**Span-saw** (span'sa), *n.* A frame-saw.

**Span-worm** (span'wėrm), *n.* A name frequently given in the United States to caterpillars of moths of the family Geometridæ, of which the canker-worm is an example, from their appearing to measure the ground step by step as they proceed. Called also *Looper.*

**Spar** (spär), *n.* [A. Sax. *spær, spærstán*, a kind of stone.] In *mineral.* a term employed to include a great number of crystallized, earthy, and some metallic substances, which easily break into rhomboidal, cubical, or laminated fragments with polished surfaces, but without regard to the ingredients of which they are composed. Hence, a *specific* epithet must be employed to express the constituent parts as well as the figure; as, for instance, *calcareous spar, fluor-spar, gypseous spar, adamantine spar, Iceland-spar*, &c. Among miners, the term spar is frequently used alone to express any bright crystalline substance, but in mineralogy, strictly speaking, it is never so employed.

**Spar** (spär), *n.* [O.E. *sparre*, Icel. *sparri, sperra*, a spar, a rafter; Dan. *sparre*, a rafter; O.H.G. *sparro*, Mod. G. *sparren*, a beam, a bar.] A long piece of timber of no great

thickness; a piece of sawed timber; a pole: now chiefly technical or local; as, (*a*) a common rafter of a roof, as distinguished from the principal rafters. (*b*) *Naut.* a long beam; a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs. (*c*) The mast or jib of a derrick; one of the elevated inclined timbers which form sheers for the masting and dismasting of vessels. (*d*) The bar of a gate.

**Spar**† (spär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sparred;* ppr. *sparring.* [A. Sax. *sparran, sparrian,* to bar, to shut, lit. to shut with a *spar.* See the noun. *Sperr* is another form.] To bar; to shut, close, or fasten with a bar.

Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors. *B. Jonson.*

**Spar** (spär), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sparred;* ppr. *sparring.* [O.Fr. *esparer* (It. *sparare*), to fling out the hind-legs, to kick, from L. *ex,* out, and *parer,* to ward off, to parry (which see). The word was originally used in cock-fighting, *sparring* being the commencement of a cock-fight.] 1. To rise and strike with the feet or spurs: said of cocks.

A young cock will *spar* at his adversary before his spurs are grown. *Gilbert White.*

2. To move or flourish the fists in front of the body, as in boxing; to move the arms in a way suitable for immediate attack or defence; to fight with boxing-gloves; to box.

'Come on,' said the cab-driver, *sparring* away like clockwork. *Dickens.*

3. To quarrel in words; to dispute; to wrangle. [Colloq.]

**Spar** (spär), *n.* In *boxing,* (*a*) a preliminary motion or flourish of the partially bent arms in front of the body; a movement in which the boxer is prepared to act offensively or defensively. (*b*) A boxing-match; a contest with boxing-gloves.

'Oh, oh!' cried out Murray, entering the room at the moment, and Ruby faced out and had a *spar* with him. *Mrs. Riddell.*

**Sparable** (spar'a-bl), *n.* [Corruption of *sparrow-bill,* from the shape.] A kind of nail driven into the soles of shoes and boots.—*Sparable tin,* a Cornish name for small crystals of tin-stone, from their imaginary resemblance to this species of nail.

**Sparadrap** (spar'a-drap), *n.* [Fr.] A cerecloth.

**Sparage, Sparagus** (spar'āj, spar'a-gus), *n.* Asparagus. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

**Sparble**† (spar'bl), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *espařpiller,* to scatter.] To disperse; to scatter; to rout. *Fabyan.*

**Spar-deck** (spär'dek), *n. Naut.* a term somewhat loosely applied, though properly signifying a temporary deck, consisting of spars supported on beams, laid in any part of a vessel. It also means the quarter-deck, gangways, and forecastle of a deep-waisted vessel, and is applied to the upper entire deck of a double-banked vessel without an open waist.

**Spare** (spär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spared;* ppr. *sparing.* [A. Sax. *sparian,* Icel. and Sw. *spara,* Dan. *spare,* G. and D. *sparen,* to spare. Same root as L. *parco* (for *sparco*), to spare.] 1. To use frugally; not to be profuse of; not to waste; to dispense cautiously.

The rather will I *spare* my praises towards him; knowing him is enough. *Shak.*

Thou thy Father's thunder didst not *spare.* *Milton.*

2. To part with without inconvenience; to do without; to dispense with. 'Nor can we *spare* you long.' *Dryden.*

I could have better *spared* a better man. *Shak.*

3. To omit; to forbear; to withhold; to refrain from; as, we might have *spared* this toil and expense.

Be pleased your politics to *spare.* *Dryden.*

In this sense often with an infinitive as object.

To pluck and eat my fill I *spared* not. *Milton.*
But, if thou *spare* to fling Excalibur,
I will arise and slay thee with my hands. *Tennyson.*

4. To use tenderly; to treat with pity, mercy, or forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy. '*Spare* us, good Lord.' *Com. Prayer.*

My husband is thy friend; for his sake *spare* me. *Shak.*

5. To hold in reserve for the use of another; to give; to afford; to grant; to allow.

My youth can better *spare* my blood than you. *Shak.*

Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temp'rate air. *Roscommon.*

6. To forbear to inflict or impose upon; to withhold from.

*Spare* my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it cost you. *Dryden.*

7. To save, withhold, or gain, as from some engrossing occupation or pressing necessity.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge he bestowed on prayer and serving of God. *Knolles.*

**Spare** (spär), *v.i.* 1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious or frugal; not to be liberal or profuse. 'A niggardly host and more *sparing* guest.' *Shak.*

Who at some times spend, at others *spare,*
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*

2. To use mercy or forbearance; to forgive; to be tender; as, strike and do not *spare.*

**Spare** (spär), *a.* [A. Sax. *spær,* moderate, spare; Icel. *sparr* (in compounds), spare, reserved. See the verb.] 1. Scanty; not plentiful or abundant; as, a *spare* diet.—2. Parsimonious; chary; sparing.

He was *spare* but discreet of speech. *Carew.*

3. Over and above what is necessary; which may be dispensed with; not wanted; superfluous; as, I have no *spare* time on my hands. 'If that no *spare* clothes he had to give.' *Spenser.*—4. Held in reserve; not required for present use; used in an emergency; as, a *spare* anchor; a *spare* bed.—5. Lean; wanting flesh; meagre; thin. 'Too *spare* of flesh.' *Tennyson.*

O give me the *spare* men, and spare me the great ones. *Shak.*

6. Slow. [Provincial English.]—SYN. Scanty, parsimonious, superfluous, lean, meagre, thin.

**Spare**† (spär), *n.* 1. Moderation; restraint. 'Killing for sacrifice without any *spare.*' *Holland.*—2. Parsimony; frugal use; economy.

Our victuals failed us though we made good *spare* of them. *Bacon.*

3. An opening in a gown or petticoat; a placket. *Skelton.*

**Spareful**† (spär'fụl), *a.* Sparing; chary. *Fairfax.*

**Sparefulness**† (spär'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being spareful; sparingness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Sparely** (spär'li), *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly. *Milton.*

**Spareness** (spär'nes), *n.* State of being lean or thin; leanness.

**Sparer** (spär'ėr), *n.* One that spares; one that avoids unnecessary expense.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver. *Wotton.*

**Sparerib** (spär'rib), *n.* [*Spare,* lean, and *rib.*] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

**Sparganium** (spär-gā'ni-um), *n.* [From Gr. *sparganon,* a fillet, because of the ribbon-like leaves.] A genus of plants, nat. order Typhaceæ. The species are monœcious, and the flowers are arranged in dense spherical heads; the leaves are linear. These plants are found commonly in ditches and marshes of the northern hemisphere. Three of them are common in Great Britain, where they are known by the name of *Bur-reed.*

**Sparganosis** (spär'gan-ō-sis), *n.* [This word should be *spargosis,* from Gr. *spargaō,* to swell to bursting. *Sparganosis* properly means a wrapping in swaddling-clothes.] In *pathol.* extreme distension of the breasts by milk. *Dunglison.*

**Sparge** (spärj), *v.t.* [L. *spargo,* to sprinkle. See ASPERSE.] To dash or sprinkle; to throw water upon in a shower of small drops. See SPARGER.

**Spargefaction**† (spär-jē-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *spargo,* to sprinkle, and *facio,* to make.] The act of sprinkling.

The operation was performed by *spargefaction* in a proper time of the moon. *Swift.*

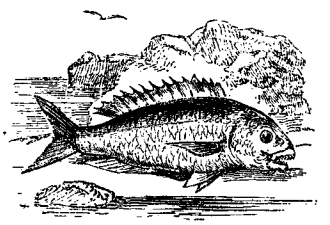
**Sparger** (spärj'ėr), *n.* A sprinkler; usually, a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozzle: used for damping paper, clothes, &c.; specifically, a copper cylinder used by brewers for dashing or sprinkling. *Simmonds.*

**Spar-hawk** (spär'hąk), *n.* A sparrow-hawk.

Sometimes the *spar-hawk* wheel'd along. *Tennyson.*

**Spar-hung** (spär'hung), *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave.

**Sparidæ** (spą'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *sparus,* the gilt-head, and Gr. *eidos,* likeness.] A family of acanthopterygious, teleostean fishes, of which the genus Sparus is the type. They somewhat resemble the perches in form, the body being generally of an ovate form and covered with large scales. The dorsal fin is single, is not protected by any scales, and its anterior rays are not spinous. The pectoral and ventral fins are sharp-pointed; the tail-fin notched. The gill-cover is shining, and has no proper spines or denticulations.



Gilthead (*Chrysophrys aurata*).

The teeth are sometimes acute, and sometimes broad and rounded, and adapted for crushing the shells of Mollusca and Crustacea, upon which these fishes chiefly feed. The palate is toothless, and the mouth not protractile. The Sparidæ are mostly inhabitants of warm climates. They are edible, and some of them highly esteemed. British examples are the gilthead (*Chrysophrys aurata*) and the sea-bream (*Pagrus Centrodontus*). The sargus of the Romans (*Sargus Rondeletii*) and the sheep's-head of North America (*S. ovis*) belong to this family.

**Sparing** (spär'ing), *a.* 1. Scanty; little.

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory or none. *Bacon.*

2. Spare; not abundant; abstemious.

Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. *Pope.*

3. Saving; parsimonious; chary.

Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

4. Willing to pity and spare; merciful.

Their king . . . was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

**Sparingly** (spär'ing-li), *adv.* In a sparing manner; as, (*a*) not abundantly. (*b*) Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

Commend but *sparingly* whom thou dost love. *Sir J. Denham.*

(*c*) Abstinently; moderately.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly.* *Atterbury.*

(*d*) Seldom; not frequently.

The morality of a grave sentence affected by Lucan is more *sparingly* used by Virgil. *Dryden.*

(*e*) Cautiously; tenderly; with forbearance.

Touch this *sparingly,* as 'twere far off. *Shak.*

**Sparingness** (spär'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being sparing; as, (*a*) parsimony; want of liberality. 'The *sparingness* of our alms.' *Dr. H. More.* (*b*) Caution; wariness.

**Spark** (spärk), *n.* [A. Sax. *spearca,* L.G. *sparke,* D. *spark, sperk,* also *sprank,* a spark. From the same root as *spring, sprinkle,* and probably as L. *spargo,* to scatter, to sprinkle. In meanings 4 and 5 the origin may be different; comp. Icel. *sparkr,* lively, sprightly.] 1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance which is emitted from bodies in combustion.

Man is born unto trouble as the *sparks* fly upward. Job v. 7.

2. A small shining body or transient light; a sparkle.

All the haft twinkled with diamond *sparks.* *Tennyson.*

3. A small portion of anything active or vivid; that which, like a spark, may be kindled into flame or action. 'If any *spark* of life be yet remaining.' *Shak.*

We have here and there a little clear light, and some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

4. A brisk, showy, gay man. 'The finest *sparks* and cleanest beaux.' *Prior.*—5. A lover; a gallant; a beau.—*Electric spark.* See under ELECTRIC.

**Spark** (spärk), *v.i.* 1. To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. 'Her eyes do *spark* as stars.' *P. Fletcher.*—2. To play the spark or gallant. 'A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *sparking,* within.' *W. Irving.*

**Spark-condenser** (spärk'kon-den-sėr), *n.* 1. In *elect.* an instrument having a glass cage in which a spark may be passed between the battery connections. It is used for burning

metals or obtaining the spectra of gases, and is designed to isolate the atmosphere in which the experiment is conducted; also to enable the experiment to take place in an atmosphere of any required condensation or tenuity.—2. A means of carrying away sparks from a locomotive chimney to a chamber where they are extinguished.

**Sparker** (spärk'ėr), *n.* A contrivance, used chiefly in the chimneys of locomotives fired with wood, to arrest sparks, while allowing the passage of smoke. Called also *Spark-arrester.* [American.]

**Sparkful** (spärk'ful), *a.* Lively; brisk; gay. 'Our *sparkful* youth.' *Camden.*

**Sparkish** (spärk'ish), *a.* 1. Airy; gay.

Is anything more *sparkish* and better-humoured than Venus, accosting her son in the deserts of Libya? *Walsh.*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Sparkle** (spär'kl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sparkled;* ppr. *sparkling.* [Freq. from *spark* (which see).] 1. To emit sparks; to send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, &c.—2. To shine as if giving out sparks; to glitter; to glisten; to flash with small flashes; to twinkle; as, a brilliant *sparkles; sparkling* stars.

But their eyes, especially those of the women, are full of expression, sometimes *sparkling* with fire, and sometimes melting with softness. *Cook.*

3. To emit little bubbles; as, *sparkling* wine. SYN. To shine, flash, glitter, glisten, gleam, scintillate, radiate, coruscate.

**Sparkle** (spär'kl), *v.t.* [Meaning 2 seems to have arisen from a confusion with *sparpil* (which see).] 1. To emit with coruscations; to throw out; to shine with. 'Eyes that *sparkle* fire.' *Dryden.*—2.† To scatter; to disperse.

'Tis now scarce honour
For you that never knew to fight but conquer,
To *sparkle* such poor people. *Beau. & Fl.*

The Danes had prepared a navy to come to rob in England, but it was *sparkled.* *Leland.*

**Sparkle** (spär'kl), *n.* 1. A spark; a luminous particle; a scintillation. 'Some *sparkles* of his fiery temper.' *Prescott.* 'Sent a blast of *sparkles* up the flue.' *Tennyson.*—2. Luminosity; lustre.

I hold my beauty,
Wash but these sorrows from it, of a *sparkle*
As right and rich as hers. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sparkler** (spärk'lėr), *n.* One who or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle. *Addison.*

**Sparklet** (spärk'let), *n.* A small spark. 'Heaven's twinkling *sparklets.*' *Cotton.*

**Sparkliness**† (spärk'li-nes), *n.* Vivacity. *Aubrey.*

**Sparkling** (spärk'ling), *p.* and *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; brilliant; lively; as, *sparkling* wines; *sparkling* eyes. 'A mixture of some bright *sparkling* colours.' *Locke.* 'Gemmed with *sparkling,* descriptive verse.' *Edin. Rev.*

**Sparklingly** (spärk'ling-li), *adv.* In a sparkling manner; with twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

**Sparklingness** (spärk'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being sparkling; vivid and twinkling lustre.

**Sparling** (spär'ling), *n.* [G. *spierling,* a sparling.] A smelt.

**Sparlyre**† (spär'lir), *n.* [A. Sax. *spær-lira.*] The calf of the leg. *Wickliffe.*

**Sparoid** (spä'roid), *a.* and *n.* [L. *sparus,* the gilthead, and Gr. *eidos,* likeness.] Of or belonging to the Sparidæ; one of the Sparidæ.

**Spar-piece** (spär'pēs), *n.* In *arch.* the collar-beam of a roof; span-piece. *Goodrich.*

**Sparpil,† Sparpoil**† (spär'pil, spär'poil), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *esparpiller,* to scatter.] To scatter; to spread abroad; to disperse. *Wickliffe.*

**Sparre**† (spär), *v.t.* [Same as *spar, sper.*] To bar; to bolt; to shut. *Spenser.*

**Sparre**† (spär), *n.* A spar; a wooden bar. *Chaucer.*

**Sparrow** (spa'rō), *n.* [O.E. *sparwe,* A. Sax. *spearwa,* Goth. *sparwa,* Dan. *spurv,* Icel. *spörr,* G. *spar, sperling,* sparrow.] A small insessorial bird of the genus Pyrgita (*P. domestica*), family Fringillidæ, and sub-order Conirostres. This well-known bird is the constant attendant on man wherever it is found. It inhabits the British Islands and other parts of Europe, and has been introduced into North America and Australia. The habits of the common sparrows, their amazing fecundity, their strong attachment to their young, the truculent battles in which they will occasionally engage in troops when excited upon some difference of opinion arising out of questions of love or nest-property, their familiarity, not to say impudence, and their voracity, are familiar to all. They often do great injury to the cornfields, but they also do great service to the farmer in destroying grubs, caterpillars, &c., in spring and in the early part of summer. The tree-sparrow (*P. montana*), the only other British species, is also very widely distributed. It very closely resembles the common sparrow, but is of smaller size. See also HEDGE-SPARROW, REED-SPARROW.

**Sparrow-bill** (spa'rō-bil), *n.* See SPARABLE.

**Sparrow-grass** (spa'rō-gras), *n.* A corruption of *Asparagus.*

**Sparrow-hawk** (spa'rō-hąk), *n.* [So named from its being destructive to sparrows.] The common name of a hawk well known in Britain. Only one species belongs to Britain, the *Accipiter nisus, A.* or *Nisus fringillarius,* a small hawk, about 12 inches in length. It is a bold, active bird, very destructive to

Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

pigeons and small birds. The sparrow-hawk of Australia (*A. torquatus*) is marked by a collar of numerous bars of white. Its habits are very similar to those of the European sparrow-hawk. The American sparrow-hawk is the *Falco sparverius,* Linn. It is similar in size to the sparrow-hawk, but rather allied to the kestrel.

**Sparrow-wort** (spa'rō-wėrt), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Passerina.

**Sparry** (spär'i), *a.* Resembling spar or consisting of spar; spathose; abounding with spar.

As the rude cavern's *sparry* sides
When past the miner's taper glides. *J. Baillie.*

—*Sparry anhydrite.* Same as *Cube-spar,* a sub-species of prismatic gypsum found in the salt-mines of Halle, &c.—*Sparry iron, sparry iron ore,* a carbonate of iron. Called also *Spathic* or *Spathose Iron, Siderite.* The clay ironstones, or the clay-bands and black-bands of the coal and other formations, belong to this family of iron ores.

**Sparse** (spärs), *a.* [L. *sparsus,* pp. of *spargo,* to strew, to scatter, to bestrew, sprinkle, akin to Gr. *speirō,* to sow.] 1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; not dense; as, a *sparse* population.—2. In *bot.* not opposite, nor alternate, nor in any apparent regular order: applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, &c.

**Sparse**† (spärs), *v.t.* To disperse; to scatter.

As when the hollow flood of air in Zephire's cheek doth swell
And *sparseth* all the gathered clouds. *Chapman.*

**Sparsedly** (spärs'ed-li), *adv.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly.

**Sparsely** (spärs'li), *adv.* In a scattered or sparse manner; thinly.

**Sparseness** (spärs'nes), *n.* The state of being sparse; thinness; scattered state; as, *sparseness* of population.

**Sparsim** (spär'sim), *adv.* [L.] Scatteredly; here and there.

**Spartan** (spär'tan), *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted; as, *Spartan* souls; *Spartan* bravery; *Spartan* simplicity of manners.—*Spartan dog,* a blood-hound; hence, a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

O *Spartan dog,*
More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea. *Shak.*

**Sparterie** (spär'tėr-i), *n.* [Sp. *esparteria,* a place for making articles of esparto. See ESPARTO.] A collective name for the various kind of articles manufactured from esparto-grass, as mats, nets, cordage, ropes, &c.

**Sparthe,**† *n.* [Icel. *spartha.*] An axe or halbert. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Spartina** (spär-ti'na), *n.* [From Gr. *spartinē,* a rope made from broom.] A genus of grasses. Two species, *S. stricta* and *S. alternifolia,* are British plants known by the name of cord-grass. The first is a remarkably stiff and rigid plant, growing in muddy salt marshes on the east and south-east coasts of England.

**Spartium** (spär'shi-um), *n.* [From Gr. *spartos,* cordage, the use made of the plant in early ages.] A genus of ornamental plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, which differs from the common broom (Sarothamnus) in the calyx being split above, and thus one instead of two lipped. *S. junceum* (Spanish-broom) inhabits the south of Europe. It has yellow sweet-scented flowers, and green rush-like twigs. Its seeds are emetic, purgative, diuretic, and tonic, and are employed medicinally in cases of dropsy. See SPANISH-BROOM.

**Spar-torpedo** (spär-tor-pē'do), *n.* A torpedo carried on the end of a spar rigged overboard from the bows of a vessel, and fired either by contact or by electricity.

**Sparus** (spä'rus), *n.* [L., the gilthead.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes belonging to the family Sparidæ. The species are chiefly known in England by the name of gilthead, though that name should properly be restricted to the *Chrysophrys aurata,* a fish of an allied genus found plentifully in the Mediterranean, and which at times visits the coasts of Great Britain. See SPARIDÆ.

**Sparver**† (spär'vėr), *n.* The canopy of a bed. See SPERVER.

**Spary** (spā'ri), *a.* Sparing; parsimonious. *Holland.*

**Spasm** (spazm), *n.* [Fr. *spasme,* L. *spasmus,* from Gr. *spaō,* to draw, to pull, to wrench.] 1. In *med.* an abnormal, sudden, and more or less violent contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres. Spasm is either *clonic* or *tonic.* In *clonic spasm* the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation, as in epilepsy. In *tonic spasm* the muscles or muscular fibres contract in a steady and uniform manner, and remain contracted for a comparatively long time, as in tetanus. Some cases of spasm appear to be intermediate between these two varieties.—2. A sudden, violent, and generally fruitless effort; as, a *spasm* of repentance.

**Spasmatical** (spaz-mat'ik-al), *a.* Relating to spasms; spasmodical.

**Spasmodic** (spaz-mod'ik), *a.* [Fr. *spasmodique;* Gr. *spasmos,* spasm, and *eidos,* likeness.] 1. Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm; convulsive; as, a *spasmodic* affection; *spasmodic* asthma; *spasmodic* cholera. 2. Marked by strong effort, but of brief duration; violent and short-lived; as, *spasmodic* efforts; *spasmodic* industry.—*Spasmodic school,* a name given in ridicule to certain authors, including Philip Bailey, Gilfillan, Alexander Smith, &c., whose writings were considered to be distinguished, to a greater or less degree, by an overstrained and unnatural style.

**Spasmodic** (spaz-mod'ik), *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm; an antispasmodic.

**Spasmodical** (spaz-mod'ik-al), *a.* Relating to spasm; spasmodic.

**Spasmodically** (spaz-mod'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a spasmodic manner.

**Spasmology** (spaz-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *spasmos,* spasm, and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine of spasms.

**Spastic** (spas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *spastikos.* See SPASM.] Relating to spasm; spasmodic.

**Spasticity** (spas-tis'i-ti), *n.* 1. A state of spasm.—2. The tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

**Spat** (spat), pret. of *spit.*

**Spat** (spat), *n.* [Possibly from root of *spit,* that which is ejected.] The spawn of shell-fish; specifically, the name given to the developing spawn of the oyster.

**Spat** (spat), *n.* 1. A blow. [Local.]—2. A petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension. [United States.]

**Spat** (spat), *v.i.* To dispute; to quarrel. *Smart.*

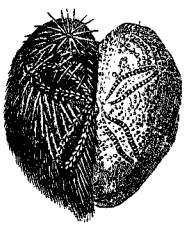
**Spat**† (spat), *v.t.* To spatter; to defile.

Thy mind is spotted, *spatted,* spilt,
Thy soule is soyld with sinne. *Kendall.*

**Spat, Spatt** (spat), *n.* A short spatterdash, reaching to a little above the ankle. [Scotch.]

**Spatangidæ** (spa-tan'ji-dē), *n. pl.* A tribe of fossil echinites or sea-urchins peculiar to the chalk and greensand. See next article.

**Spatangus** (spa-tang'gus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *spatangos*, a sea-urchin.] A genus of Echinoidea or sea-urchins, family Echinidæ, otherwise called 'heart-urchins' from their shape, characterized by the bilabiated mouth being in the third region of the axis of the base, and the anus in the side of the truncated extremity. The species are numerous. They are generally of an oval or cordate form, with very slender spines.



Violet Spatangus (*S. purpureus*). One half shown with its spines removed.

**Spatch-cock** (spach'kok), *n.* [Probably kitchen English for *despatch-cock.*] A fowl killed, and immediately broiled, for some sudden occasion.

**Spate** (spāt), *n.* [Perhaps of same root as *spew.* Levins (1570) gives *spate* as an English word meaning a torrent.] In Scotland, a sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain streams, caused by heavy rainfalls; an inundation; a great torrent of rain. Written also *Spait.*

**Spatha** (spā'tha), *n.* In *bot.* same as *Spathe.*

**Spathaceous** (spa-thā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* having that sort of calyx called a spathe; resembling a spathe; spathal.

**Spathal** (spā'thal), *a.* In *bot.* furnished with a spathe; as, *spathal* flowers.

**Spathe** (spāth), *n.* [L. *spatha*, Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade, the spathe of a flower.] In *bot.* a large membranaceous bract situated at the base of a spadix, which it incloses as a sheath. It is seen in the greatest perfection in the palms and arums.

Spathe—Flower of Cocoa Palm.

**Spathed** (spāthd), *a.* In *bot.* having a spathe or calyx like a sheath.

**Spathella** (spa-thel'la), *n.* [Dim. of L. *spathd*, a blade.] In *bot.* another name for the *Glumella*, or inner husk of grasses.

**Spathic** (spath'ik), *a.* [Fr. *spathique*, from *spath*; G. *spath*, spar.] In *mineral.* applied to minerals having an even lamellar or flatly foliated structure.—*Spathic iron*, carbonate of iron; an ore of iron of a foliated structure, and a yellowish or brownish colour. See *Sparry Iron* under SPARRY.

**Spathiform** (spath'i-form), *a.* Resembling spar in form; as, the ochreous, *spathiform*, and mineralized forms of uranite.

**Spathilla** (spa-thil'la), *n.* A secondary spathe in a spathaceous inflorescence, as in palms.

**Spathodea** (spa-thō'dē-a), *n.* [Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade, and *eidos*, likeness, in reference to the form of the calyx.] A genus of plants, nat. order Bignoniaceæ. The species are truly splendid plants when in flower, the flowers being orange-coloured, yellow, or purple. They are inhabitants of tropical Asia and Africa.

**Spathose** (spath'ōs), *a.* 1. In *bot.* relating to or formed like a spathe; spathaceous.—2. In *mineral.* sparry; of the nature of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture.—*Spathose iron.* Same as *Spathic Iron.*

**Spathous** (spath'us), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Spathose.*

**Spathulate** (spath'ū-lāt). Same as *Spatulate.*

**Spatial** (spā'shi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to space.

**Spatially** (spā'shi-al-li), *adv.* Having reference to or as regards space. Written also *Spacially* (which see).

**Spatiate**† (spā'shi-āt), *v.i.* [L. *spatior, spatiatus*, from *spatium*, space. See SPACE.] To rove; to ramble.

Confined to a narrow chamber he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley.*

**Spatter** (spat'tėr), *v.t.* [Freq. from old *spat*, akin to *spit, spot, spout*, and *spew*; comp. *sputter.*] 1. To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with anything liquid or semi-liquid that befouls; to bespatter; as, to *spatter* a coat; to *spatter* the boots with mud; to *spatter* the floor. [This word is applied always to fluid or moist substances. We say, to *spatter* with water, mud, blood, or gravy.]

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
Were *spatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. *Fig.* to asperse; to defame.—3. To scatter about; as, to *spatter* water here and there.—4. To throw out anything offensive; as, to *spatter* foul speeches.

**Spatter** (spat'tėr), *v.i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to sputter. See SPUTTER.

**Spatterdash** (spat'tėr-dash), *n.* [*Spatter* and *dash.*] A covering of cloth or leather for the leg, fitting upon the shoe; a gaiter; a legging.

**Spatterdashed** (spat'tėr-dasht), *a.* Wearing spatterdashes. *Thackeray.*

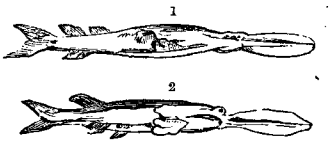
**Spattle**† (spat'l), *n.* Spittle. *Bale.*

**Spattle** (spat'l), *n.* [See SPATULA.] 1. A spatula.—2. In *pottery*, a tool for mottling a moulded article with colouring matter.

**Spattling-poppy** (spat'ling-pop-pi), *n.* The bladder-campion (*Silene inflata*), a perennial which grows in cornfields and dry pastures, and near the sea-shore, the young shoots of which are sometimes used like asparagus.

**Spatula** (spat'ū-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *spatha*, Gr. *spathē*, a broad flat instrument. See SPADE.] 1. A flat sort of knife with a thin flexible blade, used by druggists, painters, &c., for spreading plasters, working pigments, &c.—2. In *surg.* a flat instrument, angular or straight, for depressing the tongue and keeping it out of the way in operations about the throat or larynx.

**Spatularia** (spat-ū-lā'ri-a), *n.* [From the form of the snout. See SPATULA.] A genus of fishes belonging to the sturgeon tribe.



Spatularia, upper (1) and under (2) view.

They are remarkable for the form of their snouts, which are enormously long and leaf-like in form. The type of the genus is the paddle-fish of the Mississippi.

**Spatularidæ** (spat-ū-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* A small family of ganoid fishes, nearly allied to the sturgeons, of which Spatularia is the type. See SPATULARIA.

**Spatulate** (spat'ū-lāt), *a.* Shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape; specifically, in *bot.* applied to a leaf having a linear form enlarging suddenly into a rounded extremity.

Spatulate Leaf.

**Spauld, Spawld** (spąld), *n.* [O. Fr. *espaule*, Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder, from L. *spatula, spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, a broad, flat instrument.] The shoulder. [Scotch.]

**Spavin** (spav'in), *n.* [O. Fr. *espavent* ('a spaven in a horse.' *Cotgrave*), also *esparvain*, Mod. Fr. *éparvin*, It. *spavenio.* Origin doubtful.] A disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind-leg, between the knee and the fetlock. It occurs in two forms: (*a*) *bog* or *blood spavin*, in which the joint is distended by synovia or joint oil. (*b*) *Bone spavin*, or spavin proper, where there is a morbid deposition of bony substance, such as to unite separate bones—a form which is sometimes incurable.

**Spavined** (spav'ind), *a.* Affected with spavin. 'A blind, *spavined*, galled hack, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel.' *Goldsmith.*

**Spaw** (spą), *n.* Same as *Spa.*

**Spawder** (spą'dėr), *n.* An injury arising from the legs of animals being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads. [Provincial.]

**Spawl** (spąl), *v.i.* [Contr. from A. Sax. *spadl, spatl*, spittle, from *spætan, spatan*, to spit. See SPIT.] To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form; to disperse spittle in a careless dirty manner.

Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it? *Swift.*

**Spawl** (spąl), *n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly. *Dryden.*

**Spawl** (spąl), *n.* [See SPALE.] A fragment of stone; a spall.

**Spawling** (spąl'ing), *n.* Saliva thrown out carelessly; spawl. 'Marble floors with drunken *spawlings* shine.' *Congreve.*

**Spawn** (spąn), *n.* (It has no plural.) [Perhaps from A. Sax. *spīwan*, to spew or spit out; or from A. Sax. *spana, spanu*, Prov. E. *spean, spane*, a teat. The term *spat*, young oysters, gives some support to the former etymology.] 1. The eggs or ova of fishes, frogs, &c., from which, when fertilized by the males, a new progeny arises that continues the species. In the oviparous fishes with distinct sexes the eggs are impregnated externally, and arrive at maturity without the aid of the mother. The spawn being deposited by the female, the male then pours upon it the impregnating fluid. In the ovoviviparous fishes sexual intercourse takes place, and the eggs are hatched in the uterus. Fishes exhibit a great variety in regard to the number of their eggs. In some the number is small, while in others it is prodigiously great. In the spawn of a cod-fish, for example, no fewer than three and a half millions of eggs have been found. In general, before spawning, fish forsake the deep water and approach the shore, and some fish leave the salt water and ascend the rivers before spawning, and then return again.—2. Any product or offspring: an expression of contempt. 'Slander, meanest *spawn* of hell.' *Tennyson.*

'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these
That dyed with Punic blood the conquered seas.
*Roscommon.*

3. A name given to the buds or branches which are produced from underground stems of plants.—4. The white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced; the mycelium of fungi.

**Spawn** (spąn), *v.t.* 1. To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs.—2. To bring forth; to generate: in contempt.

What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Locke.*

**Spawn** (spąn), *v.i.* 1. To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.—2. To issue, as offspring: in contempt.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

**Spawner** (spąn'ėr), *n.* The female fish.

The barbel . . . both the *spawner* and the melter cover their spawn with sand. *Iz. Walton.*

**Spay** (spā), *v.t.* [A Celtic word: Manx *spoiy*, Gael. *spoth*, to castrate; same root as L. *spado*, Gr. *spadōn*, a eunuch.] To extirpate the ovaries of: a process applied to female animals, to incapacitate them for producing young. The operation is performed generally when the animal is young, and is meant to prevent conception and promote fattening.

**Spay** (spā), *n.* [Other forms are *spaie, spaid, spade, spayade*; origin unknown.] The male of the red-deer in his third year.

**Spayade** (spā'ād), *n.* [See above.] In *her.* a stag in his third year.

**Speak** (spēk), *v.i.* pret. *spoke* (*spake* archaic, poetical); pp. *spoken* (*spoke* obs. or vulgar); ppr. *speaking.* [O. E. *speken*, A. Sax. *specan, sprecan*, D. and L. G. *spreken*, G. *sprechen*, to speak. Wedgwood connects it with L. G. *spaken*, to crack with drought, comparing Sc. *crack*, familiar talk, conversation, with E. *crack*, a fissure. As to the omission of the *r* comp. *speckled*, Sc. *spreckled*, A. Sax. *weccan, wreccan*, to rouse.] 1. To utter words or articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words; as, man everywhere is able to *speak.*

*Speak*, Lord, for thy servant heareth. 1 Sam. iii. 9.

2. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to express thoughts in more formal language than in ordinary talk or conversation; to utter thoughts in a public assembly.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty. *Clarendon.*

The man seemed to be able to *speak* in no other way; and, I have little doubt, *spoke* as bombastically as he talked. *G. A. Sala.*

3. To talk; to express opinions; to dispute.

We must *speak* by the card, or equivocation will undo us. *Shak.*

4. To discourse; to make mention; to tell by writing.

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army that came to him from the Leman lake. *Addison.*

The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks. *Hammond.*

5. To give sound; to sound.

Make all your trumpets *speak*. *Shak.*

6. To communicate ideas in any manner; to express thought generally; to be expressive.

There's language in her eye, her cheek, her lip;
Nay, her foot *speaks*. *Shak.*

Abate the stride which *speaks* of man. *Tennyson.*

—*To speak for*, to argue in favour of; to plead the cause of; to intercede for; to urge the claims of; to defend the cause of; to be the representative or spokesman of; to express the opinions of.

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And she *speaks for* you stoutly. *Shak.*

An honest man, sir, is able to *speak for* himself, when a knave is not. *Shak.*

Surely I shall be allowed to *speak for* mine own self. *Tennyson.*

—*To speak out*, to speak loud or louder; hence, to speak boldly or unreservedly; to disclose or tell aloud what one knows or thinks about a subject; to disclose what is hidden or concealed.—*To speak up*, to speak in a loud or louder tone; to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or unreservedly; to speak out.—*To speak well for*, to be a commendatory or favourable indication of; as, his eagerness *speaks well for* his success.—*To speak with*, to converse with; as, let me *speak with* my son.—*Speak, Talk. Speak* is more general in meaning than *talk*. Thus a man may *speak* by uttering a single word, whereas to *talk* is to utter sentiments consecutively; so, a man may be able to *speak* though he is not able to *talk*. *Speak* is also more formal in meaning; as, to *speak* before a brilliant audience; while *talk* implies a conversational manner of speaking.—SYN. To say, tell, talk, converse, discourse, articulate, pronounce.

**Speak** (spēk), *v.t.* 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spake* a word unto him. Job ii. 13.

2. To tell; to say; to make known orally; to declare; to announce; as, to *speak* the truth; to *speak* one's mind. 'Speak to me who thou art.' *Shak.*—3. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's music
To *speak* your deeds. *Shak.*

Report *speaks* thee a bonny monk. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation; as, a man may know how to read and to understand a language which he cannot *speak*.—5. To address; to accost.

He will smile upon thee, put thee in hope, and *speak* thee fair. Ecclus. xiii. 6.

6. To exhibit; to make known; to declare; to express in any way.

Let heaven's wide circuit *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

Till back the maiden fell, and lay,
*Speaking* a still good-morrow with her eyes. *Tennyson.*

—*To speak a ship*, to hail and speak to her captain or commander.—*Say, Speak, Tell.* See SAY.

**Speakable** (spēk'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of or fit for being spoken. 'Oaths . . . most horrible, and not *speakable*.' *Shak.*—2. Having the power of speech. [Rare.]

Say
How camest thou *speakable* of mute. *Milton.*

**Speaker** (spēk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who speaks. 2. One who proclaims or celebrates.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions. *Shak.*

3. One that utters or pronounces a discourse; usually, one that utters a speech in public, or one that practises public speaking; as, he is a good or fluent public *speaker*.—4. One who is the mouthpiece or spokesman of another; especially, one who presides over a deliberative assembly, preserving order, and regulating the debates; as, the *speaker* in the Houses of Lords and Commons in Britain; the *speaker* of the House of Representatives in America; the *speaker* of the parliamentary bodies of many of the British colonies, &c. The speaker of the British House of Commons is a member of the house, elected by desire of and with the approbation of the crown to act as chairman or president, in putting questions, reading bills, keeping order, controlling the debates of the house, &c. He is not to deliver his sentiments upon any question, or give his vote, except in a committee or in case of an equality of votes, when he has the privilege of giving a casting-vote. It is also the duty of the speaker to interrupt a member whose language is indecorous, or who wanders from the subject of debate; he may also stop a debate to remind the house of any standing order or established mode of proceeding which he sees about to be violated. He, however, submits everything to the decision of the house. He is a member of the privy-council, and ranks after the barons. He has a salary of £6000 a year, with a free residence. On vacating his office he is made a peer, and receives a pension of £4000. The lord chancellor, or the keeper of the great seal, is speaker of the House of Lords *ex officio*. He can speak and vote on any question.

**Speakership** (spēk'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of speaker.

**Speak-house** (spēk'hous), *n.* See SPEKE-HOUSE.

**Speaking** (spēk'ing), *a.* 1. Used for the purpose of conveying speech or the sounds of the voice; as, a *speaking*-trumpet.—2. Animated; forcibly expressive; as, a *speaking* portrait; a *speaking* likeness.

A representation, borrowed, indeed, from the actual world, but closer to thought, more *speaking* and significant, more true than nature and life itself. *Dr. Caird.*

—*Speaking acquaintance*, an acquaintance of a slight or not very intimate nature, the parties concerned generally limiting themselves to the interchange of mere phrases of courtesy on meeting or the like.

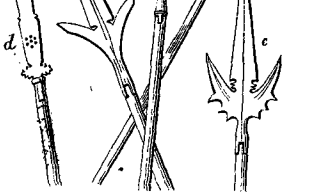
I have the honour of a *speaking acquaintance* with such a patriarch as you describe. *Dickens.*

—*To be on speaking terms*, to be slightly acquainted, as from occasional or frequent meeting, and interchanging terms of civility, &c.

**Speaking-trumpet** (spēk'ing-trum-pet), *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument by which the sound of the human voice may be reinforced so that it may be heard at a great distance.

**Speaking-tube** (spēk'ing-tūb), *n.* A tube of gutta percha or other material for communicating orally from one room to another.

**Spear** (spēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *spere*, D. and G. *speer*, Dan. *sper*, Icel. *spjör*; comp. L. *sparus*, a hunting spear. Probably akin to *spar*, a beam or rafter, and to *spire*.] 1. A long pointed weapon used in war and hunting,




Ancient Spears.

*a*, Time of Edward IV. (a spetum). *b*, Time of James I. (a partisan). *c*, Time of Cromwell (a pike). *d*, Time of Henry VII. *e*, Time of Henry VIII.

by thrusting or throwing; a lance.—2. A man armed with a spear; a spearman. 'Flesh and wine to feed his *spears*.' *Tennyson.*—3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals.—4. A shoot, as of grass: more commonly called a *spire*.—5. The feather of a horse: called also the *streak of the spear*. It is a mark in the neck, or near the shoulder of some barbs, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.—*Spear side*, sometimes *spear half*, a term occasionally used for the male line of a family, in contradistinction to *spindle side* (or *spindle half*), the female line.

**Spear** (spēr), *v.t.* To pierce with, or as with, a spear; to kill with, or as with, a spear; as, to *spear* a fish. 'The sparrow *spear'd* by the shrike.' *Tennyson.*

**Spear** (spēr), *v.i.* To shoot into a long stem. See SPIRE.

**Spearer** (spēr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who spears.—2.† A spearman.

**Spear-foot** (spēr'fụt), *n.* The off foot behind of a horse.

**Spear-grass** (spēr'gras), *n.* A name applied to various long sharp-leaved grasses. 'Tickle our noses with *spear-grass*.' *Shak.*

**Spear-hand** (spēr'hand), *n.* In the *manege*, a horseman's right hand, that being the hand in which the spear is held.

**Spear-head** (spēr'hed), *n.* The metal point of a spear.

**Spearman** (spēr'man), *n.* One who is armed with a spear. Ps. lxviii. 30.

**Spearmint** (spēr'mint), *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha, the *M. viridis*. See MINT.

**Spear-thistle** (spēr'this-l), *n.* A plant of the genus Cnicus, the *C. lanceolatus*. It grows on waysides and in pastures. The leaves are downy beneath, and their points long and very sharp, and it has handsome heads of purple flowers.

**Spearwort** (spēr'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus. The great spearwort is the *R. Lingua*, and the lesser spearwort is the *R. flammula*. Both are British plants. See RANUNCULUS.

**Spec** (spek), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *Speculation*; as, this is a good *spec*.

They said what a wery gen'rous thing o' them to have taken up the case on *spec*, and to charge nothing at all for costs, unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick. *Dickens.*

**Species**,† *n. pl.* Species; sorts or kinds. *Chaucer.*

**Specht, Speight** (spekt, spāt), *n.* [G. *specht*, the woodpecker; Icel. *spœtr*, Dan. *spette*; probably allied to L. *picus*.] A woodpecker. [Obsolete or local.]

**Special** (spesh'al), *a.* [Fr. *spécial*, from L. *specialis*, from *species*, kind (which see).] 1. Pertaining to, constituting, or designating a species or sort.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar; differing from others; extraordinary; uncommon.

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our *special* wonder? *Shak.*

Our Saviour is represented everywhere in Scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and afflicted. *Atterbury.*

3. Designed for a particular purpose or occasion; affecting a particular person; as, a *special* constable; a *special* correspondent; a *special* act of Parliament.

There is a *special* providence in the fall of a sparrow. *Shak.*

4. Confined to some particular class of subjects; devoted to a distinct field or range; as, a *special* dictionary, as one of medicine or law.—5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shak.*

—*Special administration*. See under ADMINISTRATION.—*Special agent*, an agent authorized to transact only a particular business for his principal, as distinguished from a general agent.—*Special bail*. See under BAIL.—*Special bailiff*, a person named by a party in a civil suit for the purpose of executing some particular process therein, and appointed by the sheriff on the application of such party.—*Special bastard*, one born of parents before marriage, the parents afterwards intermarrying.—*Special case*, a statement of facts agreed to on behalf of two or more litigant parties, and submitted for the opinion of a court of justice as to the law bearing on the facts so stated. In *Scots law*, in civil jury causes, a special case differs from a special verdict only in this, that the special verdict is returned by the jury, whereas the special case is adjusted by the parties themselves, or by their counsel, and sets forth the special facts on which they are agreed without the evidence.—*Special constable*, a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities, military or civil, in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency; as to quell a riot.—*Special contract*. See SPECIALTY.—*Special correspondent*. See under CORRESPONDENT.—*Special demurrer*, one in which the cause of demurrer is particularly stated.—*Special imparlance*, one in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatsoever.—*Special injunctions*, those prohibitory writs or interdicts against acts of parties, such as waste, nuisance, piracy, &c.—*Special jury*. See under JURY.—*Special license*, a license obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, which enables a priest to marry the parties without the publication of bans, and also at any time or place other than those necessary in

ordinary cases.—*Special occupancy*, where an estate is granted to a man and his heirs during the life of *cestui que vie*, and the grantee dies without alienation, and while the life for which he held continues the heir will succeed, and is called a *special occupant*.—*Special paper*, a list kept in court for putting down demurrers, &c., to be argued.—*Special plea*, a plea in bar in a criminal matter, not being a plea of the general issue. Such pleas are of four kinds—a former acquittal, a former conviction, a former attainder, or a pardon.—*Special pleader*, a member of one of the Inns of Court whose professional occupation it is to give verbal or written opinions on matters submitted to him, and to draw pleadings, civil and criminal, and such practical proceedings as may be out of the usual course.—*Special pleading*, (*a*) the allegation of special or new matter as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side. (*b*) The science of pleading, which, until the passing of an act in 1852, constituted a distinct branch of the law, having the merit of developing the points in controversy with great precision. Its strictness and subtlety were frequently a subject of complaint, and one of the objects of the act was to relax and simplify its rules. (*c*) A popular term for the specious but unsound or unfair argumentation of one whose aim was victory rather than truth.—*Special property*, a qualified or limited property, as the property which a man aquires in wild animals by reclaiming them.—*Special tail* is where a gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and does not descend to the heirs in general.—*Special verdict* is a verdict in which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the law arising from the facts to be determined by the court.

**Special** (spesh'al), *n.* 1. A particular; a special or particular thing or person. 'Promises of long life annexed to some *specials* of his service.' *Hammond.*—2. Any person or thing appointed for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway train, &c.; as, they travelled by *special* to Edinburgh; the riot was so great that the *specials* were called out.

**Specialist** (spesh'al-ist), *n.* A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, art, or science; a person who has studied and acquired a special knowledge of some particular subject. Thus oculists and aurists are *specialists* as regards surgery.

**Speciality** (spesh-i-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. A particular matter or point; a specialty. *Sir M. Hale.* 2. That property by which a person or thing is specially characterized; that in which one is specially versed; that branch of science or art to which one specially devotes himself; as, he has a wide knowledge of science, but botany is his *speciality*.

It is in this way that you escape from the wretched narrow-mindedness which is the characteristic of every one who cultivates his *speciality* alone. *Lord Lytton.*

3. A quality or attribute peculiar to a species.

**Specialization** (spesh'al-īz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of specializing; the act of devoting to a particular use or function, as the setting apart of a particular organ for the performance of a particular function; special determination.

It is proved experimentally that every bundle of nerve-fibres, and every ganglion, has a special duty; and that each part of every such bundle, and every such ganglion, has a duty still more special. Can it be, then, that in the great hemispherical ganglia alone this *specialization* of duty does not hold? *Herbert Spencer.*

**Specialize** (spesh'al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *specialized*; ppr. *specializing*. 1. To mention specially.—2. To assign a specific use or purpose to; to devote or apply to a specific use or function.

It is useless to speculate upon the use of these rude yet venerable weapons. Almost as well might we ask to what purpose could they *not* be applied? Numerous and *specialized* as are our modern instruments, who would care to describe the exact use of a knife? *Ed. Rev.*

**Specially** (spesh'al-li), *adv.* 1. In a special manner; particularly; especially.—2. For a particular purpose; as, a meeting of the legislature is *specially* summoned.

**Specialty** (spesh'al-ti), *n.* 1. A particular matter or thing; a particular point.

The *specialty* of rule hath been neglected. *Shak.*

On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent. *Hooker.*

2. A special term or article in a contract.

Let *specialties* be therefore drawn between us. *Shak.*

[Now little used in the senses above, its common acceptations being the following.]—3. That property by which a person or thing is characterized; that in which one is specially versed; that branch of science or art to which one specially devotes himself. See SPECIALITY, 2.—4. In *law*, a special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument under seal. Such a debt is called a debt by *specialty* in distinction from *simple contract*.—*Specialty debts*, in *law*, bonds, mortgages, debts secured by writing under seal.

**Specie** (spē'shi), *n.* [The ablative form of L. *species*, and so used as an English word probably from its occurrence in the frequent phrase 'paid in *specie*.' See SPECIES.] Gold, silver, &c., coined, and used as a circulating medium of commerce; hard money; coin: in contradistinction to paper-money, as bank-notes, bills, &c.

**Species** (spē'shēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [L., a seeing, that which is seen, appearance, shape, a peculiar sort, kind, or quality, from L. *specio*, to look at, to behold: Gr. *skeptō*, *skeptomai*; Skr. *pash*, to see; akin *spite*, *spice*, *spy*, *despise*, *respect*, *spectacle*, &c. Meaning 6 is derived from the fact that in L. Latin *species* (both in sing. and pl.) came from having the meaning of wares in general to have the meaning of valuables, precious goods. In French it is the plural *espèces* that is used for specie.] 1. Visible or sensible representation; appearance to the senses or the mind; sensible or intellectual representation; an image. [Rare.]

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

Wit . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

2.† A public spectacle or exhibition; a show.

Shows and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

3. A class, collection, or assemblage of things or beings classified or associated according to attributes or properties which are determined by scientific observation; as, (*a*) a group of animals or plants which generally bear a close resemblance to each other in the more essential features of their organization, which produce fertile progeny, and which may, in the generality of cases, produce individuals varying from the general type of the group, the variation, however, being in all cases of a limited kind. Under this definition the various species, 'kinds' of animals and plants, and their included varieties may be comprehended; and this mode of stating the idea of species at the same time leaves the great question of the 'origin of species,' raised chiefly by Darwin and his followers, an open one, and one which must be left for future observers to settle. Up till a recent time naturalists regarded species as unchanging throughout the longest succession of ages, except within narrow and marked limits. Thus Buffon defines a species as 'a constant succession of individuals similar to, and capable of reproducing each other;' and Cuvier as 'a succession of individuals which reproduces and perpetuates itself.' (*b*) In mineralogy, chemistry, and such sciences as relate to inorganic substances, species is regarded by some writers as being determined by identity of physical properties, as specific gravity, hardness, &c.; and by others, as constituted by chemical composition, the natural properties going for nothing. In scientific classification species unite to form groups called genera, which are included in orders, the orders forming classes, and so on.—4. In *logic*, a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and designated by a common name; a conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus or generic conception, from which it differs in containing or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals; thus 'man' is a *species* under 'animal' as a *genus*, and 'man' in its turn may be regarded as a *genus* with respect to European, Asiatic, and the like.—5. Kind; sort; variety; description; as, a coarse *species* of wit; a *species* of low cunning; a fine *species* of cloth; a rare *species* of generosity.—6.† Metal coined into a circulating medium; coin; specie.

Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot.*

*Species*, your honour knows, is of easier conveyance. *Garrick.*

7.† In *med.* (*a*) a component part of a compound medicine; a simple. (*b*) A compound powder of any kind. *Quincey.*—8. In *civil law*, the form or shape given to materials; fashion or shape; form; figure. *Burrill.*

**Specific** (spe-sif'ik), *a.* [Fr. *spécifique*, from L. *species*, and *facio*, to make.] 1. Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a species; possessing the peculiar property or properties which constitute something a species and distinguish it from other things; as, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant; the *specific* qualities of a plant or a drug; the *specific* difference between an acid and an alkali; the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice.

*Specific* difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another. *Watts.*

2. Tending to specify or particularize; definite; precise; as, a *specific* statement.—3. In *med.* acting upon some particular organ more than upon others; possessed of peculiar efficacy in the cure of a particular disease. See the noun.—4. In *law*, having a certain form or designation; observing a certain form; precise.—*Specific centre*, the point or locality where any species of animals or plants had its origin, and from which its individuals became diffused.—*Specific character*, that which distinguishes one species from every other species of the same genus; the essential character of a species.—*Specific gravity*. See under GRAVITY.—*Specific heat*. See HEAT.—*Specific legacy*, in *law*, a bequest of a particular thing, as of a particular piece of furniture, specified and distinguished from all others.—*Specific name*, the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species: originally applied by Linnæus to the essential character of the species, or the essential difference. The present specific name he at first called the *trivial name*.

**Specific** (spe-sif'ik), *n.* 1. In *med.* a remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; an infallible, or supposed infallible remedy.

If she would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual *specifics*, she might enjoy a good health. *Wiseman.*

2. Something certain to effect the purpose for which it is used; an unfailing agent. 'The most approved *specific* for getting out the stain of red wine.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Specifical** (spe-sif'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Specific*. *Blackstone.*

**Specifically** (spe-sif'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species; definitely; particularly. 'Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty.' *South.*

But it is rather manifest that the essence of spirits is a substance *specifically* distinct from all corporeal matter whatsoever. *Dr. H. More.*

**Specificalness** (spe-sif'ik-al-nes), *n.* State of being specifical.

**Specificate**† (spe-sif'ik-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *specificated*; ppr. *specificating*. [L. *species*, form, and *facio*, to make.] To show, mark, or designate the species or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Specification** (spes'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of inquiry. *Watts.*

2. The designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the *specification* of a charge against a military or naval officer.—3. A particular and detailed account or description of a thing; specifically, a statement of particulars, describing the dimensions, details, peculiarities, &c., of any work about to be undertaken, as in architecture, building, engineering, &c. It is a condition in patents that the inventor should give a specification of his invention, in which the nature of the invention must be particularly described and ascertained.—4. An article, item, or particular specified.—5. In *Scots law*, the formation of a new property from materials belonging to another.

**Specificness** (spe-sif'ik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being specific.

**Specify** (spes'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *specified*; ppr. *specifying*. [Fr. *spécifier*, as if from a L. *specifico* — *species*, and *facio*, to make.] To mention or name distinctively; to desig-

nate in words, so as to distinguish a thing from every other; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* the articles one wants to purchase.

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries and the uses of their soils are *specified*. *Pope.*

**Specimen** (spes'i-men), *n.* [L. *specimen*, lit. that by which a thing is seen and recognized, a mark or token, an example or specimen, from *specio*, to look, to behold. See SPECIES.] A part or small portion of anything intended to exhibit the kind of the whole, or of something not exhibited; a sample; as, a *specimen* of painting or composition; a *specimen* of one's art or skill.—*Specimen, Sample.* A *specimen* is a portion of a larger whole employed to exhibit the nature or kind of that of which it forms a part, without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; thus a cabinet of mineralogical *specimens* exhibits the nature of the rocks from which they are broken. A *sample* is a portion taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be judged by it, and not rarely that it is to be used as a standard for testing the goodness, genuineness, purity of the whole, and the like. In many cases, however, the words are used indifferently.

**Speciology** (spē-shi-ol'o-ji), *n.* The doctrine of species.

**Speciosity** (spē-shi-os'i-ti), *n.* The state of being specious; a specious show; a specious person or thing. 'Professions built so largely on *speciosity* instead of performance.' *Carlyle.*

**Specious** (spē'shus), *a.* [Fr. *spécieux;* L. *speciosus*, showy, beautiful, plausible, from *species*, look, show, appearance. See SPECIES.] 1.† Pleasing to the eye; outwardly pleasing; showy; beautiful; fair. 'A virgine ful *specious*, and semely of stature.' *Metrical Romance of fourteenth century.* 'As sweet to the smell as *specious* to the sight.' *Fuller.*

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton.*

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; plausible; appearing well at first view; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* objection. 'And count thy *specious* gifts no gifts, but guiles.' *Milton.*

A man's acts are slavish, not true but *specious;* his very thoughts are false, he thinks too as a slave and coward, till he have got Fear under his feet. *Carlyle.*

—*Ostensible, Colourable, Specious, Plausible.* See under OSTENSIBLE.—SYN. Showy, plausible, ostensible, colourable, feasible.

**Speciously** (spē'shus-li), *adv.* In a specious manner; with a fair appearance; with show of right; as, to reason *speciously.* 'That personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised and put off more *speciously.*' *Hammond.*

**Speciousness** (spē'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show; as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

**Speck** (spek), *n.* [A. Sax. *specca*, L.G. *spaak*, a speck; perhaps from root of *spew;* comp. *spot* and *spit.*] 1. A spot; a stain; a blemish; a small place in anything that is discoloured by foreign matter, or is of a colour different from that of the main substance; as, a *speck* on paper or cloth.

The little rift within the lover's lute,
Or little pitted *speck* in garner'd fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all. *Tennyson.*

2. A small particle or patch; as, a *speck* of snow on a hill. 'The bottom consisting of gray sand with black specks.' *Anson's Voyages.*—SYN. Spot, stain, flaw, blemish.

**Speck** (spek), *v.t.* To spot; to mark or stain in spots or drops. '*Speck'd* with gold.' *Milton.*

**Speck** (spek), *n.* [D. *spek*, fat; A. Sax. *spic*, bacon.] 1. Blubber, the fat of whales and other mammalia. In South Africa, the fat flesh of the hippopotamus is so called by the Dutch.—2.† Bacon.—*Speck falls*, in *whale-fishing*, falls or ropes rove through blocks for hoisting the blubber and bone off the whale.

**Speckle** (spek'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck.*] A little spot in anything, of a different substance or colour from that of the thing itself; a speck.

**Speckle** (spek'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *speckled;* ppr. *speckling.* To mark with small spots of a different colour from the ground or surface.

**Speckled** (spek'ld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Marked with specks or speckles; variegated with spots of a different colour from the ground or surface of the object; as, the *speckled* breast of a bird; a *speckled* serpent. *Dryden.* 2. In *her.* spotted over with another tincture.

**Speckledness** (spek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being speckled.

**Specksioneer** (spek-shon-ēr'), *n.* [See SPECK, blubber.] In *whale-fishing*, the chief harpooner; he also directs the cutting operations in clearing the whale of its blubber and bones.

**Speckt** (spekt), *n.* [See SPECHT.] A woodpecker. Written also *Speight.* [Obsolete or local.]

**Specs, Specks** (speks), *n. pl.* A vulgar abbreviation for *Spectacles.*

**Spectacle** (spek'ta-kl), *n.* [Fr. from L. *spectaculum*, from *specto*, to behold, freq. of *specio*, to see. See SPECIES.] 1. A show; a gazing-stock; something exhibited to view; usually, something presented to view as extraordinary, or something that is beheld as unusual and worthy of special notice; specifically, a pageant; a gorgeous or splendid show; an exhibition which is mainly attractive to the eye; as, a dramatic *spectacle.*

We are made a *spectacle* unto the world, and to angels, and to men. 1 Cor. iv. 9.

In open market-place produced they me,
To be a public *spectacle* to all. *Shak.*

2. Anything seen; a sight. 'The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride.' *Spenser.*—3. *pl.* A well-known and invaluable optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision. Spectacles consist of two oval or circular lenses mounted in a light metal frame which is made up of the 'bows,' 'bridge,' and 'sides' or 'temples.' The frame is so constructed as to adhere to the nose and temples, and keep the lenses in the proper position. Spectacles which are merely fixed on the nose are usually called eye-glasses. Spectacles with convex lenses are used to aid the sight of the aged, or those who are termed long or far sighted; and spectacles with concave lenses are used to assist the vision of those who are near-sighted. In long-sighted persons the refractive powers of the eye are too feeble, or the cornea is too much flattened; hence, the rays of light coming from an object after entering the eye do not converge sufficiently soon to be brought to a focus, and form a perfect image of the object on the retina. The convex lens counteracts this defect by increasing the convergence of the rays, and causing them to meet at the retina. Short-sightedness is a defect the very reverse of that which has been stated, and hence must be corrected by opposite means, namely, by concave lenses. In both cases the value of spectacles depends upon their being accurately adapted to the state of the eye. Spectacles with coloured lenses, as green, blue, neutral-tint, smoke-colour, &c., are used to protect the eyes from a glare of light. *Divided spectacles* have each lens composed of two semicircles of different foci neatly united; one half for looking at distant objects, and the other for examining things near the eye. Another kind, called *periscopic spectacles*, has been contrived in order to allow considerable latitude of motion to the eyes without fatigue. The lenses employed in this case are either of a meniscus or concavo-convex form, the concave side being turned to the eye. Spectacles with glazed wings or frames partly filled with crape or wire-gauze are used to shield the eyes from dust, &c. Spectacles, as they form an instrument of binocular power, are usually designated a *pair of spectacles.*—4.† The eye; the organ of vision.

And bid mine eyes be packing with my heart
And called them blind and dusky *spectacles*,
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast. *Shak.*

5. *pl. Fig.* something which aids the intellectual sight.

Shakespeare . . . needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature. *Dryden.*

SYN. Show, sight, exhibition, representation, pageant.

**Spectacled** (spek'ta-kld), *a.* Furnished with or wearing spectacles. 'As *spectacled* she sits in chimney nook.' *Keats.*—*Spectacled bear*, a bear of the genus Tremarctos, the sole representative of the Ursidæ in South America. So called from the light-coloured rings round the eyes having exactly the appearance of a pair of spectacles; the rest of the face and body being black.

**Spectacular** (spek-tak'ū-lėr), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; as, a *spectacular* drama. '*Spectacular* sports.' *Hickes.*—2. Pertaining to spectacles or glasses for assisting vision.

**Spectant** (spek'tant), *ppr.* [L. *spectans, spectantis*, ppr. of *specto*, to behold.] In *her.* a term applied to an animal *at gaze*, or looking forward; sometimes termed in *full aspect.* The term is likewise applied to any animal looking upwards with the nose bendwise.

**Spectation**† (spek-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *spectatio, spectationis*, from *specto.* See SPECTACLE.] Regard; look; aspect; appearance.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

**Spectator** (spek-tā'tor), *n.* [L., from *specto*, freq. of *specio*, to look, to behold. See SPECIES.] One who looks on; one that sees or beholds; a beholder; one who is present at a play or spectacle; as, the *spectators* of a show; the *spectators* were numerous.

There be of them that will themselves laugh to set on some quantity of barren *spectators* to laugh too. *Shak.*

SYN. Looker-on, beholder, observer, witness.

**Spectatorial** (spek-ta-tō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a spectator. *Addison.*

**Spectatorship** (spek-tā'tor-ship), *n.* 1.† The act of beholding. 'Some death more long in *spectatorship.*' *Shak.*—2. The office or quality of a spectator. *Spectator.* [Rare.]

**Spectatress, Spectatrix** (spek-tā'tres, spek-tā'triks), *n.* [L. *spectatrix.* See SPECTATOR.] A female beholder or looker on. *Rowe; Jeffrey.*

**Spectral** (spek'tral), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a spectre; ghostlike; ghostly.

Some of the *spectral* appearances which he had been told of in a winter's evening. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Pertaining to ocular spectra; pertaining to the solar or prismatic spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum; produced by the aid of the spectrum; as, *spectral* colours; *spectral* analysis.

**Spectrally** (spek'tral-li), *adv.* In a spectral manner; like a ghost or spectre. *Whittier.*

**Spectre** (spek'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *spectre;* from L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an apparition, from *specto*, to behold. See SPECIES.] 1. An apparition; the appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost; a spirit; a phantom.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

Lest the *spectre* of indefeasible right should stand once more in arms on the tomb of the house of York, the two houses of parliament showed an earnest desire for the king's marriage with the daughter of Edward IV. *Hallam.*

2. In *zool.* (*a*) one of a family of orthopterous insects. See PHASMIDÆ. (*b*) A species of quadrumanous mammal (*Lemur spectrum*, Linn.), so called on account of its nocturnal habits, attenuated frame, long and skeleton-like limbs, and the gliding, stealthy, noiseless motion by which it surprises a sleeping prey. *Owen.*

**Spectre-bat** (spek'tėr-bat), *n.* See PHYLLOSTOMIDÆ.

**Spectrological** (spek-trō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology; as, *spectrological* analysis.

**Spectrology** (spek-trol'o-ji), *n.* [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of science which determines the constituent elements and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

**Spectrometer** (spek-trom'et-ėr), *n.* [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus attached to a spectroscope for purposes of measurement, consisting of a tube containing an engraved or photographed scale, the image of which is transmitted so as to appear side by side with the spectrum.

**Spectroscope** (spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *skopeō*, to look at.] The instrument employed in spectrum analysis. It usually consists of a tube with a slit at one end, and a convex lens called a *collimator* at the other, from which parallel rays of light proceed; a prism, or train of prisms, to separate the differently refrangible rays; and a telescope to view a magnified image of the spectrum produced.

**Spectroscopic, Spectroscopical** (spek-trō-skop'ik, spek-trō-skop'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the spectroscope or spectroscopy.

**Spectroscopically** (spek-trō-skop'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a spectroscopic manner; by the use of the spectroscope.

**Spectroscopist** (spek'trō-skōp-ist), *n.* One who uses the spectroscope; one skilled in spectroscopy.

**Spectroscopy** (spek'trō-skōp-i), *n.* That branch of science, more particularly of chemical science, which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectrum analysis.

**Spectrum** (spek'trum), *n.* pl. **Spectra** (spek'-tra). 1.† A spectre; an apparition.

Lavater puts solitariness a main cause of such *spectrums* or apparitions. *Burton.*

2. An image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away. If, for example, we look intensely with one eye upon any coloured object, such as a wafer placed on a sheet of white paper, and immediately afterwards turn the same eye to another part of the paper, we shall see a similar spot, but of a different colour. Thus, if the wafer be red, the seeming spot will be green; if black, it will be changed into white. These images are also termed *ocular spectra.* 3. The oblong figure or stripe formed on a wall or screen by a beam of light, as of the sun, received through a small hole or slit and refracted by being passed through a prism. This stripe is coloured throughout its length, the colours shading insensibly into one another from red at the one end, through orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, to violet at the other. This analysis is due to the different refrangibilities of the component rays, the violet being the most refrangible and red the least. Besides the coloured rays, the spectrum contains thermal or heating rays, and chemical rays. The heating effect of the solar spectrum increases in going from the violet to the red, and still continues to increase for a certain distance beyond the visible spectrum at the red end, while the chemical action is very faint in the red, strong in the blue and violet, and sensible to a considerable distance beyond the violet end. The actinic rays, or those beyond the violet, may be rendered visible by throwing them upon a surface treated with some fluorescent substance. (See ACTINISM.) A pure spectrum of solar light is crossed at right angles by numerous dark lines, called *Fraunhofer's lines* (which see), each dark line marking the absorption of a particular elementary ray. By means of these dark lines and certain bright lines analogous to them, to be referred to, facts of the highest importance, especially in chemistry, have been ascertained. For the proper understanding of the import of these lines, five principles require to be kept in view. *First*, an incandescent solid or liquid body gives out a *continuous* spectrum. *Second*, an incandescent gaseous body gives out a *discontinuous* spectrum, consisting of bright lines. *Third*, each element when in the state of an incandescent gas gives out lines peculiar to itself. *Fourth*, if the light of an incandescent solid or liquid passes through a gaseous body, certain of its rays are absorbed, and black lines in the spectrum indicate the nature of the substance which absorbed the ray. *Fifth*, each element, when gaseous and incandescent, emits bright rays identical in colour and position on the spectrum with those which it absorbs from light transmitted through it. Now, applying these principles to the solar spectrum, we find, from the nature and position of the rays absorbed, that its light passes through hydrogen, potassium, sodium, calcium, barium, magnesium, zinc, iron, chromium, cobalt, nickel, copper, and manganese, all in a state of gas, and constituting part of the solar envelope, whence we conclude that these bodies are present in the substance of the sun itself, from which they have been volatilized by heat. The moon and planets have spectra like that of the sun, because they shine by its reflected light, while, on the other hand, each fixed star has a spectrum peculiar to itself. It has been already said that the incandescent vapour of each elementary substance has a characteristic spectrum, consisting of fixed lines, which never changes. This furnishes the chemist with a test of an exquisitely delicate nature for the detection of the presence of very minute quantities of elementary bodies. Thus, by heating any substance till it becomes gaseous and incandescent and then taking its spectrum, he is able by the lines to read off, as it were, from the spectrum the various elements present in the vapour. Four new elements, viz. rubidium, cæsium, indium, and *thallium*, have thus been detected. The employment of the spectrum for the detection of the presence of elementary bodies, whether by observing the rays they absorb or those they emit, is called *spectrum* or *spectral analysis*, and the instrument employed a *spectroscope* (which see).

**Specular** (spek'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *specularis*, from *speculum*, a mirror, from *specio*, to see. See SPECIES.] 1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; having a smooth, reflecting surface; as, a *specular* metal; a *specular* surface. 'The skill of *specular* stone.' *Donne.*—2.† Assisting sight by means of optical properties.

Thy *specular* orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels. *J. Philips.*

3.† Affording view.

Look once more ere we leave this *specular* mount. *Milton.*

—*Specular iron ore*, a hard, crystallized variety of hæmatite, consisting of anhydrous ferric oxide of a dark-red colour, inclining to black.

**Specularia** (spek-ū-lā'ri-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Campanulaceæ. The species are small annual plants, with alternate, entire, or toothed leaves, and sessile, axillary, or shortly-stalked blue, white, or violet flowers. *S. hybrida* is a native of the cornfields of Great Britain. *S. speculum* is a pretty annual, commonly cultivated under the name of *Venus's looking-glass.*

**Speculate** (spek'ū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *speculated;* ppr. *speculating.* [L. *speculor, speculatus*, to view, to contemplate, from *specula*, a lookout, from *specio*, to see. See SPECIES, &c.] 1. To meditate; to revolve in the mind; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to theorize; as, to *speculate* on political events; to *speculate* on the probable results of a discovery.—2. In *com.* to purchase goods, stock, or other things with the expectation of an advance in price and of selling the articles with a profit by means of such advance; to engage in speculation: frequently applied to unsound business transactions; as, to *speculate* in coffee, or in sugar, or in bank stock.

**Speculate** (spek'ū-lāt), *v.t.* To consider attentively; to examine; as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [Rare.]

We conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence when we only *speculate* absolute privation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Speculation** (spek-ū-lā'shon), *n.* 1.† The act of looking on; examination by the eye; view.

Though we upon this mountain's basis by
Took stand for idle *speculation.* *Shak.*

2. Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination; as, the events of the day afford matter of serious *speculation* to the friends of Christianity.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts. *Milton.*

3. Train of thoughts formed by meditation; a theory or theoretical view.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality and most part of his natural *speculations.* *Sir W. Temple.*

4. That part of philosophy which is neither practical nor experimental. *Fleming.*—5.† Power of sight; vision.

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with. *Shak.*

6. In *com.* (*a*) the act or practice of laying out money or of incurring extensive risks with a view to more than the usual success in trade; the buying of articles of merchandise, shares, stocks, or any purchasable commodities whatever in expectation of a rise of price, and thereupon a gain to the buyer; an anticipation on the part of a trader that demand will be excessive or that supply will be deficient: the term is generally used with some slight meaning of disapprobation. (*b*) A single act of speculation; a hazardous commercial or other business transaction entered into in the hope of large profits. 'A vast *speculation* had failed.' *Tennyson.*

The establishment of any new manufacture, of any new branch of commerce, or of any new practice of agriculture, is always a *speculation*, from which the projector promises himself extraordinary profits. *Adam Smith.*

7. A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card on the calculation of its probable value, or of a known card on the chance of no better appearing during the game, a portion of the pack not being dealt. *Latham.*

**Speculatist** (spek'ū-lāt-ist), *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; a speculator; a theorist. 'The very ingenious *speculatist*, Mr. Hume.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Speculative** (spek'ū-lāt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *spéculatif.* See SPECULATE.] 1. Given to speculation; contemplative. 'The mind of man being by nature *speculative.*' *Hooker.*—2. Pertaining to, involving, or formed by speculation; theoretical; ideal; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice; as, a scheme merely *speculative.*

The *speculative* part of philosophy is metaphysics. The *speculative* part of mathematics is that which has no application to the arts. *Fleming.*

For they were discussing not a *speculative* matter, but a matter which had a direct and practical connection with the most momentous and exciting disputes of their own day. *Macaulay.*

3. Pertaining to or affording sight. 'Posted on his *speculative* height.' *Cowper.*—4.† Watching; prying. 'My *speculative* and officed instruments.' *Shak.*

Counsellors should not be too *speculative* into their sovereign's person. *Bacon.*

5. Pertaining to, or given to, speculation in trade; engaged in speculation or precarious ventures for the chance of large profits.

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business. *Adam Smith.*

**Speculatively** (spek'ū-lāt-iv-li), *adv.* In a speculative manner; as, (*a*) contemplatively; with meditation. (*b*) Ideally; theoretically; in theory only, not in practice; as, propositions seem often to be *speculatively* true which experience does not verify.

It is possible that a man may *speculatively* prefer the constitution of another country . . . before that of the nation where he is born and lives. *Swift.*

(*c*) In the way of speculation in trade, &c.

**Speculativeness** (spek'ū-lāt-iv-nes), *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only.

**Speculator** (spek'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who speculates or forms theories; a theorizer.—2.† An observer; a contemplator; a spy; a watcher. *Sir T. Browne.*

All the boats had one *speculator* to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome.*

3. In *com.* one who speculates in trade; one who buys goods or other things with the expectation of a rise of price and of deriving profit from such advance.

**Speculatorial**† (spek'ū-lā-tō"ri-al), *a.* Speculatory.

**Speculatory** (spek'ū-lā-to-ri), *a.* 1. Exercising speculation; speculative. *Carew.*—2. Intended or adapted for viewing or espying.

Both these were nothing more than *speculatory* outposts to the Akeman-street. *T. Warton.*

**Speculist** (spek'ū-list), *n.* An observer; a speculator. *Goldsmith.*, [Rare.]

**Speculum** (spek'ū-lum), *n.* [L., a mirror, from *specio*, to look, to behold.] 1. A mirror or looking-glass.—2. In *optics* and *astron.* a reflecting surface, such as is used in reflecting telescopes, usually made of an alloy of copper and tin (see *Speculum Metal* below), but frequently now of glass. Those of glass are covered with a film of silver on the side turned toward the object, and must not be confounded with mirrors, which are coated with tin-amalgam on the posterior side.—3. In *surg.* an instrument used for dilating any passage, as the ear, or parts about the uterus, with a reflecting body at the end, upon which a light being thrown the condition of the parts is shown.—4. In *zool.* a bright spot on animals, often iridescent, as upon the wing of a duck, tail of a peacock, &c.—*Speculum metal*, metal used for making the specula of reflecting telescopes. It is an alloy of two parts of copper and one of tin, its whiteness being improved by the addition of a little arsenic.

**Sped** (sped), pret. and pp. of *speed.*

**Spede,**† *v.t.* To speed; to despatch. *Chaucer.*

**Spedeful,**† *a.* Effectual; successful. *Chaucer.*

**Speece**† (spēs), *n.* Kind; species. *B. Jonson.*

**Speech** (spēch), *n.* [A. Sax. *spæc*, speech. See SPEAK.] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking.

God's great gift of *speech* abused
Makes thy memory confused. *Tennyson.*

2. That which is spoken; language; words as expressing ideas.

My father's of a better nature, sir,
Than he appears by *speech.* *Shak.*

Thought is deeper than all *speech;*
Feeling deeper than all thought. *C. P. Cranch.*

3. A particular language, as distinct from others; a dialect.

I am the best of them that speak this *speech.* *Shak.*

4. The act of speaking with another; conversation; talk.†

I would by and by have some *speech* with you. *Shak.*
Look to it that none have *speech* of her. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Anything said or spoken; an observation expressed in words; talk; mention; common saying.

The duke . . . did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*

6. Formal discourse in public; oration; harangue; as, the member has made his first *speech* in Parliament. — 7. Speaking; utterance of thoughts. 'I with leave of *speech* implor'd, replied.' *Milton.* — *Reported* or *oblique speech.* See OBLIQUE. — *Speech, Harangue, Oration. Speech* is generic, and applies to any kind of address; it is the thing spoken without reference to the manner of speaking it. *Harangue* is a noisy speech, usually unstudied and unpolished, addressed to a large audience, and specially intended to rouse the passions. *Oration* is a formal, impressive, studied, and elaborately polished address.

**Speech** † (spēch), *v.i.* To make a speech; to harangue.

**Speech-crier** (spēch'krī-ėr), *n.* One who hawks about printed accounts of the execution, and confessions, when any are made, of criminals, accounts of murders, &c.

**Speech-day** (spēch'dā), *n.* The periodical examination day of a public school.

I have still the gold *étui* your papa gave me when he came to our *speech-day* at Kensington. *Thackeray.*

**Speechful** (spēch'fụl), *a.* Full of talk; loquacious. [Rare.]

**Speechification** (spēch'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of making speeches or of haranguing. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

**Speechifier** (spēch'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who speechifies; one who is fond of making speeches; a habitual speech-maker. *George Eliot.* [Humorous or contemptuous.]

**Speechify** (spēch'i-fī), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *speechified;* ppr. *speechifying.* To make a speech; to harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

**Speeching** † (spēch'ing), *n.* The act of making a speech.

**Speechless** (spēch'les), *a.* 1. Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb; mute.

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain *speechless.* *Holder.*

2. Not speaking for a time; silent; temporarily dumb. 'Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear.' *Addison.*

**Speechlessness** (spēch'les-nes), *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

**Speech-maker** (spēch'māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

**Speed** (spēd), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sped, speeded;* ppr. *speeding.* [A. Sax. *spēdan,* to hasten, to prosper; L.G. *spoden, spuden, spöden,* D. *spoeden,* G. *sputen,* to hasten, to advance quickly; from an older strong verb; A. Sax. *spōwan,* to succeed, to prosper, to thrive; O.H.G. *spuoan, spuón,* to succeed. See also the noun.] 1. To make haste; to move with celerity.

If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard.
*Milton.*

2. To advance in one's enterprise; to have success; to prosper; to succeed.

An honest tale *speeds* best being plainly told. *Shak.*

3. To have any condition or fortune, good or ill; to fare.

Come you to me at night; you shall know how I *speed.* *Shak.*
Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped,*
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

**Speed** (spēd), *v.t.* 1. To despatch; to send away quickly; to send away in haste.

He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

2. To hasten; to hurry; to put in quick motion; to accelerate; to expedite. 'But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore.' *Dryden.*

It shall be *speeded* well. *Shak.*

3. To hasten to a conclusion; to carry through; to execute; to despatch; as, to *speed* judicial acts. *Ayliffe.* — 4. To assist; to help forward; to hasten. 'With rising gales that *sped* their happy flight.' *Dryden.* 5. To favour; to make prosperous; to cause to succeed.

Heaven so *speed* me in my time to come. *Shak.*

6. To dismiss with good wishes or friendly services.

For I, who hold sage Homer's rule the best,
Welcome the coming, *speed* the going guest. *Pope.*

7. † To make to be versed; to acquaint. 'In Chaucer I am *sped.*' *Skelton.* — 8. To bring to destruction; to despatch; to kill; to ruin; to destroy.

A plague o' both your houses! I am *sped.* *Shak.*
A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped!*
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.
*Pope.*

*Note.* — The phrase 'God-speed' is now generally considered as equivalent to 'may God give you success.' But probably it was originally 'good-speed,' *good* in Anglo-Saxon being written *gōd:* 'I bid you or wish you *good speed,*' that is, good success. See SPEED, *n.* 1.

**Speed** (spēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *spēd,* haste, diligence, success, prosperity, wealth, from *spōwan,* to succeed (see the verb); O.H.G. *spuot,* prosperity, haste.] 1. Success; fortune; prosperity in an undertaking. 'Happy be thy *speed.*' *Shak.*

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day. Gen. xxiv. 12.
The prince, your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *speed,* is gone. *Shak.*

2. Swiftness; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch; rapid pace or rate; as, a man or a horse runs or travels with *speed;* a bird flies with *speed;* to execute an order with *speed;* the steamer went full *speed.* 'Rides at high *speed.*' *Shak.* — 3. Impetuosity; headlong violence.

I pray you, have a continent forbearance till the *speed* of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*

4. A protecting and assisting power. 'Saint Nicholas be thy *speed.*' *Shak.* — SYN. Swiftness, celerity, quickness, haste, despatch, expedition, hurry, acceleration.

**Speeder** (spēd'ėr), *n.* 1. One who speeds. — 2. A kind of machine for forwarding things in manufacture.

**Speedful** (spēd'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of speed; hasty. — 2. Successful; prosperous; advantageous.

And this thing he sayth shall be more *speedful* and effectual in the matter. *Sir T. More.*

**Speedfully** (spēd'fụl-li), *adv.* In a speedful manner; speedily; quickly; successfully.

**Speedily** (spēd'i-li), *adv.* In a speedy manner; quickly; with haste; in a short time. 'Haste you *speedily* to Angelo.' *Shak.* 'Send *speedily* to Bertran.' *Dryden.*

**Speediness** (spēd'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch. *Shak.*

**Speedless** (spēd'les), *a.* 1. Having no speed. 2. Not prosperous; unfortunate; unsuccessful. '*Speedless* wooers.' *Chapman.*

**Speedwell** (spēd'wel), *n.* [Probably from growing on roadsides, and, as it were, pleasantly saluting travellers, or from cheering them on their way.] The common name of plants of the genus Veronica, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The species consist of herbs, under shrubs, or shrubs, with opposite, alternate, or verticillate leaves. The flowers are of a blue, white, or red colour, having two stamens, and are arranged in axillary or terminal spikes or racemes. The species are numerous, and many of them ornamental; they are distributed over all parts of the world, and are especially abundant in the temperate climates. The number of British species is considerable. *V. officinalis,* or common speedwell, was once extensively used as a substitute for tea, and also as a tonic and diuretic. *V. Teucrium,* or germander-leaved speedwell, has much the same properties as common speedwell, and at one time entered into the composition of several esteemed diet-drinks. *V. Chamædrys,* or germander speedwell; is a very general favourite, on account of its being among the very first that opens its flowers in the early spring. It is sometimes known by the name of bird's-eye and forget-me-not.

Germander Speedwell (*Veronica Chamædrys*).

**Speedy** (spēd'i), *a.* 1. Quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion; as, a *speedy* flight.

How near's the other army? —
Near, and on *speedy* foot. *Shak.*

2. Quick in performance; not dilatory or slow; as, a *speedy* despatch of business. — 3. Near; quickly approaching; soon to be expected.

I will wish her *speedy* strength. *Shak.*

**Speel** (spēl), *v.t.* and *i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To climb; to clamber. [Scotch.] Written also *Speil.*

**Speelken** (spēl'ken), *n.* Same as *Spellken.*

**Speer** (spēr), *v.t.* To ask. See SPEIR.

**Speering, Speiring** (spēr'ing), *n.* [Scotch. See SPEIR.] Inquiry; investigation; information got by asking questions; as, to get *speerings* of a person's whereabouts.

**Speet** † (spēt), *v.t.* To stab.

**Speeton-clay** (spē'ton-klā), *n.* A dark blue laminated bed of clay, containing nodules of clay ironstone, found at *Speeton,* near Scarborough, and supposed from its fossils to represent the lower greensand.

**Speight** (spāt), *n.* [See SPECHT.] A woodpecker. [Obsolete or local.]

**Speil** (spēl), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Speel.*

**Speir** (spēr), *v.t.* and *i.* [A. Sax. *spyrian,* Icel. *spyrja,* to search out by the track or trace; to inquire, from *spor,* D. *spoer,* G. *spur,* a track.] To make diligent inquiry; to ask; to inquire. [Scotch.] Written also *Speer, Spere, Spier.*

**Speiss** (spīs), *n.* [G.] A residue, consisting of nickel, arsenic, sulphur, with traces of cobalt, copper, and antimony, found in the bottoms of crucibles in which smalts or cobalt-glass has been melted.

**Speke-house** (spēk'hous), *n.* The room in a convent in which the inmates were allowed to speak with their friends. Written also *Speak-house.*

**Spektakel,** † *n.* An optical glass. *Chaucer.*

**Spelæan** (spē-lē'an), *a.* [L. *spelæum,* Gr. *spēlaion,* a cave.] Of or pertaining to a cave or caves; dwelling in a cave or caves. 'Those primitive *spelæan* people who contended against and trapped the mammoth.' *Fraser's Mag.*

**Spelding, Speldron** (spel'ding, spel'dron), *n.* [Sc. *speld,* to spread out, to expand, from root of G. *spalten;* Sw. *spjäla,* to cleave, to divide. See SPALE, SPALL.] A small fish split and dried in the sun. [Scotch.]

**Spelearctos** (spē-lē-ärk'tos), *n.* [Gr. *spēlaion,* a cave, and *arktos,* a bear.] A genus of fossil mammalia belonging to the order Carnivora and family Ursidæ or bears.

**Spelful** (spel'fụl), *a.* Having spells or charms.

**Spelk** (spelk), *n.* [A. Sax. *spelc,* from same root as *spelding* (which see).] A splinter; a small stick or rod used in thatching. [Provincial.]

**Spell** (spel), *n.* [A. Sax. *spell,* a saying, speech, tale, charm, incantation; Icel. *spjall,* a saying, story, discourse; O.G. *spel,* a history, fable, incantation; Goth. *spill,* a saying, tradition. This word forms the latter part of *gospel.*] 1. † A story; a tale. *Chaucer.* — 2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power; any form of words, whether written or spoken, supposed to be endowed with magical virtues; an incantation; hence, any charm.

Never harm,
Nor *spell,* nor charm
Come our lovely lady nigh. *Shak.*

**Spell** (spel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spelled* or *spelt;* ppr. *spelling.* [A. Sax. *spellian,* to say, speak, tell, from *spell,* a saying, speech; D. *spellen,* to spell (a word); Goth. *spillon,* to declare, narrate, to relate; O.Fr. *espeler,* Mod. Fr. *épeler,* to spell, is from the Germanic.] 1. † To tell; to relate; to teach; to disclose.

Might I that holy legend find,
By fairies *spelt* in mystic rhymes. *Warton.*

2. To repeat, point out, write or print the proper letters of in their regular order; to form by letters.

Yes, yes; he teaches boys the horn-book. What is a, b, *spelt* backward, with the horn on his head? *Shak.*
Rural carvers, who with knives deface
The panels, leaving an obscure, rude name
In characters uncouth, and *spelt* amiss. *Cowper.*

3. To read; to read with labour or difficulty; to discover by characters or marks: often with *out;* as, to *spell out* the sense of an author. 'To *spell out* a God in the works of

creation,' *South.*—4. To act as a spell upon; to fascinate; to charm. '*Spell'd* with words of power.' *Dryden.* 'Such tales as needs must with amazement *spell* you.' *Keats.*—5. To make up; to constitute, as the letters constitute a word. [Rare.]

The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect. *Fuller.*

**Spell** (spēl), *v.i.* 1. To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. 'Read by rote and could not *spell*.' *Shak.*—2. To read.

Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

**Spell** (spel), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *spelian*, to supply the room of another; *speling, spelung*, a turn, a change. Connections doubtful.] To supply the place of; to take the turn of at work; to help; to relieve.

**Spell** (spel), *n.* [See the above verb.] 1. A piece of work done by one person in relief of another; a turn of work; a single period of labour.

Their toil is so extreme, that they can not endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*. *Carew.*

2. A short period; a brief unbroken time; a while or season; as, we have had a long *spell* of wet weather.—3. Gratuitous helping forward of another's work; as, a wood-*spell*. [United States.]

**Spell-bound** (spel'bound), *a.* Bound as by a spell or charm; as, he stood as if *spell-bound*.

**Speller** (spel'ėr), *n.* 1. One that spells; one skilled in spelling.—2. A book containing exercises or instructions in spelling; a spelling-book.—3. In *her.* a branch shooting out from the flat part of a buck's horn at the top.

**Spellful** (spel'fụl), *a.* Full of spells or charms. "Each *spellful* mystery." *Hoole.* [Rare.]

**Spelling** (spel'ing), *n.* The act of one who spells; the manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

False *spelling* is only excusable in a chamber-maid. *Swift.*

**Spelling-bee** (spel'ing-bē), *n.* See under BEE, 2.

**Spelling-book** (spel'ing-bụk), *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

**Spellken** (spel'ken), *n.* [D. *speel*, G. *spiel*, a play, and E. *ken*.] A play-house; a theatre. [Low slang.]

Who in a row, like Tom, could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the *spellken* hustle?
*Byron.*

**Spell-stopped** (spel'stopt), *a.* Stopped by a spell or spells; spell-bound. *Shak.*

**Spell-work** (spel'wėrk), *n.* That which is worked by spells or charms; power of magic; enchantment. 'Those Peri isles of light that hang by *spell-work* in the air.' *Moore.*

**Spelt** (spelt). A preterite and past participial form of *spell*.

**Spelt** (spelt), *n.* [A. Sax. *spelt*, L. G. and D. *spelt*, G. *spelz*, from root of *split*.] An inferior kind of wheat, *Triticum Spelta*. Called also *German Wheat*.

**Spelt**† (spelt), *v.t.* [G. *spalten;* akin *spelding, spelk*.] To split; to break. 'Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans.' *Mortimer.*

**Spelt** (spelt), *n.* See SPALT.

**Spelter** (spel'tėr), *n.* [L.G. *spialter*, G. and D. *spiauter*, spelter, zinc; akin *pewter*. Kindred forms, the one with and the other without an initial *s*, are not uncommon. Comp. *spike, pike, sneeze, neeze*.] A name often applied in commerce to zinc.

**Spelunc**† (spe-lungk'), *n.* [L. *spelunca*.] A cave; a cavern.

**Spence** (spens), *n.* [O.Fr. *despense*, a buttery, from *despendre*, L. *dispendere, dispensum*, to weigh out, to distribute, to dispense—*dis*, distributive, and *pendo*, to weigh.] 1. A buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept.

Ere yet in scorn of Peter's-pence,
And number'd bead and shrift,
Bluff Harry broke into the *spence*,
And turn'd the cowls adrift. *Tennyson.*

2. In Scotland, the apartment of a house where the family sit and eat.

**Spencer** (spen'sėr), *n.* One who has the care of the spence or buttery.

**Spencer** (spen'sėr), *n.* An outer coat or jacket without skirts, named from an Earl *Spencer*, who, it is said, cut in joke the tails from his coat, and declared a garment of the resulting shape would become fashionable.

**Spencer** (spen'sėr), *n. Naut.* a fore-and-aft sail set abaft the fore and main masts; a trysail.—*Spencer-mast*, a small mast on which a spencer is hoisted.

**Spend** (spend), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spent;* ppr. *spending*. [A. Sax. *spendan, dspendan*, borrowed from L. *expendo* or *dispendo*, to weigh out, to dispense.] 1. To lay out; to dispose of; to part with; as, to *spend* money for clothing.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? Is. lv. 2.

2. To consume; to exhaust; to waste; to squander; as, to *spend* an estate in gaming or other vices.—3.† To bestow; to devote; to employ.

I . . . am never loth
To *spend* my judgment. *G. Herbert.*

4. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. Job xxi. 13.

The lamplighter . . . was dressed to *spend* the evening somewhere. *Dickens.*

5. To exhaust of force or strength; to waste; to wear away; as, a ball had *spent* its force. 'Their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst.' *Knolles.* 'The storm, its burst of passion *spent*.' *Tennyson.*—*To spend a mast*, to break a mast in foul weather.

**Spend** (spend), *v.i.* 1. To make expense; to make disposition of money.

He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning, *South.*

2. To be lost or wasted; to vanish; to be dissipated; to be consumed; to dissipate or spread; as, candles *spend* fast in a current of air.

The vines they use for wine are so often cut that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon.*

**Spend-all** (spend'ąl), *n.* A spendthrift; a prodigal. *Old play* (1609) *quoted by Nares.*

**Spender** (spend'ėr), *n.* 1. One that spends.

Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a lavisher. *Bacon.*

**Spendthrift** (spend'thrift), *n.* One who spends his means lavishly, profusely, or improvidently; an improvident person; a prodigal.

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *South.*

Often used as an adjective; as, *spendthrift* ways.

**Spendthrifty**† (spend'thrift-i), *a.* Prodigal; lavish; extravagant.

**Spenserian** (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* Of or relating to the poet *Spenser;* specifically, applied to the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his *Faëry Queen*. It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines, and an Alexandrine, and has a threefold rhyme, the first and third lines forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third. It is the stateliest of English measures, and was adopted by Byron in his *Childe Harold*.

**Spent** (spent), pret. & pp. of *spend*. 1. Worn out; wearied; exhausted.—*Spent ball*, a cannon or rifle ball, which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through it, or to wound otherwise than by a contusion. 2. Having deposited the spawn; specifically, said of a herring which has spawned.

**Sper**,† **Sperr**† (spėr), *v.t.* [Icel. *sperra*, Dan. *sperre*, G. *sperren*, A. Sax. *sparrian* (whence *spar, v.t.*] To shut in; to bolt in; to fasten or secure.

With massy staples,
And corresponding and fulfilling bolts,
*Sperrs* up the sons of Troy. *Shak.*

**Sperable**† (spē'ra-bl), *a.* [L. *sperabilis*, from *spero*, to hope. Capable of being hoped for; within the bounds of hope. *Bacon.*

**Sperable, Sperrable** (spėr'a-bl), *n.* Same as *Sparable*.

Cob clouts his shoes, and, as the story tells,
His thumb-nailes paired afford him *sperrables*.
*Herrick.*

**Sperage**† (spėr'āj), *n.* Asparagus. 'The *sperage* and the rush.' *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

**Sperate**† (spē'rāt), *a.* [L. *speratus*.] Hoped for.

**Spere** (spēr), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Speir*.

**Spere** (spēr), *n.* In *arch.* an old term for the screen across the lower end of a dining-hall to shelter the entrance.

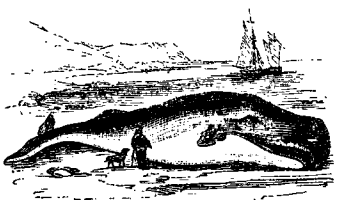
**Spere,**† *n.* A sphere. *Chaucer.*

**Spere,**† *n.* A spear. *Chaucer.*

**Spergula** (spėr'gū-la), *n.* [From L. *spargo*, to scatter, because it expels its seeds.] A genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. The species are found in fields and cultivated ground, especially on sandy soils, all over the world. They have slender stems, very narrow often whorled leaves, and small white fine petalled flowers. *S. arvensis* (corn-spurrey or yarr) is a well-known plant, growing in cornfields. In some parts of the Continent it is sown as fodder. Cattle and sheep are fond of it; hens also eat it, and are said to lay a greater number of eggs in consequence.

**Sperm** (spėrm), *n.* [Fr. *sperme*, from L. and Gr. *sperma*, a seed, from Gr. *speirō*, to sow.] 1. The seminal fluid of animals; semen. *Bacon.*—2. A common and colloquial contraction for *Spermaceti.*—3. Spawn of fishes or frogs.

**Spermaceti** (spėr-ma-sē'ti), *n.* [L. *sperma*, sperm, and *cetus*, a whale.] A fatty material obtained chiefly from cavities in the skull of the *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, a species of whale generally met with in the South Seas, but occasionally also on the coasts of Greenland. (See CACHALOT.) The spermaceti is also found diffused through the blubber. During the life of the animal the spermaceti is in a fluid state, and on the head being opened



Spermaceti Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

has the appearance of an oily white liquid. On exposure to the air the spermaceti concretes, and deposits from the oil. They are then separated and put into different barrels. Some of the larger whales have been known to yield 24 barrels of spermaceti, and from 70 to 100 barrels of oil. After being purified by an elaborate process the spermaceti concretes into a white, crystallized, brittle, semitransparent unctuous substance nearly inodorous and insipid. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and as the solution cools it is deposited in perfectly pure lamellated crystals. It is then called cetin. Spermaceti is a mixture of various fatty acids, and derivatives of the acids. It is bland and demulcent, with considerable nutritive qualities when taken internally. It is chiefly employed externally as an ingredient in ointments and cerates. It is also largely used to form candles.

**Spermaceti** (spėr-ma-sē'ti), *a.* Relating to or made of spermaceti.

**Spermaceti-oil** (spėr-ma-sē'ti-oil), *n.* Same as *Sperm-oil*.

**Spermaceti-whale** (spėr-ma-sē'ti-whāl), *n.* The *Physeter macrocephalus*. See SPERMACETI.

**Spermacoce** (spėr-ma-kō'sē), *n.* [From Gr. *sperma*, seed, and *akōkē*, a point—in allusion to the capsule being crowned by the calycine points.] A genus of plants, the buttonweed, nat. order Rubiaceæ. They are usually annual herbs, sometimes undershrubs, with opposite sessile or sub-sessile leaves, and usually small densely-whorled or capitate hermaphrodite flowers in terminal and axillary clusters. The species are abundant in tropical parts of the world. The roots of *S. Poaya* and *ferruginea* form substitutes for ipecacuanha.

**Spermagone** (spėr'ma-gōn), *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, a seed, *gonē*, generation.] In *bot.* one of the thalline capsules or cysts in lichens containing spermatia. *Cooke.*

**Spermagonium** (spėr-ma-gō'ni-um), *n.* pl. **Spermagonia** (spėr-ma-gō'ni-a). [See SPERMAGONE.] In *bot.* a spermagone.

**Spermarium, Spermary** (spėr-mā'ri-um, spėr'ma-ri), *n.* The organ in male animals in which spermatozoa are produced; the spermatic gland or glands (testes) of the male.

**Spermatheca** (spėr-ma-thē-ka), *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, seed, and *thēkē*, case.] A cavity in certain female insects (*e.g.* queen-bees) in which the sperm of the male is received.

**Spermatia** (spėr-mat'i-a), *n. pl.* [A dim. from Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, a seed.] In *bot.* linear bodies found in the spermagones of lichens, supposed to be possessed of a fertilizing power.

**Spermatic** (spėr-mat'ik), *a.* 1. Consisting of seed; seminal.—2. Pertaining to the semen, or conveying it; as, *spermatic* vessels; *spermatic* artery, cord, and veins.

**Spermatical** (spėr-mat'ik-al), *a.* Spermatic. *Bacon.*

**Spermatism** (spėr'ma-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *spermatizō*, to bear or produce seed.] 1. The emission of sperm or seed.—2. The theory that the germ in animals is produced by spermatic animalcules.

**Spermatize**† (spėr'ma-tīz), *v.i.* To yield seed; to emit seed or sperm. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Spermatoblast** (spėr'ma-to-blast), *n.* [Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *blastos*, a germ.] Certain stalk-like filaments in the seminal ducts upon which the spermatozoa are developed.

**Spermatocele** (spėr'ma-to-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles.

**Spermato-cystidium** (spėr'ma-tō-sis-tid'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, a seed, and *kystis*, a bladder.] A name given to the supposed male organ of mosses.

**Spermatogenous** (spėr-ma-toj'en-us), *a.* [Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *gennaō*, to produce.] Sperm-producing.

**Spermatoid** (spėr'ma-toid), *a.* [Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *eidos*, form.] Sperm-like; resembling sperm or semen.

**Spermatology** (spėr-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *logos*, discourse.] Scientific facts regarding sperm.

**Spermatoon** (spėr'ma-tō-on), *n.* pl. **Spermatoa** (spėr'ma-tō-a). [Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *ōon*, egg.] A cell constituting a nucleus of a sperm-cell.

**Spermatophore** (spėr'ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *phoreō*, to bear.] One of the cylindrical capsules or tubular sheaths which in some animals carry or surround the spermatozoa. Sometimes called the *Moving Filaments of Needham.*

**Spermatophorous** (spėr-ma-tof'ō-rus), *a.* Bearing or producing sperm or seed; seminiferous.

**Spermatorrhea** (spėr'ma-tō-rē"a), *n.* [Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *rheō*, to flow.] Emission of the semen without copulation.

**Spermatozoid** (spėr'ma-tō-zō"id), *n.* [Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, *zōon*, a living creature, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A minute ciliated thread-like body, exhibiting very active spontaneous motion, found in the antheridia of cryptogamic plants, and regarded as analogous to the spermatozoon of animals, as possessing fecundative power.

**Spermatozoon** (spėr'ma-to-zō"on), *n.* pl. **Spermatozoa** (spėr'ma-to-zō"a). [Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, and *zōon*, a living being.] One of the microscopic animalcular-like bodies developed in the semen of animals, each consisting of a body and a vibratile filamentary tail, exhibiting active movements comparable to those of the ciliated zoospores of the algæ, or the ciliated epithelial cells of animals. Spermatozoa are essential to impregnation.

**Sperm-cell** (spėrm'sel), *n.* A cell contained in the liquor seminis, in which are developed the spermatoa or nuclei from which the spermatozoa originate.

**Spermic** (spėr'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sperm or seed.

**Spermidium** (spėr-mid'i-um), *n.* [From Gr. *sperma*, seed, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *bot.* a small seed-vessel, more commonly called an *Achene.*

**Spermoderm** (spėr'mo-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, seed, and *derma*, skin.] In *bot.* the whole integuments of a seed in the aggregate; properly, the testa, primine, or external membrane of the seed of plants.

**Spermogonia** (spėr-mo-gō'ni-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Spermagonia. Treas. of Bot.*

**Sperm-oil** (spėrm'oil), *n.* The oil of the spermaceti-whale, which is separated from the spermaceti and the blubber. This kind of oil is much purer than train-oil, and burns away without leaving any charcoal on the wicks of lamps. In composition it differs but slightly from common whale-oil.

**Spermologist** (spėr-mol'o-jist), *n.* [See SPERMATOLOGY.] One who treats of sperm or seeds.

**Spermology** (spėr-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, seed, *logos*, discourse.] That branch of science which investigates sperm or seeds; a treatise on sperm or seeds.

**Spermophilus** (spėr-mof'i-lus), *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, seed, and *phileō*, to love.] Cuvier's name for a genus of Rodentia, that of the marmots that have cheek-pouches. The superior lightness of their structure has caused them to be called *Ground-squirrels.* Eastern Europe produces one species, *S. citillus*, called also the *suslik* or *zizel.* Several species are found in North America.

**Spermophorum** (spėr-mof'o-rum), *n.* In *bot.* a cord which bears the seeds of some plants; also, the placenta itself.

**Spermotheca** (spėr'mo-thē-ka), *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, seed, and *thēkē*, case.] In *bot.* the seed-vessel; the case in which seeds are contained.

**Sperm-whale** (spėrm'whāl), *n.* See SPERMACETI and CACHALOT.

**Sperr**, *v.t.* See SPER.

**Sperse**† (spėrs), *v.t.* To disperse. *Spenser.*

**Sperver** (spėr'vėr), *n.* 1. In *arch.* an old name for the wooden frame at the top of a bed or canopy. Sometimes the term includes the *tester* or head-piece.—2. In *her.* a tent. Written also *Sparver.*

**Spet**† (spet), *v.t.* To spit; to throw out. 'When the dragon womb of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom.' *Milton.*

**Spet**† (spet), *n.* Spittle. *Lovelace.*

**Spetches** (spech'ez), *n. pl.* A name for the offal of skin and hides, from which glue is made.

**Spetum** (spē'tum), *n.* A kind of spear used in the fifteenth century. See cut SPEAR.

**Spew** (spū), *v.t.* [Spelled also *Spue.*] [A. Sax. *spīwan*, to spit, to spew; cog. D. *spouwen, spuwen*, to vomit; G. *speien*, O.G. *spiwan*, Icel. *spýja*, Goth. *speiwan*, to vomit, to spit; these Teutonic forms being cognate further with L. *spuo*, to vomit, which appears to have given rise to the spelling *spue. Spit* is from same root.] 1. To vomit; to puke; to eject from the stomach.—2. To eject; to cast forth. 'Hollow places *spew* their watery store.' *Dryden.*—3. To cast out with abhorrence.

**Spew** (spū), *v.i.* To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach. 'Better 'twas that they should sleep or *spew*.' *B. Jonson.*

**Spewer** (spū'ėr), *n.* One who spews.

**Spewiness** (spū'i-nes), *n.* The state of being spewy, moist, or damp. 'The coldness and *spewiness* of the soil.' *Bp. Gauden.*

**Spewy** (spū'i), *a.* Wet; boggy; moist; damp.

> The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer.*

**Sphacel** (sfas'el), *n.* Gangrene. See SPHACELUS.

**Sphacelate** (sfas'ē-lāt), *v.i.* [See SPHACELUS.] 1. To mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh.—2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.

**Sphacelate** (sfas'ē-lāt), *v.t.* To affect with gangrene.

**Sphacelate, Sphacelated** (sfas'ē-lāt, sfas'ē-lāt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* decayed, withered, or dead.

**Sphacelation** (sfas-ē-lā'shon), *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

**Sphacelism, Sphacelismus** (sfas'ē-lizm, sfas-ē-liz'mus), *n.* A gangrene; an inflammation of the brain.

**Sphacelus** (sfas'ē-lus), *n.* [Gr. *sphakelos*, from *sphazō*, to kill.] In *med.* and *surg.* (*a*) gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal. (*b*) Death or caries of a bone.

**Sphæralcea** (sfē-ral-sē'a), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a globe, and *alkea*, marsh-mallow. The carpels are disposed in a round head.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ, much resembling Malva in habit. The species are trees or shrubs, with toothed or three to five lobed leaves, and flowers of a reddish or flesh colour. With the exception of one or two natives of the Cape of Good Hope, they are confined to tropical America. They are all of them elegant flowers, and thrive well in gardens in this country. *S. cisplatina* is used medicinally in Brazil as a demulcent, in the same manner as marsh-mallows are in Europe.

**Sphæranthus** (sfē-ran'thus), *n.* [From Gr. *sphaira*, a globe, and *anthos*, a flower—in allusion to the globular heads of the flowers.] A genus of much-branched, glutinous, smooth, or downy annual weeds with winged stems, oblong or lanceolate decurrent leaves, and flower-heads in dense spherical clusters, nat. order Compositæ. They are common in tropical parts of the Old World. Some of them are bitter and aromatic.

**Sphæreda** (sfē-rē'da), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, and *eidos*, resemblance—in allusion to the globular berry-like bodies terminating the branchlets.] A name applied to certain vegetable organisms, consisting of a striated stem with numerous small branches, occurring in the oolite. *Page.*

**Sphærenchyma** (sfē-reng'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, and *enchyma*, anything poured out.] A name given to spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits. *Treas. of Bot.*

**Sphæria** (sfē'ri-a), *n.* [From Gr. *sphaira*, a globe—from their shape.] A genus of fungi, nat. order Sphæriaceæ, of very large extent and various habit. The species are generally found upon decaying vegetable matter, as on the bark of the stem and branches of decayed trees, and also on decaying leaves, on the stems of grasses, and on the surface of decaying wood. The species are very numerous.

**Sphæriacei** (sfē-ri-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* A large order of sporidiferous fungi, mostly of minute dimensions, abundant on decayed wood, herbaceous stems, marine algæ, dung, and sometimes parasitic on the bodies of insects.

**Sphæridium** (sfē-rid'i-um), *n.* pl. **Sphæridia** (sfē-rid'i-a). [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *zool.* one of the curious stalked appendages with button-like heads, covered with cilia, carried on the tests of almost all sea-urchins (Echinoidea). These sphæridia are supposed to be organs of sense, probably of taste. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Sphæristerium** (sfē-ris-tē'ri-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *sphairistērion*, from *sphairistēs*, a ball-player, from *sphaira*, a globe, a ball.] In *anc. arch.* a building for the exercise of the ball; a tennis-court.

**Sphæroblastus** (sfē-rō-blas'tus), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, and *blastos*, a sprout.] In *bot.* a cotyledon which rises above-ground, bearing at its end a spheroid tumour.

**Sphærococcoidea** (sfē"rō-ko-koi"dē-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, *kokkos*, a berry, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A natural order of rose-spored algæ, with spores contained in necklace-like strings, comprising several of our most beautiful species belonging to the genera Delesseria and Nitophyllum. Its members are found in most parts of the world.

**Sphærodus** (sfē'ro-dus), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a globe, and *odous*, a tooth.] A fossil genus of fishes from the oolitic and cretaceous strata.

**Sphærogastra** (sfē-rō-gas'tra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *sphaira*, sphere, and *gastēr*, belly.] The true spiders. Called also *Araneidæ* (which see).

**Sphærosiderite** (sfē'rō-sid"ėr-īt). See SPHEROSIDERITE.

**Sphærospore** (sfē'rō-spōr), *n.* In *bot.* the quadruple spore of some algals.

**Sphærularia** (sfē-rū-lā'ri-a), *n.* A nematode or round parasitic worm existing in certain species of bees. The female is nearly an inch in length, and consists of little else than a mass of fatty tissue with reproductive organs, neither mouth, œsophagus, intestine, nor anus being present. The male is only about the 28,000th part the size of the female.

**Sphærulite** (sfē'rū-līt). See SPHERULITE.

**Sphagnei, Sphagnaceæ** (sfag'nē-ī, sfag-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of cladocarpous mosses, of peculiar habit, distinguished especially by the mode of branching, the structure of the leaves, sporanges, and antheridia, and by the absence of roots, except in the early stages of growth. See SPHAGNUM.

Sphagnum.

**Sphagnous** (sfag'nus), *a.* [See below.] Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy.

**Sphagnum** (sfag'num), *n.* [Gr. *sphagnos*, a kind of moss.] A genus of mosses, the only one of the nat. order Sphagnei. The plants of this genus are widely diffused over the surface of the earth in temperate climates, readily recognized by their pale tint, fasciculate branchlets, and apparently sessile globose capsules. They are aquatic plants, and constitute the great mass of our bogs in swampy and moory districts. The formation of peat in such situations is often owing, in a great measure, to these plants.

**Sphalero-carpium** (sfal'ėr-ō-kär"pi-um), *n.* [Gr. *sphaleros*, delusive, and *karpos*, fruit.]

In *bot.* the collective fruit of the yew, hlitum, &c.

**Sphecidæ, Sphegidæ** (sfē'si-dē, sfē'ji-dē), *n. pl.* A family of hymenopterous insects of the section Fossores. Several species are found in England, where they are known as sand-wasps. They usually make burrows in the sand for nidification.

**Sphenacanthus** (sfē-na-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, and *akantha*, a spine.] A genus of fossil fishes from the coal-formation of Scotland.

**Sphene** (sfēn), *n.* [Fr. *sphène*, from Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge.] A mineral composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime. Its colours are dull yellow, green, gray, brown, and black. It is found amorphous and in crystals. The primary form of its crystal is an oblique rhombic prism.

**Spheniscidæ** (sfē-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* The penguins, a section of birds of the family Brevipennatæ, order Natatores, in which the wings are completely rudimentary, without quills, and covered with a scaly skin. See PENGUIN.

**Sphenocephalus** (sfē-nō-sef'al-us), *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *anat.* a malformation of the head by which the upper part of the cranium has a wedge-like appearance.

**Sphenodon** (sfē'no-don), *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A peculiar genus of lizards, regarded as forming a family by itself. The only known species (*S. punctatum*) is a native of New Zealand, and, although once abundant, is now being rapidly thinned. Of late it has become the favourite food of the pig, and is eaten by man. It frequents rocky islets, living in holes in the sand or amongst stones. It is also called *Hatteria punctata*.

**Sphenogram** (sfē'nō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *gramma*, a letter.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character. See CUNEIFORM.

**Sphenographer** (sfē-nog'raf-ėr), *n.* One versed in sphenography or in deciphering cuneiform inscriptions.

**Sphenographic** (sfē-nō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

**Sphenographist** (sfē-nog'raf-ist), *n.* Same as *Sphenographer*.

**Sphenography** (sfē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of writing in wedge-shaped and arrow-headed characters; the art of deciphering cuneiform writings; that branch of philological science which concerns itself with such writings.

**Sphenoid, Sphenoidal** (sfē'noid, sfē-noid'-al), *a.* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a wedge.—*Sphenoid bone*, the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull, so named because it is wedged in amidst the other bones of the head.

**Sphenoid** (sfē'noid), *n.* 1. In *crystal.* a wedge-shaped crystal contained under four equal isosceles triangles.—2. In *anat.* the sphenoid bone.

**Spheno-maxillary** (sfē-nō-mak'sil-la-ri), *a.* Relating to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

**Spheno-orbitar** (sfē-nō-or'bi-tär), *a.* In *anat.* a term applied to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, which is developed by a variable number of points of ossification.

**Spheno-palatinate** (sfē'nō-pa-lat''in-āt), *a.* Relating to the sphenoid and palate bones.

**Spheno-palatine** (sfē-nō-pal'a-tīn), *a.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and palate bones.—*Spheno-palatine ganglion*, the largest of the cranial ganglia.

**Spheno-parietal** (sfē'nō-pa-rī''et-al), *a.* Relating to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

**Sphenophyllum** (sfē-nō-fil'lum), *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A fossil genus of plants from the coal-measures, held by some to have represented the pine in the ancient world. Brongniart, on the other hand, regards the species as herbaceous plants allied to the pepper.

**Sphenopteris** (sfē-nop'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *pteris*, a kind of fern, from *pteron*, a wing, a leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns, remarkable for the wedge-shaped divisions of their fronds. They occur profusely in the carboniferous system, less so in the new red sandstone, and scarcely at all in the greensand.

**Spheno-temporal** (sfē-no-tem'pō-ral), *a.* Relating to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

**Spheral** (sfē'ral), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; inhabiting the spheres. 'The *spheral* souls that move through the ancient heaven of song-illumined air.' *Swinburne.*—2. Rounded like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; perfect.

**Sphere** (sfēr), *n.* [L. *sphæra*, from Gr. *sphaira*, a ball, a globe.] 1. In *geom.* a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its centre. It may be conceived to be generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter, which remains fixed, and which is hence called the *axis* of the sphere. A section of a sphere made by a plane passing through its centre is called a *great circle* of the sphere; and when the cutting plane does not pass through the centre the section is called a *small circle* of the sphere. A sphere is two-thirds of its circumscribing cylinder. Spheres are to one another as the cubes of their diameters. The surface of a sphere is equal to four times the area of one of its great circles, and the solidity is found by multiplying the cube of the diameter by ·5236 or $\frac{1}{6}$ of ·7854; or by multiplying the area of a great circle by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the diameter. 2. An orb or globe, as the sun, the earth, the stars, or planets; one of the heavenly bodies.

> First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he fram'd. *Milton.*

3. A circular body; a disc. [Rare.]

> With a broader *sphere* the moon looks down. *Hood.*

4. An orbicular body representing the earth or the apparent heavens; a celestial or terrestrial globe.—5. In *astron.* (*a*) the concave expanse of the heavens, which appears to the eye as the interior surface of a hollow sphere inclosing the earth, which is placed at its centre. In this sphere all the heavenly bodies appear to be fixed, and at equal distances from the eye. It is also called the *Celestial Sphere*. The equator, ecliptic, meridians, &c., are circles of the celestial sphere. (*b*) One of the supposed concentric and eccentric revolving transparent shells in which, according to the old astronomers, the stars, sun, moon, and planets were set, and by which they were carried in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions.—6. In *logic*, the extension of a general conception, or the totality of the individuals or species to which it may be applied.—7. Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment.

> Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his *sphere*. *Addison.*

8. Rank; order of society.

> Like some poor girl whose heart is set
> On one whose rank exceeds her own.
> He mixing with his proper *sphere*,
> She finds the baseness of her lot. *Tennyson.*

9. † An orbit; a socket.

> I could a tale unfold whose lightest word
> Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
> Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their *spheres*.
> *Shak.*

*—Armillary sphere*, an artificial representation of the circles of the sphere, by means of rings. See ARMILLARY.—*Oblique sphere*, that in which the circles of daily motion are oblique to the horizon, as is the case to a spectator at any point between the equator and either pole.—*Parallel sphere*, that in which the circles of daily motion are parallel to the horizon. A spectator at either of the poles would view a parallel sphere.—*Right sphere*, that aspect of the heavens in which the circles of daily motion of the heavenly bodies are perpendicular to the horizon. A spectator at the equator views a right sphere.—*Harmony* or *music of the spheres*. See under HARMONY.—*Projection of the sphere*. See PROJECTION.

**Sphere** (sfēr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sphered*; ppr. *sphering*. 1. To place in a sphere or among the spheres.

> And therefore is the glorious planet, Sol,
> In noble eminence enthron'd, and *sphered*
> Amidst the other, *Shak.*
>
> Because I would have reached you, had you been
> *Sphered* up with Cassiopëia. *Tennyson.*

2. To form into roundness; to round; hence, to give perfect or complete form to.

> Light from her native east
> To journey through the airy gloom began,
> *Sphered* in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
> Was not. *Milton.*
>
> Not vassals to be beat, nor pretty babes
> To be dandled; no, but living wills and *sphered*
> Whole in ourselves, and owed to none. *Tennyson.*

**Sphere-born** (sfēr'born), *a.* Born among the spheres. *Milton.*

**Sphere-melody** (sfēr'mel-ō-di), *n.* Melody or harmony of the spheres. See under HARMONY.

**Sphere-music** (sfēr'mū-zik), *n.* The music or harmony of the spheres. See under HARMONY.

**Sphereotype** (sfer'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, sphere, and *typos*, a type or figure.] A positive collodion photograph taken on glass by placing a mat before the plate, so as to give a distinct margin to the picture. *E. H. Knight.*

**Spheric** (sfer'ik), *a.* Same as *Spherical*. *E. B. Browning.*

**Spherical** (sfer'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *sphérique*; L. *sphæricus*. See SPHERE.] 1. Having the form of a sphere; globular; orbicular; as, a *spherical* body.

> We must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glanvil.*

2. Pertaining to a sphere; belonging to a sphere.—3. Relating to the orbs of the planets; planetary.

> We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and the stars, as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*

*—Spherical aberration.* See ABERRATION.—*Spherical angle*, an angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of two great circles.—*Spherical excess*, the excess of the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle above two right angles or 180°, the three angles of every spherical triangle being greater than two right angles.—*Spherical geometry*, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes; as, spherical triangles, arcs, and angles.—*Spherical lune*, a projection of the surface of a sphere included between two great semicircles having a common diameter.—*Spherical polygon*, a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three or more great circles.—*Spherical* or *globular projections*, the projections of the circles of a sphere upon a plane.—*Spherical triangle*, a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles. Spherical triangles are divided into *right-angled, oblique-angled, equilateral, isosceles*, &c., as plane triangles are.—*Spherical trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which teaches to compute the sides and angles of spherical triangles. See TRIGONOMETRY.—*Spherical bracketing*, in *arch.* brackets so formed that the surface of the lath-and-plaster work which they support forms a spherical surface.

**Spherically** (sfer'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the form of a sphere. *Wotton.*

**Sphericalness** (sfer'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spherical; sphericity.

**Sphericity** (sfe-ris'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being spherical or orbicular; globularity; roundness.

> Water consists of small, smooth, spherical particles; their smoothness makes them slip easily upon one another; the *sphericity* keeps them from touching one another in more points than one. *Cheyne.*

**Sphericle** (sfer'i-kl), *n.* A small sphere.

**Spherics** (sfer'iks), *n.* In *geom.* the doctrine of the properties of the sphere considered as a geometrical body, and in particular of the different circles described on its surface, with the method of projecting the same on a plane; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

**Spherograph** (sfē'rō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, and *graphō*, to write, to describe.] A nautical instrument consisting of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disc of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By the aid of this projection, and a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great circle sailing.

**Spheroid** (sfēr'oid), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, and *eidos*, form.] A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical. In *geom.* a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the generating ellipse revolves about its longer or major axis, the spheroid is *oblong* or *prolate*; when about its less or minor axis, the spheroid is *oblate*. The earth is an oblate spheroid, that is, flattened at the poles, so that its polar diameter is shorter than its equatorial diameter. (See EARTH.) The same figure is assumed by the other planets; hence, the properties of the oblate spheroid are of great importance in geodesy and astronomy.

**Spheroidal** (sfē-roid'al), *a.* 1. Having the form of a spheroid.—2. In *crystal.* bounded by several convex faces.—*Spheroidal bracketing*, in *arch.* bracketing which has a spheroidal surface.—*Spheroidal condition*, the condition of a liquid when, on being placed on a highly heated surface, as red hot metal, it assumes the form of a more or less flattened spheroid, and evaporates without ebullition. The spheroid in this condition does not touch the surface of the metal, but floats on a layer of its own vapour, and evaporates rapidly from its exposed surface. It is heated mainly by radiation from the hot surface, because conduction is impossible since the layer of intervening vapour conducts heat very feebly. The formation of a layer of non-conducting vapour explains why it is possible to dip the wetted hand into molten iron with impunity.

**Spheroidic, Spheroidical** (sfē-roid'ik, sfē-roid'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Spheroidal.*

**Spheroidicity, Spheroidity** (sfē-roi-dis'i-ti, sfē-roi'di-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being spheroidal.

**Spherometer** (sfē-rom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies when great accuracy is required, as the curvature of optical glasses, &c.

**Spherosiderite** (sfē-rō-sid'ėr-it), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, and *sidēros*, iron.] A substance found in spheroidal masses in the basaltic compact lava of Steinheim. Called also *Glass Lava* or *Hyalite.*

**Spherula** (sfer'ū-la), *n.* [L. *sphærula*, a little sphere.] A spherule: a term applied to the globose peridium of some plants.

**Spherulate** (sfer'ū-lāt), *a.* Covered or studded with spherules; having one or more rows of minute tubercles.

**Spherule** (sfer'ūl), *n.* [See SPHERULA.] A little sphere or spherical body. Mercury or quicksilver, when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules.

**Spherulite** (sfer'ū-līt), *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, and *lithos*, a stone.] 1. A variety of obsidian or pearl-stone, found in rounded grains.—2. See RADIOLITE.

**Sphery** (sfēr'i), *a.* 1. Belonging to the spheres.

> She can teach ye how to climb
> Higher than the *sphery* chime. *Milton.*

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or the like. 'Hermia's *sphery* eyne.' *Shak.*

**Sphex** (sfeks), *n.* [Gr. *sphēx*, a wasp.] A genus of insects. Same as *Ammophila.*

**Sphincter** (sfingk'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *sphingktēr*, from *sphingō*, to constrain, to draw close.] In *anat.* a name applied generally to a kind of circular muscles, or muscles in rings, which serve to close the external orifices of organs, as the sphincter of the mouth, of the eyes, &c., and more particularly to those among them which, like the sphincter ani, have the peculiarity of being in a state of permanent contraction, independently of the will, and of relaxing only when it is required that the contents of the organs which they close should be evacuated.

**Sphinx** (sfingks), *n.* pl. **Sphinxes** (sfingks'-ez). [Gr. *sphingx*, L. *sphinx.*] 1. In *Greek myth.* a she-monster, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans and to have killed

Greek Sphinx, from a sculpture in British Museum.

all who were not able to guess it. It was at last solved by Œdipus, whereupon the sphinx slew herself. In art this monster is often represented with the winged body of a lion with the breasts and head of a woman.—2. In *Egyptian antiq.* a figure of somewhat similar shape, having the body of a lion (seldom winged), and a human (male or female) or animal head. The human-headed figures have been called androsphinxes; those with the head of a ram criosphinxes, and those with the head of a hawk hieracosphinxes. The Egyptian sphinx was probably a purely symbolical figure, having no

Egyptian Sphinx, from the Louvre Museum.

historical connection with the Greek fable, and the Greeks may have applied the term sphinx to the Egyptian statues merely on account of an accidental external resemblance between them and their own figures of the sphinx.—3. A person who proposes riddles, puts puzzling or obscure questions, or who talks enigmatically.—4. A genus of lepidopterous insects, section Crepuscularia; the hawk-moths. They receive their generic name from the attitude of several of the caterpillars, which resembles that of the fabled monster so called. See SPHINGIDÆ. 5. The *Cynocephalus passio*, or Guinea baboon.

**Sphingidæ** (sfin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lepidopterous insects, section Crepuscularia. The insects belonging to this division generally fly in the evening or early in the morning, but there are many which fly in the daytime. This family embraces some of the largest European Lepidoptera, as the death's-head hawk-moth, the *Sphinx atropos*, Linn., the privet hawk-moth (*Sphinx ligustri*).

**Sphragide** (sfrā'jid), *n.* [Fr. *sphragide*, from L. *sphragis*, *sphragidis*, a kind of stone used for seals; Lemnian earth; from Gr. *sphragis*, *sphragidos*, a seal. The earth is said to have been so called because sold in sealed packets.] A species of ochreous clay, which falls to pieces in water with the emission of many bubbles. Called also *Earth of Lemnos.*

**Sphragistics** (sfra-jis'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *sphragistikos*, of or for sealing, from *sphragis*, a seal.] The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions. The chief object of this science is to ascertain the age and genuineness of the documents to which seals are affixed.

**Sphrigosis** (sfrig'ō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *sphrigaō*, to be full of health and strength.] Over-rankness, a disease in fruit-trees and other plants, as turnips, in which the plant tends to grow to wood or stem and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, &c., or to grow so luxuriantly that the nutritious qualities of the plant are injured, as in the potato. Sphrigosis is sometimes due to over-manuring.

**Sphygmic** (sfig'mik), *a.* [Gr. *sphygmos*, the pulse.] Of or pertaining to the pulse.

**Sphygmograph** (sfig'mō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *sphygmos*, a pulse, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates the character of the pulse as to the force and extent of undulations, registering them on a strip of paper moved by watch-work. It reveals in a very delicate and beautiful manner, by the tracing of a pencil on the paper, the force of the heart beats, and in making experiments with different kinds of medicines it shows their effect on the nervous system.

**Sphygmographic** (sfig-mō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphygmograph; registered or traced by the sphygmograph. '*Sphygmographic* tracing of the cardiac movement of (the) arterial pulse.' *Dr. Carpenter.*

**Sphygmometer** (sfig-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *sphygmos*, a pulse, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for counting the arterial pulsations; a sphygmograph.

**Sphyrænidæ** (sfi-rē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *sphyraina*, the hammer-fish.] A family of acanthopterygious (teleostean) fishes, nearly allied to the perches. The species are elongated, active, predaceous fishes, having the jaws armed with formidable teeth. They live principally in tropical seas, although one or two species are found in the Mediterranean. The barracuda of the West Indies (*Sphyræna picuda*) is a large and powerful fish, as much dreaded as the white shark.

**Spial**† (spī'al), *n.* A spy; a scout. 'The prince's *spials* have informed me.' *Shak.*

**Spica** (spī'ka), *n.* [L., an ear of corn.] In *surg.* a bandage so named from its turns being thought to resemble the rows of an ear of corn.—*Spica descendens*, the uniting bandage used in rectilinear wounds. It consists of a double-headed roller with a longitudinal slit in the middle, 3 or 4 inches long.

**Spicate, Spicated** (spī'kāt, spī'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *spicatus*, pp. of *spico*, to furnish with spikes, from *spica*, a spike.] In *bot.* having a spike or ear; eared like corn.

**Spiccato** (spik-kä'tō). [It., divided.] In *music*, a term which indicates that every note is to have a distinct and detached sound, and in regard to instruments played with a bow it denotes that every note is to have a distinct bow.

**Spice** (spīs), *n.* [O.Fr. *espice*, Mod. Fr. *épice*, Sp. *especia*, It. *spezie*, from L. *species*, appearance, species, kind, sort, in late Latin, goods, wares, assorted goods, especially spices, drugs, &c., of the same sort. See SPECIES.] 1. A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste, such as pepper, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, used in sauces and in cookery.—2. A small quantity, giving a seasoning to a greater; something that enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of a thing; a small admixture; a flavouring; a smack; as, there's a *spice* of conceit about him.

> Variety's the very *spice* of life
> That gives it all its flavour. *Cowper.*

**Spice**† (spīs), *n.* [Fr. *espèce*, a kind or species; L. *species*, a species. It is thus really the same word as above.] A sample; a species.

> Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds of *spices*. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**Spice** (spīs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spiced;* ppr. *spicing.* 1. To season with spice; to mix aromatic substances with; to season, literally or figuratively; as, to *spice* wine; to *spice* one's conversation with scandal.—2. To impregnate with a spicy odour. 'In the *spiced* Indian air.' *Shak.*—3.† To render nice; to season with scruples.

> Take it, 'tis yours;
> Be not so *spiced;* it is good gold. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Spice-apple** (spīs'ap-l), *n.* A kind of apple.

**Spice-bush** (spīs'bush), *n.* Same as *Spice-wood.*

**Spice-nut** (spīs'nut), *n.* A gingerbread nut.

**Spicer** (spīs'ėr), *n.* 1. One that seasons with spice.—2. One who deals in spice.

**Spicery** (spīs'ėr-i), *n.* [O.Fr. *espicerie*, Mod. Fr. *épicerie.* See SPICE.] 1. Spices in general; fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning.

> Their camels were loaden with *spicery* and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh.*

2. A repository of spices. 'The *spicery*, the cellar, and its furniture.' *Addison.*

**Spice-wood** (spīs'wụd), *n.* *Lindera benzoin* (*Laurus benzoin*, Linn.), an American shrub, the wild-allspice or benjamin-tree.

**Spiciferous** (spī-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *spicifer*, bearing spikes or ears, from *spica*, an ear, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing ears, as corn; producing spikes; spicated; eared.

**Spiciform** (spī'si-form), *a.* In *bot.* spike-shaped.

**Spicily** (spīs'i-li), *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with flavour.

**Spiciness** (spīs'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being spicy.

**Spick**† (spik), *n.* A spike; a tenter.

**Spick-and-Span** (spik'and-span), *a.* or *adv.* [*Spick*, a spike, and *span*, a chip, a splinter. (See SPAN-NEW.) *Spick-and-span* new means therefore nail and chip new, newly shaped and put together. Comp. D. *spikspelder-nieuw*, *spelder-nieuw* (*speld*, *spelde*, a pin), *spiksplinternieuw.*] In full used adverbially with *new* = quite new; bran-new; also used adjectively; as, a *spick-and-span* suit of clothes.

> I keep no antiquated stuff;
> But *spick-and-span* I have enough. *Hudibras.*

**Spicknel** (spik'nel). See SPIGNEL.

**Spicose** (spik'ōs), *a.* '[From L. *spica*, a spike or ear.] Having spikes or ears; eared like corn. Written also *Spicous.*

**Spicosity** (spī-kos'i-ti), *n.* The state of being spicose, or of having or being full of ears, like corn.

**Spicous** (spīk'us), *a.* Same as *Spicose*.

**Spicula** (spik'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Spiculæ** (spik'ū-lē). [L.] In *bot.* (*a*) a small spike or spikelet. (*b*) A pointed, fleshy, superficial appendage.

**Spicular** (spik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *spiculum*, a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

**Spiculate** (spik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *spiculo*, *spiculatum*, to sharpen, from *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, for *spica*, a point.] To sharpen to a point. 'Spiculated paling.' *W. Mason.*

**Spiculate** (spik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *spiculatus*, pp. of *spiculo*, to sharpen to a point, from *spiculum*, a point.] Covered with or divided into fine points; specifically, in *bot.* (*a*) covered with pointed fleshy appendages, as a surface. (*b*) Applied to a spike composed of several smaller spikes crowded together.

**Spicule** (spik'ūl), *n.* [L. *spicula*.] 1. In *bot.* a spikelet. 2. In *zool.* one of the minute limy or flinty particles found in sponges, and also in the tissues of some cœlenterate animals.

**Spiculiform** (spik'ūl-i-form), *a.* Having the form of a spicule.

**Spiculigenous** (spik-ū-lij'en-us), *a.* [L. *spiculum*, a dart, and *gigno*, *genui*, to produce.] Containing or producing spicules.

**Spicy** (spīs'i), *a.* [From *spice*.] 1. Producing spice; abounding with spices.

> As . . . off at sea north-east winds blow
> Sabæan odours from the *spicy* shore
> Of Araby the blest. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of spice; flavoured with spice; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* plants. 'The *spicy* nut-brown ale.' *Milton.* 'Spicy gales.' *Pope.*—3. Having a sharp flavour; pungent; pointed; keen; as, a *spicy* debate.—4. Showy; handsome; smart; as, a *spicy* garment. [Colloq.]

**Spider** (spī'dėr), *n.* [For *spinder* for *spinner*, one that spins, formerly a spider; so G. *spinne*, a spider, from *spinnen*, to spin. As to the omission of *n*, comp. *other*, *tooth*, &c.] 1. The common name of animals of the Linnæan genus Aranea, now divided not only into many genera, but into many families, constituting a section (Araneida) of the class Arachnida, order Pulmonaria. The head and chest are united to form a segment known as a cephalothorax; no wings are developed, and breathing is effected by means of pulmonary or lung sacs. Spiders are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation. The abdomen of the spiders is unjointed, and is furnished with four to six cylindrical or conical mammillæ or processes, with fleshy extremities, which are perforated with numberless small orifices for the passage of silky filaments of extreme tenuity, with which they form their webs, and which proceed from internal reservoirs. The legs number four pairs, and no antennæ are developed. Their mandibles are terminated by a movable hook, flexed inferiorly, underneath which, and near its extremity, which is always pointed, is a little opening that allows a passage to a venomous fluid contained in a gland of the preceding joint. After wounding their prey with their hooked mandibles, they inject this poison into the wound, which suddenly destroys the victim. A very great diversity exists in the modes in which spiders construct their webs, and in the situations in which they are placed. Some spiders do not catch their prey by entangling them in their webs, but roam abroad in search of them.

> My brain more busy than the labouring *spider*
> Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.
> *Shak.*
>
> The *spider's* touch, how exquisitely fine!
> Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.
> *Pope.*

2. Something resembling or supposed to resemble a spider, as a kind of gridiron, or a trivet to support vessels over a fire.—3. In *mach.* (*a*) a skeleton of radiating spokes, as a rag-wheel (which see). (*b*) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast. (*c*) The solid interior portion of a piston to which the packing is attached, and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured. *E. H. Knight.*—4. *Naut.* (*a*) an iron outrigger to keep a block clear of the ship's side. (*b*) An iron hoop round the mast for the attachment of the futtock-shrouds; also, a hoop round a mast provided with belaying pins.

**Spider-catcher** (spī'dėr-kach-ėr), *n.* One who or that which catches spiders; specifically, a bird, the wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*), found in southern Europe. Also, a genus of birds (Arachnothera) inhabiting the Indian Archipelago, whose favourite food is spiders.

**Spider-crab** (spī'dėr-krab), *n.* Same as *Sea-spider*.

**Spider-fly** (spī'dėr-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family Pupipara. There are many species of these found parasitic on birds and quadrupeds. They belong to the genera Hippobosea and Nycterobia.

**Spiderlike** (spī'dėr-līk), *a.* Resembling a spider. *Shak.*

**Spider-line** (spī'dėr-līn), *n.* One of the threads of a spider's web ingeniously substituted for wires in micrometer scales, intended for delicate astronomical observations.

Coaita or Spider-monkey.

**Spider-mite** (spī'dėr-mīt), *n.* One of a family of mites (Ganasidæ) found upon plants.

**Spider-monkey** (spī'dėr-mung-ki), *n.* A name given to many species of platyrhine or New World monkeys, but more especially to members of the genus Ateles, which are distinguished by the great relative length, slenderness, and flexibility of their limbs, and by the prehensile power of their tails.

**Spider-orchis** (spī'dėr-or-kis), *n.* The common name of two British species of Ophrys, *O. arachnites* (late spider-orchis), and *O. aranifera* (early spider-orchis). See OPHRYS.

**Spider-shell** (spī'dėr-shel), *n.* A species of the genus Murex.

**Spiderwort** (spī'dėr-wėrt), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Tradescantia, one species of which, *T. virginica*, is cultivated in gardens.

**Spiegeleisen** (spē'gel-ī-sen), *n.* [G.—*spiegel*, a mirror, and *eisen*, iron: named from its fracture showing large smooth shining surfaces.] A peculiar kind of cast-iron made from specular iron ore, or hæmatite, containing a large percentage of carbon and manganese. Being remarkably free from impurities, as phosphorus, sulphur, silica, &c., it is largely used in the Bessemer process of steel-making for the purpose of reintroducing carbon.

**Spiegelerz** (spē'gel-ėrz), *n.* [G. *spiegel*, a mirror, and *erz*, ore.] Specular ironstone; a variety of hæmatite.

**Spier** (spēr), *v.t.* and *i.* To ask; to inquire. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.] See SPEIR.

**Spiffy** (spif'i), *a.* Spruce; well-dressed. [Slang.]

**Spigelia** (spi-jē'li-a), *n.* [In honour of Adrian van der *Spiegel*, latterly professor of medicine at Padua, and a botanical author, who died 1625.] Worm-seed or worm-grass, a genus of plants, nat. order Loganiaceæ. It consists of annual and perennial herbs, with opposite or whorled ovate or lance-shaped leaves, and carmine, blue, or purple flowers. They are natives of North and South America. The root of *S. marylandica* is used in America as a vermifuge; and if administered in large doses it acts powerfully as a cathartic. *S. Anthelmia* possesses powerful narcotic properties, and is used in the same manner as the last.

**Spigelian** (spi-jē'li-an), *a.* [See SPIGELIA.] In *anat.* applied to one of the lobes or divisions of the mammalian liver (*Lobulus Spigelii*).

**Spight**† (spīt), *n.* Spite; grudge; reluctance. *Spenser.*

**Spight**† (spīt), *v.t.* To spite. *Spenser.*

**Spight**† (spīt), *n.* [See SPECHT.] A woodpecker. *Holland.*

**Spignel** (spig'nel), *n.* [A contr. of *spikenail*.] The common name of plants of the genus Athamanta.

**Spignet** (spig'net), *n.* [Corrupted from *spikenard*.] A plant of the genus Aralia (*A. racemosa*). *Asa Gray.* See SPIKENARD.

**Spigot** (spig'ot), *n.* [O.E. *spigotte*, *speget*, *spykette*, dim. forms from *spick*=*spike*. See SPIKE.] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor; a spile.

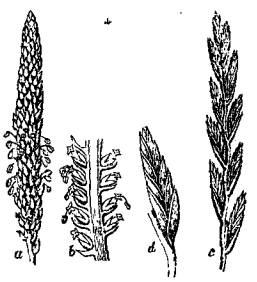
> Take out the *spigot* and clap the point in your mouth. *Swift.*

**Spigurnel** (spi-gur'nel), *n.* In *law*, a name formerly given to the sealer of the writs in Chancery.

**Spike** (spīk), *n.* [Same word as *pike* with initial *s*; Icel. *spik*, Sw. *spik*, a spike; Cog. L. *spica*, a sharp point, an ear of corn; W. *yspig*, a spike. (See PICK, PIKE.) Meanings 5 and 6 are directly from the Latin. As to kindred forms with and without initial *s*, see SNEEZE.] 1. A large nail or pin, generally of iron, but sometimes of wood.—2. A piece of pointed iron like a long nail, inserted with the point outwards, as on the top of walls, gates, &c., to prevent people from passing over them.—3. A nail or instrument with which the vents of cannon are filled up.—4. Something of similar shape to the above articles.

> He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. *Addison.*

5. An ear of corn or grain.—6. In *bot.* a species of inflorescence in which the flowers



*a*, Spike of *Plantago major*. *b*, Section of it to show the sessile flowers. *c*, Spike of *Lolium perenne*. *d*, Spikelet of do.

are sessile along a common axis, as in the Plantago, or common plantain.

**Spike** (spīk), *n.* A species of lavender, *Lavandula Spica*; spike-lavender.

**Spike** (spīk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spiked*; ppr. *spiking*. 1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails; as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or bridge.—2. To set with spikes; to furnish with spikes.—3. To fix upon a spike.—4. To make sharp at the end. *Johnson.*—5. To stop the vent of with a spike.—*To spike a gun* or *cannon*, to fill up the touch-hole by driving a nail or spike forcibly into it, in order to render it unserviceable.

**Spike-lavender** (spīk'la-ven-dėr), *n.* A kind of lavender, *Lavandula Spica*, from which spike-oil is obtained.

Spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*).

**Spikelet** (spīk'-let), *n.* In *bot.* a small spike making a part of a large one; or a subdivision of a spike; as, the *spikelets* of grasses.

**Spike-nail** (spik'nāl), *n.* A nail of 3 inches in length and upwards. See SPIKE.

**Spikenard** (spik'nārd), *n.* [Fr. *spicanard*. See SPIKE, NARD.] 1. A highly aromatic herbaceous plant growing in the East Indies, the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, nat. order Valerianaceæ. The root has a strong smell and a sharp bitterish taste. This is the true spikenard of the ancients, and it has enjoyed celebrity from the earliest period, on account of the valuable extract or perfume obtained from its roots, which was used at the ancient baths and at feasts. It is called *jatamansi* or *balchur* by the Hindus, and *sumbul* or *sunbul* by the

Arabians. Differences of opinion exist respecting the nature of the fragrance of the jatamansi. It is, however, highly esteemed in the East as a perfume, and is used to scent oils and unguents. The name spikenard is applied to various other plants, as to *Valeriana celtica*, *Andropogon Nardus*, *Lavandula Spica*. In the United States it is applied to *Aralia racemosa*.—2. A name given to various fragrant essential oils.—*Ploughman's spikenard*. See under PLOUGHMAN.

**Spike-oil** (spīk'oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained by distilling *Lavandula Spica* with water. It has a less agreeable odour than true lavender-oil, and is specifically heavier. It is obtained from the leaves and stalks, true lavender-oil from the flowers, of several species of Lavandula.

**Spike-plank** (spīk'plangk), *n.* [Comp. *spike-tub*.] *Naut.* in Polar voyages, a platform projecting across the vessel before the mizzen-mast, to enable the ice-master to cross over and see ahead, and so pilot her clear of the ice. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Spike-rush** (spīk'rush), *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Eleocharis. See ELEOCHARIS.

**Spike-team** (spīk'tēm), *n.* A wagon drawn by three horses, or by two oxen and a horse. *Bartlett.* [United States.]

**Spike-tub** (spīk'tub), *n.* [A. Sax. *spic*, fat; Icel. *spik*, blubber; G. *speck*, fat, bacon.] A vessel in which the fat of bears, seals, and minor quarry is set aside till a 'making off' gives an opportunity for adding it to the blubber in the hold. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Spiky** (spīk'i), *a.* 1. In the shape of a spike; having a sharp point or points.—2. Set with spikes.

> The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore. *Pope.*

**Spilanthes** (spi-lan'thēz), *n.* [Gr. *spilos*, a spot, and *anthos*, a flower—in allusion to the original species having yellow flowers and a brown disc.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. They are tropical, smooth, annual, branching weeds, with opposite lance-shaped or ovate leaves, and stalked, terminal, solitary, yellow flower-heads. The involucre and receptacle of *S. oleracea* are said to act as a powerful stimulant of the salivary organs.

**Spile** (spīl), *n.* [D. *spijl*, L.G. *spile*, a bar, a stake; G. *speil*, a skewer. See SPILL, *n.*] 1. A small peg or wooden pin used to stop a spile-hole in a cask or barrel.—2. A stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, form wharfs, abutments, &c.; a pile.

**Spile** (spīl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spiled*; ppr. *spiling*. [See above.] To supply with a faucet and spigot, as a cask of liquor.

> You must not suppose, your highness, that I neglected to avail myself (unknown to the Aga) of the peculiar properties of the wine which those casks contained. I had them *spiled* underneath, and, constantly running off the wine from them, filled them up afresh. *Marryat.*

**Spile-hole** (spīl'hōl), *n.* A small aperture made in a cask, usually near the bung-hole, to afford access to the air, in order to permit the contained liquor to flow freely.

**Spillikin** (spil'i-kin), *n.* [Dim. of *spill*, *spile*, a splinter.] 1. A peg of wood, bone, ivory, &c., for making the score at cribbage and other games.—2. *pl.* A game played with such instruments; pushpin.

**Spill** (spil), *n.* [In some of the senses probably the same as *spile*, a peg; D. *spil*, a pin, a pivot, a spindle; G. *spille*, a spindle, a peg; in others rather allied to *spall*, *spell*, *spale*, a chip, *spalt*, to chip or break.] 1. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; a spigot; a spile; as, a vent-hole stopped with a *spill*.—2.† A piece broken off; a splinter.

> What to reserve their relicks many yeares,
> Their silver spurs, or *spills* of broken speares.
> *Bp. Hall.*

3.† A little bar or pin of iron. *Rich. Carew.* 4.† A little sum of money. *Aylife.*—5. A strip of paper rolled up, or a small slip of wood, used to light a lamp, a cigar, &c.

**Spill** (spil), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spilled* or *spilt*; ppr. *spilling*. [A. Sax. *spillan*, to spill, to ruin, to waste, to destroy; L.G. and D. *spillen*, to waste, to spend; Icel. *spilla*, to spoil, to destroy; Dan. *spilde*, to spill, to lose, to waste. Perhaps from same root as *spall*, *spale*, and *split*.] 1. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered: applied only to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; as, to *spill* water from a pail; to *spill* spirit or oil from a bottle; to *spill* quicksilver or powders from a vessel or a paper; to *spill* sand or flour. *Spill* differs from *pour* in expressing accidental loss; a loss or waste not designed, or contrary to purpose.—2. To suffer or to cause to flow out or lose; to shed: used especially with regard to blood, as in cases of murder or wilful slaughter; as, a man *spills* another's blood. 'To revenge his blood so justly *spilt*.' *Dryden.*

> They have taken the child
> To *spill* his blood and heal the land. *Tennyson.*

3.† To injure; to destroy; to ruin. 'To *spill* and spoil thy house with fire.' *Turbervile.*

> So full of artless jealousy is guilt,
> It *spills* itself in fearing to be *spilt*. *Shak.*

4. *Naut.* to discharge the wind from, as from the belly of a sail, in order to furl or reef it. 5. To throw, as from a horse or carriage. [Colloq. or slang.]—6.† [In this sense from noun *spill*, a piece.] To piece or diversify with spills or small pieces; to inlay. 'Pavement . . . with ivory *spilt*.' *Spenser.*

**Spill** (spil), *v.i.* 1.† To waste; to be prodigal. *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.

> He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company. *Watts.*

**Spiller** (spil'ėr), *n.* 1. One that spills or sheds.—2. A kind of fishing-line. See BOLTER.

**Spillet-fishing, Spilliard-fishing** (spil'et-fish-ing, spil'yārd-fish-ing), *n.* A name given to the method of fishing in the west of Ireland, in which a number of hooks are set on snoods, all on one line. Called also *Bultow*, *Bultow-fishing*.

**Spilliken** (spil'i-ken), *n.* Same as *Spilliken*.

**Spilling-line** (spil'ing-līn), *n.* *Naut.* a line fixed occasionally to the main and fore sails of a ship in tempestuous weather, to spill them, in order that they may be reefed or furled more conveniently.

**Spilt** (spilt), pret. & pp. of *spill*.

**Spilth** (spilth), *n.* [From *spill*; comp. *tilth* from *till*, *stealth* from *steal*.] Spilling; that which is spilt; that which is poured out with lavish profusion. 'With drunken *spilth* of wine.' *Shak.*

> But when one comes to transcribe such passages the pen drives heavily amid the radiant riot of flower-soft speech, and the supreme *spilth* of starry syllables. *Ed. Dowden.*

**Spilus** (spī'lus), *n.* [Gr. *spilos*, a spot.] In *pathol.* same as *Nævus* (which see).

**Spin** (spin), *v.t.* pret. *spun* (*span* is now obsolete or provincial); pp. *spun*; ppr. *spinning*. [A. Sax. *spinnan*, pret. *span*, pp. *spunnen*; common to the Teutonic tongues: D. and G. *spinnen*, O.H.G. and Goth. *spinnan*, Dan. *spinde*, Icel. and Sw. *spinna*—to spin. Supposed to be of same root as *span* and Gr. *spaō*, to draw. Hence *spindle*, *spinster*, *spider*.] 1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax; to *spin* goats' hair. 'Beholding how the thrids of life they *span*.' *Spenser.*

> All the yarn she (Penelope) *spun* in Ulysses' absence, did but fill Ithaca with moths. *Shak.*

2. To make or work on as if by spinning; to draw out tediously; to extend to a great length.

> I passed lightly over many particulars on which learned and witty men might *spin* out large volumes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*
>
> The lines are weak, another's pleased to say;
> Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day. *Pope.*

3. To protract; to spend by delays; as, to *spin* out the day in idleness.

> By one delay after another they *spin* out their whole lives. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. To whirl rapidly; to cause to turn with great speed; as, to *spin* a top; to *spin* a coin on a table.—5. To form, as a filament or thread, by the extrusion of a viscid fluid, which hardens on coming into contact with the air: said of spiders, silk-worms, and the like; as, a spider *spins* a web.—*To spin hay* (*milit.*), to twist it into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition.—*To spin a yarn*, to tell a long story: originally a seaman's phrase. [Colloq.]

**Spin** (spin), *v.i.* 1. To perform the act of making threads; to work at drawing and twisting threads; as, the woman knows how to *spin*; a machine or mule *spins* with great exactness.

> They neither know to *spin* nor care to toil. *Prior.*
> He *spins* and weaves, and weaves and *spins*. *Cowper.*

2. To revolve; to move round rapidly; to whirl, as a top or a spindle.

> Let the great world *spin* for ever down the ringing grooves of change. *Tennyson.*

3. To stream or issue in a thread or small current; as, blood *spins* from a vein.

> Make incision in their hides,
> That their hot blood may *spin* in English eyes. *Shak.*

4. To run or drive with great rapidity; to go quickly; as, to *spin* along the road. [Colloq.]

> While the money lasts make it *spin*. *W. Collins.*

**Spin** (spin), *n.* The act of spinning; a rapid unintermitted action; a single effort, as in a race; as, a rapid *spin* along the road. [Colloq.]

> Teetotums we've for patriots got,
> Who court the mob with antics humble;
> Like theirs the patriot's dizzy lot,
> A glorious *spin*, and then—a tumble. *Moore.*

**Spina** (spī'na), *n.* pl. **Spinæ** (spī'nē). [L.] A thorn; a prickle; the backbone or spine.

**Spinaceous** (spi-nā'shus), *a.* Relating to spinach, or the class of plants to which it belongs.

**Spinach, Spinage** (spin'āj), *n.* [O.Fr. *espinoche*, *espinace*, It. *spinace*, Sp. *espinaca*, D. *spinazie*, from L. *spina*, a spine—being named from the prickles on its fruit.] Spinacia, a genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. There is only one species, *S. oleracea* (common spinach), well known on account of its use in the kitchen. It is often sometimes in salads, but more frequently cooked in various ways. It is wholesome and agreeable, but contains little nutriment. There are two principal varieties cultivated in gardens—the prickly-fruited and the smooth-fruited.—*New Zealand spinach*, *Tetragonia expansa*, used instead of common spinach.

**Spinacia** (spi-nā'si-a), *n.* A genus of plants. See SPINACH.

**Spinacidæ** (spi-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* Picked dogfishes, a family of small sharks, distinguished by having the dorsal fins furnished with a strong spine, which they are said to employ as a weapon, bending themselves into the form of a bow, and then striking with great force.

**Spinal** (spī'nal), *a.* [L. *spinalis*. See SPINE.] Pertaining to the spine or backbone of an animal; as, the *spinal* cord; *spinal* muscles; *spinal* arteries.—*Spinal column*, the connected vertebræ of the back; a bony column situate at the posterior and central part of the trunk, extending from the head to the sacrum; the spine; the backbone. See SPINE.—*Spinal cord* or *spinal marrow*, the elongated mass of nervous matter contained in the osseous canal of the spine. It gives rise to thirty-one pairs of nerves, being the origin of most of the nerves of the trunk of the body.

**Spindle** (spin'dl), *n.* [A. Sax. *spindel*, *spindl*, *spinl*, lit. the instrument for spinning, from *spinnan*, to spin; so also G. Sw. and Dan. *spindel*. (See SPIN.) The *d* has intruded into the word the same way as in *gender*, *thunder*.] 1. In *spinning*, (*a*) a pendent piece of wood for twisting and winding the fibres drawn from the distaff, (*b*) The pin used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. (*c*) One of the skewers or axes of a spinning-machine upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun.—2. Any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns; as, the *spindle* of a vane; the *spindle* of the fusee of a watch; a small axle or axis, in contradistinction to a *shaft* or large axle, as the arbor or mandrel in a lathe.—*Live spindle*, the revolving arbor of a machine tool.—*Dead spindle*, the arbor of a machine tool which does not revolve.—3. A vertical shaft supporting the upper stone or runner of a pair in a flour-mill.—4. In *vehicles*, the tapering end or arm on the end of an axle-tree.—5. In *weaving*, the skewer in a shuttle on which a bobbin or cop of yarn is fixed.—6. The stem of a door knob, which actuates the latch.—7. In *ship-building*, (*a*) the upper main piece of a made mast. (*b*) An iron axle fitted into a block of wood, which is fixed securely between two of the ship's beams, and whereon the capstan turns.—8. In *founding*, the pin on which the pattern of a mould is formed.—9. In *building*, the same as *Newel*.—10. A long slender stalk. *Mortimer.*—11. In *geom.* a solid generated by the revolution of the arc of a curve-line about its chord, in opposition to a *conoid*, which is a solid generated by the revolution of a curve about its axis. The spindle is denominated *circular*, *elliptic*, *hyperbolic*, or *parabolic*, according to the figure of its

generating curve. —12. A name given to the shells of certain molluscs, from their resemblance to a spindle, as in species of the genera Fusus and Rostellaria. Called also *Spindle-shell*. —13. A measure of yarn: in cotton a *spindle* of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen a *spindle* of 24 heers is 14,400 yards.

**Spindle** (spin'dl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *spindled*; ppr. *spindling*. To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body. 'When the flowers begin to *spindle*.' *Mortimer*.

**Spindle-legged** (spin'dl-legd), *a.* Having long, slender legs.

Many great families are insensibly fallen off from the athletic constitution of their progenitors, and are dwindled away into a pale, sickly, *spindle-legged* generation of valetudinarians. *Tatler*.

**Spindle-legs, Spindle-shanks** (spin'dl-legz, spin'dl-shangks), *n.* A tall, slender person; used humorously or in contempt.

**Spindle-shanked** (spin'dl-shangkt), *a.* Having long, slender legs.

Her lawyer is a little, shrivelled, *spindle-shanked* gentleman. *Addison*.

**Spindle-shaped** (spin'dl-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform.

**Spindle-shell** (spin'dl-shel), *n.* See SPINDLE, 12.

**Spindle-side** (spin'dl-sīd), *n.* The female side in descent. 'King Lycaon, grandson by the *spindle-side* of Oceanus.' *J. R. Lowell*.

**Spindle-tree** (spin'dl-trē), *n.* A shrub of the genus Euonymus, *E. europæus*. The wood is hard and fine-grained, and is used for the finer articles of turnery and for spindles. See EUONYMUS.

**Spindle-worm** (spin'dl-wėrm), *n.* The caterpillar of a lepidopterous insect (*Gortyna Zeæ*) which injures maize plants. [American.]

**Spindling** (spin'dl-ing), *n.* Same as *Spindle-tree*.

**Spindrift** (spin'drift), *n.* [A form of *spoon-drift* (which see).] *Naut.* the blinding haze of salt water which is blown from the surface of the sea in hurricanes.

**Spine** (spīn), *n.* [L. *spina*, a thorn, from a root seen also in *spike, pike*. From the Latin word come also (through the French) *spinach, spinel, spinet, spinney*.] 1. The backbone of a vertebrated animal, so called from the thorn-like processes of the vertebræ. In reference to man it is the articulated bony column, consisting of thirty-three vertebræ, and reaching from the head down the back, including the os sacrum and coccyx, being the series or assemblage of vertebræ which sustains the rest of the body, contains the spinal marrow, and to which the ribs are connected. See VERTEBRA. —2. A thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant. It differs from a *prickle*, which proceeds from the bark. A spine sometimes terminates a branch, and sometimes is axillary, growing at the angle formed by the branch or leaf with the stem. The wild apple and pear are armed with spines; the rose, bramble, gooseberry, &c., are armed with prickles.

Some leaves which do not freely develop in the usual manner assume a dry, hardened appearance, and pass into *spines*. *Henslow*.

3. In *anat.* a sharp process of a bone. *Dunglison*. —4. In *zool.* properly a stout, rigid, and pointed process of the integument of an animal, formed externally by the epidermis and internally of a portion of the cutis or corresponding structure. The term is frequently applied to a stout, rigid, and pointed process of the epidermis only. —5. A ridge of mountains, especially a central ridge.

**Spinel** (spi-nel'), *n.* [Fr. *spinelle*, It. *spinella*. Probably applied originally to a mineral with spine-shaped crystals, from L. *spina*, a spine.] A sub-species of corundum, which occurs in regular crystals and sometimes in rounded grains. Its colours are red, black, blue, green, brown, and yellow. It consists chiefly of alumina, with smaller proportions of magnesia, silica, and protoxide of iron. Clear and finely-coloured red varieties are highly prized as ornamental stones in jewelry. The red varieties are known as *spinel ruby* or *balas ruby*, while those of a darker colour are called *Ceylonite* or *Pleonast*. It is found in the beds of rivers in Ceylon and Siam, and embedded in carbonate of lime in North America and Sweden. Written also *Spinelle*.

**Spinellane** (*spi-nel'ān*), *n.* A blue variety of nosean occurring in small crystalline masses and in minute crystals, found near Andernach, on the Rhine.

**Spinelle** (spi-nel'), *n.* Same as *Spinel*.

**Spinescent** (spī-nes'ent), *a.* [L. *spinescens, spinescentis*, ppr. of *spinesco*, to grow thorny, from *spina*, a thorn.] In *bot.* becoming hard and thorny, terminating in a spine, or somewhat spinose.

**Spinet** † (spin'et), *n.* [O.Fr. *espinette*, Fr. *épinette*, It. *spinetta*, from L. *spina*, a thorn, because its quills resemble thorns. See SPINE.] A stringed musical instrument, which differed from the virginal only in being of a triangular form. See VIRGINAL. —*Dumb spinet*. Same as *Manichord*.

**Spinet** † (spin'et), *n.* [L. *spinetum*, from *spina*, a thorn.] A small wood or place where briers and thorns grow; a spinney. 'A satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*.' *B. Jonson*.

**Spineted** † (spin'et-ed), *a.* [See SPINET, the instrument.] Cleft; opened; split. 'A goose quill *spineted*.' *Ascham*.

**Spiniferite** (spī-nif'ėr-īt), *n.* [L. *spina*, a spine, and *fero*, to bear.] A name given to certain minute organisms beset with spines occurring in the chalk flints. Their real nature is unascertained, but they have been supposed to be the gemmules of sponges.

**Spiniferous** (spī-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing spines; bearing thorns; thorny.

**Spiniform** (spīn'i-form), *a.* [L. *spina*, a spine, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spine or thorn.

**Spinigerous** (spī-nij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing a spine or spines.

**Spininess** (spīn'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being spiny.

**Spink** (spingk), *n.* [Sw. *spink*; allied to *finch*.] A finch, especially the chaffinch. [Provincial.]

The *spink* chants sweetest in a hedge of thorns. *W. Harte*.

**Spinnaker** (spin'ak-ėr), *n.* [From *spin*, in sense of to go rapidly.] A jib-headed racing sail carried by yachts, set when running before the wind on the opposite side to the main-sail.

**Spinner** (spin'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which spins; one skilled in spinning. —2. A spider; specifically, the garden spider with long jointed legs. 'Her waggon-spokes made of long *spinners'* legs.' *Shak.* —3. A spinneret.

**Spinneret** (spin'ėr-et), *n.* One of the nipple-like organs with which spiders and some insects, as the silk-worm, form their webs or silk.

**Spinnerule** (spin'ėr-ūl), *n.* One of the numerous minute tubes with which each spinneret of the spider is studded, every one of which emits a thread of inconceivable fineness.

**Spinnery** (spin'ėr-i), *n.* A spinning-mill.

**Spinney, Spinny** (spin'i), *n.* [O.Fr. *espinaye*, a thorny plot, a place full of briers, from *espine*, a brier or bramble, from L. *spina*, a thorn, the spine.] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees; a small grove or shrubbery. 'Black fir *spinnies*.' *Kingsley*. 'A land . . . covered with . . . timber, with here and there a nice little gorse or *spinney*.' *T. Hughes*.

**Spinning-jenny** (spin'ing-jen-ni), *n.* The name given to the first spinning-machine by means of which a number of threads could be spun at once. It was invented about 1767 by James Hargreaves, a Lancashire weaver, and consisted of a number of spindles turned by a common wheel or cylinder worked by hand.

**Spinning-mill** (spin'ing-mil), *n.* A mill or factory where spinning is carried on.

**Spinning-wheel** (spin'ing-whēl), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by the hand. It consists of a wheel, band, and spindle, and is driven by foot or by hand. Before the introduction of machinery for spinning there were two kinds of spinning-wheels in common use, the *large wheel* for spinning wool and cotton, and the *small* or *Saxon wheel* for spinning flax.

**Spinny** (spin'i), *n.* See SPINNEY.

**Spinose** (spīn'ōs), *a.* Spinous.

**Spinosity** (spī-nos'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being spinous or spinose. —2. *Fig.* thorny; also something thorny or crabbed. *Dr. H. More*.

**Spinoso-dentate** (spī-nō'sō-den"tāt), *a.* In *bot.* having teeth tipped with spines.

**Spinous** (spīn'us), *a.* [L. *spinosus*, from *spina*, a spine or thorn.] 1. Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny, as a plant. —*Spinous leaf*, a leaf having its margin beset with spines, as in thistles. —2. In *anat.* applied to certain processes of bones.

**Spinozism** (spī'nō-zizm), *n.* The system of philosophy of Baruch *Spinoza*, who was born in Amsterdam in 1632 of a Jewish Portuguese family, and died at the Hague in 1677. This system is based on the idea of an original substance embracing all existence, substance in this sense meaning something very different from what we usually understand by the word. This original substance, in which all antagonism between mind and matter, liberty and necessity, &c., ceases, all subjects of finite consciousness disappear, he called God; by which he understood that which has an independent existence, and the understanding of which does not require the idea of anything else. This substance is infinite, and nought else exists; it is incapable of creating anything material or intellectual, for all matter and mind are comprehended in itself; its attributes are infinite thought and infinite extension. God, this all-embracing being, can act only in accordance with the established order, for otherwise we must suppose him capable of a change of nature, or that there exists a nature different from his own. Thought and extension, spirit and matter, finite and infinite, motion and repose, good and evil, causes and effects, are attributes of this sole substance, which produces nothing but modifications of itself. All that exists is only a necessary succession of modes of being in a substance for ever the same.

**Spinozist** (spī'nō-zist), *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.

**Spinster** (spin'stėr), *n.* [*Spin*, and fem. term. *-ster*. See -STER.] 1. A woman who spins or whose occupation is to spin: formerly also applied sometimes to a man. 'The *spinsters*, carders, fullers, weavers.' *Shak.* Hence— 2. In *law*, the common title by which an unmarried woman, from a viscount's daughter downward, is designated in England. It may be used adjectively.

Here the *spinster* aunt uttered a loud shriek, and became senseless. *Dickens*.

3. † A woman of an ill life or character: so called from being forced to spin in the house of correction. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Spinstry** † (spin'stri), *n.* The business or work of spinning. *Milton*.

**Spinthere** (spin'thēr), *n.* [Fr. *spinthère*, from Gr. *spinthēr*, a spark.] A mineral of a greenish-gray colour. It is a variety of sphene.

**Spinule** (spīn'ūl), *n.* [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a spine.] A minute spine.

**Spinulescent** (spīn-ū-les'ent), *a.* In *bot.* having a tendency to produce small spines; somewhat thorny.

**Spinulose, Spinulous** (spīn'ū-lōs, spīn'ū-lus), *a.* In *bot.* covered with small spines.

**Spinuloso-ciliate** (spīn'ū-lō-sō-sil"i-āt), *a.* In *bot.* ciliated with fine spines.

**Spiny** (spīn'i), *a.* 1. Full of spines; thorny; as, a *spiny* tree. —2. Like a spine; slender. '*Spiny* grasshoppers.' *Chapman*. —3. Thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome. 'The *spiny* deserts of scholastic philosophy.' *Warburton*.

**Spiny** (spīn'i), *n.* Same as *Spinney*.

**Spion** † (spī'on), *n.* [Fr. *espion*, a spy.] A spy. 'Captain of the *spions*.' *Heywood*.

**Spira** (spī'ra), *n.* [L.] In *arch.* the base of a column. This member did not exist in the Doric order of architecture, but is always present in the Ionic and Corinthian.

**Spirable** † (spīr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being breathed; respirable.

**Spiracle** (spīr'a-kl), *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, from *spiro*, to breathe.] Any small hole, aperture, orifice, or vent in animal or vegetable bodies by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; specifically, the breathing-pores or apertures of the breathing-tubes of insects; also, the single nostril of the hagfishes, the blow-hole of the cetaceans, &c.

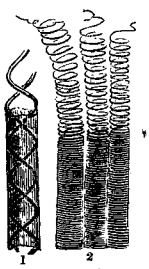
**Spiræa** (spī-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. *speiraia*, from *speira*, a spire, something twisted, in allusion to the flexile branches being suitable for twisting into garlands.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ. The species, which are diffused through the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, consist of small unarmed shrubs or perennial herbs, with simple or compound leaves and racemes or corymbs of white or reddish flowers. Several North American, Indian, and Japanese shrubby species are in cultivation, and are deservedly esteemed for their ornamental flowers. Two species are British,

and are known by the name of meadow-sweet (which see).

**Spiral** (spī'ral), *a.* [Fr. *spiral*, from L. *spira*, a coil, a spire. See SPIRE.] 1. Winding round a fixed point or centre, and continually receding from it, like a watch-spring. See the noun.—2. Winding round a cylinder or other round body and at the same time rising or advancing forward, like a cork-screw; as, the column in the Place Vendome at Paris is divided by a *spiral* line into compartments; a whirlwind is so named from the *spiral* motion of the air.

Where upward, in the mellow blush of day,
The noisy bittern wheeled his *spiral* way.
*Longfellow.*

3. Pointed or shaped like a spire.—*Spiral pump*, a form of the Archimedean screw water elevator. See *Archimedean screw* under ARCHIMEDEAN.—*Spiral screw*, a screw formed upon a conical or conoidal core.—*Spiral spring*, a coil whose rounds have the same diameter, and which is generally utilized by compression or extension in the line of its axis.—*Spiral vessels*, in *vegetable anat.* fine transparent membranous tubes, with one or more spiral fibres coiled up in their interior. They are generally present among the other vessels of plants, and in trees are found chiefly in the medullary sheath surrounding the pith. The fibre coils either from right to left, or the reverse, somewhat in the manner of a corkscrew. The fibre may be single or double, or it may be composed of numerous threads. Their function is supposed to be that of the conveyance of air. They are very seldom found in the root or bark of wood, but are frequently abundant in the other parts, especially in the leaves and flowers. They are easily discovered on breaking asunder the leaves and stalks of many plants, when the fibres may be unrolled, and present themselves as delicate filaments like the threads of a cobweb. The woodcut shows (1) a compound spiral vessel; (2) three simple spiral vessels.—*Spiral wheels*, in *mach.* a species of gearing which serves the same purpose as bevel-wheels, and is better adapted for light machinery. The teeth are formed upon the circumference of cylinders of the required diameter, at an angle with their respective axes, when the direction of the motion is to be changed. By this construction the teeth become in fact small portions of screws or spirals winding round the cylinders, whence the name. Wheels of this kind are used when the two shafts require to pass each other; when the shafts are in the same plane bevel-wheels are employed.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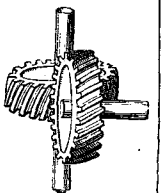

Spiral Wheels.

**Spiral** (spī'ral), *n.* 1. In *geom.* the name given to a class of curves distinguished by this property, that they continually recede from a centre or fixed point, while they continue to revolve about it. The moving point is the *generatrix* of the spiral, the fixed point is the *pole* of the spiral, and the distance from the pole to any position of the generatrix is the *radius vector* of that point. Spirals receive different names from the properties by which they are characterized, or from their inventors; as, the *spiral of Archimedes* (see ARCHIMEDEAN); the *hyperbolic spiral* (see HYPERBOLIC); the *logarithmic spiral* (see LOGARITHMIC); the *loxodromic spiral* (see LOXODROMIC); the *parabolic spiral* (see PARABOLIC); &c.—2. A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.

**Spirality** (spī'ral-i-ti), *n.* The state of being spiral.

**Spirally** (spī'ral-li), *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.

**Spirant** (spī'rant), *n.* A consonant in the articulation of which the breath is not wholly stopped, the articulating organs being so modified as to allow the sound to be prolonged; a continuous consonant. Spirants are such as *h*, *th*, *f*, *s*, &c.

**Spiranthy** (spī-ran'thi), *n.* [Gr. *speira*, a twist, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* the occasional twisted growth of the parts of a flower.

**Spiration**† (spī-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *spiratio*, *spirationis*, from L. *spiro*, to breathe.] A breathing.

God did by a kind of *spiration* produce them.
*Barrow.*

**Spire** (spīr), *n.* [In senses 1 and 2 from L. *spira*, a spiral, the base of a column, from Gr. *speira*, a spiral line, something twisted. The word in the other senses (which are the oldest senses in English) seems to be of different origin; comp. L. G. *spier*, a little point or sharp end; D. *spier*, a spire or blade of grass; Dan. *spire*, a germ, a sprout; *spiir*, a spire (in *arch.*); Icel. *spira*, a spar. These words may be connected with *spear* and *spar*. The architectural meaning may be due partly to the Classic partly to the Teutonic.] 1. A winding line like the threads of a screw; a spiral; anything wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

His head . . .
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton.*

2. A term applied collectively to the convolutions of a spiral shell, which are placed above the lowest or body whorl, whatever shape it may assume.—3. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a conical or pyramidical body; specifically, the tapering portion of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple. 'With glist'ring *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd.' *Milton.*

Utter your jubilee, steeple and *spire*! *Tennyson.*

The earliest spires, in the architectural sense, were merely pyramidal or conical roofs, specimens of which still exist in Norman buildings. These roofs, becoming gradually elongated and more and more acute, resulted at length in the elegant tapering spire; among the many existing examples of which, probably that of Salisbury is the finest. The spires of mediæval architecture (to which alone spires are appropriate) are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan; they are sometimes solid, more frequently hollow, and are variously ornamented with bands encircling them, with panels more or less enriched, and with spire lights, which are of infinite variety. Their angles are sometimes crocketted, and they are almost invariably terminated by a finial. In the later styles the general pyramidal outline is obtained by diminishing the diameter of the building in successive stages, and this has been imitated in modern spires, in which the forms and details of classic architecture have been applied to structures essentially mediæval. The term spire is sometimes restricted to signify such tapering buildings, crowning towers or turrets, as have parapets at their base. When the spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower without the intervention of a parapet it is called a *broach* (which see).—4. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

He cannot make one *spire* of grass more or less than he hath made. *Sir M. Hale.*

5. The top or uppermost point of a thing; the summit. 'The *spire* and top of praises.' *Shak.*—6. In *mining*, the tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole; so called from the *spires* of grass or rushes being used for the purpose.

**Spire**† (spīr), *v.t.* To shoot forth. *Spenser.*

**Spire** (spīr), *v.i.* 1. To shoot; to shoot up pyramidically. 'Or point their *spiring* tops to heaven.' *Southey.*

She *spired* into a yellow flame. *Emerson.*

2. To sprout, as grain in malting.

**Spire**† (spīr), *v.i.* [L. *spiro*, to breathe.] To breathe. *Vicars.*

**Spired** (spīrd), *a.* Having a spire.

**Spire-light** (spīr'līt), *n.* The window of a spire.

**Spire-steeple** (spīr'stēp-l), *n.* The portion of a steeple formed by the spire. [Rare.]

**Spirifer** (spī'ri-fėr), *n.* [L. *spira*, a spire, and *fero*, to bear.] A fossil genus of brachiopoda, having a shell with two internal, calcareous, spiral appendages, the 'carriage-spring apparatus.'

**Spiriferidæ** (spī-ri-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* An extinct family of molluscoids, of the class Brachiopoda, of which the genus Spirifer is the type.

**Spirit** (spir'it), *n.* [L. *spiritus*, breath, courage, vigour, the soul, life, from *spiro*, to blow, to breathe. In poetry this word often occurs as if it were pronounced monosyllabically (*sprit*); hence the contracted forms *sprite*, *spright*.] 1.† Breath; the breath of life; hence, life itself; vital power. 'The breath of heaven hath blown his (the coal's) *spirit* out.' *Shak.*—2.† A breath of air; air; wind. 'A raw *spirit* or wind which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach.' *Bacon.* 'The mild air . . . breathed forth sweet *spirit*.' *Spenser.*—3. Immaterial intelligence; an intelligence conceived of apart from any physical organization or material embodiment.

If we seclude space there will remain in the world but matter and mind, body and *spirit*. *Watts.*

4. The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul, as distinguished from the body which it occupies.

But there is a *spirit* in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding. Job xxxii. 8.

As the body without the *spirit* is dead, so faith without works is dead also. James ii. 26.

5. A disembodied soul; the human soul after it has quitted the body.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. Eccles. xii. 7.

By which also he went and preached unto the *spirits* in prison. 1 Pet. iii. 19.

6. An apparition; a spectre; a ghost.

Whilst young preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

7. A supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like.

I am a *spirit* of no common rate . . .
And I will purge thy mortal grossness so
That thou shalt like an airy *spirit* go. *Shak.*

Next him Moloch, scepter'd king,
Stood up, the strongest and the fiercest *spirit*
That fought in heaven. *Milton.*

8. Vivacity, animation, ardour, enthusiasm, courage, vigour, and the like; as, a lad of great *spirit*: often in the plural.

The King's party, called the Cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits*. *Swift.*

The Atlantic was roused, Mrs. Partington's *spirit* was up; but I need not tell you the contest was unequal. *S. Smith.*

9. A person considered with respect to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper; especially, a man of life, fire, or enterprise. 'The choice and master *spirits* of this age.' *Shak.*

Oft-pitying God did well-formed *spirits* raise,
Fit for the toilsome business of their days,
To free the groaning nation. *Cowley.*

10. Temper or disposition of mind; mental condition, character, nature, or tendency; intellectual, moral, or emotional state; mood; humour: often used in the plural; as, to be in high or low *spirits*.

God has . . . made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ. *Pope.*

11. That which pervades and tempers the whole nature of a thing; the active, vital, or essential part of anything; inspiring or actuating principle; chief part, property, or quality; quintessence; essence. 'When April . . . hath put a *spirit* of youth in everything,' *Shak.*

O *spirit* of love, how quick and fresh art thou! *Shak.*

12. Real meaning; intent, as opposed to the letter or formal statement.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the *spirit*: for the letter killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life. 2 Cor. iii. 6.

13. Tenuous, volatile, airy, or vapoury substance of active qualities. 'All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them.' *Bacon.*—14. A liquid obtained by distillation, especially alcohol, the spirit or spirits of wine, from which it was originally distilled.

15. *pl.* Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other distilled liquors containing much alcohol, as distinguished from wine and malt liquors.

16. A solution of tin in an acid used in dyeing.—17.† An aspirate; a breathing, as the letter *h*. 'The unnecessary and troublesome luggage of *spirits* and accents.' *Dalgarno.*

Be it letter or *spirit*, we have great use for it in our tongue. *B. Jonson.*

—*Animal spirits*, (*a*) liveliness of disposition; constitutional briskness and gaiety; as, to be full of *animal spirits*. (*b*) An old name for nervous force, or the fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and regarded as the agent of sensation and motion.—*Holy Spirit*, or *the Spirit*, the Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity; the

Holy Ghost.—*Medicinal spirits*, medicines prepared either by macerating the bruised seeds, flowers, herbs, &c., in alcohol or spirit for two or three days before distillation, and then drawing it off by a gentle heat, or extemporaneously by adding a proper proportion of essential oil to pure spirit of the prescribed strength. In this way are prepared spirit of aniseed, of cassia, cinnamon, juniper, lavender, peppermint, rosemary, &c. They are principally used as aromatics and stimulants.—*Rectified spirit*, proof spirit made pure by distillation.—*Spirit of hartshorn, salt, turpentine*, &c. See under HARTSHORN, SALT, TURPENTINE, &c.—SYN. Life, ardour, fire, courage, animation, cheerfulness, vivacity, enterprise.

**Spirit** (spir'it), *v.t.* 1. To animate with vigour; to excite; to encourage; as, civil dissensions *spirit* the ambition of private men. It is sometimes followed by *up*. 'We *spirited* him *up* to combining.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

Shall our quick blood, *spirited* with wine,
Seem frosty? *Shak.*

2. To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap.

The ministry had him *spirited* away and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot.*

I felt as if I had been *spirited* into some castle of antiquity. *N. P. Willis.*

**Spiritally** † (spir'it-al-li), *adv.* By means of the breath; as a spirant non-vocal sound.

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally. *Holder.*

**Spirit-colour** (spir'it-kul-ėr), *n.* A mixture of dye-extracts with an acid solution of tin (called technically spirit). Such colours are used in calico-printing, and are brilliant but fugitive.

**Spirit-duck** (spir'it-duk), *n.* A name given in the United States to *Clangula albeola* from its expertness in diving and its sudden appearances and disappearances. See BUFFEL.

**Spirited** (spir'it-ed), *a.* 1. Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire; as, a *spirited* address or oration; a *spirited* answer.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*. *Pope.*

2. Having a spirit of a certain character: used in composition, as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*.—3. Possessed by a spirit. [Rare.]

So talk'd the *spirited*, sly snake. *Milton.*

SYN. Lively, vivacious, animated, ardent, active, bold, courageous.

**Spiritedly** (spir'it-ed-li), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner; with spirit; with strength; with animation.

**Spiritedness** (spir'it-ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being spirited; liveliness; life; animation. 2. Disposition or character of mind: used in compounds; as, high-*spiritedness*, low-*spiritedness*, mean-*spiritedness*, narrow-*spiritedness*.

**Spiritful** (spir'it-fụl), *a.* Lively; full of spirit. [Rare.]

The man, so late so *spiritful*,
Fell now quite spiritless to earth. *Chapman.*

**Spiritfully** (spir'it-fụl-li), *adv.* In a lively manner. [Rare.]

**Spiritfulness** (spir'it-fụl-nes), *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. [Rare.]

A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*. *Harvey.*

**Spiriting** (spir'it-ing), *n.* The business, work, or service of a spirit; hence, work quickly and quietly done, as if by a spirit.

*Ariel.* I will be correspondent to command,
And do my *spiriting* gently. *Shak.*

**Spiritism** (spir'it-izm), *n.* Same as *Spiritualism*, 3.

**Spiritist** (spir'it-ist), *n.* Same as *Spiritualist*, 3.

**Spirit-lamp** (spir'it-lamp), *n.* A lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil.

**Spiritless** (spir'it-les), *a.* 1. Destitute of spirits; having lost one's vivacity; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.—2. Destitute of vigour, life, courage, or fire. 'Degraded, *spiritless* outcast.' *Canning.*—3. Having no breath; extinct; dead. 'The *spiritless* body.' *Greenhill.*

**Spiritlessly** (spir'it-les-li), *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without spirit; without exertion. *Dr. H. More.*

**Spiritlessness** (spir'it-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spiritless; dulness; want of life or vigour.

**Spirit-level** (spir'it-lev-el), *n.* An instrument employed for determining a line or plane parallel to the horizon, and also the relative heights of ground at two or more stations. It consists of a tube of glass nearly filled with spirit of wine, and hermetically sealed at both ends, so that when held with its axis in a horizontal position the bubble of air which occupies the part not filled with the liquid rises to the upper surface and stands exactly in the middle of the tube. The tube is placed within a brass or wooden case, which is laid on the surface to be tested, and the slightest deviation from the horizontal is indicated by the bubble rising towards the higher end of the tube. It is used in various trades for ascertaining whether the upper surface of any work be horizontal. When employed in surveying it is attached to a telescope or theodolite to indicate when these instruments are brought to a horizontal position.

**Spirit-merchant** (spir'it-mėr-chant), *n.* One who is licensed to sell spirituous liquors, as brandy, rum, whisky, &c.

**Spiritoso** (spir-i-tō'sō). [It., spirited.] In *music*, a term denoting that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a spirited manner.

**Spiritous** (spir'it-us), *a.* 1. Having the quality of spirit; resembling spirit; defecated; pure. 'More refined, more *spiritous* and pure.' *Milton.*—2. † Ardent; active.

**Spiritousness** (spir'it-us-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritous; a refined state; fineness and activity of parts; as, the thinness and *spiritousness* of liquor.

**Spirit-rapper** (spir'it-rap-ėr), *n.* One who believes or professes to believe that he can evoke spirits of deceased persons and hold intercourse with them by raps made by them upon a table in answer to questions, or by their causing the table to tilt up.

**Spirit-rapping** (spir'it-rap-ing), *n.* The general name given to certain so-called spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, and kindred demonstrations. See SPIRITUALISM, 3.

**Spirit-room** (spir'it-röm), *n.* A department of the hold of a ship in which the spirits and wines are kept.

**Spirit-stirring** (spir'it-stėr-ing), *a.* Stirring, rousing, or animating the spirit. 'The *spirit-stirring* drum.' *Shak.*

**Spiritual** (spir'it-ū-al), *a.* [L. *spiritualis*, Fr. *spirituel*. See SPIRIT.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting of spirit; not material; existing imperceptibly to the organs of sense; incorporeal; as, a *spiritual* substance or being. 'All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal.' *Bentley.*

Millions of *spiritual* creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual.—3. Pertaining or relating to the moral feelings or states of the soul, as distinguished from the external actions; reaching and affecting the spirit.

God's law is *spiritual*; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; sacred; divine. Rom. i. 11; Eph. i. 3; Gal. vi. 1.—5. Relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; pertaining or belonging to the church; ecclesiastical; as, the *spiritual* functions of the clergy; the lords temporal and *spiritual*; a *spiritual* corporation.—*Spiritual corporations*, corporations where the members are entirely spiritual persons, and incorporated as such, for the furtherance of religion and perpetuating the rights of the church. They are either *sole*, as bishops, certain deans, parsons, and vicars; or *aggregate*, as deans and chapters, prior and convent, abbot and monk.—*Spiritual courts*, courts having jurisdiction over matters appertaining or annexed to ecclesiastical affairs.

**Spiritualism** (spir'it-ū-al-izm), *n.* 1. The state of being spiritual; spiritual character. *Milman.*—2. In *philos.* the doctrine of the existence of spirits as distinct from matter. Spiritualism, as distinguished from *materialism*, maintains the existence of spirit, which materialism denies or ignores, but it does not necessarily deny the existence of matter. Sometimes, however, the name is applied specifically to that system according to which all that is real is spirit, soul, or self; that which is called matter, or the external world, being either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else a mere educt of the mind itself.—3. The belief that communication can be held with departed spirits by means of phenomena manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*; spiritism. These communications may be made by the agency of raps, through writing by impression, through direct spirit-writing, and through spirit-touches. Spiritualists also believe in manifestations through outward voices and appearances, through warning and prophetic dreams, and through inward spiritual impressions. They also believe in apparitions of materialized spirit forms which can be felt, embraced, and even photographed. As a system spiritualism originated in America in 1848.

**Spiritualist** (spir'it-ū-al-ist), *n.* 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual.

May not he that lives in a small thatched house . . . preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty *spiritualists*? *Echard.*

2. One who admits the reality of an intelligent being, distinct from the perceptible universe; one who maintains that all which is real is spirit. See SPIRITUALISM, 2.—3. One who believes that intercourse may be held with departed spirits through the agency of a *medium*; one who pretends to hold such intercourse; a spiritist.

**Spiritualistic** (spir'it-ū-al-ist''ik), *a.* Of or relating to spiritualism; produced or supposed to be due to the agency of spirits; as, *spiritualistic* manifestations.

**Spirituality** (spir'it-ū-al''i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual character; immateriality; as, the *spirituality* of the soul. *South.*

If this light be not spiritual, it approacheth nearest to *spirituality*. *Raleigh.*

2. The state of having the thoughts turned to spiritual things. 'That we may pray with more *spirituality*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Much of our *spirituality* and comfort in public worship depend on the state of mind in which we come. *Bickersteth.*

3. That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinct from *temporalities*: generally in plural.

During the vacancy of a see, the archbishop is guardian of the *spiritualties* thereof. *Blackstone.*

4. † An ecclesiastical body.

Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the *spirituality*. *Fuller.*

—*Spirituality of benefices*, the tithes of land, &c.

**Spiritualization** (spir'it-ū-al-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of spiritualizing. In *old chem.* the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

**Spiritualize** (spir'it-ū-al-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spiritualized*; ppr. *spiritualizing*. [Fr. *spiritualiser*.] 1. To make spiritual or more spiritual; to refine intellectually or morally; to purify from the corrupting influences of the flesh, the grosser senses, or of the world; as, to *spiritualize* the soul or the earthly affections. 'Our bodies in some *spiritualized* form which we understand not.' *W. Gilpin.*—2. To infuse spirituality or life into; to inform with spirit or life.

This seen in the clear air, and the whole *spiritualized* by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can express. *Carlyle.*

3. To convert to a spiritual meaning; to draw a spiritual meaning from; as, to *spiritualize* a text of Scripture.—4. In *chem.* (*a*) to extract spirit from, as certain natural bodies. (*b*) To convert into spirit, or to impart the properties of spirit to.

**Spiritualizer** (spir'it-ū-al-iz-ėr), *n.* One who spiritualizes. 'The most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the *spiritualizers*.' *Warburton.*

**Spiritually** (spir'it-ū-al-li), *adv.* In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness or sensuality; with purity of spirit or heart.

**Spiritual-minded** (spir'it-ū-al-mind-ed), *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things; having holy affections.

**Spiritual-mindedness** (spir'it-ū-al-mind-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritual-minded.

**Spiritualness** (spir'it-ū-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spiritual; spirituality.

**Spiritualty** † (spir'it-ū-al-ti), *n.* An ecclesiastical body. *Shak.*

**Spirituosity** (spir'it-ū-os''i-ti), *n.* Spirituousness; ethereality. *Cudworth.*

**Spirituous** (spir'it-ū-us), *a.* [Fr. *spirituevx*, from L. *spiritus*, spirit.] 1. Containing

spirit as the characteristic ingredient; consisting of refined spirit; alcoholic; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors.—2. Having the quality of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; intangible. 'Impure souls . . . in their *spirituous*, vaporous, and airy body.' *Cudworth.*—3.† Lively; active; gay; cheerful.

The mind of man is of that *spirituous*, stirring nature, that it is perpetually at work. *South.*

He was to the last but of a thin and spare constitution; yet otherwise exceedingly lively and *spirituous*. *Ward.*

4.† Enlivening; cheerful; not dull: of things. *Wotton.*

**Spirituousness** (spir'it-ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being spirituous. 'The *spirituousness* of the liquor.' *Boyle.*

**Spiritus** (spir'it-us), *n.* [L.] A breathing; an aspirate.—*Spiritus asper* (*lit.*), a rough breathing; in *Greek gram.* the mark (') placed before certain words commencing with a vowel, to indicate that it should be pronounced with a sound like words beginning with an aspirated *h* in English; also placed over *ρ*, the Greek equivalent of *r*.—*Spiritus lenis*, a soft breathing; the mark (᾽), denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

**Spirketting** (spėr'ket-ing), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, the strake wrought on the ends of the beams; or where there are ports, it is the two strakes worked up to the port-sills.

**Spirling** (spėr'ling), *n.* Another name of the *Smelt*.

**Spirolobeæ** (spī-rō-lō'bē-ē), *n. pl.* One of the divisions of the Cruciferæ, distinguished by having the cotyledons incumbent and spirally twisted.

**Spirometer** (spī-rom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *spiro*, to breathe, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A contrivance for determining the capacity of the human lungs. The instrument most commonly employed consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube, so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water, and is fitted with an index which marks the cubic inches of air expired after a forced inspiration.

**Spirorbis** (spī-ror'bis), *n.* [L. *spira*, a coil, a spire, and *orbis*, a globe.] A genus of parasitic shells belonging to the family of the Serpulidæ. This little white shell is coiled round into a spiral disc-like form, and is common on the shells of lobsters.

**Spirt** (spėrt), *v.t.* [The same word (with metathesis) as Icel. *spretta*, Sw. *spritta*, G. *spritzen*, to squirt, to spirt; A. Sax. *sprytan*, to sprout. *Spurt* is another form, and *sprout* is little else. The root is that of *spring*.] To throw or force out in a jet or stream; as, to *spirt* water from the mouth, or other liquid from a tube.

Oft the loose stones *spirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*

**Spirt** (spėrt), *v.i.* 1. To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small jet or stream.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
*Spirts* in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

2. To make a short and rapid effort, as in running or boat-racing; to spurt; to put on a spirt or spurt. *T. Hughes.* [Colloq.]

**Spirt** (spėrt), *n.* 1. A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet.

But while the two were sleeping, a full tide
Rose with a ground-swell, which, on the foremost rocks
Touching, upjetted in *spirts* of wild sea-smoke.
*Tennyson.*

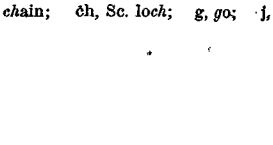
2. A sudden effort; a spurt. [Colloq.]

**Spirtle** (spėr'tl), *v.t.* [Freq. of *spirt*.] To spirt in a scattering manner.

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall. *Drayton.*

**Spirula** (spī'rū-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *spira*, a spire.] A genus of cephalopods having a discoid multilocular shell, and forming the type of the family Spirulidæ. See SPIRULIDÆ.

**Spirulidæ** (spī-rū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*Spirula* (which



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1, *Spirula australis*. 2, The shell shown separately.

see), and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A small family of cuttle-fishes or cephalopods, comprising only three known species, so named from their very delicate shell being rolled into a spiral form. The shells are very numerous on the shores of New Zealand, and are sometimes brought to England by the Gulf-stream; but the animal forming them is extremely rare, being seldom found except in a fragmentary state.

**Spirulite** (spī'rū-līt), *n.* A fossil spirula.

**Spiry** (spī'ri), *a.* [From *spire*.] 1. Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled. 'Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake.' *Dryden.*—2. Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire. '*Spiry* turrets.' *Pope.*

So the pine,
From Taurus hewn, mature in *spiry* pride, . . .
Is seen to rise. *Glover.*

3. Abounding in spires or steeples; as, *spiry* towns. *Thomson.*

**Spiss**† (spis), *a.* [L. *spissus*, thick.] Thick; close; dense. *Brerewood.*

**Spissated** (spis'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *spisso*, *spissatum*, to thicken, from *spissus*, thick.] Inspissated; thickened, as by evaporation. 'The *spissated* juice of the poppy.' *Warburton.* [Rare.]

**Spissitude** (spis'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *spissitudo*, from *spissus*, thick.] Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; as, the *spissitude* of coagulated blood or of any coagulum.

*Spissitude* is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inspissating. *Arbuthnot.*

**Spit** (spit), *n.* [A. Sax. *spitu*, a spit; D. *spit*, *spet*, a spit; Icel. *spýta*, a spit, a wooden peg; G. *spiess*, a spit, a pike; *spitz*, pointed. From a root *spi*, to be pointed; seen also in *spike*.] 1. A long pointed spike, prong, or bar, usually of metal, on which meat is roasted. 'Like a rabbit on a *spit*.' *Shak.*—2. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea; as, a *spit* of sand.—3. In *printing*, the mark (†); the obelisk or dagger. *Bp. Hall.*—4. A spade; hence, such a depth of earth as is pierced by the spade at once; a spadeful. [Provincial.]

**Spit** (spit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spitted*; ppr. *spitting*. [From the noun.] 1. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; as, to *spit* a loin of veal.—2. To thrust through; to pierce. 'Infants *spitted* upon pikes.' *Shak.*

I *spitted* frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*

3. To spade; to dig. [Provincial.]

**Spit**† (spit), *v.i.* To roast anything on a spit; to attend to a spit; to use a spit.

**Spit** (spit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spat* or *spit*; ppr. *spitting*. [A. Sax. *spittan*, Dan. *spytte*, Icel. *spýta*, to spit out; same root as *spew*. See SPEW.] 1. To eject from the mouth; to thrust out, as saliva or other matter from the mouth; as, to *spit* blood.

A large mouth, indeed,
That *spits* forth death and mountains. *Shak.*

2. To eject or throw out with violence; to belch. 'To *spit* forth their iron indignation (of cannons).' *Shak.*

**Spit** (spit), *v.i.* 1. To throw out saliva from the mouth. 'And like a free American upon the floor he *spat*.' *Bon Gaultier Ballads.*

When he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle. Jn. ix. 6.

A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian *spit* in the judge's face. *South.*

2. To mizzle; to rain slightly. 'Our common expression 'it *spits* with rain.'' *H. Spencer.*—*To spit on* or *upon*, to treat with gross insult or contempt. '*Spitting on* all antiquity before them.' *South.*

**Spit** (spit), *n.* 1. What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.—2. The spawn or eggs of certain insects; as, cuckoo-*spit*.

**Spital**† (spit'al), *n.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] An hospital. Spelled also *Spittle*.

**Spital-house**† (spit'al-hous), *n.* A hospital.

**Spitbox** (spit'boks), *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.

**Spitchcock** (spich'kok), *v.t.* To split an eel lengthwise and broil it.

If you chance to be partial to eels,
Then—crede experto—trust one who has tried—
Have them *spitchcock'd* or stew'd—they're too oily when fried. *Barham.*

**Spitchcock** (spich'kok), *n.* An eel split and broiled.

**Spite** (spīt), *n.* [An abbreviated form of *despite*, O.Fr. *despit*, L. *despectus*, from *despicio*, to look down upon—*de*, down, and *specio*, to behold. See SPECIES.] 1. A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; ill-will, malice, hatred, malevolence, or malignity. 'The ragged'st hour that time and *spite* can bring.' *Shak.*

Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your *spite*,
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. A manifestation of malevolence or malignity; that which is done to mortify another.

I'll find Demetrius and revenge this *spite*. *Shak.*

3. Chagrin; mortification; vexation; trouble.

The time is out of joint, O cursed *spite*,
That ever I was born to set it right! *Shak.*

—*In spite of*, *lit.* in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to all efforts of; hence, simply notwithstanding. Sometimes *spite of* is used without *in*. 'Since, *spite of* him, I'll live in this poor rhyme.' *Shak.*

Whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me *in spite of* the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*

*In spite of* all applications, the patient grew worse every day. *Arbuthnot.*

—*Notwithstanding*, *In spite of*. See under NOTWITHSTANDING.—SYN. Rancour, ill-will, hatred, malignity, malice, malevolence, pique, grudge, chagrin, mortification.

**Spite** (spīt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spited*; ppr. *spiting*. 1. To mortify; to treat maliciously; to thwart malignantly.

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shak.*

2. To fill with spite or vexation; to offend; to annoy.

Darius, *spited* at the Magi, endeavoured to abolish not only their learning but their language. *Sir W. Temple.*

3.† To be angry or vexed at.

The Danes, then generally pagans, *spited* places of religion. *Fuller.*

**Spiteful** (spīt'fụl), *a.* Filled with spite; having a malicious disposition; malignant; malicious. 'A wayward son, *spiteful* and wrathful.' *Shak.*

**Spitefully** (spīt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a spiteful manner; malignantly; maliciously.

At last she *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent. *Swift.*

**Spitefulness** (spīt'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spiteful; the desire to vex, annoy, or do mischief, proceeding from irritation; malice; malignity.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature than a diligent search after truth. *Keill.*

**Spitfire** (spit'fir), *n.* A violent or passionate person; one who is irascible or fiery. 'The little *spitfires*.' *Carlyle.* [Familiar.]

**Spitful** (spit'fụl), *n.* A spadeful. [Local.]

**Spitous**,† *a.* Spiteful; angry. *Chaucer.*

**Spitously**,† *adv.* Angrily; spitefully. *Chaucer.*

**Spit-poison** (spit'poi-zn), *n.* A venomous or malicious person; one given to calumny. 'The scourge of society, a *spit-poison*, a viper.' *South.*

**Spitted** (spit'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Put upon a spit; pierced, as if by a spit.—2. Shot out into length: said of the horns of a deer. *Bacon.*

**Spitten** (spit'n), *pp.* The obsolescent pp. of *spit*.

**Spitter** (spit'ėr), *n.* 1. One that puts meat on a spit.—2. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket.

**Spitter** (spit'ėr), *n.* One who spits or ejects saliva from the mouth.

**Spittle** (spit'l), *n.* [From *spit*; A. Sax. *spatl*, *spætl*, L.G. *spittel*, *spedel*, spittle.] Saliva; the thick moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva ejected from the mouth.

His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*. *Swift.*

**Spittle** (spit'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spit*, a spade.] A small sort of spade.

**Spittle** (spit'l), *v.t.* To dig or stir with a small spade. [Local.]

**Spittle** (spit'l). See SPITAL.

**Spittle-sermon**† (spit'l-sėr-mon), *n.* A sermon preached at or for behoof of a spital or hospital. *B. Jonson.*

**Spittly** (spit'l-i), *a.* Resembling spittle; slimy; full of spittle.

**Spittoon** (spit-tön'), *n.* A spittbox. 'Spitting alternately into the *spittoon* on the right hand side of the stove, and the *spittoon* on the left.' *Dickens.*

**Spitvenom** (spit'ven-om), *n.* Poison ejected from the mouth.

The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

**Splachnei, Splachnaceæ** (splak'nē-ī, splak-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of acrocarpous mosses, of which the genus Splachnum is the type. See SPLACHNUM.

**Splachnum** (splak'num), *n.* [From Gr. *splachnon*, a word used by Dioscorides to designate lichens and mosses.] A genus of cryptogamic plants belonging to the Musci or mosses. The species are remarkable amongst their tribe for their size and beauty, as well as singularity. Several species are British. The most common in England is the *S. ampullaceum*, purple gland-moss, found growing chiefly on rotten cow-dung.

**Splaie,**† *v.t.* [See DISPLAY.] To display; to unfold; to expand; to extend. *Chaucer.*

**Splanchnic** (splangk'nik), *a.* [Gr. *splanchna*, the bowels.] Belonging to the entrails; as, the *splanchnic* nerve.

**Splanchnography** (splangk-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *splanchna*, the bowels, and *graphō*, to write.] An anatomical description of the viscera.

**Splanchnology** (splangk-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *splanchna*, bowels, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of the viscera, or a treatise or description of the viscera.—2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body.

**Splanchno-skeleton** (splangk'nō-skel-ē-ton), *n.* See SKELETON.

**Splanchnotomy** (splangk-not'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *splanchna*, the bowels, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *anat.* the dissection of the viscera.

**Splash** (splash), *v.t.* [A form of *plash*, with intens. *s* prefixed. For kindred forms with and without initial *s*, see SNEEZE.] 1. To spatter with water, or with water and mud; to dash a liquid upon or over, especially muddy water or mud; as, he got *splashed* in the puddle.—2. To dash or spatter; to cast or dash in drops; as, to *splash* dirty water on one's clothes.

**Splash** (splash), *v.i.* To strike and dash about water, or something liquid.

**Splash** (splash), *n.* 1. Water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything, or thrown from a puddle and the like.—2. A noise or effect, as from water or mud thrown up or dashed about.

> The *splash* and stir
> Of fountains spouted up and showering down.
> *Tennyson.*

3. A spot of dirt or other discolouring or disfiguring matter; a blot; a daub.

> Rahel's . . . very mode of writing is complex, nay, is careless, incondite; with dashes and *splashes*, . . . with involutions, abruptness, whirls, and tortuosities.
> *Carlyle.*

4. A complexion powder used by ladies to whiten their necks and faces, generally the finest rice flour.

**Splash-board** (splash'bōrd), *n.* A guard in front of a wheeled vehicle, to prevent the driver or occupants from being splashed by mud from the horses' heels.

**Splasher** (splash'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which splashes. Specifically—2. A screen or guard placed over locomotive wheels to prevent persons on the engine coming in contact with the wheels, and also to protect the machinery from any wet or dirt thrown up by the wheels.

**Splash-wing** (splash'wing), *n.* Same as *Splash-board.*

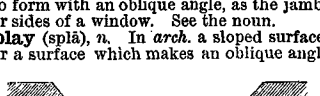
**Splashy** (splash'i), *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

**Splatter** (splat'ėr), *v.i.* [Probably formed from *spatter*, like *splutter* from *sputter*; comp. also *splotch*, *spot*. For the presence or absence of a liquid after a mute in kindred forms, see SPEAK.] To make a noise, as in water.

**Splatter-dash** (splat'ėr-dash), *n.* An uproar; a bustle. [Colloq.]

**Splay** (splā), *v.t.* [Abbrev. from *display*.] 1.† To display; to unfold; to spread. 'Each bush a bar, each spray a banner *splayed*.' *Mir. for Mags.*—2. To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.—3. In *arch.* to slope; to form with an oblique angle, as the jambs or sides of a window. See the noun.

**Splay** (splā), *n.* In *arch.* a sloped surface, or a surface which makes an oblique angle



Horizontal Section of Window. A A, The internal Splay.

with another, as when the opening through a wall for a door, window, &c., widens inwards. A large chamfer is called a *splay.*

**Splay** (splā), *a.* Spreading out; turned outward; wide; as, a *splay*-foot; a *splay*-mouth.

**Splay, Splae** (splā), *v.t.* After two pieces of cloth have been run up in a seam, to sew down the edges somewhat in the form of a hem. [Scotch.]

**Splay, Splae** (splā), *n.* The hem made as described under above verb.

**Splayfoot, Splayfooted** (splā'fut, splā'fut-ed), *a.* Having the feet turned outward; having flat feet.

**Splay-foot** (splā'fut), *n.* A foot turning outward and with a flat under surface; a flat foot.

**Splay-mouth** (splā'mouth), *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design. 'To see the people when *splay-mouths* they make.' *Dryden.*

**Splay-mouthed** (splā'mouTHd), *a.* Having a wide or splay mouth.

**Spleen** (splēn), *n.* [L. *splen*, Gr. *splēn*, the spleen.] 1. The milt; a spongy glandular organ situated in the upper part of the abdomen, near the cardiac or gullet end of the stomach. It has an oval figure, and forms one of the ductless glands concerned in the elaboration of the blood. The ancients supposed this to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation, and sometimes of perverse mirth. Hence—2. Anger; latent spite; ill-humour; malice; as, to vent one's *spleen.*

> In noble minds some dregs remain,
> Not yet purged off, of *spleen* and sour disdain.
> *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger. *Shak.*—4. Melancholy; hypochondria; low spirits; vapours.

> There is a luxury in self-dispraise;
> And inward self-disparagement affords
> To meditative *spleen* a grateful feast.
> *Wordsworth.*

5.† A sudden fancy; a caprice; a whim. *Beau. & Fl.*—6.† A sudden motion or impulse. 'With swifter *spleen* than powder can enforce.' *Shak.*

> Brief as the lightning in the colly'd night,
> That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth.
> *Shak.*

7.† A fit of laughter; immoderate merriment. 'Abate their over-merry *spleen*.' *Shak.*

**Spleen** (splēn), *v.t.* To deprive of the spleen.

> Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbuthnot.*

**Spleenative,**† **Spleenitive**† (splēn'a-tiv), *a.* Same as *Splenitive.*

**Spleenful** (splēn'fụl), *a.* Full of or displaying spleen; angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; hypochondriacal. '*Spleenful* speeches.' *Hood.*

> Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shak.*
> Then rode Geraint a little *spleenful* yet.
> *Tennyson.*

**Spleenfully** (splēn'fụl-li), *adv.* In a spleenful manner.

**Spleenish** (splēn'ish), *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen.

**Spleenishly** (splēn'ish-li), *adv.* In a spleenish manner.

**Spleenishness** (splēn'ish-nes), *n.* State of being spleenish.

**Spleenless** (splēn'les), *a.* Having no spleen; hence, kind; gentle; mild. 'A *spleenless* wind so stretcht her wings to waft us.' *Chapman.*

**Spleenwort** (splēn'wėrt), *n.* [*Spleen*, and *wort*, a plant.] The common name of various British ferns of the genus Asplenium. These plants were so named because they were supposed to remove disorders of the spleen. They grow upon rocks and old walls. See ASPLENIUM.

**Spleeny** (splēn'i), *a.* Full of or characterized by spleen; (*a*) angry; peevish; fretful; ill-tempered; irritable.

> Yet I know her for
> A *spleeny* Lutheran; and not wholesome to
> Our cause. *Shak.*

(*b*) Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

**Spleget** (splej'et), *n.* [Probably an erroneous form of *pledget.*] A wet cloth for washing a sore.

**Splenalgia, Splenalgy** (sple-nal'ji-a, splenal'ji), *n.* [Gr. *splēn*, the spleen, and *algos*, pain.] A pain in the spleen or its region.

**Splendent** (splen'dent), *a.* [L. *splendens, splendentis*, ppr. of *splendeo*, to shine.] 1. Shining; resplendent; beaming with light; as, *splendent* planets.—2. Very conspicuous; illustrious. *Sir H. Wotton.*—3. A term applied to minerals to indicate their degree of lustre. See LUSTRE.

**Splendid** (splen'did), *a.* [Fr. *splendide*, L. *splendidus*, from *splendeo*, to shine.] 1. Magnificent; gorgeous; dazzling; sumptuous; as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession; a *splendid* equipage; a *splendid* feast or entertainment. 'Our state of *splendid* vassalage.' *Milton.*

> Neighbours look aside as the carriage passes in which she is so *splendid* and lonely. *Thackeray.*

2. Illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious; as, a *splendid* victory; a *splendid* reputation. 'So *splendid* in his acts and his attire.' *Tennyson.* 'Such *splendid* purpose in his eyes.' *Tennyson.*

**Splendidious**† (splen-did'i-us), *a.* Splendid; magnificent. 'His brows encircled with *splendidious* rays.' *Drayton.*

**Splendidly** (splen'did-li), *adv.* In a splendid manner; brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently; sumptuously; showily; gloriously.

> Though it look *splendidly* . . . it will prick your fingers. *Jer. Taylor.*
> You will not admit you live *splendidly*.
> *Dr. Heilore.*

**Splendidness** (splen'did-nes), *n.* The quality of being splendid; splendour; magnificence. 'Liveries whose gaudiness evinces not the footman's deserts, but his lord's *splendidness*.' *Boyle.*

**Splendor** (splen'dėr), *n.* Same as *Splendour.*

**Splendour** (splen'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *splendeur*, L. *splendor*, from *splendeo*, to shine, to be bright.] 1. Great brightness; brilliant lustre; as, the *splendour* of the sun.

> A sudden *splendour* from behind
> Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold green.
> *Tennyson.*

2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; pomp; parade; as, the *splendour* of equipage or of royal robes; the *splendour* of a procession or of ceremonies. '*Splendour* of habit and retinue.' *South.*—3. Brilliance; glory; grandeur; eminence; as, the *splendour* of a victory.—4. In *her.* the term used of the sun when represented with a human face and environed with rays.—SYN. Lustre, brilliance, magnificence, gorgeousness, display, showiness, pomp, parade, grandeur, glory, renown.

Sun in splendour.

**Splendrous,**† **Splendorous**† (splen'drus, splen'dor-us), *a.* Having splendour. 'Whose *splendrous* arms shone like a mighty flame.' *Drayton.*

**Splenetic** (sple-net'ik or splen'e-tik), *a.* [L. *spleneticus*, from *splen*, the spleen.] Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

> You humour me when I am sick;
> Why not when I am *splenetic*? *Pope.*

SYN. Morose, gloomy, sullen, peevish, fretful.

**Splenetic** (sple-net'ik), *n.* A person affected with spleen.

> This daughter silently lours; the other steals a kind look at you; a third is exactly well-behaved; and a fourth a *splenetic*. *Tatler.*

**Splenetical** (sple-net'ik-al), *a.* Splenetic; affected with or relating to the spleen.

> I have received much benefit touching my *splenetical* infirmity. *Wotton.*

**Splenetically** (sple-net'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a morose or splenetic manner.

**Splenetive**† (splen'et-iv), *a.* Same as *Splenitive.*

**Splenic, Splenical** (splen'ik, splen'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *splénique*, L. *splenicus*, from *splen*, the spleen.] Belonging to the spleen; as, the *splenic* vein.

**Splenish**† (splē'nish), *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

**Splenitis** (sple-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *splēn*, spleen, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the spleen.

**Splenitive**† (splen'it-iv), *a.* Splenetic; fiery; passionate; irritable. 'Though I am not *splenitive* and rash.' *Shak.*

**Splenius** (splē'ni-us), *n.* A flat muscle, situated between the back of the ear and posterior part of the neck.

**Splenization** (splen-īz-ā'shon), *n.* In *pathol.* a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen.

**Splenocele** (splen'o-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *splēn, splēnos*, spleen, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] A hernia of the spleen.

**Splenography** (sple-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *splēn, splēnos*, the spleen, and *graphō*, to describe.] An anatomical description of the spleen.

**Splenoid** (splē'noid), *a.* [Gr. *splēn*, spleen, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Spleen-like; having the appearance of the spleen.

**Splenology** (sple-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *splēn, splēnos*, spleen, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the spleen.

**Splenotomy** (sple-not'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *splēn, splēnos*, spleen, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Anatomical dissection of the spleen.

**Splent** (splent), *n.* 1. A form of *Splint.*—2. Same as *Splent-coal.*

**Splent-coal** (splent'kōl), *n.* A Scotch term for a hard laminated variety of bituminous coal, intermediate in texture between cannel and common pit coal.

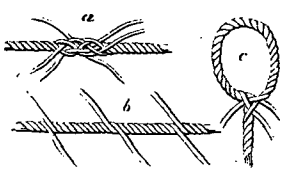
**Splenule** (splen'ūl), *n.* A small or rudimentary spleen. *Owen.*

**Spleuchan, Spleughan** (splū'chan), *n.* [Gael. *spliuchan.*] A tobacco pouch; hence, a pouch or pocket generally.

But I was saying there's some siller in this *spleuchan* that's like the Captain's ain, for we've aye counted it such, baith Ailie and me. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Splice** (splīs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spliced*; ppr. *splicing.* [Dan. *splisse, splidse*, D. *splitsen*, Sw. *splissa*, to splice; G. *splissen*, to splice, *spleissen*, to split, to cleave. Closely akin to *split* (which see). The ends of the rope are *split* in splicing.] 1. To unite or join together, as two ropes or the parts of a rope by interweaving the strands of the ends; also, to unite or join together by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, metal, or the like. See the noun.—2. To marry: said of the clergyman or person who performs the ceremony. [Slang.]—*To splice the main brace*, in seamen's phrase, is to give each person on board an extra glass of grog in cases of cold, wet, &c.; to take a dram.

**Splice** (splīs), *n.* 1. The union or joining together of two ropes or parts of a rope by a particular manner of interweaving part of the untwisted strands. The *long splice* occupies a great extent of rope, but by the three joinings being fixed at a distance from one another, the increase of bulk is diminished, hence it is adapted to run through the sheave-hole of a block, &c. The *short splice* is used upon cables, slings, and all ropes in general which are not intended to run through blocks. The *eye splice* forms a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope, and is used for splicing in thimbles, &c.—2. The junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and bolting or otherwise fastening the ends; a scarf (which see).—3. Marriage. 'Till the *splice* is made, she has a right to please herself.' *Cornhill Mag.* [Slang.]



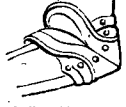
Splices of Ropes.

*a*, Short Splice. *b*, Long Splice. *c*, Eye Splice.

**Spline** (splīn), *n.* In *mach.* a rectangular piece or key fitting into a groove in the hub of a wheel, and a similar groove in a shaft, so that, while the wheel may slide endways on the shaft, both must revolve together.

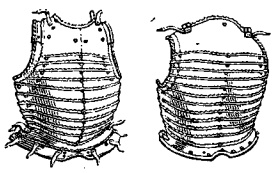
**Splining-machine** (splīn'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine-tool for cutting grooves.

**Splint** (splint), *n.* [A nasalized form of *split*; Dan. Sw. and G. *splint*, a splinter. *Splinter* is a derivative form. See SPLINTER.] 1. A piece of wood or other substance split off; a splinter.—2. In *surg.* a thin piece of wood or other substance, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position.—3. In *farriery*, (*a*) the splint-bone. (*b*) A disease affecting the splint-bone, as a callosity or excrescence.—4. One of the overlapping plates used in the manufacture of splint-armour, particularly at the bend of the arm, in order to allow freedom of motion. See SPLINT-ARMOUR.


Splints (Armour).

**Splint** (splint), *v.t.* 1. To splinter; to shiver. *Florio.* [Rare.]—2. To join together, confine, or support by means of splints, as a broken limb.

**Splint-armour** (splint'är-mėr), *n.* A name given to that kind of armour which is made of several overlapping plates. It never came into very general use, because the convexity of the breast-plate would not allow the body to bend, unless the plates were made to overlap upwards, and this rendered them liable to be struck into and drawn off by the martel-de-fer of an antagonist. Mention of splint-armour first occurs about the reign of Henry VIII.


Splint-armour.

**Splint-bone** (splint'bōn), *n.* One of the two small bones extending from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the canon or shank-bone.

**Splint-coal** (splint'kōl), *n.* Same as *Splent-coal.*

**Splinter** (splin'tėr), *n.* [A nasalized form from *split*; D. and G. *splinter*, a splinter; G. also *splitter.* See SPLINT.] A fragment of anything split or shivered off more or less in the direction of its length; a thin piece (in proportion to its length or thickness) of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splint; as, *splinters* of a ship's side or mast rent off by a shot. 'Not worth the *splinter* of a lance.' *Shak.* 'Into fiery *splinters* leapt the lance.' *Tennyson.*

**Splinter** (splin'tėr), *v.t.* [D. *splinteren*, Dan. *splintre*, to splinter, to shiver. See above.] 1. To split or rend into long thin pieces; to shiver; as, the lightning *splintered* the tree.

'The postern gate shakes,' continued Rebecca; 'it crashes—it is *splintered* by his blows.' *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To splint; to support by a splint, as a broken limb.

This broken joint entreat her to *splinter*, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak.*

**Splinter** (splin'tėr), *v.i.* To be split or rent into long pieces; to shiver. 'A lance that *splinter'd* like an icicle.' *Tennyson.*

**Splinter-bar** (splin'tėr-bär), *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports the springs.

You might have got a hearse up that staircase, and taken it broadwise, with the *splinter-bar* towards the wall, and the door towards the balustrades, and done it easy. *Dickens.*

**Splinter-proof** (splin'tėr-prōf), *a.* Proof against the splinters of bursting shells.

**Splintery** (splin'tėr-i), *a.* 1. Consisting of or resembling splinters.—2. In *mineral.* a term applied to a fracture of minerals when the surface produced by breaking is nearly even, but exhibits little splinters or scales, somewhat thicker at one extremity than the other, and still adhering to the surface by their thicker extremities.

**Split** (split), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *split* (sometimes *splitted*); ppr. *splitting.* [Not in A. Sax. or Icel.; *splat* is an O.E. form; L.G. *splitten, spliten*, O.D. *splitten, spletten*, Dan. *splitte*, G. *spleiszen*, O.H.G. *splīzan.* Allied to *spalt*, and more closely to *splice. Splint, splinter* are derivative forms.] 1. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate or part in two from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; as, to *split* a piece of timber; to *split* a board. 'Made of *splitted* quills.' *Chapman.*

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own. *Shak.*

2. To tear asunder by violence; to burst; to rend; as, to *split* a rock or a sail. 'And when cold winter *split* the rocks in twain.' *Dryden.*

Our ship was *splitted* in the midst. *Shak.*

3. To divide or break into parts as by discord; to separate into parts or parties. 'Shem being yet alive and his family not *split* into its branches.' *Bp. Horsley.*

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their councils, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

4. To cause to ache or throb. 'To *split* the ears of the groundlings.' *Shak.*—*To split hairs*, to make too nice distinctions.—*To split the sides*, to burst with laughter.—*To split a vote*, in parliamentary and other elections when a voter divides his vote among the number of candidates to be elected, he is said to *split his vote*; on the other hand, when he gives his vote to one candidate only, he is said to *plump his vote.*

**Split** (split), *v.i.* 1. To part asunder; to suffer disruption; to burst; as, vessels *split* by the freezing of water in them.—2. To burst with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you *split.* *Pope.*

3. To throb painfully, as if like to burst. 'Pale men with *splitting* heads . . . on the morning after a heavy drink.' *Lawrence.*—4. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces.

The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that they were driven directly upon it, and immediately *split.* *Swift.*

5. To differ in opinion; to separate. 'Struck upon the corn-laws, where we *split.*' *Tennyson.*—6. To inform, as upon one's accomplices; to betray confidence; to divulge a secret. [Low.]

Where a gentleman acts like a gentleman, I'm not the man to go and *split* upon him for a word. *Thackeray.*

7. To run with long strides; to run with speed. [Colloq.] 'To see him *splitting* at that pace, and cutting round the corners.' *Dickens.*—*To split on a rock*, to fail; to err fatally; to have the hopes and designs frustrated.

These are the *rocks on* which the sanguine tribe of lovers daily *split.* *Addison.*

**Split** (split), *n.* 1. A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.—2. A division or separation, as in a political party; a breach; as, there is a *split* in the cabinet.—3.† A splinter; a fragment. 'Be crushed to *splits.*' *Ford.*—4. One of the short flat strips of steel, cane, &c., placed in vertical parallel order at small distances from each other in a frame to form the reed of a loom. The threads of the web are passed through the splits, which beat up the weft to compact the fabric.—5. One of the cleft twigs of willow, &c., used in basket-weaving.—6. *pl.* A term used in the leather trade for divided skins which have been separated into two sections by the cutting machine.

**Split** (split), *p.* and *a.* 1. Divided; separated; rent; fractured.—2. In *bot.* deeply divided into segments; cleft.

**Split-cloth** (split'kloth), *n.* In *surg.* a bandage which consists of a central portion and six or eight tails. It is chiefly used for the head.

**Split-pease** (split'pēz), *n.* Husked pease, split for making pease-soup or pease-pudding.

**Splitter** (split'ėr), *n.* One who or that which splits. 'Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder.' *Swift.*

**Splore** (splōr), *n.* A frolic; a noise; a quarrel; a row; a riot. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Splotch** (sploch), *n.* [From *spot*, with inserted *l*, as in *spatter, splatter, sputter, splutter*, and term. borrowed from *blotch.*] A spot; stain; a daub; a smear. 'A great *splotch* of sunshine.' *Keble.*

The leaves were crumpled, and smeared with stains and *splotches* of grease. *Miss Braddon.*

**Splotchy** (sploch'i), *a.* Marked with splotches or daubs.

There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there through the pages of Monsieur Féval's romance. *Miss Braddon.*

**Splutter** (splut'ėr), *n.* [From *sputter*, with inserted *l.* See SPLOTCH.] A bustle; a stir. [Colloq.]

Bull-hearted M. de Malseigne draws his sword; and will force egress. Confused *splutter.* *Carlyle.*

**Splutter** (splut'ėr), *v.i.* To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter. [Colloq.]

**Splutterer** (splut'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who splutters.

**Spodomancy** (spod'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *spodos*, a cinder, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by ashes.

**Spodomantic** (spod-ō-man'tik), *a.* Relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes. *Kingsley.*

**Spodumene** (spod'ū-mēn), *n.* [Fr. *spodumène*, Gr. *spodoumenos*, part. passive of *spodoō*, to reduce to ashes, from *spodos*, ashes.] A mineral, hard, brittle, and translucent, called by Haüy *triphane.* It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into prisms with rhomboidal bases; the lateral faces smooth, shining, and pearly; the cross fracture uneven and splintery. Before the blowpipe it exfoliates into little yellowish or grayish scales; whence its name. It *is* found at Uto in Sweden, in the Tyrol, in Ireland, and North America. It consists of silica and alumina, with 8 to 10 per cent of lithia, and a little protoxide of iron.

**Spoffish, Spoffy** (spof'ish, spof'i), *a.* Bustling; demonstratively smart; officious. [Colloq.]

He invariably spoke with astonishing rapidity; was smart, *spoffish*, and eight-and-twenty. *Dickens.*

**Spoil** (spoil), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spoiled*, frequently contracted, especially when used adjectivally, to *spoilt;* ppr. *spoiling.* [Fr. *spolier*, to spoil, to despoil, to strip, from L. *spoliare*, to plunder, from *spolium*, plunder. *Despoil* is the same word with prefix *de.* This word has to some extent borrowed its meanings from the verb to *spill*, from the similarity in form. The case is the same with the intransitive verb and the noun.] 1. To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob: with a person or thing as object, and *of* before that which is taken; as, to *spoil* one *of* his goods or possessions. 'To *spoil* the city and your royal court.' *Shak.*

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
*Spoil'd* of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

The Heathen of the Northern Sea,
Lured by the crimes and frailties of the court,
Begin to slay the folk, and *spoil* the land.
*Tennyson.*

2. To seize by violence; to take by force; as, to *spoil* one's goods. 'This mount with all his verdure *spoil'd.*' *Milton.* — 3. To corrupt; to vitiate; to mar; as, to *spoil* a child by over-indulgence.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer. Taylor.*
I must not *spoil* the force of the Italian superlative by translating it. *Ruskin.*

4. To render useless by injury; to injure fatally; to ruin; to destroy; as, to *spoil* paper by wetting it; to *spoil* the eyes by too much reading.

Thou hast *spoilt* the purpose of my life. *Tennyson.*

**Spoil** (spoil), *v.i.* 1. To practise plunder or robbery. 'Outlaws, which lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil.*' *Spenser.*—2. To decay; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather.

**Spoil** (spoil), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. That which is taken from others by violence or without license; particularly in war, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty. 'The *spoil* got on the Antiates.' *Shak.*

Now gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Those balmy *spoils.* *Milton.*

2. That which is gained by strength or effort. 'Each science and each art his *spoil.*' *Bentley.*—3. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils.* *Shak.*

4. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal. — 5. The surplus excavated material which is laid down by the side of a line of railway, canal, or other work, or at the mouth of a pit or mine, to save the expense of removal.—6. Corruption; cause of corruption; ruin.

Villanous company hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*

**Spoilable** (spoil'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being spoiled.

**Spoil-bank** (spoil'bangk), *n.* A mass of excavated material, as in making a railway. See SPOIL, 5.

**Spoiled, Spoilt** (spoild, spoilt), *p.* and *a.* Deprived of its valuable qualities; corrupted; marred; vitiated; destroyed; ruined. —*Spoiled* or *spoilt child*, a child ruined by being petted or over-indulged; hence, a person who has had more of his own way than was good for him; as, a *spoiled child* of fortune.

**Spoiler** (spoil'ėr), *n.* One that spoils; as, (*a*) a plunderer; a pillager; a robber. (*b*) One that corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

**Spoil-five** (spoil'fiv), *n.* A round game of cards played with the whole pack, and by any number of persons up to ten, each player receiving five cards. Three tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be *spoiled.*

**Spoilful** (*spoil'fụl*), *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. *Spenser.* [Poetical and rare.]

**Spoil-sport** (spoil'spōrt), *n.* One who spoils or mars sport or enjoyment.

Mike Lambourne was never a make-bate or a *spoil-sport* or the like. E'en live and let others live, that is my motto. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Spoke** (spōk), pret. of *speak.*

**Spoke** (spōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *spāca*, Icel. *spóki*, a spoke; cog. D. *speek*, L.G. *speke*, G. *speiche.* Same root as *spike, spigot, pike.*] 1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly.—2. The round of a ladder. — 3. One of the handles jutting from the circumference of the steering-wheel of a vessel. — 4. A contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle in order to prevent its turning when going down a hill.—*To put a spoke in one's wheel*, to put an impediment in one's way; to thwart one's purpose or design. *De Quincey.*

**Spoke** (spōk), *v.t.* To fit or furnish with spokes.

**Spoken** (spō'kn), pp. of *speak:* used adjectivally for oral, as opposed to *written.* Also used as if instead of the present participle *speaking* in such colloquial compounds as, a civil-*spoken* gentleman. 'The pleasantest-*spoken* gentleman ever you heard.' *Dickens.*

**Spoke-shave** (spōk'shāv), *n.* A sort of small plane used for dressing the spokes of wheels and other curved work, where the common plane cannot be applied.

**Spokesman** (spōks'man), *n.* One who speaks for another or others.

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. Exod. iv. 16.

**Spolia opima** (spō'li-a ō-pi'ma), *n. pl.* [L.] In ancient Rome, the most select spoil taken from an enemy; hence, any valuable booty or pillage.

**Spoliary** (spō'li-a-ri), *n.* [L. *spoliarium.*] The place in the Roman amphitheatres where the slaughtered gladiators were dragged, and where their clothes were stripped from their bodies.

**Spoliate** (spō'li-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spoliated;* ppr. *spoliating.* [L. *spolio, spoliatum*, to plunder. See SPOIL.] To plunder; to pillage; to despoil. 'The other great Whig families who had done something more for it than *spoliate* their church and betray their king.' *Disraeli.*

**Spoliate** (spō'li-āt), *v.i.* To practise plunder; to commit robbery.

**Spoliation** (spō-li-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of plundering; robbery; plunder. 'A system of legal *spoliation.*' *Sir G. C. Lewis.*—2. The act or practice of plundering in time of war, especially of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.—3. *Eccles.* the act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title. —*Writ of spoliation*, a writ obtained by one of the parties to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or received them to his prejudice.

**Spoliative** (spō'li-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to take away or diminish; specifically, in *med.* lessening the mass of the blood.

**Spoliator** (spō'li-āt-ėr), *n.* One who commits spoliation.

**Spoliatory** (spō'li-ā-to-ri), *a.* Consisting in spoliation; causing spoliation; destructive. 'Sometimes not a whit more unjust or *spoliatory* measures.' *Quart. Rev.*

**Spondaic** (spon-dā'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a spondee; denoting two long feet in poetry. 2. Composed of spondees in excess; as, a *spondaic* hexameter, which has a spondee in the fifth foot instead of the regular dactyl.

**Spondaical** (spon-dā'ik-al), *a.* Spondaic.

**Spondal** (spon'dal), *n.* [Corruption for *spondyl.*] A joint or joining of two pieces. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

**Spondee** (spon'dē), *n.* [Fr. *spondée*, from L. *spondeus*, Gr. *spondeios*, from Gr. *spondē*, a solemn libation, because such libations were accompanied by a slow and solemn melody.] A poetic foot of two long syllables, used in Greek and Latin poetry.

**Spondiaceæ, Spondiei** (spon-di-ā'sē-ē, spon'-di-ē-ī), *n. pl.* A tribe of Anacardiaceæ, raised by some botanists into a distinct order, distinguished from the other tribes of Anacardiaceæ by the ovary being two to five celled instead of single-celled. The fruits of some of the species are known as hog-plums (see HOG-PLUM), and the fruit of *Spondias dulcis*, of the Society Isles, has been compared to the pine-apple. The bark, fruit, seeds, and leaves of some species are used medicinally.

**Spondias** (spon'di-as), *n.* [Gr. *spondias, spodias*, a kind of plum-tree.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ, or, according to some botanists, to a small order called Spondiaceæ. See HOG-PLUM.

**Spondyl, Spondyle** (spon'dil), *n.* [L. *spondylus;* Gr. *spondylos*, a joint of the backbone.] In *anat.* a joint of the backbone; a vertebra. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Spondylidæ** (spon-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of marine conchifers, named from the genus Spondylus (which see).

**Spondylus** (spon'di-lus), *n.* [L., a joint of the backbone.] A genus of inequivalved lamellibranchiate molluscs with unequal beaks, the hinge with two recurved teeth, separated by a small hollow. Spondyli are found only in the ocean, attached to rocks, corals, &c. They are remarkable for their spines, and the richness of colouring of the shells. The spring oysters, water-clam, &c., belong to this genus. It is made the type of a family, Spondylidæ.

**Spone,**† *n.* A spoon. *Chaucer.*

**Spong** (spong), *n.* A projection of land; an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. *Fuller.* [Obsolete or provincial English.]

**Sponge** (spunj), *n.* [O.Fr. *esponge*, Mod. Fr. *éponge*, from L. *spongia*, Gr. *spongia, spongos*, a sponge.] 1. A name given by naturalists to the animals of the class Spongida, sub-kingdom Protozoa. Sponges are compound Protozoa, their living parts consisting of an aggregation of protoplasmic units. The skeleton may be horny, flinty, or limy. (See SPONGIDA.) In common usage the term is employed to designate the fibrous framework of sponges, as sold in our shops. This framework is soft, light, and porous, easily compressible, readily imbibing fluids, and thereby distending, and as readily giving them out again upon compression. The domestic uses of sponge are familiar to all. It is indispensable to the surgeon. Burnt sponge was formerly a valued remedy for scrofulous diseases and goitre; but iodine and bromine, from which it derived all its value, are now administered in other forms. Mattresses, &c., are stuffed with sponge; and it is also employed as a filter and as a polishing material for fine surfaces. Sponges are usually prepared before they come into the market, by being beaten and soaked in dilute muriatic acid, with a view to bleach them and dissolve any adherent portions of carbonate of lime. The kinds fit for use are found in the seas of warm climates. Two species are chiefly brought from the Levant, and a coarse one from the West Indies and the coast of Florida.—2. One who pertinaciously lives upon others; a sycophantic or cringing dependant; a parasite; a sponger.—3. In *gun.* a kind of mop for cleaning cannon after a discharge. It consists of a cylinder of wood covered with sheep-skin or with a carpet-like fabric. For rifled guns a brush-top is used. For small guns it is commonly fixed to one end of the handle of the rammer. — 4. In the *manege*, the extremity or point of a horseshoe, answering to the heel. 5. Any sponge-like substance; as, (*a*) in *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid, generated by the yeast or leaven. (*b*) In *metal.* iron in a soft or pasty condition, as delivered in a ball from the puddling furnace.—*Platinum sponge*, spongy platinum. See PLATINUM.—*Pyrotechnical sponge.* See AMADOU.—*Waxed sponge.* Same as *Spongetent.*—*To set a sponge*, in *cookery*, to leaven a small mass of dough to be used in leavening a larger quantity.—*To throw up the sponge*, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; to submit; to give up the contest or struggle: a phrase borrowed from the practice of the defeated party in a pugilistic encounter tossing up the sponge used to freshen their champion, in token of his defeat. [Slang.]

**Sponge** (spunj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sponged;* ppr. *sponging.* 1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; as, to *sponge* the body; to *sponge* a slate or a cannon.—2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to efface; to destroy all traces of.

God hath now
*Sponged* and made blank of crimeful record all
My mortal archives. *Tennyson.*

3. To drain; to harass by extortion; to squeeze; to plunder.

How came such multitudes of our nation . . . to be *sponged* of their plate and money? *South.*

4. To gain by sycophantic or mean arts. 'To *sponge* a breakfast once a week.' *Swift.* [*Sponge*, except in the noun sense, is frequently spelled *Spunge*, especially by the older writers.]

**Sponge** (spunj), *v.i.* 1. To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge.—2. To live by or practise mean arts; as, an idler who *sponges* on his neighbour.

Bull passes the season in London, *sponging* for dinners, and sleeping in a garret near his club. *Thackeray.*

**Sponge-cake** (spunj'kāk), *n.* A sweet-cake: so called from its light make.

**Sponge-crab** (spunj'krab), *n.* A name given to crustaceous animals of the genus Dromia.

**Spongelet** (spunj'let), *n.* A spongiole (which see).

**Spongeous** (spunj'us), *a.* Resembling a sponge; of the nature of sponge; full of small pores.

**Sponger** (spunj'ėr), *n.* 1. One who uses a sponge. — 2. A parasitical dependant; a hanger-on for a maintenance. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Sponge-tent** (spunj'tent), *n.* In *surg.* a preparation of sponge, formed by dipping it into hot melted wax plaster and pressing till cold between two iron plates; used for dilating wounds, fistulous cancers, &c.

**Sponge-tree** (spunj'trē), *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus Acacia (*A. Farnesiana*), found in St. Domingo, the flowers of which yield a delicious perfume.

**Spongia** (spon'ji-a), *n.* [L., a sponge. See SPONGE.] The generic name under which Linnæus and many subsequent naturalists have ranked the very numerous forms of organization analogous to the sponges of commerce, and embracing what is now included in the order Spongida. The term *Spongia* is now restricted to a genus of that order.

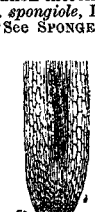
**Spongida, Spongidæ** (spon'ji-da, spon'ji-dē), *n. pl.* An order of Protozoa or lowest animals, class Rhizopoda, sometimes elevated into a distinct class. The members are composed of two elements, an internal supporting framework or skeleton, and a soft gelatinous investing substance called *sarcode*, or 'flesh.' The framework consists of the horny, reticulated, elastic fibres of a substance called *keratode*, which interlace in every direction, strengthened by calcareous, or, more generally, by siliceous spicula. This framework is the sponge of commerce. On examining it we find it filled with pores, having larger openings or canals at wider distances, called *oscula* or vents. The sponge-flesh investing this framework is composed of an aggregation of organless, protoplasmic, and amœbiform bodies, some ciliated and others capable of emitting pseudopodia. A constant circulation of water goes on in the living sponge, the currents being drawn in by the pores and expelled by the oscula by means of vibratile cilia lodged in cells or chambers situated beneath the superficial layer, and by this circulation the animal is nourished. Reproduction takes place both by gemmation and true ova. In the skeletons of the true calcareous and siliceous sponges the keratode is awanting. Sponges have been classified into three groups: (*a*) Myxospongiæ, in which no skeleton of any kind exists. (*b*) Calcispongiæ, or limy sponges, which have no horny skeleton, but are composed of limy spicules. (*c*) Fibrospongiæ, or those in which a fibrous skeleton exists, strengthened usually by flinty spicules.

**Spongiform** (spunj'i-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a sponge; soft and porous; porous.—*Spongiform quartz*, float-stone (which see).

**Sponginess** (spunj'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being spongy or porous, like sponge.

**Sponging-house** (spunj'ing-hous), *n.* A victualling-house, or tavern, where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours before being lodged in prison, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt. Sponging-houses were usually the private dwellings of bailiffs, and were so named from the extortionate charges made upon prisoners for their accommodation therein.

**Spongiole** (spunj'i-ōl), *n.* [Fr. *spongiole*, L. *spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*. 'See SPONGE.] In *bot.* the extremity of the fibre of a root, which was formerly erroneously supposed to be destitute of epidermis, presenting an open spongy character, and therefore capable of absorbing moisture from the surrounding medium; a spongelet. The woodcut shows a highly magnified vertical section of an orchis root, *sp* the spongiole.



Spongiole.

**Spongiolite** (spon'ji-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *spongion*, a sponge, and *lithos*, a stone.] One of the minute siliceous spicules, or needles, found in large numbers in the skeletons of sponges, as also *fossil* in flints.

**Spongiopiline** (spun-ji-op'il-īn), *n.* [Gr. *spongion*, a sponge, and *pilos*, felt.] In *surg.* a substitute for a poultice, made of an absorbent stratum of sponge and fibre on an india-rubber backing.

**Spongiose, Spongious** (spunj'i-ōs, spunj'i-us), *a.* Sponge-like; full of small cavities, like sponge; somewhat spongy; as, *spongious* bones.

**Spongite** (spon'jīt), *n.* A term applied to a fossil apparently identical in structure with sponge.

**Spongoid** (spong'goid), *a.* [Gr. *spongos*, a sponge, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling sponge; sponge-like; spongy.

**Spongy** (spunj'i), *a.* 1. Resembling a sponge; soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, easily compressible texture; as, a *spongy* excrescence; *spongy* earth; *spongy* cake. 'That sad breath his *spongy* lungs bestowed.' *Shak.*—2. Wet; rainy. '*Spongy* April.' *Shak.* 3. Having the quality of imbibing like a sponge; hence, drenched; soaked. 'His *spongy* officers.' *Shak.*

There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spongy* to suck in the sense of fear. *Shak.*

—*Spongy platinum.* See PLATINUM.—*Spongy stem*, in *bot.* a stem internally composed of elastic cellular tissue.

**Sponne**,† pret. of *spinne* (*spin*). Spun. *Chaucer.*

**Sponsal** (spon'sal), *a.* [L. *sponsalis*. See SPOUSE.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse.

**Sponsible** (spon'si-bl), *a.* [Scotch.] 1. Capable of discharging an obligation; responsible. *Lockhart.*—2. Respectable; creditable; becoming one's station.

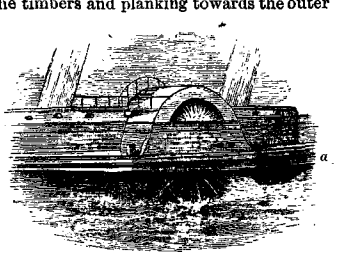
**Sponsing** (spon'sing), *n.* Same as *Sponson.*

**Sponsion** (spon'shon), *n.* [L. *sponsio*, *sponsionis*, a solemn promise or engagement, from *spondeo*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly. See SPOUSE.] 1. The act of becoming surety for another.—2. In *international law*, an act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification.

**Sponsional** (spon'shon-al), *a.* Responsible; implying a pledge. [Rare.]

He is righteous even in that representative and *sponsional* person he put on. *Abp. Leighton.*

**Sponson** (spon'son), *n.* *Naut.* the curve of the timbers and planking towards the outer



*a a*, Sponson.

part of the wing, before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes of a steamer.—*Sponson beam*, one of the two projecting beams uniting the paddle-box beam with the side of a steamer.

**Sponsor** (spon'sor), *n.* [See SPONSION.] 1. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default. 2. One who is surety for an infant at baptism, professing the Christian faith in its name, and guaranteeing its religious education; a godfather or godmother. See GODFATHER.

**Sponsorial** (spon-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.

**Sponsorship** (spon'sor-ship), *n.* State of being a sponsor.

**Spontaneity** (spon-ta-nē'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *spontanéité*.] 1. The state or quality of being spontaneous, or of acting from native feeling, inclination, or temperament, without constraint or external force.—2. The doctrine that there is a tendency, for the various muscular movements called voluntary, to begin without reference to any purpose or end, being prompted simply by the discharge of power from the brain, and being entirely independent of the stimulus of sensations. The great activity of young animals, as puppies and kittens, after refreshment and repose, is a good example of spontaneity.—3. In *biol.* the tendency to change in animals and plants, which is not repressed by environment.

**Spontaneous** (spon-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will.] 1. Proceeding from natural inclination, disposition, or tendency, without constraint or external force; impulsive; as, a *spontaneous* gift or offer.—2. Acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; as, *spontaneous* motion; *spontaneous* growth; *spontaneous* combustion.

Those operations of the mind which are continually going on without any effort or intention on our part are *spontaneous*. *Fleming.*

3. Produced without being planted, or without human labour; as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.—*Spontaneous combustion.* See COMBUSTION.—*Spontaneous generation.* See GENERATION.—*Spontaneous rotation.* See ROTATION.

**Spontaneously** (spon-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; as, (*a*) of one's own internal or native feeling; of one's own impulse; of one's own will or accord; as, he acts *spontaneously*. (*b*) By inherent or natural force or energy; without the impulse of a foreign cause: used of things.

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid. *Arbuthnot.*

It is to be remarked that some objects exist or grow up *spontaneously*, of a kind suited to the supply of human wants. *J. S. Mill.*

**Spontaneousness** (spon-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spontaneous; spontaneity. 'The *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motions.' *Sir M. Hale.*

**Spontoon** (spon-tōn'), *n.* [Fr. *sponton*, *esponton*, It. *spontone*, *spuntone*, spontoon, from *punto*, L. *punctum*, a point. See POINT.] A kind of half pike; a military weapon formerly borne by officers of infantry, and used as a medium for signalling orders to the regiment.

**Spook** (spōk), *n.* [Borrowed from the Dutch or German: D. *spook*, L.G. *spok*, G. *spuk*, a hobgoblin.] A ghost; a hobgoblin. [American.]

**Spool** (spōl), *n.* [D. *spoel*, Dan. and Sw. *spole*, G. *spule*, spool.] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood, &c., used to wind thread or yarn on. See BOBBIN.

**Spool** (spōl), *v.t.* To wind on spools.

**Spooler** (spōl'ėr), *n.* One who uses a spool.

**Spool-holder** (spōl'hōl-dėr), *n.* 1. A stand for a spool or spools of sewing-thread; a spool-stand.—2. In *warping*, a creel on which spools are placed on skewers.—3. A skewer on a sewing-machine to hold a spool of thread.

**Spool-stand** (spōl'stand), *n.* A frame for holding spools of fine thread, turning on pins, used by ladies at their work.

**Spoom** (spōm), *v.i.* [Probably from *spume*, foam, to go foaming through the sea; comp. *skim*, *scum*.] *Naut.* to sail steadily and rapidly before the wind. Written also *Spoon.*

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*

**Spoon**† (spōn), *v.i.* [See above.] To run before the wind; to spoom.

We might have *spooned* before the wind as well as they. *Pepys.*

**Spoon** (spōn), *n.* [A. Sax. *spôn*, Icel. *spónn*, *spánn*, Dan. and D. *spaan*, G. *span*, a chip, a splinter, the meaning being originally a chip of wood for supping up liquids. Hence *span-new*.] 1. A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, used at table for taking up and conveying to the mouth liquids and liquid food. Spoons are made of various materials, sizes, and shapes, and for different purposes, as for cooking, serving food, for soup, tea, eggs, mustard, &c. Spoons, when made of silver or plated metal, are generally formed by stamping with dies, with more or less of ornamenting and finishing by hand. Spoons of Britannia metal and similar fusible alloys are formed by casting in brass moulds. Spoons for the administration of medicine to invalids in a recumbent posture and for the use of the moustached are made with a cover or shield which converts the pointed end into a funnel.

He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the devil. *Shak.*

2. A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a spooney. [Slang.]

The man that's fond of early stirring
Must be a *spoon*. *Hood.*

—*Apostles' spoon.* See under APOSTLE.—*Wooden spoon*, in Cambridge University, a term applied to the student last on the list of mathematical honours.

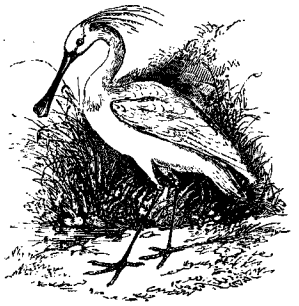
We submit that a *wooden spoon* of our day would

not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads because they never heard of the differential calculus. *Macaulay.*

*—To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.* See under BORN.

**Spoon** (spön), *v.t.* To take up or out with a spoon or ladle.

**Spoon-bill** (spön'bil), *n.* 1. The popular name of the birds of the genus Platalea belonging



White Spoon-bill (*Platalea leucorodia*).

to the heron family (Ardeidæ), order Grallatores, from the shape of the bill, which is somewhat like a spoon or spatula. They live in society in wooded marshes, generally not far from the mouths of rivers, and on the sea-shore. The white spoon-bill (*P. leucorodia*) inhabits Europe generally, being rare, however, in England, although common in Holland in summer. As winter approaches it migrates to more southern regions, particularly the salt marshes on the coast of Italy, till the milder weather recalls it. The roseate spoon-bill (*P. ajaja*) is an American species, with the plumage of a fine rose colour.—2. A name given to a kind of sturgeon (*Polyodon spatula*) found in the Ohio, Mississippi, &c. It is remarkable for the uncommonly elongated and flattened snout, which it uses for digging in the mud in search of food, and for wanting those bony plates which generally form so characteristic an adornment of the sturgeon.

**Spoon-bit** (spön'bit), *n.* In *carp.* a hollow bit with a taper point for boring wood.

**Spoon-drift** (spön'drift), *n.* [For *spoom-drift.* See SPOOM.] *Naut.* a showery sprinkling of sea-water or fine spray swept from the tops of the waves by the violence of the wind in a tempest, and driven along before it, covering the surface of the sea. Written sometimes *Spindrift.*

**Spooney** (spön'i), *n.* A stupid or silly fellow; a noodle; a ninny; a spoon. [Slang.]

There is no doubt whatever that I was a lackadaisical young *spooney.* *Dickens.*

**Spooney,** *a.* See SPOONY.

**Spoonful** (spön'fụl), *n.* 1. As much as a spoon contains or is able to contain; as, a tea-*spoonful.*—2. A small quantity. *Arbuthnot.*

**Spoon-gouge** (spön'gouj), *n.* In *carp.* a gouge with a crooked end used in hollowing out deep parts of wood.

**Spoonily** (spön'i-li), *adv.* In a weak or spoony manner.

**Spoon-meat** (spön'mēt), *n.* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food. 'Diet most upon *spoon-meats.*' *Harvey.*

**Spoon-worm** (spön'wėrm), *n.* A radiated animal of the class Echinodermata and genus Thalassema (*T. Neptuni*), so called on account of the spoon-like appendage to the proboscis. All the species are remarkable for the wonderful power of contraction and expansion possessed by the skin and the extraordinary manner in which they can alter their shape. See SIPUNCULOIDEA.

**Spoonwort** (spön'wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Cochlearia officinalis.* See SCURVY-GRASS.

**Spoony, Spooney** (spön'i), *a.* Soft; silly; weak-minded; specifically, weakly or foolishly fond; showing calf love. 'Not actually in love, but only *spoony.*' *Lever.*

His grandson was not to his taste; amiable no doubt, but *spoony.* *Disraeli.*

**Spoor** (spör), *n.* [Borrowed from D. *spoor,* G. *spur,* a track; the same word as A. Sax. and Icel. *spor,* a track.] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals, especially such as are pursued as game: used originally by travellers in South Africa.

**Sporades** (spō'ra-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. See SPORADIC.] 1. A group of scattered islands; especially applied to a cluster of islands in the Archipelago.—2. In *anc. astron.* a name given to stars which were not included in any constellation. They are now distinguished by the name of *Unformed Stars.*

**Sporadial** (spō-rā'di-al), *a.* Scattered; sporadic. [Rare.]

**Sporadic, Sporadical** (spō-rad'ik, spō-rad'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *sporadique,* from Gr. *sporadikos,* from *sporas,* dispersed, from *speirō,* to sow, to scatter.] Separate; single; scattered; occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind.—*Sporadic disease,* in *med.* a disease which occurs in single and scattered cases, in distinction from *epidemic* and *endemic,* which affect many persons at the same time.—*Sporadic plants,* in *bot.* species which occur in more than one of the separate districts assigned to particular floras. *Henslow.*

**Sporadically** (spō-rad'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a sporadic or scattered manner; separately; singly; dispersedly.

**Sporangiophorum** (spō-ran'ji-of''ō-rum), *n.* [L. *sporangium,* and Gr. *phoreō,* to bear.] In *bot.* the axis or columella on which are borne the spore-cases of some ferns.

**Sporangium** (spō-ran'ji-um), *n.* pl. **Sporangia** (spō-ran'ji-a). [Gr. *spora,* a seed, and *angos,* a vessel.] In *bot.* the case in which the spores or reproductive germs of cryptogams are formed. The woodcut shows (1) the sporangium of the male-fern, (2) sporangium burst and the spores escaping.

Sporangia.

**Spore** (spōr), *n.* [Gr. *sporos, spora,* seed.] 1. In *bot.* the reproductive body of a cryptogam. As this body does not contain an embryo, but consists merely of one or more cells variously combined together, it is called a *spore* to distinguish it from a true seed. Amongst fungi the name is restricted to those reproductive bodies which are produced either singly or in little chains at the tips of the fruit-bearing threads. See SPORULE. The woodcut shows (*a*) spores of *Agaricus grannocephalus,* (*b*) sporophores or stalks supporting spores of ditto, (*c*) sterigmata or spicules of ditto, (*d*) trama (network) of spawn of ditto.—2. In *zool.* a term applied to one of the germs of many of the lower animals, such as Infusoria, which may be borne in immense quantities by the atmosphere.

Spores.

**Spore,**† *n.* [See SPUR.] A spur. *Chaucer.*

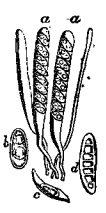
**Spore-case** (spōr'kās), *n.* In *bot.* the sporangium or immediate covering of the spores of cryptogams.

**Sporid** (spō'rid), *n.* In *bot.* same as *Spore. Lindley.*

**Sporidiferous, Sporidiiferous** (spō-rid-if'ėr-us, spō-rid'i-if'ėr-us), *a.* In *bot.* bearing sporidia.

**Sporidiola** (spō-rid'i-ō-la), *n.* [Dim. from *sporidium.*] In *bot.* the spores or sporules of thallogens and acrogens.

**Sporidium** (spō-rid'i-um), *n.* pl. **Sporidia** (spō-rid'i-a). In *bot.* a name given to the spores of fungi and lichens when they are contained in asci. Sporidia, like spores, may consist of one or more cells, and these may be covered with a distinctly organized cuticle, as in many truffles. *a* shows asci of Peziza, *b* sporidium from ditto, *c* sporidium of *Sphæria palustris,* *d* ditto of *Sphæria siparia.*



Sporidia.

**Sporiferous** (spō-rif'ėr-us), *a.* In *bot.* bearing spores.

**Sporne,**† *v.t.* To spurn; to strike at; to strike the foot against anything. *Chaucer.*

**Sporocarp, Sporocarpium** (spō'rō-kärp, spō-rō-kär'pi-um), *n.* [Gr. *spora,* a seed, and *karpos,* fruit.] In *bot.* a term used almost synonymously with *sporangium* (which see). It is used of a combination of sporangia when placed near together, especially when any number of sporangia are inclosed in a common membrane.

**Sporocladium** (spō-rō-klā'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *sporos,* seed, and *klados,* a branch.] In *bot.* a branch on which the reproductive bodies of some algals are found.

**Sporocyst** (spō'rō-sist), *n.* In *bot.* the spore-case of algals.

**Sporoderm** (spō'rō-dėrm), *n.* In *bot.* the skin of a spore.

**Sporogen** (spō'rō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *sporos,* seed, and *gennaō,* I produce.] In *bot.* a plant producing spores instead of seed.

**Sporophore** (spō'rō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *sporos,* seed, and *phoros,* bearing.] In *bot.* (*a*) a name given to the fertile cells in the naked-spored fungi. (*b*) A filamentous process supporting a spore.

**Sporophyllum** (spō-rof'il-um), *n.* [Gr. *sporos,* seed, and *phyllon,* a leaf.] In *bot.* the little leaflet or leaf-like receptacle which in some algæ bears the tetraspores.

**Sporosac** (spō'rō-sak), *n.* [Gr. *sporos,* seed, and *sakkos,* a bag.] In *zool.* the simple generative buds of certain hydrozoa on which the medusoid structure is not developed. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Sporozoïd** (spō-rō-zō'id), *n.* In *physiol.* a moving spore furnished with cilia or vibratile processes.

**Sporran, Sporan** (spor'an), *n.* [Gael. *sporan.*] The pouch or large purse worn by Highlanders in full dress, usually made of the

Sporrans.

1, Fancy dress Sporran. 2, Sporran as worn by the 93d Regiment.

skin of some animal with the hair on, and often ornamented with silver and stones. It is worn in front of the kilt or philibeg.

'Bring me my *sporran.*'—The person he addressed . . . brought . . . a large leathern pouch, such as Highlanders of rank wear before them when in full dress, made of the skin of the sea-otter, richly garnished with silver ornaments and studs. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sport** (spōrt), *n.* [An abbrev. of *disport,* O.Fr. *desport.* See DISPORT.] 1. A pastime or amusement in which a person engages; a play; a game; a diversion; a merry-making; a mirthful proceeding; as, the *sports* of which children are so fond. 'Think it but a minute spent in *sport.*' *Shak.*

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Amusement or entertainment which a person receives from something; fun or enjoyment experienced; diversion.

They called for Samson out of the prison-house; and he made them *sport.* Judg. xvi. 25.

For 'tis the *sport* to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*

3. In a restricted sense, an out-of-door recreation such as grown men indulge in, more especially hunting or fishing, also horse-racing, &c.: often such amusements collectively; as, to be very fond of *sport.* 'The king, who was excessively affected to hunting and the *sports* of the field.' *Clarendon.*—4. Jest, as opposed to *earnest;* a joke.

In a merry *sport,* . . . let the forfeit
Be nominated for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh. *Shak.*

5. Mockery; mock; contemptuous or derisive mirth; ridicule; derision.

They made a *sport* of his prophets. 1 Esdras i. 51.

6. That with which one plays, or which is driven about; a toy; a plaything. 'Flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind.' *Dryden.*

Men are *sport* of circumstances, when
The circumstances seem the *sport* of men. *Byron.*

7. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause. *W. Broome.*

8. Any organism deviating from the normal or natural condition; an aberrant natural production; a *monstrosity;* a lusus naturæ.

Yes—I nursed thee, . . . thou monstrous *sport* of nature. *Byron.*

Specifically, in *bot.* a plant that assumes a character and appearance *distinct from* the normal type; a bud or portion of a plant

that assumes such a form.—*On amorous dallying; wantonness. Shak.—In sport,* in jest; for play or diversion.

So is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, Am not I *in sport*? Prov. xxvi. 19.

SYN. Play, game, diversion, amusement, frolic, mock, mockery, mirth, jest, joke.

**Sport** (spōrt), *v.t.* 1. To divert; to make merry: used with the reflexive pronoun.

Against whom do ye *sport yourselves*? Is. lvii. 4.

2. To represent by any kind of play. 'Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth.' *Dryden.*—3. To exhibit or bring out in public; to wear; as, to *sport* a new equipage; to *sport* a new hat. [Colloq.]

A man could not go about his duties in a natural way, and take every one as he came, but was obliged to take part in questions, . . . and must *sport* an opinion when he really had none to give. *J. H. Newman.*

—*To sport off,* to utter sportively; to throw off with easy and playful copiousness.

He thus *sports off* a dozen epigrams. *Addison.*

—*To sport one's oak,* to keep the outer door of one's chambers, rooms, or apartments shut: a slang phrase much used by barristers of the Temple or Inns of Court and students at the universities.

**Sport** (spōrt), *v.i.* 1. To play; to frolic; to wanton; to make merry.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To *sport* would be as tedious as to work. *Shak.*

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he *sports* with his own life. *Abp. Tillotson.*

3. To practise the diversions of the field.—4. In *bot.* to assume a character different from the specific or varietal type: said of a plant, bud, or shoot.—SYN. To play, frolic, game, wanton.

**Sportability** (spōrt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Frolicsomeness. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

**Sportal** (spōrt'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports. '*Sportal* arms.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

**Sporter** (spōrt'ėr), *n.* One who sports; a sportsman. 'As this gentleman and I have been old fellow *sporters*.' *Goldsmith.*

**Sportful** (spōrt'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of sport; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; as, a *sportful* companion.

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd. *Milton.*

2. Sportive; done in jest or for mere play. 'A *sportful* combat.' *Shak.*—3. † Amorous; wanton.

Let Kate be chaste and Dian *sportful*. *Shak.*

**Sportfully** (spōrt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a sportful manner; in mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully; wantonly.

**Sportfulness** (spōrt'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being sportful or playful; a playful disposition; playfulness; as, the *sportfulness* of kids and lambs. *Donne.*

**Sporting** (spōrt'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Relating to or practising sport or sports.—2. In *bot.* assuming the character of a sport. *Darwin.* See SPORT, *n.* 8.—*Sporting book,* a book in which bets, &c., are recorded.—*Sporting house,* a house frequented by sportsmen, betting men, gamblers, and the like.—*Sporting man,* one who practises field-sports; also, a horse-racer, a pugilist, a gambler, a bettor, and the like.

**Sporting** (spōrt'ing), *n.* The act of engaging in sports, diversions of the field, &c.

**Sportingly** (spōrt'ing-li), *adv.* In a sportive manner; sportively; in jest. *Hammond.*

**Sportive** (spōrt'iv), *a.* 1. Tending to or engaging in sport; gay; merry; frolicsome; playful.

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*
I am not in a *sportive* humour now. *Shak.*

2. Amorous; wanton; sportful. 'My *sportive* blood.' *Shak.*—SYN. Gay, playful, merry, sprightly, jocund, jesting, wanton, ludicrous.

**Sportively** (spōrt'iv-li), *adv.* In a sportive or playful manner.

**Sportiveness** (spōrt'iv-nes), *n.* The state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness; mirth; gaiety; frolicsomeness; as, the *sportiveness* of one's humour. *Iz. Walton.*

**Sportless**† (spōrt'les), *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless. '*Sportless* nights.' *Ph. Fletcher.*

**Sportling** (spōrt'ling), *n.* A little person or creature that sports or plays. [Rare.]

When again the lambkins play—
Pretty *sportlings*, full of May. *J. Philips.*

**Sportsman** (spōrts'man), *n.* One who pursues the sports of the field; one skilled in hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.

Gray dawn appears; the *sportsman* and his train
Speckle the bosom of the distant plain. *Cowper.*

**Sportsmanship** (spōrts'man-ship), *n.* The practice of sportsmen; skill in field-sports.

**Sportulary**† (spōr'tū-la-ri), *a.* [See SPORTULE.] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. 'These *sportulary* preachers.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Sportule**† (spōr'tūl), *n.* [L. *sportula*, a little basket, dim. of *sporta*, a wicker basket.] An alms; a dole; a charitable gift or contribution; a largess, either of meat or money, given by princes or great men to the poor people. *Ayliffe.*

**Sporule** (spōr'ūl), *n.* [A dim. from *spore.*] In *bot.* a little spore. The word is sometimes used generally in the same sense as *spore*, sometimes to denote a distinct granule within a spore. *Treas. of Bot.*

**Sporuliferous** (spōr-ū-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [E. *sporule*, and L. *fero*, to produce.] In *bot.* bearing sporules.

**Spot** (spot), *n.* [The same word as D. *spat*, a spot, a speckle; Dan. *spætte*, a spot, a fleck; Icel. *spotti, spottr*, a bit, a small piece. Perhaps from same root as *spit, spatter.*] 1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a blot; a place discoloured; as, the least *spot* is visible on white paper.

Out, damned *spot*! out, I say! *Shak.*

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish. Eph. v. 27.

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a *spot*. *Pope.*
They will have it (our character) free from *spot* and speck. *Dickens.*

3. A small extent of space; a place; a locality; any particular place. 'Fix'd to one *spot*.' *Otway.*

The *spot* to which I point is paradise. *Milton.*
'A jolly place,' said he, 'in times of old!
But something ails it now; the *spot* is cursed.'
*Wordsworth.*

4. A small part of a different colour from the ground on which it is; as, the *spots* on cards; the *spots* of a leopard. 'The drowsy east with *spots* of gray.' *Shak.*—5. A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head just above its beak. 6. A dark place on the disc or face of the sun or of a planet. See SOLAR, SUN.—*Upon the spot,* immediately; before moving; without changing place.

It was determined *upon the spot*. *Swift.*

SYN. Stain, flaw, speck, blot, disgrace, reproach, fault, blemish, place, site, locality.

**Spot** (spot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spotted;* ppr. *spotting.* 1. To make a spot, speck, or fleck upon; to discolour; to stain; as, to *spot* a garment; to *spot* paper.—2. To mark with a colour different from the ground. 'A handkerchief *spotted* with strawberries.' *Shak.*—3. To put a patch or patches on (the face) by way of ornament. 'Faces *spotted* after the Whiggish manner.' *Addison.*—4. To stain; to blemish; to disgrace; to tarnish, as reputation.

My virgin life no *spotted* thoughts shall stain.
*Sir P. Sidney.*
Shame
Which, like a canker in the fragrant rose,
Doth *spot* the beauty of thy budding name. *Shak.*

5. To mark, as with a spot; to mark as of suspicious or doubtful character; to mark or note, so as to ensure recognition; to note something as peculiar to, in order to identify; hence, to catch with the eye; to recognize. [Colloq.]

A person has *spotted* another through the blinds.
*O. W. Holmes.*
At length he became *spotted*. The police got to know him, and he was apprehended, tried, and convicted. *Mayhew.*

6. In *horse-racing,* to indicate, give a hint as to, or name; as, to *spot* the winner of a future race.—*To spot timber,* to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

**Spot-lens** (spot'lenz), *n.* In *optics,* a condensing lens in a microscope, in which the light is confined to an annular opening, the circular middle portion being obstructed by a spot, which forms the dark background behind the semi-translucent illuminated object.

**Spotless** (spot'les), *a.* 1. Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration. 'This palliament of white and *spotless* hue.' *Shak.*—2. Free from stain or impurity; pure; immaculate; as, a *spotless* mind; *spotless* behaviour. 'A *spotless* virgin and a faultless wife.' *Waller.*—SYN. Unspotted, blameless, unblemished, pure, immaculate, irreproachable.

**Spotlessly** (spot'les-li), *adv.* In a spotless manner.

**Spotlessness** (spot'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach.

**Spotted** (spot'ed), *p.* and *a.* Marked with spots or places of a different colour from the ground; as, a *spotted* garment. 'The *spotted* panther.' *Spenser.*—*Spotted fever,* the name given to a species of typhus fever accompanied by a rash or eruption of red spots.

**Spottedness** (spot'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

**Spotter** (spot'ėr), *n.* One that makes spots.

**Spottiness** (spot'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

**Spotty** (spot'i), *a.* Full of spots; marked with discoloured places; spotted. 'To descry new lands, rivers or mountains in her (the moon's) *spotty* globe.' *Milton.*

**Spousage**† (spouz'āj), *n.* [See SPOUSE.] The act of espousing. *Wheatley.*

**Spousal** (spouz'al), *a.* [From *spouse.*] Pertaining to espousal or marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal; as, *spousal* rites; *spousal* ornaments. 'Would chant, in lonely peace, the *spousal* verse.' *Wordsworth.*

**Spousal** (spouz'al), *n.* Espousal; marriage; nuptials: generally used in the plural; as, the *spousals* of Hippolita.

The amorous bird of night
Sung *spousal*, and bid haste the evening star.
*Milton.*

**Spouse** (spouz), *n.* [O.Fr. *espouse;* Mod. Fr. *époux* (masc.), *épouse* (fem.), from L. *sponsus*, betrothed, pp. of *spondeo*, to promise solemnly, to engage one's self; akin to Gr. *spendō*, to pour out a libation, libations being often made in solemn engagements.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. 'That I that lady to my *spouse* had won.' *Spenser.*

Ladies, even of the most uneasy virtue,
Prefer a *spouse* whose age is short of thirty.
*Byron.*
Say . . . if ever maid or *spouse*,
As fair as my Olivia, came
To rest beneath thy boughs. *Tennyson.*

[Formerly *spouse* was sometimes used distinctively for a bridegroom or husband, *spousess* for a bride or wife.]

**Spouse**† (spouz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spoused;* ppr. *spousing.* To wed; to espouse. *Milton.* See ESPOUSE.

**Spouse-breach**† (spouz'brēch), *n.* Adultery.

**Spouseless** (spouz'les), *a.* Destitute of a husband or of a wife; unmarried; as, a *spouseless* king or queen.

The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord. *Byron.*

**Spousess**† (spouz'es), *n.* A bride or wife; a married woman. *Fabyan.*

**Spout** (spout), *n.* [A word from root of *spit, spew*, perhaps directly from D. *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout.] 1. A nozzle or a projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; an ajutage; as, the *spout* of a pitcher, of a tea-pot or water-pot. 'A fountain with a hundred *spouts*.' *Shak.*—2. A pipe or conduit; a pipe for conducting water as from a roof.

In this single cathedral the very *spouts* are loaded with ornaments. *Addison.*

3. A kind of sloping trough for conveying coal, grain, &c., into a particular receptacle; a shoot; specifically, the lift or shoot in a pawnbroker's shop; and hence, vulgarly, the pawnbroker's shop itself.—*Up the spout,* at the pawnbroker's. [Slang.]—4. A waterspout. 'The dreadful *spout* which shipmen do the hurricano call.' *Shak.*

**Spout** (spout), *v.t.* 1. To pour out in a jet and with some force; to throw out through a spout or pipe; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk. 'Your statue *spouting* blood in many pipes.' *Shak.*—2. To utter or deliver for effect in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator; to speak with some pomposity; to mouth.

Pray, *spout* some French, son. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To pawn; to pledge. [Vulgar.]

**Spout** (spout), *v.i.* 1. To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; to spurt; as, water *spouts* from a cask or a spring; blood *spouts* from a vein. '*Spouting* rills.' *Thomson.*

She made her blood in sight of Collatine . . .
*Spout* from the maiden fountain in her heart.
*Tennyson.*

2. To make a speech, especially in a pompous manner. [Colloq.]

**Spouter** (spout'ėr), *n.* One who spouts; one who makes speeches in a pompous or affected manner; a speechifier; hence, a mean actor.

The quoters imitate parrots or professed *spouters*, in committing words only to memory, purposely for the sake of ostentation. *Dr. Knox.*

**Spout-fish** (spout'fish), *n.* A fish or marine animal that spouts water; specifically, a name given to several species of bivalve mollusca, especially *Mya arenaria, M. truncata*, and *Solen siliqua*, because on retiring into their holes they squirt out water.

**Spout-hole** (spout'hōl), *n.* An orifice for the discharge of water.

**Spoutless** (spout'les), *a.* Having no spout. 'The *spoutless* tea-pot.' *Cowper.*

**Spout-shell** (spout'shel), *n.* A name sometimes given to the pelican's foot (*Aporrhais pes-pelicani*), a British mollusc: so called from the manner in which the aperture of the shell is lengthened into a kind of spout in front. See SPOUT-FISH.

**Sprack** (sprak), *a.* [Icel. *sprækr*, brisk, sprightly, also *sparkr*, brisk, lively. Comp. also Ir. and Gael. *spraic*, strength, vigour, *spraiceach*, vigorous, strong; E. *spree*.] Vigorous; sprightly; spruce; lively; animated; quick; alert. [Old and provincial English.] [Shakspere has it in the form *sprag*, being put into the mouth of Sir Hugh Evans, a Welshman, who pronounces *hic, hæc, hoc*, as *hig, hæg, hog*.]

If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully Veolan like an hypochondriac person, you would wonder where he hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularity. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sprag** (sprag), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *spraka*, a small flounder.] A young salmon. [Local.]

**Sprag** (sprag), *n.* [Allied to *sprig*.] A billet of wood; specifically, in *mining*, a diagonal prop or stay for preventing the roof of a mine from sinking in. *Edin. Rev.*

**Sprag** (sprag), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spragged;* ppr. *spragging*. To prop by a sprag; also to stop, as a carriage, on a steep gradient, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel.

**Spraich** (sprāch), *n.* 1. A cry; a shriek.—2. A collection; a multitude, from the idea of the noise made; as, a *spraich* of bairns. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**Spraich** (sprāch), *v.i.* To cry; to shriek. [Scotch.]

**Sprackle, Sprackle** (sprāk'l, sprak'l), *v.i.* [Icel. *sprökla*. See SPRAWL.] To clamber; to get on with difficulty. *Sir W. Scott; Burns.* [Scotch.] Written also *Sprachle*.

**Sprain** (sprān), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *espreindre*, to force out, to strain, from L. *exprimere*. See EXPRESS.] To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

**Sprain** (sprān), *n.* A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation. The ordinary consequence of a sprain is to produce some degree of swelling and inflammation in the injured part.

**Spraints** (sprānts), *n. pl.* [O.Fr. *espraintes*, Mod. Fr. *épreintes*, lit. outpressings, from O.Fr. *espreindre*. See SPRAIN.] The dung of an otter. *Kingsley.*

**Sprang** (sprang), pret. of *spring*.

**Sprat** (sprat), *n.* [Formerly also *sprot*, from D. and L.G. *sprot*, G. *sprotte*, sprat, from root of verb to *sprout*.] A small fish, *Harengula* (*Clupea*) *sprattus*, family Clupeidæ. At one time the sprat was thought to be the young of the herring, pilchard, or shad; but it can be easily distinguished from the young of either of these fishes by means of the sharply notched edge of the abdomen. It is also distinguishable by the ventral fins beginning beneath the first ray of the dorsal fin, and not beneath the middle of it, and by the want of axillary scales to the ventral fins. It is found in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean. It is also found in great abundance on many parts of the British coasts. It is generally considered as a delicious, well-flavoured, and wholesome fish. It is known in Scotland by the name of *garvie*, or *garvie herring*.

**Sprat** (sprat), *n.* [Also called *sprot;* the same word as *sprout*.] The name given in Scotland to a coarse rush (*Juncus articulatus*) which grows on marshy ground. It is used for fodder and for thatch.

**Sprattle** (sprat'l), *v.i.* [See SPRAWL.] To scramble. [Scotch.]

**Sprattle** (sprat'l), *n.* A scramble; a struggle; a sprawl. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Sprawl** (sprąl), *v.i.* [Probably a contr. word allied to Sc. *sprattle, sprackle, sprachle*, to scramble, Dan. *sprälle, sprülde*, to sprawl; Sw. *sprattla*, to palpitate; Icel. *sprökla, spraukla*, to kick with the feet; *sprathka*, to sprawl.] 1. To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; hence, to struggle in the agonies of death; as, a person *sprawls* on a bed or on the ground.

First hang the child that he may see it *sprawl*. *Shak.*

Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To progress when lying down with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scramble in creeping.

The birds were not fledged; but in *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to spread ungracefully, as handwriting.—4. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry.

**Sprawl** (sprąl), *n.* A small twig or branch of a tree; a spray. [Local.]

**Spray** (sprā), *n.* [A. Sax. *sprec*, a spray, a branch; Icel. *sprek*, a twig; O.G. *spraioh*, twigs; allied to *sprig* (which see).] 1. A small shoot or branch; the extremity of a branch; a twig. 'Two fast-growing *sprays*.' *Shak.* 'The blue-bird balanced on some topmost *spray*.' *Longfellow.*—2. The small branches of a tree collectively; as, the tree has a beautiful *spray*.

**Spray** (sprā), *n.* [From A. Sax. *sprégan*, to pour; D. *spreijen*, to spread, to scatter; from root of *spring, sprinkle*.] 1. Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall and the like.

Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*. *Arbuthnot.*

Down a little freshet sprang
From mossy trough
And splashed into a rain of *spray*. *Jean Ingelow.*

2. The vapour from an atomizer.

**Spray** (sprā), *v.t.* To let fall in the form of spray. *Matt. Arnold.* [Poetical.]

**Spray-drain** (sprā'drān), *n.* In *agri.* a drain formed by burying the spray of trees in the earth, which serves to keep open a channel. Drains of this sort are much in use in grass lands.

**Sprayey** (sprā'i), *a.* Full of or laden with sprays or twigs; consisting of sprays; bushy.

Heaths and ferns that would have overtopped a tall horseman mingled their *sprayey* leaves with the wild myrtle and the arbutus. *Lever.*

**Spreacherie, Spreachery** (sprech'er-i), *n.* Same as *Spreagherie*. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Spread** (spred), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spread;* ppr. *spreading*. [A. Sax. *sprædan*, L.G. *spreden*, D. *spreiden* (and *spreijen*), Dan. *sprede*, G. *spreiten*, to spread, to scatter, &c.; not improbably from same root as *broad*, with prefixed *s*.] 1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surface; as, to *spread* a carpet or a table-cloth; to *spread* a sheet on the ground.

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish and gold from Uphaz. Jer. x. 9.

2. To open; to unfold; to unfurl; to stretch; as, to *spread* the sails of a ship. 'A parcel of land where he had *spread* his tent.' Gen. xxxiii. 19.

Love, free as air, at sight of human ties,
*Spreads* his light wings, and in a moment flies. *Pope.*

3. To cover by extending something; to cover; to extend over; to overspread.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. Is. xl. 19.

And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Granville.*

4. To extend; to shoot to a greater length in every direction; to reach out; to put forth; as, to *spread* one's arms.

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and *spread*
Their branches hung with copious fruit. *Milton.*

5. To divulge; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; as, to *spread* a report.

They, when they were departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country. Mat. ix. 31.

Great fear of my name 'mongst them was *spread*. *Shak.*

6. To propagate; to cause to affect greater numbers; as, to *spread* a disease.—7. To emit; to diffuse, as emanations or effluvia; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.

They with speed
Their course through thickest constellations held,
*Spreading* their bane. *Milton.*

8. To disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; as, to *spread* manure; to *spread* plaster or lime on the ground.—9. To set and furnish with provisions; as, to *spread* a table.—SYN. To stretch, extend, unfold, diffuse, propagate, disperse, publish, distribute, scatter, circulate, disseminate.

**Spread** (spred), *v.i.* 1. To extend itself in length and breadth, in all directions, or in breadth only; to be expanded to a broader surface or extent; to be extended or stretched; as, the larger elms *spread* over a space of 40 or 50 yards in diameter; or the shade of the larger elms *spreads* over that space. 'Jove's *spreading* tree.' *Shak.*

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*

My Eustace might have sat for Hercules;
So muscular he *spread*, so broad of breast. *Tennyson.*

2. To be propagated or made known more extensively; as, ill reports sometimes *spread* with wonderful rapidity.—3. To be propagated from one to another; as, a disease *spreads* into all parts of a city.

Lest his infection, being of catching nature,
*Spread* further. *Shak.*

**Spread** (spred), *n.* 1. The act of spreading or state of being spread; extent; compass.

I have a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*

The lines which bound the *spread* of particular vegetable productions do not coincide with any of the separate meteorological boundaries. *Whewell.*

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower has that *spread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

3. A cloth used as a cover; as, a bed *spread*. [United States.]—4. A table, as spread or furnished with a meal; a feast. 'To judge from the *spread* on the board.' *R. H. Barham.* [Colloq.]—5. The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed on.

Spread-eagle.

**Spread-eagle** (spred'ē-gl), *n.* In *her.* same as an *eagle displayed*, or an eagle having the wings and legs extended on each side of the body.

**Spread-eagle** (spred'ē-gl), *a.* Pretentious; boastful; defiantly bombastic; as, a *spread-eagle* style; a *spread-eagle* oration.

**Spreader** (spred'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which spreads, extends, expands, or propagates; as, a *spreader* of disease.—2. One who divulges; one who causes to be more generally known; a publisher.

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

**Spreadingly** (spred'ing-li), *adv.* In a spreading manner; increasingly. *Milton.*

**Spreagh, Spreath** (spreċh, spreth), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *spreidh*, cattle.] Prey; booty; *lit.* cattle. Written also *Spreith*. [Scotch.]

**Spreagherie, Sprechery** (spreċh'er-i), *n.* Cattle-lifting; prey-driving; also, small spoil; paltry booty of small articles. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.] Written also *Spreachery, Spreacherie*.

**Spree** (sprē), *n.* [Ir. *spre*, a spark, animation, spirit, vigour; comp. *sprack*.] A merry frolic; especially, a drinking frolic; a drinking bout; a carousal. *Sir W. Scott.* [Colloq.]

**Sprenge†** (sprenj), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *sprengan, sprængan*, to sprinkle.] To sprinkle; to scatter; to disperse. *Chaucer.*

**Sprent,† Spreint†** (sprent), *pp.* [See above.] Sprinkled; spread over. 'Otherwhere the snowy substance *sprent* with vermeil.' *Spenser.*

**Sprew** (sprö), *n.* [D. *sprouw, spruw*, Sc. *sproo*, the disease called thrush.] The name given in America to a disease of the mucous membrane; thrush (which see).

**Sprey** (sprā), *a.* Spruce; spry. [Local.]

**Sprig** (sprig), *n.* [A. Sax. *sprec;* Sw. *spricka*, to sprout; from same root as *spring*, but non-nasalized. Allied also to *spray*, a twig.] 1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley. '*Sprigs* of rosemary.' *Shak.*—2. An offshoot; a slip; a scion; a youth; a lad: used as a term of slight disparagement; as, a *sprig* of nobility. 'A *sprig* whom I remember with a whey-face and a satchel not so many years ago.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. The representation of a small ornament of the

nature of a branch in embroidery, or woven or printed on textile fabrics.—4. A small brad or nail without a head. [Local.]—5. A triangular piece of tin plate, to confine a pane of glass in a sash until the putty dries.—6. *Naut.* a small eye-bolt ragged at the point.

**Sprig** (sprig), *v.t.* 1. To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.—2. To drive sprigs into.

**Sprig-bolt** (sprig'bōlt), *n.* See RAG-BOLT.

**Sprig-crystal** (sprig'kris-tal), *n.* In *mineral.* a crystal or cluster of prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering to the stone at one end, and terminating at the other end in a point. *Woodward.*

**Sprigged** (sprig'i), *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

**Spright** (sprīt), *n.* [Contr. for *spirit*, and spelled erroneously, *sprite* being the better spelling.] 1. A spirit or sprite; a shade; a soul; an incorporeal agent; an apparition; a ghost. 'Legions of *sprights*.' *Spenser.* 'And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *spright*.' *Dryden.*

The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to separate them again. *Locke.*

The word now usually means a kind of elf, goblin, or fairy, and the spelling *spright* may be regarded as obsolete or obsolescent. *Sprightly* and not *spritely*, however, is still the common spelling.—2.† Power which gives cheerfulness or courage; that which produces mental excitement; spirit.

Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3.† Mood; mental disposition or condition; temper or state of mind. 'Weariness with heavy *spright*.' *Shak.*—4.† An arrow.

We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon.*

**Spright**† (sprīt), *v.t.* To haunt, as a spright. 'I am *sprighted* with a fool.' *Shak.*

**Sprightful**† (sprīt'fụl), *a.* Sprightly; lively; brisk; nimble; vigorous; gay. 'Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.' *Shak.* 'Steeds *sprightful* as the light.' *Cowley.*

**Sprightfully**† (sprīt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a sprightly manner; briskly; vigorously; with great spirit. *Shak.*

**Sprightfulness**† (sprīt'fụl-nes), *n.* Sprightliness; briskness; liveliness; vivacity.

**Sprightless**† (sprīt'les), *a.* Destitute of life or spirit; dull; sluggish; as, virtue's *sprightless* cold.' *Surrey.*

**Sprightliness** (sprīt'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigour; activity; gaiety; vivacity.

In dreams it is wonderful to observe with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity she (the soul) exerts herself! *Addison.*

**Sprightly** (sprīt'li), *a.* [Also written *spritely*. See SPRIGHT.] 1. Having the quality of a spirit or spright. *Shak.*—2. Lively; spirited; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay; as, a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* dance. 'And *sprightly* wit and love inspires.' *Dryden.*

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green. *Pope.*

Used adverbially.

See your guests approach,
Address yourself to entertain them *sprightly*,
And let's be red with mirth. *Shak.*

SYN. Lively, brisk, animated, vigorous, airy, gay, active, agile, assiduous, alert.

**Spring** (spring), *v.i.* pret. *sprung, sprang;* pp. *sprung;* ppr. *springing.* [A. Sax. *springan*, pret. *sprang*, pl. *sprungon*, pp. *sprungen*; common to the Teutonic languages: D. and G. *springen*, Sw. and Icel. *springa*, Dan. *springe*. From a root seen also in *sprinkle, sprig, spray.*] 1. To rise or come forth, as out of the ground; to shoot up, out, or forth; to begin to appear; to come to light; to emerge; to come into existence; to issue into sight or knowledge: used of any manner of growing, rising, or appearing, as a plant from its seed, rivers from their source, and the like: often or usually followed by *up, forth,* or *out.* 'Cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring forth*.' Job xxxviii. 27. 'When the day began to *spring*.' Judg. xix. 25. 'The teeth of the young not *spring*.' *Ray.* 'And the blood *sprang* to her face.' *Tennyson.*

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do, . . .
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
*Shak.*

O *spring* to light! auspicious babe, be born. *Pope.*

2. To issue, proceed, or originate, as from parents, ancestors, or from a country; as, *sprung* from a noble family. 'Our Lord *sprang* out of Juda.' Heb. vii. 14.—3. To result, as from a cause, motive, reason, principle, or the like; as, the noblest title *springs* from virtue. 'My only love *sprung* from my only hate.' *Shak.*

Strength added from above; new hope to *spring*
Out of despair. *Milton.*

4. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*.
*Dryden.*

5. To leap; to bound; to jump.

Away he *springs* and hasteth to his horse. *Shak.*
The mountain stag that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains.
*J. Philips.*
To the altar-stone she *sprang* alone. *Tennyson.*

6. To fly back; to start; as, a bow, when bent, *springs* back by its elastic power.—7. To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert. 'A covey of partridges *springing* in our front.' *Addison.* 'Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*.' *Otway.*—8. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

And sudden light
*Sprung* through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

9. To warp or become warped; to bend or wind from a straight or plane surface, as a piece of timber or plank in seasoning.—*To spring at,* to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap.—*To spring forth,* to leap out; to rush out.—*To spring in,* to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.—*To spring on* or *upon,* to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

**Spring** (spring), *v.t.* 1. To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant.

The scent grows warm; he stops, he *springs* the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, . . . surprised with fright,
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.
*Dryden.*

3. To contrive, produce, or propose on a sudden; to produce unexpectedly; to start or set on foot.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

4. To cause to explode; to discharge; as, to *spring* a mine.

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison.*

5. To cause to open; as, to *spring* a leak.—6. To crack; to bend or strain so as to weaken; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard.—7. To cause to close suddenly or come together violently, as the parts of an instrument which are acted upon by a spring; as, to *spring* a rattle; to *spring* a trap.—8. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong; to insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place: usually with *in;* as, to *spring in* a slat or bar. *Goodrich.*—9. In *arch.* to commence from an abutment or pier; as, to *spring* an arch.—10. To pass by leaping; to jump; to leap. 'To *spring* the fence.' *Thomson.*—*To spring a butt* (*naut.*), to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom.—*To spring the luff* (*naut.*), to yield to the helm and sail nearer to the wind than before: said of a ship.

**Spring** (spring), *n.* 1. A leap; a bound; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.

The pris'ner with a *spring* from prison broke. *Dryden.*

2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as, the *spring* of a bow.—3. Elastic power or force.

Heav'ns! what a *spring* was in his arm. *Dryden.*

The soul is gathered within herself and recovers that *spring* which is weakened when she operates more in concert with the body. *Addison.*

4. An elastic body, made of various materials, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, strips of steel suitably joined together, a mass or strip of india-rubber, &c., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity. Springs are used for various purposes—diminishing concussion, as in carriages; for motive power, acting through the tendency of a metallic coil to unwind itself, as in clocks and watches; or to communicate motion by sudden release from a state of tension, as the bow to the arrow, the spring of a gun-lock, &c.; others are employed to measure weight and other force, as in the spring-balance, as regulators to control the movement of wheel-works, &c. 5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated.

Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move
The hero's glory. *Pope.*

These are the daily causes of war and *springs* of negotiation with absolute princes. *Brougham.*

6. A natural fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue. Springs have their origin in the water which falls upon the earth, and sinks through porous soils till it arrives at a stratum impervious to water, where it forms subterranean reservoirs at various depths. When confined in this manner it is subject to the pressure of the water which fills the channels through which it has descended, and when this pressure is sufficient to overcome the resistance of the superincumbent mass of earth the water breaks through the superficial strata, and gushes forth in a spring. In descending downwards and rising upwards through various mineral masses the water of springs becomes impregnated with gaseous, saline, earthy, or metallic admixtures, as carbonic acid gas, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, nitrogen, carbonate of lime, silica, carbonate of iron, &c. When these substances are present in considerable quantity the springs become what are known as *mineral springs,* acquiring the peculiar properties which give them their medicinal value. Warm and hot springs are common, especially in volcanic countries, where they are sometimes distinguished by violent ebullitions. (See GEYSER.) As a general rule springs are permanent in proportion to the depth to which the water which supplies them has descended from the surface. Some springs run for a time and then stop altogether, and after a time run again, and again stop; these are called *intermittent springs.* (See under INTERMITTENT.) Others do not cease to flow, but only discharge a much smaller quantity of water for a certain time, and then give out a greater quantity; these are called *variable* or *reciprocating springs.*

His steeds to water at those *springs*
On chaliced flowers that lies. *Shak.*

Used adjectively.

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of winter. *Locke.*

7. Any source of supply; that from which supplies are drawn; as, the real Christian has in his own breast a perpetual and inexhaustible *spring* of joy. 'The sacred *spring* whence right and honour stream.' *Sir J. Davies.*—8. One of the four seasons of the year; the season in which plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season. For the northern hemisphere the spring season commences when the sun enters Aries, or about the 21st of March, and ends at the time of the summer solstice, or about the 22d of June. In common language, spring commences in February or March and ends in April or May. Hence—9. The early part; the first and freshest part of any state or time; as, the *spring* of one's life. 'Love's gentle *spring*.' *Shak.*—10. *Naut.* (*a*) the start, as of a plank; an opening in a seam; a leak.

How to shift his sails;
Where her *springs* are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *B. Jonson.*

(*b*) A crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. (*c*) A rope passed out of a ship's stern, and attached to a cable proceeding from her bow, when she is at anchor. It is intended to bring her broadside to bear upon some object. (*d*) A rope extending diagonally from the stern of one ship to the head of another, to make one ship sheer off to a greater distance.—11.† A plant; a shoot; a young tree; also, a grove of trees; a small shrubbery. 'When the *spring* is of two years' growth.' *Evelyn.*

Time's glory is . . . .
To dry the old oak's sap and cherish *springs*. *Shak.*
Yonder *spring* of roses intermix'd
With myrtle. *Milton.*

12.† A youth; a springal. *Spenser.*—13.† A race. 'Who on all the human *spring* conferred confusion.' *Chapman.*—14. That which causes one to spring; specifically, a quick and cheerful tune. *Beau. & Fl.* [Old English and Scotch.]—*Spring of pork,* the lower part of the fore-quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot, without the shoulder.

Can you be such an ass, my reverend master,
To think these *springs of pork* will shoot up Cæsars.
*Beau. & Fl.*

—*Spring of day*, the dawn; the dayspring. 'Came to pass about the *spring* of the day.' 1 Sam. ix. 26.

**Springal,† Springald†** (spring'ąl, spring'ąld), *n.* [Perhaps from *spring*, the season, and *ald*, old.] An active young man; a youth.

**Springal** (spring'ąl), *n.* [O.Fr. *espringale*, from G. *springen*, to spring.] An ancient warlike engine, used for shooting large arrows, pieces of iron, &c. It is supposed to have resembled the cross-bow in its construction. Written also *Springald*.

**Spring-back** (spring'bak), *n.* In *book-binding*, a curved or semicircular false back, made of thin sheet-iron or of stiff pasteboard fastened to the under side of the true back, and causing the leaves of a book thus bound to spring up and lie flat: commonly used in binding ledgers and other blank books.

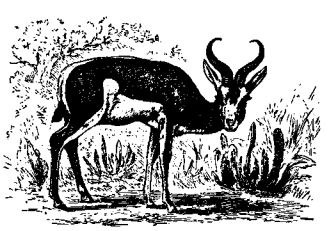
**Spring-balance** (spring'bal-ans), *n.* A contrivance for determining the weight of any article by observing the amount of deflection or compression which it produces upon a helical steel spring properly adjusted and fitted with an index working against a graduated scale. Another form of spring-balance is made in the shape of the letter C, the upper end being suspended by a ring, and the lower end affording attachment for the hook whereby the object is suspended. As the bow opens a finger traverses a graduated arc and registers the weight.

**Spring-beetle** (spring'bē-tl), *n.* In *entom.* an insect of the family Elateridæ. See ELATERIDÆ.

**Spring-block** (spring'blok), *n.* *Naut.* a common block or dead-eye connected to a ring-bolt by a spiral spring. It is attached to the sheets, so as to give a certain amount of elasticity.

**Spring-board** (spring'bōrd), *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, &c.

**Spring-bok, Spring-boc** (spring'bok), *n.* [D., lit. the springing buck.] *Antilope euchore*, a species of antelope, nearly allied to the gazelle, very abundant in South Africa. It is a very beautiful animal, of graceful form and fine colours—fulvous brown on



Spring-bok (*Antilope euchore*).

the upper parts, pure white beneath, with a broad band of deep vinous red where the colours meet on the flanks. It is larger than the roebuck, and its neck and limbs much longer and more delicate. It receives its name from its singular habit of leaping perpendicularly when alarmed, or as it scours the plain, to the height of several feet.

**Spring-box** (spring'boks), *n.* The box which contains the mainspring of a watch or other mechanism.

**Sprink-buck** (spring'buk), *n.* Spring-bok (which see).

**Spring-carriage** (spring'kar-rij), *n.* A wheel carriage mounted upon springs.

**Spring-cart** (spring'kärt), *n.* A light cart mounted upon springs.

**Spring-crocus** (spring'krō-kus), *n.* A spring flowering plant, the *Crocus vernus*.

**Springe** (sprinj), *n.* [From *spring*; comp. D. *spring-net*, a net to catch birds; O.E. *springle*, G. *sprinkel*, a springe.] A noose, which being fastened to an elastic body is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird or other animal; a gin; a snare. 'A woodcock to my own *springe*.' *Shak.*

> For the wild bird the busy *springes* set,
> Or spread beneath the sun the dripping net.
> *Byron.*

**Springe** (sprinj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *springed*; ppr. *springeing*. To catch in a springe; to ensnare.

> We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogs.
> *Beau. & Fl.*

**Springer** (spring'ėr), *n.* 1. One who springs; one that rouses game.—2. In *arch.* (*a*) the impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates and the curve of the arch begins. (*b*) The lower voussoir or bottom stone of an arch which lies immediately upon the impost. (*c*) The bottom stone of the coping of a gable. (*d*) The rib of a groined roof or vault.—3. A name given to various animals; as, (*a*) a variety of dog nearly allied to and resembling the setter; (*b*) the grampus; (*c*) the spring-bok.—4. A young plant. *Evelyn.*

**Springer-antelope** (spring'ėr-an-tē-lōp), *n.* The spring-bok (which see).

**Spring-feed** (spring'fēd), *n.* In *agri.* herbage produced in the spring.

**Spring-garden†** (spring'gär-dn), *n.* A garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

> Like a *spring-garden* shoot his scornful blood
> Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.
> *Beau. & Fl.*

**Spring-grass** (spring'gras), *n.* A British grass, of the genus Anthoxanthum, the *A. odoratum*, which grows in pastures and meadows. It is one of the most early grasses, flowering early in April, hence the name. The sweet scent of new-made hay is in a great measure owing to this plant. It is one of the sweetest as well as one of the most useful of our pasture grasses.

**Spring-gun** (spring'gun), *n.* A gun which is discharged by the stumbling of a trespasser upon it or against a wire connected with the trigger.

**Spring-haas** (spring'häs), *n.* [D., lit. *spring-hare*.] A species of jerboa found in South Africa. Called also *Cape Leaping Hare*. It is remarkable for its jumping powers.

**Spring-halt** (spring'hąlt), *n.* Same as *Stringhalt*. *Shak.*

**Spring-head** (spring'hed), *n.* A fountain or source; an originating source; a fountain-head. *Sir T. Herbert; Bolingbroke.*

**Spring-headed** (spring'hed-ed), *a.* Having heads that spring afresh. '*Spring-headed* Hydres.' *Spenser.*

**Spring-hook** (spring'hök), *n.* In *locomotives*, a hook fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame.

**Springiness** (spring'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being springy; elasticity.

> The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

**Springing** (spring'ing), *p.* and *a.* Arising; shooting up; leaping; proceeding; rousing. In *her.* a term applicable to beasts of chase in the same sense as *salient* to beasts of prey. It is also applied to fish when placed in bend.—*Springing course*, in *arch.* the horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises.

**Springing** (spring'ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding.—2. Growth; increase. Ps. lxv. 10.—3. In *arch.* the point from which an arch springs or rises; a springer.

**Spring-latch** (spring'lach), *n.* A latch that snaps into the keeper after yielding to the pressure against it.

**Springle†** (spring'l), *n.* A springe; a noose. *Rich. Carew.*

**Springlet** (spring'let), *n.* A little spring; a small stream.

> But yet from out the little hill
> Oozes the slender *springlet* still. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Spring-line** (spring'līn), *n.* In *military engin.* a line passing diagonally from one pontoon of a bridge to another.

**Spring-lock** (spring'lok), *n.* A lock that fastens with a spring.

**Springold†** (spring'gold), *n.* Same as *Springald*.

**Spring-pin** (spring'pin), *n.* In *locomotives*, an iron rod fitted between the springs and the axle-boxes to sustain and regulate the pressure of the axles. *Weale.*

**Spring-rye** (spring'rī), *n.* Rye that is sown in the spring.

**Spring-stay** (spring'stā), *n.* *Naut.* a smaller stay used to assist the regular one.

**Spring-tail** (spring'tāl), *n.* An insect of the family Poduridæ (which see).

**Spring-tide** (spring'tīd), *n.* 1. The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their combined influence in raising the waters of the ocean is the greatest, consequently the tides thus produced are the highest. See TIDE.—2. The time or season of spring; spring-time. *Thomson.*

**Spring-time** (spring'tīm), *n.* The spring. 'In the *spring-time*, the only pretty ring time.' *Shak.*

**Spring-water** (spring'wą-tėr), *n.* Water issuing from a spring: in contradistinction to *river water*, *rain water*, &c.

**Spring-wheat** (spring'whēt), *n.* A species of wheat to be sown in the spring: so called in distinction from *winter-wheat*.

**Springy** (spring'i), *a.* [From *spring*.] 1. Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light; as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step.

> Though her little frame was light, it was firm and *springy*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy; as, *springy* land.

**Sprinkle** (spring'kl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sprinkled*; ppr. *sprinkling*. [A dim. form from O.E. *sprinke*, A. Sax. *sprencan*, for *sprengan*, to sprinkle, to scatter, caus. of *springan*, to spring; comp. D. *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle; G. *sprenkeln*, to speckle, to spot. See SPRING.] 1. To scatter in drops or particles; to cast or let fall in fine separate particles; to strew. Ex. ix. 8; Num. viii. 7.

> Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
> *Sprinkle* cool patience. *Shak.*

2. To besprinkle; to bestrew; to bedrop; as, to *sprinkle* the earth with water; to *sprinkle* a floor with sand.

> Wings he wore
> Of many a coloured plume *sprinkled* with gold.
> *Milton.*

3. To wash; to cleanse; to purify. 'Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience.' Heb. x. 22.

**Sprinkle** (spring'kl), *v.i.* 1. To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance so that it may fall in small particles.

> The priest . . . shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. Lev. xiv. 16.

2. To rain moderately or with drops falling infrequently; as, it began to *sprinkle*.—3. To fly in small drops or sprinkles.

> It will make the water *sprinkle* up in a fine dew.
> *Bacon.*

**Sprinkle** (spring'kl), *n.* 1. A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling.—2. A utensil to sprinkle with; a sprinkler, as a loose brush for sprinkling holy water. 'An holy water *sprinkle*, dipt in dew.' *Spenser.*—3. A tinkling sound; a tinkle. [Rare.]

> At Sorrento you hear nothing but the light surges of the sea and the sweet *sprinkles* of the guitar.
> *Landor.*

**Sprinkler** (springk'lėr), *n.* One who or that which sprinkles.

**Sprinkling** (springk'ling), *n.* 1. The act of scattering in small drops or particles.—2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately; as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow. Hence—3. A small or a moderate number or quantity distributed like separate drops, or as if scattered like drops.

> In none of these languages (Italian, French and Spanish) is there more than a mere *sprinkling* of the modern element. *Craik.*

**Sprint†** (sprint), *pp.* of old *springen*, to sprinkle. Sprinkled; sprent. 'The leaf well *sprint* with honey-dew.' *Sir J. Harington.*

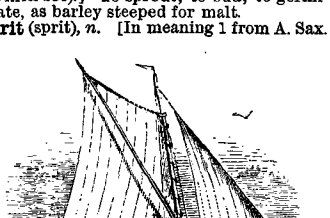
**Sprint-race** (sprint'rās), *n.* A short race run at full speed.

**Sprint-runner** (sprint'run-ėr), *n.* One who runs sprint-races.

**Sprit†** (sprit), *v.t.* [A form of *spirt*, *spurt*.] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spirt. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sprit** (sprit), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *spryttan*, to sprout, to bud; a form closely allied to *sprout* (which see).] To sprout; to bud; to germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

**Sprit** (sprit), *n.* [In meaning 1 from A. Sax.



Sprit-sail rigged Boat.

*spreót*, a sprout, a shoot, *spryttan*, to sprout; in meaning 2 from D. *spriet*, a sprit, *boeg-*

*sprit*, the bowsprit; but the two words are really the same.] 1.† A shoot; a sprout.—2. *Naut.* (*a*) a small boom, pole, or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. The lower end of the sprit rests in a sort of wreath, called the *snotter*, which encircles the mast at that place. (*b*) The bowsprit.

**Sprite** (sprīt), *n.* The same as *Spright*, but in modern usage the common meaning is a kind of fairy, elf, or goblin, and in this sense the spelling *sprite* is much more common than *spright*. See SPRIGHT.

Of these am I, who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

**Spriteful**† (sprīt'fu̇l). Same as *Sprightful*.

**Spritefully**† (sprīt'fu̇l-li). Same as *Sprightfully*.

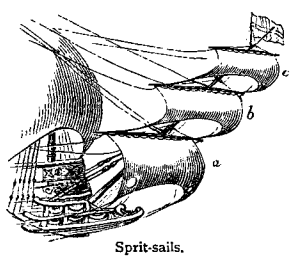
**Spritelessꝉ** (sprīt'les), *a.* Same as *Sprightless*.

**Spriteliness** (sprīt'li-nes). Same as *Sprightliness*.

**Spritely** (sprīt'li). Same as *Sprightly* (which is now the more common spelling).

**Spriting** (sprīt'ing), *n.* Same as *Spiriting*.

**Sprit-sail** (sprit'sāl), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) the sail extended by a sprit, chiefly used in small




Sprit-sails.

*a*, Sprit-sail. *b*, Sprit-sail topsail. *c*, Sprit-sail top-gallant sail.

boats. See under SPRIT. (*b*) A sail, now disused, attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit of large vessels. It was furnished with a large hole at each of its lower corners, to evacuate the water with which the cavity or belly of it is frequently filled by the surges of the sea when the ship pitches. — *Sprit-sail top-sails* and *sprit-sail top-gallant sails* were also formerly used, but not now.—*Sprit-sail yard*, a yard slung across the bowsprit. A sprit-sail used to be rigged on it. See cut JIB-BOOM.

**Sprocket-wheel** (sprok'et-whēl), *n.* In *mach.* same as *Rag-wheel*.

**Sprod** (sprod), *n.* A salmon in its second year. [Provincial English.]

**Sprungꝉ** (sprong), old pret. of *spring*.

**Sprot** (sprot), *n.* The Scotch name for a kind of rush. See SPRAT.

**Sprout** (sprout), *v.i.* [O.E. *sprouten*, *spruten*, in form more closely connected with L.G. *sprutten*, D. *spruiten*, to sprout, than with A. Sax. *spreōtan* (*sprȳtan*), to sprout, to sprit, from *spreōt*, a sprout, a sprit. See the noun. Akin *spirt*, *sprit*, *spurt*.] 1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to begin to grow; to push out new shoots. 'But the young buds *sprouted* on.' *Bacon.* '*Sprouting* with sudden leaves of sprightly green.' *Dryden.*—2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow, like shoots of plants; as, a deer's horn begins to *sprout*.

**Sprout** (sprout), *n.* [A. Sax. *sprote*, Icel. *sproti*, D. *spruit*, a sprout, a sprig; A. Sax. also *spreōt*. See the verb.] 1. The shoot or bud of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree; a shoot from the end of a branch. 'The tender *sprouts* of shrubs.' *Ray.*

Stumps of trees lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

2. *pl.* Young coleworts.

**Spruce** (sprös), *a.* [According to some authorities corrupted from *Prvce*, that is, Prussian, the form *spruce* leather, as well as *pruce* leather being found, and this leather having been regarded as particularly fine and elegant. Others prefer O.E. *preus*, *preus*, O.Fr. *pruz*, N.Fr. *preux*, brave, valiant. Perhaps rather akin to *sprug*, *sprack*, or to *sprunt*, *sprout*.] 1.† Brisk; dashing; active.

Now my *spruce* companions, is all ready, and all things neat? *Shak.*

2. Trim; neat without elegance or dignity; smug; dandified: formerly applied to things with a serious meaning; now chiefly applied to persons with a slight degree of contempt. 'The *spruce* and jocund spring.' *Milton.*

He is so *spruce*, that he never can be genteel. *Tatler.*

**Spruce** (sprös), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spruced*; ppr. *sprucing*. To trim or dress in a spruce manner, or with affected or finical neatness; to prink. 'To *spruce* his plumes.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Spruce** (sprös), *v.i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.—*To spruce up*, to dress one's self sprucely or neatly. 'Till she had *spruced up* herself first.' *Burton.*

**Spruce, Spruce-fir** (sprös, sprös'fêr), *n.* [According to one view from O.E. *Spruce*, *Pruce*, Prussian, because the tree was first known as a native of Prussia. But comp. G. *sprossen-fichte*, the spruce-fir, lit. sprout-fir, from *sprossen*, young sprouts, *spriessen*, to sprout. According to Wedgwood the tree was called the sprout-fir from its sprouts being used in making beer, *spruce*-beer (that is *sprout*-beer).] The name given to several species of trees of the genus Abies. The Norway spruce-fir is *A. excelsa*, which yields the valuable timber known under the name of white or Christiana deal. The white spruce is the *A. alba*, which grows in the colder regions of North America. The black spruce-fir is the *A. nigra*, which is a native of the most inclement regions of North America, and attains the height of 70 or 80 feet, with a diameter of from 15 to 20 inches. Its timber is of great value on account of its strength, lightness, and elasticity. It is employed for the yards of ships, and from the young branches is extracted the *essence of spruce*, so well known as a useful anti-scorbutic. The red spruce is *A. rubra*. The hemlock spruce-fir is the *A. canadensis*, a noble species, rising to the height of 70 or 80 feet, and measuring from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. It grows abundantly near Quebec, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Vermont, and the upper parts of New Hampshire. The wood is employed for laths, and for

Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*).

coarse in-door work. The bark is exceedingly valuable for tanning.

**Spruce-beer** (sprös'bēr), *n.* [See SPRUCE, *n.*] A fermented liquor made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce-fir or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. There are two kinds, the brown and the white, of which the latter is considered the best, as being made from white sugar instead of molasses. Spruce-beer forms an agreeable and wholesome beverage, and is useful as an antiscorbutic.

**Spruce-leather**† (sprös'leтн-êr), *n.* [*Pruce* or *Prussian* leather. See SPRUCE, *a.* and *n.*] A corruption of Prussian leather; pruce.

**Sprucely** (sprös'li), *adv.* In a spruce manner; with extreme or affected neatness.

**Spruceness** (sprös'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spruce; neatness without taste or elegance; trimness; fineness.

**Spruce-ochre** (sprös'ō-kêr), *n.* Brown or yellow ochre.

**Sprue** (sprö), *n.* 1. In *founding*, (*a*) the ingate through which melted metal is poured into the mould. (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in the ingate; hence, dross; scoria. (*c*) A piece of metal or wood used by a moulder in making the ingate through the sand.—2. In *med.* same as *Sprew*.

**Sprugꝉ** (sprug), *v.t.* [Comp. *sprack*, quick, lively, active, and *spruce*.] To make smart. —*To sprug up*, to dress neatly. [Provincial.]

**Sprug** (sprug), *n.* [Perhaps from its liveliness. See SPRUG, *v.*] A sparrow. [Scotch.]

John Wilson was a blustering fellow, without the heart of a *sprug*. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sprung** (sprung), pret. & pp. of *spring*.

**Sprunt**† (sprunt), *v.i.* [From root of *sprout*, with insertion of nasal. Compare *flitter*, *flinder*; *split*, *splint*; *strut*, Sc. *strunt*; *spreckle*, *sprinkle*.] 1. To spring up; to germinate.—2. To spring forward or outward. *Somerville.*—*To sprunt up*, to bristle up; to show sudden resentment. [Colloq. United States.]

**Sprunt** (sprunt), *n.* 1.† A leap; a spring.—2. A steep ascent in a road. [Local.]—3.† Anything short and not easily bent.

**Sprunt**† (sprunt), *a.* Active; vigorous; strong; lively; brisk. *E. Phillips.*

**Spruntly**† (sprunt'li), *adv.* 1. Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man.—2. Neatly; gayly; bravely.

How do I look to-day? Am I not drest *spruntly*? *B. Jonson.*

**Spry** (sprī), *a.* [Allied to *spree*, *sprack* (which see).] Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous; lively. [Provincial English; United States colloq.]

If I'm not as large as you,
You are not so small as I,
And not half so *spry*. *Emerson.*

**Spud** (spud), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *spade*; but comp. Dan. *spyd*, Icel. *spjót*, a spear, E. a *spit*.] 1.† A short knife. 'A *spud* or dagger.' *Holland.*—2. Any short and thick thing: in contempt; specifically, (*a*) a piece of dough boiled in fat. [United States.] (*b*) A potato. [Scotch slang.]—3. A sharp, straight, narrow spade with a long handle used for digging out heavy rooted weeds, &c.—4. A kind of small spade with a short handle for using with one hand.

**Spue** (spū), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Spew*. Rev. iii. 16.

**Spuilzie, Spulzie** (spül'ye), *n.* [Fr. *spolier*, from L. *spoliare*, to strip, to plunder. See SPOIL.] Spoil; booty. In *Scots law*, the taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against the declared will of the person, or without the order of law. Written also *Spulyie*.

**Spuilzie, Spulzie** (spül'ye), *v.t.* and *i.* To carry off a prey; to spoil; to plunder. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Spuke** (spūk), *n.* [See SPOOK.] A spirit or spectre; a spook.

**Spule-bane** (spül'bān), *n.* [O.Fr. *espaule*; Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder. See SPAULD.] The shoulder-bone. [Scotch.]

**Spuller** (spul'êr), *n.* [For *spooler*, from *spool*.] One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun and fit for the loom. [Local.]

**Spume** (spūm), *n.* [L. *spuma*, from *spuo*, to spit out. See SPEW.] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation. 'A froth and *spume*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

The billows green
Toss'd up the silver *spume* against the clouds. *Keats.*

**Spume** (spūm), *v.i.* 1. To froth; to foam.—2. Same as *Spoom*.

**Spumeous**† (spū'mē-us), *a.* [L. *spumeus*, from *spuma*, spume.] Foamy; spumous; spumy.

**Spumescence** (spū-mes'ens), *n.* Frothiness; the state of foaming or being foamy.

**Spumescent** (spū-mes'ent), *a.* [L. *spumescens*, ppr. of *spumesco*, to grow foamy, from *spuma*, foam.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.

**Spumidꝉ** (spū'mid), *a.* Spumous; frothy.

**Spumiferous** (spū-mif'êr-us), *a.* [L. *spuma*, foam, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing foam.

**Spuminess** (spū'mi-nes), *n.* Quality of being spumy.

**Spumous, Spumy** (spū'mus, spū'mi), *a.* [L. *spumosus*, from *spuma*, spume or froth.] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. 'The *spumous* and florid state of the blood.' *Arbuthnot.*

The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war. *Dryden.*

**Spun** (spun), pret. & pp. of *spin*.

**Spunge** (spunj), *n.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.* Same as *Sponge*.

**Spunger** (spunj'êr), *n.* Same as *Sponger*.

**Spunging-house** (spunj'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *Sponging-house.*

**Spun-gold** (spun'gōld), *n.* Flattened gold, or silver-gilt wire wound on a thread of yellow silk.

**Spunk** (spungk), *n.* [Ir. *sponc*, tinder, touchwood, sponge, Gael. *spong;* from L. *spongia*, a sponge.] 1. Touchwood; tinder; a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou. '*Spunk*, or touchwood prepared.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. A quick, ardent temper; mettle; spirit; pluck. 'Thy girl, perhaps a lass of *spunk*.' *Wolcot.* 'Men of *spunk*, and spirit, and power, both of mind and body.' *Prof. Wilson.*—3. A very small fire; a fiery spark or small flame; also, a lucifer-match. [Scotch.]

**Spunkie** (spungk'i), *n.* [From *spunk.*] [Scotch.] 1. The ignis fatuus, or Will-with-a-wisp. *Burns.*—2. A person of a fiery or irritable temper. *Galt.*

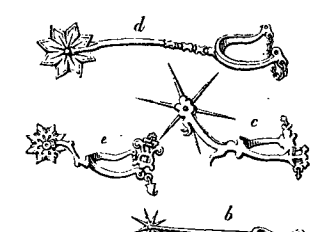
**Spunky, Spunkie** (spungk'i), *a.* [Scotch.] 1. Spirited; fiery; irritable; brisk.—2. An epithet applied to a place supposed to be haunted, from the frequent appearance of the ignis fatuus. 'The *spunkie* howe.' *Tannahill.*

**Spun-silk** (spun'silk), *n.* See under SILK.

**Spun-silver** (spun'sil-vėr), *n.* Flattened silver wire wound round a thread of coarse silk.

**Spun-yarn** (spun'yärn), *n.* *Naut.* a line or cord formed of two, three, or more rope-yarns twisted together. The yarns are usually drawn out of the strands of old cables and knotted together. Spun-yarn is used for various purposes, as serving ropes, weaving mats, &c.

**Spur** (spėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *spura, spor, spora*, a spur; Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, O.G. *spor*, Mod.G. *sporn;* probably of same root as *spear. Spurn* is a derivative form.] 1. An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels to prick the horses for hastening their pace. In early times it took the simple form of a




Ancient Spurs.

*a*, Frankish Spur (tenth cent.). *b*, Brass Spur (temp. Henry IV.). *c*, Long-spiked rowel Spur (temp. Edw. IV.). *d*, Long-necked brass Spur (temp. Henry VII.). *e*, Steel Spur (temp. Henry VIII.).

sharp-pointed goad, the rowel first appearing in the end of the thirteenth century. Spurs were especially the badge of knighthood. Hence, *to win one's spurs*, to become a knight; to achieve the utmost one can in any line or profession; to become especially and notably distinguished.—2. That which goads, impels, or urges to action; incitement; instigation; incentive; stimulus.

What need we any *spur* but our own cause
To prick us to redress? *Shak.*

3. The largest or principal root of a tree. 'By the *spurs* plucked up the pine and cedar.' *Shak.*

My chestnut-woods
Of Vallombrosa, cleaving by the *spurs*
To the precipices. *E. B. Browning.*

4. Something that projects; a snag.—5. The hard-pointed projection on a cock's leg which serves as an instrument of defence and annoyance.—6. In *geog.* a mountain, or mountain mass, that shoots from a range of mountains or from another mountain and extends for some distance in a lateral or rectangular direction.—7. A spiked iron worn by sailors upon the bottom of their boots to help them when standing upon the carcass of a whale, and stripping off the blubber.—8. In *carp.* a brace connecting or strengthening a post and some other part, as a rafter or cross-beam.—9. A sea-swallow. [Provincial.]—10. In *bot.* (*a*) any projecting appendage of a flower resembling a spur. (*b*) A seed of rye affected with some species of fungus and assuming the appearance of a spur; ergot.—11. In *fort.* a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins it to an interior work.—12. In *shipbuilding*, (*a*) a shore or piece of timber extending from the bilge-way, and fayed and bolted to the bottom of the ship on the stocks. (*b*) A curved piece of timber serving as a half-beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed.—13. In *med.* the angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. *Dunglison.*

**Spur** (spėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spurred;* ppr. *spurring.* 1. To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; as, to *spur* a horse.—2. To urge or encourage to action or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object; to incite; to instigate; to impel; to drive; to stimulate. 'That affection may *spur* them to their duty.' *Locke.*

Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loathes. *Shak.*

3. To put spurs on; to furnish with spurs; as, a traveller booted and *spurred.*

**Spur** (spėr), *v.i.* 1. To spur one's horse to make it go fast; to ride fast.

Now *spurs* the 'lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shak.*

The roads leading to the capital were covered with multitudes of yeomen *spurring* hard to Westminster. *Macaulay.*

2. To press forward.

Some bold men, by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*

**Spurgall** (spėr'gal), *v.t.* To gall or wound with a spur. *Shak.*

**Spurgall** (spėr'gal), *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

**Spurge** (spėrj), *n.* [O.Fr. *espurge*, spurge, from L. *expurgare*, to purge—*ex*, out of, and *purgo*, to purge.] The common name of the different species of British plants of the genus Euphorbia. They abound with an acrid, milky juice. The caper-spurge is the *E. Lathyris*, the oil of the seeds of which is a substitute for croton-oil; the cypress spurge is the *E. Cyparissias*, a virulent poison; the petty spurge is the *E. Peplus*, once used as a powerful purgative. See EUPHORBIA.

**Spur-gear, Spur-gearing** (spėr'gēr, spėr'gēr-ing), *n.* Gearing in which spur-wheels are employed.

**Spurge-flax** (spėrj'flaks), *n.* A plant, *Daphne Gnidium*, a native of Spain.

**Spurge-laurel** (spėrj'lą-rel), *n.* The *Daphne Laureola*, a shrub, a native of Britain, possessing acrid properties. See DAPHNE.

**Spurgewort** (spėrj'wėrt), *n.* Spurge (which see).

**Spurging**† (spėrj'ing), *n.* Purging. *B. Jonson.*

**Spurious** (spū'ri-us), *a.* [L. *spurius*, bastard, from same root as Gr. *speirō*, to sow seed.] 1. Not legitimate; bastard; as, *spurious* issue.

Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addison.*

2. Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not being what it pretends or appears to be; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterate.

I never could be imposed on . . . to take your genuine poetry for their *spurious* productions. *Dryden.*

A London minister could still (circa 1650) undertake to prove the doctrine of the Trinity by a syllogism, supported by a *spurious* text: 'There are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one.' *Elliot Hopkins.*

—*Spurious disease*, a disease commonly mistaken for and called by the name of something which it is not; as, *spurious* pleurisy, *i.e.* rheumatism of the intercostal muscles. —*Spurious wing*, in *ornith.* three or five quill-like feathers placed at a small joint rising at the middle part of the wing; the bastard wing. *Swainson.*—SYN. Counterfeit, false, adulterate, suppositious, fictitious, bastard.

**Spuriously** (spū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a spurious manner; counterfeitly; falsely.

**Spuriousness** (spū'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, false, or not genuine; as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.—2. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard or not of legitimate birth; as, the *spuriousness* of issue.

**Spurless** (spėr'les), *a.* Having no spurs.

**Spurling** (spėr'ling), *n.* A smelt or spirling.

**Spurling-line** (spėr'ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.* the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale.

**Spurn** (spėrn), *v.t.* [A derivative of *spur;* A. Sax. *spurnan*, to spurn; Icel. *sporna, spyrna*, to kick, to spurn; O.H.G. *spurnan, spornan*, to kick.] 1. To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick. 'And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur.' *Shak.*—2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt.

Domestics will pay a more cheerful service when they find themselves not *spurned* because fortune has laid them at their masters' feet. *Locke.*

**Spurn** (spėrn), *v.i.* 1. To kick or toss up the heels.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*. *Gay.*

2. To dash the foot against something; to strike with the foot; to stumble.

The maid . . . ran upstairs, but, *spurning* at the dead body, fell upon it in a swoon. *Pope & Arbuthnot.*

3. To manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition; to manifest contempt or disdain in resistance. 'Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image.' *Shak.*

**Spurn** (spėrn), *n.* 1. A blow with the foot; a kick. [Rare.]

What defence can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this but either the slap or the *spurn*. *Milton.*

2. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

**Spurne**† (spėrn), *v.t.* To spur. *Spenser.*

**Spurner** (spėrn'ėr), *n.* One who spurns.

**Spurney** (spėr'ni), *n.* A plant: probably a corruption of *spurrey.*

**Spur-pruning** (spėr'prön-ing), *n.* A mode of pruning trees by which one or two eyes of last year's wood are left and the rest cut off, so as to leave short rods.

**Spurre** (spėr), *n.* A name of the sea-swallow.

**Spurred** (spėrd), *a.* 1. Wearing spurs; as, a *spurred* horseman.—2. Having prolongations or shoots like spurs.—*Spurred corolla*, a corolla which has at its base a hollow prolongation like a horn, as in antirrhinum.—*Spurred rye*, rye affected with ergot. See ERGOT.

**Spurrer** (spėr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who uses spurs. 2. Something that incites or urges on; as, a *spurrer* to exercise and amusement. *Swift.*

**Spurrey** (spėr'ri), *n.* [D. and O.Fr. *spurrie*, G. *spurrey, spurre.*] The common name of plants of the genus Spergula. See SPERGULA.

**Spur-rial, Spur-ryal** (spėr'rī-al), *n.* See SPUR-ROYAL.

**Spurrier** (spėr'ri-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs. *Macaulay.*

**Spur-royal** (spėr'roi-al), *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV. In the reign of James I. its value was 15*s.* It was so named from having on the reverse a sun with the four cardinal rays issuing from it so as to suggest a resemblance to the rowel of a spur. Sometimes written *Spur-rial* or *Spur-ryal.*

**Spurry** (spėr'ri), *n.* Same as *Spurrey.*

**Spurt** (spėrt), *v.t.* [A form of *spirt* (which see).] To throw out in a stream or jet, as water; to drive or force out with violence; to spout; to squirt; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth or from a tube.

**Spurt** (spėrt), *v.i.* 1. To gush out in a small stream suddenly and forcibly, or at intervals, as blood from an artery; to spirt.—2. To make a short extraordinary effort, as in running, &c.; to spirt.

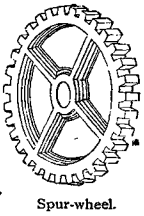
**Spurt** (spėrt), *n.* 1. A forcible gush of liquid from a confined place; a jet.—2.† A shoot; a bud.—3. A short sudden outbreak.

A sudden *spurt* of woman's jealousy. *Tennyson.*

4. A sudden extraordinary effort for an emergency; a short sudden act.

The long, steady sweep of the so-called 'paddle' tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the *spurt*. *T. Hughes.*

**Spurtle** (spėr'tl), *v.t.* [Freq. from *spurt.*] To shoot in a scattering manner. *Drayton.*



Spur-wheel.

**Spur-way** (spėr'wā), *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle road; a way for a single beast.

**Spur-wheel** (spėr'-whēl), *n.* In *mach.* a wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of radii. A train of such wheels working into each other is called *spur-gear.*

**Spur-wing** (spėr'wing), *n.* 1. The English name for a species of wading birds of the

genus Parra, having the wing armed with a bony spur. They inhabit Africa and South America.—2. The name given to the species of geese of the genus Plectropterus. They are natives of Africa, and have two strong spurs on the shoulder of the wing.

**Spurwort** (spėr'wėrt), *n.* A British plant of the genus Sherardia, the *S. arvensis*, called also *Field-madder*. See FIELD-MADDER.

**Sputation** (spū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *sputo*, *sputatum*, to spit.] The act of spitting; that which is spit up. 'A moist *sputation* or expectoration.' *Harvey.*

**Sputative** (spū'ta-tiv), *a.* [See above.] Spitting much; inclined to spit. *Wotton.*

**Spute**† (spūt), *v.t.* To dispute. *Wickliffe.*

**Sputter** (sput'ėr), *v.i.* [From root of *spout* and *spit*, and closely akin to *spatter*; L.G. *sputtern*, to sputter.] 1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva.

They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

2. To throw out moisture in small detached parts.

Like the green wood,
That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden.*

3. To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise. 'When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* lights advance.' *Dryden.*

**Sputter** (sput'ėr), *v.t.* To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; to jabber. 'In the midst of caresses . . . to *sputter* out the basest accusations.' *Swift.*

**Sputter** (sput'ėr), *n.* 1. Moist matter thrown out in small particles.—2. A noise; a bustle; an uproar.

**Sputterer** (sput'ėr-ėr), *n.* One that sputters.

**Sputum** (spū'tum), *n.* [L., from *spuo*, to spit out.] 1. Spittle; salival discharges from the mouth.—2. In *med.* that which is expectorated or ejected from the lungs.

**Spy** (spī), *n.* [O.Fr. *espie*, a spy, a scout, from the verb (which see).] 1. A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, &c., of others; one who secretly watches what is going on. *Shak.*

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress. *Clarendon.*

2. A secret emissary sent into the enemy's camp or territory to inspect their works, ascertain their strength and their intentions, to watch their movements, and report thereon to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations a spy is subjected to capital punishment.—3.† The pilot of a vessel.

**Spy** (spī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *spied;* ppr. *spying.* [O.Fr. *espier*, to spy or espy, from O.H.G. *spehôn*, *spiohôn*, to search out, examine, investigate—the root being the same as in L. *specio*, to see, Skr. *spaç*, to look. See SPECIES.] 1. To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to see; to espy; as, to *spy* land from the masthead of a ship.

As a tiger, who by chance hath *spied*
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Straight crouches close. *Milton.*

One, in reading, skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To gain a knowledge of by artifice; to discover by close search or examination.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the Church of England. *Latimer.*

3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly, as a country: usually with *out*.

Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. Num. xxi. 32.

**Spy** (spī), *v.i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize; to pry.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuses. *Shak.*

**Spyal**† (spī'al), *n.* A spy. *Spenser.*

**Spyboat** (spī'bōt), *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

**Spycraft** (spī'kraft), *n.* The art or practices of a spy; the act or practice of spying.

All attempts to plot against the Government were rendered impracticable by a system of vigilance, jealousy, *spycraft*, sudden arrest, and summary punishment. *Brougham.*

**Spy-glass** (spī'glas), *n.* A telescope, especially a small telescope.

**Spyism** (spī'ism), *n.* The act or business of spying; the system of employing spies.

**Spy-money** (spī'mun-i), *n.* Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence. *Addison.*

**Spyre**† (spīr), *v.i.* [See SPIRE.] To shoot forth. *Spenser.*

**Spy-Wednesday** (spī-wens'dā), *n.* An old name given to the Wednesday immediately preceding Easter, in allusion to the betrayal of Christ by Judas Iscariot.

**Squab** (skwob), *a.* [A word which also occurs without the *s*. According to Wedgwood, from the sound made by a soft lump falling.] 1. Fat; short and stout; plump; bulky.—2. Unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest?
*Dr. W. King.*

**Squab** (skwob), *n.* 1. A young pigeon or dove.—2. A short fat person.

Gorgonius sits abdominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan. *Cowper.*

3. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. 'Punching the *squab* of chairs and sofas with their dirty fists.' *Dickens.*

On a large *squab* you find her spread. *Pope.*

**Squab** (skwob), *adv.* Striking at once; with a heavy fall; plump. [Colloq.]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air and dropt him, *squab*, upon a rock. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Squab** (skwob), *v.t.* To fall plump.

**Squabash** (skwa-bash'), *v.t.* To crush; to quash. [Colloq.]

His (Gifford's) satire of the Baviad and Mæviad *squabashed*, at one blow, a set of coxcombs who might have humbugged the world long enough. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Squabbish, Squabby** (skwob'ish, skwob'i), *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

**Squabble** (skwob'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *squabbled;* ppr. *squabbling.* [Perhaps imitative of confused sound; comp. Sw. *käbbla*, to quarrel; D. *kibbelen*, to wrangle, *kabbelen*, to dash as waves; L.G. *kabbeln*, to quarrel; G. *quabbeln*, to vibrate.] 1. To engage in a low noisy quarrel or row; to quarrel and fight noisily; to brawl; to scuffle; to wrangle.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? swagger? swear? and discourse fustian with one's own shadow? *Shak.*

2. To debate peevishly; to dispute.

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day whether they should rank themselves under negative or affirmative. *Watts.*

SYN. To dispute, contend, scuffle, wrangle, quarrel, brawl.

**Squabble** (skwob'l), *v.t.* In *typog.* to put awry; to disarrange or knock off the straight line, as types that have been set up. A page is said to be *squabbled* when the letters 'stand much awry, and require painstaking readjustment.

**Squabble** (skwob'l), *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.

Pragmatic fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Squabbler** (skwob'lėr), *n.* One who squabbles; a contentious person; a brawler; a noisy disputant.

**Squabby.** See SQUABBISH.

**Squab-chick** (skwob'chik), *n.* A chicken not fully feathered. [Local.]

**Squab-pie** (skwob'pī), *n.* A pie made of squabs or young pigeons; also, a pie made of meat, apples, and onions.

**Squacco** (skwak'ō), *n.* A species of heron, *Ardea comata.*

**Squad** (skwod), *n.* [Abbrev. of *squadron*, or directly from Fr. *escouade*.] 1. *Milit.* any small number of men assembled for drill or inspection.—*Awkward squad*, the body of recruits not yet fitted to take their place in the regimental line.—2. Any small party of men; as, a *squad* of navvies; a set of people in general.

**Squaddy** (skwod'i), *a.* Squabby. 'A fatte *squaddy* monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.' *Greene.* [Old English and American.]

**Squadron** (skwod'ron), *n.* [O.Fr. *esquadron*, Mod. Fr. *escadron*, from It. *squadrone*, a squadron, from *squadra*, a square—L. *ex*, and *quadra*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. In its primary sense, a square or square form; and hence, a square body of troops; a body drawn up in a square. [Rare.]

Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd.
*Milton.*

2. The principal division of a regiment of cavalry. The actual strength of a squadron varies with that of the component troops, but it ranges from 120 to 200 sabres. A squadron is divided into two troops, each of which is commanded by its captain, assisted by a lieutenant and sub-lieutenant. Each regiment of cavalry consists of three or four squadrons.—3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed on a particular service or station, and under the command of a commodore or junior flag-officer.

**Squadroned** (skwod'rond), *a.* Formed into squadrons or squares. *Milton.*

**Squalid** (swol'id), *a.* [L. *squalidus*, stiff with dirt, filthy, squalid, from *squaleo*, to be foul or filthy.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty; as, a *squalid* beggar; a *squalid* house. 'Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire.' *Dryden.*

**Squalidæ** (skwā'li-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *squalus*, a fish of the shark or dog-fish family, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of elasmobranchiate fishes, which includes the various species of sharks. The type of this family is the Linnæan genus Squalus. See SHARK.

**Squalidity** (skwo-lid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness.

**Squalidly** (swol'id-li), *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.

**Squalidness** (skwol'id-nes), *n.* Same as *Squalidity.*

**Squall** (skwąl), *v.i.* [An imitative word: Icel. *skvал*, a squall or scream, *skvala*, to scream. Akin *squeal.*] To cry out; to scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened or a child in anger or distress; as, the infant *squalled.*

I put five (of the Lilliputians) into my coat pocket; and as to the fifth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squalled* terribly. *Swift.*

**Squall** (skwąl), *n.* 1. A loud scream; a harsh cry. 'The short, thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall.*' *Pope.*—2. A sudden gust of wind, frequently occasioned by the interruption and reverberation of the wind from high mountains; a sudden and vehement succession of gusts, often accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet; a flaw.

A lowering *squall* obscures the northern sky. *Falconer.*

—*A black squall*, one attended with a dark cloud, diminishing the usual quantity of light.—*A thick squall*, one accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.—*A white squall*, one which produces no diminution of light.—*To look out for squalls*, to be on one's guard; to be on the watch. [Colloq.]

**Squaller** (skwąl'ėr), *n.* One who squalls; one that shrieks or cries loud.

**Squally** (skwąl'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; as, *squally* weather. 2. Having unproductive spots interspersed throughout: said of a field of turnips or corn. [Provincial.]—3. In *weaving*, faulty or uneven, as cloth.

**Squaloid** (skwā'loid), *a.* [L. *squalus*, a shark, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] Like a shark, or resembling a shark.

**Squalor** (skwol'ėr or skwā'lor), *n.* [See SQUALID.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness. 'Nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger.' *Burton.*

Sir Leicester's gallantry concedes the point, though he still feels that to bring this sort of *squalor* among the upper classes is really—really—. *Dickens.*

—*Squalor carceris*, in *Scots law*, a term meaning merely the strictness of imprisonment which a creditor is entitled to enforce, with the view of compelling the debtor to pay the debt, or disclose any funds which he may have concealed.

**Squalus** (skwā'lus), *n.* [L., a fish of the shark or dog-fish family.] The generic name given by Linnæus to the sharks. See SHARK.

**Squama** (skwā'ma), *n.* pl. **Squamæ** (skwā'mē). [L., a scale. See SQUAMOUS.] 1. In *bot.* one of the bracteæ of an amentum or catkin; one of those parts which are arranged upon a plant in the same manner as the scales of fishes and other animals, as the undeveloped external leaves of the buds of most plants. 2. In *anat.* an opaque and thickened lamina of the cuticle; a horny scale.

**Squamaceous** (skwa-mā'shus), *a.* Same as *Squamose.*

**Squamata** (skwa-mā'ta), *n. pl.* [L. See SQUAMA.] The division of reptiles comprising the Ophidia (snakes) and Lacertilia (lizards), in which the integument develops horny scales, but there are no dermal ossifications.

**Squamate, Squamated** (skwā'māt, skwā'-māt-ed), *a.* Squamose; covered with small scale-like bodies.

**Squame,†** *n.* [L. *squama*, a scale.] A scale. *Chaucer.*

**Squamella** (skwa-mel'la), *n.* [L., dim. of *squama*, a scale.] In *bot.* a membranous scale-like bract, common on the receptacle of the species of Compositæ.

**Squamellate, Squamulose** (skwa-mel'lāt, skwam'ū-lōs), *a.* In *bot.* furnished with little scales.

**Squamiform** (skwā'mi-form), *a.* [L. *squama*, a scale, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of scales.

**Squamigerous** (skwa-mij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *squamiger—squama*, a scale, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing or having scales.

**Squamipen** (skwā'mi-pen), *n.* One of the Squamipennes.

**Squamipennes** (skwā'mi-pen-nēz), *n.* [L. *squama*, a scale, and *penna*, a wing or fin.] A family of acanthopterygious (teleostean) fishes, so named on account of their fins being covered with scales, not only on the parts which have soft rays, but frequently also on those that have spinous ones. They were all included by Linnæus in the genus Chætodon. They are chiefly small fishes, abundant in the seas of hot climates, and of the most beautiful colours. They frequent rocky shores, and their flesh is, generally speaking, very wholesome and palatable. Called also *Chætodontidæ*.

**Squamoid** (skwā'moid), *a.* [L. *squama*, a scale, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Resembling a scale or scales; also covered with scales or scale-like integuments; scaly.

**Squamosal** (skwa-mō'sal), *a.* In *anat.* Same as *Squamous*. *H. Spencer.*

**Squamous, Squamose** (skwā'-mus, skwa-mōs'), *a.* [L. *squamosus*, from *squama*, a scale, from a root *skad*, Skr. *chhad*, to cover, to conceal.] Covered with or consisting of scales; resembling scales; scaly; as, the *squamous* cones of the pine.—*Squamous bulb*, a bulb in which the outer scales are distinct, fleshy, and imbricated, like the inner scales, as in the white and orange lilies.—*Squamous bones*, in *anat.* the bones of the skull behind the ear, so called because they lie over each other like scales.—*Squamous suture*, the suture which connects the squamous portion of the temporal bone with the parietal.

**Squamule** (skwam'ūl), *n.* [L., *squama*, a scale.] In *bot.* a minute scale in the flower of a grass.

**Squamulose,** *a.* See SQUAMELLATE.

**Squander** (skwon'dėr), *v.t.* [From A. Sax. *swindan, swand, swunden*, to waste away, vanish; O.H.G. *suandian*, G. *schwinden*, to vanish; (*ver*)*schwenden*, to squander. The *q* has been inserted as in O.E. *squelter* for *swelter, squete* for *swete* (*sweet*), vulgar *squim* for *swim*, &c. See SQUEAMISH.] 1. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally; to dissipate; to waste without economy or judgment; as, to *squander* one's money or an estate.

The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly. *Rambler.*

2.† To scatter; to disperse. 'In many thousand islands that lie *squandered* in the vast ocean.' *Howell.*

Our *squandered* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

SYN. To spend, expend, waste, lavish, dissipate.

**Squander** (skwon'dėr), *n.* Act of squandering. [Rare.]

**Squanderer** (skwon'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who squanders; one who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use; a spend-thrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters. *Locke.*

**Squanderingly** (skwon'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a squandering manner; by squandering; prodigally; lavishly.

**Square** (skwār), *a.* [O.Fr. *esquarre*, a square; It. *squadra;* from L. *ex*, and *quadra*, a square, from *quadrus*, square, *quatuor*, four. See SQUADRON, QUARRY.] 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles; as, a *square* room; a *square* figure.—2. Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner.—3. Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curved outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame. 'My queen's *square* brows' (that is forehead). *Shak.*—4. Exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shak.*

5. Rendering equal justice; exact; fair; honest.

Let's have fair play;
*Square* dealing I would wish you. *Beau. & Fl.*

6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make or leave the accounts *square*.—7. Leaving nothing; hearty; vigorous.

By Heaven, *square* eaters!
More meat, I say. *Beau. & Fl.*

8. Complete; satisfying; as, a *square* meal. [Colloq.]—9. *Naut.* at right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon.—*Three square, five square*, having three or five equal sides, &c.: an old and unwarrantable use of *square.*—*Square measures*, the squares of lineal measures, as a *square* inch, a *square* foot, a *square* yard, &c.—*Square number*, the product of a number multiplied into itself. Thus the squares of the natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c., are respectively 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, &c.—*Square root*, in *arith.* and *alg.* that root which being multiplied into itself produces the given number or quantity. Thus 8 is the square root of 64, for $8\times8=64$; $\frac{2}{3}$ is the square root of $\frac{4}{9}$, for $\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{2}{3}=\frac{4}{9}$. Also $x^2$ is the square root of $x^4$, for $x^2\times x^2=x^4$; $a+x$ is the square root of $a^2+2ax+x^2$, for $(a+x)\times(a+x)=a^2+2ax+x^2$. When a given number or quantity is not an exact square, its square root can only be found by approximation. Thus the square root of 2 is 1·41421, &c.—*All square*, all arranged; all right. *Dickens.*

**Square** (skwār), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. In *geom.* a four-sided plane rectilineal figure, having all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles; a rectangular figure formed from any given line as the side.—2. What nearly approaches this shape; a square piece or square surface. 'He bolted his food down his capacious throat in *squares* of 3 inches.' *Sir W. Scott.* Hence—(*a*) a pane of glass. (*b*) In *printing*, a certain number of lines forming a portion of a column nearly square: used chiefly in reckoning the prices of newspaper advertisements.—3. An area of four sides with houses on each side; sometimes a square block of houses; also, sometimes an area formed by the meeting or intersection of two or more streets.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addison.*

4. An instrument used by artificers, draughtsmen, and others for trying or describing right angles. It consists of two rules or branches fastened perpendicularly at one end of their extremities so as to form a right angle. When one ruler joins the other in the middle in the form of a T, it is called a T-*square*. Hence—5. A measure, standard, pattern, or model.

Those that affect antiquity will follow the *square* thereof. *Milton.*

6. In *arith.* and *alg.* the number or quantity produced by multiplying a number or quantity by itself. Thus 64 is the square of 8, for $8\times8=64$.—7.† Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct. 'Corinth many ways reproved, they of Galatia much more out of *square*.' *Hooker.*

I have not kept my *square;* but that to come
Shall all be done by the rule. *Shak.*

8. A square body of troops. 'The brave *squares* of war.' *Shak.* Specifically, *milit.* a body of infantry formed into a rectangular figure with several ranks or rows of men facing on each side, with officers, horses, colours, &c., in the centre. The front rank kneels, the second and third stoop, and the remaining ranks (generally two) stand. This formation is usually employed to resist a cavalry charge. Hollow squares are frequently formed with the faces fronting inwards when orders and instructions, &c., are to be read and the like.—9.† Extent equal on all sides; compass or extent. [But the meaning in the extract is doubtful.]

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your highness' dear love. *Shak.*

10. Level; equality; generally with *the*.

We live not on *the square* with such as these,
Such are our betters. *Dryden.*

11. In *astrol.* quartile; the position of planets distant 90 degrees from each other. 'Their planetary motions and aspect, in sextile, *square*, and time.' *Milton.*—12.† A quarrel. See SQUARE, *v.i.*, 2.—13.† The front part of the female dress near the bosom, generally worked or embroidered.

Between her breasts, the cruel weapon rives
Her curious *square*, emboss'd with swelling gold.
*Fairfax.*

—*Geometrical square*, a quadrant (which see).—*Magic square.* See MAGIC.—*Square of an anchor*, the upper part of the shank of an anchor.—*Square of flooring* or *roofing*, a measure of 100 superficial feet.—*To see how the squares go*, to see how the game proceeds, how matters are going on: a phrase taken from the game of chess, the chess-board being formed with squares.

One frog looked about him *to see how squares went* with their new king. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*Method of least squares*, the method of finding the probable error in assuming the mean of a number of discordant observations of a phenomenon. In the application of this method, the rule in all cases is the same; namely, that that result has the greatest probability in its favour, the assumption of which makes the sum of the squares of the errors the least possible, provided that all the observations are equally worthy of confidence. The method of least squares is now universally used in astronomy.—*On* or *upon the square*, all right; so as not to be objectionable; fair and strictly honest; as, to play *upon the square;* to act *on the square.*

Amongst known cheats, to play *upon the square*
You'll be undone. *Rochester.*

I must keep things *on the square* if I can, sir. . . .
I must preserve peace among them. *Dickens.*

—*To break squares*, to depart from an accustomed order.—*To break no squares*, to make no difference; to give no offence.

I will *break no squares* whether it be so or not.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Square** (skwār), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *squared;* ppr. *squaring.* 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles.—2. To reduce or bring accurately to right angles and straight lines; as, to *square* masons' or carpenters' work.—3. To reduce to any given measure or standard; to compare with a given standard.

Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* the general sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shak.*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape; to accommodate; to fit.

O, that ever I had *squared* me to thy counsel. *Shak.*

Eye me, blest Providence, and *square* my trial
To my proportioned strength. *Milton.*

5. To hold a quartile position respecting.

O'er Libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy Goat and Crab that *square* the scales.
*Creech.*

6. To make even so as to leave no difference or balance; as, to *square* accounts.—7. In *math.* to multiply by itself; as, to *square* a number.—8. *Naut.* to place at right angles with the mast or keel; as, to *square* the yards.—*To square the circle*, to determine the exact area of a circle in square measure. See QUADRATURE.—*To square the shoulders*, to elevate the shoulders so as to give them a square or angular appearance; a movement of scorn or disgust. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Square** (skwār), *v.i.* 1. To suit; to fit; to accord or agree; as, his opinions do not *square* with the doctrines of philosophers.

If we bring in our minds this conception of design, nothing can more fully *square* with and fit in than such instances as these. *Whewell.*

2.† To quarrel; to go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offence or defence.

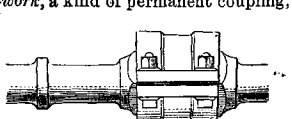
Are you such fools
To *square* for this? *Shak.*

3. To take the attitudes of a boxer; to spar: often followed by *up*. [Colloq.]

Here Zack came in with the gloves on, *squaring* on the most approved prize-fighter principles as he advanced. *W. Collins.*

**Square-built** (skwār'bilt), *a.* Of a square build; having a shape broad for the height and bounded by rectilineal rather than by curved lines; as, a *square-built* man.

**Square-coupling** (skwār'ku-pl-ing), *n.* In *mill-work*, a kind of permanent coupling, of



Square-coupling.

which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The two

halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides as represented by the annexed figure.

**Square-file** (skwār-fīl), *n.* A file which is square in its transverse section; it is usually tapering, and has one smooth side.

**Square-framed** (skwār'frāmd), *a.* In *joinery*, applied to a work when the framing has all the angles of its styles, rails, and mountings square without being moulded.

**Square-joint** (skwār'joint), *n.* A joint in wooden stuff in which the edges are brought squarely together without rabbeting, tongue, or feather.

**Squarely** (skwār'li), *adv.* 1. In a square form; as, *squarely* built.—2. In a square manner; suitably; honestly. 'To deal *squarely* and openly.' *Sterne.*

**Squareness** (skwār'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being square.—2. Suitableness; fairness in dealing.

**Squarer** (skwār'ėr), *n.* 1. One who squares; as, a *squarer* of the circle.—2.† One who quarrels; a hot-headed contentious fellow.

Is there no young *squarer* now that will make a voyage with him to the devil? *Shak.*

3. One who spars; a sparrer.

**Square-rig** (skwār'rig), *n. Naut.* that rig in which the lower sails are suspended from horizontal yards. See next entry.

**Square-rigged** (skwār'rigd), *a. Naut.* a term applied to a vessel whose principal sails are extended by yards suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, and lateen yards. Thus a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels.

**Square-roof** (skwār'röf), *n.* A roof in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle.

**Square-sail** (skwār'sāl), *n.* A sail extended on a yard suspended by the middle and hanging horizontally, as distinguished from other sails which are extended obliquely.

**Square-toed** (skwār'tōd), *a.* 1. Having the toes or end square. 'Obsolete as fardingales, ruffs, and *square-toed* shoes.' *Dr. W. Knox.*—2. Formal; precise; finical; punctilious; prim.

Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old foozles, and uttered them when in the *square-toed* state? *Thackeray.*

**Square-toes** (skwār'tōz), *n.* A precise, formal, old-fashioned personage. The term arose from the wearing by gentlemen of the old school of the square-toed boots or shoes fashionable in their younger days.

Lewis XIV., . . . the old *squaretoes*, the idol of bigwiggery, was in my mind an undoubted and royal snob. *Thackeray.*

Now, don't you be jawing away about young *Square-toes*. He's no end of a sucking wiseacre. *T. Hughes.*

**Squarish** (skwār'ish), *a.* Nearly square.

**Squarrose, Squarrous** (skwär'ōs, skwär'us), *a.* [L. *squarrosus*, rough, scurfy, scabby.] In *bot.* covered with processes spreading at right angles or in a greater degree.

**Squarrose-slashed** (skwär'ōs-slasht), *a.* In *bot.* slashed with minor divisions at right angles to the others; squarroso-laciniate. *Lindley.*

**Squarroso-dentate** (skwär-rō'sō-den"tāt), *a.* In *bot.* bearing teeth on the margin not lying in the plane of the leaf, but forming an angle with it.

**Squarroso-laciniate** (skwär-rō'sō-la-sin"i-āt), *a.* In *bot.* lacerated or slashed in a squarrose way, as a leaf; squarrose-slashed.

**Squarroso-pinnatipartite** (skwär-rō'sō-pin-nat-i-pärt"īt), *a.* In *bot.* deeply pinnatifid with squarrose divisions, as the leaf of *Achillea millefolium.*

**Squarroso-pinnatisect** (skwär-rō'sō-pin-nat"i-sekt), *a.* In *bot.* pinnatifid with the segments so straggling as to appear on different planes, as a leaf.

**Squarrulose** (skwär'rū-lōs), *a.* In *bot.* somewhat squarrose; slightly squarrose.

**Squash** (skwosh), *v.t.* [O.E. *squacchen*, from O.Fr. *esquachier, esquacher, escacher*, Mod. Fr. *écacher*, to crush, to squash, from L. *ex*, out, entirely, and *coactare*, to constrain, from *coactus*, pp. of *cogo, coactum*, to force (whence *cogent*). As regards the noun, perhaps onomatopœia has had some influence in attaching the particular meanings to this word. See also SQUAT.] To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.

**Squash** (skwosh), *n.* 1. Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; especially, an unripe pea-pod.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before 'tis a peascod. *Shak.*

2. A sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them. *Arbuthnot.*

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift.*

**Squash** (skwosh), *n.* [From American Indian name: '*Askutasquash*, . . . which the English from them call *squashes*.' *Roger Williams.* From *asquash* (pl.), raw, green.] A plant of the genus Cucurbita, *C. Melopepo*, and its fruit, cultivated in America as an article of food. See GOURD.

*Squash* is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace. *Boyle.*

**Squash** (skwash), *n.* [Comp. *musquash.*] The American name for a species of weasel.

The smell of our weasels, and ermines, and polecats is fragrance itself, when compared to that of the *squash* and the skunk. *Goldsmith.*

**Squash-bug** (skwosh'bug), *n.* A name given in the United States to insects well known for their destructive ravages upon squash and pumpkin plants.

**Squasher** (skwosh'ėr), *n.* One who squashes.

**Squash-gourd, Squash-melon** (skwosh'-gōrd, skwosh'mel-on), *n.* The *Cucurbita Melopepo.* See SQUASH.

**Squashiness** (skwosh'i-nes), *n.* The state of being squashy, soft, or miry. [Colloq.] 'Give a trifle of strength and austerity to the *squashiness* of our friend's poetry, and reduce in almost every piece its quantity to half.' *Landor.*

**Squash-vine** (skwosh'vīn), *n.* Same as *Squash* or *Squash-gourd.*

**Squashy** (skwosh'i), *a.* Soft and wet; miry; muddy; pulpy. [Colloq.]

**Squat** (skwot), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *squatted;* ppr. *squatting.* [From Prov. E. *quat*, to squat or cower down; O.Fr. *quatir*, to duck, to bend; It. *quattire, quattare*, to squat or cower down, to lie close; same origin as *squash, v.t.*] 1. To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being; to sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal; as, to *squat* down on one's hams.—2. To settle on land, especially public or new lands, without any title or right; as, to *squat* upon a piece of common. *Macaulay.* See SQUATTER.

**Squat** (skwot), *v.t.* 1.† To bruise or make flat by a fall.—2. To put on the hams or heels; to cause to cower or lie close to the ground; used reflexively. 'Then *squatted himself* down with his legs twisted under him.' *Marryat.*

**Squat** (skwot), *a.* [See the verb.] 1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering.

Him there they found,
*Squat* like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting. 'The body *squat* or tall.' *Prior.*

**Squat** (skwot), *n.* 1. The posture of one who sits on his hams, or close to the ground.

She sits at *squat* and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*

2.† A sudden or crushing fall. 'Bruises, *squats*, and falls.' *G. Herbert.*—3. In *mining*, (*a*) A flat bed of ore extending but a little distance. (*b*) A sort of mineral which consists of tin ore and spar.

**Squaterole** (skwat'ėr-ōl), *n.* A name sometimes given to the gray plover or sandpiper. It is an English form given to the generic name Squaterola.

**Squatina** (skwa-tī'na), *n.* [L., a kind of fish, a skate.] A genus of cartilaginous fishes somewhat akin to the rays, belonging to the family Squatinidæ. The *S. angelus* is the angel-fish or monk-fish. See ANGEL-FISH.

**Squatinidæ** (skwa-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of sharks in which the body is depressed, and the pectoral and ventral fins large and broad, so that the members somewhat resemble the rays. The genus Squatina is the type.

**Squatter** (skwot'ėr), *n.* 1. One that squats or sits close.—2. One that settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. In Australia the term is also applied to one who occupies an unsettled tract of land as a sheep-farm under lease from government at a nominal rent. The word is sometimes used in a looser and wider sense.

We then discover that the effect, if not the object, of the Bill would be to overturn the parochial system on which the Church (of England) is established, and to throw open the services and representative authority of the Church to any *squatters* who could coax or bully the bishop into granting them a licence. *Sat. Rev.*

**Squatting** (skwat'ing), *a.* Adapted or used for settling or squatting on; occupied by squatters.

Wodgate was the sort of *squatting* district of the great mining region. *Disraeli.*

**Squaw** (skwą), *n.* [Amer. Indian.] Among American Indians, a female or wife.

**Squawk** (skwąk), *v.i.* [See SQUEAK.] To cry with a loud harsh voice.

Your peacock perch, pet post
To strut and spread the tail, and *squawk* upon. *Browning.*

**Squawl** (skwąl), *v.i.* To squall.

**Squaw-root** (skwą'röt), *n.* A singular scaly plant (*Conopholis americana*, nat. order Orobanchеæ), a native of America, found growing in clusters among fallen leaves in oak woods.

**Squaw-weed** (skwą'wēd), *n.* A medicinal plant, the *Senecio aureus*, used in diseases of the skin.

**Squeak** (skwēk), *v.i.* [Imitative; comp. *squawk*; G. *quieken*, to squeak; Sw. *sqväka*, to cry like a frog.] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as a fretful child, a pig, a mouse, or the like; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or reed, a wheel, a door, and the like. 'And the sheeted dead did *squeak* and gibber.' *Shak.* 'As naturally as pigs *squeak*.' *Hudibras.*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addison.*

2. To break silence or secrecy; to confess; to speak.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden.*

**Squeak** (skwēk), *n.* A sharp shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as a child utters in acute pain, or as pigs utter, or as is made by carriage wheels when dry, or by a pipe or reed. 'Many a dreadful grunt and doleful *squeak*.' *Dryden.* 'The coquette . . . with a great many skittish notes, affected *squeaks*.' *Addison.*

**Squeaker** (skwēk'ėr), *n.* 1. One that squeaks or utters a sharp shrill sound. 'Mimical *squeakers* and bawlers.' *Echard.*—2. A pigeon under six months of age.

**Squeakingly** (skwēk'ing-li), *adv.* In a squeaking manner.

**Squeal** (skwēl), *v.i.* [A thin form of *squall* (which see). It implies a shriller sound.] To give a more or less prolonged cry with a sharp shrill voice, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain.

She pinched me, and called me a *squealing* chit. *Steele.*

**Squeal** (skwēl), *n.* A shrill sharp cry; a squeak.

**Squeamish** (skwē'mish), *a.* [Prov. E. *sweamish;* O. and Prov. *sweam*, an attack of sickness, from A. Sax. *swima*, a swimming or giddiness. The *q* has been inserted partly perhaps through the influence of *qualmish*, the meaning being similar; but see SQUANDER.] Having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates anything; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous.

Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*
That takes a basting for a blemish. *Hudibras.*

True humanity consists not in a *squeamish* ear; it consists not in starting or shrinking at tales of misery. *C. J. Fox.*

SYN. Qualmish, fastidious, dainty, overnice, scrupulous, straitlaced.

**Squeamishly** (skwē'mish-li), *adv.* In a squeamish or fastidious manner; with too much niceness. *T. Warton.*

**Squeamishness** (skwē'mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being squeamish; excessive niceness; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

The thorough-paced politician must presently laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience. *South.*

**Squeamous**† (skwē'mus), *a.* Squeamish.

**Squeasiness**† (skwē'zi-nes), *n.* Nausea; queasiness. 'A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men.' *Hammond.*

**Squeasy**† (skwē'zi), *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; scrupulous.

**Squeezability** (skwēz-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being squeezable. *Spectator newspaper.*

**Squeezable** (skwēz'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable or admitting of being squeezed.—2. *Fig.* capable of being constrained; as, a *squeezable* government. [Colloq.]

**Squeeze** (skwēz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *squeezed;* ppr. *squeezing.* [Formerly *squise, squize,*

from A. Sax. *cwȳsan*, *cwȳsan*, to crush, to squeeze; with the common addition of initial *s;* cog. with L.G. *quese*, a bruise; Sw. *qväsa*, to crush; G. *quetschen*, to squash, to bruise.] 1. To press between two bodies; to press closely; to crush; as, to *squeeze* an orange with the fingers or with an instrument; to be *squeezed* in a crowd: often to press so as to expel juice or moisture. *Shak.* 2. To clasp closely; to press lovingly.

When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand. *Pope.*

3. To oppress so as to make to give money; to harass by extortion.—4. To force by pressure; to compel or cause to pass; as, to *squeeze* water through felt: often with *out;* as, to *squeeze out* a tear.—SYN. To press, crush, compress, clasp, hug, crowd.

**Squeeze** (skwēz), *v.i.* 1. To press; to press among a number of persons; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing.

Many a public minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To pass through a body on pressure being applied. *Newton.*—*To squeeze through*, to pass through by pressing and urging forward; as, to *squeeze through* a crowd.

**Squeeze** (skwēz), *n.* 1. Pressure; compression between bodies.—2. A hug or embrace.

**Squeezer** (skwēz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which squeezes.—2. *pl.* In *iron-working*, a machine sometimes employed for shingling, or expressing the scoriæ from the puddled balls. Its action resembles that of a huge pair of pliers worked by machinery.

**Squeezing** (skwēz'ing), *n.* 1. The act of pressing; compression; oppression.—2. That which is forced out by pressure. 'The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain.' *Pope.*

**Squelch** (skwelch), *v.t.* [From Prov. E. *quelch*, a blow (with prefixed *s* through influence of *squash*, &c.); allied perhaps to *quell.*] To crush; to destroy. [Colloq.]

He has almost trod my guts out.—
O, 'twas your luck and mine to be *squelch'd.*
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Squelch** (skwelch), *v.i.* To be crushed.

**Squelch** (skwelch), *n.* A flat heavy fall. [Colloq.]

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away he scampers, bawling like mad. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Squench**† (skwensh), *v.t.* To quench.

**Squeteague** (skwē-tēg'), *n.* An American fish, the *Labrus squeteague* of Mitchell, the *Otolithus regalis* of Cuvier, very common in the waters of Long Island Sound and adjacent bays, where it is captured in large quantities for the table. It produces a dull sound like that of a drum.

**Squib** (skwib), *n.* [From O.E. *squippe*, for *swippe* (comp. *squeamish* for similar letter change), to move along swiftly, to sweep along; Icel. *svipa*, to flash, to dart, *svipr*, a swift movement; allied to *sweep* and *swoop. Skeat.*] 1. A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper filled with gunpowder or other combustible matter which being ignited it flies along, throwing out a train of fiery sparks, and bursting with a crack. 'Hung up by the heels like meteors, with *squibs* in their tails.' *B. Jonson.*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Waller.*

2. A sarcastic speech or little censorious writing published; a petty lampoon; as, an election *squib;* a *squib* upon a rival.—3.† A petty satirist.

The *squibs* are those who, in the common phrase of the word, are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers. *Steele.*

**Squib** (skwib), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *squibbed;* ppr. *squibbing.* To use squibs or sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute; as, two members of a society *squib* a little in debate. [Colloq. United States.]

**Squid** (skwid), *n.* [Probably from *squib*, from its squirting out black matter.] A popular name of certain cuttle-fishes belonging to the dibranchiate group of the class Cephalopoda, and included in several genera, of which the most familiar is that of the calamaries. See CALAMARY.

**Squier,**† *n.* and *v.* Same as *Squire. Chaucer.*

**Squierie,**† *n.* A company or number of squires. *Chaucer.*

**Squiggle** (skwig'l), *v.i.* [Probably for *swiggle* (comp., as to letter change, *squib* above), this being a non-nasalized and dim. form akin to *swing, sway, swag.* See those words.] 1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [Provincial.]—2. To move about like an eel; to squirm. [Vulgar, United States.]

**Squill** (skwil), *n.* [Fr. *squille;* from L. *squilla, scilla*, Gr. *skilla*, a squill.] A plant of the genus Scilla, nat. order Liliaceæ, nearly allied to the hyacinths, onions, &c., having a spreading perianth, stamens shorter than the perianth, smooth filaments, a three-parted ovary, and a three-cornered capsule with three many-seeded cells. Two species are indigenous to Britain—*S. verna*, very abundant on the cliffs of Cornwall, and frequent also in the Orkney and Shetland Isles, and *S. autumnalis*, which grows also in Cornwall and in other parts of England, not being confined to the seashore. The term squill is more particularly applied to the *Scilla maritima* (*Urginea Scilla*), officinal squill or sea-onion, which has a large acrid bulbous root like an onion. It is a native of the sandy shores of the Mediterranean. The bulb has been known as a medicine from the earliest ages, and is still used as a diuretic and expectorant. In large doses it causes vomiting, purging, and may even prove fatally poisonous. *S. Pancrateon* (*Urginea Pancrateon*), pancratic squill, inhabits the Mediterranean coast, and is used in the same way as the officinal squill, but is said to be milder in its effects.

Squill (*Scilla maritima*).

**Squill** (skwil), *n.* [L. *squilla, scilla*, a small fish of the lobster kind.] 1. A stomapodous crustaceous animal of the genus Squilla. See SQUILLA.—2. An insect, called also *Squill Insect*, from its resemblance to the preceding, having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat.

**Squilla** (skwil'la), *n.* A genus of crustaceans, order Stomapoda, the type of the family Squillidæ, having the body long and semicylindric, somewhat resembling that of a lobster. The shell consists of a single shield of an elongated quadrilateral form, covering the head, the antennæ and eyes excepted, which are placed on a common anterior articulation. The eyes are placed on very short footstalks. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the seas of warm climates. The best known of the numerous species is the locust shrimp, mantis-crab, or mantis-shrimp (*S. mantis*) of the Mediterranean.

**Squillagee, Squilgee** (skwil'a-jē, skwil'jē), *n. Naut.* (*a*) a small swab made of untwisted yarn. (*b*) An instrument in the form of a hoe, covered with leather, used to rub the decks after washing.

**Squillidæ** (skwil'li-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *squilla*, squill, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of stomapod crustaceans, of which the genus Squilla is the type. See SQUILLA.

**Squillitic** (skwil-lit'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from squills. '*Squillitic* vinegar.' *Holland.*

**Squinance**† (skwi'nans), *n.* Same as *Squinancy*, 1.

**Squinancy** (skwi'nan-si) *n.* [Fr. *squinancie.* See QUINSY.] 1.† The quinsy (which see).—2. A British plant of the genus Asperula, the *A. cynanchica*, called also *Squinancy Wort* and *Small Woodruff.* It is a perennial plant with white flowers in terminal panicles, and grows on chalky downs in many parts of Britain. See WOODRUFF.

Squinch, Maxstoke Priory, Warwickshire.

**Squinch, Sconce** (skwinsh, skons), *n.* [See SCONCE.] In *arch.* a small pendentive arch (or several combined) formed across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon. The application of the term *squinch* has been suggested by this structure resembling a corner cupboard, which was also called a squinch or sconce.

**Squinsy**† (skwin'zi), *n.* Same as *Quinsy.*

**Squint** (skwint), *a.* [Comp. O. and Prov. E. *squinny, squiny*, to squint; allied to D. *schuinte*, a slope, *schuin, schuinsch*, sloping, oblique; perhaps connected with *askant*, but the history of the word is somewhat obscure.] 1. Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking askance. 'Banish *squint* suspicion.' *Milton.*—2. Not having the optic axes coincident: said of the eyes; a defect occasioned by a permanent shortening of one of the lateral straight muscles, and a permanent elongation of its antagonist.—*Squint quoin*, in *arch.* an external oblique angle.

**Squint** (skwint), *v.i.* 1. To look with the eyes differently directed.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. To have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to be affected with strabismus; as, a person *squints* badly.—3. To run or be directed obliquely; to have an indirect reference or bearing.

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

In prudence, too, you think my rhymes
Should never *squint* at courtiers' crimes. *Gay.*

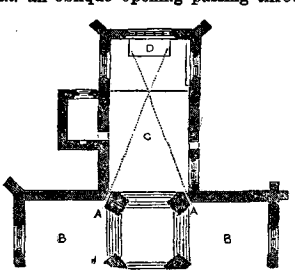
**Squint** (skwint), *v.t.* 1. To turn (the eye) to an oblique position.

Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown and another upon the sanctuary. *Bacon.*

2. To cause to look with non-coincident optic axes; to form to oblique vision.

He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shak.*

**Squint** (skwint), *n.* 1. The act or habit of squinting; an oblique look.—2. An affection of the eyes in which the optic axes do not coincide; as, one that has a *squint.*—3. In *arch.* an oblique opening passing through



Squint, Minster-Lovell Church, Oxfordshire.
Squints. B B, Transepts. C, Chancel. D, Altar

the walls of many old churches, usually constructed for the purpose of enabling a person in the transepts or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar. The usual situation for a squint is on one or both sides of the chancel arch; but they are also found in other positions though always directed to an altar. Generally they are not above a yard high, and 2 feet wide, but sometimes they form narrow arches 10 or 12 feet in height, as at Minster-Lovell, Oxfordshire. The name *Hagioscope* is sometimes applied to them.

**Squint-eye** (skwint'ī), *n.* An eye that squints.

**Squint-eyed** (skwint'īd), *a.* 1. Having eyes that squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes.—2. Oblique; indirect; malignant. 'False and *squint-eyed* praise.' *Sir J. Denham.*—3. Looking obliquely or by side glances; as, *squint-eyed* jealousy or envy.

**Squintifego** (skwint-i-fē'gō), *a.* [A fanciful formation from *squint.*] Squinting. 'The timbrel and the *squintifego* maid.' *Dryden.* [Obsolete and low.]

**Squinting** (skwint'ing), *n.* The act or habit of looking squint; strabismus (which see).

**Squintingly** (skwint'ing-li), *adv.* With squint look; by side glances.

**Squiny, Squinny** (skwin'i),† *v.i.* To look squint. [Old and provincial.]

I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shak.*

**Squir,† Squirr**† (skwėr), *v.t.* and *i.* [Probably imitative of the sound of a body passing rapidly through the air; comp. *whirr, whiz.*] To throw with a jerk; to cause to cut along; to move, as anything cutting through the air.

**Squiralty** (skwīr'al-ti), *n.* Same as *Squirearchy.* [Rare.]

**Squirarchy** (skwīr'är-ki), *n.* Same as *Squirearchy.*

**Squire** (skwīr), *n.* [A contr. of *esquire.* See ESQUIRE.] 1. The title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight.

> The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires,*
> And gentlemen of blood. *Shak.*

2. An attendant on a knight; the knight's shield or armour bearer.

> Then tending her rough lord tho' all unask'd
> In silence did him service as a *squire.* *Tennyson.*

Hence—3. An attendant on a great warrior, a noble or royal personage, or the like; also, in colloquial language, a devoted male attendant on a lady; a male companion; a beau; a gallant.

> Marry; there I'm called
> The *squire* of dames, or servant of the sex.
> *Massinger.*

4. A title popularly given to a country gentleman.—5. In the United States, a title of magistrates and lawyers. In New England it is given particularly to justices of the peace and judges; in Pennsylvania to justices of the peace only.

**Squire** (skwīr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *squired;* ppr. *squiring.* 1. To attend, as a squire.—2. To attend, as a beau or gallant; to escort; as, to *squire* a lady to the gardens. [Colloq.]

> He (a Frenchman) *squires* her to every place she visits, either on pleasure or business. *W. Guthrie.*

**Squire**† (skwīr), *n.* [O.Fr. *esquierre,* a square. See SQUARE.] A rule; a foot-rule; a square.

> Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half by the *squire.* *Shak.*

**Squirearch** (skwīr'ärk), *n.* A member of the squirearchy. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Squirearchal** (skwīr-ärk'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a squirearchy.

**Squirearchy** (skwīr'ärk-i), *n.* The squires or gentlemen of a country taken collectively; the domination or political influence exercised by squires considered as a body. Written also *Squirarchy.*

**Squireen** (skwī-rēn'), *n.* A small or petty squire; a half-squire, half-farmer. 'Ignorant and worthless *squireens.*' *Macaulay.* [Irish.]

**Squirehood** (skwīr'hụd), *n.* The rank and state of a squire. *Swift.*

**Squireling** (skwīr'ling), *n.* A small or petty squire. *Tennyson.* [Used in contempt.]

**Squirely** (skwīr'li), *a.* Becoming a squire. *Shelton.*

**Squireship** (skwīr'ship), *n.* Squirehood. *Shelton.*

**Squirm** (skwėrm), *v.t.* or *i.* [Perhaps a modification of *swarm,* to wriggle up a tree, the *q* being inserted as in *squander, squeamish.* Some connect it with Lith. *kirm,* Skr. *krimi,* a worm.] 1. To move like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions. [Local.] 2. To climb by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet, as to a tree without branches. [United States.]

**Squirm** (skwėrm), *n.* 1. A wriggling motion, like that of a worm or eel.—2. *Naut.* a twist in a rope.

**Squirr.** See SQUIR.

**Squirrel** (skwir'rel), *n.* [O.Fr. *esquirel, escurel,* Mod.Fr. *écureuil,* from L.L. *sciuriolus,* dim. of L. *sciurus,* Gr. *skiouros,* a squirrel—*skia,* a shadow, and *oura,* a tail. Lit. the animal that shades itself with its tail.]

Common Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).

A small rodent mammal of the family *Sciuridæ,* the type of which is the genus *Scinrus,* or *true* squirrels. This family comprehends three groups—the true squirrels (Sciurus), the ground-squirrels (Tamias), and the flying-squirrels (Pteromys and Sciuropterus). The true squirrels are distinguished by their strongly compressed inferior incisors and by their long bushy tail. They have four toes before and five behind. The thumb of the fore-foot is sometimes marked by a tubercle. They have in all four grinders, variously tuberculated, and a very small additional one above in front, which very soon falls. The head is large, and the eyes projecting and lively. Several species are enumerated, as the common squirrel, which inhabits Europe and the north of Asia, the cat-squirrel and gray squirrel, both American species. The common British squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) and several other species are remarkably nimble, running up trees and leaping from branch to branch with surprising agility. They subsist on nuts, acorns, seeds, &c., of which they lay up a store for winter, some of them in hollow trees, others in the earth. The fur of some of the American species is an article of commerce. See also GROUND-SQUIRREL and PTEROMYS.

**Squirrel-corn** (skwir'rel-korn), *n.* The American name for a fragrant plant of the genus Dicentra (*D. canadensis*), nat. order Fumariaceæ.

**Squirrel-fish** (skwir'rel-fish), *n.* A sort of perch.

**Squirrel-monkey** (skwir'rel-mung-ki), *n.* A platyrhine monkey of the genus Callithrix, inhabiting Brazil, resembling in general appearance and size the familiar squirrel. See SAGOIN.

**Squirrel-tail** (skwir'rel-tāl), *n.* A name for a species of wild barley, *Hordeum maritimum.*

**Squirt** (skwėrt), *v.t.* [Prov.E. *swirt,* L.G. *swirtjen,* to squirt, the *q* being inserted as in *squander, squeamish.* Comp. also Icel. *skvetta,* to squirt.] To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream; as, to *squirt* water.

> The hard-featured miscreant coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek and *squirted* the juice into the fire-grate. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Squirt** (skwėrt), *v.i.* 1. To be thrown out or ejected from a narrow orifice in a rapid stream; as, water *squirts* from a pipe.—2. To throw out words. [Old slang.]

> You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Squirt** (skwėrt), *n.* 1. An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a syringe.

> His weapons are a pin to scratch and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope.*

2. A small jet; as, a *squirt* of water.—3. A foppish young fellow; a whipper-snapper. [Colloq. United States.]

**Squirter** (skwėrt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which squirts.

**Squirting-cucumber** (skwėrt'ing-kū-kum-bėr), *n.* One of the popular names of the fruit of *Ecballium agreste,* which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its peduncle, at the same time ejecting its juices and seeds.

**Squiry**† (skwī'ri), *n.* The body of squires; the squirearchy.

**Sradha, Shraddha** (srädʻha, shrädʻha), *n.* A funeral ceremony paid by the Hindus to the manes of deceased ancestors, to effect, by means of oblations, the re-embodying of the soul of the deceased after burning his corpse, and to raise his shade from this world up to heaven among the manes of departed ancestors.

**Srâvaka** (srä'va-ka or shrä'va-ka), *n.* [Skr. *sru,* to hear.] A name given to those disciples of Buddha who through the practice of the four great truths attain the dignity of saints.

**Stab** (stab), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stabbed;* ppr. *stabbing.* [A word allied to *staff,* though its history is uncertain. Probably directly from the Celtic; comp. Gael. *stob,* Ir. *stobaim,* to stab, to thrust or drive into something; Gael. *stob,* a stake; Sc. *stob,* a stake, a prickle, a small instrument for boring holes; also Goth. *stabs,* a rod; G. *stab,* a staff. Comp. also *stub.*] 1. To pierce or wound with a pointed weapon; to kill by a pointed weapon; as, to be *stabbed* by a dagger or spear; to *stab* fish or eels. 'Whose daggers have *stabbed* Cæsar.' *Shak.*—2. To drive, thrust, or plunge, as a pointed weapon. '*Stab* poniards in our flesh.' *Shak.*—3. To pierce in a figurative sense; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; to inflict keen or severe pain on. '*Stabbed* through the heart's affections.' *Tennyson.*

> I am *stabbed* with laughter. *Shak.*

**Stab** (stab), *v.i.* 1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon; to aim a blow with a pointed weapon; as, to *stab* at a person.

> None shall dare
> With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war. *Dryden.*

2. To give a mortal wound; to mortify; to be extremely cutting.

> She speaks poniards, and every word *stabs.* *Shak.*

**Stab** (stab), *n.* 1. The thrust of a pointed weapon. 'To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab.*' *Rowe.*—2. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon. 'His gashed *stabs.*' *Shak.* 3. An injury given in the dark; a sly mischief; keen, poignant pain. 'This sudden *stab* of rancour.' *Shak.*

**'Stab** (stab), *n.* An abbreviation employed by workmen for *established wages,* as opposed to *piece-work.*

**Stabat Mater** (stā'bat mā'tėr). [*L.,* the mother stood.] The first words, and hence the name, of a mediæval hymn still sung in the ecclesiastical services of the Roman Catholic Church during Holy Week. It has been set to music by Pergolesi, Rossini, and other famous composers.

**Stabber** (stab'ėr), *n.* 1. One that stabs; a privy murderer. 'A lurking, waylaying coward, and a *stabber* in the dark.' *Pope.* 2. *Naut.* a small marline-spike to make holes with; a pricker.

**Stabbingly** (stab'ing-li), *adv.* In a stabbing manner; with intent to do a secret act maliciously. *Bp. Parker.*

**Stabilify** (sta-bil'i-fī), *v.t.* To render stable, fixed, or firm; to establish. 'Render solid and *stabilify* mankind.' *Browning.*

**Stabiliment** (sta-bil'i-ment), *n.* [L. *stabilimentum,* from *stabilio,* to make firm. See STABLE.] Act of making firm; firm support. [Rare.]

> They serve for *stabiliment,* propagation, and shade. *Derham.*

**Stabilitate**† (sta-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* To make stable; to establish. *Dr. H. More.*

**Stability** (sta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *stabilitas,* from *stabilis,* stable. See STABLE.] 1. The state or quality of being stable or firm; stableness; firmness; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; as, the *stability* of an edifice or other erection; the *stability* of a system; the *stability* of a throne; the *stability* of a constitution or government.—2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of resolution or purpose; the qualities opposite to *fickleness, irresolution,* or *inconstancy;* as, a man of little *stability* or of unusual *stability.*—3.† Fixedness, as opposed to *fluidity.* 'Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities.' *Boyle.*—SYN. Steadiness, stableness, constancy, immovability, firmness.

**Stable** (stā'bl), *a.* [L. *stabilis,* from *sto,* to stand, a widely-spread root, being also seen in E. *stand* (which see).] 1. Firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; firmly fixed or settled; as, a *stable* government; a *stable* structure.

> If the world be in the middle of the heart it will be often shaken . . . but God in it keeps it *stable.* *Abp. Leighton.*

2. In *physics,* a term applied to that condition of a body in which, if its equilibrium be disturbed, it is immediately restored, as in the case when the centre of gravity is below the point of support.—*Stable* and *unstable equilibrium.* See EQUILIBRIUM.—3. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering; as, a *stable* man; a *stable* character.

> Ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable,*
> But had a fall more desperate than we. *Sir J. Davies.*

4. Abiding; durable; not subject to be overthrown or changed; as, this life is not *stable.* SYN. Fixed, established, immovable, steady, constant, abiding, strong.

**Stable**† (stā'bl), *v.t.* To fix; to establish. *Strype.*

**Stable** (stā'bl), *n.* [L. *stabulum,* a standing-place, a stage, a stable, from *sto,* to stand. See the adjective.] A building constructed for horses to lodge and feed in, and furnished with stalls, and proper contrivances to contain their food, and necessary equipments.

> If your husband have *stables* enough, you'll look he shall lack no barns. *Shak.*

This is now the regular use of the word, but it has been, and in America still is, used in a wider sense, equivalent to a house, shed, or building for beasts generally to

lodge and feed in, as a cow-house or the like.

And I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels.
Ezek. xxv. 5.

**Stable** (stā'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stabled;* ppr. *stabling.* To put or keep in a stable.

**Stable** (stā'bl), *v.i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell, as beasts; to kennel.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled.* *Milton.*

**Stable-boy** (stā'bl-boi), *n.* A boy who attends at a stable. *Swift.*

**Stable-man** (stā'bl-man), *n.* A man who attends in a stable; a groom; an ostler. *Swift.*

**Stableness** (stā'bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stable; stability; as, (*a*) fixedness and steadiness as regards position; firmness of position; strength to stand or remain unchanged; as, the *stableness* of a throne or of a system of laws. (*b*) Steadiness; constancy; firmness of purpose; as, *stableness* of character, of mind, of principles or opinions. 'Justice, verity, temperance, *stableness.*' *Shak.*

**Stabler** (stā'bl-ėr), *n.* A stable-keeper; one who stables horses. [Local.]

**Stable-room** (stā'bl-röm), *n.* Room in a stable; room for stables.

**Stable-stand** (stā'bl-stand), *n.* In *old Eng. law,* the position of a man who is found at his standing in the forest with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long-bow; or standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

**Stabling** (stā'bl-ing), *n.* 1. The act or practice of keeping in a stable.—2. A house, shed, or room for keeping horses; also, in a wider sense, a house, shed, or place of shelter for other beasts. 'A *stabling* now for wolves.' *Thomson.*

**Stablish**† (stab'lish), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *establir, establissant,* Mod. Fr. *établir;* from L. *stabilio,* to cause anything to stand firmly. See STABLE.] To settle in a state for permanence; to make firm; to fix; to establish.

His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of Heaven.
*Milton.*

**Stablishment**† (stab'lish-ment), *n.* Establishment.

**Stably** (stā'bli), *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily; as, a government *stably* settled.

**Stabulation**† (stab-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *stabulatio.* See STABLE, *n.*] 1. Act of housing beasts.—2. A place or room for housing beasts.

**Staccato** (stak-kä'tō). [It., pp. of *staccare,* for *distaccare,* to separate = Fr. *détacher,* to separate. See DETACH.] In *music,* disconnected; separated; distinct: a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a crisp, detached, distinct, or pointed manner. It is generally indicated by dots or dashes placed over the notes, the dash implying the strongest or most marked degree of staccato or crispness. A certain amount of time is subtracted from the nominal value of any note performed staccato.

**Stacher** (stach'ėr), *v.i.* [An allied form of *stagger.*] To stagger. [Scotch.]

**Stachys** (stā'kis), *n.* [Gr., an ear of corn, from the mode of flowering.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ. The species are very numerous. They are herbs or undershrubs with entire or toothed leaves, and sessile or very shortly stalked purple, scarlet, yellow, or white flowers arranged in whorls. They are widely distributed through the temperate regions of the globe. Four species are British, and are known under the name of woundwort. The most beautiful species of the genus is *S. coccinea,* a native of Chili and Peru. It has large dark scarlet flowers an inch in length.

**Stachytarpha, Stachytarpheta** (stak-i-tär'fa, stak-i-tär'fē-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *stachys,* an ear of corn, and *tarpheios,* thick, from its method of flowering.] A genus of aromatic flowering plants, nat. order Verbenaceæ, natives, for the most part, of tropical or sub-tropical America. *S. jamaicensis* is held in high esteem in Brazil for its medicinal qualities, and its leaves are used to adulterate tea. In Austria it is sold under the name of *Brazilian tea.*

**Stack** (stak), *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *stakk(r),* Sw. *stack,* Dan. *stak,* a stack, a pile of hay; Prov. G. *stock, heustock,* a stack, a hay-stack. From the same root as *stake, stick, stock.*] 1. Corn in the sheaf, hay, pease, straw, &c., piled up in a circular or rectangular form, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the influence of the weather.—2. A pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet; also, a pile of poles or wood of indefinite quantity.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height. *Bacon.*

3. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.—4. A single chimney or passage-way for smoke; the chimney or funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel.—5. A high rock detached; a columnar rock; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea. *Sir W. Scott.* —*Stack of arms,* a number of muskets or rifles placed together with their breeches on the ground, and the bayonets crossing each other, so as to form a conical pile.

**Stack** (stak), *v.t.* To pile or build into the form of a stack; to make into a large pile; as, to *stack* hay or grain.—*To stack arms* (*milit.*), to set up muskets, rifles, or carbines together, with the bayonets crossing each other or united by means of ramrods or hooks attached to the upper band of the weapon, so as to form a sort of conical pile.

**Stackage** (stak'āj), *n.* 1. Hay, grain, and the like, put up in stacks. [Rare.]—2. A tax on things stacked.

**Stack-borer** (stak'bōr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay, to admit air, where the hay has acquired a dangerous degree of heat.

**Stack-cover** (stak'kuv-ėr), *n.* A cloth or canvas covering for suspending over stacks during the time of their being built, to protect them from rain.

**Stacket** (stak'et), *n.* A stockade. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stack-funnel** (stak'fun-nel), *n.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the centre of a stack. Its object is to allow the air to circulate through the stack, and prevent the heating of the grain. See STACK-STAND.

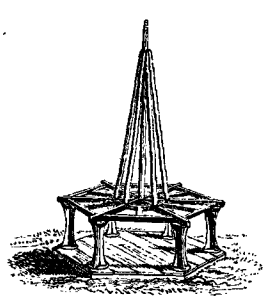
**Stack-guard** (stak'gärd), *n.* A canvas covering for a hay or other stack; a stack-cover.

**Stackhousiaceæ** (stak'hous-i-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [In honour of Mr. *Stackhouse,* a British botanist.] A family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants allied to Celastraceæ, consisting of about twenty species, all herbaceous, with a perennial and often a woody stock, simple erect stems, alternate small narrow leaves, and terminal racemes of small white or yellow flowers. With the exception of two, they are all Australian, and are of no special interest.

**Stacking-band, Stacking-belt** (stak'ing-band, stak'ing-belt), *n.* A band or rope used in binding thatch or straw upon a stack.

**Stacking-stage** (stak'ing-stāj), *n.* A scaffold or stage used in building stacks.

**Stack-stand** (stak'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or masonry, sometimes of iron, raised on props and placed in a stack-yard,



Stack-stand with Stack-funnel.

on which to build the stack. Its object is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin.

**Stack-yard** (stak'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

**Stacte** (stak'tē), *n.* [Gr. *staktē,* the oil that drops from myrrh, from *stazō,* to drop, to distil.] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews. Two kinds have been described, one the fresh gum of the myrrh tree (*Balsamodendron Myrrha*), mixed with water and squeezed out through a press; the other kind, the resin of the storax (*Styrax officinale*), mixed with wax and fat. Exod. xxx. 34.

**Staddle** (stad'l), *n.* [A.Sax. *stathol, stathel,* a foundation, a basis, firm seat; from root of *stead, steady, stand.*] 1.† A prop or support; a staff; a crutch. *Spenser.*—2. The frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; a stack-stand.—3. A young or small tree left uncut when others are cut down.

If you leave your *staddles* too thick you shall never have clean underwood, but shrubs and bushes.
*Bacon.*

4. In *agri.* one of the separate plots into which a cock of hay is shaken out for the purpose of drying.

**Staddle** (stad'l), *v.t.* 1. To leave the staddles in, as a wood when it is cut. *Tusser.*—2. To form into staddles, as hay.

**Staddle-roof** (stad'l-röf), *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

**Stade** (stād), *n.* A furlong; a stadium (which see). *Donne.*

**Stade** (stād), *n.* Same as *Staith.*

**Stadium** (stā'di-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *stadion.*] 1. A Greek measure of 125 geometrical paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; consequently the Greek stadium was somewhat less than our furlong. It was the principal Greek measure of length.—2. The course for foot-races at Olympia in Greece, which was exactly a stadium in length. The name was also given to all other places throughout Greece wherever games were celebrated.—3. In *med.* the stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent disease.

**Stadle**† (stad'l), *n.* Same as *Staddle.*

**Stadtholder** (stat'hōld-ėr), *n.* [D. *stadhouder—stad,* a city, and *houder,* holder.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

**Stadtholderate, Stadtholdership** (stat'hōld-ėr-āt, stat'hōld-ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a stadtholder.

**Staff** (staf), *n.* pl. **Staves, Staffs** (stāvz, stafs), (in last two senses always the latter). [A. Sax. *stæf,* a stick, a staff, a support; D. and L.G. *staf,* a staff, a sceptre; Icel. *stafr,* a staff, a post, a stick; G. *stab,* a staff. From same root as *stab,* and Skr. *stabh, stambh,* to make firm.] 1. A stick carried in the hand for support; a walking-stick. Hence—2. A support; that which props or upholds.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop.
*Shak.*

Thou trustest in the *staff* of this broken reed.
Is. xxxvi. 6.

Bread is the *staff* of life. *Swift.*

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; a cudgel; as, the stick used at quarter-*staff.* 'With forks and *staves* the felon to pursue.' *Dryden.*—4. A long piece of wood used for many purposes; as, (*a*)† a pole; a stake. 'The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged *staff.*' *Shak.* (*b*) The long handle of an instrument or weapon, as the *staff* of a spear; the spear itself.

There stuck no plume in any English crest
That is removed by a *staff* of France. *Shak.*

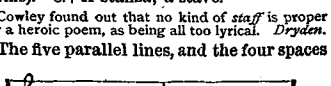
Hence, *to break a staff,* to tilt; to combat with a spear. 'A puisny tilter, that . . . breaks his *staff* like a noble goose.' *Shak.* (*c*) A straight-edge for testing or truing a line or surface; as, the proof *staff* used in testing the face of the stone in a grind-mill. (*d*) In *surv.* a graduated stick, used in levelling. See also CROSS-STAFF, JACOB'S-STAFF. (*e*) In *ship-building,* a name given to several measuring and spacing rules. (*f*) *Naut.* a light pole erected in different parts of a ship on which to hoist and display the colours; as, the *ensign-staff* for displaying the ensign; the *flag-staff* for displaying the flag, and the *jack-staff* for extending the jack.—5.† The round of a ladder.

Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves.*
*Dr. J. Campbell.*

6. In *surg.* a grooved steel instrument having a curvature, used to guide the knife or gorget through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—7. The name of several instruments formerly used in taking the sun's altitude at sea; as, the fore-*staff,* back-*staff,* cross-*staff,* &c. (See these terms).—8.† A stanza; a stave.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden.*

9. The five parallel lines, and the four spaces



Treble Staff.

between them, on which notes and other musical characters are placed.—10. In *arch.* same as *Rudenture.*—11. An ensign of authority; a badge of office; as, a constable's

*staff.* 'This *staff*, mine office-badge.' *Shak.* See PASTORAL-STAFF, CROZIER.

The Earl of Worcester
Hath broke his *staff*, resigned his stewardship.
*Shak.*

12. [From *staff*, as an ensign of authority.] *Milit.* a body of officers whose duties refer to an army or regiment as a whole, and who are not attached to particular subdivisions. The staff of the British army includes the general officers commanding divisions, district brigades, &c.;—the officers of the quartermaster-general's and the adjutant-general's departments: called the *General Staff*;—officers attached to commanding general officers as military secretaries and aides-de-camp: called the *Personal Staff*;—officers employed in connection with the civil departments at the war office; and those engaged in recruiting and garrison work. A regimental staff, consisting of adjutant, quartermaster, paymaster, &c., is attached to each regiment.—13. A body of executive officers attached to any establishment for the carrying out of its designs, or a number of persons, considered as one body, intrusted with the execution of any undertaking; as, the editorial and reporting *staff* of a newspaper; the *staff* of the Geological Survey; a hospital *staff*, &c.

The college *staffs* have not yet broken up.
*Macmillan's Mag.*

**Staff-angle** (staf'ang-gl), *n.* In *plastering*, a square rod of wood, standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to prevent their being damaged.

**Staff-bead** (staf'bēd), *n.* In *arch.* see ANGLE-BEAD.

**Staff-hole** (staf'hōl), *n.* In *metal.* a small hole in the puddling-furnace through which the puddler heats his staff. *Weale.*

**Staffier**† (staf'i-ėr), *n.* An attendant bearing a staff. '*Staffiers* on foot.' *Hudibras.*

**Staffish**† (staf'ish), *a.* Stiff; harsh. *Ascham.*

**Staff-man** (staf'man), *n.* A workman employed in silk-throwing.

**Staff-officer** (staf'of-fis-ėr), *n.* *Milit.* an officer upon the staff of an army or regiment. See STAFF.

**Staff-sergeant** (staf'sär-jant), *n.* One of a superior class of non-commissioned officers belonging to the staff of a regiment, as the quartermaster-sergeant, armourer-sergeant, hospital-sergeant, &c.

**Staff-sling** (staf'sling), *n.* A leathern sling fixed on to one end of a shaft about a yard in length. The slinger held it with both hands, and could hurl stones with great violence. It was subsequently employed to throw grenades. *Chaucer.*

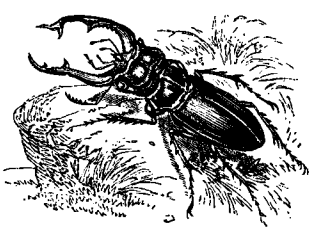
**Staff-striker**† (staf'strī-kėr), *n.* A sturdy beggar; a tramp.

**Staff-tree** (staf'trē), *n.* Celastrus, a genus of plants allied to the genera Euonymus and Catha. The species are evergreen shrubs and climbers, and are found in the temperate regions of tropical countries, appearing in greatest number in the Himalayas.

**Stag** (stag), *n.* [From the root of A. Sax. *stigan*, Icel. *stīga*, G. *steigen*, to mount; lit. the mounter. (See STAIR.) The name, under slightly different forms, is given to male animals of very different species; Icel. *steggr*, a male fox, a gander, a drake, also the male of several wild animals; Sc. *staig*, a stallion; O.E. *stag*, a castrated bull, a young horse, a cock-turkey; *staggard*, a hart in its fourth year.] 1. The male red-deer or a generic name of the red-deer (*Cervus elaphus*); the male of the hind; a hart: sometimes applied particularly to a hart in its fifth year. The stag is a native of Europe and Northern Asia. In Britain it is now found wild only in the Highlands of Scotland. It is called the red-deer from the reddish-brown colour of the upper parts in summer, the colour in winter being rather grayish-brown. A full-sized stag with his antlers well-developed is a magnificent animal, standing about 4 feet high at the shoulder, and having horns 3 feet in length. (See ANTLER.) The females are quite hornless, and smaller. These animals feed on grass, buds, and young shoots of trees, &c. In winter they associate in herds. (See cut DEER.) In America the stag is represented by the wapiti (*C. canadensis*).—2. A colt or filly; also, a romping girl; a hoyden. [Provincial.]—3. The male of the ox kind, castrated at such an age that he never gains the full size of a bull; a bull-stag. Called also in some parts of England and Scotland *Bull-segg.*—4. In *commercial slang*, (*a*) an outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange. (*b*) A person who applies for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because he wishes to hold the shares, but because he hopes to sell the allotment at a premium. If he fails in this he forbears to pay the deposit, and the allotment is forfeited.

**Stag** (stag), *v.i.* In *com.* to act as a stag on the stock exchange. See STAG.

**Stag-beetle** (stag'bē-tl), *n.* A name of beetles of the genus Lucanus, a genus of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, fam. Lucanidæ. The common stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) is one of the largest of British insects, distinguished by the enormous size



Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*)

of the horny and toothed mandibles in the males, and by the rather long elbowed antennæ, which are terminated by a perfoliated club, and are composed of ten joints, the first being very long. It is common in some localities in the neighbourhood of London, and is often 2 inches long, of a black colour. See LUCANIDÆ.

**Stag-dance** (stag'dans), *n.* A dance performed by males only; a bull-dance. [United States.]

**Stage** (stāj), *n.* [O.Fr. *estage*, Mod. Fr. *étage*, Pr. *estatge*, a stage, a story of a house, from a hypothetical L. form *staticum*, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand (whence *station*, &c.).] 1.† A floor or story of a house. *Wickliffe.*—2. A floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground or common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view; as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public. 'High on a *stage* be placed to the view.' *Shak.*

We princes . . . are set on *stages* in the sight and view of all the world. *Queen Elizabeth.*

3. A floor elevated for the convenience of performing mechanical work and the like; a scaffold; a staging; as, seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for caulking and repairing.—4. The raised platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the flooring in a theatre on which the actors perform; hence, *the stage*, the theatre; the profession of representing dramatic compositions; the drama, as acted or exhibited; as, to take to *the stage*; to regard *the stage* as a school of elocution.

All the world's a *stage*,
And all the men and women merely players. *Shak.*

Lo! where the *stage*, the poor degraded *stage*,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age.
*Sprague.*

5. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field for action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shak.*

6. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station; as, when we arrive at the next *stage* we will take some refreshment. Hence—7. The distance between two places of rest on a road; as, a *stage* of 15 miles. 'Performing the journey by easy *stages*.' *Smiles.*

Brother, you err, 'tis fifteen miles a day,
His *stage* is ten. *Beau. & Fl.*

8. A single step of a gradual process; degree of advance; degree of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state; as, the several *stages* of a war; the *stages* of civilization or improvement; *stages* of growth in an animal or plant; *stages* of a disease, of decline or recovery.

Such a polity is suited only to a particular *stage* in the progress of society. *Macaulay.*

9. A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another for the conveyance of passengers, &c.; a stage-coach. 'A parcel sent by the *stage*.' *Cowper.*

I went in the six-penny *stage*. *Swift.*

10. In *arch.* the part between one splayed projection and another in a Gothic buttress; also, the horizontal division of a window separated by transoms.—11. A wooden structure on a beach to assist in landing; a landing-place at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and subsides with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of water. 12. In *optics*, the platform on which an object is placed to be viewed by a microscope.

**Stage**† (stāj), *v.t.* To exhibit publicly, as in a theatre. *Shak.*

**Stage-box** (stāj'boks), *n.* A box in a theatre close to the stage. *Simmonds.*

**Stage-carriage** (stāj'kar-rij), *n.* A stage-coach.

**Stage-coach** (stāj'kōch), *n.* A coach that runs by stages; or a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days between two places, for the conveyance of passengers.

**Stage-coachman** (stāj'kōch-man), *n.* A driver of a stage-coach.

**Stage-direction** (stāj-di-rek'shon), *n.* A written or printed instruction as to action or the like, which accompanies the text of a play. 'Like the barbarous monsters in the *stage-direction* in King Lear.' *Thackeray.*

**Stage-door** (stāj'dōr), *n.* The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theatre; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theatre.

**Stage-driver** (stāj'drīv-ėr), *n.* One who drives a stage-coach.

**Stage-effect** (stāj'ef-fekt), *n.* Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially and designedly.

**Stagely**† (stāj'li), *a.* Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theatre; theatrical. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Stage-manager** (stāj-man'āj-ėr), *n.* In *theatres*, one who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the scenes.

**Stage-play** (stāj'plā), *n.* A theatrical entertainment; a play adapted for representation on the stage.

The clause . . . distinguishes satire properly from *stage-plays* which are all of one action, and one continued series of action. *Dryden.*

**Stage-player** (stāj'plā-ėr), *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage. '*Stage-players* or actors.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Stager** (stāj'ėr), *n.* 1.† A player. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]—2. One that has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience.

One experienced *stager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, discovered the plot.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You will find most of the old *stagers* still stationary there. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A horse employed in drawing a stage-coach.

**Stagery** (stāj'ėr-i), *n.* Exhibition on the stage. 'A piece of *stagery*, or scene-work.' *Milton.*

**Stage-struck** (stāj'struk), *a.* Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

'You are a precious fool, Jack Bunce,' said Cleveland, half angry, and, in despite of himself, half diverted by the false tones and exaggerated gesture of the *stage-struck* pirate. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stag-evil** (stag'ē-vil), *n.* A disease in horses, tetanus or lock-jaw.

**Stage-wagon** (stāj'wag-on), *n.* 1. A wagon for conveying goods and passengers, by stages, at regularly appointed times.—2.† A stage-coach.

**Stage-whisper** (stāj'whis-pėr), *n.* A loud whisper, as by an actor in a theatre, meant to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed; an aside.

This was conveyed in the tone in which ladies usually give admonitions to servants in company, that is to say, a low one; but which, like a *stage-whisper*, from its peculiar emphasis, is most distinctly heard by everybody present. *Dickens.*

**Stage-wright** (stāj'rīt), *n.* A dramatic author; a play-wright. 'Your stagers and your *stage-wrights* too.' *B. Jonson.*

**Stagey** (stāj'i), *a.* Of or pertaining to the stage; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; theatrical, in a depreciatory sense; as, to have a very *stagey* manner.

**Staggard** (stag'ärd), *n.* [From *stag.*] A stag four years old.

**Stagger** (stag'ėr), *v.i.* [From old (and prov.) *staker*, to stagger, from root of *stake*, comp. to

*stick* fast; O.D. *staggeren*, Dan. dial. *staggre*, Sc. *stacher, stacker*, Icel. *stakra*, to stagger, to totter.] 1. To reel; to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness.

Deep was the wound; he *stagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to cease to stand firm; to begin to give way. 'The enemy *staggers.*' *Addison.*—3. To hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined.

He (Abraham) *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. Rom. iv. 20.

**Stagger** (stag'ėr), *v. t.* 1. To cause to reel. *Shak.* 2. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock. 'The question did at first so *stagger* me.' *Shak.* 'To *stagger* credibility.' *Burke.*

When a prince fails in honour and justice, it is enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Stagger** (stag'ėr), *n.* 1. A sudden swing or reel of the body, as if the person were about to fall.

The individual . . . advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a *stagger.* *G. A. Sala.*

2. *pl.*† A sensation which causes reeling. *Shak.*—3. *pl.*† Perplexity; bewilderment; confusion.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* A disease of horses and cattle attended with reeling or giddiness. In the horse it appears in two forms—*mad* or *sleepy staggers* and *grass* or *stomach staggers*; the former of which arises from inflammation of the brain, the latter being due to acute indigestion.

**Stagger-bush** (stag'ėr-bụsh), *n.* An American plant, *Andromeda mariana*, growing in low sandy places near the coast, having large white nodding flowers and leathery leaves. It is said to be poisonous to sheep that eat it.

**Staggeringly** (stag'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a staggering or reeling manner; with hesitation or doubt.

**Stagger-wort** (stag'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *Ragwort.*

**Stag-hound** (stag'hound), *n.* A large and powerful kind of hound used in hunting the stag or red-deer.

**Staging** (stāj'ing), *n.* 1. A temporary structure of posts and boards for support, as for building; scaffolding.—2. The business of running or managing, or the act of travelling in stage-coaches.

**Stagirite** (staj'i-rīt), *n.* See STAGYRITE.

**Stagnancy** (stag'nan-si), *n.* [See STAGNANT.] 1. The state of being stagnant or without motion, flow, or circulation, as in a fluid; stagnation.—2. Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool. '*Stagnancies* left by the flood.' *Cotton.*

**Stagnant** (stag'nant), *a.* [L. *stagnans, stagnantis*, ppr. of *stagno*, to stagnate. See STAGNATE.] 1. Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; standing; hence, impure from want of motion; as, a *stagnant* lake or pond; *stagnant* blood in the veins.—2. Inert; inactive; sluggish; torpid; dull; not brisk; as, business is *stagnant.* 'The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul.' *Johnson.*

For him a *stagnant* life was not worth living. *Palfrey.*

**Stagnantly** (stag'nant-li), *adv.* In a stagnant or still, motionless, inactive manner.

**Stagnate** (stag'nāt), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *stagnated*; ppr. *stagnating.* [L. *stagno, stagnatum*, to stagnate; *stagnum*, a piece of standing water, a pool (whence *stank* and *tank*).] 1. To cease to run or flow; to be motionless; to have no current; as, water that *stagnates* in a pool or reservoir soon becomes foul.

I am fifty winters old;
Blood then *stagnates* and grows cold. *Cotton.*

2. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull, quiet, or inactive; as, commerce *stagnates*; business *stagnates.*

Ready-witted tenderness . . . never *stagnates* in vain lamentations while there is room for hope. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stagnate**† (stag'nāt), *a.* Stagnant. 'A *stagnate* mass of vapour.' *Young.*

**Stagnation** (stag-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The condition of being stagnant; the cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; or the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless; as, the *stagnation* of the blood; the *stagnation* of water or air; the *stagnation* of vapours.—2. The cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull; as, the *stagnation* of business.

A spot of dull *stagnation*, without light
Or power of movement, seem'd my soul. *Tennyson.*

**Stag-worm** (stag'wėrm), *n.* An insect that is troublesome to deer.

**Stagyrite** (staj'i-rīt), *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle from the place of his birth, *Stagira*, in Macedonia.

**Stahlian** (stäl'i-an), *n.* A believer in or supporter of Stahlianism.

**Stahlianism, Stahlism** (stäl'i-an-izm, stäl'-izm), *n.* The doctrine of *Stahl*, a German physician, who held the theory of a *vital force* or *anima* residing in the body, whose motions it directed. See also PHLOGISTON.

**Staid** (stād), pret. & pp. of *stay.*

**Staid** (stād), *a.* [From *stay*, to stop.] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful; as, a *staid* elderly person. 'My *staider* senses.' *Shak.* '*Staid* wisdom.' *Milton.*

The doctor, who was what is called a *staid*, discreet personage, appeared somewhat unwilling to gratify our curiosity. *T. Hook.*

**Staidly** (stād'li), *adv.* In a staid manner; calmly; soberly.

**Staidness** (stād'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being staid; sobriety; gravity; sedateness; steadiness; regularity. 'The *staidness* and sobriety of age.' *Dryden.*

**Staig** (stāg), *n.* [See STAG.] A young horse not yet broken in for work or riding; a stallion. [Scotch.]

**Stain** (stān), *v. t.* [An abbrev. of *distain* (which see); comp. *sport*, from *disport.*] 1. To discolour by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to *stain* the hand with dye; to *stain* clothes with vegetable juice. 'An image like thyself, all *stain'd* with gore.' *Shak.*—2. To colour, as wood, glass, or the like, by a chemical or other process; to tinge with colours which chemically combine with, or which penetrate, the substance of; as, to *stain* wood; to *stain* glass. 'Turned-up bedsteads made of *stained* wood.' *Dickens.*—3. To dye; to tinge with a different colour; as, to *stain cloth.*—4. To impress with figures or patterns in colours different from the ground; as, to *stain* paper for hangings.—5. To soil or sully with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on; as, to *stain* the character; *stained* with guilt.—6.† To darken; to dim; to obscure; to eclipse.

She *stains* the ripest virgins of her age. *Beau. & Fl.*
Clouds and eclipses *stain* both moon and sun. *Shak.*

7.† To deface; to disfigure; to impair, as shape, beauty, excellence, or the like. 'And but he's something *stained* with grief.' *Shak.*

I'll corrupt her manners, *stain* her beauty. *Shak.*

8.† To corrupt; to pervert; to deprave. *Shak.*—SYN. To spot, blot, soil, dye, sully, discolour, disgrace, taint.

**Stain** (stān), *n.* 1. A spot; discoloration from foreign matter; as, a *stain* on a garment or cloth.—2. A natural spot of a colour different from the ground. 'Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains.*' *Pope.*

Under her breast . . . lies a mole.
. . . You do remember
This *stain* upon her? *Shak.*

3.† A slight taste or quality; a tincture; a tinge.

You have some *stain* of soldier in you; let me ask you a question. *Shak.*

4. Taint of guilt or evil; tarnish; disgrace; reproach; as, the *stain* of sin. 'Some *stain* or blemish in a name of note.' *Tennyson.*

Our opinion is, I hope, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy. *Hooker.*

5. Cause of reproach; shame; disgrace.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind. *Sir P. Sidney.*

SYN. Blot, spot, taint, pollution, sully, blemish, tarnish, disgrace, infamy, shame.

**Stain** (stān), *v. i.* To take stains; to become stained or soiled; to grow dim; to be obscured. 'If virtue's gloss will *stain* with any soil.' *Shak.*

**Stainand** (stān'and), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to the colours sanguine and tenné when used in the figures called abatements or marks of disgrace.

**Stained** (stānd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a stain or stains; discoloured; spotted; dyed; blotted; tarnished.—2. Produced by staining. 'Wash away thy country's *stained* spots.' *Shak.*—*Stained glass*, glass painted with metallic oxides or chlorides, ground up with proper fluxes, and fused into its surface at a moderate heat. Stained glass is employed in ornamenting the windows of churches as well as of other public and private buildings. The colours produced are all transparent, and therefore can be viewed only by transmitted light.

**Stainer** (stān'ėr), *n.* 1. One who stains, blots, or tarnishes.—2. A workman engaged in staining: often used as the second element of a compound, as in paper-*stainer.*

**Stainless** (stān'les), *a.* 1. Free from stains or spots. 'Faultless length and *stainless* hue.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin; immaculate. 'A *stainless* wife.' *Tennyson.*

**Stainlessly** (stān'les-li), *adv.* In a stainless manner; with freedom from stain.

**Stair** (stār), *n.* [O.E. *stayre, steyer*, lit. that by which a person *sties* or mounts (see STY); A. Sax. *stæger*, from *stigan*, Icel. *stiga*, G. *steigen*, to ascend, to climb, whence also *stile* (on a fence), and the first part of *stirrup.*] Originally, any succession of steps to mount by. 'Cords made like a tackled *stair.*' *Shak.* Now, usually a succession of steps rising one above the other arranged as a way between two points at different heights in a building, &c.: used often in plural in same sense, while the singular is also employed to mean a single step. 'A winding *staire.*' *Chaucer.* 'On the highest *stayre* of the honourable stage of womanhead.' *Spenser.* 'Up *stairs* and down *stairs.*' *Shak.* 'Up the cork-screw *stair.*' *Tennyson.* 'Up a flight of *stairs* into the hall.' *Tennyson.*

The *stairs*, as he treads on them, kiss his feet. *Shak.*

Satan, . . . now on the lower *stair*
That scaled by steps of gold to heaven gate. *Milton.*

—*Pair of stairs*, a set or flight of steps or stairs (see PAIR); more properly perhaps two flights. See extract.

It is usual to divide the *stair*, when the height of the stories is considerable, into flights or sections separated by landing-places, and each flight might not improperly be considered an independent *stair.* Now, in the great majority of stairs, there was but one intermediate landing-place, and of course the whole ascent from floor to floor was divided into two flights or stairs, and thus formed a *pair of stairs.* *G. P. Marsh.*

—*Flight of stairs*, a succession of steps in a continuous line or from one landing to another.—*Below stairs*, in the basement or lower part of a house.—*Up stairs*, in the upper part of a house,

**Stair-carpet** (stār'kär-pet), *n.* A carpet for covering stairs.

**Staircase** (stār'kās), *n.* The part of a building which contains the stairs. Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are called fliers or direct fliers.—*Staircase shells*, shells of the genus Solarium.

**Stair-foot** (stār'fụt), *n.* The bottom of a stair. *Bacon.*

**Stairhead** (stār'hed), *n.* The top of a staircase.

**Stair-rod** (stār'rod), *n.* A metallic rod for holding a stair-carpet to its place.

**Stairway** (stār'wā), *n.* A staircase. *Moore.*

**Stair-wire** (stār'wīr), *n.* A stair-rod.

The very *stair-wires* made your eyes wink, they were so glittering. *Dickens.*

**Staith** (stāth), *n.* [A. Sax. *stæth*, a shore, bank, a landing-place, station; Icel. *stöth*, a harbour, a station, from root of *stead, stand.*] An elevated wharf with a chute for shipping coal, &c. [North of England.]

**Staithman** (stāth'man), *n.* A man engaged in weighing and shipping coals at a staith.

**Staithwort** (stāth'wėrt), *n.* Another name for *Colewort.*

**Stake** (stāk), *n.* [A. Sax. *staca*, L.G. *stake*, D. *staak*, Dan. *stage*; from the root of *stick, stock.*] 1. A piece of wood or timber sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something, as part of a fence, &c. Thus stakes are used to support vines, to support hedges, salmon nets, &c.

Sharp *stakes*, pluckt out of hedges
They pitched in the ground. *Shak.*
Was never salmon yet that shone so fair
Among the *stakes* of Dee. *Kingsley.*

2. A post to which a bear was tied to be baited.

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,
And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shak.*

3. The post to which one condemned to die by fire was fastened; as, to suffer at *the stake*, that is, to suffer death, often a martyr's

*death, by burning.*—4. That which is pledged or wagered; that which is laid down to abide the issue of a contest, to be gained by victory or lost by defeat; something hazarded. 'Whose game was empires, and whose *stakes* were thrones.' *Byron.* 'One who had a *stake* in the county.' *Dickens.*

The game was so contrived that one particular cast took up the whole *stake*, and when some others came up, you laid down. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager; the state of being put at hazard: preceded by *at;* as, his honour is *at stake.*

Hath any of you great interest *at stake* in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune? *Bp. Atterbury.*

6. A small anvil to straighten cold work, or to cut and punch upon. *Moxon.*—7. In *shipbuilding*, one in the regular ranges of planks on the bottom and sides of a ship reaching from the stem to the stern. *Weale.*

**Stake** (stāk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *staked;* ppr. *staking.* 1. To set and plant like a stake; to fasten, support, or defend with stakes; as, to *stake* vines or other plants.

I have a soul of lead
So *stakes* me to the ground I cannot move. *Shak.*

2. To mark the limits of by stakes: with *out;* as, to *stake out* land; to *stake out* a new road or the ground for a canal.—3. To wager; to pledge; to put hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency.

I'll *stake* yon lamb that near the fountain plays. *Pope.*

Thus in our country the dearest interests of parties have frequently been *staked* on the results of the researches of antiquaries. *Macaulay.*

4. To pierce with a stake. *Spectator.*

**Stake-fellow** (stāk'fel-lō), *n.* One tied or burned at the stake with another. *Southey.*

**Stake-head** (stāk'hed), *n.* In *rope-making*, a stake with wooden pins to keep the strands apart.

**Stake-holder** (stāk'hōld-ėr), *n.* 1. One who holds stakes, or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.—2. In *law*, one with whom a deposit is made by two or more who lay claim to it.

**Stake-net** (stāk'net), *n.* A form of net for catching salmon, consisting of a sheet of net-work stretched upon stakes fixed into the ground, generally in rivers or friths, where the sea ebbs and flows, with contrivances for entangling and securing the fish.

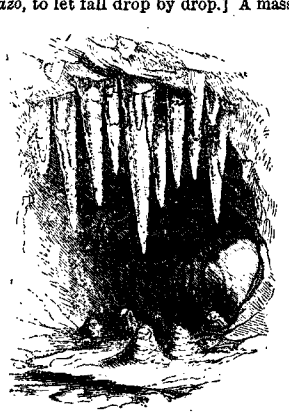
**Staker,**† *v.i.* To stagger. *Chaucer.*

**Staktometer** (stak-tom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *staktos*, falling by drops, and *metron*, a measure.] *Lit.* a drop measure. A glass tube having a bulb in the middle, and tapering to a fine orifice at one end, used for ascertaining the number of drops in equal bulks of different liquids. Called also *Stalagmometer.*

**Stalactic, Stalactical** (sta-lak'tik, sta-lak'tik-al), *a.* [From *stalactite.*] Pertaining to stalactite; resembling a stalactite. 'This sparry, *stalactical* substance.' *Derham.*

**Stalactiform** (sta-lak'ti-form), *a.* Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.

**Stalactite** (sta-lak'tīt), *n.* [From Gr. *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping, from *stalassō* or *stalazō*, to let fall drop by drop.] A mass of



Cave with Stalactites and Stalagmites.

*calcareous matter, usually in a conical or* cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs of caverns, and produced by the filtration of water containing particles of carbonate of lime through fissures and pores of rocks. Similar masses are frequently to be seen also depending from stone bridges or elsewhere. The water being evaporated leaves a deposit of lime behind it, which, by the continued trickling of the water, gradually increases in size. As some of the water often drops to the floor also, a mass of the same kind is formed below, called a *stalagmite.* See STALAGMITE. [The plural is regular, sta-lak'tīts, but Byron unwarrantably uses sta-lak'ti-tēz.]

**Stalactites**† (sta-lak-tī'tēz), *n.* A stalactite. *Woodward.*

**Stalactitic, Stalactitical** (sta-lak-tit'ik, sta-lak-tit'ik-al), *a.* Having the form or character of stalactite; containing stalactites.

**Stalactitiform** (sta-lak-tit'i-form), *a.* Same as *Stalactiform.*

**Stalagmite** (sta-lag'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *stalagmos*, a dropping, from *stalazō*, to drop. See STALACTITE.] A deposit of stalactitic matter on the floor of a cavern. Simultaneously with the formation of the stalactite a similar but upward growth takes place at the spot vertically below where the successive drops of water fall and evaporate. This sometimes forms continuous sheets over the surface, sometimes rises unto columns, which meet and blend with the stalactites above. See STALACTITE.

**Stalagmitic, Stalagmitical** (sta-lag-mit'ik, sta-lag-mit'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or having the form of stalagmite.

**Stalagmitically** (sta-lag-mit'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.

**Stalagmometer** (sta-lag-mom'et-ėr), *n.* Same as *Staktometer.*

**Stalder**† (stąl'dėr), *n.* [From *stall*, to set or place.] A wooden frame to set casks on.

**Stalding** (stąld'ing), *n.* A counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward I., worth about ½*d.*, manufactured abroad and surreptitiously introduced into England.

**Stale** (stāl), *a.* [From same root as *stall*, the meaning being from standing long; comp. O.D. *stel*, that remains standing, quiet, ancient. See STALL, *n.*] 1. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavour from being long kept; as, *stale* beer. 'That *stale*, old, mouse-eaten, dry cheese.' *Shak.*—2. Not new; not freshly made; as, *stale* bread, or that which has been baked at least twenty-four hours. 3. Having lost the life or graces of youth; long past prime; decayed.

A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known. *Spectator.*

4. Out of regard from use or long familiarity; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; musty; as, a *stale* remark. 'A proverb never *stale* in thrifty mind.' *Shak.* 'Within a dull, *stale*, tired bed.' *Shak.*

They reason and conclude by precedent,
And own *stale* nonsense which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*

**Stale** (stāl), *n.* [From STALE, *a.*] 1.† That which has become vapid and tasteless or is worn out by use, as old, vapid beer, beer kept until flat. Hence—2.† A prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale.* *Shak.*

**Stale** (stāl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *staled;* ppr. *staling.* To make vapid, useless, cheap, or worthless; to destroy the life, beauty, or use of; to wear out.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

**Stale** (stāl), *n.* [O.Fr. *estal*, Mod.Fr. *étal*, place, stall, market, from O.H.G. *stal*, stall.] 1.† Something set or offered to view as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a bait; a decoy; a stool-pigeon; specifically, the form of a bird set up to allure a hawk or other bird of prey. *Mir. for Mags.*

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay. *Spenser.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects. *Dr. H. More.*

2.† A stalking-horse.

Dull, stupid Lentulus,
My *stale* with whom I stalk. *B. Jonson.*

3. In *chess-playing*, stale-mate. 'A *stale* at chess.' *Bacon.*—4.† A laughing-stock; a dupe; an object of ridicule.

I pray you, sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me amongst these mates? *Shak.*

5.† [See STALE, *v.i.*] Urine, as of horses and cattle.

**Stale** (stāl), *v.i.* [D. and G. *stallen*, Dan. *stalle*, Sw. *stalla*, to make water, from O.H.G. *stal*, A. Sax. *stall*, a stable; or from O.Fr. *estal*, a standing still, *estaler*, to come to a stand, the ultimate origin being the same.] To make water; to discharge urine, as horses and cattle. *Hudibras.*

**Stale** (stāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *stel, stela*, L.G. and D. *steel*, G. *stiel*, a stalk, stock, handle, probably from root of *stalk.*] A long handle; as, the *stale* of a rake.

**Stalely** (stāl'li), *adv.* 1. In a stale manner.—2.† Of old; of a long time.

All your promised mountains
And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with. *B. Jonson.*

**Stale-mate** (stāl'māt), *n.* In *chess-playing*, the position of the king when stalled or set, that is, when so situated that, though not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check, there being no other available move. In this case the game is drawn.

**Stale-mate** (stāl'māt), *v.t.* To subject to a stale-mate in chess; hence, to put in a corner; to put or bring to a stand; to perplex completely; to nonplus. 'I *stale-mated* him.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Staleness** (stāl'nes), *n.* The state of being stale; as, (*a*) vapidness; the state of having lost the life or flavour; oldness; as, the *staleness* of beer or other liquors; the *staleness* of provisions. (*b*) The state of being out of regard; triteness; commonness; as, the *staleness* of an observation.

**Stalk** (stąk), *n.* [Probably from Dan. *stilk*, Icel. *stilkr*, a stalk, and akin to E. *stale*, a handle, the vowel being modified by the influence of the verb *to stalk* or other words. In last sense directly from this verb.] 1. The stem or main axis of a plant; that part of a plant which rises immediately from the root, and which usually supports the leaves, flowers, and fruit; as, a *stalk* of wheat, rye, or oats; the *stalks* of hemp.—2. The pedicel of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant, called the flower-stalk.—3. The stem of a quill; anything resembling the stalk or stem of a plant; as, the *stalk* of a spoon; the *stalk* of a tobacco-pipe, &c.—4. In *arch.* an ornament in the Corinthian capital which resembles the stalk of a plant, and which is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes and helices spring.—5.† One of the upright pieces of a ladder in which the rounds or steps are placed.—6. A high, proud, stately step or walk. 'With martial *stalk.*' *Shak.*

The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him stept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Spenser.*

**Stalk** (stąk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *stælcan*, to go softly or warily; Dan. *stalke*, to stalk; from stem of *steal*, meaning literally to walk in a stealthy manner. As to form of word comp. *talk* (and *tell*), *walk.*] 1. To walk softly and warily; to walk in a sly or stealthy manner.

Bertram
*Stalks* close behind her like a witch's fiend,
Pressing to be employed. *Dryden.*

2. To walk behind a stalking-horse; to pursue game by approaching softly and warily behind a cover.

The king crept under the shoulder of his led horse and said, I must *stalk.* *Bacon.*

3. To walk with high and proud steps; to walk in a lofty or dignified manner; to pace slowly: sometimes implying the affectation of dignity.

With manly mien he *stalk'd* along the ground. *Dryden.*

Then *stalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean. *Addison.*

**Stalk** (stąk), *v.t.* In *sporting*, to pursue stealthily; to pursue behind a cover; to watch and follow warily for the purpose of killing.

As for shooting a man from behind a wall, it is cruelty like to *stalking* a deer. *Sir W. Scott.*

When a lion is very hungry, and lying in wait, the sight of an animal may make him commence *stalking* it. *Dr. Livingstone.*

**Stalked** (stąkt), *a.* Having a stalk or stem.

**Stalker** (stąk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who stalks.—2. A kind of fishing-net.

**Stalk-eyed** (stąk'īd), *a.* In *zool.* applied to certain Crustacea named Podophthalmata, which have the eyes set at the end of footstalks of variable length. The lobster, shrimp, and crab are examples of this group.

**Stalking** (stąk'ing), *n.* In *sporting*, the act of approaching game softly and warily, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, &c., as in deer-stalking or as in fowling.

**Stalking-horse** (stąk'ing-hors), *n.* 1. A horse, or figure made like a horse, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill. Hence — 2. Anything thrust forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretence.

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalking-horse* under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Stalkless** (stąk'les), *a.* Having no stalk.

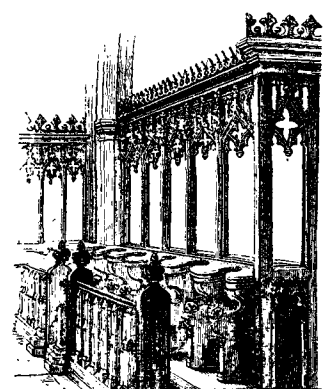
**Stalklet** (stąk'let), *n.* In *bot.* a secondary petiole; a petiolule; the stalk of a leaflet.

**Stalky** (stąk'i), *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk. 'At the top bears a great *stalky* head.' *Mortimer.*

**Stall** (stąl), *n.* [A. Sax. *steall, stall*, place, station, stall, stable; Icel. *stallr*, a shelf or other support, a stall; D. *stal*, G. *stall*, Dan. *stald*, a stall, a stable, &c.; O.H.G. *stallan*, G. *stellen*, to place. The ultimate root is that of *stand.*] 1. The stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox; as, the stable contains eight or ten *stalls.*—2. A stable; a place for horses or cattle.

At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*

3. A bench, form, or kind of table in the open air, where anything is exposed to sale. 'Nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye.' *Glanville.*—4. A small house or shed, either in the open air or within a large building, in which merchandise is exposed for sale, or in which an occupation is carried on; as, a butcher's *stall.*—5. A fixed seat inclosed, either wholly or partially, at the



Stalls, Higham Ferrers Church, Northamptonshire.

back and sides, in the choir or chancel of a cathedral, collegiate church, &c., and mostly appropriated to some dignitary of such churches.—6. The chief seat on the dais in a domestic hall. *Lydgate.*—7. A high-class seat in a theatre.—8. In *mining*, an opening made between pillars in the direction that the work is progressing or transversely.—9. The name given by garotters and pocket-pickers to the parties who walk before (*fore-stall*) and behind (*back-stall*) the person who is to operate and his victim, so as to conceal the crime, make off with the booty, and otherwise assist the escape of the actual robber.

**Stall** (stąl), *v.t.* 1. To put into a stall or stable, or to keep in a stall; as, to *stall* a horse. 'Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd.*' *Dryden.*—2.† To fix or fasten so as to prevent escape; to secure.

When as thine eye hath chose the dame,
And *stall'd* the deer that thou shouldst strike.
*Shak.*

3.† To install; to place in an office with the customary formalities.

And see another as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *stall'd* in mine.
*Shak.*

4. To plunge into mire, so as not to be able to proceed; as, to *stall* horses or a carriage. *Burton.*—5.† To place and keep securely. '*Stall* this in your breast.' *Shak.*—6.† To forestall.

That is not to be *stall'd* by my report,
This only must be told. *Massinger*

7. **To satiate; to** fatten. [Provincial English.]

**Stall** (stąl), *v.i.* 1.† To live as in a stall; to dwell; to inhabit.

We could not *stall* together
In the whole world. *Shak.*

2. To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*—3. To be tired of eating, as cattle.—4. To be set fast, as in mire.

**Stallage** (stąl'āj), *n.* 1. The right of erecting stalls in fairs, or rent paid for a stall.—2.† Laystall; dung; compost.

**Stallation**† (stąl-ā'shon), *n.* Installation. 'His *stallation* drew near.' *Ld. Herbert.*

**Stall-board** (stąl'bōrd), *n.* One of a series of floors on to which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating.

**Stallert** (stąl'ėr), *n.* A standard-bearer. *Fuller.*

**Stall-feed** (stąl'fēd), *v.t.* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox.

**Stalling** (stąl'ing), *n.* Stabling.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And *stalling* for the horses. *Tennyson.*

**Stallinger** (stąl'in-jėr), *n.* One who keeps a stall. [Local.]

**Stalling-ken** (stąl'ing-ken), *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Dekker.* [Old slang.]

**Stallion** (stal'yun), *n.* [O.E. *stalon, stallant*, O.Fr. *estalon* (Mod. Fr. *étalon*), a stallion; It. *stallone;* from O.H.G. *stal*, E. *stall;* lit. the horse kept in the stall. See STALL.] A horse not castrated; an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

**Stallman** (stąl'man), *n.* A man who keeps a stall.

The *stallman* saw my father had (a strong fancy) for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it. *Sterne.*

**Stall-reader** (stąl'rēd-ėr), *n.* One who reads books at the stall where they are sold.

Cries the *stall-reader*, 'Bless us, what a word on
A title page is this!' *Milton.*

**Stalwart, Stalworth** (stal'wėrt, stal'wėrth), *a.* [O.E. *stalword, stallworth*, from A. Sax. *stœlweorth*, lit. worthy of place, from *stœl*, stall, place, position; hence estimable, brave. See STALL.] 1. Brave; bold; redoubted; daring. 'A *stalwart* tiller of the soil.' *Prof. Wilson.*

Well by his visage you might know
He was a *stalworth* knight, and keen.
*Sir W. Scott.*

2. Tall and strong; large and strong in frame. [The spelling *stalworth* is now obsolete or obsolescent.]

**Stalwarth**† (stal'wėrth), *a.* Same as *Stalwart.*

**Stalwartness** (stal'wėrt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stalwart.

**Stalworthness** (stąl'wėrth-nes), *n.* Same as *Stalwartness.*

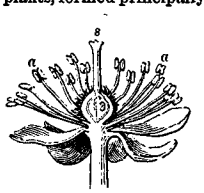
**Stambha** (stamb'ha), *n.* See LÂT.

**Stamen** (stā'men), *n.* pl. **Stamens** (stā'menz) (only in the fourth sense) or (in the other three senses) **Stamina** (stam'i-na). [L. *stamen*, pl. *stamina*, the warp of a web, a thread, the fibre of wood; Gr. *stēmōn*, the warp of a web, from root *sta*, to stand.] 1. A thread, especially a thread of the warp; the warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright instead of sitting. 2. [Probably only used in the plural.] The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity; as, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are the *stamina* which constitute their strength. Hence—3. *pl.* Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; long lasting strength or vigour; backbone; as, the *stamina* of a constitution or of life; the *stamina* of a state.

He succeeded to great captains who had sapped the whole *stamina* and resistance of the contest. *De Quincey.*

The tea (in coffee-houses) is usually of the weakest, its constitution is delicate, it wants *stamina* and vitality. *Mrs. Riddell.*

4. In *bot.* the male organ of fructification in plants, formed principally of cellular tissue.



*a a*, Stamens. *s*, Stigma.

It is situated immediately within the petals, and is composed, in most cases, of three parts, the filament, the anther, and the pollen, of which the two latter are essential, the other not. The stamens and pistils constitute the sexual or reproductive organs of plants. Generally they both exist in the same flower, which is thus said to be *hermaphrodite* or *perfect.* The number of stamens varies in different plants, from one to a hundred or more. With respect to their directions they are named *erect, inflexed, reflexed, spreading, ascending, declinate;* and their insertions with regard to the ovary are said to be *hypogynous, epigynous,* or *perigynous.* (See these terms.) It was on the number of stamens and their arrangements and relations, that Linnæus founded the classes of his sexual system of plants.

**Stamen**† (stā'men), *n.* See STAMIN. *Chaucer.*

**Stamened** (stā'mend), *a.* Furnished with stamens.

**Stamfortis**† (stam-for'tis), *n.* Same as *Staminum.*

**Stamin**† (stā'min), *n.* [O.Fr. *estamine*, Fr. *étamine*, a light kind of stuff, a bolting cloth, from O.Fr. *estame*, It. *stame*, yarn, worsted, from L. *stamen*, a fibre. See STAMEN, STAMMEL.] A slight woollen stuff; linsey-woolsey. *Chaucer.*

**Stamina** (stam'i-na), *n.* Plural of *Stamen* (which see).

**Staminal** (stam'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina. *Balfour.*

**Staminate** (stan'i-nāt), *a.* Furnished with stamens.

**Staminate** (stam'i-nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *staminated;* ppr. *staminating.* To endue with stamina.

**Stamineal** (sta-min'ē-al), *a.* Same as *Staminеous.*

**Staminеous** (sta-min'ē-us), *a.* [L. *staminеus*, consisting of threads, from *stamen*, a fibre.] 1. Consisting of stamens.—2. Possessing stamens.—3. Pertaining to the stamen or attached to it; as, a *staminеous* nectary.

**Staminidium** (sta-mi-nid'i-um), *n.* pl. **Staminidia** (sta-mi-nid'i-a). [L. *stamen, staminis*, a stamen, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The antheridium, an organ in cryptogamic plants equivalent to a stamen.

**Staminiferous** (stā-mi-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *stamen, staminis*, a stamen, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or having stamens.—*A staminiferous flower* is one which has stamens without a pistil.—*A staminiferous nectary* is one that has stamens growing on it.

**Staminode, Staminodium** (stam'in-ōd, stam-i-nō'di-um), *n.* [L. *stamen*, and Gr. *eidos*, shape.] An abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen.

**Stammel**† (stam'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *estamet*, a coarse woollen cloth; *estame*, a woollen stuff; from L. *stamen*, a thread. See STAMIN.] 1. A kind of woollen cloth, which seems to have been often of a red colour. Hence—2. A coarse kind of red, inferior to fine scarlet. *B. Jonson.*

**Stammel**† (stam'el), *a.* Of a reddish colour; pertaining to the cloth called stammel.

And see to yon pretty wench, Adam, who comes tripping through them all with her milkpail. She has a *stammel* waistcoat, like your favourite Cissy Sutherland. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stammer** (stam'ėr), *v.i.* [A freq. form from a root *stam;* A. Sax. *stamor, stamer*, Icel. *stamr, stammr*, stammering, speaking with difficulty; O.E. *stameren, stamber*, to stammer; Sc. *stammer*, to stumble; L.G. *stammern*, D. *stameren, stamelen*, G. *stammeln*, Icel. *stamma*, to stammer. Allied to *stumble.*] To make involuntary breaks or pauses in speaking; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter. 'The new strong wine of love that made my tongue so *stammer* and trip.' *Tennyson.*

Your hearers would rather you should be less correct than perpetually *stammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms in rhetoric. *Swift.*

**Stammer** (stam'ėr), *v.t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly: frequently with *out.* 'His pale lips faintly *stammered out* a 'No.'' *Dickens.*

**Stammer** (stam'ėr), *n.* Defective utterance; a stutter; as, to be troubled with a *stammer.* See STAMMERING.

**Stammerer** (stam'ėr-ėr), *n.* One that stammers, stutters, or hesitates in speaking.

**Stammering** (stam'ėr-ing), *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; an affection of the faculty of speech characterized by irregular, imperfect, or spasmodic actions of the muscles concerned in articulation. It manifests itself in a difficulty in beginning the enunciation of words, especially such as begin with an explosive consonant, or in a spasmodic and for a time an incontrollable reiteration of the same syllable after the word is begun; this latter defect

being also called *stuttering*. Stammering is always increased by emotional disturbance, and is much mitigated, and often cured, by the patient acquiring confidence in himself, never attempting to speak in a hurry or when the chest is empty of air, or by reading measured sentences slowly and with deliberation.

**Stammering** (stam'ėr-ing), *a.* Characterized by spasmodic or defective speech; hesitating in speech; apt to stammer; stuttering. *'Stammering* tongues.' *Dryden.* *'Stammering* accents.' *Dr. Caird.*

**Stammeringly** (stam'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With stammering; with stops or hesitation in speaking.

**Stamp** (stamp), *v.t.* [Icel. *stampa*, Dan. *stampe*, Sw. *stampa*, D. *stampen*, G. *stampfen*, to stamp with the feet, nasalized forms from *stap*, stem of D. *stappen*, Icel. *stappa*, G. *stapfen*, to step, to set down the feet, to stamp. Akin *step*. The Germanic word passed into the Romance languages: O.Fr. *estamper*, Mod. Fr. *étamper*, It. *stampare*, Sp. *estampar*.] 1. To strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward.

Under my feet I *stamp* thy cardinal's hat. *Shak.*
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To impress with some mark or figure; to mark with an impression; as, to *stamp* a plate with arms or initials. *'Stamped* coin.' *Shak.* —3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply; as, to *stamp* virtuous principles on the heart. 'Wax . . . wherein is *stamped* the semblance of a devil.' *Shak.*

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being. *Locke.*
*Stamps* God's own name upon a lie just made,
To turn a penny in the way of trade. *Cowper.*

4. To coin; to mint; to make current. *Shak.* 5. To affix a stamp (as a postage or receipt stamp) to; as, to *stamp* a letter or newspaper. 6. To cut into various forms with a stamp. 7. To crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill.—*To stamp out*, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping with the foot on; hence, to extirpate, as a disease which has broken out in a herd of cattle, by destroying the animal or animals affected; hence, to extirpate generally; to eradicate; to exterminate; to suppress.

A capital thing were these proverbs and sayings for *stamping out* what were called notions of 'uppishness' in children, or hopes of having everything their own way. *W. Chambers.*

**Stamp** (stamp), *v.i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward. 'A ramping fool to brag and *stamp* and swear.' *Shak.*

**Stamp** (stamp), *n.* 1. The act of stamping; as, a *stamp* of the foot. 'And, at our *stamp*, here o'er and o'er one falls.' *Shak.*—2. Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies; an engraved block, or the like, by which a mark may be delivered by pressure.

'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*

3. A mark imprinted; an impression. 'The rank is but the guinea *stamp*.' *Burns.*

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass. *Dryden.*

4. That which is marked; a thing stamped. 'Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks.' *Shak.*—5.† [Fr. *estampe*.] A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; an engraving; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison.*

6. An official mark set upon things chargeable with some duty or tax showing that the duty is paid; the impression of a public mark or seal made by the government or its officers upon paper or parchment whereon private deeds or other legal instruments are written, for the purposes of revenue; as, the *stamp* upon a bond or indenture. Hence, *pl.* *Stamps* = *Stamp-duties*. See STAMP-DUTY.—7. A small piece of paper having a certain figure impressed by government, sold to the public to be attached to a paper, letter, or document liable to duty, in order to show that such has been paid; as, a postage *stamp*; a receipt *stamp*. 8. An instrument for cutting out materials (as paper, leather, &c.) into various forms by a downward pressure.—9. A character or reputation, good or bad, fixed on anything.

The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp* of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical society for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*

10. Currency; value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority.

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by morality or immorality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

11. Make; cast; form; character; as, a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp*. 'A soldier of this season's *stamp*.' *Shak.*—12. In *metal.* a kind of hammer or pestle raised by steam or water power for crushing or beating ores to powder; anything like a pestle used for pounding or beating.

**Stamp-act** (stamp'akt), *n.* An act for regulating the imposition of stamp-duties; especially, an act passed by the British parliament in 1765, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void. This act roused a general opposition in the colonies, and was one cause of the revolution.

**Stamp-collector** (stamp'kol-lek-tėr), *n.* 1. A collector or receiver of stamp duties.—2. One who collects rare or foreign stamps as articles of curiosity or the like.

**Stamp-distributor** (stamp'dis-tri-būt-ėr), *n.* An official who issues or distributes government stamps.

**Stamp-duty** (stamp'dū-ti), *n.* A tax or duty imposed on pieces of parchment or paper, on which many species of legal instruments are written. Stamp-duties on legal instruments, such as conveyances, deeds, legacies, &c., are chiefly secured by prohibiting the reception of them in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by the law.

**Stampede** (stam-pēd'), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *estampida*, a stampede.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, in droves or encampments on the prairies, and causing them to run for long distances; a sudden scattering of a herd of cattle or horses; hence, any sudden flight, as of an army, in consequence of a panic.

The panic flight of the Federals at Bull Run, near the Potomac, U.S., in 1861, was a *stampede*. *Brewer.*

**Stampede** (stam-pēd'), *v.i.* To take sudden flight, as if under the influence of panic terror.

**Stampede** (stam-pēd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stampeded*; ppr. *stampeding*. To cause to break off in a stampede; to cause to take to panic flight.

Horses on their first few days' journey are easily *stampeded*, and will sometimes stray home again. *Capt. Mayne Reid.*

**Stampedo** (stam-pē'dō), *n.* Same as *Stampede*. 'A sudden *stampedo* or rush of horses.' *W. Irving.* [Rare.]

**Stamper** (stamp'ėr), *n.* 1. One who stamps; as, a *stamper* in the post-office.—2. An instrument for stamping; a stamp.

**Stamp-hammer** (stamp'ham-mėr), *n.* A direct-acting hammer where the hammer-block is lifted vertically, either by cams or friction-rollers, or, as is more commonly the case, by steam or water pressure acting on a piston in a closed cylinder. *Percy.*

**Stamp-head** (stamp'hed), *n.* The heavy metal block forming the head or lower end of a bar which is lifted and let fall vertically, as in a stamping-mill.

**Stamping-machine** (stamp'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for forming articles or impressions by stamping, as for manufacturing pans, kettles, spoons, forks, and other articles from sheet-metal, by means of blocks, dies, and a heavy hammer.

**Stamping-mill** (stamp'ing-mil), *n.* An engine by which ores are pounded by means of a stamp.

**Stamping-press** (stamp'ing-pres), *n.* Same as *Stamping-machine*.

**Stamp-note** (stamp'nōt), *n.* In *com.* a memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board. *Simmonds.*

**Stamp-office** (stamp'of-fis), *n.* An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties and also taxes are received.

**Stance** (stans), *n.* [From L. *sto*, *stare*, to stand, through the French.] A site; a station; an area for building; a position. [Scotch.]

The boy . . . danced down from his *stance* with a galliard sort of step. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stanch** (stänsh), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *estancher*, Mod. Fr. *étancher*, to stop from running, to stanch, supposed to be from a L.L. *stancare*, for L. *stagnare*, to make or be stagnant. See STAGNATE.] 1. To prevent the flow of, as blood; to stop the flow of blood from, as from a wound; to stop; to dry up.

Iron or stone laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon.*
Then came the hermit out and bare him in,
There *stanch'd* his wound. *Tennyson.*

2.† To quench, as fire or as thirst; to allay the craving of. 'Covetise of men that may not be *stanched*.' *Chaucer.* 'To *stanch* his thrust (thirst).' *Gower.*

**Stanch** (stänsh), *v.i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

Immediately her issue of blood *stanched*. Luke viii. 44.

**Stanch** (stänsh), *a.* [From the above verb, the literal meaning being stopped, tight, and, as applied to a ship, not leaky. See the verb.] *[Written also Staunch.]* 1. Strong and tight; not leaky; sound; firm; as, *a stanch* ship. *'Stancher* vessels, and more sunny days.' *Boyle.*—2. Firm in principle; steady; constant and zealous; hearty; loyal; as, a *stanch* republican; a *stanch* friend or adherent. 'A *stanch* churchman.' *Addison.*

In politics I hear you're *stanch*. *Prior.*

3.† Close; secret; private.

This is to be kept *stanch* and carefully watched. *Locke.*

**Stanchel** (stan'shel), *n.* In *arch.* a stanchion.

**Stancher** (stänsh'ėr), *n.* One who or that which stanches or stops the flowing of blood.

**Stanchion** (stan'shon), *n.* [O.Fr. *estanson*, *estançon*, from *estance*, that which supports, from a L.L. form *stantia*, from L. *sto*, to stand.] 1. A prop or support; a post, pillar, beam, or the like, used for a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof.—2. In *ship-building*, an upright post or beam of different forms, used to support the deck, the quarter-rails, the nettings, awnings, and the like.

**Stanchion-gun** (stan'shon-gun), *n.* A pivot-gun; a boat gun for wild-duck shooting.

**Stanchless** (stänsh'les), *a.* Incapable of being stanched or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable. 'A *stanchless* avarice.' *Shak.*

**Stanchness** (stänsh'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stanch; as, (*a*) the state of being strong, sound, firm, or not leaky. 'To try the *stanchness* of the phial.' *Boyle.* (*b*) Firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

**Stanck,† Stank†** (stangk), *a.* [O.Fr. *estanc*, It. *stanco*, tired, wearied.] Exhausted; faint; weak; worn out; weary. *Spenser.*

**Stand** (stand), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stood;* ppr. *standing.* [A. Sax. *standan*, pret. *stōd*, pp. *standen*, Icel. *standa*, O.H.G. *standan*, *stantan*, Goth. *standan*, D. *staan*, G. *stehen;* from a root common to the Indo-European languages, being seen also in L. *sto*, Gr. (*hi*)*stanai*, Skr. *sthā*. *Stand* is a nasalized form of a stem *stad*, and is akin to *stead*. *Stall*, *still*, *stool*, &c., are from the same root, and through the French and Latin come *stage*, *state*, *station*, *stable*, &c.] 1. To be stationary or at rest in an erect or upright position; to be set in an upright position; as, (*a*) to rest on the feet in an erect position, as opposed to sitting, lying, or kneeling: said of men or beasts. *'Stands* he, sits he? or does he walk?' *Shak.* (*b*) To be on end; to continue upright; as, a beam *stands* on end. 'A field of *standing* corn.' *Drayton.*—2. To be as regards position or situation; to occupy a permanent place; to have its site or situation; to hold a place; to be situated or located; as, London *stands* on the Thames. 'Where thy nose *stands*.' *Shak.* 'Seeing those beads of sorrow *stand* in thine (eyes).' *Shak.*

*Stands* Scotland where it did? *Shak.*

3. To cease from progress; not to proceed; to come to a state of rest; to cease moving in any direction; to stop action or movement; to stop; to pause; to halt.

I will tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal, and who he *stands* still withal. *Shak.*
I charge thee *stand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden.*

4. To continue or remain without ruin or injury; to hold out against or withstand tendencies to impair, injure, or decay; to be permanent; to last; to endure; to abide. 'While England *stands*.' *Shak.* 'Our peace shall *stand* as firm.' *Shak.* 'A living temple, built by faith to *stand*.' *Milton.*—5. To maintain one's ground or position; not to fall or fail; to be acquitted or saved. 'Readers by whose judgment I would *stand*

or fall.' *Addison.*—6. To maintain a fixed, firm, or steady attitude; to take up a fixed position, as of opposition, resistance, or defence. 'And when they *stand* against you, may they fall.' *Shak.*

The king granted the Jews which were in every city to gather themselves together, and to *stand* for their life. Est. viii. 11.

7. To persevere; to persist.

Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends. *Jer. Taylor.*

The emperor, *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Swift.*

8. To be pertinacious, unyielding, or obstinate; to insist, as, not to *stand* on ceremonies. See also phrases below.

*Stand* not upon the order of your going,
But go at once. *Shak.*

9. To be placed with regard to relative position, rank, or order.

Among liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *stands* first. *Arbuthnot.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches; let this therefore *stand* always chief. *Watts.*

10. To be in a particular state or condition; to be; as, how *stands* the matter with you? I hope you will *stand* my friend. 'Thus it *stands* with me.' *Shak.* 'For my wife, I know not how it *stands*.' *Shak.*

I *stand* resigned and am prepared to go.
*Dryden.*

11. To be consistent; to agree; as, it *stands* to reason. See also phrases below.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may *stand* with the glory of God, and their own everlasting good. *Hooker.*

Doubt me not; by heaven I will do nothing
But what may *stand* with honour. *Massinger.*

12. To be in the place; to represent; to be equivalent.

Their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand. *Locke.*

13. To become a candidate for an office or the like; as, he *stood* for the borough at last election. 'How many *stand* for consulships?' *Shak.*—14. To hold a certain course, as a ship; to be directed towards any local point; as, to *stand* for the harbour.

From the same parts of heaven his navy *stands*.
*Dryden.*

15. To measure, as from the feet to the head, or from bottom to top. 'He *stood* four feet six inches and three quarters in his socks.' *Dickens.*—16. To stagnate; not to flow; as, a *standing* pool. 'The black water of Pomptina *stands*.' *Dryden.*—17. To be valid; to continue in force; to have efficacy; not to be void. 'No conditions of our peace can *stand*.' *Shak.*

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in matters of controversy he ordained should *stand*, would be deceived. *Hooker.*

[*Note.* *Stand* with many adverbs receives the sense of motion as previous to coming to rest, or of a state caused by previous motion, and becomes equivalent to to step, to go, to come; as, to *stand* aloof; to *stand* apart; to *stand* aside; to *stand* back; to *stand* forth, and the like.]—*To stand against*, to resist; to oppose; as, one candidate *stands against* another at an election.—*To stand by*, (*a*), with *by* the adverb, (1) to be present without taking an active part; to be a spectator; to be near.

Now Margaret's curse is fallen upon our heads,
For *standing by* when Richard stabbed her son.
*Shak.*

(2) To be placed or left aside; to be neglected or disregarded.

In the meantime we let the command *stand by* neglected. *Dr. H. More.*

(*b*) With *by* the preposition, (1) to support; to defend; to assist; not to desert.

The ass hoped the dog would *stand by* him if set upon by the wolf. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(2) To rest in; to repose on.

[This reply *standeth* all *by* conjectures. *Whitgift.*

(3) *Naut.* to attend to and be prepared for action; thus to *stand by* a rope is to take hold of it; to *stand by* the anchor, to prepare to let it go.—*To stand fast*, to be fixed; to be unshaken, unwavering, or immovable.

My covenant shall *stand fast* with him.
Ps. lxxxix. 28.

—*To stand for*, (*a*) to espouse the cause of; to side with; to maintain; to support; to defend. 'Freedom we all *stand for*.' *B. Jonson.*

I'll *stand* to-day *for* thee and me and Troy. *Shak.*

(*b*) To represent; to take the place of.

A face, a leg, a head *stood for* the whole. *Shak.*
My will shall *stand for* law. *Shak.*

(*c*) To offer one's self as a candidate.

I heard him swear,
Were he to *stand for* consul ne'er would he
Appear i' the market-place. *Shak.*

(*d*) *Naut.* to direct the course towards; as, the enemy *stood for* the shore.—*To stand from* (*naut.*), to direct the course from.—*To stand in*, or *stand in for*, to direct a course toward land or a harbour.—*To stand in hand*, to be conducive to one's interest; to be serviceable or advantageous.—*To stand off*, (*a*) to keep at a distance. (*b*) Not to comply.

*Stand* no more *off*,
But give thyself unto my sick desires. *Shak.*

(*c*) To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse; to forbear intimacy.

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *stand off* from it.
*Atterbury.*

(*d*) To appear prominent; to have relief.

Picture is best when it *standeth off* as if it were carved. *Wotton.*

—*To stand off and on* (*naut.*), to sail toward land and then from it.—*To stand* or *stand in* (with personal objects, the person being really in the dative), to cost; as, that coat *stood* him four pounds.

These wars—I mean the Punic wars—could not have *stood* the human race *in* less than three millions of the species. *Burke.*

—*To stand on.* (*a*) See *To stand upon.* (*b*) *Naut.* to continue in the same course or tack.—*To stand out*, (*a*) to project; to be prominent. '*Stood out* the breasts, the breasts of Helen.' *Tennyson.*

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. Ps. lxxiii. 7.

(*b*) To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shak.*

—*To stand to*, (*a*) to ply; to apply one's self to.

*Stand to* your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars.
*Dryden.*

(*b*) To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion.

I will *stand to* it, that this is his sense.
*Stillingfleet.*

(*c*) To abide by; to adhere, as to a contract, assertion, promise, &c.; as, to *stand to* an award; to *stand to* one's word. (*d*) Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain the ground.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood to* it or ran away. *Bacon.*

(*e*) To be consistent, or tally with; as, it *stands to* reason he could not have done so.—*To stand together*, to be consistent; to agree.—*To stand to sea* (*naut.*), to direct the course from land.—*To stand under*, to undergo; to sustain.—*To stand up*, (*a*) to rise from sitting; to rise to one's feet; to assume an erect position. (*b*) To arise in order to gain notice.

Against whom when the accusers *stood up*, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed. Acts xxv. 18.

(*c*) To rise to make a claim or a declaration; to rise in opposition, revolt, or the like. 'We all *stand up* against the spirit of Cæsar.' 'Once we *stood up* about the corn.' *Shak.* (*d*) To rise and stand on end; as, his hair *stood up* with fear.—*To stand up against*, to place one's self in opposition to; to resist.

He called into his civil pursuits the same energy which enabled him to *stand up against* so many years of constant, and, to but his own mind, hopeless defeat in the field. *Brougham.*

—*To stand up for*, to rise in defence of; to defend; to justify; to support or attempt to support; as, to *stand up for* the administration.—*To stand upon*, (*a*)† to concern; to interest.

Does it not *stand* them *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God? *Locke.*

(*b*) To value; to pride.

We highly esteem and *stand* much *upon* our birth.
*Ray.*

(*c*) To insist on; to attach a high value to; to make much of. 'You *stand upon* your honour!' 'This fellow doth not *stand upon* points.' *Shak.* (*d*) To depend on. 'It *stood upon* the choice of friends.' 'Your fortune *stood upon* the casket there.' *Shak.*—*To stand with*, to be consistent.

It *stood with* reason that they should be rewarded liberally. *Sir J. Davies.*

**Stand** (stand), *v.t.* 1. To place or set in an erect position; to set up. [Colloq.]

'And as concerning the nests and the drawers,' said Sloppy, after measuring the handle on his sleeve, and softly *standing* the stick aside against the wall, 'why, it would be a real pleasure to me.' *Dickens.*

2. To endure; to sustain; to bear; as, I cannot *stand* the cold or the heat. Hence, *to stand it*, to be able to endure or bear something, or to maintain one's ground or state; as, the expense is so great that we cannot *stand it;* she screamed so loud that he could not *stand it.*—3. To resist without yielding or receding; to withstand.

He *stood* the furious foe. *Pope.*

4. To await; to suffer; to abide by.

Bid him disband his legions, . . .
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate.
*Addison.*

5. To be at the expense of; to pay for; as, to *stand* treat. [Colloq.]

Asked whether he would *stand* a bottle of champagne for the company, he consented. *Thackeray.*

—*To stand one's ground*, to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position, in a literal or figurative sense; as, an army *stands its ground* when it is not compelled to retreat; a man *stands his ground* in an argument when he is able to maintain it, or is not refuted.

Peasants and burghers, however brave, are unable to *stand their ground* against veteran soldiers.
*Macaulay.*

—*To stand fire*, to remain while being shot at by an enemy without giving way.—*To stand trial*, to sustain the trial or examination of a cause; not to give up without trial.

**Stand** (stand), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The state of standing; a cessation of progress, motion, or activity; a stop; a halt; as, to make a *stand;* to come to a *stand*, either in walking or in any progressive business.—2. A point or condition beyond which no further progress is made.

Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow. *Dryden.*

The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *stand*, without considerable variation.
*Bentley.*

3. A state of hesitation, embarrassment, difficulty, or perplexity.

A fool may so far imitate the mien of a wise man as at first to put a body at a *stand* what to make of him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A place or post where one stands, or a place convenient for persons to remain for any purpose; a station; as, his *stand* was on the top of a hill.—5. Rank; post; station; standing. [Rare.]

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

6. A halt made for the purpose of resisting an attack; the act of opposing or resisting; as, the little party made a gallant *stand.*

We are come off
Like Romans, neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*

7. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut; also, a tree growing or standing upon its own root, in distinction from one produced from a scion set in a stock, either of the same or another kind of tree.—8. A small table or frame, on or in which articles may be put for support; as, a candle *stand;* an umbrella *stand;* or on which goods may be exposed for sale; a stall; as, a fruit *stand.*—9. In *com.* a weight of from 2½ cwt. to 3 cwt. of pitch.—10. A place or station in a town where carriages, cabs, and the like stand ready for hire.—11. The place where a witness stands to testify in court.—12. An erection or raised platform for spectators at open-air gatherings, such as horse-races, cricket matches, and the like.—13. A beer barrel standing on end. 'This *stand* of royal blood shall be abroach, at ilt.' *Beau. & Fl.*—*Stand of arms* (*milit.*), a musket or rifle with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, cartridge-box, &c.—SYN. A stop, halt, stay, rest, station, position, interruption, obstruction, perplexity, difficulty, embarrassment, hesitation, support, table, frame.

**Standage** (stand'āj), *n.* In *mining*, a space for retaining water in shafts.

**Standard** (stand'ärd), *n.* [From O.Fr. *estandart, estendart*, Mod. Fr. *étendard*, It. *stendardo*, Sp. *estandarte*, Pr. *estandart*, these forms, according to Littré, being from the Teutonic verb to *stand*, the old standard being a pole or mast set up during a battle; according to Diez, Brachet, &c., from L. *extendere*, to extend, to spread out, to display. There is no doubt that in the Teutonic languages the word was looked upon as connected with *stand*, and several of the meanings in English (as 5 and 8 below) have arisen in this way. Comp. also D. *standaard*, M.H.G. *stanthart*, Mod.G. *standarte*.] 1. In its widest sense, a flag or ensign round which

men rally, or under which they unite for a common purpose; a flag or carved symbolical figure, &c., erected on a long pole or staff, serving as a rallying-point or the like. In a more strict sense the term is applied to a flag which bears the arms, device, or motto of the owner, long in proportion to its depth, tapering towards the fly, and, except when belonging to princes of the blood-royal, slit at the end. The so-called British royal standard is more correctly a banner, being a square flag, and having its whole field covered solely by the national arms. The cavalry standards are also, properly speaking, banners, and are of small size, of a colour corresponding to the regimental facings, and charged with the cipher, number, insignia, and honours of the regiment. The infantry corresponding flags are called *colours*.—2. That which is capable of satisfying certain defined conditions fixed by the proper authorities; especially that which is established by competent authority as a rule or measure of quantity; the original weight or measure sanctioned by government, and committed to the keeping of a magistrate, or deposited in some public place, to regulate, adjust, and try weights and measures used by particular persons in traffic; as, by the burning of the House of Commons in 1834 the *standards* were destroyed; the imperial yard is the *standard* of lineal measure in Britain; the pound troy is the *standard* of weight. See MEASURE, WEIGHT.—3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent; that which serves as a test or measure; as, writings which are admitted to be the *standard* of style and taste; to have a low *standard* by which to judge of morality. 'The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety and correctness of speech.' *Swift.*

When people have brought right and wrong to a false *standard*, there follows an envious malevolence. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A disposition to preserve, and an ability to improve, taken together would be my *standard* of a statesman. *Burke.*

4. In *coinage*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*. *Locke.*

The standard of gold coins in Britain is at present 22 carats, that is, 22 parts of fine gold and 2 of alloy; and the sovereign should weigh 123·274 grains troy. The standard of silver coins is 11 ounces 2 dwts. of pure silver and 18 dwts. of alloy, making together 1 lb. troy; and the shilling should weigh 87·272 grains.—5. In *hort.* a tree or shrub which stands singly, without being attached to any wall or support; also, a shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem. 6. In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally.—7. In *bot.* the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corolla. 8. In *carp.* any upright in a framing, as the quarters of partitions, the frame of a door, and the like.—9. † A candlestick of large size, standing on the ground, with branches for several lights.

**Standard** (stand'ärd), *a.* 1. Having a permanent quality; capable of satisfying certain conditions fixed by competent authority; fixed; settled; as, a *standard* work; a *standard* measure; *standard* weight, &c.

In comely rank call every merit forth;
Imprint on every act its *standard* worth. *Prior.*

2. In *hort.* not trained on a wall, &c.; standing by itself; as, a *standard* pear-tree; *standard* roses.—*Standard stars*, a name given by astronomers to those stars which are best known and best adapted for observation.

**Standard-bearer** (stand'ärd-bār-ėr), *n.* An officer of an army, company, or troop that bears a standard.

And if my *standard-bearer* fall, as fall full well he may . . .
Press where ye see my white plume shine, amidst the ranks of war. *Macaulay.*

**Standardize** (stand'ärd-īz), *v.t.* To bring up to or to recognize as a standard.

**Stand-crop** (stand'krop), *n.* A plant, the *Crassula minor*.

**Standel** † (stand'el), *n.* 1. A tree of long standing. *Fuller.*—2. In *law*, a young store oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

**Stander** (stand'ėr), *n.* 1. One who stands.—2. In the early church, one of the third or highest class of penitents. See CONSISTENTES.—3. † A tree that has stood long.

**Stander-by** (stand'ėr-bī), *n.* One that stands near; one that is present; a mere spectator; a bystander.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers-by* to curtail his oaths. *Shak.*

**Stander-grass, Standard-grass** (stand'-ėr-gras, stand'ärd-gras), *n.* A name given by the old botanists to some species of Orchis, as *O. mascula*.

**Stander-up** (stand'ėr-up), *n.* One who takes a side.

*Standers-up* for their country, and for the liberties . . . of the subject. *South.*

**Standing** (stand'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Established, either by law or by custom, &c.; continually existing; permanent; not temporary; as, a *standing* army, that is, a regular army in constant service, as distinct from the militia.—2. Lasting; not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; as, a *standing* colour. 3. Stagnant; not flowing; as, *standing* water. 4. Fixed; not movable; as, a *standing* bed: distinguished from a *truckle* bed.—5. Remaining erect; not cut down; as, *standing* corn.—*Standing orders*, the orders made by either house of parliament, or other deliberative assembly, respecting the manner in which business shall be conducted in it.—*Standing rigging* (*naut.*), the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position. Such are the shrouds and stays.

**Standing** (stand'ing), *n.* 1. The act of stopping or coming to a stand; the state of being erect upon the feet; stand.—2. Continuance; duration or existence; as, a custom of long *standing*.—3. Possession of an office, character, or place. 'A patron of long *standing*.' *Dryden.*

I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years' *standing*. *Swift.*

4. Station; place to stand in.

I will provide you with a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

5. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*. Ps. lxix. 2.

6. Condition in society; relative position; rank; reputation; as, a man of good *standing* or of high *standing* among his friends.

**Standish** (stan'dish), *n.* [*Stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink. 'A *standish*, steel and golden pen.' *Pope.*

**Stand-pipe** (stand'pīp), *n.* 1. A vertical pipe erected at a well or reservoir, into which water is forced by mechanical means, in order to obtain a head pressure sufficient to convey it to a distance.—2. Also, a small pipe inserted into an opening in the water-main in a street.

**Stand-point** (stand'point), *n.* [A modern word probably based on G. *standpunkt*.] A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from which things are viewed, and in relation to which they are compared and judged; as, he looked at everything from the *standpoint* of a philosopher.

Stand-rest.

**Stand-rest** (stand'-rest), *n.* A kind of stool which supports a person behind while standing almost in an upright position at a desk, an easel, &c.

**Stand-still** (stand'stil), *n.* Act of stopping; state of rest; a stop; as, to come to a *stand-still*.

**Stand-up** (stand'up), *a.* In *pugilism*, a term applied to a fair boxing-match, where the combatants stand manfully to each other, without sham or false falls; as, a fair *stand-up* fight.

If it should be pitted . . . for a *stand-up* fight, . . . its best friends would have most reason to deplore the inevitable results. *Times newspaper.*

**Stane** (stān), *n.* A stone. [Scotch.]

**Stane-raw, Staney-rag** (stān'ra, stān'i-rag), *n.* [Scotch. Perhaps = *stain-rag*.] A foliaceous lichen of the genus Parmelia (*P. saxatilis*), used by Highland peasants to make a brown dye for domestic purposes. Called also *Black Crottles*, and in Shetland *Scrottyle*.

**Stang** (stang), *n.* [A. Sax. *stæng, steng*, a pole; D. *steng, stang*, G. *stange, stenge*, Dan. *stang*, Icel. *stöng*, bar, beam, pole; from root of *sting, stick*.] 1. † A pole, rod, or perch; a measure of land.—2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft.—*To ride the stang*, to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision: a punishment inflicted in former times on wife or husband beaters and the like. [Provincial.]

**Stang** (stang), *n.* A sting. [Scotch.]

**Stang** (stang), *v.t.* To sting. [Scotch.]

**Stang** (stang), *v.i.* To shoot with pain. [Local.]

**Stang-ball** (stang'bal), *n.* A projectile consisting of two half-balls connected by a bar; a bar-shot.

**Stanhope** (stan'hōp), *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage without a top: so called from the gentleman *Stanhope*, for whom it was contrived.

The vehicle was not actually a gig, neither was it a *stanhope*. *Dickens.*

**Stanhope-lens** (stan'hōp-lenz), *n.* A lens of small diameter with two convex faces of different radii, and inclosed in a metallic tube.

**Stanhope-press** (stan'hōp-pres), *n.* [After the inventor, the Earl of *Stanhope*.] A kind of printing-press.

**Staniel** (stan'yel), *n.* Same as *Stannel*.

**Stanielry** (stan'yel-ri), *n.* The act or practice of hawking with staniels; ignoble falconry.

**Stanium** (stā'ni-um), *n.* A strong cloth of a superior quality worn during the Anglo-Norman period. Also called *Stamfortis*.

**Stank,** † *a.* See STANCK.

**Stank** (stangk), *v.i.* [Sw. *stanka*, to sigh.] To sigh. [Provincial.]

**Stank** (stangk), old pret. of *stink*. *Stunk* is now used.

**Stank** (stangk), *n.* [O. Fr. *estang*, Pr. *estane*, It. *stagno*, from L. *stagnum*, a piece of standing water, a pool. See STAGNATE.] A pool; a pond; a ditch. [Scotch.]

**Stannary** (stan'a-ri), *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin. See STANNUM.] Relating to the tin-works; as, the *stannary* courts in Devonshire and Cornwall, for the administration of justice among those connected with the tin-mines.

**Stannary** (stan'a-ri), *n.* [See the adjective.] A tin-mine; tin-works. The term is now used as including by one general designation the tin-mines within a particular district, the tinners employed in working them, and the customs and privileges attached to the mines and to those employed in them. The great stannaries of England are those of Devon and Cornwall.

**Stannate** (stan'āt), *n.* [L. *stannum*, tin. See STANNARY, *a.*] A salt of stannic acid.

**Stannel** (stan'el), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *stand-gale*, which name the bird has from its habit of sustaining itself in one position, always with its head to the wind, by a rapid motion of its wings. From this peculiarity it has its synonym *wind-hover*.] The kestrel, a species of hawk, called also *Stone-gall*. Written also *Staniel, Stanyel, Stannyel*. See KESTREL.

**Stannic** (stan'ik), *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin.] Pertaining to tin; procured from tin; as, the *stannic* acid ($Sn H_2 O_3$), a hydrate obtained from stannous oxide, which unites with bases to form the salts called *stannates*.

**Stanniferous** (stan-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin, and *fero*, I bear.] Containing or affording tin.

**Stannine** (stan'in), *n.* [L. *stannum*, tin.] A brittle, steel-gray or iron-black ore of tin, of metallic lustre, consisting of tin and sulphur, with some copper and iron, and generally zinc, found in Cornwall; tin pyrites. Called also from its colour *Bell-metal Ore*.

**Stannotype** (stan'ō-tīp), *n.* [L. *stannum*, tin, and Gr. *typos*, impression.] In *photog.* a picture taken on a tin plate.

**Stannous** (stan'us), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or containing tin; as, *stannous* oxide, or protoxide of tin (Sn O).

**Stannum** (stan'um), *n.* [Originally *stagnum*, a mixture of silver and lead. This word was probably influenced in its ultimate form (*stannum*) and sense of tin (which it assumed about the fourth century) by the Cornish word *staen*, tin.] Tin.

**Stannyel** † (stan'yel), *n.* Same as *Stannel*.

**Stant,** † For *Standeth*. *Chaucer.*

**Stantient** † (stan'shent), *n.* A stanchion.

**Stantion** (stan'shun), *n.* Same as *Stemson*.

**Stanza** (stan'za), *n.* [It., a stanza; properly an abode, a lodging, a stop, a stanza, from L.

*stans, stantis*, ppr. of *sto*, to stand. The stanza has its name from its being, as it were, a complete period at the end of which a stop or pause in the versification is made.] 1. In *poetry*, a number of lines or verses connected with each other, and properly ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem. A stanza presents in metre, rhymes, and the number of its lines a combination which repeats itself several times in the course of the same poem. A stanza is variously termed *terzina, quartetto, sestina, ottava*, &c., according as it consists of three, four, six, or eight lines.

Horace confines himself to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

2. In *arch.* an apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber.

**Stanzaic** (stan-zā'ik), *a.* Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza.

**Stanze,† Stanzo** † (stanz, stan'zo), *n.* A stanza. *Shak.*

**Stapedial** (sta-pē'di-al), *a.* [See below.] Stirrup-shaped; as, the *stapedial* bones of the ear.

**Stapedius** (sta-pē'di-us), *n.* [From L. *stapes*, a stirrup.] A small muscle of the internal ear inserted into the neck of the stapes or stirrup, which it draws obliquely upwards.

**Stapelia** (sta-pē'li-a), *n.* [Named by Linnæus after Boderus *Stapel*, a physician of Amsterdam, and commentator on Theophrastus.] An extensive and curious genus of plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, or milk-weeds. Most of the species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are succulent plants, without leaves, frequently covered over with dark tubercles, giving them a very grotesque appearance. In most instances the flowers give off a very unpleasant odour, like that

Stapelia variegata.

of rotten flesh, insomuch that the name of carrion-flower has been given to some of these plants. They are, nevertheless, cultivated on account of their singular and beautiful flowers.

**Stapes** (stā'pēz), *n.* [L., a stirrup.] In *anat.* the innermost of the small bones of the ear: so called from its form resembling a stirrup.

**Staphisagria** (staf-i-sā'gri-a), *n.* [L. and Gr. *staphis*, stavesacre, and Gr. *agria*, fem. of *agrios*, wild.] Stavesacre (*Delphinium Staphysagria*).

**Staphyle** (staf'i-lē), *n.* [Gr. *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes.] In *anat.* the uvula.

**Staphylea** (staf-i-lē'a), *n.* [From Gr. *staphylē*, a bunch, the flowers and fruits being disposed in clusters. The Greek name was *staphylodendron*.] Bladder-nut, a genus of plants, group Staphyleaceæ. The species, which are few, are dispersed over the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. *S. pinnata*, or common bladder-nut, is a native of central and eastern Europe, and is sometimes cultivated in shrubberies. It has pinnate leaves, white pendulous racemose flowers, and large inflated capsules. The wood is used for various kinds of turning.

**Staphyleaceæ** (sta-fil'ē-ā"sē-ē), *n.pl.* A small group of plants belonging to the nat. order Sapindaceæ. The species are shrubs, with opposite pinnate leaves, and small white stipulate flowers, arranged in panicles or racemes. There are only three genera belonging to the group, which inhabit the warmer and temperate parts of the earth. Only one species is found in Europe, the *Staphylea pinnata*. The seeds of all contain a mild oil, which may be expressed.

**Staphyline** (staf'i-līn), *a.* [Gr. *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes.] In *mineral.* having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.

**Staphylinidæ** (staf-i-lin'i-dē), *n.pl.* A family of coleopterous insects, of which the genus Staphylinus is the type.

**Staphylinus** (staf-i-lī'nus), *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, with short wing-sheaths, the type of the family Staphylinidæ; the rove-beetles. The species are usually found under dead leaves, stones, dung, &c. The *S. olens*, common in this country, has received the name of the *cock-tail beetle* or *devil's coach-horse*. It is of a dead black, thickly punctured, and covered with short hairs.

*Staphylinus olens* (Fetid Rove-beetle).

**Staphyloma** (staf-i-lō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *staphylē*, a grape.] A name given to different tumours of the anterior surface of the globe of the eye. *Dunglison.* Called also *Staphylosis.*

**Staphyloplastic** (staf'il-ō-plas"tik), *a.* Of or relating to staphyloplasty.

**Staphyloplasty** (staf'il-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *staphylē*, the uvula, and *plassō*, to form.] In *surg.* the operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost.

**Staphyloraphy** (staf-i-lor'a-fi), *n.* [Gr. *staphylē*, the uvula, and *raphē*, a suture, from *raptō*, to join by sewing.] In *surg.* the operation of uniting a cleft palate.

**Staphylosis** (staf-i-lō'sis), *n.* Same as *Staphyloma.*

**Staphylotome** (staf'il-o-tōm), *n.* [See STAPHYLOTOMY.] In *surg.* a knife for operating upon the uvula or palate.

**Staphylotomy** (staf-i-lot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *staphylē*, the uvula, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *surg.* amputation of the uvula.

**Staple** (stā'pl), *n.* [A. Sax. *stapel*, a prop, trestle, also a step; D. *stapel*, a stem, support, the stocks for a ship, heap, staple; G. *stapel*, a post, prop, stocks, heap, emporium; so also Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*. The root is that of *stamp* and *step*. The development of meanings, that which stands or rests firmly, prop, support, heap, wares heaped up or accumulated, &c., does not present much difficulty. In some of the above meanings it resembles *stock;* comp. the *stocks* of a ship, a *stock* of goods. In meaning 6 it may be rather from *stop;* comp. *stopple.*] 1. According to old usage, a settled mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain commodities are chiefly taken for sale. In England, formerly, the king's staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the staple commodities.

Bruges . . . was the great *staple* for both Mediterranean and northern merchandise. *Hallam.*

Hence—2. The principal commodity grown or manufactured in a country, district, or town, either for exportation or home consumption, that is, originally, the merchandise which was sold at a staple or mart; as, cotton is the *staple* of several of the southern states of America.

As I told you before, the whale is the *staple* of this island. *Marryatt.*

3. The principal element of or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the chief item; as, politics were the *staple* of his conversation.

He has two very great faults, which are the *staple* of his bad side. *Dickens.*

4. The material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material.—5. The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax; as, wool of a coarse *staple* or a fine *staple;* cotton of a short *staple*, long *staple*, fine *staple*, &c.—6. A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, bolt, &c. 'Massy *staples*, and correspondsive and fulfilling bolts.' *Shak.*—7. In *coal-mining*, a small underground pit sunk from the workings on an upper seam to those of a lower one for the purpose of promoting ventilation. *Tomlinson.*—8.† A district granted to an abbey. *Camden.*—*Staple of land*, the particular nature and quality of land.

**Staple** (stā'pl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities; as, a *staple* town.—2. Mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce; as, a *staple* trade.—3. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold. 'Will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no.' *Swift.* [Rare.]—4. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market; as, *staple* commodities.

**Staple** (stā'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stapled;* ppr. *stapling.* To sort or adjust the different staples of, as wool.

**Stapler** (stā'pl-ėr), *n.* 1. A dealer in staple commodities. 'The *staplers* of Hamburgh.' *Howell.*—2. One employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

**Star** (stär), *n.* [A word common to all the Indo-European languages. A. Sax. *steorra*, Sc. *starn*, Icel. *stjarna*, Goth. *stairno*, D. *ster*, O.D. *sterne*, G. *stern;* cog. L. *stella* (for *sterula*, also *astrum*), Gr. *astēr*, Armor. and Corn. *steren*, Per. *satarah*, Skr. *tārā* (for *stārā*), Vedic Skr. *stri*, pl. *staras*—star. Probably from root of E. *strew*, Skr. *stri*, to strew, from the heavenly bodies scattering or sprinkling light.] 1. In a popular sense, any celestial body whatever except the sun and moon; but, in *astron.* the term is usually restricted to one of those self-shining bodies constituted like the sun, situated at immense distances from us, and doubtless, like our sun, the centres of systems similar to our own. Stars are distinguished from planets by remaining apparently immovable with respect to one another, and hence they were called *fixed stars*, although their fixity has been disproved in numerous cases, and is no longer believed in regard to any. The principal points which form the subjects of astronomical inquiries regarding the stars are their apparent and relative magnitudes, their distribution, their number, their distances, motions, and nature. In order to distinguish the stars one from another the ancients divided the heavens into different spaces called constellations, which they supposed to be occupied by the figures of animals and other objects, as a lion, a bear, a man, a lyre, &c. (See CONSTELLATION.) The stars are divided, according to their brightness, into stars of the first, second, third, &c., magnitudes; but no magnitude, in the proper sense of the word, has yet been observed in any star. All the stars beyond the sixth or seventh magnitude are called *telescopic stars*, as they cannot be seen without the aid of the telescope. The gradations of magnitude among the telescopic stars are continued by astronomers from the eighth down to the sixteenth. The stars are very irregularly distributed over the celestial sphere. In some regions scarcely a star is to be seen, while in others they seem crowded together, especially in the Milky Way, where they appear, when viewed through a powerful telescope, to be crowded almost beyond imagination. Of the stars visible to the naked eye at any one time the number probably does not exceed a few thousands, but in the telescope their number is so great as to defy all calculation; and, besides, there is every reason to believe that there are countless hosts which lie beyond the reach of the most powerful telescopes. The distances of the fixed stars from the earth are very great. The nearest yet found, that of $\alpha$ Centauri, a double star in the southern hemisphere, being calculated at 20 billions of miles, so that light takes $3\frac{1}{4}$ years to travel from it to our earth. Many stars have been observed whose light appears to undergo a regular periodic increase and diminution of brightness, amounting, in some instances, to a complete extinction and revival. These are called *variable* and *periodic stars*. It is found that some stars, formerly distinguished by their splendour, have entirely disappeared, others have shone forth with extraordinary brilliancy, and, after a longer or shorter period, have gradually died away and become extinct. These are called *temporary stars*. Many of the stars are found, when observed with telescopes of high magnifying power, to be composed of two, and some of them of three or more stars in close juxtaposition. These are termed *double* and *multiple stars*. The appearances known as nebulæ are, in many cases at least, agglomerations of stars, separated from our system and from one another by unfathomable starless intervals. See NEBULA.—*Binary stars*, sidereal systems composed of two stars revolving about each other in regular orbits.—*Falling* or *shooting stars*. See FALLING-STAR.—*Pole-star*, a bright star in the tail of

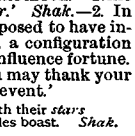
Ursa Minor, so called from being near the north pole.—*Parallax stars*, those having a sensible parallax, as Arcturus, Capella, Polaris, &c.—*The watery star*, the moon. 'Nine changes of the *watery star*.' *Shak.*—2. In *astrol.* a heavenly body supposed to have influence over a person's life; a configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune. Hence the expression, 'You may thank your *stars* for such and such an event.'

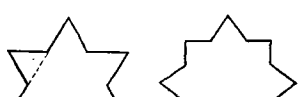
Let those who are in favour with their *stars*
Of public honour and proud titles boast. *Shak.*

3. That which resembles a star; specifically, (*a*) an ornamental figure rayed like a star worn upon the breast to indicate rank or honour.

A little dry old man, without a *star*,
Not like a king. *Shak.*

(*b*) A radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk; thus, *: used as a reference to a note in the margin or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters or words are omitted. (*c*) In *pyrotechny*, a small piece of inflammable composition, which burns high in air with a coloured flame, depending on the character of the ingredients employed, and presents the appearance of a star.—4. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities, especially in a public capacity, as a distinguished and brilliant theatrical performer.—5. In *her.* the estoile, a charge frequently borne on the shield, which differs from the *mullet* in having its rays or points waved instead of straight, and in having usually six of these points, while the mullet has only five, and these straight. When the number is greater the points are waved and straight alternately.—6. In *fort.* a small fort having five or more points, or salient and re-entering angles flanking one another. Called also


Star of eight points.


Star Forts.

Hexagonal Star Fort. Octagonal Star Fort.

*Star-fort.*—*Star of Bethlehem*, a plant of the genus Ornithogalum (*O. umbellatum*), growing in pastures and woods.—*Star of the earth*, *Plantago Coronopus*, growing in dry, sandy places.—*Order of the Star*, an order of knighthood formerly existing in France, founded in 1350, in imitation of the order of the Garter in England, which was then recently instituted.—*Star of India*, an order of knighthood instituted in 1861 to commemorate the direct assumption of the government of India by Queen Victoria. There are three classes of knights—Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.), Knights Commanders, (K.C.S.I.), and Companions (C.S.I.). The insignia of the order are a collar, badge, and star. The collar

Insignia of the Order of the Star of India.

consists of a double chain of gold, bearing the heraldic rose of England, palm-branches, and lotus-flowers, with an imperial crown at the lower part of the collar. The badge is a five-pointed star, suspended from the crown, with an oval medallion attached containing an onyx cameo profile bust of Queen Victoria and the motto. The star of the order is a five-pointed star of diamonds, surrounded by an azure belt bearing the motto in diamonds, and having wavy rays of gold all round it.—*Star* is frequently used in the formation of compounds of very obvious signification; as, *star-aspiring*, *star-beam*, *star-bespangled*, *star-bestudded*, *star-bright*, *star-broidered*, *star-crowned*, *star-directed*, *star-led*, *star-paved*, *star-roofed*, *star-sprinkled*, and the like.

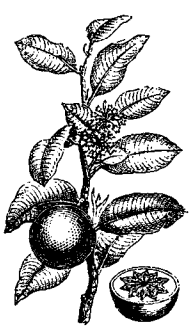
**Star** (stär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *starred;* ppr. *starring.* To set or adorn with stars or bright radiating bodies; to bespangle; as, a robe *starred* with gems. 'Shall *star* the black earth with brilliance.' *Tennyson.*

**Star** (stär), *v.i.* To shine as a star; to be brilliant or prominent; to shine above others, as an eminent theatrical performer; to appear as an actor in a provincial theatre among inferior players.

**Star** (stär), *n.* [Heb. *shetar*, *shtar*, a deed or contract.] An ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory. See STAR-CHAMBER.

**Star-anise** (stär'an-is), *n. Illicium anisatum*, a plant inhabiting China, nat. order Magnoliaceæ. It derives its name from the stellate form of its fruit, which is about 1 inch in diameter. This fruit forms a considerable article of commerce amongst Asiatic nations. It is commonly used as a condiment in the preparation of food, and native physicians prescribe it as a stomachic and carminative, while Europeans employ it to aromatize certain liquors.

**Star-apple** (stär'ap-l), *n.* The popular name of several species of Chrysophyllum, whose fruit is esculent. *Chrysophyllum Cainito* is the most important species. It is a native of the West Indies. The fruit resembles a large apple, which in the inside is divided into ten cells, each containing a black seed, surrounded by a gelatinous pulp. It is eaten in the warm climates of America by way of dessert.


Star-apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*).

**Star-blasting** (stär'blast-ing), *n.* The pernicious influence of the stars.

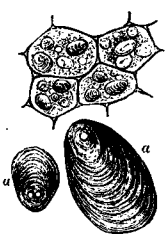
Bless thee from whirlwinds, *star-blasting*, and taking. *Shak.*

**Star-blind** (stär'blīnd), *a.* [A. Sax. *stare-blind*, Dan. *starblind*, *stærblind*, D. *sterblind*, G. *staarblind;* Dan. *stær*, D. and G. *staar*, cataract, glaucoma; from same root as *stare.*] Purblind; seeing obscurely, as from cataract; blinking.

**Starboard** (stär'börd), *n.* [A. Sax. *steórbord;* that is, *steer-board*, from *steóran*, to steer, the old rudder being a kind of large oar used on the right side of the ship. See STEER.] *Naut.* the right hand side of a ship or boat when a spectator stands with his face towards the head, stem, or prow: opposed to *port* or old *larboard.* See PORT.

**Starboard** (stär'börd), *a. Naut.* pertaining to the right hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side; as, the *starboard* shrouds; *starboard* quarter; *starboard* tack.

**Starch** (stärch), *n.* [From *starch* (adjective), a softened form of *stark*, stiff, strong; A. Sax. *stearc*, rigid, stiff; G. *stärke*, strength, starch, *stark*, strong. See STARK.] ($C_6H_{10}O_5$ or $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$.) A proximate principle of plants, universally diffused in the vegetable kingdom, and of very great importance. It occurs in seeds, as in those of wheat and other cereal grains, and also in leguminous plants; in roots, as in the tubers of the potato; in the stem and pith of many plants, as in the sago plant; in some barks, as in that of cinnamon; and in pulpy fruits, such as the apple. *Finally*, it is contained in the expressed juice of most vegetables, such as the carrot, in a state of suspension, being deposited on standing. The starch of commerce is chiefly extracted from wheat flour. When pure, it is a snow-white powder of a glistening appearance, which makes a crackling noise when pressed with the finger. It is composed of transparent rounded grains, the size of which varies in different plants, those of the potato being among the largest, and those of wheat and rice the smallest. It is insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether; but when heated with water it is converted into a kind of solution, which, on cooling, forms a stiff semi-opaque jelly. If dried up, this yields a translucent mass, which softens and swells into a jelly with water. It is employed for stiffening linen and other cloth. When roasted at a moderate heat in an oven it is converted into a species of gum employed by calico-printers; potato starch answers best for this purpose. (See DEXTRINE.) Starch is convertible into sugar by dilute sulphuric acid. Starch forms the greatest portion of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat flour, and it is the chief ingredient of bread. The woodcut shows the cells of the common potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) filled with starch granules, *a a.*—2. A stiff formal manner; starchedness; as, to take the *starch* out of a person.


Starch Granules in Potato.

This professor is to infuse into their manners that beautiful political *starch* which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits, &c. *Addison.*

**Starch**† (stärch), *a.* [See the noun.] Stiff; precise; rigid. 'Misrepresenting sobriety as a *starch* and formal thing.' *Killingbeck.*

**Starch** (stärch), *v.t.* To stiffen with starch. 'With kerchief *starch'd* and pinners clean.' *Gay.*

**Star-chamber** (stär'chām-bėr), *n.* [Said to be so called because the roof was ornamented with stars, or from certain Jewish contracts and obligations, called *starrs* (Heb. *shetar*, pronounced *shtar*), preserved in it.] Formerly, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster. It consisted originally of a committee of the privy-council, and was remodelled during the reign of Henry VIII., when it consisted of four high officers of state, with power to add to their number a bishop and temporal lord of the council, and two justices of the courts of Westminster. It had jurisdiction of forgery, perjury, riots, maintenance, fraud, libel, and conspiracy, and in general of every misdemeanour, especially those of public importance; it was exempt from the intervention of a jury, and could inflict any punishment short of death. Under Charles I. the scope of the Star-chamber was extended to cases properly belonging to the courts of common law, solely for the purpose of levying fines. Its process was summary, and often iniquitous, and the punishment it inflicted often arbitrary and cruel. This court was abolished by statute 16 Charles I.

**Starched** (stärcht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Stiffened with starch. 'The *starch'd* beard.' *B. Jonson.*—2. Stiff; precise; formal. 'A *starched* squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait.' *Swift.*

**Starchedness** (stärcht'nes), *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality. 'The *starchedness* of his own nation.' *L. Addison.*

**Starcher** (stärch'ėr), *n.* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch.

**Starch-hyacinth** (stärch'hī-a-sinth), *n.* A plant, the *Muscari racemosum*, of the same nat. order with the hyacinth, and named from the smell of the flower. Called also *Musk-hyacinth* and *Grape-hyacinth.*

**Starchly** (stärch'li), *adv.* In a starchy manner; with stiffness of manner; formally. 'Talk *starchly*, and affect ignorance of what you would be at.' *Swift.*

**Starchness** (stärch'nes), *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.

**Starch-sugar** (stärch'shu-gėr), *n.* See GLUCOSE.

**Starchy** (stärch'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of starch; resembling starch.—2. Stiff; precise; formal in manner; as, a *starchy* personage.

**Star-conner**† (stär'kon-ėr), *n.* A star-gazer. *Gascoigne.*

**Star-crossed** (stär'krost), *a.* Not favoured by the stars; ill-fated. 'A pair of *star-cross'd* lovers.' *Shak.*

**Stare** (stär), *n.* [A. Sax. *stær*, Icel. *stari*, Sw. *stare*, G. *staar*, *stahr*, same origin as L. *sturnus*, a starling. The root is possibly that of *star*, from the speckled coat of the bird. *Starling* is a diminutive.] A starling: a common name in various localities. *Sir T. Elyot; Pennant; Selby; F. O. Morris.*

**Stare** (stär), *v.i.* pret. *stared;* ppr. *staring.* [A. Sax. *starian*, to stare, to gaze; D. and L.G. *staren*, G. *starren*, Icel. *stara*. The literal meaning is to look fixedly, the root being that of G. and Sw. *starr*, stiff, rigid, fixed, E. *stark*, stiff, strong. *Stern* and *starve* are also akin, and so are L. *sterilis*, barren; Gr. *stereos*, firm. See also STARBLIND.] 1. To look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object; to gaze, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, &c.

Look not big, nor *stare*, nor fret. *Shak.*

2. To stand out stiffly, as hair; to be prominent; to be stiff; to stand on end; to bristle. 'The *staring* straws and jaggs in the hive.' *Mortimer.*

Art thou some god, some angel, or some devil,
That makest my blood cold, and my hair to *stare?*
*Shak.*

**Stare** (stär), *v.t.* To affect or influence by staring, as to drive away or abash; to look earnestly or fixedly at; to look at with either a bold or vacant expression.

I will *stare* him out of his wits. *Shak.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and *stared* him in the face with so bewitching a grin that the whistler relaxed his fibres. *Spectator.*

—*To stare in the face, fig.* to be before the eyes, or undeniably evident. 'The law . . . that *stares* them in the face, whilst they are breaking it.' *Locke.*

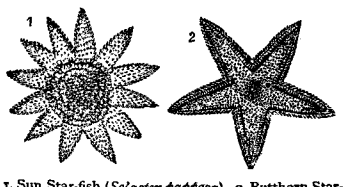
**Stare** (stär), *n.* The act of one who stares; a fixed look with eyes wide open. 'A vacant *stare.*' *Tennyson.*

**Staret** (stär'ėr), *n.* One who stares or gazes. 'Stupid *starers.*' *Pope.*

**Starfe,**† pret. of *sterve.* Died; perished. *Chaucer.*

**Star-finch** (stär'finsh), *n.* A name given to the redstart.

**Star-fish** (stär'fish), *n.* A term in its widest application embracing all the echinoderms



1, Sun Star-fish (*Solaster papposa*). 2, Butthorn Star-fish (*Asterias aurantiaca*).

comprised in the orders Ophiuroidea and Asteroidea, but more commonly restricted to the members of the latter order, of which the common genus Asterias may be taken as the type. It is covered with a tough leathery skin beset with prickles, and has the form of a star, with five or more rays radiating from a central disc. In the middle of the under surface of the disc is situated the mouth, opening into a digestive system which sends prolongations into each ray. If the prickly skin be removed it will be seen to be supported by a series of plates beautifully jointed together. On the under surface of each ray the plates exhibit a series of perforations, through which, in the living state, the ambulacra or tubular feet can be protruded so as to effect locomotion. Star-fishes are found in almost all tropical and European seas, and some species are found as far north as Greenland. The cut shows two common British species, the one belonging to the five-rayed stars, the other to the sun-stars, with many rays. The latter has the rays twelve to fifteen in number.

**Star-fort** (stär'fôrt), *n.* See STAR, 6.

**Star-fruit** (stär'frōt), *n.* See ACTINOCARPUS.

**Stargazer** (stär'gāz-ėr), *n.* 1. One who gazes at the stars; a term of contempt for an astrologer, sometimes used humorously for an astronomer. Is. xlvii. 13. —2. A species of acanthopterygious fishes of the Percidæ family, the *Uranoscopus scaber*, inhabiting the Mediterranean, and so called because the eyes are situated on the top of the nearly cubical head, and directed towards the heavens.

**Stargazing** (stär'gāz-ing), *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology. *Swift.*

**Stargazing** (stär'gāz-ing), *a.* Looking at or admiring the stars.

**Star-grass** (stär'gras), *n.* 1. Star-wort (which see).—2. *Hypoxis erecta*, a small grass-like plant, having star-shaped yellow flowers.—3. A smooth, stemless, very bitter plant, of the genus Aletris, having fibrous roots, and small flowers in a wand-like spiked raceme.

**Star-hawk** (stär'hąk), *n.* [Perhaps for *sparhawk.*] A species of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

**Staring** (stär'ing), *a.* 1. Gazing fixedly; looking with fixed gaze; fixed. '*Staring* eyes.' *Spenser.* 'A *staring* look.' *Surrey.*—2.† Standing stiffly up; bristling.

**Staring** (stär'ing), *adv.* Staringly; so as to stare wildly. 'Squire South, stark, *staring* mad.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Staringly** (stär'ing-li), *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look.

**Star-jelly** (stär'jel-li), *n.* Star-shoot (which see).

**Stark** (stärk), *a.* [A. Sax. *steare*, stiff, hard, rough; G. and Sw. *stark*, D. *sterk*, Icel. *sterkr.* The root is that of G. *starr*, stiff. It is also in E. *stare*, *stern*. *Starch* is a softened form.] 1. Stiff; rigid, as in death.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff,
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shak.*

2. Strong; rugged; powerful.

A *stark* moss-trooping Scot was he
As e'er couched Border lance by knee.
*Sir W. Scott.*

3.† Entire; perfect; profound; absolute.

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now. *B. Jonson.*

4. Mere; gross; pure; downright. 'Pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense.' *Collier.*

**Stark** (stärk), *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; as, *stark* mad; *stark* blind; *stark* naked. 'Held him strangled in his arms till he was *stark* dead.' *Fuller.*

**Starkly**† (stärk'li), *adv.* In a stark manner; stiffly; strongly.

As fast lock'd up in sleep, as guiltless labour
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shak.*

**Starless** (stär'les), *a.* Having no stars visible or no starlight; as, a *starless* night.

**Starlet** (stär'let), *n.* A small star.

Nebulæ may be comparatively near, though the *starlets* of which they are made up appear extremely minute. *H. Spencer.*

**Starlight** (stär'līt), *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by moon
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet.
*Milton.*

**Starlight** (stär'līt), *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only. 'A *starlight* evening and a morning fair.' *Dryden.*

**Starlike** (stär'lik), *a.* 1. Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star; as, *starlike* flowers.—2. Bright; lustrous; shining; luminous. 'The *star-like* sorrows of immortal eyes.' *Tennyson.*

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle.*

**Starling** (stär'ling), *n.* [Dim. of *stare*, a starling. See STARE.] An insessorial bird belonging to the conirostral family of Cuvier's great order Passeres, of the genus Sturnus and family Sturnidæ. The common starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*, is found in almost all parts of Europe; it is between 8 and 9 inches in length. The colour is blackish, with blue, purplish, or cupreous reflections, and each feather is marked at the extremity

Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

with a whitish triangular speck, and these specks are the *stars* from which the name of the bird seems to be derived. Starlings live much about buildings, and nestle in holes of walls, crannies of rocks, and openings in hollow trees. They are often kept in cages, and may be taught to whistle some tunes, and even to pronounce words and sentences. Called also *Stare.*

**Starling** (stär'ling), *n.* 1. In *hydraulic engin.* one of a number of piles driven in outside the foundations of the piers of a bridge, to break the force of the water. Written also *Sterling.*—2.† A penny of sterling money. *Chaucer.*

**Starlit** (stär'lit), *a.* Lighted by stars; as, a *starlit* night.

**Star-monger** (stär'mung-gėr), *n.* An astrologer; a quack. *Swift.*

**Star-nose** (stär'nōz), *n.* A North American genus (Condylura) of moles (Talpidæ), distinguished by bearing at the extremity of its muzzle a remarkable structure of fleshy and somewhat cartilaginous rays disposed in the form of a star.

**Starost** (star'ost), *n.* In Poland, a nobleman possessed of a castle or domain, called a *starosty.*

**Starosty** (star'os-ti), *n.* [See above.] In Poland, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown.

**Star-pagoda** (stär'pa-gō-da), *n.* A gold coin of the East Indies. In Madras its value is *7s. 6d.*

**Star-proof** (stär'prōf), *a.* Impervious to the light of the stars. 'Branching elm *star-proof.*' *Milton.*

**Star-read,† Star-rede**† (stär'rēd), *n.* [*Star*, and *rede*, counsel.] Knowledge of the stars; astronomy. 'Who in *star-read* were wont have best insight.' *Spenser.*

**Starred** (stärd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Studded, decorated, or adorned with stars. *Milton.*—2. Influenced by the stars: usually in composition; as, ill-*starred.* '*Starr'd* most unluckily.' *Shak.*—3. Cracked, with many rays proceeding from a central point; as, a *starred* pane of glass; a *starred* mirror.

**Star-reed** (stär'rēd), *n.* A Peruvian plant of the genus Aristolochia, the *A. fragrantissima*, the root of which is highly esteemed in Peru as a remedy against dysenteries, malignant inflammatory fevers, colds, rheumatic pains, &c. *Lindley.*

**Starriness** (stär'i-nes), *n.* The state of being starry.

**Starry** (stär'i), *a.* [From *star.*] 1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars. 'Above the *starry* sky.' *Pope.*—2. Consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar; stellary; as, *starry* light; *starry* flame. 'The *starry* influences.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. Shining like stars; resembling stars; as, *starry* eyes. 'Garlands pied and *starry* sea-flower crowns.' *Shelley.*—4. Having rays arranged like those of a star; shaped like a star; stellate; stelliform.—5. Connected with the stars. 'The *starry* Galileo.' *Byron.*

**Star-shake** (stär'shāk), *n.* A defect in timber, consisting in clefts radiating from the pith to the circumference.

**Star-shine** (stär'shīn), *n.* The shine or light of a star or stars; starlight. 'By *star-shine* and by moonlight.' *Tennyson.*

**Star-shoot, Star-shot** (stär'shōt, stär'shot), *n.* A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting-star. It is, however, of vegetable origin, being the common nostoc. See NOSTOC.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *star-shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Bacon.*

**Star-shooter** (stär'shōt-ėr), *n.* A contemptuous term for the early observers of the heavens.

**Star-shot,** *n.* See STAR-SHOOT.

**Star-slough** (stär'sluf), *n.* Same as *Star-shoot.*

**Star-spangled** (stär'spang-gld), *a.* Spotted with stars; as, the *star-spangled* banner, or national flag of the United States.

**Star-spotted** (stär'spot-ed), *a.* Spotted or studded with stars.

**Star-stone** (stär'stōn), *n.* 1. A rare variety of sapphire. When cut, and viewed in a direction perpendicular to the axis, it presents a peculiar reflection of light in the form of a star.—2. Same as *Psarolite.*

**Start** (stärt), *v.i.* [O.E. *sterte*, *sturte*, *stirte*; not in A. Sax. or Icel.; allied to D. *storten*, Dan. *styrte*, G. *stürzen*, to precipitate, to rush or hurl headlong. From root of *stir.*] 1. To move suddenly and spasmodically; to move as if by a twitch; to make a sudden and involuntary motion of the body, caused

by surprise, pain, or any sudden feeling or emotion.

*I start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden.*

2. To shrink; to wince.

With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
. . . but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shak.*

3. To make a sudden or unexpected change of place; to rise or otherwise move quickly; to spring from a place or position; to dart; as, to *start* from one's seat; to *start* aside; to *start* out of the way of something. 'Make thy two eyes, like stars, *start* from their spheres.' *Shak.*

Out into the road I *started*. *Tennyson.*

4. To change condition at once; to make a sudden or instantaneous change.

Our long wax candles with short cotton wicks, . . . *Start* into light, and make the lighter *start*. *James Smith.*

5. To set out; to commence a course, as a race, a journey, or the like; to begin or enter any career or pursuit.

At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

6. To be moved from a fixed position; to lose its hold; to be dislocated; as, the nail has *started*; the stave *started*.—*To start after*, to set out in pursuit of; to follow.—*To start against*, to become a candidate in opposition to; to oppose.—*To start for*, to become a candidate for, as for some office.—*To start up*, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; to come suddenly into notice or importance.

The mind often works in search of some hidden idea, though sometimes they *start up* in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*

**Start** (stärt), *v.t.* 1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle. 'Every feather *starts* you.' *Shak.*

Upon malicious bravery dost thou come,
To *start* my quiet? *Shak.*

2. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly; as, to *start* a hare or a woodcock; to *start* game.—3. To produce suddenly to view; to conjure up.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shak.*

4. To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit.

Sensual men agree in the pursuit of every pleasure they can *start*. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. To begin; to commence; to set agoing; to originate; as, to *start* an enterprise; to *start* a newspaper.

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the people love to *start* in discourse. *Addison.*

6. To move suddenly from its place; to make to lose its hold; to dislocate; as, to *start* a nail; to *start* a bone.—7. *Naut.* to empty; as liquor from a cask; to pour out; as, to *start* wine into another cask.—*To start an anchor*, to make it lose its hold of the ground.—*To start a tack* or *a sheet*, to slack it off a little.

**Start** (stärt), *n.* 1. A sudden involuntary twitch, spring, or motion, caused by surprise, fear, pain, or the like; as, a *start* of surprise.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden voluntary movement or a change of place.—3. A quick movement, as the recoil of an elastic body; a shoot or spring. *Bacon; N. Grew.*—4. A bursting forth; a sally; as, *starts* of fancy. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul. *Addison.*

5. A sudden fit; sudden action followed by intermission; a spasmodic effort; a hasty or capricious impulse; as, to work by fits and *starts*.

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shak.*
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. A sudden beginning of action or motion; a sudden rousing to action; the setting of something agoing.

How much I had to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shak.*

7. First motion from a place; act of setting out; first motion in a race; the outset.

The *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shak.*

—*To get* or *have the start*, to be beforehand with another; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking; to get ahead: with *of*. 'Should *get the start of* the majestic world.' *Shak.*

She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start of* her. *Dryden.*

**Start** (stärt), *n.* [A. Sax. *steort*, a tail, an extremity; L.G. *stert*, D. *staart*, Icel. *stertr*, G. *sterz*, the tail of an animal.] The tail of an animal; something like a tail; hence, a plough-tail; a handle. Hence the name of the bird *redstart*; that is, red tail. [Obsolete or provincial.]

**Starter** (stärt'ėr), *n.* One who starts; as, (*a*) one who sets out on a race, a journey, a pursuit, or the like. (*b*) One who or that which sets persons or things in motion, as a person who gives the signal for the beginning of a race, a lever or rod for setting an engine in motion, or the like. (*c*) One who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection. (*d*) A dog that rouses game.

**Startful** (stärt'fụl), *a.* Apt to start; skittish. [Rare.]

**Startfulness** (stärt'fụl-nes), *n.* Aptness to start. [Rare.]

**Star-thistle** (stär'this-l), *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea, the *C. Calcitrapa*, which grows in gravelly, sandy, and waste places in the middle and south of England, especially near the sea, and is remarkable for its long spreading spiny bracts.—*Yellow star-thistle*, the *Centaurea solstitialis*, occasionally seen in fields and waste places, principally in the east and south of England, and near Dublin. It is also called *St. Barnaby's Thistle*.—*Jersey star-thistle*, the *Centaurea Isnardi*, which grows in pastures in Jersey and Guernsey.

**Starting-bar** (stärt'ing-bär), *n.* A hand lever for moving the valves so as to start a steam-engine.

**Starting-hole**† (stärt'ing-hōl), *n.* A loop-hole; evasion; a subterfuge. *Shak; Dr. H. More.*

**Startingly** (stärt'ing-li), *adv.* By sudden fits or starts; spasmodically.

Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash? *Shak.*

**Starting-place** (stärt'ing-plās), *n.* A place at which a start or beginning is made. *Sir J. Denham.*

**Starting-point** (stärt'ing-point), *n.* The point from which anything starts; the point of departure.

**Starting-post** (stärt'ing-pōst), *n.* A post, stake, barrier, or place from which competitors in a race start or begin the race.

**Startish** (stärt'ish), *a.* Apt to start; skittish; shy: said of horses. [Colloq.]

**Startle** (stär'tl), *v.i.* [Dim. of *start*.] To move spasmodically or abruptly, as on feeling a sudden alarm; to start. 'At last she *startled* up.' *Hood.*

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction?
*Addison.*

**Startle** (stär'tl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *startled*; ppr. *startling*. 1. To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to shock; to alarm; to fright.

The supposition at least that angels assume bodies need not *startle* us. *Locke.*

2. To deter; to cause to deviate. [Rare.]

They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or *startle* him. *Clarendon.*

SYN. To start, shock, fright, frighten, alarm, surprise.

**Startle** (stär'tl), *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger; a start.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

**Startling** (stärt'ling), *p.* and *a.* Impressing suddenly with fear or surprise; strongly exciting or surprising; shocking; as, a *startling* discovery.

**Startlingly** (stärt'ling-li), *adv.* In a startling manner.

**Startlish** (stärt'lish), *a.* Apt to start; startish. [Colloq.]

**Start-up**† (stärt'up), *n.* 1. One that comes suddenly into notice; an upstart.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Shak.*

2. A kind of rustic shoe with a high top or half gaiter. 'His hose about his heels, and huge *start-ups* upon his feet.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Start-up**† (stärt'up), *a.* Suddenly coming into notice or importance; upstart. 'A new *start-up* sect.' *Bp. Warburton.*

Whoever weds Isabella it shall not be Father Falconara's *start-up* son. *H. Walpole.*

**Starvation** (stär-vā'shon), *n.* [This is one of those words which have a Latin termination tacked on to an Anglo-Saxon base; comp. *flirtation, talkative, readable*, &c. It was first used, according to Horace Walpole, by Henry Dundas, the first Lord Melville, in a speech on American affairs in 1775, which obtained for him the nickname of *Starvation* Dundas. It is now in perfectly good use.] The state of starving or being starved; a suffering extremely from cold or want of food.

*Starvation*, we are also told, belongs to the class of 'vile compounds,' from being a mongrel; as if English were not full of mongrels, and as if it would not be in distressing straits without them.
*Fitzedward Hall.*

**Starve** (stärv), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *steorfan*, pret. *stearf*, to perish of hunger or cold; L.G. *starven*, D. *sterven*, G. *sterben*, to die. The root is probably the same as in G. *starr*, stiff; E. *stare*, L. *torpeo* (for *storpeo*), to be rigid or torpid.] 1.† To die; to perish; to be destroyed.

For our redemcioun he *starf* upon the rood.
*Lydgate.*

2. To perish with or suffer extremely from hunger; to suffer extreme poverty or want; to be very indigent.

Sometimes virtue *starves*, while vice is fed. *Pope.*

3. To perish or die with cold; to suffer extremely from cold. '*Starving* with cold as well as hunger.' *Irving.*—4. To be hard put to it through want of anything.

The pens of historians, writing thereof, seemed *starved* for matter, in an age so fruitful of memorable actions. *Fuller.*

**Starve** (stärv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *starved*; ppr. *starving*. 1. To kill or distress with hunger; to distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender. 'Give them life whom hunger *starved* half dead.' *Shak.*

Attalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy by stopping their convoys of provisions from Africa.
*Arbuthnot.*

2. To destroy by want; as, to *starve* plants by the want of nutriment.—3. To kill, afflict, or destroy with cold. 'Comfortless, as frozen water to a *starved* snake.' *Shak.*

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton.*

4. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse.
*Locke.*

**Starveling** (stärv'ling), *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains! *Swift.*

**Starveling** (stärv'ling), *n.* An animal or plant that is made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment. 'And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed.' *Donne.*

**Starwort** (stär'wėrt), *n.* 1. The popular name of plants of the genus Callitriche; known also by the name of *water starwort*. They are obscure floating plants of no known use.—2. A small plant of the genus Stellaria, having star-shaped flowers; chickweed.—*Sea starwort*, a British herbaceous plant of the genus Aster, the *A. Tripolium*. It has pale blue flowers with a yellow disc, and grows in salt marshes.

**Stasis** (stas'is), *n.* [Gr., a stationary posture.] In *med.* a stagnation of the blood or other fluids in the body.

**Statal** (stā'tal), *a.* Of or relating to a state, as distinguished from the general government. [Rare.]

Lion statant.

**Statant** (stā'tant), *a.* [From L. *stō*, to stand.] In *her.* a term for beasts when borne in a standing position with all four legs upon the ground

**Statarian**† (sta-tā'ri-an), *a.* Steady; well-disciplined. 'A detachment of your *statarian* soldiers.' *Abr. Tucker.*

**Statarianly**† (sta-tā'ri-an-li), *adv.* In a statarian manner. 'My *statarianly* disciplined battalion.' *Abr. Tucker.*

**Statary**† (stā'ta-ri), *a.* [L. *statarius*. See STATE.] Fixed; settled. 'The set and *statary* times of paring nails and cutting of hair.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**State** (stāt), *n.* [O.Fr. *estat*, state, case, condition, circumstances, &c.; Mod.Fr. *état*; L. *status*, state, position, standing, from *sto*, to stand. See STAND.] 1. Condition as determined by whatever circumstances; the condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time; situation; position; as, the *state* of one's health; the *state* of public affairs; the roads are in a wretched *state*; to be in a *state* of uncertainty. 'Nor laugh with his companions at thy *state*.'

*Shak.* 'The past and present *state* of things.' *Dryden.* 'The *state* of the question.' *Boyle.*
2. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect. *Shak.*

3. Royal or gorgeous pomp; appearance of greatness.

In *state* the monarchs march'd. *Dryden.*
Where least of *state* there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

4. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon.*

5.† A person of high rank. 'She is a duchess, a great *state*.' *Latimer.*

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

6. Any body of men constituting a community of a particular character in virtue of certain political privileges, who partake either directly or by representation in the government of their country; an estate; as, the *states* of the realm in Great Britain are the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and the Commons. See ESTATE.—7. A whole people united into one body politic; a civil and self-governing community; a commonwealth: often with *the*, and signifying the body politic to which the party speaking belongs.

In Aleppo once,
Where a malignant and a turban'd Turk
Beat a Venetian and traduc'd *the state*. *Shak.*

Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a *state*. *Blackstone.*

8. The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with ecclesiastical; as, the union of church and *state*.—9. One of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic, which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national government, and as regards internal affairs are more or less independent.—10.† A republic, as opposed to a monarchy. *Dryden.*—11.† A seat of dignity; a throne.

This chair shall be my *state*. *Shak.*

12.† A canopy; a covering of dignity. 'His high throne, under *state* of richest texture spread.' *Milton.*—13.† Estate; possession.

Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

14.† The highest and stationary condition or point, as that of maturity between growth and decline, or as that of crisis between the increase and the abating of a disease. *Wiseman.*—15. That which is stated or expressed in writing or in words or figures; a statement; a document containing a statement.

He sat down to examine Mr. Owen's *states*. *Sir W. Scott.*

[When *state* is used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as, *state* affairs; *state* policy.]

**State** (stāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stated;* ppr. *stating.* 1. To set; to settle; to establish. [Rare.]

Who calls the council *states* the day. *Pope.*

2. To express the particulars of; to set down in detail or in gross; to represent fully in words; to make known specifically; to explain particularly; to narrate; to recite; as, to *state* an opinion; to *state* the particulars of a case.

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

—*To state it,*† to assume state or dignity; to act or conduct one's self pompously. 'Rarely dressed up, and taught *to state it.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

**State**† (stāt), *a.* Stately. 'So stiffe and so *state*.' *Spenser.*

**State-ball** (stāt'bạl), *n.* A ball given by a sovereign; a ball at a palace.

**State-barge** (stāt'bärj), *n.* A royal barge, or one belonging to some civil government.

**State-bed** (stāt'bed), *n.* An elaborately carved or decorated bed.

**State-carriage** (stāt'kar-rij), *n.* The carriage of a prince or sovereign, used when he appears publicly in state.

**State-craft** (stāt'kraft), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

The Normans were contentious in the extreme. They were unscrupulous in *state-craft*. *Sir E. Creasy.*

**State-criminal** (stāt'krim-in-al), *n.* One who commits an offence against the state, as treason; a political offender.

**Stated** (stāt'ed), *a.* 1. Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular intervals; not occasional; as, *stated* hours of business.—2. Fixed; established; as, a *stated* salary. 'The *stated* and unquestionable fee of his office.' *Addison.*

**Statedly** (stāt'ed-li), *adv.* At stated or settled times; regularly; at certain intervals; not occasionally.

**Stateful**† (stāt'fụl), *a.* Full of state; stately; 'A *stateful* silence.' *Marston.*

**State-house** (stāt'hous), *n.* The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings; the capitol of a state. [United States.]

**Stateless** (stāt'les), *a.* Without pomp.

**Statelily** (stāt'li-li), *adv.* In a stately manner. 'Thou steppest *statelily*.' *Sir H. Taylor.* [Rare.]

**Stateliness** (stāt'li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity; grandeur.

For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse? *Dr. H. More.*

It is a poor error to figure them as wrapped up in ceremonial *stateliness*, avoiding the most gifted men of a lower station. *Carlyle.*

**Stately** (stāt'li), *a.* 1. August; grand; lofty; majestic; magnificent. 'High cedars and other *stately* trees.' *Raleigh.*—2. Elevated; dignified; magisterial. 'A *stately* style.' *Shak.* 'Think I am grown on the sudden wonderfully *stately* and reserved.' *Swift.*

**Stately** (stāt'li), *adv.* Majestically; loftily. '*Stately* tread, or lowly creep.' *Milton.*

**Statement** (stāt'ment), *n.* 1. The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.—2. That which is stated; a formal embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion; as, a verbal *statement;* a written *statement.*

**State-monger** (stāt'mung-gêr), *n.* One versed in politics, or one who dabbles in state affairs.

**State-paper** (stāt'pā-pêr), *n.* A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.

**State-prison** (stāt'pri-zon), *n.* 1. A jail for political offenders only.—2. A public prison or penitentiary. [United States.]

**State-prisoner** (stāt'pri-zon-êr), *n.* One confined for a political offence.

**Stater** (stāt'êr), *n.* One who states.

**Stater** (stā'tèr), *n.* [Gr. *statēr.*] The name of certain coins current in ancient Greece and Persia. A gold stater of Athens was worth about 16*s.*; a silver stater about 3*s.* 6*d.*; a Persian gold stater, £1, 1*s.*

**State-room** (stāt'röm), *n.* 1. A magnificent room in a palace or great house.—2. A small, elegantly fitted up cabin, generally for two persons, in a steamer.—3. An apartment in a railway sleeping-carriage.

**States-general** (stāts'jen-êr-al), *n. pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically, the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

**Statesman** (stāts'man), *n.* 1. A man versed in the arts of government; usually, one eminent for political abilities; a politician.

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statesman*. *Pope.*

2. One employed in connection with the administration of the affairs of government.

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South.*

3. A small landholder, as in Cumberland. [Provincial.]

**Statesmanlike** (stāts'man-līk), *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or becoming a statesman; as, a *statesmanlike* measure.

**Statesmanly** (stāts'man-li), *adv.* Relating to or befitting a statesman; statesmanlike. *De Quincey.*

**Statesmanship** (stāts'man-ship), *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman; political skill.

**Stateswoman** (stāts'wụ-man), *n.* A woman who meddles in public affairs. *B. Jonson.*

**State-sword** (stāt'sōrd), *n.* A sword used on state occasions, being borne before a sovereign by a person of high rank.

**State-trial** (stāt'trī-al), *n.* A trial of a person or persons for political offences.

**Static** (stat'ik), *a.* Same as *Statical.*

**Statical** (stat'ik-al), *a.* [See STATICS.] 1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium. 2. Acting by mere weight without producing motion; as, *statical* pressure.—*Statical electricity,* electricity produced by friction. See GALVANISM.

**Statically** (stat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a statical manner; according to statics.

**Statice** (stat'i-sē), *n.* [L. *statice*, from Gr. *statikē*, an astringent herb, from *statikos*, making to stop—in allusion to the powerful astringency of some of the species.] A genus of herbaceous or subshrubby plants, nat. order Plumbaginaceæ, characterized by the flowers being spiked or panicled; the calyx funnel-shaped, of one piece, plaited, and somewhat scarious; the petals five,

Statice latifolia.

slightly connate; the stamens attached to the base of the petals; and the nut one-seeded, inclosed in the calyx. Several species are natives of Britain, growing near the sea, most of them on muddy shores and in salt marshes. A number are cultivated in Britain, among them being *S. latifolia*, a Siberian species with blue flowers. The root of one species, *S. caroliniana*, a very powerful astringent, is used in North America for all the purposes of kino and catechu.

**Statics** (stat'iks), *n.* [Fr. *statique*, from Gr. *statikē*, the science which ascertains the properties of bodies at rest, statics, from *statikos*, causing to stop or stand. Same root as *stand.*] That branch of dynamics which treats of the properties and relations of forces in equilibrium—equilibrium meaning that the forces are in perfect balance, so that the body upon which they act is in a state of rest. According to the classification still employed by many writers on the subject the word *statics* is used in opposition to *dynamics*, the former being the science of equilibrium or rest, and the latter of motion, both together constituting *mechanics.* But among more recent authors *mechanics* is used to express not the theory of force and motion, but rather its application to the arts. The word *dynamics* is employed as expressing the science which treats of the laws of force or power, thus corresponding closely to the old use of the term *mechanics;* and this science is divided into *statics* and *kinetics*, the first being the science which treats of forces considered as producing rest, and the second as treating of forces considered as producing motion. The two great propositions in statics are that of the lever and that of the composition of forces; but it also comprehends all the doctrines of the excitement and propagation of forces or pressures through the parts of solid bodies by which the energies of machines are produced.—*Social statics,* that branch of sociology which treats of the forces which constitute or regulate society as it exists for the time being.

**Station** (stā'shon), *n.* [L. *statio, stationis*, from *sto*, to stand; Fr. *station.* See STAND.] 1.† The act or manner of standing; attitude; posture; pose.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
A *station* like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Shak.*

2.† A state of rest; a standing.

Her motion and her *station* all are one. *Shak.*

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward what was before in *station* or at quiet. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. The spot or place where anything stands, particularly where a person habitually stands or is appointed to remain for a time; post assigned; as, the *station* of a sentinel. 'The cherubim taking their *stations* to guard the place.' *Milton.*—4. Situation; position.

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station* and an even plain? *Prior.*

5. Employment; occupation; business; sphere or department of duty.

No member of a political body so mean, but it may be used in some *station* or other. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. Condition of life; social position; rank; state. 'They in France of the best rank and *station.*' *Shak.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private *station.* *Addison.*

7. In *practical geom.* the place selected for planting the instrument with which an observation is to be made, an angle taken, or such like, as in surveying, levelling, measuring heights and distances, &c.—8. The place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a district or branch police-office.—9. A building or buildings erected for the reception of passengers and goods intended to be conveyed by railway; a place where railway trains regularly stop for the taking on of passengers or goods. 10. *Eccles.* (*a*) the fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. (*b*) A church, among Roman Catholics, where indulgences are to be had on certain days. (*c*) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion; formerly, the tomb of a martyr or some similar sacred spot; now, one of those representations of the successive stages of our Lord's passion which are often placed round the naves of large churches, and by the side of the way leading to sacred edifices, and which are visited in rotation.—11. In *zool.* and *bot.* the peculiar locality where each species naturally occurs.—*Military station*, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.—*Naval station*, a safe and commodious shelter or harbour for the warlike or commercial ships of a nation, where there is a dockyard and everything requisite for the repair of ships.

**Station** (stā'shon), *v.t.* To assign a station or position to; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office; as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* ships on the coast of Africa or in the West Indies; to *station* a man at the head of the department of finance: often with reflexive pronouns; as, to *station one's self* at a door; hence, *stationed* = having taken up a station.

Not less one glance he caught
Thro' open doors of Ida *station'd* there,
Unshaken, clinging to her purpose. *Tennyson.*

**Stational** (stā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to a station.

**Stationariness** (stā'shon-a-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being stationary; fixity.

**Stationary** (stā'shon-a-ri), *a.* [L. *stationarius.*] 1. Remaining in the same station or place; not moving; not appearing to move; stable; fixed; as, the sun becomes *stationary* in Cancer in its advance into the northern signs.

In astronomy a planet is said to be at its station, or to be *stationary*, when its motion in right ascension ceases, or its apparent place in the ecliptic remains for a few days unaltered. *Brande & Cox.*

2. Not remaining in the same condition; neither improving nor getting worse; neither growing greater nor less.—*Stationary diseases*, a name given by some authorities to certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and which prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others. *Dunglison.*—*Stationary engine*, a steam-engine in a fixed position, which draws loads on a railway by means of a rope or other means of communication, extending from the station of the engine along the line of road.

**Station-bill** (stā'shon-bil), *n.* *Naut.* a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company when navigating the ship.

**Station-clerk** (stā'shon-klärk), *n.* A clerk at a railway station.

**Stationer** (stā'shon-ėr), *n.* [Probably the name was first given to persons selling books, relics, &c., in connection with some *station* in the ecclesiastical sense; comp. 'I only say, that your standing *stationers*, and assistants at your miracle-markets and miracle-forges, are for the most part of lewdest life.' *Sheldon.* Or simply from booksellers originally having a station or stall (L.L. *statio*) at fairs or in market-places.] 1.† A bookseller or publisher.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in his shop. *Dryden.*

2. One who sells paper, pens, pencils, ink, and various other materials connected with writing.

**Stationery** (stā'shon-ėr-i), *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as the various materials employed in connection with writing, such as paper, account-books, pens, pencils, ink, and even writing-cases, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, inkstands, and the like.—*Stationery office*, an office in London which is the medium through which all government offices, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing materials. It also contracts for the printing of reports, &c.

**Stationery** (stā'shon-ėr-i), *a.* Belonging to a stationer; as, *stationery* goods.

**Station-house** (stā'shon-hous), *n.* A place of arrest or temporary confinement; a police-station.

**Station-master** (stā'shon-mas-tėr), *n.* The official in charge of a station; specifically, the person in charge of a railway station.

**Station-pointer** (stā'shon-point-ėr), *n.* In *surv.* an instrument for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been measured.

**Station-staff** (stā'shon-staf), *n.* An instrument for taking angles in surveying.

**Statism** (stāt'izm), *n.* The art of government; hence, in a depreciative sense, policy.

Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism.* *South.*

**Statist** (stāt'ist), *n.* 1.† A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. '*Statists* indeed, and lovers of their country.' *Milton.* 2. A statistician. [As in this meaning the word is derived from *statistics*, when so used it seems better to pronounce it stat'ist.]

**Statistic** (sta-tis'tik), *a.* Same as *Statistical.*

**Statistical** (sta-tis'tik-al), *a.* Of or relating to statistics; as, the *statistical* department of the British Association; *statistical* reports; *statistical* inquiries.

**Statistically** (sta-tis'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a statistical manner; by the use of statistics.

**Statistician** (stat'is-tish''an), *n.* One versed in statistics; one who collects, classifies, or arranges facts, especially numerical facts, relating to the condition of a community or state, with respect to extent, population, wealth, &c.

**Statistics** (sta-tis'tiks), *n.* [Fr. *statistique*, from Gr. *statos*, fixed, settled, from stem *sta-*, to stand. See STAND.] 1. A collection of facts relating to a part or the whole of a country or people, or of facts relating to classes of individuals or interests in different countries; especially, those facts which illustrate the physical, social, moral, intellectual, political, industrial, and economical condition or changes of condition, and which admit of numerical statement and of arrangement in tables.—2. That department of political science which classifies, arranges, and discusses statistical facts.

**Statistology** (stat-is-tol'o-ji), *n.* [*Statistics*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on statistics.

**Stative** (stā'tiv), *a.* [L. *stativus*, stationary, *stativa*, a stationary camp, from *sto*, to stand.] Pertaining to a fixed camp or military posts or quarters.

**Statoblast** (stat'ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *statos*, stationary, and *blastos*, a bud.] A peculiar internal bud developed in the body cavity of some of the molluscoid Polyzoa, and which, on being liberated on the death of the parent organism, ruptures and gives exit to a young polyzoon of essentially the same structure as the adult. This mode of reproduction is called reproduction by *internal gemmation.* The fact that those statoblasts contain no germinal vesicle nor germinal spot, and never exhibit the phenomenon of yolk cleavage, as well as the conclusive fact that true ova and ovary occur elsewhere in the same individual, are quite decisive against their being eggs. They are therefore simply internal gemmæ or buds.

**Statua**† (stat'ū-a), *n.* [L.] A statue. 'Even at the base of Pompey's *statua.*' *Shak.* 'Like dumb *statuas* or breathing stones.' *Shak.*

**Statuary** (stat'ū-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *statuaire*, from L. *statuarius*, from *statua*, a statue.] 1. The art of carving or making statues; the art of modelling or carving figures representing persons, animals, &c.: a branch of sculpture. 'Architecture and *statuary.*' *Sir W. Temple.*—2. Statues regarded collectively.—3. One that professes or practises the art of carving or making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

**Statue** (stat'ū), *n.* [Fr. *statue*, L. *statua*, from *statuo*, to set, to place, from stem of *sto*, to stand.] 1. A lifelike representation of a human figure or animal in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, wood, &c., or in some apparently solid substance; a sculptured, cast, or moulded figure of some size and in the round.—2. A picture. *Massinger.* [Obsolete and rare.]—*Equestrian statue*, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback.

**Statue** (stat'ū), *v.t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of.

The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth. *Feltham.*

**Statued** (stat'ūd), *a.* Furnished with statues. 'Pacing in sable robes the *statued* hall.' *Longfellow.*

**Statuesque** (stat-ū-esk'), *a.* Partaking of or having the character of a statue.

In such *statuesque*, taper-holding attitude, one fancies De Launay might have left Thuriot, the red clerks of the Bassoche, Curé of Saint-Stephen, and all the tag-rag-and-bobtail of the world to work their will. *Carlyle.*

**Statuesquely** (stat-ū-esk'li), *adv.* In a statuesque manner; in the manner of a statue. '*Statuesquely* simple.' *J. R. Lowell.*

**Statuette** (stat-ū-et'), *n.* [Fr.] A small statue; a statue smaller than nature.

**Statuminate**† (sta-tū'min-āt), *v.t.* [L. *statumino*, *staturninatum*, from *statumen*, a support, a prop, from *statuo*, to place.] To prop; to support as with a pole or prop. *B. Jonson.*

**Stature** (stat'ūr), *n.* [Fr., L. *statura*, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand.] 1. The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness: generally used of the human body. 'Foreign men of mighty *stature.*' *Dryden.*—2.† A statue. *Drayton.* [An erroneous usage.]

**Statured** (stat'ūrd), *a.* Arrived at full stature. [Rare.]

**Status** (stā'tus), *n.* [L.] 1. Standing or position as regards rank or condition. 'A phrase . . . decisive of a man's social *status.*' *O. W. Holmes.*—2. Position of affairs.—*Status quo*, the condition in which the thing or things were at first; as, a treaty between belligerents, which leaves each party *in statu quo ante bellum*, that is, with the same possession and rights they had before the war began.

**Statutable** (stat'ūt-a-bl), *a.* [From *statute.*] 1. Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature; as, a *statutable* provision or remedy.—2. Made or being in conformity to statute; standard.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison.*

**Statutably** (stat'ūt-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

**Statute** (stat'ūt), *n.* [Fr. *statut*, L. *statutum*, from *statuo*, to set up, to fix, to determine. See STAND.] 1. A law proceeding from the government of a state; an enactment of the legislature of a state; a written law; in Britain, an act of parliament made by the sovereign by and with the advice of the Lords and Commons. Some ancient statutes are in the form of charters or ordinances, proceeding from the crown, the consent of the Lords and Commons not being expressed. Statutes are either public or private (in the latter case affecting an individual or a company); but the term is usually restricted to public acts of a general and permanent character. Statutes are said to be *declaratory* of the law as it stood before their passing; *remedial*, to correct defects in the common law, and *penal*, imposing prohibitions and penalties. *Statute* is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies not having representative bodies, the laws of the sovereign are called *edicts, decrees, ordinances, rescripts*, &c.—2. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university.—3. In *foreign and civil law*, any particular municipal law or usage, though not resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations. *Burrill; Worcester.*—4. A statute-fair. [Provincial English.]—*Statute labour*, in Scotland, the amount of work appointed by law to be furnished annually for the repair of highways not turnpike.—*Statute law*, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to *common law.*

**Statute-book** (stat'ūt-bųk), *n.* A register of statutes, laws, or legislative acts.

This, however, does not appear in the *statute-book.* *Hallam.*

**Statute-cap** (stat'ūt-kap), *n.* A woollen cap enjoined to be worn by a statute passed in 1571 in the interest of the cap-makers. 'Plain *statute-caps.*' *Shak.*

**Statute-fair** (stat'ūt-fâr), *n.* A fair held by regular legal appointment, in contradistinction to one authorized only by use and wont.

**Statute-merchant** (stat'ūt-mėr-chant), *n.* In *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of some trading town, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor.

**Statute-roll** (stat'ūt-rōl), *n.* An enrolled statute. *Hallam.*

**Statute-staple** (stat'ūt-stā-pl), *n.* In *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor might forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor on non-payment.

**Statutory** (stat'ū-to-ri), *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority; as, a *statutory* provision or remedy.—*Statutory law.* Same as *Statute Law.* See under STATUTE.

**Staunch** (stânsh). See STANCH.

**Staurolite** (stą'ro-līt), *n.* [Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *lithos*, a stone.] See CROSS-STONE. Called also *Staurotide.*

**Stauropus** (stą'ro-pus), *n.* [Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *pous*, the foot.] A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects. *S. fagi* is known by the name of the *lobster-moth.* It varies from 2 to 3 inches in expanse, and is curiously marked. It is found in various parts of the south of England, but is a rare species.

**Stauroscope** (stą'rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *skopeō*, to see.] An optical instrument, invented by Von Kobell of Bavaria, for examining the polarizing structure of crystalline bodies.

**Staurotide** (stą'ro-tīd), *n.* [Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *eidos*, form.] Same as *Staurolite.*

**Staurotypous** (stą-rot'i-pus), *a.* [Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *typos*, form.] In *mineral.* having its macles or spots in the form of a cross.

**Stave** (stāv), *n.* [From *staff*; Icel. *stef*, a refrain or burden.] 1. A pole or piece of wood of some length; specifically, (*a*) one of the thin narrow pieces of timber of which casks, tubs, buckets, &c., are made. (*b*) One of the boards joined laterally to form a hollow cylinder, a curb for a well or shaft, the curved bed for the intrados of an arch, &c. (*c*) One of the spars or rounds of a rack to contain hay in stables for feeding horses; of a ladder; of a lantern wheel, &c.—2. A stanza; a verse; a metrical portion.

Chant me now some wicked *stave.* *Tennyson.*

A *stave* is a portion of a song or poem, containing a given number of verses, arranged according to some given law, and ending with a period, or at least with some important division of a sentence. *Guest.*

3. In *music*, the five horizontal or parallel lines, and the spaces, on which the notes, &c., of tunes are written or printed; the *staff.*—*Staves of a carbuncle*, in *her.* the eight rays which issue from its centre.

**Stave** (stāv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stove* or *staved*; ppr. *staving.* 1. To break in a stave or staves of; to break a hole in; to break; to burst; as, our boat is *stove*; to *stave* a cask. 2. To suffer to be lost by breaking the cask; to pour out.

All the wine in the city hath been *staved.* *Sir E. Sandys.*

3. To push, as with a staff; hence, to put off; to delay: often with *off.*

The condition of a servant *staves* him *off* to a distance. *South.*

Answer'd with such craft as women use,
Guilty or guiltless, to *stave off* a chance
That breaks upon them perilously. *Tennyson.*

4. To furnish with staves or rundles.—5. To make firm by compression; to shorten or compact, as a heated rod or bar by endwise blows, or as lead in the socket-joints of pipes.—*To stave and tail*, a phrase current in bear-baiting: to *stave* being to check the bear with a staff, and to *tail* to hold back the dog by the tail; hence, to cause a cessation or stoppage. *Hudibras.*—*To stave it out*, to fight it out with staves; to fight till a decisive result is attained. *Hudibras.*

**Staves** (stāvz), *n.* The plural of *staff* and *stave.*

**Stavesacre** (stāvz'ā-kėr), *n.* [A corruption of Gr. *staphisagria* (which see).] Lark-spur (*Delphinium Staphysagria*), the seeds of which are emetic, purgative, acrid, and narcotic, and are used for destroying vermin, for curing the itch, and in the Levant for intoxicating fish. See DELPHINIUM.

**Stavewood** (stāv'wụd), *n.* A tall West Indian tree, *Simaruba amara.* It yields the drug known as simaruba-bark, which is employed as a bitter tonic in diarrhœa and dysentery, as well as in various forms of indigestion.

**Staw** (stą), *v.i.* [Dan. *staae*, Sw. *staa*, to stand. See STAND.] To be fixed or set; to stand still, as a cart. [North of England.]

**Staw** (stą), *v.t.* To put to a stand; to surfeit; to glut; to clog; to disgust. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Stay** (stā), *v.i.* pret. *staid*, *stayed*; ppr. *staying.* [Derived by some from O.Fr. *ester*, *ester*, to be, remain, continue, from L. *stare*, to stand. (See STAND.) But the transitive sense seems to occur fully as early in English, and it is hardly possible that the above French verb could have given such a form as *stay*, with its various meanings, intransitive and transitive. The origin, therefore, is probably different. See STAY, *v.t.*] 1. To remain in a place; to be or continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time; to dwell; hence, to delay; to be long; to tarry; as, do you *stay* here, while I go to the next house; *stay* here a week.

But where is Kate? I *stay* too long from her. *Shak.*

2. To take a position in resistance or opposition; to be fixed, steady, or firm.

I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*

3. To continue in a state; to remain.

The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full height; then languish to decay. *Dryden.*

4. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act. 'I *stay* for Turnus.' *Dryden.*

Would ye *stay* for them from having husbands? Ruth i. 13.

5. To stop; to stand still.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay.* *Spenser.*

6. To have an end; to cease.

An't please your grace, here my commission *stays.* *Shak.*

7. To dwell in thought or speech; to linger.

I must *stay* a little on one action. *Dryden.*

8. To rest; to rely; to confide in; to trust.

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and *stay* thereon. Is. xxx. 12.

9. To wait; to give ceremonious or submissive attendance: with *on* or *upon.*

Our throats are sentenced and *stay upon* execution. *Shak.*

I have a servant comes with me along,
That *stays upon* me. *Shak.*

10. *Naut.* to change tack; to be in stays, as a ship.

**Stay** (stā), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *staid*, *stayed*; ppr. *staying.* [In meaning 6, and probably in all others, the origin is O.Fr. *estayer*, to prop, support, keep steady, from O.D. or Fl. *staeye*, *staede*, a prop, *staeden*, to establish; akin to E. *stead*, *steady.* See also STAY, *v.i.*] 1. To make to stand; to stop; to hold from proceeding; to withhold; to retard; to put off. 'To *stay* the judgement o' the divorce.' *Shak.* 'To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion.' *Rowe.* 'With a finger *stayed* Ixion's wheel.' *Keats.*

All that may *stay* the mind from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false. *Hooker.*

2. To cause to cease; to finish; to end.

Now *stay* your strife; what shall be is dispatch'd. *Shak.*

3. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding; to keep back.

Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shak.*

I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appeared to me to be new. *Locke.*

4. To abide; to undergo; to meet; to stand.

She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide the encounter of assailing eyes. *Shak.*

5. To remain for the purpose of; to wait for, or till the period of, or in order to partake of or be benefited by; as, my father *stays* his coming. *Shak.*

Arming myself with patience
To *stay* the providence of those high powers
That govern us below. *Shak.*

Mr. M. . . . came to breakfast and *stayed* dinner. *Charlotte Brontë.*

6. To prop; to hold up; to support. Ex. xvii. 12.

He that stands upon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vile hold to *stay* him up. *Shak.*

Sallows and feeds for vineyards useful found
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

7. *Naut.* to tack; to arrange the sails and move the rudder so as to bring the ship's head to the direction of the wind.—*To stay a mast* (*naut.*), to incline it forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and back-stays.—*To stay the stomach*, (*a*) to satisfy hunger; to stop the cravings of hunger.

He has devoured a whole loaf of bread and butter, and it has not *staid his stomach* for a minute. *Sir W. Scott.*

(*b*) To satisfy or restrain a strong desire.

False knight, thou com'st to see thy ladye love,
And can'st not *stay thy stomach* for an hour. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Stay** (stā), *n.* [From the verb; but as meaning a certain rope in a vessel the origin is different, viz. A. Sax. *stæg*, Icel. Dan. Sw. D. and G. *stag*, a stay.] 1. Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite; as, you make a short *stay* in the city.

Your *stay* with him may not be long. *Shak.*

2. A lingering; delay; tarrying.—3. Continuance in a state or condition.

The conceit of this inconstant *stay*
Sets you most rich in youth before my sight. *Shak.*

4. Stand; stop; cessation of motion or progression.

Works adjourned have many *stays*;
Long demurs breed long delays. *Southwell.*

5. Stop; obstacle; check; obstruction; hinderance from progress. 'Griev'd with each stop, tormented with each *stay.*' *Fairfax.* 6.† Restraint of passion; prudence; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*

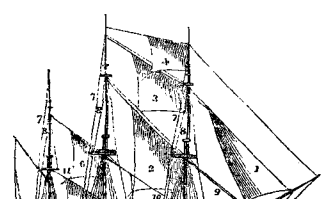
7. A fixed state; fixedness; stability; permanence.

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state! *Dryden.*

8.† A hook or clasp. *Cotgrave.*—9.† A station or fixed anchorage for vessels. *Sir P. Sidney.*—10. That which supports or extends anything, or keeps it in a particular position; a prop; support. 'My only strength and *stay!*' *Milton.* 'The Lord was my *stay.*' Ps. xviii. 18.

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines. *Addison.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *building*, a piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied. (*b*) In *steam-engines*, (1) a rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam; as, a tube *stay*; a water-space *stay*, &c. (2) One of the sling-rods connecting a locomotive boiler to its frame. (3) A rod beneath the boiler supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of a locomotive. (*c*) In *mining*, a piece of wood used to secure the pump to an engine-shaft. (*d*) *Naut.* a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel.



Stays and Stay-sails.

1, Fore-topmast stay-sail.
2, Main-topmast stay-sail.
3, Main-topgallant stay-sail.
4, Main-royal stay-sail.
5, Mizzen stay-sail.
6, Mizzen-topmast stay-sail.
7, 8, Fore, main, and mizzen topmast and topgallant-mast back-stays.
9, Fore-stay.
10, Main-stay.
11, Mizzen-stay.

Those stays which lead forward are called *fore-and-aft stays*; and those which lead down to the vessel's sides, *back-stays.*—*Spring-stays*, a kind of assistant stays extending in a direction nearly parallel to the principal stays.—*In stays*, or *hove in stays*, the situation of a vessel when she is *staying*, or going about from one tack to the other.—*To miss stays*, to fail in the attempt to tack about.—*Slack in stays*, the situation of a ship when she works slowly in tacking. (*e*) A rope used for similar purposes; a guy supporting the mast of a derrick, &c.—11. *pl.* (In composition the singular is always

used; as, *staylace*, *staymaker*.) A kind of waistcoat, stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by females, sometimes by men; a bodice; a corset: so called from the support it gives to the body. The original stays were in two pieces with a lacing before and behind; hence the plural designation.

No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace. *Gay.*

**Stay-bar** (stā'bär), *n.* 1. In *arch.* the horizontal iron bar which extends in one piece along the top of the mullions of a traceried window.—2. Same as *Stay-rod.*

**Stay-bolt** (stā'bōlt), *n.* In *mach.* a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates.

**Stay-busk** (stā'busk), *n.* A stiff piece of wood, steel, or whalebone for the front support of a woman's stays.

**Stayed**† (stād), *p.* and *a.* Staid (which see). *Butler.*

**Stayedly**† (stād'li), *adv.* Staidly.

**Stayedness**† (stād'nes), *n.* 1. Staidness. *Camden.*—2. Solidity; weight.

**Stayer** (stā'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which stays; one that stops or restrains; one who upholds or supports; that which props.—2. A man or horse able to hold on for a long course. [Colloq.]

**Stay-hole** (stā'hōl), *n.* A hole in a stay-sail through which it is seized to the hanks of the stay.

**Staylace** (stā'lās), *n.* A lace for fastening the stays or bodice in female dress.

**Stayless** (stā'les), *a.* Without stop or delay. *Mir. for Mags.* [Rare.]

**Staymaker** (stā'māk-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *staymaker*. *Sir. Spence.*

**Stay-plough** (stā'plou), *n.* A plant, same as *Restharrow.*

**Stay-rod** (stā'rod), *n.* 1. In *steam-engines*, (*a*) one of the rods supporting the boiler-plate which forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam. (*b*) Any rod in a boiler which supports plates by connecting parts exposed to rupture in contrary directions. (*c*) A tension-rod in a marine steam-engine.—2. A tie-rod in a building, &c., which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

**Stay-sail** (stā'sāl), *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay. See under STAY.

**Stay-tackle** (stā'tak-l), *n.* A large tackle attached to the main-stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, and the like.

**Stay-wedge** (stā'wej), *n.* In *locomotives*, a wedge fitted to the inside bearings of the driving axles to keep them in their proper position.

**Stead** (sted), *n.* [A. Sax. *stede*, *styde*, D. and L.G. *stede*, Dan. *sted*, Icel. *staðr*, Goth. *staths*, G. *statt*, place, stead; from root of *stand* (which see). Hence *steady*, *steadfast*, *steading*.] 1.† Place, in general.

Fly, therefore, fly this fearful *stead*. *Spenser.*

2. Place or room which another had or might have: preceded by *in*; as, David died, and Solomon reigned *in* his *stead:* hence *instead.*

Now cold despair succeeding *in* her *stead*,
To livid paleness turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. The frame on which a bed is laid: now rarely used except with *bed* prefixed.

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders, and the *stead*. *Dryden.*

4. A steading (which see).—*To stand in stead*, to be of use or advantage.

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us *in* great *stead*. *Atterbury.*

—*To do stead*, to do service to. [Rare.]

Here thy sword can *do* thee little *stead*. *Milton.*

—*Stead* is common as the second element in topographical names, and occurs as second element in *roadstead*, *homestead*, &c.

**Stead** (sted), *v.t.* 1. To stand in stead to; to be of use to; to assist; to benefit.

For lo,
My intercession likewise *steads* my foe. *Shak.*
How hath it *steaded* man to pray and pay
Tithes of the corn and oil. *Edwin Arnold.*

2.† To fill the place of another; to replace: with *up*.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. *Shak.*

**Steadfast** (sted'fast), *a.* [*Stead* and *fast.*] 1. Fast fixed; firm; firmly fixed or established. 'By its own weight made *steadfast* and immovable.' *Congreve.*—2. Constant; firm; resolute; not fickle or wavering. '*Steadfast* in the faith.' 1 Pet. v. 9.—3. Steady; unwavering. 'With a *steadfast* eye.' *Shak.* 'Unconcern'd, with *steadfast* sight.' *Dryden.* Written also *Stedfast.*

**Steadfastly** (sted'fast-li), *adv.* In a steadfast manner: (*a*) with fixed eyes. 'She looks so *steadfastly*.' *Shak.* (*b*) Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind.

*Steadfastly* believe that whatever God has revealed is infallibly true. *Wake.*

**Steadfastness** (sted'fast-nes), *n.* The state of being steadfast: (*a*) firmness of standing; fixedness in place. (*b*) Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; constancy; resolution; as, the *steadfastness* of a person's faith; he adhered to his opinions with *steadfastness*.—SYN. Constancy, resolution, immutability, unchangeableness.

**Steadily** (sted'i-li), *adv.* In a steady manner: (*a*) with firmness of standing or position; without tottering, shaking, or leaning; as, he kept his arm *steadily* directed to the object. (*b*) Without wavering, inconstancy, or irregularity; without deviating; as, he *steadily* pursues his studies.

**Steadiness** (sted'i-nes), *n.* The state of being steady: (*a*) firmness of standing or position; a state of being not tottering or easily moved or shaken; as, a man stands with *steadiness;* he walks with *steadiness*. (*b*) Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution; as, a man has *steadiness* of mind, *steadiness* in opinion, *steadiness* in the pursuit of objects. (*c*) Consistent, uniform conduct.

*Steadiness* is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Steading** (sted'ing), *n.* [See STEAD.] A farm-house and offices, that is, barns, stables, cattle-yards, &c.; a farmstead; a homestead. [Northern English and Scotch.]

**Steady** (sted'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *stedig*, from *stede*, place (see STEAD); D. *stadig*, steady; G. *stätig*, constant.] 1. Firm in standing or position; firmly fixed; not tottering or shaking.

I'll see if his head will stand *steadier* on a pole or no. *Shak.*

2. Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose; as, a man *steady* in his principles, *steady* in his purpose, *steady* in the pursuit of an object.

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

3. Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; as, the *steady* course of the sun; steer the ship a *steady* course; a large river runs with a *steady* stream; a *steady* breeze of wind.—SYN. Fixed, steadfast, firm, regular, undeviating, unremitting, constant, uniform, invariable.

**Steady** (sted'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *steadied;* ppr. *steadying*. To make steady; to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support; to make or keep firm; as, *steady* my hand.

The bird . . . thus *steadied* . . . works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone. *Gilbert White.*

**Steady** (sted'i), *v.i.* To become steady; to regain or maintain an upright position; to move steadily. 'She *steadies* with upright keel.' *Coleridge.*

**Steady-rest** (sted'i-rest), *n.* Same as *Back-rest.*

**Steak** (stāk), *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *steik*, Sw. *stek*, a steak, from *steikja*, Dan. *stege*, Sw. *stëka*, to roast.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, &c., broiled or cut for broiling. 'To feast on ale and *steaks*.' *Swift.*

**Steal** (stēl), *v.t.* pret. *stole;* pp. *stolen, stole;* ppr. *stealing*. [A. Sax. *stælan*, *stelan*, pret. *stæl*, pp. *stolen*, to steal, to move in a stealthy manner, to insinuate one's self; D. *stelen*, Icel. *stela*, Goth. *stilan*, G. *stehlen*, to steal. Same root as Gr. *stereō*, to deprive, Skr. *stenas*, a thief. Hence *stealth*, *stalk*, *v.*] 1. To take and carry away feloniously; to take clandestinely without right or leave, as the personal goods of another. See THEFT.

How then should we *steal* out of thy lord's house silver or gold? Gen. xliv. 8.

2. To take or assume hypocritically.

Oh, that deceit should *steal* such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous vizard hide foul guile! *Shak.*

3. To withdraw clandestinely; to creep; to slink furtively: used reflexively.

He will *steal himself* into a man's favour and for a week escape a great deal of discoveries. *Shak.*

4. To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means.

How many a holy and obsequious tear
Hath dear religious love *stol'n* from mine eye. *Shak.*

So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel. 2 Sam. xv. 6.

5. To do or effect so as to escape observation; to perform secretly; to try to accomplish clandestinely; as, to *steal* a look. 'Twere good, methinks, to *steal* our marriage.' *Shak.*

Therefore, always, when thou changest thine opinion or course, profess it plainly, and declare it, together with the reasons that move thee to change, and do not think to *steal* it. *Bacon.*

—*To steal a march*, to march secretly; to gain an advantage stealthily.

To tell the truth, Mr. Harding had made up his mind to *steal a march* upon the archdeacon. *Trollope.*

SYN. To filch, pilfer, purloin, cabbage.

**Steal** (stēl), *v.i.* 1. To practise or be guilty of theft.

Thou shalt not *steal*. Ex. xx. 15.

2. To withdraw or pass privily; to slip along or away unperceived; to go or come furtively. 'From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave.' *Shak.*

Fix'd of mind . . . to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sir P. Sidney.*

A soft and solemn breathing sound
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air. *Milton.*

**Steal** (stēl), *n.* The handle of any implement; a haft or helve. Written also *Stale*, *Steel*, *Stele*. See STALE. [Provincial.]

**Stealer** (stēl'ėr), *n.* One that steals; a thief.

The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shak.*

**Stealer** (stēl'ėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *Steeler.*

**Stealing** (stēl'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who steals; theft.—2. That which is stolen; stolen property: used chiefly in the plural.

**Stealingly** (stēl'ing-li), *adv.* By stealing; slily; privately; imperceptibly. [Rare.]

**Stealth** (stelth), *n.* [From *steal;* comp. *heal*, *health*; *till*, *tilth*.] 1.† The act of stealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed on him by such an outlaw. *Spenser.*

2.† The thing stolen. *Spenser.*—3. A secret or clandestine method of procedure; a proceeding by secrecy; means unperceived employed to gain an object; way or manner not perceived: used in a good or bad sense.

Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*
The monarch blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades the brother's life by *stealth*.
*Dryden.*

4.† A going secretly. 'Your *stealth* unto this wood.' *Shak.*

**Stealthful**† (stelth'fụl), *a.* Given to stealth; stealthy. *Chapman.*

**Stealthfully**† (stelth'fụl-li), *adv.* Stealthily.

**Stealthfulness**† (stelth'fụl-nes), *n.* Stealthiness.

**Stealthily** (stelth'i-li), *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.

Some cold night
The coming husbandman comes *stealthily*,
And there is fire and brimstone for my lords.
*Sir H. Taylor*

**Stealthiness** (stelth'i-nes), *n.* The state, quality, or character of being stealthy.

**Stealthy** (stelth'i), *a.* Done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely; accompanied by efforts at concealment; done furtively; furtive; sly; as, a *stealthy* movement; a *stealthy* glance. 'Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace.' *Shak.*

**Steam** (stēm), *n.* [A. Sax. *stēm*, *steam*, steam, vapour, smoke; D. *stoom*, Fris. *stoame*, steam; L.G. *stüm*, drift of snow or rain. Perhaps from a root *stam*, signifying dark, seen without the *s* in Skr. *tamas*, darkness, *timira*, dark.] 1. The vaporous substance into which water is converted under certain circumstances of heat and pressure; water in a gaseous state. Water gives off vapour or steam at every temperature—a low temperature not preventing the formation of steam, but only decreasing its density. The term, however, is strictly applied to the elastic aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling-point. When water in an open vessel is heated to the temperature of 212° F., or to the boiling-point, globules of steam are formed at the bottom, and rise to the surface; and the continued application of heat, even though increased indefinitely, will only cause a more copious and rapid formation of steam, and will finally evaporate the whole of the water without raising the temperature of either. In this case all the heat which enters into the water is solely employed in converting it into steam of the temperature of boiling water. But if the water be confined in a strong close vessel, both it and the steam which it produces may be brought to any

temperature; and as steam at 212° occupies nearly 1700 times the space of the water from which it is generated, it follows that, when thus confined, it must exercise an enormous elastic or expansive force, which may also be shown to be proportional to its temperature. Steam which has received additional heat apart from water is called *superheated steam*, and approximates to the condition of a perfect gas. Steam, however, as used in the steam-engine holds water in suspension mechanically, and differs sensibly from the condition of a perfect gas. It is called *saturated* or *wet steam*. When the temperature of saturated steam is considerably above 212° F. the steam formed under such circumstances is termed *high-pressure steam;* at 212° F. it is termed *low-pressure steam*, and its pressure is equal to that of one atmosphere, or 14·7 lbs. on the square inch. Steam in its perfect state is transparent, colourless, and invisible; but when it has been deprived of part of its heat by coming into contact with cold air, it suddenly assumes a cloudy appearance, and is condensed into water. Hence appears another important property of steam, its condensibility; so that whenever cold is applied to it it suddenly returns to the liquid state, and thus can be employed to produce a vacuum. From the properties above briefly adverted to, steam constitutes an invaluable agent for the production of mechanical force, as exemplified in the vast and multiplied uses of the steam-engine. Steam is also employed as an agent in distributing the heat used for warming buildings, in heating baths, evaporating solutions, distilling, brewing, drying, dyeing, and even for cookery.—2. In *popular usage*, the visible moist vapour which rises from water, and from all moist and liquid bodies, when subjected to the action of heat; as, the *steam* of boiling water, of malt, of a tan-bed, &c. This is properly water in a minute state of subdivision arising from the condensation of steam. Hence a haze caused by the sun's heat. *Wordsworth.*—3. Any exhalation. 'A *steam* of rich, distilled perfumes.' *Milton.*

**Steam** (stēm), *v.i.* 1. To give out a steam or vapour; to give out any fume or exhalation. 'Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake.' *Milton.*

> Let the crude humours dance
> In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense.
> *Philips.*

2. To rise in a vaporous form; to pass off in visible vapour. 'When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam.*' *Spenser.*

> The dissolved amber . . . *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam. 'The vessel *steamed* out of port.' *N. P. Willis.*

**Steam** (stēm), *v.t.* 1. To exhale; to evaporate. 'In slouthful sleepe his molten heart to *steam.*' *Spenser.* [Rare.]—2. To expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing; as, to *steam* cloth; to *steam* potatoes instead of boiling them; to *steam* food for cattle.

**Steam-boat** (stēm'bōt), *n.* A vessel moved by the power of a steam-engine acting upon paddle-wheels, a screw-propeller, or other mechanism for propelling it through the water.

**Steam-boiler** (stēm'boil-ėr), *n.* A strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought-iron plates rivetted together, in which water is converted into steam for the purpose of supplying steam-engines, or for any of the other purposes for which steam is used in the arts, or in domestic economy; a steam generator. See BOILER, 3.

**Steam-brake** (stēm'brāk), *n.* In *rail.* a brake made by steam to act upon the carriage wheels and stop their motion.

**Steam-car** (stēm'kär), *n.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power.

**Steam-carriage** (stēm'kar-rij), *n.* A locomotive engine adapted to work on common roads; a road-steamer.

**Steam-casing** (stēm'kās-ing), *n.* A vacuity surrounding any vessel, pipe, &c., into which steam may be admitted, in order to prevent the loss of heat by radiation; a steam-jacket.

**Steam-chamber** (stēm'chām-bėr), *n.* A division or compartment in the boiler of a steam-engine above the water, whence steam is conducted to the engine. Called also *Steam-room* and *Steam-dome.*

**Steam-chest** (stēm'chest), *n.* 1. A box or chamber above a steam-boiler to form a reservoir for the steam, and from whence it passes to the engine; in *locomotive engines*, a box attached to the cylinders, into which the steam is admitted by the regulator. The slide-valve works in this box over the steam-ports, which open into it from the cylinder.—2. In *calico-printing*, a form of steam apparatus in which steam is applied to cloth in order to fix the colours.—3. A chamber heated by steam, and used for softening timber which is to be bent to a curved form, as ships' planking. Called also a *Steamer.*

**Steam-chimney** (stēm'chim-ni), *n.* An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

**Steam-cock** (stēm'kok), *n.* A faucet or valve in a steam-pipe.

**Steam-coil** (stēm'koil), *n.* A steam-pipe used in malt vats, vacuum-pans &c., bent into a shape to occupy the bottom or sides, so as to have a large surface in compact space.

**Steam-colours** (stēm'kul-ėrz), *n. pl.* In *calico-printing*, a mixture of dye extracts and mordants in which the chemical reaction fixing the colouring matter to the fibre is produced by steam.

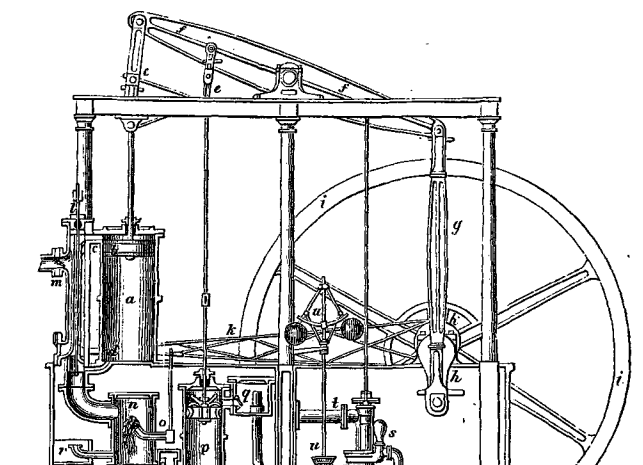
**Steam-crane** (stēm'krān), *n.* A crane worked by steam, frequently carrying the steam-engine upon the same frame.

**Steam-cylinder** (stēm'si-lin-dėr), *n.* The cylinder of a steam-engine.

**Steam-dome** (stēm'dōm), *n.* In *steam-engines*, same as *Steam-chamber.*

**Steam-dredger** (stēm'drej-ėr), *n.* See DREDGING-MACHINE.

**Steam-engine** (stēm'en-jin), *n.* An engine worked by steam, or an engine in which the mechanical force arising from the elasticity and expansive action of steam, or from its property of rapid condensation, or from the combination of these principles, is made available as a source of motive power in the arts and manufactures, and in locomotion. The invention of the steam-engine has been ascribed by the English to the Marquis of Worcester, who published an account of it about the middle of the seventeenth century. By the French the invention has been ascribed to Papin towards the close of the same century. Papin's plan contained the earliest suggestion of a vacuum under a piston by the agency of steam. The first actual working steam-engine of which there is any record was invented and constructed by Captain Savery, an Englishman, to whom a patent was granted for it in 1698. This engine was employed to raise water by the expansion and condensation of steam. The steam-engine received great improvements from the hands of Newcomen, Beighton, Blakey, and others. Still, however, it was imperfect and rude in its construction, and was chiefly applied to the draining of mines or the raising of water. Up to this time it was properly an atmospheric engine, as the actual moving power was the pressure of the atmosphere, the steam only producing a vacuum under the piston. The steam-engine was brought to a high state of perfection by the celebrated James Watt about the year 1782. The numerous and vital improvements introduced by him, both in the combination of its mechanism and in the economy of its management, have rendered the steam-engine at once the most powerful, the most easily applied and regulated, and generally speaking the least expensive of all prime movers for impelling machinery of every description.



CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE.

*a*, The steam-cylinder; *b*, the piston; *c*, the upper steam-port or passage; *d*, the lower steam-port; *e e*, the parallel motion; *f f*, the beam; *g*, the connecting-rod; *h*, the crank; *i i*, the fly-wheel; *k k*, the eccentric and its rod for working the steam-valve; *l*, the steam-valve and valve-casing; *m*, the throttle-valve; *n*, the condenser; *o*, the injection-cock; *p*, the air-pump; *q*, the hot-well; *r*, the snifting-valve for creating a vacuum in the condenser previous to starting the engine; *s*, the feed-pump for supplying the boilers; *t*, the cold-water pump for supplying the condenser cistern; *u*, the governor.

Steam-engines vary much in magnitude, form, and proportions, as well as in the details of the machinery by which the power of the steam is applied, but all work upon substantially the same principles which were embodied in Watt's steam-engine, and to understand one is to understand all. The above illustration represents a sectional elevation of a *Condensing Steam-engine.* The construction and action of the steam-engine will be readily understood from this illustration. The pipe which conveys the steam from the boiler opens into the part marked *l*, which incloses a movable valve by means of which the steam may be alternately admitted into the cylinder *a* by the upper port *c* and lower *d*; between these points the piston *b* works steam-tight. The valve *l* is so contrived that while it allows steam to pass into the cylinder through one of the ports, it shall at the same time open a communication between the opposite side of the piston and the condenser *n*, which is a hollow vessel kept constantly immersed in cold water, a portion of which is admitted into it by the injection-cock *o*; consequently, the steam thus admitted is instantly deprived of its heat, and reconverted into its original form of water, thereby forming a vacuum. Thus it will be seen that, on the communication being opened up between the boiler and either side of the piston, the latter will ascend or descend in the cylinder unimpeded by the resistance of the atmosphere against the other side, and with a force proportional to the pressure of the steam; and as the motions of the steam-valve *l* are regulated by the engine itself, the above action is kept up continuously. The alternating rectilinear motion thus generated within the cylinder is transmit-

ted, by means of a rod attached to the piston, to a strong beam *f f*, movable upon a central axis, a system of jointed rods *e e*, called the *parallel motion*, being interposed for the purpose of neutralizing the disturbing action which the circular path of the beam would otherwise exert upon the piston. The reciprocating motion of the beam is now, through the intervention of the connecting-rod *g* and crank *h*, converted into a circular or rotatory motion, which is rendered continuous and uniform by the fly-wheel *i*, to the axis of which the machinery to be impelled is connected. The air-pump *p* for withdrawing the vapour and water from the condenser, the feed-pump *s* for supplying the boilers, and cold-water pump *t* for supplying the condenser cistern, are all worked by rods from the beam; and the governor *u*, for maintaining uniformity of motion, is driven by a band from the crank-shaft. The above description refers more immediately to that class of steam-engines called *low-pressure* or *condensing* engines, in which the power derived from the rapid condensation of the steam is made available in combination with that due to its elasticity; but if we suppose the condensing apparatus removed, and the waste steam allowed to escape into the atmosphere, it will then be equally applicable to that kind called *high-pressure* or *non-condensing* engines, which employ the elastic action of the steam alone. Steam-engines are classified in various ways, as *portable, marine, locomotive, pumping, blowing, winding,* &c. According to the arrangement of the chief parts they are classed as *beam, oscillating-cylinder, horizontal, vertical,* &c. The mechanical energy of a steam-engine is usually estimated in horse-power. See HORSE-POWER.

**Steamer** (stēm'ėr), *n.* 1. A vessel propelled by steam; a steam-ship. —2. A fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam. 3. A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery. See STEAM-CHEST. —4. In *paper-making*, a vessel in which old paper, fibre, &c., is treated in order to soften it. —5. An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding. —6. A locomotive for roads. See ROAD-STEAMER.

**Steamer-duck** (stēm'ėr-duk), *n.* A large species of duck of the genus Micropterus (*M. brachypterus*), distinguished by its small short wings, and the swiftness with which it paddles over the water. Called also *Race-horse.*

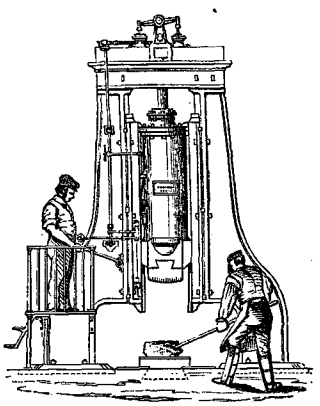
**Steam-gas** (stēm'gas), *n.* Same as *Superheated Steam.* See under STEAM.

**Steam-gauge** (stēm'gāj), *n.* An attachment to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gauge. There are many forms. One of the older is a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which springs from the boiler, so that the steam raises the mercury according to the amount of pressure. A very common form of gauge is that known as Bourdon's, which consists essentially of a flattened metal tube, closed at one end and bent circularly, into which the steam is admitted. As such a tube tends to straighten itself out by the force of the steam the amount of pressure can easily be ascertained by an attached index apparatus.

**Steam-governor** (stēm'gu-vėrn-ėr). See GOVERNOR.

**Steam-gun** (stēm'gun), *n.* A gun the projectile force of which is derived from the expansion of steam issuing through a shotted tube.

**Steam-hammer** (stēm'ham-ėr), *n.* A form of heavy forge hammer operated by steam, consisting usually of a steam cylinder and piston, with metal striker attached, placed vertically over the anvil. There are two principal varieties: in one the cylinder is fixed, and the hammer is attached to the piston-rod, and is operated by the direct action of the steam in the cylinder; in the other the piston is fixed, and the hammer is attached to the lower end of the cylinder, which similarly rises and falls by the action of the steam in the cylinder. The former is known as Nasmyth's, and the latter as Condie's hammer, which is shown in the cut attached. In the entablature of the figure is a steam and exhaust valve, and attached to it a hollow piston-rod, acting as steam and exhaust pipe, to which the piston is attached as a fixture. The steam, being introduced into the cylinder or hammer immediately above the piston, presses the cylinder cover, and raises the hammer between the guides to the required height. The steam being then cut off, and the exhaust-valve opened,



Steam-hammer.

the hammer falls, not only with the velocity of gravity, but with the additional velocity produced by the compression of the air under the piston during the latter portion of the hammer's ascent, which, acting as a recoil, adds considerably to the effect of the blow. With the most powerful hammers steam is also introduced on the under side of the piston, so as to augment still further the speed and force of the blow. The valves and valve-gearing are so arranged that the person in charge of the machine can arrest the motion of the hammer while falling, or cause it to fall at any moment while ascending. In Ramsbottom's hammer two hammer cylinders move horizontally in the same line, but in opposite directions, and the piece to be forged is placed between the two. There are some other kinds of steam-hammers suitable for light work, in most of which the hammer-head is attached to the end of a horizontal shaft which acts as a lever, the fulcrum of which is nearer the free end of the shaft than the end bearing the hammer. The hammer is raised by cams attached to a revolving drum, and falls when by the revolution of the drum the shaft is freed from one of the cams. These are often called *Steam-tilts.*

**Steaminess** (stēm'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being steamy or vaporous; vaporousness; mistiness.

**Steam-jacket** (stēm'jak-et), *n.* Same as *Steam-casing.*

**Steam-kitchen** (stēm'kich-en), *n.* An apparatus for cooking by steam.

**Steam-launch** (stēm'länsh), *n.* A large kind of boat propelled by steam.

**Steam-navigation** (stēm'nav-i-gā-shon), *n.* The art of applying the power of steam to the propulsion of boats and vessels; the art of navigating steam-vessels.

**Steam-packet** (stēm'pak-et), *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running periodically between certain ports.

**Steam-pipe** (stēm'pīp), *n.* Any pipe used for conveying steam from a boiler to a steam-engine, or through a workshop for the purpose of heating, or for any other purpose.

**Steam-plough** (stēm'plou), *n.* A plough or gang of ploughs worked by a steam-engine instead of horses.

**Steam-port** (stēm'pōrt), *n.* In *locomotive engines*, the name given to two oblong passages from the steam-chest to the inside of the cylinder, by which the steam enters and returns, above and below the piston. Known as the *induction port* or the *eduction port* respectively, according to the course of the steam.

**Steam-power** (stēm'pou-ėr), *n.* The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any results.

**Steam-press** (stēm'pres), *n.* A press actuated by steam-power acting directly or intermediately; specifically, a printing-press worked by steam.

**Steam-propeller** (stēm'prō-pel-ėr), *n.* Same as *Screw-propeller.* See under SCREW.

**Steam-ram** (stēm'ram), *n.* See RAM, 3.

**Steam-room** (stēm'rōm), *n.* Same as *Steam-chamber.*

**Steam-ship** (stēm'ship), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

**Steam-tight** (stēm'tīt), *a.* Capable of resisting the passage of steam.

**Steam-tilt** (stēm'tilt), *n.* See STEAM-HAMMER.

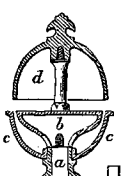
**Steam-trap** (stēm'trap), *n.* A contrivance for permitting the passage of water while preventing that of steam.

**Steam-tug** (stēm-tug), *n.* A steamer used for towing ships.

**Steam-vessel** (stēm'ves-el), *n.* Same as *Steam-ship.*

**Steam-wheel** (stēm'whēl), *n.* Another name for a rotatory steam-engine. See under ROTATORY.

**Steam-whistle** (stēm'whis-l), *n.* A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing hours of work, signalling, &c. The annexed figure represents a section of a locomotive steam-whistle; *a a* is a tube fixed to the top of the boiler, and opening into its interior; it is commanded by a stop-cock *e*; the tube is surmounted by a hollow piece *b*, perforated with holes, and surrounded by a thin brass cup *c c*; the respective diameters of the piece *b* and cup *c* being so adjusted as to leave a very narrow orifice all round. Another thin brass cup *d* is fixed in an inverted position at a short distance above the upper surface of the parts *b* and *c*, so as to present a sharp edge exactly opposite the orifice above mentioned. On opening the stop-cock *e* the steam, rushing with great violence through the circular orifice, encounters the edge of the cup *c*, and thereby produces a loud and shrill sound which may be heard at the distance of several miles. Steam-whistles are made to give musical tones varying in pitch by graduating the length of the pipe or cup, and a series of whistles tuned to different notes and operated by keys forms the musical instrument called the calliope.




Steam-whistle.

**Steam-winch** (stēm'winsh), *n.* A form of winch or hoisting apparatus in which rotatory motion is imparted to the winding axle from the piston-rod of a steam-engine, directly, or indirectly by means of bevel-gearing, the direct action giving most rapidity, the indirect most power.

**Steamy** (stēm'i), *a.* Consisting of or abounding in steam; resembling steam; vaporous; misty.

**Stean** (stēn), *n.* and *v.* See STEEN.

**Stearate** (stē'a-rāt), *n.* A salt of stearic acid. The neutral stearates of the alkalies are perfect soaps.

**Stearic** (stē-ar'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from stearine.—*Stearic acid* ($C_{18}H_{36}O_2$), a monobasic acid, perhaps the most important and most abundant of the fatty acids. It exists in combination with glycerine, as stearine, in beef and mutton fat, and in several vegetable fats, such as the butter of cacao. It is obtained from stearine by saponification, and also from mutton suet by a similar process. Stearic acid is in the form of brilliant white scaly crystals; it is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns like wax, and is used in the formation of candles. It forms compounds with the alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides, which are called stearates.

**Stearine, Stearin** (stē'a-rin), *n.* [Gr. *stear*, suet.] ($C_{57}H_{110}O_6$.) 1. The chief ingredient of suet and tallow, or the harder ingredient of animal fats, oleine being the softer one. It is obtained from mutton suet by repeated solution in ether and crystallization. It may also be obtained by pressing tallow between hot plates, and afterwards dissolving in hot ether, which on cooling deposits the stearine. It has a pearly lustre, is soft to the touch, but not greasy. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol and ether. When treated with superheated steam it is separated into stearic acid and glycerine, and when boiled with alkalies is saponified, that is, the stearic acid combines with the alkali, forming soap, and glycerine is separated. When melted it resembles

wax. There are three stearines, which may be all regarded as derivatives of glycerine in which one, two, or three O H groups are replaced by the radical stearyl. Natural stearine is the tristearyl derivative of glycerine.—2. A popular name for stearic acid as used in making candles.

**Stearinery** (stē'ar-in-ėr-i), *n.* The process of making stearine from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearine or stearine products.

**Stearone** (stē'a-rōn), *n.* ($C_{35}H_{70}O$.) A substance obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid. It is a volatile liquid, and seems to be stearic acid deprived of two equivalents of carbonic acid.

**Stearoptene** (stē-a-rop'tēn), *n.* A crystalline substance contained in many essential oils. See ELÆOPTENE.

**Stearyl** (stē'ar-il), *n.* ($C_{18}H_{35}O$.) The radical of stearic acid.

**Steatite** (stē'a-tīt), *n.* [Fr. *stéatite*, from Gr. *stear, steatos*, fat, tallow.] Soapstone; so called from its smooth or unctuous feel; a sub-species of rhomboidal mica. It is of two kinds, the common and the pagodite or lardstone. It is sometimes confounded with talc, to which it is allied. It is a compact stone, white, green of all shades, gray, brown or marbled, and sometimes herborized by black dendrites. It is found in metalliferous veins, with the ores of copper, lead, zinc, silver, and tin. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesia and alumina. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain, in polishing marble, &c.; as the basis of rouge and other cosmetic powders; in the composition of crayons, &c.

**Steatitic** (stē-a-tit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to steatite or soapstone; of the nature of steatite or resembling it.

**Steatocele** (stē-at'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *stear*, fat, *kēlē*, a tumour.] A tumour of the scrotum, containing fat.

**Steatoma** (stē-a-tō'ma), *n.* [Gr., from *stear*, fat.] A lupia or wen, *i.e.* an encysted tumour, containing matter like suet.

**Steatomatous** (stē-a-tom'at-us), *a.* Of the nature of a steatoma.

**Steatopyga** (stē-a-top'i-ga), *n.* [Gr. *stear, steatos*, fat, and *pygē*, buttocks.] The name given to a remarkable accumulation of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, especially of female Hottentots.

**Steatopygous** (stē-a-top'i-gus), *a.* Relating to or characterized by steatopyga; having fat buttocks.

**Stedfast** (sted'fast). See STEADFAST.

**Sted,**† **Stede**† (sted), *n.* [See STEAD.] Place or station. *Spenser.*

**Stee**† (stē), *n.* [A. Sax. *stigan*, to mount. See STAIR.] A ladder.

**Steed** (stēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *stēd, stēda*, a steed; perhaps from stem of *stand*, a horse kept standing in the stable; comp. *stallion*, a *stall*-horse.] A horse; especially, a spirited horse for state or war: used chiefly in poetry and poetical or picturesque prose. 'Mounted upon a hot and fiery *steed*.' *Shak.* 'Like a *steed* that knows his rider.' *Byron.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*.
*Waller.*

**Steek, Steik** (stēk), *v.t.* [A Scotch word; A. Sax. *stician*, to pierce, to stick, to stick in. See STICK, STITCH.] 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; to stitch or sew with a needle.—2. To close or shut; as, to *steek* a door.

**Steek, Steik** (stēk), *n.* The act of stitching with a needle; a stitch. [Scotch.]

**Steel** (stēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *stēl*, L.G. D. and Dan. *staal*, Icel. *stál*, G. *stahl*, O.G. *stahal*. Wachter and Adelung connect the word with G. *stachel*, a prick, from *stechen*, to stick, to prick, on type of Fr. *acier*, steel, from L. *acies*, a point, an edge.] 1. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. Steel usually contains also small quantities of silicon, phosphorus, manganese, and sulphur, but iron and carbon appear to be its only essential constituents. The relative proportions of iron and carbon vary in steel of different qualities; but in that used for ordinary purposes the carbon amounts from about 0·5 to 1·5 per cent, the toughness, tenacity, and hardness increasing with the increase of the carbon, the elasticity diminishing as the hardness increases, and *vice versa*. At a red heat steel is malleable and may be welded. The colour is a bright grayish white, the texture closely granular, the specific gravity varying from 7·62 to 7·81. Steel formed from bar-iron by cementation is called *blistered steel*, from its surface acquiring a *blistered* character in the process. (See CEMENTATION.) When blistered steel is rolled or beaten down into bars, it is called *shear-steel*, and if it be melted, cast into ingots, and again rolled out into bars, it forms *cast-steel*. Cast-steel is now largely manufactured by what is known as Bessemer's process. (See BESSEMER'S PROCESS.) *Natural* or *German steel* is an impure and variable kind of steel procured from cast-iron, or obtained at once from the ore. The natural steel yielded by cast-iron, manufactured in the refining houses, is known by the general name of *furnace steel*, and that which has only been once treated with a refining furnace is particularly called *rough steel*. The peculiarity of steel, upon which its high value in the arts in a great measure depends, is its property of becoming hard after being heated to redness and then suddenly cooled by being plunged into cold water, and of being again softened down to any requisite degree by the application of a certain temperature. This process is called *tempering*. It is found that the higher the temperature to which steel is raised, and the more sudden the cooling, the greater is the hardness; and hence, any degree of hardness can be given to steel which is required for the various purposes to which it is applied. According to the degree of hardness to which steel is tempered it assumes various colours, and formerly these colours served as guides to the workman. Now, however, a thermometer, with a bath of mercury or oil, is employed, and the operation of tempering is performed with a much greater degree of certainty. The uses of steel in forming various kinds of instruments, edge-tools, springs, &c., are well known.—*Indian steel.* See WOOTZ.—2. *Fig.* a weapon; particularly, an offensive weapon, as a sword, spear, and the like.

Shall I Sir Pandarus of Troy become,
And by my side wear *steel*?
*Shak.*
While doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood.
*Dryden.*

3. A kind of steel file for sharpening knives. 4. A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match.—5. Anything of extreme hardness; hardness; sternness; rigour. 'Hands of *steel*.' *Johnson.* 'Manhood's heart of *steel*.' *Byron.*

**Steel** (stēl), *a.* 1. Made of steel; as, a *steel* plate or buckle.—2. Resembling steel in hardness; hence, unfeeling; rigorous. 'Thy *steel* bosom.' *Shak.* 'The flinty and *steel* couch of war.' *Shak.*—*Steel toys*, the manufacturing term for such small articles as cork-screws, buckles, button-hooks, boot-hooks, &c., when made of polished steel.

**Steel** (stēl), *v.t.* 1. To overlay, point, or edge with steel; as, to *steel* the point of a sword; to *steel* a razor; to *steel* an axe.—2. To fortify as with steel; to make hard or stubborn; to render insensible or obdurate; as, to *steel* one's heart against mercy. 'Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments.' *Shak.* 'An aged knight, to danger *steel'd*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

O God of battles, *steel* my soldiers' hearts. *Shak.*

3. To cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities.

These waters, *steel'd*
By breezeless air to smoothest polish. *Wordsworth.*

**Steel-bow** (stēl'bou), *a.* A term in *Scots law, steel-bow goods* consisting in corn, cattle, straw, implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the tenant is enabled to stock and labour the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality at the expiration of the lease. The origin of the term is uncertain. *Bell's Dict.*

**Steel-bronze** (stēl'bronz), *n.* A very hard and tenacious alloy, composed of about 90 parts copper to 10 parts tin, used as a substitute for steel, especially in the manufacture of cannon.

**Steel-cap** (stēl'kap), *n.* A cap or head-piece of steel; armour for the head.

**Steel-clad** (stēl'klad), *a.* Clad with steel mail or armour; as, *steel-clad* warriors.

**Steel-engraving** (stēl'en-grāv-ing), *n.* 1. The art of engraving upon steel-plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink, upon paper and other substances.—2. The design engraved upon the steel-plate. 3. An impression or print taken from the engraved steel-plate.

**Steeler** (stēl'ėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern post. Spelled also *Stealer*.

**Steeliness** (stēl'i-nes), *n.* The state of being steely; great hardness.

**Steeling** (stēl'ing), *n.* 1. The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instrument which is to receive the edge.—2. The process of covering a metal-plate with steel by voltaic electricity for the purpose of rendering it more durable. It is applied to stereotype and engraved copper-plates.

**Steeling-strake** (stēl'ing-strāk), *n.* Same as *Steeler* (which see).

**Steel-pen** (stēl'pen), *n.* A pen made of steel.

**Steel-plate** (stēl'plāt), *n.* 1. A piece of steel flattened or extended to an even surface, and of uniform thickness. Such plates are used as armour for the sides of war-ships, and for other purposes.—2. A plate of polished steel on which a design is engraved for the purpose of transferring it to paper by impressing or printing.—3. The impression or print taken from the engraved plate.

**Steel-trap** (stēl'trap), *n.* A trap for catching wild animals, consisting of two iron-toothed jaws, which close by means of a powerful steel spring, when the animal disturbs the catch or tongue by which they are kept open.

**Steel-wine** (stēl'wīn), *n.* Wine in which steel filings have been placed for some time: used medicinally. *Simmonds.*

**Steely** (stēl'i), *a.* 1. Made of steel; consisting of steel. 'The *steely* point of Clifford's lance.' *Shak.*

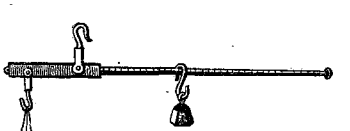
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew. *Gay.*

2. Resembling steel in hardness; hard; firm; stubborn.

That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Resembling the surface of polished steel.

**Steelyard** (stēl'yärd), *n.* [*Steel* and *yard*.] An instrument for weighing bodies, consisting essentially of a rod or bar A B marked with notches designating the number of tons, hundredweights, pounds, &c., and a weight E which is movable along this bar, and which is made to balance the weight of the body D by being removed at a proper distance from the fulcrum. The principle of



Steelyard.

the steelyard is that of the lever, where an equilibrium is produced when the products of the weights on opposite sides into their respective distances from the fulcrum are equal to one another. Hence a less weight is made to indicate a greater by being removed to a greater distance from the fulcrum. For weighing heavy loads the steelyard is a convenient instrument, but for smaller weights it is less accurate than the common balance.

**Steen,**† **Stean**† (stēn), *n.* [A. Sax. *stæna*, a kind of drinking vessel.] A vessel of clay or stone.

**Steen, Stean** (stēn), *v.t.* To line with stone or brick, as a well, cesspool, &c.; to mend with stones, as a road. [Provincial.]

**Steenbok** (stēn'bok or stān'bok), *n.* [D. *steen*, stone, and *bok*, a buck.] A species of antelope, the *Antilope* (*Nanatragus*) *tragulus*, which derives its name from inhabiting the *stony* plains and rocky hills of South Africa. Its flesh is esteemed excellent venison. Spelled also *Steinbok*.

**Steening, Steaning** (stēn'ing), *n.* In *arch.* the brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil.

**Steenkirk, Steinkirk** (stēn'kėrk), *n.* A name brought into fashion, after the battle of *Steenkirk*, for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, powder, &c., and especially large, elaborately ornamented neck-ties. *Macaulay.*

**Steep** (stēp), *a.* [A. Sax. *steáp*, high, lofty; Icel. *steypthr*, steep, rising high; probably allied to *stoop*, and signifying literally sinking down abruptly; comp. L. *altus*, high or deep. *Steeple* seems a derivative form.]

1. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous; as, a *steep* hill or mountain; a *steep* roof; a *steep* ascent; a *steep* declivity. —2. † Not easily accessible; lofty; elevated; high.

To a room they came,
*Steep* and of state. *Chapman.*

3. High-priced; dear. [Slang.]

**Steep** (stēp), *n.* A precipitous place; a rock or hill which slopes with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice. 'On Sunium's marbled *steep.*' *Byron.*

We had on each side rocks and mountains broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

**Steep** (stēp), *v.t.* [D. and G. *stippen*, Fris. *stiepen*, to dip, to steep. Perhaps connected with *steep*, adjective, and literally meaning to dip down abruptly.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to extract the essence of by soaking; as, cloth is *steeped* in lye or other liquid in bleaching or dyeing; plants and drugs are *steeped* in water, wine, and the like, for the purpose of tincturing the liquid with their qualities. Often used figuratively. 'My sense in Lethe *steep.*' *Shak.* '(A heart) *steeped* in selfishness.' *Thackeray.* '*Steeped* to the lips in misery.' *Longfellow.*

**Steep** (stēp), *n.* 1. Something that is steeped or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid in which seeds are steeped to quicken germination.—2. A rennet-bag.

**Steep-down** (stēp'doun), *a.* Having steep descent. '*Steep-down* gulfs of liquid fire.' *Shak.*

**Steepen** (stēp'n), *v.i.* To become steep.

As the way *steepened*, . . . I could detect in the hollow of the hill some traces of the old path. *Hugh Miller.*

**Steeper** (stēp'ėr), *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped.

**Steepiness** (stēp'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being steepy or steep; steepness. 'The cragginess and *steepiness* of places.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

**Steeping** (stēp'ing), *n.* A counterfeit of the reign of Edward I., of the value of about a halfpenny, coined abroad and smuggled into England.

**Steeple** (stē'pl), *n.* [A. Sax. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, a steeple, a tower; L.G. *stipel*, a pillar, a supporter, a pillar attached to a great building; Icel. *stöpull*, a steeple, a pillar; allied to *steep* (which see).] A lofty erection attached to a church, town-house, or other public edifice, and generally intended to contain its bells. *Steeple* is a general term applied to every appendage of this description, whether in the form of a tower or a spire, or, as is usual, a tower surmounted by a spire. 'A weather-cock on a *steeple.*' *Shak.* 'Far from *steeples* and their sacred sound.' *Dryden.*

**Steeple-bush** (stē'pl-bųsh), *n.* A plant, hard-hack (which see).

**Steeple-chase** (stē'pl-chās), *n.* A kind of horse-race across a difficult tract of country in which ditches, hedges, fences, and other obstacles have to be jumped as they come in the way. It is said that the name is derived from the fact that originally any conspicuous object, such as a church-steeple, was chosen as a goal, towards which those taking part in the race were allowed to take any course they chose. The steeple-chase course of the present day is marked out by flags, between which the rider must pass before he can win the race.

**Steeple-chaser** (stē'pl-chās-ėr), *n.* One who rides in steeple-chases; a horse engaged in a steeple-chase; a horse trained for running steeple-chases.

**Steepled** (stē'pld), *a.* Furnished with a steeple; adorned with, or as with, steeples or towers; towering up.

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore. *Fairfax.*

**Steeple-house**† (stē'pl-hous), *n.* A church: a term of contempt. *Hallywell.*

**Steeply** (stēp'li), *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity; as, a height rising *steeply* up.

**Steepness** (stēp'nes), *n.* The state of being steep; precipitousness; as, the *steepness* of a hill, a bank, or a roof. 'The barrenness of the rock, or the *steepness* of the ascent.' *Addison.*

**Steepy** (stēp'i), *a.* Having a steep or precipitous declivity; as, *steepy* crags: a poetical word. 'The *steepy* cliffs.' *Dryden.*

**Steer** (stēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *steór*, D. and G. *stier*, Icel. *stjórr*, Goth. *stiur*, a steer, a bull. Probably from same root as Skr. *sthūra*, strong, and cognate with L. *taurus*, Gr. *tauros*, a bull, these words having lost the *s*. For loss or retention of initial *s* see SNEEZE.] A young male of the common ox or ox kind. 'With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a *steer.*' *Dryden.* See OX.

**Steer** (stēr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *steóran*, *stȳran*, to rule, govern, direct, steer; Dan. *styre*, Icel. *stȳra*, G. *steuern*, to steer; Goth. *stiurjan*, to establish, to settle. Probably from same root as Gr. *stauros*, a stake; Skr. *sthāvira*, firm.] 1. To direct and govern the course of, by the movements of the helm. 'Boats that are not *steered.*' *Shak.* Hence—2. To control or govern the course of; to direct; to guide. 'That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer.*' *Spenser.*

A rarer spirit never
Did *steer* humanity. *Shak.*

**Steer** (stēr), *v.i.* 1. To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course; as, formerly seamen *steered* by the stars; they now *steer* by the compass.—2. To direct one's course at sea; to sail; to take a course at the direction of the helm; as, a ship *steers* for Liverpool. '*Steering* . . . towards the isle of Rhodes.' *Shak.*—3. To have a certain character as regards answering the helm; as, a ship *steers* with ease.—4. *Fig.* to conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way.

**Steer** † (stēr), *n.* A rudder or helm.

**Steer** (stēr), *v.t.* To stir; to touch; to meddle with so as to injure. [Scotch.]

**Steerage** (stēr'āj), *n.* 1. The act or practice of directing and governing in a course; as, the *steerage* of a ship.

He left the city, and, in a most tempestuous season, forsook the helm and *steerage* of the commonwealth. *Milton.*

2. *Naut.* the effect of a helm on the ship; the peculiar manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm.—3. An apartment in a ship forward of the great cabin, from which it is separated by a bulk-head or partition. In merchant ships this place is sometimes fitted up with berths for the petty officers and sailors, and in passenger ships it is the part allotted to the inferior class of passengers, hence called *steerage passengers.*

It being necessary for me to observe strict economy, I took my passage in the *steerage.* *Dickens.*

4. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses; the hinder or stern part.—5. Direction; regulation; management. [Rare.]

But He that hath the *steerage* of my course
Direct my sail. *Shak.*

6. That by which a course is directed. [Rare.]

Inscribed to Phœbus here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings. *Dryden.*

**Steerage-way** (stēr'āj-wā), *n.* *Naut.* that degree of progressive movement of a ship which renders her governable by the helm.

**Steerer** (stēr'ėr), *n.* One that steers; a steersman. *Bp. Pearson.*

**Steering-sail** (stēr'ing-sāl), *n.* A sail to assist in steering a vessel.

**Steering-wheel** (stēr'ing-whēl), *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship is steered.

**Steerless** † (stēr'les), *a.* Having no rudder.

**Steerling** (stēr'ling), *n.* A young steer or bullock.

**Steersman** (stērz'man), *n.* One that steers; the helmsman of a ship. 'A ship by skilful *steersman* wrought.' *Milton.*

The joyful *steersman* clears his way
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*

**Steersmate**† (stērz'māt), *n.* One who steers; a steersman or helmsman. 'Such a *steersmate* at the helm.' *Milton.*

**Steeve** (stēv), *v.i.* [Akin to *stiff*, and perhaps directly from the Dutch; comp. D. *stevig*, stiff, firm. A steeving bowsprit has its name from the lower end being fixed stiff or firmly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal one being movable.] *Naut.* to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally: said of a bowsprit.

**Steeve** (stēv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *steeved*; ppr. *steeving.* *Naut.* to give a certain angle of elevation to: said of the bowsprit.

**Steeve** (stēv), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) the angle which the bowsprit makes with the horizon. (*b*) A long heavy spar, with a place to fix a block at one end, and used in stowing certain kinds of cargo, which need to be driven in close.

**Steeve** (stēv), *a.* [A form of *stiff.*] Firm; compacted; not easily bent or broken. [Scotch.]

**Steevely** (stēv'li), *adv.* [See STEEVE.] Firmly; stoutly. [Scotch.]

**Steeving** (stēv'ing), *n.* *Naut.* the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon.

**Steg** (steg), *n.* [Icel. *steggr*, the male of several animals. See STAG.] A gander. [Local.]

**Steganographist** (steg-a-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [Gr. *steganos*, secret, and *graphō*, to write.] One who practises the art of writing in cipher.

**Steganography** (steg-a-nog'ra-fi), *n.* The art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other; cryptography. 'Occult notes, *steganography*, polygraphy.' *Burton.*

**Steganophthalmata** (steg'an-of-thal-mā"-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *steganos*, covered, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A term applied to certain ('hidden-eyed') Medusæ, in which the sense-organs ('marginal bodies') are protected by a sort of hood. The Steganophthalmata are now separated from the true Medusidæ, and placed in a separate division under the name of *Lucernarida.* See LUCERNARIDA. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Steganophthalmate** (steg'an-of-thal"māt), *a.* and *n.* Belonging to or one of the Steganophthalmata.

**Steganopod** (steg'an-o-pod), *n.* [Gr. *steganos*, covered, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of a family of swimming-birds with the four toes connected by the same web, as the pelicans.

**Stegnosis** (steg-nō'sis), *n.* [Gr.] Constipation.

**Stegnotic** (steg-not'ik), *a.* [Gr. *stegnōtikos.*] Tending to render costive, or to diminish excretions or discharges generally.

**Stegnotic** (steg-not'ik), *n.* A medicine which tends to produce costiveness; one that diminishes excretions or discharges generally.

**Stein** (stēn), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *stænan*, to stone.] To line with stone and brick, as a well. *Loudon.*

**Steinbock** (stīn'bok), *n.* 1. The German name of the ibex, an animal inhabiting the mountainous regions of southern Europe.—2. Same as *Steenbok.*

**Steinheilite** (stīn'hīl-īt), *n.* [From Count *Steinheil*, a governor of Finland.] A mineral of a blue colour, a variety of iolite.

**Stela, Stele** (stē'la, stē'lē), *n.* [Gr. *stēlē*, a post or slab, an upright stone, from stem *sta*, to stand.] 1. In *arch.* a small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, a milestone, and the like.—2. In *archæol.* a sepulchral slab or column, which in ancient times answered the purpose of a gravestone.

**Stele** † (stēl), *n.* A stale or handle; a stalk.

**Stelechite** (stē'lē-kīt), *n.* [Fr. *stélechite*, from Gr. *stelechos*, the crown of the root, the stem or trunk.] A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite.

**Stelene** (stē'lēn), *a.* [See STELA.] Resembling or used as a stela; columnar.

**Stell** (stel), *n.* [Allied to *stall.* See below.] A sort of fenced in inclosure forming a shelter for cattle or sheep. [Northern English.]

**Stell** (stel), *v.t.* [D. and G. *stellen*, to set, to place; akin *stall.*] To fix; to set; to place in a permanent manner; to place against a fixed support; as, to *stell* his foot against the wall. [Old English and Scotch.]

Mine eye hath played the painter and hath *stell'd*
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart. *Shak.*

**Stella** (stel'la), *n.* [L., a star.] In *surg.* a bandage so named because it makes a cross or star on the back. It is a roller applied so as to keep back the shoulders, and has been often employed in cases of fracture of the clavicle, sternum, and scapula.

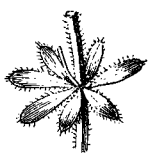
**Stellar** (stel'lėr), *a.* [L. *stellaris*, from *stella*, a star.] 1. Pertaining to stars; astral; as, a *stellar* figure. '(The stars) shed down their *stellar* virtue.' *Milton.*—2. Starry; full of stars; set with stars; as, *stellar* regions.

**Stellaria** (stel-lā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *stella*, a star—the flowers are star-like.] A genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ, section Alsineæ; stitch-wort. Most of the species are weeds, which are distributed over the temperate and cold regions of the world. They are slender, usually smooth herbs, with broad or grassy leaves and white flowers in dichotomous cymes. Several species are found in Britain. They possess no active properties, and few of them are thought worthy of cultivation. *S. Holostea*, a British species, called great stitch-wort, is a handsome plant. *S. media* is the common chickweed.

**Stellary** (stel'lėr-i), *a.* Same as *Stellar.*

**Stellatæ** (stel-lā'tē), *n.* See GALIACEÆ.

**Stellate** (stel'lāt), *a.* [L. *stellatus*, pp. of *stello*, to set with stars, from *stella*, a star.] 1. Resembling a star; radiated.—2. In *bot.* arranged in the form of a star.—*Stellate* or *verticillate leaves* are when more leaves than two surround the stem in a whorl, or when they radiate like the spokes of a wheel, or like a star. —*A stellate bristle* or *hair* is a bristle or hair which branches at the end in a star-shaped manner.—*A stellate flower* is a radiate flower.



Stellate Leaves.

**Stellated** (stel'lāt-ed), *a.* Same as *Stellate.*

**Stellation**† (stel-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *stella*, a star.] Radiation of light.

**Stelled**† (steld), *a.* [A. Sax. *stœl*, a place, post; G. *stellen*, to place. See STELL, *v.t.*] Fixed.

> The sea with such a storm, as his bare head
> In hell-black night endur'd, would have buoy'd up,
> And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Shak.*

[Some commentators define the word as 'stellated,' 'starry.']

**Stelleridæ** (ste-ler'i-dē), *n.* [L. *stella*, a star.] Same as *Asteriadæ.*

**Stellerine** (stel'lēr-īn), *n.* The *Rhytina Stelleri.* See RHYTINA.

**Stelliferous** (stel-lif'ēr-us), *a.* [L. *stella*, a star, and *fero*, to produce.] Having or abounding with stars.

**Stelliform** (stel'li-form), *a.* [L. *stella*, star, and *forma*, form.] Like a star; radiated.

**Stellify**† (stel'li-fī), *v.t.* To turn into or make to resemble a star; to make glorious; to glorify. 'By him who seeks to *stellify* her name.' *Drayton.*

> Methought I saw him *stellified* in heaven. *Rowley.*

**Stellio** (stel'li-o), *n.* [L., a lizard.] A genus of Iguanidæ or lizards having the tail surrounded by rings, composed of great scales which are often spiny.

**Stellion** (stel'li-on), *n.* [L. *stellio, stellionis.*] A newt spotted with stars, called also the *Star-lizard;* a species of the genus Stellio.

**Stellionate** (stel'li-on-āt), *n.* [L. *stellionatus*, cosenage, from *stellio*, a lizard, and, fig., a crafty, knavish person.] In *Scots* and *Rom. law*, a term used to denote all such crimes in which fraud is an ingredient as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law, as when one sells the same thing to two purchasers, when a debtor pledges to his creditors what does not belong to him, substituting base for precious metals, dealing in counterfeit or adulterated goods, &c.

> It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

**Stellite** (stel'īt), *n.* [L. *stella*, a star, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Same as *Pectolite.*

**Stellular** (stel'ū-lėr), *a.* [From L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*, a star.] 1. Having the appearance of little stars.—2. In *nat. hist.* having marks resembling stellæ or stars. The surface of the tubipora or organ-pipe coral is covered with a green fleshy substance, studded with *stellular* polypi.

**Stellulate** (stel'ū-lāt), *a.* Resembling little stars.

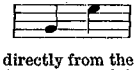
**Stelochite** (stē'lō-kīt), *n.* [See STELECHITE.] A name given to osteocolla.

**Stelography** (stē-log'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *stēlographia—stēlē*, a pillar, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars. *Stackhouse.*

**Stem** (stem), *n.* [A. Sax. *stemn*, for *stefn*, *stofn*, the stem of a tree; Icel. *stofn*, *stomn*, the stem or trunk of a tree; Dan. *stamme*, D. *stam*, G. *stamm:* same root as L. *stipes*, the trunk of a tree. The root is ultimately that of *stand. Stem*, of a ship, is closely allied.] 1. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; the firm part which supports the branches; the ascending axis, which grows in an opposite direction to the root or descending axis; the stalk. The stem is composed of fibrous, spiral, and cellular tissues, arranged in various ways, mostly assuming a cylindrical form and having a perpendicular direction, and bearing upon it the various parts of the plant. Its form and direction, however, are subject to much variation in particular cases. In regard to internal structure there are three principal modifications of stems characteristic of the three great natural classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided, namely, exogens, endogens, and acrogens. Stems are herbaceous or woody, solid or hollow, jointed or unjointed, branched or simple. Sometimes they are so weak as to be procumbent, although more generally firm and erect; sometimes weak stems are twining, or are upheld in various ways by the climbing habit of the plant. In some plants the stem is so short as to seem to be wanting, the leaves and flower-stalks appearing to spring from the top of the root. There are also stems, such as the rhizoma and tuber, which, being subterranean, have been mistaken for roots.—2. The peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicel of a flower; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the petiole or leaf-stem. 'Two lovely berries moulded on one *stem.*'—3. The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors. 'All that are of noble *stem.*' *Milton.*—4. A branch; a branch of a family.

> This is a *stem*
> Of that victorious stock. *Shak.*

5. Anything resembling the stem of a plant; as, the *stem* or tube of a hydrometer or thermometer; the *stem* or stalk of a tobacco-pipe, &c.—6. In *music*, the upright or downright line added to the head of a note; thus:



**Stem** (stem), *n.* [Probably directly from the Scandinavian; Icel. *stemni*, *stamn*, *stefni*, *stafn*, the stem of a ship; A. Sax. *stefn*, D. *steven*, a prow. The origin is the same as that of *stem*, a trunk.] 1. A curved piece of timber or combination of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end of it is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit rests upon its upper end. This is frequently called the main stem to distinguish it from the false stem or cutwater. The outside of the stem is usually marked with a scale of feet showing the perpendicular height from the keel. The use of this is to ascertain the draught of water at the fore part. Hence—2. The forward part of a vessel; and *fig.* an advanced or leading position; a look-out.—*From stem to stern*, is from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

**Stem** (stem), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stemmed;* ppr. *stemming.* [From the above noun. *Stem*, to dam up, is of different origin.] 1. To make progress against, as a tide or a current; to make way against by sailing or swimming; to press forward through; as, the ship was not able with all her sails to *stem* the tide. 'Ere sharp-keel'd boats to *stem* the flood did learn.' *Dryden.*

> As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting gust,
> Command an argosy to *stem* the waves. *Shak.*

2. To dash against with the stem; to cut as with the stem; as, the vessels *stemmed* each other.

**Stem** (stem), *v.i.* To make way in opposition to some obstruction, as a current of water, the wind, and the like.

> They on the trading flood,
> Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
> Ply *stemming* nightly toward the pole. *Milton.*

**Stem** (stem), *v.t.* [Icel. *stemma*, Sw. *stämma*, to stem, stop, or dam up; G. *stämmen*, to dam, to bank up; perhaps allied to *stamp.*] To dam up; to stop; to check, as a stream or moving force.

> At length Erasmus, that great injured name,
> The glory of the priesthood and the shame,
> *Stemm'd* the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
> And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

**Stem-clasping** (stem'klasp-ing), *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

**Steme**† (stēm), *v.t.* [See STEAM.] To exhale; to evaporate. *Spenser.*

**Stem-leaf** (stem'lēf), *n.* A leaf growing from the stem.

**Stemless** (stem'les), *a.* Having no stem; having the stem so little developed as to appear to be wanting; acaulescent.

**Stemlet** (stem'let), *n.* A small or young stem.

**Stemmata** (stem'a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *stemma, stemmatos*, a wreath, a garland, from *stephō*, to surround, to encircle.] The visual organs, ocelli, or simple eyes of certain animals, as insects, spiders, and crustaceans.

**Stemmatopus** (stem-at'ō-pus), *n.* [Gr. *stemma, stemmatos*, a crown or garland, and *pous*, the foot.] Cuvier's name for a genus of seals, containing the hooded seal. See SEAL.

**Stemmer** (stem'ėr), *n.* In *mining*, a piece of iron with which clay is rammed into the blasting-holes to make them water-tight.

**Stemple** (stem'pl), *n.* In *mining*, one of the cross bars of wood in the shaft of a mine, in some places serving the purpose of ladders.

**Stemson** (stem'son), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of curved timber fixed on the after part of the apron inside. The lower end is scarfed into the keelson, and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted.

**Stem-winder** (stem'win-dėr), *n.* A watch which is wound up or regulated by means of a contrivance connected with the stem, and not by a key.

**Stench** (stensh), *n.* [A softened form of A. Sax. *stenc*, E. *stink* (which see).] An ill smell; offensive odour.

> (In Cologne)
> I counted two-and-seventy *stenches*,
> All well defined and several stinks. *Coleridge.*

**Stench**† (stensh), *v.t.* To cause to emit a hateful smell. 'Dead bards *stench* every coast.' *Young.*

**Stench**† (stensh), *v.t.* To stanch; to stop. 'Restringents to *stench* and incrassatives to thicken the blood.' *Harvey.*

**Stench-trap** (stensh'trap), *n.* Same as *Stink-trap.*

**Stenchy**† (stensh'i), *a.* Having an offensive smell. '*Stenchy* vapours.' *John Dyer.*

**Stencil** (sten'sil), *n.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *estance*, a support, *estanser*, to support (whence *stanchion*), a stencil forming a guide or support in making letters, &c., from L. *sto*, to stand.] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, &c. The pattern is cut through the material composing the stencil, which is applied to the surface to be painted. The brush then being brought over the stencil, only the interstices representing the pattern receive the colours. Sometimes the stencil has the pattern pricked in outline only; in this case it is struck with a small bag containing powdered chalk, and the pattern so outlined is afterwards painted in.

**Stencil** (sten'sil), *v.t.* To form by means of a stencil; to paint or colour with stencils. 'A sentence which is *stencilled* in black . . . on the whitewashed walls of nearly every other house in the street.' *Ruskin.*

**Stenciller** (sten'sil-ėr), *n.* One who works or paints in figures with a stencil.

**Stencil-plate** (sten'sil-plāt), *n.* A stencil.

**Stend** (stend), *v.i.* [From O.Fr. *estendre*, to lengthen, widen, *extend.*] To leap; to spring; to walk with a long step or stride. [Scotch.]

**Stend** (stend), *n.* A leap; a spring; a long step or stride. [Scotch.]

**Stenograph** (sten'ō-graf), *v.i.* To write or represent by stenography. *Ill. London News.* [Rare.]

**Stenograph** (sten'ō-graf), *n.* A production of stenography; any writing in shorthand.

> I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty *stenographs.* *Emerson.*

**Stenographer** (sten-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *stenos*, close, narrow, and *graphō*, to write.] One who is skilled in the art of shorthand writing.

**Stenographic, Stenographical** (sten-ō-graf'ik, sten-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* [See above.] Pertaining to stenography or the art of writing in shorthand; expressed in shorthand.

**Stenographist** (ste-nog'ra-fist), *n.* A stenographer; a shorthand writer.

**Stenography** (ste-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [See STENOGRAPHER.] A generic term which embraces every system of shorthand, whether based upon alphabetic, phonetic, or hieroglyphic principles. To those systems, however, which are based upon the phonetic principle the name *phonography* is generally given. See PHONOGRAPHY.

> Mr. Pickwick was sufficiently versed in the stranger's system of *stenography* to infer from this rapid and disjointed communication that he had contracted an acquaintance with the All-Muggletons. *Dickens.*

**Stenophyllous** (ste-nof'il-us or sten-ō-fil'us), *a.* [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having narrow leaves.

**Stent** (stent), *v.t.* To keep within limits; to restrain; to stint. *Spenser.*

**Stent,**† *v.i.* To stint; to cease; to desist. *Chaucer.*

**Stent** (stent), *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *extent*, valuation; L.L. *extenta*, valuation from *extendere*, O.Fr. *estendre*, to estimate.] 1. In *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation; a taxation; a tax.—*Stent master*, a person appointed to allocate the stent or tax on the persons liable.—*Stent roll*, the cess-roll.—2. An allotted portion or quantity;

a task; a piece of work to be performed in a determined time; stint. [Scotch.]

**Stent** (stent), *v.t.* [See the noun.] In *Scots law*, to assess; to tax at a certain rate.

**Stent** (stent), *n.* In *mining*, the rubbish constituting the waste heaps at mines. Called also *Trade, Deads, Attal, Stuff.*

**Stenting** (stent'ing), *n.* An opening in a wall in a coal-mine. [Provincial English.]

**Stentor** (sten'tor), *n.* 1. The name of a Greek herald in the Trojan war, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of fifty other men together; hence, a person having a very powerful voice.—2. A genus of infusorial animalcules, so named from the trumpet-like shape of the body. They are among the largest of the Infusoria, and are usually found adhering to the stems and leaves of aquatic plants.

**Stentorian** (sten-tō'ri-an), *a.* [From *Stentor.*] 1. Extremely loud or powerful.—'*Stentorian* clamours.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

At that moment the waiter entered the room, and, in a *stentorian* voice, said, 'Gentlemen, is either of your names Gurney?' *T. Hook.*

2. Able to utter a very loud sound; as, *stentorian* lungs.

**Stentorious**† (sten-tō'ri-us), *a.* Stentorian. 'The loudness of his *stentorious* voice.' *Fuller.*

**Stentronic**† (sten-tō-ron'ik), *a.* Very loud; stentorian. *Warburton.*

**Stentorophonic** (sten'tō-rō-fon"ik), *a.* [From *Stentor*, and Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud. '*Stent'rophonic* voice.' *Butler.*

Of this *stentorophonic* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

**Step** (step), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stepped;* ppr. *stepping.* [A. Sax. *steppan, stapan*, to step; O.Fris. *steppa, stapa*, O.Sax. *stapan*, D. and L.G. *stappen;* cog. Gr. *steibō*, to step, to tread. *Stamp* is an allied form with nasal, and *staple* is from the same root.] 1. To move the leg and foot in walking; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; as, to *step* forward or to *step* backward.

He pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground they *step* on. *Shak.*

2. To go; to walk; to march; especially, to go a little distance, and with a limited purpose; as, to *step* to one of the neighbours.

*Step* into the chamber, Sir John. *Shak.*

My judgement is, we should not *step* too far
Till we had his assistance by the hand. *Shak.*

3. To advance or come as it were by chance or suddenly. 'By whose death he's *stepp'd* into a great estate.' *Shak.*

The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medallist.' *Addison.*

4. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold.
*Thomson.*

5. To go in imagination; to move mentally.

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity. *Pope.*

—*To step aside*, (*a*) to walk to a little distance; to retire from company. (*b*) To deviate from the right path; to err.

To *step aside* is human. *Burns.*

—*To step out*, to increase the length, but not the rapidity of the step.—*To step short* (*milit.*), to diminish the length or rapidity of the step, according to the established rules.

**Step** (step), *v.t.* 1. To set, as the foot. 'Sir, *step* your foot, give answer.' *Shak.* 'When Hiram *stepped* foot in the Metropolis.' *R. B. Kimball.*—2. *Naut.* to fix the foot of, as a mast in its step; to erect in readiness for setting sail.

**Step** (step), *n.* [A. Sax. *stæp, stap*, O. Fris. and D. *stap.* See the verb.] 1. A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot, as in walking. 'To measure kingdoms with his feeble *steps.*' *Shak.*

(Life's) checkered paths of joy and woe
With cautious *steps* we'll tread. *Nat. Cotton.*

Hence, in *pl.* walk; passage; course in which one goes.

Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden.*

But not by thee my *steps* shall be,
For ever and for ever. *Tennyson.*

2. One remove in ascending or descending a stair; one of the gradients in a staircase, which is composed of two parts, the *tread*, or horizontal part, and the *riser* or vertical part. 'Down the *steps* and through the court.' *Tennyson.*

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot. *Wotton.*

3. The space passed over or measured by one removal of the foot; the distance between the feet in walking or running.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A small space or distance.

There is but a *step* between me and death.
1 Sam. xx. 3.

It is but a *step* to the Wells, and we can walk there. *Thackeray.*

5. Gradation; degree.

The same sin . . . hath sundry *steps* and degrees. *Perkins.*

6. Degree or grade in progress or rank; particularly, a forward move; decisive gain or advantage; a higher grade of rank; promotion. ''Where you got your *step*,' said George' (that is, rise in rank). *Thackeray.* 'To earn a garter or a *step* in the peerage.' *Macaulay.*

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterward to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a great *step* in philosophy. *Newton.*

7. Footstep; print or impression of the foot; track; footprint.—8. Gait; manner of walking; sound of the step or setting down the foot; footfall; as, the approach of a man is often known by his *step.* 'A *step* of lightest echo.' *Tennyson.*—9. A proceeding; one of a series of proceedings; measure; action. 'No unchaste action or dishonoured *step.*' *Shak.*

The reputation of a man depends on the first *steps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

Beware of desperate *steps.* The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have pass'd away.
*Cowper.*

10. The round of a ladder.—11. *pl.* A self-supporting ladder with flat steps, much used indoors in reaching to a high position. Called also a *Set of Steps*, a *Step-ladder.*

A pretty portable *set of steps* in one corner of the room showed that those even in the higher shelves were intended for use. *Trollope.*

12. *Naut.* a block of wood, or in large ships, a solid platform upon the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast.—13. In *carp.* any piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it.—14. In *vehicles*, a footpiece for ascending or descending from a carriage.—15. In *mach.* (*a*) the lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block. (*b*) A socket or kind of bearing for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft.—16. In *music*, a term often applied to one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale, as between one and two.—*To take a step* or *steps*, to make a movement in a certain direction, either actually or as beginning any business. 'I should *take* no *step* without advice.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

They have religion enough to be afraid of damnation, though not enough *to take* the proper *steps* to avoid it. *W. Gilpin.*

—*Step by step*, (*a*) by a gradual and regular process. '*Step by step* show it another.' *Locke.* (*b*) Moving as fast; keeping pace.

Lingering perdition . . . shall *step by step* attend
You and your ways. *Shak.*

**Step-** (step). [A. Sax. *steóp;* common to the Teutonic tongues; origin doubtful.] A prefix used in composition before *father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, child*, &c., to indicate that the person spoken of is a relative only by the marriage of a parent; as, a *stepmother* is a father's wife, when the real mother is dead.

**Stepbrother** (step'bruᴛʜ-ėr), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother's son by a former wife or husband.

**Stepchild** (step'chīld), *n.* The child of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

**Stepdame** (step'dām), *n.* A stepmother. *Shak.*

**Stepdaughter** (step'da-tėr), *n.* The daughter of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

**Stepe,**† *a.* Bright; glittering: said of eyes. *Chaucer.*

**Stepfather** (step'fä-ᴛʜėr), *n.* A mother's second or subsequent husband.

**Step-grate** (step'grāt), *n.* In *mach.* a form of grate for fuel, in which the bars rise above each other like steps in a stair.

**Stephanite** (stef'an-īt), *n.* [After the Austrian Archduke *Stephen.*] Native sulphide of silver and antimony. Called also *Black-silver.*

**Step-ladder** (step'lad-ėr), *n.* A portable ladder usually having flat steps, and its own means of support by struts or posts.

**Stepmother** (step'muᴛʜ-ėr), *n.* A father's second or subsequent wife.

**Step-parent** (step'pā-rent), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother. *Brande & Cox.*

**Steppe** (step), *n.* [G. *steppe*, Rus. *stepy'*, a steppe.] A Russian name applied to those extensive plains which, with the occasional interpolation of low ranges of hills, stretch from the Dnieper across the south-east of European Russia, round the shores of the Caspian and Aral Seas, between the Altai and Ural chains, and occupy the low lands of Siberia. In spring they are covered with verdure, but for most of the year they are dry and barren.—*Steppe murrain*, rinderpest (which see).

**Stepper** (step'ėr), *n.* One who steps; one that has a gait good or bad: often applied to a horse in reference to his trotting qualities. 'My horse is a good *stepper.*' *W. Collins.*

**Stepping-stone** (step'ing-stōn), *n.* 1. A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place to save the feet in walking.

The tall flag-flowers when they sprung
Below the range of *stepping-stones.* *Tennyson.*

2. An aid or means by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

These obstacles his genius had turned into *stepping-stones.* *Macaulay.*

**Stepsister** (step'sis-tėr), *n.* A stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former wife or husband.

**Stepson** (step'son), *n.* The son of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

**-Ster.** A termination as in *maltster, gamester, spinster, songster*, denoting occupation. In the earliest times, and up to about the end of the thirteenth century, it was generally the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-ere* or *-er.* In the fourteenth century it began to give place as a feminine termination to the Norman *-ess.* In modern literary English there is now only one feminine word with this suffix, viz. *spinster*, but *huckster* was used very late as a feminine; and in Scotch and provincial English *sewster* is still used. When the suffix *-ster* was felt no longer to mark the feminine distinctively, some new feminines were formed by the addition of the termination *-ess* to the *-ster*, as *songstress* and *seamstress.*

The suffix *-ster* now often marks the agent with more or less a sense of contempt and depreciation, as *punster, trickster, gamester.* *Dr. Morris.*

But we cannot recognize the termination *-ster* as being, or as having been at some time past, a feminine formative in every instance. Not only does the present use of such old words as *Baxster, huckster, maltster, songster, Webster*, not to urge the more recent *oldster, youngster, roadster*, make it hard to prove them all feminines; but even if we push our inquiries further back we nowhere find the group clearly defined as such except in modern Dutch. There was in Anglo-Saxon *bæcere* and *bæcistre*, and yet Pharaoh's baker in Genesis xl. is *bæcistre.* Grimm conjectured that these nouns in *-estre* are all that is left of an older pair of declensions, whereof one was masculine in *-estra*, the other feminine in *-estre.* *J. Earle.*

**Stercoraceous** (stėr-kō-rā'shus), *a.* [L. *stercus*, dung.] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature. 'A putrid, *stercoraceous* taste.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Stercoranism** (stėr'kō-ran-izm), *n.* In *eccles. hist.* the doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists.

**Stercoranist, Stercorarian** (stėr'kō-ranist, stėr-kō-rā'ri-an), *n.* [Fr. *stercoraniste*, L. *stercus, stercoris*, dung.] In *eccles. hist.* one of a party in the fifth and sixth centuries who held that the consecrated elements in the eucharist undergo the process of digestion, so that the divine body, if materially present, must be changed into the fecal substance: so called in contempt.

**Stercorary** (stėr'kō-ra-ri), *n.* [L.L. *stercorarium.* See above.] A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung.

**Stercorate**† (stėr'kō-rāt), *n.* Dung; excrement.

**Stercoration** (stėr-kō-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *stercoratio, stercorationis*, from *stercoro*, to dung, from *stercus, stercoris*, dung.] The act of manuring with dung. *Bacon.*

**Stercorianism** (stėr-kō'ri-an-izm), *n.* Doctrine of the Stercoranists.

**Stercorist** (stėr'kō-rist), *n.* A Stercoranist.

**Stercory**† (stėr'kō-ri), *n.* Excrement; dung. *Skelton.*

**Sterculia** (stėr-kū'li-a), *n.* [From L. *Sterculius*, a deity presiding over manure, from *stercus*, dung. The flowers and leaves of some of the species are fœtid.] A genus of plants which gives its name to the nat. order Sterculiaceæ. The species consist of various sized trees with soft timber, which are found in tropical parts of the world, with simple

Sterculia Chicha.

or compound leaves and axillary panicles or racemes of flowers. Several of them are mucilaginous, and others yield fibre which is converted into ropes, as the bark of *S. guttata*. The seeds of *S.* (now *Cola*) *acuminata* afford the cola-nut (which see). The seeds of *S. Chicha* are eaten as nuts by the Brazilians, and the seeds of all the genus are filled with an oil, which may be expressed and used for lamps.

**Sterculiaceæ** (stėr-kū'li-ā"sē-ē), *n.pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, allied to Malvaceæ, but differing from them in having always two-celled anthers. The plants of this order are trees or shrubs, with alternate, stipulate, simple, and often toothed leaves, with a variable inflorescence and a stellate pubescence. They are natives of tropical and sub-tropical regions. The species are chiefly remarkable for the abundance of mucilage they contain, and are stimulant and emetic. The principal genera are Helicteres, Sterculia, Bombax, Dombeya, Byttneria, Lasiopetalum, and Hermannia. The most important member of the order is the cocoa-tree (*Theobroma Cacao*).

**Stère** (stār), *n.* [Fr. *stère*, from Gr. *stereos*, solid.] The French unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre, or 35·3156 cubic feet.

**Stere,**† *n.* A pilot; a helmsman; a rudder or helm. *Chaucer.*

**Stere,**† *v.t.* or *i.* To stir. *Chaucer.*

**Stereless,**† *a.* Without a rudder. *Chaucer.*

**Sterelmintha** (ste-rel-min'tha), *n. pl.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *helmins*, *helminthos*, an intestinal worm.] A primary division of Entozoa, comprising those intestinal worms which have no true abdominal cavity, as the tape-worm and trematode worms. See TREMATODA.

**Stereobate** (ster'ē-ō-bāt), *n.* [Fr. *stéréobate*, from Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *basis*, a base.] In *arch.* the lower part or basement of a building; a kind of continuous pedestal under a plain wall: distinguished from a *stylobate*, under a series of columns or pilasters.

**Stereochrome** (ster'ē-ō-krōm), *n.* A stereochromic picture. See STEREOCHROMY.

**Stereochromic** (ster'ē-ō-krom"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to stereochromy; produced by stereochromy.

**Stereochromy** (ster-ē-ok'ro-mi), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, hard, and *chrōma*, colour.] A method of wall-painting invented by Professor von Fuchs of Munich, by which the colours are covered with a varnish of water-glass.

**Stereo-electric** (ster'ē-ō-ē-lek"trik), *a.* A term sometimes applied to the electric current which ensues when two solids, especially two metals, as bismuth and antimony, are brought together at different temperatures. The stereo-electric current is thus distinguished from *voltaic* or *hydro-electric*, for which the presence of fluids is necessary.

**Stereognathus** (ster-ē-og'na-thus), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] Same as *Microlestes* (which see).

**Stereogram, Stereograph** (ster'ē-ō-gram, ster'ē-ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *graphō*, to write.] A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; specifically, a double photographic picture or pair of pictures on a slide for the stereoscope.

**Stereographic, Stereographical** (ster'ē-ō-graf"ik, ster'ē-ō-graf"ik-al), *a.* [From *stereography*.] Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane; as, a *stereographic* chart of the earth. —*Stereographic projection*, that projection of the sphere which is represented upon the plane of one of its great circles, the eye being situated at the pole of that great circle. See under PROJECTION.

**Stereographically** (ster'ē-ō-graf"ik-al-li), *adv.* In a stereographic manner; by delineation on a plane.

**Stereography** (ster-ē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, firm, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

**Stereometer** (ster-ē-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *metron*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the solid or liquid contents or the capacity of a vessel.—2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, and powders, &c.

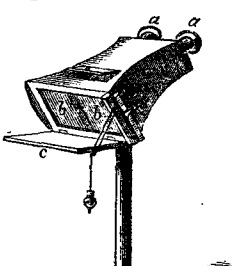
**Stereometric, Stereometrical** (ster'ē-ō-met"rik, ster'ē-ō-met"rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

**Stereometry** (ster-ē-om'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, firm, fixed, and *metron*, a measure.] 1. The art of measuring solid bodies and finding their solid contents.—2. The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, &c.

**Stereomonoscope** (ster'ē-ō-mon"o-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, *monos*, alone, single, and *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument with two lenses for exhibiting on a screen of ground glass a single picture so as to give it all the effect of solidity.

**Stereopticon** (ster-ē-op'ti-kon), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *optikon*, relating to sight.] An instrument, consisting of a sort of double magic lantern, for exhibiting photographic pictures greatly magnified upon a wall or screen with stereoscopic effect.

**Stereoscope** (ster'ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *skopeō*, to view.] An optical instrument to illustrate the phenomena of binocular vision. An object viewed by both eyes does not appear to each under the same angle; hence whatever we look upon is apprehended by the sense of vision through the medium of two distinct images which unite in the sensorium of the brain and give us the idea of substance and solidity. The stereoscope is an optical apparatus which enables us to look upon two pictures taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only; and thus, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain which unite into one, exhibiting the objects represented under a high degree of relief. A reflecting form of stereoscope was invented




Stereoscope.

by Sir C. Wheatstone in 1838. It is so constructed that the two pictures are reflected to the eyes from two small plane mirrors placed at right angles the faces being towards the observer. Subsequently Sir D. Brewster invented the lenticular or refracting stereoscope, based on the refractive properties of semi-double convex lenses. This is the one now in general use. There are many forms of it, one of which is shown in the figure. *a a* are tubes containing the two halves of a lens; *b b* is a glass slide on which the two views are depicted by the photographic process; *c* is a flap, covered with a light-coloured paper to receive the light and reflect it upon the slide, the lid on the top admitting light when the pictures are opaque. When the tubes *a a* are adjusted to suit the eye the observer takes the one picture into the right eye and the other into the left eye, but the perceptive faculty apprehends only one image, and that in bold substantial relief and intensity.

**Stereoscopic, Stereoscopical** (ster'ē-ō-skop"ik, ster'ē-ō-skop"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope; produced by the stereoscope; as, *stereoscopic* pictures; *stereoscopic* views.

**Stereoscopically** (ster'ē-ō-skop"ik-al-li), *adv.* In a stereoscopic manner; by means of the stereoscope.

**Stereoscopist** (ster-ē-os'kō-pist), *n.* One versed in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

**Stereoscopy** (ster-ē-os'kō-pi), *n.* The art of using or manufacturing stereoscopes or stereoscopic pictures.

**Stereotomic, Stereotomical** (ster'ē-ō-tom"ik, ster'ē-ō-tom"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

**Stereotomy** (ster-ē-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, fixed, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections.

**Stereotrope** (ster'ē-ō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *tropē*, a turning, from *trepō*, to turn.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereoscopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the successive positions it assumes in completing any motion, affixed to an octagonal drum revolving under an ordinary lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylinder pierced in its entire length by two apertures, which makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but its parts apparently in motion and in solid and natural relief.

**Stereotype** (ster'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, fixed, and *typos*, type, form.] 1. *Lit.* fixed metal type; hence, a plate cast from a stucco or papier-maché mould, on which is a fac-simile of the superficies of arranged types, which plate being fitted to a block may be used under the press exactly as movable types are used, and being retained may serve at any time to throw off an additional impression. The plates are composed of an alloy similar to ordinary type-metal. The original process, invented by Mr. William Ged, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, consisted in taking a stucco cast of a form of type, which, after being subjected to a gradual baking, was used as a mould to obtain the fac-simile of the form of type. This process has been greatly supplanted by what is known as the papier-maché process. This generally consists in covering the form, the face of which is oiled, with a soft, moist matrix of several sheets of tissue, blotting, and brown paper, stuck together by a mixture of glue, paste, and powdered French chalk, the tissue paper being next the type. A wet linen cloth is laid over the paper, and the matrix is dabbed by a beating-brush so as to drive the soft paper into all the interstices between the letters of the form. The hollows which now appear in the back are filled up by a smooth coat of stucco; and the matrix, after being backed up by a sheet of strong paper, is next subjected to a heavy pressure over a steam-chest and thoroughly dried while still connected with the type. It is then removed and placed in a casting-box, into which molten metal is poured, so as to produce from the matrix a plate with the type in relief. When the metal is set the mould is opened, the matrix removed, and the plate trimmed and prepared for use. For rotary printing-machines both matrix and plate form the segment of a circle to enable the plate to fit on to the impression cylinder. For printing the finer class of illustrated books, &c., plates are produced by the process of electrotyping. See ELECTROTYPE.—*Stereotype block*, a block of wood on which a stereotype is mounted to make it type high. 2. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types; the process of producing printed work in such a manner.

**Stereotype** (ster'ē-ō-tīp), *a.* 1. Relating to the art of stereotyping; pertaining to fixed metallic types.—2. Done by fixed metallic types or plates of fixed types; as, *stereotype* work; *stereotype* printing; a *stereotype* copy of the Bible.

**Stereotype** (ster'ē-ō-tīp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stereotyped;* ppr. *stereotyping.* 1. To cast, as a stereotype plate.—2. To prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates; as, to *stereotype* the New Testament; certain societies have *stereotyped* the Bible.—3. To fix or establish firmly or unchangeably.

He throws the whole of his heart into eloquent descriptions of places that have *stereotyped* themselves in his memory in their most minute details. *Edin. Rev.*

**Stereotyped** (ster'ē-ō-tīpt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made or printed from stereotype-plates. 2. Formed in a fixed unchangeable manner; as, *stereotyped* opinions.

From 1797 to the present hour, the amount of the land-tax remains *stereotyped.* *Eclec. Rev.*

**Stereotype-plate** (ster'ē-ō-tīp-plāt), *n.* A sheet of metal taking the place of type or woodcuts for printing, usually mounted on blocks of wood to the height of type. *Simmonds.*

**Stereotyper** (ster'ē-ō-tīp-ėr), *n.* One who stereotypes or who makes stereotype.

**Stereotypery** (ster'ē-ō-tīp''ėr-i), *n.* 1. The art or work of making stereotype-plates.—2. The place where stereotype-plates are made; a stereotype foundry.

**Stereotypic** (ster'ē-ō-tip''ik), *a.* Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype-plates.

**Stereotypist** (ster'ē-ō-tīp-ist), *n.* One who makes stereotype-plates; a stereotyper.

**Stereotypographer** (ster'ē-ō-tī-pog''ra-fėr), *n.* A stereotype printer.

**Stereotypography** (ster'ē-ō-tī-pog''ra-fi), *n.* The art or practice of printing from stereotype.

**Stereotypy** (ster'ē-ō-tīp-i), *n.* The art or business of making stereotype-plates.

**Steril-coal** (ster'il-kōl), *n.* In *mining,* black clay or shale at the head of a coal-seam.

**Sterile** (ster'il), *a.* [Fr. *stérile,* from L. *sterilis,* barren, unfruitful, unproductive; cog. Gr. *steiros,* barren, *stereos,* stiff, hard; Skr. *stari,* a barren cow; G. *starr,* stiff, rigid; E. to *stare.*] 1. Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop; as, *sterile* land; a *sterile* desert; a *sterile* year.

This goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a *sterile* promontory. *Shak.*

2. Barren; producing no young; or, of seeds or plants, not germinating; not producing other plants.

She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *Dr. H. More.*

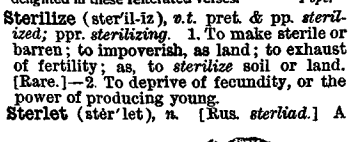
3. Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; as, a *sterile* production or author.—4. In *bot.* bearing only stamens; staminate; as, a *sterile* flower or plant.

**Sterility** (ste-ril'i-ti), *n.* [L. *sterilitas;* Fr. *stérilité.* See STERILE.] The state of being sterile: (*a*) barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness; the quality or state of producing little or nothing; as, the *sterility* of land or soil. (*b*) Barrenness; unfruitfulness; the state of not producing young, as of animals. (*c*) Want of the power of producing anything; barrenness of ideas or sentiments; want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment; as, the *sterility* of an author or of his mind.

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope.*

**Sterilize** (ster'il-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sterilized;* ppr. *sterilizing.* 1. To make sterile or barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility; as, to *sterilize* soil or land. [Rare.]—2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young.

**Sterlet** (stėr'let), *n.* [Rus. *sterliad.*] A



Sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*).

ganoid fish of the Caspian and of various rivers in Russia, the *Acipenser ruthenus,* highly esteemed for its flavour, and from whose roe is made the finest caviare. It is a small species of sturgeon.

**Sterling** (stėr'ling), *a.* [Said to be from the *Esterlings* or *Easterlings,* the old popular name in England of traders from the north of Germany (east from England), whose money was of peculiar purity, and who in the reign of King John first stamped pure coin in England. But this origin is doubtful. According to Wedgwood *sterling* was originally the name of the English penny, the standard coin in which it was stipulated that payment should be made; it was subsequently applied to the coinage of England in general.] 1. An epithet by which English money of account is distinguished, signifying that it is of the fixed or standard national value; as, a pound *sterling;* a shilling *sterling;* a penny *sterling.*—2. According to a fixed standard; having a fixed and permanent value. 'If my word be *sterling* yet in England.' *Shak.*—3. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality; as, a work of *sterling* merit; a man of *sterling* wit or sense.

Do these foreign contemporaries of ours still exhibit, in their characters as men, something of that *sterling* nobleness, that union of majesty with meekness, which we must ever venerate in those our spiritual fathers? *Carlyle.*

**Sterling** (stėr'ling), *n.* 1.† An old name in England for a penny.—2. English money. 'And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view.' *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]—3. Standard; rate. [Rare.]

**Sterling** (stėr'ling), *n.* A series of piles to defend a pier, &c. See STARLING.

**Stern** (stėrn), *a.* [A. Sax. *sterne, styrne,* stern, severe; same root as to *stare;* Sw. *stirna,* to look at with fixed eyes; G. *starr,* stiff, rigid; O.H.G. *stornên,* to be stiff or astonished; also connected with E. *stark.*] 1. Severe, as regards facial expression; austere; gloomy; rigid; grim; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority; as, a *stern* look; a *stern* countenance; a *stern* frown.

I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look. *Shak.*

2. Severe of manner; pitiless; unkind; rigid; harsh: said of persons or things. 'Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard.' *Dryden.*

When that the poor have cried Cæsar hath wept: Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shak.*

3. Fierce and rude; cruel; ferocious. 'The *stern* tyrant war.' *Shak.*

How many lambs might the *stern* wolf betray, If like a lamb he could his looks translate! *Shak.*

4. Rigidly steadfast; immovable; as, *stern* virtue; *stern* honesty.—SYN. Severe, austere, rigid, rigorous, harsh, cruel, unrelenting.

**Stern** (stėrn), *n.* [O.E. *steorne,* either from A. Sax. *steóran,* to steer, and *ern,* a place; or from A. Sax. *stearn,* a helm (also from *steóran*).] 1. The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stem or prow.—2.† The helm of a vessel.—3.† Post of management; direction. 'And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal.' *Shak.*—4.† The tail of an animal. 'And then his sides he swinges with his *sterne.*' *Chapman.*—*By the stern,* a phrase which is used of a ship when it is more deeply laden abaft than forward.

**Sterna** (stėr'na), *n.* The generic name of the terns or sea-swallows. See TERN.

**Sternage**† (stėrn'āj), *n.* Steerage or stern. *Shak.*

**Sternal** (stėr'nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the sternum or breast-bone.—2. On the same side with the breast-bone; in front; anterior. *Huxley.*

**Sternalgia** (stėr-nal'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *sternon,* the breast-bone, and *algos,* pain.] 1. Pain about the sternum or breast-bone.—2. A name of the pectoral angina; angina pectoris. *Dunglison.*

**Sternbergia** (stėrn'bėr-ji-a), *n.* A fossil plant, probably monocotyledonous, allied to the Pandanaceæ, occurring in the sandstones of the coal-measures.

**Sternbergite** (stėrn'bėrg-īt), *n.* [From Count *Sternberg.*] A foliated ore of silver, consisting of silver, iron, and sulphur.

**Stern-board** (stėrn'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* the backward motion of a vessel; hence, a loss of way in making a tack.—*To make a stern-board,* to fall back from the point gained in the last tack; also, to set the sails so as the vessel may be impelled stern foremost.

**Stern-chase** (stėrn'chās), *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other; as, a *stern-chase* is a long chase.

**Stern-chaser** (stėrn'chās-ėr), *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her.

**Sterned** (stėrnd), *a.* Having a stern: used in composition; as, square-*sterned,* pink-*sterned,* &c.

**Sterner**† (stėrn'ėr), *n.* A director. [Rare.]

**Stern-fast** (stėrn'fast), *n.* A rope or chain used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel to a wharf or quay.

**Stern-frame** (stėrn'frām), *n.* The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship—the stern-post, transoms, and fashion-pieces.

**Sternidæ** (stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* A family of web-footed long-winged birds, commonly known as *Sea-swallows* and *Terns.* See TERN.

**Stern-knee** (stėrn'nē), *n.* The continuation of a vessel's keelson, to which the stern-post is secured by bolts. Called also *Sternson* and *Sternson-knee.*

Day by day the vessel grew,
With timbers fashioned strong and true,
Sternson and keelson and *sternson-knee.*
*Longfellow.*

**Sternly** (stėrn'li), *adv.* In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance; with an air of authority.

*Sternly* he pronounced
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

**Sternmost** (stėrn'mōst), *a.* Farthest in the rear; farthest astern; as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy.

**Sternness** (stėrn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stern: (*a*) severity of look; a look of austerity, rigour, or severe authority. 'The *sternness* of his presence.' *Shak.* (*b*) Severity or harshness of manner; rigour.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldiers' work. *Dryden.*

**Sterno-** (stėr'nō). A frequent element in anatomical terms, denoting some relation to the sternum or breast-bone; as, *sterno-clavicular articulation,* ligaments extending from the sternum to the clavicle; *sterno-costal,* relating to the ribs and breast-bone; *sterno-hyoideus,* a muscle arising from the sternum and inserted into the os hyoideus: it depresses the larynx; *sterno-thyroideus,* a muscle arising from the sternum and inserted into the thyroid cartilage: it draws the larynx downwards.

**Sternon** (stėr'non), *n.* [Gr.] The breast-bone; the sternum.

**Stern-port** (stėrn'pōrt), *n.* A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

**Stern-post** (stėrn'pōst), *n.* The principal piece of timber in a vessel's stern-frame. Its lower end is tenoned into the keel, and to it the rudder is hung and the transoms are bolted.

**Stern-sheets** (stėrn'shēts), *n.* That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers, usually furnished with seats for passengers.

He has no objection to boat-service, as he sits down always in the *stern-sheets,* which is not fatiguing. *Marryat.*

**Sternsman**† (stėrnz'man), *n.* A steersman; a pilot.

**Sternson** (stėrn'son), *n.* See STERN-KNEE.

**Sternum** (stėr'num), *n.* [L., Gr. *sternon,* the breast-bone.] The breast-bone; the bone which forms the front of the human chest from the neck to the stomach.

**Sternutation** (stėr-nū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *sternutatio, sternutationis,* from *sternuto,* to sneeze, freq. of *sternuo,* to sneeze.] The act of sneezing.

**Sternutative** (stėr-nū'ta-tiv), *a.* [L. *sternuo,* to sneeze.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

**Sternutatory** (stėr-nū'ta-to-ri), *a.* [Fr. *sternutatoire,* from L. *sternuo,* to sneeze.] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.

**Sternutatory** (stėr-nū'ta-to-ri), *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing. The most familiar sternutatories are snuffs of different kinds. They are chiefly employed to occasion a violent succussion of the frame, either to restore suspended respiration, as in some cases of fainting, or to dislodge some foreign body from the nasal passages or windpipe.

**Stern-way** (stėrn'wā), *n.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.—*To fetch stern-way,* to acquire motion astern.

**Sterquilinous** (stėr-kwil'in-us), *a.* [L. *sterquilinium,* a dunghill, from *stercus,* dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry.

Any *sterquilinous* rascal is licensed to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language. *Howell.*

**Sterre,**† *n.* A star. *Chaucer.*

**Stert**†, *n.* A start; a leap.—*At a stert*, immediately. *Chaucer.*

**Sterte,**† *v.i.* To start; to pass away; to rise quickly. *Chaucer.*

**Stertorious**† (stêr-tō'ri-us), *a.* Same as *Stertorous.*

**Stertorous** (stêr'tor-us), *a.* [L. *sterto*, to snore.] Characterized by a deep snoring, such as frequently accompanies certain diseases, as apoplexy; hoarsely breathing; snoring accompanied by a loud and laborious breathing. 'That *stertorous* last feversleep.' *Carlyle.*

> The day has ebbed away, and it is night in his room, before the *stertorous* breathing lulls.
> *Dickens.*

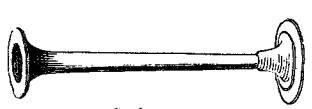
**Sterve,**† **Sterven,**† *v.i.* To starve; to die; to perish. *Chaucer.*

**Sterve,**† *v.t.* To cause to perish; to starve. *Spenser.*

**Stet** (stet). [L., let it stand.] In *printing*, a word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is after all to remain. It is often used as a verb; as, the passage was *stetted.*

**Stethometer** (ste-thom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *stēthos*, the breast, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the external movement in the walls of the chest during ordinary or tidal respiration. In one form a cord or band is extended round the chest, and its extension as the thorax is expanded works an index figure on a dial-plate.

**Stethoscope** (steth'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *stēthos*, the breast, and *skopeō*, to examine.] An instrument used by medical men for distinguishing sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body. In its simplest and most common form it consists of a simple hollow cylinder of some fine-grained light wood, as cedar or maple, with one extremity



Stethoscope.

funnel-shaped and furnished with a conical plug; the other with a comparatively large orbicular ivory plate, fastened by a screw. In using it the funnel-shaped extremity, either with or without the plug, is placed upon the body, and the ivory plate to the ear of the listener. Flexible instruments of rubber are also used, and are provided with one or two ear-tubes, in the latter case the sounds being appreciable by both ears. See AUSCULTATION.

**Stethoscopic, Stethoscopical** (steth-ō-skop'ik, steth-ō-skop'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a stethoscope; obtained or made by means of a stethoscope; as, a *stethoscopic* examination.

**Stethoscopically** (steth-ō-skop'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a stethoscopic manner; by means of a stethoscope.

**Stethoscopist** (steth'ō-skōp-ist), *n.* One versed in the use of the stethoscope.

**Stethoscopy** (ste-thos'ko-pi), *n.* The art of stethoscopic examination.

**Steve** (stēv), *v.t.* [From *stevedore.*] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold. [Local.]

**Stevedore** (stē've-dōr), *n.* [Sp. *estivador*, a packer of wool, &c., from *estivar*, to stow, to ram tight, L. *stipo*, *stipare*, to cram, to stuff.] One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

**Steven**† (stev'en), *n.* [A.Sax. *stefn*, Icel. *stefna*, the voice, a cry.] An outcry; a loud call; a clamour; voice; sound; noise; instituted, announced, or appointed time; hence, appointment. *Chaucer.*

**Stew** (stū), *v.t.* [O.E. *stue*, *stuwe*, from O.Fr. *estuver* (Mod. Fr. *étuver*), to stew, to bathe, from *estuve*, a stove, a hot room, from L.L. *stuba*, from O.H.G. *stupa*, a stove. See STOVE.] To boil slowly in a moderate manner or with a simmering heat; to cook or prepare, as meat or fruit, by putting it into cold water, and bringing it very gradually to a low boiling-point; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* apples; to *stew* prunes.

**Stew** (stū), *v.i.* To be boiled in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

**Stew** (stū), *n.* [O.Fr. *estuve*, a stove, a sweating-house. In last three meanings from *stew*, *v.t.* See above.] 1.† A hot or heated place; a house or place furnished with warm water or vapour baths; a bagnio.

> The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews.*
> *Abbot.*

2. A house of prostitution; a brothel: generally in the plural form, though with a singular meaning. 'Making his own house a *stewes*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness.' *South.* 'In a tavern or a *stewes* he and his wild associates spend their hours.' *B. Jonson.*

> There be that hate harlots and were never at the *stews.* *Ascham.*

3.† A prostitute. In this sense also the plural form has been used in the singular sense.

> And shall Cassandra now be turned, in common speeche, a *stewes?* *Whetstone* (quoted by Nares).

4. A dish that has been cooked by stewing; meat stewed; as, a *stew* of pigeons.—5. A stew-pan.—6. A state of agitation, confusion, or excitement. [Colloq.]

> He, though naturally bold and stout,
> In short was in a most tremendous *stew.*
> *R. H. Barham.*

**Stew** (stū), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *stow.*] A small pond where fish are kept for table; a store pond.

> I made a triangular pond or little *stew* with an artificial rock. *Evelyn.*

**Steward** (stū'ėrd), *n.* [O.E. *styward*, A.Sax. *stiweard*, *stigeweard*, a steward, lit. a *styward*, from *stige*, a sty, a pen for cattle, and *weard*, *ward*, a keeper. The original sense is one who took charge of the cattle, which constituted the chief wealth of a household.] 1. A man employed on a large estate or establishment, or in a family of consequence or wealth to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, collect the rents or income, keep the accounts, &c.—2. An officer of state; as, lord high *steward; steward* of the household, &c. The *lord high steward* of England was one of the ancient great officers of state, the greatest under the crown. This office was anciently the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, till forfeited by Simon de Montfort, to Henry III., at the close of whose reign it was abolished as a permanent dignity. A lord high steward is now made only for particular occasions, namely, a coronation or the trial of a peer, the office to cease when the business requiring it is ended. In the former case the lord high steward is commissioned to settle matters of precedence, &c.; in the latter, to preside in the House of Lords. *The lord steward of the household* is an officer of the royal household, who is head of the court called the Board of Green Cloth, which has the supervision of the household expenses and accounts, the purveyance of the provisions, and their payment, &c. He selects and has authority over the officers and servants of the household, except those of the chamber, chapel, and stables, and he appoints the royal tradesmen.—3. In Scotland, an officer appointed by the king over special lands belonging to himself, having the same proper jurisdiction as that of a regality; also, the deputy of a lord of regality.—*Steward*, or *high steward of Scotland*, an ancient chief officer of the crown of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in the day of battle.—4. An officer in a college who provides food for the students and superintends the concerns of the kitchen.—5. An officer on a vessel whose duty is to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In passenger ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c.—6. A fiscal agent of certain bodies; as, the *steward* of a congregation of Methodists, &c.

**Steward** (stū'ėrd), *v.t.* To manage as a steward.

> Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the estate? *Fuller.*

**Stewardess** (stū'ėrd-es), *n.* A female steward; specifically, a female who waits upon ladies in passenger vessels, &c.

**Stewardly** (stū'ėrd-li), *adv.* With the care of a steward. [Rare.]

> It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent. *Canon Tooker.*

**Stewardry** (stū'ėrd-ri), *n.* Office of steward; superintendence.

**Stewardship** (stū'ėrd-ship), *n.* The office or functions of a steward.

> Give an account of thy *stewardship*, for thou mayest no longer be steward. Luke xvi. 2.

**Stewartry** (stū'ėrt-ri), *n.* 1.† Stewardship; superintendence. *Byrom.*—2. In Scotland, a jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, nearly the same with that of a regality; also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends. Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land which were only parts of a county; but the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and that of Orkney and Zetland, make counties by themselves.

**Stewish**† (stū'ish), *a.* Suiting a brothel. 'Stewish ribaldry.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Stew-pan** (stū'pan), *n.* A pan in which meat and vegetables are stewed.

**Stew-pot** (stū'pot), *n.* A pot used for stewing.

**Steye,**† **Stye**† (stī), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *stigan*, to ascend, to mount up, a word which appears also in *stair*, *stirrup*, *stile.*] To ascend; to soar. *Chaucer.*

**Steyere,**† *n.* A stair. *Chaucer.*

**Sthenic** (sthen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *sthenos*, strength.] In *med.* attended with an unnatural and morbid increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries; phlogistic. *Sthenic diseases* are opposed to diseases of debility or *asthenic diseases.*

**Stiacciato** (stē-ät-chä'tō), *n.* [It., crushed, flat, from *stiacciare*, to crush, *stiacciata*, a cake.] In the *fine arts*, a style of sculpture in very low relief, adopted for works which can be allowed little projection from the surface or base-line chosen.

**Stian, Styan** (stī'an), *n.* A humour in the eyelid; a sty (which see).

**Stibble** (stib'l), *n.* Stubble. [Scotch.]

**Stibbler** (stib'ler), *n.* A ludicrous designation for a clerical probationer. [Scotch.]

**Stibborne**† (stib'born), *a.* Stubborn. *Chaucer.*

**Stibial** (stib'i-al), *a.* [L. *stibium*, antimony.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

**Stibialism** (stib'i-al-izm), *n.* Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. *Dunglison.*

**Stibiated** (stib'i-āt-ed), *a.* Impregnated with antimony.

**Stibic** (stīb'ik), *a.* Same as *Antimonic.*

**Stibious** (stib'i-us), *a.* Same as *Antimonious.*

**Stibium** (stib'i-um), *n.* [L.] Antimony.

**Stibnite** (stib'nīt), *n.* [L. *stibium*, antimony.] Trisulphide of antimony, consisting of 72·88 antimony and 27·12 sulphur. This ore usually occurs crystallized in variously modified and terminated rhombic prisms. The colour is lead-gray; it is sometimes blackish and dull externally, and with an iridescent tarnish. Stibnite is very brittle, yielding to the pressure of the nail. This ore is the source of most of the antimony of commerce. Called also *Antimony-glance.*

**Sticcado** (stik-kä'dō), *n.* [It.] A musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking on little bars of wood, which are tuned to the notes of the diatonic scale, and struck with a little ball at the end of a stick.

**Stich** (stik), *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, a line, a verse.] 1. A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—2. A line in the Scriptures.—3. A row or rank of trees.

**Stichic** (stik'ik), *a.* Relating to or consisting of lines or verses.

**Stichidium** (sti-kid'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, a rank, a line, and *eidos*, appearance, resemblance.] A peculiar kind of lance-shaped, pod-like receptacle in the algæ, containing tetraspores.

**Stichomancy** (stik'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, a line or verse, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard; bibliomancy.

**Stichometrical** (stik-ō-met'rik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by stichs or lines.

**Stichometry** (sti-kom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, a verse, and *metron*, measure.] 1. Measurement or length of books as ascertained by the number of verses which each book contains.—2. A division of the text of books into lines accommodated to the sense: a practice followed before punctuation was adopted. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

**Stick** (stik), *n.* [A. Sax. *sticca*, a stick, a staff, a stake, a spike; Icel. *stika*, a stick, as for fuel, a yard measure; from the root seen in verb to *stick* (which see), and akin to *stake*, *stock.* In meaning 6 from the verb to *stick.*] 1. A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, generally long and rather slender; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; a piece of wood chopped for burning or cut for any purpose; as, to gather *sticks* in a wood. 'He that breaks a *stick* of Gloster's grove.' *Shak.*

And while the children of Israel were in the wilderness they found a man that gathered *sticks* upon the Sabbath day. Num. xv. 32.

2. A rod or wand; a staff; a walking-stick; as, he never goes out without his *stick*.—3. Anything shaped like a stick; as, a *stick* of sealing-wax.—4. A contemptuous term applied to an awkward or incompetent person. 'He is a *stick* at letters.' *Cornhill Mag.*—5. In *printing*, an instrument in which types are composed in words, and the words arranged to the required length of the lines. Called also *Composing-stick* (which see).—6. A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab.—*Gold-stick*, *Silver-stick*. See under those headings.—7. The number of twenty-five eels. Called also a *Strike*. A bind contains ten sticks.

**Stick** (stik), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stuck;* ppr. *sticking*. [A. Sax. *stician*, to stab, to pierce, to adhere, to cleave to; Dan. *stikke*, D. *steken*, to thrust, to pierce, to stick; G. *stecken*, to stick or be stuck, to thrust, to stand fast; also *stechen*, to puncture, to sting; from a root *stig*, seen also in L. *stinguo*, to quench, *stimulus* (for *stigmulus*), Gr. *stizō*, to prick, and in E. *sting*. *Stiteh* (Sc. *steek*) is a softened form from this.] 1. To pierce with a sharp instrument; to stab with a weapon. 'To *stick* the heart of falsehood.' *Shak.* [Not used in this sense now except in the Scotch and other dialects, in which to *stick* a beast is to slaughter it with the knife; so to *stick* a man, to kill him with a knife or sword.]—2. To thrust so as to wound; to cause to penetrate.

Thou *stickest* a dagger in me. *Shak.*

3. To fasten or cause to remain by piercing; to thrust in; as, to *stick* a pin on the sleeve. 4. To fasten or attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* on a patch or plaster; to *stick* on a thing with paste or glue.—5. To attach or fasten in any manner; to place in a firm position; to fix; to settle. 'With two pitch-balls *stuck* in her face for eyes.' *Shak.* 'I *stuck* my choice upon her.' *Shak.*—6. To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth; hence, to set with something pointed or with what is stuck in; to furnish by inserting in the surface; as, to *stick* a cushion full of pins. 'A lemon *stuck* with cloves.' *Shak.* 'My shroud of white *stuck* all with yew.' *Shak.*—7. To fix on a pointed instrument; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork.—8. In *printing*, to compose or arrange in a composing-stick; as, to *stick* type.—*To stick out*, to project; to cause to be prominent.—*To stick one's self up*, to put on grand airs; to conduct one's self proudly or haughtily; to ape the grandee.

**Stick** (stik), *v.i.* 1. To cleave to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall, and causes paper to *stick*.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales. Ezek. xxix. 4.

2. To be fastened or fixed by insertion or by piercing or being thrust in; as, the dagger *sticks* in the wound. 'Lucretia's glove, wherein her needle *sticks*.' *Shak.*—3. To remain where placed; to become attached; to hold fast to any position; to adhere; to cling; to abide; to unite closely. 'A born devil, on whose nature nurture can never *stick*.' *Shak.*

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *stick*, through malice of your own. *Young.*

4. To be hindered from proceeding or making progress; to be restrained from moving onward or from action of any kind; to be arrested in a course, career, or the like; to stop; as, the carriage *sticks* in the mire.

I had most need of blessing, and 'amen'
*Stuck* in my throat. *Shak.*

They never doubted the Commons; but heard all *stuck* in the Lords' house. *Clarendon.*

5. To be brought to a standstill; to be embarrassed or puzzled.

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration for want of perceiving the connection between two ideas. *Locke.*

6. To scruple; to hesitate: often with *at*. 'To *stick at* nothing for the public interest.' *Addison.*

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to arraign providence itself. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

7. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother Prov. xviii. 24.

—*To stick by*, (*a*) to adhere closely to; to be constant to; to be firm in supporting.

We are your only friends; *stick by* us and we will *stick by* you. *Davenant.*

(*b*) To be troublesome by adhering.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time rather than let it *stick by* me. *Pope.*

—*To stick out*, (*a*) to project; to be prominent.

His bones that were not seen, *stick out*. Job xxxiii. 21.

(*b*) To refuse to treat, to surrender, or to comply; to hold out; as, to *stick out* for more favourable terms.—*To stick to*, to be persevering in holding to; to abide firmly and faithfully by; as, if you have given a promise, *stick to* it. 'Being so convinced, pursue it and *stick to* it.' *Tillotson.*—*To stick up* (*up* being the adverb), to assume a stiff, upright position; to stand on end; as, his hair *sticks up;* the collar is *sticking up.*—*To stick up* (*up* being the preposition), to put a stop to; to cause to fail; as, to *stick up* a game; the concern was *stuck up.* [Colloq.]—*To stick up for*, to espouse or maintain the cause of; to fight or act in defence of; to defend; as, to *stick up for* an absent and slandered friend; to *stick up for* the truth or one's rights.—*To stick upon*, to dwell upon; not to give up.

If the matter be knotty the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick upon* it with labour and thought. *Locke.*

**Stick-chimney** (stik'chim-ni), *n.* A chimney made with sticks laid crosswise and plastered with clay inside and out. They are common in the log-cabins of the western United States.

**Sticker** (stik'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which sticks or causes to adhere; as, a bill-*sticker*. 2. One who or that which sticks or stabs; as, a pig-*sticker*.—3. An article of merchandise which sticks by the dealer and does not meet with a ready sale. [United States.]—4. A rod connecting the far end of the key of an organ-manual with the lever by which the valve is opened to allow the wind to pass from the chest to the appropriate reed or pipe of the organ.—5. *pl.* The arms of a crank-axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. For distinction the arms are thus named when they act by compression and *trackers* when they act by tension. The axis is termed a *roller*.—6. A sharp remark, very pointedly made, and calculated to silence a person or put him completely down. *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

**Stickful** (stik'ful), *n.* In *printing*, as much arranged type as can be contained in a composing-stick.

**Stickiness** (stik'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness; tenacity; as, the *stickiness* of glue or paste.

**Sticking-piece** (stik'ing-pēs), *n.* A joint of beef cut from the neck of the ox; it is considered coarse meat, only fit for gravy beef or family pies.

**Sticking-place** (stik'ing-plās), *n.* Point of determination.

But screw your courage to the *sticking-place*
And we'll not fail. *Shak*

**Sticking-plaster** (stik'ing-plas-tėr), *n.* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds; court-plaster.

**Stick-insect** (stik'in-sekt), *n.* A popular name given to certain insects of the family Phasmidæ. Called also *Walking-stick*. See PHASMIDÆ.

**Stick-lac** (stik'lak). See LAC.

**Stickle** (stik'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stickled;* ppr. *stickling*. [Modified by influence of *stick* from O.E. *stihtle*, *stightle*, *stitle*, to rule, direct, hold sway or government, from A. Sax. *stihtan*, to order, to dispose, to govern.] 1.† To interpose between combatants and separate them; to arbitrate.

The same angel (in Tasso), when half of the Christians are already killed, and all the rest are in a fair way of being routed, *stickles* betwixt the remainders of God's hosts and the race of fiends; pulls the devils backwards by the tails, and drives them from their quarry. *Dryden.*

2. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Hudibras*

3. To contend, contest, or altercate in a pertinacious manner on insufficient grounds; to pertinaciously stick up for some trifle. 'The obstinacy with which he *stickles* for the wrong.' *Hazlitt.*—4. To play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other; to trim.

**Stickle**† (stik'l), *v.t.* To intervene in; to part the combatants in; to arbitrate between or in. *Drayton.*

They ran to him, and pulling him back by force, *stickled* that unnatural fray. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Stickle** (stik'l), *n.* A rapid shallow in a stream. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Patient anglers, standing all the day
Near to some shallow *stickle*, or deep bay.
*W. Browne.*

**Stickleback** (stik'l-bak), *n.* [O.E. *stickle*, a prickle, a sting, a spine, and *back;* comp. D. *stekelvischje*, G. *stachelfisch*, that is, stickle- or prickle-fish.] The popular name for certain small teleostean fishes which constitute the genus Gasterosteus. This genus is arranged by Cuvier with the mail-cheeked acanthopterygians, but by other naturalists it is referred to a distinct family Gasterosteidæ. The species are found in the ponds and streams of this country, as well as in salt-water; they are very active and voracious, and live upon aquatic insects and worms. The sticklebacks are among the very few fishes which build nests for their young, and they were the first fishes in which this habit was observed. The most common species is the three-spined stickleback, banstickle, or tittlebat (*G. aculeatus*, or *trachurus*), which is distinguished by the body being protected at the sides with shield-like plates, and by the possession of three spines on the back. It is of an olive colour above and silvery white beneath, and varies from 2 to 3 inches in length.

**Stickle-bag** (stik'l-bag), *n.* Same as *Stickleback*. *Iz. Walton.*

**Stickler** (stik'lėr), *n.* 1.† A person who attended upon combatants in a trial of skill to part them when they had fought enough, and to see fair play; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat; an arbitrator or umpire, as of a duel. 'And *stickler*-like the armies separates.' *Shak.*

Basilius the judge appointed *sticklers* and trumpets whom the others should obey. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An obstinate contender about anything, often about a thing of little consequence; as, a *stickler* for the church or for liberty.

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of King James. *Swift.*

**Sticky** (stik'i), *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; inclining to stick; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious; as, gums and resins are *sticky* substances. *Bacon.*

**Sticta** (stik'ta), *n.* [From Gr. *stiktos*, dotted, in allusion to the little pits on the under surface of the fronds.] Lungwort, a genus of lichens found growing upon trees. See LUNGWORT, 2.

**Stiddy** (stid'i), *n.* [See STITHY.] An anvil; a stithy.

**Stie**† (stī), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *stigan*, to mount. See STEYE.] To soar; to ascend.

From this lower track he dared to *stie*
Up to the clowdes. *Spenser.*

**Stieve** (stēv), *a.* Same as *Steeve*. [Scotch.]

**Stievely** (stēv'li), *adv.* Same as *Steevely*.

**Stiff** (stif), *a.* [A. Sax. *stif*, but this form seems to be extremely rare, the regular form being *stith*, showing a similar interchange of *f* and *th* as is shown by *strife*, A. Sax. *strith; warth*, *wharf*, a river bank. The word occurs with *f* in some of the other Teutonic tongues: O.Fris. *stef*, D. *stijf*, L.G. *stief*, G. *steif*. Root in *sta*, Skr. *sthâ*,- to stand.] 1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; as, *stiff* wood; *stiff* paper; cloth *stiff* with starch; a limb *stiff* with frost. 'Rising on *stiff* pinions.' *Milton.* 'Stood *stiff* as a viper frozen.' *Tennyson.*—2. Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; not soft nor hard; as, *stiff* paste. 'I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do.' *Dryden.*—3. Drawn very tight; tense; as, the cord was quite *stiff*. 4. Not easily moved; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working smoothly or easily. 'My joints are somewhat *stiff*.' *Tennyson.*—5. Not natural and easy; not flowing or graceful; not easy in action or movement; cramped; constrained; as, a *stiff* style of writing or speaking.—6. Rigidly ceremonious; haughty and unbending; formal in manner; constrained; affected; starched; as, *stiff* behaviour.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*

7. Impetuous in motion; strong; violent; as, a *stiff* breeze. 'A *stiff* gale.' *Sir J. Denham.*—8. Strong; as, a *stiff* tumbler of punch. 9. Not easily subdued; firm in resistance or perseverance; obstinate; stubborn; pertinacious.

It is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument.
*Jer. Taylor.*

The Cretans own their cause,
*Stiff* to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

10. Harsh; grating; disagreeable; unpleasant; unpalatable. 'This is *stiff* news.' *Shak.*—11. *Naut.* bearing a press of canvas without careening much; as, a *stiff* vessel: opposed to *crank*.—SYN. Rigid, inflexible, firm, solid, strong, stubborn, obstinate, pertinacious, harsh, formal, constrained, cramped, affected, starched.

**Stiff-bit** (stif'bit), *n.* A bit for a horse's mouth, consisting of a stiff bar with rings at the ends, and differing from the snaffle, in which the bar is jointed, and from the curb-bit, which has branches.

**Stiff-borne** (stif'bōrn), *a.* Carried on with unyielding constancy or perseverance. 'None of this . . . could restrain the *stiff-borne* action.' *Shak.*

**Stiffen** (stif'n), *v.t.* [See the adjective.] 1. To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch. '*Stiffen* the sinews, summon up the blood.' *Shak.*—2. To make torpid. '*Stiffening* grief.' *Dryden.*—3. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous; as, to *stiffen* paste.

**Stiffen** (stif'n), *v.i.* 1. To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible.

Like bristles rose my *stiff'ning* hair. *Dryden.*

2. To become more thick or less soft; to be inspissated; to approach to hardness; as, melted substances *stiffen* as they cool. 'The tender soil then *stiff'ning* by degrees.' *Dryden.*—3. To become violent, strong, or impetuous; as, a *stiffening* breeze.—4. To become less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate.

Some souls we see
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

**Stiffener** (stif'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which stiffens; specifically, a piece of stiff material inside a neckcloth. 'Many other anomalies now obsolete, besides short-waisted coats and broad *stiffeners*.' *George Eliot.*

**Stiffening** (stif'n-ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of making stiff.—2. Something that is used to make a substance more stiff or less soft.

**Stiffening-order** (stif'n-ing-or-dėr), *n.* A custom-house warrant by which ballast or heavy goods may be taken on board before the whole inward cargo is discharged, to prevent the vessel getting too light.

**Stiff-hearted** (stif'härt-ed), *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children and *stiff-hearted*.
Ezek. ii. 4.

**Stiffish** (stif'ish), *a.* Somewhat stiff; pretty strong; as, a *stiffish* glass of grog. [Colloq.]

**Stiffly** (stif'li), *adv.* In a stiff manner; as, (*a*) rigidly; unbendingly; strongly; firmly.

And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me *stiffly* up. *Shak.*

(*b*) Rigorously; obstinately; stubbornly; unyieldingly. 'If any man shall say, swear, and *stiffly* maintain.' *Burton.* (*c*) In a cramped, constrained, or affected manner; formally; as, to write *stiffly*.

**Stiff-neck** (stif'nek), *n.* A condition of the neck in which every movement of the head causes extreme pain. It is due to rheumatism of the muscles lying on the side of the neck. Usually only one side of the neck is affected, the head being drawn more or less obliquely towards that side, but occasionally both sides are attacked, in which case the head is kept rigidly erect.

**Stiff-necked** (stif'nekt), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as, a *stiff-necked* people.

This *stiff-necked* pride nor art nor force can bend.
*Sir J. Denham.*

**Stiff-neckedness** (stif'nekt-nes), *n.* The quality of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.

**Stiffness** (stif'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stiff; as, (*a*) want of pliableness or flexibility; the firm texture or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend it; as, the *stiffness* of iron or wood; the *stiffness* of a frozen limb.

An icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood. *Sir J. Denham.*

(*b*) A state between softness and hardness; viscidness; spissitude; as, the *stiffness* of syrup, paste, size, or starch. (*c*) The state of being difficult to move, or of not moving or working easily or smoothly. (*d*) Tension; as, the *stiffness* of a cord. (*e*) Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too.
*South.*

*Stiffness* of mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*

(*f*) Formality of manner; constraint; affected precision.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without *stiffness* and constraint. *Atterbury.*

(*g*) Affected or constrained manner of expression or writing; want of natural simplicity and ease; as, *stiffness* of style.

**Stifle** (stī'fl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stifled;* ppr. *stifling*. [From Prov. E. *stife*, a suffocating vapour, or from Icel. *stifla*, to dam up, the sense being influenced by *stive*, to stuff up close.] 1. To kill by impeding respiration, as by covering the mouth or nose, by introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, or by other means; to suffocate or greatly oppress by foul air or otherwise; to smother.

So he wrapped them and entangled them, keeping down by force the feather bed and pillows unto their mouths, that within a while smored and *stifled*, their breath failing, they gave up to God their innocent souls. *Sir T. More.*

*Stifled* with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift.*

2. To stop the passage of; to arrest the free action of; to stop; to extinguish; to deaden; to quench; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* flame; to *stifle* sound.

But sighs were *stifled* in the cries of blood. *Dryden.*

They (coloured bodies) stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit.
*Newton.*

3. To suppress; to keep from any active manifestation; to keep from public notice; to conceal; to repress; to destroy; as, to *stifle* inquiry; to *stifle* a report; to *stifle* passion; to *stifle* convictions.

You excel in the art of *stifling* and concealing your resentment. *Swift.*

Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheerfulness for *stifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addison.*

**Stifle** (stī'fl), *v.i.* To suffocate; to perish by suffocation or strangulation. *Shak.*

**Stifle** (stī'fl), *n.* [Perhaps from *stiff.*] 1. The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man. Called also the *Stifle-joint.*—2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.

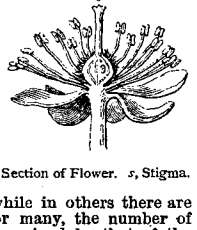
**Stifle-bone** (stī'fl-bōn), *n.* A bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the knee-pan in man.

**Stifle-joint** (stī'fl-joint), *n.* Same as *Stifle*, 1.

**Stigma** (stig'ma), *n.* E. pl. **Stigmas** (stig'-maz), used chiefly in first three senses; L. pl. **Stigmata** (stig'ma-ta), used in all the senses, but chiefly in last three. [L., from Gr. *stigma*, literally a prick with a pointed instrument, from *stizō*, to prick. See STING.] 1. A mark made with a red-hot iron; a brand impressed on slaves and others.—2. Any mark of infamy, slur, or disgrace which attaches to a person on account of evil conduct.

Happy is it for him, that the blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's. *Bp. Hall.*

3. In *bot.* the upper extremity of the style, and the part which in impregnation receives the pollen. It is composed of cellular tissue, and has its surface destitute of true epidermis, and is usually moist. When the style is wanting, the stigma is said to be *sessile*, as in the poppy and tulip. In many plants there is only one stigma, while in others there are two, three, five, or many, the number of stigmas being determined by that of the styles. The stigma is generally *terminal*, or placed at the end of the style; but it is sometimes *lateral*, or occupying its side, as in Ranunculus.—4. One of the apertures in the bodies of insects and arachnida communicating with the tracheæ or air-vessels.—5. A small red speck on the human skin, causing no elevation of the cuticle; a natural mark or spot on the skin.—6. *pl.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ; as, the *stigmata* of St. Francis.



Section of Flower. *s*, Stigma.

**Stigmaria** (stig-mā'ri-a), *n.* [From Gr. *stigma*, a mark.] A fossil of the coal formation, now ascertained to be the root of the Sigillaria (which see).

**Stigmatic** (stig-mat'ik), *a.* 1. Marked with a stigma.—2. Having the character of a stigma.—3. In *bot.* belonging or relating to the stigma.

**Stigmatic** (stig-mat'ik), *n.* 1. A notorious profligate or criminal who has been branded; one who bears about him the marks of infamy or punishment.—2. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

But like a foul, misshapen *stigmatic*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided. *Shak.*

**Stigmatical** (stig-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Stigmatic*. 'That apish and *stigmatical* friar.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Stigmatically** (stig-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* With a mark of infamy or deformity.

**Stigmatist** (stig'ma-tist), *n.* One on whom the marks of Christ's wounds, or stigmata, are said to be supernaturally impressed.

**Stigmatization, Stigmatisation** (stig'ma-tiz-ā''shon), *n.* The name applied to the supposed miraculous impression on the bodies of certain individuals of the marks of Christ's wounds.

**Stigmatize** (stig'mat-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stigmatized;* ppr. *stigmatizing*. [Fr. *stigmatiser;* Gr. *stigmatizō*, to brand. See STIGMA.] 1. To mark with a stigma or brand; as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers.

That . . . hold out both their ears with such delight and ravishment, to be *stigmatized* and bored through in witness of their own voluntary and beloved baseness. *Milton.*

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace with some mark or term of reproach or infamy. 'The gentleman whom he *stigmatizes* as a 'duffer.'' *Cambridge Sketches.*

Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors, ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addison.*

**Stigmatized** (stig'mat-īzd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Marked with a stigma; branded with disgrace.—2. Resembling stigmata; as, the *stigmatized* dots on the skin in measles. See STIGMA, 5.

**Stigmatose** (stig'ma-tōs), *a.* In *bot.* of or relating to the stigma; stigmatic.

**Stilar** (stil'ėr), *a.* Pertaining to the stile of a dial. *Moxon.*

**Stilbite** (stil'bit), *n.* [Gr. *stilbō*, to shine.] A mineral of a shining pearly lustre, of a white colour, or white shaded with gray, yellow, or red. It has been associated with zeolite, and called *foliated zeolite* and *radiated zeolite*. Werner and the French mineralogists divide zeolite into two kinds, *mesotype* and *stilbite;* the latter is distinguished by its lamellar structure.

**Stile** (stīl), *n.* [See STYLE.] A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow.

Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the sub-stilar line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

**Stile** (stīl), *n.* [A. Sax. *stigel*, a step, a ladder, from *stigan*, to mount, which appears also in *stair*, *stirrup*, being the same verb as Icel. *stiga*, G. *steigen*, Goth. *steigan*, to climb, to ascend; Skr. *stigh*, to ascend.] 1. A step or series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence or wall. 'Ever bided tryst at village *stile*.' *Tennyson.*

Jog on, jog on, the footpath way,
And merrily hent the *stile*-a. *Shak.*

2. In *carp.* the vertical part of a piece of framing, into which timber the ends of the rails are fixed by mortises and tenons.

**Stiletto** (sti-let'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, from L. *stilus*, a pointed instrument, a style, Gr. *stylos*, a column, a pillar.] 1. A small dagger with a round pointed blade about 6 inches long.—2. A pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin.—3.† A beard trimmed into a sharp-pointed form. 'He that wears a *stiletto* on his chin.' *Ford.*

**Stiletto** (sti-let'tō), *v.t.* To stab or pierce with a stiletto. 'A crowd, which, if it had its will, would *stiletto* every soldier that pipes to it.' *Ruskin.*

**Still** (stil), *a.* [A. Sax. *stille*, still, quiet, firm, fixed; D. *stil*, silent, peaceable, calm; Dan. *stille*, G. *still*, calm, tranquil, still. From root of *stand*, seen also in *stall*, G. *stellen*, to place, &c. See STAND.] 1. Silent; uttering no sound; noiseless.

The sea that roared at thy command,
At thy command was *still*. *Addison.*

2. Not loud; gentle; soft; low. '*Still* musick.' *Carew.*

A *still* small voice spake unto me,
Thou art so full of misery,
Were it not better not to be? *Tennyson.*

3. Quiet; calm; not disturbed by noise or agitation; as, a *still* atmosphere; a *still* evening. 'In the calmest and most *stillest* night.' *Shak.*—4. Motionless; as, to stand *still*; to lie or sit *still*.

Beneath this starry arch
Naught resteth or is *still*. *H. Martineau.*

5. Not sparkling or effervescing; as, *still* hock.—6.† Continual; constant.

But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
And, by *still* practice, learn to know the meaning.
*Shak.*

SYN. Silent, noiseless, gentle, soft, low, quiet, calm, serene, motionless, stagnant.

**Still** (stil), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *stillan.* See the adjective.] 1. To bring to silence; to silence.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*

If any friend
Gave way to words of pity or complaint,
He *stilled* them with a prompt reproof.
*Wordsworth.*

2. To make quiet; to stop, as motion or agitation; to check or restrain; as, to *still* the raging sea.—3. To appease; to calm; to quiet, as tumult, agitation, or excitement; as, to *still* the passions. 'To *still* my beating mind.' *Shak.*—SYN. To silence, quiet, calm, allay, lull, pacify, appease, suppress, stop, check, restrain.

**Still** (stil), *n.* Calm; silence; freedom from noise.

He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*. *Bacon.*

**Still** (stil), *adv.* 1. To this time; till now; now no less than before; yet. 'To hearken if his foes pursue him *still*.' *Shak.*

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received.
*Bacon.*

2. In future no less than formerly; for ever.

Honour, riches, marriage-blessing,
Long continuance, and increasing,
Hourly joys be *still* upon you. *Shak.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding what has happened or been done; in spite of what has occurred; all the same: sometimes used as a conjunction.

Though thou repent, yet I have *still* the loss. *Shak.*

The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

4. In an increasing degree; with repeated and added efforts; even yet: very common with comparatives; as, *still* more, *still* better, *still* greater; a *still* further advance of prices may be expected.

The guilt being great, the fear doth *still* exceed.
*Shak.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them. *Addison.*

5. Always; ever; continually; habitually.

And *still* they dream that they shall *still* succeed,
And *still* are disappointed. *Cowper.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people have already gone; so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see.
*Sir W. Temple.*

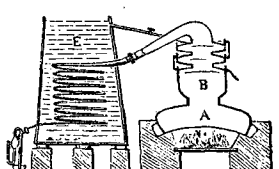
6. After that; after what is stated; in continuance.

In the primitive church, such as by fear were compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel.
*Whitgifte.*

—*Still and anon*, at intervals and repeatedly; continually.

And, like the watchful minutes of the hour,
*Still and anon* cheered up the heavy time. *Shak.*

**Still** (stil), *n.* [Abbrev. from *distil.*] 1. An apparatus for separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances containing them, and re-condensing them into the liquid form. It assumes many forms according to the purposes for which it is used; but it consists essentially of two parts, a vessel



Section of Still.

in which the substance to be distilled is heated, and one in which the vapour is cooled and condensed. The most important use of stills is in distilling spirituous liquors. (See DISTILLATION.) In the illustration A is the body or boiler which contains the substance whose vapours are to be distilled; B the *head* in which the vapour is collected, and from which it is conveyed to the *worm*, a coiled tube which is packed in the *refrigerator* E, the cold water in which exercises a condensing action upon the vapour. The vapour thus condensed makes its exit in drops or in a small stream into a vessel called a *recipient*. 2. The house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery.

**Still** (stil), *v.t.* [Abbrev. from *distil.*] 1.† To cause to fall in drops. *Dryden.*—2. To expel spirit from liquor by heat and condense it in a refrigerator; to distil. See DISTIL.

**Still**† (stil), *v.i.* To drop; to fall in drops. *Spenser.* See DISTIL.

**Stillatitious** (stil-a-tish'us), *a.* [L. *stillatitius*, from *stillo*, *stillatum*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. [Rare.]

**Stillatory** (stil'a-to-ri), *n.* 1. An alembic; a vessel for distillation; a still. *Bacon.*—2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed; a still-room. *Wotton.*

**Still-birth** (stil'bėrth), *n.* State of being still-born; birth of a lifeless thing.

**Still-born** (stil'born), *a.* 1. Dead at the birth; born lifeless; as, a *still-born* child.—2. Abortive; unsuccessful; as, a *still-born* poem.

My first essays dropped *still-born* from the press.
*Hume.*

**Still-breeding** (stil'brēd-ing), *a.* Continually propagating. 'A generation of *still-breeding* thoughts.' *Shak.*

**Still-burn** (stil'bėrn), *v.t.* To burn in the process of distillation; as, to *still-burn* brandy.

**Still-closing** (stil'klōz-ing), *a.* Always uniting or coalescing again. 'The *still-closing* waters.' *Shak.*

**Stiller** (stil'ėr), *n.* One who stills or quiets.

**Still-gazing** (stil'gāz-ing), *a.* Silently or continually gazing. 'Silent wonder of *still-gazing* eyes.' *Shak.*

**Still-house** (stil'hous), *n.* A distillery; or, rather, the part containing the still.

**Stillicide** (stil'i-sīd), *n.* [L. *stillicidium—stilla*, a drop, and *cado*, to fall.] 1.† A continual falling or succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue. *Bacon.*

2. In *law*, the right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on another's land or roof.

**Stillicidious** (stil-i-sid'i-us), *a.* Falling in drops. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Stilliform** (stil'i-form), *a.* [L. *stilla*, a drop, and *forma*, form.] Drop-shaped.

**Stilling** (stil'ing), *n.* [L.G. *stelling*, from G. *stellen*, to set, to place.] A stand for casks. Written also *Stillion*.

**Stillingia** (stil-lin'ji-a), *n.* [In honour of Dr. Benjamin *Stillingfleet*, an eminent English botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, one of the species being the famous tallow-tree of China (*S. sebifera*). The species consist for the most part of shrubs with stipulate alternate leaves and flowers in spikes, the upper being male and the lower female, found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. The tallow-tree of China grows to the height of a pear-tree, having a trunk and branches like the cherry, and foliage like the black poplar. Its fruits, which are about half an inch in diameter, contain three seeds thickly coated with a fatty substance which furnishes the Chinese with candles and oil for their lamps. The tallow obtained from the fruit is also employed in medicine instead of lard.

**Stillion** (stil'yon), *n.* Same as *Stilling*.

**Stillitory** (stil'i-to-ri), *n.* Same as *Stillatory*. *Shak.*

**Still-life** (stil'lif), *n.* Inanimate objects, such as dead animals, furniture, fruits, &c., represented by the painter's art.

Even that, which according to a term of art, we commonly call *still-life*, must have its superiority and just preference in a tablature of its own species.
*Shaftesbury.*

**Stillness** (stil'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being still: (*a*) freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence; as, the *stillness* of the night, the air, or the sea. (*b*) Freedom from agitation or excitement; as, the *stillness* of the passions. (*c*) Habitual silence; taciturnity. *Shak.*

**Still-peering** (stil'pēr-ing), *a.* Appearing still. 'The *still-peering* air.' *Shak.* [A doubtful word.]

**Still-room** (stil'röm), *n.* 1. An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.—2. An apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept.

**Still-stand** (stil'stand), *n.* A stand-still; a halt; a stop. [Rare.]

The tide, swell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *still-stand*, running neither way.
*Shak.*

**Stilly** (stil'i), *a.* Still; quiet. 'Oft in the *stilly* night.' *Moore.*

**Stilly** (stil'li), *adv.* 1. Silently; without noise.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *stilly* sounds. *Shak.*

2. Calmly; quietly; without tumult. 'He . . . *stilly* goes his way.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Stilpnomelane** (stilp-nō'mē-lān), *n.* [Gr. *stilpnos*, shining, and *melas*, *melanos*, black.] A black or greenish-black mineral found in Silesia and other places, and consisting chiefly of silica, oxide of iron, alumina, and water.

**Stilpnosiderite** (stilp-nō-sid'ėr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *stilpnos*, shining, and *sidēros*, iron.] A mineral of a brownish black colour, massive, in curving concretions, splendent and resinous. It is an hydrated peroxide of iron.

**Stilt** (stilt), *n.* [Prov. E. *stilt*, a crutch, a plough-handle; Dan. *stylte*, Sw. *stylta*, L.G. and D. *stelt*, G. *stelze*, a stilt. The root is probably that of *stand*.] 1. A long piece of wood with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking with the feet raised above the ground.

Men must not walk upon *stilts*.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

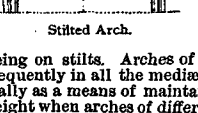
2. A root which rises above the surface of the ground supporting a tree above it, as in the mangrove. *Dampier.*—3. In *arch.* a starling.—4. The stilt-bird (which see).

**Stilt** (stilt), *v.t.* To raise on stilts, or as if on stilts.

**Stilt-bird, Stilt-plover** (stilt'bėrd, stilt'pluv-ėr), *n.* A wading bird having remarkably long slender legs, a feature from which it derives its common name. The stilt-bird of this country is the *Himantopus melanopterus* of naturalists. It has a long straight bill, also very long wings for its size. It is a bird of rare occurrence in Britain. It exhibits a general white colour, the back and wings in the male being deep black, whilst those of the females are of a brownish-black hue. The average length of the stilt-bird is about 12 or 13 inches. The legs, which are of a red colour, measure from 18 to 20 inches. They are destitute of a hind toe, and the three front ones are united by a membrane at their bases. Other species are found in America and Australia. See HIMANTOPUS.

Stilt-plover (*Himantopus melanopterus*).

**Stilted** (stilt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Elevated, as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; stiff and bombastic: said of language; as, a *stilted* mode of expression; a *stilted* style.—*Stilted arch*, a term applied to a form of the arch which does not spring immediately from the imposts, but from a vertical piece of masonry resting on them so as to give to the arch an appearance of being on stilts. Arches of this kind occur frequently in all the mediæval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when arches of different widths were used in the same range.


Stilted Arch.

**Stiltify** (stilt'i-fī), *v.t.* To raise as on stilts. *Byron.*

**Stilton** (stil'ton), *a.* Applied to a well-known and highly esteemed solid, rich, white cheese, originally made at *Stilton*, Huntingdonshire, but now chiefly made in Leicestershire.

**Stilton** (stil'ton), *n.* Stilton cheese. See the adjective.

**Stilt-plover,** *n.* See STILT-BIRD.

**Stilty** (stilt'i), *a.* Inflated; pompous; stilted. *Quart. Rev.*

**Stime** (stīm), *n.* [A. Sax. *scīma*, a gleam, brightness.] A glimpse; a glimmer; the faintest form of any object; the slightest degree perceptible or imaginable. [Scotch.]

**Stimpart** (stim'pärt), *n.* The eighth part of a Winchester bushel. [Scotch.]

**Stimulant** (stim'ū-lant), *a.* [L. *stimulans, stimulantis*, ppr. of *stimulo*. See STIMULATE.] Serving to stimulate; provocative; inciting; specifically, in *med.* producing a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

**Stimulant** (stim'ū-lant), *n.* 1. That which stimulates, provokes, or incites; a stimulus; a spur.

The *stimulant* used to attract at first must be not only continued, but heightened to keep up the attraction. *Dr. H. More.*

2. In *med.* an agent which produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy in the organism or some part of it. Stimulants are of two classes: the former comprises medicinal substances; the latter warmth, cold, electricity, galvanism, and mental agents such as music, joy, hope, &c. Ammonia, alcohol, and sulphuric ether are commonly employed as stimulants. Stimulants have also been divided into *general* and *topical*, according as they affect the whole system or a particular part.

**Stimulate** (stim'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stimulated;* ppr. *stimulating.* [L. *stimulo, stimulatum*, to prick with a goad, to urge on, from *stimulus*, a goad. Root *stig*, Gr. *stizō*, to prick; allied to *stick, sting* (which see).] 1. *Lit.* to prick or goad. Hence—2. To excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to spur on; to incite; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.

I am certain that rapid travelling is a great aid to mental activity. It rouses, excites, quickens, and *stimulates* the soul. *Cornhill Mag.*

3. To excite greater vitality or keenness in; in *med.* to produce a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in; to excite the organic action of, as any part of the animal economy. 'A dull and sluggish sense, a flat and insipid taste of good, unless it be quickened and *stimulated.*' *Cudworth.*—SYN. To animate, incite, encourage, impel, urge, instigate, rouse, spur.

**Stimulate** (stim'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To act as a stimulus. 'Urged by the *stimulating* goad.' *Gay.*

Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat: those things which stimulate in the extreme excite pain. *Arbuthnot.*

**Stimulation** (stim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of stimulating or exciting; the effect produced. 'The providential *stimulations* and excitations of the conscience.' *Bp. Ward.*—2. In *med.* a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy.

**Stimulative** (stim'ū-lāt-iv), *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.

In his translation of the Scriptures he left out the Book of Kings, as too congenial and too *stimulative* to their warlike propensities. *Milman.*

**Stimulative** (stim'ū-lāt-iv), *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

The grief which the loss of friends occasioned Johnson seems to have been a frequent *stimulative* with him to composition. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

**Stimulator** (stim'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One that stimulates.

**Stimulatress** (stim'ū-lāt-res), *n.* A female who stimulates or animates.

**Stimulose** (stim'ū-lōs), *a.* In *bot.* covered with stings or stimuli.

**Stimulus** (stim'ū-lus), *n.* pl. **Stimuli** (stim'-ū-lī). [L. See STIMULATE.] 1. *Lit.* a goad; hence, something that excites or rouses the mind or spirits; something that incites to action or exertion; an incitement; as, the hope of gain is a powerful *stimulus* to labour and action.—2. In *med.* that which produces a quickly diffused or transient increase of vital energy and strength of action.—3. In *bot.* a sting; as, the nettle is furnished with *stimuli.*

**Sting** (sting), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stung* (*stang* is obsolete); ppr. *stinging.* [A. Sax. *stingan*, to thrust, to stab, to pierce, to sting; Icel. *stinga*, Sw. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge* (and *stikke*), O.H.G. *stingan*, Goth. *stiggan.* A nasalized form corresponding to *stick, stitch;* akin also to *stink.* The same root is also in *stimulate* (which see).] 1. To pierce or wound with the sharp-pointed organ with which certain animals and plants are furnished; to poison or goad with a sting; thus a bee, a scorpion, or a nettle may *sting* a person. Also said of serpents and other animals (as sea-nettles). 'Those thorns that in her bosom lodge to prick and *sting* her.' *Shak.*

What, wouldst thou have a serpent *sting* thee twice? *Shak.*

2. To pain acutely, as if with a sting; as, the conscience is *stung* with remorse.

Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

3. To stimulate; to goad.

She was trying to task herself up to her duty. At last she *stung* herself into its performance by a suspicion. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

**Sting** (sting), *v.i.* To use a sting; to practise stinging, as bees: used also of serpents biting.

At the last it (wine) biteth like a serpent, and *stingeth* like an adder. Prov. xxiii. 32.

**Sting** (sting), *n.* [A. Sax. *sting*, Icel. *stingr.* See the verb.] 1. A sharp-pointed weapon or instrument with which certain insects are armed by nature for their defence, and which they thrust from the hinder part of the body to pierce any animal that annoys or provokes them. In most instances this instrument is a tube, through which a poisonous matter is discharged, which inflames the flesh, and in some instances proves fatal to life. Also applied indiscriminately to such organs as the poison-fangs or teeth of serpents or the poison-fangs in the mouths of spiders.—2. The thrust of a sting into the flesh. 'Smart as lizards' *stings.*' *Shak.*—3. Anything that gives acute pain; as, the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach. 'Slander, whose *sting* is sharper than the sword's.' *Shak.*—4. The biting, sarcastic, or cutting effect of words; the point, as in an epigram.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

5. That which gives the principal pain or constitutes the principal terror.

The *sting* of death is sin. 1 Cor. xv. 56.

6. An impulse; an incitement; a stimulus. 'The wanton *stings* and motions of the sense.' *Shak.*—7. In *bot.* a name given to a sort of hair with which many plants are furnished, which secretes a poisonous fluid, which, when introduced under the skin of animals, produces pain. The stinging nettles are provided with this kind of weapon, and also several species of the nat. order Malphigiaceæ.

**Sting-and-ling** (sting'and-ling), *adv.* [*Sting*, a pole, and *ling*, a rope.] [Scotch.] 1. By force; vi et armis.—2. Entirely; completely. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stingaree** (sting-ga-rē'), *n.* Same as *Sting-ray.*

**Sting-bull** (sting'bul), *n.* A fish of the genus Trachinus (*T. draco*). See WEEVER.

**Stinger** (sting'ėr), *n.* He who or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

**Sting-fish** (sting'fish), *n.* The *Trachinus vipera.* See WEEVER.

**Stingily** (stin'ji-li), *adv.* In a stingy manner; with mean covetousness; in a niggardly manner.

**Stinginess** (stin'ji-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness.

**Stinging** (sting'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Piercing with, or as with, a sting; goading; causing acute pain; sharp; keen; pungent; as, a *stinging* blow; a *stinging* reproof.

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,
Against the *stinging* blast. *Longfellow.*

2. In *bot.* applied to a plant covered with rigid, sharp-pointed, bristly hairs which emit an irritating fluid when touched, as the nettle.

**Stingingly** (sting'ing-li), *adv.* With stinging.

**Stingless** (sting'les), *a.* Having no sting. *Shak.*

**Stingo** (sting'gō), *n.* [From *sting*, alluding to the sharpness of the taste.] Pungent or strong ale; rare good liquor. 'A cup of old *stingo.*' *Addison.* [Colloq.]

**Sting-ray** (sting'rā), *n.* A fish belonging to the genus Trygon, nat. order Elasmobranchii, family Trygonidæ. It is remarkable for its long, flexible, whip-like, and smooth tail, which is armed with a projecting bony spine, very sharp at the point, and furnished along both edges with sharp cutting teeth. Only one species (*T. pastinaca*) occurs in the British seas, and is popularly known as the *fire-flaire.*

**Sting-winkle** (sting'wing-kl), *n.* The fishermen's name for a common species of shell, *Murex erinaceus.* It is so named by them from its making round holes in the other shell-fish with its beak.

**Stingy** (stin'ji), *a.* Having power to sting or produce pain; stinging; as, a *stingy* criticism.

**Stingy** (stin'ji), *a.* [Perhaps from *sting;* comp. *spring, springe; swing, swinge.* But more probably for *skingy, skinchy*, from Prov. E. *skinch*, to give scant measure, to pinch. (See SKINCH.) The change of *sk* to *st* is exemplified by Sc. *stime*, from A. Sax. *scīma*, a gleam.] 1. Extremely close-fisted and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; narrow-hearted; as, a *stingy* churl. 'A *stingy* old dog he is.' *Dickens.*

He (Harold) gained a reputation which clung to all his descendants of being rather near and *stingy* to his retainers in the matter of meat and drink. *Edin. Rev.*

2. Scanty; not full or plentiful. 'When your teams drag home the *stingy* harvest.' *Longfellow.*

**Stink** (stingk), *v.i.* pret. *stunk* (*stank* is obsolescent); ppr. *stinking.* [A. Sax. *stincan*, to give out an odour good or bad, D. and G. *stinken*, Dan. *stinke*, to stink. Closely allied to *sting*, and therefore to *stick. Stench* is a derivative and softened form.] To emit a strong offensive smell; to send out a disgusting odour; hence, *fig.* to be in bad odour; to have a bad reputation.

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before David, the children of Ammon sent and hired the Syrians of Bethrehob. 2 Sam. x. 6.

**Stink** (stingk), *v.t.* To annoy with an offensive smell.

**Stink** (stingk), *n.* 1. A strong offensive smell; a disgusting odour; a stench.—2. A disagreeable exposure. [Slang.]

**Stinkard** (stingk'ärd), *n.* 1. A mean, stinking, paltry fellow.

You perpetual *stinkard*, go; talk to tapsters and ostlers, you slave. *B. Jonson.*

2. A name given to the teledu (*Mydaus meliceps*). See TELEDU.

**Stink-ball** (stingk'bal), *n.* A preparation of pitch, rosin, nitre, gunpowder, colophony, asafœtida, and other offensive and suffocating ingredients, placed in earthen jars, formerly used for throwing on to an enemy's decks at close quarters, and still in use with Eastern pirates.

**Stinker** (stingk'ėr), *n.* One who or that which stinks; something intended to offend by the smell; a stinkpot. *Harvey.*

**Stinkhorn** (stingk'horn), *n.* A species of fungus, *Phallus impudicus.*

**Stinkingly** (stingk'ing-li), *adv.* In a stinking manner; disgustingly; with an offensive smell.

**Stinkpot** (stingk'pot), *n.* 1. A pot or jar of stinking materials; a chamber-pot. *Smollett.*—2. A disinfectant. *Harvey.* See STINKER.—3. A stink-ball (which see).

**Stinkstone** (stingk'stōn), *n.* Same as *Anthraconite.*

**Stinktrap** (stingk'trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains; a stench-trap.

**Stinkwood** (stingk'wud), *n.* See OREODAPHNE.

**Stint** (stint), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *styntan, stintan*, to blunt or dull, from *stunt*, blunt, dull, stupid; Sw. *stunta*, to shorten; Icel. *stuttr* (without the *n*), short, *stytta*, to shorten. See STUNT.] 1. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; to restrict to a scanty allowance; as, to *stint* the mind in knowledge; to *stint* a person in his meals.

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite. *Dryden.*

2.† To put an end to; to cause to cease; to stop entirely. 'Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.' *Shak.* 'Stint thy babbling tongue.' *B. Jonson.*—3. To assign a certain task in labour, which being performed the person is excused from further labour for the day or for a certain time.—4. To spare; to slacken: with an infinitive.

Spare not to spur, nor *stint* to ride,
Until thou come to fair Tweedside. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stint** (stint), *v.i.* To cease; to stop; to desist. 'And swears she'll never *stint.*' *Shak.*

**Stint** (stint), *n.* 1. Limit; bound; restraint. 'To sacrifice without *stint* your thought, your time, your money.' *Kingsley.*—2. A quantity assigned; proportion allotted; an

allotted task or performance; as, a certain *stint* of work.

He lives very much like other men in the Household Brigade; plays heavily, though not regularly; but he always has two *affaires de cœur*, at least, on hand at once; that's his *stint*. *Lawrence.*

3. A name given to certain species of birds of the genus Tringa, family Scolopacidæ, as *T. minuta* and *T. Temminckii*.

**Stintance** † (stint'ans), *n.* Restraint; stoppage; stint.

**Stintedness** (stint'ed-nes), *n.* State of being stinted.

**Stinter** (stint'ėr), *n.* One who or that which stints. *South.*

**Stipa** (stī'pa), *n.* A genus of grasses. See FEATHER-GRASS.

**Stipe** (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes*, a stock, a trunk.] In *bot.* (*a*) the petiole of the fronds of ferns. (*b*) The stem of tree-ferns. (*c*) The stem which carries the pileus of such fungi as the agarics.

**Stipel** (stī'pel), *n.* In *bot.* a secondary stipule situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf.

**Stipend** (stī'pend), *n.* [L. *stipendium—stips*, a donation, and *pendo*, to weigh out.] Any periodical payment for services; an annual salary or allowance; especially, the income of an ecclesiastical living. In Scotland, a term applied specifically to the provision made for the support of the parochial ministers of the Established Church. It consists of payments made in money or grain, or both, varying in amount according to the extent of the parish and the state of the free teinds, or of any other fund specially set apart for the purpose.

**Stipend** (stī'pend), *v.t.* To pay by settled stipend or wages. *Shelton.* [Rare.]

**Stipendarian** (stī-pen-dā'ri-an), *a.* Mercenary; hired; acting from mercenary considerations; stipendiary. '*Stipendarian* rapacity.' *Anna Seward.*

**Stipendiarian** (stī-pen'di-ā''ri-an), *a.* Acting from mercenary considerations; hired; stipendiary.

**Stipendiary** (stī-pen'di-a-ri), *n.* [L. *stipendiarius*. See STIPEND.] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.

His great *stipendiary* prelate came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

—*Stipendiary estate*, in *law*, a feud or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind. — *Stipendiary magistrate*, in Britain, a paid magistrate acting in large towns under an appointment by the home-secretary on behalf of the crown.

**Stipendiary** (stī-pen'di-a-ri), *n.* 1. One who performs services for a settled payment, salary, or stipend.

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*. *Glover.*

2. A stipendiary magistrate. See the adjective.—3. In *law*, a feudatory who owed services to his lord.

**Stipendiate** (stī-pen'di-āt), *v.t.* To endow with a stipend or salary.

It is good to endow colleges, and found chairs, and to *stipendiate* professors. *Is. Taylor.*

**Stipendless** (stī'pend-les), *a.* Without a stipend or compensation.

**Stipes** (stī'pēz), *n.* In *bot.* same as *Stipe*.

**Stipiform** (stīp'i-form), *a.* [L. *stipes*, a trunk, and *forma*, form.] In *bot.* having the appearance of the trunk of an endogenous tree, as the papaw and other simple-stemmed exogens.

**Stipitate** (stīp'i-tāt), *a.* In *bot.* elevated on a stalk which is neither a petiole nor a peduncle, as, for example, some kinds of carpels.

**Stipple** (stip'l), *v.t.* [D. *stippelen*, dim. and freq. of D. and G. *stippen*, to make dots or points; D. *stip*, L.G. *stippe*, a dot, a point.] To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines; as, to *stipple* a head.

The interlaying of small pieces can not altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect. *Milman.*

**Stipple, Stippling** (stip'l, stip'l-ing), *n.* In *engr.* a mode of producing the desired effect by means of dots; also called the *dotted style*, in contradistinction to *engraving in lines*. By this method the resemblance to chalk drawings is produced. Few plates in stipple are now produced without a large admixture of line in all parts, flesh excepted.

**Stiptic** (stip'tik), *n.* and *a.* See STYPTIC.

**Stipula** (stip'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Stipulæ** (stip'ū-lē). Same as *Stipule*.

**Stipulaceous, Stipular** (stip-ū-lā'shus, stip'ū-lėr), *a.* In *bot.* of, or belonging to, or standing in the place of stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them; as, *stipular* glands.—*Stipular buds*, such as are enveloped by the stipules, as in the tulip-tree.

**Stipulary** (stip'ū-la-ri), *a.* In *bot.* relating to stipules; stipular.

**Stipulate** (stip'ū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stipulated;* ppr. *stipulating.* [L. *stipulor, stipulatus*, to covenant, to stipulate; origin doubtful; cqmp. O.L. *stipulus*, firm.] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or persons to do or forbear anything; to contract; to settle terms; to bargain; as, A has *stipulated* to build a bridge within a given time; B has *stipulated* not to annoy or interdict our trade; A has *stipulated* to deliver me his horse for fifty guineas.

The Romans . . . *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

**Stipulate** (stip'ū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* having stipules on it; as, a *stipulate* stalk.

**Stipulated** (stip'ū-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Agreed on; contracted; covenanted; determined by stipulation. 'The prelates might send their *stipulated* proportion of vassals into the field.' *Hallam.*

**Stipulation** (stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *stipulatio, stipulationis*. See STIPULATE.] 1. The act of stipulating, agreeing, or covenanting; a contracting or bargaining.—2. That which is stipulated or agreed upon; a contract or bargain, or a particular article or item in a contract; as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops; a contract containing so many *stipulations*.—3. In *law*, an undertaking in the nature of bail taken in the admiralty courts. 4. In *bot.* the situation and structure of the stipules.

**Stipulator** (stip'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

**Stipule** (stip'ūl), *n.* [L. *stipula*, a stalk, a straw, dim. of *stipes*, a trunk.] In *bot.* a small leaf-like appendage to the leaf. Stipules are commonly situated at the base of the petiole in pairs, either adhering to it or standing separate. They are usually of a more delicate texture than the leaf, but vary in this respect as well as in form and colour. In describing them the terms used for the leaf are employed. They are generally considered as analogous to the leaves, or accessory to them, and are sometimes transformed into leaflets. Stipules are not of constant occurrence, not being found in all plants; but where they occur they frequently characterize a whole family, as in Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Malvaceæ, &c.

Leaf with Stipules, *s s*.

**Stipuled** (stip'ūld), *a.* In *bot.* furnished with stipules or leafy appendages.

**Stir** (stėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stirred;* ppr. *stirring.* [A. Sax. *styrian, stirian*, to stir, to move, to agitate; allied to D. *storen*, Sw. *störa*, G. *stören*, to disturb; the root being probably seen also in *start, storm*.] 1. To move; to change place in any manner.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir*. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To agitate; to cause the particles of, as of a liquid, to change places by passing something through it; to disturb.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirred*. *Shak.*

3. To agitate; to bring into debate; to moot; to start.

*Stir* not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

4. To incite to action; to instigate; to prompt. 'An Ate *stirring* him to blood and strife.' *Shak.*—5. To excite; to raise; to put into motion. 'And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*.' *Dryden.*—6. To awaken; to rouse, as from sleep.

Nay, then, 'tis time to *stir* him from his trance. *Shak.*

—*To stir up*, (*a*) to incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming passions; as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour. 2 Mac. xiv. 17.

(*b*) To excite; to put into action; to begin; as, to *stir up* a mutiny or insurrection; to *stir up* strife. (*c*) To quicken; to enliven; to make more lively or vigorous; as, to *stir up* the mind. (*d*) To disturb; as, to *stir up* the sediment of liquor.—SYN. To move, incite, awaken, rouse, animate, stimulate, excite, provoke.

**Stir** (stėr), *v.i.* 1. To make a disturbing or agitating motion, as in a liquid by passing something through it.

The more you *stir* in it the more it stinks. *Lord Lytton.*

2. To move one's self; to go or be carried in any manner; to change place; to pass from inactivity to motion; as, he is not able to *stir* from home, or to *stir* abroad.

I will not let him *stir*
Till I have used the approved means I have. *Shak.*

3. To be in motion; not to be still; to be enlivened; as, he is continually *stirring*. 'All hell shall *stir* for this.' *Shak.* 'Such a merry, nimble, *stirring* spirit.' *Shak.*—4. To become the object of notice or conversation; to be on foot. 'What wisdom *stirs* amongst you?' *Shak.*

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon everything that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

5. To be roused; to be excited.

You show too much of that
For which the people *stir*. *Shak.*

6. To be already out of bed in the morning.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her, there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shak.*

**Stir** (stėr), *n.* [Icel. *styrr*, a stir, tumult, brawl, disturbance. See the verb.] 1. The state of being in motion or in action; agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements.

Why all these words, this clamour and this *stir*? *Sir J. Denham.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about the genus and species, how few words have yet settled definitions. *Locke.*

2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed from Ireland without a blow. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions; excitement. 'The fits and *stirs* of's mind.' *Shak.*

**Stir** (stir), *n.* Sir. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scottish vulgarism.]

**Stirabout** (stėr'a-bout), *n.* A dish formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency, or of oatmeal and dripping mixed together and stirred about in a frying-pan.

**Stiriated** (stir'i-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *stiria*, an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

**Stirious** † (stir'i-us), *a.* [See above.] Resembling icicles. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Stirk** (stėrk), *n.* [A. Sax. *styrc, styric*, a dim. from *steor*, a steer.] A bullock or heifer between one and two years old. [Scotch.]

**Stirless** (stėr'les), *a.* Still without stirring; very quiet.

**Stirp** † (stėrp), *n.* [L. *stirps*, a stock.] Stock; race; family. 'So is she sprong of noble *stirpe*.' *Chaucer.* 'Divers great families and *stirps*.' *Spenser.*

**Stirpiculture** (stėr'pi-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *stirps*, a stock, and *cultura*, culture.] The breeding of special stocks or races.

**Stirps** (stėrps), *n.* pl. **Stirpes** (stėr'pēz). [L.] In *law*, the person from whom a family is descended; family; kindred. See *Per stirpes*, under PER.

**Stirrage** † (stėr'āj), *n.* The act of stirring; stir; commotion. 'Every small *stirrage* waketh them.' *Granger.*

**Stirrer** (stėr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who stirs or is in motion.—2. One who or that which puts in motion; especially, an instrument to keep a solution or the like from settling, or to mix more completely the components of a mixture.—3. A riser in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shak.*

4. An inciter or exciter; an instigator.—*Stirrer up*, an exciter; an instigator. 'A *stirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Stirring** (stėr'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Being constantly in motion; characterized by stir or bustle; active in business; habitually employed in some kind of business; accustomed to a busy life. 'A more *stirring* and intellectual age than any which has gone before it.' *Southey.*—2. Animating; rousing; awakening; stimulating; exciting; as, a *stirring* oration.

**Stirrup** (stėr'rup), *n.* [A. Sax. *stigerâp, stigrâp, stirâp*, a stirrup, from *stigan*, to mount or ascend (O.E. *steye, stye*), and *râp*, a rope; Icel. *stigreip*. The first part of this word also occurs in *stile, stair*.] 1. A strap or something similar hanging from a saddle, and having at its lower end a suitable appliance for receiving the foot of the rider, used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and

to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body.—2. *Naut.* a rope with an eye at its end, through which a foot-rope is rove, and by which it is supported. The ends of stirrups are nailed to the yard, and they steady the men when reefing or furling sails.—3. In *mach.* any piece resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle.

**Stirrup-cup** (stėr'rup-kup), *n.* A cup of liquor presented to a rider on having mounted his horse at parting. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stirrup-iron** (stėr'rup-ī-ėrn), *n.* The iron portion of a stirrup.

**Stirrup-leather** (stėr'rup-leғH-ėr), *n.* The leather portion of a stirrup.

**Stirrup-piece** (stėr'rup-pēs), *n.* A name given to a piece of wood or iron in framing, by which any part is suspended; a vertical or inclined tie.

**Stirrup-strap** (stėr'rup-strap), *n.* A stirrup-leather.

**Stitch** (stich), *v.t.* [Softened form of *stick*, Sc. *steke*, A. Sax. *stician*, to pierce; G. *sticken*, to embroider, to stitch. Comp. *kirk, church; dike, ditch*, &c. See STICK.] 1. To form stitches in; to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface of the fabric a continuous line of stitches; as, to *stitch* a collar or a shirt-front.—2. To unite together by sewing; as, to *stitch* the leaves of a book.—3. In *agri.* to form into ridges.—*To stitch up*, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery.

**Stitch** (stich), *v.i.* To practise stitching; to practise needlework. *Hood.*

**Stitch** (stich), *n.* 1. A single pass of a needle in sewing.—2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn; as, to let down a *stitch;* to take up a *stitch.* 3. In *agri.* a space between two double furrows in ploughed ground; a furrow or ridge.

And many men at plough he made, that drove earth here and there,
And turned up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman.*

4. A local sharp pain; a sharp spasmodic pain in the intercostal muscles, like the piercing of a needle; as, a *stitch* in the side.

The entrance of Mrs. Wilfer, majestically faint, and with a condescending *stitch* in her side, which was her company manner. *Dickens.*

5. A contortion or twist of the face. *Marston.*—6. † Space passed over at one time; distance; way.

You have gone a good *stitch;* you may well be aweary. *Bunyan.*

**Stitchel** (stich'el), *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [Local.]

**Stitcher** (stich'ėr), *n.* One that stitches.

**Stitchery** (stich'ėr-i), *n.* Needlework: in contempt.

Come, lay aside your *stitchery;* play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shak.*

**Stitchfallen** † (stich'fạl-n), *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. *Dryden.*

**Stitching** (stich'ing), *n.* 1. The act of stitching.—2. Work done by sewing in such a manner that a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface of the fabric.—3. † The forming of land into ridges or divisions.

**Stitchwort** (stich'wėrt), *n.* [From one of the species being supposed to be an effectual cure for stitch in the side.] The English name of the British species of plants belonging to the genus Stellaria. See STELLARIA.

**Stith,** † **Stithe** † (stith), *n.* An anvil. 'The smith that forgeth sharp swerdes on his *stith.*' *Chaucer.*

**Stith,** † **Stithe** † (stith), *a.* [See STIFF.] Stiff; strong; rigid.

**Stithy** (stiᵺ'i), *n.* [Also *stiddy*, Sc. *studdy*, Icel. *stethi*, an anvil; from same root as E. *steady, stead.*] An anvil.

'Let me sleep on that hard point,' said Varney; 'I cannot else perfect the device I have on the *stithy.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stithy** (stiᵺ'i), *v.t.* To forge on an anvil. 'The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm.' *Shak.*

**Stive** (stīv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stived;* ppr. *stiving.* [Probably from an O.Fr. *estiver*, corresponding to It. *stivare*, Sp. *estivar*, to stuff, to stow, from L. *stipare*, to cram. In meaning 2 rather a form of *stew.* Comp. also *stifle.*] 1. † To stuff; to cram; to crowd; hence, to make hot, *sultry*, and close. 'His chamber being commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other.' *Sir H. Wotton.*—2. To stew, as meat.

**Stive** (stīv), *v.n.* To be stifled; to stew, as in a close atmosphere.

I shall go out in a boat. One can get rid of a few hours in that way instead of *stiving* in a wretched hotel. *George Eliot.*

**Stive** (stīv), *n.* [Comp. G. *staub*, Dan. *støv*, dust.] The floating dust in flour-mills during the operation of grinding. *Simmonds.*

**Stive,** † *n.* A brothel; a stews. *Chaucer.*

**Stiver** (stī'vėr), *n.* [D. *stuiver*, Dan. *styver.*] 1. An old Dutch coin and money of account, worth about 1*d.* sterling. Hence—2. Anything of little value; a button; a straw; a fig. 'I care not a *stiver* for popularity.' *Lord Lytton.*

**Stiver** † (stī'vėr), *n.* An inhabitant of the stews; a harlot. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Stoa** (stō'a), *n.* [Gr., a porch.] In *Greek arch.* a term corresponding with the Latin *porticus*, the Italian *portico*, and the English *porch.*

**Stoak** (stōk), *v.t.* [Comp. G. *stocken*, to stop.] To stop up; to choke. [Local.]

**Stoat** (stōt), *n.* [Probably from Armor. *stôt, staot*, urine of animals; *staotérez*, that cannot retain its urine; from the fetid odour given out by the fluid secreted by the anal glands.] The ermine, an animal of the genus Mustela, the *M. Erminea.* See ERMINE.

**Stoble** † (stō'bl), *n.* Stubble.

**Stocah** † (stō'ka), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *stocach*, a kitchen-lounger.] An attendant; a hanger-on: an old Irish term. *Spenser.*

**Stoccade, Stoccado** (stok-kād', stok-kā'dō), *n.* [Fr. *estoccade*, Sp. *estocada*, It. *stoccata*, a thrust with a weapon, from Fr. *estoc*, Sp. *estoque*, It. *stoco*, a rapier, from G. *stock*, a stick. See STOCK.] 1. A stab; a thrust with a rapier.

In these times you stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what. *Shak.*

2. A stockade. See STOCKADE.

**Stoccade** (stok-kād'), *v.t.* Same as *Stockade.*

**Stochastic** † (sto-kas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *stochastikos*, conjectural, from *stochazomai*, to aim at a mark, to conjecture, from *stochos*, a mark.] Conjectural; able to conjecture. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Stock** (stok), *n.* [A. Sax. *stoc, stocc*, a stem, stick, block; D. and Dan. *stok*, Icel. *stokkr*, G. *stock*, stick, stock, block, &c., in the plural *stocks* (of a vessel). The root is that of *stick, v.* and *n.*; the primary notion seems to be that which sticks or pierces, or that which is stuck in and remains fast, and thence a trunk or stem. The derivative meanings are generally not difficult to follow out.] 1. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the trunk. Job xiv. 8.—2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support; also, the stem or tree that furnishes slips or cuttings (hence meaning 6). 'A gentler scion to the wildest *stock.*' *Shak.* 'Fair slips of such a *stock.*' *Shak.*

The scion overruleth the *stock* quite. *Bacon.*

3. Something fixed and solid; a block; a post; a pillar; hence, what is lifeless and senseless. 'When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones.' *Milton.*—4. A person who is as lifeless, dull, and senseless as a post or block.

Let's be no stoics, nor no *stocks.* *Shak.*

5. The principal supporting or holding part; the part in which others are inserted or to which they are attached in order to give a firm support or hold; specifically, (*a*) the wooden support to which the barrel, &c., of a rifle or like firearm is attached. (*b*) The handle by which a boring-bit is held and rotated; a bit stock; a brace (which see). (*c*) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane and in which the cutting iron is fitted. (*d*) The support of the block on which an anvil is fitted, or of the anvil itself. (*e*) The bar or cross-piece at the upper end of the shank of an anchor crossing the direction of the flukes transversely so as to cause the points of the flukes to enter the ground. (*f*) An adjustable wrench for holding screw-cutting dies.—6. The original race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants; lineage; family. 'Children of the *stock* of Abraham.' Ac. xiii. 26.

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus. *Sir J. Denham.*

7. The property which a merchant, a tradesman, or a company has invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; more particularly, the goods kept on hand by a commercial house for the supply of its customers.

Who trades without a *stock* has naught to fear. *Cibber.*

8. Capital invested, having been contributed by individuals jointly; as, (*a*) a fund employed in the carrying on of some business or enterprise, divided into shares and owned by individuals who jointly form a corporation; shares; as, bank *stock;* railway *stock.* [In England *stock* is distinctively used for shares of £100 each.] (*b*) A fund consisting of a capital debt due by government to individual holders, who receive a fixed rate of interest; money funded in government securities; as, 3 per cent *stock.* The various kinds of stocks are called also the *public funds.*

Here *stocks*, the state-barometers we view
That rise or fall by causes known to few. *Crabbe.*

9. Supply provided; store; accumulation; provision; fund; hoard.

Each by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence. *Prior.*

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages in being the first who has undertaken this design. *Arbuthnot.*

10. In *agri.* (*a*) the collective animals used or reared on a farm: called also *Live Stock;* as, the farm carries a great deal of *stock;* to be a rearer of *stock.* See under LIVE, *a.* (*b*) The implements of husbandry and produce stored for use. Called also *Dead Stock.*—11. That portion of a pack of cards not dealt out at certain games, but which are left on the table, and may be drawn from as occasion requires.—12. † A covering for the leg; a stocking. 'A linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other.' *Shak.*—13. A kind of stiff wide band or cravat worn round the neck.—14. † That part of the tally which the creditor took away as the evidence of the king's debt; the part retained in the exchequer being called the *counter-foil.*—15. Rags and other material used for making paper.—16. Liquor in which meat, bones, vegetables, &c., have been boiled, used to form a foundation for soups and gravies.—17. A good kind of red and gray brick, used for the exterior of walls and the front of buildings.—18. A name originally applied to a cruciferous garden plant, *Matthiola incana* (called more fully *stock-gillyflower*), but now extended to the various species of Matthiola, and to certain allied plants of the same order. (See MATTHIOLA.) *M. incana* is probably the parent of the greater number of the hoary-leaved varieties cultivated in Britain, and known as Brompton stock, queen stock, &c. *M. sinuata* is another British variety with large purple flowers. *M. annua* is the source of the common or ten weeks' stocks, and *M. græca* of the smooth-leaved annual stocks. They are all exceedingly fragrant, but many only so during the *night.* The Virginia stock (*Malcolmia maritima*) has been introduced from the Mediterranean, and like the species already mentioned is a great favourite in the flower-garden on account of its beauty and fragrance.—19. *pl.* See separate entry.—*Stock in trade*, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; the tools, fittings, and appliances of a workman; hence, a person's mental resources or capabilities.—*To take stock*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand; hence, to make an estimate, set a value generally; to observe particularly or to investigate for the purpose of forming an opinion. 'His father's spies *taking stock* of every incident, and possibly reporting it at head quarters.' *F. W. Robinson.*

**Stock** † (stok), *n.* [See STOCCADE.] 1. A thrust with a rapier.—2. A long rapier.

**Stock** (stok), *v.t.* 1. To lay up in store; to put aside or accumulate for future use; as, to *stock* goods.—2. To provide or furnish with stock; to supply with stock; to store; to fill; to supply; as, to *stock* a warehouse, that is, to fill it with goods; to *stock* a farm, that is, to supply it with cattle, or in some uses of the phrase, to supply it with domestic animals, seed, implements, &c.; to *stock* land, to occupy it with a permanent growth, especially of grass.—3. To put in the stocks. *Shak.*—4. To put into a pack: as, to *stock* cards.—5. To suffer cows to retain their milk for twenty-four hours or more previous to sale.—6. To attach to or to supply with a stock handle or the like; as, to *stock* an anchor.—*To stock up*, to extirpate; to dig up.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Dr. H. More.*

**Stock** (stok), *a.* Kept in stock; constantly ready for service; habitually used; standing; permanent; as, a *stock* play; a *stock* jest; a *stock* subject; a *stock* sermon. 'A *stock* charge against Raleigh.' *C. Kingsley.* 'The

master of the house who was burning to tell one of his seven *stock* stories.' *Dickens.*

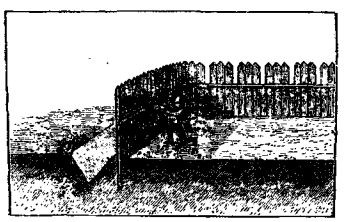
**Stock** (stok), *v.i.* 1. To branch out into various shoots immediately above ground; to tiller: applied to grasses, grains, or flowers.

About two months ago broad blanks were to be seen on many oatfields, and though they have *stocked* a little, the crop is yet far too thin. *Scotsman newspaper.*

2. To send out sprouts, as from a stem which has been cut over: said of a tree or plant.

**Stock-account** (stok'ak-kount), *n.* In *com.* the account in a ledger showing on one side the amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount of what is withdrawn.

**Stockade** (stok-ād'), *n.* [From *stock*, a stem or stake.] 1. In *fort.* a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground



Stockade.

trunks of trees or rough piles of timber so as to inclose an area which is to be defended.—2. An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.

**Stockade** (stok-ād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stockaded;* ppr. *stockading.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

**Stock-breeder** (stok'brēd-ėr), *n.* A person who chiefly devotes his attention to the breeding of live stock or domestic animals, as oxen or horses.

**Stockbroker** (stok'brō-kėr), *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares.

**Stock-dove** (stok'duv), *n.* The wild pigeon of Europe (*Columba œnas*), so called according to some writers because it was at one time believed to be the *stock* of the many varieties of the domestic pigeon, but according to others from its breeding in the *stocks* of trees.

**Stocker** (stok'ėr), *n.* A man engaged in making stock-locks. *Simmonds.*

**Stock-exchange** (stok'eks-chānj), *n.* 1. The building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.—2. An association of brokers and dealers or jobbers in stocks, bonds, and *other* securities created *under state or* municipal authority, or by corporations concerned in the business connected with the carrying on of railways, mines, manufactures, banks, or other commercial or industrial pursuits.

**Stock-farmer** (stok'fär-mėr), *n.* A farmer who devotes himself to the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock, especially horses and cattle.

**Stock-feeder** (stok'fēd-ėr), *n.* One who devotes himself to the feeding or fattening of live stock; a stock-farmer.

**Stock-fish** (stok'fish), *n.* Fish, as cod, ling, hake, torsk, split open and dried in the sun without salting.

**Stock-gillyflower** (stok'jil-li-flou-ėr), *n.* See STOCK, 18.

**Stock-gold** (stok'gōld), *n.* Gold hoarded or accumulated so as to form a stock. [Rare.]

**Stockholder** (stok'hōld-ėr), *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company.

**Stockinet** (stok'in-et), *n.* An elastic, knit, textile fabric, of which stockings, undergarments, &c., are made. *Goodrich.*

**Stocking** (stok'ing), *n.* [From *stock*, in sense of stocking or leg covering. 'The clothing of the legs and lower part of the body formerly consisted of a single garment called *hose*, in French *chausses*. It was afterwards cut in two at the knees, leaving two pieces of dress, viz., knee-breeches, or, as they were then called, *upperstocks*, or in French *haut de chausses*, and the *netherstocks* or *stockings*, in French *bas de chausses*, and then simply *bas*. In these terms the element *stock* is to be understood in the sense of stump or trunk, the part of a body left when the limbs are cut off.' *Wedgwood.*] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg. Stockings were anciently made of cloth or milled stuff, sewed together, but they are now usually knitted by the hand or woven in a frame, the material being wool, cotton, or silk.

**Stocking** (stok'ing), *v.t.* To dress in stockings; to cover as with stockings.

*Stocking'd* with loads of fat town-dirt he goes. *Dryden.*

**Stockinger** (stok'ing-ėr), *n.* One who knits or weaves stockings.

**Stocking-frame** (stok'ing-frām), *n.* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.

**Stocking-loom** (stok'ing-lōm), *n.* A stocking-frame.

**Stocking-weaver** (stok'ing-wēv-ėr), *n.* One who weaves stockings.

**Stockish** (stok'ish), *a.* Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish. [Rare.]

Since naught so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature.
*Shak.*

**Stock-jobber** (stok'job-ėr), *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks or shares.

**Stock-jobbery** (stok'job-ėr-i), *n.* The practice or business of dealing in stocks or shares: used in a disparaging sense.

**Stock-jobbing** (stok'job-ing), *n.* The act or art of dealing in stocks or shares.

**Stock-list** (stok'list), *n.* A list published daily or periodically in connection with a stock-exchange, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in, the prices current, the actual transactions, &c.

**Stock-lock** (stok'lok), *n.* A large inferior kind of lock fitted into an outer wooden case or frame, such as is used in doors of outhouses and the like.

**Stock-man** (stok'man), *n.* One having the charge of stock; a herdsman. [Australian.]

**Stock-market** (stok'mär-ket), *n.* 1. A market where stocks are sold; a stock-exchange. 2. A cattle-market.

**Stock-pot** (stok'pot), *n.* In *cookery*, a pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled.

**Stock-punished** (stok'pun-isht), *a.* Punished by being confined in the stocks. 'Whipped from tithing to tithing, and *stock-punished.*' *Shak.*

**Stock-purse** (stok'pėrs), *n.* 1. A common purse.—2. *Milit.* savings made in the outlay of a corps, and applied to regimental purposes.

**Stocks** (stoks), *n. pl.* 1. An apparatus formerly used for the punishment of petty offenders, as vagrants, trespassers, and the like. It usually consisted of a frame of

Punished in the Stocks.

timber with holes in which the ankles, and sometimes both the ankles and wrists, of the offenders were confined.—2. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building.

**Stock-station** (stok'stā-shon), *n.* A station or district where cattle are reared. [Australian.]

**Stock-still** (stok'stil), *a.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still. 'Stood *stock-still* for sheer amazement.' *Tennyson.*

Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon. *Addison.*

**Stock-taking** (stok'tāk-ing), *n.* A periodical examination, inventory, and valuation of the stock or goods in a shop, warehouse, or other business premises.

**Stock-work** (stok'wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, a method of working ore where, instead of lying in veins or strata, it is found in solid masses, so that it is worked in chambers and stories.

**Stocky** (stok'i), *a.* Stout of person; rather thick than tall or corpulent.

They had no titles of honour among them, but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the *stocky*, such an one the gruff. *Addison.*

**Stock-yard** (stok'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure in which live stock is temporarily kept, as on the way to or from market.

**Stœchiology** (stē-ki-ol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Stoichiology.*

**Stœchiometrical** (stē'ki-ō-met''rik-al), *a.* Same as *Stoichiometrical.*

**Stœchiometry** (stē-ki-om'et-ri), *n.* Same as *Stoichiometry.*

**Stoic** (stō'ik), *n.* [Gr. *Stōikos*, from *Stoa*, a porch in Athens where the philosopher Zeno taught.] 1. A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B.C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their ethical doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity, especially among the Romans. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in the representations or perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. The Stoics teach that whatever is real is material; matter and force are the two ultimate principles; matter is of itself motionless and unformed, though capable of receiving all motions and all forms. Force is the active, moving, and moulding principle, and is inseparably joined with matter; the working force in the universe is God, whose existence as a wise thinking being is proved by the beauty and adaptation of the world. The supreme end of life, or the highest good, is virtue, that is, a life conformed to nature, the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature, or of the human with the divine will; not contemplation, but action, is the supreme problem for man; virtue is sufficient for happiness, but happiness or pleasure should never be made the end of human endeavour. The wise man alone attains to the complete performance of his duty; he is without passion, although not without feeling; he is not indulgent, but just toward himself and others; he alone is free; he is king and lord, and is inferior in inner worth to no other rational being, not even to Zeus himself. Hence—2. A person not easily excited; an apathetic person, or one who appears or professes to be indifferent to pleasure or pain. 'A *Stoic* of the woods, a man without a tear.' *Campbell.*

**Stoic** (stō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or to their teaching; as, a *Stoic* philosopher; the *Stoic* doctrine.

**Stoical** (stō'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Stoics or to their doctrines.—2. Not affected by passion; able completely to repress feeling; manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain. 'The happiness of a *stoical* disposition.' *Dr. Knox.* 'A stoical contempt of riches.' *Tatler.*

**Stoically** (stō'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics or of a Stoic (in sense 2); without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain; as, *stoically* to bear pain.

**Stoicalness** (stō'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.

**Stoichiology** (stoi-ki-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *stoicheion*, an element or first principle, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. That branch of physiology which treats of the elements or proximate principles of which the body is constituted. 2. The doctrine of the elementary requisites of mere thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Stoichiometrical** (stoi'ki-ō-met''rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to stoichiometry.

**Stoichiometry** (stoi-ki-om'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *stoicheion*, element, and *metron*, measure.] In *chem.* the science of atomic proportions or chemical equivalents.

**Stoicism** (stō'i-sizm), *n.* 1. The opinions and maxims of the Stoics.—2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; the bearing of pain without betraying feeling; insensibility.

Fichte's metaphysical theory may be called in question, and readily enough misapprehended; but the sublime *stoicism* of his sentiments must find some response in many a heart. *Carlyle.*

**Stoicity**† (stō-is'i-ti), *n.* Stoicalness. *B. Jonson.*

**Stoit, Stoiter** (stoit, stoit'er), *v.i.* [Comp. Icel. *steyta*, to push, to cast, Sw. *stoeta*, to dash one thing forcibly against another.] [Scotch.] To walk in a staggering way; to totter; to stumble on any object.

**Stoke** (stōk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stoked;* ppr. *stoking.* [Akin to *stick, stock.* Prov. E. *stoke*, a stick or stake.] To poke, stir up, supply a fire with fuel, and attend to its combustion: applied chiefly to furnaces, such as the furnaces of steam-engines.

Much skill is needed to *stoke* the furnace of a steam-boiler successfully; and one stoker will often be able to keep the steam well up when another of equal strength and diligence will fail altogether. *Brande.*

**Stoke** (stōk), *v.i.* To attend to and supply a furnace with fuel; to act as a stoker.

**Stoke-hole** (stōk'hōl), *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace; also, the space in front of the furnace where the stoker stands.

**Stoker** (stōk'ėr), *n.* [See STOKE, *v.t.*] 1. One who feeds and trims a furnace or large fire; especially, one employed to tend the furnace of a locomotive or marine engine.—2. A poker. [Rare.]

**Stokin, Stoken** (stōk'in, stōk'en), *n.* A kind of apple: possibly from *Stoke* in Herefordshire.

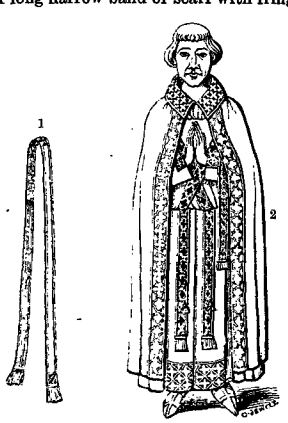
**Stola** (stō'la), *n.* [L., from Gr. *stolē*, equipment, a woman's robe, clothing, from *stellō*,

Roman Matron attired in the Stola.

to array, to equip, to send.] A garment worn by the Roman women over the tunic; it came as low as the ankles or feet, and was fastened round the body by a girdle, leaving broad folds above the breast, and had a flounce sewed to the bottom. It was the characteristic dress of the Roman matrons, as the toga was of the men, and was not allowed to be worn by women divorced from their husbands, or by courtesans.

**Stole** (stōl), pret. of *steal.*

**Stole** (stōl), *n.* [O.Fr. *estole*, L. *stola.* See STOLA.] 1. A garment resembling the stola; a long robe or garment worn by ladies, and reaching to the ankles or heels. *Spenser.*—2. A long narrow band or scarf with fringed



1, Stole. 2, Priest wearing the Stole, A A.

ends, worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman and English churches, by deacons over the left shoulder, being fastened under the right arm; by bishops round the neck, with both ends pendent in front to the knees; and by priests similarly, but with the ends crossed over the breast at mass.—*Groom of the stole*, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of the English kings.

**Stole** (stōl), *n.* Same as *Stolon*, 1.

**Stole**† (stōl), *n.* A stool. *Chaucer.*

**Stoled** (stōld), *a.* Wearing a stole or long robe; robed like an antique statue. 'Prophets brightly *stoled* in shining lawn.' *G. Fletcher.* [Poetical.]

**Stolen** (stō'ln), *pp.* The passive participle of *steal.*

*Stolen* waters are sweet. Prov. ix. 17.

**Stolid** (stol'id), *a.* [L. *stolidus*, dull, doltish; akin to *stultus*, foolish, and probably from root of L. *sto*, E. *stand.*] Dull; foolish; stupid.

**Stolidity** (sto-lid'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being stolid; dulness of intellect; stupidity.

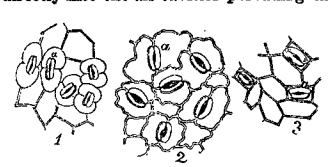
These certainly are the fools in the text, indocile, intractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley.*

**Stolidness** (stol'id-nes), *n.* Same as *Stolidity* (which see).

**Stolon** (stō'lon), *n.* [L. *stolo, stolonis.*] 1. In *bot.* a sucker which at first appears at the surface of the ground and then strikes downwards, piercing the soil or rooting into it. *Treas. of Bot.*—2. In *zool.* the connecting processes of sarcode in the Foraminifera; the connecting tube in the social ascidians; the processes sent out by the cœnosarc of certain Actinozoa.

**Stoloniferous** (stō-lon-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *stolo, stolonis*, a sucker, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing suckers; putting forth suckers; as, a *stoloniferous* stem; *stoloniferous* grasses.

**Stoma** (stō'ma), *n.* pl. **Stomata** (stō'ma-ta). [Gr.] 1. In *bot.* (*a*) a minute orifice or pore in the epidermis of leaves, &c., which opens directly into the air cavities pervading the



*a*, Stomata—1, *Strobilanthes sabiniana.*
" 2, *Croton variegatum.*
" 3, *Limnocharis plumieri.*

parenchyma, and through which exhalation takes place; a breathing-pore; a stomatium. (*b*) The opening provided on the side of the spore-case of ferns, through which dehiscence takes place. (*c*) The ostiolum of certain fungals, or the orifice through which their spores are discharged.—2. In *zool.* one of the breathing-holes of insects or similar animals. They are situated along the sides of the body in insects.

**Stomacace** (stō-mak'a-sē), *n.* [Gr. *stomakakē—stoma*, the mouth, and *kakos*, evil, bad.] A fœtor in the mouth, with bloody discharge from the gums, which are ulcerated along their edges.

**Stomach** (stum'ak), *n.* [L. *stomachus*, the gullet, œsophagus, stomach, from Gr. *stomachos*, the throat, the gullet, from *stoma*, a mouth.] 1. A membranous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion, in which food is prepared for nourishing the body. The human stomach is of an irregularly conical or pear-shaped form; it is situated in the epigastric region, lying almost transversely across the upper and left portion of the abdominal cavity. Its largest extremity is directed to the left, its smaller to the right. Its superior orifice, where the œsophagus terminates, is called the *cardia;* the inferior orifice, where the intestine begins, the *pylorus.* The stomach is composed of three coats or membranes, connected by a firm but very extensive cellular tissue. The external or peritoneal coat is a dense firm membrane; the internal or mucous coat is soft and vascular; the central coat is muscular. The glands of the stomach are situated in the mucous coat. The arteries of the stomach come chiefly from the cœliac artery, and are accompanied by veins which terminate in the *venæ portæ*, or veins conveying venous blood to the liver for the purpose of secreting bile. The nerves of the stomach are very numerous, and come from the eighth pair and the sympathetic nerve. The lymphatic vessels are distributed throughout the whole substance, and proceed immediately to the thoracic duct. The stomach owes its digestive powers chiefly to the gastric juice, an acid liquid which is secreted by innumerable follicles in the mucous coat, and the action of which upon various elements of food is somewhat similar to that of prolonged boiling in water. Digestion is also aided by the performance of certain well-defined stomachic movements, which are well calculated to mix and thoroughly combine the food particles with its contained fluids. In mammals there are three kinds of stomachs, *simple, complex,* and *compound.* In the *simple* it consists of a single cavity, as in man and the Carnivora, &c. This is the most common form. The *complex* has two or more compartments communicating with each other, with no marked difference of structure, as in the kangaroo, squirrel, porcupine, &c. The Cetacea have from five to seven such compartments. The *compound* stomach is peculiar to the ruminants. It consists of four compartments, differing materially in size and in the structure of the lining mucous membrane. The first and largest cavity is the *paunch* or *rumen*, into which the food is first received; the second, the *honeycomb* or *reticulum*, so named from its lining membrane forming deep polygonal cells; the third, the *psalterium* or *omasum*, called 'manyplies' or 'moniplies' (Scottish), from its foliated structure. All these three compartments are merely useful in the preparing the food for the fourth or true stomach, called also *reed* or *abomasum*, where the gastric juice is secreted and food finally digested. See RUMINANTIA.—2. Any specialized cavity for the digestion of food, such as the digestive cavity in Hydrozoa, &c.—3. The desire of food caused by hunger; appetite; as, a good *stomach* for roast beef.

As appetite or *stomach* to meat is a sign of health in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality. *Hammond.*

4. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight
Let him depart. *Shak.*

5.† Violence of temper; anger.

Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*

6.† Sullenness; resentment; wilful obstinacy; stubbornness.

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*

7.† Pride; haughtiness.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shak.*

8.† The throat; the gorge; the gullet. 'Spiteful tongues in cankered *stomachs* placed.' *Raleigh.*

**Stomach** (stum'ak), *v.t.* 1.† To resent; to remember with anger.

The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To bear without open resentment or without opposition; to brook; as, to *stomach* an affront. [Colloq.]

**Stomach**† (stum'ak), *v.i.* To be angry. 'What one among them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction.' *Hooker.*

**Stomachal** (stum'ak-al), *a.* [Fr. *stomacal.*] Cordial; stomachic.

**Stomacher** (stum'ak-ėr), *n.* 1. An ornamental covering for the breast, forming part of a lady's dress. 'A stately lady in a diamond *stomacher* and a long black hood.' *Johnson.*—2. One who stomachs.

**Stomachful**† (stum'ak-fụl), *a.* Wilfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse. 'A *stomachful* boy put to school.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Stomachfully**† (stum'ak-fụl-li), *adv.* In an angry manner. *Bp. Hall.*

**Stomachfulness**† (stum'ak-fụl-nes), *n.* Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy. *Granger.*

**Stomachic** (stō-mak'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the stomach; as, *stomachic* vessels.—2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach. 'Gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a *stomachic* character.' *Carlyle.*

**Stomachic** (stō-mak'ik), *n.* A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

**Stomachical** (stō-mak'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Stomachic. Wiseman.*

**Stomaching**† (stum'ak-ing), *n.* Resentment.

'Tis not a time for private *stomaching.* *Shak*

**Stomachless** (stum'ak-les), *a.* Being without a stomach or appetite. 'Thy sleeps broken, thy meals *stomachless.*' *Bp. Hall.*

**Stomachoust** (stum'ak-us), *a.* Stout; sullen; obstinate. 'Stern looks and *stomachous* disdain.' *Spenser.*

**Stomach-piece** (stum'ak-pēs), *n. Naut.* the same as *Apron* (which see).

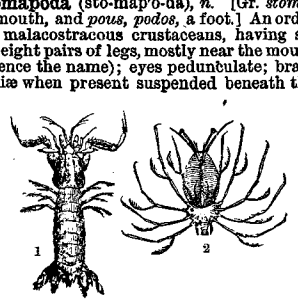
**Stomach-pump** (stum'ak-pump), *n.* A small pump or syringe used in medical practice, for the purpose of emptying the stomach and introducing cleansing or other liquids. It resembles the common syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, instead of one, in which the valves open different ways, so as to constitute a *sucking* and a *forcing* passage. When the object is to extract from the stomach, the pump is worked while its sucking orifice is in connection with a flexible tube passed into the stomach; and the extracted matter escapes by the forcing orifice. When it is desired, on the contrary, to throw cleansing water or other liquid into the stomach, the tube is connected with the forcing orifice, by which the action of the pump is reversed.

**Stomach-staggers** (stum'ak-stag-ėrz), *n.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. In this disease the animal dozes in the stable and rests his head in the manger; he then wakes up, and falls to eating, which he continues to do till the stomach swells to an enormous extent, and the animal at last dies of apoplexy or his stomach bursts.

**Stomachy**† (stum'a-ki), *a.* Obstinate; sullen.

**Stomapod** (stō'ma-pod), *n.* A member of the order Stomapoda.

**Stomapoda** (stō-map'ō-da), *n.* [Gr. *stoma*, a mouth, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] An order of malacostracous crustaceans, having six to eight pairs of legs, mostly near the mouth (hence the name); eyes pedunculate; branchiæ when present suspended beneath the




Stomapoda.

1, *Squilla styliferat* 2, *Phyllosoma commune.*

abdomen, or attached to the thoracic legs. They are found chiefly in intertropical climates, and are almost without exception marine. The order includes the locust shrimps (Squilla), the glass shrimps (Erichthys), and the opossum shrimps (Mysis).

**Stomapodous** (stō-map'ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Stomapoda.

**Stomata** (stō'ma-ta). See STOMA.

**Stomate** (stō'māt), *a.* In *bot.* having stomata. See STOMA.

**Stomate, Stomatium** (stō'māt, stō-mā'shi-um), *n.* In *bot.* see STOMA, 1 (*a*).

**Stomatic** (stō-mat'ik), *n.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

**Stomatic** (stō-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a stoma or to stomata.

**Stomatiferous** (stom-a-tif'ėr-us), *a.* In *bot.* bearing stomates.

**Stomatitis** (stom-a-tī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the mouth.

**Stomatoda** (stom'a-tō-da), *n. pl.* A division of the Protozoa, including those forms which possess a mouth. See STOMATODE.

**Stomatode** (stom'a-tōd), *a.* [Gr. *stoma, stomatos*, a mouth.] Possessing a mouth; specifically applied to a division of the Protozoa.

As regards the classification of the Protozoa, a rough and useful division is into mouth-bearing or *stomatode* Protozoa, in which there is a distinct mouth; and mouthless or 'astomatous' Protozoa, in which there is no mouth. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Stomato-gastric** (stom'a-tō-gas"trik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mouth and stomach.

**Stomatomorphous** (stom'a-tō-mor"fus), *a.* [Gr. *stoma, stomatos*, a mouth, and *morphē*, a form.] In *bot.* mouth-shaped.

**Stomatoplastic** (stom'a-tō-plas"tik), *a.* [Gr. *stoma, stomatos*, a mouth, and *plassō*, to form.] In *surg.* applied to the operation of forming a mouth where the aperture has been contracted from any cause. *Dunglison.*

**Stomatoscope** (stom'a-tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *stoma, stomatos*, a mouth, and *skopeō*, to view.] Any instrument for keeping the mouth open so as to permit the parts within to be inspected. *Dunglison.*

**Stomatous** (stom'a-tus), *a.* Furnished with stomata.

**Stomp** (stomp), *v.i.* To stamp with the foot. [Vulgar.]

**Stond**† (stond), *n.* [For *stand.*] 1. A stand; a post; a station. *Spenser.*—2. A stop; an impediment or hinderance. 'When there be not *stonds* nor restiveness in a man's nature.' *Bacon.*

**Stonden,**† pp. of *stonde* (*stand*). Stood. *Chaucer.*

**Stone** (stōn), *n.* [A. Sax. *stān*, a stone, a rock—a word common to all the Teutonic languages: D. L. G. and Dan. *steen*, Sw. *stēn*, Icel. *steinn*, G. *stein*, Goth. *stains*, stone. Cog. Slav. *stjena*, Gr. *stia, stion*, a small stone, a pebble. Probably from root *sta*, seen in E. to *stand.*] 1. A hard concretion of some species of earth, as lime, silex, clay, and the like; a hard, compact mineral body of any form and size, usually composed of various simple minerals. The principal component parts of stones are silex, alumina, zirconia, glucina, lime, and magnesia; sometimes the oxides of iron, manganese, nickel, chromium, and copper are also found to enter into their composition. As distinguished from a *rock* a *stone* is usually a mass of no great size, generally such as can be lifted or moved about, whereas a rock is a solid and immovable portion of the earth's crust. Stones are of various degrees of hardness and weight; they are brittle and fusible, but not malleable, ductile, or soluble in water. Stones are of extensive use for a great variety of purposes—for building, paving, grinding, ornamental purposes, &c.—2. The material obtained from stones or rocks; the kind of substance they produce; as, a house built of a hard *stone;* a wall of *stone;* a quarry producing fine, close-grained *stone.* 3. A gem; a precious stone. 'Two *stones*, two rich and precious *stones.*' *Shak.*—4. What is made of stone; as, (*a*) a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

Should some relentless eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold relics lie. *Pope.*

(*b*) A gun-flint.

Where's the *stone* of this piece?
The drummer took it out to light tobacco. *Beau. & Fl.*

5. What resembles a stone; as, (*a*) a calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; hence the disease arising from a calculus. (*b*) A testicle. *Shak.* (*c*) The nut of a drupe or stone fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp. 'Cracking the *stones* of the foresaid prunes.' *Shak.*—6. A common measure of weight in use throughout the north-west and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different countries. The English imperial standard stone is 14 lbs. avoirdupois, but other values are in regular use, varying with the article weighed; thus, the stone of butcher's meat or fish is 8 lbs., of cheese 16 lbs., of hemp 32 lbs., of glass 5 lbs.—7. Symbol of hardness, torpidness, and insensibility; as, a heart of *stone.*

He is a *stone*, a very pebble *stone*, and has no more pity in him than a dog. *Shak.*

8. In *printing*, same as *Imposing-stone.*—9. A hailstone.

Let heaven engender hail,
And poison it in the source, and the first *stone*
Drop in my neck. *Shak.*

10.† A thunderbolt.

Are there no *stones* in heaven
But what serve for the thunder? *Shak.*

11.† A term applied to the glass of a mirror; a mirror.

Lend me a looking-glass.
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why then she lives. *Shak.*

—*Artificial stone*, a concreted material applied to numerous purposes, as making building blocks, flagstones, tiles, statuary, vases, grindstones, sewer-pipes, &c. There are many varieties, most of which have a base of hydraulic mortar, with which sand and pulverized stone of different kinds are mixed. —*Meteoric stone.* See AEROLITE.—*Philosopher's stone.* See under PHILOSOPHER.—*To leave no stone unturned*, to do everything that can be done; to use all practicable means to effect an object; to spare no exertions.

He crimes invented, *left unturn'd no stone*
To make my guilt appear and hide his own. *Dryden.*

**Stone** (stōn), *a.* Made of stone or like stone; as, a *stone* jug.—*Stone age.* See under AGE.

**Stone** (stōn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stoned;* ppr. *stoning.* [See the noun.] 1. To pelt, beat, or kill with stones.

And they *stoned* Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. Acts vii. 59.

2. To make like stone; to harden. [Rare.]

O perjur'd woman, thou dost *stone* my heart. *Shak.*

3. To free from stones; as, to *stone* raisins.—4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones; as, to *stone* a well; to *stone* a cellar.

**Stone-axe** (stōn'aks), *n.* 1. An axe with two somewhat obtuse edges used in hewing stone.—2. A kind of axe made of stone, such as are used among some savage tribes.

**Stone-blind** (stōn'blīnd), *a.* Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

**Stone-blue** (stōn'blū), *n.* A compound of indigo and starch or whiting.

**Stone-borer** (stōn'bōr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which bores stones; specifically, a term applied to certain lamellibranchiate molluscs, which by means of rasp-like imbrications with which their shell is armed perforate or bore into rocks, &c. See PHOLAS.

**Stone-bow** (stōn'bō), *n.* A cross-bow for shooting stones.

Whoever will hit the mark of profit must, like those that shoot with *stone-bows*, wink with one eye. *Marston.*

**Stone-bramble** (stōn'bram-bl), *n.* A plant, the *Rubus Chamæmorus.* Called also *Cloudberry* and *Roebuck-berry.*

**Stone-brash** (stōn'brash), *n.* In *agri.* a subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

**Stone-break** (stōn'brāk), *n.* A plant, saxifrage.

**Stone-buck** (stōn'buk), *n.* The steenbok, an animal of the antelope kind.

**Stone-butter** (stōn'but-ėr), *n.* A sort of alum.

**Stone-cast** (stōn'kast), *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand; a stone's-cast; a stone's-throw.

About a *stone-cast* from the wall
A sluice with blacken'd water slept. *Tennyson.*

**Stone-chat, Stone-chatter** (stōn'chat, stōn'chat-ėr), *n.* [*Stone* and *chatter.*] An insessorial bird of the family of warblers, *Saxicola rubicola.* The stone-chat is common in Europe, and frequents moors and other open wastes. It runs with much celerity, and its food consists of insects and worms. In Scotland the wheat-ear (*S. œnanthe*) is often named stone-chat or stane-chack. Called also *Moor-titling.*

**Stone-coal** (stōn'kōl), *n.* Hard coal; anthracite.

**Stone-cold** (stōn'kōld), *a.* Cold as a stone.

At last as marble-rock he standeth still,
*Stone-cold* without, within burnt with love's flame. *Dryden.*

**Stone-colour** (stōn'kul-ėr), *n.* The colour of stone; a grayish colour.

**Stone-coral** (stōn'ko-ral), *n.* Coral which is in masses, in distinction from that which is in the form of branches.

**Stone-cray** (stōn'krā), *n.* A distemper in hawks.

**Stone-crop** (stōn'krop), *n.* [A. Sax. *stāncrop, crop* having the sense of a bunch or cluster. The plants grow on rocks.] The common name of various British species of plants of the genus Sedum. See SEDUM.

**Stone-crush** (stōn'krush), *n.* A sore on the foot occasioned by a bruise. [Local.]

**Stone-curlew** (stōn'kėr-lū), *n.* See STONE-PLOVER and WILLET.

**Stone-cutter** (stōn'kut-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.

**Stone-cutting** (stōn'kut-ing), *n.* The business of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, &c.

**Stone-dead** (stōn'ded), *a.* As lifeless as a stone.

**Stone-deaf** (stōn'def), *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

*Stone-deaf*, that sort of deafness which prevents a man from hearing his own voice. *W. Collins.*

**Stone-dresser** (stōn'dres-ėr), *n.* One who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes. *Simmonds.*

**Stone-eater** (stōn'ēt-ėr), *n.* Same as *Stone-borer.*

**Stone-falcon** (stōn'fa-kn), *n.* See MERLIN.

**Stone-fern** (stōn'fėrn), *n.* A native British fern (*Allosorus crispus*).

**Stone-fly** (stōn'flī), *n.* A species of neuropterous insect (*Perla bicaudata*), much used as a bait in trout-fishing.

**Stone-fruit** (stōn'frōt), *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe.

**Stone-gall** (stōn'gal), *n.* 1. The name given to a roundish mass of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone.—2. Same as *Stannel.*

**Stone-grig** (stōn'grig), *n.* The pride or mud-lamprey (*Ammocœtes branchialis*). See AMMOCŒTES.

**Stone-hammer** (stōn'ham-ėr), *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones.

**Stone-hard** (stōn'härd), *a.* Hard as a stone; unfeeling. 'Thy *stone-hard* heart.' *Shak.*

**Stone-hawk** (stōn'hąk), *n.* Same as *Stone-falcon.* See MERLIN.

**Stone-hearted** (stōn'härt-ed), *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; *pitiless*; unfeeling; stony-hearted.

Weep, ye *stone-hearted* men! Oh, read and pity! *W. Browne.*

**Stone-horse** (stōn'hors), *n.* A horse not castrated.

**Stone-house** (stōn'hous), *n.* A house built of stone.

**Stone-lily** (stōn'li-li), *n.* A popular name for fossil crinoideans or encrinites, especially for *Encrinitis moniliformis*, from the resemblance of their rayed receptacles and slender columns to the flower and stalk of the lily.

**Stone-marten** (stōn'mär-ten), *n.* See MARTEN.

**Stone-mason** (stōn'mā-sn), *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them; a builder in stone.

**Stone-merchant** (stōn'mėr-chant), *n.* A dealer in building, paving, or other stones.

**Stone-mortar** (stōn'mor-tär), *n.* A large mortar used in sieges for throwing a mass of small stones or hand-grenades upon the heads of an enemy.

**Stone-ochre** (stōn'ō-kėr), *n.* An earthy oxide of iron which forms a yellow pigment of considerable permanence in oil or water colours.

**Stone-oil** (stōn'oil), *n.* Rock-oil or petroleum.

**Stone-parsley** (stōn'pärs-li), *n.* A British plant of the genus Sison, the *S. Amomum.* Called also *Hedge Stonewort.* See SISON.

**Stone-pine** (stōn'pīn), *n.* A tree of the genus Pinus, the *P. Pinea*, common in the south of Italy. See PINE.

**Stone-pit** (stōn'pit), *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

**Stone-pitch** (stōn'pich), *n.* Hard inspissated pitch.

**Stone-plover** (stōn'plō-vėr), *n.* A large species of plover, the *Œdicnemus crepitans.* It is pretty generally distributed throughout Europe; in some parts, as in Britain and Germany, it is migratory; but it is seldom

Stone-plover (*Œdicnemus crepitans*).

seen in the north of England, and scarcely ever in Scotland. It appears in England at the latter end of April, frequents open hilly situations; makes no nest, but lays two eggs on the bare ground, and emigrates in small flocks about the end of September. Called also *Stone-curlew, Thick-kneed Plover* or *Bustard*, and simply *Thick-knee.*

**Stone-pock** (stōn'pok), *n.* An acrid and hard pimple which suppurates.

**Stone-quarry** (stōn'kwo-ri), *n.* A pit or excavation out of which stones are dug.

**Stoner** (stōn'ėr), *n.* One who beats or kills with stones. *Barrow.*

**Stone-root** (stōn'rōt), *n.* The popular name in North America of a medicinal plant, the *Collinsonia canadensis.* It possesses diuretic and stomachic properties.

**Stone's-cast** (stōnz'kast), *n.* A stone-cast.

A madder thing to see them ride, though not half a *stone's-cast.* *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Stone-seed** (stōn'sēd), *n.* A perennial plant (*Lithospermum officinale*). See GROMWELL.

**Stonesfield Slate** (stōnz'fēld slāt), *n.* In *geol.* a slaty calcareous limestone, forming a constituent portion of the lower oolite formation, and abounding in organic remains. In it was first detected mammalian remains of the secondary epoch.

**Stone-shot** (stōn'shot), *n.* 1. An early form of projectile for a cannon, consisting of a lump or bullet of stone, afterwards superseded by iron shot.—2. The distance a stone can be shot or thrown.

He show'd a tent
A *stone-shot* off. *Tennyson.*

**Stonesmickle, Stonesmitch** (stōnz'mik-l, stōnz'mich), *n.* The stone-chat.

**Stone-snipe** (stōn'snīp), *n.* A large North American snipe, *Gambella melanoleuca.*

**Stone-squarer** (stōn'skwär-ėr), *n.* One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter. 1 Ki. v. 18.

**Stone's-throw** (stōnz'thrō), *n.* A stone-cast.

**Stone-still** (stōn'stil), *a.* Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.

I will not struggle; I will stand *stone-still.* *Shak.*

**Stone-wall** (stōn'wąl), *n.* A wall built of stones.

**Stone-ware** (stōn'wār), *n.* A species of potter's ware made from a composition of clay and flint. The clay is beaten in water and purified, and the flint is calcined, ground, and suspended in water, and then mixed (in various proportions for various wares) with the former liquor. The mixture is then dried in a kiln, and being afterwards beaten to a proper temper, it becomes fit for being formed at the wheel into dishes, plates, bowls, &c. These are baked in a furnace and glazed by common salt. The salt being thrown into the furnace is volatilized by heat, becomes attached to the surface of the ware, and is decomposed, the muriatic acid flying off and leaving the soda behind it to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which resists ordinary acids.

**Stone-work** (stōn'wėrk), *n.* Work consisting of stone; mason's work of stone.

**Stonewort** (stōn'wėrt), *n.* The common name of *Sison Amomum;* stone-parsley. (See SISON.) The same name is also given to plants of the genus Chara.

**Stonily** (stōn'i-li), *adv.* With stony coldness or unimpressiveness; in a manner suggestive of the qualities of a stone; inflexibly; harshly.

**Stoniness** (stōn'i-nes), *n.* [From *stony.*] 1. The quality of being stony or abounding with stones; as, the *stoniness* of ground renders it difficult to till.—2. Hardness of heart.

He hath some *stoniness* at the bottom. *Hammond.*

**Stont.**† For *Stondeth.* Standeth. *Chaucer.*

**Stony** (stōn'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *stânig.* See STONE.] 1. Pertaining to, made or consisting of, abounding in, or resembling stone; as, a *stony* tower; *stony* ground. 'Sparry or *stony* icicles.' *Woodward.*

With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls;
For *stony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shak.*

2. Petrifying; converting to stone. 'The *stony* dart of senseless cold.' *Spenser.*—3. Hard; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless.

I will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften *stony* hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

4. Obdurate; perverse; morally hard. 'Every glance of their young eyes full of desperation and *stony* depravity.' *Ruskin.*

**Stony-hearted** (stōn'i-härt-ed), *a.* Hard-hearted; insensible to feeling; unfeeling; obdurate.

**Stood** (stụd), pret. and pp. of *stand.*

**Stook** (stụk), *n.* [L.G. *stûke*, G. *stauch*, a heap.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves. [Mainly a Scotch or Northern English word.]

Thus she stood amid the *stooks*,
Praising God with sweetest looks. *Hood.*

**Stook** (stụk), *v.t.* To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks or shocks. [Scotch.]

**Stooker** (stụk'ėr), *n.* One who sets up sheaves in stooks or shocks in the harvest-field. *Prof. Wilson.*

**Stool** (stōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *stôl*, a stool, chair, throne, seat; D. *stoel*, Sw. and Dan. *stol*, Icel. *stóll*, G. *stuhl*, Goth. *stolls*, a seat, a throne; cog. Slav. *stul*, *stol.* The root is that of *stand, stall, still*, G. *stellen*, to place, &c.] 1. A seat without a back, often consisting of a circular or quadrilateral block with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person. They are known by purpose, as a *foot-stool*, a *piano-stool*, &c.; or by construction, as a *folding-stool*, &c.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat for a single person without a back. *Watts.*

2. The seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.—3. The root or stump of a timber-tree which throws up shoots; also, the set or cluster of shoots thus produced.—4. The mother plant from which young plants are propagated by the process of layering. *Lindley.*—5. *Naut.* a small channel in the side of a vessel for the dead-eyes of the backstays; also, a piece of plank fastened to a ship's side to receive the birthing of the gallery.—6. [See STALE in this sense.] An artificial duck or other water-fowl used as a decoy. [Local, United States.]—*Stool of repentance*, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church on which persons in former times were made to sit during divine service as a punishment for fornication and adultery. See CUTTY-STOOL.—*Stool of a window*, or *window-stool*, in *arch.* the flat piece upon which the window shuts down, corresponding to the sill of a door.

**Stool** (stōl), *v.i.* In *agri.* to tiller, as grain; to shoot out stems from the root.

**Stool-ball** (stōl'bąl), *n.* A play at ball formerly in vogue, especially among young women. *Chapman; Prior.*

**Stool-end** (stōl'end), *n.* In *mining*, a portion of the rock left unworked for the purpose of supporting the rest.

**Stool-pigeon** (stōl'pij-on), *n.* [Probably for *stale*-pigeon. See STALE, a decoy.] A pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net; hence, a person used as a decoy for others.

**Stoom** (stōm), *v.t.* [See STUM.] To stum (which see).

**Stoop** (stōp), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *stûpian*, O.D. *stoepen, struipen*, to stoop, to bow; Icel. *stúpa*, to stoop; N. *stupa*, to fall, *stoypa*, to cast down, *stup*, a steep cliff; Sw. *stupa*, to incline, to lower, to fall; probably akin to *steep.*] 1. To bend the body downward and forward; to bend down the head and upper half of the body; as, to *stoop* to pick up a book.

So *stooping* down, as needs he must,
Who cannot sit upright. *Cowper.*

2. To bend or lean forward with the head and shoulders; to have the back bowed or bent; to get the habit of bending; to become crooked; as, men *stoop* in standing or walking, either from habit or from age.

A good leg will fall; a straight back will *stoop*; a black beard will turn white. *Shak.*

3. To yield; to submit; to bend by compulsion; to take an inferior or subordinate position.

Death his death's wound shall then receive, and *stoop*
Inglorious. *Milton.*

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,
Yet *stoop'd* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong.
*Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend; to humble or lower one's self. 'When lovely woman *stoops* to folly.' *Goldsmith.*

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

5. To come down on prey, as a hawk; to pounce; to make a swoop.

The holy eagle
*Stoop'd*, as to foot us. *Shak.*

The bird of Jove *stoop'd* from his aery tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove.
*Milton.*

6. To sink when on the wing; to alight. 'And *stoop* with closing pinions from above.' *Dryden.*

Cowering low
With blandishments, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing.
*Milton.*

Wisdom is often nearer when we *stoop* than when we soar. *Wordsworth.*

SYN. To bend, bow, yield, submit, condescend, descend.

**Stoop** (stōp), *v.t.* 1. To bend or bow downward and forward; to bow down; to abase. 'Have *stooped* my neck under your injuries.' *Shak.*

The king before the Douglas' rage
*Stoop'd* his anointed head as low as death. *Shak.*

2. To cause to incline downward; to bend forward; as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor.—3.† To cause to submit; to overcome; to prostrate.

Many of those whose states so tempt thine ears
Are *stooped* by death, and many left alive.
*Chapman.*

4.† To debase; to subject, with degradation or infamy. *Shak.*

**Stoop** (stöp), *n.* 1. The act of stooping or bending the body forward; a habitual bend of the back or shoulders; as, to walk with a *stoop*. — 2. Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
*Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird on his prey; swoop. 'An eagle made a *stoop* at him.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Stoop** (stöp), *n.* [A. Sax. *stoppa*, Icel. *staup*, a cup, a drinking vessel; D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts; Sw. *stop*, a measure of about three pints.] A vessel of liquor; as, a *stoop* of wine or ale. 'A *stoop* of wine.' *Shak.* See STOUP.

**Stoop** (stöp), *n.* [D. *stoep* (pron. *stoop*); the word was brought to America by the Dutch colonists.] The steps at the entrance of a house; door-steps; also, a porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides. [United States.]

Nearly all the houses were built with their gables to the street, and each had heavy wooden Dutch *stoops*, with seats at the door. *J. F. Cooper.*

**Stoop-and-roop** (stup-and-rup), *adv.* Completely; altogether, that is, stump-and-rump. 'We are ruined *stoop-and-roop*.' *Sir W. Scott.* Written also *Stoup-and-roup*. [Scotch.]

**Stooper** (stöp'ér), *n.* One who stoops or bends the body forward.

**Stoopingly** (stöp'ing-li), *adv.* In a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward.

**Stoor,** *n.* See STOUR.

**Stoothing** (stöth'ing), *n.* In *arch.* a provincial term for battening.

**Stop** (stop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stopped;* ppr. *stopping.* [A. Sax. *stoppian, forstoppian*, to stop up; O. Sax. *stuppon*, D. and L.G. *stoppen*, Dan. *stoppe*, Sw. *stoppa*, Icel. *stoppa*, all to stop up; probably borrowed from L.L. *stuppo, stuppare*, to stop up with tow, from L. *stuppa*, tow, whence also come It. *stoppare*, O. Sp. *estopar*, Fr. *étouper*, to stop with tow.] 1. To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise obstructing; also to fill up a cavity or cavities in; as, to *stop* a vent; to *stop* the ears; to *stop* a rotten tooth.

Imperious Cæsar dead and turned to clay,
Might *stop* a hole to keep the wind away. *Shak.*

2. To stanch or prevent from bleeding; hence, to make whole; to heal: applied to wounds or hurts. 'And *stop* those maims of shame.' *Shak.*

Have by some surgeon, Shylock, on your charge,
To *stop* his wounds, lest he should bleed to death.
*Shak.*

3. To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to *stop* a way, road, or passage.

Mountains of ice, that *stop* the imagined way
Beyond Petsora eastward to the rich
Cathaian coast. *Milton.*

4. To check, stay, arrest, keep back, in a variety of usages; as, (*a*) to impede; to stand in the way of; to arrest the progress of; as, to *stop* a passenger in the road; to *stop* the course of a stream; to *stop* the approaches of old age or infirmity.

Can any dresses find a way
To *stop* the approaches of decay? *Sackville.*

(*b*) To restrain; to hinder; to suspend; as, to *stop* the execution of a decree. (*c*) To repress; to suppress; to finish; to put an end to; as, to *stop* the progress of vice. 'And *stop* the rage betime.' *Shak.* 'To *stop* effusion of our Christian blood.' *Shak.* (*d*) To hinder from action or practice.

No man shall *stop* me of this boasting. 2 Cor. xi. 10.

Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *stopp'd*. *Shak.*

(*e*) To check in utterance; to silence. 'The grief . . . that *stops* his answer so.' *Shak.* (*f*) To keep back and refuse to pay; to keep off.

Do you mean to *stop* any of William's wages about the sack he lost the other day at Hinckley fair?
*Shak.*

5. To regulate the sounds of with the fingers or otherwise; as, to *stop* a string. — 6. *Naut.* to make fast; to stopper. — 7. To point, as a written composition; to punctuate. 'If his sentences were properly *stopped*.' *Landor.* SYN. To stuff, obstruct, check, stay, arrest, keep back, hinder, impede, delay, interrupt, restrain, repress, suppress, finish, end.

**Stop** (stop), *v.i.* 1. To cease to go forward; to stand still.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
*Stops* on a sudden, looks upon the ground. *Shak.*

2. To cease from any motion, habit, practice, or course of action; to check one's self; as, when you are accustomed to a course of vice it is very difficult to *stop*.

You have often
Begun to tell me what I am, but *stopp'd*
And left me to a bootless inquisition. *Shak.*

The swallow *stopt* as he hunted the bee. *Tennyson.*

3. To remain; to stay; to reside temporarily; to have lodgings; to tarry; as, when you come to town, *stop* with me instead of going to a hotel. [Colloq.]

**Stop** (stop), *n.* 1. The act of stopping or the state of being stopped; cessation of progressive motion; hinderance of progress, action, or operation; interruption; pause; termination; as, a *stop* in speaking, writing, walking; to put a *stop* to a noise or a quarrel. 'Martius was a little at a *stop*.' *Bacon.*

Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy. *Newton.*

It is a great step toward the mastery of our desires, to give this *stop* to them. *Locke.*

2. The act of filling up or closing, as an aperture. 'A breach that craves a quick expedient *stop*.' *Shak.* — 3. That which stops, hinders, or obstructs; obstacle; impediment; hinderance. 'The *stops* that hinder study quite.' *Shak.*

Blessed be that God who casts rubs, *stops* and hindrances in my way, when I am attempting the commission of such a sin. *South.*

A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course.
*Daniel.*

4. In *music*, (*a*) the closing of an aperture in the air-passage of an instrument, or pressure of the finger upon the string so as to modify the sounds. (*b*) That by which the sounds of musical instruments are regulated, as one of the vent holes of a wind-instrument, or the place in a stringed instrument pressed on for the production of a musical sound. The stops of an organ are a collection of pipes similar in tone and quality, which run through the whole or a great part of the compass of the instrument. By means of a variety of stops the organist can change the quality of tone, the power of sound, and the compass of the instrument. In great organs the stops are numerous and multifarious; but the principal ones are the two *diapasons*, the *principal*, the *twelfth*, the *fifteenth*, the *sesquialtera*, the *mixture* or *furniture*, the *trumpet*, the *clarion*, and the *cornet*. The choir-organ usually contains the *stopt diapason*, the *dulciana*, the *principal*, the *flute*, the *twelfth*, the *bassoon*, and the *vox humana*. The stops of an organ are so arranged, that by means of registers the air proceeding from the bellows may be admitted to supply each stop or series of pipes, or excluded from it at pleasure; and a valve is opened when the proper key is touched which causes all the pipes belonging to the note, in those series of which the registers are open, to sound at once. Several of the stops are designed to produce imitations of different musical instruments, as the *trumpet, clarion, cornet*, and *flute stops*. — 5. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading; a punctuation mark. The stops generally used are the comma, semicolon, colon, and period. To these may be added the marks of interrogation and exclamation. — 6. In *joinery*, one of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts. — 7. *Naut.* a projection at the upper part of a mast, outside of the cheeks. — 8. In *optics*, a perforated diaphragm between two lenses, to intercept the extreme rays that might disturb the perfection of the image.

**Stop-cock** (stop'kok), *n.* An instrument used to turn off or regulate the supply of water, gas, &c., which flows through pipes. See BALL-COCK.

**Stope** (stōp), *v.t.* and *i.* [From *step*. Comp. *stick, stoke*.] In *mining*, (*a*) to cut away the ore so that the upper or under surface presents the form of a series of steps. (*b*) To fill in with rubbish, as a space from which the lode has been worked out.

**Stope** (stōp), *n.* In *mining*, a horizontal layer of ore forming one of a series of steps into which it has been excavated.

**Stopen,**† pp. of *steppe*. Stepped; advanced. *Chaucer.*

**Stop-gap** (stop'gap), *n.* 1. That which closes or fills up a gap or other opening. — 2. A temporary expedient; as, he pretended illness as a *stop-gap*.

**Stoping** (stōp'ing), *n.* In *mining*, the act of cutting mineral ground with a pick, working downwards; the act of forming into stopes.

**Stopless** (stop'les), *a.* Not to be stopped. '*Stopless* as a running multitude.' *Sir W. Davenant.*

**Stop-motion** (stop'mō-shon), *n.* An arrangement in a machine by which the breakage of material in transitu, or the failure of supply of the material under treatment, causes an arrest of the motion.

**Stoppage** (stop'āj), *n.* 1. The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped; as, the *stoppage* of the circulation of the blood; the *stoppage* of commerce.

We were tripping away . . . when we came upon my lady in a street *stoppage* in her chair.
*Thackeray.*

2. A deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances, &c. — *Stoppage in transitu*, in *law*, the right which an unpaid vendor of goods has, on hearing that the vendee is insolvent, to stop and reclaim the goods while in their transit and not yet delivered to the vendee.

**Stopper** (stop'ér), *n.* 1. One who stops, closes, shuts, or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel. — 2. *Naut.* a stout rope with a knot at one end, and sometimes a hook at the other, used for various purposes, as for checking and holding fast a rope cable, &c. Stoppers for chain cables are of various kinds, such as an iron clamp with a lever, a double claw of iron with a rope attached, &c.

**Stopper** (stop'ér), *v.t.* To close or secure with a stopper. — *To stopper the cable*, to put stoppers on it to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

**Stopper-bolt** (stop'ér-bōlt), *n.* *Naut.* a large ring-bolt driven into the deck before the main hatch, &c., for securing the stoppers to.

**Stopper-hole** (stop'ér-hōl), *n.* In *iron-puddling*, a hole in the door of the furnace through which the iron is stirred, and the operation observed.

**Stopping** (stop'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who stops. — 2. Something that stops; as, (*a*) in *mining*, a door or screen in a gallery which stops the passage of air at a certain point. (*b*) In *dental surg.* material for filling carious teeth. (*c*) In *farriery*, a ball or pad for stuffing the space on a horse's foot within the inner edge of the shoe. — 3. In *etching*, see STOPPING-OUT.

**Stopping-brush** (stop'ing-brush), *n.* 1. In *hat-making*, a brush used to sprinkle boiling water upon the napping and the hat body to assist in uniting them. — 2. In *etching*, a camel's-hair brush, used in stopping out portions of etched plates.

**Stopping-out** (stop'ing-out), *n.* In *etching*, a method of covering certain parts of the plate with a composition impervious to acid, to protect them from the action of the acid, either totally or for a time, so as to give effect to lines varying in darkness and breadth.

**Stop-plank** (stop'plangk), *n.* One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wing wales of a lock or weir, to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

**Stopple** (stop'l), *n.* [Dim. of *stop;* L.G. *stöppel*, G. *stöpfel, stopsel*, a stopple.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; as, a glass *stopple;* a cork *stopple*.

**Stopple** (stop'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stoppled;* ppr. *stoppling.* To stop or close with a stopple.

**Stop-valve** (stop'valv), *n.* 1. In *hydraulics*, a valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. It is usually a disc which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passage-way through the latter is open, and is driven down by a screw to stop the aperture. — 2. In *steam-engines*, a valve fitted to the steam-pipes where they leave the several boilers, in such a way that any boiler may be shut off from the others and from the engines.

**Stop-watch** (stop'woch), *n.* A watch used in horse-racing, &c., in which one of the hands can be stopped on the completion of the race, so as to mark with accuracy the time occupied in running it.

**Storage** (stōr'āj), *n.* 1. The act of storing; the act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe-keeping; the safe-keeping of goods in a warehouse. — 2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a store.

**Storax** (stō'raks), *n.* [L. *storax, styrax*, from Gr. *styrax, storax*.] A resinous and odor-

iferous balsam. It is obtained by incisions made in the branches of the *Styrax officinalis*, a small tree which grows in the Levant, and also known by the name of storax. The best is imported in red tears, but the common sort in large cakes. This last is the most fragrant, though very impure. Storax has an agreeable, slightly pungent, and aromatic taste; it is stimulant, and in some degree expectorant. Formerly it was much employed in medicine, but it is now little used, except in perfumes. Another kind of storax, called *benjamin storax*, is obtained from the *Styrax Benzoin*, a native of Sumatra and Java. See STYRAX.—*Liquid storax* is obtained from *Liquidambar styraciflua*, a tree which grows in Virginia, and other species. It is greenish, of an agreeable taste and aromatic smell.

**Store** (stōr), *n.* [O.E. *stoor, store*, store, farm-stock, from O.Fr. *estor*, store, provisions, from *estorer*, to erect, furnish, equip, store, from a verb *stauro, staurare*, seen in L. *instauro*, to repair, to re-*store*, erect, from the root of *sto, stare*, E. to *stand*.] 1. That which is collected, accumulated, hoarded, or massed together; a stock accumulated as for future use; a supply; a hoard; specifically, in the *pl.* articles, particularly of food, accumulated for some specific object; supplies, as of provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, and the like, for an army, a ship, &c.; as, military or naval *stores;* the winter *stores* of a community or family.

Until her fruits come in, ye shall eat of the old *store*. Lev. xxv. 22.

Supine amidst our flowing *store*,
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*

Hence—2. A great quantity; a large number; abundance; plenty. 'Years good *store* heap on my bending back.' *Dryden.* 'Store of happy days.' *Tennyson.*

With *store* of ladies whose bright eyes
Rain influence and judge the prize. *Milton.*

3. A place where supplies, as provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, and the like, are kept for future use; a storehouse; a warehouse; a magazine. *Milton.* Hence—4. A place where goods are kept for sale either by wholesale or retail; a shop; as, a book-*store;* a dry-goods *store.* [American; common also in British colonies.]—*In store,* in a state of accumulation; on hand; ready to be produced. 'And I have better news *in store* for you.' *Shak.*—*To set store by,* to have a high opinion of; to set a great value on; to appreciate highly.

It appears therefore the more strange that he should *set* so much *store by* proving that there are fundamental rights of the people as well as of the crown in Russia. *Brougham.*

**Store** (stōr), *a.* 1. Hoarded; laid up; as, *store* treasure, *store* fruit, &c.

Of this treasure the gold was accumulate and *store* treasure; but the silver is still growing. *Bacon.*

2. Containing stores; set apart for receiving stores or supplies of food-stuffs, &c., for future use. 'All the *store* cities that Solomon had.' 2 Chr. viii. 4.—3. Obtained at a store or shop; purchased or purchasable at a shop or store; as, *store* clothes, that is, ready-made clothes, as distinguished from clothes made to order. [American.]

**Store** (stōr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stored;* ppr. *storing.* 1. To collect or accumulate in, as a supply for future use; to furnish; to supply; to replenish. 'Her mind with thousand virtues *stored.*' *Prior.*

Wise Plato said the world with men was *stor'd*.
*Sir J. Denham.*

2. To stock against a future time; as, a fortress well *stored* with provisions. 'Having *stored* a pond of four acres with carp, tench, and other fish.' *Sir M. Hale.*—3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation; to warehouse; as, to *store* goods.

**Store-farmer** (stōr'fär-mėr), *n.* A farmer who devotes himself chiefly to the breeding of sheep and cattle.

**Storehouse** (stōr'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which things are stored; a building for keeping grain, food-stuffs, or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.

They ne'er cared for us yet; suffer us to famish, and their *storehouses* crammed with grain. *Shak.*

The Scripture of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge. *Hooker.*

2.† A store; a great quantity. *Spenser.*

**Store-keeper** (stōr'kēp-ėr), *n.* One who has the care of stores or of a store or warehouse; a shopkeeper. See STORE, 4.

**Store-master** (stōr'mas-tėr), *n.* The tenant of a sheep-farm. [Scotch.]

**Store-pay** (stōr'pā), *n.* Payment for goods or work in articles from a store or shop instead of cash: a common way of buying produce in rural districts. [United States.]

**Storer** (stōr'ėr), *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.

**Store-room** (stōr'röm), *n.* A room set apart for the reception of stores or supplies.

**Store-ship** (stōr'ship), *n.* A vessel employed to carry stores for the use of a fleet, fortress, or garrison.

**Storey** (stō'ri), *n.* A stage or floor of a building. See STORY.

**Storge** (stor'gē), *n.* [Gr. *storgē*, from *stergō*, to love.] That strong instinctive affection which animals have for their young; parental affection; tender love.

**Storial,**† *a.* Historical; true. *Chaucer.*

**Storied** (stō'rid), *a.* [From *story.*] 1. Painted with scenes from stories or history; adorned with historical paintings.

*Storied* windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

And foremost in thy various gallery
Place it where sweetest sunlight falls
Upon the *storied* walls. *Tennyson.*

2. Related, referred to, or celebrated in story or history; having connected stories, tales, or legends.

To-morrow hurry through the fields
Of Flanders to the *storied* Rhine. *Matt. Arnold.*

**Storied** (stō'rid), *a.* Having stories or stages; as, a four-*storied* building.

**Storier**† (stō'ri-ėr), *n.* A relater of stories; an historian.

**Storify**† (stō'ri-fī), *v.t.* To form or tell stories of.

**Stork** (stork), *n.* [A. Sax. *storc*, D. Dan. and Sw. *stork*, Icel. *storkr*, O.H.G. *storh*, Mod. G. *storch*, stork; root meaning doubtful.] A name given to the birds of the genus Ciconia and of the sub-family Ciconinæ, but especially to *C. alba* (the common or white stork). They are tall and stately birds, and easily distinguished from the herons by their small mouth, the beak being moderately cleft and destitute of the nasal furrow. Most of them inhabit Europe. Their food consists of fish, reptiles, small quadrupeds, worms, and insects. The common stork (*Ciconia alba*) is found throughout the greater part of Europe (being a very rare visitant of Britain), but passes the winter in Africa and Asia. The adult is pure white, with the exception of the black quill feathers of the wings, the scapularies, and greater wing-coverts, and the red beak, legs, and toes. It is about 3 feet 6 inches in length, and when erect its head is about 4 feet from the ground. It is remarkable for its great affection towards its young, and, according to popular belief, for its attention towards its parents in old age. The black stork (*C. nigra*) occurs in Poland and Prussia, and in the sequestered parts of the Alps. The American stork is the *C. Maquari;* and the gigantic stork, or adjutant of Bengal, is the *C. argala.*—In *her.* the stork, as an emblem of piety and gratitude, is a frequent bearing in coat-armour.

White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

**Stork's-bill** (storks'bil), *n.* The common name of British plants of the genus Erodium; also applied to plants of the genus Pelargonium, nat. order Geraniaceæ: so called from the beak of the fruit resembling in form the bill of a stork.

**Storm** (storm), *n.* [A. Sax. D. L.G. Dan. Sw. Icel. *storm*, G. *sturm*, storm, tempest, tumult. The word passed into the Romance languages, whence It. *stormo*, O.Fr. *estour*, bustle, fight, O.E. *stour*. The same root is seen in *stir, strew*, L. *sterno*, Skr. *stri*, to strew.] 1. A violent commotion or disturbance of the atmosphere producing or accompanied by wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a tempest; often also a heavy fall of rain or snow.

O beat those *storms* and roll the seas in vain. *Pope.*

2. A violent disturbance or agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; a clamour.

I will stir up in England some black *storms*. *Shak.*

Mark'd you not how her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*. *Shak.*

3. A violent or destructive calamity; distressful state of matters; extreme distress; adversity. 'A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate.' *Pope.*—4. *Milit.* a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position; a furious attempt by troops to capture a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, and the like.

How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor sacked and burnt the town. *Dryden.*

—*Magnetic storm*, a violent and unusual disturbance of the magnetism of the earth over a wide area, as indicated by changes in the deviation of the needle and the intensity of the magnetic force.

**Storm** (storm), *v.t.* To attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like; to assault; as, to *storm* a fortified town. 'There the brazen tower was *storm'd* of old.' *Pope.*

**Storm** (storm), *v.i.* 1. To raise a tempest. *Spenser.*—2. To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, and the like, especially with violence: used impersonally; as, it *storms.* 3. To rage; to be in a violent agitation or passion; to fume.

Wherefore *storm* you so? *Shak.*

When you return, the master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*

**Storm-beat, Storm-beaten** (storm'bēt, storm'bēt-n), *a.* Beaten or impaired by storms. *Spenser.* 'My *storm-beaten* face.' *Shak.*

**Storm-bird** (storm'bėrd), *n.* The storm-petrel.

**Storm-blast** (storm'blast), *n.* The blast of a tempest.

Wrathful he (Thor) 'blows in his red beard;' that is the rustling *storm-blast* before the thunder begin. *Carlyle.*

**Storm-cock** (storm'kok), *n.* The missel-thrush.

**Storm-cone** (storm'kōn), *n.* A cone consisting of tarred canvas extended on a frame 3 feet high and 3 feet wide at base, used either alone or along with the drum as a storm-signal. See STORM-SIGNAL.

**Storm-door** (storm'dōr), *n.* An outer or additional door for protecting against storms or the inclemency of the weather.

**Storm-drum** (storm'drum), *n.* A cylinder of tarred canvas extended on a hoop 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, and showing as a square, hoisted in conjunction with the cone as a storm-signal. See STORM-SIGNAL.

**Storm-finch** (storm'finsh), *n.* The storm-petrel.

**Stormful** (storm'fụl), *a.* Abounding with storms.

Nature, too, is putting forth her green hopes under bright sunshine defaced by the *stormful* east. *Carlyle.*

**Stormfulness** (storm'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being stormful; abundance of storms. *Coleridge.*

**Storm-glass** (storm'glas), *n.* A weather-glass consisting of a tube containing a chemical solution sensible to atmospheric changes. In fine weather the substances in solution are said to settle at the bottom of the tube, leaving the liquid comparatively clear; previous to a storm the substances rise, and the liquid assumes a turbid and flocculent appearance.

**Storminess** (stor'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being stormy or of being agitated or visited by violent winds; tempestuousness; impetuousness.

**Storming-party** (storm'ing-pär-ti), *n. Milit.* the party to whom the duty of making the first assault is assigned in storming a fortress.

**Stormless** (storm'les), *n.* Free from storms.

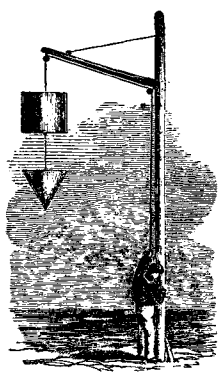
**Storm-petrel** (storm'pē-trel), *n.* See PETREL.

**Storm-proof** (storm'pröf), *a.* Proof against storms or bad weather.

**Storm-sail** (storm'sāl), *n.* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than a sail in ordinary use, employed in violent gales of wind.

**Storm-signal** (storm'sig-nal), *n.* A signal for indicating to mariners and fishermen the probable approach of a storm by means

of a cone and drum. (See STORM-CONE, STORM-DRUM.) The cone exhibited alone with its apex down portends a south gale; with its apex up a north gale. The cone with the apex down and the drum over it portends dangerous winds from the south; with the apex up and the drum under dangerous winds from the north. Storm-signals are exhibited at all coast-guard stations and at many ports.



Storm-signal, indicating dangerous winds from the south.

**Storm-stayed, Storm-stead** (storm'stād, storm'sted), *a.* Prevented from proceeding on, or interrupted during the course of a journey or voyage by the inclemency of the weather.

**Storm-wind** (storm'wind), *n.* The wind or blast of a storm or tempest; a hurricane.

And now the *storm-wind* came, and it
Was terrible and strong. *Coleridge.*

**Storm-window** (storm'win-dō), *n.* An outer window to protect the inner from the effects of storms or the inclemency of the weather; also, in some localities, a window raised from the roof and slated above and on each side.

**Stormy** (stor'mi), *a.* 1. Characterized by storm or tempest; tempestuous; accompanied with furious winds; boisterous; as, a *stormy* season; a *stormy* day or week. 'Stormy blustering weather.' *Shak.*

The *stormy* March has come at last,
With wind and clouds and changing skies.
*Bryant.*

2. Violent; passionate; rough; easily roused to strife. 'His *stormy* passion.' *Shak.* 'The *stormy* chiefs of a desert but extensive domain.' *Sir W. Scott.*—*Stormy petrel.* See PETREL.

**Storthing** (stor'ting), *n.* [Dan. *stor*, great, and *thing*, court.] The parliament or supreme legislative assembly of Norway; the great court or representative of the sovereign people. It is elected triennially, and holds annual sessions. When assembled the storthing divides itself into two houses, one fourth of the members constituting the lagthing, and the remaining three-fourths the odelsthing.

**Storven,**† pret. pl. of *sterve* (*starve*). *Chaucer.*

**Story** (stō'ri), *n.* [A shorter form of *history* (which see).] 1. A narrative or recital of that which has occurred; an account of past events or transactions; history.

The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*. *Sir W. Temple.*

Till in all lands, and thro' all human *story*
The path of duty be the way to glory.
*Tennyson.*

2. A narrative or account of an incident or event; a short narrative; an account given about a matter or a person.

*Story*, God bless you! I have none to tell, sir.
Only last night, a drinking at 'The Chequers,'
This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
Torn in a scuffle. *Canning.*

3. A fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel; a short imaginative tale; a short romance.

Voltaire has a curious essay to show that most of our best modern *stories* and plots originally belonged to the eastern nations. *I. D'Israeli.*

4. A lie; a falsehood. [Euphemistic and colloq.]

I wrote the lines; claimed them: he told *stories*. *R.-H. Barham.*

**Story** (stō'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *storied*; ppr. *storying*. To tell in historical relation; to make the subject of a story, narrative, or account; to narrate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shak.*

What the sage poets taught by the heavenly Muse,
*Storied* of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles. *Milton.*

**Story** (stō'ri), *n.* [Probably as Wedgwood thinks from O.Fr. *estorer*, to build. (See STORE.) Or perhaps directly from E. *store:* a story would then be a place for containing a store.] A stage or floor of a building; a subdivision of the height of a house; a set of rooms on the same floor or level. A story comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as, a *story* of nine, ten, twelve, or sixteen feet elevation. Hence each floor terminating the space is called a *story;* as, a house of one *story*, of two *stories*, of five *stories*. Spelled also *Storey*.

**Story** (stō'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *storied;* ppr. *storying*. To arrange under one another; to arrange in stories; to build in stories. [This verb is rarely used except in the passive participle.]

Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *storied* according to the difference of it, &c. *Bentley.*

**Story-book** (stō'ri-bụk), *n.* A book containing one or more stories or tales; a book consisting of a collection of short tales.

**Story-post** (stō'ri-pōst), *n.* An upright post to support a floor or superincumbent wall. Story-posts are chiefly used in sheds, workshops, and wooden houses.

**Story-rod** (stō'ri-rod), *n.* In *carp.* a rod used in setting up a staircase, equal in length to the height of a story of a house, and divided into as many parts as there are intended to be steps in the stair so that the steps may be measured and distributed with accuracy.

**Story-teller** (stō'ri-tel-ėr), *n.* 1. One who tells stories, true or fictitious; a writer of stories.—2. An historian: in contempt. *Swift.* 3. A euphemism for a liar. [Colloq.]

**Story-telling** (stō'ri-tel-ing), *n.* The act of relating stories, true or fictitious; lying.

**Story-writer** (stō'ri-rīt-ėr), *n.* 1. A writer of stories.—2.† A historian; a chronicler. 1 Esdras ii. 17.

**Stot** (stot), *n.* [A. Sax. *stotte*, a hack, poor horse, Sw. *stut*, a bull.] 1.† A horse.

This reve sate upon a right good *stot*. *Chaucer.*

2. A young bullock or steer. [Scotch.]

**Stote** (stōt). See STOAT.

**Stound**† (stound), *n.* [A. Sax. Icel. Dan. and Sw. *stund*, a space of time, an hour, D. *stond*, G. *stunde*. It ultimately came to mean a brief space, an instant, then a throb of pain, a brief pang.] 1. A moment; an instant; a short space of time; hour; time; season.—2. A shooting pain; a pang.—3. Sorrow; grief.—4. Astonishment; amazement. 'We stood as in a *stound*.' *Gay.*

**Stound**† (stound), *v.i.* To be in pain or sorrow.

**Stound**† (stound), *pp.* Stunned. *Spenser.*

**Stound** (stound), *n.* [O.E. *stonde*, a stand.] A vessel to put small beer in. [Provincial.]

**Stoundemele,**† *adv.* [*Stound*, an instant, and term. *-meal*, *-mele*, as in piece*meal*; A. Sax. *stundmælum*.] Momentarily; every moment. *Chaucer.*

**Stoup** (stöp), *n.* [Icel. *staup*, A. Sax. *stoppa*, a pot, a vessel, a cup. See STOOP.] 1. A basin for holy water, usually placed in a

Stoup, Maidstone Church, Kent.

niche at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches. Called also *Aspersorium*, *Bénitier* (which see).—2. [In this sense usually pronounced stoup.] A deep and narrow vessel for holding liquids; a flagon; also, a vessel used as a measure; as, a pint *stoup;* a mutchkin *stoup;* a gill *stoup*. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Stoupen.**† For *Stopen*,† pp. of *step*. Advanced; as, *stoupen* in age. *Chaucer.*

**Stour** (stör), *n.* [O.Fr. *estour*. See STORM.] 1.† A battle or tumult; encounter; passion. 'In every warlike *stour*.' *Fairfax.*

The dreadful *stour*
None could escape, nor aught its force assuage.
*Southey.*

2. Dust, more particularly dust in motion. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Stour, Stoor** (stör), *a.* [A. Sax. *stōr*, great, vast. Common also to Sw. Dan. and Icel.] Tall; large; strong; stern.—*Stour-looking*, gruff-looking. [Scotch.]

**Stourbridge-clay** (stour'brij-klā), *n.* A variety of clay from *Stourbridge*, in Worcestershire, resembling potter's clay, but of a dark colour. It is employed in the manufacture of crucibles.

**Stoure,**† **Stowre,**† *n.* [See STOUR.] A fight; a battle; tumult; passion; danger; misfortune. *Spenser.*

**Stout** (stout), *a.* [O.E. *stoute*, *stowte*, from O.Fr. *estout*, *estot*, bold, from the Teutonic; L.G. *stolt*, D. *stout*, G. *stolz*, bold, stout, haughty. The word is perhaps from same root as *stilt*, L. *stolidus*, stolid, this root being that of *stand*, L. *stare*, Skr. *sthā*, to stand, and the primary sense standing boldly up or forward.] 1. Strong; lusty; vigorous; robust.

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

2. Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave.

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, magnanimous man. *Clarendon.*

3. Proud; resolute; obstinate.

The lords all stand to clear their cause
Most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way. *Dryden.*

5. Rather corpulent, or fat and fleshy in proportion to size; bulky or thickset. [A modern, popular, and colloquial meaning.]

**Stout** (stout), *n.* The strongest kind of porter. There are several varieties of it, as *brown stout*, *double stout*.

Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*. *Swift.*

**Stouth-and-routh** (stouth'and-routh), *n.* [*Stouth*, what is *stowed* or hoarded up, and *routh*, plenty.] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

It is easy for your honour and the like of you gentle folks to say sae, that hae *stouth-and-routh*, and fire and fending, and meat and claith, and sit dry and canny by the fireside. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stout-hearted** (stout'härt-ed), *a.* Having a stout or brave heart. Ps. lxxvi. 5.

**Stouthrief** (stouth'rēf), *n.* [Sc. *stouth*, that which is *stowed* or laid up, and *rief*, the carrying off by force.] In *Scots law*, theft, accompanied by violence; robbery. The term is usually applied in cases in which robbery is committed within a dwelling-house.

**Stoutly** (stout'li), *adv.* In a stout manner; lustily; boldly; obstinately. 'She speaks for you *stoutly*.' *Shak.*

The cock, with lively din, . . .
*Stoutly* struts his dames before. *Milton.*

**Stoutness** (stout'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stout; as, (*a*) vigorousness; robustness; sturdiness; lustiness. (*b*) Boldness; courageousness; valour. 'The very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness*.' *Ascham.* (*c*) Obstinacy; stubbornness; pride. 'His *stoutness*, when he did stand for consul, which he lost for want of stooping.' *Shak.* (*d*) Fulness and fleshiness; corpulence; bulk. [Colloq.]

**Stove** (stōv), *n.* [A. Sax. *stofa*, *stofe*, a bath-room, a hot chamber, Icel. *stofa*, older *stufa*, a bathing-room with a stove, a chamber, D. *stoof*, a stove, a furnace, L.G. *stove*, *stave*, G. *stube*, a room. The word passed from the Germanic into the Romance tongues, hence O.Fr. *estuve*, It. *stufa*, &c. See STEW.] 1.† A hothouse; a house or room artificially warmed.

When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melanchthon he found him in his *stove*, with one hand dandling his child in the swaddling clouts and the other holding a book and reading it. *Fuller.*

2. A small box with an iron pan used for holding coals to warm the feet.—3. An apparatus in which a fire is made for warming a room or house, or for cooking or other purposes. It usually consists of an inclosure of metal, brick, or earthenware, which is heated by burning a fire, generally excluded from sight, within it, which gives out its heat to the air by contact, and to surrounding objects by radiation. The heating medium may be burning wood, coal, petroleum, or gas. The simplest, most effective, and economical of all forms is the old familiar Dutch stove, a hollow cylinder or other form of iron, standing on the floor, close at top, with bottom bars on which the coals, &c., rest. The door by which the

coals are put in being kept shut the air for combustion enters below the bars, and a pipe issuing near the top carries the smoke into a flue in the wall. But as this form of stove was found objectionable from the metal becoming overheated and the air in the apartment becoming unwholesomely dry, many kinds of improved stoves have now taken its place.—4. In *hort.* a hothouse or structure in which artificial heat is maintained at a constantly high temperature. Such structures may be heated by smoke flues, or by hot-water or steam-pipes, or by fermenting bark. The temperature should never be lower than 60° Fahr. See BARK-BED.

**Stove** (stōv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stoved;* ppr. *stoving.* 1. To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; as, to *stove* orange trees and myrtles.—2. To heat, as in a stove; as, to *stove* feathers.—3. To cook in a close vessel; to stew. [Scotch.]

**Stove** (stōv), pret. of *stave.*

**Stove-house** (stōv'hous), *n.* Same as *Stove,* 4.

**Stover** (stō'vėr), *n.* [A contr. of *estover.*] Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle.

Where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover* them to keep.
*Shak.*

**Stow** (stō), *v.t.* [Lit. to put into its place, from O.E. and A. Sax. *stow,* a place; comp. D. *stouwen,* G. *stauen,* Dan. *stuve,* to stow, to pack.] 1. To put in a suitable place or position; to put in a convenient, concealed, or out-of-the-way place; to lay up; to put up; to pack; as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* hay in a mow; to *stow* sheaves.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stowed* my daughter?
*Shak.*

2. To accumulate or compactly arrange anything in; to fill by packing closely; as, to *stow* a box or the hold of a ship.

**Stow** (stou), *v.t.* [Comp. L.G. *stuw,* a remnant, *stuf,* blunt, stumpy.] To cut off; to crop; to lop. *Sir W. Scott.* [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Stowage** (stō'āj), *n.* 1. The act or operation of stowing or placing in a suitable place or receptacle.—2. Room for the reception of things to be stowed.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures. *Addison.*

3. The state of being stowed away or laid up; as, I am anxious to have the plate and jewels in safe *stowage.* *Shak.*—4. Money paid for stowing goods.—5. That which is stowed. [Rare.]

We ha' ne'er better luck
When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Stowaway** (stō'a-wā), *n.* One who conceals himself aboard a vessel when she is about to leave port, and who does not mean to discover himself until too far from the shore to be sent back, for the purpose of obtaining a free passage.

**Stowce,** *n.* Same as *Stoce.*

**Stowre** (stour), *a.* Strong. *G. Herbert.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Stow-wood** (stō'wụd), *n. Naut.* billets of wood used as chocks for steadying casks in a vessel's hold.

**Strabism** (strā'bizm), *n.* Same as *Strabismus.*

**Strabismus** (stra-biz'mus), *n.* [Gr. *strabismos,* from *strabizō,* to squint, *strabos, strabōn,* twisted, squinting, from *strephō,* to turn.] A non-coincidence of the optic axes of the eyes upon an object, occasioned by a permanent lengthening of one of the lateral muscles of the ball of the eye and a permanent shortening of its antagonist; squinting. This disorder may often be to a great extent overcome, especially in children, by blindfolding the sound eye, presuming one only to be affected. In very bad cases, especially those of squinting inwards, the deformity may be greatly relieved by an operation, which consists in dividing the internal rectus muscle of the eyeball.

**Strabotomy** (stra-bot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *strabos,* squinting, and *tomē,* cutting.] In *surg.* the operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the muscle or muscles that distort the eyeball. *Dunglison.*

**Strachy,**† *n.* A name or title of doubtful meaning used once by Shakspere.

There is example for't; the lady of the *strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe. *Shak.*

**Stracken,**† pp. of *strike.* Stricken. *Chaucer.*

**Straddle** (strad'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *straddled;* ppr. *straddling.* [A freq. form from A. Sax. *stridan,* to stride.] To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart; to sit astride.

Down in the cellars merry bloated things
Shoulder'd the spigot, *straddling* on the butts
While the wine ran. *Tennyson.*

**Straddle** (strad'l), *v.t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other side of; to stand or sit astride of; as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.

**Straddle** (strad'l), *n.* 1. The act of standing or sitting with the legs far apart.—2. The distance between the feet or legs of one who straddles.—3. On the *stock-exchange,* a contract giving the holder the privilege of calling for the stock at a fixed price, or of delivering it at the same price to the party who signs the contract.

**Straddle-legged** (strad'l-legd), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; with the legs astride of an object. *W. H. Russell.*

**Strae** (strā), *n.* Straw.—*Strae-death,* a natural death on one's bed (*straw*), as opposed to a violent or accidental death. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Straggle** (strag'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *straggled;* ppr. *straggling.* [Freq. from O.E. *strake,* to wander, to stray, A. Sax. *strican,* to go, or from A. Sax. *straegan,* to scatter, to spread.] 1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove; as, when troops are on the march, the men should not be allowed to *straggle.*—2. To wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble.

The wolf spied a *straggling* kid.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To escape or stretch beyond proper limits; to spread widely apart; to shoot too far in growth.

Trim off the small, superfluous branches on each side of the hedge that *straggle* out too far.
*Mortimer.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand alone; to be isolated; to occur at intervals or apart from one another; to occur here and there; as, the houses *straggle* all over the district. See also STRAGGLING.

**Straggler** (strag'lėr), *n.* 1. One who straggles; one who has deserted or has been left behind by his fellows; one that departs from the direct or proper course; one that rambles without any settled direction; as, *stragglers* from the main body of the army. 2. A vagabond; a wandering, shiftless fellow. 'Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again.' *Shak.*—3. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far; an exuberant growth.

Let thy hand supply the pruning-knife
And crop luxuriant *stragglers.* *Dryden.*

4. Something that stands apart from others.

**Straggling** (strag'ling), *p.* and *a.* 1. Wandering; roving; ranging loose; separated from the main body; spreading or stretching out irregularly.

They found in Burford some of the *straggling* soldiers, who, out of weariness, stayed behind.
*Lord Clarendon.*

To our feelings, this entire episode runs like *straggling* bindweed through the whole growth of the piece, not so much uniting, as encumbering and choking up what it meets with. *Carlyle.*

2. Scattered; dispersed; standing apart.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close in streets, but here and there, a *straggling* house; yet still he was at hand. *Dryden.*

**Straggling** (strag'ling), *n.* A mode of dressing the surfaces of grindstones.

**Stragglingly** (strag'ling-li), *adv.* In a straggling manner.

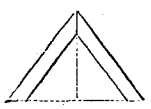
**Straggling-money** (strag'ling-mun-ni), *n.* In the *navy,* (*a*) money given to those who apprehend deserters or others who have overstayed their leave of absence or straggled. (*b*) Money deducted from the wages of a man absent from duty without leave.

**Strahl-stein** (sträl'stīn), *n.* [G. *strahl,* a beam or gleam, and *stein,* stone.] Another name of actinolite.

**Straight** (strāt), *a.* [O.E. *streght, streight,* Sc. *straught,* straight, *streight, straughte,* stretched, from O.E. *strecche, streke,* A. Sax. *streccan,* to stretch (see STRETCH). L.G. and D. *strak,* G. *strack,* straight, are from same stem. This word is distinct in origin from *strait,* though they have often been confounded in spelling.] 1. Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; right, in a mathematical sense; not bent or crooked; direct; not deviating; as, a *straight* line; a *straight* piece of timber; a *straight* course.

There is no moe such Cæsars; other of them may have crooked noses, but to owe such *straight* arms, none. *Shak.*

2. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness. 3. In *card-playing,* of a regularly graduated value, as the ace, king, queen, knave, &c.; a term used in the game of bluff.—*Straight arch,* in *arch.* the arch over an aperture in which the intrados is straight, or an arch consisting of straight lines and a pointed top, comprising two sides of an equilateral triangle. Its form may be considered as intermediate between the semicircular and the pointed arch.


Straight Arch.

**Straight** (strāt), *adv.* 1. Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.

I know thy generous temper well;
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze.
*Addison.*

She saw it waxing very pale and dead,
And *straight* all flush'd. *Keats.*

2. Directly; in a straight line. 'Floating *straight* obedient to the stream.' *Shak.*

**Straight** (strāt), *n.* Straight part; straight direction; as, the *straight* of a piece of timber.

**Straight** (strāt), *v.t.* To make straight; to straighten. [Rare.]

The old gypsy in the meantime set about arranging the dead body, composing its limbs, and *straighting* the arms by its side. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Straight** (strāt), *a.* Narrow. See STRAIT.

**Straight-edge** (strāt'ej), *n.* A slip of wood or metal made perfectly straight on the edge, and used to ascertain whether a surface is exactly even, or for drawing straight lines.

**Straighten** (strāt'n), *v.t.* To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*

The farmer was full of his subject; he *straightened* himself up, adjusted his cravat.
*Harper's Monthly Mag.*

**Straighten** (strāt'n), *v.i.* See STRAITEN.

**Straightener** (strāt'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which straightens.

**Straightforth**† (strāt'fōrth), *adv.* Directly; straightway. *Spenser.*

**Straightforward** (strāt'for-wėrd), *a.* 1. Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating. 2. Upright; honest; open; undeviating; as, a *straightforward* character.

A secure, universal, *straightforward* business, to be conducted in the gross, by proper mechanism, with such intellect as comes to hand. *Carlyle.*

**Straightforward, Straightforwards** (strāt'for-wėrd, strāt'for-wėrdz), *adv.* Directly forward.

**Straightforwardly** (strāt'for-wėrd-li), *adv.* In a straightforward manner.

**Straightforwardness** (strāt'for-wėrd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being straightforward; direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude; as, a man of remarkable *straightforwardness.*

**Straight-joint** (strāt'joint), *a.* A term applied to a floor the boards constituting which are so laid that the joints form a continuous line throughout the length.

**Straightly** (strāt'li), *adv.* In a straight line; not crookedly; directly; as, to run *straightly* on.

**Straightly** (strāt'li), *adv.* See STRAITLY.

**Straightness** (strāt'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being straight; as, the *straightness* of a line.

**Straight-pight**† (strāt'pīt), *a.* Straight-fixed; erect. '*Straight-pight* Minerva.' *Shak.*

**Straightway** (strāt'wā), *adv.* Immediately; forthwith; without loss of time; without delay.

And *straightway* the damsel arose and walked.
Mark v. 42.

**Straightways**† (strāt'wāz), *adv.* Straightway.

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways.* *Bacon.*

**Straik** (strāk), *n.* A stroke; a blow. [Scotch.]

**Strāk** (strāk), *n.* Same as *Strake.*

**Strain** (strān), *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *estraindre, estreindre, streindre,* to strain, wring, squeeze, &c., Mod. Fr. *étreindre,* from L. *stringo, stringere,* to strain, to draw tight, pp. *strictus. Strict, strait, stringent* are from this verb; so *constrain, restrain, restrict, constriction,* &c.] 1. To stretch; to draw with force; to extend with great effort; as, to *strain* a rope; to *strain* the shrouds of a ship; to *strain* the strings of an instrument.

'A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. To make tighter; to bind closer. 'To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care.' *Dryden.*—3. To injure or weaken by stretching or overtasking; to subject to too great stress or exertion; to harm by a twist or wrench; hence, to sprain; as, to *strain* a horse by overwork; to *strain* the arm or the muscles.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
*Strain* their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

4. To exert to the utmost; to ply hard; to put to the utmost strength or exertion; as, men in desperate cases will *strain* themselves for relief. 'He sweats, *strains* his young nerves.' *Shak.*

They *strain* their warbling throats
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

5. To press or squeeze in an embrace.

Our king has all the Indies in his arms,
And more and richer, when he *strains* that lady. *Shak.*

I would have *strained* him with a strict embrace. *Dryden.*

6. To push beyond the proper extent or limit; to carry too far; to do violence to.

*Strain* not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*

Your way is to wrest and *strain* some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense repugnant with their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

7. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

The quality of mercy is not *strain'd*. *Shak.*
His mirth is forced and *strained*. *Sir J. Denham.*

8. To urge; to press.

Note, if your lady *strain* his entertainment
With any strong or vehement importunity. *Shak.*

9. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance, originally by squeezing; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to filter; as, to *strain* milk; water may be *strained* through sand.

I at each sad strain will *strain* a tear. *Shak.*

—*To strain courtesy*, to use ceremony; to stand upon form or ceremony; to insist on the precedence of others. *Shak.*—*To strain a point*, (*a*) to make a special, and often inconvenient, effort; to do something inconvenient or distasteful.

Would it not be worth your while to *strain a point* to oblige uncle? *Mrs. Riddell.*

(*b*) To exceed one's duty; to overstep one's commission.

We've not quite so much proof as I could wish. It would be *straining a point* to arrest him, as it stands. *Lawrence.*

**Strain** (strān), *v.i.* 1. To exert one's self; to make violent efforts. '*Straining* with too weak a wing.' *Pope.*

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*

2. To be filtered; as, water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

**Strain** (strān), *n.* 1. A violent effort; an excessive stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles, or of the mind. 'Whether any poet . . . has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain* and less ostentation.' *Landor.*—2. An injury by excessive exertion, drawing, or stretching; an injurious stretching of the muscles or tendons.—3. Internal action; motion of the mind; impulse; feeling.

If it did infect my blood with joy,
Or swell my thoughts to any *strain* of pride. *Shak.*

4. A continued course of action; manner or style of conduct; bearing; conduct. 'A *strain* of gallantry.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Such take too high a *strain* at first. *Bacon.*

5. A poem; a song; a lay. 'All unworthy of thy nobler *strain*.' *Sir W. Scott.*—6. In *music*, (*a*) in a general sense, a tune; a melody or part of a melody.

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began.
*Dryden.*
I was all ear,
And took in *strains* that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton.*

(*b*) In a stricter sense, a section of a melody ending with a cadence.—7. The subject or theme of a poem, discourse, &c.; manner of speaking or writing; style. 'The genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs.' *Tillotson.*—8. In *mech.* the force which acts on any material, and which tends to disarrange its component parts or destroy their cohesion; also, any definite alteration in the form or dimensions of a given portion of matter. In solid bodies strain is always accompanied with internal stress, and this property of exerting stress when strained is called *elasticity*.

**Strain** (strān), *n.* [O.E. *strene, streen, stren*, A. Sax. *strȳnd*, stock, race, from *strȳnan, streónan*, to produce.] 1. Race; stock; generation; descent; hence, family blood; quality or line in regard to breeding. 'If thou wert the noblest of thy *strain*.' *Shak.* 'Animals and plants . . . of the same variety but of another *strain*.' *Darwin.*—2. Hereditary or natural disposition; turn; tendency. 'Have shewn to-day your valiant *strain*.' *Shak.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

3. Rank; character; kind; sort.

But thou who, lately of the common *strain*,
Wert one of us. *Dryden.*

**Strainable** (strān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being strained or pushed beyond the proper extent. *Bacon.*

**Strainer** (strān'ėr), *n.* 1. One who strains. 2. That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration.

**Straining-piece** (strān'ing-pēs), *n.* In *carp.* a beam placed between two opposite beams to prevent their nearer approach, as rafters, braces, struts, &c.; a strutting-piece. If such a piece performs also the office of a sill it is called a *straining sill*.

**Straint**† (strānt), *n.* A violent stretching or tension; a strain. *Spenser.*

**Strait** (strāt), *a.* [O.E. *streyt, streit, strayt*, from O.Fr. *estreit, estroit*, Mod. Fr. *étroit*, narrow, from L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, to draw tight. See STRAIN, *v.t.*] 1. Narrow; not wide.

*Strait* is the gate, and narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be that find it. Mat. vii. 14.

2.† Tight; close. 'In your *strait* strossers.' *Shak.*—3.† Close; familiar; near; intimate. 'A *strait* degree of favour.' *Sir P. Sidney.* 4.† Strict; rigorous. 'Whom I believe to be most *strait* in virtue.' *Shak.*

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees. *Shak.*

5. Difficult; distressful. 'To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*.' *Secker.*—6.† Stingy; avaricious.

I do not ask you much,
I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*,
And so ingrateful, you deny me that. *Shak.*

**Strait** (strāt), *n.* 1. A narrow pass or passage.

Honour travels in a *strait* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast. *Shak.*

2. A strip of land between two waters; an isthmus. 'A dark *strait* of barren land.' *Tennyson.* [Rare.]—3. A narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans: often used in the plural; as, the *Strait* or *Straits* of Gibraltar; the *Straits* of Magellan; the *Straits* of Dover.—4. Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity. 'I'll serve you better in a *strait*.' *Tennyson.*

Let no man who owns a Providence, become desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever. *South.*

**Strait**† (strāt), *v.t.* To put to difficulties.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse; and call this
Your lack of love, or bounty; you were *straited*
For a reply. *Shak.*

**Strait**† (strāt), *a.* Straight; not crooked.

**Strait**† (strāt), *adv.* Straightway.

**Straiten** (strāt'n), *v.t.* 1. To make strait; to contract; to confine; to hem in; to narrow. 'In narrow circuit *straiten'd* by a foe.' *Milton.*

Waters, when *straitened*, as at the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addison.*

2. To make tense or tight. 'Gasps as they *straiten* at each end the cord.' *Pope.*—3. To distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity; to put in pecuniary difficulties; as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances, or in *straitened* circumstances.

**Straitforward** (strāt'for-wėrd), *a.* Straightforward.

**Strait-handed** (strāt'hand-ed), *a.* Parsimonious; niggardly; close-fisted. [Rare.]

**Strait-handedness** (strāt'hand-ed-nes), *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

**Strait-jacket** (strāt'jak-et). See STRAIT-WAISTCOAT.

**Strait-laced** (strāt'lāst), *a.* 1. Having the stays or bodice tightly laced.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*.
*Locke.*

2. Stiff; constrained. Hence—3. Rigid in opinion; strict in manners or morals.

Men of a more sanguine and cheerful temper are not so *strait-laced* in their principles.
*Dr. J. Goodman.*

*Strait-laced*, but all-too-full in bud
For Puritanic stays. *Tennyson.*

**Straitly** (strait'li), *adv.* In a strait manner: (*a*) narrowly; closely. (*b*) Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws be *straitly* required to be observed without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

(*c*) Closely; intimately.

**Straitness** (strāt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strait: (*a*) narrowness. 'By reason of the *straitness* of all the places.' 2 Mac. xii. 21. (*b*) Strictness; rigour. 'If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding.' *Shak.* (*c*) Distress; difficulty; pressure from necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty. (*d*) Want; scarcity. 'The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst them.' *Locke.*

**Strait-waistcoat** (strāt'wāst-kōt), *n.* A garment made of some strong material, with long sleeves, which are tied behind the body so that the arms cannot be extracted, used to restrain a lunatic person or one labouring under violent delirium. Called also *Strait-jacket*.

**Strake**† (strāk), pret. of *strike*. See STRIKE.

**Strake**,† *v.i.* To proceed directly; to go. *Chaucer.*

**Strake** (strāk), *n.* [See STREAK.] 1.† A streak.—2.† A narrow board.—3. A band on the fellies of a wheel; in sections, and not continuous like a tire.—4. In *ship-building*, a continuous line of planking or plates on a vessel's side, reaching from stem to stern.—5. In *mining*, an inclined trough for separating ground ore by means of a flow of water.

**Strale**† (strāl), *n.* [Comp. A. Sax. *strœl*, an arrow.] The pupil of the eye. *Withals.*

**Stram** (stram), *v.i.* [L.G. *strammen*, Dan. *stramme*, to strain, to stretch; L.G. *stramm*, Dan. *stram*, stretched.] 1. To spring or recoil with violence. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]—2. To spread out the limbs; to walk with long ungraceful strides. *Goodrich.* [Vulgar.]

**Stram** (stram), *v.t.* To dash down violently; to beat. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

**Stramash** (stra-mash'), *n.* [Fr. *estramaçon*, a blow, a cuff, from It. *stramazzare*, to knock down, from *mazza*, a club, a mace. See MACE.] A tumult; fray; fight; struggle. [Scotch and Provincial English.]

They had a noble *stramash* at Folly Bridge.
*Macmillan's Mag.*

**Stramash** (stra-mash'), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To strike, beat, or bang; to break; to destroy. [Scotch and Provincial English.]

**Stramazoun**† (stram'a-zōn), *n.* [It. *stramazzone*, a cut, a slash, from *stramazzare*, to knock down. See STRAMASH.] A descending blow or cut with a sword, in opposition to a *stoccade* or thrust. *B. Jonson.*

**Stramineous** (stra-min'ē-us), *a.* [L. *stramineus*, from *stramen*, straw.] 1. Strawy; consisting of straw.—2. Chaffy; like straw; light. *Burton.*

**Strammel**† (stram'el), *n.* [See STRAMINEOUS.] A cant word for straw. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stramonium, Stramony** (stra-mō'ni-um, stram'o-ni), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A narcotic plant, the *Datura Stramonium*; the thorn-apple. See DATURA.

**Strand** (strand), *n.* [A. Sax. D. Dan. Sw. and G. *strand*, Icel. *strönd*, strand, shore, coast; root meaning doubtful.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and perhaps of a navigable river. 'Kissed the Cretan strand.' *Shak.*—2. A small brook or rivulet; also, a passage for water; a gutter. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Strand** (strand), *v.i.* 1. To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; as, a ship *strands* at high water. '*Stranding* on an isle at morn.' *Tennyson.*—2. To have progress interrupted; to come to a stand-still.

There is little harm in their (Claude and Poussin's) works being purchased at high prices; their real influence is very slight, and they may be left without grave indignation to their poor mission of furnishing drawing-rooms and assisting *stranded* conversation. *Ruskin.*

**Strand** (strand), *v.t.* To drive or run aground on the sea-shore; as, the captain *stranded* his ship.

**Strand** (strand), *n.* [D. *streen*, G. *strähne*, a skein, a hank, a strand of a rope.] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. 'The dusky *strand* of death inwoven here.' *Tennyson.*

**Strand** (strand), *v.t.* To break one of the strands of, as a rope.

**Strang** (strang), *a.* Strong. [North English and Scotch.]

**Strange** (strānj), *a.* [O.Fr. *estrange*, Mod. Fr. *étrange*, from L. *extraneus*, that is without, from *extra*, on the outside—*ex*, out of, and affix *-tra*. See CONTRA.] 1. Foreign; belonging to another country. 'One of the *strange* queen's lords.' *Shak.*

I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham.*

2. Not one's own; not pertaining to one's self or one's belongings; belonging to others.

*Strange* fowl light upon neighbouring ponds. *Shak.*

So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. New; unused before; not before known, heard, or seen; as, the former custom was familiar, the latter was *strange* to them.

Our *strange* garments, cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*

4. Wonderful; causing surprise; exciting curiosity; extraordinary; remarkable; singular. 'I might perceive *strange* alteration in me.' *Milton.*

'Tis *strange*, but true; for truth is always *strange*,—
*Stranger* than fiction. *Byron.*

5. Odd; unusual; irregular; not according to the common way.

He's *strange* and peevish. *Shak.*

6. Reserved; distant; estranged; not familiar.

Why do you look so *strange* upon your wife? *Shak.*

7. Unacquainted; not knowing. 'Joseph . . . made himself *strange* unto them.' Gen. xlii. 7.

I know thee well;
But in thy fortunes am unlearn'd and *strange*. *Shak.*

8.† Backward; slow.

Who, loving the effect, would not be *strange*
In favouring the cause. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*To make strange*, to seem to be shocked; to look astonished.

She *makes it strange*; but she would be best pleased
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shak.*

*Strange* is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation.

*Strange!* what extremes should thus preserve the snow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

—*Strange sail* (*naut.*), an unknown vessel. —*Eccentric, Singular, Strange, Odd.* See under ECCENTRIC. — *Wonderful, Strange, Surprising, Curious.* See under WONDERFUL.—SYN. Foreign, outlandish, unfamiliar, new, wonderful, astonishing, marvellous, remarkable, unusual, odd, uncommon, irregular, peculiar, queer, eccentric.

**Strange**† (strānj), *v.t.* To alienate; to estrange.

**Strange**† (strānj), *v.i.* 1. To wonder; to be astonished. *Fuller.*—2. To be estranged or alienated.

**Strange-achieved** (strānj'a-chēvd), *a.* Acquired in strange ways, or from foreign sources.

For this they have engrossed and piled up
The canker'd heaps of *strange-achieved* gold. *Shak.*

**Strange-disposed** (strānj-dis-pōzd'), *a.* Of a remarkable disposition or nature. 'A *strange-disposed* time.' *Shak.*

**Strangeful**† (strānj'fụl), *a.* Strange; wonderful. '*Strangefull* signes.' *Sylvester.*

**Strangely** (strānj'li), *adv.* 1. In a strange manner; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder; wonderfully; remarkably. 'Woven so *strangely* in one piece.' *Shak.*

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a distant and reserved manner; in the manner of one who does not know another or pretends not to know him. 'You all look *strangely* on me.' *Shak.*

Against that time when thou shalt *strangely* pass,
And scarcely greet me with that sun, thine eye. *Shak.*

3. With some relation to foreigners; foreignwise; in a foreign place; at or to a distance. [Rare.]

I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shak.*

**Strangeness** (strānj'nes), *n.* The state or character of being strange; (*a*) the state of being foreign; foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country can make any man a stranger to me. *Bp. Sprat.*

(*b*) Distance in behaviour; reserve; coldness; forbidding manner.

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance? *Shak.*

(*c*) Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness; oddness; singularity.

Worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on. *Shak.*

(*d*) Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike.

This might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the two nations. *Bacon.*

(*e*) Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty.

This raised greater tumults in the hearts of men than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

**Stranger** (strān'jėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *estranger*. See STRANGE.] 1. A foreigner; one who belongs to another country.

I am a most poor woman and a *stranger*
Born out of your dominions. *Shak.*

2. One of another place, in the same country; one whose home is at a distance from where he is.—3. One unknown or at least not familiar; as, the gentleman is a *stranger* to me. 'The writings of his friends and *strangers*.' *Bp. Fell.*

I do desire we may be better *strangers*. *Shak.*

4. One not knowing; one ignorant or unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world. *Shak.*
I was no *stranger* to the original. *Dryden.*

5. A guest; a visitor; one not belonging to the house.

Fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton.*

6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship; one having no community.

I unspeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shak.*

7. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act. It is often used adjectively. 'The *stranger* queen.' *Shak.* 'The *stranger* guest.' *Pope.*

**Stranger**† (strān'jėr), *v.t.* To estrange; to alienate. *Shak.*

**Strangle** (strang'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *strangled*; ppr. *strangling*. [O.Fr. *estrangler*, Fr. *étrangler*, from L. *strangulo*, to strangle; Gr. *stranggalaō*, *stranggaloō*, to twist up, to knot, from *stranggō*, to draw tight, to bind or tie tight. Same root probably as E. *string*.] 1. To destroy the life of by compressing the windpipe; to choke.

Our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance; to stifle. '*Strangle* such thoughts.' *Shak.*

By the clock, tis day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp. *Shak.*

3.† To suffocate by drowning. *Defoe.*—SYN. To choke, suffocate, smother, stifle, suppress.

**Strangle**† (strang'gl), *n.* Strangulation. *Chaucer.*

**Strangleable** (strang'gl-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being strangled. *Chesterfield.* [Rare.]

**Strangler** (strang'glėr), *n.* One who or that which strangles or destroys.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together will be the very *strangler* of their amity. *Shak.*

**Strangles** (strang'glz), *n. pl.* In *farriery*, a disorder which attacks horses, and generally between the ages of three and five years. It consists of an abscess which occurs between the branches of the lower jaw. The disease is considered contagious. There is a similar infectious disease of swine called also *strangles*.

**Strangulate** (strang'gū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* Same as *Strangulated*.

**Strangulated** (strang'gū-lāt-ed), *a.* 1. In *surg.* having the circulation stopped in any part by compression; as, a hernia is said to be *strangulated* when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and cause dangerous symptoms.—2. In *bot.* contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.

**Strangulation** (strang-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *strangulatio*, *strangulationis*. See STRANGLE.] 1. The act of strangling; a sudden and violent compression of the windpipe, constriction being applied directly to the neck, either around it or in the fore part, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and life.—2. In *med.* the state of a part too closely constricted, as the throat in hysterics or the intestines in hernia.

**Strangurious** (strang-gū'ri-us), *a.* Labouring under strangury; of the nature of strangury; denoting the pain of strangury.

**Strangury** (strang'gū-ri), *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. *strangouria*—*stranx*, *strangos*, a drop, and *ouron*, urine.] 1. A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is excreted by drops.—2. In *bot.* a disease in plants produced by tight ligatures.

**Strap** (strap), *n.* [A collateral form of *strop*, from root of *stripe*, *strip* (which see).] 1. A long narrow slip of cloth or leather or other substance of various forms and for various uses, and often provided with a buckle; as, the *strap* of a shoe or boot; *straps* for fastening trunks or other baggage, for stretching limbs in surgery, for connecting the separate parts of a set of harness together, &c.—2. In *bot.* the flat part of the corollet in ligulate florets; also, the leaf exclusive of its sheath in some grasses.—3. In *carp.* an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed.—4. In *mach.* a band or strip of metal, usually curved, to clasp and hold other parts.—5. *Naut.* a piece of rope, generally spliced into a circular wreath, and used to surround the body of a block so that the latter may be hung to any particular station about the masts, yards, or rigging. Sometimes a hoop of iron is used instead of rope.—6. *Milit.* a strip of worsted, silk, gold, or silver, worn on the shoulder that has no epaulette.—7. A piece of leather prepared for sharpening a razor, usually written *Strop*.

**Strap** (strap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *strapped*; ppr. *strapping*. 1. To beat or chastise with a strap.—2. To fasten or bind with a strap.—3. To sharpen with a strap; to strop, as a razor.—4. To hang. 'Mony a pretty man has been *strapped* for it.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Strap-head** (strap'hed), *n.* In *mach.* a journal-box formed at the end of a connecting-rod.

**Strappado** (strap-pā'dō), *n.* [O.Fr. *strapade*, Sp. *estrapada*, It. *strappata*, a pull, strappado; from *strappare*, to pull.] A military punishment formerly practised. It consisted in having the hands of the offender tied behind his back, drawing him up by them to a certain elevation by a rope, and then suddenly letting him drop to within a certain distance of the ground.

Would you have him tortured?—I would have him proved.—
Best try him then with goads, or burning irons;
Put him to the *strappado*. *B. Jonson.*

**Strappado** (strap-pā'dō), *v.t.* To torture by the strappado. *Milton.*

**Strapper** (strap'ėr), *n.* 1. One who uses a strap.—2. Anything bulky; a large tall person. [Local.]

**Strapping** (strap'ing), *a.* [Comp. *whacking*, *thumping*, *bouncing*, *thundering*. The idea of large size is connected with that of violent action.] Tall; lusty; handsome. [Colloq.]

Sir, we'll maintain you no longer.—Then your wives shall, old Actæon. There are five-and-thirty *strapping* officers gone this morning to live at free quarters in the city. *Farquhar.*

**Strapple**† (strap'l), *v.t.* To bind with a strap; to strap; to entangle. 'And the reins *strappled* his fellows.' *Chapman.*

**Strap-shaped** (strap'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* ligulate (which see).—*Strap-shaped corolla*, a corolla which is tubular at the base, then slit on one side, so that the limb becomes flat, as in the dandelion.

**Strap-work** (strap'wėrk), *n.* A style of architectural ornamentation or enrichment general in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but of which specimens exist executed as far back as the eleventh century, consisting of a narrow fillet or band folded and crossed, and occasionally interlaced with another.

**Strapwort** (strap'wėrt), *n.* A British plant of the genus Corrigiola, the *C. littoralis*, nat. order Illecebraceæ or knot-grass tribe. It is an annual with spreading stems, leaves between lance-shaped and linear, and numerous white flowers. It grows on the eastern coast of England.

**Strass** (stras), *n.* [From the name of its German inventor.] A variety of flint-glass, but containing more lead, and, in some cases, a smaller proportion of borax, used in the manufacture of artificial gems.

**Strata.** See STRATUM.

**Stratagem** (strat'a-jem), *n.* [Fr. *stratagème*, from L. *strategema*, Gr. *stratēgēma*, a piece of generalship, a stratagem, from *stratēgeō*, to lead an army, from *stratēgos*, a general—*stratos*, an army, and *agō*, to lead.] 1. An artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme

for deceiving an enemy. 'To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war.' *Shak.*—2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

Those oft are *stratagems* which errors seem. *Pope.*

3.† A dreadful deed; anything amazing and appalling.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, *stratagems* and spoils. *Shak.*

SYN. Artifice, finesse, trick, deception, delusion, wile, snare.

**Stratagemic, Stratagemical** (strat-a-jem'-ik, strat-a-jem'ik-al), *a.* Containing stratagem or artifice. [Rare.]

His wife, to gain entirely his affections, sent him this *stratagemical* epistle. *Swift.*

**Strataarithmetry** (strat-a-rith'met-ri), *n.* [Gr. *stratos*, an army, *arithmos*, a number, and *metron*, measure.] *Milit.* the art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure.

**Strategetic, Strategetical** (strat-ē-jet'ik, strat-ē-jet'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Strategic.*

**Strategetically** (strat-ē-jet'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a strategetical manner.

**Strategetics** (strat-ē-jet'iks), *n.* Same as *Strategy.*

**Strategic, Strategical** (stra-tej'ik, stra-tej'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by strategy; of the nature of strategy or artifice.—*Strategic point*, any point or region in the theatre of warlike operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent.—*Strategic line*, a line joining strategic points.

**Strategically** (stra-tej'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a strategic manner.

**Strategics** (stra-tej'iks), *n. pl.* Same as *Strategy* (which see).

**Strategist** (strat'ē-jist), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

**Strategus** (stra-tē'gus), *n.* [Gr. *stratēgos.* See STRATAGEM.] An Athenian general officer.

**Strategy** (strat'ē-ji), *n.* 1. Properly, the science of combining and employing the means which the different branches of the art of war afford, for the purpose of forming projects of operations, and of directing great military movements; generalship. *Strategy* may be defined as the art of moving troops so as to be enabled either to dispense with a battle, or to deliver one with the greatest advantage and with the most decisive results. *Tactics* is the art of handling troops when in actual contact with the enemy.—2. The use of artifice, finesse, or stratagem in carrying out any project.

**Strath** (strath), *n.* [Gael. *srath*; W. *ystrad*, a valley or valley bottom.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it and giving it its distinctive appellation; as, *Strathspey, Strathdon, Strathearn*, &c.; *Strathmore*, or the great valley.

**Strathspey** (strath-spā'), *n.* 1. In Scotland, a species of dance in duple time, supposed to have been first practised in the district from which it received its name. It resembles the reel (which see), but moves slower. 2. A species of dance music used in this dance.

**Stratification** (strat'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [From *stratify.*] 1. The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers.—2. The state of being stratified; the arrangement of substances in strata or layers, one upon another, like the leaves of a book; as, the *stratification* of rocks. 'A mass in which there is no *stratification.*' *Dr. Hutton.*—3. In *physiol.* the thickening of a cell-wall by the deposition of successive layers of thin membrane; also, the arrangement of the layers so deposited.

**Stratified** (strat'i-fid), *p.* and *a.* Arranged or disposed in layers or strata; as, *stratified* rocks.

**Stratiform** (strat'i-form), *a.* In the form of strata: applied to rock masses, whether aqueous or igneous, having more or less a stratified appearance.

**Stratify** (strat'i-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stratified*; ppr. *stratifying.* [Fr. *stratifier*—L. *stratum*, and *facio*, to make. See STRATUM.] To form into a layer or layers, as substances in the earth; to lay or arrange in strata.

**Stratigraphic, Stratigraphical** (strat-i-graf'ik, strat-i-graf'ik-al), *a.* Of or relating to strata or their arrangement; having regard to the manner in which strata are disposed in nature.

**Stratigraphically** (strat-i-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a stratigraphical manner; as regards stratigraphy or the disposition of strata.

**Stratigraphy** (stra-tig'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *stratum*, a stratum, and Gr. *graphō*, to describe.] That department of geology which treats of the arrangement of strata, or the order in which they succeed each other.

**Stratiomidæ** (strat-i-om'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *stratios*, warlike, *myia*, *mya*, a fly, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of dipterous insects. They are mostly small, but gaily coloured insects, most numerous in moist situations, while others live in decomposing matter or in decayed wood. There are a considerable number of British species. The larvæ of *Stratiomys chamæleon* are completely aquatic.

**Stratiotes** (strat-i-ō'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *stratiōtēs*, a soldier, a kind of water plant, from *stratios*, an army, from the long sword-like leaves.] A genus of aquatic plants, nat. order Hydrocharidaceæ. There is only one species a native of Britain, the *S. aloides* or water-soldier, which grows in lakes, pools, and ditches. It is a singular plant, with numerous sword-shaped leaves and white flowers, from a compressed two-leaved spathe.

**Stratocracy** (stra-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *stratos*, an army, and *krateō*, to hold.] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army.

Ever since the invasion of Kouli Khan, Indostan, from being a well-regulated government, became a scene of mere anarchy or *stratocracy*; every great man protecting himself in his tyranny by his soldiers. *W. Guthrie.*

**Stratographic, Stratographical** (strat-o-graf'ik, strat-o-graf'ik-al), *a.* Of or relating to stratography.

**Stratographically** (strat-o-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a stratographic manner.

**Stratography** (stra-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *stratos*, an army, and *graphō*, to describe.] Description of armies, or what belongs to an army.

**Stratometer** (strā-tom'i-tėr), *n.* An instrument for determining in what manner geological strata press upon each other.

**Stratonic** (stra-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *stratos*, an army.] Pertaining to an army. [Rare.]

**Stratotic** (stra-tot'ik), *a.* Warlike; military. [Rare.]

**Stratum** (strā'tum), *n.* pl. **Strata** (strā'ta). [L., what is spread or stretched out, from *sterno*, *stratum*, to strew (whence also *street*); the root is that of E. to *strew.*] 1. In *geol.* a layer of any deposited substance, as sand, clay, limestone, &c., which is spread out over a certain surface by the action of water, or in some cases by wind, especially such a layer when forming one of a number superposed. The deposition of successive layers of sand and gravel in the bed of a river, or in a canal, affords an illustration both of the form and origin of strata. Geologists generally make a distinction between a *stratum* and a *bed*, restricting the latter term to the thicker kind of strata; others, however, use the terms synonymously. Strata may be said to vary in thickness from a few inches to several feet. A single stratum again is often seen to be made up of thinner layers, called *laminæ.* Strata are separated from each other by seams or parallel planes, and sometimes by joints or fissures, forming some angle with the planes. When strata do not lie horizontally but are inclined, they are said to *dip* towards some point of the compass, and the angle they make with the horizon is called the *angle of dip* or inclination. The direction or *strike* of the strata is indicated by a horizontal line at right angles to the dip. When strata protrude above the surface, or appear uncovered, they are said to *crop out.* They are said to be *conformable* when their planes are parallel, whatever their dip may be; and *unconformable* when a set of them are connected with another, so that the planes of stratification of the one series have a different direction from that of the other series. On examining the crust of the earth we find that it consists chiefly of distinct strata of different materials. These differ in depth and extent, but they are found to follow each other on the large scale, as masses in an apparently regular and uniform succession, in all places, districts, and countries, where they admit of examination, and have been attentively studied. They appear in most instances to rest upon, and are blended with, invaded, and, in some few instances, overflowed, as it were, by unstratified rocks. See GEOLOGY.—2. A bed or layer artificially made of some material.

**Stratus** (strā'tus), *n.* [L., a strewing, a covering, a coverlet. See STRATUM.] A form of cloud. See under CLOUD.

**Straucht, Straught** (strauht), *v.t.* To make straight; to stretch. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Straughte,**† pp. of *strecche.* Stretched.

**Stravaig** (stra-vāg'), *v.i.* [From O.Fr. *estravaguer*, It. *stravagare*, from L. *extravagare*—*extra*, beyond, and *vagor*, to wander.] To stroll; to wander; to go about idly. [Scotch.]

**Stravaiger** (stra-vāg'ėr), *n.* One who wanders about idly; a stroller; a wanderer. [Scotch.]

**Straw** (strą), *n.* [A. Sax. *streaw*, straw, hay, a bed, from stem of *streáwian, streówian*, to strew; Icel. *strá*, Dan. *straa*, D. *stroo*, G. *stroh*, straw, litter; cog. L. *stramen, stramentum*, straw, litter, from *sterno, stratum*, to strew. See STREW.] 1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and pease; as, the wheat is short in the *straw*; or a piece of such a stem. 'When shepherds pipe on oaten *straws.*' *Shak.* 'Start at wagging of a *straw.*' *Shak.*—2. A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed; as, a bundle or a load of *straw.* [In this sense the word is used as a collective noun and does not admit of a plural.]—3. Anything proverbially worthless; the least possible thing.

I don't care a *straw* for Mrs. Botibol. *Thackeray.*

—*Man of straw*, the figure of a man formed of a suit of old clothes stuffed with straw; hence, the mere resemblance of a man; an inefficient person; a person of little or no means or substance; an imaginary person; as, to fight with a *man of straw.*—*In the straw*, lying in, as a mother; in child-bed.—*Straw* frequently forms the first element in compounds, many of which are self-explanatory; as *straw*-crowned, *straw*-roofed, *straw*-stuffed, and the like.

**Straw**† (strą), *v.t.* To spread or scatter. See STREW and STROW.

He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder, and *strawed* it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it. Ex. xxxii. 20.

**Strawberry** (strą'be-ri), *n.* [A. Sax. *strawberie, streow-berie*, strawberry, from its habit of spreading or *strewing* itself along the ground.] The English name of the fruit and plant of the genus Fragaria, nat. order Rosaceæ. It is remarkable for the manner in which the receptacle, commonly called the fruit, increases and becomes succulent; the proper fruit being the small achenia which it bears upon its surface. The species are perennial plants, throwing out runners; the leaves are trifoliate, each leaflet being coarsely toothed. The receptacle is round, and assumes a variety of colours, from a scarcely perceptible pink to a dark red. All the species are natives of temperate or cold climates, and are found in Europe, America, and the mountains of Asia. The following species afford the varieties of cultivated strawberries: (1) Wood strawberry (*F. vesca*), found wild in woods and on hillsides throughout Europe, and abundant in Great Britain. Of this species there are several varieties cultivated in gardens, as the red, the white, the American, and Danish Alpine strawberries; the red

Perpetual Alpine Strawberry (*Fragaria collina*).

wood strawberry, the white wood strawberry, and the red and white Alpine bush strawberry. (2) The Alpine strawberry (*F. collina*), a native of Switzerland and Germany. The varieties of strawberries called green are the produce of this species. (3) Hautbois strawberry (*F. elatior*), a native of

North America. It is the parent of a great number of sorts known in gardens, most of which are much prized, as the black, brown, and common hautbois, the globe, the large flat hautbois, the long-fruited muscatella, and Sir Joseph Banks. (4) Virginian strawberry (*F. virginiana* or *caroliniana*), a native of Virginia. To this species belongs the great list of sorts cultivated in gardens, and known by the name of scarlet and black strawberries. The various kinds of scarlet, globe, cone, and some pine strawberries, are produced from this species. (5) Large-flowered strawberry (*F. grandiflora*) is supposed to be a native of Surinam, and to have furnished our gardens with the sorts called pine strawberries. (6) Chili strawberry (*F. chilensis*), a native of Chili and Peru, and the parent of a number of mostly inferior strawberries. Strawberries are much valued for dessert, and are of very general use in confectionery.—*Strawberry leaves* (from the coronet of a duke being adorned with eight strawberry leaves), a symbolical expression for a dukedom.

The king invested the fortunate husband with the *strawberry leaves*, and he might have twined them round a less worthy brow. *Cornhill Mag.*

**Strawberry-blite** (strą'be-ri-blīt), *n.* See BLITUM.

**Strawberry-bush** (strą'be-ri-bųsh), *n.* A low, upright or straggling American shrub of the genus Euonymus (*E. americanus*), allied to the burning bush, having rough scarlet pods.

**Strawberry-pear** (strą'be-ri-pār), *n.* A plant of the genus Cereus, the *C. triangularis*, nat. order Cactaceæ, which grows in

Strawberry-pear (*Cereus triangularis*).

the West India Islands. It bears the best flavoured fruit of any of the order. It is sweetish, slightly acid, pleasant, and cooling.

**Strawberry-tomato** (strą'be-ri-tō-mä-tō), *n.* The name of a plant of the genus Physalis (*P. Alkekengi*), nat. order Solanaceæ, known also as *Winter-cherry*, cultivated for its fruit, which is of a bright red colour, of the size of a small cherry, and makes a delicate sweetmeat.

**Strawberry-tree** (strą'be-ri-trē), *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus Arbutus, the *A. Unedo*, a native of the south of Europe, and found in a wild state near Killarney in Ireland; the fruit is of a fleshy substance, like a strawberry, and is edible, though not agreeable. In Spain both a sugar and spirit are extracted from it.

**Straw-board** (strą'bōrd), *n.* Thick paper-board made altogether or principally from straw, and used in bookbinding, button-making; paper-box manufacture, &c.

**Straw-bonnet** (strą'bon-net), *n.* A bonnet for females, made of plaited straw.

**Straw-braid** (strą'brād), *n.* Same as *Straw-plait.*

**Straw-built** (strą'bilt), *a.* Built or constructed of straw. 'The suburb of their *straw-built* citadel.' *Milton.*

**Straw-colour** (strą'kul-ėr), *n.* The colour of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish colour.

**Straw-colour, Straw-coloured** (strą'kul-ėr, strą'kul-ėrd), *a.* Of a light yellow, the colour of dry straw. 'Your *straw-colour* beard.' *Shak.*

**Straw-cutter** (strą'kut-ėr), *n.* An instrument to cut straw for fodder or for other purposes.

**Straw-drain** (strą'drān), *n.* A drain filled with straw.

**Straw-hat** (strą'hat), *n.* A hat made of plaited straw.

**Straw-house** (strą'hous), *n.* A house for holding straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

**Straw-paper** (strą'pā-pėr), *n.* Paper made either wholly or principally from straw.

**Straw-plait, Straw-plat** (strą'plāt, strą'-plat), *n.* A plait or braid formed of straws, generally wheat or rye, plaited together, from ¼ inch to 1 inch broad. Such plaits when sewed together, according to fancy or fashion, form different descriptions of ladies' bonnets or men's hats. There are various kinds of plait in general use, some of which are composed of entire straws and others of split straws. The finest plait is made in the neighbourhood of Leghorn, and the Dunstable manufactures in Bedfordshire are also of a fine quality.

**Straw-rope** (strą'rōp), *n.* A rope made of straw twisted, and used to secure the thatch of corn ricks and stacks, and also the thatch of the poorer description of cottages.

**Straw-worm** (strą'wėrm), *n.* A worm bred in straw; the caddis-worm.

**Strawy** (strą'i), *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or like straw; consisting of straw; resembling straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like a mower's swath.
*Shak.*

**Stray** (strā), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *estrayer, estraier*, Pr. *estradier*, to wander, to ramble; from O.Fr. *estrée*, Pr. *estrada*, It. *strada*, a road or street; from L.L. *strata*, a street. (See STREET.) Or the word may be derived directly from L. *extra*. See STRAY, *n.*] 1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate or go out of the way or from the proper limits; to go astray; as, a sheep *strays* from the flock; a horse *strays* from an inclosure.

Indeed, a sheep doth very often *stray*,
An if the shepherd be a while away. *Shak.*

2. *Fig.* to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to deviate; as, to pardon one who *strays*. 'Win *straying* souls with modesty.' *Shak.*—3. To move about at large, or without settled purpose or direction; to roam; to rove.

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

Yea, but here
Thy feet have *strayed* in after hours
With thy lost friend among the bowers.
*Tennyson.*

4. To run in a serpentine course; to wind.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valleys *strays*.
*Denham.*

SYN. To deviate, wander, err, swerve, rove, roam, ramble, wind.

**Stray**† (strā), *v.t.* To cause to stray; to mislead; to seduce. *Shak.*

**Stray** (strā), *a.* Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; straggling; as, a *stray* sheep or bullock. 'Picking off *stray* fellows on shore with a main-deck thirty-two.' *Hannay.*

**Stray** (strā), *n.* [O.Fr. *estrayer*, a waif, a stray, a chattel or beast unowned, from *estrayer*, to stray. Or according to Wedgwood, from L. *extra*, without, through L.L. *extrarius*, a stray beast, a stranger.] 1. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost; an estray. 'Impounded as a *stray* the King of Scots.' *Shak.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*. *Dryden.*

2. The act of wandering. [Rare.]

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shak.*

**Strayer** (strā'ėr), *n.* One who strays; a wanderer.

**Stre,**† *n.* Straw. *Chaucer.*

**Streak** (strēk), *n.* [A. Sax. *strica*, a line, a stroke; Icel. *stryk*, a stroke with a pen; Dan. *streg*, L.G. and D. *streek*, a stroke, a streak, a line; from stem of *strike*.] 1. A line or long mark of a different colour from the ground; a stripe. 'Chequering the eastern clouds with *streaks* of light.' *Shak.*

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heaven?
*Milton.*

2. *Naut.* same as *Strake.*—3. In *mineral.* the colour and appearance of a mineral which arises from its being scratched.—4.† The rung of a ladder. 'Putting a *streak* in your ladder, when you was on the last step of it.' *Cumberland.*

**Streak** (strēk), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different colour or of different colours. 'A mule admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black.' *Sandys.*

'Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red.' *Prior.*

**Streak** (strēk), *v.t.* [Old and northern form of *stretch*. See STRETCH.] 1.† To stretch; to extend.

Down
He rushed, and *streaked* him. *Chapman.*

2. To lay out, as a dead body. Spelled also *Streik, Streek.* [Provincial and Scotch.]

**Streak** (strēk), *v.i.* [O.E. *streke*, A. Sax. *strican*, to go; G. *streichen*, to run, to rush.] To run swiftly. [Now local or vulgar.]

**Streaky** (strēk'i), *a.* Having streaks or stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different colour.

**Stream** (strēm), *n.* [A. Sax. *streâm*, a stream, a river; D. *stroom*, Icel. *straumr*, Dan. and Sw. *ström*, G. *strom;* probably from root of *strew*, though some take it from root seen in Skr. *sru*, to flow, in which case the *t* would be non-radical; comp. Ir. *sreamh*, a stream, a rill, a spring.] 1. Any river, brook, rivulet, or course of running water; as, a country which has numerous *streams*, large and small.

He brought *streams* also out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. Ps. lxxviii. 16.

2. A flow of any fluid or liquid substance, as of blood, melted metal, &c.; a gush; an outflow; also, a steady flow of air or gas. 'Like two *streams* of incense free.' *Tennyson.*—3. A steady current in the sea or in a river; especially, the middle or most rapid part of a tide or current; as, to float with the *stream*; the Gulf *Stream.*—4. An issuing in beams or rays; steady flow of light; as, a *stream* of light.—5. Anything issuing from a source and moving with a continued succession of parts; as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand. 'A *stream* of beneficence.' *Atterbury.* 6. A continued current or course; the course or current of affairs or events; current; drift. 'The very *stream* of his life.' *Shak.* 'Which way the *stream* of time doth run.' *Shak.*—7. A multitude or number of individuals moving uniformly forward without interval; as, a *stream* of people.

**Stream** (strēm), *v.i.* 1. To flow in a stream; to move or run in a continuous current. 'Within those banks where rivers now *stream.*' *Milton.*

On all sides round
*Streams* the black blood. *Pope.*

2. To pour out or emit an abundant stream, as of tears. 'Grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes.' *Pope.*—3. To issue with continuance, not by fits.

And to imperial Love, that God most high
Do my sighs *stream*. *Shak.*

4. To issue or shoot in streaks or beams; as, light *streaming* from the east.

From op'ning skies may *streaming* glories shine.
*Pope.*

5. To stretch in a long line; to hang or float at full length. 'Standards and gonfalons . . . *stream* in the air.' ▶*Milton.* 'All her bright hair *streaming* down.' *Tennyson.*

**Stream** (strēm), *v.t.* 1. To send forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow; to pour. 'As fast as they *stream* forth thy blood.' *Shak.*—2. To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

—*To stream a buoy*, to let it drop into the water previously to casting anchor.

**Stream-anchor** (strēm'ang-kėr), *n. Naut.* an anchor of a size intermediate between the small bower-anchor and the kedge. It is used for warping and like purposes.

**Stream-cable.** See CABLE.

**Streamer** (strēm'ėr), *n.* 1. A long narrow flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind.

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows.
*Dryden.*

2. A stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis. 'Shot like a *streamer* of the northern morn.' *Tennyson.*

And red and bright the *streamers* light
Were dancing in the glowing north. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. In *mining*, a person who works in search of stream-tin.

**Streamful** (strēm'fųl), *a.* Full of streams or of water. 'The *streamful* tide.' *Drayton.*

**Stream-ice** (strēm'īs), *n.* A collection of pieces of drift or bay ice joining each other in a ridge, following in the line of current.

**Streaming** (strēm'ing), *n.* In *tin mining*, the management of a stream-work or of stream-tin during the process of refinement.

**Streamlet** (strēm'let), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill. 'Unnumber'd glittering *streamlets.*' *Thomson.*

**Stream-measurer** (strēm'mezh-ūr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the velocity of a stream of water at different depths.

**Stream-tin** (strēm'tin), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore or native oxide of tin, found beneath the surface of alluvial ground, in rounded particles and masses, mixed with other alluvial matters. It is separated from the earthy matters by passing a stream of water over it: hence the name.

**Stream-work** (strēm'wėrk), *n.* An establishment where tin ore is worked in the open air by means of a stream of water.

**Streamwort** (strēm'wėrt), *n.* A name sometimes given to plants of the order Haloragaceæ.

**Streamy** (strēm'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with running water.

Arcadia
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Denied the goddess water. *Prior.*

2. Having the form of a stream or beam of light.

His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope.*

**Strecche,**† *v.t.* or *i.* To stretch. *Chaucer.*

**Streek, Streik** (strēk), *v.t.* To stretch; to lay out, as a dead body. See STREAK.

**Streel** (strēl), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *strǽl*, tapestry, straw laid down; from stem of *strew.*] To trail; to drag; to stream. 'A yellow satin train that *streeled* after her like the tail of a comet.' *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

**Street** (strēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *street*, *strete*, a street, from L. *strata* (*via*), a paved way, from *sterno*, *stratum*, to spread out, to strew, to pave. (See STRATUM, STREW.) This is one of six words recognized as inherited directly from the Roman invaders, the others being *ceaster* (*Chester*), *coln* (*Lincoln*), *foss*, *port*, and *wall.*] 1.† A highway or road. *Coverdale.*—2. A way or road in a city having houses on one or both sides, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a *lane* or *alley;* the houses as well as the open way; as, a well-built *street;* a handsome *street.*

O, how it yearn'd my heart when I beheld
In London *streets* that coronation day. *Shak.*

**Street-arab** (strēt'ar-ab), *n.* See ARAB, 2.

**Street-car** (strēt'kär), *n.* A tramway-car which runs in a city or town.

**Street-door** (strēt'dōr), *n.* The door of a house or other building which opens upon a street.

**Street-orderly** (strēt'or-dėr-li), *n.* One who cleans the streets; a scavenger.

**Street-sweeper** (strēt'swēp-ėr), *n.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specifically, a machine provided with long brushes and scrapers, and drawn by horses, for removing dust, mud, &c., from the streets.

**Street-walker** (strēt'wąk-ėr), *n.* 1. A common prostitute: from her walking the streets at night.—2. An idler.

**Street-walking** (strēt'wąk-ing), *n.* The practice of a street-walker; public prostitution.

**Street-ward** (strēt'wąrd), *n.* Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets.

**Streetward** (strēt'wėrd), *a.* Adjoining the street; looking out on the street. 'Their little *streetward* sitting-room.' *Tennyson.*

**Streetway** (strēt'wā), *n.* The open space of a street.

**Streight**† (strāt), *n.* 1. A narrow; a strait. 2. Difficulty; distress.—3. An old cant name for a narrow alley in London frequented by loose persons. *B. Jonson.*

**Streight**† (strāt), *a.* Narrow; strait. See STRAIT.

**Streight**† (strāt), *adv.* Strictly. See STRAIT.

**Streighten**† (strāt'n), *v.t.* Same as *Straiten.* *Drayton.*

**Streine,**† *v.t.* To constrain; to press closely. *Chaucer.*

**Streite,**† *a.* Strait. *Chaucer.*

**Strelitz** (strel'its), *n.* [Rus. *strieliétz*, an archer, a shooter, *strielá*, an arrow.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

**Strelitzia** (stre-lit'zi-a), *n.* [Named by Aiton in honour of the queen of George III., from the house of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz.*] A genus of plants, nat. order Musaceæ, growing in Cape Colony, having rigid glaucous leaves, and singularly irregular and gorgeous flowers of a yellow, blue, or white colour.

**Streme**† (strēm), *v.i.* To stream; to flow. *Chaucer.*

**Streme,**† *n.* A stream; a ray of the sun. *Chaucer.*

**Stremma** (strem'ma), *n.* [Gr., a twist, a wrench, a strain, from *strephō*, to twist, to turn.] In *pathol.* a strain or sprain of the parts about a joint.

**Strene**† (strēn), *n.* [O.E. *stren*, *strend*, A. Sax. *strȳnd*, stock, race, generation, tribe, *strȳnan*, *strēonan*, to beget, procreate, breed.] 1. Race; offspring.—2. Descent; lineage. *Spenser.* See STRAIN.

**Strengest,**† *a. superl.* Strongest. *Chaucer.*

**Strength** (strength), *n.* [A. Sax. *strengthu*, strength, from *strang*, strong; comp. *length* and *long.* See STRONG.] 1. That property, attribute, or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting; as, not to have *strength* enough to lift the arm or to walk. In order to compare the effects produced by different animals, or the same animal under different circumstances, it is usual to estimate the force required to raise or transport 1 lb. through 1 foot of space in 1 minute of time, which force is called the *dynamic unit.* Hence, if an animal, as a horse, for example, is capable of raising 33,000 lbs. 1 foot high in a minute, he must exert a force 33,000 times greater than that required to raise 1 lb. through the same space in the same time. Of the different modes of estimating human strength the most practically useful is the observation of the average effect produced daily by a labourer who continues his exertions for a number of successive days, as in transporting materials in a wheel-barrow, carrying or dragging a load, working a pump, turning a winch, rowing a boat, &c.—2. The quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding; solidity or toughness; as, the *strength* of a bone; the *strength* of a beam; the *strength* of a wall; the *strength* of a rope. The conditions which determine the strength of solid bodies, and their power to resist forces tending to produce fracture, are found by experiment. A force acting on solid bodies may tend to separate its parts in different ways. Thus a body may be torn asunder by a stretching or tensile force or direct pull applied in the direction of its fibres, as in the case of ropes, &c.; or it may be broken across by a transverse strain, crushed by a pressure exerted in the direction of its length, twisted, shorn across, &c.—3. Power or vigour of any kind; ability to do or bear; capacity for exertion, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; as, *strength* of mind, memory, or judgment; *strength* of evidence, argument, or persuasion; *strength* of feeling, affection, and the like.

This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, crush his *strength.*
*Milton.*

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration of thought, and *strength* of judgment, few have equalled. *Locke.*

4. Power of resisting attacks; as, the *strength* of a castle or fort.

Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shak.*

5. One who or that which is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness; that on which confidence or reliance is placed; support; security. 'My only *strength* and stay.' *Milton.*

God is our refuge and *strength.* Ps. xlvi. 1.

6. Force or power in expressing meaning by words; vigour of style; nervous diction; as, a writer of great *strength.* The *strength* consists in the full and forcible exhibition of ideas, by which a sensible or deep impression is made on the mind of a hearer or reader.

And praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

7. Vividness; intensity; brightness; clearness; brilliance; as, *strength* of colour or light.

His countenance was as the sun shineth in his *strength.* Rev. i. 16.

8. Intensity or degree of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the quality of producing sensible effects on other bodies; potency: said of liquors and the like; as, the *strength* of wine or spirits; the *strength* of a potion or a poison; the *strength* of an acid. 9. That quality which tends to secure results; the effective power in an institution or what is established; legal or moral force; the quality of binding, influencing, or constraining; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations; the *strength* of law; the *strength* of public opinion or custom.—10. Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, fleet, or the like. 'Of what *strength* are they a-foot?' *Shak.* 'To descry the *strength* of the enemy.' *Shak.*—11. Force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; vehemence; impetuosity; as, the *strength* of a current of air or water.—12.† Fortification; fortress; stronghold. 'Fenced in by certain *strengths.*' *B. Jonson.*

This inaccessible high *strength*, the seat
Of Deity supreme, us dispossessed,
He trusted to have seized. *Milton.*

13. In the *fine arts*, boldness of conception or treatment. 'Caracci's *strength*, Correggio's softer line.' *Pope.*—*On* or *upon the strength of*, in reliance upon the value of; on the faith of; as, to do something *on the strength of* another's promise. 'The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, *upon the strength of* it, to neglect preparation for the ensuing campaign.' *Addison.*—SYN. Force, power, robustness, toughness, stoutness, brawniness, lustiness, firmness, solidity, puissance, efficiency, energy, vehemence.

**Strength**† (strength), *v.t.* To strengthen. *Daniel.*

**Strengthen** (strength'en), *v.t.* To make strong or stronger; (*a*) to add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; to confirm; to establish; as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation; to *strengthen* authority. (*b*) To animate; to encourage; to fix in resolution.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. Deut. iii. 28.

(*c*) To make greater; to add intensity to. 'To *strengthen* that impatience.' *Shak.* (*d*) To cause to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest, . . .
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves. *Shak.*

SYN. To invigorate, confirm, establish, fortify, animate, encourage, intensify, heighten.

**Strengthen** (strength'en), *v.i.* To grow strong or stronger.

The young disease that must subdue at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope.*

**Strengthener** (strength'en-ėr), *n.* One who or that which strengthens; one who or that which increases strength, physical or moral; specifically, in *med.* something which, taken into the system, increases vital energy and strength of action.

**Strengthful** (strength'fụl), *a.* Abounding in strength; strong. *Marston.*

**Strengthfulness** (strength'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strengthful or strong; fulness of strength.

**Strengthless** (strength'les), *a.* Wanting strength, in any sense of the word; destitute of power, potency, efficacy, &c. 'Two *strengthless* doves.' *Shak.* 'Liquor . . . *strengthless* or insipid.' *Boyle.*

**Strengthner** (strength'n-ėr), *n.* Same as *Strengthener.*

**Strengthy**† (strength'i), *a.* Having strength; strong.

**Strenuity**† (stre-nū'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Strenuousness.*

**Strenuous** (stren'ū-us), *a.* [L. *strenuus*, vigorous, strenuous; allied to Gr. *strēnēs*, strong, hard, and perhaps to E. *strong.*] 1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; bold; earnest; valiant; intrepid; as, a *strenuous* advocate for national rights; a *strenuous* opposer of African slavery; a *strenuous* defender of his country. 'A man who was a *strenuous* royalist till after the battle of Naseby.' *Macaulay.*

This convention met with *strenuous* opposition in France. *Hallam.*

2. Necessitating vigour or energy; accompanied by labour or exertion.

Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty. *Milton.*

**Strenuously** (stren'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a strenuous manner; with eager and pressing zeal; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

**Strenuousness** (stren'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal; ardour in pursuit of an object or in opposition to a measure.

**Strepe,**† *v.t.* To strip. *Chaucer.*

**Strepent** (strep'ent), *a.* [L. *strepens*, *strepentis*, ppr. of *strepo*, to make a noise.] Noisy; loud. 'The *strepent* horn.' *Shenstone.* [Rare.]

**Streperous** (strep'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *strepo.*] Loud; boisterous. 'A *streperous* eruption.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

**Strephon** (strē'fon), *n.* The name of a shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia* in love with a shepherdess named Chloe. Hence, sometimes applied as a generic epithet to a sentimental or languishing lover. 'Turn their attention away while *Strephon* and Chloe were billing and cooing.' *Thackeray.*

**Strepitoso** (strep-i-tō'sō). [It., noisy.] In *music*, a term denoting that the part to which it is prefixed is to be performed in an impetuous and boisterous style.

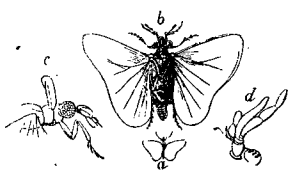
**Strepsicere** (strep'si-sēr), *n.* A member of the Strepsicereæ.

**Strepsicereæ** (strep-si-sē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *strephō*, *strepsō*, to twist, and *keras*, a horn.] A subdivision of the Bovidæ or hollow-horned ruminants, characterized by horns generally subangular, with a more or less distinct ridge or keel on the front angle, and twisting in a direction contrary to those of the sheep. The genus Strepsiceros is the type. The species are Asiatic and African.

**Strepsiceros** (strep-sis'ē-ros), *n.* [See above.] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, the type of the subdivision Strepsicereæ (which see). The *S. koodoo* or koodoo is the best-known species. See KOODOO.

**Strepsipter** (strep-sip'tėr), *n.* An insect of the order Strepsiptera.

**Strepsiptera** (strep-sip'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *strephō*, *strepso*, to twist, and *pteron*, a wing.] A small order of parasitic insects, having the front pair of wings in the form of twisted filaments, the posterior pair fan-shaped,




Strepsiptera.—*a*, *Stylops Dalii*. *b*, Do. magnified. *c*, Pseudelytra. *d*, Double antennæ.

whence the name *Rhipiptera* also given to the order. The females are apterous, and never leave the abdomen of the wasp or bee to which they are attached. Naturalists now very generally regard the Strepsiptera as an anomalous and degraded group of parasitic coleoptera.

**Strepsipteran** (strep-sip'tėr-an), *n.* Same as *Strepsipter*.

**Strepsipterous** (strep-sip'tėr-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the Strepsiptera.

**Strepsirhina** (strep-si-rī'na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *strephō*, *strepsō*, to twist, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.] A section of Quadrumana in Owen's system, characterized by the nostrils being curved or twisted, whilst the second digit of the hind limb has a claw. This section is often called Prosimiæ, and it includes several families, of which the aye-ayes, loris, and true lemurs are the most important. It is chiefly referrible to Madagascar as its geographical centre, but it spreads westwards into Africa and eastwards into the Indian Archipelago. In many works the Galeopithecus is also placed in this section.

**Streptospondylus** (strep-tō-spon'dil-us), *n.* [Gr. *streptos*, turned back or reversed, and *spondylos*, vertebra.] A fossil crocodilian reptile the vertebræ of which have a ball-and-socket articulation in a position the reverse of the ordinary type, whence the name. It occurs in the Wealden of Sussex and the Isle of Wight.

**Stress** (stres), *n.* [O.Fr. *estrecer*, *estrecier*, Mod.Fr. *étrecir*, to straiten, to narrow, from a hypothetical L.L. form *strictiare*, from L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, *strictum*, to draw tight, to compress. *Distress* is from the same verb, with prefix *dis*. (See also STRAIN.) In the sense of *distress* it is simply an abbrev. of that word.] 1. Constraining, urging, or impelling force; constraining power or influence; pressure; urgency; violence. 'By *stress* of weather driven.' *Dryden.*

> Shall they, who by the *stress* of grinding toil
> Wrest from the unwilling earth his luxuries,
> Perish for crime? *Shelley.*

2. Effort or exertion made; strain.

> Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

3. Weight, importance, or influence, imputed or ascribed; important part. 'This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends.' *Locke.*

> Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty . . . and how earnestly he recommended it. *Atterbury.*

4. In *mech.* force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies or parts of bodies, and taking specific names according to its direction or mode of action; as, (*a*) *tensile stress*, tending to draw or pull the parts of a body asunder; (*b*) *compressive stress*, tending to crush a body; (*c*) *transverse* or *lateral stress*, tending to bend it and break it across, the force being applied laterally, and acting with leverage; (*d*) *torsional stress*, tending to twist it asunder, the force acting with leverage; and (*e*) *shearing stress*, tending to cut it through.—5. Accent; emphasis; as, the *stress* on a particular syllable or word.—6.† Distress. 'Sad herself of his heavy *stress*.' *Spenser.*—7. In *Scots law*, (*a*) the act of distraining; distress. (*b*) An ancient mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts.

**Stress** (stres), *v.t.* 1. To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties. 'If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable.' *Waterhouse.* [Rare.]—2. To subject to stress or force. 'Those portions of ice which are most *stressed*.' *Prof. Everett.*

**Stretch** (strech), *v.t.* [O.E. *strecche*, a softened form of old *streke*, Sc. or Northern E. *streek*, *streik*, A. Sax. *streccan*, D. *strekken*, G. *strecken*, Dan. *sträkke*, to draw straight, to stretch. *Straight* is a derivative, and *strake*, *streak*, *strike*, *stroke*, *string*, *strong* are more or less closely connected, as is L. *stringo*, to draw tight.] 1. To draw out; to extend in length; as, to *stretch* a cord or rope between two points; often to draw tight; to make tense.—2. To extend in any direction; to spread; to expand; as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's self.

> What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundations of the earth, than infinite power? *Abp. Tillotson.*

3. To reach out; to put forth; to hold out.

> *Stretch* thine hand unto the poor. Ecclus. vii. 32.

4. To strain by the exercise of force; to apply stress or effort to; to extend or distend forcibly. '(Groans) did *stretch* his leathern coat almost to bursting.' *Shak.* '*Stretch* thy chest.' *Shak.*

> The ox hath *stretched* his yoke in vain. *Shak.*

5. To exaggerate; to extend too far; as, to *stretch* the truth; to *stretch* one's credit.

> They take up, one day, the most violent and *stretched* prerogative. *Burke.*

—*To stretch a point.* Same as *To strain a point*. (See under STRAIN, *v.t.*) *Sir W. Scott.*

**Stretch** (strech), *v.i.* 1. To extend; to reach; to be continuous over a distance; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; to spread; as, a line that *stretches* between two points; a lake *stretches* over a hundred miles.—2. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances; to attain greater length.

> The inner membrane . . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To sally beyond the truth; to exaggerate; as, a man who is apt to *stretch* has less credit than others. [Colloq.]

> What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event, that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*! *Dr. H. More.*

4. *Naut.* to sail under a great spread of canvas. In this it differs from *stand*, which implies no press of sail; as, we were *standing* to the east when we saw a ship *stretching* to the southward.—5. To make violent efforts in running.—*To stretch out*, to give a long pull in rowing. *Dickens.*—*Stretch out!* an order to a boat's crew to pull strong.

**Stretch** (strech), *n.* 1. The act of stretching or the state of being stretched; reach; effort; struggle; strain. 'A great and sudden *stretch* or contortion.' *Ray.* Often in the phrase *on* or *upon the stretch*.

> Those put lawful authority *upon the stretch* to the abuse of power, under colour of prerogative. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*
>
> I had to watch signals all the way, one every two miles, so that me and my stoker were *on the stretch* all the time, doing two things at once—attending to the engine and looking out. *Dickens.*

Similarly *at* or *on a stretch*, at one effort; at one time. 'Could not entertain the child long *on a stretch*.' *Lord Lytton.*—2. The extent to which anything may be stretched; hence, the utmost extent or reach of meaning, power, or the like. 'The utmost *stretch* that nature can.' *Granville.*

> At all their *stretch* her little wings she spread. *Dryden.*
>
> Quotations in their utmost *stretch* can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

3. A continued surface; an extended portion; as, a great *stretch* of grassy land; a *stretch* of mountainous country.—4. *Naut.* the reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack.—5. Course; direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.

**Stretcher** (strech'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which stretches or expands; specifically, (*a*) an instrument for expanding gloves. (*b*) An expanding last for distending boots or shoes. (*c*) A frame for expanding a canvas for painting. (*d*) One of the rods in an umbrella attached at one end to one of the ribs, and at the other to the tube sliding upon the handle.—2. In *masonry*, a brick or stone laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of the wall. It is thus distinguished from a header, which is laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall, so that its small head or end is seen in the external face of the wall.—3. In *carp.* a tie-timber in a frame.—4. *Naut.* a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against; also, a cross piece placed between a boat's sides to keep them apart when hoisted up and griped.—5. A flat board on which corpses are stretched or laid out previously to coffining.—6. A litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons; also, a wooden frame on which violent persons are strapped in order to transport them from one place to another.

> The senseless body was lifted and carried into the nearest chemist's shop, and thence borne on a *stretcher* to the hospital. *Mrs. Riddell.*

7. A statement which overstretches the truth; a lie. [Colloq.]

**Stretching-course** (strech'ing-kōrs), *n.* In *masonry*, a course of stretchers.

**Stretching-machine** (strech'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine in which cotton goods and other textile fabrics are stretched, by which means all their warp and woof yarns are laid in truly parallel directions.

**Stretching-piece** (strech'ing-pēs), *n.* See STRUT.

**Stretta** (stret'tä), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a coda or final passage taken in quicker time than the preceding movements.

**Stretto** (stret'tō), *n.* [It., from L. *strictus*, narrow, strait, from *stringo*, to draw tight.] In *music*, the special passage in a figure in which the whole of the parts, or as many as possible, take up the subject at as short an interval of time as possible.

**Stretto** (stret'tō), *a.* In *music*, a term which signifies that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a quick, concise manner: opposed to *largo*.

**Strew** (strō or strō), *v.t.* pret. *strewed*; pp. *strewed* or *strewn*; ppr. *strewing*. [A. Sax. *streówian*, *streáwian*, *strewian*, to strew, to scatter; Goth. *straujan*, D. *strooijen*, G. *streuen*, Icel. *strá*, Dan. & Sw. *strö*; same root as *straw*, *star*, and also as L. *sterno*, *stratum* (whence E. *stratum*), Gr. *strōnymi*, Skr. *stri*, to spread out, to strew. This verb is also written *strow* or *straw*, but the last form is obsolete.] 1. To scatter; to spread by scattering: always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on or over a floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.—2. To cover by scattering or being scattered over. 'The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*.' *Spenser.* 'Every stone that *strews* the ground.' *Dickens.*—3. To scatter, cast, or throw loosely apart. 'And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field.' *Dryden.*—4. To spread abroad; to give currency to. 'I have *strew'd* it in the common ear.' *Shak.* 'She may *strew* dangerous conjectures.' *Shak.*

**Strewing** (strō'ing or strō'ing), *n.* 1. The act of scattering or spreading over.—2. Anything strewed or fit to be strewed.

> The herbs that have on them the cold dew o' the night
> Are *strewings* fitt'st for graves. *Shak.*

**Strewment**† (strō'ment), *n.* Anything scattered in decoration. *Shak.*

**Stria** (strī'a), *n.* pl. **Striæ** (strī'ē). [L.] 1. A technical term for a slight superficial furrow or a fine thread-like line or streak seen on the surface of a shell, mineral, plant, or other object, longitudinal, transverse, or oblique. 2. In *arch.* a fillet between the channels or flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like.—3. In *med.* a large purple spot, like the mark produced by the stroke of a whip, appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers.

**Striate, Striated** (strī'āt, strī'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *striatus*, pp. of *strio*, to streak, from *stria*, a streak.] 1. Marked with striæ; marked or scored with superficial or very slender lines; marked *with fine* parallel lines.—2. In the *fine arts*, disposed in ornamental lines, parallel or wavy.—3. Having a thread-like form. *Ray.*—*Striated fibre*, in *anat.* the muscular fibre that ministers to the animal functions. See NON-STRIATED.

**Striate** (strī'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *striated*; ppr. *striating*. To mark with striæ. '*Striated* longitudinally.' *Owen.*

**Striation** (strī-ā'shon), *n.* The state of being striated, or marked with fine parallel lines. Specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* and *physiol.* the grooved appearance of cell walls caused by the deposition of lamellæ or layers of different refractive powers on the inner side of the cell membrane. (*b*) In *geol.* the grooving or channelling of rock surface by masses of ice having stones frozen into their under surfaces passing over them.

**Striature** (strī'āt-ūr), *n.* Disposition of striæ; striation.

**Strich**† (strik), *n.* [L. *strix*, a screech-owl.] A bird of ill omen. *Spenser.*

**Stricken** (strik'n), pp. of *strike*: generally used as an adjective. 1. Struck; smitten; as, the *stricken* deer. See STRIKE.

> When I first saw her I was presently *stricken* (with love). *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Advanced; worn; far gone.

> Abraham and Sarah were old and well *stricken* in age. Gen. xviii. 11.

3. Whole; entire: said of an hour as marked by the striking of the clock.

> He persevered for a *stricken* hour in such a torrent of unnecessary tattle. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Strickle** (strik'l), *n.* [From *strike.*] 1. A strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure.—2. An instrument for whetting scythes.—3. An instrument used in moulding pipes.

**Strickler, Strickless** (strik'lėr, strik'les), *n.* A strickle or strike. [Local.]

**Strict** (strikt), *a.* [L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, to draw tight, compress; whence also *strain, stress.*] 1.† Strained; drawn close; tight. 'To strain her in a *strict* embrace.' *Dryden.* 'With most *strict* ligature.' *Arbuthnot.*—2.† Tense; not relaxed; as, a *strict* or lax fibre.—3. Exact; accurate; careful; rigorously nice. 'He observed *strict* silence.' *Macaulay.*

> And fall into deception unaware,
> Not keeping *strictest* watch. *Milton.*

4. Regulated by exact rules; observing exact rules; rigorous; severe; as, to be *strict* in observing the Sabbath. 'Fate inextricable or *strict* necessity.' *Milton.*

> If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the be ginning, they will in that age be tractable. *Locke.*

5. Positive; definite as to terms; stringent; as, a *strict* injunction to do something.—6. Rigidly interpreted; confined; limited; not with latitude; as, to understand words in a *strict* sense.—*Strict settlement*, in *law*, a settlement by which land is settled to the parent for life, and after his death to his first and other sons in tail, trustees being interposed to preserve the contingent remainders.—SYN. Exact, accurate, nice, close, rigorous, severe, stringent.

**Strictly** (strikt'li), *adv.* In a strict manner; as, (*a*) exactly; with nice or rigorous accuracy. 'Not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies.' *T. Burnet.* (*b*) Positively; definitely. 'Charge him *strictly* not to proceed.' *Dryden.* (*c*) Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

> Examine thyself *strictly*, whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon.*

**Strictness** (strikt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strict; as, (*a*) exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity or precision.

> I could not grant too much or distrust too little, to men that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *Gauden.*

(*b*) Rigour; severity; stringency.

> These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon.*

**Stricture** (strik'tūr), *n.* [Fr.; L. *strictura*, from *stringo*, *strictum*, to draw tight. See STRICT.] 1.† Strictness. 'A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.' *Shak.*—2.† A stroke; a glance; a touch. *Sir M. Hale.*—3. A touch of sharp criticism; critical remark; censure; as, to pass *strictures* on one's conduct.

> Thus have I past through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on all and every passage. *Hammond.*

4. In *med.* a morbid contraction of some mucous canal or duct of the body, as the œsophagus, intestines, urethra, vagina, &c.

**Strictured** (strik'tūrd), *a.* Affected with stricture; as, a *strictured* duct.

**Stride** (strīd), *v.i.* pret. *strode*; pp. *stridden*; ppr. *striding*. [A. Sax. *stridan*, pret. *strād*, pp. *striden*, to stride, to walk, *bestridan*, to bestride; L.G. *striden*; comp. Dan. *stritte*, to straddle; also G. *streiten*, to contend.] 1. To walk with long steps. 'Hell trembled as he *strode*.' *Milton.*

> Mars in the middle of the shining shield
> Is grav'd, and *strides* along the field. *Dryden.*

2. To stand with the feet far apart; to straddle.

**Stride** (strīd), *v.t.* 1. To pass over at a step; as, to *stride* a ditch.—2. To sit astride on; to bestride; to ride upon. '*Striding* the blast.' *Shak.*

> I mean to *stride* your steed. *Shak.*

**Stride** (strīd), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous; a wide stretch of the legs.

> Her voice theatrically loud,
> And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

2. The space measured by the legs far apart; the ground covered by a long step; hence, a short distance.

> Betwixt them both was but a little *stride*,
> That did the house of richesse from hell-mouth divide. *Spenser.*

**Strident** (strī'dent), *a.* [L. *stridens, stridentis*, ppr. of *strideo*, to creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.

> Brava! brava! old Steyne's *strident* voice was heard roaring over all the rest. *Thackeray.*

**Stridor** (strī'dor), *n.* [L. See STRIDENT.] A harsh creaking noise or a crack.—*Stridor dentium* [L.], grinding of the teeth; a common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms or other intestinal irritation. It occurs also in fevers as a symptom of irritation of the brain.

**Stridulate** (strid'ū-lāt), *v.i.* [See STRIDULOUS.] To make a small, harsh, creaking noise, as some insects.

**Stridulation** (strid-ū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of making a small, harsh, creaking noise; specifically, the power possessed by certain male insects of producing a shrill grating noise by friction between a serrated part of the body and a hard part, with the view of attracting the females.

**Stridulator** (strid'ū-lā-tor), *n.* That which stridulates or makes a harsh creaking noise. *Darwin.*

**Stridulatory** (strid'ū-la-to-rī), *a.* Harsh and creaking; stridulous. *Darwin.*

**Stridulous** (strid'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *stridulus*, from *strideo*, to creak, to rattle.] Making a small harsh sound or a creaking; having a thin squeaky sound.

> A thin thread of water trickling through a leaden tube yields a *stridulous* and plaintive sound compared with the full volume of sound corresponding to the full volume of water. *De Quincey.*

**Strife** (strīf), *n.* [O.E. *stryf, striif*, strife, trouble, apparently the direct descendant of A. Sax. *strīth*, strife, contest, Icel. *strith*, affliction, calamity, war, strife, the *th* being changed to *f* by the influence of *strive*, O.Fr. *estriver*, to strive, *estrif*, strife, which itself, however, is probably from the Icelandic or Norse. See STRIVE, and also STIFF for similar interchange of sounds.] 1.† The act of striving or doing one's best; earnest attempt or endeavour. 'With *strife* to please you.' *Shak.*—2. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts; emulation. 'Weep with equal *strife* who should weep most.' *Shak.*

> Thus gods contended, noble *strife*,
> Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*

3. Contention in anger or enmity; discord; contest; combat; quarrel or war.

> Twenty of them fought in this black *strife*. *Shak.*
> These vows thus granted, raised a *strife* above,
> Betwixt the god of war and queen of love. *Dryden.*

4.† Opposition; contrariety; contrast. *Shak.* 5.† That which is contended against; occasion of contest. *Spenser.*

**Strifeful** (strīf'fụl), *a.* Full of strife; contentious; discordant.

> The ape was *strifeful*, and ambitious. *Spenser.*

**Striga** (strī'ga), *n.* pl. **Strigæ** (strī'jē). [L.] 1. In *bot.* a straight, hair-like scale, constituting a species of pubescence in plants.—2. In *arch.* the fluting of a column.

**Strigidæ** (strij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *strix, strigos*, an owl, and *eidos*, likeness.] A family of nocturnal birds of prey, comprehending the owls.

**Strigil** (strij'il), *n.* [L. *strigilis*, a strigil, from *stringo*, to draw tight, to graze, to scrape.] An instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used by the ancients for scraping the skin at the bath.

**Strigilose** (strij'il-ōs), *a.* [Dim. of *strigose.*] In *bot.* set with stiff, slender bristles.

**Strigment**† (strig'ment), *n.* [L. *strigmentum*, from *stringo*, to draw *tight*, to graze.] Scraping; that which is scraped off. 'The *strigments* and sudoriferous adhesions from men's hands.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Strigocephalus** (strī-gō-sef'al-us), *n.* [Gr. *strix, strigos*, an owl, and *kephalē*, the head.] A genus of fossil brachiopoda, from the Devonian strata of Plymouth, the Eifel, &c.

**Strigops** (strī'gops), *n.* [Gr. *strix, strigos*, an owl, and *ōps*, the eye, countenance.] A curious genus of birds of the parrot family, so called from its having some resemblance to an owl. One species (*S. habroptylus*), called the *kakapo*, is known, of a greenish and mottled hue. It is a native of New Zealand. See KAKAPO.

**Strigose, Strigous** (strī'gōs, strī'gus), *a.* In *bot.* having striga; hispid; a *strigous* leaf is one set with stiff lanceolate bristles.

**Strike** (strīk), *v.t.* pret. *struck*; pp. *struck, stricken* (but the latter is now commonly an adjective); ppr. *striking*. *Strook*, an old past participle, is wholly obsolete, as also *strucken* in English, though in common use in Scotland. [The literal meaning is to draw a *stroke* or *streak* upon; A. Sax. *strica*, a stroke or line, a prick; *strican*, to go rapidly in a straight course; *āstrican*, to strike, to smite; D. *strijken*, to sweep, to rub, to spread over, to stroke; G. *streichen*, Icel. *strykja*, to stroke, to flog. See also STRETCH, STRIP.] 1. To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to smite; to give a blow to, as with the hand, a stick, a whip, a ball, or an arrow; as, an arrow *struck* the shield; a ball *strikes* a ship between wind and water. Often with *down, off, up*, &c. See phrases below. Similarly to *strike* a person dead, to kill him with a blow or blows.

> The servants did *strike* him with the palms of their hands. Mark xiv. 65.
> He at Philippi kept
> His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
> The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shak.*

2. To give, deal, or inflict: with *blow* or similar word as object. 'Him that *struck* more *blows* for Rome.' *Shak.*

> Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the *blow*. *Byron.*

3. To dash; to knock; to throw with a quick motion: with the instrument as object; as, to *strike* one's *foot* against a stone. '*Struck* his *hand* upon his breast.' *Shak.*

> They shall take of the blood, and *strike it* on the two side posts. Ex. xii. 7.

4. To produce by a blow or blows; as, to *strike* fire; to *strike* a light.—5. To stamp with a stroke; to impress; hence, to mint; to coin; as, to *strike* coin at the mint; to *strike* sovereigns.

> This is given as the reason for not *striking* silver money. *Brougham.*

6. To light upon; to hit.

> A judicious friend . . . presses the advantage and *strikes* the critical minute. *Jeremy Collier.*

7. To prostrate; to blast; to confound, as by superhuman power or the influence of planets; as, to be moon-*struck*.

> The red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome. *Shak.*
> If I do wake, some planet *strike* me down,
> That I may slumber in eternal sleep. *Shak.*

8. To make to disappear; to erase; to efface; to blot: with *out, away*, &c.; as, to *strike out* an item in an account.

> That thou didst love her, *strikes* some scores *away*
> From the great compt. *Shak.*

9. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; as, a tree *strikes* its root deep.—10. To punish; to afflict: as *smite* is also used.

> To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. Prov. xvii. 26.

11. To cause to sound; to notify by sound; as, the clock *strikes* twelve; hence, to begin to beat, as a drum; to begin to sing or play, as a song or tune: often with *up*. '*Strike up* the drums.' *Shak.* '*Strike* a free march to Troy.' *Shak.*

> That heaven and earth may *strike* their sounds together
> Applauding our approach. *Shak.*

12. To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror; the spectacle *struck* him greatly.

I am *struck* with sorrow. *Shak.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most on the first view. *Atterbury.*

13. To produce by a sudden action; to effect at once.

It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp
Should *strike* such terror to his enemies. *Shak.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

14. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse; as, the plan proposed *strikes* me favourably; to *strike* one blind; to *strike* one dumb.—15. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain. 'To *strike* perpetual leagues.' *Philips.* [Comp. L. *fœdus ferire*, to strike a treaty; also the phrase *to strike hands*, below.]—16. To level, as a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.—17. To lower, as the yards of a vessel; to let down, as a sail or flag, in token of submission or surrender; to take or bring down, as a tent. See also phrases below.

Now Margaret
Must *strike* her sail, and learn awhile to serve
When kings command. *Shak.*

18.† To take forcibly or fraudulently; as, to *strike* money. *Goodrich.*—19. To lade into a cooler, as the cane-juice in sugar-making.—20.† To stroke; to pass lightly, as with the hand. '*Strike* his hand over the place, and recover the leper.' 2 Ki. v. 11.—*Well struck* or *stricken in years*, of an advanced age. 'His noble queen, *well struck in years.*' *Shak.*—*To strike a balance*, in *book-keeping*, to bring out the amount due on one or other of the sides of a debtor and creditor account; hence, in general, to ascertain on which side the preponderance is.

The decision in its favour is formed by *striking a balance* of good and evil, in which the advantages are found upon the whole to preponderate against election and for inheritance. *Brougham.*

—*To strike a centre* or *centering*, in *arch.* see CENTERING.—*To strike down*, to prostrate by a blow or blows; to fell.—*To strike hands with*, (*a*) to shake hands with. (*b*) To make a compact or agreement with; to agree with.—*To strike a jury*, in *law*, to constitute a special jury ordered by a court, by each party striking out a certain number of names from a prepared list of jurors, so as to reduce it to the number of persons required by law.—*Strike me luck, strike me lucky*, an expression used by the lower orders when making a bargain, derived from the old custom of striking hands together as a ratification of the bargain, when the buyer left in the hand of the seller an earnest penny.

Come, *strike me luck* with earnest, and draw the writings. *Beau. & Fl.*

But, if that's all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done. *Hudibras.*

—*To strike off*, (*a*) to erase from an account; to deduct; as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt. (*b*) To impress; to print; as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book. (*c*) To separate by a blow or any sudden action; as, to *strike off* a man's head with a scimitar; to *strike off* what is superfluous or corrupt.—*To strike oil*, to find petroleum when boring for it; hence, to make a lucky hit, especially financially.—*To strike out*, (*a*) to produce by collision; to force out; as, to *strike out* sparks with steel.

My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To blot out; to efface; to erase.

To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*. *Pope.*

(*c*) To plan or excogitate by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance.—*To strike sail*, to lower or take in sail; hence, to cease to make progress; to stop.—*To strike soundings* (*naut.*), to ascertain the depth of water with the hand-lead, &c.—*To strike a tent*, to loosen the cords and pegs of a tent for the purpose of removing it.—*To strike up*, (*a*) to drive up with a blow. (*b*) To begin to play or sing; as, to *strike up* a merry air.—*To strike work*, to cease work, especially till some dispute between employers and employed is settled. See verb intransitive.

**Strike** (strik), *v.i.* 1. To make a quick blow or thrust. 'Willing to wound and yet afraid to *strike*.' *Pope.*

It pleas'd the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction. *Shak.*

2. To use one's weapons; to be active in fight or on any occasion of employing force; to fight; as, to *strike* for one's country. 'God's arm *strike* with us.' *Shak.*—3. To hit; to collide; to dash; to clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.—4. To sound by percussion, with blows, or as with blows; to be struck; as, the clock *strikes*.

A deep sound *strikes* like a rising knell. *Byron.*

5. To hit; to touch; to glance; to graze; to act on by appulse.

Hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*

6. To run or dash upon the shore, a rock, or bank; to be stranded; as, the ship *struck* at twelve, and remained fast.—7. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate. 'Till a dart *strike* through his liver.' Prov. vii. 23.

Now and then a beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem. *Dryden.*

8. To lower a sail, a flag, or colours in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy; to yield.

The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns. *Swift.*

9. To quit work in order to compel an increase or prevent a reduction of wages.—*To strike at*, to make or aim a blow at; to attempt to strike; to attack 'To *strike at* power which for themselves they sought.' *Dryden.*—*To strike home*, to give an effective blow. 'Who may, in the ambush of my name, *strike home.*' *Shak.*—*To strike in*, (*a*) to go in suddenly; to disappear from the surface, with internal consequences, as an eruption on the skin. (*b*) To put in one's word suddenly; to interpose; to interrupt.

I proposed the embassy of Constantinople for Mr. Henshaw, but my Lord Winchelsea *struck in.* *Evelyn.*

—*To strike into*, (*a*) to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth into; to commence suddenly; as, to *strike into* a run. 'It *struck* on a sudden *into* such reputation that,' &c. *Dr. H. More.* (*b*) To turn into quickly or abruptly; to betake one's self speedily into.

It began raining, and I *struck into* Mrs. Vanhomrigh's, and dined. *Swift.*

—*To strike in with*, to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once.—*To strike out*, (*a*) in *boxing*, to deliver a blow directly from the shoulder. (*b*) To direct one's course in swimming; as, to *strike out* for a buoy. (*c*) To wander; to make a sudden excursion; as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life.—*To strike up*, to begin to play or sing; to begin to perform music; as, being asked to play he immediately *struck up*. 'Come, harper, *strike up.*' *Swift.*

**Strike** (strik), *n.* 1. An instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain, salt, and the like, for scraping off what is above the level of the top; a strickle. 2. A bushel; four pecks. *Tusser.* [Provincial English.]—3. A measure of four bushels or half a quarter. [Provincial English.]

What dowry has she?—Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty *strike* of oats. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Full measure; hence, excellence of quality. 'Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike.*' *Sir W. Scott.*—5. The act of workmen in any particular branch of industry discontinuing work with the object of compelling their employer to concede certain demands made by them: distinguished from a *lock-out*, which is the retaliatory measure adopted by the employers to resist such action by stopping their works.—6. In *sugar-making*, the quantity of syrup, the contents of the last pan, emptied at once into the coolers.—7. In *flax-working*, a handful of flax that may be heckled at once.—8. In *metal-working*, (*a*) a hook in a foundry to hoist the metal; (*b*) a puddler's stirrer; a rabble.—9.† The iron stanchel in a gate or palisade.—10. In *geol.* the horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted strata. It is at right angles to the dip. See STRATUM.—*By the strike*, by measure not heaped up, as is usually done with potatoes, apples, &c., but having what was above the level of the measure scraped off with a strike.—*Strike of day*, the dawn or break of day. 'If I was to speak till *strike o' day.*' *Dickens.* [As to this phrase comp. Sc. *screigh of day*, also A. Sax. *streán*, to go.]

**Strike-block** (strik'blok), *n.* In *carp.* a plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

**Striker** (strik'ėr), *n.* 1. One who strikes; one who is ready to use force; hence, a robber. *Shak.*—2. In *Scrip.* a quarrelsome man. Tit. i. 7.—3. That which strikes; specifically, (*a*) a species of tilt-hammer operated directly from the engine; (*b*) a hardened mould upon which a softened steel block is struck, to receive a concave impression; (*c*) a harpoon.—4.† A wencher. *Massinger.*

**Striking** (strik'ing), *a.* [For association of size or impressiveness with blows, see under WHOPPER, STRAPPING.] Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; as, a *striking* representation or image; a *striking* resemblance of features.

The image is *striking* and the observation just. *I. D'Israeli.*

**Striking** (strik'ing), *n.* The act of one who strikes.—*Striking distance*, the distance through which a given effort or instrumentality will be effective.

**Strikingly** (strik'ing-li), *adv.* In a striking manner; in such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively. 'Many *strikingly* poetic passages.' *T. Warton.*

**Strikingness** (strik'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being striking, or of affecting or surprising.

**Strikle** (strik'l), *n.* Same as *Strickle*.

**String** (string), *n.* [A. Sax. *string, streng*, D. *streng*, Icel. *strengr*, Dan. and Sw. *sträng*, G. *strang*, string, line, cord; from a root meaning to strain, to draw tight; akin to L. *stringo*, to draw tight (whence *strain, strict*); *strangulo*, to strangle; and seen also in E. *strong*, and perhaps in *stretch, strike.*] 1. A small rope, line, or cord, or a slender strip of leather or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things.

I'll knit it up in silken *strings*
With twenty odd-conceited true-love knots. *Shak.*

2. A ribbon.

Round Ormond's knee thou ty'st the mystic *string.* *Prior.*

3. A thread on which anything is filed; and hence, a set of things filed on a line; a succession of things extending in a line; as, a *string* of shells or beads.

A long sea-coast indented with capacious harbours, covered with a *string* of islands. *Gibbon.*

4. A strip of leather or the like, by which the covers of a book are held together.

I know many of those that pretend to be great rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the *strings* and the title-page. *Milton.*

5. The chord of a musical instrument, as of a pianoforte, harp, or violin; as, an instrument of ten *strings*.

There's not a *string* attuned to mirth
But has its chord in melancholy. *Hood.*

Hence, *pl.* The stringed instruments of an orchestra, as distinguished from the brasses and other wind-instruments; as, a fine volume of sound from the *strings*. The word is often used adjectively.

There is not one *string* instrument that seems comparable to our violins. *Addison.*

6. A fibre, as of a plant.

Duck weed putteth forth a little *string* into the water from the bottom. *Bacon.*

7. A nerve or tendon of an animal body. 'Heart with *strings* of steel.' *Shak.*

The *string* of his tongue was loosed. Mark vii. 35.

8. The line or cord of a bow.

The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrow upon the *string*. Ps. xi. 2.

9. A series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things; as, a *string* of arguments; a *string* of propositions.—10. In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper deck ports.—11. The tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants; as, the *strings* of beans.—12. In *mining*, a small filamentous ramification of a metallic vein. 13. In *arch.* a string-course (which see).—14. In *billiards*, the number of points made in a game.—*To have two strings to the bow*, to have two expedients for executing a project or gaining a purpose, the one in case the other fails; to have two objects in view or ends to be attained. [Colloq.]—*To harp upon one string*, to talk incessantly about one thing or one subject. [Colloq.]

**String** (string), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *strung*; ppr. *stringing*. 1. To furnish with strings.

Orpheus' lute was *strung* with poets' sinews. *Shak.*

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet
With firmest nerves? *Gay.*

2. To put in tune the strings of, as of a stringed instrument.

For here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
*Addison.*

3. To put on a string; as, to *string* beads or pearls.—4. To make tense; to impart vigour to; to tone.

Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood.
*Dryden.*

5. To deprive of strings; to strip the strings from; as, to *string* beans.

**String-band** (string'band), *n.* A band of musicians who play only or principally on stringed instruments: opposed to a *brass-band.*

**String-bark** (string'bärk), *n.* Same as *Stringy-bark.*

**String-beans** (string'bēnz), *n. pl.* The common name in the United States for French beans, from the string-like substance stripped from the side of the pod in preparing it for the table.

**String-board** (string'börd), *n.* In *carp.* a board that supports any important part of a framework or structure; especially, a board which sustains the ends of the steps in a wooden staircase. Called also a *String-piece* or *Stringer.*

**String-course** (string'kōrs), *n.* In *arch.* a narrow moulding or projecting course continued horizontally along the face of a building, frequently under windows. It is sometimes merely a flat band.

**Stringed** (stringd), *a.* 1. Having strings; as, a *stringed* instrument.—2. Produced by strings. 'Answering the *stringed* noise.' *Milton.*

**Stringency** (strin'jen-si), *n.* State or character of being stringent; strictness; as, the *stringency* of regulations.

**Stringendo** (strin-jen'dō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a direction to accelerate the time.

**Stringent** (strin'jent), *a.* [L. *stringens*, *stringentis*, ppr. of *stringo*, to draw tight. See STRICT.] 1.† Binding tightly; drawing tight. *Thomson.*—2. Making strict claims or requirements; strict; rigid; binding strongly; as, to make *stringent* regulations against some practice.

They must be subject to a sharper penal code, and to a more *stringent* code of procedure, than are administered by the ordinary tribunals. *Macaulay.*

**Stringently** (strin'jent-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner.

**Stringentness** (strin'jent-nes), *n.* Stringency.

**Stringer** (string'ėr), *n.* 1. One who strings; as, (*a*) one who makes or furnishes strings for a bow. 'The fletcher, who made the arrows; and the *stringer*, who made the strings.' *Nares.* (*b*) One who arranges on a string; as, a bead or pearl *stringer.*—2. In *rail. engin.* a longitudinal timber on which a rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.—3. In *ship-building*, an inside strake of plank or of plates, secured to the ribs and supporting the ends of the beams; a shelf.—4. In *carp.* see STRING-BOARD.—5.† A fornicator; a wencher. *Beau. & Fl.*

**String-halt** (string'hąlt), *n.* A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. Written sometimes *Spring-halt.*

**Stringiness** (string'i-nes), *n.* The state of being stringy; fibrousness.

**Stringless** (string'les), *a.* Having no strings. 'A *stringless* instrument.' *Shak.*

**String-piece** (string'pēs), *n.* 1. That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit.—2. See STRING-BOARD.—3. A long piece of timber, especially one used to support a floor.

**Stringy** (string'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as, a *stringy* root. 'The tough and *stringy* coat of the areca nut.' *Cook.*—2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.—3. Sinewy; wiry. 'A *stringy* little man of about fifty.' *Jerrold.*

**Stringy-bark** (string'i-bärk), *n.* A name given to several Australian trees of the genus Eucalyptus, from the character of their bark, as to *E. robusta*, the bark of which is used by the aborigines to make cordage and canvas.

**Strinkle** (stringk'l), *v.t.* and *i.* [Comp. *sprinkle* and *strew.*] To strew or sprinkle sparingly. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Strinkling** (stringk'ling), *n.* [Old and Scotch.] 1. The act of one who strinkles.—2. That which is strinkled.

Men whose brains were seasoned with some *strinklings* at least of madness and phrensy.
*Dr. H. More.*

**Strip** (strip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stripped;* ppr. *stripping.* [O.E. *stripe*, *stryppe*, *strepe*, A. Sax. *strypan*, *bestrypan*, also *strēpan*, to strip, to spoil; cog. L.G. *strippen*, *stripen*, *strepen*, D. *stroopen*, G. *streifen*, to strip off, to take the skin or covering from; closely akin to *stripe*, *strap*, *strop;* not improbably from a stem which may be regarded as a varying form of the stem of *strike.*] 1. To pull or tear off, as a covering; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back: sometimes emphasized with *off.*

And he *stripped off* his clothes also. 1 Sam. xix. 24.
She *strip'd* it from her arm. *Shak.*

2. To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel: usually with *of* before the thing taken away; as, to *strip* a beast *of* his skin; to *strip* a tree *of* its bark; to *strip* a man *of* his clothes. Hence, absolutely, to *strip one's self*, to take off one's clothes.—3. To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute; to despoil; to divest: usually with *of* before the thing taken away; as, to *strip* a man *of* his possessions; to *strip* a tree *of* its fruit. 'If such tricks *strip* you out *of* your lieutenancy.' *Shak.* 'That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him *of* a friend.' *South.*—4. To tear off the thread of: said of a screw or bolt; as, the screw was *stripped.*—5. To uncover; to unsheathe. '*Strip* your sword stark naked.' *Shak.*—6.† To pass rapidly; to run or sail past; to outrun; to outstrip. 'When first they *stripped* the Malean promontory.' *Chapman.*

Before he reached it he was out of breath,
And then the other *stripped* him. *Beau. & Fl.*

7. To press out the last milk of, at a milking; to milk dry; as, to *strip* a cow.—8. To unrig; as, to *strip* a ship.—9. In *agri.* to pare off the surface in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface. 10.† To separate; to put away: with *from.* 'His unkindness that *strips* her *from* his benediction.' *Shak.*

**Strip** (strip), *v.i.* 1. To take off the covering or clothes; to uncover; to undress.—2. To loose the thread or have the screw stripped off: said of a screw or bolt; as, the screw *strips.*

**Strip** (strip), *n.* [See STRIP, *v.t.*, and STRIPE.] 1. A narrow piece, comparatively long; as, a *strip* of cloth. 'Lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. In *mining*, an inclined trough in which ores are separated by being disturbed while covered by a stream of water descending the strip.—3. In *joinery*, a narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks.

**Strip** (strip), *n.* [Norm. *estrippe*, waste.] Waste; destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c. [American law term.]

**Stripe** (strīp), *n.* [From the stem of verb to *strip;* L.G. *stripe*, D. *streep*, Dan. *stripe*, G. *streif*, a stripe.] 1. A line or long narrow division of anything of a different colour from the ground; as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of colour. 2. A strip or long narrow piece attached to something of a different colour; as, a long *stripe* sewed upon a garment.—3. The wale or long narrow mark discoloured by a lash or rod.—4. A stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

Forty *stripes* may he give him, and not exceed.
Deut. xxv. 3.
With his *stripes* we are healed. Is. liii. 5.

6. Colour as the badge of a party or faction; hence, distinguishing characteristic; character; feature; as, persons of the same political *stripe.* *Goodrich.* [United States.]

**Stripe** (strīp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *striped;* ppr. *striping.* 1. To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colours; to variegate with stripes.—2. To strike; to lash. [Rare.]

**Stripe,**† *v.t.* To strip. *Chaucer.*

**Striped** (strīpt), *a.* Having stripes of different colours.

**Strip-leaf** (strip'lēf), *n.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing. *Simmonds.*

**Stripling** (strip'ling), *n.* [From *strip*, *stripe;* Icel. *stripr*, a stripling; primarily, a tall slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly; comp. *slip*, *scion.*] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

And the king said, *Inquire thou whose son the stripling* is. 1 Sam. xvii. 56.

Used adjectively.

And now a *stripling* cherub he appears. *Milton.*

**Stripper** (strip'ėr), *n.* One that strips.

**Strippet**† (strip'et), *n.* [A dim. from *strip* or *stripe;* comp. Sc. *stripe*, a small stream.] A small brook; a rivulet. 'A little brooke or *strippet.*' *Holinshed.*

**Stritchel** (strich'el), *n.* A strickle. [Local.]

**Strive** (strīv), *v.i.* pret. *strove;* pp. *striven* (rarely *strove*); ppr. *striving.* [O.Fr. *estriver*, to strive, to contend, derived by some from O.H.G. *streban*, G. *streben*, Dan. *stræbe*, D. *streven*, to strive, to be eager, to endeavour; but perhaps rather from Icel. *strith*, strife, the word being introduced from the Old Norse.] 1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavour with earnestness; to labour hard; to do one's best; to try: applicable to exertions of body or mind; thus, a workman *strives* to perform his task before another; a student *strives* to excel his fellows in improvement. 'Having *strove* in vain to restore it.' *Sir W. Scott.*

I'll *strive* to take a nap. *Shak.*
*Strive* to enter in at the strait gate. Luke xiii. 24.
Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cesar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*

2. To contend; to struggle in opposition; to battle; to fight: followed by *against* or *with* before the person or thing opposed; as, *strive against* temptation; *strive* for the truth.

My spirit shall not always *strive with* man.
Gen. vi. 3.
So those great lords
Drew back in wrath, and Arthur *strove with* Rome.
*Tennyson.*

3. To quarrel or contend with each other; to be at variance one with another, or come to be so; to be in contention, dispute, or altercation. 'And still they *strove* and wrangled.' *Tennyson.*

Do as adversaries do in law,
*Strive* mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shak.*

4. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strove* with public hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.
*Derham.*

5. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Not that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd
Castalian spring, might with this Paradise
Of Eden *strive.* *Milton.*

SYN. To labour, endeavour, try, contend, struggle, aim, quarrel, dispute, wrangle, contest, vie, emulate.

**Strive** (strīv), *n.* A striving; an effort; a strife. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Striver** (strīv'ėr), *n.* One that strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

An imperfect *striver* may overcome sin in some instances. *Glanville.*

**Strivingly** (strīv'ing-li), *adv.* In a striving manner; with earnest efforts; with struggles.

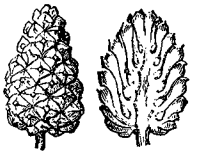
**Strix** (striks), *n.* [L., an owl.] A genus of nocturnal birds of the order Raptores, comprehending, as originally constituted by Linnæus, all the birds now included in the family Strigidæ, but by later naturalists restricted to a few members of that family, the best known of which is *S. flammea* (the white-owl, barn-owl, or screech-owl). See OWL.

**Stroam**† (strōm), *v.i.* [Perhaps allied to *stream.*] 1.† To wander about idly and vacantly.—2. To walk with long strides. [Provincial English.]

**Strobila** (strō-bī'la), *n.* [Gr. *strobilos*, a top or fir-cone.] In *zool.* the adult tape-worm with its generative segments or proglottides; also applied to one of the stages in the life-history of the Lucernarida.

**Strobilaceous** (strō-bi-lā'shus), *a.* Same as *Strobiliform.*

**Strobile** (strō'bīl), *n.* [Gr. *strobīlos*, a pine-cone.] 1. In *bot.* a catkin the carpels of which are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds, as in the fruit of the pines; a cone.—2. Same as *Strobila.*



Strobile. Section of Strobile.

**Strobiliform** (strō-bil'i-form), *a.* Shaped like a strobile.

**Strobiline** (strō-bī'lin), *a.* Pertaining to a strobile; cone-shaped.

**Strobilite** (strō-bī'līt), *n.* [Gr. *strobīlos*, a pine-cone, and *lithos*, a stone.] A generic term for certain fossil coniferous cones, with

tapering truncated scales, occurring in the coal, lias, and other formations. *Page.*

**Strobilus** (strō-bī'lus), *n.* Same as *Strobile.*

**Strocal, Strocle** (strō'kal, strō'kl), *n.* An instrument used by glass-makers to empty the metal from one pot to another. Spelled also *Strokal, Strokle.*

**Strode** (strōd), *n.* Same as *Strude.*

**Strof,†** pret. of *strive.* Strove; contended. *Chaucer.*

**Strokal** (strō'kal), *n.* See STROCAL.

**Stroke,† Strook†** (strōk, strōk), pret. of *strike.* Struck.

**Stroke** (strōk), *n.* [From *strike*, but in last meaning from the verb to *stroke.*] 1. A blow; a knock; the striking of one body against another; the act of one body upon another when brought suddenly into contact with it; the sudden effect of forcible contact; as, a piece of timber falling may kill a man by its *stroke;* more specifically, a blow struck by means of the human arm; a hostile blow; a blow with a weapon; as, a man, when whipped, can hardly fail to flinch or wince at every *stroke.* 'Struck for himself an evil *stroke.*' *Tennyson.*

How now! what noise? That spirit's possessed with haste
That wounds the unresisting postern with these *strokes.* *Shak.*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples without striking a *stroke.* *Bacon.*

2. The agency of any hostile and pernicious power; fatal assault or attack; as, the *stroke* of death. 'The *stroke* of war.' *Shak.* 'The most terrible and nimble *stroke* of quick, cross lightning.' *Shak.*—3. A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity; mishap. 'Some distressful *stroke* that my youth suffered.' *Shak.*

At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law. *W. Harte.*

4. The moment of striking: applied to a clock; the sound of a clock, &c., announcing the time.

What is't o'clock?
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shak.*

5. A dash in writing or printing; a line; the touch of a pen or pencil; as, a hair-*stroke.*

O, lasting as those colours may they shine,
Free as thy *stroke,* yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly effort; a successful attempt; as, a *stroke* of genius. 'A notable *stroke* of good-breeding.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.* 'The boldest *strokes* of poetry.' *Dryden.*

He will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it. *Addison.*

7. A sudden burst or flash. 'A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff.' *Tennyson.*—8.† Power; efficacy; influence.

He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

9. Series of operations; as, to do a great *stroke* of business. [Familiar.]—10. A throb; a pulsation; a beat. 'Twenty *strokes* of the blood.' *Tennyson.*—11. The sweep of an oar; as, to row with a long *stroke.*—12. The stroke-oar or strokesman. 'Pulls *stroke* in the Boniface boat.' *Thackeray.*—13. In *steam engin.* the entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder.—14. A caress; a gentle rubbing with the hand, expressive of kindness.

His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke.* *Dryden.*

—*A stroke above,* a degree above, higher or better than. 'She was a *stroke above* the other girls.' *Dickens.* [This phrase is borrowed from the *strokes* or lines marking the degrees on a scale.]

**Stroke** (strōk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stroked;* ppr. *stroking.* [A. Sax. *strācan, strācian,* D. *strooken,* Icel. *strjúka, strykja,* Dan. *stryge,* G. *streichen,* to stroke, to touch lightly. From stem of *strike, streak.*] 1. To rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; especially, to rub gently in one direction; to soothe.

He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind,
He *stroke'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Hence, to *stroke* the wrong way of the hair is (*fig.*) to ruffle; to annoy. [Colloq.]

Somebody's been *stroking* him the wrong way of the hair. *Trollope.*

2. To make smooth.—3. In *masonry,* to work the face of a stone in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface.

**Stroke-oar** (strōk'ōr), *n.* The aftmost oar of a boat or the man that uses it; the strokesman.

A great deal of changing and fidgeting, consequent upon the election of a *stroke-oar.* *Dickens.*

**Stroker** (strōk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking. 'Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker.*' *Warburton.* 2. A flatterer. 'Dame Polish, my lady's *stroker.*' *B. Jonson.*

**Strokesman** (strōks'man), *n.* In *rowing,* the man who rows the aftmost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest; stroke-oar.

**Strokle** (strō'kl), *n.* See STROCAL.

**Stroll** (strōl), *v.i.* [A word of doubtful origin. Wedgwood quotes an old form *stroyle* (1652), and adduces several somewhat similar Teutonic forms, as Prov. G. *strolen, strolchen, struolen, strielen,* to rove, to stroll.] To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.

These mothers *stroll* to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

Then we *stroll'd*
For half the day thro' stately theatres. *Tennyson.*

—*Strolling player,* an inferior actor or stage-player who goes about from place to place, and performs wherever an audience can be obtained.—SYN. To rove, roam, ramble, saunter, range, stray.

**Stroll** (strōl), *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely; a ramble.

**Stroller** (strōl'ėr), *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant; an itinerant player.

Such a scenic exhibition, to which the Coliseum amphitheatre was but a *stroller's* barn, as this old globe of ours had never or hardly ever beheld. *Carlyle.*

**Stroma** (strō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *strōma,* a bed, from *strōnnymi,* to spread out, to strew.] 1. In *anat.* the bed or foundation texture of an organ, or of any deposit; as, the amorphous *stroma* of scrofulous deposits.—2. In *bot.* the fleshy substance in some fungous plants in which the perithecia are immersed.

**Stromatic** (strō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *strōmateus,* a coverlet, pl. *strōmateis,* patchwork, from *strōma,* a bed, from *strōnnymi,* to strew.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds. [Rare.]

**Stromatology** (strō-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *strōma,* a bed, a stratum, and *logos,* discourse. See STROMA.] That branch of geology which treats of the formation of stratified rocks, their succession and organic remains. [Rare.]

**Stromb** (strom), *n.* A mollusc of the genus Strombus.

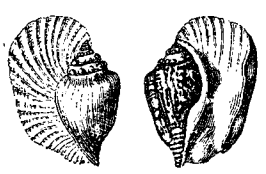
**Strombidæ** (strom'bi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of marine testaceous gasteropods, of which the genus Strombus is the type.

**Strombinæ** (strom-bī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Strombidæ, consisting of the true wing-shells, in which the outer lip is greatly dilated, with a lobe at the base.

**Strombite** (strom'bīt), *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Strombus.

**Strombuliform** (strom-bū'li-form), *a.* [From a modern *strombulus,* formed as a dim. of L. *strombus* (which see).] In *geol.* formed like a top.

**Strombus** (strom'bus), *n.* [L. *strombus,* a spiral shell, from Gr. *strombos,* anything twisted or turned, a spiral shell, a top.] The name given by Linnæus to a genus of gasteropodous shells. The aperture is much dilated, the lip expanding and produced into a groove. In some of the shells of this genus the spines are of great length,



Winged Strombus (*S. tricornis*).

and are arranged round the circumference of the base, being at first tubular, and afterwards solid, according to the period of growth. Only two species have been found in the seas of this country. Cuvier places this genus under his pectinibranchiate gasteropods, and Lamarck divides it into two sub-genera, Strombus proper, and Pteroceras.

**Stromeyerite** (strō-mī'ėr-īt), *n.* [After the chemist *Stromeyer.*] A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper.

**Stromnite** (strom'nīt), *n.* A mineral. See BARYSTRONTIANITE.

**Stronde,†** *n.* A strand; a shore; a beach. *Chaucer.*

**Strong** (strong), *a.* [A. Sax. *strang, strong,* strong, robust, powerful; Icel. *strange,* strong, strict, severe, Dan. and D. *streng,* O.H.G. *strangi,* strong, robust, holding fast; Mod. G. *streng, strenge,* severe, strict, rigorous; from same root as *string,* and L. *stringo,* to draw tight (whence *strict*). *Strength* is a derivative.] 1. Having physical active power, or physical power to act; especially, having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous; robust; muscular; as, a patient is recovering from sickness, but is not yet *strong* enough to walk; a *strong* man will lift twice his own weight. 'That our oxen may be *strong* to labour.' Ps. cxliv. 14.

Orses the *strong* to greater strength must yield. *Dryden.*

2. Having physical or mental passive power; having ability to bear or endure.

Know how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be *strong.* *Longfellow.*

3. Naturally sound or healthy; not readily affected by disease; hale; as, a *strong* constitution.—4. Firm; solid; compact; not easily broken. '*Strong* as the axle-tree on which heaven rides.' *Shak.* 'Burst the *strong* nerves and crushed to solid bone.' *Pope.*—5. Well fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* fortress or town.

The hilly or *strong* country extended in those parts to no great distance from the towns. *Brougham.*

6. Having great military or naval force; powerful; as, a *strong* army or fleet; a *strong* nation; a nation *strong* at sea.—7. Having great wealth, means, or resources; as, a *strong* house or company of merchants. 8. Having force from moving with rapidity; violent; forcible; impetuous; as, a *strong* current of water or wind; the wind was *strong* from the north-east; we had a *strong* tide against us.—9. Powerful; forcible; cogent; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; working forcibly; effectual; as, a *strong* argument; *strong* reasons; *strong* evidence; a *strong* example or instance; he used *strong* language.

*Strong* reasons make *strong* actions. *Shak.*

10. Ardent; eager; zealous; earnestly engaged; as, a *strong* partisan; a *strong* Whig or Tory. 'Her mother, ever *strong* against that match.' *Shak.*—11. Having virtues of great efficacy, or having a particular quality in a great degree; as, a *strong* powder or tincture; a *strong* decoction; *strong* tea; *strong* coffee.—12. Full of spirit; intoxicating; as, *strong* liquors.—13. Affecting the senses forcibly; as, (*a*) affecting the sight forcibly; bright; glaring; vivid; as, a *strong* light. '*A strong* and full white.' *Newton.* (*b*) Affecting the taste forcibly; as, the *strong* flavour of onions. (*c*) Affecting the smell powerfully; as, a *strong* scent. 'Poor suitors have *strong* breaths.' *Shak.*—14. Substantial; solid, but not of easy digestion.

But *strong* meat belongeth to them that are of full age. Heb. v. 14.

15. Well established; valid; confirmed; firm; not easily overthrown or altered.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong* was kept as law. Wisdom of Solomon xiv. 16.

16. In a high degree; great; violent; vehement; earnest. 'With *strong* crying and tears.' Heb. v. 7.

Is it possible . . . you should fall into so *strong* a liking with old Sir Ronald's second son? *Shak.*

17. Having great power to act; furnished with abilities; having great resources; able; powerful; mighty.

His mother was a witch, and one so *strong*
That could control the moon, make flows and ebbs. *Shak.*

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

18. Having great force, vigour, power, and the like, as of the mind, intellect, or any faculty; as, a man of *strong* powers of mind; a man of a *strong* mind or intellect; a man of *strong* memory, judgment, or imagination. 'Divert *strong* minds to the course of altering things.' *Shak.*—19. Having great force; comprising much in few words; forcibly expressed.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong.* *Ed. Smith.*

20. In a relative sense, when preceded by numerals, amounting to; powerful to the extent of; as, an army 10,000 *strong.*

First demand of him how many horse the duke is *strong.* *Shak.*

21. Acting by physical force; effected by strength.

If, Collatine, thine honour lay in me,
From me by *strong* assault it is bereft. *Shak.*

I wot not by what *strong* escape
He broke from those that had the guard of him. *Shak.*

22. In *com.* tending upwards in price; rising; as, a *strong* market.—23. In *gram.* applied to inflected words when inflection is effected by internal vowel change and not by adding syllables; thus, *swim, swam, swum* is a *strong* verb. See WEAK. — *To go* or *come it strong*, to do a thing with energy and perseverance. [Slang.]—*Strong* is used as an element in many self-explanatory compounds; as, *strong*-backed, *strong*-fisted, *strong*-bodied, *strong*-smelling, *strong*-voiced, and the like. — SYN. Vigorous, powerful, stout, robust, solid, firm, hardy, muscular, forcible, cogent, valid, tainted.

**Strong**† (strong), pp. of *string*. Strung. *Spenser.*

**Strong-barred** (strong'bärd), *a.* Shut with strong bolts. '*Strong-barred* gates.' *Shak.*

**Strong-based** (strong'bāzd), *a.* Standing on a firm foundation. 'The *strong-based* promontory.' *Shak.*

**Strong-besieged** (strong'bē-sējd), *a.* Hard beset; besieged by a strong force. '*Strong-besieged* Troy.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Strong-bonded** (strong'bond-ed), *a.* Imposing a strong obligation. 'That *strong-bonded* oath.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Strong-fixed** (strong-fikst), *a.* Firmly established. '*Strong-fixed* is the house of Lancaster.' *Shak.*

**Strong-framed** (strong'frāmd), *a.* Of a strong make.

I am *strong-framed*; he cannot prevail with me. *Shak.*

**Stronghand** (strong'hand), *n.* Violence; force; power.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*

**Stronghold** (strong'hōld), *n.* A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place of security. 'Officers intrusted by Edward with the keeping of this renowned *stronghold*.' *Sir W. Scott.* '*Strongholds* of truth.' *Locke.*

**Strongish** (strong'ish), *a.* Somewhat strong. *Byron.* [Colloq.]

**Strong-knit** (strong'nit), *a.* Firmly joined or compacted. '*Strong-knit* sinews.' *Shak.*

**Strongly** (strong'li), *adv.* In a strong manner; with strength; with great force or power: (*a*) with parts strong and well put together; as, a *strongly* built man; a *strongly* constructed ship. (*b*) In a high degree; much; violently. 'Some passion that works him *strongly*.' *Shak.* (*c*) Firmly; in such a manner as not easily to be shaken or removed. 'You are so *strongly* in my purpose bred.' *Shak.* (*d*) In a manner suitable for resisting attack; as, a town *strongly* fortified. (*e*) Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly; with energy; as, the evils of this measure were *strongly* represented to the government; to object *strongly*. 'So *strongly* urged past my defence.' *Shak.*

**Strong-minded** (strong'mīnd-ed), *a.* 1. Having a strong or vigorous mind.—2. Not according to the female character or manners; unfeminine: applied ironically to women claiming equality with man.

**Strong-room** (strong'röm), *n.* A fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which valuables are kept.

He would hand the diamonds over in safety to the banker's *strong-room*. *Thackeray.*

**Strong-set** (strong'set), *a.* Firmly set or compacted.

**Strong-tempered** (strong-tem'pėrd), *a.* Very hard. '*Strong-tempered* steel.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Strong-water** (strong'wą-tėr), *n.* Distilled or ardent spirits. *Bacon.* [Obsolete as a singular, but still sometimes used in plural.]

**Strongylidæ** (stron-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *strongylos*, round, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of nematode worms of which the genus Strongylus is the type. See STRONGYLUS.

**Strongylus** (stron'ji-lus), *n.* [Gr. *strongylos*, round, circular.] A genus of intestinal worms in Rudolphi's classification, characterized by having a cylindrical body, the anal extremity of which, in the male, is surrounded by a kind of pouch of a varied shape, from which is protruded a small filament or spiculum. *S. armatus* infests the mesenteric arteries of the horse and ass, producing aneurisms. *S. gigas* is the largest nematode worm at present known to infest man or any other animal, the male measuring from 10 inches to 1 foot in length, whilst the female is said to attain a length of over 3 feet.

**Strontia** (stron'shi-a), *n.* (Sr O.) An oxide of strontium occurring in a crystalline state, as a carbonate, in the lead-mines of *Strontian*, in Argyleshire, whence its name. It was discovered by Dr. Hope in 1792. It has subsequently been found in England, America, and France; but strontitic minerals are rather rare. The pure earth to which the name of strontia is given is prepared from the carbonate exactly like baryta. It is a grayish-white powder, infusible in the furnace; of a specific gravity approaching that of baryta, having an acrid burning taste, but not so corrosive as baryta, though sharper than lime, and an alkaline reaction. It becomes hot when moistened, and slakes into a pulverulent hydrate ($Sr(HO)_2$), dissolves in 150 parts of water at 60°, and in much less at the boiling-point, forming an alkaline solution called *strontia water*, which deposits crystals in four-sided tables as it cools. These crystals have the composition $Sr(HO)_2.8H_2O$. It is readily distinguished from baryta by forming with hydrochloric acid a chloride which crystallizes in needles, and is very deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol, to which it gives the property of burning with a crimson flame. The sulphate of strontia is found native, and some of the native varieties have a pale blue tint, whence the term *cœlestin* (which see). The nitrate of strontia is used in making fireworks, as it communicates a magnificent red colour to flame.

**Strontian** (stron'shi-an), *n.* A name sometimes given to strontia.

**Strontian** (stron'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to strontia; containing strontia. — *Strontian yellow*, a solution of strontia added to chromate of potash. It is a pale canary-yellow, and is a permanent colour.

**Strontianite** (stron'shi-an-īt), *n.* Native carbonate or strontia, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and crystallized in the form of a hexahedral prism, modified on the edges, or terminated by a pyramid. It was first discovered in the lead-mines of *Strontian*, in Argyleshire.

**Strontites** (stron-tī'tēz), *n.* The name given to strontia by Dr. Hope, who first obtained this earth from strontianite, or native carbonate of strontia. This name was modified into *strontia* by Klaproth.

**Strontitic** (stron-tit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to strontia or strontium.

**Strontium** (stron'shi-um), *n.* [From *Strontian*, in Argyleshire, where its carbonate occurs.] Sym. Sr.; at. wt. 175. The metal of which strontia is the oxide, procured from the carbonate of strontia by Davy in 1808. It is a dark yellow substance, less lustrous than barium; sp. gr. 2·54: it is difficultly fusible, and not volatile. When exposed to the air it attracts oxygen, and becomes converted into strontia, or protoxide of strontium; when thrown into water it decomposes it with great violence, producing hydrogen gas, and forming with the water a solution of strontia. Strontium is harmless, while barium and all its compounds are poisonous.

**Strook** (strök), old pret. of *strike*. *Dryden.*

**Stroot**† (strōt), *v.i.* To swell out; to strut. 'The mizzens *strooted* with the gale.' *Chapman.*

**Strop** (strop), *n.* A strap. (See STRAP.) This orthography is particularly used for a strip of leather, or a strip of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors and giving them a fine smooth edge; a razor-strop.

**Strop** (strop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stropped*; ppr. *stropping*. To sharpen with a strop or strap; as, he *stropped* his razor.

**Strop** (strop), *n.* [O.Fr. *strope*, the loop whereby the oar of a skiff hangs to the thowle; Fr. *étrope*, *estrope*, a strop; from L. *stroppus*, *struppus*, a band.] 1. *Naut.* a piece of rope, spliced generally into a circular wreath, used to surround the body of a block, so that it may be hung to any particular situation about the masts, yards, or rigging. It is also used for other purposes. 2. In *rope-making*, a rope with an eye at each end, used in twisting strands.

**Strophe** (strō'fē), *n.* [Gr. *strophē*, a turn, from *strephō*, to turn.] In the *Greek drama*, that part of a choral ode sung in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, *antistrophe* being the reverse. Hence, in ancient lyric poetry, a term for the former of two corresponding stanzas, the latter being the *antistrophe*. The term is sometimes used in regard to modern poetry.

**Strophic** (strō'fik), *a.* Relating to or consisting of strophes.

**Strophiolate, Strophiolated** (strō'fi-o-lāt, strō'fi-o-lāt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* having strophioles or caruncles, as seeds.

**Strophiole** (strō'fi-ōl), *n.* [L. *strophiolum*, a garland.] In *bot.* a little tubercular part near the base or *hilum* of some seeds, particularly those of the papilionaceous order; a caruncle.

**Strophulus** (strof'ū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *strophus*, from Gr. *strophos*, a bandlet, from *strephō*, to turn.] A papular eruption upon the skin peculiar to infants, and exhibiting a variety of forms known popularly as *red-gum*, *white-gum*, *tooth-rash*, &c.

**Strossers**† (stros'ėrz), *n. pl.* A kind of covering for the leg: supposed by some commentators to be the same as *Trousers*. *Shak.*

**Stroud** (stroud), *n.* A kind of coarse blanket or garment made of strouding, worn by North American Indians.

**Strouding** (stroud'ing), *n.* A coarse kind of cloth employed in the trade with the North American Indians; material for strouds.

**Strout**† (strout), *v.i.* [See STRUT.] To swell; to puff out; to strut. 'Mustachios *strouting* long, and chin close-shaved.' *Fairfax.*

**Strout**† (strout), *v.t.* To swell or puff out; to enlarge by affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

**Strove** (strōv), pret. of *strive*.

**Strow** (strō), *v.t.* pret. *strowed*; pp. *strowed* or *strown*; ppr. *strowing*. Same as *Strew*. 'Since the Hebrides were *strown* with the wrecks of the Armada.' *Macaulay.*

All heaven bursts her starry flowers,
And *strows* her lights below. *Tennyson.*

**Strow**† (strō), *a.* [From *strow*, *strew*.] Loose; scattered.

**Strowl**† (strōl), *v.i.* To stroll.

**Stroy**† (stroi), *v.t.* To destroy.

**Struck** (struk), pret. & pp. of *strike*. See STRIKE.

**Strucken** (struk'n), pp. of *strike*. 'The *strucken* deer.' *Shak.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Structural** (struk'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to structure; as, *structural* peculiarities in an animal.

**Structure** (struk'tūr), *n.* [L. *structura*, from *struo*, *structum*, to build; whence *construct*, *instruct*, *destruction*.] 1. Act of building; practice of erecting buildings. [Rare.]

His son builds on and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice.

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

3. Manner of building; form; make; construction. 'Want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe.' *Woodward.*—4. The arrangement of the parts in a whole, as of the elements of a sentence or paragraph; the arrangement of the constituent particles of a substance or body; as, the *structure* of a rock or mineral.

Change the *structure* of the sentence; substitute one synonyme for another and the whole effect is destroyed. *Macaulay.*

5. Manner of organization; mode in which different organs or parts are arranged; as, the *structure* of animals or vegetables or any of their parts. Sometimes nearly equivalent to *organization*, as in extract under STRUCTURED. — *Structure of rocks*, in *geol.* the arrangement of their parts, viewed on a larger scale than that of their texture. Thus, a rock is said to have a *massive structure* when it is of a uniform texture over a great extent and presents no internal division into strata, columns, &c.; so when it is internally divided by fissures into column-like masses of various sizes and forms it is said to have a *columnar structure*; when composed of parallel plates a *tabular structure*.

**Structured** (struk'tūrd), *a.* In *biol.* possessing a regular organic structure; exhibiting differentiation of parts for vital functions.

Since the passing from a structureless state to a *structured* state is itself a vital process, it follows that vital activity must have existed while there was yet no structure. *H. Spencer.*

**Structureless** (struk'tūr-les), *a.* Devoid of structure. See extract under STRUCTURED.

**Structurist** (struk'tūr-ist), *n.* One who makes structures; a builder. [Rare.]

**Strude**† (strud), *n.* A stock of breeding mares; a stud. *Bailey.*

**Struggle** (strug'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *struggled;* ppr. *struggling.* [Formerly *stroggle, strogle,* meaning to struggle, and also to complain or grumble. Of doubtful origin. Comp. O.Sw. *strug,* a quarrel. *Scruggle, scriggle* are also found.] 1. To make efforts with a twisting or with contortions of the body.

So saying he took the boy, that cried aloud
And *struggled* hard. *Tennyson.*

2. To use great efforts; to labour hard; to strive; to contend; as, to *struggle* to save life; to *struggle* with the waves; to *struggle* against the stream.—3. To labour in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to labour in any kind of difficulty or distress.

'Tis wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare.
*Dryden.*

SYN. To writhe, twist, strive, contend, labour, endeavour.

**Struggle** (strug'l), *n.* 1. A violent effort with contortions of the body; a contortion of distress; agonized effort; agony; as, the death-*struggle.* 'The uneasy *struggles* of a man fast bound and fettered.' *Waterland.* 'What convulsive *struggles* he may make to cast the torture off from him?' *Carlyle.*—2. A forcible effort to obtain an object or to avoid an evil; an effort to get on in the world; as, a man's early *struggles* with poverty.—3. Contest; contention; strife; as, a *struggle* for mastery; a *struggle* between bodies of troops.

**Struggler** (strug'lėr), *n.* One who struggles, strives, or contends.

**Strull** (strul), *n.* A bar so placed as to resist weight.

**Strum** (strum), *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To play unskilfully and coarsely on a stringed instrument; to thrum; as, why do you keep *strumming* in that way?

**Strum** (strum), *v.t.* To play, as a stringed instrument, unskilfully or noisily; as, to *strum* a piano.

**Struma** (strō'ma), *n.* pl. **Strumæ** (strō'mē). [L., from *strues,* a pile, a heap, from *struo,* to build.] 1. A term frequently used as equivalent to *scrofula,* and sometimes to *bronchocele* or *goitre.* See SCROFULA and GOITRE. 2. In *bot.* a swelling in some leaves at the extremity of the petiole, where it is connected to the lamina, as in *Mimosa sensitiva.* Also, in mosses, a dilatation or swelling which is sometimes present upon one side of the base of the theca.

**Strumatic** (strō-mat'ik), *a.* Same as *Strumose.*

**Strumiform** (strō'mi-form), *a.* In *bot.* having the appearance of a struma.

**Strumose, Strumous** (strō'mōs, strō'mus), *a.* 1. Scrofulous.—2. In *bot.* having strumæ. See STRUMA.

**Strumousness** (strō'mus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strumose.

**Strumpet** (strum'pet), *n.* [Origin doubtful, but probably from the Romance. Wedgwood takes it from O.Fr. *strupre, stupre,* L. *stuprum,* fornication, debauchery. It may perhaps rather be a nasalized form from O.Fr. *stropier, estropier,* It. *stroppiare,* Sp. *estropear,* to lame, to maim, in allusion to the effects of venereal diseases.] A prostitute; a harlot.

**Strumpet** (strum'pet), *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant. 'Beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind.' *Shak.*

**Strumpet** (strum'pet), *v.t.* 1. To debauch. *Shak.; Massinger.*—2. To call or give the reputation of a strumpet; hence, to belie; to slander. 'With his untrue reports *strumpet* your fame.' *Massinger.*

**Strumstrum**† (strum'strum), *n.* A rude musical instrument of the nature of a cittern or guitar. *Dampier.*

**Strumulose** (strō'mū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *strumose.*] In *bot.* furnished with a small struma.

**Strung** (strung), pret. *of string.*

**Strunt** (strunt), *v.i.* [A nasal form of *strut.*] To walk sturdily; to walk with state; to strut. [Scotch.]

**Strunt** (strunt), *n.* 1. Spirituous liquor of any kind. *Burns.*—2. A pet; a sullen fit. *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

**Struse** (strō'se), *n.* A long, burdensome craft used for transport on the inland waters of Russia.

**Strut** (strut), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *strutted;* ppr. *strutting.* [O.E. *strut, strout,* to swell or bulge, to strut; Dan. *strutte,* to strut, to stick out; L.G. *strutt,* stiff, sticking out; G. *strotzen,* to teem, superabound.] 1. To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity or pompousness.

Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait?
*Shak.*

2.† To swell; to protuberate.

The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

**Strut** (strut), *n.* 1. A lofty, proud step or walk with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking. 'An ungainly *strut* in their walk.' *Swift.*—2. In *carp.* (*a*) a piece of timber obliquely placed from a king or queen post to support or strengthen a rafter or a horizontal piece; a brace; a stretching-piece. (*b*) Any piece of timber in a system of framing which is pressed or crushed in the direction of its length, and whose principal function is to hold things apart; as, the *struts* of a roof or a gate.

**Strut**† (strut), *a.* Swelling out; protuberant.

He beginneth now to return with his belly *strut* and full. *Holland.*

**Struthio** (strō'thi-ō), *n.* [L.; Gr. *struthiōn,* a sparrow, an ostrich.] A genus of birds of the order Grallatores of Cuvier or Cursores of others. See OSTRICH.

**Struthiola** (strō'thi-ō-la), *n.* [Dim. of Gr. *struthiōn,* a sparrow, from the resemblance of the seeds to a beak.] A genus of heath-like shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope, nat. order Thymelaceæ.

**Struthionidæ** (strō-thi-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *struthiōn,* an ostrich, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A family of terrestrial birds incapable of flight, the wings being, in the majority of instances, merely rudimentary, but having long and strong legs, which enable them to run with great rapidity. This family includes the ostrich, cassowary, emu, &c., and is equivalent to the Brevipennes of Cuvier and the Ratitæ of Huxley. See BREVIPENNES, RATITÆ.

**Struthious** (strō'thi-us), *a.* [L. *struthio,* an ostrich.] Pertaining to or like the ostrich; belonging to the ostrich tribe.

**Strutter** (strut'ėr), *n.* One who struts; a pompous fellow.

**Strutting** (strut'ing), *n.* In *carp.* diagonal braces between joists to prevent side deflection.

**Strutting-beam, Strut-beam** (strut'ing-bēm, strut'bēm), *n.* An old term for a collar-beam.

**Struttingly** (strut'ing-li), *adv.* In a strutting manner; with a proud, lofty step; boastingly.

**Strutting-piece** (strut'ing-pēs), *n.* Same as *Straining-piece* (which see).

**Strychnia, Strychnine** (strik'ni-a, strik'-nin), *n.* [Gr. *strychnos,* a name of several plants of the nightshade order.] ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$.) A vegetable alkaloid, the sole active principle of *Strychnos Tieuté,* the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *S. Ignatii, S. nux-vomica, S. colubrina,* &c. It is usually obtained from the seeds of *S. nux-vomica.* It is colourless, inodorous, crystalline, unalterable by exposure to the air, and extremely bitter. It is very insoluble, requiring 7000 parts of water for solution. It dissolves in hot alcohol, although sparingly, if the alcohol be pure and not diluted. It forms crystallizable salts, which are intensely bitter. Strychnine and its salts, especially the latter from their solubility, are most energetic poisons. They produce lock-jaw and other tetanic affections, and are used in very small doses as remedies in paralysis.

**Strychnic** (strik'nik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or including strychnine; as, *strychnic* acid.

**Strychnina** (strik-nī'na), *n.* Same as *Strychnia.*

**Strychnos** (strik'nos), *n.* [Gr. See STRYCHNIA.] A genus of plants, nat. order Loganiaceæ. It is composed of trees or shrubs which do not yield a milky juice, and have opposite, usually nerved leaves and corymbose flowers; some of the species are possessed of tendrils, and are climbing plants. They are found principally in the tropical parts of Asia and America. Among the species are *S. nux-vomica,* poison-nut or ratsbane (see NUX-VOMICA), and *S. potatorum,* or clearing-nut, an abundant plant in the woods and mountains of the East Indies. The seeds, when dried, are sold by the natives for the purpose of clearing muddy water. The St. Ignatius' bean is a native of Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, and other parts of Asia; but the exact species so called is not known. (See *St. Ignatius' bean,* under SAINT.) *S. colubrina,* snake-wood or snake-poison nut, is a native of the coasts of Coromandel and of Silhet. It is considered by the Indian doctors as an effectual remedy for the bite of the cobra da capello. (See SNAKE-WOOD.) *S. toxifera,* wooraly or poison-plant of Guiana, is used by the natives as an arrow-poison; *S. Pseudoquina* is a native of Brazil. Its bark is said to be fully equal to cinchona in curing intermittent fevers. The fruit of this species is eaten by the native children.

**Stryfull,**† *a.* For *Stryfefull.*† Full of strife; contentious. *Spenser.*

**Stub** (stub), *n.* [Probably directly from the Scandinavian; Icel. *stubbi, stubbr, stobbi,* a stub, a stump; Dan. *stub,* stubble, a stump; L.G. *stubbe,* D. *stobbe,* the stump of a tree; A. Sax. *styb, steb,* a stock, a tree trunk. Wedgwood is probably right in connecting it with *stab* and *stamp.* He thinks the radical idea is a sharp, abrupt thrust, whence the meaning of a body by which such a thrust can be made, any abrupt projection or object standing out of the surrounding surface. *Stump* is a nasalized form of this word, and *stubble* is closely connected.] 1. The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is cut down. 'Low *stubs* gored his feet.' *Coleridge.*

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind.
*Bacon.*

2.† A log; a block; a dolt; a dullard. 'Our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs.*' *Milton.*—3. A stub-nail; iron made therefrom; stub-iron. *E. H. Knight.*

**Stub** (stub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stubbed;* ppr. *stubbing.* 1. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to *stub* up edible roots; to *stub* a tree. *Swift.*—2. To clear of roots; as, to *stub* land. *Tennyson.*—3. To strike the toes against a stump, stone, or other fixed object. [United States.]

**Stubbed** (stub'ed), *a.* [From *stub;* comp. Dan. *stubbe,* to dock, to curtail.] 1. Short and thick like something truncated; blunt; obtuse. 'Stubbed horns.' *B. Jonson.*—2.† Hardy; not nice or delicate. 'Stubbed, vulgar constitutions.' *Berkeley.*

**Stubbedness** (stub'ed-nes), *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

**Stubbiness** (stub'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being stubby.—2. Same as *Stubbedness.*

**Stubble** (stub'l), *n.* [A dim. form from *stub;* Dan. & Sw. *stub,* stubble.] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground; the part of the stalk left in the ground by the scythe or sickle.

After the first crop is off, they plough in the wheat *stubble.* *Mortimer.*

**Stubbled** (stub'ld), *a.* 1. Covered with stubble. 'The *stubbled* plain.' *Gay.*—2.† Stubbed.

**Stubble-fed** (stub'l-fed), *a.* Fed, as cows or geese, on the fine natural grass that grows among stubble.

**Stubble-goose** (stub'l-gös), *n.* A goose fed among stubble.

**Stubble-plough** (stub'l-plou), *n.* A plough for turning up ground on which stubble is left.

**Stubble-rake** (stub'l-rāk), *n.* A rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

**Stubbly** (stub'li), *a.* 1. Covered with stubble; having stubble; stubbled; as, *stubbly* fields. 2. Resembling stubble; short and stiff; as, a *stubbly* beard.

**Stubborn** (stub'orn), *a.* [O.E. *stubborne, stubborne, stoburn, stiborne,* &c., from *stub,* A. Sax. *styb,* lit. like a *stub,* stockish, blockish, hence obstinate. The termination seems to point to an A. Sax. adjective *stybor* (from *styb*), with common term. *-or,* to which the term. *-n* or *-en* was added.] 1. Unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; inflexible; refractory; as, a *stubborn* son; a *stubborn* mind or soul. 'Obstinate, *stubborn* to justice.' *Shak.* 2. Persevering; persisting; steady; constant. '*Stubborn* attention and more than common application.' *Locke.*—3. Stiff; not flexible; as, a *stubborn* bow. 'Stop their mouths with *stubborn* bits.' *Shak.* 'A plant of *stubborn* oak.' *Dryden.*—4. Hardy; firm; enduring without complaint.

Patience under torturing pain,
Where *stubborn* Stoics would complain. *Swift.*

5.† Harsh; rough; rugged. 'Your *stubborn* usage of the Pope.' *Shak.* 'Though authority be a *stubborn* bear.' *Shak.*

We will not oppose anything that is hard and *stubborn,* but by a soft answer deaden their force.
*Burnet.*

6. Not easily melted or worked; as, a *stubborn* ore or metal; refractory.—*Obstinate, Stubborn.* See under OBSTINATE.—SYN. Obstinate, inflexible, refractory, intractable, obdurate, headstrong, contumacious, steady, constant, hardy.

**Stubbornly** (stub'orn-li), *adv.* In a stubborn manner; obstinately; inflexibly; contumaciously. 'When *stubbornly* he did repugn the truth.' *Shak.*

**Stubbornness** (stub'orn-nes), *n.* The state of being stubborn; as, (*a*) perverse and unreasonable obstinacy; inflexibility; contumacy.

*Stubbornness* and obstinate disobedience must be mastered with blows. *Locke.*

(*b*) Stiffness; want of pliancy. (*c*) Refractoriness, as of ores. (*d*)† Roughness; harshness; ruggedness, *Shak.*—SYN. Inflexibility, pertinacity, obdurateness, contumacy, perverseness, persistency, refractoriness.

**Stubborn-shafted** (stub'orn-shaft-ed), *a.* Having a stubborn, stiff, or unbended shaft or trunk: '*Stubborn-shafted* oaks.' *Tennyson.*

**Stubby** (stub'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with stubs. 2. Short and thick; short and strong; as, *stubby* bristles.

**Stub-end** (stub'end), *n.* In *mach.* the enlarged end of a connecting-rod, to which the strap is fastened. *Goodrich.*

**Stub-iron** (stub'ī-ėrn), *n.* Iron formed from stub-nails, used principally for making gun-barrels of superior quality. *E. H. Knight.*

**Stub-mortise** (stub'mor-tis), *n.* A mortise passing through only a part of the timber in which it is formed.

**Stub-nail** (stub'nāl), *n.* A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

**Stucco** (stuk'kō), *n.* [It., from O.H.G. *stucchi*, a crust.] 1. Fine plaster, used as a coating for walls, and to give them a finished surface. Stucco for internal decorative purposes, such as the cornices and mouldings of rooms and the enrichment of ceilings, is a composition of very fine sand, pulverized marble, and gypsum, mixed with water till it is of a proper consistency. Within a short time after being first applied it begins to set or gradually harden, in which state it is moulded, and may at length be finished up with metal tools. The stucco employed for external purposes is of a coarser kind, and variously prepared, the different sorts being generally distinguished by the name of cements. Some of these take a surface and polish almost equal to that of the finest marble. The third coat of three-coat plaster is termed stucco, consisting of fine lime and sand. There is a species called *bastard stucco*, in which a small portion of hair is used. Rough stucco is merely floated and brushed with water, but the best kind is trowelled.—2. Work made of stucco.—3. A popular name for plaster of Paris or gypsum.

**Stucco** (stuk'kō), *v.t.* To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster. '*Stuccoed* halls.' *Warton.*

**Stuccoer** (stuk'kō-ėr), *n.* One who stuccoes; one who applies stucco to walls, &c.; one who works or deals in stucco.

**Stucco-work** (stuk'kō-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work composed of stucco, such as cornices, mouldings, and other ornaments in the ceilings of rooms.

**Stuck** (stuk), pret. and pp. of *stick.*

**Stuck**† (stuk), *n.* Stucco.

**Stuck**† (stuk), *n.* A thrust.

I had a pass with a rapier, scabbard and all; and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shak.*

**Stuckle** (stuk'l), *n.* A number of sheaves set together in the field; a stook. [Local.]

**Stuckling** (stuk'ling), *n.* An apple pasty, thin, somewhat half circular in shape, and not made in a dish. [Local.]

**Stuck-up** (stuk'up), *a.* Giving one's self airs of importance; unreasonably puffed up; affectedly self-important or vain; exclusive, from an undue sense of one's own importance or position in society; aping the manners or assuming the dignity, bearing, or importance of one's superiors. [Colloq.]

The *airs of small, stuck-up* men are amazingly ridiculous. *A. K. H. Boyd.*

**Stud** (stud), *n.* [A. Sax. *studu*, a prop, a support, a nail; Icel. *stod*, a post, a prop; D. *stut*, a stay, prop, support; Sc. *stut*, a prop; probably from stem of *steady* (which see). As to meaning 5 comp. G. *staude*, a shrub, a perennial plant.] 1. A nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob.

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs.* *Raleigh.*

Crystal and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton.*

2. An ornamental button or catch for a shirt front, held in its place by being inserted in a hole worked for it, and admitting of being transferred from one shirt to another.—3. A supporting beam; a piece of timber inserted in a sill to support a beam; a post or prop. *Jer. Taylor; Mortimer.*—4. In *mach.* (*a*) a short rod fixed in and projecting from something, sometimes forming a journal. (*b*) A stud-bolt.—5.† A stem; a trunk. *Spenser.*

**Stud** (stud), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *studded;* ppr. *studding.* 1. To adorn with shining studs or knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl.
*Shak.*

2. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; to set thickly, as with studs. 'Heaven's ebon vault *studded* with stars.' *Shelley.*

**Stud** (stud), *n.* [A. Sax. *stōd*, a stud of breeding horses, especially mares, *stōdhors*, a stallion; G. *stute*, a mare; akin *steed* (which see).] A collection of breeding horses and mares, or the place where they are kept.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape. *Sir W. Temple.*

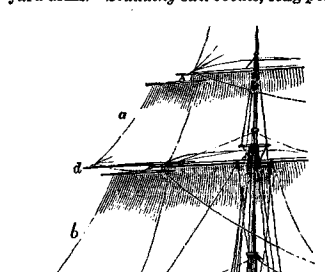
**Stud-bolt** (stud'bōlt), *n.* In *mach.* a bolt with a thread at either end, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end, and have a nut screwed on it at the other.

**Stud-book** (stud'bụk), *n.* A book containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle of particular breeds, especially of the offspring of famous thoroughbred sires or dams.

**Studdery**† (stud'ėr-i), *n.* A place for keeping a stud of horses. 'For whose breede and maintenance . . . King Henry the Eight erected a noble *studdery.*' *Holinshed.*

**Studding** (stud'ing), *n.* In *carp.* studs or joists collectively, or material for studs or joists.

**Studding-sail** (stud'ing-sāl), *n.* [From *stud*, a support, or altered from *steadying-sail.*] *Naut.* a sail set beyond the skirts of the principal sails during a light wind.—*Lower studding-sails* are set beyond the leeches of the mainsail and foresail, and fixed nearly in the same manner.—*Topmast* and *top-gallant studding-sails* are set on the outside of the top-sails and top-gallant sails; they are spread at the foot by booms, which slide out from the extremities of the main and fore yards, and have their heads or upper edges attached to small yards, which are hoisted up to the topsail and top-gallant yard-arms.—*Studding-sail booms,* long poles




Studding-sails.

*a,* Royal studding-sail; *b,* Top-gallant studding-sail. *c,* Topmast studding-sail. *d, e,* Studding-sail booms.

sliding through boom-irons at the extremities of the yards and from the vessel's sides, used to spread the studding-sails.

**Student** (stū'dent), *n.* [L. *studens, studentis,* ppr. of *studeo,* to study.] 1. A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning; a scholar; as, the *students* of an academy, of a college or university; a medical *student;* a law *student.*—2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man; as, a hard *student;* a close *student.*

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shak.*

3. One who studies or examines; as, a *student* of nature's works.

**Studentship** (stū'dent-ship), *n.* The state of being a student.

**Stud-horse** (stud'hors), *n.* [See STUD.] A breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.

**Studied** (stud'id), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made the subject of study; closely examined; read with diligence and attention; well considered; as, the book has been *studied;* the subject has been well *studied.*—2. Well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study; learned; as, a man well *studied* in geometry, or in law or medical science.

I shrewdly suspect that he is little *studied* in the theory of moral proportions. *Burke.*

3. Premeditated; deliberate; carefully and studiously contrived or thought out; as, a *studied* insult.

The flattering senate
Decrees him divine honours, and to cross it
Were death with *studied* torments. *Massinger.*

4.† Having a particular inclination.

A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so weak a composition. *Shak.*

**Studiedly** (stud'id-li), *adv.* In a studied manner.

**Studier** (stud'i-ėr), *n.* One who studies; a student.

You are a professed *studier* of human nature—it is the book you love to read. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

**Studio** (stū'di-ō), *n.* [It.] The working room of a painter or sculptor.

**Studious** (stū'di-us), *a.* [Fr. *studieux,* L. *studiosus.* See STUDY.] 1. Given to study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; as, a *studious* scholar. 'The *studious* universities.' *Shak.*—2. Given to thought or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative.—3. Earnest; eager to discover something or to effect some object; busy; diligent; as, to be *studious* to please. 'Wary in thy *studious* care.' *Shak.* 'Studious to find new friends and new allies.' *Tickell.*—4. Attentive to; careful: with *of.*

You that are so *studious*
*Of* my affairs, wholly neglect your own.
*Massinger.*

5. Planned with study; deliberate; studied.

For the frigid villany of *studious* lewdness, for the calm malignity of laboured impiety, what apology can be invented? *Rambler.*

6. Favourable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation. [Poetical.]

But let my due feet never fail,
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale. *Milton.*

**Studiously** (stū'di-us-li), *adv.* In a studious manner; as, (*a*) with study; with close attention to books; as, he is *studiously* inclined. (*b*) With diligence; with zeal and earnestness; diligently; carefully; attentively.

Acts of outrage and tumultuous excesses in a free state are blazoned in minute detail, and descend to posterity; the deeds of tyranny are *studiously* and perpetually suppressed. *Hallam.*

**Studiousness** (stū'di-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being studious; the habit or practice of study; addictedness to books; thoughtfulness; diligence.

Men are sometimes addicted to *studiousness* and learning, sometimes to ease and ignorance. *Hakewill.*

**Studwork** (stud'wėrk), *n.* A wall of brickwork built between studs.

**Study** (stud'i), *n.* [L. *studium,* a busying one's self about a thing, zeal, study, application to learning, from *studeo,* to busy one's self about, to apply one's self to, to study.] 1. A setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject for the purpose of learning what is not before known; as, to be fond of *study.*

By labour and intent *study* (which I take to be my portion in this life), joined with the strong propense of nature, I might perhaps leave something so written to aftertimes as they should not willingly let it die. *Milton.*

*Study* gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Earnest mental endeavour; absorbed or thoughtful attention; earnestness; diligence; eagerness.

It is my *study* to seem despiteful and ungentle to you. *Shak.*

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright and know his works.
*Milton.*

3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of study.

*Studies* serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. *Bacon.*

The proper *study* of mankind is man. *Pope.*

4. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment; the room or apartment in which a person studies.

Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shak.*

5. Deep cogitation; a fit of thought; reverie.

The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study* said, That I cannot do with my honour. *Bacon.*

6. In the *fine arts*, (*a*) a work undertaken for improvement in the art and often left incomplete. (*b*) A preparatory sketch from nature to be used in the composition of other larger and more finished works. Thus, entire figures in some instances; in others, human heads, hands, or feet, animals, trees, plants, flowers, and in short anything designed from nature, receive the general name of *studies*.—7. In *music*, a piece of instrumental music composed for the purpose of familiarizing the player with the difficulties of his instrument.

**Study** (stud'i), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *studied;* ppr. *studying.* [See the noun.] 1. To apply the mind to books or learning; as, he *studies* eight hours in the day.—2. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to think seriously or earnestly; to dwell in thought; to ponder. 'To *study* where I well may dine.' *Shak.*

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

3. To endeavour diligently; to be zealous.

We beseech you . . . that ye *study* to be quiet, and to do your own business. 1 Thes. iv. 10, 11.

**Study** (stud'i), *v.t.* 1. To apply the mind to for the purpose of learning; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding; as, to *study* law or theology; to *study* languages.—2. To consider attentively; to examine closely; as, *study* the works of nature.

*Study* thyself: what rank or what degree
Thy wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden.*

3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to devise; to think intently on. 'To *study* fashions to adorn my body.' *Shak.*—4. To con over, or to commit to memory.

Where did you *study* all this goodly speech? *Shak.*

5. To have careful regard to; to be zealous for; to be solicitous for the good of; as, to *study* one's own interests; to *study* one person and neglect another.

**Study, Studdie** (stud'i), *n.* [See STITHY.] A smith's anvil or forge. [Scotch.]

**Stufa** (stö'fa), *n.* [It.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

**Stuff** (stuf), *n.* [O.Fr. *estoffe*, Fr. *étoffe*, stuff, matter, substance, material, according to Littré from G. *stoff*, stuff, which he derives directly from L. *stuppa*, *stupa*, tow, oakum, whence also G. *stopfen*, to stop or stuff up.] 1. In its widest sense substance or matter indefinitely; more particularly, the matter of which anything is formed; material to be worked up in any process of manufacture.

When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept:
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shak.*
Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shows the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*

Do not squander time; for that is the *stuff* which life is made of. *Franklin.*

2. Furniture; goods. 'If a man deliver money or *stuff*.' Ex. xxii. 7.

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*
The farmer vext packs up his beds and chairs,
And all his household *stuff*. *Tennyson.*

3. Essence; elemental part.

Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the conscience
To do no contrived murder. *Shak.*

4. A medicine or mixture; a potion.

I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize
The present power of life. *Shak.*

5. In *com.* (*a*) a general name for all kinds of fabrics, of silk, wool, hair, cotton, or thread manufactured on the loom; as, *silk stuffs;* woollen *stuffs*. (*b*) Particularly, woollen cloth of slight texture, for linings and women's apparel and the like.—6. Refuse or worthless matter; anything worthless or trifling; hence, foolish or irrational language; nonsense; trash; as, you are talking *stuff*.

Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*

**Stuff** (stuf), *v.t.* 1. To fill by packing or crowding material into; to cram full; to load to excess; to crowd.

I will *stuff* your purses full of crowns. *Shak.*

This crook drew hazel boughs adown,
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*

2. To fill or pack with material necessary to make complete; as, to *stuff* a bed-tick or a cushion.—3. To cause to swell out. 'Lest the Gods . . . should with a dropsy *stuff* thy skin.' *Dryden.*—4. To fill the skin of, as a dead animal, for presenting and preserving its form; as, to *stuff* a bird.—5. To form or fashion by stuffing.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

6. To crowd with facts; to cram the mind of; sometimes, to crowd or fill with false or idle tales or fancies.

For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To fill by being put into anything.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden.*

8. To thrust in; to crowd; to press; to pack firmly.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together. *Bacon.*

9. To fill with seasoning; as, to *stuff* a leg of veal.

**Stuff** (stuf), *v.i.* To feed gluttonously. 'Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*.' *Swift.*

**Stuffed** (stuft), *p.* and *a.* Having the nose obstructed, as during a cold.

I'm *stuff'd*, cousin; I cannot smell. *Shak.*

**Stuffer** (stuf'ér), *n.* 1. One who stuffs; specifically, one who stuffs the skins of animals for the purpose of preserving as specimens, &c.; as, a bird-*stuffer*.—2. That which stuffs; specifically, a machine or instrument for filling in stuffing or seasoning; as, a sausage-*stuffer*.

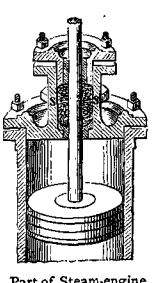
**Stuff-gown** (stuf'goun), *n.* A gown made of stuff; hence, metonymically, a junior barrister, or one under the rank of queen's counsel, and therefore not entitled to wear a silk gown.

**Stuffiness** (stuf'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stuffy, close, or musty; as, the *stuffiness* of a room.

**Stuffing** (stuf'ing), *n.* 1. That which is used for filling anything; as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion.—2. Seasoning for meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mortimer.*

**Stuffing-box** (stuf'ing-boks), *n.* In *mach.* a contrivance for securing a steam, air, or water tight joint when it is required to pass a movable rod out of a vessel or into it. It consists of a close box cast round the hole through which the rod passes, in which is laid, around the rod and in contact with it, a quantity of hemp or india-rubber packing. This packing is lubricated with oily matter, and a ring, as shown in the annexed figure, is then placed on the top of it and pressed down by screws, so as to squeeze the packing into every crevice. The stuffing-box is used in steam-engines, pumps, on the shaft of a screw-steamer where it passes through the stern, &c.



Part of Steam-engine Cylinder. *s s*, Stuffing-box.

**Stuffy** (stuf'i), *a.* [Comp. *stive.*] 1. Difficult to breathe in; close; musty: said of a room. 'The salon was beginning to get *stuffy* and hot.' *Sunday at Home.*—2. Stout; mettlesome; resolute. [Scotch.]—3. Angry; sulky; obstinate. [United States.]

**Stuke**† (stūk), *n.* Stucco.

**Stull** (stul), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *stool;* comp. G. *stollen*, a stand, a support.] In *mining*, (*a*) an arching of boards serving to protect the workmen from stones falling from the roof. (*b*) Same as *Bunning*.

**Stulm** (stulm), *n.* [Comp. Sw. *stoll*, G. *stollen*, a gallery.] A shaft to draw water out of a mine. [Local or obsolete.]

**Stulp** (stulp), *n.* [Icel. *stólpi*, a post, a pillar; Dan. Sw. and O.D. *stolpe.*] A short stout post driven into the ground for any purpose. [Provincial English.]

**Stultification** (stul'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of stultifying or state of being stultified.

**Stultifier** (stul'ti-fī-ér), *n.* One who stultifies.

**Stultify** (stul'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stultified;* ppr. *stultifying.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make foolish; to make a fool of. *Burke.*—2. To look upon as a fool or as foolish.

The modern sciolist *stultifies* all understandings but his own, and that which he regards as his own. *Hazlitt.*

3. In *law*, to allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.—*To stultify one's self*, to unsay, directly or by implication, what one has already asserted; to lay one's self open to an accusation of self-contradiction.

**Stultiloquence** (stul-til'o-kwens), *n.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *loquentia*, a talking, from *loquor*, to speak.] Foolish talk; a babbling.

**Stultiloquent** (stul-til'o-kwent), *a.* Given to stultiloquence, or foolish talk.

**Stultiloquently** (stul-til'o-kwent-li), *adv.* In a stultiloquent manner; with foolish talk.

**Stultiloquy** (stul-til'o-kwi), *n.* [L. *stultiloquium.* See STULTILOQUENCE.] Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling. 'A mere *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Stum** (stum), *n.* [D. *stom*, unfermented wine, must, wine that has not worked, from *stom*, G. *stumm*, Dan. and Sw. *stum*, dumb, mute.] 1. Unfermented grape-juice; must or new wine, often mixed with dead or vapid wine to raise a new fermentation.

Let our wines, without mixture or *stum*, be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle. *B. Jonson.*

2. Wine revived by being made by must to ferment anew. *Hudibras.*

**Stum** (stum), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stummed;* ppr. *stumming.* 1. To renew by mixing with must and fermenting anew. 'We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits.' *Sir J. Floyer.* 2. To fume a cask with brimstone. [Provincial.]

**Stumble** (stum'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *stumbled;* ppr. *stumbling.* [O.E. *stomble*, *stomel*, a form allied to Prov. E. *stummer*, Sc. *stammer*, Icel. *stumra*, to stumble, to walk with uncertain steps; Dan. dial. *stumle*, *stumre*, to stamp, to totter; E. *stump;* L.G. *stumpeln*, *stumpern*, to walk with heavy steps; N. *stumble*, to totter. Allied also probably to *step* and *stamp.*] 1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall or to endanger a fall; to stagger after a false step.

The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they *stumble*. Prov. iv. 19.

My mind
*Stumbles*, and all my faculties are lamed. *Tennyson.*

2. To walk in a bungling, noisy, and unsteady manner. 'He *stumbled* up the dark avenue.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. To fall into crime or error; to err.

He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 Jn. ii. 10.

4. To strike upon without design; to fall on; to light on by chance: with *on* or *upon*.

Ovid *stumbled* by some inadvertence *upon* Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally *stumbled upon* by men busy and inquisitive. *Ray.*

**Stumble** (stum'bl), *v.t.* 1. To cause to stumble; to cause to trip or stagger; to trip up. 'False and dazzling fires to *stumble* men.' *Milton.*—2. To confound; to puzzle; to put to a nonplus; to perplex; to embarrass.

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

**Stumble** (stum'bl), *n.* 1. The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running.—2. A blunder; a failure.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Stumbler** (stum'blér), *n.* One that stumbles or makes a blunder.

A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *G. Herbert.*

**Stumbling-block** (stum'bling-blok), *n.* Any cause of stumbling; that which forms a difficulty in one's way; that which causes offence: generally used in figurative sense.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 Cor. i. 23.

**Stumblingly** (stum'bling-li), *adv.* In a stumbling manner. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Stumbling-stone** (stum'bling-stōn), *n.* Same as *Stumbling-block. T. Burnet.*

**Stump** (stump), *n.* [A nasalized form of *stub;* Dan. *stump*, a fragment, a stump, *stumpe*, blunt, dull; *D. stomp*, a stump, *stomp*, blunt; dull; G. *stumpf*, a stump, a

short end, shortened, docked, blunt. See STUB.] 1. The fixed or rooted part of anything remaining after another part has been lopped off, destroyed, or the like; as, (*a*) the stub of a tree; the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, or the part of any plant left in the earth after it is cut down. (*b*) The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; as, the *stump* of a leg, of a finger, or a tooth.—2. *pl.* Legs; as, to stir one's *stumps*. [Colloq.]—3. One of the three posts constituting the wicket at the game of cricket. Their lower ends are pointed so as to be easily driven into the ground, and the height at which they stand when fixed is 27 inches; the space between them must not allow of the ball passing through. The top of each stump is grooved, and in the grooves the small pieces of wood called *bails* are laid, from stump to stump. 4. A short thick roll of leather or paper cut to a point, and used to rub down the harsh or strong lines of a crayon or pencil drawing, for shading it, or for rubbing solid tints on paper from colours in powder.—*On the stump*, in the course of itinerating through a district or country and making speeches at different places, for political or other purposes. *Saturday Rev.* [Originally United States. The word had its origin in the practice of itinerant orators using the stump of a tree to speak from in lately cleared districts.]

**Stump** (stump), *v.t.* 1. To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to lop.

Around the *stumped* top soft moss did grow.
*Dr. H. More.*

2. To strike, as anything fixed and hard, with the toe. [Vulgar.]—3. To challenge; to defy; to puzzle; to confound. [Colloq. and low, United States.]—4. To make a tour through or to travel over, making speeches for political or personal purposes. *Saturday Rev.* See the noun.—5. In *cricket*, (*a*) to knock down a stump or stumps of.

A herd of boys with clamour bowl'd
And *stump'd* the wicket. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) To put out of play by knocking down the wicket which the player or batsman is trying to defend, when he is off the ground allotted to him by the laws of the game: sometimes with *out;* as, he was *stumped*, or *stumped out*. *T. Hughes.* Hence—6. To defeat, impoverish, or ruin.

Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are *stumped?* *T. Hook.*

**Stump** (stump), *v.i.* 1. To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily.—2. To make electioneering or other such speeches from the stump of a tree or other elevation: in a contemptuous sense. [American.]—*To stump it*, (*a*) to make an escape; to take to flight; to run off. [Slang.]

*Stump it*, my cove; that's a Bow-street runner.
*Lord Lytton.*

(*b*) To travel about making stump-speeches.—*To stump up*, to pay or hand over money; as, I will make him *stump up* for my lost time. [Colloq.]

**Stumper** (stump'ėr), *n.* 1. One who stumps. 2. A boaster.—3. A story that puzzles or creates incredulity. [Colloq. United States.]

**Stump-orator** (stump'or-a-tėr), *n.* A man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree or other elevation; a frothy or bombastic speaker.

**Stump-oratory** (stump'or-a-to-ri), *n.* Oratory such as that of a stump-orator.

**Stump-speaker** (stump'spēk-ėr), *n.* A popular political speaker. [United States.]

**Stump-speech** (stump'spēch), *n.* A speech made from the stump of a tree or other improvised platform; an electioneering speech in favour of one's self or some other political candidate; a loud, frothy, bragging, or bombastic harangue. [United States.]

**Stumpy** (stump'i), *a.* 1. Full of stumps.—2. Short; stubby. [Colloq.]

**Stun** (stun), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stunned;* ppr. *stunning*. [A. Sax. *stunian*, to stun, to make stupid with a noise; G. *staunen*, to be astonished, to be stupefied. Perhaps from same root as L. *tono*, to thunder, with prefixed *s.*] 1. To overpower the sense of hearing of; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing of; to confound or make dizzy by loud noise or sound.

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,
*Stunned* with hoarse Codrus' Theseid o'er and o'er?
*Dryden.*

2. To render insensible or dizzy by force or violence; to render senseless by a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*

3. To surprise completely; to overpower.

William was quite *stunned* at my discourse, and held his peace. *De Foe.*

**Stung** (stung), pret. & pp. of *sting*.

**Stunk** (stungk), pret. of *stink*.

**Stunner** (stun'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which stuns.—2. Anything that stuns or astonishes by its appearance or other qualities; anything wonderfully or extraordinarily good; something first-rate: often applied to a person or thing of very showy appearance. [Slang.]

I am busy working a cap for you, dear aunty, . . . and I think when finished it will be quite a *stunner*.
*Dean Ramsay.*

**Stunning** (stun'ing), *a.* Of unusual quality or qualities; first-rate; excellent; very good; as, a *stunning* girl; *stunning* cigars; *stunning* wine. [Slang.]

**Stunt** (stunt), *v.t.* [A form of *stint;* A. Sax. *stintan*, to be weary, *stunt*, blunt, stupid; Icel. (non-nasalized) *stuttr*, short, stunted; O.Sw. *stutt, stunt*, docked, short; G. *stutzen*, to dock, to shorten.] To hinder from free growth; to shorten or check in growth; to dwarf; as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant.

When, by a cold penury, I blast the abilities of a nation, and *stunt* the growth of its active energies, the ill I may do is beyond all calculation. *Burke.*

**Stunt** (stunt), *n.* 1. A check in growth.—2. That which has been checked in its growth; a stunted animal or thing.—3. A young whale, two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.

**Stuntedness** (stunt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being stunted.

**Stuntiness**† (stunt'i-nes), *n.* Same as *Stuntedness*.

**Stuntness** (stunt'nes), *n.* Shortness; abruptness. [Rare.]

Short sentences are prevalent in our language, as long ones are in German. In all things we incline to curtness and *stuntness*. *J. Earle.*

**Stupa** (stö'pa), *n.* [Skr. *stūpa*, an accumulation, a mount, a stupa *or* tope.] The name given by Buddhists to certain sacred monumental structures. As distinguished from the *dagoba*, the true stupa commemorates some event, or marks some spot, held dear by the followers of Buddha; while the dagoba contains relics of that deity. The names, however, are sometimes confounded.

**Stupa, Stupe** (stū'pa, stūp), *n.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Flannel, flax, or other such articles wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, applied to a wound or sore.

**Stupe** (stūp), *v.t.* To apply a stupa or stupe; to foment. *Wiseman.*

**Stupe**† (stūp), *n.* A stupid or foolish person. *Bickerstaff.*

**Stupefacient** (stū-pē-fā'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens, stupefacientis*, ppr. of *stupefacio*. See STUPEFACTION.] Having a stupefying power.

**Stupefacient** (stū-pē-fā'shi-ent), *n.* A medicine which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

**Stupefaction** (stū-pē-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *stupefacio*. See STUPEFY.] 1. The act of stupefying or state of being stupefied.—2. A stolid or senseless state; insensibility; dulness; torpor; stupidity.

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

**Stupefactive** (stū-pē-fak'tiv), *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding; narcotic.

**Stupefactive** (stū-pē-fak'tiv), *n.* That which stupefies; specifically, a medicine that produces stupor; a stupefacient. 'Teaching us to refuse any anodynes or *stupefactives.*' *Bp. Reynolds.*

**Stupefiedness** (stū'pē-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being stupefied; stupefaction; insensibility. 'The deadness and *stupefiedness* of the part.' *Boyle.*

**Stupefier** (stū'pē-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which stupefies, or makes dull or stupid.

**Stupefy** (stū'pē-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stupefied;* ppr. *stupefying*. [Fr. *stupéfier*, from L. *stupefacere—stupeo*, to be struck senseless, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To blunt *the faculty of* perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility; to make dull or dead to external influences; to make torpid; as, *stupefied* by narcotics or by a blow on the head. 'As the fumes of drink discompose and *stupefy* the brain of a man overcharged with it.' *South.*—2.† To deprive of material mobility.

It is not malleable; but yet it is not fluent, but *stupefied*. *Bacon.*

[Sometimes incorrectly written *stupify*.]

**Stupend**† (stū-pend'), *a.* Stupendous. '*Stupend* and admirable conclusions.' *Burton.*

**Stupendious**† (stū-pen'di-us), *a.* Stupendous. 'At sight of that *stupendious* bridge his joy increased.' *Milton.*

**Stupendiously**† (stū-pen'di-us-li), *adv.* Stupendously. *Sandys.*

**Stupendous** (stū-pen'dus), *a.* [L. *stupendus*, wonderful, amazing, astonishing; from *stupeo*, to be struck senseless, to be astonished.] Striking dumb by magnitude; hence, astonishing; great and wonderful; of astonishing magnitude or elevation; grand; as, a *stupendous* pile; a *stupendous* edifice; a *stupendous* mountain.

All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole. *Pope.*

Those temples, palaces, and piles *stupendous*,
Of which the very ruins are tremendous. *H. Smith.*

**Stupendously** (stū-pen'dus-li), *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

**Stupendousness** (stū-pen'dus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous.

**Stupent** (stū'pent), *a.* [L. *stupens, stupentis*, ppr. of *stupeo*, to be stupefied.] Confounded; astounded; stunned into silence. [Rare.]

We will say mournfully, in the presence of Heaven and Earth, that we stand speechless, *stupent*, and know not what to say! *Carlyle.*

**Stupeous** (stū'pē-us), *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Resembling tow; covered with long loose hairs or filaments like tow; stupose.

**Stupid** (stū'pid), *a.* [L. *stupidus*, from *stupeo*, to be astonished, to be struck senseless.] 1. Deprived temporarily or permanently of the perceptive, thinking, or reasoning faculties; bereft of feeling; in a state of stupor; dull as regards the faculties; deadened; insensible; stupefied. '*Stupid* with age.' *Shak.*

With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*

And Enid could not say one tender word
She felt so blunt and *stupid* at the heart.
*Tennyson.*

2. Devoid of understanding; possessed of dull gross folly.

No man who knows aught can be so *stupid* to deny that all men naturally were born free. *Milton.*

3. Characterized by or resulting from stupidity; formed without skill or genius; senseless; nonsensical.

Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

**Stupidity** (stū-pid'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *stupidité*, L. *stupiditas*. See STUPID.] The state or quality of being stupid; as, (*a*) insensibility to external impressions; numbness of feeling; stupor; astonishment.

A *stupidity*
Past admiration strikes me, joined with fear.
*Chapman.*

(*b*) Extreme dulness of perception or understanding; dull foolishness.

Pure *stupidity* is of a quiet nature, and content to be merely stupid. *Carlyle.*

SYN. Insensibility, torpidness, deadness, sluggishness, sottishness, doltishness, blockishness, senselessness.

**Stupidly** (stū'pid-li), *adv.* In a stupid manner; as, (*a*) with suspension or inactivity of understanding or perception. (*b*) Without the exercise of reason or judgment; with dull folly.

**Stupidness** (stū'pid-nes), *n.* Stupidity.

**Stupifier** (stū'pi-fī-ėr), *n.* Same as *Stupefier*.

**Stupify** (stū'pi-fī), *v.t.* Same as *Stupefy*.

**Stupor** (stū'por), *n.* [L.] 1. Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense; a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed; as, the patient is in a *stupor*. 'A *stupor* or dull pain in the thigh.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. Intellectual insensibility; moral deadness; heedlessness or inattention to one's interests.

Our church stands haltered, dumb, like a dumb ox; lowing only for provender (of tithes); content, if it can have that; or, with dumb *stupor*, expecting its further doom. *Carlyle.*

**Stupose** (stū'pōs), *a.* [From L. *stupa*, tow.] In *bot.* having a tuft of hairs; composed of matted filaments like tow.

**Stuprate** (stū'prāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stuprated;* ppr. *stuprating*. [L. *stupro, stupratum*, to defile, from *stuprum*, defilement.] To ravish; to debauch. *Heywood.*

**Stupration** (stū-prā'shon), *n.* Rape; violation of chastity by force. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Stuprum** (stū'prum), *n.* [L.] 1. Forcible violation of the person; rape.—2. In *civil law*, every union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

**Stupulose** (stū'pū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *stupose.*] In *bot.* covered with coarse, decumbent hairs.

**Sturdied** (stėr'did), *a.* Affected with the disease called sturdy; as, '*sturdied* sheep.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sturdily** (stėr'di-li), *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; lustily. 'Toughly chew and *sturdily* digest.' *Donne.*

**Sturdiness** (stėr'di-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sturdy; stoutness; lustiness; vigorousness.

**Sturdy** (stėr'di), *a.* [Commonly derived from O.Fr. *estourdi*, Mod.Fr. *étourdi*, stupid, giddy, inconsiderate; like It. *stordire*, to deafen, to stupefy, possibly, according to Diez, from a form *extordire*, for *extorpidire*—L. *ex*, and *torpidus*, stupefied, from *torpeo*, to be numb. But more probably from Icel. *stirdr*, hard, stiff, unbending, harsh; perhaps from root of *stark*, *stare*.] 1.† Foolishly obstinate; stupidly hardened; stubborn; stiff-necked.

A *sturdy* hardened sinner advances to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first step. *Atterbury.*

2. Stiff; stout; strong; as, a *sturdy* oak.

He was not of a delicate contexture, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

3. Exhibiting strength or force; forcible; lusty; violent; vigorous. 'A few *sturdy* steps.' *Sir W. Scott.*

How bowed the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke! *Gray.*

4. Robust in body; strong; stout; vigorous and hardy; as, a *sturdy* ploughman.

The men of the north, for the sake of material interests, succumbed to a course of treatment which their more *sturdy* ancestors would not have endured from an English ministry. *W. Chambers.*

**Sturdy** (stėr'di), *n.* [Gael. *stuird*, *stuirdean*, vertigo, drunkenness, sturdy.] A disease in sheep, marked by a disposition to stagger, sit on the rump, turn towards one side, stupor, &c. It is caused by the presence within the brain of the cystic form (Cœnurus) or immature embryo of a particular species of tape-worm (*Tœnia Cœnurus*), varying in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. The sheep attacked are generally under two years old, and a radical cure is rarely effected, puncturing and trephining the head over the injured part giving but temporary relief.

**Sturgeon** (stėr'jon), *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon*, from L.L. *sturio*, from O.H.G. *sturio*, A. Sax. *styria*, Mod. G. Sw. and Dan. *stör*, sturgeon.]

Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

A ganoid fish of the genus Acipenser, family Sturionidæ, the members of which family are popularly included under the name sturgeon. The general form of the sturgeon is similar to that of the shark, but the body is covered with numerous bony plates in longitudinal rows; the exterior portion of the head is also well mailed; the mouth placed under the snout is small and edentated; the palatal bones, soldered to the maxillaries, convert them into the upper jaw. The mouth, placed on a pedicel that has three articulations, is more protractile than that of a shark. The eyes and nostrils are on the side of the head, and cirri are inserted under the snout. On the back is a single dorsal fin, and the tail is forked. The sturgeons ascend the larger rivers of Europe in great abundance, and are the objects of important fisheries. The flesh of most of the species is wholesome and agreeable food; their ova is converted into caviare, and their air-bladder affords the finest isinglass. The common sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) is found in most of the large rivers of Europe. Its flesh is delicate and well-flavoured, somewhat resembling veal. When caught in the Thames, within the jurisdiction of the Lord-mayor of London, it is a *royal* fish, reserved for the sovereign. The sterlet (*A. ruthenus*) is found in the Volga and the Danube. (See STERLET.) The great or white sturgeon, or beluga (*A. huso*), is found in the Danube, the Volga, and other rivers running into the Black and Caspian Seas. It frequently exceeds 12 and 15 feet in length, and weighs above 1200 pounds. The flesh is not much esteemed, but the finest isinglass is made from its air-bladder. There are several species peculiar to North America.

**Sturiones, Sturionidæ** (stū-ri-ō'nēz, stū-ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of ganoid fishes, of which the common sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) is the type. See STURGEON.

**Sturionian** (stū-ri-ō'ni-an), *n.* A member of the family Sturiones or Sturionidæ.

**Sturk** (stėrk), *n.* A young ox or heifer. See STIRK. [Local.]

**Sturnidæ** (stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* The starlings, a family of insessorial birds, of which Sturnus is the type genus.

**Sturnus** (stėr'nus), *n.* [L., a starling.] A genus of insessorial birds, of which the common starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is a familiar example. See STARLING.

**Sturt** (sturt), *v.t.* [Sw. *störta*, to vex, to disturb; G. *stören*, to disturb; akin *stir*.] To vex; to trouble. [Old and provincial.]

**Sturt** (sturt), *v.i.* To startle; to be afraid. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Sturt** (sturt), *n.* Trouble; disturbance; vexation; wrath; heat of temper. [Scotch.]

**Sturt** (stėrt), *n.* In *mining*, an extraordinary profit made by a tributer by taking the excavation or cutting of a course of ore at a high price.

**Stut**† (stut), *v.i.* To stutter.

Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,
And *stuts* when he is violently moved. *Marston.*

**Stutter** (stut'ėr), *v.i.* [D. *stotteren*, L.G. *stötern*, G. *stottern*, to stutter; freq. forms corresponding to O. and Prov. E. *stut*, to stutter, to stagger; Sc. *stot*, to rebound; L.G. *stöten*, to knock; Icel. *stauta*, to strike.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words.

When I want to apologize I always *stutter*. *Lord Lytton.*

**Stutter** (stut'ėr), *n.* 1. A stammer; a hesitation in speaking; as, to be troubled with a *stutter*. See STAMMER.—2.† A stutterer. 'Many *stutters* (we find) are choleric men.' *Bacon.*

**Stutterer** (stut'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer.

**Stuttering** (stut'ėr-ing), *n.* A hesitation in speaking, in which there is a spasmodic and uncontrollable reiteration of the same syllable. See STAMMERING.

**Stutteringly** (stut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a stuttering manner; with stammering.

**Sty** (stī), *n.* [A. Sax. *stige*, Icel. *stía*, Dan. *sti*, Sw. *stia*, O.H.G. *stiga*, a sty, a swine's sty. The first part of *steward* is this word.] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine. Hence—2. Any filthy hovel or place; a place of bestial debauchery. 'To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*.' *Milton.*

**Sty** (stī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *stied;* ppr. *staying.* To shut up in a sty.

**Sty**† (stī), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *stigan*, to mount, to ascend. See STEYE.] To soar; to ascend. 'With bolder wing shall dare aloft to *sty*.' *Spenser.*

**Sty, Styan** (stī, stī'an), *n.* Same as *Stye.*

There is a *sty* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Styan** (stī'an), *n.* Same as *Stye.*

I knew that a *styan* on the eye could be easily reduced. *De Quincey.*

**Styca** (stī'ka), *n.* [A. Sax. *stic*, *styc;* comp. A. Sax. *sticce*, G. *stück*, a piece.] An Anglo-Saxon copper coin of the value of half a farthing. It seems to have been principally, if not wholly, coined in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Styca of Eanred, King of Northumberland.

It bore the king's name on one side and the coiner's on the other.

**Stye** (stī), *n.* [A. Sax. *stigend*, a tumour on the eye, from *stigan*, to rise.] A small inflammatory tumour of the nature of a boil on the edge of the eyelid, particularly near the inner angle of the eye; hordeolum. Written also *Sty* and *Styan.*

**Styet** (stī), *v.i.* Same as *Sty.*

**Stygian** (stij'i-an), *a.* [L. *stygius*, from *Styx*, Gr. *Styx*, *Stygos*, the Styx, said to mean literally the Hateful, from *stygeō*, to hate.] Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed; hence, hellish; infernal.

At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

**Stylagalmaic** (stī'la-gal-mā''ik), *n.* or *a.* [Gr. *stylos*, a pillar, and *agalma*, an image.] In *arch.* performing the office of a column; as, *stylagalmaic* figures or images.

**Stylar** (stī'lėr), *a.* Pertaining to a style; stilar.

**Stylate** (stī'lāt), *a.* In *bot.* having a persistent style.

**Style** (stīl), *n.* [Fr. *style*, from L. *stilus*, *stylus*, a stake, a pale, a pointed instrument, a style for writing on waxen tablets, hence mode of expression; from root of *stimulus*, Gr. *stizō*, to prick, E. *stick*, *sting* (which see).] 1. A pointed instrument or iron bodkin used by the ancients for writing by scratching on wax tablets. While the pointed end was used to form the letters, the other end, which was made blunt and smooth, was used for making erasures. From the instrument of writing the word came to signify a particular manner of writing. See 3 below.—2. Anything resembling a style in being pointed; as, (*a*) a pointed tool used in graving; a graver. (*b*) A pointed surgical instrument; a probe. (*c*) The pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, which projects the shadow on the plane of the dial. (*d*) In *bot.* the prolongation of the summit of the ovary which supports the stigma. Sometimes it is entirely wanting, and then the stigma is *sessile*, as in the poppy and tulip. When the ovary is composed of a single carpel, the style is also single, and the number of styles varies according to the number of carpels, though when the carpels are numerous the styles may be united.

*a*, Style; *b*, Stigma.

Considered in reference to its direction or position, the style may be *lateral*, *basal*, *vertical*, *included*, *protruded*, *ascending*, or *declinate*. Viewed in reference to its form, it may be *filiform*, *subulate*, *trigonal*, *claviform*, or *petaloid*. Viewed with reference to its divisions, it may be *simple* or *divided;* when the divisions do not extend far, it is *slit;* when more prolonged, *partite*. Thus it may be *bifid* or *bipartite*, *trifid* or *tripartite*, &c. After fecundation the style generally falls off, when it is said to be *caducous;* but when it remains, it is said to be *persistent*.—3. Manner of writing with regard to language; the peculiar manner in which a person expresses his conceptions; the particular mode or form of expressing ideas in language which distinguishes one writer or speaker from another; the distinctive manner of writing which belongs to each author, and also to each body of authors, allied as belonging to the same school, country, or epoch.

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *style*. *Swift.*

Yet let some lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens and the *style* refines? *Pope.*

The *style* which deals in long sentences or in short sentences, or indeed which has any trick in it, is a bad *style*. . . . The best thing which, to my mind, has been ever said about *style* was said in a metaphorical way, the writer declaring that the *style* should, as it were, involve and display the subject-matter, as the drapery in a consummate statue folds over and around the figure. *Sir A. Helps.*

4. Mode of presentation, especially in music or any of the fine arts; characteristic or peculiar mode of developing an idea or accomplishing a result. Style in the arts depends on the character of the artist, the subjects, the art itself, the materials used, the object aimed at, &c. The style varies in different periods, and is also influenced by differences of national character. The various branches of an art, too, have each its peculiar style. Thus in poetry there are the epic, lyric, and dramatic *styles;* in music, the sacred, opera, and concert *styles*, the vocal and instrumental *styles*, the sonata and symphony *styles*, &c.; in painting there are the historical, landscape, &c., *styles*.—5. External manner or fashion; often, manner deemed elegant and appropriate in social demeanour; fashion; as, the entertainment was got up in excellent *style*.—6. Phrase of address or appellation; formal or official designation; title; as, any one having the *style* of majesty. 'One *style* to a gracious benefactor, another to a proud insulting foe.' *Burke*.—7. In *arch.* a particular character as to the gen-

eral artistic idea pervading a building; as, the Gothic *style*, the Grecian *style*, the Moorish *style*, the Norman *style*, &c.—8. In *chron.* a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. (See GREGORIAN, JULIAN.) Style is *Old* or *New*. The *Old Style* follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, in which the year consists of 365 days and 6 hours. This is something more than 11 minutes too much, and in the course of time, between Cæsar and Pope Gregory XIII., this accumulated error amounted to 10 days. Gregory reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days, and fixing the ordinary length of the civil year at 365 days; and to make up for the odd hours it was ordained that every fourth year (which we call *leap-year*) should consist of 366 days. But the true length of the solar year is only 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 51·6 seconds; hence, four solar years would fall short of four years of 365 days 6 hours each, or of four Julian years, three of 365 days and one of 366 days, by 44 minutes 33·6 seconds, and 400 solar years would fall short of 400 Julian years by 74 hours 16 minutes, or by a little more than three days. This error it was ordained should be rectified by omitting three days in three of the four years which completed centuries; or, in other words, that the centuries divisible without remainder by 400, should alone of the centuries be accounted leap-years. Thus 1600, 2000, 2400 would be leap-years, but not 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300. This mode of correcting the calendar has been adopted at different times in almost all civilized nations with the exception of Russia and those countries where the Greek Church is predominant, which still adhere to the Old Style. In England the Gregorian or New Style was adopted by act of parliament in 1752, and as one of the years concluding a century in which the additional or intercalary day was to be omitted (the year 1700) had elapsed since the correction by Pope Gregory, it was necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days in the current year. Accordingly 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. The difference between the Old and New Styles is now 12 days.—*Style of a court*, in *law*, the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.—*Juridical styles*, in *Scots law*, the particular forms of expression and arrangement necessary to be observed in formal deeds and instruments.—*Diction, Phraseology, Style.* See under DICTION.

**Style** (stīl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *styled;* ppr. *styling.* To entitle; to term, name, or call; to denominate.

> The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind should be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*
>
> He who first made use of that contemptible mineral (iron) may be truly *styled* the father of arts. *Locke.*

SYN. To call, name, denominate, designate, term, characterize.

**Stylet** (stī'let), *n.* In *surg.* a probe.

**Stylidiaceæ** (stī-lid'i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* Style-worts, a nat. order of monopetalous dicotyledons, chiefly containing plants belonging to the genus Stylidium (which see).

**Stylidium** (stī-lid'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *stylos*, a

Stylidium laricifolium.

column, and *eidos*, likeness.] A genus of Australian plants, nat. order Stylidiaceæ, remarkable for the peculiarly irritable column which bears both the stamens and pistil. This column is jointed, and when touched at a particular point it throws itself with force from one side of the flower to the other, bursting the anther-lobes and scattering the pollen on the stigma. The species are herbaceous plants or small shrubs, with scattered entire, sometimes whorled leaves, and pink, white, or violet, rarely yellow flowers. Some are very ornamental.

**Styliform** (stī'li-form), *a.* [L. *stylus*, style, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of or resembling a style, pin, or pen; styloid.

**Styline** (stī'lin), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to the style.

**Styliscus** (stī-lis'kus), *n.* In *bot.* the channel which passes from the stigma of a plant through the style into the ovary.

**Stylish** (stīl'ish), *a.* Being in fashionable form, or in high style; being quite in the mode or fashion; showy; as, a *stylish* house, dress, manner, and the like. [Colloq.]

**Stylishly** (stīl'ish-li), *adv.* In a stylish manner; fashionably; showily. [Colloq.]

**Stylishness** (stīl'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stylish, fashionable, or showy; showiness; as, the *stylishness* of dress or of an equipage. [Colloq.]

**Stylist** (stī'list), *n.* A writer or speaker who is careful of his style; a master of style; a critic of style.

**Stylistic** (stī-lis'tik), *n.* 1. The art of forming a good style in writing.—2. A treatise on style. [Rare.]

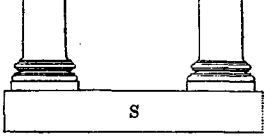
**Stylistic** (stī-lis'tik), *a.* Of or relating to style.

> Still, the extreme uncertainty of the evidence which identifies any existing manuscript as an actual production of the translator Wycliffe, and the great *stylistic* differences between the works usually ascribed to him, require us to use great caution in speaking of the characteristics of his diction. *G. P. Marsh.*

**Stylite** (stī'līt), *n.* [Gr. *stylītēs*, from *stylos*, a pillar.] In *eccles. hist.* a pillar-saint; one of those ascetics who, by way of penance, passed the greater part of their lives on the top of high columns or pillars. This mode of self-torture was practised among the monks of the East from the fifth to the twelfth century. Perhaps the most celebrated was St. Simeon the Stylite, who lived in the fifth century, and is the subject of one of Tennyson's shorter poems.

**Stylo-** (stī'lō). A frequent prefix in anatomical terms applying to muscles which are attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone; as, *stylo*-glossus, *stylo*-hyoideus, *stylo*-mastoid foramen, *stylo*-pharyngeus.

**Stylobate** (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [L. *stylobates, stylobata*, from Gr. *stylobatēs*—*stylos*, a pil-




S, Stylobate.

lar, and *batēs*, one that treads, from *bainō*, to go.] In *arch.* generally, any sort of basement upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground or floor; but, technically, a continuous unbroken pedestal upon which an entire range of columns stands, contradistinguished from *pedestals*, which are merely detached fragments of a stylobate placed beneath each column.

**Stylobation** (stī-lō-bā'shon), *n.* In *arch.* the pedestal of a column.

**Stylobite** (stī'lō-bīt), *n.* Gehlenite (which see).

**Stylographic, Stylographical** (stī-lō-graf'ik, stī-lō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or used in stylography; as, *stylographic* cards, or such as may be written on with a style.—*Stylographic pencil*, a pencil or style for this kind of writing.

**Stylography** (stī-log'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *stylos*, a style, and *graphō*, to write.] Art of tracing with a style; a method of drawing and engraving with a style on cards or tablets.

**Stylohyoid** (stī-lō-hī'oid), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to the styloid and hyoid processes. 'The *stylo-hyoid* ligament.' *Dunglison.*

**Styloid** (stī'loid), *a.* [Gr. *stylos*, a style, and *eidos*, likeness.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; as, the *styloid* process of the temporal bone.

**Stylomastoid** (stī-lō-mas'toid), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes. 'The *stylomastoid* artery.' *Dunglison.*

**Stilomaxillary** (stī-lō-mak'sil-la-ri), *a.* [*Styloid* (process) and *maxillary*.] In *anat.* of or pertaining to the styloid processes and the jaw; as the *stylomaxillary* ligament.

**Stylometer** (stī-lom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *stylos*, a column, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring columns.

**Stylopod, Stylopodium** (stī'lo-pod, stī-lo-pō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *stylos*, a pillar, a style, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] In *bot.* one of the double fleshy discs from which the styles in the Umbelliferæ arise.

**Stylops** (stī'lops), *n.* [Gr. *stylos*, a pillar, and *ōps*, the eye.] A genus of insects the members of which are the chief representatives of the order Strepsiptera. The females are wingless and footless grub-like creatures, living as parasites on the bodies of bees, wasps, &c.

**Stylospore** (stī'lō-spōr), *n.* In *bot.* a name given to naked spores in certain genera of Fungi from their being produced at the tips of short thread-like cells, or more rarely on branched threads. In some genera, as in Tympanis, naked spores and asci are produced from the same hymenium.—*Treas. of Bot.* The cut shows (*b*) ascus of *Tympanis*

Stylospores.

*saligna;* *a a*, stylospores of do.; *c*, stylospores of *Cenangium fraxini.*

**Stylostegium** (stī-los-tē'ji-um), *n.* [Gr. *stylos*, a style, and *stegō*, to cover closely.] In *bot.* the same as *Corona* in stapelias and similar plants.

**Stylus** (stī'lus), *n.* [L.] See STYLE, 1. Written also *Stilus.*

**Stymphalides** (stim-fā'li-dēz), *n. pl.* In *Greek myth.* certain foul birds of prey—so named from frequenting the lake *Stymphalus* in Arcadia, or from a hero *Stymphalus*, whose daughters they were supposed to be—having iron wings, beaks, and claws. They could shoot their feathers like arrows, and thus kill man and beast. Eurystheus imposed on Hercules the labour of driving them from their abode.

**Styptic** (stip'tik), *a.* [Fr. *styptique;* L. *stypticus;* Gr. *styptikos*, from *styphō*, to contract.] 1.† Astringent; producing contraction.

> Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or *styptic.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Having the quality of restraining hemorrhage; stopping the bleeding of a wound.

**Styptic** (stip'tik), *n.* 1.† An astringent.—2. A medicament employed for the purpose of checking a flow of blood by application to the bleeding orifice or surface.

**Styptical** (stip'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Styptic.*

**Stypticity** (stip-tis'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being styptic. *Sir J. Floyer.*

**Styracesæ, Styracaceæ** (stī-rā'se-ē, stī-ra-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *styrax.*] A small nat. order of plants belonging to the polycarpous group of monopetalous exogens. The species are trees or shrubs with alternate leaves without stipules. The flowers are usually axillary, and are either solitary or clustered with membranaceous bracts; the fruit is a drupe, the seeds few or solitary, with the embryo lying in the midst of albumen. The species are found in the temperate and tropical parts of North and South America, and also in Nepaul and China. The order is chiefly remarkable for furnishing the storax and benzoin of commerce. Some of the species are used for dyeing yellow. The order includes the snowdrop tree of North America, *Halesia tetraptera.*

**Styracine, Styracin** (stī'ra-sin), *n.* ($C_{18}H_{16}O_2$.) A crystalline substance extracted from storax. It is neutral, and has the properties of a resin.

**Styrax** (stī'raks), *n.* [L. and Gr. *styrax* or *storax.*] A genus of plants, nat. order Styraceæ, of which it is the type. The species are elegant trees and shrubs, mostly covered with stellate hairs, with entire leaves and white or cream-coloured racemose flowers. They are principally natives of America and Asia; one is found in Europe, and one in Africa. *S. officinalis*, or officinal storax, is a native of Syria, Italy, and most parts of

the Levant. It yields the storax of commerce, and which is used in medicine. *S. Benzoin* (gum-benjamin tree) is a native of

Styrax Benzoin.

Sumatra and Java. It yields the gum benzoin or benjamin of commerce, also used in medicine. (See STORAX, BENZOIN.) The hardy species of Styrax are well adapted for shrubberies, on account of their foliage and handsome flowers.

**Styrian** (stir'i-an), *n.* A native of Styria, a province of Austria.

**Styrian** (stir'i-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Styria.

**Styrole, Styrol** (stī'rōl), *n.* ($C_8H_8$.) Oil of storax, obtained from styracine by distilling it with hydrate of lime.

**Stythe** (stīth), *n.* [Perhaps allied to *stife*.] In *mining*, a miner's term for the suffocating odour of choke-damp which follows an explosion of fire-damp in a mine.

**Styx** (stiks), *n.* In *class. myth.* the principal river of the lower world, round which it passed seven times, and which had to be crossed in passing to the regions of disembodied souls.

**Suability** (sū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process.

**Suable** (sū'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being or liable to be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.

**Suade** † (swād), *v.t.* To persuade.

**Suage** † (swāj), *v.t.* To assuage.

**Suant** (sū'ant), *a.* [O.Fr. *suant, suiant*, ppr. of *suire*, to follow. See SUE.] Even; uniform; spread equally over the surface. Written also *Suent*. [United States, local.]

**Suantly** (sū'ant-li), *adv.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly. [United States, local.]

**Suasible** (swā'zi-bl), *a.* [From L. *suadeo, suasum*, to advise, to persuade.] Capable of being persuaded; easily persuaded. [Rare.]

**Suasion** (swā'zhon), *n.* The act of persuading; as, moral *suasion*. 'The subtle *suasion* of the devil.' *Sir T. More.*

**Suasive** (swā'ziv), *a.* [From L. *suadeo, suasum*, to advise, persuade.] Having power to persuade. *South.*

**Suasively** (swā'ziv-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to persuade. 'Let a true tale . . . be *suasively* told them.' *Carlyle.*

**Suasory** (swā'zo-ri), *a.* [L. *suasorius*, from *suadeo, suasum*, to advise, persuade.] Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason. 'A *suasory* or enticing temptation.' *Bp. Hopkins.*

**Suave** (swāv), *a.* [Fr. *suave*, sweet, pleasant, from L. *suavis*, sweet. See SUAVITY.] Gracious or agreeable in manner; blandly polite; bland; pleasant. 'A slight disturbance of his ordinary *suave* and well-bred equanimity.' *Ld. Lytton.*

**Suavely** (swāv'li), *adv.* In a suave manner; blandly; with a pleasant manner of address; as, to speak *suavely*.

**Suavify** † (swav'i-fī), *v.t.* [L. *suavis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.] To make affable.

**Suaviloquent** † (swa-vil'o-kwent), *a.* Speaking suavely or blandly; using soft and agreeable speech.

**Suaviloquy** † (swa-vil'o-kwi), *n.* [L. *suavis*, sweet, and *loquor*, to speak.] Sweetness of speech.

**Suavity** (swav'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *suavité*, L. *suavitas*, from *suavis*, sweet, from the same root as *suadeo*, to persuade, and as E. *sweet*.] 1. The state or quality of being suave; graciousness and politeness of address; agreeableness; pleasantness; as, *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation, or address. 'All that grace, that nobleness, that *suavity*, under which lay . . . a seared conscience and a remorseless heart.' *Macaulay.*—2. † Sweetness to the taste. *Sir T. Browne.*—3. † What is pleasant or agreeable. 'Some *sauvities* and pleasant fancies within ourselves.' *Glanville.*

**Sub-** (sub). [A particle which in origin is the same as E. *up*.] A Latin preposition, denoting *lit. under* or *below*, used in English as a prefix to express an inferior position or intention, and also a subordinate degree, or some degree, and sometimes the least sensible degree, of that which the word to which it is prefixed expresses. The last letter of this prefix is often changed into the letter which begins the next syllable, as in *succinct, suffer, suggest, summon, suppress*, &c. In *chemical nomenclature*, when *sub* is prefixed to the name of a salt it denotes a deficiency of acid and an excess of base.

**Sub** (sub), *n.* A colloquial contraction for a subordinate; an inferior officer, functionary, or the like.

**Subacetate** (sub-as'ē-tāt), *n.* An acetate having an excess of the base; as, *subacetate of lead*; *subacetate of copper* or verdigris.

**Subacid** (sub-as'id), *a.* Moderately acid or sour; as, a *subacid* juice. *Arbuthnot.*

**Subacid** (sub-as'id), *n.* A substance moderately acid.

**Subacrid** (sub-ak'rid), *a.* Moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid. *Sir J. Floyer.*

**Subact** † (sub-akt'), *v.t.* [L. *subigo, subactum* —*sub*, under, and *ago*, to lead, to bring.] To reduce; to subdue. *Bacon.*

**Subaction** † (sub-ak'shon), *n.* [See above.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely or of beating them to a powder. *Bacon.*

**Subacute** (sub-a-kūt'), *a.* Acute in a modified degree.

**Subadar** (sō-bä-där'). See SOUBAHDAR.

**Subaerial** (sub-ā-ē'ri-al), *a.* Under the air or sky; specifically, in *geol.* used of phenomena taking place on the earth's surface under the open air: opposed to *subaqueous*.

Long before the eruptions began the Silurian rocks had been sculptured into hills and valleys by the action chiefly of the *sub-aërial* forces. *James Geikie.*

The term *sub-aërial* is intended to apply to those materials which are derived from atmospheric waste but have not been reassorted in water. *Prof. Young.*

**Sub-agency** (sub-ā'jen-si), *n.* A subordinate agency.

**Sub-agent** (sub-ā'jent), *n.* In *law*, the agent of an agent.

**Subah** (sō'bä), *n.* [Per. and Hind.] In India, a province or viceroyship.

**Subahdar** (sō-bä-där'), *n.* See SOUBAHDAR.

**Subaid** † (sub-ād'), *v.t.* To give secret or private aid. '*Subaiding* such, who else could not subsist.' *Daniel.*

**Subalate** (sub-ā'lāt), *n.* In *bot.* slightly alate or alated.

**Sub-almoner** (sub-al'mon-ėr), *n.* A subordinate almoner. *Wood.*

**Sub-alpine** (sub-al'pīn), *a.* Of or belonging to a region on lofty mountains immediately below the Alpine.

**Subaltern** (sub'ạl-tėrn or sub-ạl'tėrn, the former always in the logical sense), *a.* [Fr. *subalterne*, from L. *sub*, and *alternus*, alternate, from *alter*, the other.] Holding an inferior or subordinate position; specifically, in the army, below the rank of a captain; as, a *subaltern* officer. *Swift.*—*Subaltern* or *subalternating propositions*, in *logic*, universal and particular propositions which agree in quality but not in quantity; as, 'every vine is a tree;' 'some vine is a tree.'—*Subaltern species* or *genus*, in *logic*, that which is both a species of some higher genus and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.—*Subaltern opposition* is between a universal and a particular of the same quality.

**Subaltern** (sub'ạl-tėrn or sub-ạl'tėrn), *n.* One who holds a subordinate position; specifically, a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

**Subalternant** (sub-ạl-tėr'nant), *n.* In *logic*, a universal, as opposed to a particular.

**Subalternate** (sub-ạl-tėr'nāt), *a.* 1. Successive; succeeding by turns.—2. Subordinate; subaltern; inferior. '*Subalternate* or subordinate one to the other.' *Canon Tooker.*

**Subalternate** (sub-ạl-tėr'nāt), *n.* In *logic*, a particular, as opposed to a universal.

**Subalternating** (sub-ạl-tėr'nāt-ing), *a.* Succeeding by turns.

**Subalternation** (sub-ạl'tėr-nā"shon), *n.* State of inferiority or subjection; being subalternate. *Hooker.*

**Sub-angular** (sub-ang'gū-lėr), *a.* Slightly angular.

**Subapennine** (sub-ap'en-nīn), *a.* Under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains; specifically, in *geol.* a term applied to a series of strata of the older and newer pliocene period. These strata rest unconformably upon the inclined beds of the Apennine range, and are composed of sand, clay, marl, and calcareous tufa.

**Sub-apical** (sub-ap'ik-al), *a.* Under the apex; of or pertaining to the part just below the apex.

**Sub-aquaneous** † (sub-a-kwā'nē-us), *a.* Being or living under water; subaqueous; subaquatic. *Blount.*

**Subaquatic, Subaqueous** (sub-a-kwat'ik, sub-ak'wē-us), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *aqua*, water.] 1. Being under water or beneath the surface of water.—2. In *geol.* formed under water; deposited under water; as, *subaqueous* formations.

**Sub-arachnoid** (sub-a-rak'noid), *a.* In *anat.* applied to the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater.

**Sub-arborescent** (sub-är'bor-es"ent), *a.* Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

**Sub-arctic** (sub-ärk'tik), *a.* Applied to a region or climate next to the arctic; approximately arctic.

**Subarcuated** (sub-är'kū-āt-ed), *a.* Having a form resembling that of a bow; somewhat arcuated or incurved.

**Subarration** (sub-ar-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *arrha*, earnest-money.] The ancient custom of betrothing by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens, as money, rings, or other articles, upon the woman.

**Subastral** (sub-as'tral), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *astrum*, a constellation.] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

**Subastringent** (sub-as-trin'jent), *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

**Subaud** (sub-ạd'), *v.t.* [L. *subaudio*.] To supply mentally, as a word or an ellipsis. [Rare.]

**Subaudition** (sub-ạ-di'shon), *n.* [L. *subauditio, subauditionis*, from *subaudio*, to understand or supply a word omitted—*sub*, under, and *audio*, to hear.] The act of understanding something not expressed; that which is understood or implied from that which is expressed; understood meaning.

On this subject of *subaudition* I will at present exercise your patience no farther. *Horne Tooke.*

**Subaxillary** (sub-aks'il-la-ri), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *axilla*, the armpit.] 1. Under the armpit or the cavity of the wing. '*Subaxillary* feathers.' *Pennant.*—2. In *bot.* placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem or by a leaf with the branch.

**Sub-base, Sub-bass** (sub'bās, sub'bas), *n.* In *music*, the deepest pedal stop or the lowest notes of an organ. Called also *Sub-bourdon*.

**Sub-beadle** (sub'bē-dl), *n.* An inferior or under beadle. 'Simple messengers or *sub-beadles*.' *Ayliffe.*

**Sub-bourdon** (sub-bör'don), *n.* [Prefix *sub*, and Fr. *bourdon*, a bass.] Same as *Sub-base*.

**Sub-brachial** (sub-brā'ki-al), *a.* Relating or belonging to the order of subbrachians.

**Sub-brachiales** (sub-brā'ki-ā-lēz), *n. pl.* A group of malacopterygious fishes. See MALACOPTERYGII.

**Subbrachian** (sub-brā'ki-an), *n.* and *a.* One of or belonging to the group Sub-brachiales.

**Sub-breed** (sub'brēd), *n.* A distinctly marked subdivision of a breed. *Darwin.*

**Subcalcareous** (sub-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* Somewhat calcareous.

**Sub-cartilaginous** (sub-kär'ti-laj"in-us), *a.* 1. Situated under or beneath cartilage. 2. Partially gristly.

**Subcaudal** (sub-kạ'dal), *a.* Lying or situated beneath the tail.

**Subcelestial** (sub-sē-les'ti-al), *a.* Being beneath the heavens; as, *sub-celestial* glories. *Glanville.*

**Subcentral** (sub-sen'tral), *a.* 1. Being under the centre.—2. Nearly central, but not quite.

**Sub-chanter** (sub'chänt-ėr), *n.* An under chanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral. '*Sub-chanters* of Heaven's harmony.' *Sir J. Davies.*

**Subcircular** (sub-sėr'kū-lėr), *a.* Somewhat or nearly circular. *Owen.*

**Sub-class** (sub'klas), *n.* A subdivision of a class, consisting of orders allied to a certain extent.

**Subclavian** (sub-klā'vi-an), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *clavis*, a key, used in sense of Gr. *kleis*,

the collar-bone.] Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone; as, the *subclavian* veins and arteries. See THORAX.

**Sub-columnar** (sub-ko-lum'nėr), *a.* In *geol.* approximately columnar.

**Sub-committee** (sub-kom-mit'ē), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

**Sub-compressed** (sub-kom-prest'), *a.* Partially or somewhat compressed; not fully compressed.

**Sub-concave** (sub-kon'kāv), *a.* Slightly concave. *Owen.*

**Sub-conformable** (sub-kon-form'a-bl), *a.* Partially conformable.

**Sub-conical** (sub-kon'ik-al), *a.* Slightly conical.

**Sub-conscious** (sub-kon'shus), *a.* 1. Partially or feebly conscious.—2. Occurring without an attendant consciousness: said of states of the soul.

**Sub-constellation** (sub'kon-stel-lā"shon), *n.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

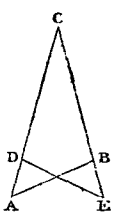
**Sub-contract** (sub'kon-trakt), *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

**Sub-contracted** (sub-kon-trakt'ed), *a.* Contracted after a former contract; betrothed for the second time.

'Tis she is *sub-contracted* to this lord,
And I, her husband, contradict your bans. *Shak.*

**Sub-contractor** (sub-kon-trakt'ėr), *n.* One who takes a portion of a contract, as for work, from the principal contractor.

**Sub-contrary** (sub-kon'tra-ri), *a.* 1. Contrary in an inferior degree. In *geom.* when two similar triangles are so placed as to have a common angle at their vertex, and yet their bases not parallel, they are said to be *sub-contrary*, as the triangles ACB, CDE. In such triangles the angles at the bases are equal, but on the contrary sides.—*Sub-contrary section*, in *geom.* the section of an oblique cone with a circular base, cut by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis so that the section is a circle. In this case the plane of the section, and the section of the base, are equally inclined to the axis, but the inclinations are in opposite directions.—2. In *logic* (*a*), applied to the particular affirmative proposition and the particular negative proposition, with relation to the universal affirmative proposition and the universal negative proposition above them, which have the same subject and predicate; thus, 'some man is mortal,' and 'some man is not mortal,' are *sub-contrary* propositions, with relation to 'every man is mortal,' and 'no man is mortal,' which are contraries. (*b*) Applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other.




**Sub-contrary** (sub-kon'tra-ri), *n.* In *logic*, a sub-contrary proposition.

**Sub-cordate** (sub-kor'dāt), *a.* Somewhat cordate; in shape somewhat like a heart; as, a *sub-cordate* leaf.

**Sub-costal** (sub-kos'tal), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *costa*, a rib.] Situated under or between the ribs.—*Sub-costal muscles*, the internal intercostal muscles.

**Subcranial** (sub-krā'ni-al), *a.* Under the cranium or skull.

**Sub-crystalline** (sub-kris'tal-in), *a.* Imperfectly crystallized.

**Subcutaneous** (sub-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* Situated under the skin. In *anat.* a term applied to the platysma myoides muscle, and to some nerves, vessels, glands, &c., which are very superficial.—*Subcutaneous saw*, a surgical instrument by which bony sections may be made without large incisions in the flesh.—*Subcutaneous syringe*, an instrument for injecting medicinal solutions beneath the skin.

**Subcuticular** (sub-kū-tik'ū-lėr), *a.* Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin.

**Sub-cylindrical** (sub-si-lin'drik-al), *a.* Approximately or imperfectly cylindrical.

**Subdeacon** (sub'dē-kn), *n.* *Eccles.* the lowest of the greater orders in the Roman Catholic Church. His office is to assist the deacon at mass.

**Subdeaconry, Subdeaconship** (sub'dē-kn-ri, sub'dē-kn-ship), *n.* The order and office of subdeacon in the Roman Catholic Church.

**Subdean** (sub'dēn), *n.* An under dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

**Subdeanery** (sub'dēn-ėr-i), *n.* The office and rank of subdean.

**Subdecanal** (sub-dek'an-al), *a.* Relating to a subdean or subdeanery.

**Subdecuple** (sub-dek'ū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of ten. *Johnson.*

**Subdelegate** (sub'del-ē-gāt), *n.* A subordinate delegate.

**Subdelegate** (sub-del'ē-gāt), *v.t.* To appoint to act as subdelegate or under another.

**Subdented** (sub-dent'ed), *a.* Indented beneath.

**Subdeposit** (sub'dē-poz-it), *n.* That which is deposited beneath something else.

**Subderisorious** † (sub'der-i-sō"ri-us), *a.* [L. prefix *sub*, and *derisorius*, serving for laughter, ridiculous. See DERISION.] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. *Dr. H. More.*

**Subderivative** (sub'dē-riv-a-tiv), *n.* A word following another in immediate grammatical derivation, or a word derived from a derivative, and not directly from the root.

**Subdial** (sub-dī'al), *a.* [L. *subdialis*, in the open air.] Of or pertaining to the open air; being under the open sky. [Rare.]

**Subdialect** (sub'dī-a-lekt), *n.* An inferior dialect; a subordinate or less important or prominent dialect.

**Subdichotomy** (sub-dī-kot'om-i), *n.* A subordinate or inferior dichotomy or division into pairs; a subdivision. 'Many *subdichotomies* of petty schisms.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Sub-dilated** (sub-di-lāt'ed), *a.* Partially dilated.

**Subdistinction** (sub-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* A subordinate distinction. 'Needless distinctions and *subdistinctions*.' *Sir M. Hale.*

**Subdititious** (sub-di-tish'us), *a.* [L. *subditītius*, from *subdo*, *subditum*, to substitute —*sub*, under, and *do*, to give.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. [Rare.]

**Subdiversify** (sub-di-vėr'si-fī), *v.t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. [Rare.]

**Subdivide** (sub-di-vīd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subdivided*; ppr. *subdividing*. [L. *subdivido*. See DIVIDE.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to part into subdivisions; to divide again, as what has already been divided. *Iz. Walton.*

The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others. *Dryden.*

**Subdivide** (sub-di-vīd'), *v.i.* To be subdivided; to separate or go apart into subdivisions.

Amongst some men a sect is sufficiently thought to be reproved, if it *subdivides* and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Subdivine** (sub-di-vīn'), *a.* Divine in a partial or lower degree.

**Subdivisible** (sub-di-viz'i-bl), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

**Subdivision** (sub-di-vi'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*. *Watts.*

2. The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.

In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

**Subdolous** (sub'do-lus), *a.* [L. *subdolus*, cunning, sly—*sub*, and *dolus*, deceit.] Somewhat crafty; sly; cunning; artful; deceitful. 'Illusive simulations and *subdolous* artifices.' *Barrow.* 'His *subdolous* serenity and treacherous calm, as of a faithless summer sea.' *West. Rev.*

**Subdominant** (sub-dom'in-ant), *n.* In *music*, the fourth note of the diatonic scale lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale. Thus in the scale of C, F is the subdominant, and G the dominant; when G is the tonic or key-note, C is the subdominant, and D the dominant, when D is the tonic G is the subdominant and A the dominant, and so on proceeding by fifths.

**Subduable** (sub-dū'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being subdued; conquerable.

**Subdual** (sub-dū'al), *n.* The act of subduing. 'The *subdual* of the passions.' *Warburton.*

**Subduce, Subduct** (sub-dūs', sub-dukt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subduced, subducted*; ppr. *subducing, subducting*. [L. *subduco, subductum*—*sub*, under, and *duco*, to draw, to lead.] 1. To withdraw; to take away. 'Purchased with money *subducted* from the shop.' *Idler.*

How well might you have thought, our master is not *subduced*, but risen. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.

If out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generation we should by the operation of the understanding *subduce* ten, whether we *subduct* that number of ten,' &c. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Subduction** (sub-duk'shon), *n.* 1. The act of subducting, taking away, or withdrawing. *Bp. Hall.*—2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Subdue** (sub-dū'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subdued*; ppr. *subduing*. [O.Fr. *subduzer*, to subdue, from L. *sub*, under, and *duco*, to lead.] 1. To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion; as, Cæsar *subdued* the Gauls; Augustus *subdued* Egypt. In this sense the word implies *conquest* or *vanquishing*, but it implies also more permanence of subjection to the conquering power than either of these words. 'John of Gaunt which did *subdue* the greatest part of Spain.' *Shak.*—2. To overpower by superior force; to gain the victory over; to bring under; to vanquish. 'Tugged for life and was by strength *subdued*.' *Shak.*

Lay hold upon him; if he do resist
*Subdue* him at his peril. *Shak.*

3. To overcome by discipline; to bring under, as what is refractory; to tame; as, to *subdue* the passions; to *subdue* a stubborn child.—4. To prevail over by some mild or softening influence; to overcome, as by kindness, persuasion, entreaties, or other mild means; to gain complete sway over; to melt; to soften; as, to *subdue* one by argument or entreaties.

My heart's *subdued*
Even to the very quality of my lord. *Shak.*

If aught
Therein enjoy'd were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man. *Milton.*

Clasp't hands and that petitionary grace
Of sweet seventeen *subdued* me ere she spake.
*Tennyson.*

5. To bring down; to reduce.

Nothing could have *subdu'd* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters.
*Shak.*

6. To tone down; to soften; to make less glaring in tone or colour: in this sense generally a past participle; as, *subdued* colours; a *subdued* light.—7. To improve by cultivation; to make mellow.

Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
By often exercise. *May.*

—*Conquer, Vanquish, Subdue*, &c. See under CONQUER. — SYN. To conquer, overpower, overcome, vanquish, crush, tame, reduce, subjugate, oppress, soften, melt.

**Subduement** (sub-dū'ment), *n.* Conquest. *Shak.*

**Subduer** (sub-dū'ėr), *n.* One who or that which subdues; one who conquers and brings into subjection; a conqueror; a tamer.

**Subdulcid** (sub-dul'sid), *a.* [L. prefix *sub*, and *dulcis*, sweet.] Somewhat sweet; sweetish. *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

**Subduple** (sub-dū'pl), *a.* [L. *sub*, and *duplus*, double.] Containing one part of two. —*Subduple ratio*, in *math.* the ratio of 1 to 2; thus 3 to 6 is a *subduple ratio*, as 6 to 3 is a *duple ratio*.

**Subduplicate** (sub-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [*Sub* and *duplicate*.] In *math.* expressed by the square root; as, the *subduplicate ratio* of two quantities, that is, the ratio of their square roots. Thus the subduplicate ratio of $a$ to $b$ is the ratio of $\sqrt{a}$ to $\sqrt{b}$, or it is the ratio whose duplicate is that of $a$ to $b$. The term is little used by modern mathematicians.

**Sub-dural** (sub-dū'ral), *a.* In *anat.* applied to a space between the dura mater and the subjacent arachnoid membrane.

**Sub-editor** (sub-ed'it-ėr), *n.* An assistant editor of a periodical or other publication.

**Subelongate** (sub-ē-long'gāt), *a.* Not fully elongated; somewhat elongated.

**Sub-epidermal** (sub-e-pi-dėr'mal), *a.* Lying immediately under the epidermis, or scarf-skin or outer bark; as, *sub-epidermal* layers of cellular tissue.

**Subequal** (sub-ē'kwal), *a.* Nearly equal.

**Suberate** (sū'bėr-āt), *n.* [L. *suber*, cork.] ($C_8H_{12}M_2O_4$.) A salt of suberic acid.

**Subereous** (sū-bē'rē-us), *a.* Of the nature of cork; suberose.

**Suberic** (sū-bėr'ik), *a.* [Fr. *subérique*. See SUBERATE.] Pertaining to cork.—*Suberic acid* ($C_8H_{14}O_4$), an acid substance produced by treating rasped cork with nitric acid. It is also produced when nitric acid acts on

stearic acid, margaric acid, oleic acid, and other fatty bodies. It forms small granular crystals; its acid powers are but feeble; it is very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and ether; it fuses at about 300°, and sublimes in acicular crystals.

**Suberin, Suberine** (sū'bėr-in), *n.* [L. *suber*, the cork-tree.] The name given to the cellular tissue of cork after the various soluble matters have been removed by the action of water and alcohol. It is a form of cellulose.

**Suberose** (sub'ē-rōs), *a.* [L. *sub*, and *erosus*, gnawed.] In *bot.* having the appearance of being gnawed; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed.

**Suberose, Suberous** (sū'bėr-ōs, sū'bėr-us), *a.* [From L. *suber*, cork.] Of the nature or texture of cork; corky; soft and elastic.

**Sub-family** (sub'fa-mi-li), *n.* In *nat. hist.* a subdivision of a family; a subordinate family.

**Sub-feudation** (sub-fū-dā'shon), *n.* Same as *Sub-infeudation*.

It seems most probable that this practice, which is called *sub-feudation* or sub-infeudation, began while the feud was only for life. *Brougham.*

**Sub-feudatory** (sub-fūd'a-to-ri), *n.* An inferior tenant who held a feud from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

The smaller proprietors or feudatories of the prince had, of course, proportionably few inferior vassals, or *sub-feudatories*. *Brougham.*

**Subfibrous** (sub-fī'brus), *a.* Somewhat or slightly fibrous.

**Subfossil** (sub-fos'sil), *a.* Applied to remains only partially fossilized.

**Subfumigation** (sub'fū-mi-gā"shon), *n.* [L. *subfumigatio*.] A species of charm by smoke. See SUFFUMIGATION.

**Subfusk, Subfuscous** (sub-fusk', sub-fus'-kus), *a.* [L. *subfuscus*—*sub*, slightly, and *fuscus*, dark, dusky, gloomy.] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny. 'Curtains *subfusk*.' *Shenstone.* [Rare.]

**Subgelatinous** (sub-je-lat'in-us), *a.* Imperfectly or partially gelatinous.

**Subgeneric** (sub-jē-ner'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a subgenus.

**Subgenus** (sub'jē-nus), *n.* A subdivision of a genus comprising one or more species.

**Subget,†** *a.* Subject. *Chaucer.*

**Subglacial** (sub-glā'shi-al), *a.* Belonging to the under side of a glacier; under a glacier; as, a *subglacial* stream.

**Sub-globose** (sub-glōb'ōs), *a.* Not quite globose.

**Subglobular** (sub-glob'ū-lėr), *a.* Having a form approaching to globular.

**Subglumaceous** (sub-glū-mā'shus), *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.

**Sub-governor** (sub'guv-ėrn-ėr), *n.* An under or subordinate governor.

**Subgranular** (sub-gran'ū-lėr), *a.* Somewhat granular.

**Sub-group** (sub'grōp), *n.* In scientific classifications, the subdivision of a group. *Darwin.*

**Subhastation** (sub-has-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *subhastatio, subhastationis*, from *subhasto*, to sell by public auction—*sub*, under, and *hasta*, a spear.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a sale by auction: so called from the Roman practice of planting a spear on the spot where a public sale was to take place. *Bp. Burnet.*

**Subhornblendic** (sub-horn-blend'ik), *a.* In *geol.* a term applied to rocks containing disseminated hornblende.

**Subhumerate†** (sub-hū'mėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. prefix *sub*, and *humerus*, the shoulder.] To bear by placing a shoulder under; to take on one's shoulders. *Feltham.*

**Subincusation†** (sub-in'kū-zā"shon), *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *incusatio*, accusation.] A slight charge or accusation. *Bp. Hall.*

**Subindicate** (sub-in'di-kāt), *v.t.* To indicate by signs; to indicate in a less degree. [Rare].

**Subindication** (sub-in'di-kā"shon), *n.* The act of indicating by signs; a slight indication.

The types of Christ serve to the *subindication* and shadowing of heavenly things. *Barrow.*

**Subinduce†** (sub-in-dūs'), *v.t.* To insinuate; to suggest; to offer or bring into consideration imperfectly or indirectly. *Sir E. Dering.*

**Subinfer†** (sub-in-fėr'), *v.t.* and *i.* To infer or deduce from an inference already made. *Bp. Hall.*

**Subinfeudation** (sub-in'fū-dā"shon), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee out of lands which he holds of the crown or other superior; the act of a greater baron who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person; a feudal subletting. (*b*) Under tenancy.

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfeudation* or under tenancy. *Blackstone.*

**Subingression†** (sub-in-gre'shon), *n.* Secret entrance. *Boyle.*

**Subitane†** (sub'i-tān), *n.* A sudden. *Milton.*

**Subitaneous†** (sub-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *subitaneus*, sudden, from *subitus*, sudden. See SUDDEN.] Sudden; hasty.

**Subitaneousness†** (sub-i-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* Suddenness.

**Subitany†** (sub'it-a-ni), *a.* Sudden.

**Subito** (sū'bi-tō). [It. See SUBITANEOUS.] In *music*, quickly; suddenly: a term of direction; as, *volti subito*, turn (the leaf) quickly.

**Subjacent** (sub-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *subjacens, subjacentis*, from *subjaceo*, to lie under—*sub*, under, and *jaceo*, to lie.] 1. Lying under or below; in *geol.* a term applied to rocks, beds, or strata which lie under or are covered by others.—2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

The superficial parts of mountains are washed away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Woodward.*

**Subject** (sub'jekt), *a.* [L. *subjectus*, pp. of *subjicio*, to throw, place, or bring under—*sub*, under, and *jacio*, to throw (whence *object, eject, inject*, &c.).] 1. Placed or situate under. 'Above the *subject* plain.' *Spenser.* 2. Being under the power and dominion of another.

Esau was never *subject* to Jacob. *Locke.*

Scotland, though in name an independent kingdom, was during more than a century really treated, in many respects, as a *subject* province. *Macaulay.*

3. Exposed; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat or cold; a person *subject* to attacks of fever.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds. *Shak.*
All human things are *subject* to decay. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which anything operates, whether intellectual or material; as, the *subject* matter of a discourse.—5. Submissive; obedient. Tit. iii. 1.—SYN. Liable, exposed, obnoxious, subordinate, subservient, inferior.

**Subject** (sub'jekt), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. One who is placed under the authority, dominion, or influence of some one else; specifically, one that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws; one who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a government; as, the natives of Great Britain are *subjects* of the British government; the natives of the United States and naturalized foreigners are *subjects* of the federal government; men in free governments are *subjects* as well as citizens; as citizens they enjoy rights and franchises, as *subjects* they are bound to obey the laws. 'My *subject* with my *subjects* under him.' *Tennyson.*

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, and human laws require it. *Swift.*

2. A person as the recipient of certain treatment; one who or that which is exposed or liable to something.

Alack, alack, that heaven should practise stratagems
Upon so soft a *subject* as myself. *Shak.*
What, have I 'scaped love-letters in the holiday-time of my beauty, and am now a *subject* for them? *Shak.*

3. One who or that which is the cause or occasion of something.

I am the unhappy *subject* of these quarrels. *Shak.*

4. That which is brought under or submitted to any physical operation or process; specifically, a dead body for the purposes of dissection.—5. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is spoken of, thought of, or treated of or handled; as, a *subject* of discussion before the legislature; a *subject* of negotiation.

O sure I am, the wits of former days
To *subjects* worse have given admiring praise. *Shak.*
This *subject* for heroic song pleased me. *Milton.*

6. The hero of a piece; the person who is treated of; the principal character.—7. In *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied. Thus in the proposition 'Plato was a philosopher,' *Plato* is the subject, *philosopher* being its predicate, or that which is affirmed of the subject. Also in the proposition, 'No man living on earth can be completely happy,' *man living on earth* is the subject, *can be* is the affirmative particle or copulative, and *completely happy* is the predicate, or that which is denied of the subject.—8. In *gram.* that which is spoken of; that of which anything is affirmed; the nominative of a verb. 9. In *philos.* (*a*) the mind, soul, or personality of the thinker—the *Ego;* the thinking agent or principle. The *object* is its correlative, and uniformly expresses anything or everything external to the mind; everything or anything distinct from it—the *non-Ego*. The universe itself, when considered as a unique existence, is an object to the thinker, and the very subject itself (the mind) can become an object by being psychologically considered. These correlatives, *subject* and *object*, correspond to the first most important distinction in philosophy, viz. the original antithesis of self and not-self.

You think, and what does thinking include? Manifestly a *subject* and an object—a thinking being and thought itself. *J. D. Morell.*

(*b*) That in which any quality, attribute, or relation inheres, or to which any of these appertains; substance; substratum.

That which manifests its qualities—in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong—is called their *subject*, or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

10. In *music*, the principal phrase or theme of a movement, from which all the subordinate ideas spring or are developed.—11. In the *fine arts*, the incident chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture; anything which constitutes the object or aim of any work of art.—SYN. Matter, materials, theme, topic.

**Subject** (sub-jekt'), *v.t.* 1. To bring under power or dominion; to subdue; to bring under sway; as, Alexander *subjected* a great part of the civilized world to his dominion.

(He confederates to)
*Subject* his coronet to his crown and bend
The dukedom yet unbow'd. *Shak.*

In this and other meanings seldom used absolutely, that is, without words expressive of the thing to which another is made subject.—2. To put under; to lay under.

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

3. To expose; to make liable or obnoxious; as, credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.

If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To submit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*

5. To make subservient. '*Subjected* to his service angel wings.' *Milton.*—6. To cause to undergo; to expose, as in chemical or other operations; as, to *subject* a substance to a white heat; to *subject* it to a rigid test.

**Subjected** (sub-jekt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Subjacent. 'Down the cliff as fast to the *subjected* plain.' *Milton.*—2.† Having the qualities of a subject as opposed to a sovereign.

*Subjected* thus,
How can you say to me I am a king? *Shak.*

3.† Becoming a subject; due from a subject. *Shak.*—4. Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved.

He is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

**Subjection** (sub-jek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of subjecting or subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another. 'The conquest of the kingdom and the *subjection* of the rebels.' *Sir. M. Hale.* 2. The state of being under the power, control, and government of another; service. 'Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite.' *Milton.*

Because the *subjection* of the body is by natural necessity the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary, we stand in need of direction after what sort our wills may be conformed to his. *Hooker.*

**Subjectist** (sub'jekt-ist), *n.* One versed in subjectivism; a subjectivist. *Eclec. Rev.*

**Subjective** (sub-jek'tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to a subject in a political sense. 'All *subjective* duty.' *Sir J. Davies.* [Rare.]—2. Relating to the subject, as opposed to the *object*.—*Subjective* and *objective*, in *philos.* express the distinction which in analysing every intellectual act we necessarily make between ourselves, the conscious *subject*, and that of which we are conscious, the *object*. *Subjective* applies to the manner in which an object is conceived of by an individual subject, and *objective* is expressive of that which truly belongs to an object, which forms part of its character for people at large.—*Subjective truth* or *reality* is that which is verified by consciousness; *objective truth* or

*reality* is that which results from the nature and relation of things.

Certainty is distinguished into objective and *subjective;* objective is when the proposition is certainly true of itself; and *subjective* is when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

3. Applied, in *literature* and *art*, to a production characterized by the prominence given to the individuality of the author or artist; as, the *subjective* school of painting; the writings of Shelley and Byron are essentially *subjective;* the dramas of Shakspere and the novels of Scott *objective.*

They (the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey') are so purely objective that they seem projected, as it were, into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a *subjective* trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation. *Prof. Geddes.*

**Subjectively** (sub-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or mind.

**Subjectiveness** (sub-jek'tiv-nes), *n.* State of being subjective; subjectivity.

**Subjectivism** (sub-jek'tiv-izm), *n.* 1. In *metaph.* the doctrine of Kant that all human knowledge is merely relative, or that we cannot prove it to be absolute; the doctrine that we cannot prove that what appears true to us must in like manner appear true to all intelligent beings; the doctrine which refers all knowledge to subjective states or impressions. *Fleming.*—2. Same as *Subjectivity*, 3.

**Subjectivist** (sub-jek'tiv-ist), *n.* In *metaph.* one who holds the doctrine or doctrines of subjectivism.

**Subjectivity** (sub-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being subjective.—2. That which is treated subjectively; that which relates or pertains to self, or to impressions made upon the mind.—3. The individuality of an author or artist as exhibited in his works.

**Subjectless** (sub'jekt-les), *a.* Having no subjects.

The subject without the king can do nothing; the *subjectless* king can do something. *Carlyle.*

**Subject-matter** (sub'jekt-mat-ėr), *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion. 'The style and *subject-matter* of most comical theatrical interludes.' *Prynne.* 'The *subject-matter* of my discourse.' *Dryden.*

As to the *subject-matter*, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto. *Blackstone.*

**Subjectness** (sub'jekt-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

**Subjee** (sub-jē'), *n.* An Indian name for the leaves or capsules of the Indian hemp.

**Subjicible**† (sub-jis'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being subjected. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Subjoin** (sub-join'), *v.t.* To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written; as, to *subjoin* an argument or reason.—SYN. To affix, annex, attach, connect.

**Subjoinder** (sub-join'dėr), *n.* A remark following or subjoined to another; a rejoinder. *Lamb.*

**Sub judice** (sub jū'di-sē). [L.] Before the judge; not decided; under judicial consideration.

**Subjugate** (sub'jū-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subjugated;* ppr. *subjugating.* [L. *subjugo, subjugatum—sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

In a few months Cromwell *subjugated* Ireland as it had never been *subjugated* during the five centuries of slaughter which had elapsed since the landing of the first Norman settlers. *Macaulay.*

—*Conquer, Vanquish, Subdue, Subjugate.* See CONQUER.

**Subjugation** (sub-jū-gā'shon), *n.* The act of subjugating or bringing under the power or absolute control of another; subjection.

**Subjugator** (sub'jū-gāt-ėr), *n.* One who subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror. *Coleridge.*

**Subjunction** (sub-jungk'shon), *n.* The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

**Subjunctive** (sub-jungk'tiv), *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, from *subjunctum*, to join or yoke to—*sub*, under, and *jungo*, to join.] 1.† Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former, were thought meet to be castigated in preachers of that time. *Bp. Hacket.*

2. In *gram.* designating a mood or form of verbs expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency, generally subjoined or subordinate to another clause or verb, and preceded by a conjunction; as in the sentence, 'If that be the case then I am wrong.'

**Subjunctive** (sub-jungk'tiv), *n.* In *gram.* the subjunctive mood.

The *subjunctive* (in English) is evidently passing out of use, and there is good reason to suppose that it will soon become obsolete altogether. *G. P. Marsh.*

**Sub-kingdom** (sub'king-dum), *n.* A subordinate kingdom.—*Sub-kingdoms of animals*, the great primary groups into which the animal kingdom is divided, viz. Protozoa, Cœlenterata, Annuloida, Annulosa, Mollusca, and Vertebrata.

**Sub-lanate** (sub'lā-nāt), *a.* In *bot.* somewhat lanate or woolly.

**Sublapsarian** (sub-lap-sā'ri-an), *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *lapsus*, a sliding, a fall.] One who maintains the doctrine that the decrees of election and reprobation were made by God in foresight of and regard to the fall of Adam and the sin imputed to all his posterity, wherefore, in compassion, he decreed to send his Son to rescue a great number from their lost state, and to accept his obedience and death on their account. The decree of reprobation, according to the Sublapsarians, is nothing but a preterition or non-election of persons, whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of Adam's transgression, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they. *Sublapsarian* is opposed to *supralapsarian.*

**Sublapsarian** (sub-lap-sā'ri-an), *a.* Relating to the Sublapsarians or to their opinions. 'According to the *sublapsarian* doctrine.' *Hammond.* See the noun.

**Sublapsarianism** (sub-lap-sā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the Sublapsarians.

**Sublapsary** (sub-lap'sa-ri), *n.* and *a.* Sublapsarian.

**Sublate** (sub'lāt), *v.t.* [L. *sublatum*, supine of *tollo*, to take away, to remove—*sub*, under, and *tollo*, to raise.] To take or carry away; to remove. '*Sublated* and plucked away.' *Hall.* [Rare.]

Where the propositional lines are of uniform breadth, it is hereby shewn, that all such opposition is *sublated.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Sublation** (sub-lā'shon), *n.* [See SUBLATE.] The act of taking or carrying away. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

**Sublative** (sub'lāt-iv), *a.* [See SUBLATION.] Of depriving power; tending to take away.

**Sublease** (sub'lēs), *n.* In *law*, an under lease; a lease of a farm, a house, &c., granted by the original tenant or leaseholder.

**Sub-lessee** (sub-les-sē'), *n.* The receiver or holder of a sublease.

**Sublet** (sub-let'), *v.t.* To underlet; to lease to another person, the party letting being himself lessee of the subject.

**Sublevation** (sub-lē-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *sublevatio, sublevationis*, from *sublevo, sublevatum*, to lift up from below, to raise up—*sub*, under, below, and *levo*, to lift, to raise.] 1. The act of raising on high; elevation.—2. A rising or insurrection. 'Any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people.' *Sir W. Temple.*

**Sub-librarian** (sub'lī-brā-ri-an), *n.* An under librarian; an assistant librarian.

**Sub-lieutenant** (sub'lef-ten-ant), *n.* An inferior or second lieutenant.

**Subligation** (sub-lī-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *subligatio, subligationis*, from *subligo*, to bind below—*sub*, under, below, and *ligo*, to bind.] The act of binding underneath.

**Sublimable** (sub-līm'a-bl), *a.* [From *sublime.*] Capable of being sublimated. See SUBLIMATION.

**Sublimableness** (sub-līm'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sublimable.

**Sublimary** (sub-līm'a-ri), *a.* Elevated. 'Each *sublimary* guest.' *Brome.* [Rare.]

**Sublimate** (sub'li-māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sublimated;* ppr. *sublimating.* [L. *sublimo, sublimatum*, to raise, elevate. See SUBLIME.] 1. To bring (a solid substance, such as camphor or sulphur) by heat into the state of vapour, which on cooling returns again to the solid state. See SUBLIMATION.—2. *Fig.* To refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein,
In words whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain.
*Dryden.*

**Sublimate** (sub'li-māt), *n.* Anything which is sublimed; the result of a process of sublimation.—*Corrosive sublimate.* See CORROSIVE.—*Blue sublimate* is a preparation of mercury with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniacum, used in painting.

**Sublimate** (sub'li-māt), *a.* Brought into a state of vapour by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.

**Sublimation** (sub-li-mā'shon), *n.* 1. In *chem.* the act or process of sublimating; a process by which solid substances are, by the aid of heat, converted into vapour, which is again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold. Sublimation bears the same relation to a solid that distillation does to a liquid. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed and grosser matters with which they are connected. Sublimation is usually conducted in one vessel, the product being deposited in the upper part of the vessel in a solid state, and often in the crystalline form, while the impurity remains in the lower part. If iodine, for example, be heated in a Florence flask a purple vapour rises, which almost immediately condenses in small brilliant, dark-coloured crystals in the upper part of the flask, the impurity remaining in the lower. The vapour of some substances which undergo the process of sublimation condenses in the form of a fine powder called *flowers;* such are the *flowers* of sulphur, *flowers* of benzoin, and others of the same kind. Other sublimates require to be in a solid and compact form, as camphor, hydrochlorate of ammonia, and all the sublimates of mercury.—2. Act of heightening or improving; what is highly refined or purified. 'Religion, the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality.' *South.* Used adjectively: *Sublimation theory*, in *geol.* and *mining*, the theory that the matter of mineral veins was introduced as vapour and afterwards condensed.

**Sublimatory** (sub'li-mā-to-ri), *n.* A vessel used in the process of sublimation.

**Sublimatory** (sub'li-mā-to-ri), *a.* Tending to sublimate; used in sublimation.

**Sublime** (sub-līm'), *a.* [L. *sublimis*, elevated, exalted, lofty, sublime; origin doubtful, usually supposed to be from *sublevo*, to lift up from beneath—*sub*, under, and *levo*, to lift.] 1. High in place; exalted aloft; elevated.

*Sublime* on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature; elevated far above men in general by lofty or noble traits: said of persons.

The age was fruitful in great men, but if we except the *sublime* Julian leader, none, as regards splendour of endowments, stood upon the same level as Cicero. *De Quincey.*

3. Striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, physical or moral; calculated to awaken, or expressive of, awe, veneration, heroic or lofty feeling, and the like; lofty; grand; noble: said of a natural object or of scenery, of an action or conduct, of a discourse, of a work of man's hands, of a spectacle, and the like; as, *sublime* scenery; a *sublime* deed. 'Easy in style thy work, in sense *sublime.*' *Prior.* 'How *sublime* a thing it is to suffer and be strong.' *Longfellow.*—4.† Elevated by joy; elate; lifted up. '*Sublime* with expectation.' *Milton.*—5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner or expression.

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declar'd
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

Shakspeare, on whose forehead climb
The crowns o' the world: O eyes *sublime*
With tears and laughters for all time.
*E. B. Browning.*

6.† Haughty. *Spenser.*—*Sublime geometry*, a name given by the older mathematicians to the higher parts of geometry, in which the infinitesimal calculus, or something equivalent, was employed.—*The sublime*, what is sublime; sublimity; as, (*a*) what is grand or lofty in style.

*The sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase. *Addison.*

*The sublime* of Homer, in the hands of Pope, becomes bloated and tumid, and his description tawdry. *Cowper.*

(*b*) The grand in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful: occasionally with the indefinite article, to express a particular character or variety of sublimity.

There is *a sublime* in nature, as in the ocean or the thunder—in moral action, as in deeds of daring and self-denial—and in art, as in statuary and painting, by which what is sublime in nature and in moral character is represented and idealized. *Fleming.*

SYN. Exalted, elevated, high, mighty, lofty, grand, noble, majestic.

**Sublime** (sub-līm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sublimed;* ppr. *subliming.* 1.† To raise on high. *Sir*

*J. Denham.*—2. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

The sun . . .
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

3. To dignify; to ennoble.

An ordinary gift can not *sublime* a person to a supernatural employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. To sublimate (which see).

**Sublime** (sub-līm'), *v.t.* To be susceptible of sublimation; to be brought or changed into a state of vapour by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance. 'Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone.' *Newton.*

**Sublimely** (sub-līm'li), *adv.* In a sublime manner; with elevated conceptions; loftily; as, to express one's self *sublimely.*

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat.
*Parnell.*

**Sublimeness** (sub-līm'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being sublime; loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity.

**Sublimification** † (sub-lim'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* Act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime.

**Sublimitation** (sub-lim'it-ā"shon), *n.* A subordinate or secondary limitation.

When you attempt to read an Act of Parliament, where the exceptions, the secondary exceptions to the exceptions, the limitations and the *sublimitations*, descend, seriatim, by a vast scale of dependencies, the mind finds itself overtasked. *De Quincey.*

**Sublimity** (sub-lim'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sublimité*; L. *sublimitas*, from *sublimis*, elevated. See SUBLIME.] 1. The state of being sublime; that character or quality of anything which marks it as sublime; grandeur; especially, (*a*) height in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; as, God's incomprehensible *sublimity*; the *sublimity* of an action.

The *sublimity* of the character of Christ owes nothing to his historians. *Buckminster.*

(*b*) Loftiness of conception; loftiness of sentiment or style.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts. *Addison.*

(*c*) Grandeur; vastness; elevation, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art; as, the *sublimity* of a scene or of a building. 2. The emotion produced by what is sublime; a feeling produced by the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence. *Note.* The true nature of sublimity, whether of the emotion or that which causes it, is a subject of great interest and importance in mental philosophy, and it has always been a favourite subject of speculation. The invariable condition of sublimity in objects, either material or moral, is vastness, power, or intensity. The invariable condition of the emotion of sublimity—that which distinguishes this emotion from every other emotion—is a comprehension of this vastness or power, with a simultaneous feeling of our own comparative insignificance. The antithesis to the emotion of sublimity is the emotion of contempt. In every case of sublimity in material objects, whatever feelings may simultaneously concur, vastness will be found to be an invariable condition—vastness either of form or of power, as in the violent dashing of a cataract, in the roar of the ocean, in the violence of the storm, in the majestic quiet of Mount Blanc, preserving its calm amidst all the storms that play around it. In the moral world the invariable condition of sublimity is intensity. Mere intensity is sufficient to produce the sublime. Lear, who appeals to the heavens, 'for they are old like him,' is sublime from the very intensity of his sufferings and his passions. Lady Macbeth is sublime from the intensity of her will, which crushes every female feeling for the attainment of her object. Scævola, with his hand in the burning coals, exhibits an intensity of will which is sublime. In all the cases above mentioned we are moved by a vivid feeling of some greater power than our own, or some will more capable of suffering, more vast in its strength, than our feeble vacillating will.—3. † The sublimest or highest degree of anything; the height.

The *sublimity* of wisdom is to do those things living, which are to be desired when dying. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Sublineation** (sub-lin'ē-ā"shon), *n.* Mark of a line or lines under a word or words in a sentence or under another line.

**Sublingual** (sub-ling'gwal) *a.* Situated under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* glands.

**Sublition** (sub-li'shon), *n.* [L. *sublino, sublitum*, to smear, to lay on as a ground colour—*sub*, under, and *lino*, to daub, to besmear.] In *painting*, the act or art of laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

**Sublittoral** (sub-lit'tō-ral), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *littus, littoris*, the sea-shore.] Under the shore. *Smart.*

**Sublobular** (sub-lob'ū-lėr), *a.* Situated under a lobe or lobule; as, the *sublobular* veins of the liver. *Dunglison.*

**Sublunar** (sub-lū'nėr), *a.* Situated beneath the moon. 'This vast *sublunar* vault.' *Milton.*

The city's moonlit spires and myriad lamps
Like stars in a *sublunar* sky did glow. *Shelley.*

**Sublunary** (sub'lū-na-ri), *a.* 1. Situated under the moon. Hence—2. Pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly; worldly; as, *sublunary* affairs.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

All *sublunary* comforts imitate the changeableness as well as feel the influence of the planet they are under. *South.*

**Sublunary** † (sub'lū-na-ri), *n.* Any worldly thing.

That these *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness placed only in hope, it is a conviction undeniable (as) that upon enjoyment all our joys do vanish. *Feltham.*

**Sub-luxation** (sub-luk-sā'shon), *n.* In *surg.* an incomplete luxation or dislocation; a sprain.

**Submammary** (sub-mam'ma-ri), *n.* Situated under the mammæ or paps; as, *submammary* inflammation, that is, inflammation of the areolar tissue beneath the pap.

**Submarginal** (sub-mär'jin-al), *a.* In *bot.* situated near the margin.

**Submarine** (sub-ma-rēn'), *a.* [L. *sub*, and *marinus*, belonging to the sea, from *mare*, the sea.] Situated, existing, acting, or growing at some depth in the waters of the sea; remaining at the bottom or under the surface of the sea; as, *submarine* plants; *submarine* navigation; *submarine* telegraph.—*Submarine forests*, a geological term applied to beds of impure peat, consisting of roots, stems, and branches of trees, &c., occupying the sites on which they grew, but which by change of level are now submerged by the sea. Such submarine forests do not contain any trees that are not found growing at the present time. They belong to the recent or quaternary period, and occur above the boulder-clay. They have been traced for several miles along the margins of the estuaries on the north and south shores of the county of Fife.

**Submarine** (sub-ma-rēn'), *n.* A submarine plant.

**Sub-marshal** (sub'mär-shal), *n.* A subordinate or deputy marshal.

**Submaxillary** (sub-maks'il-la-ri), *a.* Situated under the jaw.—*Submaxillary glands*, two salivary glands situated, one on either side, immediately within the angle of the lower jaw.

**Submedial** (sub-mē'di-al), *a.* 1. Lying under the middle.—2. In *geol.* a term synonymous with *Transition*, and applied to the lower secondary rocks, which bear a close resemblance to some of the primary rocks, though differing in being often fragmentary, and containing organic remains.

**Submedian** (sub-mē'di-an), *a.* Same as *Submedial.*

**Submediant** (sub-mē'di-ant), *n.* In *music*, the sixth note of the diatonic scale, or middle note between the octave and subdominant. In the scale of C, A is the submediant.

**Submental** (sub-men'tal), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin.] In *anat.* under the chin; as, the *submental* artery or vein. *Dunglison.*

**Submerge** (sub-mėrj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *submerged*; ppr. *submerging.* [L. *submergo—sub*, under, and *mergo*, to plunge.] 1. To put under water; to plunge.—2. To cover or overflow with water; to drown.

So half my Egypt were *submerg'd* and made
A cistern for scaled snakes! *Shak.*

**Submerge** (sub-mėrj'), *v.i.* To plunge under water; to be buried or covered, as by a fluid; to sink out of sight.

There is . . . a plot, which emerges more than once, for carrying the king to Rouen; plot after plot, emerging and *submerging*, like ignes fatui in foul weather, which lead nowhither. *Carlyle.*

**Submergence** (sub-mėrj'ens), *n.* Act of submerging or plunging under water.

**Submerse** (sub-mėrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *submersed*; ppr. *submersing.* [L. *submergo, submersum—sub*, under, and *mergo*, to plunge.] To submerge; to put under water; to drown. [Rare.]

**Submerse, Submersed** (sub-mėrs', sub-mėrst'), *a.* In *bot.* being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

**Submersion** (sub-mėr'shon), *n.* [L. *submersio, submersionis.*] 1. The act of submerging or putting under water or other fluid, or of causing to be overflowed; the act of plunging under water or of drowning.—2. The state of being put under water or other fluid, or of being overflowed or drowned. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Submetallic** (sub-me-tal'ik), *a.* Imperfectly or partially metallic; as, a *submetallic* lustre.

**Subminister** (sub-min'is-tėr), *v.t.* [L. *subministro—sub*, and *ministro*, to attend, serve.] To supply; to afford.

Even the inferior animals have *subministered* unto man the invention of many things natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Subminister** (sub-min'is-tėr), *v.i.* To subserve; to be useful.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst of purposes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Subministrant** (sub-min'is-trant), *a.* See SUBMINISTER.] Subservient; subordinate. 'That which is subservient and *subministrant.*' *Bacon.*

**Subministrate** (sub-min'is-trāt), *v.t.* Same as *Subminister.*

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries than steams of nasty folks. *Harvey.*

**Subministration** (sub-min'is-trā"shon), *n.* The act of furnishing or supplying. *Wotton.*

**Submiss** † (sub-mis'), *a.* [L. *submissus*, pp. of *submitto, submissum.* See SUBMIT.] 1. Submissive; humble; obsequious.

Nearer his presence—Adam, though not awed,
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a superior nature, bowing low. *Milton.*

2. Low; soft; gentle. 'The voices of them more *submiss.*' *Dr. John Smith.*

**Submission** (sub-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *submissio, submissionis*, from *submitto, submissum.* See SUBMIT.] 1. The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power; surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another.

*Submission*, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*

2. The state of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour; meekness; resignation.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Be not as extreme in *submission*, as in offence. *Shak.*

4. Compliance with the commands or laws of a superior; obedience; as, the *submission* of children to their parents is an indispensable duty.—5. In *law*, an agreement by which parties agree to submit a disputed point to arbitration.

**Submissive** (sub-mis'iv), *a.* 1. Inclined, disposed, or ready to submit; yielding to power or authority; obedient; humble.

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress,
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

2. Testifying or showing submission; pertaining to submission: of things.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent? *Shak.*

He, in delight,
Both of her beauty and *submissive* charms
Smiled with superior love. *Milton.*

SYN. Obedient, compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, humble, modest, passive.

**Submissively** (sub-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

But speech even there *submissively* withdraws,
From rights of subjects and the poor man's cause. *Pope.*

**Submissiveness** (sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being submissive; a submissive temper or disposition.—2. Humbleness; acknowledgment of inferiority.—3. Confession of fault; penitence.

Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*. *G. Herbert.*

**Submissly**† (sub-mis'li), *adv.* Humbly; with submission.

Humility consists not in wearing mean clothes, and going softly and *submissly*, but in mean opinion of thyself. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Submissness**† (sub-mis'nes), *n.* Submissiveness; humbleness; obedience.

I honour your names and persons, and with all *submissness* prostrate myself to your censure and service. *Burton.*

**Submit** (sub-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *submitted;* ppr. *submitting.* [L. *submitto—sub*, under, and *mitto*, to send.] 1.† To let down; to cause to sink; to lower.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while. *Dryden.*

2.† To put or place under.

The bristled throat
Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut. *Chapman.*

3. To yield, resign, or surrender to the power, will, or authority of another: with the reflexive pronoun.

Return to thy mistress, and *submit thyself* under her hands. Gen. xvi. 9.

Wives, *submit yourselves* unto your own husbands. Eph. v. 22.

4. To place under the control of another; to subject; to surrender.

She sets her forward countenance
And leaps into the future chance
*Submitting* all things to desire. *Tennyson.*

5. To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; to refer; as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators; to *submit* a question to the court.

**Submit** (sub-mit'), *v.i.* 1. To yield one's person to the power of another; to give up resistance; to surrender; as, the enemy *submitted.* 'Courage never to *submit* or yield.' *Milton.*

In the summer of 1647, about twelve months after the last fortress of the Cavaliers had *submitted* to the parliament, the parliament was compelled to *submit* to its own soldiers. *Macaulay.*

2. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; as, on hearing the opinion of the court the counsel *submitted* without further argument.—3. To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit.* *Milton.*

4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring; as, religion requires us to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death.—Syn. To yield, surrender, bend, stoop, acquiesce, comply.

**Submitter** (sub-mit'ér), *n.* One who submits. 'Confident *submitters* of themselves to this empirick's cast of the dye.' *Whitlock.*

**Submonish**† (sub-mon'ish), *v.t.* [L. *submoneo—sub*, under, slightly, and *moneo*, to remind, to admonish.] To suggest; to prompt. 'The *submonishing* inclinations of my senses.' *Granger.*

**Submonition**† (sub-mō-ni'shon), *n.* Suggestion. 'The *submonitions* of his own conscience.' *Granger.*

**Submucous** (sub-mū'kus), *a.* In *anat.* lying or pertaining to the parts under a mucous membrane; as, the *submucous* tissue.

**Submultiple** (sub-mul'ti-pl), *n.* A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times, or is an aliquot part of it. Thus 7 is the *submultiple* of 56, being contained in it eight times.

**Submultiple** (sub-mul'ti-pl), *a.* An obsolescent term applied to a number or quantity which is exactly contained in another number or quantity a certain number of times; as, a *submultiple* number.—*Submultiple ratio*, the ratio which exists between an aliquot part of any number or quantity and the number or quantity itself: thus, the ratio of 3 to 21 is *submultiple*, 21 being a multiple of 3.

**Submuscular** (sub-mus'kū-lér), *a.* In *anat.* lying or pertaining to the parts under a muscle or muscles.

**Subnarcotic** (sub-när-kot'ik), *a.* Moderately narcotic.

**Subnascent** (sub-nas'ent), *a.* [L. *subnascens, subnascentis*, ppr. of *subnascor*, to grow under—*sub*, under, and *nascor*, to grow.] Growing underneath. 'Subnascent young trees.' *Evelyn.*

**Subnect**† (sub-nekt'), *v.t.* [L. *subnecto—sub*, under, and *necto*, to tie.] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath.

**Subnex**† (sub-neks'), *v.t.* To subjoin; to add. *Holland.*

**Subnormal** (sub-nor'mal), *n.* In *conic sections*, a sub-perpendicular, or the portion of a diameter intercepted between the ordinate and the normal. In all curves the subnormal is a third proportional to the subtangent and the ordinate. See Normal, Ordinate, Subtangent.

**Subnotation** (sub-nō-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *subnotatio, subnotationis*, from *subnoto—sub*, under, and *noto*, to mark, to note.] Same as *Rescript* (which see).

**Subnude** (sub-nūd'), *a.* In *bot.* almost naked or bare of leaves.

**Subnuvolar** (sub-nū'vo-lér), *a.* [A sort of hybrid word between Latin and Italian: L. *subnubilus*, somewhat cloudy, It. *nuvola*, cloud.] Somewhat cloudy; partially covered or obscured by clouds. 'Subnuvolar lights of evening.' *Lord Houghton.* [Perhaps the only instance of the use of this word.]

**Subobscurely** (sub-ob-skūr'li), *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly. 'The book of Nature, where, though *subobscurely* and in shadows, Thou hast expressed Thine own image.' *Donne.*

**Subobtuse** (sub-ob-tūs'), *a.* Somewhat or partially obtuse.

**Suboccipital** (sub-ok-sip'it-al), *a.* Being under the occiput; as, the *suboccipital* nerves.

**Suboctave** (sub-ok'tāv), *n.* An eighth part or octave. 'Our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Suboctuple** (sub-ok'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of eight. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**Subocular** (sub-ok'ū-lér), *a.* [L. *subocularis.*] Being under the eye. *Barrow.*

**Sub-officer** (sub'of-fis-ér), *n.* An under-officer.

**Subopercular** (sub-ō-pér'kū-lér), *a.* Of or pertaining to the suboperculum.

**Suboperculum** (sub-ō-pér'kū-lum), *n.* The lower part or section of the gill-covers of a fish. See Operculum, 3.

**Suborbicular, Suborbiculate** (sub-or-bik'ū-lér, sub-or-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.

**Suborbital** (sub-or'bi-tal), *a.* Seated beneath the orbital cavity; infra-orbital; as, the *suborbital* artery.

**Suborbitar** (sub-or'bi-tér), *a.* Same as *Suborbital.*

**Sub-order** (sub-or'dér), *n.* A subdivision of an order in classifications; a group of animals or plants greater than a genus and less than an order; thus, the Conirostres are a *sub-order* of the Passeres; the Papilionaceæ of the Leguminosæ.

**Subordinacy** (sub-or'din-a-si), *n.* [See Subordinate.] The state of being subordinate or subject to control. 'With due subjection and *subordinacy* of constituent parts.' *Shaftesbury.*

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason. *Spectator.*

**Subordinance** (sub-or'di-nans), *n.* Same as *Subordinacy.*

**Subordinancy**† (sub-or'din-an-si), *n.* 1. Subordinacy.—2. Subordinate places or offices collectively. 'The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often.' *Sir W. Temple.*

**Subordinary** (sub-or'din-a-ri), *n.* In *her.* a figure borne in charges in coat-armour, not considered to be so honourable as an ordinary, to which it gives place and cedes the principal points of the shield. According to some writers, an ordinary, when it comprises less than one-fifth of the whole shield, is termed a *subordinary.*

**Subordinate** (sub-or'din-āt), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordino*, to set in order, from *ordo*, order.] 1. Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; occupying a lower position in a descending scale.

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

2. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, &c. 'Any operation of *subordinate* spirits.' *Addison.*

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding. *South.*

**Subordinate** (sub-or'din-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subordinated;* ppr. *subordinating.* 1. To place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* one creature to another; to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.

All that is merely circumstantial shall be *subordinated* to and in keeping with what is essential. *Dr. Caird.*

2. To make subject; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason.

The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and *subordinate* their powers to the dictates of his will. *South.*

**Subordinate** (sub-or'din-āt), *n.* One inferior in power, order, rank, dignity, office, &c.; one who stands in order or rank below another; often one below and under the orders of another.

His next *subordinate*
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake. *Milton.*

**Subordinately** (sub-or'din-āt-li), *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower order, class, rank, dignity, or the like; of inferior importance. 'The highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Subordinateness** (sub-or'din-āt-nes), *n.* State of being subordinate or inferior.

**Subordination** (sub-or'din-ā"shon), *n.* [See Subordinate.] 1. The act of subordinating, subjecting, or placing in a lower order, rank, or position.—2. The state of being subordinate or inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity.—3. Place of rank among inferiors. 'Persons who, in their several *subordinations*, would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors.' *Swift.*—4. The state of being under control or government; subjection to rule; as, a victory would be a calamity if purchased at the expense of habits of *subordination.*

**Subordinative** (sub-or'din-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to subordinate; causing or implying subordination or dependence; employed to introduce a subordinate clause in a sentence; as, a *subordinative* conjunction.

**Suborn** (sub-orn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *suborner*, to suborn, to bribe, from L. *suborno*, to equip or prepare, properly, to equip or prepare secretly, to instigate secretly, to suborn—*sub*, under, and *orno*, to equip, to prepare (whence *adorn*).] 1. In *law*, to procure or cause to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.—2. To bribe or otherwise induce to give false testimony or do some other wickedness. 'Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour.' *Shak.*—3.† To procure by indirect means.

So men oppress'd, when weary of their breath
Throw off the burthen, and *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

**Subornation** (sub-orn-ā'shon), *n.* 1. In *law*, the crime of suborning; a secret or underhand preparing, instructing, and bringing forward a witness to give false testimony; any act that allures or disposes to perjury. —*Subornation of perjury*, the wilfully procuring of any person to take a false oath amounting to perjury. It is essential to this offence that the false oath should be actually taken. The same punishment is assigned to subornation as to perjury.—2. The act of procuring one by persuasion, bribery, &c., to do a criminal or bad action.

Foul *subornation* is predominant. *Shak.*

**Suborner** (sub-orn'ér), *n.* One who suborns; one who procures another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action. *Bacon.*

**Suboval** (sub-ō'val), *a.* Somewhat oval.

**Subovate, Subovated** (sub-ō'vāt, sub-ō'vāt-ed), *a.* Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg, but having the inferior extremity broadest.

**Suboxide** (sub'oks-id), *n.* An oxide which contains less oxygen than the normal oxide. [Not now much used.]

**Subpeduncular** (sub-pē-dung'kū-lāt), *a.* In *zool.* and *bot.* supported on a very short stem; having a short peduncle.

**Subpellucid** (sub-pel-lū'sid), *a.* Nearly or almost pellucid; somewhat pellucid or clear.

**Subpentangular** (sub-pen-tang'gū-lér), *a.* Nearly or almost pentangular; not quite pentangular.

**Subperitoneal** (sub-per'i-tō-nē"al), *a.* In *anat.* situated under the peritoneum; pertaining to the parts under the peritoneum. *Dunglison.*

**Subperpendicular** (sub-pér'pen-dik"ū-lér), *n.* A subnormal (which see).

**Subpetiolate** (sub-pet'i-ō-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* having a very short petiole.

**Subplinth** (sub'plinth), *n.* In *arch.* a second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

**Subpœna** (sub-pē'na), *n.* [L. *sub*, and *pœna*, pain, penalty.] In *law*, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the witness on whom it is served under a penalty. The writ commands the person to lay aside business and all excuses, and to present himself at the time and place

specified under penalty of £100. If the witness is required to bring writings, books, or the like with him, the writ is called a *subpœna duces tecum*. If the witness does not attend, and has no legal excuse, such as serious illness, he may be sued in an action of damages or imprisoned for contempt of court; but his travelling expenses must have been paid beforehand.

**Subpœna** (sub-pē'na), *v.t.* To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ; as, to *subpœna* a witness.

I was lately *subpœnaed* by a card to a general assembly. *Lord Chesterfield.*

**Subpolar** (sub-pō'lėr), *a.* Under or below the poles of the earth; adjacent to the poles.

**Subpolygonal** (sub-po-lig'on-al), *a.* Nearly polygonal; imperfectly polygonal; somewhat polygonal.

**Sub-porphyritic** (sub-por'fi-rit"ik), *a.* Allied to porphyry, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals.

**Subprefect** (sub-prē'fekt), *n.* A subordinate, under assistant, or deputy prefect. 'Every prefect, every *subprefect* . . . might be equally despotic in his own department.' *S. Sharpe.*

**Subprehensile** (sub-prē-hen'sīl), *a.* Imperfectly or partially prehensile; prehensile in an inferior degree.

**Subprincipal** (sub'prin-si-pal), *n.* 1. An under principal.—2. In *carp.* an auxiliary rafter or principal brace.

**Subprior** (sub'prī-or), *n.* *Eccles.* the vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

**Subpubic** (sub-pū'bik), *a.* Situated under the pubes or pubis; as, the *pubic* arch; the *pubic* membrane, &c. *Dunglison.*

**Subpurchaser** (sub'pėr-chās-ėr), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

**Subquadrate** (sub-kwod'rāt), *a.* Nearly quadrate or square.

**Subquadruple** (sub-kwod'rō-pl), *a.* Containing one part of four; as, *subquadruple* proportion. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**Subquinquefid** (sub-kwin'kwē-fid), *a.* Almost quinquefid.

**Subquintuple** (sub-kwin'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of five; in the ratio of one to five; as, *subquintuple* proportion. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**Subrameal** (sub-rā'mē-al), *a.* [Prefix *sub*, and L. *ramus*, a branch.] Growing on a branch below a leaf.

**Subramose, Subramous** (sub-rā'mōs, sub-rā'mus), *a.* In *bot.* slightly ramose; having few branches.

**Sub-reader** (sub'rēd-ėr), *n.* An under reader in the inns of court.

**Sub-rector** (sub'rek-tėr), *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

**Subregion** (sub-rē'jun), *n.* A subdivision, section, or part of a region.

No family of birds peculiar to the region is found in all the *subregions*. *Ency. Brit.*

**Sub-religion** (sub-rē-lij'on), *n.* A faith, doctrine, or belief approaching the sacredness of religion; an inferior religion. [Rare.]

Loyalty is in the English a *sub-religion*. *Emerson.*

**Subreption** (sub-rep'shon), *n.* [L. *subreptio*, from *subripio*, *subreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly—*sub*, under, secretly, and *rapio*, to snatch away.] 1. The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation, that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts. 'Lest there should be any *subreption* in this sacred business.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining gifts of escheat, &c., by concealing the truth. *Obreption* signifies obtaining such gifts by telling a falsehood.

**Subreptitious**† (sub-rep-tish'us), *a.* [L. *surreptitius*. See SUBREPTION.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently obtained. See SURREPTITIOUS.

**Subreptitiously**† (sub-rep-tish'us-li), *adv.* Surreptitiously; by stealth.

**Subreptive**† (sub-rep'tiv), *a.* Surreptitious.

**Sub-resin** (sub'rez-in), *n.* That portion of a resin soluble only in boiling alcohol, and precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallization.

**Subrigid** (sub-rij'id), *a.* Somewhat rigid or stiff.

**Subriguous** (sub-rig'ū-us), *a.* [L. *subriguus*—*sub*, under, and *riguus*, watered, from *rigo*, to water.] Watered or wet beneath; well-watered. *Blount.*

**Subrogate** (sub'rō-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *subrogo*, *subrogatum*, to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute—*sub*, and *rogo*, to ask, to propose for election.] To put in the place of another; to substitute. *Barrow.* See SURROGATE.

**Subrogation** (sub-rō-gā'shon), *n.* In *civil law*, the substituting of one person in the place of another, and giving him his rights; but, in its general sense, the term implies a succession of any kind, whether of a person to a person, or of a person to a thing.

**Subrotund** (sub-rō-tund'), *a.* Almost rotund or round; almost orbicular.

**Subsaline** (sub-sa-līn'), *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

**Subsalt** (sub'salt), *n.* In *chem.* (*a*) an oxysalt having two or more equivalents of base to one of acid. (*b*) An oxysalt having a suboxide for its base, as subacetate of mercury, which consists of one equivalent of acetic acid and one of suboxide of mercury. (*c*) A haloid or analogous salt, containing fewer equivalents of the electro-negative than of the electro-positive component, as subchloride of copper or subcyanide of copper. *Worcester.*

**Subsannation**† (sub-san-ā'shon), *n.* [From L. *subsanno*, *subsannare*, to insult by derisive gestures—*sub*, and *sanna*, a grimace, a mocking.] Derision; scorn; mockery; dishonour.

Idolatry is as absolute a *subsannation* and vilification of God as malice could invent. *Dr. H. More.*

**Subsaturated** (sub-sat'ū-rāt-ed), *a.* Not completely saturated.

It must be either perfectly dry, or at the least *subsaturated*. *D. K. Clark.*

**Subsaturation** (sub-sat'ū-rā"shon), *n.* The condition of being subsaturated. 'The condition of *subsaturation* of the air.' *D. K. Clark.*

**Subscapular** (sub-skap'ū-lėr), *a.* Beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade.—*Subscapular artery*, the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula.—*Subscapular muscle*, a tendinous and fleshy muscle situated under the shoulder-blade, adhering to the capsular ligament, and inserted into the upper part of the lesser tuberosity, at the head of the os humeri. Its principal office is to roll the arm inwards. It likewise serves to bring it close to the ribs.

**Subscapulary** (sub-skap'ū-la-ri), *a.* Same as *Subscapular*.

**Subscribable** (sub-skrīb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being subscribed. *Coleridge.*

**Subscribe** (sub-skrīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subscribed*; ppr. *subscribing*. [L. *subscribo*—*sub*, under, and *scribo*, to write.] 1. *Lit.* to write beneath; hence, to sign with one's own hand; to give consent to, as to something written, or to bind one's self to by writing one's name beneath; as, parties *subscribe* a covenant or contract; a man *subscribes* a bond or articles of agreement.

All the bishops *subscribed* the sentence. *Milman.*

2. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts; and secretaries and clerks *subscribe* copies of records.—3. To promise to give by writing one's name; as, each man *subscribed* ten pounds or ten shillings.—4.† To submit; to lay down.

The king gone to-night! *subscribed* his power! *Shak.*

5.† To write down or characterize as.

Claudio undergoes my challenge; and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will *subscribe* him a coward. *Shak.*

**Subscribe** (sub-skrīb'), *v.i.* 1. To promise with others a certain sum for the promotion of an undertaking by setting one's name to a paper.

This prints my letters, that expects a bribe,
And others roar aloud, '*Subscribe, subscribe.*' *Pope.*

2. To give consent; to assent.

We will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shak.*
So spake much humbled Eve; but Fate
*Subscribed* not. *Milton.*

3. To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, and the like.—4.† To yield; to submit.

For Hector, in his blaze of wrath, *subscribes*
To tender objects. *Shak.*

**Subscriber** (sub-skrīb'ėr), *n.* One who subscribes; one who signs an announcement, acknowledgment, &c.; one who admits, confirms, or binds himself to a promise or obligation by signing his name; specifically, (*a*) one who contributes to an undertaking by paying or promising to pay a stated sum. (*b*) One who enters his name for a newspaper, periodical, book, or the like.

**Subscript** (sub'skript), *a.* Underwritten; as, the Greek iota (ι) *subscript*; thus, ῳ, which is equivalent to ωι.

**Subscript** (sub-skript'), *n.* Something underwritten. 'Be they postscripts or *subscripts*.' *Bentley.* [Rare.]

**Subscription** (sub-skrip'shon), *n.* [L. *subscriptio*, from *subscribo*, *subscriptum*. See SUBSCRIBE.] 1. The act of subscribing, writing under, or signing; the act of formally binding one's self to fulfil a promise or obligation, or of formally acknowledging, attesting, or assenting, by signing one's name.—2. That which is subscribed; as, (*a*) anything underwritten. 'The cross we had seen in the *subscription*.' *Bacon.* (*b*) The signature attached to a paper. (*c*) Consent, agreement, or attestation given by signature. (*d*) A sum subscribed; the amount of sums subscribed; as, an individual *subscription*, or the whole *subscription* to a fund.

**Subsection** (sub'sek-shon), *n.* The part or division of a section; a subdivision or section of a section.

**Subsecute**† (sub'sē-kūt), *v.t.* [L. *subsequor*, *subsecutus*, to follow close after, from *sub*, and *sequor*, to follow.] To follow so as to overtake; to follow closely; to pursue. 'To follow and detain him, if by any possibility he could be *subsecuted* and overtaken.' *Hall.*

**Subsecutive** (sub-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *subsécutif*, from L. *subsequor*, *subsecutus*. See SUBSECUTE.] Following in a train or succession. [Rare.]

**Subsellium** (sub-sel'li-um), *n.* pl. **Subsellia** (sub-sel'li-a). [L. *subsellium*, a bench or seat—*sub*, under, and *sella*, a seat.] A small shelving seat in the stalls of churches or

Subsellia, All Souls, Oxford (the Seat turned up).

cathedrals, made to turn up upon hinges, so as to serve either as a seat or to lean against in kneeling, as occasion requires. Subsellia are still in constant use on the Continent, though comparatively seldom used in England. Called also *Miserere*.

**Subsemitone** (sub'sem-i-tōn), *n.* In *music*, the seventh note of the diatonic scale. Thus B is the subsemitone in the scale of C, F♯ in that of G, E in that of F, and so on. Called also the *Subtonic* and the *Leading* or *Sensible Note*.

**Subsensible** (sub-sens'i-bl), *a.* Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound for the senses to reach or grasp.

Through scientific insight we are enabled to enter and explain that *subsensible* world into which all natural phenomena strike their roots. *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Subseptuple** (sub-sep'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one of seven parts. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**Subsequence, Subsequency** (sub'sē-kwens, sub'sē-kwen-si), *n.* 1. The state of being subsequent or of coming after something. 'By which faculty (reminiscence) we can notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past.' *N. Grew.*—2.† The act of following. 'The heliotrope's *subsequency* to the course of the sun.' *Greenhill.*

**Subsequent** (sub'sē-kwent), *a.* [L. *subsequens*, *subsequentis*, ppr. of *subsequor*, to follow close after—*sub*, under, close, behind, and *sequor*, to follow.] 1. Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; as, *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages or years; a period long *subsequent* to the foundation of Rome.

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster. *Swift.*

2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding; as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

SYN. Succeeding, following, later, posterior.

**Subsequently** (sub'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* In a subsequent manner, time, position, or the like; at a later time; in time, place, or order after something else.

**Subserous** (sub-sē'rus), *a.* In *anat.* situated under a serous membrane; of or pertaining to parts so situated.

**Subserve** (sub-sėrv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subserved;* ppr. *subserving.* [L. *subservio—sub,* under, and *servio,* to serve. See SERVE.] To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to be subservient or instrumental to; to promote.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating Nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

**Subserve** (sub-sėrv'), *v.i.* To serve in an inferior capacity; to be subservient or subordinate.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

**Subservience, Subserviency** (sub-sėr'vi-ens, sub-sėr'vi-en-si), *n.* The state of being subservient; use or operation that promotes some purpose.

There is an immediate and agile *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Sir M. Hale.*

Arrangement, disposition of parts, *subserviency* of means to an end . . . imply the presence of intelligence and mind. *Paley.*

**Subservient** (sub-sėr'vi-ent), *a.* [L. *subserviens, subservientis,* ppr. of *subservio.* See SUBSERVE.] 1. Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarcely ever reading anything which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Bp. Fell.*

2. Acting as a subordinate instrument; fitted or disposed to serve in an inferior capacity; subordinate.

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray.*

The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and *subservient,* ready to doff his cap to the meanest native of the household. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Subserviently** (sub-sėr'vi-ent-li), *adv.* In a subservient manner.

The worst of all evils were made to contribute *subserviently* to the good and perfection of the whole. *Cudworth.*

**Subsesqui** (sub-ses'kwi). [L. *sub,* under, and *sesqui,* one half more.] In *chem.* a prefix to chemical words denoting that the elements are combined in the proportion of two to three; specifically, that two electronegatives are combined with three electropositive equivalents; as, *subsesqui*-acetate, a salt containing two equivalents of acetic acid for every three of the base.

**Subsessile** (sub-ses'sīl), *a.* In *bot.* almost sessile; having very short footstalks.

**Subsextuple** (sub-seks'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part in six. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**Subside** (sub-sīd'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *subsided;* ppr. *subsiding.* [L. *subsido—sub,* under, and *sido,* to settle, from root of *sedeo,* to sit, and of E. *sit.*] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees.—2. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to become tranquil; to abate; as, the tumults of war will *subside.*—3. To tend downward; to sink.

With terror trembled heaven's *subsiding* hill. *Dryden.*

SYN. To sink, settle, fall, abate, intermit, cease, retire, ebb.

**Subsidence** (sub-sīd'ens), *n.* 1. The act or process of subsiding, sinking, or falling, as in the case of lees of liquors.—2. The act of sinking or gradually settling lower; a sinking into the ground; as, the *subsidence* of ground or a building.—3. The act of calming down or becoming tranquil. 'The subdual or *subsidence* of the more violent passions.' *Warburton.*

**Subsidency** † (sub-sīd'en-si), *n.* Subsidence. 'This gradual *subsidency* of the abyss.' *T. Burnet.*

**Subsidiarily** (sub-sid'i-a-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsidiary manner.

**Subsidiary** (sub-sid'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *subsidiarius.* See SUBSIDY.] 1. Lending some aid or assistance; aiding; assistant; furnishing help. 'To supply that defect with some *subsidiary* supposition.' *Sir M. Hale.*

They constituted a useful *subsidiary* testimony of another state of existence. *Coleridge.*

2. Furnishing additional supplies; as, a *subsidiary* stream.—3. Relating or pertaining to a subsidy; founded on or connected with a subsidy or subsidies; as, a *subsidiary* treaty.—*Subsidiary quantity* or *symbol,* in *math.* a quantity or symbol which is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The term is particularly applied to angles in trigonometrical investigations.—*Subsidiary troops,* troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

**Subsidiary** (sub-sid'i-a-ri), *n.* One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary; an assistant. *Hammond.*

**Subsidize** (sub'si-dīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subsidized;* ppr. *subsidizing.* [From *subsidy.*] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy to.

He employed the remittances from Spain to *subsidize* a large body of German mercenaries. *Prescott.*

**Subsidy** (sub'si-di), *n.* [L. *subsidium,* from *sub,* under or beneath, and *sedeo,* to sit; lit. that which is placed beneath as a support, hence support, assistance, reserve troops.] A pecuniary aid; an aid in money; especially, (*a*) in *Eng. hist.* an aid or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown for the urgent occasions of the realm, and levied on every subject of ability according to the value of his lands or goods; a tax levied on a particular occasion. 'That made us pay . . . one shilling to the pound the last *subsidy.*' *Shak.*

In this yeare . . . a *subsidie* was granted to the king of the forteth part of everie man's goods. *Holinshed.*

*K. Hen.* I have not been desirous of their wealth,
Nor much oppress'd them with great *subsidies.* *Shak.*

(*b*) A sum paid, often according to treaty, by one government to another, sometimes to secure its neutrality, but more frequently to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.

The continental allies of England were eager for her *subsidies,* and lukewarm as regarded operations against the common enemy. *Sir E. Creasy.*

**Subsign** (sub-sīn'), *v.t.* To sign under; to write beneath; to subscribe. '*Subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames.' *Camden.*

**Subsignation** (sub-sig-nā'shon), *n.* The act of writing the name under something for attestation. 'The epistle with *subsignation* of the scribe and notary.' *Sheldon.*

**Subsist** (sub-sist'), *v.i.* [Fr. *subsister,* from L. *subsisto—sub,* under, and *sisto,* to stand, to be fixed, from *sto,* to stand.] 1. To exist; to have continued existence. 'Those ideas which Plato sometimes maintains to be substances, and to *subsist* alone by themselves.' *Cudworth.*—2. To continue; to abide; to retain the present state; to remain.

Firm we *subsist,* but possible to swerve. *Milton.*

The land *subsists,* and the land is almost the only thing that *subsists.* Everything which is produced perishes, and most things very quickly. *J. S. Mill.*

3. To be maintained with food and clothing; to be supported; to live. 'Had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity.' *Atterbury.*—4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

**Subsist** (sub-sist'), *v.t.* To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions.

It would be impossible to *subsist* a large force marching on a single road. *Sat. Rev.*

**Subsistence** (sub-sis'tens), *n.* [Fr. *subsistance.* See SUBSIST.] 1. Real being; actual existence.

Not only the things had *subsistence,* but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. That which furnishes support to animal life; means of support; support; livelihood.

The labour employed in producing the stock of *subsistence* forms a great and important part of the past labour which has been necessary to enable present labour to be carried on. *J. S. Mill.*

3. The state of being subsistent; inherence in something else; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.—SYN. Living, livelihood, support, sustenance, maintenance, competence.

**Subsistency** (sub-sis'ten-si), *n.* 1. Subsistence; support for life. [Rare.]—2. † Continuance; continued life.

A great part of antiquity contented their hopes of *subsistency* with a transmigration of their souls. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Subsistent** (sub-sis'tent), *a.* [L. *subsistens, subsistentis,* ppr. of *subsisto.* See SUBSIST.] 1. Having existence; continuing to exist. 'Such as deny there are spirits *subsistent* without bodies.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Inherent; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

**Sub-sizar** (sub-sī'zär), *n.* In Cambridge University, an under-sizar; a student of lower rank than a sizar.

A *sub-sizar* means merely a poor scholar, for whom the college has set apart certain means of assistance. *Farrar.*

**Subsoil** (sub'soil), *n.* The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil. In agriculture a great deal depends on the character of the subsoil, more especially as to whether it does or does not permit water to pass through it.—*Subsoil plough,* a form of plough adapted to follow the common plough, and loosen the subsoil at the bottom of the furrow, without raising it to the surface, so as to form a porous foundation for the mould which will be turned upon it by the ordinary plough in its next furrow.

**Subsoil** (sub'soil), *v.t.* In *agri.* to employ the subsoil plough upon; to turn up as deeply as into the subsoil.

The farmer drains, irrigates, or *subsoils* portions of it. *J. S. Mill.*

**Subsolar, Subsolary** (sub-sō'lėr, sub-sō'la-ri), *a.* [L. *sub,* under, and *sol,* the sun.] Being under the sun; terrestrial. 'This *subsolary* ball.' *Brome.*

**Sub-species** (sub'spē-shēz), *n.* A subordinate species; a division of a species.

**Subspherical** (sub-sfer'ik-al), *a.* Partially or imperfectly spherical; of a form approaching a sphere.

**Substance** (sub'stans), *n.* [Fr. *substance,* from L. *substantia,* from *substans, substantis,* ppr. of *substo—sub,* under, and *sto,* to stand.] 1. Body; matter; material; that of which a thing consists or is made up; also, kind or character of matter; as, a light *substance;* a solid *substance;* to discover a *substance* of a peculiar character. 'All of one nature, of one *substance* bred.' *Shak.* 'As thin of *substance* as the air.' *Shak.*—2. That which is real; that which makes a thing actual; that which constitutes a thing really a thing, and not a semblance or imaginary existence.

If aught within that little seeming *substance*
. . . may fitly like your grace,
She's there and she is yours. *Shak.*

He the *substance,* not the appearance, chose. *Dryden.*

3. The most important elements in any existence; the characteristic constituents collectively; the essential, main, or material part; the purport; as, in this epitome we have the *substance* of the whole book. 'The *substance* of a hundred pages.' *Addison.*

Unto your grace do I in chief address
The *substance* of my speech. *Shak.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burnet.*

4. Solidity; firmness; substantiality; as, a thing with little *substance* in it.—5. Goods; material means and resources; riches; estate; means of living.

His (Job's) *substance* also was seven thousand sheep, three thousand camels, &c. Job i. 2.

We are . . . exhausting our *substance,* but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

6. In *philos.* that which underlies or is the permanent subject or cause of all phenomena, whether material or spiritual; the subject which we imagine to underlie the attributes or qualities by which alone we are conscious of existences; that which exists independently and unchangeably, in contradistinction to *accident,* which denotes any of the changeable phenomena in substance, whether these phenomena are necessary or casual, in which latter case they are called *accidents* in a narrower sense. The relation of accident to substance is called the relation of inherence, and corresponds to the logical relation of subject and predicate, because the substance is the subject to which are assigned the qualities, states, and relations as predicates; substance itself is the essence which is capable of these phenomena, and in spite of these changes remains the same. Substance is, with respect to the mind, a merely logical distinction from its attributes. We can never imagine it, but we are compelled to assume it. We cannot conceive substance shorn of its attributes, because those attributes are the sole staple of our conceptions; but we must assume that substance is some-

thing different from its attributes. Substance is the unknown, unknowable substratum on which rests all that we experience of the external world.—7. In *theol.* that which forms the divine essence or being; that in which the divine attributes inhere.

The Son is said to be the same *substance* as the Father—that is, truly and essentially God as the Father is. *Eden.*

**Substance**† (sub'stans), *v.t.* To furnish with substance or property; to enrich. *Chapman.*

**Substant** (sub'stant), *a.* Substantial. *J. E. Reade.* [Rare.]

**Substantia** (sub-stan'shi-a), *n.* [L.] Ultimate substance upon which the properties of matter rest.

**Substantial** (sub-stan'shal), *a.* 1. Belonging to substance; real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. Real; solid; true; not seeming or imaginary; not illusive. 'If happiness be a *substantial* good.' *Sir J. Denham.* 'The *substantial* ornaments of virtue.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

All this is but a dream,
Too flattering-sweet to be *substantial.* *Shak.*

3. Corporeal; material.

The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky, all which are gross falsehoods. *Watts.*

4. Having firm or good substance; strong; stout; solid; as, *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence or gate. 'Most ponderous and *substantial* things.' *Shak.* 'Substantial doors.' *Milton.*—5. Possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate; moderately wealthy; as, a *substantial* freeholder or farmer; a *substantial* citizen. 'Substantial yeomen and burghers.' *Sir W. Scott.*—SYN. Real, actual, corporeal, material, solid, true, strong, stout.

**Substantialia** (sub-stan'shi-ā''li-a), *n. pl.* [L.] In *Scots law*, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.

**Substantiality** (sub-stan'shi-al''i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being substantial, or having real existence. '*Substantiality* of the soul.' *Warburton.*—2. Corporeity; materiality.

The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality.* *Granville.*

**Substantialize** (sub-stan'shal-īz), *v.t.* To render substantial.

**Substantially** (sub-stan'shal-li), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him all his Father shone
*Substantially* express'd. *Milton.*

2. In a substantial manner; strongly; solidly.—3. Truly; really; effectually.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste and temperate. *Tillotson.*

4. In substance; in the main; essentially; by including the material or essential part; as, this answer is *substantially* the same as that before given.—5. With competent goods or estate.

**Substantialness** (sub-stan'shal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being substantial; firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting; substantiality; as, the *substantialness* of a wall or column.

**Substantials** (sub-stan'shalz), *n. pl.* Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*

**Substantiate** (sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *substantiated;* ppr. *substantiating.* 1. To make to exist; to make real or actual.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already *substantiated.* *Ayliffe.*

2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good; as, to *substantiate* a charge or allegation; to *substantiate* a declaration.

Observation is in turn wanted to direct and *substantiate* the course of experiment. *Coleridge.*

Every word of these very critics, who would lead all into issues absolutely antagonistic, . . . will be found thoroughly and completely to *substantiate* this. *J. Hutchison Stirling.*

**Substantiation** (sub-stan'shi-ā''shon), *n.* The act of substantiating or proving; evidence; proof.

**Substantival** (sub'stan-tī-val), *a.* Relating to or like a substantive.

**Substantive** (sub'stan-tiv), *a.* [L. *substantivus*, substantive, self-existent; *substantivum verbum*, the substantive verb.] 1. Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb to be.—2. Depending on itself; independent.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

Reasoners have set up the rights of rulers as having a *substantive* and separate existence. *Brougham.*

3. Solid; enduring; firm. [Rare.]

Strength and magnitude are qualities which impress the imagination in a powerful and *substantive* manner. *Hazlitt.*

—*Substantive colours*, those which, in the process of dyeing, remain fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, in distinction from *adjective* colours, which require the aid of mordants to fix them.

**Substantive** (sub'stan-tiv), *n.* In *gram.* a noun; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial. See NOUN.

**Substantive** (sub'stan-tiv), *v.t.* To convert into or use as a substantive. 'An adjective *substantived.*' *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

**Substantively** (sub'stan-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially; as, a thing may be apparently one thing and *substantively* another.—2. In *gram.* as a substantive or noun; as, an adjective or pronoun may be used *substantively.*

**Substantiveness** (sub'stan-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being substantive. *J. H. Newman.* [Rare.]

**Substernal** (sub-stèr'nal), *a.* In *anat.* situated beneath the sternum; as, the *substernal* lymphatics.

**Substile** (sub'stīl), *n.* See SUBSTYLE.

**Substitute** (sub'sti-tūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *substituted;* ppr. *substituting.* [L. *substituo, substitutum—sub*, under, and *statuo*, to place, to set (whence *statute*, &c.).] 1. To put in the place of another; to put in exchange.

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

2.† To appoint; to invest with delegated authority.

But who is *substituted* 'gainst the French,
I have no certain notice. *Shak.*

**Substitute** (sub'sti-tūt), *n.* 1. One person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose; one acting for or put in the room of another; as, a person may be a *substitute* with full powers to act for another in an office; the orthodox creed of Christians is that Christ died as the *substitute* of sinners; specifically (*milit.*), one who for a consideration serves in an army in the place of a conscript.—2. One thing put in the place of another; one thing serving the purpose of another. '*Substitutes* and shadows of things more high in substance and efficacy.' *Barrow.* 'Masks as the sole *substitute* for the modern parasol.' *De Quincey.*—*Substitutes in an entail*, in *law*, those heirs who are called to the succession on the failure of others.—SYN. A deputy, secondary, proxy.

**Substitution** (sub-sti-tū'shon), *n.* 1. The act of substituting or putting one person or thing in the place of another; as, the *substitution* of an agent, attorney, or representative to act for one in his absence; the *substitution* of bank-notes for gold and silver as a circulating medium.—2. State of being put in the place of another.—3. The office of a substitute; delegated authority. *Shak.* [Rare.] 4. In *gram.* syllepsis, or the use of one word for another.—5. In *law*, (*a*) in the *civil law*, a conditional appointment of an heir. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the enumeration or designation of the heirs in a settlement of property.—6. In *chem.* a term applied to a wide range of phenomena or transformations. The simplest cases are those in which one element presented to a compound of another, under appropriate conditions, expels or eliminates that other in the elementary form, taking its place in the new compound formed. It is one of the three principal methods employed in examining the chemical composition of organic bodies, the two other methods being *oxidation* and *reduction*. Called also *Metalepsy.*—7. In *alg.* the putting of one quantity in the place of another, to which it is equal but differently expressed.—8. In *theol.* the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, being substituted, as it were, for the sinner, and that his sufferings were expiatory.

**Substitutional** (sub-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or implying substitution; supplying the place of another.

**Substitutionally** (sub-sti-tū'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a substitutional manner; by way of substitution. *Eclec. Rev.*

**Substitutionary** (sub-sti-tū'shon-a-ri), *a.* Relating to or making substitution; substitutional.

**Substitutive** (sub'sti-tūt-iv), *a.* Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making substitution; capable of being substituted.

Those *substitutive* particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence or complex part of it, are stiled interjections. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**Substract**† (sub-strakt'), *v.t.* To subtract. *Substract* was formerly used in (erroneous) analogy with *abstract.*

**Substraction**† (sub-strak'shon), *n.* Subtraction.

**Substractor**† (sub-strak'tèr), *n.* One who subtracts; a subtracter; hence, a detractor; a slanderer. *Shak.*

**Substrate**† (sub'strāt), *n.* A substratum.

**Substrate**† (sub-strāt'), *v.t.* [L. *substerno, substratum—sub*, under, and *sterno*, to strew.] To strew or lay under anything. 'The melted glass being supported by the *substrated* sand.' *Boyle.*

**Substratum** (sub-strā'tum), *n.* [L. *substratus*, spread under. See STRATUM.] 1. That which is laid or spread under; a stratum of earth lying under another; hence, in *agri.* the subsoil.—2. In *metaph.* the matter or substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere. See SUBSTANCE.

When Berkeley denied the existence of matter, he meant by 'matter' that unknown *substratum*, the existence of which Locke had declared to be a necessary inference from our knowledge of qualities, but the nature of which must ever be altogether hidden from us. *G. H. Lewes.*

**Substruct** (sub-strukt'), *v.t.* [See below.] To lay as the foundation of; to build beneath. [Rare.]

He *substructs* the region of Asia as the base. *Emerson.*

**Substruction** (sub-struk'shon), *n.* [L. *substructio, substructionis*, from *substruo, substructum—sub*, under, and *struo*, to build.] An under-building; a mass of building below another; a foundation.

It is a magnificent strong building, with a *substruction* very remarkable. *Evelyn.*

**Substructure** (sub-struk'tūr), *n.* An under structure; a foundation.

**Substylar** (sub-stī'lèr), *a.* Of or pertaining to or consisting of the substyle.—*Substylar line*, in *dialling*, a right line on which the gnomon or style is erected at right angles with the plane.

**Substyle** (sub'stīl), *n.* In *dialling*, the line on which the style or gnomon stands, formed by the intersection of the face of the dial with the plane which passes through the gnomon. Written also *Substile.*

**Subsultive, Subsultory** (sub-sul'tiv, sub-sul'to-ri), *a.* [From L. *subsilio, subsultum*, to leap up—*sub*, under, and *salio*, to leap.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; making short bounds; having a spasmodic character.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot. . . . This sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous. *Bp. Berkeley.*

In reality this invaluable merit tends to an excess, and the '*style coupé*,' as opposed to the '*style soutenue*,' flippancy opposed to solemnity, the *subsultory* to the continuous, these are the two frequent extremities to which the French manner betrays men. *De Quincey.*

**Subsultorily** (sub-sul'to-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsultory or bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches. *Bacon.*

**Subsultus** (sub-sul'tus), *n.* [From L. *subsilio, subsultum—sub*, under, and *salio*, to leap.] In *med.* a starting, twitching, or convulsive motion; as, *subsultus* of the tendons.

**Subsume** (sub-sūm'), *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *sumo*, to take.] To include under a more general class or category; to place under and as being comprehended in a wider notion: mainly a logical term.

St. Paul who cannot name that word 'sinners,' but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis, 'of whom I am the chief.' *Hammond.*

To *subsume* is to place any one cognition under another as belonging to it. In the judgment 'all horses are animals' the conception 'horses' is *subsumed* under that of animals. *Fleming.*

**Subsumption** (sub-sum'shon), *n.* 1. The act of subsuming; the act of including under something more general, as a particular under a universal, a species under a genus, and the like.

The first act of consciousness was a *subsumption* of that of which we were conscious under this notion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. That which is subsumed; the minor clause or premiss of a syllogism.

Thus, if one were to say, 'No man is wise in all

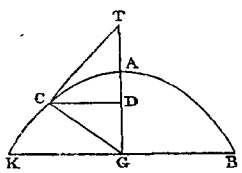
things,' and another to respond, 'But you are a man,' this proposition is a *subsumption* under the former. *Fleming.*

—*Subsumption of the libel*, in *Scots law*, a narrative of the alleged criminal act, which must specify the manner, place, and time of the crime libelled, the person injured, &c.

**Subsumptive** (sub-sum'tiv), *a.* Of or relating to a subsumption; of the nature of a subsumption.

**Sub-tack** (sub'tak), *n.* In *Scots law*, an under lease; a lease of a farm, a tenement, &c., granted by the principal tenant or leaseholder.

**Subtangent** (sub'tan-jent), *n.* In *conic sections*, the segment of a produced diameter or produced axis, intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in the curve. Thus, let C A be part of a parabola, A G its axis, C T a tangent to the curve at the point C, meeting the axis produced in T, and C D an ordinate




to the axis, drawn from the point C; then the segment D T of the produced axis intercepted between C T and C D is called the *subtangent*. Also, if C G be drawn from the point C, perpendicular to the tangent C T and meeting the axis in G, then C G is called the *normal;* and D G, the part of the axis intercepted between the ordinate C D and the normal, is called the *subnormal*.

**Subtartarean** (sub-tär-tā'rē-an), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus. '*Subtartarean* powers.' *Pope.*

**Subtegulaneous** (sub-teg'ū-lā''ne-us), *a.* [L. *subtegulaneus*—*sub*, under, and *tegulæ*, tiles, a roof.] Under the eaves or roof; within doors. [Rare.]

**Subtenant** (sub-ten'ant), *n.* The tenant under a tenant; one who rents land or houses from a tenant.

**Subtend** (sub-tend'), *v.t.* [L. *subtendo*—*sub*, under, and *tendo*, to stretch.] To extend under or be opposite to: a geometrical term; as, the side of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle.

**Subtense** (sub-tens'), *n.* [L. *subtendo*, *subtentum*, *subtensum*, to stretch underneath.] In *geom.* the line subtending or stretching across; the chord of an arc; a line or angle opposite to a line or angle spoken of.

**Subtepid** (sub-tep'id), *a.* Slightly tepid; very moderately warm.

**Subter** (sub'tėr). A Latin preposition signifying *under*, used as a prefix in English with the same meaning as *sub*, but less general in its application.

**Subterfluent, Subterfluous** (sub-tėr'flū-ent, sub-tėr'flū-us), *a.* [L. *subterfluens*, *subterfluentis*, ppr. of *subterfluo*, to flow beneath—*subter*, under, beneath, and *fluo*, to flow.] Running under or beneath.

**Subterfuge** (sub'tėr-fūj), *n.* [Fr. *subterfuge*, L.L. *subterfugium*, from L. *subter*, under, and *fugio*, to flee.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; a shift; an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SYN. Evasion, elusion, shift, quirk, escape, prevarication.

**Subterposition** (sub'tėr-pō-zi''shon), *n.* The state of lying or being situated under something else; specifically, in *geol.* the order or arrangement in which strata are situated below each other.

**Subterrane** (sub'ter-rān), *n.* [See below.] A cave or room under ground. [Poetical and rare.]

**Subterraneal**† (sub-ter-rā'nē-al), *a.* Same as *Subterranean*. *Boyle.*

**Subterranean** (sub-ter-rā'nē-an), *a.* [L. *subterraneus*—*sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth.] Being or lying at some depth in the earth; situated within the earth or under ground; as, *subterranean* springs; a *subterranean* passage.—*Subterranean forest*, a forest or considerable number of trees lying below the surface of the earth, and generally covered with peat to a greater or less depth. Such forests are found in various parts of Scotland, England, Ireland, and elsewhere.

**Subterraneous** (sub-ter-rā'nē-us), *a.* Same as *Subterranean*, but now much less common.

**Subterraneously** (sub-ter-rā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a subterraneous manner; after the manner of a mine in war; hence, secretly; imperceptibly. *Is. D'Israeli.*

**Subterranity**† (sub-ter-ran'i-ti), *n.* A place under ground.

We commonly consider *subterranities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Subterrany**† (sub'ter-ra-ni), *n.* That which lies under ground. *Bacon.*

**Subterrany**† (sub'tėr-ra-ni), *a.* Subterranean.

Metals are wholly *subterrany*, whereas plants are part above earth and part under. *Bacon.*

**Subterrene** (sub-ter-rēn'), *a.* Subterraneous. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Subtile** (sub'til or sut'l), *a.* [Fr. *subtil*, from L. *subtilis*, slender, fine, delicate, subtile, for *subtelis*, from *sub*, under, and *tela*, for *texela*, a web, from *texo*, to weave (whence *texture*).] 1. Tenuous; thin; not dense or gross; extremely fine; as, *subtile* air; *subtile* vapour; a *subtile* medium; *subtile* odours or effluvia. 'A much *subtiler* medium than air.' *Newton.*—2. Delicately constituted or constructed; nice; fine; delicate. 'More *subtile* web Arachne cannot spin.' *Spenser.*

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face.
*Sir J. Davies.*

3. Penetrating; acute; piercing. 'Slow disease and *subtile* pain.' *Prior.*—4. Characterized by acuteness of mind; refined; shrewd; discerning; as, a *subtile* understanding or argument.—5. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; insinuating; deceitful; treacherous; as, a *subtile* person; a *subtile* adversary; a *subtile* scheme. [In the last two senses usually written *Subtle*.]

**Subtilely** (sub'til-li or sut'l-li), *adv.* In a subtile manner; thinly; finely; not grossly; artfully; subtly.

**Subtileness** (sub'til-nes or sut'l-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being subtile: (*a*) thinness; rareness; as, the *subtileness* of air. (*b*) Fineness; acuteness; as, the *subtileness* of an argument. (*c*) Cunning; artfulness; as, the *subtileness* of a foe.

**Subtiliate**† (sub-til'i-āt), *v.t.* [See SUBTILE.] To make subtile; to make rare or thin.

Matter, however *subtiliated*, is matter still. *Boyle.*

**Subtiliation**† (sub-til'i-ā''shon), *n.* The act of making thin or subtile. 'By *subtiliation* and rarefaction.' *Boyle.*

**Subtilism** (sub'til-izm or sut'l-izm), *n.* The quality of being subtile; subtlety. 'The high orthodox *subtilism* of Duns Scotus.' *Milman.*

**Subtility** (sub-til'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being subtile; fineness; subtileness. [Rare.]

**Subtilization** (sub'til-īz-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of making subtile, fine, or thin.—2. In *chem.* the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapour.—3. Refinement in drawing distinctions, &c.

**Subtilize** (sub'til-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subtilized;* ppr. *subtilizing.* [Fr. *subtiliser*, from L. *subtilis*. See SUBTILE.] 1. To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse.—2. To refine; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* arguments. 'In agitating and *subtilizing* questions of faith.' *Warburton.*

**Subtilize** (sub'til-iz), *v.i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. *Sir K. Digby.*

**Subtilty** (sub'til-ti or sut'l-ti), *n.* [Fr. *subtilité*, L. *subtilitas*. See SUBTILE.] 1. The state or quality of being subtile; thinness; fineness; tenuity; as, the *subtilty* of air or light; the *subtilty* of sounds.—2.† An intricate or quaint device, symbol, or emblem. *Leland.*—3. Refinement in drawing distinctions or the like; extreme niceness or acuteness.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

4. Slyness in design; cunning; artifice. [In the two last senses usually written *Subtlety.*]

**Subtle** (sut'l), *a.* [See SUBTILE.] 1. Thin; fine; nice; delicate; subtile. 'A point as *subtle* as Arachne's broken woof.' *Shak.*—2. Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating: applied to persons; as, a *subtle* foe. 'The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field.' *Milton.*—3. Cunningly devised; as, a *subtle* stratagem.—4.† Being other than in seeming; acting under the cover of a false appearance; deceptive; treacherous.

The *subtle* traitor
This day had plotted in the council-house
To murder me. *Shak.*

5. Characterized by acuteness or delicacy, as of thought, mind, workmanship, and the like; acute of intellect; discerning; refined; nicely perceptive or capable of fine execution.

Praised be the Art whose *subtle* power could stay
yon cloud. *Wordsworth.*
Near him stood the Lady of the Lake,
Who knows a *subtler* magic than his own.
*Tennyson.*

6.† Made level or smooth by careful labour; even. 'Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground.' *Shak.*—SYN. Artful, crafty, cunning, insinuating, wily.

**Subtleness** (sut'l-nes), *n.* The quality of being subtle; artfulness; cunning.

**Subtlety** (sut'l-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being subtle or sly; cunning; craftiness; artfulness; wiliness.

For in the wily snake
Whatever sleights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native *subtlety*
Proceeding. *Milton.*

2. Acuteness of intellect; nicety of discrimination.—3.† False appearance; deception; illusion. 'Unlearned in the world's false *subtleties.*' *Shak.*

**Subtle-witted** (sut'l-wit-ed), *a.* Sharp-witted; crafty. 'The *subtle-witted* French conjurers.' *Shak.*

**Subtly** (sut'li), *adv.* In a subtle manner: (*a*) slily; artfully; cunningly.

Thou seest
How *subtly* to detain thee I devise. *Milton.*

(*b*) Nicely; delicately. 'Substance and expression *subtly* interblended.' *Dr. Caird.*

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,
From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew!
*Pope.*

(*c*) Deceitfully; delusively.

Thou proud dream,
That play'd so *subtly* with a king's repose. *Shak.*

**Subtonic** (sub-ton'ik), *n.* 1. In *pron.* an elementary sound or element of speech having a partial vocality; a vocal or sonant consonant. *Goodrich.*—2. In *music*, the semitone or note next below the tonic; the leading note of the scale. Called also *Sub-semitone.*

**Sub-torrid** (sub-tor'id), *a.* Approximately torrid; applied to a region or climate bordering on the torrid.

**Subtract** (sub-trakt'), *v.t.* [L. *subtraho*, *subtractum*—*sub*, under, beneath, behind, and *traho*, to draw.] To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct; as, to *subtract* 4 from 8.

All material products consumed by any one, while he produces nothing, are so much *subtracted* for the time, from the material products which society would otherwise have possessed. *J. S. Mill.*

**Subtracter** (sub-trak'tėr), *n.* 1. One who subtracts.—2.† The number to be taken from a larger number; the subtrahend.

**Subtraction** (sub-trak'shon), *n.* [L. *subtractio*, *subtractionis*. See SUBTRACT.] 1. The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.—2. In *arith.* the taking of a lesser number from a greater of the same kind or denomination; the operation of finding the difference between one number and another, the less being subtracted from the greater. In *alg.* the operation of subtraction is included under addition, the rule being to change the sign and add.—3. In *law*, a withdrawing or neglecting, as when a person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another, withdraws it, or neglects to perform it.

**Subtractive** (sub-trak'tiv), *a.* 1. Tending or having power to subtract.—2. In *math.* having the minus sign (−) placed before it.

**Subtrahend** (sub'tra-hend), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus*, that must be subtracted, fut. part. pass. of *subtraho*—*sub*, under, and *traho*, to draw.] In *math.* the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another, which is called the minuend.

**Subtranslucent** (sub-trans-lū'sent), *a.* Imperfectly translucent.

**Subtransparent** (sub-trans-pā'rent), *a.* Imperfectly transparent.

**Subtriangular** (sub-trī-ang'gū-lėr), *a.* Nearly but not perfectly triangular. *Darwin.*

**Subtrifid** (sub-trī'fid), *a.* Slightly trifid.

**Subtrihedral** (sub-trī-hē'dral), *a.* Shaped somewhat like a three-sided pyramid; as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth. *Owen.*

**Subtriple** (sub-trī'pl), *a.* Containing a third or one of three parts, as 3 is subtriple of 9. —*Subtriple ratio*, the ratio of 1 to 3.

**Subtriplicate** (sub-trip'li-kāt), *a.* In the ratio of the cube roots; thus $\sqrt[3]{a}$ to $\sqrt[3]{b}$ is the subtriplicate ratio of *a* to *b*.

**Sub-tropical** (sub-trop'i-kal), *a.* Adjoining the tropics; indigenous to or characteristic of the regions lying near the tropics.

**Subtrude** (sub-tröd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *subtruded;* ppr. *subtruding.* [L. *sub*, under, and *trudo*, to thrust.] To insert or place under. [Rare.]

**Subturriculate** (sub-tur-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* In *conch.* slightly turriculate.

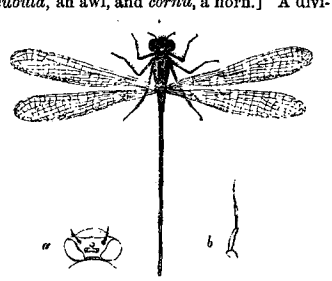
**Subtutor** (sub'tū-tor), *n.* An under tutor.

**Sub-typical** (sub-tip'i-kal), *a.* Not quite true to the type; slightly aberrant; expressing a condition between typical and aberrant.

**Subularia** (sū-bū-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *subula*, an awl, from *suo*, to sew, from the shape of the leaves.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ, found in the gravelly bottoms of lakes, usually in shallow water, in North and Central Europe, North Asia, and the Northern United States. *S. aquatica*, or awlwort, the only species, consists merely of a tuft of white fibrous roots, narrow awl-shaped leaves, and a leafless stalk, bearing a few small white flowers. It is indigenous to Scotland and the North of England and Ireland. See AWLWORT.

**Subulate, Subulated** (sū'bū-lāt, sū'bū-lāt-ed), *a.* [From L. *subula*, an awl.] Shaped like an awl; awl-shaped. (*a*) In *bot.* a *subulate* leaf is linear at the bottom, and gradually tapering toward the end. Applied also to filaments, styles, or stigmas. (*b*) In *conch.* applied to shells tapering to a point. (*c*) In *entom.* an epithet given to a long thin cone, softly bent throughout its whole course.

**Subulicornes** (sū-bū'li-kor''nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *subula*, an awl, and *cornu*, a horn.] A division of neuropterous insects, having awl-shaped antennæ. It includes the dragon-flies, and Ephemeræ or may-flies.



Subulicornes—*Agrion puella.*
*a*, Head. *b*, Antenna.

**Subuliform** (sū'bū-li-form), *a.* Same as *Subulate.*

**Subulipalp** (sū'bū-li-palp), *n.* [L. *subula*, an awl, and *palpus*, a feeler.] One of a section of caraboid beetles, including those which have the exterior palps or feelers awl-shaped. *Brande & Cox.*

**Subumbonal** (sub-um-bō'nal), *a.* In *conch.* under or beneath the umbo in bivalves.

**Subundation**† (sub-un-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *unda*, a wave.] Flood; deluge. *Huloet.*

**Subungual, Subunguial** (sub-ung'gwal, sub-ung'gwi-al), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *unguis*, a nail.] Under the nail.

**Suburb** (sub'ėrb), *n.* [L. *suburbium—sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city.] 1. An outlying part of a city or town; a part without the city boundaries but in the vicinity of a city; as, Hampstead is a *suburb* of London: often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city; as, a house stands in the *suburbs;* a garden is situated in the *suburbs* of London or Paris.—2. The confines; the out part. 'The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel.' *Milton.*

**Suburban** (sub-ėr'ban), *a.* [L. *suburbanus.* See SUBURB.] Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in the suburbs of a city. '*Suburban* villas.' *Cowper.*

**Suburban** (sub-ėr'ban), *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs of a city.

**Suburbed** (sub'ėrbd), *a.* Having under the walls. 'Bottreaux Castle . . . *suburbed* with a poor market town.' *Carew.* [Rare.]

**Suburbial, Suburbian** (sub-ėr'bi-al, sub-ėr'bi-an), *a.* Suburban. '*Suburbial* fields.' *T. Warton.*

Poor clinches the *suburbian* muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words.
*Dryden.*

**Suburbicarian, Suburbicary** (sub-ėr'bi-kā''ri-an, sub-ėr'bi-ka-ri), *a.* [L.L. *suburbicarius.* See SUBURB.] Being in the suburbs: an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. 'The pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts.' *Barrow.*

**Sub-variety** (sub'va-ri-e-ti), *n.* A subordinate variety or division of a variety.

**Subvene** (sub-vēn'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *subvened;* ppr. *subvening.* [See SUBVENTION.] To come under, as a support or stay; to arrive or happen so as to obviate something.

A future state must needs *subvene* to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin. *Warburton.*

**Subventaneous**† (sub-ven-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *subventaneus—sub*, under, and *ventus*, wind.] Effected by means of wind. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Subvention** (sub-ven'shon), *n.* [From L. *subvenio, subventum*, to come to, to come to one's assistance—*sub*, under, and *venio, ventum*, to come.] 1. The act of coming under. 'The *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground.' *Stackhouse.* 2. The act of coming to relief; support; aid. 3. A government grant or aid; pecuniary aid granted.

**Subverse**† (sub-vėrs'), *v.t.* To subvert. *Spenser.*

**Subversion** (sub-vėr'shon), *n.* [L. *subversio, subversionis*, from *subverto, subversum.* See SUBVERT.] The act of subverting or overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; entire overthrow; utter ruin; destruction; as, the *subversion* of a government or state; the *subversion* of despotic power; the *subversion* of the constitution or laws; the *subversion* of an empire. '*Subversion* of thy harmless life.' *Shak.* 'The *subversion* (by a storm) of woods and timber.' *Evelyn.*—SYN. Destruction, ruin, overturning, downfall, extinction, suppression.

**Subversionary** (sub-vėr'shon-a-ri), *a.* Destructive; subversive.

**Subversive** (sub-vėrs'iv), *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin. 'Utterly *subversive* of liberty.' *Abr. Tucker.*

**Subvert** (sub-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *subverto—sub*, and *verto*, to turn.] 1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly; to destroy. 'Razeth your cities and *subverts* your towns.' *Shak.*

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

If the government were *subverted* by physical force, all this moveable wealth would be exposed to imminent risk of spoliation and destruction. *Macaulay.*

2. To corrupt; to confound; to pervert, as the mind, and turn from the truth. 2 Tim. ii. 14.—SYN. To overthrow, overturn, destroy, ruin, reverse, extinguish, suppress.

**Subvertant, Subverted** (sub-vėrt'ant, sub-vėrt'ed), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* reversed; turned upside down or contrary to the natural position or usual way of bearing.

**Subverter** (sub-vėrt'ėr), *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower. *Waterland.*

**Subvertible** (sub-vėrt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being subverted.

**Subway** (sub'wā), *n.* An underground way; an accessible underground passage containing gas and water mains, telegraph wires, &c., all of which may be readily examined, altered, or repaired, without disturbing the street surface and obstructing traffic.

**Subworker** (sub'wėrk-ėr), *n.* A subordinate worker or helper. 'A *subworker* to grace.' *South.*

**Succades** (suk'kādz), *n. pl.* [L. *succus*, juice.] A commercial name sometimes given to green fruits and citron, candied and preserved in syrup; sweetmeats. *Defoe; Simmonds.*

**Succedaneous** (suk-sē-dā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *succedaneus*, supplying the place of something—*sub*, under, and *cedo*, to give way, to yield.] Pertaining to or acting as a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.

**Succedaneum** (suk-sē-dā'nē-um), *n.* pl. **Succedanea** (suk-sē-dā'nē-a). [See above.] One who or that which supplies the place of another; that which is used for something else; a substitute.

In lieu of me you will have a very charming *succedaneum*, Lady Harriet Stanhope. *H. Walpole.*

It is your souls that lie dead, . . . and are not souls at all, but mere *succedanea* for salt to keep your bodies and their appetites from putrefying. *Carlyle.*

**Succeed** (suk-sēd'), *v.t.* [Fr. *succéder*, from L. *succedo, successum—sub*, under, in place of, and *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.] 1. To take the place of; to be heir or successor to; as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne.

Not Amurath an Amurath *succeeds,*
But Harry Harry. *Shak.*

2. To fall heir to; to inherit. [Rare.]

Else let my brother die,
If not a feodary, but only he
Owe and *succeed* thy weakness. *Shak.*

3. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent to.

The curse of heaven and men *succeed* their evils. *Shak.*

Those destructive effects . . . *succeeded* the curse. *Sir T. Browne.*

4.† To prosper; to make successful.

God was pleased to *succeed* their endeavours. *Stillingfleet.*

—*Follow, Succeed, Ensue.* See under FOLLOW.

**Succeed** (suk-sēd'), *v.i.* 1. To follow; to be subsequent; to come after; to come next; to come in the place of another or of that which has preceded; as, day *succeeds* to night, and night to day.

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed.* *Milton.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

2. To become heir; to take the place of one who has died; specifically, to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land. *Shak.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to him. *Sir M. Hale.*

St. Elmo consoled the mariner for the loss of Castor and Pollux. The Virgin Mother and Cecilia *succeeded* to Venus and the Muses. *Macaulay.*

3. To come down by order of succession; to descend; to devolve.

A ring the county wears
That downward hath *succeeded* in his house
From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shak.*

4. To be successful in any endeavour; to obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended.

It is almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*

The surest way not to fail is to determine to *succeed.* *Sheridan.*

5. To terminate according to desire; to turn out successfully; to have the desired result; as, his plan *succeeded* admirably.—6.† To go under cover.

Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*? *Dryden.*

7.† To approach. *Spenser.*

**Succeedant** (suk-sēd'ant), *ppr.* In *her.* succeeding or following one another.

**Succeeder** (suk-sēd'ėr), *n.* One who succeeds; one who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. 'Richmond and Elizabeth, the true *succeeders* of each royal house.' *Shak.* 'The sole *succeeder* to their wealth.' *Tennyson.*

**Succeeding** (suk-sēd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who succeeds.—2.† Consequence; result.

Is it not a language which I speak?—A most harsh one; and not to be understood without bloody *succeeding.* *Shak.*

**Succentor** (suk-sen'tor), *n.* 1. In *a church choir* or *concert*, one who sings the bass or lowest harmonized part.—2. In *cathedral churches*, a precentor's deputy; a sub-chanter. 3.† An inciter. 'The prompter and *succentor* of these cruell enterludes.' *Holland.*

**Success** (suk-ses'), *n.* [L. *successus*, from *succedo.* See SUCCEED.] 1. The termination of any affair, whether happy or unhappy; the issue; the result; more especially (when unaccompanied by a qualifying epithet), a favourable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended. 'Fear of bad *success* in a bad cause.' *Shak.* 'Tickled with good *success.*' *Shak.*

Go bid the priests do present sacrifice,
And bring me their opinions of *success.* *Shak.*

Or teach with more *success* her son,
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt. *Tillotson.*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

2.† Succession; order following one another. *Spenser; Shak.*

**Successary** (suk-ses'a-ri), *a.* Derived or obtained by succession, as honours. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Successful** (suk-ses'fụl), *a.* Having or resulting in success; obtaining or terminating in the accomplishment of what is wished or intended; hence, prosperous; fortunate; happy; as, a *successful* application of medicine; a *successful* experiment in chemistry or in agriculture; a *successful* enterprise; a *successful* merchant. 'Welcome nephews from *successful* wars.' *Shak.* 'The rage of a *successful* rival.' *Dryden.*—*Fortunate, Successful, Prosperous.* See FORTUNATE.

**Successfully** (suk-ses'fụl-li), *adv.* In a successful manner; with a favourable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favourably. 'A reformation *successfully* carried on.' *Swift.*

**Successfulness** (suk-ses'fụl-nes), *n.* The condition of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favourable event; success.

**Succession** (suk-se'shon), *n.* [L. *successio, successionis*, from *succedo, successum*, to come in the place of. See SUCCEED.] 1. A following of things in order; consecution; series of things following one another, either in time or place; as, a *succession* of events in chronology; a *succession* of kings or bishops; his fortune was lost by a *succession* of commercial disasters.

The peculiar art which he (Milton) possessed of communicating his meaning circuitously through a long *succession* of associated ideas, and of intimating more than he expressed, enables him to express those incongruities which he could not avoid.
*Macaulay.*

2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another; as, this happened after the *succession* of that prince to the throne; the *succession* of heirs to the estates of their ancestors; collateral *succession.*—3. An order or series of descendants; lineage; successors collectively; heirs.

Cassibelan . . . for him
And his *succession* granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds. *Shak.*

4. The act or right of succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, &c., held by another; as, he holds the property by the title of *succession.*

You have the voice of the king himself for your *succession* in Denmark. *Shak.*

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

5.† That which is to come; futurity.—6.† The person succeeding to rank, office, or the like. *Milton.*—7. In *music*, (*a*) the order in which the notes of a melody proceed. (*b*) Same as *Sequence.*—*Law of succession*, or *law of descent* (which is the more correct term in English law), the law or rule according to which the succession to the property of deceased individuals is regulated. In general this law obtains only in cases where a deceased party has died intestate, or in cases where the power of bequeathing property by will is limited by the legislature. In England primogeniture is the general rule in cases of real estate, the eldest son and his issue taking the whole freehold property; failing which stock the next eldest son, and so on. When males fail the daughters succeed, who take not *in* order of seniority, but all together. When there are no lineal descendants the nearest lineal ancestor succeeds. In regard to movable property no right of primogeniture, nor any preference of males to females, is recognized, the property being divided in equal portions among the children or kinsmen of the deceased, without respect to sex or seniority.—*Succession duty*, a tax imposed on every succession to property, according to its value and the relation of the person who succeeds to the previous owner.—*Apostolical succession*, in *theol.* the alleged transmission, through the episcopate, of the power and authority committed by Christ to his apostles for the guidance and government of the church.—*Succession of crops*, in *agri.* the rotation of crops. See ROTATION.

**Successional** (suk-se'shon-al), *a.* Relating to succession; implying succession; existing in succession; consecutive. 'Successional teeth.' *Owen.*

**Successionally** (suk-se'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a successional manner; by way of succession.

**Successionist** (suk-se'shon-ist), *n.* One who adheres to succession, especially apostolical succession.

**Successive** (suk-ses'iv), *a.* [L. *successivus*, following, successive, from *succedo, successum*, to follow after, to come in the place. See SUCCEED.] 1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things, and either in time or place; consecutive; as, the *successive* revolutions of years or ages; the *successive* kings of Egypt; seven *successive* pages or chapters. 'Send the *successive* ills through ages down.' *Prior.*—2.† Inherited by succession; having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; hereditary.

And, countrymen, my loving followers,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords. *Shak.*

**Successively** (suk-ses'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In a successive manner; in a series or uninterrupted order, one following another; as, he left three sons, who all reigned *successively.*

The whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo and violet. *Newton.*

2. By order of succession and inheritance.

But as *successively* from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own. *Shak.*

3.† Successfully; fully; completely; entirely. *Fairfax.*

**Successiveness** (suk-ses'iv-nes), *n.* The state of being successive.

**Successless** (suk-ses'les), *a.* Having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.

*Successless* all her soft caresses prove. *Pope.*

I speak not to implore your grace,
Well know I for one moment's space
*Successless* might I sue. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Successlessly** (suk-ses'les-li), *adv.* In a successless manner; without success.

**Successlessness** (suk-ses'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being successless; unsuccessfulness; unprosperous conclusion.

**Successor** (suk-ses'or), *n.* [L.] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character: correlative to *predecessor;* as, the *successor* of a deceased king; the *successor* of a president or governor; a man's son and *successor.*

I here declare you rightful *successor*
And heir immediate to my crown. *Dryden.*

**Succiduous** (suk-sid'ū-us), *a.* [L. *succidaus*, sinking, falling, from *succido*, to fall under, to sink down—*sub*, under, and *cado*, to fall.] Ready to fall; falling. [Rare.]

**Succiferous** (suk-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *succus*, juice, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or conveying sap.

**Succinate** (suk'sin-āt), *n.* A salt of succinic acid.

**Succinated** (suk'sin-āt-ed), *a.* Combined with or containing succinic acid.

**Succinct** (suk-singkt'), *a.* [L. *succinctus*—*sub*, up, and *cingo, cinctum*, to gird.] 1.† Tucked up; girded up; drawn up to permit the legs to be free. 'His habit fit for speed *succinct.*' *Milton.* 'His vest *succinct.*' *Pope.*—2. Compressed into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; short; brief; concise; as, a *succinct* account of the proceedings of the council.

A strict and *succinct* stile is that where you can take nothing away without loss, and that loss to be manifest. *B. Jonson.*

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct;*
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
*Cowper.*

—*Concise, Succinct, Condensed.* See under CONCISE.—SYN. Short, brief, concise, compendious, summary, laconic.

**Succinctly** (suk-singkt'li), *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely; as, the facts were *succinctly* stated.

**Succinctness** (suk-singkt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being succinct; brevity; conciseness; as, the *succinctness* of a narration.

**Succinic** (suk-sin'ik), *a.* [L. *succinum*, amber.] Pertaining to amber; obtained from amber.—*Succinic acid* ($C_4H_6O_4$), an acid obtained from amber by distilling it. It is also one of the products of the oxidation of stearic and margaric acids. When pure it is a white crystalline substance. It was formerly employed in medicine under the name of salt of amber, but it is now chiefly used in combination with ammonia, forming succinate of ammonia, in chemical investigations, especially in precipitating iron from solution. It is a dibasic acid.

**Succinite** (suk'sin-it), *n.* [L. *succinum*, amber.] An amber-coloured variety of lime-garnet.

**Succinous** (suk'sin-us), *a.* [See SUCCINIC.] Pertaining to or resembling amber.

**Succision**† (suk-si'zhon), *n.* [L. *succisio.*] The act of cutting off or down. 'In the *succision* of trees.' *Bacon.*

**Succory** (suk'ko-ri), *n.* [A corruption of *chicory* (which see).] A plant of the genus Cichorium, the *C. Intybus*, found growing wild on calcareous soils in England, and in most countries of Europe. See CHICORY.

**Succose** (suk'kōs), *a.* Full of juice.

**Succotash** (suk'kō-tash), *n.* [From American Indian name.] Green maize and beans boiled together, originally a North American Indian dish. [United States.]

The wise Huron is welcome; he is come to eat his *succotash* with his brothers of the lakes.
*J. F. Cooper.*

**Succour** (suk'ėr), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *sucurre, soucourre*, Mod. Fr. *secourir*, from L. *succurro*, to run up to the aid of—*sub*, under, and *curro*, to run.] *Lit.* to run up to the aid of; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; as, to *succour* a besieged city; to *succour* prisoners. 'To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy.' *Spenser.*

He is able to *succour* them that are tempted.
Heb. ii. 18.

SYN. To aid, assist, help, relieve, cherish, comfort.

**Succour** (suk'ėr), *n.* 1. Aid; help; assistance; particularly, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress. 'My father flying for *succour* to his servant.' *Shak.*—2. The person or thing that brings relief; troops serving as an aid or assistance. 'The levied *succours* that should lend him aid.' *Shak.*

Our watchful general had discerned from far
The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe.
*Dryden.*

**Succourable** (suk'ėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being succoured or relieved; admitting of succour.—2.† Affording succour or relief; helpful; helping.

The goodness of God, which is very *succourable*, serveth for feet and wings to his servants that are wrongfully traduced. *Cleaver.*

**Succourer** (suk'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who succours or affords assistance or relief; a helper; a deliverer.

She hath been a *succourer* of many, and of myself also. Rom. xvi. 2.

**Succourless** (suk'ėr-les), *a.* Destitute of succour, help, or relief. 'Leave them slaves and *succourless.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Succuba** (suk'kū-ba), *n.* pl. **Succubæ** (suk'kū-bē). [L. *succuba*, one who lies under another—*sub*, under, and *cubo*, to lie.] A kind of female demon formerly believed in. Such demons were fabled to have connection with men in their sleep.

**Succubous** (suk'kū-bus), *a.* [See SUCCUBA.] In *bot.* a term applied to the leaves of certain of the Jungermanniaceæ, intimating that the anterior margin of the one passes beneath the posterior margin of that succeeding it: opposed to *incubous.*

**Succubus** (suk'kū-bus), *n.* [See SUCCUBA.] A kind of male demon formerly believed in. 'A churchyard carcass raised and set a-strutting by the inflation of some hellish *succubus* within.' *Warburton.*

**Succula** (suk'kū-la), *n.* A bare axis or cylinder with staves on it to move it round, but no drum.

**Succulence, Succulency** (suk'kū-lens, suk'kū-len-si), *n.* The state or character of being succulent; juiciness; as, the *succulence* of a peach.

**Succulent** (suk'kū-lent), *a.* [L. *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice.] Full of juice; juicy. 'Succulent herbage.' *Dr. H. More.* 'As the leaves are not *succulent.*' *Cook.*—*Succulent plants*, plants remarkable for the thick and fleshy nature of their stems and leaves. This character prevails in the natural orders Cactaceæ, Crassulaceæ, and Mesembryaceæ, but often occurs also in genera of other orders, as in aloes and several other Liliaceæ. It consists in a peculiar development of cellular tissue, and the plants live in great part by nourishment derived from the atmosphere rather than from the soil.

**Succulentæ** (suk-kū-len'tē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants in the Linnæan system. It includes those families which are remarkable for the succulent character of their leaves, as Saxifragaceæ, Crassulaceæ, Ficoideæ, &c.

**Succulently** (suk'kū-lent-li), *adv.* In a succulent manner; juicily.

**Succulous** (suk'kū-lus), *a.* Succulent.

**Succumb** (suk-kum'), *v.i.* [L. *succumbo—sub*, under, and *cumbo*, to lie down.] To sink or give way without resistance; to yield; to submit.

To their wills we must *succumb.* *Hudibras.*

He (Vercingetorix), too, had finally *succumbed*, had been led captive in Cæsar's triumph.
*Sir E. Creasy.*

**Succursal** (suk-kėr'sal), *a.* [Fr. *succursale*, supplementing a parish church, *église suc-*

*cursale*, a chapel of ease, from L.L. *succursus*, succour. See SUCCOUR.] Serving as a chapel of ease: said of a church attached by way of succour to a parish church.

Not a city was without its cathedral, surrounded by its *succursal* churches, its monasteries and convents. *Milman.*

**Succus** (suk'kus), *n.* [L.] In *med.* a term frequently employed to denote the extracted juice of different plants; as, *succus liquoritiæ*, Spanish liquorice, &c.

**Succussation** (suk-kus-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *succusso*, *succussare*, a freq. from *succutio*, *succussum*, to fling or toss up—*sub*, from beneath, up, and *quatio*, to shake.] 1. A trot or trotting. 'Or lift one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]—2. A shaking; succussion.

**Succussion** (snk-ku'shon), *n.* [L. *succussio*, *succussionis*, a shaking, from *succutio*, *succussum*, to fling or toss up. See SUCCUSSATION.] 1. The act of shaking; a violent shock.—2. In *med.* an ague; a shaking, particularly of the nervous parts by medical stimulants.—3. A mode of ascertaining the existence of a liquid in the thorax by slightly shaking the patient's body and listening to the sounds thereby produced.

**Succussive** (suk-kus'iv), *a.* [See above.] Characterized by a shaking motion, especially an up and down movement, and not merely tremulous oscillation; as, the *succussive* motion in earthquakes. *Dana.*

**Such** (such), *a.* [O.E. *suiche*, *swiche*, *swilche*, *swilk*, A. Sax. *swilc*, *swylc*, from *swā=so*, and *lic=like;* the word is therefore literally *so-like*, like that. Corresponding forms occur in the other Teutonic tongues. So *which*=who-like; O.E. *thilk*, Prov. E. *thick*=that-like.] 1. Of that or the like kind or degree; similar; like; as, we never saw *such* a day: followed by *as* before the thing which is the subject of comparison; as, we have never had *such* a time *as* the present; give your children *such* precepts *as* tend to make them wiser and better. It is to be noted that the indefinite article *a* or *an* never immediately precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, or *such* comes after the noun preceded by the article; as, *such a* man; *such an* honour; I never saw a man *such* as he. Adjectives may come between the indefinite article and the noun; as, *such* a good man; so also *another*. *Such* comes directly before nouns without the article; as, *such* weather; *such* men.—2. The same as mentioned or specified; in this condition; so; not other or different.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself.
*Milton.*

3. Belonging to that class.

In it he melted lead for bullets
To shoot at foes and sometimes pullets,
To whom he bore so fell a grutch,
He ne'er gave quarter t'any *such*. *Hudibras.*

4. Certain: used to indicate or suggest in a general and indefinite manner persons or things already named or pointed out, or which could have been named or pointed out had the speaker pleased.

When in rushed one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arrived. *Daniel.*

5. Used emphatically without the correlative=extraordinary; very great; very much; very considerable; so good; so bad. 'Could come to *such* honour.' *Shak.*

I shall have *such* a life! *Shak.*

—*Such* is often used adverbially with the sense of *so;* to so great a degree; so greatly; as, *such* terrible enemies; *such* different ideas.—*Such and such*, or *such or such*, certain; some: used to represent the object generally or indefinitely, as particularized in one way or another, or one and another not then mentioned or pointed out.

I have appointed my servants to *such and such* a place. 1 Sam. xxi. 2.

I saw him yesterday, or t'other day;
Or then, or then; with *such* or *such*. *Shak.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such or such* an action. *South.*

—*Such like*, (*a*) of the like kind; of the same sort; similar. 'Plate, jewels, and *such like* trifles.' *Shak.* (*b*) Similar persons or things; so forth; et cetera: used at the close of enumerations. 'Virtue, youth, liberality, and *such like*.' *Shak.*

**Suchwise** (such'wīz), *adv.* In such a manner; so.

**Suck** (suk), *v.t.* [O.E. *souke*, *suke*, *soke*, A.Sax. *sūcan*, *sūgan*, G. *saugen*, Icel. *sjúga*, *súga*, Dan. *suge;* cog. L. *sugo*, Gael. *sugaidh*, Ir. *suigim*, to suck.] 1. To draw into the mouth by the action of the lips and tongue, which serves to produce a vacuum; as, to *suck* water into the mouth. 'The milk thou *sucked'st* from her.' *Shak.* See SUCTION.—2. To draw something from with the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from; as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother or dam or the breast.

I can *suck* melancholy out of a song as a weasel *sucks* eggs. *Shak.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty. *Locke.*

3. To draw in or imbibe by any process resembling sucking; to inhale; to absorb; as, to *suck* in air; a sponge *sucks* in water: usually with *in*, *out*, *away*, &c.—4. To draw or drain. 'Old ocean *suck'd* through the porous globe.' *Thomson.*—5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; to swallow up; to ingulf. 'As waters are by whirlpools *sucked* and drawn.' *Dryden.*—*To suck in*, (*a*) to draw into the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb. (*b*) To cheat; to deceive; to take in. [Colloq. and low.]—*To suck up*, to draw into the mouth.—*To suck the monkey* (*naut.*), to suck spirits surreptitiously from a cask by means of a straw; hence, to take spirits in any underhand way.

**Suck** (suk), *v.i.* 1. To draw fluid into the mouth; to draw by exhausting the air, as with a tube.

Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I. *Shak.*

2. To draw milk from the breast; as, a child or the young of a mammal is first nourished by *sucking*.

**Suck** (suk), *n.* 1. The act of drawing with the mouth.—2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.
*Shak.*

3.† Juice; succulence.—4. A small draught. [Colloq.]

No bouse† nor no tobacco?—Not a *suck*, sir;
Nor the remainder of a single can. *Massinger.*

**Suckatash** (suk'a-tash), *n.* Same as *Succotash*.

**Sucken** (suk'n), *n.* [A. Sax. *socn*, privilege, jurisdiction, from *soc*, a soke, liberty, privilege. See SOC.] In *Scots law*, the district attached to a mill, or the whole lands astricted to a mill, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain to the mill to be ground. The tenants subjected to this astriction are called *suckeners*. See THIRLAGE.

**Suckener** (suk'n-ėr), *n.* A tenant bound to bring his grain to a certain mill to be ground. See SUCKEN.

**Sucker** (suk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which sucks or draws with the mouth.—2. The piston of a suction-pump.

Oil must be poured into the cylinder that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it more easily. *Boyle.*

3. A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn.—4. In *bot.* a shoot or branch which proceeds from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant, as in many roses and in various trees: so called perhaps from its drawing its nourishment from the root or stem.—5. A name of certain fishes; as, (*a*) the sucking-fish. (*b*) The lump-fish or lump-sucker. (*c*) A common river fish in New England, a species of the genus Catastomus. 6. A small piece of leather having a string attached to the centre of it, used by children as a plaything by being rendered flexible by wetting and pressed firmly down on a smooth object, as a stone, when the adhesion of the two surfaces, owing to atmospheric pressure, enables the stone, even though of considerable weight, to be lifted by pulling the string.—7.† A parasite; a sponger.—8. A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois. [United States.]—9. One who extorts money from a candidate. [United States.]—10. A hard drinker; a soaker.

**Sucker** (suk'ėr), *v.t.* To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers; as, to *sucker* maize. [United States.]

**Sucket** (suk'et), *n.* A sweetmeat for sucking or dissolving in the mouth.

Bring hither *suckets*, candied delicates,
We'll taste some sweetmeats, gallants, ere we sleep.
*Old play, quoted by Nares.*

**Suckin** (suk'in), *n.* See SUCKEN.

**Sucking** (suk'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Drawing or deriving nourishment from the mother's breast; as, a *sucking* child; a *sucking* cub. Hence—2. *Fig.* very young and inexperienced; undergoing training; in the early stage of a career; in leading-strings. 'No end of a *sucking* wiseacre.' *T. Hughes.* [Colloq.]

The curates . . . she . . . looked upon as *sucking* saints. *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Sucking-bottle** (suk'ing-bot-l), *n.* A bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck instead of the pap; a feeding-bottle.

**Sucking-fish** (suk'ing-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus Echineis, the *E. remora*, placed by Cuvier among the Discoboli, but by Müller assigned to the Anacanthini. It inhabits the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, &c. See REMORA.

**Sucking-pump** (suk'ing-pump), *n.* The common or suction pump. See PUMP.

**Suckiny,**† *n.* [O.Fr. *souquenie.*] A loose frock worn over other clothes. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Suckle** (suk'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suckled;* ppr. *suckling.* [Freq. from *suck.*] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

She was a wight, if ever such wight were,
To *suckle* fools and chronicle small beer. *Shak.*

**Suckle**† (suk'l), *n.* A teat. 'Two paps, which are not only *suckles*, but serve for stilts to creep ashore upon.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Suckler** (suk'l-ėr), *n.* An animal that suckles its young; a mammal. *Whewell.*

**Suckling** (suk'ling), *n.* 1. A young child or animal nursed at the breast. 'Babes and *sucklings*.' Ps. viii. 2. 'Human *sucklings*.' *Tennyson.*—2. A sort of white clover.

**Sucrose** (sū'krōs), *n.* A general name for the sugars identical in composition and in many properties with cane-sugar, but derived from different sources, as beet, turnip, carrot, maple, birch, &c. The formula of the sucroses is $nC_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

**Suction** (suk'shon), *n.* [O.Fr. *suction*, from L. *sugo*, *suctum*, to suck.] The act of sucking; the removal of atmospheric pressure from any interior space so as to allow atmospheric pressure to act externally; thus, when water is sucked up through a tube, the air is exhausted from the latter by the mouth, and then the pressure of the external air on the fluid forces it up through the tube. See PUMP.

**Suction-chamber** (suk'shon-chām-bėr), *n.* The chamber, barrel, or cylinder of a pump into which the water or other fluid is delivered from the suction-pipe.

**Suction-pipe** (suk'shon-pīp), *n.* The pipe leading from the bottom of a pump barrel or cylinder to the well, cistern, or reservoir from which the water or other liquid is to be drawn up. See PUMP.

**Suction-pump** (suk'shon-pump), *n.* The common house or sucking pump. See PUMP.

**Suctoria** (suk-tō'ri-a), *n. pl.* [L. *sugo*, *suctum*, to suck.] A zoological term applied in classification to various groups of animals; as, (*a*) an order of infusoria in which the body is generally provided with a number of radiating filamentous tubes which are furnished at their extremities with suctorial discs, and which are capable of exsertion and retraction; these tubes both seizing the prey, and serving as vehicles for ingesting the food. (*b*) That order of parasitic insects which contains the fleas, and which live by sucking the blood of men and some species of quadrupeds and birds. (*c*) An order of Annelida, containing the leeches, which are provided with a sucking disc at both extremities of the body. (*d*) A group of lower fishes comprehending those which have a circular mouth adapted for suction, as the lamprey.

**Suctorial** (suk-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Adapted for sucking; as, a *suctorial* mouth, disc, &c.—2. Living by sucking; as, the humming-birds are *suctorial* birds.—3. Capable of adhering by sucking; as, the lamprey is a *suctorial* fish.

**Suctorian** (suk-tō'ri-an), *n.* An animal belonging to one of the groups of Suctoria.

**Suctorious** (suk-tō'ri-us), *a.* Same as *Suctorial*.

**Sud** (sud), *v.t.* To cover with drift-sand by a flood.

**Sudak** (sū'dak), *n.* [Rus.] A fish, a species of Perca (*P. Sandra*).

**Sudamina** (sū-dam'i-na), *n. pl.* [From L. *sudor*, sweat.] In *pathol.* vesicles resembling millet-seeds in form and magnitude, appearing in puerperal fever, typhus, &c.

**Sudary**† (sū'da-ri), *n.* [L. *sudarium*, from *sudo*, to sweat.] A napkin or handkerchief.

**Sudation** (sū-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *sudatio*, *sudationis*, from *sudo*, to sweat.] A sweating.

**Sudatorium** (sū-da-tō'ri-um), *n.* [L.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.

**Sudatory** (sū'da-to-ri), *n.* [*L. sudatorium*, from *sudo*, to sweat.] A hot-house; a sweating bath. *Evelyn.*

**Sudatory** (sū'da-to-ri), *a.* Sweating; perspiring.

**Sudden** (sud'en), *a.* [O.E. *soden, sodeyn*, O.Fr. *sodain, sudain, soubdain*, Mod. Fr. *soudain;* from L.L. *subitanus*, from L. *subitaneus*, from *subitus*, sudden, from *subeo, subitum*, to come or go under, to come on secretly, to steal upon—*sub*, under, and *eo*, to go.] 1. Happening without or with scarcely a moment's notice; coming on instantaneously; coming unexpectedly or without the common preparatives.

*Sudden* fear troubleth thee. Job xxii. 10.

For when they shall say, Peace and safety, then *sudden* destruction cometh upon them. 1 Thes. v. 3.

2. Hastily put in use, employed, or prepared; quick; rapid. 'The apples of Asphaltis appearing goodly to the *sudden* eye.' *Milton.*

Never was such a *sudden* scholar made. *Shak.*

3. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate. *Shak.* 'Somewhat choleric and *sudden*.' *Byron.*—*On a sudden, of a sudden*, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives; all at once and without preparation; hastily; unexpectedly.

How art thou lost, how *on a sudden* lost! *Milton.*

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and saucy *of a sudden*. *Swift.*

*On the sudden* is also used, and in Shakspere we find '*On such a sudden*.'—SYN. Unexpected, unanticipated, quick, rapid, hasty, abrupt, unlooked-for.

**Suddenly** (sud'en-li), *adv.* In a sudden or unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation or premeditation.

Therefore shall his calamity come *suddenly*. Prov. vi. 15.

If thou canst accuse, . . .
Do it without invention *suddenly*. *Shak.*

**Suddenness** (sud'en-nes), *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice.

The rage of the people is like that of the sea, which, once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *suddenness* and violence as leaves no hope of flying. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Suddenty** (sud'en-ti), *n.* Suddenness.—*On a suddenty*, on a sudden; without premeditation. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Sudder** (sud'ėr), *n.* In India, the chief seat or headquarters of government, as distinguished from the *mofussil* or interior of the country.

**Sudor** (sū'dor), *n.* [L.] Sweat or perspiration.—*Sudor Anglicanus*, sweating-sickness.

**Sudoriferous** (sū-do-rif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.] Producing sweat; secreting perspiration; as, the *sudoriferous* canals of the skin.

**Sudorific** (sū-do-rif'ik), *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique*—L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sweat. 'A decoction of *sudorific* herbs.' *Bacon.*

**Sudorific** (sū-do-rif'ik), *n.* A medicine that produces sweat; a diaphoretic. *Arbuthnot.*

**Sudoriparous** (sū-do-rip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat, and *pario*, to produce.] Sweat-producing; specifically, applied to the glands which secrete perspiration. They are embedded in the subcutaneous fat, and open into a spiral duct terminating by a pore on the surface of the epidermis, through which the sweat exudes.

**Sudorous**† (sū'dor-us), *a.* [L. *sudorus*, from *sudor*, sweat, from *sudo*, to sweat.] Consisting of sweat. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Sudra** (sō'dra), *n.* [Hind. *sūdra;* Skr. *çūdra.*] The lowest of the four great castes among the Hindus.

**Suds** (sudz), *n. pl.* [From the stem of *seethe;* comp. G. *sud*, a seething, from *sieden*, to seethe.] A lixivium of soap and water, or water impregnated with soap, and forming a frothy mass.—*To be in the suds*, to be in turmoil or difficulty. [Familiar.]

Will you forsake me now and leave me *i' the suds*. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sue** (sū), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sued;* ppr. *suing.* [O.E. *suwe, sewe*, from O.Fr. *suir, sewir, sivir*, Mod. Fr. *suivre*, from a form *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, to follow, which is akin to Gr. *hepō, hepomai*, to follow, being from a root *sak*, which appears in Skr. *sakis*, L. *socius*, a friend, and is perhaps the root of *seek.* This verb appears also in *pursue, ensue, suit, suite.*] 1. To follow up; to seek after; to try to win; to ply with love; to seek in marriage.

I was beloved of many a gentle knight,
And *sued* and sought with all the service due. *Spenser.*

*Sue* me, and woo me, and flatter me. *Tennyson.*

2. To seek justice or right from by legal process; to institute process in law against; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right; as, to *sue* one for debt; to *sue* one for damages in trespass.

3. To gain by legal process.

I am denied to *sue* my livery here. *Shak.*

4. In *falconry*, to clean the beak.—5. *Naut.* to heave high and dry on a shore; as, to *sue* a ship. *R. H. Dana.*—*To sue out*, to petition for and take out; or to apply for and obtain; as, to *sue out* a writ in Chancery; to *sue out* a pardon for a criminal.

**Sue** (sū), *v.i.* 1. To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for something in law; as, to *sue* for damages.—2. To seek by request; to make application; to petition; to entreat; to plead.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

3. To pay court or pay one's addresses as a suitor or lover; to play the lover; to woo or be a wooer.

Has she no suitors? . . . Such as *sue* and send,
And send and *sue* again but to no purpose. *Massinger.*

4. *Naut.* to be left high and dry on the shore, as a ship. *R. H. Dana.*

**Suent** (sū'ent), *a.* [See SUANT.] Even; smooth; plain; regular. [Local.]

**Suently** (sū'ent-li), *adv.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly. [Local.]

**Suer** (sū'ėr), *n.* One who sues; a suitor.

**Suet** (sū'et), *n.* [Probably from O.Fr. *seu, sieu*, Mod. Fr. *suif*, L. *sebum*, tallow, grease. It is difficult to account for the adding of the *t.*] The fatty tissue situated about the loins and kidneys of certain animals, and which is harder and less fusible than the fat from other parts of the same animals. There are several kinds of it, according to the species of animal from which it is procured, as that of the hart, the goat, the ox, and the sheep. That of the ox and sheep is chiefly used, and when melted out of its containing membranes it forms tallow. Mutton suet is used as an ingredient in cerates, plasters, and ointments; beef suet, and also mutton suet, are used in cookery.

**Suety** (sū'et-i), *a.* Consisting of suet or resembling it; as, a *suety* substance.

**Suffect**† (suf-fekt'), *v.t.* [L. *sufficio, suffectum*, to supply, to suffice. See SUFFICE.] To substitute.

The question was of *suffecting* Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, a married man, in the room of Eugenius. *Bp. Hall.*

**Suffer** (suf'fėr), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *suffrir, soffrir, sofferre*, Mod. Fr. *souffrir*, from a L.L. form *sufferrere*, for *sufferre*, inf. of L. *suffero*, to suffer, to endure—*sub*, under, and *fero*=Gr. *pherō*, Skr. *bhri*, to carry, to bear. See BEAR.] 1. To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing; to submit to with distress or grief; to undergo; as, to *suffer* acute bodily pain; to *suffer* grief of mind.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment. Prov. xix. 19.

Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heaven,
Thus trampled, thus expelled, to *suffer* here,
Chains and these torments? *Milton.*

Each had *suffered* some exceeding wrong. *Tennyson.*

2. To endure without sinking; to support bravely or unflinchingly; to sustain; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To be affected by; to undergo; to be acted on or influenced by; to sustain; to pass through. 'When all that seems shall *suffer* shock.' *Tennyson.*

Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth *suffer* a sea-change
Into something rich and strange. *Shak.*

4. Not to forbid or hinder; to allow; to permit; to tolerate.

*Suffer* the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not. Mark x. 14.

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave
His prey, nor *suffer* my unspotted soul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*

—*Allow, Permit, Suffer, Tolerate.* See ALLOW.—SYN. To undergo, endure, support, sustain, feel, bear, permit, admit, allow, tolerate.

**Suffer** (suf'fėr), *v.i.* 1. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient.

O well for him whose will is strong!
He *suffers*, but he will not *suffer* long. *Tennyson.*

2. To undergo punishment; to be executed.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* on a day appointed, and the son afterward, the day following. *Clarendon.*

3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage.

Public business *suffers* by private infirmities. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Sufferable** (suf'fėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being tolerated or permitted; allowable.

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Capable of being endured or borne.

It schal be more *suffrable* to the lond of men of Sodom and Gomor in the daie of judgement than to thilke citee. *Wickliffe.*

3.† Capable of suffering or enduring; tolerant.

The people are thus inclined, religious, franke, amourous, irefull, *sufferable* of infinit paines. *Holinshed.*

**Sufferableness** (suf'fėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sufferable or endurable; tolerableness.

**Sufferably** (suf'fėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a sufferable manner; tolerably.

Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

**Sufferance** (suf'fėr-ans), *n.* 1. The state of suffering; the bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shak.*

2. Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patient endurance. 'But hasty heat temp'ring with *sufferance* wise.' *Spenser.*—3. Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; allowance; permission.

In their beginning, they are weak and wan,
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Spenser.*

In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, somewhiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories. *Hooker.*

4. In *customs*, a permission granted for the shipment of certain goods.—*Sufferance wharf*, a wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid. Such wharves are appointed by the commissioners of the customs.—*On sufferance*, by passive allowance, permission, or consent; without being actively interfered with or prevented; without being positively forbidden.

Indeed it begins to grow upon me that we are in India rather *on sufferance*, and by force, than by affection. *W. H. Russell.*

—*An estate at sufferance*, in *law*, the holding by a person, who comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it after the title ceases, without positive leave of the owner. Such person is called a *tenant at sufferance.*

**Sufferer** (suf'fėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as, *sufferers* by poverty or sickness; men are *sufferers* by fire or losses at sea.

The best of men
That e'er wore earth about him was a *sufferer*—
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit—
The first true gentleman that ever breathed. *Dekker.*

2. One that permits or allows.

**Suffering** (suf'fėr-ing), *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred; as, *sufferings* by pain or sorrow; *sufferings* by want or by wrongs.

To each his *sufferings*: all are men
Condemned alike to groan. *Gray.*

It would be bold to say how much the Crusades, at such a time, enhanced the mass of human *suffering.* *Milman.*

**Sufferingly** (suf'fėr-ing-li), *adv.* With suffering or pain.

**Suffice** (suf-fis'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sufficed;* ppr. *sufficing.* [O.E. *suffise, suffyse*, from Fr. *suffire, suffisant*, to suffice, L. *sufficio*, to be sufficient, to suffice—*sub*, under, and *facio*, to make.] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.

To recount almighty works
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend? *Milton.*

May not that earthly chastisement *suffice*? *Longfellow.*

**Suffice** (suf-fis'), *v.t.* 1. To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

Let it *suffice* thee; speak no more unto me of this matter. *Deut. iii. 26.*

For why? The good old rule
*Sufficeth* them; the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power
And they should keep who can. *Wordsworth.*

2.† To afford; to supply.

The pow'r appeas'd, with wind *suffic'd* the sail. *Dryden.*

**Sufficience**† (suf-fi'shens), *n.* Sufficiency.

**Sufficiency** (suf-fi'shen-si), *n.* 1. The state of being sufficient or adequate to the end proposed.

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

2. Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity. 'A substitute of most allowed *sufficiency*.' *Shak.*

The wisest princes need not think it any . . . derogation to their *sufficiency* to rely upon counsel. *Bacon.*

De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Adequate substance or means; competence. 'An elegant *sufficiency*, content, retirement, rural quietness, friendship, books.' *Thomson.*—4. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.—5. Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

*Sufficiency* is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Sufficient** (suf-fi'shent), *a.* [L. *sufficiens, sufficientis*, ppr. of *sufficio*, to suffice. See SUFFICE.] 1. Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; competent; enough; as, provision *sufficient* for the family; water *sufficient* for the voyage; an army *sufficient* to defend the country.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent; capable.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 Cor. ii. 16.

My meaning in saying he is a good man is to have you understand me that he is *sufficient*. *Shak.*

3. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content.

Thou art the most *sufficient* (I'll say for thee),
Not to believe a thing. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*Sufficient reason*, according to the philosophical system of Leibnitz, a principle which admits nothing to exist without a sufficient reason of its existence, though that reason may not be known to us. Of contingent truths or facts, a sufficient reason must be found which may be traced up through a series of preceding contingencies till they ultimately terminate in a necessary substance, which is a sufficient reason of the whole series of changes, and with which the whole series is connected. In this way Leibnitz demonstrated the being of God. The same principle has been employed in mathematics to prove the equality of symmetrical solids or magnitudes which cannot be made to coincide or to fill the same space. Playfair, in his notes to his edition of Euclid's Elements, has expressed this principle as a general axiom, thus: 'Things of which the magnitude is determined by conditions that are exactly the same, are equal to one another; or two magnitudes A and B are equal, when there is no reason that A should exceed B, rather than that B should exceed A.' By the aid of the principle of *sufficient reason* we can compare geometrical quantities, whether they be of one, of two, or of three dimensions, nor is there any danger of being misled by this principle so long as it is confined to the objects of mathematical investigation; but in physical and metaphysical questions it cannot be applied with equal safety, because in such cases we have seldom a complete definition of the thing which we reason about, or one which includes all its properties.—SYN. Enough, adequate, competent, full, satisfactory, ample, abundant.

**Sufficiently** (suf-fi'shent-li), *adv.* 1. To a sufficient degree; to a degree that answers the purpose or gives content; as, we are *sufficiently* supplied with food and clothing; a man *sufficiently* qualified for the discharge of his official duties.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would be need of no other restraint. *Hooker.*

2. To a considerable degree; as, he went away *sufficiently* discontented.

**Sufficingness** (suf-fis'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of sufficing. [Rare.]

**Suffisance,**† *n.* Sufficiency; plenty; satisfaction.

**Suffisant,**† *a.* Sufficient. *Gower.*

**Suffix** (suf'fiks), *n.* [L. *suffixus*, pp. of *suffigo, suffixum*, to fasten beneath, to fasten or fix to, to affix—*sub*, under, and *figo, fixum*, to fix.] 1. A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix.—2. In *math.* a term used to denote the indices which are written under letters, as $x_0$, $x_1$, $x_2$, $x_3$, &c.

**Suffix** (suf'fiks), *v.t.* To add or annex a letter or syllable to a word.

**Suffixion** (suf-fik'shon), *n.* The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed.

**Sufflaminate**† (suf-flam'in-āt), *v.t.* [L. *sufflamino, sufflaminatum*, to check or clog, from *sufflamen*, a drag-chain, a brake.] 1. To retard the motion of, as a carriage, by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving, either by a chain or otherwise.—2. To stop; to impede.

God could anywhere *sufflaminate* and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs. *Barrow.*

**Suffiate** (suf-flāt'), *v.t.* [L. *suffio, sufflatum*—*sub*, under, and *flo*, to blow.] To blow up; to inflate. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

**Sufflation** (suf-flā'shon), *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*] The act of blowing up or inflating. [Rare.]

**Suffocate** (suf'fō-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suffocated*; ppr. *suffocating.* [L. *suffoco, suffocatum*—*sub*, under, and *faux, faucis*, the throat, the gullet.] 1. To choke or kill by stopping respiration, as by hanging, drowning, or respiring carbonic acid gas; to stifle, as by depriving of air.

The theatre, too small, shall *suffocate*
Its squeezed contents. *Cowper.*

2. To impede respiration in; to compress so as to prevent respiration.

And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shak.*

3. To stifle; to smother; to extinguish; as, to *suffocate* fire or live coals.

So intense and ardent was the fire of his mind, that it not only was not *suffocated* beneath the weight of fuel, but penetrated the whole superincumbent mass with its own heat and radiance. *Macaulay.*

**Suffocate** (suf'fō-kāt), *v.i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered; as, we are *suffocating* in this close room.

**Suffocate** (suf'fō-kāt), *a.* Suffocated. *Shak.*

**Suffocatingly** (suf'fō-kāt-ing-li), *adv.* In a suffocating manner; so as to suffocate; as, *suffocatingly* hot.

**Suffocation** (suf-fō-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of suffocating, choking, or stifling.—2. The condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.

It was a miracle to scape *suffocation*. *Shak.*

**Suffocative** (suf'fō-kāt-iv), *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle. '*Suffocative* catarrhs.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Suffolk Crag** (suf'fok krag), *n.* In *geol.* a marine deposit of the older pliocene period. It consists of beds of sand and gravel, abounding in shells and corals. This deposit is so named from its being found in *Suffolk*, *crag* being a local name for gravel.

**Suffolk-punch** (suf'fok-punsh), *n.* A variety of English horse, strongly built, of a stout round shape, with a low heavy shoulder, excellent for pulling heavy weights.

**Suffossion** (suf-fos'shon), *n.* [L. *suffossio, suffossionis*, from *suffodio*, to dig under—*sub*, under, and *fodio*, to dig.] A digging under; an undermining. 'Those *suffossions* of walls, those powder-trains.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Suffragan** (suf'fra-gan), *a.* [Fr. *suffragant*, L. *suffragans, suffragantis*, ppr. of *suffragor*, to vote for, from *suffragium*, a voting tablet, a vote. See SUFFRAGE.] Assisting; as, a *suffragan* bishop. In ecclesiastical usage every bishop is said to be *suffragan* relatively to the archbishop of his province.

**Suffragan** (suf'fra-gan), *n.* 1. A bishop who has been consecrated to assist the ordinary bishop of a see in a particular portion of his diocese.—2. A term of relation applied to every ordinary bishop with respect to the archbishop who is his superior.

**Suffraganship** (suf'fra-gan-ship), *n.* The station of suffragan.

**Suffragant**† (suf'fra-gant), *n.* An assistant; a favourer; one who concurs with; a suffragan. 'More friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women, than enemies to their beauty.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Suffragant** (suf'fra-gant), *a.* Assisting. 'Chief ruler and principal ruler everywhere, and not *suffragant* and subsidiary.' *Florio.*

**Suffragate**† (suf'fra-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *suffragor, suffragatus*, to vote for. See SUFFRAGE.] To vote with. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Suffragator**† (suf'fra-gāt-or), *n.* [L.] One who assists or favours by his vote.

**Suffrage** (suf'frāj), *n.* [Fr. *suffrage*, L. *suffragium*, a vote. Origin doubtful.] 1. A vote or voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion on some doubtful question; consent; approval.

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrages* the observation made by heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

By the general *suffrage* of the civilized world, his place has been assigned among the greatest masters of the art. *Macaulay.*

2. Testimony; attestation; witness.

Every miracle is the *suffrage* of Heaven to the truth of a doctrine. *South.*

3. *Eccles.* (*a*) a short petition, such as those after the creed in matins and even-song. (*b*) Prayer in general, as those offered for the faithful departed.—4.† Aid; assistance: a Latinism.

**Suffraginous**† (suf-fraj'in-us), *a.* [L. *suffrago*, the pastern or hough.] Pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast.

**Suffrutescent** (suf-frö-tes'ent), *a.* Moderately frutescent.

**Suffrutex** (suf'frö-teks), *n.* [See SUFFRUTICOSE.] An undershrub or shrub of a small size, herbaceous at the ends of the shoots, but woody at the base.

**Suffruticose** (suf-frö'ti-kōs), *a.* [L. *sub*, and *fruticosus*, from *frutex*, a shrub.] In *bot.* under-shrubby or part shrubby; permanent or woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying, as sage, thyme, hyssop, &c.

**Suffruticous** (suf-frö'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *Suffruticose.*

**Suffumigate** (suf-fū'mi-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *suffumigo, suffumigare*—*sub*, under, and *fumigo*, to smoke, from *fumus*, smoke.] To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of, as to the body in medical treatment.

**Suffumigation** (suf-fū'mi-gā"shon), *n.* 1. The operation of applying fumes to the parts of the body; fumigation.—2. The act of burning of perfumes: one of the ceremonies in incantation. 'A simple *suffumigation* . . . accompanied by availing ourselves of the suitable planetary hour.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Suffumige**† (suf-fū'mij), *n.* A medical fume.

**Suffuse** (suf-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suffused*; ppr. *suffusing.* [L. *suffundo, suffusum*—*sub*, and *fundo*, to pour, to pour out.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; to fill or cover, as with something fluid; as, eyes *suffused* with tears. 'When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies.' *Pope.* 'She looked; but all *suffused* with blushes.' *Tennyson.*

To feel at least a patriot's shame,
Even as I sing, *suffuse* my face. *Byron.*

**Suffusion** (suf-fū'zhon), *n.* [L. *suffusio, suffusionis*, from *suffundo*. See SUFFUSE.] 1. The act or operation of suffusing or overspreading, as with a fluid or with a colour. 2. The state of being suffused or spread over.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

3. That which is suffused or spread over, as cataract on the eye, or an extravasation of some humour.

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton.*

**Sufi** (sụ'fi), *n.* See SOFI.

**Sufism** (sụ'fizm), *n.* See SOFISM.

**Sug** (sug), *n.* [Perhaps allied to L. *sugo*, to suck.] A small kind of worm.

**Sugar** (shụ'gėr), *n.* [Fr. *sucre*, It. *zucchero*, not from L. *saccharum*, Gr. *sakcharon*, sugar, but from the Ar. *sukkar*, sugar, which has also produced the Sp. and Pg. *azucar*. Sugar was little known in Europe till the time of the crusades. The Greek and Arabic words are from Per. *shakhara*, Prakrit *sakkara*, Skr. *çarkarā*, sugar. The Sanskrit form signified originally grains of sand, and was transferred to sugar which resembles such grains. The root is Skr. *çri*, to break into fragments.] 1. A well-known sweet granular substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), but obtained also from a great variety of other plants, as maple, beet-root, birch, parsnip, &c. The process of manufacturing cane-sugar consists, generally, in pressing out the juice of the canes by passing them between the rollers of a rolling-mill. (See SUGAR-MILL.) The juice is received in a shallow trough placed beneath the rollers. This saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum. When duly concentrated the syrup is run off into shallow wooden coolers, where it concretes; it is then put into hogsheads with holes in the bottom, through which the molasses drain off into cisterns below, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw* or *muscovado* sugar. This is further

purified by solution in water and filtration, first through cotton bags, then through layers of animal charcoal, boiling down under diminished pressure, and crystallization. Thus clarified it takes the names of *lump, loaf, refined*, &c., according to the different degrees of purification. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root is carried on to a very considerable extent in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Russia, &c. In the United States and in Canada great quantities of sugar are obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple (*Acer saccharinum*). Sugar is a proximate element of the vegetable kingdom, and is found in most ripe fruits and many farinaceous roots. By fermentation sugar is converted into alcohol, and hence forms the basis of those substances, as molasses, grapes, apples, malt, &c., which are used for making intoxicating liquors. The West Indies, Brazil, British Guiana, and Java are the principal sources whence our supplies of cane-sugar are derived; the sugar used on the Continent is chiefly obtained from the beet. Sugar was only vaguely known to the Greeks and Romans; it seems to have been introduced into Europe during the time of the crusades. The cane was grown about the middle of the twelfth century in Cyprus, whence, some time later, it was transplanted into Madeira, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century it was thence carried to the New World. Of all vegetable principles it is considered by many eminent physicians as the most wholesome and nutritious. Chemically, sugar is the representative of a class to which the name of *sucrose* or *saccharose* is given. Besides the sucroses the chemist is acquainted with another group of bodies represented by the sugar of most fruits, which he calls *glucoses*. The sucroses have the general formula $n C_{12} H_{22} O_{11}$; the glucoses, the general formula $n C_6 H_{12} O_6$ (*n* being a whole number, whether unity or greater than unity is not as yet certainly known). When completely oxidized all sugars yield carbon dioxide and water; much heat is evolved during the oxidation.—2. That which resembles sugar in any of its properties; as, *sugar of lead*, the acetate of lead, called *saccharum saturni* by the older chemists, from a supposed resemblance in its crystals to sugar, or from their having a slight sweetness in the mouth. Sugar of lead, though poisonous, is useful in medicine, having a strongly detersive quality; and it is much employed in calico-printing.—3. *Fig.* sweet, honeyed, or soothing words; flattery employed to disguise something distasteful.—*Sugar of milk*, lactine (which see).—*Sugar of acorns*, quercite (which see).

**Sugar** (shu'gėr), *a.* Made of sugar.

**Sugar** (shu'gėr), *v.t.* 1. To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar.—2. *Fig.* to cover, as with sugar; to sweeten; to disguise, so as to render acceptable what is otherwise distasteful. 'We do *sugar* o'er the devil himself.' *Shak.* 'But flattery still in *sugar'd* words betrays.' *Sir J. Denham.*

**Sugar-baker** (shu'gėr-bāk-ėr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

**Sugar-bean** (shu'gėr-bēn), *n.* In *bot.* (*a*) the *Phaseolus saccharatus*, a sweet and nutritious pulse cultivated in the West Indies. (*b*) The scimitar-podded kidney-bean (*P. lunatus*), a native of Eastern India.

**Sugar-beet** (shu'gėr-bēt), *n.* A species of beet, particularly *Beta alva*, or Silesian beet, from whose root sugar is obtained. The yellow beet (*B. major*), the red (*B. romana*), and the common or field beet (*B. vulgaris*), are all used for the manufacture of sugar.

**Sugar-berry** (shu'gėr-be-ri), *n.* A smallish American tree (*Celtis occidentalis*), bearing a sweet edible drupe which is sometimes administered in the United States in dysentery.

**Sugar-bush** (shu'gėr-bush), *n.* Same as *Sugar-orchard*.

**Sugar-camp** (shu'gėr-kamp), *n.* A place in or near a maple forest or orchard where the sap from the trees is collected and manufactured into sugar. [American.]

**Sugar-candian**† (shu-gėr-kan'di-an), *n.* Sugar-candy. *Bp. Hall.*

**Sugar-candy** (shu'gėr-kan-di), *n.* Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized.

**Sugar-cane** (shu'gėr-kān), *n.* The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained; *Saccharum officinarum*. It is a tall handsome grass, 18 to 20 feet high, with jointed stems, large firm, thin leaves, and very numerous flowers arranged in a regular ample panicle, and each enveloped in a dense tuft of silky hairs. See SACCHARUM.

Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).

**Sugar-house** (shu'gėr-hous), *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.

**Sugariness** (shu'gėr-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sugary or sweet.

**Sugaring** (shu'gėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act of sweetening with sugar.—2. The sugar used for sweetening. 3. The process of making sugar.

**Sugar-kettle** (shu'gėr-ket-l), *n.* A boiler used for boiling down saccharine juice.

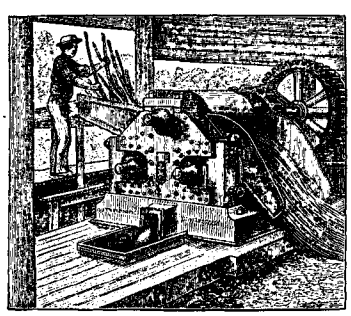
**Sugarless** (shu'gėr-les), *a.* Free from sugar.

**Sugar-loaf** (shu'gėr-lōf), *n.* 1. A conical mass of refined sugar. 2. A high-crowned conical hat, shaped like a sugar-loaf.

Do I not know you, grannam, and that *sugar-loaf*? *F. Webster.*

**Sugar-maple** (shu'gėr-mā-pl), *n.* A tree of the genus Acer, the *A. saccharinum*, a native of North America, where it is also known under the name of *rock-maple*. Its average height is from 50 to 60 feet, with a diameter of from 12 to 18 inches. From its sap sugar is manufactured in considerable quantities in the United States and Canada. As the ascending sap is richest in sugar the trees are tapped in the early spring. Two holes about 20 inches from the ground are bored in the tree, and wooden spouts are driven into them, which convey the sap into troughs or pails placed on the ground. From the troughs it is conveyed to boilers, and manufactured into sugar on the spot. See MAPLE.

**Sugar-mill** (shu'gėr-mil), *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. It consists usually of three heavy rollers, placed horizontally and parallel to each other, one above and between the other two. These are driven by a steam-engine, by water, or by animal power. The canes are made to pass between the rollers, by which means they are crushed, and the juice ex-



Sugar-mill at work.

pressed from them. The annexed illustration represents a form of sugar-mill in common use. The motive power is applied directly to the upper roller, and is communicated with an equal velocity, by means of spur pinions, to the two lower rollers, which are brought nearly into contact with the upper, and the extremities of the axes of which are seen in the cut. The canes are spread upon the feeding-table regularly, and as nearly as possible at right angles to the axes of the rollers, and are first drawn downward between the upper and first lower roller, then upwards between the upper and second lower roller, being thus crushed so as to separate the liquor, which flows downwards into the hollow bed of the mill, and is then drawn off by a spout, while the empty canes are detached from the rollers, and guided to the floor of the mill by the delivering board.

**Sugar-mite** (shu'gėr-mīt), *n.* A species of Acarina or mite, *Acarus sacchari*, found in raw or unrefined sugar. The insect, which is so small as to be hardly discernible by the naked eye, has an oval-shaped body, the mandibles are scissor-like, and the feet have suckers. Grocer's itch is probably caused by these creatures.

**Sugar-mould** (shu'gėr-mōld), *n.* A conical mould in which sugar-loaves are formed in the process of refining. *Ure.*

**Sugar-nippers** (shu'gėr-nip-ėrz), *n. pl.* A tool for cutting loaf-sugar into small lumps. *Simmonds.*

**Sugar-orchard** (shu'gėr-or-chėrd), *n.* A collection or small plantation of maples used for making sugar. Called also *Sugar-bush*. [American.]

**Sugar-planter** (shu'gėr-plant-ėr), *n.* One who owns or manages land devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

**Sugar-plum** (shu'gėr-plum), *n.* A species of sweetmeat made of boiled sugar and various flavouring and colouring ingredients into a round shape, or into the shape of flattened balls or discs. 'If a child must have *sugar-plums* when he has a mind.' *Locke.*

**Sugar-refiner** (shu'gėr-rē-fīn-ėr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

**Sugar-refinery** (shu'gėr-rē-fīn-ėr-i), *n.* An establishment where sugar is refined; a sugar-house.

**Sugar-tongs** (shu'gėr-tongz), *n. pl.* A small instrument, generally made of silver or plated metal, used for lifting small lumps of sugar at table.

**Sugar-tree** (shu'gėr-trē), *n.* The sugar-maple (which see).

**Sugary** (shu'gėr-i), *a.* 1. Resembling, containing, or composed of sugar; sweet. 'With the *sugary* sweet thereof allure.' *Spenser.* 2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things; as, *sugary* palates.

**Sugescent** (su-jes'ent), *a.* [L. *sugens*, sucking.] Relating to sucking. *Paley.*

**Suggest** (su-jest' or sud-jest', some say sug-jest'), *v.t.* [L. *suggero, suggestum*, to put under, to offer, to furnish, to suggest—*sub*, under, and *gero*, to carry, to bring.] 1. To introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; to call up to the mind; to cause to be thought of by the agency of other objects.

Fie, fie, Master Ford! are you not ashamed? What spirit, what devil *suggests* this imagination? *Shak.*

Some ideas are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

The growing seeds of wisdom that *suggest*,
By every pleasing image they present,
Reflections such as meliorate the heart. *Cowper.*

2. To propose with diffidence or modesty; to put before the mind indirectly or guardedly; to hint; as, to *suggest* a different plan; to *suggest* a new mode of cultivation.—3.† To seduce; to tempt. 'Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*.' *Shak.*—4.† To inform secretly.

We must *suggest* the people in what hatred
He still hath held them. *Shak.*

—*Suggest, Hint.* See HINT.—SYN. Hint, allude, intimate, insinuate.

**Suggest** (su-jest' or sud-jest'), *v.i.* To make suggestions of evil; to present evil thoughts to the mind. *Tennyson.*

**Suggester** (su-jest'ėr or sud-jest'ėr), *n.* One that suggests. 'Some unborn *suggester* of those treasons.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Suggestion** (su-jest'yon or sud-jest'yon), *n.* 1. The act of suggesting, or that which is suggested; a hint; a first intimation or proposal; as, the measure was adopted at the *suggestion* of an eminent philosopher.

One slight *suggestion* of a senseless fear,
Infus'd with cunning, serves to ruin me. *Dryden*

2. A prompting, especially a prompting to do evil; a secret incitement; temptation; seduction.

Why do I yield to that *suggestion*? *Shak.*

For all the rest,
They'll take *suggestion* as a cat laps milk. *Shak.*

3. Presentation of an idea to the mind; as, the *suggestions* of fancy or imagination; the *suggestions* of conscience.—4. In *metaph.* same as *Association.*—*Principle of suggestion*, association of ideas.—*Relative suggestion*, judgment. See ASSOCIATION.—5.† A crafty device. *Holinshed.*—6. In *law*, information without oath; as, (*a*) an information drawn in writing, showing cause to have a prohibition. (*b*) A surmise or representation of something, enrolled upon the record of a suit or action at the instance of a party thereto.

**Suggestive** (su-jest'iv or sud-jest'iv), *a.* Containing a suggestion or hint; calculated to suggest thoughts or ideas; suggesting what

does not appear on the surface. 'A . . . *suggestive* memoir of their author.' *Edin. Rev.*

He (Bacon) is throughout, and especially in his essays, one of the most *suggestive* writers that ever wrote. *Whately.*

**Suggestively** (su-jest'iv-li or sud-jest'iv-li), *adv.* In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion.

**Suggestiveness** (su-jest'iv-nes or sud-jest'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being suggestive.

**Suggestment** (su-jest'ment or sud-jest'ment), *n.* Suggestion. [Rare.]

**Suggestress** (su-jest'res or sud-jest'res), *n.* A female who suggests. 'The *suggestress* of suicides.' *De Quincey.*

**Suggil**† (sug'jil), *v.t.* [See SUGGILATE.] 1. To make livid by bruises.—2. To defame; to sully; to blacken. 'Openly impugned or secretly *suggilled*.' *Strype.*

**Suggilate**† (sug'jil-āt), *v.t.* [L. *suggillo, suggillatum*, to beat black and blue, to insult, to revile.] To beat livid or black and blue. *Wiseman.*

**Suggilation** (sug-jil-ā'shon), *n.* A livid or black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise; ecchymosis: also applied to the spots which occur in disease and in incipient putrefaction.

**Suicidal** (sū-i-sīd'al), *a.* Partaking or of the nature of the crime of suicide; as, *suicidal* mania.

**Suicidally** (sū-i-sīd'al-li), *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

**Suicide** (sū'i-sīd), *n.* [Fr. *suicide*, suicide, the crime and the person; in first sense from L.L. *suicidium*, from L. *sui*, of himself, and *cidium*, as in *homicidium, parricidium*, from *cædo*, to kill. In second sense, as if from a form *suicida*, corresponding to L. *homicida*, a homicide, *parricida*, a parricide; the last part of the word being likewise from *cædo*, to kill.] 1. Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide, in a legal sense, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind. By the common law the consequences of suicide were the deprivation of Christian burial rites, and the forfeiture to the crown of all the personal property which the party had at the time he committed the act by which the death was caused, including debts due to him, but it was not attended with forfeiture of freehold or corruption of blood. The statute 33 and 34 Vict. xxiii. abolished forfeiture to the crown.—2. One guilty of self-murder; a felo de se, or a person who, being of the years of discretion and in his senses, destroys himself.

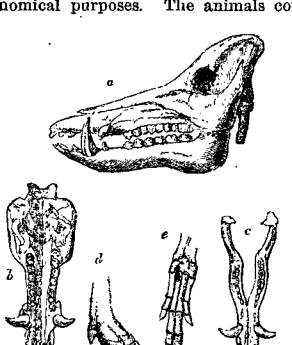
If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow,
We make misfortune, *suicides* in woe. *Young.*

**Suicidical** (sū-i-sīd'ik-al), *a.* Suicidal. [Rare.]

**Suicidism** (sū'i-sīd-izm), *n.* A disposition to suicide.

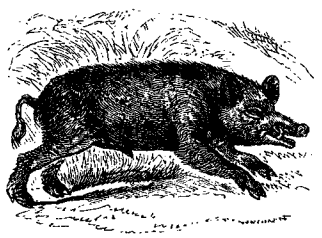
**Suicism**† (sū'i-sizm), *n.* Selfishness; egotism. *Whitlock.*

**Suidæ** (sū'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *sus, suis*, a sow, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The swine, a family of ungulate (artiodactyle or 'even-toed') mammalia, of high importance to man for economical purposes. The animals comprising this family are characterized by having on each foot two large principal toes, shod with stout hoofs, and two lateral toes, which are much shorter and hardly touch the earth. The incisor teeth are variable in number, but the lower incisors are all levelled forwards; the canines are projected from the mouth and recurved upwards.




Characters of Suidæ.

*a*, Skull of Wild Boar. *b*, Teeth of the upper jaw. *c*, Teeth of lower jaw. *d*, Foot. *e*, Bones of foot.



Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*).

The muzzle is terminated by a truncated snout, fitted for turning up the ground. The family includes the domestic hog, of which there is an endless variety of breeds; the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*, Linn.), which is the parent stock of our domestic hog; the masked boar of Africa, or wart-hog (*Phacochœrus*); the babyroussa, a native of Asia; and the peccary (*Dicotyles*, Cuv.), a native of America.

**Sui generis** (sū'ī jen'ėr-is). [L.] Of his or its own or peculiar kind; singular.

**Suillage**† (sū'il-āj), *n.* [Fr. *souillage*, from *souiller*, to sully, to soil. See SOIL.] Same as *Sullage*.

**Suilline** (sū'il-līn), *a.* [L. *sus, suis*, a sow.] Of or pertaining to the Suidæ, or hog family.

**Suing**† (sū'ing), *n.* [Fr. *suer*, to sweat, L. *sudo*.] The process of soaking through anything. *Bacon.*

**Suist** (sū'ist), *n.* [L. *suus*, one's own.] One who merely seeks to gratify himself; a selfish person; a self-seeker; an egotist. *Whitlock.*

**Suit** (sūt), *n.* [Norm. *suit*, a suit; Fr. *suite*, succession, following, train, attendants, set, &c. See SUE.] 1. *Lit.* a following; the act of pursuing, as game; pursuit: and so used in the old English statutes, &c.—2.† Consecution; succession; series; regular order.

They say it is observed in the Low Countries . . . that every five and thirty years the same kind and *suit* of years and weathers comes about again. *Bacon.*

3. The act of suing; an attempt to attain a certain result; a seeking for something by petition or application; an address of entreaty; a petition; a request; a prayer. 'Many shall make *suit* unto thee.' Job xi. 19.

Lord, grant me one *suit*, which is this: deny me all *suits* which are bad for me. *Fuller.*

Especially, (*a*) a petition made to any one of exalted station, as a monarch or great prince; a court solicitation.

Good lords, although my will to give is living,
The *suit* which you demand is gone and dead. *Shak.*

(*b*) Amorous solicitation; courtship; an attempt to win a woman in marriage; a proposal of marriage. 'Each rival *suit* suspend.' *Pope.*

I hope my master's *suit* will be but cold. *Shak.*
Since many a wooer doth commence his *suit*
To her he thinks not worthy. *Shak.*

4. A set; a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; as, a *suit* of curtains; a *suit* of armour; a *suit* of sails for a ship: sometimes with less dependence of the particular parts on each other, but still united in use; as, a *suit* of clothes. 'Some four *suits* of peach-coloured satin.' *Shak.* 'Three horses and three goodly *suits* of arms.' *Tennyson.*—5. Things that follow in a series or succession; the collective number of individuals composing a series; a set of things of the same kind or stamp; as, a *suit* (or *suite*) of rooms, &c. Specifically, one of the four sets or classes into which playing cards are divided; as, to play a card of the wrong *suit*.

To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled *suits*. *Cowper.*

6. Retinue; a company or number of attendants or followers; attendance; train; as, a nobleman and his *suit*. [In this sense the word is usually written *suite* (which see).]—7. In *law*, (*a*) an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil *suit;* a criminal *suit;* a *suit* in chancery. Where the remedy is sought in a court of law the term *suit* is synonymous with *action;* but when the proceeding is in a court of equity the term *suit* alone is used. The term is also applied to proceedings in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts.

In England the several *suits* or remedial instruments of justice are distinguished into three kinds, actions personal, real, and mixed. *Blackstone.*

(*b*) The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff in an action at law.—8. In *feudal law*, a following or attendance; as, (*a*) attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court; (*b*) attendance for the purpose of performing some service; (*c*) the retinue, chattels, offspring, and appurtenances of a villein.—*To follow suit*, to play a card of the same suit; hence, to do as another does; to follow the lead or example of another or others.—*Out of suits*, no more in service and attendance; having no correspondence; at discord or out of harmony.

Wear this for me; one *out of suits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shak.*

**Suit** (sūt), *v.t.* 1. To adapt; to accommodate; to fit or make suitable; as, to *suit* one's self to one's circumstances.

*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action. *Shak.*

2. To become; to be adapted or fitted to; to be suitable to. 'Such furniture as *suits* the greatness of his person.' *Shak.*

The duke is humorous; what he is indeed,
More *suits* you to conceive than I to speak of. *Shak.*

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To fit; to be adapted to; to be in proper position or condition for.

Perhaps
She could not fix the glass to *suit* her eye. *Tennyson.*

4. To be agreeable to; to fall in with the wishes or convenience of; as, that arrangement did not *suit* him at all; to *suit* one's tastes.—5.† To dress; to clothe.

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant. *Shak.*

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suited* to his watery tomb. *Shak.*

**Suit** (sūt), *v.i.* To agree; to accord; to correspond: generally followed by *with* or *to*. 'Something made to *suit with* time and place.' *Tennyson.*

The place itself was *suiting to* his care. *Dryden.*

Give me not an office
That *suits with* me so ill. *Addison.*

SYN. To agree, accord, comport, tally, correspond, match, answer.

**Suitability** (sūt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being suitable; suitableness.

**Suitable** (sūt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of suiting; suiting or being in accordance; fitting; accordant; agreeable; proper; becoming; as, ornaments *suitable* to one's character and station; language *suitable* to the subject. 'Making *suitable* returns in acts of charity.' *Atterbury.* 'Some course *suitable* to thy rank.' *Massinger.*

What is amiss in them, you gods, make *suitable* for destruction. *Shak.*

**Suitableness** (sūt'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being suitable, fitted, or adapted; fitness; propriety; agreeableness. 'Those sympathies and *suitablenesses* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendship.' *South.*—SYN. Fitness, propriety, agreeableness, correspondence, congruity, compatability, consistency, consonance.

**Suitably** (sūt'a-bli), *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably; with propriety.

Whosoever speaks upon an occasion may take any text *suitable* thereto, and ought to speak *suitably* to that text. *South.*

**Suit-broker** (sūt'brōk-ėr), *n.* One who made a regular trade of obtaining favours for court petitioners. *Massinger.*

**Suite** (swēt), *n.* [Fr. See SUIT.] 1. A company or number of attendants or followers; retinue; train; as, a nobleman and his *suite*. 'Had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor with fifty in their *suite* to his defence.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. A number of things having a connection together, spoken of as a whole; a collection of things of the same kind; a series; as, to occupy a *suite* of rooms.

**Suiter** (sūt'ėr), *n.* A suitor. *Hooker.*

**Suithold** (sūt'hōld), *n.* In *feudal law*, a tenure in consideration of certain services to a superior lord.

**Suiting** (sūt'ing), *n.* Cloth for making a suit of clothes: a tailor's term.

**Suitor** (sūt'or), *n.* 1. In *law*, a party to a suit or litigation.—2. A petitioner; an applicant; one who sues, petitions, or entreats.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*

3. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover.

He passed a year under the counsels of his mother, and then became a *suitor* to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter. *Wotton.*

**Suitress** (sūt'res), *n.* A female supplicant. *Rowe.*

**Sulcate, Sulcated** (sul'kāt, sul'kāt-ed), *n.* [L. *sulcatus*, pp. of *sulco*, to furrow, from *sulcus*, a furrow.] Furrowed; grooved; having longitudinal furrows, grooves, or channels: applied more especially to stems, leaves, seeds, &c., of plants; the surfaces of various molluscous shells, &c.

**Sulcation** (sul-kā'shon), *n.* A channel or furrow.

**Sulcus** (sul'kus), *n.* pl. **Sulci** (sul'sī). [L.] A groove or furrow; a term applied in anatomy to grooves on the surface of bones and other organs.

**Sulk** (sulk), *v.i.* [From *sulky.*] To indulge in a sullen or sulky fit or mood; as, to *sulk* at not getting one's own way. [Colloq.]

I left him as I found him, to *sulk*. *T. Hook.*

**Sulkily** (sul'ki-li), *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

**Sulkiness** (sul'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sulky; sullenness; sourness; moroseness.

**Sulks** (sulks), *n. pl.* State of sulkiness; sulky fit or mood; as, to be in the *sulks;* to have a fit of the *sulks.* [Familiar.]

**Sulky** (sul'ki), *a.* [A. Sax. *solcen*, sluggish, sulky; *āsealcan*, to depress, to make dull or dispirited; *seolcan*, to languish.] Sullen; sour; morose; doggedly keeping up ill-feeling and repelling advances.

It is surely better to be even weak than malignant or *sulky*. *Dr. Knox.*

**Sulky** (sul'ki), *n.* [So called from accommodating only one person, who may be regarded as sulkily desiring to be left alone.] A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person, drawn by one horse, used as a pleasure-carriage and for trials of speed between trotting-horses.

**Sull**† (sul), *n.* [A. Sax. *sulh.*] A plough.

**Sullage**† (sul'āj), *n.* [See SULLAGE. The word has no doubt been affected by the verb to *sully.*] A drain or collection of filth; sewage.

The streets were exceedingly large, well-paved, having many vaults and conveniences under them for *sullage*. *Evelyn.*

2. That which sullies or defiles. 'No tincture, *sullage*, or defilement.' *South.*—3. In *founding*, the scoria which rises to the surface of the molten metal in the ladle, and which is held back when pouring to prevent porous and rough casting.—4. Silt and mud deposited by water.

**Sullen** (sul'en), *a.* [O.E. *solein, solain*, O.Fr. *solain*, Pr. *solan*, from L.L. *solanus*, from L. *solus*, alone, sole. See SOLE.] 1. Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; morose; affected with ill-humour. 'Our sulky *sullen* dame.' *Burns.* 'Sullen as a beast new-caged.' *Tennyson.*

Still is he *sullen*, still he lours and frets. *Shak.*

2. Mischievous; malignant; unpropitious; foreboding ill; baleful.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine.
*Dryden.*

3. Obstinate; intractable.

Things are as *sullen* as we are. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; dismal; sombre. 'Night with her *sullen* wings.' *Milton.*

Why are thine eyes fix'd to the *sullen* earth? *Shak.*
The dull morn a *sullen* aspect wears. *Crabbe.*

5. Sorrowful; sad; melancholy; dismal. '*Sullen* dirges.' *Shak.*

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *sullen* presage of your own decay. *Shak.*

6. Slow-moving; sluggish; dull.—7.† Lonely; isolated; solitary. *Gower.*

**Sullen**† (sul'en), *v.t.* To make sullen, morose, or obstinate.

In the body of the world, when members are *sullen'd*, and snarl one at another, down falls the frame of all. *Feltham.*

**Sullenly** (sul'en-li), *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; intractably; with moroseness.

He *sullenly* replied, he could not make
These offers now. *Dryden.*

**Sullenness** (sul'en-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sullen; ill nature with silence; silent moroseness; gloominess; sourness; intractableness.

**Sullens** (sul'enz), *n. pl.* A morose temper; gloominess; a fit of sullenness; the sulks. 'Let them die that age and *sullens* have.' *Shak.*

**Sullery**† (sul'ér-i), *n.* [See SULL.] A ploughland.

**Sullevate**† (sul'le-vāt), *v.t.* [L. *sublevo, sublevatum*, to lift up from beneath.] To cause to make an insurrection; to excite, as to sedition.

How he his subjects sought to *sullevate*
And breake the league with France. *Daniel.*

**Sulliage** (sul'i-āj), *n.* Same as *Sullage.*

**Sully** (sul'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sullied;* ppr. *sullying.* [O. E. *solien*, A. Sax. *solian*, to soil or sully; Goth. *bi-sauljan*, to sully or befoul; further connections doubtful.] 1. To soil; to dirty; to spot; to tarnish. 'And statues *sullied* yet with sacrilegious smoke.' *Roscommon.*—2. To dim; to darken.

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury.*

3. *Fig.* to stain; to tarnish; as, character *sullied* by infamous vices. 'Weakened our national strength, and *sullied* our glory abroad.' *Bolingbroke.*

**Sully** (sul'i), *v.i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

**Sully** (sul'i), *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation. *Spectator*

**Sulphacid** (sulf'as-id), *n.* An acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen; a sulphoacid.

**Sulphamate** (sul'fa-māt), *n.* See SULPHAMIC.

**Sulphamic** (sul-fam'ik), *n.* Having sulphur and ammonium as the characteristic constituents. — *Sulphamic acid*, an acid, the ammonium salt of which is produced by the action of dry ammonia on dry sulphur trioxide. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one O H group is replaced by $NH_2$; thus, $SO_2\begin{cases}OH\\NH_2\end{cases}$. It is a monobasic acid, forming salts called sulphamates; of these ammonium sulphamate, $SO_2\begin{cases}ONH_4\\NH_2\end{cases}$, is one of the best known.

**Sulphamide** (sul'fa-mīd), *n.* ($N_2H_4SO_2$.) A compound which may be regarded as two molecules of ammonia in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by the group $SO_2$.

**Sulphate** (sul'fāt), *n.* [From *sulphur.*] A salt of sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid is dibasic, forming two classes of sulphates, viz. *neutral sulphates*, in which the two hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by metal, and *acid sulphates*, in which one hydrogen atom only is so replaced. The general formula of the former class is $M_2SO_4$, and of the latter $MHSO_4$. (M represents a monovalent metal.) Of the sulphates, some are found native; some are very soluble, some sparingly soluble, and some insoluble. All those that are soluble are recognized in solution by the test of nitrate or chloride of barium, which causes a white precipitate of sulphate of barium, insoluble in acids. All the insoluble sulphates, when fused with carbonate of soda, yield sulphate of soda, which may be recognized as above. Some neutral sulphates occur in the anhydrous state, and others occur combined with water. The most important sulphates are—sulphate of aluminium and potassium, or alum; sulphate of ammonium, employed for making carbonate of ammonia; sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, much used as an escharotic in surgery, and also used in dyeing and for preparing certain green pigments; sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, used in making ink, and very extensively in dyeing and calico-printing; it is also much used in medicine; sulphate of calcium, or gypsum; sulphate of magnesium, or Epsom salts; sulphate of manganese, used in calico-printing; sulphate of mercury, used in the preparation of corrosive sublimate and of calomel; bisulphate of potash, much used as a flux in mineral analysis; sulphate of sodium, or Glauber's salts; sulphate of quinine, much used in medicine; sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol, used in surgery, also in the preparation of drying oils for varnishes, and in the reserve or resist pastes of the calico-printer. Many double sulphates are known.

**Sulphatic** (sul-fat'ik), *a.* Relating to, containing, or resembling a sulphate.

**Sulphide** (sul'fīd), *n.* A combination of sulphur with any other element, or with a body which can take the place of an element; a sulphuret.

The *sulphides* are, for the most part, analogous in composition to the oxides, and like the latter may be divided into acid and basic *sulphides*, or sulphur acids and sulphur bases, which are capable of uniting together and forming sulphur salts. *Double sulphide*, a compound of two sulphides, as sulpharsenate of sodium, which is a compound of sulpharsenic acid, or pentasulphide of arsenic, and sulphide of sodium.—*Metallic sulphide*, a compound of sulphur and metal. *W. Allen Miller.*

**Sulphindigotic** (sulf'in-di-got''ik), *a.* See SULPHOINDIGOTIC.

**Sulphion** (sul'fi-on), *n.* A term applied to a hypothetical body consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four equivalents of oxygen: so called in reference to the binary theory of salts. *Graham.*

**Sulphionide** (sul'fi-on-īd), *n.* A name given in the binary theory of salts to a compound of sulphion with a metal, or with a body representing a metal; as, *sulphionide* of sodium, otherwise called *sulphate of soda. Graham.*

**Sulphite** (sul'fit), *n.* [From *sulphur.*] A salt of sulphurous acid. The sulphites are recognized by giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. A very close analogy exists between them and the carbonates.

**Sulpho-acid** (sul'fō-as-id), *n.* An acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen: thus we have *sulpho-acetic acid, sulphocyanic acid*, &c., which may be regarded as the oxyacid in which the oxygen of the group O H is replaced by S; these acids are formulated as containing the group S H.

**Sulphocyanate, Sulphocyanide** (sul-fō-sī'an-āt, sul-fō-sī'an-īd), *n.* A salt of sulphocyanic acid.

**Sulphocyanic** (sul'fō-sī-an-ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing sulphur and cyanogen, or derived from sulphocyanogen.—*Sulphocyanic acid* (C N H S), an acid occurring in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and the sheep. It is a colourless liquid of a pure acid taste, and smells somewhat like vinegar. It colours the salts of peroxide of iron blood-red. It yields salts called *sulphocyanates*, or sometimes *sulphocyanides.*

**Sulphocyanogen** (sul'fō-sī-an''o-jen), *n.* ($(CN)_2S$.) A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, called also sulphocyanic anhydride. It is obtained in the form of a deep yellow amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but is dissolved by strong sulphuric acid.

**Sulphoindigotic** (sul'fō-in-di-got''ik), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and indigo. Written also *Sulphindigotic.*—*Sulphoindigotic* or *sulphindigotic acid* ($C_8H_5NO.SO_3$), an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. When 1 part of pure indigo is added to 8 parts of sulphuric acid, the addition of water causes the deposition of a purple powder called sulphopurpuric acid, while a blue solution is obtained. The blue solution contains two acids, sulphoindigotic acid and hypo-sulphoindigotic acid.

**Sulphopurpuric Acid** (sul'fō-pėr-pū''rik as'id), *n.* See under SULPHOINDIGOTIC.

**Sulpho-salt, Sulphosel** (sul'fō-salt, sul'fō-sel), *n.* A salt in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur. Called also *Sulphur-salt.*

**Sulphovinate** (sul-fō-vī'nāt), *n.* A salt of sulphovinic acid.

**Sulphovinic** (sul-fō-vin'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and spirits of wine or alcohol.—*Sulphovinic acid* ($(C_2H_5)HSO_4$), an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol, and called also acid sulphate of ethyl, or ethylic bisulphate. It has a very sour taste, and cannot be concentrated by evaporation without being decomposed into alcohol and sulphuric acid. It forms with most bases crystallizable salts, called *sulphovinates*, which are all soluble.

**Sulphur** (sul'fėr), *n.* [L. *sulfur, sulphur.*] 1. Sym. S. At. wt. 32. Brimstone, an elementary non-metallic combustible substance, which has been known from the earliest ages of the world. It occurs in great abundance in the *mineral*, sparingly in the vegetable, and still more sparingly in the animal kingdom. It occurs sometimes pure or merely mixed, and sometimes in chemical combination with oxygen and various metals, forming sulphates and sulphides. It is found in greatest abundance

and purity in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, modern or extinct, as in Sicily; and, as an article of commerce, is chiefly imported from the Mediterranean. That which is manufactured in this country is obtained by the roasting of iron pyrites. It is commonly met with in two forms; that of a compact, brittle solid, and a fine powder. It is nearly tasteless, of a greenish yellow colour, and when rubbed or melted emits a peculiar odour. Its specific gravity is 1·99; it is insoluble in water, and not very readily soluble in alcohol, but is taken up by spirits of turpentine, by many oils, and by carbon disulphide. It is a non-conductor of electricity. It is readily melted and volatilized. It fuses at 232° Fahr., and between 232° and 280° it possesses the greatest degree of fluidity, and when cast into cylindrical moulds forms the common roll-sulphur of commerce. It possesses the peculiar property of solidifying at a higher degree, or when raised to 320°. Between 430° and 480° it is very tenacious. From 480° to its boiling-point (792°) it again becomes liquid. At 792° it rises in vapour, and in close vessels condenses in the form of a fine yellow powder, called *flowers of sulphur*. When sulphur is heated to at least 430°, and then poured into water, it becomes a ductile mass, and may be employed for taking the impressions of seals and medals. Sulphur exists in two distinct crystalline forms, and also as an amorphous variety: these modifications are characterized by differences in specific gravity, in solubility in various liquids, and in many other points. Sulphur combines with oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, &c., forming various important compounds. It unites also with the metals, forming sulphides. It is of great importance in the arts, being employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, lucifer-matches, vulcanite, and sulphurous and sulphuric acids. It is also employed in medicine, and for various other purposes.—*Crude sulphur*, the result of the distillation of native sulphur.—*Sulphur group*, the elementary substances sulphur, selenium, and tellurium; all having a strong attraction for oxygen.—*Roll* or *stick sulphur*, sulphur refined and cast into wooden moulds.—2.† Considered as that of which lightning consists.

> To tear with thunder the wide cheeks o' the air,
> And yet to charge thy *sulphur* with a bolt
> That should but rive an oak. *Shak.*

—*Stones of sulphur*, thunderbolts. *Shak.*

**Sulphurate** (sul'fū-rāt), *a.* Belonging to sulphur; of the colour of sulphur. 'A pale *sulphurate* colour.' *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

**Sulphurate** (sul'fū-rāt), *v.t.* To impregnate or combine with sulphur; to subject to the action of sulphur.

**Sulphuration** (sul-fū-rā'shon), *n.* 1. Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley.* 2. The subjection of a substance, such as straw-plait, silks, woollens, &c., to the action of sulphur for the purpose of bleaching.

**Sulphurator** (sul'fū-rā-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for impregnating with or exposing to the action of sulphur; especially, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur.

**Sulphureity** (sul-fėr-ē'i-ti), *n.* The state of being sulphureous. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

**Sulphureous** (sul-fū'rē-us), *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous. 'Etna vomiting *sulphureous* fire.' *Dryden.*

**Sulphureously** (sul-fū'rē-us-li), *adv.* In a sulphureous manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Sulphureousness** (sul-fū'rē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sulphureous.

**Sulphuret** (sul'fū-ret), *n.* Same as *Sulphide.*

**Sulphuretted** (sul'fū-ret-ed), *a.* Applied to bodies having sulphur in combination.—*Sulphuretted hydrogen* ($H_2S$), a compound formed when hydrogen and sulphur come in contact in the nascent state. It is a transparent colourless gas, recognized by its peculiar fetid odour, resembling that of putrid eggs. It is very deleterious to animal life, and is often formed where animal matters or excrements putrefy. It is the active constituent of sulphureous mineral waters. It is also known by the name of *Hydrosulphuric Acid*, *Sulphydric Acid*, and *Hydrothionic Acid*. It is usually prepared by decomposing a metallic sulphide, especially sulphide of iron or of antimony, by means of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid.

**Sulphuric** (sul-fū'rik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from sulphur.—*Sulphuric acid*, oil of vitriol, a most important acid, discovered by Basil Valentine towards the close of the fifteenth century. It was formerly procured by the distillation of dried sulphate of iron, called *green vitriol*, whence the corrosive liquid which came over in the distillation, having an oily consistence, was called *oil of vitriol*. It is now prepared in this and most other countries by burning sulphur, or more frequently iron pyrites, in closed furnaces, and leading the fumes, mixed with oxides of nitrogen, into large leaden chambers, into which jets of steam are continuously sent. The oxides of nitrogen are produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon nitre contained in pots, which are placed between the sulphur ovens and the chambers. The sulphur dioxide takes away part of the oxygen from the oxides of nitrogen, which are again oxidized by the air in the chambers. The sulphur trioxide produced unites with the steam to form sulphuric acid. The acid produced in the chamber is condensed in leaden vessels until it reaches a certain gravity, when it is run into glass, or sometimes into platinum vessels, where the condensation is continued. Pure sulphuric acid is a dense, oily, colourless fluid, having, when strongly concentrated, a specific gravity of about 1·8. It is exceedingly acid and corrosive, decomposing all animal and vegetable substances by the aid of heat. It unites with alkaline substances, and separates most of the other acids from their combinations with the alkalies. It has a very great affinity for water, and unites with it in every proportion, producing great heat; it attracts moisture strongly from the atmosphere, becoming rapidly weaker if exposed. The sulphuric acid of commerce is never pure, but it may be purified by distillation. With bases sulphuric acid forms salts called sulphates, some of which are neutral and others acid. By concentrating sulphuric acid as far as is possible without decomposition, and cooling the liquid so obtained, crystals of the true acid, $H_2SO_4$, are formed. The ordinary acid is a hydrate of $H_2SO_4$ of varying composition. A form of sulphuric acid known as *Nordhausen acid* is prepared by heating green vitriol in closed vessels; it is a solution of sulphur trioxide in sulphuric acid ($H_2SO_4SO_3$), or it may be regarded as *pyrosulphuric acid* ($H_2S_2O_7$). The best test of the presence of sulphuric acid, whether free or combined, is a soluble compound of barium. Thus, when a solution of chloride of barium is added to a liquid containing sulphuric acid it causes a white precipitate, viz. sulphate of barium, which is not only insoluble in water, but in the strongest acids. Of all the acids the sulphuric is the most extensively used in the arts, and is in fact the primary agent for obtaining almost all the others by disengaging them from their saline combinations. Its uses to the scientific chemist are innumerable. In medicine it is used in a diluted state as a refrigerant. See SULPHATE.—*Sulphuric ether*, ethylic, vinic, or ordinary ether—$(C_2H_5)_2O$—a colourless transparent liquid, of a pleasant smell and a pungent taste, extremely exhilarating, and producing a degree of intoxication when its vapour is inhaled by the nostrils. It is produced by distilling a mixture of equal weights of sulphuric acid and alcohol, and by various other means. Its specific gravity is 0·720. It is extremely volatile and highly inflammable; and its vapour, mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air, forms a very dangerous explosive mixture. It dissolves in 10 parts of water, and is miscible with alcohol and the fatty and volatile oils in all proportions. It is employed in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The vapour of ether has been administered with success to patients when about to undergo surgical operations, but it is now to a great extent superseded by chloroform. True sulphuric ether, known also as *sulphate of ethyl*—$(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$—is an oily liquid, of burning taste and ethereal odour, resembling that of peppermint, of sp. gr. 1·120, and almost incapable of being distilled without decomposition, as at a temperature of about 280° it resolves itself into alcohol, sulphurous acid, and olefiant gas.—*Sulphuric oxide*, or sulphur trioxide ($SO_3$), is a white crystalline body produced by the oxidation of sulphurous oxide (which see). When this oxide is thrown into water it combines rapidly with the latter to form sulphuric acid.

**Sulphurine** (sul'fėr-in), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling sulphur; sulphureous. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

**Sulphuring** (sul'fėr-ing), *n.* 1. In *bleaching*, a process of bleaching by exposure to the fumes of sulphur, or by means of sulphuric acid.—2. In *calico-printing*, the process of exposing printed calicoes to sulphurous acid fumes in the operation of fixing steam-colours.

**Sulphur-ore** (sul'fėr-ōr), *n.* The commercial name of iron pyrites, from the fact that sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

**Sulphurous** (sul'fėr-us), *a.* Made or impregnated with sulphur; like sulphur; containing sulphur. 'There's the *sulphurous* pit.' *Shak.*—*Sulphurous oxide*, a gas formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen. It is transparent and colourless, of a disagreeable taste, a pungent and suffocating odour, is fatal to life, and very injurious to vegetation. At 45°, under the pressure of two atmospheres, it becomes liquid, and also at 0° under the pressure of one atmosphere. It extinguishes flame, but is not itself inflammable. It has considerable bleaching properties, so that the fumes of burning sulphur are often used to whiten straw, and silk and cotton goods. This gas is also called *Sulphur Dioxide;* when led into water it forms *sulphurous acid* ($H_2SO_3$). This acid readily takes up oxygen, passing into sulphuric acid; it is dibasic, forming salts called sulphites.

**Sulphur-salt** (sul'fėr-salt). See SULPHOSALT.

**Sulphur-wort** (sul'fėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant, hog's fennel, of the genus Peucedanum, the *P. officinale.* See PEUCEDANUM.

**Sulphury** (sūl'fėr-i), *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur. 'Death rides upon the *sulphury* siroc.' *Byron.*

**Sulphydric** (sul-fī'drik), *a.* See under SULPHURETTED.

**Sulpitian** (sul-pi'shi-an), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* one of an order of priests established in France in 1642 for the purpose of training young men for the clerical office: so called from the parish of St. *Sulpice*, Paris, where they were first organized.

**Sultan** (sul'tan), *n.* [Ar. *sultān;* Chal. *shilton*, one in power, a ruler, magistrate, from *shālat*, to exercise or have dominion.] The ordinary title of Mohammedan sovereigns; as, the *Sultan* of Zanzibar or of Marocco; by way of eminence, the appellation given to the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of Sultan of sultans.

**Sultana** (sul-tä'na), *n.* 1. The queen of a sultan; the empress of the Turks; a sultaness.—2. A name given to birds of the genus Porphyrio, family Rallidæ. The *P.*

Sultana (*Porphyrio martinica*).

*martinica* is a magnificent species of marsh-bird found in the West Indies and the southern United States. Like its congeners, it has long toes which support it on the aquatic herbage which often covers the places of its resort.

**Sultana-bird** (sul-tä'na-bėrd), *n.* See SULTANA.

**Sultanate** (sul'tan-āt), *n.* The rule or dominion of a sultan; sultanship.

**Sultaness** (sul'tan-es), *n.* A sultana.

**Sultan-flower** (sul'tan-flou-ėr), *n.* A name given to two species of composite plants of the genus Amberboa—*A. odorata*, called also *Sweet Sultan*, and *A. moschata*, called also *Purple Sultan.*

**Sultanic** (sul-tan'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to a sultan; imperial.

**Sultanin** (sul'tan-in), *n.* 1. A former Turkish money of account, worth 120 aspers; also, a gold coin worth 10*s.*—2. The Venetian gold sequin. *Simmonds.*

**Sultanry** (sul'tan-ri), *n.* The dominions of a sultan. 'The *sultanry* of the Mamelukes.' *Bacon.*

**Sultanship*** (sul'tan-ship), *n.* The office or state of a sultan.

**Sultany** † (sul'tan-i), *n.* Same as *Sultanry.*

**Sultriness** (sul'tri-nes), *n.* The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

**Sultry** (sul'tri), *a.* [A form of *sweltry*, O.E. *sueltrie*, sultry, from *swelter*, which again is from *swelt*, to faint, to be oppressed with heat. See SWELT.] 1. Very hot, burning, and oppressive. 'Libya's *sultry* deserts.' *Addison.* 'The burning sky and *sultry* sun.' *Dryden.*—2. Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and heavy, as air or the atmosphere.

**Sum** (sum), *n.* [O.Fr. *sume, some*, Mod. Fr. *somme*, from L. *summa*, a sum, fem. of *summus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, that is above, from *super*, above.] 1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added; as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12; the *sum* of $a$ and $b$ is $a + b$.

How precious also are thy thoughts to me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them! Ps. cxxxix. 17.

You know how much the gross *sum* of deuce-ace amounts to. *Shak.*

Hence—2. The whole number or quantity.

The stretching of a span
Buckles in his *sum* of age. *Shak.*

The glory of the *sum* of things
Will flash along the chords and go. *Tennyson.*

3. A quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely; as, I sent him a *sum* of money, a small *sum*, or a large *sum;* I received a large *sum* in bank-notes. 'Certain *sums* of gold.' *Shak.*—4. The whole abstracted; the principal points or thoughts when viewed together; the amount; the substance; as, this is the *sum* of all the evidence in the case; this is the *sum* and substance of all his objections; the *sum* of all I have said is this. 'This is the very *sum* of all.' *Shak.*

The *sum* of duty let two words contain;
O may they graven on thy heart remain!
Be humble and be just. *Prior.*

—*In sum*, in short; in brief.

*In sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself. *Dryden.*

5. Height; completion.

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss. *Milton.*

6. An arithmetical problem to be solved, or example of a rule to be wrought out; such a problem worked out and the various steps shown.

He took out of it a large sheet of paper, folded small, and quite covered with long *sums* carefully worked. From the glimpse I had of them, I should say that I never saw such *sums* out of a school ciphering-book. *Dickens.*

**Sum** (sum), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *summed;* ppr. *summing.* 1. To add into one whole; to add together and find what the whole amount is; to cast up; to ascertain the totality of: often followed by *up;* as, to *sum* or to *sum up* a column of figures. '*Summed* the account of chance.' *Shak.*

The hour doth rather *sum up* the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*

*Sum up* at night what thou hast done by day,
And in the morning what thou hast to do.
*George Herbert.*

2. To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words: usually with *up;* as, to *sum up* evidence; he *summed up* his arguments at the close of his speech with great force and effect.

'Go to the ant, thou sluggard,' in few words, *sums up* the moral of this fable. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3.† In *falconry*, to have (the feathers) full grown and in full number. 'With prosperous wing full *summ'd.*' *Milton.*

Feather'd soon and fledge
Their pens they *summ'd.* *Milton.*

Hence—4.† To supply with full clothing. *Beau. & Fl.*—*To sum up evidence*, to recapitulate to the jury, in a clear and succinct manner, the different facts and circumstances which have been adduced in evidence in the case before the court, giving at the same time an exposition of the law where it appears necessary: said of the presiding judge in a jury court. It may also be said of a counsel summing up his own case at the close of the evidence which he has adduced.

**Sumac, Sumach** (sū'mak), *n.* [Fr. *sumac*, from Ar. *summāk*, sumach, from *sumaka*, to be tall.] 1. A genus of plants (Rhus), of many species, some of which are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine.—2. The powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches of certain species of Rhus used in tanning and dyeing. The sumac of commerce is chiefly obtained from the *Rhus Coriaria.* (See RHUS.) Written also *Shumach.*

Sumbul (*Euryangium Sumbul*).

**Sumage,† Summage †** (sum'āj), *n.* A toll for carriage on horseback; a horse-load.

**Sumatran** (sō-mā'tran), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sumatra.

**Sumatran** (sō-mā'tran), *a.* Of or relating to Sumatra or its inhabitants.

**Sumbul** (sum'bul), *n.* An Eastern name for the root of an umbelliferous plant, *Euryangium Sumbul.* It contains a strongly odorous principle, like that of musk, and is regarded as an antispasmodic and stimulating tonic. Also an Eastern (Arabic) name of spikenard (which see).

**Sumless** (sum'les), *a.* Not to be summed up or computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained; incalculable; inestimable.

As rich with praise
As is the ooze and bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and *sumless* treasuries. *Shak.*

**Summarily** (sum'a-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass or in few words; as, the Lord's Prayer teaches us *summarily* the things we are to ask for.—2. In a short way or method; without delay.

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they choose the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

**Summarize, Summarise** (sum'a-rīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *summarized;* ppr. *summarizing.* To make a summary or abstract of; to reduce to or express in a summary; to represent briefly.

**Summary** (sum'a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *sommaire*, summary, compendious. See SUM.] 1. Reduced into a narrow compass or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious; as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections.—2. Rapidly performed; quickly executed; effected by a short way or method.

He cleared the table by the *summary* process of tilting everything upon it into the fireplace. *Dickens.*

3. In *law*, said of proceedings carried on by methods intended to facilitate the despatch of business; thus, a *summary conviction* is a conviction before magistrates without the intervention of a jury; such also is the committal of an offender by a judge for contempt of court.—SYN. Short, brief, concise, compendious, succinct, prompt, rapid.

**Summary** (sum'a-ri), *n.* [L. *summarium*, a summary, from *summa*, a sum. See SUM.] 1. An abridged or condensed statement or account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement; as, the comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God in the first table of the law.

And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to show in articles. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, a short application to a court or judge without the formality of a full proceeding.

**Summation** (sum-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of forming a sum or total amount.

Of this series no *summation* is possible to a finite intellect. *De Quincey.*

2. An aggregate.—*Summation of series*, in *math.* see SERIES.

**Summer** (sum'ėr), *n.* One who sums; one who casts up an account.

**Summer** (sum'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *sumor, sumer;* common to the Teutonic languages; O.H.G. and Icel. *sumar*, G. and Dan. *sommer*, Sw. *sommar*, D. *somer, zomer.* The origin is doubtful, though probably the root is that of *sun.*] 1. That season of the year when the sun shines most directly upon any region; the warmest season of the year. North of the equator it may be roughly said to include the months of June, July, and August. Astronomically considered, summer begins in the northern hemisphere when the sun enters Cancer, about the 21st of June, and continues for three months, till September 23d, during which time the sun, being north of the equator, shines more *directly* upon this part of the earth, which renders this the hottest period of the year. In latitudes south of the equator just the opposite takes place, or it is summer there when it is winter here. The entire year is also sometimes divided into summer and winter, the former signifying the warmer and the latter the colder part of the year.—2. A whole year; a twelvemonth.

Five summers have I spent in furthest Greece. *Shak.*

—*Indian summer.* See under INDIAN.—*St. Martin's summer*, a period of fine weather after winter has set in, occurring about St. Martin's day, November 11th; hence, prosperity after misfortune.

Expect *Saint Martin's summer*, halcyon days,
Since I have entered into these wars. *Shak.*

Those last few years were her *summer of St. Martin.* *Lawrence.*

**Summer** (sum'ėr), *a.* Relating to summer; as, *summer* heat.

He was sitting in a *summer* parlour. Judg. iii. 20.

**Summer** (sum'ėr), *v.i.* To pass the summer or warm season. 'The fowls shall *summer* upon them.' Is. xviii. 6.

And thou shalt walk in soft white light with kings and priests abroad,
And thou shalt *summer* high in bliss upon the hills of God. *Aird.*

**Summer** (sum'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To keep or carry through the summer. [Rare.]

Maids well *summered* and warm kept are, like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shak.*

2. To feed during the summer, as cattle. [Scotch.]

**Summer** (sum'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, a pack-horse, a rafter, from L. *sagmarius*, from L. and Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle.] In *building*, (*a*) a large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault, or a stone laid over a column and hollowed to receive the first haunch of a platband. (*b*) A lintel. (*c*) A large timber or beam laid as a bearing beam. (*d*) A girder. (*e*) A brest-summer.

**Summer-colts** (sum'ėr-kōlts), *n. pl.* A provincial term for the quivering, vaporous appearance of the air near the surface of the ground when heated in summer.

**Summer-cypress** (sum'ėr-sī-pres), *n.* A plant, a species of Kochia, *K. scoparia.*

**Summer-duck** (sum'ėr-duk), *n.* A very beautiful North American migratory species of duck (*Dendronessa sponsa* or *Aix sponsa*), belonging to the section having the hind toe destitute of membrane, very similar to the mandarin duck of the Chinese. It has been found capable of domestication. Called also *Wood-duck.*

**Summer-fallow** (sum'ėr-fal-lō), *n.* [See FALLOW.] Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer, but frequently ploughed, harrowed, and rolled so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds.

**Summer-fallow** (sum'ėr-fal-lō), *a.* Lying fallow during the summer.

**Summer-fallow** (sum'ėr-fal-lō), *v.t.* To plough and let lie fallow; to plough and work repeatedly in summer to prepare for wheat or other crop.

**Summer-house** (sum'ėr-hous), *n.* 1. A house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer.—2. A house for summer residence.

**Summering** (sum'ėr-ing), *n.* 1. In *arch.* in cylindrical vaulting, the two surfaces intersecting the intrados of a vault in lines parallel to the axis of the cylinder. In conic vaulting, where the axis is horizontal, the two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. *Gwilt.* Written also *Sommering.* 2. A kind of early apple.—3.† Rural merry-making at midsummer; a summer holiday. *Naves.*

**Summerliness** (sum'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of having a mild or summer-like temperature. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**Summersault** (sum'ėr-salt), *n.* See SOMERSAULT.

O'er each hillock it will vault,
And nimbly do the *summersault.* *Drayton.*

**Summer-seeming** (sum'ėr-sēm-ing), *a.* Appearing like summer; full-blown; rank or luxuriant. '*Summer-seeming* lust.' *Shak.*

**Summerset** (sum'ėr-set), *n.* Same as *Somersault.*

**Summer-stir** (sum'ėr-stėr), *v.t.* To summer-fallow.

**Summer-stone** (sum'ėr-stōn), *n.* See SKEW-CORBEL.

**Summer-swelling** (sum'ėr-swel-ing), *a.* Growing up in summer. 'The *summer-swelling* flower.' *Shak.*

**Summer-time** (sum'ėr-tīm), *n.* The summer season. 'The genial *summer-time.*' *Longfellow.*

**Summer-tree** (sum'ėr-trē), *n.* A beam full of mortises for the reception of the ends of joists.

**Summer-wheat** (sum'ėr-whēt), *n.* Wheat sown in spring, as opposed to *winter-wheat* or that which is sown in autumn.

**Summery** (sum'ėr-i), *a.* Of or pertaining to summer; like summer. [Rare.]

**Summist** (sum'ist), *n.* One who forms an abridgment or summary. [Rare.]

A book entitled The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery, whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness than from all the *summists* and the summaries of all vices. *Bp. Bull.*

**Summit** (sum'it), *n.* [Fr. *sommet*, dim. of O.Fr. *som*, a summit, from L. *summum*, highest part. See SUM.] 1. The top; the highest point; as, the *summit* of a mountain. 'Fixed on the *summit* of the highest mount.' *Shak.*—2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation; as, the *summit* of human fame.—3. In *conch.* the most elevated point of the shell where the hinge is placed.

**Summitless** (sum'it-les), *a.* Having no summit. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Summit-level** (sum'it-lev-el), *n.* The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, watercourse, railway, or the like is carried.

**Summity**† (sum'it-i), *n.* [L. *summitas*, from *summus*, highest.] 1. The height or top of anything. *Swift.*—2. The utmost degree; perfection. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Summon** (sum'on), *v.t.* [O.E. *somone, somne, sompne*, from O.Fr. *somoner, sumuner, semoner*, Mod. Fr. *semondre*, to move, from L. *summonere, submonere—sub*, under, privately, and *moneo*, to remind (whence *monition, monitor*, &c.).] 1. To call, cite, or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty, or both; especially, to command to appear in court; as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses. 'Nor trumpets *summon* him to war.' *Dryden.*

The parliament is *summoned* by the king's writ or letter. *Blackstone.*

2. To call; to send for; to ask the attendance of.

Then *summon'd* to the porch we went. *Tennyson.*

3. To call on; to warn; especially, to call upon to surrender; as, to *summon* a fort. 'Summon the town.' *Shak.*

Coal-black clouds that shadow heaven's light
Do *summon* us to part and bid good night. *Shak.*

4. To call up; to excite into action or exertion; to rouse; to raise: with *up*; as, *summon up* all your strength or courage.

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood. *Shak.*

—*Call, Convoke, Summon.* See CALL.—SYN. To call, cite, notify, convene, convoke, invite, bid, warn, rouse, excite.

**Summoner** (sum'on-ėr), *n.* One who summons or cites by authority; especially, one employed to warn persons to appear in court; also, a former name for an apparitor.

**Summons** (sum'onz), *n.*; apparently plural but really singular and used as such, the plural being *summonses.* (Fielding, however, has the erroneous expression: 'all these *summons* proving ineffectual.') [O.E. *somons, somounce*, O.Fr. *semonce, semonse*, a summons, fem. forms of *semons*, pp. of *semondre*. See SUMMON.] 1. A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.

This *summons* he resolved not to disobey. *Bp. Fell.*

He sent to summon the seditious and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was regarded. *Hayward.*

2. An invitation or asking to go to, or appear at, some place; a call, with more or less earnestness or insistence.

Then flew in a dove
And brought a *summons* from the sea. *Tennyson.*

3. In *law*, a call by authority to appear in a court; also, the written or printed document by which such call is given; a citation to appear before a judge or magistrate; specifically, (*a*) a writ calling on a defendant to cause an appearance to the action to be entered for him within a certain time after service, in default whereof the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution. (*b*) An application to a judge at chambers, whether at law or in equity. (*c*) A citation summoning a person to appear before a police magistrate or bench of justices. (*d*) In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from the Court of Session in the sovereign's name, or, if in a sheriff court, in the name of the sheriff, setting forth the grounds and conclusions of an action, and containing a warrant or mandate to messengers-at-arms or sheriff-officers to cite the defender to appear in court.—4. *Milit.* a call to surrender.

**Summons** (sum'onz), *v.t.* To serve with a summons; to summon. *Swift.* [Obsolete and Scotch.]

**Summum Bonum** (sum'mum bō'num). [L.] The chief good.

**Sumner**† (sum'nėr), *n.* A summoner. *Milton.*

**Sumoom** (su-mōm'), *n.* Same as *Simoom.*

**Sump** (sump), *n.* [L.G. Sw. and Dan. *sump*, D. *somp*, G. *sumpf*, a swamp, marsh, pool.] 1. A puddle or pool of dirty water. [Provincial.]—2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.—3. A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion.—4. The cistern or reservoir made at the lowest point of a mine, from which is pumped the water which accumulates there.

**Sumph** (sumf), *n.* [A nasalized form of Sc. *souf*, a stupid person, a sumph, corresponding to D. *suf*, dull, melancholy, doting.] A dunce; a blockhead; a soft dull fellow. [Scotch.]

A more than usual *sumph* produced an avenging epigram upon him and two other traitors. *Prof. Wilson.*

**Sumphish** (sumf'ish), *a.* Like a sumph; characteristic of a sumph; stupid. 'The *sumphish* mob.' *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

**Sumpit** (sum'pit), *n.* A small poisoned dart or arrow, thrown by means of a *sumpitan* (which see).

**Sumpitan** (sum'pit-an), *n.* A long straight cane tube or blowpipe, in which a poisoned dart is placed and expelled by the breath. It is used by the natives of Borneo and other islands in the Eastern Archipelago.

**Sumpter** (sump'tėr), *n.* [Corrupted from O.Fr. *somier*, Mod.Fr. *sommier*, Pr. *saumier*, from L.L. *saumarius, salmarius*, from L. *sagmarius*, a pack-horse, from L. and Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle, a load. See SUMMER.] 1.† A pack; a burden. *Beau. & Fl.*—2. An animal, particularly a horse, that carries clothes or furniture, or necessaries for a journey; a baggage-horse; a pack-horse.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *sumpters* sent. *Dryden.*

**Sumpter** (sump'tėr), *a.* Applied to an animal, as a horse or mule, that carries necessaries, as of an army; as, a *sumpter* horse; a *sumpter* mule.

**Sumpter-saddle** (sump'tėr-sad-l), *n.* A pack-saddle.

**Sumption**† (sum'shon), *n.* [L. *sumptio, sumptionis*, from *sumo, sumptum*, to take.] The act of taking. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Sumptuary** (sump'tū-a-ri), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense, from *sumo, sumptum*, to take up, use, spend—*sub*, and *emo*, to buy, originally to spend.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.—*Sumptuary laws*, laws made to restrain excess in apparel, food, or any luxuries. Such laws at one time or another have been in force in many states.

It is the highest impertinence and presumption, therefore, in kings and ministers, to pretend to watch over the economy of private people, and to restrain their expense, either by *sumptuary laws* or by prohibiting the importation of foreign luxuries. *Adam Smith.*

**Sumptuosity**† (sump-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [From *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness. *Raleigh.*

**Sumptuous** (sump'tū-us), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, cost, expense. See SUMPTUARY.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent; as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

She spoke and turned her *sumptuous* head, with eyes
Of shining expectation fixed on mine. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Costly, expensive, splendid, magnificent, lordly, princely.

**Sumptuously** (sump'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence.

**Sumptuousness** (sump'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendour; magnificence.

'I will not fall out with those who can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*

**Sumpture**† (sump'tūr), *n.* Sumptuousness; magnificence. *Chapman.*

**Sun** (sun), *n.* [A. Sax. *sunne* (fem.), Icel. O.H.G. and Goth. *sunna* (Goth. also *sunno*), G. *sonne*, L.G. *sunne*, D. *zon.* There are kindred forms with final *l*, Icel. *sól*, Dan. and Sw. *sōl*, also rarely A. Sax. *sól*; these forms coinciding with L. *sol*; also (with common interchange of *s* and *h*) Gr. *hēlios*, W. *haul*, Corn. *houl*, Armor. *heol.* From a root meaning to shine.] 1. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the centre of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets, and is therefore the primary cause of all the motions and changes effected on the surface of our globe by those mighty agents. All the planets and comets of our system revolve round the sun as a common centre, at different distances and in different periods of time. Its mean apparent diameter is about 32 minutes, and its mean distance from the earth about 92,000,000 of miles. Its real diameter is 860,000 miles, and hence its volume is equivalent to about 1¼ million times the volume of our earth; but its mean density is only a fourth of that of the earth. It revolves on its axis from west to east in 25½ of our mean solar days, the axis being inclined at an angle of 82° 40′ to the plane of the ecliptic. When viewed through powerful telescopes the sun's disc is observed to have large and perfectly black spots upon it, several of which are usually visible at once. These spots present the appearance of black irregular patches, and have been proved to be hollows in the luminous surface of the sun. (See *Solar spots* under SOLAR.) These spots appear and disappear very irregularly, some lasting for weeks and months, others only a day. Around the spots, and on other places, there are often masses brighter than the general surface, called *faculæ* or torches. The general surface itself is not uniform, but appears mottled, and made up of bright roundish patches, with soft edges, sprinkled irregularly on a less luminous background. The luminous surface of the sun is called the *photosphere.* The photosphere is overlaid by an atmosphere which is invisible under ordinary circumstances, but reveals itself to the spectroscope, and at a total eclipse forms the white halo or *corona* which is seen surrounding the moon. Within the corona are seen oddly shaped masses of a red colour, projecting considerably at various points beyond the moon's edge, and these projections are united by a continuous belt of similar, though less vivid colour. This belt is called the *chromosphere*, and these reddish masses are great clouds or flames of incandescent hydrogen. The spectroscope has shown the sun to be composed of substances identical, partly at least, with those composing the earth, as hydrogen, sodium, iron, magnesium. The matter is so intensely hot as to be largely in the state of vapour. The amount of light sent forth by the sun is not exactly measurable, but the amount of heat has been pretty accurately computed, and it is certainly enormous. It is equivalent in mechanical effect to the action of 7000 horse-power on every square foot of the solar surface, or to the combustion on every square foot of upwards of 13½ cwts. of coal per hour.—2. In popular usage, the sunshine; a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall; as, to stand in the *sun*, that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall.—3. Anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honour, glory or prosperity.

The *sun* of Rome is set. *Shak.*

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. The luminary or orb which constitute the centre of any system of worlds; as, the fixed stars are *suns* in their respective systems.—5. A revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.

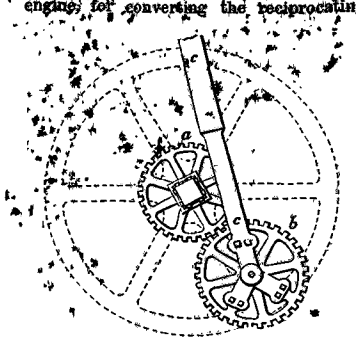
Vile it were
For some three *suns* to store and hoard myself. *Tennyson.*

—*Under the sun*, in the world; on earth: a proverbial expression.

There is no new thing *under the sun.* Eccles. i. 9

—*Sun of righteousness*, in *Scrip.* Christ, as being the source of light, animation, and comfort to his disciples.—*Sun and planet*

*wheels*, an ingenious contrivance adopted by Watt in the early history of the steam-engine, for converting the reciprocating



Sun and Planet Wheels.

motion of the beam into a rotatory motion. In the annexed figure the sun wheel *a*, is a toothed wheel fixed fast to the axis of the fly-wheel, and the planet wheel *b* is a similar wheel bolted to the lower end of the connecting-rod *c*; it is retained in its orbit by a link at the back of both wheels. By the reciprocating motion of the connecting-rod the wheel *b* is compelled to circulate round the wheel *a*, and in so doing carries the latter along with it, communicating to the fly-wheel a velocity double of its own.—*Sun* forms the first element of many self-explanatory compounds; as *sun*-bright, *sun*-clad, *sun*-dried, *sun*-like, *sun*-lit, *sun*-scorched, &c.

**Sun** (sun), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sunned*; ppr. *sunning*. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate; as, to *sun* cloth; to *sun* grain. 'To *sun* thyself in open air.' *Dryden.*

Like morning doves
That *sun* their milky bosoms on the thatch.
*Tennyson.*

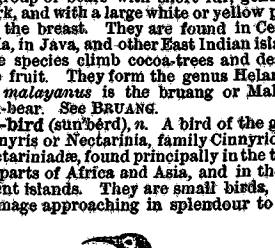
**Sun, Sun-hemp** (sun, sun'hemp), *n.* See SUNN.

**Sunbeam** (sun'bēm), *n.* A ray of the sun. 'The gay motes that people the *sunbeams*.' *Milton.*

This was a truth wrote with a *sunbeam*, legible to all mankind. *South.*

**Sun-bear** (sun'bār), *n.* The name given, from their habit of basking in the sun, to a group of bears with short fur, generally dark, and with a large white or yellow patch on the breast. They are found in Central Asia, in Java, and other East Indian islands. The species climb cocoa-trees and destroy the fruit. They form the genus Helarctos. *H. malayanus* is the bruang or Malayan sun-bear. See BRUANG.

**Sun-bird** (sun'bėrd), *n.* A bird of the genus Cinnyris or Nectarinia, family Cinnyridæ or Nectariniadæ, found principally in the tropical parts of Africa and Asia, and in the adjacent islands. They are small birds, with plumage approaching in splendour to that



Sun-birds (*Cynnitris afra*), male and female.

of the humming-birds, which in many respects they resemble. They live on insects and the juices of flowers; their nature is gay, and their song agreeable. They hold the same place in the Old World that humming-birds do in the New. They build in the hollows of trees or in thick bushes. Some of them, however, make dome-like nests, which they suspend at the extremities of twigs or branches.

**Sun-blink** (sun'blingk), *n.* A flash or glimpse of sunshine. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Sun-bonnet** (sun'bon-net), *n.* A lady's bonnet having a shade as a protection from the sun.

**Sun-bow** (sun'bō), *n.* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts, or on any rising vapour.

The *sun-bow's* rays still arch
The torrent with the many hues of heaven. *Byron.*

**Sun-bright** (sun'brīt), *a.* Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness; as, a *sun-bright* shield. 'Her *sun-bright* eye.' *Shak.*

**Sun-burn** (sun'bėrn), *v.t.* To discolour or scorch by the sun; to tan.

**Sun-burn, Sun-burning** (sun'bėrn, sun'bėrn-ing), *n.* The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin.

**Sun-burner** (sun'bėrn-ėr), *n.* See SUN-LIGHT.

**Sunburnt** (sun'bėrnt), *a.* 1. Discoloured by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue; as, a *sunburnt* skin. '*Sunburnt* and swarthy though she be.' *Dryden.*—2. Scorched by the sun's rays; as, 'the *sunburnt* soil.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

**Sun-burst** (sun'bėrst), *n.* A sudden flash of sun-light. *Moore.*

**Sun-clad** (sun'klad), *a.* Clothed in radiance; bright. 'The *sun-clad* power of Chastity.' *Milton.*

**Sundanese, Sundanesian** (sun'dan-ēz, sun-dan-ēz'yan), *n.* One of a section of the Malay race inhabiting Malacca, the Sunda Archipelago, and the Philippines.

**Sundanese, Sundanesian** (sun'dan-ēz, sun-dan-ēz'yan), *a.* Of or belonging to the Sunda Archipelago, or the natives or inhabitants. See the noun.

**Sundart** (sun'dărt), *n.* A ray of the sun. *Hemans.*

**Sunday** (sun'dā), *n.* [A. Sax. *sunnan-dæg*, that is, day of the sun; G. *sonntag*, Dan. *söndag*, D. *zondag*; so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the *sun* or its worship.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's-day. See SABBATH.

Father, and wife, and gentlemen, adieu;
I will to Venice; *Sunday* comes apace:
We will have rings and things and fine array;
And kiss me, Kate, we will be married o' *Sunday*.
*Shak.*

E'en *Sunday* shines no Sabbath-day to me. *Pope.*

**Sunday** (sun'dā), *a.* Belonging to the Lord's-day, or Christian Sabbath.

**Sunday-letter** (sun'dā-let-ėr), *n.* The dominical letter. See under DOMINICAL.

**Sunday-school** (sun'dā-skōl), *n.* A school for the religious instruction of children and youth on the Lord's-day.

**Sunder** (sun'dėr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *sunderian*, *sundrian*, *syndrian*, from *sundor*, *sunder*, asunder, separate, apart; similarly Icel. *sundra*, Dan. *söndre*, D. *zonderen*, G. *sondern*, to separate. A. Sax. *sundor*, Icel. *sundr*, Sw. Dan. *sönder*, G. *sonder*, Goth. *sundro*, asunder, apart, appear to be comparative forms. Hence *sundry*, *asunder*. *Sound*, a channel, is of closely allied origin.] To part; to separate; to keep apart; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, as by rending, cutting, or breaking; as, to *sunder* a rope or cord; to *sunder* a limb or joint; to *sunder* friends or the ties of friendship. 'The sea that *sunders* him from thence.' *Shak.* 'Crantor's body *sunder'd* at the waist.' *Dryden.*

This man with lime and rough-cast doth present
Wall, that vile Wall which did these lovers *sunder*.
*Shak.*

As he sat
In hall at old Carleon, the high doors
Were softly *sunder'd*, and thro' these a youth
Past. *Tennyson.*

**Sunder** (sun'dėr), *v.i.* To part; to be separated; to quit each other.

Even as a splitted bark, so *sunder* we. *Shak.*

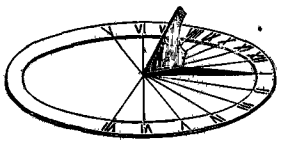
**Sunder** (sun'dėr), *n.* A separation or division into parts: used chiefly, if not exclusively, in the phrase *in sunder*, in two. 'Gnawing with my teeth my bonds *in sunder*.' *Shak.*

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear *in sunder*. Ps. xlvi. 9.

**Sunder** (sun'dėr), *v.t.* To expose to, or dry in, the sun. [Provincial.]

**Sun-dew** (sun'dū), *n.* A genus of plants (Drosera), nat. order Droseraceæ, of which it is the type. See DROSERA.

**Sun-dial** (sun'dī-al), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun. A sun-dial consists of two parts—the *style*, usually the edge of a plate of metal or a small rod, always made parallel to the axis of the earth, and pointing to the north pole; and the *dial-face*, on which are marked the directions of the shadow for the several hours of the day, their halves, quarters, &c. But the forms which may be



Sun-dial.—Face of Horizontal Dial, shadow pointing to one o'clock.

given to dials are almost infinite. The most common form is the horizontal dial, having the plane of the dial parallel to the horizon, and consequently making with the style an angle equal to the latitude of the place, since the style must always point to the north pole. The hour lines intersect each other at the point where the style intersects the dial plane, and the angles they make with one another and with the meridian line, or line for twelve o'clock, depend on the latitude. In vertical dials the position of these lines depends on the latitude and the aspect of the face.

**Sun-dog** (sun'dog), *n.* A luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun, supposed to be formed by the intersection of two or more haloes. Sometimes the spot appears when the haloes themselves are invisible.

**Sundown** (sun'doun), *n.* Sunset; sunsetting. 'Oft when *sundown* skirts the moor.' *Tennyson.* This word seems not older than the present century. Though in good usage the equally appropriate *sunup* is as yet only an Americanism.

**Sundra-tree** (sun'dra-trē), *n.* Same as *Soondree*.

**Sun-dried** (sun'drīd), *a.* Dried in the rays of the sun.

The building is of *sun-dried* brick. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Sundries** (sun'driz), *n. pl.* Various small things, or miscellaneous matters, too minute or numerous to be individually specified.

They were recruiting themselves after the fatigues and terrors of the night, with tea and *sundries*. *Dickens.*

**Sundrily** (sun'dri-li), *adv.* In sundry ways; variously. *Fabyan.*

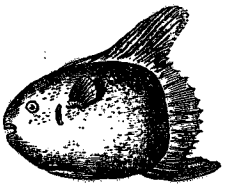
**Sundry** (sun'dri), *a.* [A. Sax. *sundrig*, *syndrig*, from *sundor*, separate. See SUNDER.] Several; divers; more than one or two; various. 'For *sundry* weighty reasons.' *Shak.*

I have composed *sundry* collects. *Sanderson.*
*Sundry* foes the rural realm surround. *Dryden.*

—*All and sundry*, all both collectively and individually; as, be it known to *all and sundry* whom it may concern.

**Sundry-man** (sun'dri-man), *n.* A dealer in sundries, or a variety of different articles.

**Sunfish** (sun'fish), *n.* 1. The name of fishes of the genus Orthagoriscus, a genus of teleostean fishes belonging to the family Diodontidæ, and so named on account of the almost circular form and shining surface of the typical species. The sunfish appears like the head of a large fish separated from the body. While swimming it turns upon itself like a wheel. It grows to a large size,



Short Sunfish (*Orthagoriscus mola*).

often attaining a diameter of 4 feet and sometimes even that of 12 feet. It is found in all seas from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle. Its liver yields a large quantity of oil, which is in repute among sailors as an external application for the cure of sprains, rheumatism, &c. Two or three species are known.—2. The basking-shark.—3. A small fresh-water fish of the perch family, belonging to the genus Pomotis. Also called *Pond-perch*. [United States.]

**Sunflower** (sun'flou-ėr), *n.* The English name of a genus of plants called Helianthus, so named from the form and colour of the

flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun. See HELIANTHUS.

**Sung** (sung), pret. & pp. of *sing*. 'While to his harp divine Amphion *sung*.' *Pope*. 'Died round the bulbul as he *sung*.' *Tennyson*.

Many a noble war-song had he *sung*. *Tennyson*.

**Sunk** (sungk), pret. & pp. of *sink*. 'Or tossed by hope, or *sunk* by care.' *Prior*.

**Sunken** (sungk'n), *a*. Lying on the bottom of the sea or other water; fallen or pressed down; low. '*Sunken* wreck and sumless treasuries.' *Shak*.

**Sunkets** (sungk'ets), *n. pl*. Provision of whatever kind. [Scotch.]

**Sunk-fence** (sungk'fens), *n*. A kind of fence no part of which projects above the general level of the ground. It is usually a ditch with a retaining wall on one side, and is used upon the edge of a garden bordering on a park, so as to give an apparently greater extent to the grounds.

**Sunkie** (sungk'i), *n*. A low stool. *Sir W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

**Sunless** (sun'les), *a*. Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.

Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a *sunless* sea. *Coleridge*.

**Sun-light** (sun'līt), *n*. 1. The light of the sun. [In this sense perhaps more frequently written *Sunlight*.]—2. A large reflecting cluster of gas-burners placed beneath an opening in a ceiling, for lighting and ventilating a large room. Called also *Sun-burner*.

**Sunlit** (sun'lit), *a*. Lit or lighted by the sun.

**Sunn, Sunn-hemp** (sun, sun'hemp), *n*. A material similar to hemp, imported from the East Indies, and extensively used in the manufacture of cordage, canvas, &c. It is obtained from the stem of the *Crotalaria*

Sunn (*Crotalaria juncea*).

*juncea*, a shrubby leguminous plant, 8 to 12 feet high, with a branching stem, lance-shaped silvery leaves, and long racemes of bright yellow flowers. Called also *Bombay Hemp, Madras Hemp, Sun, Sun-hemp, Sun-plant*.

**Sunna, Sunnah** (sön'a), *n*. The name given by Mohammedans to the traditionary portion of their law, which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved from his lips by his immediate disciples, or founded on the authority of his actions. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunnah call themselves Sunnites, in distinction to the various sects comprehended under the name of Shiites. See SHIITE.

**Sunniah** (sön'i-a), *n*. The sect of Sunnites. See SUNNA.

**Sunniness** (sun'i-nes), *n*. State of being sunny.

**Sunnite, Sunni** (sun'īt, sun'i), *n*. One of the so-called orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunnah as of equal importance with the Koran. See SUNNA and SHIITE.

**Sunnud** (sun'nud), *n*. In India, a patent, charter, or written authority.

**Sunny** (sun'i), *a*. 1. Like the sun; shining or dazzling with light, lustre, or splendour; radiant; bright.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shak*.

2. Proceeding from the sun; as, *sunny* beams.—3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; lighted up, brightened, or warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building. 'Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores.' *Addison*.

**Sunny-sweet** (sun'i-swēt), *a*. Rendered sweet or pleasantly bright by the sun. *Tennyson*.

**Sunny-warm** (sun'i-wārm), *a*. Warmed with sunshine; sunny and warm. *Tennyson*.

**Sun-opal** (sun'ō-pal), *n*. A variety or species of opal displaying bright yellow and red reflections. Called also *Fire-opal*. See GIRASOLE, 2.

**Sun-pan** (sun'pan), *n*. A pan or tank in which clay was formerly left to lie until fit to use in making pottery.

**Sun-picture** (sun'pik-tūr), *n*. A picture taken by means of the sun's rays; a photograph.

**Sun-plant** (sun'plant), *n*. See SUNN.

**Sunproof** (sun'prōf), *a*. Impervious to the rays of the sun. 'Thick arms of darksome yew, *sun-proof*.' *Marston*.

**Sunrise** (sun'rīz), *n*. 1. The rise or first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning, or the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the rising of the sun; the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; morning; as, a beautiful *sunrise*.—2. The region or place where the sun rises; the east; as, to travel towards the *sunrise*.

**Sun-rising** (sun'rīz-ing), *n*. 1. The rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon; sunrise. 'Bid him bring his power before *sun-rising*.' *Shak*.—2. The place or quarter where the sun rises; the east.

The giants of Libanus mastered all nations from the *sun-rising* to the sunset. *Raleigh*.

**Sunset** (sun'set), *n*. 1. The descent of the sun below the horizon; the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the setting of the sun; the time when the sun sets; evening. 'The twilight of such day as after *sunset* fadeth in the west.' *Shak*. Hence—2. *Fig*. the close or decline.

'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore.
*Campbell*.

3. The region or quarter where the sun sets; the west. See SUN-RISING, 2.

**Sun-setting** (sun'set-ing), *n*. Same as *Sunset*.

**Sun-shade** (sun'shād), *n*. Something used as a protection from the rays of the sun; as, (*a*) a small umbrella or parasol. (*b*) A small framework covered with silk, &c., in front of a lady's bonnet. (*c*) A kind of awning projecting from the top of a shop window.

**Sunshine** (sun'shīn), *n*. 1. The light of the sun, or the space where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton*.

2. *Fig*. the state of being cheered by an influence acting like the rays of the sun; warmth; illumination; pleasantness; anything having a genial or beneficial influence; brightness; cheerfulness.

The man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour. *Shak*.
Nothing earthly gives or can destroy
The soul's calm *sunshine* and the heartfelt joy.
*Pope*.

**Sunshine** (sun'shīn), *a*. Same as *Sunshiny*. 'Send him many years of *sunshine* days.' *Shak*.

**Sunshiny** (sun'shīn-i), *a*. 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; having the sky unclouded in the daytime; as, *sunshiny* weather.

We have had nothing but *sunshiny* days, and daily walks from eight to twenty miles a day. *Lamb*.

2. Bright like the sun. 'Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield.' *Spenser*.

**Sun-smitten** (sun'smit-n), *p*. and *a*. Smitten or lighted by the rays of the sun. '*Sun-smitten* Alps.' *Tennyson*.

**Sun-spurge** (sun'spėrj), *n*. A plant, *Euphorbia helioscopia*. Called also *Cat's-milk* and *Wartwort*.

**Sun-star** (sun'stär), *n*. A star-fish of a scarlet colour, the *Solaster papposa* or an allied species, having a large number of rays.

**Sunstone** (sun'stōn), *n*. A popular name given to various minerals, as (*a*) a very hard and semitransparent variety of quartz, called also *Cat's-eye* (which see). (*b*) A variety of oligoclase or soda-felspar containing minute particles of specular iron.

**Sun-stricken** (sun'strik-n), *p*. and *a*. Stricken by the sun; affected by sun-stroke. *Tennyson*.

**Sunstroke** (sun'strōk), *n*. A sudden affection of the human body caused by the sun or his heat; specifically, a very fatal affection of the nervous system of frequent occurrence in tropical climates, especially among the white races, and in temperate regions during very warm summers. It has been described as acute poisoning of the nerve-centres with superheated blood, the resulting phenomena being acute paralysis of the nerve-centres, principally the centres of respiration and heart movements. 'It is generally caused by exposure of the head and neck to the direct rays of the sun, but is not infrequently brought on by intense tropical heat, the contamination of the air, as from overcrowding in barracks and on shipboard, prolonged marches or other over-exertion, intemperate habits, and the like. Called also *Ictus Solis, Coup de Soleil*, and *Insolation*.

**Sunup** (sun'up), *n*. [Formed on the model of *sundown*, and equally appropriate. See SUNDOWN.] Sunrise. [United States.]

Such a horse as that might get over a good deal of ground atwixt *sunup* and sundown. *J. F. Cooper*.

**Sunward** (sun'wėrd), *adv*. Toward the sun.

**Sunwise** (sun'wīz), *adv*. In the direction of the sun's course; in the direction of the hands of a watch lying with its face up.

**Sun-worship** (sun'wėr-ship), *n*. The worship or adoration of the sun as the symbol of the deity, as the most glorious object in nature, or as the source of light and heat. See FIRE-WORSHIP.

**Sun-worshipper** (sun'wėr-ship-ėr), *n*. A worshipper of the sun; a fire-worshipper. See FIRE-WORSHIP.

**Sun-year** (sun'yēr), *n*. A solar year.

**Sup** (sup), *v.t*. pret. & pp. *supped*; ppr. *supping*. [A. Sax. *sūpan*, to sup, to drink; Icel. *súpa*, L.G. *supen*, D. *zuipen*, O.G. *sufan*, G. *saufen*, to sip or sup. *Sip* is a lighter form of this, and *soup*, *supper* are of same origin, but come to us directly from the French.] 1. To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip.

There I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw*.

2. To have as one's lot; to be afflicted with; as, to *sup* sorrow.—3. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.]

**Sup** (sup), *v.i*. 1. To eat the evening meal.

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. Tobit viii. 1.
Where *sups* he to-night? *Shak*.

2. To take in liquid with the lips; to sip.

Nor, therefore, could we *sup* or swallow without it (the tongue). *N. Grew*.

**Sup†** (sup), *v.t*. To treat with supper.

*Sup* them well, and look unto them all. *Shak*.
Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *sup* the stranger. *Chapman*.

**Sup** (sup), *n*. A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Tom Thumb got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup. *Drayton*.

**Supawn** (su-pan'), *n*. In the United States, an Indian name for boiled Indian meal.

**Super-** (sū'pėr). [L.; cog. Gr. *hyper*, Skr. *upari*, E. *over*, G. *über*.] A Latin preposition much used in composition as a prefix, having (*a*) a prepositional meaning = over or above, in place or position, as in *superstructure*; (*b*) an adverbial meaning = over, above, or beyond, in manner, degree, measure, or the like, as in *superexcellent*. In *chem*. it is used similarly to *per*.

**Super** (sū'pėr), *n*. A contraction used colloquially for certain words of which it is the prefix; as, (*a*) a supernumerary; specifically, a theatrical supernumerary. (*b*) A super-hive.

**Superable** (sū'pėr-a-bl), *a*. [L. *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome.] Capable of being overcome or conquered.

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort. *Johnson*.

**Superableness** (sū'pėr-a-bl-nes), *n*. The quality of being superable or surmountable.

**Superably** (sū'pėr-a-bli), *adv*. So as may be overcome.

**Superabound** (sū'pėr-a-bound"), *v.i*. To abound above or beyond measure; to be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient.

You *superabound* with fancy; you have more of mind than of body. *Howell*.

**Superabundance** (sū'pėr-a-bun"dans), *n*. The state of being superabundant; more than enough; excessive abundance.

The one (manufacture) is in an advancing state, and has therefore a continual demand for new hands;

the other is in a declining state, and the *superabundance* of hands is continually increasing.
*Adam Smith.*

**Superabundant** (sū'pėr-a-bun"dant), *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient. 'Superabundant zeal.' *Swift.*

**Superabundantly** (sū'pėr-a-bun"dant-li), *adv.* In a superabundant manner; more than sufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne.*

**Superacidulated** (sū'pėr-a-sid"ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Acidulated to excess.

**Superadd** (sū-pėr-ad'), *v.t.* To add over and above; to add or join in addition.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of his plumes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The strength of a living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* to its natural gravity. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**Superaddition** (sū'pėr-ad-di"shon), *n.* 1. The act of superadding or adding something over and above.—2. That which is superadded.

Let the same animal continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk; this *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

**Superadvenient** (sū'pėr-ad-vē"ni-ent), *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *advenient*.] 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly. [Rare.]

**Superaltar** (sū'pėr-al-tėr), *n.* A ledge or shelf over or at the back of an altar for supporting the altar-cross, vase and flowers, &c. Called also *Retable.*

**Superangelic** (sū'pėr-an-jel"ik), *a.* More than angelic; superior in nature or rank to the angels; relating to or connected with a world or state of existence higher than that of the angels. *Milman.*

**Superannuate** (sū-pėr-an'nū-āt), *v.t.* [See below.] 1. To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; as, a *superannuated* magistrate.—2. To allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; to give a retiring pension to; to pension; as, to *superannuate* a seaman.

**Superannuate** † (sū-pėr-an'nū-āt), *v.i.* [Prefix *super*, above, beyond, and L. *annus*, a year.] 1. To last beyond the year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual seemeth to be partly caused by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannuate.* *Bacon.*

2. To become impaired or disabled by length of years; to live until weakened or useless. 'Some *superannuated* virgin that hath lost her lover.' *Howell.*

**Superannuation** (sū-pėr-an'nū-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The state of being too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age; senility; decrepitude. 'The mere doting of *superannuation.*' *Pownall.* 'Slyness blinking through the watery eye of *superannuation.*' *Coleridge.*—2. The state of being superannuated or removed from office, employment, or the like, and receiving an annual allowance on account of old age, long service, or infirmity.—3. The pension or annual allowance granted on account of long service, old age, and the like.

**Superb** (sū-pėrb'), *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; L. *superbus*, proud, from *super* (which see).] 1. Grand; magnificent; august; stately; splendid; as, a *superb* edifice; a *superb* colonnade.—2. Rich; elegant; sumptuous; showy; as, *superb* furniture or decorations. 'In a *superb* and feather'd hearse.' *Churchill.*—3. Very fine; first-rate; as, a *superb* exhibition.

**Superbipartient** (sū'pėr-bī-pär'shi-ent), *n.* [L. *super*, over, *bis*, twice, and *partiens, partientis*, ppr. of *partio*, to divide.] A number which divides another number nearly, but not exactly, into two parts, leaving the one part somewhat larger than the other.

**Superbly** (sū-pėrb'li), *adv.* In a superb, magnificent, or splendid manner; richly; elegantly; as, a book *superbly* bound.

**Superbness** (sū-pėrb'nes), *n.* The state of being superb; magnificence.

**Supercargo** (sū-pėr-kär'gō), *n.* *Lit.* a person over the cargo; a person in a merchant ship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

**Supercelestial** (sū'pėr-sē-les"ti-al), *a.* Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven. 'Any *supercelestial* heaven.' *Raleigh.*

**Supercharge** (sū'pėr-chärj), *v.t.* In *her.* to place one bearing on another.

**Supercharge** (sū'pėr-chärj), *n.* In *her.* one figure borne upon another.

**Superchery** (sū-pėrch'e-ri), *n.* [Fr. *supercherie.*] Deceit; cheating; fraud.

**Superciliary** (sū-pėr-sil'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *supercilium*, the eyebrow—*super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow; situated or being above the eyelid.—*Superciliary arch*, the bony superior arch of the orbit.

**Supercilious** (sū-pėr-sil'i-us), *a.* [L. *superciliosus.* See above.] 1. Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; as, a *supercilious* officer.

They (school-boys) would be glad to learn that a man is called *supercilious* because haughtiness with contempt of others is expressed by the raising of the eyebrows or supercilium. *Trench.*

2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; arrogant; as, a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behaviour. 'The deadliest sin, I say, that same *supercilious* consciousness of no sin.' *Carlyle.*

**Superciliously** (sū-pėr-sil'i-us-li), *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; with an air of contempt.

Frederick *superciliously* replied that he could dispense with the assent of the Patriarch. *Milman.*

**Superciliousness** (sū-pėr-sil'i-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being supercilious; haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner. *Boyle.*

**Supercilium** (sū-pėr-sil'i-um), *n.* pl. **Supercilia** (sū-pėr-sil'i-a). [L., an eyebrow.] 1. In *anat.* the eyebrow; the projecting arch, covered with short hairs, above the eyelid.—2. In *anc. arch.* the upper member of a cornice. It is also applied to the small fillets on each side of the scotia of the Ionic base.

**Supercolumniation** (sū'pėr-ko-lum-ni-ā"shon), *n.* In *arch.* the placing of one order above another.

**Superconception** (sū'pėr-kon-sep"shon), *n.* A conception after a former conception; superfetation.

**Superconsequence** † (sū-pėr-kon'sē-kwens), *n.* Remote consequence. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Supercrescence** (sū-pėr-kres'ens), *n.* [L. *super*, and *crescens*, growing.] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

**Supercrescent** (sū-pėr-kres'ent), *a.* Growing on some other growing thing. [Rare.]

**Super-cretaceous** (sū'pėr-krē-tā"shus), *a.* See SUPRA-CRETACEOUS.

**Supercurious** (sū-pėr-kū'ri-us), *a.* Extremely or excessively curious or inquisitive. *Evelyn.*

**Superdominant** (sū-pėr-dom'in-ant), *n.* In *music*, the note above the dominant; the sixth note of the diatonic scale; thus, A is the *superdominant* in the scale of C, E in the scale of G, and so on.

**Supereminence** (sū-pėr-em'in-ens), *n.* The state of being supereminent; eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence; as, the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator.

He was not for ever beset with the consciousness of his own *supereminence.* *Prof. Wilson.*

**Supereminency** † (sū-pėr-em'in-en-si), *n.* Same as *Supereminence.*

**Supereminent** (sū-pėr-em'in-ent), *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, and the like. 'Revealing to us his *supereminent*, sovereign authority, uncontrollable dominion, and unquestionable authority over us.' *Barrow.*

Few of that profession have here grown up to any *supereminent* height of learning, livelihood, or authority. *Fuller.*

**Supereminently** (sū-pėr-em'in-ent-li), *adv.* In a supereminent manner; in a superior degree of excellence; with unusual distinction. *Barrow.*

**Supererogant** (sū-pėr-er'ō-gant), *a.* Supererogatory (which see).

**Supererogate** (sū-pėr-er'ō-gāt), *v.i.* [L. *supererogo, supererogatum*, to pay over and above—*super*, over, above, and *erogo*, to spend or pay out after asking the consent of the people—*e, ex*, out, and *rogo*, to ask.] To do more than duty requires; to make up for some deficiency in another by extraordinary exertion.

The fervency of one man in prayer can not *supererogate* for the coldness of another. *Milton.*

It was their (the Crusaders') very judgment that hereby they did both merit and *supererogate*; and by dying for the cross, cross the score of their own sins, score up God as their debtor. *Fuller.*

**Supererogation** (sū'pėr-er-ō-gā"shon), *n.* The act of one who supererogates; performance of more than duty requires.—*Works of supererogation*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* a class of good works which are considered as not absolutely required of each individual as conditions to salvation. Such good deeds, it is believed, God may accept in atonement for the defective service of another.

There is no such thing as *works of supererogation;* no man can do more than needs and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world. *Tillotson.*

**Supererogative** (sū-pėr-er'ō-gāt-iv), *a.* Supererogatory. [Rare.]

**Supererogatory** (sū-pėr-er'ō-gā-to-ri), *a.* Partaking of supererogation; performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; as, *supererogatory* services. *Howell.*

**Superessential** (sū'pėr-es-sen"shal), *a.* Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.

**Superethical** (sū-pėr-eth'ik-al), *a.* Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics; more than ethical.

Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it. *Bolingbroke.*

**Superexalt** (sū'pėr-egz-ąlt"), *v.t.* To exalt to a superior degree.

God having *superexalted* our Lord . . . is therefore said to have seated him at his right hand. *Barrow.*

**Superexaltation** (sū'pėr-egz-ąlt-ā"shon), *n.* Elevation above the common degree.

**Superexcellence** (sū-pėr-ek'sel-lens), *n.* Superior excellence.

**Superexcellent** (sū-pėr-ek'sel-lent), *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent.

Suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore. *Dr. H. More.*

**Superexcrescence** (sū'pėr-eks-kres"ens), *n.* Something superfluously growing.

**Superfecundation** (sū'pėr-fē-kun-dā"shon), *n.* [L. *super*, over, and *fecundus*, fruitful.] The impregnation of a female already pregnant; superfetation; superconception. See SUPERFETATION.

**Superfecundity** (sū'pėr-fē-kund"i-ti), *n.* Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.

**Superfetate** (sū-pėr-fē'tāt), *v.i.* [L. *superfeto—super*, over, after, and *feto*, to breed.] To conceive after a prior conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which . . . is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *N. Grew.*

**Superfetation, Superfœtation** (sū'pėr-fē-tā"shon), *n.* [See above.] 1. A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same womb; superconception. The possibility of superfetation in the human female has been vigorously opposed by some eminent physicians and as vigorously defended by others. Some believe that up to the third month of gestation a second conception may follow the first, and that this will satisfactorily account for all the cases of superfetation on record.—2. An excrescent growth. [Rare.]

It then became a *superfetation* upon, and not an ingredient in, the national character. *Coleridge.*

**Superfete** † (sū'pėr-fēt), *v.i.* To superfetate. *Howell.*

**Superfete** † (sū'pėr-fēt), *v.t.* To conceive after a former conception. *Howell.*

**Superfice** † (sū'pėr-fis), *n.* Superficies; surface. *Dryden.* See SUPERFICIES.

**Superficial** (sū-pėr-fish'al), *a.* [L. *superficialis*, from *superficies*, a surface. See SUPERFICIES.] 1. Lying on or pertaining to the superficies or surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; not sinking deep; as, a *superficial* colour; a *superficial* covering.

From these phænomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth. *T. Burnet.*

2. Reaching or comprehending only what is apparent or obvious; not deep or profound; not learned or thorough; not comprehending or connected with the essential nature or cause of things. 'A very *superficial*, ignorant, unweighing fellow.' *Shak.* 'A vain, *superficial* writer, who prided himself in leading the way on more topics than the present.' *Disraeli.*

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of these works. *Dryden.*

**Superficialist** (sū-pėr-fish'al-ist), *n.* One who attends to anything superficially; one

of superficial attainments; a sciolist; a smatterer.

**Superficiality** (sū-pėr-fish'i-al"i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being superficial; want of depth or thoroughness; shallowness.

She despised *superficiality*, and looked deeper than the colours of things. *Lamb.*

2. That which is superficial or shallow; a superficial person or thing. 'Purchasing acquittal by a still harder penalty, that of being a triviality, *superficiality*, self-advertiser, &c.' *Carlyle.*

**Superficialize** (sū-pėr-fish'al-iz), *v.t.* To treat or regard in a superficial, shallow, or slight manner.

**Superficially** (sū-pėr-fish'al-li), *adv.* In a superficial manner; as, (*a*) on the surface only; as, a body *superficially* coloured. (*b*) Without close attention; without going deep; without penetration; without searching to the bottom of things; slightly; not thoroughly.

You have both said well,
And on the cause and question now in hand
Have glozed, but *superficially*. *Shak.*

**Superficialness** (sū-pėr-fish'al-nes), *n.* The state of being superficial; as, (*a*) shallowness; position on the surface. (*b*) Slight knowledge; shallowness of observation or learning; show without substance.

**Superficiary** (sū-pėr-fish'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *superficiarius.*] In *law*, situated on another's land. *W. Smith.*

**Superficiary** (sū-pėr-fish'i-a-ri), *n.* In *law*, one to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

**Superficies** (sū-pėr-fish'ēz), *n.* [L., from *super*, upon, and *facies*, face.] 1. The surface; the exterior part or face of a thing. A superficies consists of length and breadth without thickness, and therefore forms no part of the substance or solid content of a body; as, the *superficies* of a plate or of a sphere. Superficies is rectilinear, curvilinear, plane, convex, or concave.—2. In *law*, everything on the surface of a piece of ground or of a building, which is so closely connected with it by art or nature as to constitute a part of the same, as houses, trees, and the like; particularly, everything connected with another's ground, and especially a real right that is granted to a person. *Burrill.*

**Superfine** (sū-pėr-fin'), *a.* 1. Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness; as, *superfine* cloth.—2. Excessively or faultily subtle; over-subtle; as, the *superfine* distinctions of the schools. *Locke.*

**Superfineness** (sū-pėr-fin'nes), *n.* Quality of being superfine.

**Superfluence** (sū-pėr'flū-ens), *n.* [L. *super*, and *fluo*, to flow.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. *Hammond.* [Rare.]

**Superfluitance** † (sū-pėr-flū'it-ans), *n.* [L. *super*, and *fluito*, to float.] The act of floating above or on the surface; that which floats on the surface. 'Spermaceti, which is a *superfluitance* on the sea.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Superfluitant** † (sū-pėr-flū'it-ant), *a.* Floating above or on the surface.

**Superfluity** (sū-pėr-flū'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *superfluité*, L. *superfluitas—super*, and *fluito*, to float, intens. of *fluo*, to flow.] 1. A quantity that is superfluous or in excess; a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; redundancy; as, a *superfluity* of water or provisions. '*Superfluity* of naughtiness.' Jam. i. 21.

There is a *superfluity* of erudition in his novels that verges upon pedantry. *Edin. Rev.*

2. Something that is beyond what is wanted; something used for show or luxury rather than for comfort or from necessity; something that could be easily dispensed with; as, the luxuries and *superfluities* of modern life.

**Superfluous** (sū-pėr'flū-us), *a.* [L. *superfluus*, overflowing—*super*, and *fluo*, to flow.] 1. More than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary from being in excess of what is needed; excessive; redundant; as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.

*Superfluous* branches
We lop away, that bearing boughs may live. *Shak.*

2. † Supplied with superfluities; having somewhat beyond necessaries. 'The *superfluous* and lust-dieted man.' *Shak.*—3. † Unnecessarily concerned about anything.

I see no reason why thou shouldst be so *superfluous* to demand the time of the day. *Shak.*

—*Superfluous interval*, in *music*, an interval that exceeds a true diatonic interval by a semitone minor. —*Superfluous polygamy* (*Polygamia superflua*), a kind of inflorescence or compound flower, in which the florets of the disc are hermaphrodite and fertile, and those of the ray, though female or pistilliferous only, are also fertile.—SYN. Unnecessary, useless, exuberant, redundant, needless.

**Superfluously** (sū-pėr'flū-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; with excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary. 'Doing nothing *superfluously* or in vain.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Superfluousness** (sū-pėr'flū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

**Superflux** (sū'pėr-fluks), *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *flux*.] That which is more than is wanted; a superabundance or superfluity.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou mayst shake the *superflux* to them. *Shak.*

Let him lay down his brothers, and 'tis odds but we will cast him in a pair of ours (we have a *superflux*) to balance the concession. *Lamb.*

**Superfœtation,** *n.* See SUPERFETATION.

**Superfoliation** (sū'pėr-fō-li-ā"shon), *n.* Excess of foliation. 'The disease of *superfoliation* . . . whereby the fructifying juice is starved by the excess of leaves.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Superfrontal** (sū-pėr-front'al), *n.* *Eccles.* the part of an altar-cloth that covers the top, as distinguished from the *antependium*, or part which hangs down in front.

**Superheat** (sū'pėr-hēt), *v.t.* To heat to an extreme degree or to a very high temperature; specifically, to heat, as steam, apart from contact with water until it resembles a perfect gas.

**Superheater** (sū'pėr-hēt-ėr), *n.* In *steam engin.* a contrivance for increasing the temperature of the steam to the amount it would lose on its way from the boiler until exhausted from the cylinder. This end is frequently attained by making the steam travel through a number of small tubes several times across the uptake or foot of the chimney before it enters the steam-pipe.

**Super-hive** (sū'pėr-hīv), *n.* A kind of upper story to a hive, removable at pleasure.

**Superhuman** (sū-pėr-hū'man), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine.

It is easy for one who has taken an exaggerated view of his powers to invest himself with a *superhuman* authority. *Dr. Moxley.*

**Superhumeral** (sū-pėr-hū'mėr-al), *n.* [L. *super*, above, and *humerus*, the shoulder.] *Eccles.* a term of no very definite application, being sometimes applied to an archbishop's pallium and sometimes to an amice. *Pugin.*

**Superimpose** (sū'pėr-im-pōz"), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superimposed;* ppr. *superimposing.* To lay or impose on something else; as, a stratum of earth *superimposed* on a different stratum.

**Superimposition** (sū-pėr-im'pō-zi"shon), *n.* The act of superimposing or the state of being superimposed on something else.

**Superimpregnation** (sū'pėr-im-preg-nā"shon), *n.* The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated; superfetation.

**Superincumbence, Superincumbency** (sū'pėr-in-kum"bens, sū'pėr-in-kum"ben-si), *n.* State of lying upon something.

**Superincumbent** (sū'pėr-in-kum"bent), *a.* Lying or resting on something else; as, a *superincumbent* bed or stratum. *Woodward.*

**Superinduce** (sū'pėr-in-dūs"), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superinduced;* ppr. *superinducing.* To bring in or upon as an addition to something.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires. *South.*

**Superinducement** (sū'pėr-in-dūs"ment), *n.* The act of superinducing.

**Superinduction** (sū'pėr-in-duk"shon), *n.* The act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces it. *South.*

**Superinfuse** (sū'pėr-in-fūz"), *v.t.* To infuse over.

**Superinjection** (sū'pėr-in-jek"shon), *n.* An injection succeeding another.

**Superinspect** (sū'pėr-in-spekt"), *v.t.* To oversee; to superintend by inspection.

**Superinstitution** (sū'pėr-in-sti-tū"shon), *n.* One institution upon another, as when A. is instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B. is instituted and admitted upon the presentation of another.

**Superintellectual** (sū'pėr-in-tel-lek"tū-al), *a.* Being above intellect.

**Superintend** (sū'pėr-in-tend"), *v.t.* [L. *superintendo*, to have the oversight of.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority; as, an officer *superintends* the building of a ship or the construction of a fort.

The king will appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon.*

SYN. To oversee, overlook, supervise, overrule, guide, regulate, control.

**Superintendence** (sū'pėr-in-ten"dens), *n.* The act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct. 'An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management.' *Sir J. Derham.*—SYN. Inspection, oversight, supervision, care, direction, control, guidance.

**Superintendency** (sū'pėr-in-ten"den-si), *n.* Same as *Superintendence.* 'Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all.' *South.*

**Superintendent** (sū'pėr-in-ten"dent), *n.* 1. One who superintends or has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction; as, the *superintendent* of an almshouse or workhouse; the *superintendent* of public works; the *superintendent* of customs or finance.—2. A clergyman exercising supervision over the church and clergy of a district, but without claiming episcopal authority. *Goodrich.*—SYN. Inspector, overseer, supervisor, manager, director, curator.

**Superintendent** (sū'pėr-in-ten"dent), *a.* Overlooking others with authority; overseeing. 'The *superintendent* deity who hath many more under him.' *Stillingfleet.*

**Superintender** (sū'pėr-in-ten"dėr), *n.* One who superintends or who exercises oversight; a superintendent.

We are thus led to see that our relation to the *Superintender* of our moral being, to the Depositary of the supreme law of just and right, is a relation of incalculable consequence. *Whewell.*

**Superinvestiture** (sū'pėr-in-vest"i-tūr), *n.* An upper vest or garment. [Rare.]

**Superior** (sū-pē'ri-ėr), *a.* [L. compar. of *superus*, upper, high, from *super*, above. See SUPER.] 1. More elevated in place; higher; upper; as, the *superior* limb of the sun; the *superior* part of an image.—2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity; as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

Tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superior* power. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Higher or greater in excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, extent, or value of any quality; as, a man of *superior* merit, of *superior* bravery, of *superior* talents or understanding.

He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his for not being so well dressed as himself. *Swift.*

4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; as, a man *superior* to revenge: used only predicatively.

There is not on earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Addison.*

5. In *logic*, greater in extension or comprehension; more comprehensive; wider.

Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the *superior* genus animal. *J. S. Mill.*

6. In *bot.* (*a*) growing above anything; thus, a calyx is said to be superior when it appears to grow from the top of an ovary, and the ovary is superior when growing above the origin of the calyx. (*b*) Next the axis; belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem. Called also *Posterior.* (*c*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; ascending: said of the radicle. —*Superior courts*, the highest courts in a state; in England, a name given to the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, common pleas, and exchequer at Westminster. In Scotland the *superior courts* are the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, and court of exchequer.—*Superior planets*, those planets which are more distant from the sun than the earth, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.—*Superior conjunction*, in *astron.* see CONJUNCTION.

**Superior** (sū-pē'ri-ėr), *n.* 1. One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another in social

station, rank, office, dignity, power, excellence, ability, or qualities of any kind.

> Behold him humbly cringing wait
> Upon the minister of state:
> View him soon after to inferiors
> Aping the conduct of *superiors*. *Goldsmith.*

Specifically—2. The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.—3. In *Scots law*, one who or whose predecessor has made an original grant of heritable property on condition that the grantee, termed the *vassal*, shall annually pay to him a certain sum (commonly called feu-duty) or perform certain services.—4. In *printing*, a small letter or figure used as a mark of reference or for other purposes; thus, $a^n$ or $x^2$: so called from its position, standing above or near the top of the line.

**Superioress** (sū-pē'ri-ėr-es), *n.* A woman who acts as chief in a convent, abbey, nunnery, and the like; a female superior; a lady superior.

**Superiority** (sū-pē'ri-or''i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being superior; the condition of one who or that which is superior, more advanced or higher, greater or more excellent than another in any respect; as, *superiority* in age, rank, or dignity; to attain *superiority* over a people.

> The person who advises does in that particular exercise a *superiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding. *Addison.*

2. In *Scots law*, the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal. (See SUPERIOR, 3.) The superiority of all the lands in the kingdom was originally in the sovereign.—SYN. Pre-eminence, excellence, predominancy, prevalency, ascendency, odds, advantage.

**Superiorly** (sū-pē'ri-ėr-li), *adv.* 1. In a superior manner.—2. In a superior position.

**Superjacent** (sū-pėr-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *super*, above, and *jacens, jacentis*, ppr. of *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying above or upon. 'The inclined broken edges of a certain formation covered with their own fragments beneath *superjacent* horizontal deposits.' *Whewell.*

**Superlation**† (sū-pėr-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *superlatio*. See SUPERLATIVE.] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

> There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and overmuchness amplifies. *B. Jonson.*

**Superlative** (sū-pėr'la-tiv), *a.* [L. *superlativus*, from *superlatus*, pp. of *superfero*, to carry over or beyond—*super*, over, and *fero*, to carry.] 1. Raised to or occupying the highest pitch, position, or degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme; as, a man of *superlative* wisdom or prudence, of *superlative* worth; a woman of *superlative* beauty. '*Superlative* and admirable holiness.' *Bacon.*

> Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast, which shows the *superlative* malignity of this vice. *South.*

2. In *gram.* applied to that form of an adjective or adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner; as, the *superlative* degree of comparison.

**Superlative** (sū-pėr'la-tiv), *n.* 1. That which is highest or of most eminence.—2. In *gram.* (*a*) the superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs, which is formed by the termination *-est*, as meanest, highest, bravest; or by the use of *most*, as *most* high, *most* brave; or by *least*, as *least* amiable. (*b*) A word in the superlative degree; as, to make much use of *superlatives*.

> Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning everything in the *superlative*. *Watts.*

**Superlatively** (sū-pėr'la-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a superlative manner or manner expressing the utmost degree.

> I shall not speak *superlatively* of them, but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest or utmost degree.

> The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise, and good. *Bentley.*

**Superlativeness** (sū-pėr'la-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being superlative or in the highest degree.

**Superlunar, Superlunary** (sū-pėr-lū'nėr, sū-pėr-lū'na-ri), *a.* [*Super*, and *lunar, lunary*.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world. 'The head that turns at *superlunar* things.' *Pope.* '*Superlunary* felicities.' *Young.*

**Supermedial** (sū-pėr-mē'di-al), *a.* Lying or being above the middle.

**Supermolecule** (sū-pėr-mol'ē-kūl), *n.* A compounded molecule or combination of two molecules of different substances.

**Supermundane** (sū-pėr-mun'dān), *a.* Being above the world.

**Supernacular** (sū-pėr-nak'ū-lėr), *a.* Having the quality of supernaculum; of first-rate quality; very good: said of liquor.

> Some white hermitage at the Haws (by the way, the butler only gave me half a glass each time) was *supernacular*. *Thackeray.*

**Supernaculum** (sū-pėr-nak'ū-lum), *n.* [L. *supernaculum—super*, above, over, and G. *nagel*, a nail. The term was borrowed from the Continent.] 1.† A kind of mock Latin term intended to mean upon the nail, used formerly by topers. *Nares.*

> To drink *supernaculum* was an ancient custom not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to show that he was no flincher. *Brand.*

2. Good liquor, such as one will drink till not enough is left to wet one's nail.

> For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.—
> 'Tis here, the *supernaculum*! twenty years
> Of age, if 'tis a day. *Byron.*

**Supernal** (sū-pėr'nal), *a.* [L. *supernus*, from *super*, above. See SUPER.] 1. Being in a higher or upper place or region; situated above us; as, *supernal* regions. 'All the heavens and orbs *supernal*.' *Raleigh.*—2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly. 'That *supernal* Judge that stirs good thoughts.' *Shak.* 'Errands of *supernal* grace.' *Milton.*

**Supernatant** (sū-pėr-nā'tant), *a.* [L. *supernatans, supernatantis*, ppr. of *supernato—super*, above, over, and *nato*, to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface; as, oil *supernatant* on water; *supernatant* leaves. *Boyle.*

**Supernatation** (sū'pėr-na-tā''shon), *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Bacon; Sir T. Browne.*

**Supernatural** (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; not occurring through the operation of merely physical laws, but by an agency above and separate from these. It is stronger than *preternatural*, and is often equivalent to *miraculous*.

> No man can give any rational account how it is possible that such a general flood should come by any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*, that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such a Supreme Being as can alter the course of nature. *Bp. Wilkins.*
>
> Cures wrought by medicines are natural operations; but the miraculous ones wrought by Christ and his apostles were *supernatural*. *Boyle.*

—*The supernatural*, that which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; that which transcends nature; supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, and so forth; as, to laugh at a belief in *the supernatural*.

**Supernaturalism** (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* 1. The state of being supernatural.—2. A term used chiefly in theology, in contradistinction to *rationalism*. In its widest extent supernaturalism is the doctrine that religion and the knowledge of God require a revelation from God. It considers the Christian religion as an extraordinary phenomenon, out of the circle of natural events, and as communicating truths above the comprehension of human reason. See RATIONALISM.

**Supernaturalist** (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-ist), *n.* One who upholds the principles of supernaturalism. See SUPERNATURALISM, 2.

**Supernaturalistic** (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-ist''ik), *a.* Relating to supernaturalism.

**Supernaturality** (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being supernatural.

**Supernaturalize** (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-īz), *v.t.* To treat or consider as belonging or pertaining to a supernatural state; to elevate into the region of the supernatural; to render supernatural.

> He (Dante) would typify the grace of God in that Beatrice he had already *supernaturalized* into something which passeth all understanding. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Supernaturally** (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-li), *adv.* In a supernatural manner; in a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

> The Son of God came to do everything in miracles, to love *supernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely. *South.*

**Supernaturalness** (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being supernatural.

**Supernumerary** (sū-pėr-nū'me-ra-ri), *a.* [L. *super*, above, beyond, and *numerus*, a number.] 1. Exceeding a number stated or prescribed; as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment. 'The odd or *supernumerary* six hours.' *Holder.*—2. Exceeding a necessary or usual number.

> The additional tax is proportioned to the *supernumerary* expense this year. *Addison.*

**Supernumerary** (sū-pėr-nū'mėr-a-ri), *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially, a person not formally a member of an ordinary or regular body or staff of officials or employés, but retained or employed to act as an assistant or substitute in case of absence, death, or the like; as, the *supernumerary* took the wounded officer's place during the fight; a *supernumerary* who can play leading actor's parts at an hour's notice.

**Superordination** (sū'pėr-or-di-nā''shon), *n.* The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic of one to fill his office when it becomes vacant by his own death or otherwise.

> After the death of Augustine, Laurentius, a Roman, succeeded him, whom Augustine, in his lifetime, not only designed for, but ordained in that place. . . . Such a *superordination* in such cases was canonical, it being a tradition that St. Peter in like manner consecrated Clement his successor in the Church of Rome. *Fuller.*

**Superparticular**† (sū'pėr-pär-tik''ū-lėr), *a.* A term applied to a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit, as the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4.

**Superpartient** † (sū-pėr-pär'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *superpartiens, superpartientis—super*, over, and *partiens*, ppr. of *partio*, to divide.] A term applied to a ratio when the excess of the greater term is more than a unit, as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10.

**Superphosphate** (sū-pėr-fos'fāt), *n.* A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base. Superphosphate of lime, formed by treating ground bones, bone-black, or phosphorite with sulphuric acid, is much used in agriculture as a fertilizer.

**Superplant**† (sū'pėr-plant), *n.* A plant growing on another plant; a parasite; an epiphyte.

> No *superplant* is a formed plant but mistletoe. *Bacon.*

**Superplease**† (sū-pėr-plēz'), *v.t.* To please exceedingly.

> He is confident it shall *superplease*
> Judicious spectators. *B. Jonson.*

**Surplus**† (sū'pėr-plus). Same as *Surplus*. *Goldsmith.*

**Superplusage** † (sū'pėr-plus-āj), *n.* That which is more than enough; excess; surplusage.

**Superpolitic** (sū-pėr-pol'i-tik), *a.* More than politic. '*Superpolitic* design.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Superponderate**† (sū-pėr-pon'dėr-āt), *v.t.* To weigh over and above.

**Superpose** (sū-pėr-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superposed*; ppr. *superposing*. [Fr. *superposer*, from prefix *super*, and *poser*, to lay. See POSE.] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

**Superposition** (sū'pėr-pō-zish''on), *n.* 1. The act of superposing; a placing above; a lying or being situated above or upon something. 2. In *geol.* the order in which mineral masses are placed upon or above each other, as more recent strata upon those that are older, secondary rocks upon primary, tertiary upon secondary, &c.—3. In *geom.* the process by which one magnitude may be conceived to be placed upon another, so as exactly to cover it, or so that every part of each shall exactly coincide with every part of the other. Magnitudes which thus coincide must be equal.

**Superpraise** (sū-pėr-prāz'), *v.t.* To praise to excess. 'To vow, and swear, and *superpraise* my parts.' *Shak.*

**Superproportion** (sū'pėr-prō-pōr''shon), *n.* Excess of proportion.

**Superpurgation** (sū'pėr-pėr-gā''shon), *n.* More purgation than is sufficient. *Wiseman.*

**Superreflection** (sū'pėr-rē-flek''shon), *n.* The reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

**Super-regal** (sū-pėr-rē'gal), *a.* More than regal. *Warburton.*

**Superreward** (sū'pėr-rē-wąrd''), *v.t.* To reward to excess. '*Superrewarded* by your Majesty's benefits which you heaped upon me.' *Bacon.*

**Super-royal** (sū-pėr-roi'al), *a.* Larger than royal, the name of a large species of printing paper.

**Supersaliency** (sū-pėr-sā'li-en-si), *n.* [See below.] The act of leaping on anything. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

**Supersalient** (sū-pėr-sā'li-ent), *a.* [Prefix *super*, and L. *saliens*, leaping, ppr. of *salio*, to leap.] Leaping upon. [Rare.]

**Supersalt** (sū'pėr-sąlt), *n.* An obsolete chemical term for a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base: opposed to *subsalt*.

**Supersaturate** (sū-pėr-sat'ū-rāt), *v.t.* To saturate to excess; to add to beyond saturation.

**Supersaturation** (sū'pėr-sat-ū-rā"shon), *n.* The operation of saturating to excess, or of adding beyond saturation; the state of being thus supersaturated.

**Superscapular** (sū-pėr-skap'ū-lėr), *a.* Situated above the scapula or shoulder-blade; as, the *superscapular* muscles.

**Superscribe** (sū-pėr-skrīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superscribed;* ppr. *superscribing.* [L. *superscribo—super*, over or above, and *scribo*, to write.] 1. To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to inscribe; to put an inscription on. 'An ancient monument, *superscribed.*' *Addison.* —2. To write the name or address of one on the outside or cover of; as, to *superscribe* a letter.

**Superscript**† (sū'pėr-skript), *n.* The address of a letter; superscription. *Shak.*

**Superscription** (sū-pėr-skrip'shon), *n.* 1. The act of superscribing.—2. That which is written or engraved on the outside or above something else; especially, an address on a letter.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, THE KING OF THE JEWS. Mark xv. 26.

**Supersecular** (sū-pėr-sek'ū-lėr), *a.* Being above the world or secular things. 'Celebrate this feast . . . not in a worldly but *supersecular* manner.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Supersede** (sū-pėr-sēd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *superseded;* ppr. *superseding.* [L. *supersedeo*, to sit over, to be superior to, to refrain, to omit—*super*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. To make void, inefficacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to render unnecessary; to suspend.

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

2. To come or be placed in the room of; to displace; to replace; as, an officer is *superseded* by the appointment of another person.—SYN. To suspend, set aside, replace, displace, overrule, succeed.

**Supersedeas** (sū-pėr-sē'dē-as), *n.* [L., 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedeo*. See SUPERSEDE.] In *law*, a writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded.

**Supersedere** (sū'pėr-se-dē"re), *n.* In *Scots law*, (*a*) a private agreement amongst creditors, under a trust-deed and accession, that they will *supersede* or sist diligence for a certain period. (*b*) A judicial act by which the court, where it sees cause, grants a debtor protection against diligence, without consent of the creditors.

**Supersedure** (sū-pėr-sē'dūr), *n.* The act of superseding; supersession; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

**Superseminate**† (sū-pėr-sem'i-nāt), *v.t.* To scatter seed over or above; to disseminate.

That cannot be done with joy, when it shall be indifferent to any man to *superseminate* what he pleases. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Supersensible** (sū-pėr-sen'si-bl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception; supersensual.—*The supersensible*, that which is above the senses; that which is supersensual. 'The felt presence of *the supersensible.*' *Brit. Quart. Rev.*

**Supersensitiveness** (sū-pėr-sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* Morbid sensibility; excessive sensitiveness.

**Supersensual** (sū-pėr-sen'sū-al), *a.* Above or beyond the reach of the senses.

**Supersensuous** (sū-pėr-sen'sū-us), *a.* 1. Supersensible; supersensual. —2. Extremely sensuous; more than sensuous.

**Superserviceable**† (sū-pėr-sėr'vis-a-bl), *a.* Over serviceable or officious; doing more than is required or desired. 'A . . . *superserviceable*, finical rogue.' *Shak.*

**Supersession** (sū-pėr-se'shon), *n.* The act of superseding or setting aside; supersedure.

The general law of diminishing return from land would have undergone, to that extent, a temporary *supersession.* *J. S. Mill.*

**Supersolar** (sū-pėr-sō'lėr), *a.* Above the sun. 'The *supersolar* blaze.' *Emerson.* [Rare.]

**Superstition** (sū-pėr-sti'shon), *n.* [L. *superstitio, superstitionis*, originally a standing still at, a standing in fear or amazement, hence excessive religious fear, superstition, from *supersto*, to stand over—*super*, over, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. A belief or system of beliefs by which religious veneration is attached to what is altogether unworthy of it; belief in and reverence of things which are no proper objects of worship; a faith or article of faith based on ignorance of or on unworthy ideas regarding the Deity. See extracts.

(Teachers who shall) the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

*Superstition* (is) any misdirection of religious feeling; manifested either in showing religious veneration or regard to objects which deserve none; that is, properly speaking, the worship of false gods; or, in the assignment of such a degree, or such a kind of religious veneration to any object, as that object, though worthy of some reverence, does not deserve; or in the worship of the true God through the medium of improper rites and ceremonies. *Whately.*

As a rule *superstition* is to be regarded as a parody of faith, the latter being a belief founded on credible authority or other sufficient evidence, while *superstition* is a belief on insufficient evidence or on no evidence at all. *J. H. Blunt.*

2. A practice or observance founded on such a belief; a rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion; excess or extravagance in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden.—3. Credulity regarding the supernatural, or regarding matters beyond human powers; belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain events, as a belief in witchcraft, magic, and apparitions, or that the divine will is declared by omens or augury; that the fortune of individuals can be affected by things indifferent, by things deemed lucky or unlucky; or that diseases can be cured by words, charms, or incantations.

Sir, your queen must overboard; the sea works high, the wind is loud, and will not lie till the ship be cleared of the dead.
That's your *superstition.* *Shak.*

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.

**Superstitionist**† (sū-pėr-sti'shon-ist), *n.* One addicted to superstition. *Dr. H. More.*

**Superstitious** (sū-pėr-sti'shus), *a.* 1. Believing superstitions; holding superstitions; addicted to superstition; over-scrupulous and rigid in religious observances; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; as, *superstitious* people.—2. Pertaining to, partaking of, or proceeding from superstition; as, *superstitious* rites; *superstitious* observances.

The noblest of you will take the staff and sandal in *superstitious* penance, and walk afoot to visit the graves of dead men. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need; idolatrously devoted.

Have I with all my full affections
Still met the king? loved him next heaven? obeyed him?
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him? *Shak.*

—*Superstitious use*, in *law*, the use of land, &c., for the propagation of the rites of a religion not tolerated by the law.

*Superstitious, Credulous, Bigoted.* The *superstitious* are too ceremonious or scrupulous in matters of religious worship; the *credulous* are too easy of belief; the *bigoted* are blindly obstinate in their creed. The opposite extreme of *superstition* is irreverence; of *credulity*, scepticism. *Credulity* is the most inconsistent, and fanaticism the most intolerant, of the religious affections. *Angus.*

**Superstitiously** (sū-pėr-sti'shus-li), *adv.* In a superstitious manner: (*a*) with excessive regard to uncommanded rites or unessential opinions and forms in religion.

You are like one that *superstitiously*
Doth swear to the gods. *Shak.*

(*b*) With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple. 'Too scrupulously and *superstitiously* pursued.' *Watts.* (*c*) With extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.

**Superstitiousness** (sū-pėr-sti'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being superstitious; superstition.

**Superstrain** (sū-pėr-strān'), *v.t.* To overstrain or stretch. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

**Superstratum** (sū-pėr-strā'tum), *n.* A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else. *Byron.*

**Superstruct** (sū-pėr-strukt'), *v.t.* [L. *superstruo, superstructum—super*, over, and *struo*, to build.] To build upon; to erect. [Rare.]

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocence and then virtue. *Dr. H. More.*

**Superstruction** (sū-pėr-struk'shon), *n.* 1. The act of erecting or building upon.—2. That which is erected on something else; a superstructure.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* on an old ruin.
*Sir J. Denham.*

**Superstructive** (sū-pėr-struk'tiv), *a.* Built or erected on something else. *Hammond.*

**Superstructure** (sū-pėr-struk'tūr), *n.* 1. Any structure or edifice built on something else; particularly, the building raised on a foundation. This word is used to distinguish what is erected on a wall or foundation from the foundation itself.—2. Anything erected on a foundation or basis; as, in education we begin with teaching languages as the foundation, and proceed to erect on that foundation the *superstructure* of science.—3. In *railway engin.* the sleepers, rails, and fastenings of a railway, in contradistinction from a *road-bed.*

**Supersubstantial** (sū'pėr-sub-stan'shal), *a.* More than substantial; beyond the domain of matter; being more than substance. 'Heavenly *supersubstantial* bread.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Supersubtle** (sū-pėr-sut'l), *a.* Over-subtle; cunning; crafty in an excessive degree. 'An erring barbarian and a *supersubtle* Venetian.' *Shak.*

**Supertemporal** (sū-pėr-tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* Transcending time, or independent of time; what is independent of time.

Plotinus and Numenius, explaining Plato's sense, declare him to have asserted three *supertemporals* or eternals, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe. *Cudworth.*

**Superterrene** (sū'pėr-te-rēn"), *a.* Being above ground or above the earth; superterrestrial.

**Superterrestrial** (sū'pėr-te-res"tri-al), *a.* Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

**Supertonic** (sū-pėr-ton'ik), *n.* In *music*, the note next above the key-note; the second note of the diatonic scale; thus, D is the *supertonic* of the scale of C; A the *supertonic* of the scale of G; and so on.

**Super-totus** (sū'pėr-tō-tus), *n.* [L., over all.] In *anc. costume*, same as *Balandrana. Strutt.*

**Supertragical** (sū-pėr-traj'ik-al), *a.* Tragical to excess.

**Supertuberation** (sū'pėr-tū-bėr-ā"shon), *n.* The production of young tubers, as potatoes, from the old ones while still growing.

**Super-tunic** (sū'pėr-tū-nik), *n.* An upper tunic or gown.

**Supervacaneous**† (sū'pėr-va-kā"nē-us), *a.* [L. *supervacaneus—super*, over, above, and *vaco*, to make void.] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.

I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them. *Howell.*

**Supervacaneously**† (sū'pėr-va-kā"nē-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; needlessly.

**Supervacaneousness**† (sū'pėr-va-kā"nē-us-nes), *n.* Needlessness; superfluousness.

**Supervene** (sū-pėr-vēn'), *v.i.* pret. *supervened;* ppr. *supervening.* [L. *supervenio—super*, above, over, and *venio*, to come.] 1. To come upon as something extraneous; to be added or joined.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by divine power. *Bentley.*

2. To take place; to happen.

A tyranny immediately *supervened.* *Burke.*

**Supervenient** (sū-pėr-vē'ni-ent), *a.* 1. Coming upon as something additional or extraneous; superadvenient; added; additional.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond.*

2. Arising or coming afterwards. *Blackstone.*

**Supervention** (sū-pėr-ven'shon), *n.* The act of supervening.

**Supervisal** (sū-pėr-vīz'al), *n.* The act of supervising; overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

**Supervise** (sū-pėr-vīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supervised;* ppr. *supervising.* [L. *super*, over, above, and *viso*, to look at attentively, from *video, visum*, to see.] 1. To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect; as, to *supervise* the making of a railway.—2.† To look over so as to peruse; to read; to read over.

You find not the apostrophes, and so miss the accent: let me *supervise* the canzonet. *Shak.*

**Supervise**† (sū'pėr-vīz), *n.* Inspection.—*On the supervise*, at sight. *Shak.*

**Supervision** (sū-pėr-vi'zhon), *n.* The act of supervising; superintendence; direction; as, to have the *supervision* of a coal-mine.

**Supervisor** (sū-pėr-vīz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a

superintendent; as, the *supervisor* of a coal-mine; a *supervisor* of the customs or of the excise.—2.† A spectator; a looker-on. *Shak.*—3.† One who reads over, as for correction. 'The author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet.' *Dryden.*

**Supervisory** (sū-pėr-vī'zo-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or having supervision.

**Supervive** (sū-pėr-vīv'), *v.t.* [L. *super*, over, above, and *vivo*, to live.] To live beyond; to outlive; to survive; as, the soul will *supervive* all the revolutions of nature. [Rare.]

**Supervolute** (sū'pėr-vō-lūt"), *a.* [L. *super*, upon, and *volutus*, rolled.] In *bot.* having one edge rolled inwards, and enveloped by the opposite edge, also rolled inwards, as the leaves of an apricot-tree.

**Supervolutive** (sū-pėr-vol'ū-tiv), *a.* In *bot.* applied to an æstivation or vernation in which the leaves are supervolute.

**Supination** (sū-pī-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *supinatio*, *supinationis*, from *supino*, to bend backward. See SUPINE.] 1. The act of lying or state of being laid with the face upward.—2. The movement in which the forearm and hand are carried outwards, so that the anterior surface of the latter becomes superior; or the position of the hand extended outwards with the palm upwards.

**Supinator** (sū-pīn'āt-ėr), *n.* [See SUPINATION.] In *anat.* a name given to those muscles which turn the hand upwards, as the *supinator longus* and the *supinator brevis*.

**Supine** (sū-pīn'), *a.* [L. *supinus*, bent backwards, lying on the back, sloping, negligent, connected with *sub*, and Gr. *hypo*, under.] 1. Lying on the back or with the face upward: opposed to *prone*.—2. Leaning backward; inclined; sloping: said of localities.

> If the vine
> On rising ground be plac d, or hills *supine*,
> Extend thy loose battalions. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; listless; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; careless.

> He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

**Supine** (sū'pīn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (*verbum*), from *supinus*, lying on the back, bent or thrown backwards. Why the part of the verb has this name is not obvious.] A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun, similar to our verbals in *-ing*, with two cases. One of these, usually called the first supine, ends in *um*, and is the accusative case. It always follows a verb of motion; as, *abiit deambulatum*, he has gone to walk, or he has gone a-walking. The other, called the second supine, ends in *u* of the ablative case, and is governed by substantives or adjectives; as, *facile dictu*, easy to be told, literally, easy in the telling.

**Supinely** (sū-pīn'li), *adv.* In a supine manner: (*a*) with the face upward. (*b*) Carelessly; indolently; listlessly; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

> Beneath a verdant laurel's ample shade, . . .
> Horace, immortal bard! *supinely* laid. *Prior.*

**Supineness** (sū-pīn'nes), *n.* The state of being supine: (*a*) a lying with the face upward. (*b*) Indolence; listlessness; drowsiness; heedlessness; as, many of the evils of life are owing to our own *supineness*.

**Supinity**† (sū-pin'i-ti), *n.* Supineness. 'A *supinity* or neglect of enquiry.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Suppage**† (sup'āj), *n.* [From *sup.*] What may be supped; pottage. *Hooker.*

**Suppalpation** (sup-pal-pā'shon), *n.* [From L. *suppalpor*, to caress a little—*sub*, under, indicating a little, and *palpo*, to caress.] The act of enticing by soft words. *Bp. Hall.*

**Supparasitation**† (sup-par'a-si-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *supparasitor*—*sub*, and *parasitus*, a parasite.] The act of flattering merely to gain favour. *Bp. Hall.*

**Supparasite**† (sup-par'a-sīt), *v.t.* [See above.] To flatter; to cajole. *Clarke.*

**Suppawn** (su-pan'). See SEPAWN.

**Suppedaneous** (sup-pē-dā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *suppedaneum*, a footstool—*sub*, under, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] Being under the feet. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Suppeditate**† (sup-ped'i-tāt), *v.t.* [L. *suppedito*, *suppeditatum*—*sub*, under, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] To supply; to furnish. *Bp. Pearson.*

**Suppeditation**† (sup-ped'i-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *suppeditatio*, *suppeditationis*. See above.] Supply; aid afforded. *Bacon.*

**Supper** (sup'ėr), *n.* [O.E. *soper*, O.Fr. *souper*, *super*, Mod. Fr. *souper*. See SUP.] The evening meal; the last repast of the day.

> I have drunk too much sack at *supper*. *Shak.*
> Your *supper* is like a Hidalgo's dinner; very little meat and a great deal of table-cloth. *Longfellow.*

—*Lord's supper*. See under LORD.

**Supper** (sup'ėr), *v.i.* To take supper; to sup.

**Supperless** (sup'ėr-les), *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper; as, to go *supperless* to bed.

> Swearing and *supperless* the hero sate. *Pope.*

**Supper-time** (sup'ėr-tīm), *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening.

> It is now high *supper-time*, and the night grows to waste. *Shak.*

**Supplant** (sup-plant'), *v.t.* [Fr. *supplanter*, from L. *supplantare*, to trip up one's heels, to throw to the ground, to overthrow—*sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot.] 1.† To trip up, as the heels. 'Supplanted down he fell.' *Milton.*—2.† To overthrow; to cause the downfall of. *Massinger.*—3.† To remove; to displace; to drive or force away. 'Lest . . . the people . . . *supplant* you for ingratitude.' *Shak.*

> I will *supplant* some of your teeth. *Shak.*
> We must *supplant* those rough rug-headed kerns. *Shak.*

4. To remove or displace by stratagem; or to displace and take the place of; as, a rival *supplants* another in the affections of his mistress, or in the favour of his prince. 5. To displace; to uproot. 'Supplant the received ideas of God.' *Landor.*—SYN. To remove, displace, supersede, undermine.

**Supplantation** (sup-plan-tā'shon), *n.* The act of supplanting. *Coleridge.*

**Supplanter** (sup-plant'ėr), *n.* One who supplants or displaces. *South.*

**Supple** (sup'l), *a.* [Fr. *souple*, from L. *supplex*, suppliant, bending the knee—*sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold. See PLY, *v.t.*] 1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers. 'That are of *suppler* joints.' *Shak.* 'The *supple* knee.' *Milton.* 2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

> If punishment . . . makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Capable of moulding one's self to suit a purpose; bending to the humour of others; flattering; fawning. 'Having been *supple* and courteous to the people.' *Shak.*—SYN. Pliant, flexible, yielding, limber, lithe, flexile, compliant, bending, flattering, fawning, servile.

**Supple** (sup'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suppled*; ppr. *suppling*. 1. To make soft and pliant; to render flexible; as, to *supple* leather.

> To *supple* a carcass, drench it in water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To train, as a horse for military purposes. 3. To make compliant, submissive, humble, or yielding. 'A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will.' *Locke.*

**Supple** (sup'l), *v.i.* To become soft and pliant. 'The stones . . . *suppled* into softness.' *Dryden.*

**Supple-chapped**† (sup'l-chapt), *a.* Having a supple jaw; having an oily tongue. 'A *supple-chapped* flatterer.' *Marston.*

**Supple-jack** (sup'l-jak), *n.* A popular name given to various strong twining and climbing shrubs. The supple-jack imported into Europe from the West Indies for walking-sticks is the barked branches of one or more species of Paullinia, nat. order Sapindaceæ. The name is also given to a rhamnaceous twiner (*Berchemia volubilis*), found in the Southern States of America.

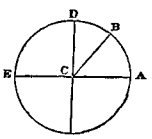
> He was in form and spirit like a *supple-jack*, . . . yielding but tough; though he bent he never broke. *W. Irving.*

**Supplely** (sup'l-li), *adv.* Softly; pliantly; mildly. *Cotgrave.*

**Supplement** (sup'lē-ment), *n.* [L. *supplementum*, from *suppleo*, to fill up, to make full—*sub*, and *pleo*, to fill. See SUPPLY.] 1. An addition to anything, by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more full and complete. The word is particularly used of an addition to a book or paper.—2.† Store; supply.

> We had not spent
> Our ruddie wine a ship-board; *supplement*
> Of large sort each man to his vessel drew. *Chapman.*

3. In *trigon.* the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle; or it is what must be added to an arc or angle in order to make a semicircle or two right angles. Hence, two angles which are together equal to two right angles, or two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle, are the supplements of each other. Thus, in the figure, the angle BCE is the supplement of the angle BCA, and BCA is the supplement of BCE; also, the arc EB is the supplement of the arc BA and BA is the supplement of EB. Hence, when an angle is expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, its supplement is found by subtracting the degrees, minutes, and seconds from 180°.—*Letters of supplement*, in *Scots law*, letters obtained on a warrant from the Court of Session, where a party is to be sued before an inferior court, and does not reside within its jurisdiction. In virtue of these letters the party may be cited to appear before the inferior judge.—*Oath in supplement*, in *Scots law*, an oath allowed to be given by a party in his own favour, in order to turn the *semiplena probatio*, which consists in the testimony of but one witness, into the *plena probatio*, afforded by the testimony of two witnesses.




**Supplement** (sup'lē-ment), *v.t.* To fill up or supply by additions; to add something to, as a writing, &c.

> Causes of one kind must be *supplemented* by bringing to bear upon them a causation of another kind. *Is. Taylor.*

**Supplemental, Supplementary** (sup-lē-men'tal, sup-lē-men'ta-ri), *a.* Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional; added to supply what is wanted; as, a *supplemental* law or bill.—*Supplemental air*. Same as *Residual Air*. See under RESIDUAL.—*Supplemental arcs*, in *trigon.* arcs of a circle or other curve which have a common extremity, and together subtend an angle of 180° or two right angles at the centre. Thus in the figure under SUPPLEMENT, A B and B E are supplemental arcs. Also the chords of such arcs are termed *supplemental chords*.—*Supplemental triangle*, a spherical triangle, formed by joining the poles of three great circles.—*Supplemental versed sine*, in *trigon.* the subversed sine or the difference between the versed sine and the diameter.

**Supplementation** (sup'lē-men-tā"shon), *n.* The act of supplementing, filling up, or adding to. *Kingsley.*

**Suppleness** (sup'l-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being supple or easily bent; pliancy; pliableness; flexibility; as, the *suppleness* of the joints.—2. Readiness of compliance; the quality of easily yielding; facility; as, the *suppleness* of the will.—SYN. Pliancy, pliableness, flexibility, limberness, litheness, facility, compliance.

**Suppletive** (sup'lē-tiv), *a.* Supplying; supplетory.

**Suppletory** (sup'lē-to-ri), *a.* [From L. *suppleo*, *suppletum*, to supply.] Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.—*Suppletory oath*. Same as *Oath in Supplement*. See under SUPPLEMENT.

**Suppletory** (sup'lē-to-ri), *n.* That which is to supply what is wanted. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Supplial** (sup-plī'al), *n.* The act of supplying or the thing supplied. 'The *supplial* of our imaginary and therefore endless wants.' *Warburton.*

> It contains the choicest sentiments of English wisdom, poetry, and eloquence; it may be deemed a *supplial* of many books. *C. Richardson.*

**Suppliance**† (sup-plī'ans), *n.* 1. The act of supplying; assistance.—2. That which fills up or occupies; that which gives satisfaction or gratification; pastime; diversion.

> A violet in the youth of primy nature,
> Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,
> The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute. *Shak.*

**Suppliance** (sup'li-ans), *n.* The act of supplicating; supplication; entreaty. 'When Greece her knee in *suppliance* bent.' *Halleck.*

**Suppliant** (sup'li-ant), *a.* [Fr. *suppliant*, ppr. of *supplier*, to entreat, from L. *supplico*, to *supplicate* (which see).] 1. Entreating; beseeching; supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively.

> The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud. *Dryden.*

2. Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication. 'To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee.' *Milton.*

**Suppliant** (sup'li-ant), *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

> Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer. *Dryden.*

**Suppliantly** (sup'li-ant-li), *adv.* In a suppliant manner; as a suppliant.

**Suppliantness** (sup'li-ant-nes), *n.* Quality of being suppliant.

**Supplicancy** (sup'li-kan-si), *n.* The act of supplicating; supplication; suppliance.

**Supplicant** (sup'li-kant), *a.* [L. *supplicans.* See SUPPLICATE.] Entreating; asking submissively. *Bp. Bull.*

**Supplicant** (sup'li-kant), *n.* One who supplicates or humbly entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively; a suppliant. *Atterbury.*

**Supplicantly** (sup'li-kant-li), *adv.* In a supplicant manner.

**Supplicat** (sup'li-kat), *n.* [L., he supplicates.] In English universities, a petition; particularly, a written application with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

**Supplicate** (sup'li-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supplicated;* ppr. *supplicating.* [L. *supplico, supplicatum,* from *supplex,* humbly begging, suppliant—*sub,* under, and *plico,* to fold. See PLY, *v.t.*] 1. To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; as, to *supplicate* blessings on Christian efforts to spread the gospel.—2. To address in prayer; as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace. 'Shall I brook to be *supplicated?' Tennyson.*—SYN. To entreat, beg, petition, beseech, implore, importune, solicit, crave.

**Supplicate** (sup'li-kāt), *v.i.* To petition with earnestness and submission; to implore; to beseech.

A man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me *supplicating? Tennyson.*

**Supplicatingly** (sup'li-kāt-ing-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; by way of supplication.

**Supplication** (sup-li-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *supplicatio.* See SUPPLICATE.] 1. The act of supplicating; entreaty; humble and earnest prayer in worship.

Now therefore bend thine ear
To *supplication;* hear his sighs, though mute. *Milton.*

2. Petition; earnest request.

Are your *supplications* to his lordship? Let me see them. *Shak.*

3. In ancient Rome, a religious solemnity or thanksgiving to the gods decreed when a great victory had been gained, or in times of public danger or distress.—*Supplications in the quill,* written supplications. *Shak.* [Other explanations are also given.]—SYN. Entreaty, prayer, petition, solicitation, craving.

**Supplicator** (sup'li-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who supplicates; a supplicant. *Bp. Hall.*

**Supplicatory** (sup'li-kā-to-ri), *a.* Containing supplication; humble; submissive; petitionary. 'A more exquisite model of *supplicatory* devotion.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Supplicavit** (sup-li-kā'vit). [L.] In *law,* a writ formerly issuing out of the King's (Queen's) Bench or Chancery for taking the surety of the peace against a man.

**Supplie,†** *v.t.* To supplicate. *Chaucer.*

**Supplier** (sup-plī'ėr), *n.* One who supplies.

**Supply** (sup-plī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supplied;* ppr. *supplying.* [Fr. *suppléer,* to supply, to fill up, from L. *supplere,* to fill up—*sub,* under, and *pleo,* to fill, whence also *supplement, complete, replete, accomplish, replenish, plenary, &c.,* the root being that of E. *full.*] 1. To furnish with what is wanted; to afford or furnish a sufficiency for; to make provision for; to provide: with *with* before that which is provided; as, to *supply* the daily wants of nature; to *supply* the poor *with* bread and clothing; to *supply* the navy *with* masts and spars; to *supply* the treasury *with* money; the city is well *supplied with* water.

Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend
I'll break a custom. *Shak.*

Clouds, dissolved, the thirsty ground *supply.* *Dryden.*

2. To serve instead of; to take the place of; to fill: especially applied to places that have become vacant; to fill up. 'When these sovereign thrones are all *supplied.' Shak.* 'The chairs of justice *supplied* with worthy men.' *Shak.*

In the world I fill up a place which may be better *supplied* when I have made it empty. *Shak.*

Burning ships the banish'd sun *supply.* *Waller.*

The sun was set, and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To give; to grant; to afford; to bring or furnish in general.

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply.* *Dryden.*

Nearer care . . . *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*

4. To gratify the desire of; to content. *Shak.* 5. To fill up as any deficiency occurs; to strengthen with additional troops; to reinforce. *Spenser; Shak.*—SYN. To furnish, provide, afford, administer, minister, contribute, accommodate, fill up.

**Supply** (sup-plī'), *n.* 1. The act of supplying; a furnishing with what is wanted; relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

That, now at this time your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. 2 Cor. viii. 14.

2. That which is supplied; sufficiency of things for use or want; a quantity of something furnished or on hand; a stock; a store; as, a *supply* of food, fuel, clothes, or liquor; a *supply* of cotton.—3. Especially, the provision necessary to meet the wants of an army or other great body of people; necessaries collected; stores: used chiefly in the plural; as, the army lost its *supplies.*—4. A grant of money provided by a national assembly to meet the expenses of government. The right of voting supplies in Britain is vested in the House of Commons, and the exercise of this right is practically a law for the annual meeting of Parliament for redress of grievances. But a grant from the Commons is not effectual in law without the ultimate assent of the sovereign and the House of Lords. *Sir E. May.*—5.† Additional troops; reinforcements; succours: used both in singular and in plural in this sense. *Shak.*—*Commissioners of supply.* See COMMISSIONER.

**Supplyant†** (sup-plī'ant), *a.* Auxiliary; suppletory; furnishing a supply.

With those legions
Which I have spoke of, whereunto your levy
Must be *supplyant.* *Shak.*

**Supplyment†** (sup-plī'ment), *n.* A furnishing an additional assistance or a continuance of supply.

I will never fail
Beginning or *supplyment.* *Shak.*

**Support** (sup-pōrt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *supporter,* to support, bear, endure, &c., from L. *supporto,* to carry, bring, convey—*sub,* under, and *porto,* to carry, whence *export, import, report,* &c.] 1. To bear; to sustain; to uphold; to prop up; to keep from falling or sinking; as, a prop or pillar *supports* a structure; an abutment *supports* an arch; the stem of a tree *supports* the branches.

The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,
*Supported* by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

2. To endure without being overcome; to bear; to endure; to undergo; as, to *support* pain, distress, or misfortunes.

I a heavy interim shall *support*
By his dear absence. *Shak.*

This fierce demeanour and his insolence,
The patience of a God could not *support.*
*Dryden.*

3. To uphold by aid, encouragement, or countenance; to keep from fainting, sinking, failing, or declining; as, to *support* the courage or spirits.—4. To represent in acting on the stage; to act; as, to *support* the character of King Lear; to *support* the part assigned.—5. To be able to supply funds for or the means of continuing; as, to *support* the annual expenses of government.—6. To be able to carry on; to be able to continue; as, to *support* a war or a contest; to *support* an argument or debate.—7. To maintain with the necessary means of living; to provide for; to supply a livelihood to; as, to *support* a family; to *support* a son at college; to *support* the ministers of the gospel.—8. To keep up by nutriment; to sustain; to keep from failing; as, to *support* life; to *support* the strength by nourishment.—9. To keep up in reputation; to maintain; as, to *support* a good character. 'In the most exact regard *support* the worships of their name.' *Shak.* 10. To verify; to make good: to substantiate; as, the testimony is not sufficient to *support* the charges; the evidence will not *support* the statements or allegations.—11. To assist; to further; to forward; to second; to aid; to help; as, to *support* a friend or a party.—12. To vindicate; to maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause.—13. To accompany as an honorary assistant; to act as the aid or attendant of; as, the chairman of the meeting was *supported* by, &c.—14. To second, as a proposal or motion at a public meeting; as, the amendment was strongly *supported* by other speakers.—*To support arms (milit.),* to carry the rifle vertically at the left shoulder, supported by having the hammer rest on the left forearm, which is passed across the breast.—SYN. To bear, bear up, uphold, sustain, prop, endure, undergo, maintain, verify, substantiate, countenance, patronize, help, assist, back, second, succour, favour, nourish, cherish, shield, defend, protect.

**Support** (sup-pōrt'), *n.* 1. The act or operation of supporting, upholding, sustaining, or keeping from falling; sustaining effect or power.

Two massy pillars
That to the roof gave main *support.* *Milton.*

2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling; that upon which another thing is placed; a base; a basis; a prop, a pillar, a foundation of any kind.—3. That which maintains life; sustenance; the necessaries of life.

Clinging infants ask *support* in vain. *Shenstone.*

4. Maintenance; subsistence; livelihood.

A thousand pound a year, annual *support,*
Out of his grace he adds. *Shak.*

5. The act of forwarding, assisting, maintaining, vindicating, &c.; as, to speak in *support* of one's opinion.—6. The maintenance, keeping up, or sustaining of anything without suffering it to fail, decline, or terminate; as, the *support* of health, spirits, strength, or courage; the *support* of reputation, credit, &c.—7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succour; assistance.—8. In *law,* the right of a person to have his buildings or other landed property supported by his neighbour's house or land.—*Points of support,* in *arch.* see POINT.—SYN. Prop, stay, strut, maintenance, subsistence, assistance, favour, countenance, encouragement, aid, help, succour, sustenance, food.

**Supportable** (sup-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being supported, upheld, or sustained.—2. Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated; bearable; endurable; as, the pain is *supportable,* or not *supportable;* patience renders evils *supportable;* such insults are not *supportable.*

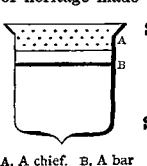
A healthy, rich, jolly, country gentleman, if miserable, has a very *supportable* misery. *Thackeray*

3. Capable of being supported, maintained, or defended; as, the cause or opinion is *supportable.*

**Supportableness** (sup-pōrt'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being supportable.

**Supportably** (sup-pōrt'a-bli), *adv.* In a supportable manner.

**Supportance** (sup-pōrt'ans), *n.* 1.† That which keeps from falling or sinking; a prop; a support. 'Some *supportance* to the bending twigs.' *Shak.*—2.† That which keeps up and preserves from failing; an upholding. 'The *supportance* of his vow.' *Shak.*—3. In *Scots law,* assistance rendered to enable a person, who is otherwise incapable, to go to kirk or market, so as to render valid a conveyance of heritage made within sixty days before death.



A, A chief. B, A bar supporting it.

**Supportation†** (sup-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* Maintenance; support. 'The firm promises and *supportations* of a faithful God.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Supported** (sup-pōrt'ed), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* a term applied to an ordinary that has another under it by way of support; as, a chief *supported.*

**Supporter** (sup-pōrt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who supports or maintains; as, (*a*) one who gives aid or helps to carry on; a defender; an advocate; a vindicator; as, the *supporters* of the war; the *supporters* of religion, morality, justice, &c. 'Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety.' *South.* (*b*) An adherent; one who takes part; as, the *supporter* of a party or faction. (*c*) One who accompanies another on some public occasion as an aid or attendant; one who seconds or strengthens by aid or countenance. (*d*) A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

2. That which supports or upholds; that upon which anything is placed; a support, a prop, a pillar, &c. 'A building set upon *supporters.' Mortimer.*—Specifically, (*a*) in *ship-building,* a knee placed under the cat-head. Also, same as *Bibb.* (*b*) In *her.* a figure on each side of a shield of arms, appearing to support the shield. They consist usually of animals real or fabulous, as the lion and the unicorn in the arms of

*Britain*; also, of men in armour, and sometimes of naked men. The origin of supporters is not well ascertained, but the most probable opinion seems to be that they are a comparatively modern invention or ornamental addition by painters and limners. Supporters are used by all peers of the realm, knights of the Garter, knights grand crosses of the Bath, by many Nova Scotia baronets, and the chiefs of Scottish clans. They have been granted also to municipalities, and to the principal mercantile companies of the city of London. (*c*) In *surg.* a broad, elastic, or cushioned band or truss for the support of any part or organ, as the abdomen.

**Supportful**† (sup-pōrt'fụl), *a.* Abounding with support.

Upon the Eolian gods' *supportful* wings,
With chearful shouts they parted from the shore.
*Mir. for Mags.*

**Supportless** (sup-pōrt'les), *a.* Having no support.

**Supportment**† (sup-pōrt'ment), *n.* Support. *Milton.*

**Supposable** (sup-pōz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being supposed or imagined to exist; as, that is not *supposable*.

**Supposal** (sup-pōz'al), *n.* The supposing of something to exist; supposition; belief; opinion. 'Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth.' *Shak.*

Interest with a Jew never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

**Suppose** (sup-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *supposed*; ppr. *supposing*. [Fr. *supposer*—prefix *sup* for *sub*, under, and *poser*, to place. (See POSE.) In last meaning from L. *suppono, suppositum*. See SUPPOSITIOUS.] 1. To lay down without proof, or state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to be true or to exist; or to imagine or admit to exist for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume to be true; to assume hypothetically; to advance by way of argument or illustration; as, let us *suppose* the earth to be the centre of the system, what would be the consequence?

When we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

2. To imagine; to be of opinion; to presume; to think to be the case; to surmise.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead. 2 Sam. xiii. 32.

I *suppose* your nephew fights
In next day's tourney. *Tennyson.*

3. To imagine; to form in the mind; to figure to one's self.

More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils,
Than yet can be imagined or *supposed*. *Shak.*

4. To require to exist or be true; to imply; to involve by inference; as, the existence of things *supposes* the existence of a cause of the things.

This *supposeth* something without evident ground. *Sir M. Hale.*

One falsehood *supposes* another, and renders all you say suspected. *Charlotte Lennox.*

5.† To put, as one thing by fraud in the place of another.—SYN. To imagine, think, believe, conclude, judge, consider, view, regard, conjecture, surmise, guess, presume, imply, involve.

**Suppose** (sup-pōz'), *v.i.* To make or form a supposition; to think; to imagine.

For these are not drunken, as ye *suppose*. Acts ii. 15.

**Supposet** (sup-pōz'), *n.* Supposition; position without proof; presumption; opinion. 'We come short of our *suppose*.' *Shak.*

**Supposed** (sup-pōzd'), *p.* and *a.* Laid down or imagined as true; imagined; believed; received as true.—*Supposed bass*, in *music*, any bass note in an inverted chord, as contradistinguished from the real bass, root, or generator, as the bass notes E or G in the inverted common chord of C.

**Supposer** (sup-pōz'ėr), *n.* One who supposes.

**Supposition** (sup-pō-zish'on), *n.* 1. The act of supposing; the act of laying down a hypothesis; reasoning by hypothesis; as, to argue by *supposition*.—2. That which is supposed or assumed hypothetically; an assumption; hypothesis.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

3. A surmise; a conjecture; a guess; an opinion; as, I thought it was he, but that was a mere *supposition*.—4. An imagination; a conceit. *Shak.*

**Suppositional** (sup-pō-zish'on-al), *a.* Founded or based on supposition; hypothetical; supposed. 'Knowledge of future things . . . not absolute but only *suppositional*.' *South.*

**Supposititious** (sup-poz'i-tish"us), *a.* [L. *suppositītius*, false, fraudulently substituted, from *suppono, suppositum*, to place under, to substitute fraudulently—*sub*, under, and *pono*, to place. In meaning 2 the word has been influenced by *suppose*.] 1. Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; not genuine; counterfeit; as, a *suppositītious* child; a *suppositītious* writing.

There is a Latin treatise among the *suppositītious* pieces ascribed to Athanasius. *Bp. Waterland.*

2.† Founded on supposition; hypothetical; supposed.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth and its productions than their destruction, as all these *suppositītious* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*

**Suppositītiously** (sup-poz'i-tish"us-li), *adv.* 1. In a suppositītious manner; spuriously. 2. Hypothetically; by supposition. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Suppositītiousness** (sup-poz'i-tish"us-nes), *n.* The state of being suppositītious.

**Suppositive** (sup-poz'i-tiv), *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition. 'A *suppositive* intimation and an express prediction.' *Bp. Pearson.*

**Suppositive** (sup-poz'i-tiv), *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition, as *if, granted, provided*, and such like.

The *suppositives* denote connexion, but assert not actual existence. *Harris.*

**Suppositively** (sup-poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* With, by, or upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively* if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

**Suppository** (sup-poz'i-to-ri), *n.* In *med.* (*a*) a body introduced into the rectum, there to remain and dissolve gradually in order to procure stools when clysters cannot be administered. (*b*) A plug to hold back hæmorrhoidal protrusions.

**Supposure**† (sup-pōz'ūr), *n.* Supposition; hypothesis. *Hudibras.*

**Suppress** (sup-pres'), *v.t.* [L. *supprimo, suppressum—sub*, under, and *premo, pressum*, to press.] 1. To overpower and crush; to subdue; to put down; to quell; to destroy; as, to *suppress* a revolt, mutiny, or riot; to *suppress* opposition.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, makes the subject weaker and the government stronger. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* sighs.

Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice. *Shak.*

3. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; not to tell or reveal; as, to *suppress* evidence.

She *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense. *W. Browne.*

4. To retain without communication or making public; as, to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* a manuscript.—5. To hinder from circulation; to stop; to stifle; as, to *suppress* a report.—6. To stop by remedial means; to restrain; as, to *suppress* a diarrhœa, a hemorrhage, and the like.—SYN. To repress, crush, subdue, quell, put down, overthrow, overpower, overwhelm, restrain, retain, conceal, stifle, stop, smother.

**Suppresser** (sup-pres'èr), *n.* One that suppresses; a suppressor.

**Suppressible** (sup-pres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being suppressed or concealed.

**Suppression** (sup-pre'shon), *n.* [L. *suppressio, suppressionis*. See SUPPRESS.] 1. The act of suppressing, crushing, or destroying, or the state of being suppressed, destroyed, quelled, and the like; as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult. 'A magnificent society for the *suppression* of vice.' *Carlyle.*—2. The act of retaining from utterance, vent, or disclosure; concealment; as, the *suppression* of truth, of reports, of evidence, and the like. 'The *suppression* or subtle hinting of minor details.' *Dr. Caird.* 3. The retaining of anything from public notice; as, the *suppression* of a letter or any writing.

You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses. *Pope.*

4. The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharges; as, the *suppression* of urine, of diarrhœa, or other discharge.—5. In *gram.* or *composition*, omission; ellipsis; as, the *suppression* of a word or words in a sentence, as when a person says, 'This is my book,' instead of saying 'This book is my book.'

**Suppressive** (sup-pres'iv), *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.

Johnson gives us *expressive* and *oppressive*, but neither *impressive* nor *suppressive*, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources. *Seward.*

**Suppressor** (sup-pres'ėr), *n.* [L.] One who suppresses; one who subdues; one who prevents utterance, disclosure, or communication.

**Suppurate** (sup'pū-rāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *suppurated*; ppr. *suppurating*. [L. *suppuro, suppuratum—sub*, and *pus, puris*, matter.] To generate pus; as, a boil or abscess *suppurates*.

**Suppurate** (sup'pū-rāt), *v.t.* To cause to suppurate. *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]

**Suppuration** (sup-pū-rā'shon), *n.* L. *suppuratio*. See SUPPURATE.] 1. The process of producing purulent matter, or of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess.—2. The matter produced by suppuration.

**Suppurative** (sup'pū-rāt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *suppuratif*. See SUPPURATE.] Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

In different cases, inflammation will bear to be called adhesive, or serous, or hæmorrhagic, or *suppurative*. *Dr. P. M. Latham.*

**Suppurative** (sup'pū-rāt-iv), *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Wiseman.*

**Supputate**† (sup'pū-tāt), *v.t.* [See below.] To reckon; to compute.

**Supputation**† (sup-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *supputatio, supputationis*, from *supputo*, to reckon—*sub*, under, and *puto*, to reckon.] Reckoning; account; computation. 'The *supputation* of time.' *Holder.*

**Supputet** (sup-pūt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *supputer*. See above.] To reckon; to compute; to impute. 'Stand free from this *supputed* shame.' *Drayton.*

**Supra-** (sū'pra). A Latin preposition signifying above, over, or beyond, and used as a prefix much in the same way as *super*.

**Supra-axillary** (sū-pra-aks'il-la-ri), *a.* In *bot.* growing above the axil; inserted above the axil, as a peduncle. See SUPRAFOLIACEOUS.

**Supraciliary** (sū-pra-sil'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *supra*, above, over, and *cilium*, eyebrow.] Situated above the eyebrow.

**Supra-costal** (sū-pra-kos'tal), *a.* [Prefix *supra*, and *costal*.] Lying above or upon the ribs; as, the *supracostal* muscles, which raise the ribs.

**Supra-cretaceous** (sū'pra-krē-tā"shus), *a.* In *geol.* a term applied to certain deposits lying above the cretaceous formation, or of more recent origin than the chalk.

**Supra-decompound** (sū'pra-dē-kom"pound), *a.* More than decompound; thrice compound.—*A supra-decompound leaf*, in *bot.* a leaf in which a petiole, divided several times, connects many leaflets, each part forming a decompound leaf.

**Suprafoliaceous** (sū'pra-fō-li-ā"shus), *a.* [L. *supra*, above, over, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole, or axil, as a peduncle or flower.

**Suprafoliar** (sū-pra-fō'li-ėr), *a.* [L. *supra*, above, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* growing upon a leaf.

**Supralapsarian** (sū'pra-lap-sā"ri-an), *n.* [L. *supra*, above, over, and *lapsus*, a fall.] In *theol.* one who maintains that God, antecedent to the fall of man or any knowledge of it, decreed the apostasy and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others, and that in all he does he considers his own glory only.

**Supralapsarian** (sū'pra-lap-sā"ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Supralapsarians or to their doctrines.

**Supralapsarianism** (sū'pra-lap-sā"ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine or system of the Supralapsarians.

**Supralapsary** (sū-pra-lap'sa-ri), *n.* and *a.* Supralapsarian.

**Supralunar** (sū-pra-lū'nėr), *a.* [L. *supra*, above, and *luna*, the moon.] *Lit.* beyond the moon; hence, very lofty; of very great height.

**Supramundane** (sū-pra-mun'dān), *a.* [L. *supra*, above, and *mundus*, the world.] Being or situated above the world or above our system; celestial. 'In the form of God, clothed with all the majesty and glory of the *supramundane* life.' *Hallywell.*

**Supranaturalism** (sū-pra-nat'ū-ral-izm). See SUPERNATURALISM.

**Supranaturalist** (sū-pra-nat'ū-ral-ist). See SUPERNATURALIST.

**Supraoccipital** (sū'pra-ok-sip'it-al), *a.* In *anat.* above the occiput.

**Supra-orbital** (sū-pra-or'bit-al), *a.* In *anat.* being above the orbit of the eye.—*Supra-orbital artery*, an artery sent off by the ophthalmic, along the superior wall of the orbit.

**Supra-orbitary, Supra-orbitar** (sū-pra-or'bit-a-ri, sū-pra-or'bit-ėr), *a.* Same as *Supra-orbital*.

**Supraprotest** (sū-pra-prō'test), *n.* In *law*, an acceptance of a bill by a third person, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawer.

**Suprarenal** (sū-pra-rē'nal), *a.* [L. *supra*, above, over, and *ren, renes*, the kidneys.] In *anat.* situated above the kidneys.—*Suprarenal capsules*, two minute, yellowish, triangular, glandular bodies which exist, one at the front portion of the upper end of each kidney. Their exact functions are as yet uncertain.

**Suprascapulary, Suprascapular** (sū-pra-skap'ū-la-ri, sū-pra-skap'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *supra*, above, over, and *scapula*, the shoulder.] Being above the scapula.

**Supraspinal** (sū-pra-spī'nal), *a.* In *anat.* (*a*) situated above the spine. (*b*) Above the spine or ridge of the scapula or shoulder-blade.

**Supravision**† (sū-pra-vi'zhon), *n.* Supervision. 'A severe *supravision*, and animadversion.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Supravulgar** (sū-pra-vul'gėr), *a.* Being above the vulgar or common people. [Rare.]

**Supremacy** (sū-prem'a-si), *n.* [See SUPREME.] The state of being supreme or in the highest station of power; highest authority or power; as, the *supremacy* of the king of Great Britain; the *supremacy* of parliament.

> But as we, under heaven, are supreme head,
> So under Him that great *supremacy*,
> Where we do reign we will alone uphold. *Shak.*
>
> I am ashamed that women are so simple . . .
> To seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
> When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.
> *Shak.*

—*Papal supremacy*, the authority, legislative, judicial, and executive, which the pope exercised over the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland until the middle of the sixteenth century, when it was abolished, and which still continues to be more or less recognized in all countries whose inhabitants are in communion with the Church of Rome.—*Regal supremacy*, the authority and jurisdiction which the sovereign of England exercises over the Church of England, as being the supreme head on earth of that church. This authority is not legislative, but judicial and executive only, and the most familiar form in which it appears is in the nomination to bishoprics and archbishoprics. Henry VIII. was first acknowledged supreme head of the church in 1528; and this supremacy was confirmed by parliament to him, his heirs, and successors, kings of this realm, in 1534.—*Oath of supremacy*, in Great Britain, an oath denying the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in this realm. It was by many statutes required to be taken, along with the oath of allegiance and of abjuration, by persons in order to qualify themselves for office, &c.; but a greatly modified and simpler form of oath has now superseded them.

**Supreme** (sū-prēm'), *a.* [L. *supremus*, from *superus*, above, upper, higher, from *super*. See SUPER.] 1. Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power. 'Sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world.' *Hooker.*

> My soul aches
> To know, when two authorities are up,
> Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
> May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shak.*

2. Highest or most extreme, as to degree; greatest possible; utmost; as, *supreme* love or wisdom: sometimes joined to words with a bad sense; as, *supreme* folly or baseness.

> The lower still I fall; only *supreme*
> In misery. *Milton.*
>
> No single virtue we could most commend,
> Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
> For she was all in that *supreme* degree,
> That, as no one prevailed, so all was she. *Dryden.*

3. In *bot.* situated at the highest part or point.—*The Supreme*, the most exalted of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God.—*Supreme Court of Judicature*, in England, the court constituted in 1875 by the union and consolidation together of the following courts, viz. the Courts of Chancery, of Queen's Bench, of Common Pleas, of exchequer, of admiralty, probate, and of divorce and matrimonial cases—such supreme court consisting of two permanent divisions, called the *High Court of Justice* and the *Court of Appeal*.

**Supremely** (sū-prēm'li), *adv.* 1. With the highest authority; as, he rules *supremely*.—2. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent. 'The starving chemist in his golden views *supremely* blest.' *Pope.*

**Sur-** (sėr). A prefix from the French, contracted from L. *super*, and signifying over, above, beyond, upon. It is sometimes merely intensive. See SUPER.

**Sura** (sö'ra), *n.* [Ar.] A chapter of the Koran.

> These chapters were, it is asserted, given forth sometimes as a whole, sometimes in driblets, and often in single verses. Such driblets Mohammed, it is said, directed his amanuensis to enter 'in the *sura* which treated of such and such a subject.' If this tradition be authentic, it would indicate that Mohammed wished the Koran to be arranged according to its matter, and not chronologically; and hence the difficulty of assigning dates to each *sura*, or portion of a *sura*, is indefinitely increased. *Brande & Cox.*

**Suradanni** (sö-ra-dan'ni), *n.* A valuable kind of wood growing in Demerara, much used for timbers, rails, naves and fellies of wheels, and the like.

**Suraddition**† (sėr-ad-di'shon), *n.* [Prefix *sur*, on or upon, and *addition*.] Something added or appended, as to a name.

> He served with glory and admired success,
> So gained the *suraddition* Leonatus. *Shak.*

**Sural** (sū'ral), *n.* [L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] Being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as, the *sural* artery. *Wiseman.*

**Surance**† (shör'ans), *n.* Assurance. *Shak.*

**Sur-ancrée** (sėr-an'krē). [Fr.] In *her.* a term applied to a cross with double anchor flukes at each termination.

Cross sur-ancrée.

**Surat** (sö-rat'), *n.* Coarse short cotton grown in the neighbourhood of *Surat*, in the Bombay presidency.

**Surbase** (sėr'bās), *n.* [Prefix *sur*, and *base*.] In *arch.* the crowning moulding or cornice of a pedestal; a border or moulding above the base, as the mouldings immediately above the base of a room. *Langhorne.*

**Surbased** (sėr'bāst), *a.* In *arch.* having a surbase, or moulding above the base.—*Surbased arch*, an arch whose rise is less than half the span.

**Surbate**† (sėr-bāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surbated*; ppr. *surbating*. [Fr. *solbattre*, pp. *solbatu*, from *sole*, L. *solea*, a sole, and Fr. *battre*, to beat.] 1. To make sore the soles by walking; to bruise or batter by travel.

> Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet.
> *Mortimer.*

2. To fatigue by marching.

> Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them; however, they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated*. *Clarendon.*

**Surbeat**† (sėr-bēt'), *v.t.* Same as *Surbate*.

**Surbed** (sėr-bed'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surbedded*; ppr. *surbedding*. [Prefix *sur*, and *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone; that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry.

**Surbet**† (sėr-bet'), *pp.* and *a.* Surbated; bruised. 'A traveller with feet *surbet*.' *Spenser.*

**Surcease** (sėr-sēs'), *v.i.* pret. *surceased*; ppr. *surceasing*. [Formerly written *surcesse, sursease*, and based directly on Fr. *surseoir*, pp. *sursis*, 'to *surcease*, pawse, intermit, leave off' (*Cotgrave*), from prefix *sur*, and *seoir*, to sit, from L. *sedeo*, to sit; whence also *surseance*, a surceasing, a giving up. But the latter portion of the word was early confounded with *cease*, Fr. *cesser*, to cease; hence the modern spelling.] To cease; to stop; to be at an end; to leave off; to refrain finally. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> To fly altogether from God . . . under that pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our own souls. *Hooker.*
>
> Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
> To gall their foes o'erwhelmed. *A. Philips.*

**Surcease**† (sėr-sēs'), *v.t.* To stop; to put an end to; to cause to cease.

> All pain hath end, and every war hath peace
> But mine nor price nor prayer may *surcease*.
> *Spenser.*

**Surcease** (sėr-sēs'), *n.* Cessation; stop. 'Time that there were an end and *surcease* made of this immodest . . . manner of writing.' *Bacon.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

> Eagerly I wished the morrow; vainly I had sought to borrow
> From my books *surcease* of sorrow—sorrow for the lost Lenore. *Poe.*

**Surcharge** (sėr-chärj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surcharged*; ppr. *surcharging*. [Prefix *sur*, over, and *charge*.] 1. To overload; to overburden; as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

> Your head reclined, as hiding grief from view,
> Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew.
> *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) to overstock; especially, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. (*b*) In *equity*, to show an omission in, as in an account, for which credit ought to have been given. *Story.*—3. To overcharge; to make an extra charge upon.

**Surcharge** (sėr'chärj), *n.* 1. A charge or load above another charge; hence, an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.

> For that the air, after it hath received a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first. *Bacon.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) an extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable. (*b*) In *equity*, the showing of an omission in an account for which credit ought to have been given.—*Surcharge and falsification*. In taking accounts in the Court of Chancery a *surcharge* is applied to the balance of the whole account, and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed; and a *falsification* applies to some item in the debits, and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous.—3. An overcharge beyond what is just and right.—*Surcharge of forest*, the putting of more cattle into a forest, by a commoner, than he has a right to do.

**Surcharger** (sėr-chärj'ėr), *n.* 1. One that overloads or overstocks.—2. Surcharge of forest (which see).

**Surcingle** (sėr'sing-gl), *n.* [O. Fr. *sursangle*, prefix *sur* (= L. *super*, upon), and L. *cingulum*, a belt.] 1. A belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle, or over anything laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast.—2. The girdle with which clergymen of the Church of England bind their cassocks.

**Surcingle** (sėr-sing'gl), *v.t.* To furnish with a surcingle; to bind or attach with a surcingle. 'Each homely groom . . . *surcingled* to a galled hackney's hide.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Surcle**† (sėr'kl), *n.* [L. *surculus*, a young twig or branch.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker. 'Boughs and *surcles* of the same shape.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Surcoat** (sėr'kōt), *n.* [Prefix *sur* = L. *super*, over, and E. *coat*.] 1. The name given to an outer garment worn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and even later, by both sexes, and showing a great variety of forms, short or long.—2. A kind of loose sleeveless wrapper formerly worn over a coat of mail to protect it from wet. It was open in front, usually reached to the mid-leg, and was girt to the waist by the sword-belt. In late examples surcoats were often emblazoned with the wearer's arms, but were originally of one colour, or simply variegated.

Surcoat.—Monument of William Longespée, Salisbury Cathedral.

*Surcoats* seem to have originated with the cru-

saders, partly for the purpose of distinguishing the many different nations serving under the banner of the cross. *Meyrick.*

**Surcrease**† (sėr'krēs), *n.* [O.Fr. *surcrez, surcroist*, an overgrowth—prefix *sur*, over, and L. *cresco, crescere*, to grow.] Abundant or excessive growth or increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great, as forced them at last To seek another soil, as bees do when they cast. *Drayton.*

**Surcrew**† (sėr'krō), *n.* [Prefix *sur*, over, and Fr. *crue*, a growth.] Additional collection; augmentation. 'Returning with a *surcrew* of these splenetic vapours that are called hypochondriacal.' *Wotton.*

**Surculate**† (sėr'kū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *surculo, surculatum*, from *surculus*, a young twig or shoot.] To prune.

**Surculation**† (sėr-kū-lā'shon), *n.* Act of pruning. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Surculose, Surculous** (sėr'kū-lōs, sėr'kū-lus), *a.* [See below.] In *bot.* being full of shoots or twigs.

**Surculus** (sėr'kū-lus), *n.* pl. **Surculi** (sėr'kū-lī). [L.] In *bot.* any little branch or twig; applied by Linnæus particularly to the stem of mosses, or the shoot which bears the leaves.

**Surcurrent** (sėr-ku'rent), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a leafy expansion running up the stem: the opposite of *decurrent.*

**Surd** (sėrd), *a.* [L. *surdus*, deaf.] 1.† Not having the sense of hearing; deaf. 'A *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2.† Unheard. '*Surd* modes of articulation.' *Kenrick.*—3. In *math.* not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; as, a *surd* expression, quantity, or number. See the noun. 4. In *phonetics*, uttered with breath and not with voice; devoid of proper vocality; not sonant; toneless; specifically, a term applied to the hard mute consonants of the alphabet. See the noun.

**Surd** (sėrd), *n.* 1. In *math.* an irrational quantity; a quantity which is incommensurable to unity. Or, a *surd* denotes the root of any quantity, when that quantity is not a complete power of the dimension required by the index of the root. Hence, the roots of such quantities cannot be expressed by rational numbers. Thus the square root of 2 (or $\sqrt{2}$), the cube root of 4 ($\sqrt[3]{4}$), the fourth root of 7 ($\sqrt[4]{7}$), &c., are surds, for they cannot be expressed by rational numbers.—2. In *phonetics*, a consonantal sound uttered with breath and not with voice; a non-sonant consonant; a hard check; as, *p, f, s, t, k*, as opposed to *b, v, z, d, g*, which are called soft checks, flats, or sonants.

**Surdal**† (sėr'dal), *a.* Surd.

**Surdiny**† (sėr'di-ni), *n.* A corrupt form of *Sardine.*

He that eats nothing but a red-herring to-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher; a pilcher, signor; a *surdiny*, an olive! that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal afterwards. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Surditas** (sėr'di-tas), *n.* [L. See SURD.] Deafness; hardness of hearing.

**Surdity**† (sėr'di-ti), *n.* Deafness.

**Sure** (shōr), *a.* [Fr. *sûr*, O.Fr. *seur, seür*, Pr. *segur*, from L. *securus*, unconcerned, secure—*se*, apart, and *cura*, care. This is therefore the same word as *secure.*] 1. Perfectly confident or undoubting; certainly knowing and believing; implicitly trusting; unquestioning; having no fear of being deceived, disappointed, or of being found at fault; certain of one's facts, position, or the like; fully persuaded.

Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But being mask'd he was not *sure* of it. *Shak.*

Be silent always when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence. *Pope.*

2. Certain to find or retain; as, to be *sure* of success; to be *sure* of life or health.—3. Fit or worthy to be depended on; capable of producing the desired effect or of fulfilling the requisite conditions; certain not to disappoint expectation; not liable to failure, loss, or change; unfailing; firm; stable; steady; secure; certain; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*. Ps. xix. 7.

I wish your horses swift and *sure* of foot. *Shak.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The *surest* guard is innocence. *Roscommon.*

4. Out of danger; secure; safe.

Fear not: the forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we are *sure* enough. *Shak.*

5.† Betrothed; engaged to marry.

The king was *sure* to Dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her husband before God. *Sir T. More.*

—*To be sure* or *be sure*, without doubt; certainly; as, will you go? *To be sure*, I shall. [Colloq.]—*To make sure*, (*a*) to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

Give diligence to *make* your calling and election *sure*. 2 Pet. i. 10.

He bade me *make sure* of the bear, before I sell his skin. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A peace cannot fail, provided we *make sure* of Spain. *Sir W. Temple.*

(*b*)† To make fast by betrothal; to betroth. 'She that's *made sure* to him she loves not well.' *Cotgrave.*—*Sure as a gun*, unfailingly or absolutely certain. [Colloq.]—SYN. Certain, unfailing, infallible, firm, stable, steady, secure, safe, confident, positive.

**Sure** (shōr), *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

*Sure*, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic. *Pope.*

'Tis pleasant, *sure*, to see one's name in print. *Byron.*

**Sureby**† (shōr'bi), *n.* Same as *Suresby.*

**Surefooted** (shōr'fut-ed), *a.* Not liable to stumble, slide, or fall; having a firm, secure tread; as, a *surefooted* horse. '*Surefooted* griefs, solid calamities.' *G. Herbert.*

**Surely** (shōr'li), *adv.* 1. Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly.

In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die. Gen. ii. 17.

And *surely* as I live, I am a maid. *Shak.*

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

2. Firmly; stably; safely; securely. 'That I may *surely* keep mine oath.' *Shak.*

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*. Prov. x. 9.

*Surely* is often used with a certain intensive force not easy to define, but sometimes nearly equivalent to an interrogative clause; as, *surely* you do not think so (=you do not think so, do you?); or expressing a doubt in the mind of the speaker; as, *surely* he cannot have been so wicked. It is often nearly equivalent to verily, of a truth.

*Surely*, I think you have charms. *Shak.*

*Surely, surely*, slumber is more sweet than toil, the shore
Than labour in the deep mid-ocean, wind and wave and oar. *Tennyson.*

**Surement**,† *n.* Security for payment. *Chaucer.*

**Sureness** (shōr'nes), *n.* The state of being sure or certain; certainty.

He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of coral; and for more *sureness* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

**Suresby**† (shōrz'bi), *n.* [From *sure*, on type of *rudesby.*] One who may be surely depended on. 'Old *suresbyes* to serve for all turns.' *Coryat.*

**Suretiship** (shōr'ti-ship), *n.* Same as *Suretyship.*

He that hateth *suretiship* is sure. Prov. xi. 15.

**Surety** (shōr'ti), *n.* [Fr. *sureté.* See SURE.] 1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety*, that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs. Gen. xv. 13.

2. Security; safety.

Yet for the more *surety* they looked round about. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. That which makes sure, firm, or certain; foundation of stability; ground of security.

Myself and all the angelic host . . . our happy state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the saints to *surety*
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shak.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shak.*

6. In *law*, one bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the principal; one who enters into a bond or recognizance to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt or for the performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal's failure, is compellable to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it. Prov. xi. 15.

Hence—7. A substitute; a hostage.—*Surety of the peace*, the acknowledgment of a bond to the sovereign, taken by a competent judge of record, for keeping the peace. A magistrate or a justice of the peace may bind all those to keep the peace who make affray, or contend together with hot and angry words, or go about with unlawful weapons or attendance to the terror of the people. So if a private man has just cause to fear that another will burn his house, or do him a corporal injury, or will procure others to do so, he may demand surety of the peace against such person, and every justice of the peace is bound to grant it if satisfied that the person has good grounds for the application.

**Surety** (shōr'ti), *v.t.* To guarantee; to be bail or security for.

The jeweller that owes the ring is sent for
And he shall *surety* me. *Shak.*

**Suretyship** (shōr'ti-ship), *n.* The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, fault, or non-performance of another, and to make good any loss occasioned thereby.

**Surf** (sėrf), *n.* [Origin doubtful. Perhaps from O.Fr. *surflot*, the rising of billow upon billow—*sur*, above, and *flot*, a wave. In meaning 2 the origin is no doubt different.] 1. The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sandbanks or rocks.—2. In *agri.* the bottom or conduit of a drain. [Local.]

**Surface** (sėr'fās), *n.* [Fr. *surface*, from *sur*, upon, and *face*, or directly from L. *superficies.*] 1. The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside; as, the *surface* of the earth; the *surface* of the sea; the *surface* of a diamond; the *surface* of the body; the *surface* of a cylinder; an even or an uneven *surface*. Popularly, *surface* is often used to signify, not merely the outside or exterior boundary of any substance, but also a certain thickness of the exterior material part. In this way we speak of the *surface* of the earth, the *surface* of the soil, of taking off the *surface* of anything, &c.—2. In *geom.* a superficies; that which has length and breadth only, and so distinguished from a *line*, which has length only, and from a *solid*, which has length, breadth, and thickness. The extremities of a surface are lines, and the intersections of one surface with another are also *lines.*—*A plane surface* is that in which any two points being taken the straight line between them lies wholly in that surface.—A surface which may be cut by a plane through any given point, so that the line of common section of the plane and surface may be a curve, is called *a curved surface;* as the surface of a sphere, cylinder, or cone. Surfaces are distinguished algebraically by the nature and order of their equations. Thus, we have surfaces of the first order, or plane surfaces, and surfaces of the second order, or curved surfaces. Surfaces are also distinguished by their mode of generation; thus the surface of a sphere is generated by the revolution of a semicircular arc about the diameter, which remains fixed. In *physics*, a surface is supposed to be composed of a number of material particles, placed together side by side, without any opening or interstice between them. Such a surface, therefore, cannot be said to be absolutely destitute of thickness, but may be regarded as a film of matter whose thickness is indefinitely small.—*Tabular surface*, a surface generated by a circle of a given radius, which moves with its centre on a given curve, and its plane at right angles to the tangent of that curve.—*Ruled surface*, a surface described by the motion of a straight line, which neither remains parallel to a given line nor always passes through a given point, as conoidal surfaces.—*Developable surface*, a surface that can be unwrapped in a plane without any doubling of parts over one another, or separation, as the surfaces of the cylinder and cone.—*Undevelopable surface*, a surface that cannot be developed in the plane.—3. Outward or external appearance; what appears on a slight or casual view or without examination; as, this arrangement, on the *surface*, was very advantageous.—4. In *fort.* that part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged, and the angle of the nearest bastion.

**Surface** (sėr'fās), *a.* Of or pertaining to the surface; external; hence, superficial; specious; insincere; as, mere *surface* politeness or loyalty.

**Surface** (sėr'fās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surfaced;* ppr. *surfacing.* 1. To put a surface on, or give a surface to; specifically, to give a fine surface to; to make plain or smooth.—2. To work over the surface of, as ground, in searching for gold.

**Surface-chuck** (sėr'fās-chuk), *n.* A face-plate chuck in a lathe to which an object is fixed for turning.

**Surface-condenser** (sėr'fās-kon-den-sėr), *n.* In *steam-engines*, an apparatus by which steam from the cylinder is condensed. It usually consists of a large number of brass tubes united at their ends by means of a pair of flat steam-tight vessels, or of two sets of radiating tubes. This set of tubes is inclosed in a casing, through which a sufficient quantity of cold water is driven. The steam from the exhaust pipe is condensed as it passes through these tubes, and is pumped away by the air-pump.

**Surface-gauge** (sėr'fās-gāj), *n.* An instrument for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.

**Surface-grub** (sėr'fās-grub), *n.* The caterpillar of the great yellow underwing moth (*Triphœna pronuba*). When full grown it is nearly 1¼ inch long, pale green with a brownish tinge, black dots, three pale lines down the back. It is frequently destructive to the roots of grass, cabbages, and turnips.

**Surface-joint** (sėr'fās-joint), *n.* A joint uniting the ends or edges of metallic sheets or plates. They are generally formed by laps or flanges, soldered or riveted. *E. H. Knight.*

**Surfaceman** (sėr'fās-man), *n.* In *rail.* a person whose duty it is to keep the permanent way in order.

**Surface-printing** (sėr'fās-print-ing), *n.* Printing from an inked surface, in contradistinction to *plate-printing*, in which the lines are filled with ink, the surface cleaned, and the ink absorbed from the lines by pressure on the plate. Books, newspapers, woodcuts, and lithographs are examples of surface-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

**Surfacer** (sėr'fās-ėr), *n.* 1. A machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.—2. One who digs for gold in the surface soil.

**Surface-roller** (sėr'fās-rōl-ėr), *n.* The engraved cylinder used in calico-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

**Surface-water** (sėr'fās-wą-tėr), *n.* Water which collects on the surface of the ground, and usually runs off into drains, sewers, and the like.

**Surface-working** (sėr'fās-wėrk-ing), *n.* The operation of digging for gold or other minerals on the top soil.

**Surf-boat** (sėrf'bōt), *n.* A peculiarly strong and buoyant boat capable of passing with safety through surf.

**Surf-duck** (sėrf'duk), *n.* A species of scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*), about the size of a mallard, rarely seen on the British coasts, but frequent on the coasts of Labrador, Hudson's Bay, and other parts of North America. It dives so swiftly that it is extremely difficult to shoot except when on the wing. Called also *Surf-scoter.*

**Surfeit** (sėr'fit), *n.* [O.Fr. *surfait*, excess—*sur*, over, and *fait*, pp. of *faire*, L. *facere*, to do. See FACT, FEAT.] 1. Excess in eating and drinking; a gluttonous meal by which the stomach is overloaded and the digestion deranged.

> Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made. *Shak.*

2. Fulness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking.

> Too much a *surfeit* breeds, and may our child annoy;
> These fat and luscious meats do but our stomachs cloy. *Drayton.*

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety; nausea.

> Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*, on the excellency of our own government. *Burke.*

**Surfeit** (sėr'fit), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To feed so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed so as to produce sickness or uneasiness; to overload the stomach of.

> The *surfeited* grooms
> Do mock their charge with snores. *Shak.*

2. To fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy; as, he *surfeits* us with his eulogies.

**Surfeit** (sėr'fit), *v.i.* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

> They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing. *Shak.*

**Surfeiter** (sėr'fit-ėr), *n.* One who surfeits or riots; a glutton; a reveller. 'This amorous *surfeiter.*' *Shak.*

**Surfeit-swelled** (sėr'fit-sweld), *a.* Swelled or tumefied with a surfeit or excessive eating and drinking or other overindulgence. *Shak.*

**Surfeit-water** (sėr'fit-wą-tėr), *n.* Water for the cure of surfeits. *Locke.*

**Surfel,† Surflet** (sėr'fl), *v.t.* To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic supposed to have been prepared from sulphur.

> She shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfle* her cheeks . . . but she shall as often gaze on my picture. *Ford.*

**Surf-scoter** (sėrf'skō-tėr), *n.* See SURF-DUCK.

**Surfy** (sėr'fi), *a.* Consisting in or abounding with surf; resembling surf; foaming.

> Scarce had they cleared the *surfy* waves
> That foam around those frightful caves. *Moore.*

**Surge** (sėrj), *n.* [O.Fr. *surgeon*, *sourgeon*, a spring, a spouting up, from L. *surgere*, to rise. See SOURCE.] 1.† A spring; a fountain; a source of water.—2. A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water.

> He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar,
> Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

3. A swelling or rolling prominence; an undulation.

> At what seemed its northern extremity, the hills of Arqua rose in a dark cluster of purple pyramids . . . two or three smooth *surges* of inferior hill extended themselves about their roots. *Ruskin.*

4. The act of surging, or of heaving in an undulatory manner.—5. In *ship-building*, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which the messenger may surge.

**Surge** (sėrj), *v.t.* *Naut.* to let go a portion of a rope suddenly; to slack a rope up suddenly when it renders round a pin, a winch, windlass, or capstan.

**Surge** (sėrj), *v.i.* pret. *surged;* ppr. *surging.* [See the noun.] 1. To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

> The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

2. *Naut.* to slip back; as, the cable *surges.*

**Surgeful** (sėrj'fųl), *a.* Full of surges. 'The *surgeful* tides.' *Drayton.*

**Surgeless** (sėrj'les), *a.* Free from surges; smooth; calm.

**Surgent** (sėr'jent), *a.* [L. *surgens*, *surgentis*, ppr. of *surgo*, to arise, to mount up.] *Lit.* mounting up. In *geol.* appellative of the fifth of Prof. H. Roger's divisions of the palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, corresponding to a certain extent with the middle Silurian.

**Surgeon** (sėr'jun), *n.* [O.Fr. *surgien*, contr. for *chirurgien*, O.E. *chirurgeon*, from L. *chirurgus*, Gr. *cheirourgos*, a surgeon, an operating medical man—Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work.] One who practises surgery; in a limited sense, one whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation. In a more general sense, one whose occupation is to cure disease or injury, whether by manual operation or by medical appliances employed externally or internally. See SURGERY.—*Royal College of Surgeons of England*, an institution for the training, examination, and licensing of practitioners of medicine, dating its origin from the year 1460. The buildings of the college, which include a museum, library, and lecture theatre, are situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

**Surgeon-apothecary** (sėr'jun-a-poth''e-ka-ri), *n.* One who is both surgeon and apothecary.

**Surgeoncy** (sėr'jun-si), *n.* The office of surgeon, as in the army or navy.

**Surgeon-dentist** (sėr'jun-den-tist), *n.* A dental surgeon; a qualified dentist.

**Surgeon-fish** (sėr'jun-fish), *n.* An acanthopterygious or spine-finned fish of the genus Acanthurus (*A. chirurgus*), so called from a lance-like spine on each side near the tail.

**Surgeonry**† (sėr'jun-ri), *n.* The practice of a surgeon; surgery; a surgery.

**Surgery** (sėr'jėr-i), *n.* [For *surgeonry.*] 1. The operative branch of medicine; that branch of medical science and practice which involves the performance of operations on the human subject, whether with or without instruments, as in the curing of wounds or lesions, the removal of injured parts or morbid growths, the reducing of dislocations, &c. The department of surgery is distinguished from that of *physic* inasmuch as the latter is concerned mainly with the treatment of disease by the administration of drugs or other substances; but the two departments are apt to run together at certain points, and a strict line of demarcation between surgery and physic cannot be easily traced. They are based on the same ultimate principles, and the exercise of their different branches requires the same fundamental knowledge.—2. A place where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared.

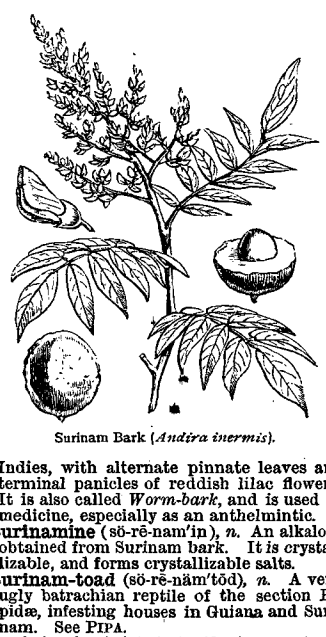
**Surgiant** (sėr'ji-ant), *a.* In *her.* the same as *Rousant* or *Rising* (which see).

**Surgical** (sėr'jik-al), *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery; as, *surgical* instruments; *surgical* operation.

**Surgy** (sėr'ji), *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; produced by surges. 'O'er the *surgy* main.' *Pope.* 'The *surgy* murmurs of the lonely sea.' *Keats.*

**Suricate** (sū'ri-kāt), *n.* [Native South African name.] The *Ryzaena Capensis*, or *Suricata Zenik*, a carnivorous animal found in South Africa, bearing some resemblance to the common polecat and ferret. It is somewhat smaller than the domestic cat, and when tamed is a useful inmate of a house, extirpating rats, mice, and other vermin. Called also *Zenik.*

**Surinam Bark** (sö-rē-nam' bärk), *n.* The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or cabbage-bark tree, a leguminous plant of the West



Surinam Bark (*Andira inermis*).

Indies, with alternate pinnate leaves and terminal panicles of reddish lilac flowers. It is also called *Worm-bark*, and is used in medicine, especially as an anthelmintic.

**Surinamine** (sö-rē-nam'in), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from Surinam bark. It is crystallizable, and forms crystallizable salts.

**Surinam-toad** (sö-rē-năm'tōd), *n.* A very ugly batrachian reptile of the section Pipidæ, infesting houses in Guiana and Surinam. See PIPA.

**Surintendant** (sėr-in-ten'dant), *n.* A superintendent. *C., Richardson.* [Rare.]

**Surlily** (sėr'li-li), *adv.* In a surly morose manner.

**Surliness** (sėr'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill-nature; as, the *surliness* of a dog. 'To prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his smooth songs and odes.' *Milton.*

**Surling**† (sėr'ling), *n.* A sour morose fellow. 'These sour *surlings.*' *Camden.*

**Surloin** (sėr'loin). See SIRLOIN.

**Surly** (sėr'li), *a.* [Old form *sirly* or *syrly*: probably, as Wedgwood thinks, for *sir-like* = magisterial, arrogant.] 1.† Arrogant; haughty. 'To grow proud, to take a *surly* state upon him.' *Cotgrave.*—2. Gloomily morose; crabbed; snarling; sternly sour; with churlish ill-nature; cross and rude; as, a *surly* fellow; a *surly* dog.

> It would have galled his *surly* nature. *Shak.*

3. Ungracious; churlish: said of things.

> It (Judea) would have lain in exile from the great human community, had not the circulation of commerce embraced it, and self-interest secured it a *surly* and contemptuous regard. *Y. Martineau.*

4. Rough; dark; tempestuous. 'Now soften'd into joy the *surly* storm.' *Thomson.*—5. Gloomy; dismal. 'That *surly* spirit, Melancholy.' *Shak.*

> When I am dead
> Then you shall hear the *surly* sullen bell. *Shak.*

**Surmark** (sėr'märk), *n.* In *ship-building*, (*a*) one of the stations of the rib-bands and harpings which are marked on the timbers. See RIBBAND-LINE. (*b*) A cleat temporarily placed on the outside of a rib to give a hold

to the rib-band by which, through the shores, it is supported on the slip-way.

**Surmisal**† (sėr-mī'zal), *n.* Surmise. 'This needless *surmisal.*' *Milton.*

**Surmise** (sėr-mīz'), *n.* [O.Fr. *surmise*, accusation, from *surmettre*, pp. *surmis*, *surmise*, to impose, to accuse, from prefix *sur*, L. *super*, upon, above, and *mettre*, L. *mittere*, to send, to let go, to put forth.] 1. The thought or imagination that something may be, of which however there is no certain or strong evidence; speculation; conjecture; as, the *surmises* of jealousy or of envy.

Function
Is smother'd in *surmise*, and nothing is
But what is not. *Shak.*

Silent we with blind *surmise*
Regarding, while she read. *Tennyson.*

2.† Thought; reflection.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep *surmise* of others' detriment. *Shak.*

SYN. Conjecture, guess, supposition, hypothesis, speculation.

**Surmise** (sėr-mīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surmised;* ppr. *surmising.* [See the noun.] To guess to be the case with but little ground to go upon; to imagine; to entertain in thought upon slight evidence; to conjecture; to suspect.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd*, was true.
*Dryden.*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

**Surmiser** (sėr-mīz'ėr), *n.* One who surmises. *Bp. Fell.*

**Surmising** (sėr-mīz'ing), *n.* The act of suspecting; surmise; as, evil *surmisings.* 1 Tim. vi. 4.

**Surmount** (sėr-mount'), *v.t.* [Fr. *surmonter—sur*, over, above, and *monter*, to mount.] 1. To mount or rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome; as, to *surmount* difficulties or obstacles. 'To *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place.' *Sir J. Hayward.*—3. To surpass; to exceed. 'What *surmounts* the reach of human sense.' *Milton.*

This Hector far *surmounted* Hannibal. *Shak.*

SYN. To overtop, conquer, overcome, surpass, exceed, excel, vanquish, subdue.

**Surmountable** (sėr-mount'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being surmounted or overcome; conquerable; superable. 'Several arguments hardly *surmountable.*' *Stackhouse.*

**Surmountableness** (sėr-mount'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being surmountable.

**Surmounted** (sėr-mount'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Overcome; conquered; surpassed.—2. In *her.* the term used of a charge when it has another charge of a different metal or colour laid over it. When it is an animal that has a charge placed over it *debruised* is the term used. See DEBRUISED.—*Surmounted arch* or *dome*, an arch or dome that rises higher than a semicircle.

**Surmounter** (sėr-mount'ėr), *n.* One who or that which surmounts.

**Surmullet** (sėr'mul-et), *n.* [Fr. *surmulet*, the red mullet, for *sormulet*, from O.Fr. *sor*, Mod. Fr. *saur*, reddish-brown, sorrel, and *mulet*, a mullet. See SORE, a hawk, a deer.] The common name for fishes of the family Mullidæ, formerly included in the perch family, but distinguished by having two dorsal fins placed at a very wide interval, the first being spinous. Two long barbels hang from the under jaw, or, when not in use, are folded up against it. The typical genus is Mullus. The red or plain surmullet (*M. barbatus* or *ruber*) inhabits the Mediterranean, and attains a length of about 12 inches. Its flesh is esteemed very delicious, and was extravagantly prized by the Romans. It is remarkable for the brilliancy of its colours.

Plain Surmullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

The striped or common surmullet (*M. surmuletus*) is somewhat larger, but equal to the red surmullet in delicacy. It is pretty common on the southern and south-western shores of England.

**Surmulot** (sėr'mū-lot), *n.* [Fr., from *saur*, O.Fr. *sor*, reddish-brown, sorrel, and *mulot*, a field-mouse.] A name given by Buffon to the brown rat (*Mus decumanus*).

**Surname** (sėr'nām), *n.* [Prefix *sur*, over and above, and *name.*] 1. An additional name; a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. Surnames with us originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus William *Rufus* or *red;* Edmund *Ironsides;* Robert *Smith*, or the *smith;* William *Turner.* Surnames seem to have been formed at first by adding the name of the father to that of the son, and in this manner several of our surnames were produced. Thus from Thomas William's son we have Thomas Williamson; from John's son we have Johnson, &c.

There still, however, wanted something to ascertain gentility of blood, where it was not marked by the actual tenure of land. This was supplied by two innovations, devised in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the adoption of *surnames* and of armorial bearings. *Hallam.*

2. An appellation added to the original name. 'My *surname* Coriolanus.' *Shak.*

**Surname** (sėr'nām), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surnamed;* ppr. *surnaming.* To name or call by an appellation added to the original name; to give a surname to.

Another shall subscribe with his hand to the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel. Is. xliv. 5.

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. Mark iii. 16.

**Surnominal** (sėr-nom'in-al), *a.* [Prefix *sur*, over, above, and L. *nomen, nominis*, a name.] Relating to surnames.

**Surpass** (sėr-pas'), *v.t.* [Fr. *surpasser—sur* and *passer*, to pass beyond.] To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in anything good or bad; as, Homer *surpasses* modern poets in sublimity; Pope *surpasses* many poets in smoothness of versification; Achilles *surpassed* the other Greeks in strength and courage.

She as far *surpasseth* Sycorax
As great'st does least. *Shak.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whose heav'nly form her fellows did *surpass.*
*Dryden.*

SYN. To exceed, excel, outdo, outstrip.

**Surpassable** (sėr-pas'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being surpassed or exceeded.

**Surpassing** (sėr-pas'ing), *p.* and *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others. 'O thou that with *surpassing* glory crown'd.' *Milton.*

**Surpassingly** (sėr-pas'ing-li), *adv.* In a very excellent manner, or in a degree surpassing others.

**Surpassingness** (sėr-pas'ing-nes), *n.* The state of surpassing.

**Surplice** (sėr'plis), *n.* [Fr. *surplis*, O.Fr. *surpeliz*, Pr. *sobrepelitz*, L.L. *superpellicium*, L. *super*, over, and *pellicium*, a coat, a tunic, lit. a skin coat, from *pellicius*, made of skins, from *pellis*, a skin.] A white garment worn by priests, deacons, and choristers in the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church over their other dress during the performance of religious services. It is a loose, flowing vestment of linen, reaching almost to the feet, having sleeves broad and full, and differs from the *alb* only in being fuller and having no girdle nor embroidery at the foot.

Surplice, Brass of Prior Nelond, Cowfold, Sussex.

**Surpliced** (sėr'plist), *a.* Wearing a surplice. 'The *surpliced* train.' *Mallet.*

**Surplice-fee** (sėr'plis-fē), *n.* A fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as on baptisms, marriages, funerals, &c. *T. Warton.*

**Surplis,**† *n.* [Fr.] A surplice. *Chaucer.*

**Surplus** (sėr'plus), *n.* [Fr. *surplus*, from *sur*, L. *super*, over and above, and *plus*, more.] 1. Overplus; that which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; more than suffices. The word is often used adjectively; as, *surplus* labour; *surplus* population, &c.

It is a *surplus* of your grace, which never
My life may last to answer. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, the residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid.

**Surplusage** (sėr'plus-āj), *n.* 1. Surplus; as, *surplusage* of grain or goods beyond what is wanted.—2. In *law*, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.—3. In *accounts*, a greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounteth to.

**Surprisal** (sėr-prīz'al), *n.* [See SURPRISE.] The act of surprising or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly, or the state of being taken unawares; a surprise.

This strange *surprisal* put the knight
And wrathful squire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

**Surprise** (sėr-prīz'), *n.* [Fr. *surprise*, from *surpris*, pp. of *surprendre*, to take by surprise, to surprise—prefix *sur*, over, above, and *prendre* = L. *prendere*, for *prehendere*, to lay hold of, to seize (as in *apprehend, comprehend*, &c.).] 1. The fact of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation; as, the fort was taken by *surprise.* 2. The state of being seized with astonishment; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly, as something novel told or presented to view; wonder; astonishment; amazement; as, nothing could exceed his *surprise* at the narration of these adventures.

Never was heard such a terrible curse,
But what gave rise
To no little *surprise*,
Nobody seemed one penny the worse!
*R. H. Barham.*

3.† A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents. 'That fantastic dish some call *surprise.*' *Dr. W. King.*—*Surprise cadence*, in *music*, same as *Interrupted* or *Deceptive Cadence.* See under CADENCE.—*Surprise party*, a party of persons who assemble by mutual agreement, but without invitation, at the house of a common friend. [United States.]

Aunt Pardon wisely said no more of the coming *surprise party.* *Bayard Taylor.*

**Surprise** (sėr-prīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *surprised;* ppr. *surprising.* [See SURPRISE, *n.*] 1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to assail unexpectedly; to attack or take unawares. 'By his foe *surprised* at unawares.' *Shak.* 'When subtle Greeks *surprised* King Priam's Troy.' *Shak.*

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise.* *Shak.*

Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surpris'd* his heart?
*Thomson.*

One visitor, described as a distinguished man of letters, thinks M. le Goupils has *surprised* the secret of the sculptors of the sixteenth century.
*Fraser's Mag.*

2.† To seize suddenly; to take prisoner.

Is the traitor Cade *surprised?* *Shak.*

3. To confuse; to perplex; to confound. 'The ear-deafening voice o' the oracle so *surprised* my sense.' *Shak.*

I am *surprised* with an uncouth fear. *Shak.*

4. To strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable either in conduct, words, or story, or by the appearance of something unusual; as, we are *surprised* at desperate acts of heroism.—5. To lead, bring, or betray unawares. 'If by chance he has been *surprised* into a short nap at sermon.' *Addison.*—6.† To hold possession of; to hold.

Not with me
That in my hands *surprise* the sovereignty.
*Webster.*

**Surpriser** (sėr-prīz'ėr), *n.* One who surprises.

**Surprising** (sėr-prīz'ing), *p.* and *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; astonishing; extraordinary; of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; as, *surprising* bravery; *surprising* patience; a *surprising* escape from danger.—*Wonderful, Strange, Surprising, Curious.* See under WONDERFUL.

**Surprisingly** (sėr-prīz'ing-li), *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree; as, he exerted himself *surprisingly* to save the life of his companion.

**Surprisingness** (sėr-prīz'ing-nes), *n.* State of being surprising.

**Surprize**† (sėr-prīz'), *v.t.* [See SURPRISE.] To seize; to surprise. *Spenser.*

**Surquedous,**† **Surquedrous**† (sėr'kwed-us, sėr'kwed-rus), *a.* [See below.] Conceited; proud; arrogant.

**Surquedrie,**† **Surquedry**† (sėr'kwed-ri), *n.* [O.Fr. *surcuider*, to presume, *surcuidance*, arrogance, presumption, disdain—*sur*, over, above, and *cuider*, to think, from L. *cogito, cogitare*, to think, to cogitate. Comp. *outrecuidance*.] Overweening pride; arrogance. 'Without suspect of *surquedry*.' *Donne.*

**Surquedy**† (sėr'kwed-i), *n.* [See SURQUEDRIE.] Presumption; insolence. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Surrebut** (sėr-rē-but'), *v.i.* [Prefix *sur*, and *rebut*.] In *law*, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

**Surrebutter** (sėr-rē-but'ėr), *n.* The plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

**Surreined**† (sėr-rānd'), *a.* [Prefix *sur*, and *rein*.] Overridden or injured; exhausted by riding too hard; knocked up. 'A drench for *surreined* jades.' *Shak.*

**Surrejoin** (sėr-rē-join'), *v.i.* [Prefix *sur*, and *rejoin*.] In *law*, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder.

**Surrejoinder** (sėr-rē-join'dėr), *n.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

**Sur-renal** (sėr-rē'nal), *a.* In *anat.* same as *Suprarenal*.

**Surrender** (sėr-ren'dėr), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *surrender*, to deliver—*sur*, over, and *rendre*, to render. See RENDER.] 1. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's person to an enemy; to *surrender* a fort or a ship.—2. To yield in favour of another; to resign in favour of another; to cease to claim or use; as, to *surrender* a right or privilege; to *surrender* a place or an office.—3. To relinquish; to let be taken away.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late
His life and long good fortune unto final fate!
*Fairfax.*

4. In *law*, to make surrender of. See the noun.—5. To yield to any influence, passion, or power: with reflexive pronouns; as, to *surrender one's self* to grief, to despair, to indolence, or to sleep.

**Surrender** (sėr-ren'dėr), *v.i.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another; as, the enemy, seeing no way of escape, *surrendered* at the first summons.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now.
*Glanville.*

**Surrender** (sėr-ren'dėr), *n.* 1. The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning one's person or the possession of something into the power of another; a yielding or giving up; as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right or of claims.—2. In *insurance*, the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a portion of the premiums paid. The amount payable on surrender of a policy, called *surrender value*, depends on the number of years elapsed from the commencement of the risk.—3. In *law*, (*a*) the yielding up of an estate for life, or for years, to him that has the immediate estate in reversion or remainder, and is either *in fact* or *in law*. A *surrender in fact* must be made by deed, which is the allowable evidence. *Surrender in law* is one which may be implied, and generally has reference to estates or tenancies from year to year, &c. (*b*) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail. (*c*) The delivery up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state; extradition.—*Surrender of copyholds*, in *law*, the yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the lord's hands, for such purpose as is expressed in such surrender. It is the mode of conveying copyhold.

**Surrenderee** (sėr-ren'dėr-ē'), *n.* In *law*, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the cestui que use; one to whom a surrender is made.

**Surrenderor** (sėr-ren'dėr-or), *n.* In *law*, the tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord; one who makes a surrender.

**Surrendry**† (sėr-ren'dri), *n.* A surrender. 'An entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Surreption** (sėr-rep'shon), *n.* [L. *surreptio, surreptionis*, from *surripio, surreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly—*sub*, under, secretly, and *rapio*, to snatch. In meaning 2 from L. *surrepo*, to creep or steal—*sub*, under, and *repo*, to creep.] 1. The act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner, or by stealth or craft.

Fame by *surreption* got
May stead us for the time, but lasteth not.
*B. Jonson.*

2. A coming unperceived; a stealing upon insensibly. 'Sins of a sudden *surreption*.' *Hammond.* [Rare.]

**Surreptitious** (sėr-rep-tish'us), *a.* [L. *surreptitius*. See above.] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or produced fraudulently; accompanied by underhand dealing. '*Surreptitious* practices.' *Dr. H. More.*

All the other editions are stolen and *surreptitious*.
*Pope.*

O ladies! how many of you have *surreptitious* milliners' bills?
*Thackeray.*

**Surreptitiously** (sėr-rep-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; in an underhand way; fraudulently.

**Surrogate** (sur'rō-gāt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, substituted, pp. of *surrogo, surrogatum*, to put in another's place—*sub*, under, and *rogo*, to ask.] 1. In a general sense, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; a person appointed to act for another, particularly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor.—2. In some of the American states, an officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments, and the settlement of estates.

**Surrogate** (sur'rō-gāt), *v.t.* [See above.] To put in the place of another. [Rare.]

**Surrogateship** (sur'rō-gāt-ship), *n.* The office of surrogate.

**Surrogation** (sur-rō-gā'shon), *n.* The act of substituting one person in the place of another. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

**Surrogatum** (sur-rō-gā'tum), *n.* [L. See SURROGATE, *n.*] In *Scots law*, that which comes in place of something else.

**Surround** (sėr-round'), *v.t.* [Prefix *sur*, and *round*.] 1. To encompass; to environ; to inclose on all sides; to inclose, as a body of troops, between hostile forces, so as to cut off means of communication or retreat; to invest, as a city; as, to *surround* a city; they *surrounded* a body of the enemy.—2. To lie or be on all sides of; to form an inclosure round; to environ; to encircle; as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city.

But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
*Surrounds* me.
*Milton.*

3. To pass round; to travel about; to circumnavigate; as, to *surround* the globe. *Sir W. Temple.*—SYN. To encompass, encircle, environ, inclose, invest, hem in, fence about.

**Surround** (sėr-round'), *n.* A method of hunting some animals, such as buffaloes, by surrounding them and driving them over a precipice or into a deep ravine or other place from which they cannot escape.

**Surrounding** (sėr-round'ing), *n.* 1. An encompassing.—2. Something belonging to those things that surround or environ; an external or accompanying circumstance; one of the conditions environing one: generally in the plural; as, a dwelling and its *surroundings*.

Did the sensitive, shy genius feel that in the production dated from each scene there would be some trace of what Yankees call the *surroundings* amid which it was produced.
*A. K. H. Boyd.*

[But the word is not specially an Americanism.]

**Surroy** (sėr'roi). See CLARENCEUX.

**Sur-royal** (sėr-roi'al), *n.* The crown antler of a stag. See ANTLER.

**Sursanure,**† *n.* [Fr. *sur*, and *sain*, L. *sanus*, sane, sound.] A wound healed outwardly only. *Chaucer.*

**Surseance**† (sėr-sē'ans), *n.* [Fr. See SURCEASE.] Subsidence; quiet. 'Peace, silence, and *surseance*.' *Bacon.*

**Sursolid** (sėr-sol'id), *n.* [Prefix *sur*, and *solid*.] In *math.* a name given to the fifth power of a number; or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root. Thus $3 \times 3 = 9$, the square of 3, and $9 \times 3 = 27$, the third power or cube, and $27 \times 3 = 81$, the fourth power, and $81 \times 3 = 243$, which is the *sursolid* of 3.

**Sursolid** (sėr-sol'id), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving the fifth power.—*Sursolid problem*, in *math.* a problem which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections.

**Surtax** (sėr'taks), *n.* [Prefix *sur*, and *tax*.] A tax heightened for a particular purpose; an extra tax.

**Surtout** (sėr-tö'), *n.* [Fr. *sur-tout*, over all—*sur* = L. *super*, over, and *tout* = L. *totus*, whole.] 1. Originally, a man's coat to be worn over his other garments; but in modern usage, an upper coat with long wide skirts; a frock-coat.—2. In *her.* an escutcheon placed upon the centre of a shield of arms; a shield of pretence.

**Surturbrand** (sėr'tėr-brand), *n.* [Icel. *surtarbrandr—svartr*, black, and *brandr*, a firebrand.] Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood found in the north of Iceland. It has a great resemblance to the black oak found in bogs, is used for fuel, and is capable of being made into articles of furniture.

**Surveance,**† *n.* [Fr.] Surveyance; superintendence. *Chaucer.*

**Surveillance** (sėr-vāl'yans), *n.* [Fr. See below.] Watch; inspection; oversight; superintendence.

That sort of *surveillance* of which, in all ages, the young have accused the old.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Surveillant** (sėr-vāl'yant), *n.* [Fr., from *surveiller*, to watch over, from L. *super*, over, and *vigilare*, to watch.] One who watches over; a spy; a supervisor or overseer. [Rare.]

**Surveillant** (sėr-vāl'yant), *a.* Watching over another or others; overseeing; observant; watchful. [Rare.]

**Survene**† (sėr-vēn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *survenir—sur*, and *venir*, to come.] To supervene; to come as an addition. 'A suppuration that *survenes* lethargies.' *Harvey.*

**Survenue**† (sėr've-nū), *n.* The act of stepping or coming in suddenly or unexpectedly.

Nor did the fundamentals (of government) alter either by the diversity and mixture of people of several nations in the first entrance, nor from the Danes or Normans in their *survenue*.
*N. Bacon.*

**Survey** (sėr-vā'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *surveer, surveeir, surveoir—sur*, over, and *veer, veeir, veoir*, Mod. Fr. *voir*, L. *videre*, to see.] 1. To inspect or take a view of; to overlook; to view with attention, as from a high place; as, to stand on a hill and *survey* the surrounding country.

Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
*Survey* our empire, and behold our home.
*Byron.*

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

With such alter'd looks,
All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round.
*Dryden.*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, and value; to inspect carefully with a view to discover the real state of; as, to *survey* a building to determine its value, &c.

I am come to *survey* the tower this day.
*Shak.*

4. To determine the boundaries, form, extent, position, &c., of, as of any portion of the earth's surface by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; to determine the form, dimensions, &c., of tracts of ground, coasts, harbours, &c., so as to be able to delineate their several dimensions, positions, &c., on paper. See SURVEYING.—5. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.—6.† To see; to perceive.

The Norwegian lord *surveying* vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men
Began a fresh assault.
*Shak.*

**Survey** (sėr'vā or sėr-vā', the latter the original pronunciation), *n.* 1. A general view; a sight; a prospect; as, he took a *survey* of the whole landscape. 'Time, that takes *survey* of all the world.' *Shak.*

Under his proud *survey* the city lies.
*Sir J. Denham.*

2. A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality; as, a *survey* of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges; a *survey* of buildings intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire.

O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior *survey* of your good selves.
*Shak.*

3. The operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of any part of the earth's surface, tract of country, coast, harbour, &c., and representing the same on paper; also, the measured plan, account, or exposition of such an operation. See SURVEYING, and *Ordnance Survey* under ORDNANCE.—4. A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. [United States.]—*Trigonometrical survey*. See under TRIGONOMETRICAL.—SYN. Review, examination, inspection, retrospect, prospect.

**Surveyal,**† **Surveyance**† (sėr-vā'al, sėr-vā'ans), *n.* Survey; a viewing.

**Surveying** (sėr-vā'ing), *n.* The act of determining the boundaries and area of a portion of the earth's surface by means of measurements taken on the spot; the art of determining the form, area, surface contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, and delineating the same on a map or plan. —*Land surveying*, where the object to be attained is the determination of the area, shape, &c., of a tract of land, usually of no very great extent.—*Marine* or *hydrographical surveying* consists in determining the forms of coasts and harbours, the positions and distances of objects on the shore, of islands, rocks, and shoals, the entrances of rivers, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, &c.—*Military surveying*. See RECONNAISSANCE.—*Mining surveying* may be either for the purpose of determining the situation and position of the shafts, galleries, and underground excavations of a mine already in existence; or for determining the proper positions for the shafts, galleries, &c., of a mine yet to be opened.—*Plane surveying*, where no account is taken of the curvature of the earth, in opposition to *geodetic surveying*.—*Railway surveying*, where the object is to ascertain the best line of communication, whether by railways, common roads, or canals, between two given points; it also includes all surveys for the construction of aqueducts for supplying water to towns, &c.—*Topographical surveying*, the determination not only of the directions and lengths of the principal lines of a tract to be surveyed, but also of the undulations of the surface, the directions and locations of its water-courses, and all the accidents, whether natural or artificial, that distinguish it from the level plain.—Those extensive operations which have for their object the determination of the latitude and longitude of places, and the length of terrestrial arcs in different latitudes, also fall under the general term *surveying*, though they are frequently called *trigonometrical surveys*, or *geodetic operations*, and the science itself *geodesy*.

**Surveyor** (sėr-vā'ėr), *n.* 1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Shak.*—2. One that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; as, a *surveyor* of roads and bridges; a *surveyor* of shipping; *surveyors* of ordnance.—3. One who measures land, or practises the art of surveying.

**Surveyor-general** (sėr-vā'ėr-jen"ėr-al), *n.* 1. A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England.—2. The chief surveyor of lands; as, the *surveyor-general* of the United States, or of a particular state. [United States.]

**Surveyorship** (sėr-vā'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a surveyor.

**Surview**† (sėr-vū'), *v.t.* To survey. *Spenser.*

**Surview**† (sėr'vū), *n.* Survey.

**Survise**†‖ (sėr-vīz'), *v.t.* [Fr. *sur*=L. *super*, over, above, and *viser*, to look.] To look over; to supervise. *B. Jonson.*

**Survival** (sėr-vīv'al), *n.* [See SURVIVE.] 1. The act of surviving or outliving; a living beyond the life of another person; the outliving of any thing or event.—2. In *archæol.* any habit, usage, or belief remaining from ancient times whose origin is often unknown or imperfectly known; the continued existence of some custom, or the like, which has lost the special significance and importance that formerly belonged to it; thus the habit of wearing finger-rings may be said to be a *survival* from less civilized times; so the bonfires still kindled at certain times in some parts are a *survival* from sun or fire worship.—*Survival of the fittest*. See *Natural Selection* under SELECTION.

**Survivance, Survivancy** (sėr-vīv'ans, sėr-vīv'an-si), *n.* Survivorship. *Burnet.* [Rare.]

**Survive** (sėr-vīv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *survived;* ppr. *surviving.* [Fr. *survivre*, L. *supervivo* —*super*, over, beyond, and *vivo*, to live.] 1. To outlive; to live beyond the life of; as, the wife *survives* her husband, or a husband *survives* his wife.

> I'll assure her of
> Her widowhood, be it that she *survive* me,
> In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shak.*

2. To outlive anything else; to live beyond any event; as, many men *survive* their usefulness or the regular exercise of their reason.

**Survive** (sėr-vīv'), *v.i.* To remain alive; to live after the death of another or after anything else that has happened.

> Yea, though I die, the scandal will *survive*. *Shak.*
> Try pleasure,
> Which when no other enemy *survives*,
> Still conquers all the conquerors. *Sir J. Denham.*

**Survivency** (sėr-vīv'en-si), *n.* A surviving; survivorship. [Rare.]

**Surviver** (sėr-vīv'ėr), *n.* One who survives or outlives; a survivor.

**Surviving** (sėr-vīv'ing), *p.* and *a.* Remaining alive; yet living; as, *surviving* friends or relatives.

**Survivor** (sėr-vīv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who lives after the death of another, or after some event or time.

> Death is what man should wish. But, oh! what fate
> Shall on thy wife, thy sad *survivor*, wait. *Rowe.*
>
> The *survivors* might well apprehend that they had escaped the shot and the sword only to perish by famine. *Macaulay.*

2. In *law*, the longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in anything.

**Survivorship** (sėr-vīv'ėr-ship), *n.* 1. The state of outliving another, or of living after some event or time; survival.

> We are now going into the country together, with only one hope for making this life agreeable, *survivorship*. *Steele.*

2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants the whole estate remains to the last survivor by right of survivorship. —*Chance of survivorship*, the chance that a person of one age has of outliving a person of a different age. Thus, according to the Carlisle tables of mortality, the chance of survivorship for two persons aged twenty-five and sixty-five are eighty-nine and eleven respectively, or about eight to one that the younger will survive the older.

**Sûrya** (sör'ya), *n.* In *Hindu myth.* the god of the sun.

**Sus** (sus), *n.* [L.] A genus of pachydermatous animals, which includes the domestic hog. See SUIDÆ.

**Susceptibility** (sus-sep'ti-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being susceptible; especially, the capability of receiving impressions or change, or of being influenced or affected; sensitiveness.—2. Capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility.

> His character seems full of *susceptibility;* perhaps too much so for its natural vigour. His novels, accordingly . . . verge towards the sentimental. *Carlyle.*

SYN. Capability, sensibility, feeling, emotion.

**Susceptible** (sus-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [Fr. *susceptible*, from L. *suscipio, susceptum—sus* for *subs*, a form of *sub*, under, and *capio*, to take.] 1. Capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection, or influence; as, a body *susceptible* of colour or of alteration; a body *susceptible* of pain.

> It sheds on souls *susceptible* of light,
> The glorious dawn of an eternal day. *Young.*

2. Capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressible; sensitive. 'The jealousy of a vain and *susceptible* child.' *Ld. Lytton.*

**Susceptibleness** (sus-sep'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility.

**Susceptibly** (sus-sep'ti-bli), *adv.* In a susceptible manner.

**Susception**† (sus-sep'shon), *n.* The act of taking.

> They confessed their sins to John in the *susception* of baptism. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Susceptive** (sus-sep'tiv), *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting; susceptible. 'The more *susceptive* of good impressions.' *Barrow.*

**Susceptiveness** (sus-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being susceptive; susceptibility.

**Susceptivity** (sus-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Capacity of admitting; susceptibility.

> Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply a natural discerptibility, and *susceptivity* of various shapes and modifications. *Wollaston.*

**Susceptor** (sus-sep'tor), *n.* [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather. *Dr. Fuller.*

**Suscipiency** (sus-sip'i-en-si), *n.* Reception; admission.

**Suscipient** (sus-sip'i-ent), *a.* Receiving; admitting. *Barrow.*

**Suscipient** (sus-sip'i-ent), *n.* One who takes or admits; one that receives.

> The sacraments and ceremonies of the Gospel operate not without the concurrent actions, and moral influences of the *suscipient*. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Suscitability**† (sus'sit-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being readily roused, raised, or excited; excitability. *B. Jonson.*

**Suscitate**† (sus'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *suscitated;* ppr. *suscitating.* [L. *suscito, suscitatum*, to rouse, to excite—*sus* for *subs*, under, and *cito*, to incite, to rouse. See CITE.] To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action.

> He shall *suscitate* or raise the courage of all men inclined to virtue. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**Suscitation**† (sus-i-tā'shon), *n.* The act of raising or exciting. *Bp. Pearson.*

**Suslik** (sus'lik), *n.* [Rus.] A pretty little animal of the marmot kind, *Spermophilus citillus*, of a grayish brown, waved or spotted

Suslik (*Spermophilus citillus*).

with white. It is found in Bohemia, and as far north as Siberia, and has a particular taste for flesh, not sparing even its own species. It is named also the earless marmot.

**Suspect** (sus-pekt'), *v.t.* [L. *suspicio, suspectum—sus* for *subs*, a form of *sub*, under, and *specio*, to look, to look at. See SPECIES.] 1. To imagine to exist; to have a vague or slight opinion of the existence of, often on weak evidence or on no evidence at all; to mistrust.

> 'I am surprised with an uncouth fear:
> A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints;
> My heart *suspects* more than mine eyes can see.
> *Shak.*
>
> From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof; as, we often *suspect* a person who is innocent of the crime.

> I do *suspect* thee very grievously. *Shak.*

3. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt; to mistrust.

> I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the truth. *Addison.*

4.† To respect; to esteem. 'Not *suspecting* the dignity of an ambassador, nor of his country.' *North.* [A Latinism.]—SYN. To mistrust, distrust, surmise, doubt.

**Suspect**† (sus-pekt'), *v.i.* To imagine guilt, danger, or the like.

> But, oh! what damned minutes tells he o'er
> Who dotes, yet doubts; *suspects*, yet strongly loves. *Shak.*

**Suspect**† (sus-pekt'), *a.* 1. Doubtful; uncertain. *Glanville.*—2. Suspected. *Chaucer.*

> What I can do or offer is *suspect*. *Milton.*

**Suspect** (sus-pekt'), *n.* 1.† Suspicion.

> And draw within the compass of *suspect*
> Th' unviolated honour of your wife. *Shak.*

2.† Something suspicious; something causing suspicion. 'And lastly that the novelty, though it be not rejected, yet be held for a *suspect*.' *Bacon.*—3. A suspected person; one suspected of a crime, offence, or the like.

> Whose case in no sort I do forejudge, being ignorant of the secrets of the cause, but take him as the law takes him, hitherto for a *suspect*. *Arth. Wilson.*

**Suspecta** (sus-pek'ta), *n. pl.* [L. pp. pl. neut. of *suspicio, suspectum*, to suspect.] One of the three sections into which the colubrine snakes are divided according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other two being Innocua and Venenosa. In this section there are canaliculated fangs placed in front of the superior maxillæ with smaller solid teeth in front of them. The Suspecta comprise certain unimportant snakes, partly aquatic and partly terrestrial in their habits, and all belonging to the Old World.

**Suspectable** (sus-pekt'a-bl), *a.* Liable to be suspected. [Rare.]

> It is an old remark, that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with, renders himself *suspectable*. *Quot. from newspaper by Nares.*

**Suspectant, Spectant** (sus-pekt'ant, spekt'-ant), *a.* In *her.* looking upwards, the nose bendways.

**Suspectedly** (sus-pekt'ed-li), *adv.* In a suspected manner; so as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Suspectedness** (sus-pekt'ed-nes), *n.* State of being suspected or doubted.

**Suspecter** (sus-pekt'ėr), *n.* One who suspects. 'A base *suspecter* of a virgin's honour.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Suspectful** (sus-pekt'ful), *a.* 1. Apt to suspect or mistrust.—2. Exciting suspicion. 'The dangerous and *suspectful* translations of the apostate Aquila.' *Milton.*

**Suspection**† (sus-pek'shon), *n.* Suspicion.

**Suspectless** (sus-pekt'les), *a.* 1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion. 'Eighty of them being assembled and *suspectless* of harm.' *Sir T. Herbert.*—2. Not suspected; not mistrusted.

*Suspectless* have I travelled all the town through,
And in this merchant's shape won much acquaintance.
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Suspend** (sus-pend'), *v.t.* [L. *suspendo*—*sus*, from *subs*, collateral form of *sub*, under, and *pendo*, to hang, to cause to hang down.] 1. To cause to hang; to make to depend from anything; to hang; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; to *suspend* a body by a cord or by hooks.—2. To make to depend on.

God hath . . . *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord.
*Tillotson.*

3. To cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding; to interrupt; to stay; to delay.

If it shall please you to *suspend* your indignation against my brother till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you shall run a certain course.
*Shak.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear.
*Sir J. Denham.*

4. To hold in a state undetermined; as, to *suspend* one's judgment or opinion.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

5. To debar, usually for a time, from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are acknowledged indifferent.
*Bp. Sanderson.*

6. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the Habeas Corpus Act.—*Suspended animation*, a temporary cessation of animation; especially, asphyxia.—*Suspended cadence*, in *music*, an interrupted cadence. See CADENCE.—*Suspended note*, in *music*, a note continued from one chord to another to which it does not properly belong, and to a proper interval of which it must eventually give way. See SUSPENSION.—SYN. To hang, interrupt, intermit, stay, delay, hinder, debar.

**Suspend** (sus-pend'), *v.i.* To cease from operation; to desist from active employment; specifically, to stop payment, or be unable to meet one's engagements.

**uspender** (sus-pend'ėr), *n.* 1. One that suspends.—2. One of the two straps worn for holding up trousers, &c.; one of a pair of braces.

**Suspensation** (sus-pen-sā'shon), *n.* A temporary cessation.

**Suspense** (sus-pens'), *n.* [From L. *suspensus*, suspended. See SUSPEND.] 1. The state of having the mind or thoughts suspended; especially, a state of uncertainty, usually with more or less apprehension or anxiety; indetermination; indecision.

*Suspense* in news is torture, speak them out.
*Milton.*

Long and sharp was the *suspense*. Day after day the folks of Clovernook would call to know the best or the worst. *D. Ferrold.*

2. Cessation for a time; stop. 'A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain.' *Pope.*—3. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.—*Suspense account*, in *book-keeping*, an account in which sums received or disbursed are temporarily entered, until their proper place in the books is determined.

**Suspense**† (sus-pens'), *a.* 1. Held or lifted up; suspended. 'The great light of day . . . *suspense* in heaven.' *Milton.*—2. Held in doubt or expectation.—3. Expressing or proceeding from suspense or doubt. 'Looks *suspense*.' *Milton.*

**Suspensibility** (sus-pen'si-bil"i-ti), *n.* The capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking; as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in water.

**Suspensible** (sus-pen'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

**Suspension** (sus-pen'shon), *n.* [L. *suspensio*, *suspensionis*. See SUSPEND.] 1. The act of suspending, hanging up, or of causing to hang by being attached to something above.—2. The act of holding over, delaying, interrupting, ceasing, or stopping for a time; the state of being delayed, interrupted, &c.; as with reference (*a*) to labour, study, pain, and the like; as, a *suspension* of hostilities. (*b*) To decision, determination, and the like; as, to plead for a *suspension* of judgment or opinion until fresh evidence is brought forward. (*c*) To the payment of claims; as, the *suspension* of a bank or commercial house. (*d*) To punishment or sentence of punishment. (*e*) To the holding of office, power, prerogative, and the like; as, the *suspension* of an officer or of a clergyman. (*f*) To the action, operation, or execution of law, or the like; as, the *suspension* of the Habeas Corpus Act.—3. In *rhet.* a keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations.—4. In *law*, the temporary stop of a man's right, as when a seignory, rent, or other profit out of land; by reason of the unity of possession of the seignory, rent, &c., and of the land out of which they issue, lies dormant for a time.—5. In *Scots law*, a process in the supreme civil or criminal court, by which execution or diligence on a sentence or decree is stayed until the judgment of the supreme court is obtained on the point.—6. In *music*, the holding or prolongation of a note or tone in any chord which follows, by which a discord is frequently produced. The first appearance of the note to be suspended is termed its preparation (*a*, in example); its

Suspension (1) from above; (2) from below.

presence as a discord, its percussion (*b*); its removal to a note of concord or rest in key, or some legitimate sound of a sequence, its resolution (*c*). Percussion usually occurs in the strong accent of a bar. When the suspension is from above, as at (1), a descent is necessary for its resolution; when from below, as at (2), the resolution is by ascent. 7. The state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in a fluid and may be separated from it again by filtration.—*Points of suspension*, in *mech.* the points, as in the axis of a beam or balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended.—*Suspension bridge*. See BRIDGE.—*Suspension railway*, a railway in which the body of the carriage is suspended from an elevated track or tracks on which the wheels run.—*Suspension of arms*, a short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of the contending parties, as for burying the dead, making proposals for surrender or for peace, &c.—*Suspension and interdict*, in *Scots law*, a judicial remedy competent in the bill chamber of the Court of Session, where the object is to stop or interdict some act or to prevent some encroachment on property or possession, or in general to stay any unlawful proceeding. The remedy is applied for by a note of suspension and interdict. See INTERDICT.—*Pleas in suspension*, in *law*, those pleas which show some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.—SYN. Delay, interruption, intermission, stop, withholding.

**Suspensive** (sus-pens'iv), *a.* Tending to suspend or to keep in suspense; uncertain; doubtful. 'Psyche . . . in *suspensive* thoughts awhile doth hover.' *Beaumont.*—*Suspensive conditions*, in *Scots law*, conditions precedent, or conditions without the purification of which the contract cannot be completed.

**Suspensor** (sus-pens'or), *n.* Something which suspends; as, (*a*) in *surg.* a bag attached to a strap or belt, used to support the scrotum, as in hernia, &c. (*b*) In *bot.* a cellular cord by which the embryo of some plants is suspended from the foramen or opening of the seed. (*c*) The longitudinal ligament of the liver.

**Suspensory** (sus-pen'so-ri), *a.* 1. Suspended; hanging; depending.—2. That suspends; suspending; as, a *suspensory* muscle.

**Suspensory** (sus-pen'so-ri), *n.* See SUSPENSOR.

**Suspicable**† (sus'pi-ka-bl), *a.* [L. *suspicabilis*, from *suspicor*, to suspect. See SUSPECT.] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. '*Suspicable* principles and . . . extravagant objects.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Suspicion** (sus-pi'shon), *n.* [L. *suspicio*, *suspicionis*. See SUSPECT.] 1. The act of suspecting; the feeling of one who suspects; the sentiment or passion which is excited by signs of evil, danger, or the like, without sufficient proof; the imagination of the existence of something, especially something wrong, without or with slight proof.

*Suspicion* always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer. *Shak.*

*Suspicions* among thoughts are like bats among birds, they ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*

And oft, though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to simplicity
Resigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
Where no ill seems. *Milton.*

2.† Regard; consideration. 'Without the *suspicion* of expected reward.' *Milton.*—SYN. Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, doubt, fear.

**Suspicion**†(sus-pi'shon), *v.t.* To regard with suspicion; to suspect; to mistrust; to doubt. *South.*

**Suspicious** (sus-pish'us), *a.* [L. *suspiciosus*. See SUSPICION.] 1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift.*

3. Liable to cause suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill; as, an author of *suspicious* innovations; a person met under *suspicious* circumstances.

I spy a black, *suspicious*, threat'ning cloud. *Shak.*

4. Entertaining suspicion; cherishing suspicion; distrustful: with *of* before the object.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious of* each other. *Pope.*

SYN. Distrustful, mistrustful, jealous, doubtful, dubious, questionable.

**Suspiciously** (sus-pish'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a suspicious manner; with suspicion.—2. So as to excite suspicion.

**Suspiciousness** (sus-pish'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being suspicious; as, (*a*) the being liable to suspicion or liable to be suspected; as, the *suspiciousness* of a man's appearance, of his weapons, or of his actions. (*b*) The quality or state of being apt to suspect; as, the *suspiciousness* of a man's temper or mind.

*Suspiciousness* is as great an enemy to wisdom as too much credulity, it doing oftentimes as hurtful wrongs to friends. *Fuller.*

**Suspiral** (sus-pīr'al), *n.* [See SUSPIRE.] 1. A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct.—2. A spring of water passing underground toward a cistern or conduit. [Rare in both senses.]

**Suspiration** (sus-pīr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *suspiratio*, *suspirationis*. See SUSPIRE.] The act of sighing or fetching a long and deep breath; a sigh. 'Windy *suspiration* of forced breath.' *Shak.*

**Suspire** (sus-pīr'), *v.i.* [L. *suspiro*, to breathe out, to sigh—*sus* for *subs*, collateral form of *sub*, under, and *spiro*, to breathe (whence *expire*, *inspire*, *respire*, &c.).] 1. To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh. *Shak.*—2.† To breathe.

Did he *suspire*,
That light and weightless down perforce must move.
*Shak.*

**Suspire**† (sus-pīr'), *n.* A deep breath; a sigh.

Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*
It does not bid you laugh them to their graves.
*Massinger.*

**Suspired**† (sus-pīrd'), *a.* Earnestly longed for; ardently wished or desired.

O glorious morning, wherein was born the expectation of nations; and wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world did, as his prophets had cried, rend the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity! *Wotton.*

**Sussex Marble** (sus'seks mär'bl), *n.* In *geol.* a fresh-water deposit which constitutes a member of the Wealden group. It occurs in layers varying from a few inches to upwards of a foot in thickness, the layers being separated by seams of clay or loose friable limestone. It occurs in great abundance in Sussex, hence the name. It is of various shades of gray and bluish-gray,

mottled with green and yellow. It bears a high polish, and is extensively used for architectural and ornamental purposes.

**Sustain** (sus-tān'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *sustenir, sostenir* (Mod. Fr. *soutenir*), from L. *sustineo—sus* for *subs*, a collateral form of *sub*, under, and *teneo*, to hold (whence *contain, retain*, &c.).] 1. To bear up; to uphold; to support; as, a foundation *sustains* the superstructure; a beast *sustains* a load. 'The prop that doth *sustain* my house.' *Shak.* 'To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*.' *Dryden.*—2. To hold suspended; to keep from falling; as, a rope *sustains* a weight. 3. To keep from sinking in despondence; to support.

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

4. To maintain; to keep alive; to support; to subsist; to nourish; as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army; food insufficient to *sustain* life.—5. To support in any condition by aid; to vindicate, comfort, assist, or relieve. 'His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*.' *Dryden.*—6. To endure without failing or yielding; to bear up against; as, able to *sustain* a shock.—7. To suffer; to have to submit to; to bear; to undergo.

You shall *sustain* more new disgraces. *Shak.*

8. To allow to proceed before a court; to hold as well based; to continue; not to dismiss or abate; as, the court *sustained* the action or suit.—9. To establish by evidence; to bear out; to prove; to confirm; to make good; to corroborate; as, such facts *sustain* the statement; the evidence is not sufficient to *sustain* the charge.—10. In *music*, to give the full length or time value to; to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.—SYN. To bear, support, uphold, prop, subsist, nourish, assist, relieve, suffer, undergo, endure.

**Sustain** † (sus-tān'), *n.* That which upholds. 'My *sustain* was the Lord.' *Milton.*

**Sustainable** (sus-tān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being sustained or maintained; as, the action is not *sustainable*.

**Sustained** (sus-tānd'), *p.* and *a.* Kept up to one pitch or level, especially a high pitch. 'The *sustained* melody of his verse.' *Craik.* 'Sustained thought.' *Edin. Rev.*

No other means can be devised of making the councils consistent and *sustained*. *Brougham.*

—*Sustained note* or *tone*, in *music*, a note prolonged through several bars while other parts are ascending or descending. It differs from organ or pedal point only in its occurring in the upper or middle parts, organ-point being in the bass.

**Sustainer** (sus-tān'ėr), *n.* One who or that which sustains; as, (*a*) a supporter, maintainer, or upholder. 'The first founder, *sustainer*, and continuer thereof.' *Dr. H. More.* (*b*) A sufferer. 'Hast a *sustainer* been of much affliction.' *Chapman.*

**Sustainment** (sus-tān'ment), *n.* The act of sustaining; support. 'Hunting, which was their only *sustainment*.' *Milton.*

**Sustenance** (sus'ten-ans), *n.* [O.Fr. *sustenance*. See SUSTAIN.] 1. The act of sustaining; support; maintenance; subsistence; as, the *sustenance* of life. 'For the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food.' *Hooker.*—2. That which supports life; food; victuals; provisions; as, to refuse to take any *sustenance*. 'Gained for her a scanty *sustenance*.' *Tennyson.*

**Sustentacle** † (sus-ten'ta-kl), *n.* [L. *sustentaculum*.] Support; sustenance. *Dr. H. More.*

**Sustentation** (sus-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *sustentatio, sustentationis*, from *sustento*, to hold up, intens. of *sustineo*. See SUSTAIN.] 1. Support; preservation from falling. 'Ascent and *sustentation* aloft.' *Boyle.*—2. Use of food. *Sir T. Browne.*—3. Maintenance; support of life. 'Means of life and *sustentation*.' *Bacon.*—*Sustentation fund*, a central fund collected from each congregation belonging to the Free Church of Scotland, from which each clergyman in possession of a cure is paid an equal sum annually.

**Suster,** † *n.* Sister. *Chaucer.*

**Susurration** (sū-sėr-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *susurratio, susurrationis*, from *susurro*, to whisper.] A whispering; a soft murmur. *Howell.*

**Susurrous** (sū-sur'rus), *a.* [L. *susurrus*, a whisper.] Whispering; full of sounds resembling whispers; rustling.

High up on the same end of the wall there were eyes peering through, and a gentle, *susurrous* whispering. *W. H. Russell.*

**Susurrus** (sū-sur'rus), *n.* [L.] A soft, humming, murmuring, sound; a whisper.

All the halls will be overflowing and buzzing with the matin *susurrus* of courtiers. *De Quincey.*

**Sutile** (sū'til), *a.* [L. *sutilis*, from *suo, sutum*, to sew.] Done by stitching. 'The fame of her needle work, 'the *sutile* pictures,' mentioned by Johnson.' *Boswell.*

**Sutler** (sut'lėr), *n.* [O.D. *soeteler*, D. *zoetelaar*, a sutler, from *soetelen*, to perform menial offices or dirty work. Allied to G. *sudler*, a dabbler, a scullion, from *sudeln*, to splash or puddle about, to soil, to do dirty work.] A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, or the like.

**Sutling** (sut'ling), *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

**Sutor** (sū'tor), *n.* A syrup made by the Indians of the river Gila, in the United States (Arizona), from the fruit of the *Cactus pittahaya*.

**Sûtra** (sö'tra), *n.* [Skr., a thread, a string. The sûtras are leaves held together by strings passed through holes in them.] The name given to certain collections or books of aphorisms in Sanskrit literature, forming the Vedangas, or six members of the Veda. See VEDANGA.

**Suttee** (sut-tē'), *n.* [Skr. *satī*, from *sat*, good, pure; properly, a chaste and virtuous wife.] 1. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile, either with the body of her husband, or separately, if he died at a distance.—2. The voluntary self-immolation of Hindu widows on the funeral pile of their husbands. The origin of this horrid custom is uncertain. It is not absolutely commanded in the sacred books of the Hindus, but they speak of it as highly meritorious, and the means of obtaining eternal beatitude. The practice is now abolished in British India, and is all but extinct in the native states.

**Sutteeism** (sut-tē'izm), *n.* The practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

**Suttle** (sut'l), *n.* In *com.* a term applied to weight when the tare has been deducted and the tret has yet to be allowed.

**Sutural** (sū-tū'ral), *a.* 1. Relating to a suture or seam.—2. In *bot.* taking place at a suture; as, the *sutural* dehiscence of a pericarp.

**Suturate** (sū'tūr-āt), *v.t.* To join or unite by a suture; to sew or knit together. 'Six several bones . . . *suturated* among themselves.' *Dr. John Smith.*

**Suture** (sū'tūr), *n.* [L. *sutura*, from *suo*, to sew.] 1. The act of sewing; also, the line along which two things or parts are joined, united, or sewed together so as to form a seam, or something resembling a seam.—2. In *surg.* the uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching.—3. In *anat.* the seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull, or the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones; as, the coronal *suture*; the sagittal *suture*.—4. In *bot.* the seam of a dehiscent pericarp where the valves unite.—5. In *entom.* the line at which the elytra meet, and are sometimes confluent.—6. In *conch.* the line of junction in the whorls of spiral shells, or that line by which two parts join or fit into each other.

*vs*, Ventral Suture.
*d s*, Dorsal Suture.

**Sutured** (sū'tūrd), *a.* Having sutures; united.

**Suversed** (sū'vėrst), *n.* A mathematical term applied to the supplement of a versed sine, or the difference of a versed sine from the diameter of the circle. See SINE.

**Suwarrow-nut** (sū-war'ō-nut), *n.* The large flat fruit of a tree of the genus Caryocar, the *C. nuciferum*, nat. order Rhizobolaceæ. Written also *Saouari-* and *Souari-nut*. See CARYOCAR.

**Suzerain** (sū'ze-rān), *n.* [Fr., formed from prefix *sus*, above, over, L. *sursum*, on type of *souverain*, from L. *super*, above.] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount.

**Suzerainty** (sū'ze-rān-ti), *n.* [Fr. *suzeraineté*, from *suzerain*, a lord paramount.] The office or dignity of a suzerain; paramount authority or command.

When Philip Augustus began his reign his dominions were much less extensive than those of the English king, over whom his *suzerainty* was merely nominal. *Brougham.*

I hold my kingdom of God and the sword, and will acknowledge no *suzerainty* beyond that. *E. A. Freeman.*

**Swa,** † *adv.* [A. Sax.] So. *Chaucer.*

**Swab** (swob), *n.* [Same word as Sw. *swabb, swab*, a swab; kindred forms are D. *zwabber*, G. *schwabber*, Dan. *svabre*, a swab, a mop; probably from a verb signifying to splash or dash among water; comp. Prov. E. *swab*, to splash; G. *schwabbeln, schwappeln*, to splash; perhaps from the root of *sweep* (which see).] 1. A mop for cleaning floors, ships' decks, and the like.—2. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, fastened to a handle for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment.—3. In *founding*, a small tapering tuft of hemp, charged with water, for touching up the edges of moulds.—4. A cleaner or sponge for the bore of a cannon.—5. † A cod or pod, as of beans, pease, and the like.—6. An epaulet, being humorously compared to a swab or mop. [Colloq.]

**Swab** (swob), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swabbed;* ppr. *swabbing*. To apply a swab to; to clean with a swab or mop; to wipe when wet or after washing; as, to *swab* the deck of a ship.

**Swabber** (swob'ėr), *n.* One who uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; on board of ships of war, an inferior officer, whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.

**Swad** (swod), *n.* [Perhaps a sort of hybrid form based upon *squash* (peascod) and *cod*. As to similarity in meanings, comp. *squash*. In meaning 4 a form of *squad*.] A pod, as of beans or pease. [Local.]—2. † A short fat person.—3. A silly or coarse fellow; a country bumpkin.

There was one busy fellow was their leader,
A blunt, squat *swad*, but lower than yourself.
*B. Jonson.*

4. A lump, mass, or bunch; also, a crowd; a squad. [Vulgar.]

**Swaddle** (swod'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swaddled;* ppr. *swaddling*. [O.E. *swadil, swadel, swathele*, to bind, from A. Sax. *swœthil, swethel*, a swaddling-band; same origin as *swathe, swath*. See SWATHE.] 1. To bind, as with a bandage; to bind tight with clothes; to swathe: used generally of infants; as, to *swaddle* a child.

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen till they had wrapped me in about a hundred yards of swathe. *Addison.*

2. † To beat; to cudgel. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Swaddle** (swod'l), *n.* A cloth or band bound tight round the body of an infant. 'Put to bed in all my *swaddles*.' *Addison.*

**Swaddleband** (swod'l-band), *n.* Same as *Swaddling-band. Massinger.*

**Swaddler** (swod'lėr), *n.* A contemptuous epithet applied by Roman Catholics in Ireland to Protestants, especially to the more evangelical and active sects, as the Methodists.

**Swaddling-band, Swaddling-cloth** (swod'ling-band, swod'ling-kloth), *n.* A band or cloth wrapped round an infant. Job xxxviii. 9; Luke ii. 7.

**Swaddling-clout** (swod'ling-klout), *n.* A swaddling-band. *Spenser.*

**Swag** (swag), *v.i.* [A form allied to *swing, sway*, and perhaps influenced to some extent by *sag* and *wag*; comp. Icel. *svegja*, to make to sway; *sveigja*, to sway; G. *schwanken*, to sway; hence *swagger*.] 1. To sink down by its weight; to lean; to sag. *N. Grew.*—2. To move as something heavy and pendent; to sway.

**Swag** (swag), *n.* 1. An unequal hobbling motion. [Local.]—2. A large quantity; a lot; hence, plundered property; booty. [Slang.]

**Swag-bellied** (swag'bel-lid), *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly.

Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander are nothing to your English. *Shak.*

**Swag-belly** (swag'bel-li), *n.* 1. A prominent or projecting belly; a swag-bellied person.

Great overgrown dignitaries and rectors, with rubicund noses and gouty ancles, or broad bloated faces, dragging along great *swag-bellies;* the emblems of sloth and indigestion. *Smollett.*

2. A large tumour developed in the abdomen, and which is neither fluctuating nor sonorous. *Dunglison.*

**Swage** (swāj), *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *assuage* (which see).] To ease; to soften; to mitigate.

Apt words have power to *swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind. *Milton.*

**Swaget** (swāj), *v.i.* To abate; to assuage.

**Swage** (swāj), *n.* An implement used by blacksmiths and other metal-workers in forging. The tool has a face of a given shape, the counterpart of which is imparted to the heated metal, against which it is forcibly impressed, as by hammering, &c.

**Swage** (swāj), *v.t.* To shape by means of a swage; to fashion by hammering in a groove or mould, having the required shape.

**Swagger** (swag'ėr), *v.i.* [A freq. from *swag* (which see). Comp. Swiss *schwaggeln*, to stroll about.] 1. To boast or brag noisily; to bluster; to bully; to hector. 'A rascal that *swaggered* with me last night (that is tried to bully me).' *Shak.*

Drunk? squabble? *swagger*? and discourse fustian with one's own shadow? O thou invisible spirit of wine! *Shak.*

It was something to *swagger* about when they were together after their second bottle of claret. *Disraeli.*

2. To strut with a defiant or insolent air; to strut with an obtrusive affectation of superiority; as, he went *swaggering* down the street.

**Swagger** (swag'ėr), *v.t.* To influence by blustering or threats; to bully; as, to *swagger* one out of countenance. *Swift.*

**Swagger** (swag'ėr), *n.* A piece of bluster; boastfulness, bravado, or insolence in manner; an insolent strut. 'An impudent *swagger*.' *Marryat.*

He gave a half *swagger*, half leer, as he stepped forth to receive us. *Irving.*

**Swaggerer** (swag'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully; a boastful noisy fellow. *Shak.*

**Swaggy** (swag'i), *a.* [From *swag.*] Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight. 'His *swaggy* and prominent belly.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Swain** (swān), *n.* [A. Sax. *swein, swān*, a herdsman, a swain; Icel. *sveinn*, a boy, a youth, a servant; O. Sax. *swēn*, Dan. *svend*, a journeyman; probably allied in origin to *son*.] 1. A young man dwelling in the country; a country servant employed in husbandry; a rustic.

Behold the cot! where thrives the industrious *swain*. *Crabbe.*

Hence—2. A country gallant; a lover or sweetheart generally: in poetry and picturesque prose.

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in every grace excel. *Pope.*

SYN. Countryman, peasant, hind, clown, rustic.

**Swainish** (swān'ish), *a.* Rustic; boorish. An ungentle and *swainish* breast.' *Milton.*

**Swainmote, Sweinmote** (swān'mōt, swīn'-mōt), *n.* [*Swain*, and *mote*, meeting.] An old English forest court, held before the verderors as judges, the swains or freeholders within the forest constituting the jury. Its principal jurisdiction was to inquire into the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest.

**Swaip** (swāp), *v.i.* [Form of *sweep.*] To walk proudly; to sweep. [Local.]

**Swal,**† pret. of *swell.* Swelled.

**Swale** (swāl), *n.* 1. A shade or shady spot. 2. A valley; a low place; a moor.—3. [See SWEAL.] A gutter in a candle. [Provincial English in all senses.]

**Swale** (swāl), *v.i.* To waste; to consume. See SWEAL.

**Swale** (swāl), *v.t.* [See SWEAL.] To dress, as a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off his hair. [Provincial English.]

**Swallet** (swal'et), *n.* [Possibly from *swell;* comp. G. *schwall*, a swell of the sea, a billow, from *schwellen*, to swell.] In *tin mining*, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

**Swallow** (swol'lō), *n.* [A. Sax. *swalewe, swealwe*, D. *zwaluw*, Icel. and Sw. *svala*, Dan. *svale*, O.H.G. *sualawa*, Mod. G. *schwalbe*, swallow.] A common name of a number of insessorial birds of the fissirostral section of the order, several species of which are well-known in this country. They are remarkable for their dense plumage, extreme length of wing, and velocity of flight, while their feet and legs are comparatively weak. Their food consists of insects, which they catch in the air, and thus they pass more of their time upon the wing than most other birds. Their bill is short and very broad at the base, so that the gape is remarkably wide. They are found almost all over the world. In temperate climates the swallows are migratory birds, marking the arrival of spring by their coming, and giving notice that summer is over by their departure to warmer regions. The common species in Britain are the chimney swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), the house-martin (*H. urbica*), and the sand-martin (*H. riparia*). The chimney swallow has the tail very deeply forked, the two outside feathers being far longer than any of the others. It is about 8¼ inches in length. The upper parts and a broad bar across the breast are bluish black, the forehead and throat chestnut, the under surface white. The nest is cup-shaped,

Chimney Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).

made of mud, and placed in chimneys, under open roofs, or in similar situations. The house-martin is glossy black above, whitish below and on the rump, and the tail is not so markedly forked. It builds a hemispherical nest of mud or clay under eaves, &c., with the entrance on one side. The sand-martin is smaller than either of the above, brownish on the upper parts, white below, with the tail moderately forked. It makes its nest in steep sandy banks, excavating by means of its bill a gallery 18 inches or more in depth for the purpose. The purple martin (*H. purpurea*) is a very common species in North America, and is a great favourite in the northern parts, where, like the British species, it serves as a herald of spring. Several other species belong to America.

**Swallow** (swol'lō), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *swelgan, swilgan*, to swallow; L.G. *swalgen*, D. *swelgen*, Dan. *svälge*, Icel. *svelgja*, O.G. *swelhan*, Mod. G. *schwelgen*, to swallow, to gulp down; from same stem O.E. *swolgh, swalgh*, Icel. *svelgr*, Dan. *svälg*, Sw. *svalg*, G. *schwalg*, a gulf or abyss, a whirlpool, the gullet.] 1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the gullet or œsophagus into the stomach; as, to *swallow* food or drink.—2. To draw into an abyss or gulf; to ingulf; to overwhelm; to absorb: usually followed by *up*. 'In bogs *swallow'd up* and lost.' *Milton.*

The earth opened her mouth and *swallowed* them *up*. Num. xvi. 32.

3. To take into the mind readily; to receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to receive implicitly; to drink in. 'With open mouth *swallowing* a tailor's news.' *Shak.* 'Though that story . . . be not so readily *swallowed*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Here he delights the weekly news to con,
And mingle comments as he blunders on;
To *swallow* all their varying authors teach.
*Crabbe.*

4. To engross to one's self; to appropriate.

Homer . . . has *swallowed* up the honour of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

5. To occupy; to employ; to take up.

The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste; to exhaust; to consume. 'For *swallowing* the treasure of the realm.' *Shak.*

Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson.*

7. To engross the faculties of; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are *swallowed* up of wine. Is. xxviii. 7.

8. To put up with; to bear; to take patiently; as, to *swallow* an affront.—9. To retract; to recant. '*Swallowed* his vows whole.' *Shak.*

**Swallow** (swol'lō), *n.* 1. The gullet or œsophagus; the throat.—2. Capacity for swallowing; voracity. 'There being nothing too gross for the *swallow* of political rancour.' *Prof. Wilson.*—3. Taste; relish; inclination; liking. 'I have no *swallow* for it.' *Massinger.*—4. As much as is swallowed at once.

**Swallower** (swol'lō-ėr), *n.* One who swallows; also, a glutton. *Tatler.*

**Swallow-fish** (swol'lō-fish), *n.* A sea-fish of the genus Trigla, the *T. hirundo*, remarkable for the size of its gill fins. Called also *the Sapphirine Gurnard.*

**Swallow-stone** (swol'lō-stōn), *n.* Chelidonius lapis, a stone which Pliny and other authors affirm to be found in the stomachs of young swallows.

**Swallow-tail** (swol'lō-tāl), *n.* 1. A plant, a species of willow. 'The shining willow they call *swallow-tail*.' *Bacon.*—2. In *joinery*, the same as *Dove-tail.*—3. In *fort.* an outwork composed of two redans, and called also *Queue d'Hyronde.* See REDAN.—4. A swallow-tailed coat. *Lord Lytton.*—5. The points of a burgee.

**Swallow-tailed** (swol'lō-tāld), *a.* 1. Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.—2. In *joinery*, dove-tailed.—*Swallow-tailed butterfly, swallow-tailed moth*, names given to the *Papilio machaon*, a large and beautiful species of butterflies; and to the *Dicranura furcata*, a common British moth: so called because in both insects the hinder wings are prolonged to form pointed tails or projections.—*Swallow-tailed hawk*, a species of hawk, *Nauclerus furcatus*, found in the Southern States of America.

**Swallow-wort** (swol'lō-wėrt), *n.* The English name of various species of plants of the genus Asclepias, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ; also, a name given to the common celandine (*Chelidonium majus*).

**Swam** (swam), pret. of *swim.*

**Swamp** (swomp), *n.* [Closely akin to *sump*, a pond, and also to A. Sax. *swamm*, Dan. and Sw. *svamp*, Icel. *svöppr*, G. *schwamm*, a sponge; from root of *swim.*] A piece of spongy land; low ground saturated with water; soft wet ground which may have a growth of certain kinds of trees, but is unfit for agricultural or pastoral purposes, being thus distinguished from *bog* or *marsh*, though often used as synonymous with those words, as also with *fen* and *morass.*

**Swamp** (swomp), *v.t.* 1. To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp.—2. To plunge into inextricable difficulties. 'Having *swamped* himself in following the ignis fatuus of a theory.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*—3. *Naut.* to overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water; to whelm.

**Swamp-cabbage** (swomp'kab-bāj), *n.* Same as *Skunk-cabbage.*

**Swamp-hare** (swomp'hār), *n.* Same as *Water-rabbit.*

**Swamp-hickory** (swomp'hik-ō-ri), *n.* See HICKORY.

**Swamp-locust Tree** (swomp'lō-kust trē), *n.* A thorny leguminous tree (*Gleditschia monosperma*) inhabiting the Southern States of America. Called also *Water-locust.*

**Swamp-oak** (swomp'ōk), *n.* A species of oak (*Quercus bicolor*) common on low ground in Canada and the United States.

**Swamp-ore** (swomp'ōr), *n.* Same as *Bog Iron-ore* (which see).

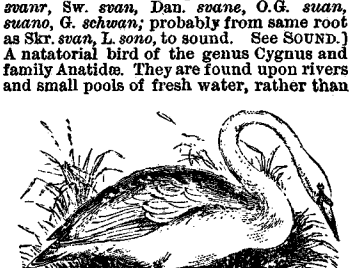
**Swamp-pink** (swomp'pingk), *n.* The popular name of the wild honey-suckle (*Azalea viscosa*). [United States.]

**Swamp-sassafras** (swomp-sas'sa-fras), *n.* See SASSAFRAS.

**Swamp-wood** (swomp'wụd). See ROPE-BARK.

**Swampy** (swomp'i), *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* land.

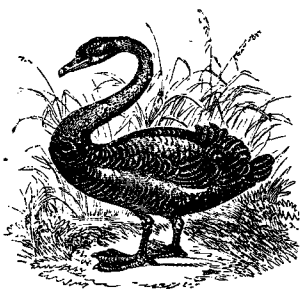
**Swan** (swon), *n.* [A. Sax. *swan;* common to the Teutonic languages: D. *zwaan*, Icel. *svanr*, Sw. *svan*, Dan. *svane*, O.G. *suan, suano*, G. *schwan;* probably from same root as Skr. *svan*, L. *sono*, to sound. See SOUND.] A natatorial bird of the genus Cygnus and family Anatidæ. They are found upon rivers and small pools of fresh water, rather than



Wild Swan or Hooper (*Cygnus ferus*).

the sea or the larger lakes. They are among the most ornamental of all the water-birds, on account of their great size, the gracefulness of their forms and motions, and the snowy whiteness of the plumage of those species with which we are most familiar.

The species which inhabit or visit Britain are the mute or tame swan (*Cygnus olor*), the wild swan or hooper (*C. ferus*), and the Bewick swan (*C. Bewickii*). The black swan (*C. atratus*) is an Australian species, about



Black Swan (*Cygnus atratus*).

the size of the tame swan. Like the white swan, it is frequently kept as an ornament in parks in this country. Other species are the Polish swan (*C. inimitabilis*), the American swan (*C. americanus*), the trumpeter swan (*C. buccinator*), also an American form, and the black-necked swan (*C. nigricollis*) of South America. In England the swan is said to be a bird-royal, in which no subject can have property, save by special permission of the crown. A mark or badge was granted to those who enjoyed this right, and the ceremony of *swan-upping*, *swan-hopping*, or *swan-marking* is yet annually carried out on the Thames on behalf of the crown, of the University of Oxford, and several of the London companies or guilds. The swan-marks are made upon the upper mandible with a knife or other sharp instrument.

**Swan-down** (swon'doun), *n.* Same as *Swansdown.*

**Swan-flower** (swon'flou-ėr), *n.* A name given to orchids of the genus Cycnoches, in allusion to the column, which is long and gracefully curved, like the neck of a swan.

**Swang** (swang), *n.* [A form of *swamp* (which see).] A piece of low land or green sward liable to be covered with water; also, a swamp or bog. [Provincial English.]

**Swanherd** (swon'hėrd), *n.* One who tends swans.

No person having swans could appoint a *swanherd* without the king's *swanherd's* license. *Yarrell.*

**Swanhopping** (swon'hop-ing), *n.* [A corruption of *swan-upping.*] See under SWAN. *T. Hook.*

**Swank** (swangk), *a.* [Allied to G. *schwank*, pliant, flexible, supple.] Thin; slender; pliant; agile. [Scotch.]

**Swankie, Swanky** (swangk'i), *n.* An active or clever young fellow. *Skinner.* [Scotch.]

**Swanking** (swangk'ing), *a.* Supple; active. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Swan-like** (swon'lik), *a.* Resembling a swan. 'A *swan-like* end.' *Shak.*

**Swan-mark** (swon'märk), *n.* A mark indicating the ownership of a swan.

The *swan-mark*, called by Sir Edward Coke, cigninota, was cut in the skin of the beak of the swan with a sharp knife or other instrument. *Yarrell.*

**Swan-neck** (swon'nek), *n.* The end of a pipe curved or arched like the neck of a swan.

**Swannery** (swon'ėr-i), *n.* A place where swans are bred and reared.

**Swanpan** (swan'pan), *n.* Same as *Shwanpan.*

**Swans-down** (swonz'doun), *n.* 1. The down of the swan.—2. A fine, soft, thick woollen cloth; also, a thick cotton cloth with a soft pile or nap on one side.

**Swan-shot** (swon'shot), *n.* A large kind of shot used for swan-shooting.

I made him take the two fowling-pieces, which we always carried, and loaded them with large *swan-shot*, as big as small pistol-bullets. *Defoe.*

**Swanskin** (swon'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a swan with the feathers on.—2. A kind of fine twilled flannel; also, a kind of woollen blanketing used by letterpress printers and engravers.

**Swap** (swop), *adv.* [Comp. G. *schwapp*, a blow, also as interj. slap! smack! perhaps from sound of a hasty blow or smack.] Hastily; at a snatch; with hasty violence. [Provincial English.]

**Swap** (swop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swapped*; ppr. *swapping.* [Allied probably to *sweep* and *swoop*; comp. G. *schwappen*, to strike, to swap. The sense of barter may come from the habit of striking hands on a bargain. Comp. *to strike a bargain.* See SWAP, *adv.*] 1. To strike with a sweeping stroke; to knock down. [Old and provincial.]—2. To swop; to barter; to exchange. [Colloq.]

**Swap** (swop), *v.i.* 1. To fall completely down.—2. To ply the wings with a sweeping noise.—3. To swop.

**Swap** (swop), *n.* 1. A blow; a stroke. *Beau. & Fl.* [Old and provincial.]—2. A barter; an exchange. *Sir W. Scott.* [Colloq.]

**Swape** (swāp), *n.* [Collateral form of *sweep*, *swipe.*] 1. A machine for raising water, consisting of a bucket hung to the end of a counterpoised lever; a sweep or swipe.—2. A sconce or light-holder.—3. A pump-handle.—4. A long oar; a sweep.

**Swappe**† (swap), *v.t.* and *i.* To swap; to throw down; to strike off. *Chaucer.*

**Sward** (swąrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *sweard*, O.D. *swaerde*, Mod. D. *zwoord*, Dan. *sværr*, Icel. *sverdr*, G. *schwarte*, all signifying the skin of bacon, and then sward or surface of the earth.] 1. A skin; a covering. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]—*Sward pork*, bacon cured in large flitches. *Halliwell.*—2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass it is called *green-sward.*

**Sward** (swąrd), *v.t.* To produce sward on; to cover with sward. *Mortimer.*

**Sward-cutter** (swąrd'kut-ėr), *n.* 1. A form of plough for turning over grass lands.—2. A lawn-mower.

**Swarded** (swąrd'ed), *a.* Covered with sward. 'The *swarded* lea.' *J. Baillie.*

**Swardy** (swąrd'i), *a.* Covered with sward or grass; as, *swardy* land.

**Sware** (swār), old pret. of *swear.*

Cophetua *sware* a royal oath:
'This beggar maid shall be my queen!' *Tennyson.*

**Swarf** (swärf), *v.i.* [Akin to *swerve* (which see).] To faint; to swoon. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Swarf** (swärf), *n.* Stupor; a fainting fit; a swoon. [Scotch.]

**Swarf** (swärf), *n.* 1. Iron-filings. *E. H. Knight; Simmonds.*—2. The grit worn away from grindstones used in grinding cutlery wet. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

**Swarf-money**† (swärf'mun-i), *n.* In *feudal law*, money paid in lieu of the service of castleward.

**Swarm** (swąrm), *n.* [A. Sax. *swearm*, a swarm; Icel. *svarinr*, a tumult; O. H. G. *swarm*, Mod. G. *schwarm*, noisy revelry, a swarm, *schwärmen*, to buzz, to riot, to swarm, Bavar. *schwurm*, confusion in the head, throng, swarm. The root meaning is seen in G. *schwirren*, to whirr, to whizz, to chirp, &c.; Skr. *svar*, to sound. See the verb, also SWEAR.] 1. A large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when moving in a confused mass. 'A *swarm* of flies in vintage time.' *Milton.*—2. Especially, the cluster or great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive.—3. A great number or multitude; particularly, a multitude of people in motion: used sometimes of inanimate objects. 'This *swarm* of fair advantages.' *Shak.*

Her men,
Seeing the mighty *swarm* about their walls,
Left her and fled. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Multitude, crowd, throng, cluster.

**Swarm** (swąrm), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *swearmian*, L.G. *swarmen*, G. *schwärmen*, Dan. *svärme*, Sw. *svärma*, to swarm, to rove, to wander, to revel. See the noun.] 1. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees; as, bees *swarm* in warm, clear days in summer.—2. To appear or collect in a crowd; to congregate or throng in multitudes; to crowd together with confused movements.

In crowds around the *swarming* people join.
*Dryden.*

O, what a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm.* *Milton.*

3. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged with a multitude of animals in motion; to abound; to be filled with a number or crowd of objects. '*Swarming* with caterpillars.' *Shak.*

Every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*

4. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropt with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

**Swarm**† (swąrm), *v.t.* To crowd or throng. 'To *swarm* us round about.' *Sackville.*

**Swarm** (swąrm), *v.i.* [Perhaps akin to *swerve*, but more probably to *squirm*, which may either be derived from this or the origin of this. See SQUIRM.] To climb a tree, pole, or the like by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling; to shin.

At the top was placed a piece of money, as a prize for those who could *swarm* up and seize it. *Coxe.*

**Swarming** (swąr'ming), *n.* 1. The act of coming off in swarms as bees.—2. In *bot.* a method of reproduction observed in some of the Confervaceæ and Desmidiaceæ, in which the granules constituting the green matter become detached from each other and move about in their cells; *then* the external membrane swells and bursts, and the granules issue forth into the water to become new plants.

**Swart, Swarth** (swąrt, swąrth), *a.* [A. Sax. *swart, sweart*; common to all the Teutonic tongues; Goth. *svarts*, O. Sax. O. Fris. and L.G. *swart*, Icel. *svartr*, G. *schwarz*, D. *zwart*—black, dark. Grimm allies *swart* with L. *surdus*, deaf, dull, indistinct, as if the original meaning is of a colour not to be perceived.] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy: said especially of the skin. 'A nation strange with visage *swart.*' *Spenser.* 'Lame, foolish, crooked, *swart.*' *Shak.* 'Your *swarth* Cimmerian.' *Shak.*

**Swart** (swąrt), *v.t.* To make tawny. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Swart-back** (swąrt'bak), *n.* The great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*). [Scotch.]

**Swarth** (swärth), *n.* An apparition of a person about to die; called in Scotland a *wraith.* [Provincial English.]

These apparitions are called fetches, and in Cumberland *swarths.* *Grose.*

**Swarth** (swąrth), *n.* 1. The sward.

Groans are heard on the mountain *swarth.* *Hogg.*

2. The swath; one of the bands or ridges of grass, hay, &c., produced by mowing with the scythe.

An affectioned ass, that cons state without book and utters it by great *swarths.* *Shak.*

**Swarthily** (swąrth'i-li), *adv.* With a swarthy hue.

**Swarthiness, Swarthness** (swąrth'i-nes, swąrth'nes), *n.* The state of being swarthy; tawniness; a dusky or dark complexion.

**Swarthy** (swąrth'i), *a.* [From *swarth, swart.* See SWART.] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny or black; as, the Moors, Spaniards, and Italians are more *swarthy* than the French, Germans, and English. '*A swarthy* Ethiope.' *Shak.* 'Hard coils of cordage, *swarthy* fishing-nets.' *Tennyson.*

Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains.
*Addison.*

**Swarthy**† (swąrth'i), *v.t.* To blacken; to make swarthy.

Now will I and my man John *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em so.
*Cowley.*

**Swartiness** (swąrt'i-nes), *n.* The state of being swart or swarthy; a tawny colour.

**Swartish** (swąrt'ish), *a.* Somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

**Swartness** (swąrt'nes), *n.* Swarthiness. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Swart-star** (swąrt'stär), *n.* The Dog-star: so called because it appears in the heat of summer which darkens or makes swart the complexion.

Shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,
On whose fresh lap the *swart-star* sparely looks.
*Milton.*

**Swarty**† (swąrt'i), *a.* Swarthy; tawny. *Shak.; Burton.*

**Swartzia** (swąrt'zi-a), *n.* [In honour of Olof *Swartz*, M.D., a long time resident in the West Indies, and author of a work on the botany of these islands.] A genus of leguminous trees, the species of which are natives of South America and the West India Islands. They are mostly large forest trees yielding a hard durable timber, having simple or pinnate leaves, and axillary racemes of flowers. The *S. tomentosa* is a high thick tree growing in Guiana. It has a fine reddish-coloured wood, which becomes black by age, and is considered very indestructible. The bark is very bitter, and is used as a medicine in Guiana.

**Swarve** (swąrv), *v.i.* To swerve; to incline to one side. *Spenser; Sir W. Scott.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Swash** (swosh), *n.* [Probably from sound of splashing water; comp. Sw. *swassa*, to bluster, to bully, to swagger. Akin *swish.*] 1. A blustering noise; a vapouring. [Slang.]—

2. Impulse of water flowing with violence; a dashing or splash of water. *Coles.*—3. A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sandbank, or between that and the shore. [United States.]—4. A roaring blade; a swaggerer; a swasher.—5. Liquid filth; wash; hogwash. *Tyndale.*

**Swash** (swosh), *v.i.* 1. To bluster; to make a great noise; to make a show of valour; to vapour or brag.—2. To spill or splash water about; to dash or flow noisily; to splash; as, water *swashing* on a shallow place.—3.† To fall violently or noisily.

They offered to kiss her and *swashed* down upon her bed. *Holinshed.*

**Swash**† (swosh), *n.* In *arch.* an oval figure, whose mouldings are oblique to the axis of the work. *Jos. Moxon.*

**Swash** (swosh), *a.* [A form akin to *squash.*] Soft, like fruit too ripe; swashy. [Provincial English.]

**Swash-bank** (swosh'bangk), *n.* The crowning portion of a sea-embankment. *E. H. Knight.*

**Swash-bucket** (swosh'buk-et), *n.* The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery; hence, a mean slatternly woman. [Provincial English.]

**Swash-buckler** (swosh'buk-lėr), *n.* A swaggering blade; a bravo; a bully or braggadocio.

A bravo, a *swash-buckler*, one that for money and good cheere will follow any man to defend him; but if any danger come he runs away the first, and leaves him in the lurch. *Florio.*

**Swasher** (swosh'ėr), *n.* One who swashes or makes a blustering show of valour or force of arms; a braggart; a bully.

I have observed these three *swashers* . . . three such antics do not amount to a man. *Shak.*

**Swashing** (swosh'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having the character of a swasher; swaggering; slashing; dashing.

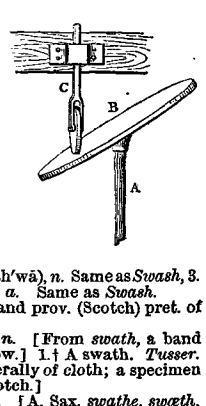
We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside. *Shak.*

2. Having great force; crushing.

Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow. *Shak.*

**Swash-letter** (swosh'let-ėr), *n.* In *printing*, a name common to letters whose terminations project considerably beyond the shank, thus K, Q, R, &c.

**Swash-plate** (swosh'plāt), *n.* In *mech.* a disc B, fixed on a revolving axis A in an inclined position, for the purpose of communicating a reciprocating motion to a bar C, in the direction of its length. The excursion of the bar C varies with the inclination of the plate to the axis, according to a very obvious law.




**Swash-way** (swosh'wā), *n.* Same as *Swash*, 3.

**Swashy** (swosh'i), *a.* Same as *Swash.*

**Swat** (swat), old and prov. (Scotch) pret. of *sweat.*

**Swatch** (swąch), *n.* [From *swath*, a band or fillet. See below.] 1.† A swath. *Tusser.* 2. A pattern, generally of cloth; a specimen of any kind. [Scotch.]

**Swath** (swąth), *n.* [A. Sax. *swathe, swæth*, a track, a way, a path, a swath; D. *zwaad*, G. *schwaden*, a swath, a row of grown grass. The original meaning is probably a long fillet or band, as a swaddling-band. See SWADDLE.] 1. A line or ridge of grass or corn cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing-machine.—2. The whole reach or sweep of a scythe or mowing-machine; as, a wide *swath.*—3. A band or fillet; a bandage; a swathe. *Shak.*

**Swath-bond**† (swąth'bond), *n.* A swaddling-band.

**Swathe** (swāTH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swathed*; ppr. *swathing.* [Icel. *svatha*, to swathe; A. Sax. *swethian*, to bind. See SWATH, SWADDLE.] 1. To bind with a band, bandage, or roller; as, to *swathe* a child.

Their children are never *swathed* or bound about with anything when first born. *Abp. Abbot.*

2. To make a bundle of; to tie up in bundles or sheaves, as corn. 'Swathed or made into sheaves.' *Cotgrave.*—3. To bind about; to inclose; to confine. 'Who hath *swathed* in the great and proud ocean with a girdle of sand.' *Bp. Hopkins.*—4. To wind or fold together; to bind; to wrap.

Last night the gifted seer did view
A wet shroud *swathed* round ladye gay.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Swathe** (swāTH), *n.* A bandage; a band or fillet. *Young.*

**Swathey** (swąth'i), *a.* Of or pertaining to a swath; consisting of or lying in swaths. 'And lays the grass in many a *swathey* line.' *J. Baillie.*

**Swathing-clothes** (swāTH'ing-klōTHz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-clothes. *Shak.*

**Swats** (swats), *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *swate, swatan*, beer, ale.] Ale or beer. 'Reaming *swats*, that drank divinely.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Swatte**,† pret. of *swete* (*sweat*). Sweated. *Chaucer.*

**Swatter** (swat'ėr), *v.i.* [Comp. Bav. *schwadern*, to splash, to spill; Sw. *squattra*, to chatter.] To splutter; to flounce; to move rapidly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way. *Sir D. Lyndsay.* [Scotch.]

**Sway** (swā), *v.i.* [Prov. E. *sweg, sweigh, sway*, to swing, to sway; perhaps from the Scandinavian; Icel. *sveggja*, to make to sway, to veer; *sveigja*, to bend, to yield, to swerve; Dan. *svaie*, to swing, *svele*, to bend; L.G. *swajen*, to waver in the wind, D. *swaeijen*, to swing. Same root as *swing, swag, wag.*] 1. To be drawn to one side by weight; to hang in a heavy, unsteady manner; to lean; to swag; as, a wall *sways* to the west.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To move or advance to one side; to incline to one side; hence, to have the judgment or feelings inclining one way.

This battle fares like to the morning's war . . .
Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea, . . .
Now *sways* it that way. *Shak.*

3. To have weight or influence.

The example of sundry churches . . . doth *sway* much. *Hooker.*

4. To bear rule; to govern. 'Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do.' *Shak.*—5.† To advance steadily onwards.

Let us *sway* on and meet them in the field. *Shak.*

—*To sway up* (*naut.*), to swing up by pulling a rope; to throw a strain on a mast-rope, in order to start the mast upwards, so that the fid may be taken out previously to lowering the mast.

**Sway** (swā), *v.t.* [See the verb intransitive.] 1. To move backwards and forwards; to wave or swing; to wield with the hand; as, to *sway* the sceptre.—2. To bias literally or figuratively; to cause to lean or incline to one side; to prejudice; as, the king was *swayed* by his council from the course he intended to pursue.

God forgive them that so much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me. *Shak.*
As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*. *Hudibras.*

3. To rule; to govern; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; to manage.

She could not *sway* her house. *Shak.*
This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue.
*Dryden.*
Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught, which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton.*

4. *Naut.* to hoist; to raise: particularly applied to the lower yards and to the topmasts.—*Guide, Direct, Sway.* See under GUIDE.

SYN. To wield, swing, move, wave, bias, rule, govern, direct, influence.

**Sway** (swā), *n.* 1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.

With huge two-handed *sway*
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down
Wide-wasting. *Milton.*

2. The motion of a thing moving heavily.

Are not you moved when all the *sway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shak.*

[The *sway of earth*, according to Craik, may be explained as the *balanced swing of earth.*]

3. Preponderance; turn or cast of the balance.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battel. *Milton.*

4. Power exerted in governing; rule; dominion; control.

When vice prevails and impious men bear *sway*,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

5. Influence; weight or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires; all the world is subject to the *sway* of fashion.—6. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work.—SYN. Swing, sweep, rule, dominion, control, influence, direction, preponderance, ascendency.

**Sway-backed** (swā'bakt), *a.* Same as *Swayed*, *p.* and *a.*

**Sway-bracing** (swā'brās-ing), *n.* The horizontal bracing of a bridge, to prevent lateral swaying.

**Swayed** (swād), *p.* and *a.* Strained and weakened in the hinder parts of the body: applied to overworked horses. '*Swayed* in the back and shoulder-shotten.' *Shak.*

**Swayful** (swā'fųl), *a.* Able to sway; swaying; powerful. 'Cytheria's *swayful* power.' *Fawkes.* [Rare.]

**Sweal** (swēl), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *swēlan*, to burn slowly without flame, from *swōl*, heat; cog. L.G. *swelen*, G. *schwelen*, to burn slowly, to sweal; Icel. *svæla*, thick choking smoke. *Swelt, sultry* are from this stem.] 1. To blaze away; to swale.—2. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame.

**Sweal** (swēl), *v.t.* To dress, as a hog, by burning or singeing; to swale.

**Swear** (swār), *v.i.* pret. *swore* (formerly *sware*); pp. *sworn*; ppr. *swearing.* [A. Sax. *swerian*, to swear, pret. *swór*, pp. *sworen*; same as the *swer* of *answer*; common to the Teutonic tongues; D. *zweren*, G. *schwören*, O.G. *sweran, swerjan*, Goth. *svaran*, Icel. *sverja*, Sw. *svärja*, Dan. *svärge*, to swear. Probably from same root as in *swarm*, and Skr. *svar*, to sound.] 1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to declare or affirm in a solemn manner.

Ye shall not *swear* by my name falsely. Lev. xix. 12.
But I say to you, *Swear* not at all. Mat. v. 34.
O, *swear* not by the moon, the inconstant moon.
*Shak.*

2. To promise upon oath; to vow; to promise in a solemn manner.

Jacob said, *Swear* to me this day; and he *sware* unto him. Gen. xxv. 33.

3. To give evidence on oath; as, to *swear* to the truth of a statement.

At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you. *Shak.*

4. To use profane language; to be profane; to practise profaneness; to use the name or names of God irreverently in common conversation; to utter profane oaths.

If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect and *swear* but now and then.
*Shak.*
The swearer continues to *swear;* tell him of his wickedness; he allows it is great, but he continues to *swear* on. *W. Gilpin.*

—*To swear off, to swear out*, to renounce solemnly; as, to *swear off* drinking.

I hear your grace hath *sworn out* housekeeping.
*Shak.*

**Swear** (swār), *v.t.* 1. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; as, to *swear* an oath.

And Galahad *sware* the vow,
And good Sir Bors, our Lancelot's cousin, *sware.*
*Tennyson.*

2. To promise in a solemn manner; to vow.

Well, tell me now what lady is the same
To whom you *swore* a secret pilgrimage. *Shak.*

3. To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath; to bind by an oath; as, to *swear* witnesses in court; to *swear* a jury; the witness has been *sworn;* the judges are *sworn* into office. 'I dare be *sworn* for him.' *Shak.*

I'll kiss thy foot; I'll *swear* myself thy subject.
*Shak.*
Let me *swear* you all to secrecy. *Dryden.*
She called Mary, a thousand times, the most cruel of girls, and *swore* her to secrecy by a hundred oaths.
*Trollope.*

4. To declare or charge upon oath; as, to *swear* treason against a man.—5. To appeal to by an oath; to call to witness. [Rare.]

Now by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
*Shak.*

6. To utter in a profane manner, or by using the name or names of God irreverently.

Being thus frighted *swears* a prayer or two
And sleeps again. *Shak.*

—*To swear the peace against one*, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from some person, in which case the person must find sureties of the peace. See SURETY.

**Swear** (swēr), *a.* Lazy; indolent. [Scotch.] See SWEER.

**Swearer** (swār'ėr), *n.* 1. One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.—2. A profane person; one who habitually utters profane oaths. 'And make our *swearers* priests.' *Shak.*

**Sweat** (swet), *n.* [O.E. *swet, swat, swote*, A. Sax. *swât*, sweat. The A. Sax. regularly

produced *swote*, and the form *sweat* comes rather from the verb, or from the Scandinavian forms: Icel. *sveiti*, Sw. *svett*, Dan. *sved*; comp. also L.G. *sweet*, D. *zweet*, G. *schweiss*. From a root seen also in L. *sudor*, sweat; Gr. *hidrōs*, sweat, *hydōr*, water (where *h* = *s*); Skr. *svedas*, sweat.] 1. The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal. See PERSPIRATION.

In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread. Gen. iii. 19.

2. The state of one who sweats.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton.*

3. That which causes sweat; labour; toil; drudgery.

This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. 2 Maccab. ii. 26.

4. Moisture exuded from any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.—5.† Sweating sickness.

Thus, what with the war, what with the *sweat*, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-shrunk. *Shak.*

**Sweat** (swet), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sweat* or *sweated*. [A. Sax. *swætan*, Icel. *sveita*, L.G. *sweten*, D. *zweeten*, G. *schwitzen*. See the noun.] 1. To excrete sensible moisture from the skin. 'Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing.' *Shak.*—2. To toil; to labour; to drudge. 'If you do *sweat* to put a tyrant down.' *Shak.*

Shall I *sweat* for you? *Shak.*
He'd have the poets *sweat*. *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.—4. To lose or squander money freely; to bleed. *Ld. Lytton.* [Slang.]

**Sweat** (swet), *v.t.* 1. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin; as, his physicians attempted to *sweat* him by the most powerful sudorifics.—2. To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude; to shed. 'To make mine eyes to *sweat* compassion.' *Shak.*

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gums. *Dryden.*

3. To extort or extract money from; to fleece; to sponge on; to bleed. *Ld. Lytton.* [Slang.] —*To sweat coins*, more especially gold coins, to remove a portion of them by shaking them in bags, so that a portion of the metal is worn off, yet the diminution of the value is not readily perceived. *R. Cobden.*

**Sweater** (swet'ėr), *n.* 1. One who sweats.—2. One who or that which causes to sweat; specifically, (*a*) a sudorific; (*b*) a grinding employer; one who sweats his workpeople; especially, one who employs working tailors at low wages.

The *sweater* is the greatest evil in the trade; as the sweating system increases the number of hands to an almost incredible extent—wives, sons, daughters, and extra women all working long days. *Mayhew.*

**Sweath-band**† (swāTH'band), *n.* A swaddling-band. *Spenser.*

**Sweatily** (swet'i-li), *adv.* In a sweaty manner; so as to be moist with sweat.

**Sweatiness** (swet'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

**Sweating-bath** (swet'ing-bath), *n.* A sudatory; a bath for producing sensible sweat; a stove.

**Sweating-house** (swet'ing-hous), *n.* A house for sweating persons in sickness.

**Sweating-iron** (swet'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* A kind of knife or scraper to remove sweat from horses.

**Sweating-room** (swet'ing-röm), *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons.—2. In *dairy business*, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

**Sweating-sickness** (swet'ing-sik-nes), *n.* Sudor anglicanus, ephemera sudatoria, or ephemera maligna; an extremely fatal, febrile epidemic disease which made its appearance in England in August, 1485, and at different periods up till 1551, and which spread very extensively on the Continent. It was characterized by profuse sweating, and was frequently fatal in a few hours.—*Malwah sweating-sickness*, a disease occurring in India, which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever. *Dunglison.*

**Sweating-system** (swet'ing-sis-tem), *n.* A term applied, particularly in the tailoring trade, to the practice of employing men, women, and children to make up clothes in their own houses at very low wages. See SWEATER.

**Sweaty** (swet'i), *a.* 1. Moist with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin; a *sweaty* garment. 'Their *sweaty* night-caps.' *Shak.* 'A *sweaty* reaper.' *Milton.*—2. Consisting of sweat. 'No noisy whiffs or *sweaty* streams.' *Swift.* 3. Laborious; toilsome. 'This *sweaty* haste.' *Shak.* 'The *sweaty* forge.' *Prior.*

**Swede** (swēd), *n.* 1. A native of Sweden.—2. A Swedish turnip.

**Swedenborgian** (swē-den-bor'ji-an), *a.* Relating to Emanuel *Swedenborg*, or to the doctrines taught by him.

**Swedenborgian** (swē-den-bor'ji-an), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church as taught by Emanuel *Swedenborg*, a Swedish nobleman, born at Stockholm in 1689. He professed himself to be the founder of the New Jerusalem Church, alluding to the New Jerusalem spoken of in the book of the Revelation, and conceived that the members of this church were gifted with peculiar insight into spiritual things. The Swedenborgians believe that the regenerate man is in direct communication with angels and with heaven. They maintain that the sacred Scriptures contain three distinct senses, called celestial, spiritual, and natural, which are united by correspondences, and are accommodated respectively to particular classes, both of men and angels. They hold that there have been various general judgments ending particular dispensations of divine revelation. The last was in 1757, when Swedenborg received the office of teaching the doctrines of the new church promised in the Apocalypse. As this church is to be eternal there will be no other general judgment, but each individual is judged soon after death. There are numerous societies of them both in Great Britain and America.

**Swedenborgianism** (swē-den-bor'ji-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

**Swedish** (swēd'ish), *a.* Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.—*Swedish turnip*, the *Brassica campestris rutabaga*, a hard sort of turnip, known by its glaucous leaves and its somewhat elongated bulb. See TURNIP.

**Swedish** (swēd'ish), *n.* The language of the Swedes.

**Sweep** (swēp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swept;* ppr. *sweeping*. [There seem to be two allied verbs under this form, the one denoting chiefly to clear or brush away, the other to move rapidly. A. Sax. *swāpan*, *swæpest*, *swæpth*, pret. *swēop*, pl. *swēpon*, pp. *swāpen*, Icel. *sópa*, O.Fris. *swēpa*, to sweep with a besom, &c.; also Icel. *sveipa*, to stroke, to brush, to sweep, to swoop, and *svipa*, to swoop, to dart, to go swiftly; Goth. *sveipan*, to flow swiftly, to sweep; G. *schweifen*, to roam, to drag, to sweep along. *Swoop*, *swipe* are different forms of this word.] 1. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing; as, to *sweep* a chimney or a floor. 'The besom that must *sweep* the court clean of such filth.' *Shak.* 'Ears that *sweep* away the morning dew.' *Shak.*—2. To drive or carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth; as, the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills; a river *sweeps* away a dam, timber, or rubbish; a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house.

You seem d that wave about to break upon me
And *sweep* me from my hold upon the world.
*Tennyson.*

Hence—3. To drive, destroy, or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence; as, a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes in a few days; the conflagration *swept* away whole streets of houses.

With equal speed the torrent flows
To *sweep* fame, power, and wealth away.
*Fenton.*

4. To rub over; to touch in passing; to graze. 'Whose garments *sweep* the ground.' *Pope.*

Their long descending train,
With rubies edg'd and sapphires, *swept* the plain.
*Dryden.*

5. To carry with a long swinging or dragging motion; to carry with pomp. 'And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail.' *Shak.*—6. To pass over so as to clear; to clear.

But first seven ships from Rochester are sent
The narrow seas of all the French to *sweep*.
*Drayton.*

7. To strike with a long stroke; to brush or traverse quickly with the fingers.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

8. To move swiftly over or along; as, the wind *swept* the surface of the sea. 'As choughs . . . madly *sweep* the sky.' *Shak.*—9. To carry the eye over; to view with progressive rapidity; as, to *sweep* the heavens with a telescope.

Here let us *sweep* the boundless landscape.
*Thomson.*

10. To draw or drag something over; as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope to hook an anchor. 11. To propel by means of a sweep or long oar.

Brigs of 386 tons have been *swept* at three knots or more. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Sweep** (swēp), *v.i.* [See SWEEP, *v.t.*] 1. To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of anything; as, a *sweeping* flood. 'A *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food.' Prov. xxviii. 3. 2. To pass over or brush along with celerity and force; as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain. 'The *sweeping* whirlwind's sway.' *Gray.*—3. To pass with pomp; as, a person *sweeps* along with a train: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

She *sweeps it* through the court with troops of ladies.
*Shak.*

4. To move with a long reach; to move with a swinging motion; as, a *sweeping* stroke.

Stars shooting through the darkness, gild the night
With *sweeping* glories and long trails of light.
*Dryden.*

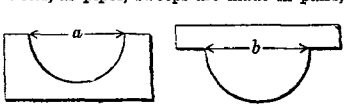
5. To take in a view with progressive rapidity; to range, as the eye or a telescope.

Far as the ranging eye can *sweep*,
A dazzling deluge reigns. *Thomson.*

**Sweep** (swēp), *n.* 1. The act of sweeping.—2. The compass, reach, or range of a continued motion or stroke; as, a long *sweep*.—3. The compass of any turning body or motion; as, the *sweep* of a door.—4. The compass of anything flowing or brushing; as, the flood carried away everything within its *sweep*.—5. Violent and general destruction; as, the *sweep* of an epidemic disease.—6. Direction of any motion not rectilinear; as, the *sweep* of a compass.—7. The direction or turn of a curve, as of a road, an arch, and the like. 'The road which makes a small *sweep*.' *Sir W. Scott.* Hence, a circular or semicircular or curved carriage-drive through the lawn in front of a house.

Dr. and Mrs. Grantly were disturbed in their sweet discourse by the quick rattle of a carriage and pair of horses on the gravel *sweep*. *Trollope.*

8. Compass or extent of excursion; range. 'Beyond the farthest *sweep* of the telescope.' *Craik.*—9. A rapid survey with the eye.—10. In *ship-building*, the mould of a ship when she begins to compass in at the rung-heads; also, any part of a ship shaped by the segment of a circle; as, a floor-*sweep*; a back *sweep*, &c.—11. *Naut.* a large oar, used in small vessels sometimes to assist the rudder in turning a ship in a calm, but usually to assist the motion of the ship.—12. In *metal refining*, an old name for the almond-furnace. 13.† The balista or engine anciently used in war for throwing stones into fortresses. [The term is still used in heraldry.]—14. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specifically, a chimney-sweeper.—15. An engine for drawing up water from a well; a swape. Written also *Swipe*, *Swepe*.—16. In *loam moulding*, a pattern shape consisting of a board, of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be moulded. The surface of the mould or core is formed by moving the sweep parallel to the axis at right angles to its length. For hollow articles, as pipes, sweeps are made in pairs,



Moulding Sweeps.

one for 'running up' the core, and the other for forming the interior of the mould. They are consequently the reverse of each other, and the radii differ by a quantity equal to the thickness of the metal of the pipe to be cast. Thus, supposing the internal diameter of the pipe to be 24 inches, and the thickness of the metal 1 inch, the diameter *a* of each core and sweep will be 12 inches, and the diameter *b* of the mould-sweep 13 inches. Sweeps are employed for many other symmetrical forms besides cylinders. 17. In *card-playing* (*a*) in the game of cassino, a pairing or combining all the cards on the board and so removing them all. (*b*) In *whist*, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.—18. Same as *Sweepstakes*. [Colloq.] —*Sweep of the tiller* (*naut.*), a circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large ships.

**Sweep-bar** (swēp'bär), *n.* The bar of a wagon which is fixed on the hind part of the

fore-guide, and passes under the hind-pole, which slides upon it.

**Sweeper** (swēp'ėr), *n.* One who or that which sweeps.

**Sweeping** (swēp'ing), *p.* and *a.* Including or comprehending many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion; as, a *sweeping* charge; a *sweeping* declaration; or the like.

We have not a single person we can depend upon for the *sweeping* and convincing answer we ought to make. *Lord Lytton.*

**Sweeping** (swēp'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which sweeps; also, the result of such act. 'A *sweeping* of the arm.' *Tennyson.*—2. *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish. 'The *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber.' *Swift.*

Slaves, the chance *sweepings* of every conquered country, . . . made up the bulk of the population of the Italian peninsula. *Creasy.*

**Sweepingly** (swēp'ing-li), *adv.* In a sweeping manner.

Now I say boldly and *sweepingly*, that this is not the fact. *Gladstone.*

**Sweepingness** (swēp'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being sweeping or comprehensive; as, the *sweepingness* of a charge.

**Sweep-net** (swēp'net), *n.* A large net for drawing over a wide compass.

**Sweepstake** (swēp'stāk), *n.* 1. A mode of playing by which all the tricks are taken. 'To play at *sweepstake* and take all together.' *Heylin.*—2. Same as *Sweepstakes.*

**Sweepstakes** (swēp'stāks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. A gaming transaction, in which a number of persons join in contributing a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions. Thus, in horse-racing each of the contributors has a horse assigned to him (usually by lot), and the person to whom the winning horse is assigned gains the whole stakes, or the stakes may be divided between two or three who get the two or three horses first in the race.—2. A prize in a horse-race or the like made up of several stakes.—3. A sweepstake.

**Sweep-washer** (swēp'wosh-ėr), *n.* In *gold* and *silver refining*, the person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., the small particles of those metals which are contained in them.

**Sweepy** (swēp'i), *a.* 1. Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once; sweeping.

The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

2. Strutting. 'His *sweepy* train.' *Watts.*—3. Wavy.

And its fair river gleaming in the light,
With all its *sweepy* windings. *J. Baillie.*

**Sweer, Sweir** (swēr), *a.* [A. Sax. *swœr, swere*, heavy, lazy, idle; G. *schwer*, heavy.] 1. Lazy; indolent.—2. Reluctant; unwilling. [Scotch.]

**Sweet** (swēt), *a.* [A. Sax. *swēte, swēt*, O.Fris. *swēte*, D. *zoet*, O.H.G. *suozi*, Mod. G. *süss*, Icel. *sœtr, sötr*, Goth. *sutis*, for *svotis.* From a widely spread root, seen also in L. *suavis*, for *suadvis*, sweet; Gr. *hēdys*, agreeable; *handanō*, to please; Skr. *svādus*, sweet, *svad*, to taste. *Suave, assuage*, are from the L. *suavis*, through the French.] 1. Having a pleasant or agreeable taste or flavour like that of sugar or honey: opposed to *sour* and *bitter.*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crushed the *sweet* poison of misused wine. *Milton.*

2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant. 'Burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet.*' *Shak.*—3. Pleasing to the ear; making excellent music; soft; melodious; harmonious.

Her speech is graced with *sweeter* sound
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful.

Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on. *Shak.*

5. Pleasing, agreeable, or grateful to the mind; exciting pleasant or agreeable feelings.

'Tis *sweet* to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home:
'Tis *sweet* to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come. *Byron.*

6. Mild; soft; gentle.

Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades. Job xxxviii. 31.

7. Kind; obliging; mild; soft; bland; as, *sweet* manners.

Since his ways are *sweet*
And theirs are bestial, they hold him less than man. *Tennyson.*

8. Fresh; not salt or salted.

The sails are drunk with showers, and drop with rain,
*Sweet* waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*

9. Not changed from a sound or wholesome state; as, (*a*) not stale; as, *sweet* butter. (*b*) Not sour; as, *sweet* milk or bread. (*c*) Not putrescent or putrid; as, *sweet* meat.—*Sweet herbs*, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes.—*A sweet tooth*, a great liking for sweet things or sweetmeats.—*To be sweet upon*, to be in love with; to have an especial fondness for. [Colloq.]

'I think he *is sweet upon* your daughter.'—'Tut, my good sir, . . . young people, young people. No more sweetness than is in that.' *Dickens.*

—*Sweet* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *sweet*-flavoured, *sweet*-tempered, *sweet*-toned, and the like.—SYN. Dulcet, luscious, fragrant, melodious, harmonious, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, mild, bland, fresh.

**Sweet** (swēt), *n.* 1. That which is sweet to the taste: used chiefly in the plural; as, (*a*) sweetmeats; confectionery; preserves; sugar; honey, &c. (*b*) Home-made wines, meads, metheglin, &c.—2. That which is pleasant to the sense of smell; a perfume. 'Odoriferous *sweets.*' *Prior.*—3. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, the *sweets* of domestic life; the *sweets* of office.

*Sweets* grown common lose their dear delight. *Shak.*

4. A word of endearment. 'Wherefore frowns my *sweet?*' *B. Jonson.*

**Sweet-apple** (swēt'ap-l), *n.* Same as *Sweet-sop.*

**Sweet-bay** (swēt'bā), *n.* A plant of the genus Laurus (*L. nobilis*). See LAUREL.

**Sweet-bread** (swēt'bred), *n.* The pancreas of an animal, as of a calf or sheep, used as food.

**Sweet-breasted** (swēt'brest-ed), *a.* Sweet-voiced: from *breast*, in the old sense of musical voice. '*Sweet-breasted* as the nightingale or thrush.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Sweet-brier, Sweet-briar** (swēt'brī-ėr), *n. Rosa rubiginosa*, a bushy species of rose with small leaves and flowers, a native of Britain, growing in open bushy places, and remarkable for the sweet balsamic smell of its leaves, on account of which it is often planted in hedges and shrubberies.

**Sweet-calabash** (swēt-kal'a-bash), *n.* A West Indian species of passion-flower (*Passiflora maliformis*), producing large flowers and a round edible fruit.

**Sweet-calamus, Sweet-cane** (swēt-kal'a-mus, swēt'kān), *n.* An aromatic plant, sometimes called *Lemon-grass* and *Spike-nard.*

**Sweet-cicely** (swēt-sis'ė-li), *n.* A plant of the genus Myrrhis (*M. odorata*). See MYRRHIS.

**Sweet-cistus** (swēt-sis'tus), *n.* A shrub of the genus Cistus (*C. villosus*).

**Sweet-corn** (swēt'korn), *n.* A variety of maize, of a sweet taste.

**Sweeten** (swēt'n), *v.t.* [*Sweet*, and verb-forming suffix *-en*, to make.] 1. To make sweet to the taste.

*Sweeten* your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, to *sweeten* life; to *sweeten* friendship.—3. To make mild or kind.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper. *W. Law.*

4. To make less painful.

And she thy cares will *sweeten* with her charms. *Dryden.*

5. To increase the agreeable qualities of; as, to *sweeten* the joys or pleasures of life.—6. To soften to the eye; to make delicate.

Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shades. *Dryden.*

7. To make pure and wholesome by destroying noxious matter; as, to *sweeten* rooms or apartments that have been infected; to *sweeten* the air.—8. To make mellow and fertile; as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.—9. To restore to purity; as, to *sweeten* water, butter, or meat.

**Sweeten** (swēt'n), *v.i.* To become sweet.

Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *sweeten* hastily. *Bacon.*

**Sweetener** (swēt'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which sweetens; one who palliates; that which moderates acrimony.

But you who, till your fortune's made,
Must be a *sweetener* by your trade,
Must swear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*

Powder of crab's eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells, are prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Sweetening** (swēt'n-ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who sweetens.—2. That which sweetens.

**Sweet-fern** (swēt'fėrn), *n.* A small North American shrub, having sweet-scented or aromatic leaves resembling fern-leaves (*Comptonia asplenifolia*). *Goodrich.*

**Sweet-flag** (swēt'flag), *n.* A plant of the genus Acorus (*A. Calamus*). See SWEET-RUSH.

**Sweet-gale** (swēt'gāl), *n.* A plant of the genus Myrica (*M. Gale*), called also *Dutch Myrtle* (which see).

**Sweet-grass** (swēt'gras), *n.* The English name of various species of plants of the genus Glyceria (which see).

**Sweet-gum** (swēt'gum), *n.* A tree of the genus Liquidambar, the *L. styraciflua.*

**Sweetheart** (swēt'härt), *n.* [Said by some to be from *sweet*, and aug. personal suffix *-art, -ard*, as in *braggart, drunkard, laggard*, but there seems to be no foundation for this statement. It used formerly to be written as two words, and was so written in the end of the thirteenth century.] A lover male or female.

Mistress, . . . you must retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *sweetheart's* hat
And pluck it o'er your brows. *Shak.*

**Sweetheart** (swēt'härt), *v.t.* To act the part of a lover to; to pay court to; to gallant; as, to *sweetheart* a lady. [Colloq.]

**Sweetheart** (swēt'härt), *v.i.* To perform the part of a lover; to act the gallant; to play the wooer; as, he is going a *sweethearting.*

**Sweeting** (swēt'ing), *n.* 1. A sweet apple.—2. A term of endearment. 'Trip no further, pretty *sweeting.*' *Shak.*

**Sweetish** (swēt'ish), *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.

**Sweetishness** (swēt'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being sweetish.

**Sweet-john** (swēt'jon), *n.* A name sometimes given to a variety of pink (Dianthus), generally to narrow-leaved varieties of *D. barbatus.*

**Sweet-leaf** (swēt'lēf), *n.* A small evergreen tree or shrub (*Symplocos tinctoria*) growing in Georgia and Carolina, the leaves of which are used for dyeing silk a bright yellow colour. They have a sweetish taste, and are much relished by cattle. Called also *Horse-sugar.*

**Sweetly** (swēt'li), *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully; agreeably; harmoniously. 'Smelling so *sweetly.*' *Shak.* 'Walk softly and look *sweetly.*' *Shak.* 'The Holy Spirit who *sweetly* and mightily ordereth all things.' *Card. Manning.*

He *sweetly* temper'd awe. *Dryden.*

No poet ever *sweetly* sung
Unless he was, like Phœbus, young. *Swift.*

**Sweet-marjoram** (swēt-mär'jō-ram), *n.* A very fragrant plant, of the genus Origanum, the *O. Majorana.* See MARJORAM.

**Sweet-maudlin** (swēt-mąd'lin), *n.* A species of Achillea, the *A. Ageratum.*

**Sweetmeat** (swēt'mēt), *n.* An article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange-peel, and the like.

**Sweetness** (swēt'nes), *n.* The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as, (*a*) gratefulness to the taste or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear; melody; as, *sweetness* of taste; *sweetness* of the voice. (*b*) Delightful character possessed by polished and poetical language, usually contrasted with strength.

Keats, enchanted with the study of the Elizabethan poets, revived in his 'Endymion' the over-luxuriant *sweetness* of Marlowe's 'Sestiad.' *Quart. Rev.*

(*c*) Agreeableness of manners; gentleness; mildness; obliging civility; as, *sweetness* of behaviour. (*d*) Softness; mildness; amiability. 'A most amiable *sweetness* of temper.' *Swift.*

**Sweet-oil** (swēt'oil), *n.* Olive-oil.

**Sweet-pea** (swēt'pē), *n. Lathyrus odoratus*, an annual much cultivated in our gardens on account of its showy sweet-scented flowers, two or rarely three being together on one peduncle.

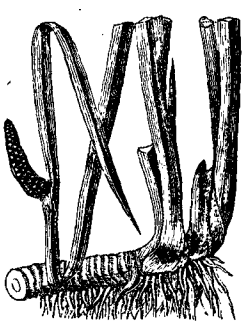
**Sweet-potato** (swēt'pō-tā-tō), *n.* A plant of the genus Batatas (*B. edulis*), nat. order Convolvulaceæ. The leaves are smooth, usually hastate or three-lobed; the flowers are white externally and purplish within, disposed in clusters upon axillary footstalks. The roots are fleshy and spindle-shaped, and were formerly imported into England by way of Spain from the West Indies, and sold as a delicacy, which is the

potato of Shakspere and contemporary writers, the common potato being then scarcely known in Europe. See BATATAS.

Sweet-potato (*Batatas edulis*).

**Sweet-root** (swēt'rōt), *n.* The liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).

**Sweet-rush** (swēt'rush), *n.* A plant of the genus Acorus (*A. Calamus*), found growing in ponds, by the banks of rivers, and other wet places in England, and in the cooler parts of the Continent, of India, and of North America. From the lower part of the thick jointed rhizome or root-stock numerous roots are thrown down, while from the upper surface arise a number of sword-shaped leaves, from 2 to 3 feet in length, sheathing at the base, also a long leaf-like stalk from which issues a spike of densely-packed greenish flowers. All parts of the plant, but especially the perennial rhizome (known as calamus-root), have a strong aromatic and slightly acrid taste; and hence the rhizome is used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic in some kinds of indigestion, and it is said to be useful in ague. It is also



Sweet-rush (*Acorus Calamus*).

used by confectioners as a candy; by perfumers in the preparation of aromatic vinegar and other perfumed articles, as hair-powders; and by manufacturers of beer and gin as a flavouring ingredient.

**Sweet-scented** (swēt'sent-ed), *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant. —*Sweet-scented grass*, a plant of the genus Anthoxanthum (*A. odoratum*). See SPRING-GRASS.

**Sweet-sop** (swēt'sop), *n.* An evergreen shrub or tree, *Anona squamosa*, allied to the custard-apple. It grows in the West Indies, and bears a greenish fruit, sweet and pulpy, covered with scales like a pine-apple.

**Sweet-sultan** (swēt-sul'tan), *n.* See SULTAN-FLOWER.

**Sweet-violet** (swēt-vī'ō-let), *n.* A plant of the genus Viola, the *V. odorata*, a favourite flower, and a native of England.

**Sweet-water** (swēt'wą-tėr), *n.* A variety of white grape containing a sweet watery juice. *Simmonds.*

**Sweet-william** (swēt-wil'yam), *n.* A plant of the genus Dianthus, the *D. barbatus*, a species of pink of many varieties, cultivated in flower-gardens.

**Sweet-willow** (swēt-wil'ō), *n.* Same as *Sweet-gale.*

**Sweet-wood** (swēt'wụd), *n.* 1. Another name for the *Laurus nobilis*, or sweet-bay. See LAUREL.—2. The timber of *Oreodaphne exaltata*, a tree growing in Jamaica.

**Sweetwort** (swēt'wėrt), *n.* Any plant of a sweet taste.

**Sweet-wort** (swēt'wėrt), *n.* A sweet infusion of malt for brewing; the saccharine infusion produced by mashing.

**Swegh,**† *n.* [See SWAY.] A violent motion. *Chaucer.*

**Sweinmote,** *n.* See SWAINMOTE.

**Swell** (swel), *v.i.* pret. *swelled;* pp. *swelled* or *swollen. Swollen* is now more frequently used as an adjective. [A. Sax. *swellan*, pret. *sweal, sweoll*, pp. *swollen*, to swell, to be tumid; Icel. *svella*, to swell, to grow wrathful; D. *zwellen*, G. *schwellen*, to swell, dilate, &c. Origin doubtful; perhaps same word as *well*, to bubble up, with an intens. *s.* Some connect it with L. *salum*, the sea.] 1. To grow bulkier; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions by matter added within, or by expansion of the inclosed substance; as, the legs *swell* in dropsy; a bruised part *swells;* a tumour *swells;* a bladder *swells* by inflation.—2. To increase in size or extent by any addition; as, a river *swells* and overflows its banks.—3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows; as, in a tempest, the ocean *swells* into waves. 'The *swelling* Adriatic seas.' *Shak.*—4. To be inflated; to belly, as sails.—5. To protuberate; to bulge out; as, a cask *swells* in the middle. 6. To rise in altitude; as, land *swells* into hills.—7. To be puffed up with some feeling; to show outwardly elation or excitement; hence, to strut; to look big; as, to *swell* with pride, anger, rage, or the like.

Here he comes *swelling* like a turkey cock. *Shak.*

Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

You *swell* at the tartan, as the bull is said to do at scarlet. *Sir W. Scott.*

8. To rise and gather; to well up. 'The tears that *swell* in me.' *Shak.*—9. To grow and increase in the mind. 'The unseen grief that *swells* with silence in the tortured soul.' *Shak.* — 10. To become larger in amount; as, many little debts added *swell* to a great sum.—11. To gain or increase in intensity, strength, or volume, as sound.

**Swell** (swel), *v.t.* 1. To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase; as, rains and dissolving snow *swell* the rivers in spring, and cause floods. 'The water *swells* a man.' *Shak.*—2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with the accuser, when such peccadillos are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To inflate; to puff up; to raise to arrogance. 'If it did *swell* my thoughts to any strain of pride.' *Shak.*

The king of men, who, *swoln* with pride,
Refused his presents, and his prayers denied.
*Dryden.*

4. To increase gradually the intensity, force, or volume of; as, to *swell* a tone.

**Swell** (swel), *n.* 1. The act of swelling; rise; gradual increase; as, (*a*) augmentation in bulk; a dilating or bulging. (*b*) Elevation; rise: referring to height. (*c*) Increase of strength, intensity, or volume: referring to sound. 'And when music arose with its voluptuous *swell.*' *Byron.* (*d*) Increase of power in style; increase of rhetorical force. 'The *swell* and subsidence of his periods.' *Landor.* 2. An elevation of land; a rounded height; an undulation; as, a wide plain abounding with little *swells.* — 3. A succession of long unbroken waves setting in one direction, as after a storm; the waves or fluctuations of the sea after a storm; a billow; a surge; as, a heavy *swell* is setting into the harbour. — 4. In *music*, (*a*) a gradual increase and decrease in the volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined. (*b*) The sign < >, which indicates increase and decrease in the volume of sound. (*c*) An arrangement in an organ (and in some harmoniums) whereby the player can increase or diminish the intensity of the sound at will. In the organ it consists of a series of pipes with a separate key-board, and forming a separate department (called the swell-organ). The loudness or softness of the tone is regulated by opening or shutting, by means of a pedal, a set of slats like a Venetian blind, which forms part of the frame in which the pipes are inclosed.—5. A slang word applied sometimes in a laudatory sense to a person of high standing or of great mark or importance, but more generally in a depreciatory sense to a showy, dashing, assuming person, as a fashionable person, a dandy, a fop, or the like.

Bruce can't be such a *swell* as one fancied. He's only taken a second. *Farrar.*

**Swell** (swel), *a.* Pertaining to a swell or swells; characterized by more or less showiness in dress; showily or assumingly genteel; dandified. [Slang.]

We don't know many people here yet. 'Tis rather a *swell* neighbourhood. *Dean Ramsay.*

**Swelling** (swel'ing), *n.* 1. A tumour, or any morbid enlargement of the natural size; as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg.—2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings.* *Newton.*

3. A rising or inflation, as by passion or other powerful emotion; as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride.

Wherefore more proudly does the gentle knight
Rein in the *swelling* of his ample might? *Keats.*

4. An overflow; an inundation.

Behold, he shall come up like a *lion* from the *swelling* of Jordan. Jer. xlix. 19.

**Swelling** (swel'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Turgid; inflated; bombastic; as, *swelling* words; a *swelling* style.—2. Grand; pompous; magnificent. 'A more *swelling* port than my faint means would grant continuance.' *Shak.*

**Swellish** (swel'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a swell or dandy; foppish; dandified; stylish; would-be fashionable or aristocratic; as, he puts on *swellish* airs. [Colloq. or slang.]

**Swell-mob** (swel'mob), *n.* The class of pickpockets who go about genteelly dressed in order to mix in crowds, &c., with less suspicion or chance of recognition. [Slang.]

He is renowned for his acquaintance with the *swell-mob.* *Dickens.*

**Swell-mobsman** (swel-mobz'man), *n.* A member of the swell-mob; a genteelly-clad pickpocket. *Mayhew.* [Slang.]

**Swell-organ** (swel'or-gan), *n.* See SWELL, *n.* 4, (*c*).

**Swelt**† (swelt), pret. & pp. of *swell.*

**Swelt**† (swelt), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *sweltan*, Goth. *swiltan, ga-swiltan*, to perish, to die; Icel. *svelta*, Sw. *svälta*, Dan. *sulte*, to die, to starve; lit. to perish from heat, the root being seen in A. Sax. *swelan*, to burn. (See SWEAL.) Hence *swelter, sweltry, sultry.*] 1. To die; to perish.—2. To faint; to swoon, as by excess of heat; to broil with heat.

No wonder is though that I *swelte* and swete.
*Chaucer.*

Nigh she *swelt* for passing joy. *Spenser.*

**Swelt**† (swelt), *v.t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint; to swelter.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelts* him with heat? *Bp. Hall.*

**Swelter** (swel'tėr), *v.i.* [From *swelt* (which see).] 1. To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.—2.† To welter; to soak; as, knights *sweltered* in their gore. *Drayton.*

**Swelter** (swel'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To oppress with heat. 'One climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days.' *Bentley.* — 2.† To accumulate by internal heat.

Toad, that under cold stone
Days and nights hast thirty-one,
*Swelter'd* venom sleeping got. *Shak.*

['Sweltered venom' is also explained as venom moistened with the animal's sweat.]

**Sweltry**† (swel'tri), *a.* [O.E. *sweltrie*, from *swelter* (which see); hence, sultry, a slightly modified form.] Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry.

**Swepe** (swēp), *n.* A large kind of oar. See SWEEP.

**Swept** (swept), pret. & pp. of *sweep.*

**Sword**† (swėrd), *n.* Sward.

**Swern.**† For *Sweren*,† pres. tense pl. of *swere* (*swear*). *Chaucer.*

**Swertia** (swėr'ti-a), *n.* [In honour of Iman *Swert*, a famous cultivator of bulbs and flowers in Holland.] A genus of perennial herbs, nat. order Gentianaceæ. They have radical, nerved, ovate leaves, attenuated at each extremity, and usually purple, star-shaped flowers. They are natives of Central Europe and Asia, occurring also in Northern India. The Tartars apply the leaves to wounds, and the Russians use an infusion of them medicinally.

**Swerve** (swėrv), *v.i.* pret. *swerved;* ppr. *swerving.* [O.E. *swarve*, A. Sax. *sweorfan;* same word as Icel. *svarfa*, to swerve, to sweep aside, D. *zwerven*, to swerve, to rove, to wander, L.G. *swarven*, to swerve, O.H.G. and O.Sax. *suerban*, Goth. *svairban*, to wipe or whisk away. According to Wedgwood the radical image is a hum or confused noise, whence we get that of whirling, turning aside, &c.; so that it may be connected with *swarm.* In sense 4 it corresponds with

*swarm*, to climb.] 1. To wander; to rove; to stray; to roam; to ramble.

A maid thitherward did run
To catch her sparrow which from her did *swerve*.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To wander from any line prescribed or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty, or custom; to deviate.

Nor number, nor example with him wrought,
To *swerve* from truth or change his constant mind.
*Milton.*

In the execution of their trusts they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Many who, through the contagion of evil example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy religion. *Atterbury.*

3. To turn to one side; to bend; to incline; to waver. 'The battle *swerved*.' *Milton.* 'Pastoral rivulet that *swerves* to left and right thro' meadowy curves.' *Tennyson.*—4. To climb or move upward by winding or turning.

The tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*.
*Dryden.*

**Swet** (swet), pret. & pp. of *sweat*. [Rare.]

**Swete**,† *v.i.* To sweat. *Chaucer.*

**Sweven**,† *n.* [A. Sax. *swefen*, from *swefan*, to fall asleep, to sleep; Icel. *svefn*, sleep. Same root as L. *somnus*, Gr. *hypnos*, sleep, Skr. *svap*, to sleep.] A dream. *Chaucer.*

Dan Cupido
Sure sent thylke *sweven* to mine head. *Old play.*

**Swich**,† **Swilke**† (swich, swilk), *a.* [See SUCH.] Such.

**Swidder** (swid'ėr), *n.* and *v.i.* See SWITHER.

**Swietenia** (swi-ē-tē'ni-a), *n.* [In honour of Gerard Van *Swieten*, a Dutch botanist and author.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cedrelaceæ, found in the hot parts of the world, forming large trees, and yielding valuable timber. See MAHOGANY.

**Swift** (swift), *a.* [A. Sax. *swift*, from the stem of *swifan*, to move quickly, to turn round, to revolve; Icel. *svifa*, to be carried, to glide, *svif*, sudden movement; D. *zweven*, G. *schweben*, Dan. *svæve*, to wave, to float, to hover; same root as E. *sweep* and *swoop*.] 1. Moving with great speed, celerity, velocity, or rapidity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy.

The race is not to the *swift*, nor the battle to the strong. Eccles. ix. 11.

True hope is *swift*, and flies with swallow's wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings.
*Shak.*

2. Ready; prompt; quick. 'Having so *swift* and excellent a wit.' *Shak.*

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. Jam. i. 19.

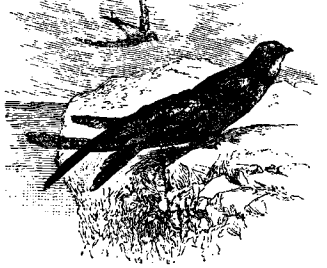
3. Coming suddenly, without delay.

There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves *swift* destruction. 2 Pet. ii. 2.

4. Of short continuance; rapidly passing. 'Make *swift* the pangs of my queen's travails.' *Shak.*

**Swift** (swift), *adv.* In a swift or rapid manner; swiftly. 'Light boats sail *swift*.' *Shak.*

**Swift** (swift), *n.* 1. The current of a stream. 'He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water.' *Iz. Walton.* [Rare.]—2. A reel or turning instrument for winding yarn.—3. The common name of birds of the genus Cypselus,



Common Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

family Cypselidæ. They have an outward resemblance to the swallows, but differ much from them in various structural points. The common swift (*C. apus*) has the greatest powers of flight of any bird that visits Britain. Its colour is in general a sombre or sooty black, with a grayish-white patch under the chin. The beak is black, shorter than that of the swallow, and without the lateral bristles. The wings are even longer than those of the swallow, and are sickle-shaped. The tarsi are short, and feathered to the toes, which are all directed forwards. The swifts pass most of their time in the air, where they pursue their insect prey. Their flight is swift and shooting, and their scream very different from the twittering of the swallow. They build their nests in holes in the walls of houses, in rocks, and sometimes in hollow trees. The swift reaches its summer quarters later, and leaves earlier than the swallows. Another species, the white-bellied or Alpine swift (*C. alpinus*), is known in this country, but it is only a rare straggler. The weight of the swift is most disproportionately small to its extent of wing, the former being scarcely an ounce, the latter 18 inches, the length of the body being near 8 inches. The swift is widely spread through Europe, Asia, and Africa. The American swift (*Chætura pelasgia*) is smaller, has the hind-toe directed backwards, and the tail-feathers stiff as in woodpeckers. It is commonly called the *chimney swallow*.—4. The common newt or eft, a species of lizard.

**Swifter** (swift'ėr), *n.* [Icel. *sviptingr*.] *Naut.* a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it; also, a rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides in collision. Swifters also are two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security.

**Swifter** (swift'ėr), *v.t.* *Naut.* to stretch, as shrouds, by tackles.

**Swiftfoot** (swift'fųt), *a.* Swift of foot; nimble. 'The *swiftfoot* hare.' *Mir. for Mags.*

**Swift-footed** (swift'fųt-ed), *a.* Fleet; swift in running.

The *swift-footed* martin pursued him. *Arbuthnot.*

**Swift-handed** (swift'hand-ed), *a.* Prompt of action; ready to draw the sword. 'A *swift-handed*, deep-hearted race of men.' *Carlyle.*

**Swift-heeled** (swift'hēld), *a.* Swift of foot.

She takes delight
The *swift-heel'd* horse to praise. *Congreve.*

**Swiftly** (swift'li), *adv.* In a swift or rapid manner; fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; with quick motion or velocity.

Pleas'd with the passage we slide *swiftly* on. *Dryden.*

**Swiftness** (swift'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being swift; speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity; expedition: a word of general import, applicable to every kind of motion and to everything that moves; as, the *swiftness* of a bird; the *swiftness* of a stream; *swiftness* of descent in a falling body; *swiftness* of thought; &c.

Enforced she was to wed him in her tears
And with a shameful *swiftness*. *Tennyson.*

**Swift-winged** (swift'wingd), *a.* Rapid in flight. 'Nor staying longer than one *swift-winged* night.' *Prior.*

**Swig** (swig), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *swilgan*, *swelgan*, to swallow, to devour. The change *swilg*, *swig*, is similar to that in *balg*, *bag*. See SWILL, SWALLOW.] 1. To drink by large draughts; to drink off rapidly and greedily; as, to *swig* one's liquor. [Colloq.]—2.† To suck greedily. 'The lambkins *swig* the teat.' *Creech.*

**Swig** (swig), *v.i.* To take a swig or deep draught; as, he *swigged* at the bottle. [Colloq.]

**Swig** (swig), *n.* 1. A large draught. 'The sailor having taken a *swig* at the bottle.' *Marryat.* [Colloq.]—2. Ale and toasted bread. *Latham.*—3. *Naut.* a pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

**Swig** (swig), *v.t.* [Comp. A.Sax. *swigan*, to be silent.] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string so that they mortify and slough off. [Local.]

**Swill** (swil), *v.t.* [From A. Sax. *swilian*, Sc. *sweel*, to wash; partly influenced by the allied A. Sax. *swilgan*, *swelgan*, to swallow, G. *schwelgen*, to drink hard, to revel. See SWALLOW, SWIG.] 1. To wash; to drench. [Old English and Scotch.]

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
*Swill'd* with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shak.*

2. To drink grossly or greedily. 'Devouring sliced beef and *swilling* port and punch.' *Smollett.*

The wretched bloody and usurping boar . . .
*Swills* your warm blood like wash. *Shak.*

3. To inebriate; to swell with fulness.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

**Swill** (swil), *v.i.* 1. To drink greedily; to drink to excess. *South.*—2.† To be intoxicated.

**Swill** (swil), *n.* 1. Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities.—2. The wash or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine. Called also *Swillings*.

Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

**Swiller** (swil'ėr), *n.* One who swills; one who drinks voraciously.

**Swilley** (swil'li), *n.* [In meaning 1 from *swill*; in meaning 2 doubtful.] 1. An eddy or whirlpool. [Provincial.]—2. A coal-field of small extent. [Provincial.]

**Swillings** (swil'ingz), *n. pl.* Swill.

**Swim** (swim), *v.i.* pret. *swam* or *swum*; pp. *swum*; ppr. *swimming*. [A. Sax. *swimman*, pret. *swam*, pl. *swummon*, pp. *swummen*; L.G. *swimmen*, Icel. *svimma*, G. *schwimmen* —to swim; probably connected with *sound* (of the sea) and with *swamp*. In the sense of being dizzy it is of different origin, viz. Icel. *svima*, to be giddy, A. Sax. *swima*, Icel. *svimi*, dizziness, stupor. See SQUEAMISH.] 1. To be supported on water or other fluid; to float; not to sink; as, any substance will *swim* whose specific gravity is less than that of the fluid in which it is immersed.—2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shak.*

3. To glide with a smooth motion.

A hov'ring mist came *swimming* o'er his sight.
*Dryden.*

4. To be flooded; to be overflowed or drenched; as, the earth *swims* in rain.

All the night make I my bed to *swim*; I water my couch with my tears. Ps. vi. 6.

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*.
*Thomson.*

5. To overflow; to abound; to have abundance. 'They now *swim* in joy.' *Milton.*—6. To be dizzy or vertiginous; to have giddiness; to have a sensation as if the head were turning round. 'Which oftentime I read, till my head *swims*.' *Tennyson.*

**Swim** (swim), *v.t.* 1. To pass or cross by swimming; to move on or in by swimming; as, to *swim* a stream.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main.
*Dryden.*

2. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, to *swim* wheat for seed.—3. To cause to swim or float; as, to *swim* a horse across a river.

**Swim** (swim), *n.* 1. The act of swimming; period or extent of swimming; as, to take a long *swim*.—2. A smooth, gliding motion.

Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; everybody will affirm it that has any judgment in dancing, I assure you. *B. Jonson.*

3. The air-bladder or sound of fishes.

**Swimmer** (swim'ėr), *n.* 1. One who swims.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong *swimmer* in his agony. *Byron.*

2. A bird that swims, as the duck and goose; specifically (*pl.*), an order of birds. See NATATORES.—3. *pl.* A tribe of spiders (Araneidæ natantes) which live in water, and there spin their webs to entrap their prey.—4. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.

**Swimmeret** (swim'ėr-et), *n.* In *zool.* the hinder limb or abdominal appendage of crustaceans (lobsters), in which the endopodite and exopodite are well developed. The swimmerets are used by these animals for the purpose of bearing the eggs.

**Swimming** (swim'ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water. A great proportion of the animal tribes are furnished with a greater or less capacity for swimming either in water or on its surface, but man is unqualified for swimming without learning to do so as an art, owing to the structure of his body. The head by its gravity naturally sinks in water, and thus causes drowning, unless it, or at least the mouth, can be kept above the surface by art. The art of swimming chiefly consists in keeping the head above water, and using the hands and feet as oars and helm.—2. Dizziness. 'Taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head.' *Dryden.*

**Swimming-bath** (swim'ing-bäth), *n.* A bath large enough for swimming in.

**Swimming-bell** (swim'ing-bel), *n.* In *zool.* same as *Nectocalyx* (which see).

**Swimming-belt** (swim'ing-belt), *n.* An air-inflated belt, worn round the person as a support in the water. *Simmonds.*

**Swimmingly** (swim'ing-li), *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; without obstruction; with great success. [Colloq.]

The Bill went *swimmingly* through the Commons, the majority of two gradually swelling into eleven. *Disraeli.*

**Swimmingness** (swim'ing-nes), *n.* The state of swimming; an appearance of swimming. 'A *swimmingness* in the eyes.' *Congreve.*

**Swimming-pond** (swim'ing-pond), *n.* An artificial pond, generally with a sloping bottom, in which the art of swimming is learned or practised.

**Swimming-stone** (swim'ing-stōn), *n.* A light spongy kind of quartz. Called also *Floating-stone.*

**Swindle** (swin'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swindled;* ppr. *swindling.* [A word introduced during last century; G. *schwindeln*, to act giddily, to cheat, *schwindelei*, fraud, *schwindler*, a swindler, from *schwindel*, dizziness, infatuation; from same root as *swoon*, and A. Sax. *swindan*, to languish.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; as, to *swindle* a man out of his property.

Lamotte, . . . under pretext of finding a treasure, had *swindled* one of them out of three hundred livres. *Carlyle.*

**Swindle** (swin'dl), *n.* The act or process of swindling; a fraudulent scheme intended to dupe people out of money; an act of cheatery; an imposition.

**Swindler** (swin'dlėr), *n.* One who swindles; one who defrauds grossly, or one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice; a cheat; a rogue.

We affix to the term the character of premeditated imposition; so that a *swindler* comes under the criminal code, and may be prosecuted accordingly. *James, Military Dictionary.*

**Swine** (swīn), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. Sax. *swīn*, a widely spread word; D. *zwijn*, G. *schwein*, Dan. *svin*, Icel. *svin*, Goth. *svein*, Pol. *swinia*, Bohem. *swine;* same root as *sow*, L. *sus.* See Sow.] An ungulate; a mammal of the genus Sus, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food; a hog. The fat or lard of this animal enters into various dishes in cookery. The numerous varieties of the hog or swine bred in Britain are partly the result of climate and keep in the European variety, and partly the effects of crossing with the Chinese hog.

**Swine-bread** (swīn'bred), *n.* A kind of plant, truffle.

**Swine-case, Swine-crue** (swīn'kās, swīn'krō), *n.* A hog-sty; a pen for swine. Called also a *Swine-cot.* [Local.]

**Swine-drunk** (swīn'drungk), *a.* In a state of beastly intoxication; beastly drunk. *Shak.*

**Swine-grass** (swīn'gras), *n.* A plant, knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare.*

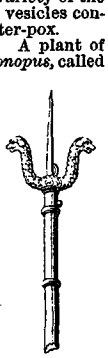
**Swineherd** (swīn'hėrd), *n.* A herd or keeper of swine.

**Swine-oat** (swīn'ōt), *n.* A kind of oats cultivated for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall; the *Avena nuda* of botanists.

**Swine-pipe** (swīn'pīp), *n.* A local name of the redwing thrush (*Turdus iliacus*).

**Swine-pox** (swīn'poks), *n.* A variety of the chicken-pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; the water-pox.

**Swine's-cress** (swīnz'kres), *n.* A plant of the genus Senebiera, the *S. Coronopus*, called also *Wart-cress.* See Senebiera.



Swine's-feather.

**Swine's-feather** (swīnz'feTH-ėr), *n.* A small spear about 6 inches long, called also a *Hog's Bristle*, anciently used as a bayonet. The name was afterwards, in the seventeenth century, applied to a similar spear fitted into the musket rest in order to render it a defence against cavalry.

**Swine-stone** (swīn'stōn), *n.* A name given to those kinds of limestone which, when rubbed, emit a fetid odour, resembling that of naphtha combined with sulphuretted hydrogen. See Anthracon-ite.

**Swine-sty** (swīn'stī), *n.* A sty or pen for swine.

**Swine-thistle** (swīn'this-l), *n.* A plant, the sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*).

**Swing** (swing), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *swung;* ppr. *swinging.* [A.Sax. *swingan*, pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen*, to beat, to dash, to scourge, whence *swengan*, to shake, to vibrate; cog. L.G. *swingen*, Dan. *svinge*, Sw. *svinga*, G. *schwingen. Swinge* is a somewhat modified form, *swingle* is a derivative, and *swink*, *sway*, *swag* connected forms.] 1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate; to oscillate.

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, if exhausted. *Boyle.*

2. To practise swinging; to fly backward and forward, as on a suspended rope; as, a man *swings* for health or pleasure.—3. *Naut.* to move or float round with the wind or tide, as a ship riding at a single anchor.—4. To be hanged; to be suspended by the neck. [Colloq.]

I prophesy that before long you and your nasty cur will both *swing* together. *Marryat.*

**Swing** (swing), *v.t.* 1. To make to sway or oscillate loosely; to cause to vibrate or wave, as a body suspended in the air.

They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are *swung* by their men visitants. *Sitele.*

2. To whirl round in the air; to wave; to move to and fro; to brandish; to flourish; as, a man *swings* his arms when he walks. '*Swing* thee in the air, then dash thee down.' *Milton.*

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepared,
Which, as he breathed defiance to my ears,
He *swung* about his head and cut the winds. *Shak.*

He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

—*To swing a ship*, to bring the ship's head to each point of the compass in succession, in order to correct the compass by ascertaining the amount of local deviation.

**Swing** (swing), *n.* 1. The act of swinging; a waving or vibratory motion of a thing suspended and hanging loose; oscillation; motion from one side to the other; the sweep of a moving body; as, some people walk with a *swing;* the *swing* of a pendulum.—2. A line, cord, &c., suspended and hanging loose, and on which something may swing or oscillate; also, an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in, generally consisting of a seat suspended in the loop of a rope, the two ends of which are attached overhead.

Some set up *swings* in the streets, and get money of those who will swing in them. *Dampier.*

3. Influence or power of a body to which is given a swaying motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shak.*

4. Free course; abandonment to any motive; unrestrained liberty or license. 'Take thy *swing.*' *Dryden.*

Let them all take their *swing*
To pillage the king. *Swift.*

5. Unrestrained tendency; natural bent; as, the *swing* of propensities.

Were it not for these, civil governments were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage. *South.*

6. In *mach.* the distance from the head-centre of a lathe to the bed or ways, or to the rest.—7. In *vehicles*, the tip or projection of the top of a wheel outward from the vehicle.

**Swing-beam** (swing'bēm), *n.* In *railway mach.* a cross-piece sustaining the body of the carriage, and so suspended from the framing of a truck that it may have an independent lateral motion. *Goodrich.*

**Swing-boat** (swing'bōt), *a.* A boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame, swinging in which is a favourite amusement with young people at fairs, &c.

All the caravans and *swing-boats*, and what not, used to assemble there. *Mayhew.*

**Swing-bridge** (swing'brij), *n.* A form of bridge that may be moved by swinging, so as to afford passage for ships on a river, canal, at the mouth of docks, &c. A usual form consists of two sections, each of which, when opened, is landed on its own side of the water, the extended ends of the two meeting in the middle and affording a bridge across. Another form is when the whole bridge is swung to one side; and a third, where the whole bridge rotates from its centre on a pier in the middle of the waterway, so as to make a passage on each side of it. Called also *Swivel-bridge, Pivot-bridge.*

**Swinge** (swinj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swinged;* ppr. *swingeing.* [A. Sax. *swingan*, to swing, to whip. See Swing.] 1. To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise; to punish. 'And *swinges* his own vices in his son.' *Dryden.*

Now will he be *swinged* for reading my letter. *Shak.*

2.† To move, as a lash; to lash.

He, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
*Swinges* the scaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton.*

**Swinge**† (swinj), *n.* 1. A sway. 'That whilom here bare *swinge* among the best.' *Mir. for Mags.*—2. A swing; the sweep of anything in motion.

The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge.* *Waller.*

**Swinge**† (swinj), *v.t.* To singe. *Spenser.*

**Swinge**† (swinj), *n.* A singe. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Swinge-buckler**† (swinj'buk-lėr), *n.* A swash-buckler; a riotous fellow; a roisterer.

You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shak.*

**Swingeing** (swinj'ing), *a.* [It is customary to associate the idea of greatness or size with that of a heavy blow. See Whopper.] Great; huge. 'A *swingeing* sum.' *Arbuthnot.* 'A *swingeing* recompense.' *Byron.* [Colloq.]

**Swingeingly** (swinj'ing-li), *adv.* Hugely; vastly; greatly. [Colloq.]

**Swingel** (swing'el), *n.* That part of a flail that falls upon the grain in threshing; a swiple. [Local.]

**Swinger** (swing'ėr in meaning 1, swinj'ėr in 2 and 3), *n.* 1. One who swings; one who hurls.—2. One who swinges.—3.† Anything very great or astonishing; a stunner. 'To make the wassaile a *swinger.*' *Herrick.*

**Swinging** (swing'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Moving to and fro; oscillating; waving; brandishing. 2. Huge; very large; swingeing. [Colloq.]

**Swinging-boom** (swing'ing-bōm), *n. Naut.* the span which distends the foot of a lower studding-sail.

**Swingingly** (swing'ing-li), *adv.* Vastly; hugely. [Colloq.]

**Swinging-saw** (swing'ing-są), *n.* A saw swinging in an arc from an axis overhead.

**Swingism** (swing'izm), *n.* The practices of those agitators who, from 1830 to 1833, were in the habit of sending threatening letters signed '*Swing*' or 'Captain *Swing*' to farmers, landed proprietors, &c., commanding them to give up the use of the thrashing-machine, to pay a higher wage to their employees, and the like, and in case of non-compliance threatening the destruction of the obnoxious person's property; incendiarism in the fancied promotion of the interests of agricultural labourers.

Thus, at one time, we have burking—at another, *swingism*—now suicide is in vogue, &c. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Swing-knife** (swing'nīf), *n.* Same as *Swingle-staff.*

**Swingle** (swing'gl), *v.i.* [A freq. from *swing.*] To dangle; to wave hanging.—2.† To swing for pleasure.

**Swingle** (swing'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *swingled;* ppr. *swingling.* [A freq. of *swing*, A. Sax. *swingan*, to swing, to swinge.] 1. To beat; to scutch or clean, as flax, by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a large knife. [Provincial.]—2. To cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots, as weeds.

**Swingle** (swing'gl), *n.* 1. A scutcher; a swingle-staff.—2. In *wire-working*, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire.—3. One of the spokes in the roller of a plate-press.—4. Same as *Swingel.*

**Swingle-staff, Swingling-knife** (swing'gl-staf, swing'gling-nīf), *n.* Different names of an instrument formerly used for beating flax or hemp, in order to separate the shives or woody part from the fibres; a scutcher. This is effected now by machinery. Called also *Swingle, Swing-knife, Swingling-staff, Swingling-wand.*

**Swingle-tree** (swing'gl-trē), *n.* Same as *Swing-tree.*

**Swingle-wand** (swing'gl-wond), *n.* A swingle-staff.

**Swingling-machine** (swing'gling-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine for swingling flax.

**Swingling-staff** (swing'gling-staf), *n.* See Swingle-staff.

**Swingling-tow** (swing'gling-tō), *n.* The coarse part of flax separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling.

**Swing-plough** (swing'plou), *n.* Any plough without wheels.

**Swing-tree** (swing'trē), *n.* A cross-bar by which a horse is yoked to a carriage, plough,

&c., and to which the traces are fastened. Called also *Single-tree, Swingle-tree.*

**Swing-wheel** (swing'whēl), *n.* The wheel in a timepiece which drives the pendulum. In a watch or balance-clock it is called the *balance-wheel.*

**Swinish** (swīn'ish), *a.* Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot. '*Swinish* gluttony.' *Milton.*

Learning will be cast into the mire and trodden down under the hoofs of a *swinish* multitude. *Burke.*

**Swinishly** (swīn'ish-li), *adv.* In a swinish manner.

**Swinishness** (swīn'ish-nes), *n.* Quality of being swinish.

**Swink**† (swingk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *swincan*, to labour: a slightly different form of *swingan*, to beat, to labour. See SWING.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. 'They do *swink* and sweat.' *Spenser.*

**Swink**† (swingk), *v.t.* To overlabour; to cause to toil or drudge; to tire with labour.

The *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat. *Milton.*

**Swink**† (swingk), *n.* Labour; toil; drudgery. *Spenser.*

**Swinker**† (swingk'ėr), *n.* A labourer; a ploughman.

**Swipe** (swīp), *n.* [Also written *swape, sweep;* from stem of *sweep, swoop;* comp. Icel. *svipa*, a whip.] Same as *Swape.*

**Swipe** (swīp), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *swiped;* ppr. *swiping.* [See above.] To strike with a long or wide sweeping blow; to deliver a hard blow or stroke with the full swing of the arms; to strike or drive with great force.

The first ball of the over, Jack steps out and meets, *swiping* with all his force. *T. Hughes.*

**Swipes** (swīps), *n. pl.* [O.E. *swipe*, to drink off hastily; Dan. *svip*, thin and tasteless beer, swipes; G. *schwappen, schweppen*, to splash, *dünnes geschwepe*, thin watery beer.] Poor washy beer; a kind of small-beer; taplash. Written also *Swypes.* [Vulgar.]

The twopenny is undeniable; but it is small *swypes* —small *swypes*—more of hop than malt—with your leave I'll try your black bottle. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Swipey** (swī'pi), *a.* Drunk; intoxicated. *Household Words.* [Slang.]

**Swiple** (swip'l), *n.* [From *swipe.* See SWIPE, *n.* and *v.t.*] The effective end-piece of a flail; a swingel: called in Scotland a *souple.*

**Swipper** (swip'ėr), *a.* [Icel. *svipal, svipull*, agile, from *svipe*, to move quickly; same stem as *sweep, swoop.*] Nimble; quick. [Provincial English.]

**Swire** (swīr), *n.* [A. Sax. *swira, swīra, swura, sweora*, the neck; Icel. *sviri*, the neck.] 1. The neck.—2. The declination of a mountain or hill near the summit; a hollow between two hills. Also written *Swyre.* [Old English and Scotch in both senses.]

**Swirl** (swėrl), *v.i.* [Dan. *svirre*, to whirl, to turn round; the root may be the same as that of *swerve. Whirl* probably has had some influence on the form.] To form eddies; to whirl in eddies.

The river *swirled* along, glassy no more, but dingy gray with autumn rains and rotting leaves. *Kingsley.*

**Swirl** (swėrl), *n.* A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; gyration; whirl; a twist or contortion in the grain of wood; a curl. 'The *swirl* of those spumy and hissing waves.' *Farrar.*

The silent *swirl*
Of bats that seem to follow in the air
Some grand circumference of a shadowy dome.
*E. B. Browning.*

**Swirlie** (swir'li), *a.* 1. Full of contortions or twists; entangled: applied to grass, &c. 2. Full of knots; knaggy. 'A *swirlie*, auld moss-oak.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Swish** (swish), *v.t.* [Allied to *switch.*] To flog; to lash; as, he was most deservedly *swished.* [Slang.]

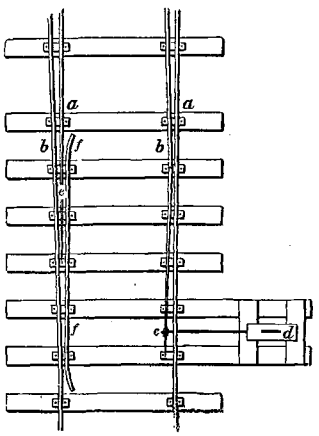
**Swiss** (swis), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Switzerland.—2. The language of Switzerland.

**Swiss** (swis), *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland or the Swiss.—*Swiss muslin*, a fine, open, transparent cotton fabric.

**Switch** (swich), *n.* [Comp. L.G. *zwukse, swutsche*, a switch, according to Wedgwood from the swishing sound made by a pliant rod in passing rapidly through the air. Rather the same word as Icel. *svigi, sveigr*, a switch—from root of *swing, swinge.*] 1. A small flexible twig or rod.

On the medal, Mauritania leads a horse by a thread with one hand, and in the other holds a *switch.* *Addison.*

2. In *rail.* a contrivance for transferring a railway train or part of it from one line of rails to another. Switches are pieces of railway bars movable upon joints at one end, and applied at the points of junction between two lines of rails, for the purpose of guiding the wheels of the carriages from the one to the other. They are susceptible of considerable variety of form and application. They may be either single or double, self-acting or worked by hand, &c. The annexed woodcut at once illustrates the principle and gives an example of a very common arrangement of single switch; *a a* is the straight, and *b b* the diverging line of rails; *c* the switch, laid upon broad flat chairs, and turning on a joint at one extremity; *c d*, a rod joining the end of the switch to the switch handle in the box *d*, from which the switch is moved, the wheels being guided by such movement upon the diverging line, as may be required; *a e* is the *point* (not movable) on the other



Single Switch.

side of the way; *f f* the guard-rail for guiding the wheels. See RAILWAY.—3. In *teleg.* a device for connecting one circuit with another, or for dividing a circuit into two parts, or for altering any of the connections of a line or circuit; a shunt.—4. A cue of false hair, or of some substance made to resemble hair, fastened together at one end and worn by ladies.

**Switch** (swich), *v.t.* 1. To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash.—2. In *rail.* to transfer by a switch; to transfer from one line of rails to another.—3. In *elect.* to shift to another circuit; to shunt.

**Switch**† (swich), *v.i.* To walk with a jerk.

**Switchel** (swich'el), *n.* A beverage made of molasses and water. [United States.]

**Switching** (swich'ing), *n.* 1. Shunting.—2. A beating with a switch.—*Switching of hedges*, the cutting off of the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of the hedges.

**Switching-bill** (swich'ing-bil), *n.* An instrument used in pruning hedges.

**Switchman** (swich'man), *n.* One who has charge of the switches on a railway; a pointsman.

**Swith, Swithe** (swith), *adv.* [A. Sax. *swith*, strong, very, very much; Icel. *svithr*, prompt, quick; Goth. *swinths*, strong.] Instantly; quickly; speedily; promptly. [Old English and Scotch.]

My Ladye reads you *swith* return. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Swith** (swith), *interj.* Begone; be off. [Scotch.]

**Swither, Swidder** (swiTH'ėr, swid'ėr), *n.* [Etym. doubtful. Comp. Icel. *svithra*, to burn.] Doubt; hesitation; perplexity; state of irresolute wavering. 'A hank'ring *swither.*' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

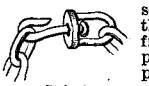
**Swither** (swiTH'ėr), *v.i.* 1. To emit a whirring sound; to whiz. [Scotch.] *Hogg.*—2. To doubt; to hesitate. [Scotch.] Written also *Swidder.*

**Switzer**† (swit'zėr), *n.* A native of Switzerland; a Swiss; specifically, in *hist.* one of a hired body-guard attendant on a king.

Where are my *Switzers?* Let them guard the door. *Shak.*

**Swive**† (swīv), *v.t.* and *i.* [A. Sax. *swifan*, to move quickly.] To perform the act of copulation with; to have sexual intercourse. *Chaucer.*

**Swivel** (swiv'el), *n.* [A freq. form, from A. Sax. *swifan*, to move quickly, to be turned round, to revolve; O.Fris. *swiva*, to be unsteady, to move about; Icel. *svif*, a quick turn, *sveifla*, to set in circular motion; M.H.G. *swifen*, O.H.G. *suifan*, to be turned round. Akin *sweep, swift.*] 1. A fastening


Swivel.

so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a piece fixed to a similar piece, or to any body, by a pin, or otherwise, so as to revolve or turn freely in any direction; a twisting link in a chain consisting of a ring or hook ending in a headed pin which turns in a link of the chain so as to prevent kinking.—2. *Milit.* a small cannon or piece of artillery, fixed in a swivel in such a manner as to be turned in any direction.—3. In *saddlery*, a loop or runner through which the check-rein passes. *E. H. Knight.*

**Swivel** (swiv'el), *v.i.* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

**Swivel-eye** (swiv'el-ī), *n.* A squint-eye.

She found herself possessed of what is colloquially termed a *swivel-eye.* *Dickens.*

**Swivel-eyed** (swiv'el-īd), *a.* Squint-eyed.

**Swivel-gun** (swiv'el-gun), *n.* Same as *Swivel*, 2.

**Swivel-hook** (swiv'el-hök), *n.* A hook that turns in the end of a block strap, for readily taking the turns out of a tackle.—*Swivel-hook block*, a pulley block in which the suspending hook is swivelled to the block so that the latter may turn to present the sheave in any direction.

**Swivel-joint** (swiv'el-joint), *n.* A section in a chain or a joint on a rod, which allows the parts to twist without distortion or kinking.

**Swivel-loom** (swiv'el-löm), *n.* A kind of loom formerly used for the weaving of tapes and narrow goods.

**Swizzle** (swiz'l), *n.* [Connected with *swig* or *swill.*] 1. A beverage made of ale and beer mixed. *Wright.* [Local English.]—2. A colloquial term applied to drink generally; tipple. *Hannay.*

**Swizzle** (swiz'l), *v.t.* To drink; to swill. [Colloq.]

**Swob** (sweb), *n.* A mop. See SWAB.

**Swob** (swob), *v.t.* To clean or wipe with a swob. See SWAB.

**Swobber** (swob'ėr), *n.* 1. One who swabs or cleans with a mop; a swabber.—2. *pl.* Four privileged cards, only used incidentally in betting at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers:* playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swobbers.* *Swift.*

**Swollen, Swoln** (swōln), *p.* and *a.* Swelled; as, a *swollen* river.

**Swolowe,**† *n.* [See SWALLOW.] A whirlpool; a cavern in the earth. *Chaucer.*

**Swolwe,**† *v.t.* To swallow. *Chaucer.*

**Swom** (swom), old pret. of *swim* (which see).

**Swonken,**† pp. of *swink.* Laboured. *Chaucer.*

**Swoon** (swön), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *swunan, dswunan*, to swoon, from stem of *swindan*, to languish, also seen in *swindle, squander* (which see), and O.G. *swinan*, to faint, to waste away, to languish.] To faint; to sink into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers.

I *swoon* almost with fear. *Shak.*
The most in years *swoon'd* first away for pain. *Dryden.*
Feeling all along the garden-wall,
Lest he should *swoon* and tumble. *Tennyson.*

**Swoon** (swön), *n.* The act of swooning, or the state of one who has swooned; a faint-ing fit; syncope; leipothymia.

**Swooning** (swön'ing), *n.* The act of fainting; syncope. 'Thence faintings, *swoonings* of despair.' *Milton.*

**Swooningly** (swön'ing-li), *adv.* In a swooning manner.

**Swoop** (swöp), *v.t.* [A form of *sweep;* A.Sax. *svāpan*, to sweep.] 1. To fall on at once and seize; to dash upon while on the wing; as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite *swoops* up a mouse.—2. To seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanville.*

**Swoop** (swöp), *v.i.* 1.† To pass with pomp; to sweep.

Proud Tamer *swoops* with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a flood. *Drayton.*

2. To descend upon prey suddenly from a height, as a hawk; to stoop.

Like the king of birds *swooping* on his prey, he fell on some galleys separated by a considerable interval from their companions. *Prescott.*

**Swoop** (swöp), *n.* The sudden pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a falling on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey.

O hell-kite! All?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell *swoop*? *Shak.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Swoopstake**† (swöp'stāk), *n.* Same as *Sweepstake.*

**Swop** (swop), *v.t.* To exchange; to barter; to swap. 'Would have *swopp'd* youth for old age.' *Dryden.* [Colloq.] See SWAP.

**Swop** (swop), *n.* An exchange; a barter.

These had made a foolish *swop* between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long trapsticks.
*Addison.*

**Sword** (sōrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *sweord, swurd, sword,* O.Sax. *swerd,* D. *zwaard,* L.G. *sweerd,* Dan. *zværd,* Icel. *sverth,* G. *schwert,* O.G. *swert,* sword. Origin uncertain; perhaps from same root as Skr. *svar,* to shine.] 1. An offensive weapon having a long strong blade (usually of fine polished steel), either straight and with a sharp point for thrusting, as the modern rapier; with a sharp point and one or two cutting edges for thrusting and striking, as the broadsword; or curved, and with a sharp convex edge for striking, as the eastern scimitar, &c. The blade is fixed by a tang into the handle, which is furnished with a guard and guard-plate or basket for protecting the hand, and a metal knob called the pommel; these together constituting the hilt. The half of the blade nearest the point is known as the foible or faible; that nearest the hilt, the forte. The sword is usually suspended from the waist by a sword-belt, and worn in a sheath called the scabbard.—2. The emblem or symbol of (*a*) justice, judicial vengeance or punishment; or (*b*) of power or authority.

She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*.
*Dryden.*

For he (the ruler) beareth not the *sword* in vain.
Rom. xiii. 4.

3. Destruction by the sword or in battle; war; dissension.

I came not to send peace but a *sword*. Mat. x. 34.

4. The military profession; the profession of arms; arms generally.

It hath been told him that he hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton.*

5. In *weaving,* one of the arms by which the lay of a loom is supported.—*Sword of state,* the sword which is borne before the king, lords, and governors of counties, cities, or boroughs, &c. Four swords are used at the coronation of a British sovereign, viz. the sword of state, properly so called; the sword of mercy, which is pointless; the sword of spiritual justice, and the sword of temporal justice.

**Sword-arm** (sōrd'ärm), *n.* The right arm; the arm that wields the sword.

**Sword-bayonet** (sōrd'bā-on-et), *n.* A short sword which can be attached to a rifle by a ring formed in the guard, and a spring along the grips. See cut under BAYONET.

**Sword-bearer** (sōrd'bār-ėr), *n.* An attendant who bears or carries his master's sword; specifically, a state official such as he who carries a sword as an emblem of justice before the Lord-mayor of London when he goes abroad on ceremonial occasions.

**Sword-belt** (sōrd'belt), *n.* A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.

**Sword-blade** (sōrd'blād), *n.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.

**Sword-breaker** (sōrd'brāk-ėr), *n.* A sword-shaped weapon formerly used, much broader than an ordinary sword, and having long teeth on one edge intended to catch and break an enemy's sword.

**Sword-cane** (sōrd'kān), *n.* A cane or walking stick containing a long pointed blade, as in a scabbard, or from which a shorter blade is made to dart out on the touch of a spring.

**Swordcut** (sōrd'kut), *a.* A cut or wound made with a sword. 'Seam'd with an ancient *swordcut* on the cheek.' *Tennyson.*

**Sword-cutler** (sōrd'kut-lėr), *n.* One who makes or mounts swords.

**Sword-dance** (sōrd'dans), *n.* 1. A dance in which swords are brandished or clashed together by the dancers.—2. A dance peculiar to the Scotch Highlanders, in which two swords are laid crosswise on the ground, the skill of the dancer being shown in never touching the swords with his feet while dancing over them with various intricate steps or motions.

**Sworded** (sōrd'ed), *a.* Girded with a sword; wearing a sword. 'The *sworded* seraphim.' *Milton.*

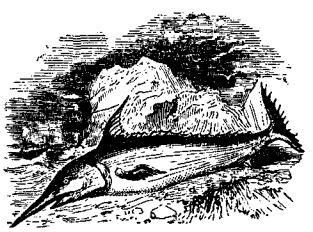
**Sworder**† (sōrd'ėr), *n.* One who uses or fights with a sword; one skilled in the use of the sword; a gladiator; a swordsman; in contempt, a cut-throat.

A Roman *sworder* and banditto slave
Murther'd sweet Tully. *Shak.*

**Sword-fight** (sōrd'fīt), *n.* Fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords.

Some they set to fight with beasts, some with one another; these they called gladiatores, *sword-players;* and this spectacle munus gladiatorum, a *sword-fight.*
*Hakewill.*

**Sword-fish** (sōrd'fish), *n.* An acanthopterygious (teleostean) fish of the genus Xiphias, family Xiphiidæ, which is closely allied to the Scomberidæ, or mackerel tribe. The single known species (*X. gladius*) is an inhabitant of the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and occasionally visits our coasts. It is remarkable for its elongated upper jaw, which forms a sword-like weapon, whence the name. It measures from 10 to 15 and



Sword-fish (*Xiphias gladius*).

even sometimes 20 feet in length. The body is covered with minute scales, the sword forming three-tenths of its length. On the back it has a single long elevated dorsal fin, but it is destitute of ventral fins. The sword-fish attacks other fishes with its jaw, and it sometimes perforates the planks of ships with the same powerful weapon, parts of which have been left sticking in the timber. The flesh is very palatable and nutritious.

**Sword-grass** (sōrd'gras), *n.* A general name for sedgy plants, on account of their sword-shaped leaves.

**Sword-hand** (sōrd'hand), *n.* The right hand; the hand which holds the sword.

**Sword-knot** (sōrd'not), *n.* A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword. *Pope.*

**Sword-law** (sōrd'lą), *n.* Government by the sword or by force; violence.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and *sword-law,*
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
*Milton.*

**Swordless** (sōrd'les), *a.* Destitute of a sword. 'With *swordless* belt and fetter'd hand.' *Byron.*

**Sword-lily** (sōrd'lil-i), *n.* The English name of plants of the genus Gladiolus (which see).

**Swordman** (sōrd'man), *n.* A soldier; a swordsman.

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *swordmen.* *Clarendon.*

**Swordmanship**† (sōrd'man-ship), *n.* Swordsmanship.

**Sword-mat** (sōrd'mat), *n.* *Naut.* a mat woven by means of a piece of wood, resembling a sword.

**Sword-play** (sōrd'plā), *n.* A combat of gladiators; a sword-fight.

**Sword-player** (sōrd'plā-ėr), *n.* One who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword; a fencer; a gladiator. See quotation under SWORD-FIGHT.

**Sword-shaped** (sōrd'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform.—*Sword-shaped leaf,* a leaf that is laterally flattened, erect, and resembling the blade of a sword, as in Iris.

**Swordsman** (sōrdz'man), *n.* 1. A man who carries a sword; a fighting man; a soldier. Written also *Swordman.*—2. One skilled in the use of the sword; a fencing-master.

I was the best *swordsman* in the garrison. *Dickens.*

**Swordsmanship** (sōrdz'man-ship), *n.* The state of being a swordsman; skilful use of the sword.

**Swore** (swōr), pret. of *swear.*

**Sworn** (swōrn), pp. of *swear.*—*Sworn brothers,* brothers or companions in arms, who according to the laws of chivalry vowed to share their dangers or success with each other; hence, a close intimate or companion.

I am *sworn brother,* sweet,
To grim necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league till death. *Shak.*

—*Sworn enemies,* enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, determined or irreconcilable enemies.—*Sworn friends,* friends bound to be true to each other by oath; hence, close or firm friends.

**Swough,**† *n.* [A. Sax. *swōgan,* to make a sighing noise; Goth. *ga-swogjan,* to sigh; allied to A. Sax. *swēg,* a sound.] 1. A sigh; a sound; a noise. *Chaucer.*—2. A swoon. *Chaucer.*

**Swough,**† *n.* Loss of sensation or consciousness; stupor; stupefaction; swoon. *Chaucer.*

**Swound** (swound), *v.i.* To swoon. *Shak.* [Old or poetical and provincial.]

**Swound** (swound), *n.* A swoon. [Poetical and provincial.]

It flung the blood into my head, and I fell into a *swound.* *Coleridge.*

The landlord stirred
As one awaking from a *swound.* *Longfellow.*

**'Swouns** (swönz), *interj.* A corruption or abbreviation of *God's wounds:* used as a sort of oath of confirmation.

*'Swouns!* I shall never survive the idea.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**S-wrench** (es'rensh), *n.* A wrench or spanner of an S-shape with an adjustable jaw at each end and at different angles. The shape enables it to reach parts not so readily approached by the ordinary wrench.

**Swum** (swum), pret. & pp. of *swim.* 'An eye that *swum* in thanks.' *Tennyson.*

**Swung** (swung), pret. & pp. of *swing.* 'Bells that *swung,* moved of themselves.' *Tennyson.*

**Swypes** (swīps). Same as *Swipes.*

**Swyre** (swīr). Same as *Swire.*

**Syalite** (sī'al-īt), *n.* A plant, *Dillenia speciosa.*

**Syb** (sib), *a.* Related by blood. [Old English and Scotch.] See SIB.

**Sybarite** (sib'a-rīt), *n.* [Fr. *Sybarite,* from L. *Sybarita,* Gr. *Sybarites,* an inhabitant of *Sybaris,* an ancient Greek city of southern Italy proverbial for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

All is calm as would delight the heart
Of *Sybarite* of old. *Thomson.*

The hardy warrior of the mountains degenerated into a vulgar *Sybarite.* His manliness became effeminacy; his piety a ritual of priests; himself a liar, a coward, and a slave. *J. A. Froude.*

**Sybaritic, Sybaritical** (sib-a-rit'ik, sib-a-rit'ik-al), *a.* Luxurious; wanton.

Dine with me on a single dish, to atone to philosophy for the *sybaritic* dinners of Prior Park.
*Bp. Warburton.*

**Sybaritism** (sib'a-rīt-izm), *n.* The practices of the Sybarites; voluptuous effeminacy.

**Sybo** (sī'bō), *n.* pl. **Syboes** (sī'bōz). [Fr. *ciboule,* L. *cepula,* dim. of *cepa,* an onion.] An onion that does not form a bulb; a young onion drawn from the bed before the bulb has been formed: a common ingredient in soups and sauces. [Scotch.]

**Sycamine** (sik'a-mīn), *n.* [Gr. *sykaminos.*] The mulberry.

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea.
Luke xvii. 6.

**Sycamore** (sik'a-mōr), *n.* [Fr. *sycomore,* L. *sycomorus,* from Gr. *sykomoros,* the fig-mulberry—*sykon,* a fig, and *moron,* the black mulberry.] 1. A tree of the genus Ficus, the *F. Sycomorus,* or sycamore of Scripture. It is very common in Palestine, Arabia, and Egypt, growing large and to a great height, and though the grain is coarse, much used in building, and very durable. Its wide-spreading branches afford a grateful shade in those hot climates, and its fruit, which is produced in clustered racemes upon the trunk and the old limbs, is sweet and delicate. Also written *Sycomore.*—2. *Acer Pseudoplatanus,* or sycamore-maple, a well-known large timber-tree, long naturalized in England, and much used in ornamental planting. The timber is used for certain parts of musical instruments, and various other purposes. There are several varieties. Usually called *Plane-tree* in Scotland.—3. A name

frequently given in America to the plane-tree (*Platanus occidentalis*). Also called *Button-wood* or *Cotton-wood*.

Sycamore (*Ficus Sycomorus*).

**Sycamore-moth** (sik'a-mōr-moth), *n.* A large and beautiful moth, whose caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the sycamore.

**Syce** (sīs), *n.* A native groom. [Indian.]

**Sycee, Sycee-silver** (sī-sē', sī-sē'sil-vėr), *n.* The fine silver of China cast into ingots in shape resembling a native shoe, and weighing commonly rather more than a pound troy. These ingots are marked with the seal of the banker or assayer as a guarantee of their purity.

**Sychee** (sī-chē'), *n.* The Chinese name for black tea.

**Sychnocarpous** (sik-nō-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *sychnos*, frequent, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing; as, *sychnocarpous* plants.

**Sycite** (sī'sit), *n.* [Gr. *sykitēs*, fig-like, from *sykon*, a fig.] A name which some authors give to nodules of flint or pebbles which resemble a fig.

**Sycoma** (si-kō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *sykōma*, from *sykon*, a fig.] In *med.* a wart or excrescence resembling a fig, on the eyelid, the anus, or any other part.

**Sycomore** (sik'ō-mōr). Same as *Sycamore*, 1.

**Syconus** (si-kō'nus), *n.* [Gr. *sykon*, a fig.] In *bot.* a fleshy, hollow receptacle, containing numerous flowers which are combined in the fruit, as in the fig. Called also *Syconium*.

**Sycophancy** (sik'ō-fan-si), *n.* [L. *sycophantia*. See SYCOPHANT.] The character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence, mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility. *Warburton.*

**Sycophant** (sik'ō-fant), *n.* [Gr. *sykophantēs*, a common informer, a false accuser, a slanderer, a backbiter—*sykon*, a fig, and *phainō*, to show; lit. a fig-shower or an informer about figs; but there is no historic knowledge how the name arose. The old statement that the *sycophant* was one who informed on others for exporting figs from Attica or plundering sacred fig-trees, may have been a mere invention to explain the term, which does not occur with such a literal meaning.] 1.† A tale-bearer or informer in general.

The poor man that hath naught to lose is not afraid of the *sycophant*. *Holland.*

2. A parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

A *sycophant* will everything admire:
Each verse, each sentence, sets his soul on fire:
All is divine! there's not a word amiss! *Dryden.*

**Sycophant** (sik'ō-fant), *v.t.* 1. To play the sycophant toward; to flatter meanly and officiously.—2.† To inform or tell tales of to gain favour; to calumniate.

He makes it his business to tamper with his reader by *sycophanting* and misnaming the work of his enemy. *Milton.*

**Sycophant, Sycophantize** (sik'ō-fant, sik'ō-fant-īz), *v.i.* To play the sycophant. [Rare.]

**Sycophantic** (sik-ō-fan'tik), *a.* Belonging to a sycophant; resembling a sycophant or what belongs to one; obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favour by mean adulation.

'Tis well known that in these times the illiberal *sycophantic* manner of devotion was by the wiser sort contemned. *Shaftesbury.*

—*Sycophantic plants*, or *parasites*, such as adhere to other plants and depend on them for support.

**Sycophantical** (sik-ō-fan'tik-al), *a.* Sycophantic. 'A *sycophantical* parasite.' *Milton.*

**Sycophantish** (sik'ō-fant-ish), *a.* Like a sycophant; parasitical; sycophantic.

**Sycophantism** (sik'ō-fant-izm), *n.* Sycophancy. 'Servile *sycophantism*.' *Dr. V. Knox.*

**Sycophantize,** *v.i.* See SYCOPHANT.

**Sycophantry**† (sik'ō-fant-ri), *n.* Mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation. *Barrow.*

**Sycosis** (si-kō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *sykōsis*, from *sykon*, a fig.] A cutaneous disease, which consists of an eruption of inflamed but not very hard tubercles, occurring on the bearded portion of the face, and on the scalp, and usually clustering together in irregular patches.

**Syderolite** (sid'ėr-ō-līt), *n.* A kind of earthenware made in Bohemia, resembling Wedgwood-ware. *Simmonds.*

**Syenite** (sī'en-īt), *n.* A compound rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and felspar, of a grayish colour; so called because abundant near *Syene* in Upper Egypt, and much quarried here by the ancient Egyptians for monumental purposes. Syenite often bears the general aspect of a granite, but it is the presence of hornblende as a constituent part which distinguishes this rock from certain granites that accidentally contain hornblende. It frequently contains mica, and occasionally epidote. The structure of syenite is commonly granular, but the grains are sometimes coarse and sometimes very fine.

**Syenitic** (sī-en-it'ik), *a.* Containing syenite; resembling syenite or possessing some of its properties.—*Syenitic granite*, granite which contains hornblende.—*Syenitic porphyry*, fine-grained syenite containing large crystals of felspar.

**Syk,**† **Syke,**† *a.* Sick. *Chaucer.*

**Syke,**† *v.i.* [A. Sax. *sican*, to sigh.] To sigh. *Chaucer.*

**Syke,**† *n.* A sigh. *Chaucer.*

**Syke, Sike** (sīk), *n.* [Icel. *sík*, a ditch, a trench.] A small brook or rill in low ground; a marshy bottom with a small stream in it without sand or gravel. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Syl-.** The form of the Greek prefix *syn* when preceding a component commencing with *l*, as in *syl*lable.

**Syle** (sīl), *n.* [Also in form *sill;* Icel. *síl*, *síli*, any fish of the herring kind.] The young of herring. [Provincial English.]

But our folk calls them *syle*, and nought but *syle*,
And when they're grown, why then we call them herring. *Jean Ingelow.*

**Syllabarium** (sil'la-bā"ri-um), *n.* pl. **Syllabaria** (sil'la-bā"ri-a). [L.L., from L. *syllaba*, Gr. *syllabē*, a syllable.] A catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language.

**Syllabary** (sil'la-ba-ri), *n.* Same as *Syllabarium*.

**Syllabe** (sil'ab), *n.* A syllabe. *B. Jonson.*

**Syllabic, Syllabical** (sil-lab'ik, sil-lab'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *syllabique*, from L. *syllaba*, a syllable.] 1. Pertaining to a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accent.—2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, a *syllabic* augment.—*Syllabic tune*, a tune in which but one note is allotted to one syllable of the words, and hence containing no slurs. The grandest of our psalm and hymn tunes, as French and Old Hundredth, are of this character.

**Syllabically** (sil-lab'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

**Syllabicate** (sil-lab'i-kāt), *v.t.* To form into syllables.

**Syllabication** (sil-lab'i-kā"shon), *n.* The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables.

**Syllabification** (sil-lab'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* Same as *Syllabication*.

**Syllabify** (sil-lab'i-fī), *v.t.* To form into syllables.

**Syllabist** (sil'lab-ist), *n.* One versed in dividing words into syllables.

**Syllable** (sil'la-bl), *n.* [Fr. *syllabe*, L. *syllaba*, from Gr. *syllabē*—*syl* for *syn*, together, and *lambanō* (2d aorist *elabon*), to take; Skr. *labh*, to get, to obtain. As to the termination in the English word comp. *participle*, *principle*.] 1. A sound or a combination of sounds uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or part of a word. A syllable may consist of a vowel by itself, as *a* in *amen*, *o* in *over*, and the like; of a vowel and one consonant, as in *go*, *do*, *in*, *at;* or of a combination of consonants, with one vowel or diphthong, as *strong*, *shout*, *camp*, *strands*. A syllable usually contains at least one vowel or open sound, but in English there are one or two consonantal sounds each of which may form a syllable by itself; thus, in *tickle*, *reckon*, the final syllable is really *l* and *n*. A word is called according to the number of syllables it contains: a monosyllable, or a word of one syllable; a dissyllable, or a word of two syllables; trisyllable, a word of three syllables; polysyllable, a word of many syllables.—2. In *writing* and *printing*, a section or part of a word divided from the rest, and capable of being pronounced at one impulse of the voice. It may or may not correspond to the syllable of the spoken language.—3. The least expression of language or thought; a particle. 'So many melancholy stories without one *syllable* of truth.' *South.*

**Syllable** (sil'la-bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *syllabled;* ppr. *syllabling*. To utter; to articulate.

Aery tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses. *Milton.*

**Syllabub** (sil'la-bub), *n.* Same as *Sillabub*.

**Syllabus** (sil'la-bus), *n.* [L., from the same source as *syllable*.] 1. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, of a course of lectures, &c.; an abstract; a table of contents, of a scheme of lessons, &c. 'Turning something difficult in his mind that was not in the scholastic *syllabus*.' *Dickens.*—2. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a summary enumeration of the points decided by an act or decree of ecclesiastical authority; more especially a document issued by Pope Pius IX. in 1864 in which eighty current doctrines, institutions, &c., of the age are condemned as heresies, including pantheism, rationalism, socialism, Bible societies, &c.

**Syllepsis** (sil-lep'sis), *n.* [Gr. *syllēpsis*, a taking together, from *syllambanō*, to take together, to lay hold of.] In *rhet.* and *gram.* (*a*) a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; the taking of words in two senses at once, the literal and metaphorical, as in the following passage, where the word 'sweeter' is used in both senses.

The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether; . . . sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb. Ps. xix. 9, 10.

(*b*) A figure by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, as the agreement of a verb or adjective with one rather than another of two nouns with either of which it might agree; as, *rex* et regina *beati*.

**Sylleptic, Sylleptical** (sil-lep'tik, sil-lep'tik-al), *a.* Relating to or implying syllepsis.

**Sylleptically** (sil-lep'tik-al-li), *adv.* By way of syllepsis.

**Syllogism** (sil'lō-jizm), *n.* [Fr. *syllogisme*, L. *syllogismus*, from Gr. *syllogismos*, a syllogism, from *syllogizomai*, to reckon all together—*syl* for *syn*, with, together, and *logizomai*, to reckon, to conclude by reasoning, from *logos*, word, reason, &c., from *legō*, to gather, to collect, to reckon all together.] 1. In *logic*, a form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. In this argument the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that if the two first propositions are true the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration. Thus, a plant has not the power of locomotion; an oak is a plant; therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion. These propositions are denominated the major, the minor, and the conclusion. The three propositions of a syllogism are made up of three ideas or terms, and these terms are called the *major*, the *minor*, and the *middle*. The subject of the conclusion is called the minor term; its predicate is the major term, and the middle term is that which shows the connection between the major and minor term in the conclusion; or it is that with which the major and minor terms are respectively compared. Syllogisms are divided by some into single, complex, conjunctive, &c., and by others into categorical, hypothetical, conditional, &c. What is called the *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with reference to the major and minor terms. The figures are by many logicians reckoned four, but the fourth is now usually considered as both unnatural and unnecessary, being only an awkward inversion of the first, to forms of which, indeed, all the other figures are held to be reducible. The *mood* of a syllogism is the designation of its three propositions, according to their quantity

and quality. The quantity and quality of propositions, in logic, are marked by arbitrary symbols, as A, E, I, O. Every assertion may be reduced to one of four forms—the universal affirmative, marked by A; the universal negative, marked by E; the particular affirmative, marked by I; and the particular negative, marked by O. From these, by combination, all syllogisms are derived. In order to remember the figures, certain mnemonic words have been long used by writers on logic; thus, under the first figure, we have Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio; under the second, Cesare, Camestres, Festino, Baroko; under the third, Darapti, Disamis, Datisi, Felapton, Bocardo, Ferison; and under the fourth, Bramantip, Camenes, Dimaris, Fesapo, Fresison. (See these words.) Each of these words designates a particular mood. The rules of syllogism may be thus briefly expressed: (*a*) one at least of the premises must be affirmative, and one at least universal; (*b*) the middle term must enter universally in one of the premises; and (c) the conclusion must not speak of any term in a wider sense than it was spoken of in the premise in which it entered. A term universally spoken of is either the subject of a universal affirmative, or the predicate of any negative. Syllogisms are nothing else than reasoning reduced to form and method, and it is well to know, when an argument is presented in a puzzling or perplexing form, with perhaps a suppression of one of its essential propositions, how to supply the suppressed premises and put the argument into regular order; the truth or fallacy of the reasoning then become apparent at a glance.—2. The art or act of syllogizing or of reasoning syllogistically. *Locke.* [Rare.]

**Syllogistic** (sil-lō-jis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism; or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms; as, *syllogistic* arguments or reasoning. 'That class of persons who do not recognize the *syllogistic* method as the chief organ for investigating truth.' *Carlyle.*

**Syllogistical** (sil-lō-jis'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Syllogistic.* *Sir M. Hale.*

**Syllogistically** (sil-lō-jis'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a syllogistic manner; in the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms; as, to reason or prove *syllogistically.*

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically;* so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

**Syllogization** (sil'lō-jīz-ā"shon), *n.* A reasoning by syllogisms.

**Syllogize** (sil'lō-jīz), *v.i.* pret. *syllogized;* ppr. *syllogizing.* To reason by syllogisms.

Men have endeavoured . . . to teach boys to *syllogize*, or to frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

**Syllogize** (sil'lō-jīz), *v.t.* To frame or put into the form of a syllogism; to express in syllogistic form.

He was an *a priori* logician, not unwilling to *syllogize* invidious verities wherever they might lead him. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Syllogizer** (sil'lō-jīz-ėr), *n.* One who syllogizes or reasons by syllogisms. *Sir E. Dering.*

**Sylph** (silf), *n.* [Fr. *sylphe*, a sylph; according to Littré from an old Gaulish (Celtic) word found on inscriptions, which after having disappeared, at least from written works, was revived by Paracelsus.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air; an elemental spirit of the air, according to the system of Paracelsus, holding an intermediate place between material and immaterial beings. They are male and female, have many human characteristics, and are mortal, but have no soul. The term in ordinary language is used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a woman of graceful and slender proportions.

I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a *sylph* for a wife or a mistress. *Sir W. Temple.*

She possessed the form and hue of a wood-nymph, with the beauty of a *sylph.* *Sir W. Scott.*

**Sylphid** (sil'fid), *n.* A diminutive of *sylph.*

Ye sylphs and *sylphids*, to your chief give ear,
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear. *Pope.*

**Sylva** (sil'va), *n.* [L., a wood or forest.] The forest trees of any region or country. Written also *Silva.*

**Sylvan** (sil'van), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a wood or forest; forest-like; hence, rural; rustic.

Enough for me that to the listening swains,
First in these fields, I sang the *sylvan* strains. *Pope.*

2. Abounding with woods; woody; shady.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *sylvan* scene. *Milton.*

**Sylvan** (sil'van), *n.* [L. *Silvanus, Sylvanus.*] A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd. *Pope.*

**Sylvanite** (sil'van-īt), *n.* A telluride of gold and silver discovered in *Transylvania.* See SILVANITE.

**Sylvatic** (sil-vat'ik), *a.* Sylvan; relating to woods. [Rare.]

**Sylvestrian** (sil-ves'tri-an), *a.* Sylvan; inhabiting the woods. [Rare.]

**Sylvia** (sil'vi-a), *n.* [From L. *sylva*, a wood.] A genus of insessorial birds of the dentirostral tribe and family Sylviadæ, of which *S. sylvicola* (wood-warbler or wood-wren), *S. trochilus* (the willow-warbler), *S. hortensis* (the garden-warbler), and *S. rubecula* or *Erythaca rubecula* (the redbreast), are common British examples.

**Sylviadæ** (sil-vi'a-dē), *n. pl.* A family of dentirostral birds comprehending the blackcap, nightingale, hedge-sparrow, redbreast, redstart, stonechat, wheatear, whitethroat, and those birds popularly known as warblers.

**Sylviculture** (sil-vi-kul'tūr), *n.* [L. *sylva*, a wood or forest, and *cultura*, culture.] The culture of forest trees; arboriculture; forestry.

**Sym-**, *prefix.* See SYN.

**Symar** (si-mär'), *n.* Same as *Simar.*

**Symbal** (sim'bal), *n.* Same as *Cymbal.*

**Symbol** (sim'bol), *n.* [L. *symbolum*, from Gr. *symbolon*, a sign by which one knows or infers a thing, a symbol, from *symballō*, to infer, conclude—*sym* for *syn*, with, together, and *ballō*, to throw, bring, or put. In Christian writers it came to mean a creed or confession, lit. their watchword or sign. In 5 and 6 the word is rather taken from L. *symbola*, Gr. *symbolē*, a contribution to a common fund, the elements of the word being the same.] 1. An object animate or inanimate standing for or calling up something moral or intellectual; an emblem; a representation; a figure; a type; as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the lamb is the *symbol* of meekness or patience; the olive branch is the *symbol* of peace, the sceptre of power.

Were't to renounce his baptism,
All seals and *symbols* of redeemed sin,
His soul is so enfetter'd to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list. *Shak.*

A *symbol* is a sign included in the idea which it represents, *e.g.* an actual part chosen to represent the whole, or a lower form or species used as the representative of a higher in the same kind. *Coleridge.*

2. A letter or character which is significant; a sign; as, the letters and marks representing things and operations in chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, &c.—3. That which specially distinguishes one regarded in a particular character or as occupying a particular office and fulfilling its duties; a figure marking the individuality of some being or thing; as, a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, &c.—4. In *theol.* an abstract or compendium; the creed or a summary of the articles of religion.—5.† Contribution to a common stock; share.

There (in Westminster Abbey) the warlike and the peaceful, the fortunate and the miserable, the beloved and the despised princes, mingle their dust and pay down their *symbol* of mortality. *Jer. Taylor.*

They do their work in the days of peace and a wealthy fortune, and come to pay their *symbol* in a war or in a plague. *Jer. Taylor.*

6.† Lot; sentence of adjudication.

The rich and the poor, the prevailing tyrant and the oppressed party, shall all appear to receive their *symbol.* *Jer. Taylor.*

—*Chemical symbols.* See under CHEMICAL.—*Mathematical symbols*, letters and characters which represent quantities or magnitudes, and point out their relations. The symbols generally recognized by mathematicians consist of the capitals of the Roman alphabet and the small letters of the Italic; the small letters of the Greek alphabet and such capitals as are distinguishable from the corresponding Roman ones; the Arabic numerals and occasionally the Roman ones; accents, figures, and letters superfixed and suffixed; as, $a''$, $a_{,,}$; $a^2$, $a_2$; $a^n$, $a_\nu$; the signs, +, −, ×, ÷, :, $\sqrt{}$, $\int$, =, <, >, &c.

**Symbol** (sim'bol), *v.t.* To symbolize. 'The living passion *symbol'd* there.' *Tennyson.*

**Symbolæography** (sim-bol'ē-og"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *symbolaion*, a mark or sign from which one concludes anything, a contract (see SYMBOL), and *graphō*, to write.] In *law*, the art or cunning rightly to form and make written instruments. It is either judicial or extra-judicial, the latter being wholly occupied with such instruments as concern matters not yet judicially in controversy, such as instruments of agreements or contracts, and testaments or last wills. *Wharton.*

**Symbolatrous** (sim-bol'at-rus), *a.* [See below.] Apt or inclined to worship, reverence, or overestimate symbols or types. *Baring-Gould.*

**Symbolatry** (sim-bol'at-ri), *n.* [Gr. *symbolon*, a symbol, and *latreia*, service or worship.] The worship, reverence, or overestimation of symbols or types. *Baring-Gould. Note.* According to correct etymological construction this and the preceding word should be written *Symbololatry* and *Symbololatrous.*

**Symbolic** (sim-bol'ik), *n.* Same as *Symbolics.*

**Symbolic, Symbolical** (sim-bol'ik, sim-bol'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a symbol or symbols; of the nature of a symbol; standing or serving as a symbol; representative; as, the figure of an eye is *symbolical* of sight and knowledge.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as he appointed. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In *gram.* said of a class of words which by themselves present no meaning to the mind, and which depend for their intelligibility on a relation to some presentive word or words. Pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and the auxiliary verbs are *symbolic* words. See PRESENTIVE.—*Symbolical attributes*, in the *fine arts*, certain figures or symbols usually introduced in representations of the evangelists, apostles, saints, &c., as the keys of St. Peter, the lamb of St. Agnes.—*Symbolical books*, such books as contain the fundamental doctrines, or creeds and confessions, of the different churches, as the Confession of Augsburg received by the Lutherans, the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, &c.—*Symbolical delivery*, in *law*, the delivery of property sold or resigned, by delivering something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it.—*Symbolical philosophy*, the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

**Symbolically** (sim-bol'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a symbolic manner; by signs; typically; as, courage is *symbolically* represented by a lion.

**Symbolicalness** (sim-bol'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being symbolical.

**Symbolics** (sim-bol'iks), *n.* 1. The study of the symbols and mysterious rites of antiquity.—2. The study of the history and contents of Christian creeds and confessions of faith.

**Symbolism** (sim'bol-izm), *n.* 1. The investing of things, as certain practices in ritual, with a symbolic meaning; the regarding of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning.—2. An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds.—3. Symbolic character; specifically, in *gram.* the character or quality of those words which present no meaning to the mind, and which depend for their intelligibility on a relation to some presentive word or words, or which express relation between presentive words. See SYMBOLIC.—4. In *chem.* a combining together or consent of parts or ingredients.

**Symbolist** (sim'bol-ist), *n.* One who symbolizes; one who employs symbols.

**Symbolistic, Symbolistical** (sim-bol-ist'ik, sim-bol-ist'ik-al), *a.* Characterized by the use of symbols; as, *symbolistic* poetry.

**Symbolization** (sim'bol-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Symbolize** (sim'bol-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *symbolized;* ppr. *symbolizing.* 1. To represent by a symbol or by symbols.

Dragons, and serpents, and ravening beasts of prey, and graceful birds that in the midst of them drink from running fountains and feed from vases of crystal; the passions and the pleasures of human life *symbolized* together, and the mystery of its redemption. *Ruskin.*

2. To regard or treat as symbolic; to make representative of something.

We reade in Pierius that an apple was the hieroglyphick of love . . . and there want not some who have *symbolized* the apple of Paradise into such constructions. *Sir T. Browne.*

3.† To make to agree in properties.

**Symbolize** (sim'bol-iz), *v.i.* 1. To express or represent in symbols or symbolically; to use symbols.

In later centuries, I suppose, they would go on in

singing, poetically *symbolizing*, as our modern painters paint, when it was no longer from the innermost heart, or not from the heart at all. *Carlyle.*

2. To agree; to hold the same faith or religious belief. [Rare.]

The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them. *G. S. Faber.*

3.† To harmonize; to have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of a single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Howell.*

**Symbological** (sim-bo-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to symbology. See SYMBOLOGY.

**Symbologist** (sim-bol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in symbology. See SYMBOLOGY.

**Symbology** (sim-bol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *symbolon*, symbol, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of expressing by symbols. *De Quincey.*

*Note.* According to correct etymological construction this and the two preceding words should be written *Symbolology*, *Symbolological*, and *Symbolologist*.

**Symbranchidæ** (sim-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *branchia*, gills.] A family of teleostean or bony fresh-water fishes, belonging to the group Physostomi, in which the gill-passages unite so as to open externally by a single orifice on the lower surface of the neck. The species are all tropical.

**Symmetral** (sim'met-ral), *a.* Commensurable; symmetrical. *Dr. H. More.*

**Symmetrian** (sim-mē'tri-an), *n.* One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Symmetric** (sim-met'rik), *a.* Same as *Symmetrical*, but used chiefly in mathematics.

**Symmetrical** (sim-met'rik-al), *a.* Possessing, exhibiting, or involving symmetry; as, (*a*) well-proportioned in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions; as, a *symmetrical* building; his form was very *symmetrical*. (*b*) In *bot.* having the number of parts of one series corresponding with that of the other series; as, for example, when a flower with five sepals has five petals, and five, or ten, or fifteen stamens. (*c*) In *math.* having corresponding parts or relations. Thus two curves or two plane figures are *symmetrical* with respect to a given line when for each point on one side of the line there is a corresponding point on the other side, similarly situated, and equally distant from it. Two solids are *symmetrical* when they are so situated with respect to an intervening plane that the several points of their surfaces thus correspond to each other in position and distance. Similarly a figure and its reflected image are symmetrical with respect to the plane of a mirror. In analysis, an expression is *symmetrical* with respect to several letters when any two of them may change position and not affect the expression; as, the expression $ab+ac+ad+ae+bc+bd+be+cd+ce+de$ is symmetrical, for there is no interchange of any two letters that will alter the function.

**Symmetrically** (sim-met'rik-al-li), *adv.* In a symmetrical manner; with due proportion of parts.

**Symmetricalness** (sim-met'rik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being symmetrical.

**Symmetrician** (sim-me-tri'shi-an), *n.* Same as *Symmetrian*.

**Symmetrist** (sim'me-trist), *n.* One very studious or observant of symmetry or due proportion; a symmetrian.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton.*

**Symmetrize** (sim'me-trīz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *symmetrized*; ppr. *symmetrizing*. To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion. *Burke.*

**Symmetry** (sim'me-tri), *n.* [Gr. *symmetria*—*sym* for *syn*, with, together, and *metron*, measure; Fr. *symétrie*.] 1. A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other, or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole; as, the *symmetry* of the human body; the *symmetry* of a column or of a church tower.

He . . . long desired
A certain miracle of *symmetry*,
A miniature of loveliness, all grace,
Summ'd up and closed in little Juliet. *Tennyson.*

2. In *bot.* the orderly and similar distribution of a certain number of parts in plants; correspondence as regards numerical relationship between sepals, petals, and stamens. See SYMMETRICAL.—3. In *zool.* (*a*) the general plan or type of arrangement of the elements of form of the animal frame. It is of three kinds: *zonal symmetry*, as in Annulosa, where the merosomes or elements of form are arranged in a zonal manner, one after the other, in a longitudinal axis; *bilateral symmetry*, as in vertebrates, &c., in which the body can be divided into symmetrical halves by a line passing down through the median vertical plane; and *radial symmetry*, as in Cœlenterata and Echinozoa, in which the parts of the body are disposed in a radial manner around a central point, which is generally the mouth. (*b*) The disposition of such organs in vertebrates as are disposed symmetrically in the body, as, for example, the lungs.—*Uniform symmetry*, in *arch.* that disposition of parts in which the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.

**Sympathetic** (sim-pa-thet'ik), *a.* [Fr. *sympathique*. See SYMPATHY.] 1. Pertaining to, expressive of, produced by, or exhibiting sympathy.

Thine, too, these golden keys, immortal boy!
This can unlock the gates of Joy;
Of Horror that, and thrilling Fears,
Or ape the sacred source of *sympathetic* Tears. *Gray.*

2. Having sympathy or common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of feelings in consequence of what another feels.

Your *sympathetic* heart she hopes to move. *Prior.*
And wiser he whose *sympathetic* mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind. *Goldsmith.*

3. In *physiol.* and *pathol.* produced by sympathy. See SYMPATHY, 3.—*Sympathetic ink.* See INK.—*Sympathetic nervous system*, a set of nerves in vertebrate animals, forming a nervous system distinct from and yet connected with the chief nerve-centres or cerebro-spinal nervous system. The sympathetic system consists of a series of ganglia or nervous masses connected together by nerve-cords, the ganglia being disposed along the spine from the base of the skull to their termination in the coccyx. The name *sympathetic nerve* was formerly given to this system from a belief that it formed the means whereby the sympathies between different organs and parts were exhibited. The chief duties of these nerves appear to consist in the regulation of processes of involuntary motion, of secretion, and of nutrition.—*Sympathetic powder*, an alchemic preparation, said to be composed of calcined sulphate of iron prepared in a particular manner, and to have the wonderful property of curing a wound if applied to the weapon that inflicted it, or to a cloth dipped in the blood which flowed from it, although the patient was at a distance.—*Sympathetic sounds*, sounds produced from solid bodies by means of vibrations caused by the vibrations of some sounding body, these vibrations being communicated by means of the air or some intervening solid body.

**Sympathetical** (sim-pa-thet'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Sympathetic*. '*Sympathetical* and vital passions.' *Bentley.*

**Sympathetically** (sim-pa-thet'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy or common feeling; in consequence of sympathy; by communication from something else.

He seems to have caught *sympathetically* Sandys's sudden impulse to break forth into a devout song at the awful and inspiring spectacle. *T. Warton.*

**Sympathise**, *v. t.* and *i.* Same as *Sympathize*.

**Sympathist** (sim'pa-thist), *n.* One who feels sympathy; a sympathizer. *Coleridge.*

**Sympathize, Sympathise** (sim'pa-thīz), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *sympathized*, *sympathised*; ppr. *sympathizing*, *sympathising*. [Fr. *sympathiser*. See SYMPATHY.] 1. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain.

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation. *Buckminster.*

2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected.

Common experience is my guide, and that must have informed everybody how much we continually *sympathize* with the sentiments and affections of the company among whom we converse. *Abr. Tucker.*

3. To express sympathy; to condole. [Colloq.]

4. To agree; to fit; to harmonize.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*. *Dryden.*

Thou shalt lower to his level day by day,
What is fine within thee growing coarse to *sympathize* with clay. *Tennyson.*

**Sympathize**† (sim'pa-thīz), *v. t.* 1. To have sympathy for; to share in; to participate in.

All that are assembled in this place,
That by this *sympathized* one day's error,
Have suffered wrong, go keep us company. *Shak.*

2. To form with suitable adaptation; to contrive with congruity or consistency of parts; to match in all the concomitants of; to harmonize in all the parts of.

*Arm.* Fetch hither the swain; he must carry me a letter.
*Moth.* A message well *sympathized*; a horse to be ambassador for an ass. *Shak.*

**Sympathizer** (sim'pa-thīz-ėr), *n.* One who sympathizes with or feels for another; one who has a common feeling with others, or takes common action with them in any cause or pursuit.

**Sympathy** (sim'pa-thi), *n.* [Fr. *sympathie*, L. *sympathia*, from Gr. *sympatheia*—*syn*, with, and *pathos*, suffering.] 1. Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; the quality or state of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree; compassion; commiseration: in this sense followed by *for*; as, to have *sympathy for* a person in distress.

It is always thought a difficult problem to account for the pleasure received from the tears, and grief, and *sympathy* of tragedy, which would not be the case if all *sympathy* was agreeable. An hospital would be a more entertaining place than a ball. *Hume.*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other; mutual or reciprocal affection or passion: in this sense followed by *with*; as, to have *sympathy with* a person in his hopes, aspirations, aims, and the like.

To cultivate *sympathy*, you must be among living creatures, and thinking about them. *Ruskin.*

3. In *physiol.* and *pathol.* (*a*) that state of an organ or texture having a certain relation to the condition of another organ or texture in health and disease; a related state of the vital manifestations or actions in different organs or textures, such that when one part is excited or affected, others are also affected or disordered; that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other, whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part; as, for example, the pain in the brow caused by taking a draught of cold water into the stomach, the pain in the right shoulder arising from disease of the liver; the irritation and vomiting produced by a tumour of the brain, and the like. (*b*) The influence which the physiological or pathological state of one individual has in producing the same or an analogous state in another at the same time or in rapid succession, as exemplified in the hysterical convulsions which affect a number of females on seeing one of their companions suffering from hysteria; the tickling in the throat caused by the coughing of another person; the yawning produced by seeing another yawn, and the like.—4. A tendency of certain inanimate things to unite or to act on each other; as, the *sympathy* between the loadstone and iron.—SYN. Fellow-feeling, compassion, commiseration, pity, tenderness, condolence, agreement.

**Sympepsis** (sim-pep'sis), *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *pepsis*, a ripening.] In *med.* a ripening of inflammatory humours.

**Symphenomena** (sim-fē-nom'e-na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *phenomena* (which see).] Natural sounds or appearances of a kind or character similar to others expressed or exhibited by the same object. *Stormonth.*

**Symphenomenal** (sim-fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to symphenomena; designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena. *Stormonth.*

**Symphonia** (sim-fō'ni-a), *n.* [L. See SYMPHONY.] A symphony.

**Symphonic** (sim-fon'ik), *a.* 1. Same as *Symphonious*.—2. In *music*, pertaining or relating to or characteristic of a symphony; as, a composition in *symphonic* form.

**Symphonious** (sim-fō'ni-us), *a.* 1. Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

'Sounds *symphonious* of ten thousand harps.' *Milton.*—2. In *music*, same as *Symphonic.*

**Symphonist** (sim'fō-nist), *n.* A composer of symphonies; as, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven are the greatest of the earlier *symphonists.*

**Symphonize**† (sim'fō-nīz), *v.i.* pret. *symphonized;* ppr. *symphonizing.* To agree with; to harmonize. 'The law and the prophets *symphonizing* with the gospel.' *Boyle.*

**Symphony** (sim'fō-ni), *n.* [Fr. *symphonie;* L. *symphonia,* from Gr. *symphōnia*—*syn,* with, and *phōnē,* voice.] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden.*

2. In *music,* (*a*) a name formerly given to an overture or any long composition after that manner. (*b*) A short introductory, intermediate, or concluding instrumental part in a composition predominantly vocal; a ritornelle or ritornello. Most commonly, (*c*) an elaborate composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually, like the sonata, of three or four contrasted but intimately related movements, as an andante followed by an allegro, another andante varied or an adagio, a minuet with its trio or a scherzo, the whole closing with a lively rondo or rapid finale. (*d*) A name formerly applied to various instruments, as the virginal and the bagpipe.

**Symphoricarpos, Symphoria** (sim'fo-ri-kär''pos, sim-fō'ri-a), *n.* [From Gr. *symphoreō,* to accumulate, and *karpos,* fruit—in allusion to its clustered bunches of fruit.] A genus of plants, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ, the species of which are natives of North and South America. They are elegant bushy shrubs, with small white or rose-coloured flowers. *S. racemosus* is the snowberry, which has become very common in our gardens, and has large globular white fruits.

**Symphyllous** (sim-fil'lus), *a.* [Gr. *syn,* together, and *phyllon,* a leaf.] In *bot.* gamophyllous (which see).

**Symphyseal** (sim-fiz'ē-al), *a.* Relating to symphysis.

**Symphyseotomy** (sim'fi-sē-ot''o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *symphysis,* and *tomē,* a cutting.] In *surg.* the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labour.

**Symphysis** (sim'fi-sis), *n.* [Gr. *symphysis,* from *symphyō,* to grow together. See SYMPHYTISM.] In *anat.* (*a*) the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a movable joint. (*b*) A coalescence of a natural passage. (*c*) The point of union between two parts; a commissure. (*d*) Attachment of one part to another; insertion.

**Symphytism** (sim'fi-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *symphyō,* to grow together—*syn,* together, and *phyō,* to grow.] In *gram.* the name given by Earle to that tendency or habit, in that class of words termed by him *symbolic,* of coalescing with a principal word so that the resulting compound either is really one word or has the appearance of being one word. Symphytism is of two kinds—(1) Particle-composition, or the coalescence of a particle with a principal word, as *nilt* for *ne wilt; nat* for *ne wat,* not to know; *aboard* for *on board,* &c. (2) Flexion, when a coalition of this kind gives any word a grammatical flexibility and a faculty of indicating relation, time, &c., as in Gr. *didōmi,* I give, where *mi*=I, *didōs,* where *s*=*su,* thou, &c.; O.E. *theech, thee ich* (so may I prosper), A. Sax. *theōn,* to prosper, and *ich,* I; O.E. *shalbe* for *shall be.*

**Symphytum** (sim'fi-tum), *n.* [Gr. *symphyō,* to grow together—*syn,* together, and *phyō,* to grow—in reference to the healing qualities of the plants.] A genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ. The species are rough herbaceous plants, with broad leaves and terminal twin racemes of (yellowish, blue, or purple) flowers. They inhabit chiefly Europe and Asia. *S. officinalis,* or common comfrey, is found in Britain on the banks of rivers and ditches. Its root abounds in a mucilage which is useful in irritations of the throat, intestines, and bladder. There are several other species, one of which, *S. asperrimum,* has lately been much advocated as a desirable green fodder plant for cattle.

**Sympiesometer** (sim'pi-ez-om''et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *sympiesis,* compression, from *sympiezō,* to press together—*syn,* together, *piezō,* to press, and *metron,* a measure.] A kind of barometer, contrived by Mr. Adie of Edinburgh, for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas. It consists of a glass tube about 18 inches long, having the lower end bent up like the tube of the wheel-barometer, each end being terminated by an elongated bulb. The upper end is hermetically sealed, but the lower end is left open. The upper part of the tube is filled with hydrogen gas, and the lower part with some fixed oil. The pressure of the atmosphere is exerted upon the surface of the oil, which is exposed to it in the turned-up open end of the tube. This pressure causes the oil to stand at a certain height in the tube, and to produce a certain compression in the column of hydrogen gas. As the atmospheric pressure becomes greater the oil will rise and the gas will be compressed into less space. The change in the bulk of the gas caused by a change in the atmospheric pressure is measured by a scale. The sympiesometer is sensitive, but inferior in accuracy to the common barometer. Written also *Simpiesometer.*

**Symplesite** (sim'plē-sīt), *n.* A mineral of an indigo colour, supposed to be an arseniate of the protoxide of iron.

**Symplocarpus** (sim-plō-kär'pus), *n.* [Gr. *symplokē,* connection, and *karpos,* fruit.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orontiaceæ. The *S. fœtidus* is the skunk-cabbage of North America. See SKUNK-CABBAGE.

**Symploce** (sim'plō-sē), *n.* [Gr. *-symplokē,* from *syn,* together, and *plokē,* a twisting or folding.] In *rhet.* the repetition of a word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses, as in the sentence, '*Mercy* descended from heaven to dwell on the *earth; Mercy* fled back to heaven and left the *earth.*' Spelled also *Simploce.*

**Symplocos** (sim'plō-kos), *n.* [From Gr. *symplokē* (see SYMPLOCE)—the stamens being united at the base.] A genus of plants, by some considered as the type of a nat. order Symplocaceæ, by others referred to Styracaceæ. The species are trees inhabiting North and South America and tropical Asia, having simple (usually toothed) leaves, and small yellowish flowers in axillary clusters or racemes. They all possess an astringent principle in their leaves, and some, as *S. tinctoria* (sweet-leaf), are used in dyeing.

**Symposiac** (sim-pō'zi-ak), *a.* Pertaining to symposia or compotations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together; as, *symposiac* meetings. '*Symposiac* disputations amongst my acquaintance.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Symposiac** (sim-pō'zi-ak), *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.

**Symposiarch** (sim-pō'zi-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *symposiarchēs—symposion,* a feast, and *archē,* rule.] In *Greek antiq.* the president, director, or manager of a feast.

As Alexander and Cæsar were born for conquest, so was Johnson for the office of a *symposiarch,* to preside in all conversations. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

**Symposiast** (sim-pō'zi-ast), *n.* One engaged with others at a symposium, convivial meeting, banquet, or the like. *Scotsman newspaper.*

**Symposium** (sim-pō'zi-um), *n.* pl. **Symposia** (sim-pō'zi-a). [L. *symposium,* from Gr. *symposion,* a drinking party, a feast, from *syn,* with, and *posis,* a drinking, from *pinō,* to drink.] A drinking together; a merry feast; a convivial meeting.

In these *symposia* the pleasures of the table were improved by lively and liberal conversation. *Gibbon.*

**Symptom** (sim'tom), *n.* [Fr. *symptome,* from Gr. *symptōma—syn,* together, and *piptō,* to fall. Properly, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as its concomitant.] 1. In *med.* any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions which indicates disease; one of the phenomena from which the existence and nature of a disease may be inferred.—2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, open murmurs of the people are a *symptom* of disaffection to law or government.

It has become almost fashionable to stigmatize such sentiments as no better than empty declamation; but it is an ill *symptom,* and peculiar to modern times. *Cowper.*

SYN. Token, indication, mark, note, sign.

**Symptomatic, Symptomatical** (sim-to-mat'ik, sim-to-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to symptoms.—2. Being or serving as a symptom; indicating the existence of something else. '*Symptomatic* of a shallow understanding and an unamiable temper.' *Macaulay.*—3. According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatical* classification of diseases.—*Symptomatic disease,* in *med.* a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus a *symptomatic fever* may proceed from local injury or local inflammation: opposed to *idiopathic disease.*

**Symptomatically** (sim-to-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

**Symptomatology** (sim'to-ma-tol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *symptōma, symptōmatos,* a symptom, and *logos,* discourse.] In *med.* the doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases, including *diagnosis,* or the determination of diseases from their symptoms, and *prognosis,* or the determination of their probable course and event.

**Syn-.** A Greek preposition and common prefix, corresponding to the Latin prefix *con,* and signifying with, together, along with, &c. Before certain consonants it is changed into *syl, sym, sys,* and sometimes the final consonant is dropped.

**Synæresis** (si-nē'rē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *synairesis—syn,* together, and *hairō,* to take.] In *gram.* the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one, by suppressing one of the syllables or by the formation of a diphthong, as *ne'er* for *never, Atreides* for *Atreïdes.*

**Synagogal** (sin-a-gog'al), *a.* Synagogical.

**Synagogical** (sin-a-goj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

**Synagogue** (sin'a-gog), *n.* [Fr. *synagogue,* Gr. *synagōgē—syn,* together, and *agō,* to bring.] 1. A congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites.—2. The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews. Tradition traces back the origin of the synagogue to patriarchal times, but it more probably dates from the Babylonish captivity, when the temple worship was necessarily in abeyance. Synagogues were erected not only in towns and cities but also in the country, especially near rivers, that they might have water for their purifications and ceremonies. At the extreme east end of the building was the holy ark, containing copies of the Pentateuch; in front of this was a raised platform for the reader or preacher. The men sat on one side of the synagogue, the women on the other, a partition 5 or 6 feet high dividing them. The chief seats for which the scribes and Pharisees strove were situated near the east end. The synagogue was governed by a council or college of elders, over whom was a president called the ruler of the synagogue. The service consisted of prayers, reading the Scriptures, and preaching and expounding of them. The chief ruler or one of the council might call upon any one present to address the people, or even a stranger might volunteer to speak. The synagogue service was at first confined to the Sabbath-days and festivals, but was latterly extended to Mondays and Thursdays. The modern synagogue differs little from the ancient, but the women are now provided with seats in a low latticed gallery.—*The Great Synagogue,* an assembly or council of 120 members said to have been founded and presided over by Ezra after the return from the captivity. Their duties are supposed to have been the remodelling of the religious life of the people, and the collecting and redacting of the sacred books of former times. Hence—3. Any assembly of men. 'A *synagogue* of Jesuits.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Synalepha, Synalœpha** (sin-a-lē'fa), *n.* [Gr. *synaleiphō,* to melt together—*syn,* together, and *aleiphō,* to smear.] In *gram.* a contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word before another vowel or diphthong, as *th' enemy* for *the enemy. Dryden.*

**Synallagmatic** (sin-al'lag-mat''ik), *a.* [Gr. *synallagmatikos,* from *synallagma,* a mutual agreement, a contract, from *synallassō,* to exchange, to negotiate with—*syn,* with, and *allassō,* to change.] In *civil law,* an epithet applied to a contract or treaty imposing reciprocal obligations.

The other Communes will enter the confederation by a *synallagmatic* treaty. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

**Synantheræ** (sin-an'thē-rē), *n. pl.* [See below.] In *bot.* same as *Compositæ* (which see).

**Synantherous** (sin-an'thėr-us), *a.* [Prefix *syn,* with, together, and *anther.*] In *bot.* a

'term applied to composite plants in which the anthers are united so as to form a tube round the style.

**Synanthous** (sin-an'thus), *a.* [Gr. *syn*, with, together, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* exhibiting a union of several usually distinct flowers.

**Synanthy** (sin-an'thi), *n.* [See SYNANTHOUS.] In *bot.* the more or less complete union of several flowers that are usually distinct.

**Synapta** (sin-ap'ta), *n.* A genus of echinoderms, belonging to the order Holothuridæ. The body is covered with a coriaceous, sometimes soft integument, containing minute anchor-shaped spicules, by means of which the animal moves. The mouth is surrounded by tentacles. These animals sometimes break themselves into pieces when in ill health or put into impure water.

**Synaptase** (sin'ap-tās), *n.* In *chem.* same as *Emulsin.*

**Synapticulæ** (sin-ap-tik'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *synaptō*, to fasten together—*syn*, together, and *haptō*, to fasten.] In *zool.* transverse props sometimes found in corals, extending across the loculi like the bars of a grate.

**Synarchy** (sin'ār-ki), *n.* [Gr. *synarchia*—*syn*, with, and *archē*, rule.] Joint rule or sovereignty. 'The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son.' *Stackhouse.*

**Synartesis** (sin-ār-tē'sis), *n.* [Gr., a fastening together—*syn*, together, and *artaō*, to fasten.] A fastening or knitting together; the state of being closely united; close or intimate union. *Coleridge.*

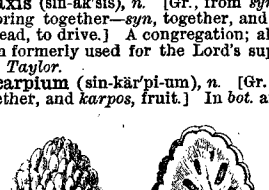
**Synarthrodial** (sin-ār-thrō'di-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of synarthrosis. *Dunglison.*

**Synarthrosis** (sin-ār-thrō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *synarthrōsis*—*syn*, with, and *arthroō*, to articulate, from *arthron*, a joint.] In *anat.* union of bones without motion; close union, as in sutures, symphysis, and the like. *Wiseman.*

**Synastry** (sin'as-tri), *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, with, and *astēr*, a star.] Coincidence as regards stellar influence; the state of having similar starry influences presiding over one's fortune, as determined by astrological calculation. *J. L. Motley.* [Rare.]

**Synaxis** (sin-ak'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *synagō*, to bring together—*syn*, together, and *agō*, to lead, to drive.] A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's supper. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Syncarpium** (sin-kär'pi-um), *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* an aggregate fruit in which the ovaries cohere into a solid mass, with a slender receptacle, as in magnolia, anona, &c.



Syncarpium.—Fruit of the *Anona squamosa.*

**Syncarpous** (sin-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* having the carpels of a compound fruit completely united, as in the apple and pear.

**Syncategorematic** (sin-kat'ē-go-rē-mat''ik), *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *katēgorēma*, a predicate.] In *logic*, a word which cannot be used as a term by itself, as an adverb or preposition.

**Syncategorematic** (sin-kat'ē-go-rē-mat''ik), *a.* In *logic*, applied to words which cannot singly express a term, but only a part of a term, as adverbs, prepositions, &c.

**Synchondrosis** (sin-kon-drō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *synchondrōsis*—*syn*, together, and *chondros*, a cartilage.] In *anat.* the connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle, as in the vertebræ. *Wiseman.*

**Synchondrotomy** (sin-kon-drot'o-mi), *n.* In *surg.* symphyseotomy (which see).

**Synchoresis** (sin-kō-rē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *synchōrēsis*, concession, from *synchōreō*, to come together, to meet.] In *rhet.* a concession made for the purpose of retorting more pointedly.

**Synchronal** (sin'kron-al), *a.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *chronos*, time.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous. 'That glorious state of the church which is *synchronal* to the second and third thunder.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Synchronal** (sin'kron-al), *n.* That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time. 'Those seven *synchronals* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Synchronical** (sin-kron'ik-al), *a.* [See SYNCHRONISM.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous. *Boyle.*

**Synchronically** (sin-kron'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a synchronical manner. 'Either *synchronically* or successively, according to the order of impression.' *Belsham.*

**Synchronism** (sin'kron-izm), *n.* [Fr. *synchronisme*, Gr. *synchronismos*, from *synchronizō*, to be contemporary, from *synchronos*, synchronous—*syn*, with, and *chronos*, time.] 1. Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness. 'The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology.' *Sir M. Hale.* 2. A tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, grouped together according to their dates.—3. In *paint.* the representation of several events happening at different times, or of the same event at different moments of its progress, in the same picture.

**Synchronistic** (sin-kron-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to synchronism; as, *synchronistic* tables.

**Synchronization** (sin'kron-iz-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of synchronizing.—2. The concurrence of events in respect of time.

**Synchronize** (sin'kron-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *synchronized;* ppr. *synchronizing.* To concur at the same time; to agree in time.

The path of this great empire, through its arch of progress, *synchronized* with that of Christianity. *De Quincey.*

**Synchronize** (sin'kron-īz), *v.t.* To make to agree in time; to cause to indicate the same time, as one time-piece with another; to regulate or control, as a clock, by a standard time-piece, such as the chief clock in an observatory; as, all the clocks within this circuit were electrically *synchronized* by the observatory clock.

**Synchronizer** (sin'kron-īz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which synchronizes; a contrivance for synchronizing clocks.

**Synchronology** (sin-kro-nol'o-ji), *n.* Chronological arrangement side by side.

**Synchronous** (sin'kron-us), *a.* [See SYNCHRONISM.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

Here the murmur, which is one to the ear, may be two in fact. The two are made one by being *synchronous* with the systole of the ventricle. *Dr. P. M. Latham.*

**Synchronously** (sin'kron-us-li), *adv.* In a synchronous manner; at the same time.

**Synchrony** (sin'kro-ni), *n.* [See SYNCHRONISM.] Identity or contemporaneity in time.

The second assumption is that geological contemporaneity is the same thing as chronological *synchrony.* *Huxley.*

**Synchysis** (sin'ki-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *syn*, together, and *chysis*, a pouring, from *cheō*, to pour.] Confusion or derangement; specifically, (*a*) in *rhet.* a confused arrangement of words in a sentence which obscures the sense. (*b*) In *med.* a morbid state of the vitreous body of the eye, in which it is reduced to a diffluent condition. *Dunglison.*

**Syncladei** (sin-klā'dē-ī), *n. pl.* A section of mosses, containing only the nat. order Sphagnei (which see).

**Synclinal** (sin-klīn'al), *a.* [Gr. *synklinō*, to incline together—*syn*, together, and *klinō*, to incline.] 1: Sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line.—2. In *geol.* dipping toward a common line or plane; as, *synclinal* strata; formed by or pertaining to strata dipping in such a manner; as, a *synclinal* valley; a *synclinal* line or axis. See ANTICLINAL.

**Synclinal** (sin-klīn'al), *n.* A synclinal line or axis.

**Synclinical** (sin-klīn'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Synclinal.* [Rare.]

**Syncopal** (sin'kō-pal), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling syncope.

**Syncopate** (sin'kō-pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *syncopated;* ppr. *syncopating.* [See SYNCOPE.] 1. To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle, as exemplified in *Gloster* for *Gloucester*, &c. 2. In *music*, to commence, as a tone or note, on an unaccented part of a bar, and continue into the following accented part. See SYNCOPATION.

**Syncopation** (sin-kō-pā'shon), *n.* [See SYNCOPE.] 1. The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable from the middle, as in the seaman's *focsle* for *forecastle*, and the like.

The time has long past for such *syncopations* and compressions as gave us 'arbalist,' 'governor,' 'pedant,' and 'proctor,' from 'arcubalista,' 'gubernator,' 'pædagogans,' and 'procurator.' *Fitzedward Hall.*

2. In *music*, the suspension or alteration of rhythm by driving the accent to that part of a bar not usually accented, the accented part of a bar being usually occupied by the first note, and the unaccented by the last note. Syncopation may be completed in a bar as shown at (*a*), or it may extend over several, as shown at (*b*).

Syncopation.

**Syncope** (sin'kō-pē), *n.* [Gr. *synkopē*, from *synkoptō*, to beat together, to weary—*syn*, together, and *koptō*, to strike, to cut off.] 1. In *music*, the same as *Syncopation.*—2. The contraction of a word by elision; an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word, as in *ne'er* for *never*, *ev'ry* for *every*, &c. See also SYNCOPATION, SYNCOPATE.—3. In *med.* a fainting or swooning; a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart, and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain and a temporary loss of sensation, volition, and other faculties.—4. A sudden pause or cessation; a suspension; temporary stop or inability to go on.

Revelry, and dance, and show,
Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause;
While God performs upon the trembling stage
Of his own works his dreadful part alone.
*Cowper.*

**Syncopist** (sin'kō-pist), *n.* One who contracts words by syncope.

**Syncopize** (sin'kō-pīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *syncopized;* ppr. *syncopizing.* To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable; to syncopate.

**Syncratism** (sin'krat-izm), *n.* Syncretism (which see).

**Syncretic** (sin-kret'ik), *n.* A syncretist.

**Syncretic** (sin-kret'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to syncretism; characterized by syncretism.

**Syncretism** (sin'krēt-izm), *n.* [Fr. *syncrétisme*, from Gr. *synkrētismos*, the union of two parties against a third, from *synkrētizō*, to make two parties join against a third—*syn*, with, together, and *krētizō*, to behave like a Cretan, that is, to lie.] The attempted reconciliation or union of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion; the jumbling together of different philosophical or theological systems, with the view of their becoming one, without due regard to their consistency; opposed to *eclecticism.*

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.*

And even so, German Protestantism is a mere *syncretism* of various opinions, which entirely denies the divine origin of Christianity. *Edin. Rev.*

**Syncretist** (sin'krēt-ist), *n.* One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets or doctrines of different schools or churches into a system; especially, a follower of Callixtus, a Lutheran divine, and professor of theology at Helmstädt, who, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, endeavoured to frame a religious system which should unite together the different professors of Christianity.

**Syncretistic** (sin-krē-tist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Syncretists.

**Syncrisis** (sin'kri-sis), *n.* [Gr., a comparison, from *syn*, together, and *krisis*, a decision, a choosing, from *krinō*, to decide, to judge.] In *rhet.* a figure by which opposite things or persons are compared.

**Synd** (sȳnd), *v.t.* [Perhaps same word as Icel. *synda*, to swim.] To rinse. [Scotch.]

**Syndactyl** (sin-dak'til), *n.* One of a group of insessorial birds. See SYNDACTYLI.

**Syndactyli** (sin-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] A group of insessorial birds, including those which have the external toe nearly as long as the middle one, and united to it as far as the second joint. This group contains the bee-eaters, motmots, kingfishers, todies, and hornbills.

**Syndactylic, Syndactylous** (sin-dak-til'ik, sin-dak'til-us), *a.* Having the characteristics of the syndactyli.

**Syndesmography** (sin-des-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *syndesmos*, a ligament, and *graphē*, a description.] In *anat.* a description or account of the ligaments of the body.

**Syndesmology** (sin-des-mol'o-ji), *n.* [From Gr. *syndesmos*, a ligament (*syn*, together, and *desmos*, a band), and *logos*, discourse.] In *anat.* a treatise on or scientific facts regarding the ligaments that connect the parts of the skeleton.

**Syndesmosis** (sin-des-mō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *syndesmos*, a ligament. See above.] In *anat.* a species of symphysis, or mediate connection of bones, in which they are united by ligament, as the radius with the ulna.

**Syndesmotomy** (sin-des-mot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *syndesmos*, a ligament (see above), and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *anat.* the dissection of the ligaments.

**Syndic** (sin'dik), *n.* [L. *syndicus*, from Gr. *syndikos*, helping in a court of justice, an advocate—*syn*, with, and *dikē*, justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the affairs of a city or community; also, one chosen to transact business for others. In Geneva the syndic was the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, &c., had their syndics. The University of Cambridge has its syndics, chosen from the senate to transact special business, as the regulation of fees, forming of laws, and the like.

**Syndicate** (sin'dik-āt), *n.* 1. A council, or body of syndics; the office, state, or jurisdiction of a syndic.

A *syndicate* has just been appointed at Cambridge to consider a memorial presented by tutors of colleges. *Athenæum.*

2. An association of persons formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise, discharging some trust, or the like.

**Syndicate**† (sin'dik-āt), *v.t.* To judge; to censure.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master, and all law-makers before him. *Hakewill.*

**Syndrome** (sin'drō-mē), *n.* [Gr. *syndromē*, a running together—*syn*, together, and *dromos*, a running, a course.] 1. Concurrence. *Glanville.* —2. In *med.* the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease.

**Syne** (sīn), *adv.* [Scotch.] 1. Since; ago.—2. Afterwards; then; next; as, he did that and *syne* something else. — *Lang syne* or *auld lang syne*, long ago, the days of long ago, *syne* being in this phrase a sort of noun. —*Soon or syne*, sooner or later.

**Synecdoche** (si-nek'do-kē), *n.* [Gr., from *synekdechomai*, to receive jointly—*syn*, with, and *ekdechomai*, to receive.] In *rhet.* a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, &c.; as for example: a fleet of ten *sail* (for *ships*); a master employing new *hands* (*workmen*), and the like.

**Synecdochical** (sin-ek-dok'ik-al), *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

Isis is used for Themesis by a *synecdochical* kind of speech, or a poetical liberty, in using one for another. *Drayton.*

**Synecdochically** (sin-ek-dok'ik-al-li), *adv.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking. *Bp. Pearson.*

**Synechia** (sin-e-kī'a), *n.* [Gr. *synecheia*, continuity, adherence, from *synechō*, to hold together—*syn*, with, together, and *echō*, to have, to hold.] A disease of the eye in which the iris adheres to the cornea, or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

**Synecphonesis** (si-nek'fō-nē"sis), *n.* [Gr., from *synekphōneō*, to utter together—*syn*, with, and *ekphōneō*, to cry out—*ek*, out, and *phōneō*, to sound, to call, from *phōnē*, sound, voice.] In *gram.* a contraction of two syllables into one; synæresis.

**Synedrous** (si-nē'drus), *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *hedra*, an angle.] In *bot.* a term applied to leaves or other parts growing on the angle of a stem.

**Synema** (sin'ē-ma), *n.* In *bot.* that part of the column of an orchid which represents the filament of the stamens.

**Synepy** (sin'e-pi), *n.* [Gr. *synepeia*, union of sounds—*syn*, with, together, and *epos*, a word.] In *rhet.* the interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences.

**Syneresis** (si-nē're-sis), *n.* Same as *Synæresis.*

**Synergetic** (sin-ėr-jet'ik), *a.* [Gr. *synergētikos.* See SYNERGIST.] Working together; co-operating.

**Synergism** (sin'ėr-jizm), *n.* The doctrine of the Synergists. See SYNERGIST.

**Synergist** (sin'ėr'jist), *n.* [Fr. *synergiste*, from Gr. *synergō*, to work together—*syn*, with, together, and *ergon*, work.] In *eccles. hist.* one of a party in the Lutheran Church, who, about the end of the sixteenth century, denied that God was the sole agent in the conversion of sinners, and affirmed that man co-operated with divine grace in the accomplishment of this work. *Hallam.*

**Synergistic, Synergistical** (sin-ėr-jist'ik, sin-ėr-jist'ik-al), *a.* 1. Of or relating to the Synergists or their doctrines.—2. Working together; co-operating.

**Synergy** (sin'ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *ergon*, work.] A correlation or concourse of action between different organs in health, and, according to some, in disease. *Dunglison.*

**Syngenesia** (sin-jē-nē'si-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *genesis*, generation.] The name of the nineteenth class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus, consisting of those plants of which the anthers are united

Syngenesia—*Senecio jacobæa.*

1, Floret magnified. 2, Section of floret magnified.

into a tube, the filaments on which they are supported being mostly separate and distinct. The flowers are compound. There are five orders, namely *Polygamia æqualis*, *Polygamia superflua*, *Polygamia frustranea*, *Polygamia necessaria*, and *Polygamia segregata*. The thistle, tansy, daisy, southernwood, sunflower, and marigold are examples.

**Syngenesian, Syngenesious** (sin-jē-nē'si-an, sin-jē-nē'si-us), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to the class Syngenesia; having the anthers united at the edges so as to form a tube.

**Syngnathidæ** (sin-gnā'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *syn*, with, *gnathos*, a jaw.] A family of lophobranchiate fishes, including the pipe-fish (which see). They are named from their jaws being united and elongated to form a tubular snout.

**Syngnathus** (sin-gnā'thus), *n.* [See above.] A genus of lophobranchiate fishes; the pipe-fishes. See PIPE-FISH.

**Syngraph** (sin'graf), *n.* [Fr. *syngraphe*; from L. *syngrapha*, Gr. *syngraphē*—*syn*, with, and *graphō*, to write.] A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

**Synizesis** (sin-i-zē'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *synizō*, to sit with or together—*syn*, with, and *hizō*, to sit, to sit down, to seat.] 1. In *med.* a closed pupil; an obliteration of the pupil of the eye, causing a total loss of vision.—2. In *gram.* the contraction of two syllables, as two vowels, into one; synecphonesis.

**Synneurosis** (sin-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *neuron*, a nerve or sinew.] In *anat.* the connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints.

**Synocha** (sin'o-ka), *n.* [Gr. *synochē*, from *synechō*, to hold together.] A species of continued fever characterized by increased heat, by quick, strong, and hard pulse, by the urine being highly coloured, and by the slight disturbance of the mind. *Dunglison.*

**Synochal** (sin'o-kal), *a.* In *med.* pertaining to synocha.

**Synochus** (sin'o-kus), *n.* [Gr. *synochos*, joined together, from *synechō*, to hold together—*syn*, together, and *echō*, to have, to hold.] Continued fever compounded of synocha and typhus, in its commencement often resembling the former, and in its progress the latter. *Dunglison.*

**Synocreate** (sin-ok'rē-āt), *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and L. *ocrea*, a greave, a boot.] In *bot.* said of stipules uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf, and inclosing it in a sheath.

**Synod** (sin'od), *n.* [Fr. *synode*, L. *synodus*, from Gr. *synodos*—*syn*, and *hodos*, a way, a journeying.] 1. In *eccles. hist.* a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. Synods are of four kinds: (1) *General* or *ecumenical*, which are composed of bishops and delegated clergy from different nations. (2) *National*, in which the bishops and delegated clergy of one nation meet, to determine points of doctrine or discipline. (3) *Provincial*, in which the bishops and delegated clergy of one province only meet. This is called a convocation. (4) *Diocesan*, in which the bishop and delegated clergy of a particular diocese meet. In the Established Church of Scotland, a provincial synod is one of the church courts, composed of the several presbyteries within the bounds prescribed by the General Assembly, or of the ministers and elders who stand on the roll as constituent members of such presbyteries. The synod is a court of review immediately above the presbytery, but its judgments may be brought under the review of the General Assembly by reference, complaint, or appeal. Other presbyterian bodies have synods, which are similarly constituted.—2. A meeting, convention, or council.

Well have ye judged, well ended long debate,
*Synod* of gods! *Milton.*

3. A conjunction of two or more planets or stars.

To the blank moon
Her office they prescribed; to the other five
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, square, or trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbenign. *Milton.*

**Synodal** (sin'od-al), *n.* 1. A tribute or payment in money paid to a bishop on his Easter visitation, by his clergy in virtue of his holding a synod.—2. A name sometimes given to constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods.

**Synodal** (sin'od-al), *a.* Pertaining to or occasioned by a synod; synodical. 'The authority of some *synodal* canons.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Synodic, Synodical** (si-nod'ik, si-nod'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod; as, *synodical* proceedings or forms.

St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In *astron.* pertaining to a conjunction or two successive conjunctions of the heavenly bodies.—*Synodical month*, the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another. This is called also a lunation, because in the course of it the moon exhibits all its phases. This month consists of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2·37 seconds. —*Synodic revolution of a planet*, with respect to the sun, the period which elapses between two consecutive conjunctions or oppositions. The duration of this period is easily determined when the difference between the mean motion of the planet and sun, in a given interval of time, is known; for this difference is to 360° as the given interval to the synodic revolution.

**Synodically** (si-nod'ik-al-li), *adv.* By the authority of a synod.

The alterations made by the commissioners were brought to the convocation, then sitting, where they were *synodically* agreed upon. *Nelson.*

**Synodist** (sin'od-ist), *n.* One who adheres to a synod.

These *synodists* thought fit in Latin as yet to vail their decrees from vulgar eyes. *Fuller.*

**Synœcious** (si-nē'shus), *a.* [Gr. *syn*, with, together, and *oikos*, a house.] In *bot.* having male and female organs on the same head.

**Synomosy** (si-nō'mo-si), *n.* [Gr. *synōmosia*—*syn*, with, and *omnymi*, to swear.] Sworn brotherhood; also, a society in ancient Greece, nearly resembling a modern political club.

**Synonym** (sin'ō-nim), *n.* [Fr. *synonyme*, Gr. *synōnymos*, having the same signification—*syn*, with, together, and *onoma*, a name.] A word having the same, or nearly the same, signification as another; one of two or more words which have the same meaning. See extract.

Properly defined, *synonyms* are words of the same language and the same grammatical class, identical in meaning; or, more generally, *synonyms* are words of the same language which are the precise equivalents of each other. And if a definition of the word in the singular be insisted on, we may say that a noun or other part of speech, identical in meaning with another word of the same language and the same grammatical class, is the *synonym* of that word; or, less specifically, a *synonym* is a word identical in meaning with another word of the same language and the same grammatical class. But though this is the proper definition of true *synonyms*, it is by no means the ordinary use of the term, which is gener-

ally applied to words not identical, but similar, in meaning. Both in popular literary acceptation, and as employed in special dictionaries of such words, *synonyms* are words sufficiently alike in general signification to be liable to be confounded, but yet so different in special definition as to require to be distinguished. *G. P. Marsh.*

**Synonymal**† (si-non'i-mal), *a.* Synonymous.

**Synonymally**† (si-non'i-mal-li), *adv.* Synonymously.

**Synonyme** (sin'ō-nim), *n.* Same as *Synonym.*

**Synonymic, Synonymical** (sin-ō-nim'ik, sin-ō-nim'ik-al), *a.* Synonymous.

**Synonymicon** (sin-ō-nim'ik-on), *n.* A dictionary of synonymous words. *W. Taylor.*

**Synonymist** (si-non'im-ist), *n.* 1. One who collects and explains synonyms.—2. In *bot.* a person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another.

**Synonymize** (si-non'im-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *synonymized;* ppr. *synonymizing.* To express by words of the same meaning; to express the meaning of by a synonym.

This word 'fortis' we may *synonymize* after all these fashions; stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden.*

**Synonymous** (si-non'im-us), *a.* Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea.

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here. *Tillotson.*

**Synonymously** (si-non'im-us-li), *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning.

**Synonymy** (si-non'i-mi), *n.* 1. The quality of being synonymous or of expressing the same meaning by different words.—2. In *rhet.* a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.—3. A system of synonyms.

**Synopsis** (*si-nop'sis*), *n.* pl. **Synopses** (si-nop'sēz). [Gr., from *syn,* with, together, and *opsis,* a sight, view.] A kind of summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject; a collection of heads or short paragraphs so arranged as to exhibit the whole in a general view; a conspectus.

That the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as force of the argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle. *Warburton.*

**Synoptic** (si-nop'tik), *n.* One of the synoptic gospels. See the adjective.

Yet the Tübingen professors and our Liberal newspapers must surely have something to go upon, when they declare that the Jesus of the Fourth Gospel speaks quite differently from the Jesus of the *Synoptics,* and propound their theory of the Gnostic artist inventing, with profoundly calculated art, his fancy Gospel. *Matt. Arnold.*

**Synoptic, Synoptical** (si-nop'tik, si-nop'tik-al), *a.* Affording a synopsis or general view of the whole or of the principal parts of a thing; as, a *synoptic* table.—*Synoptic gospels,* a term applied to the gospels of Saints Matthew, Mark, and Luke, because they present a synopsis or general view of the same series of events, whereas in the fourth or St. John's gospel the narrative and discourses are different. The synoptic gospels present more of the human side of Christ's life, St. John's gospel more of the divine.

**Synoptically** (si-nop'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a synoptical manner; in such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass. *Sir W. Pettie.*

**Synoptist** (si-nop'tist), *n.* One of the writers of the synoptic gospels—Matthew, Mark, or Luke.

**Synorhizous** (sin-ō-rī'zus), *a.* [Gr. *syn,* with, and *rhiza,* a root.] In *bot.* a term applied to plants whose seeds have the point of the radicle incorporated with the albumen, as the pines, firs, Coniferæ, and other polycotyledonous plants.

**Synosteography** (si-nos'tē-og''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *syn,* with, *osteon,* a bone, and *graphō,* to describe.] In *anat.* a description of the joints.

**Synosteology** (si-nos'tē-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *syn,* with, *osteon,* a bone, and *logos,* a discourse.] In *anat.* a treatise upon joints. *Dunglison.*

**Synosteosis** (si-nos'tē-ō''sis), *n.* [Gr. *syn,* with, and *osteon,* a bone.] In *anat.* unity by means of bone. *Dunglison.*

**Synosteotomy** (si-nos'tē-ot''om-i), *n.* [Gr. *syn,* with, *osteon,* a bone, and *temnō,* to cut.] In *anat.* dissection of the joints. *Dunglison.*

**Synovia** (si-nō'vi-a), *n.* [Gr. *syn,* with, and *ōon, L. ovum,* an egg. 'A word invented by Paracelsus.' *Littré.*] A thick, viscid, yellowish-white fluid, somewhat resembling white of egg in appearance, secreted for the purpose of lubricating the various joints of the body by a membrane which lines the cavities of the articulations.

**Synovial** (si-nō'vi-al), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid; as, the *synovial* membrane; *synovial* gland.

**Synovitis** (sin-ō-vī'tis), *n.* [*Synovia,* and term. *-itis,* denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the synovial membrane.

**Syntactic, Syntactical** (sin-tak'tik, sin-tak'tik-al), *a.* [See SYNTAX.] 1. Conjoined; fitted to each other. *Johnson.*—2. In *gram.* pertaining or according to the rules of syntax or construction. 'The various *syntactical* structures occurring in the examples.' *Johnson.*

**Syntactically** (sin-tak'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a syntactical manner; as regards syntax; in conformity to syntax.

**Syntax** (sin'taks), *n.* [Gr. *syntaxis,* arrangement, disposition, from *syntassō,* to put together in order—*syn,* with, together, and *tassō, taxō,* to put in order.] 1. In *gram.* the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage. Syntax includes concord and government and the order of words, or collocation.—2.† Connected system or order; union of things.

They owe no other dependence to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings. *Glanville.*

**Syntaxis** (sin-tak'sis), *n.* Same as *Syntax.*

**Syntectic, Syntectical** (sin-tek'tik, sin-tek'tik-al), *a.* Relating to syntexis; wasting.

**Synteresis** (sin-tē-rē'sis), *n.* [Gr., a watching closely, from *syntēreō,* to watch closely together—*syn,* with, together, and *tēreō,* to watch, to guard.] 1. In *med.* preservative or preventive treatment; prophylaxis.—2. Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong. *Bp. Ward; Whewell.*

**Synteretic** (sin-tē-ret'ik), *a.* In *med.* pertaining to synteresis; preserving health; prophylactic.

**Syntexis** (sin-tek'sis), *n.* [Gr. *syntēxis,* from *syntēkō,* to melt or waste away—*syn,* with, and *tekō,* to melt.] In *med.* a wasting of the body; a deep consumption.

**Synthermal** (sin-thėr'mal), *a.* [Gr. *syn,* together, and *thermē,* heat.] Having the same degree of heat. *Smart.*

**Synthesis** (sin'the-sis), *n.* pl. **Syntheses** (sin'the-sēz). [Gr. *synthesis,* a putting or placing together, from *syntithēmi,* to place or put together—*syn,* with, and *tithēmi,* to place.] 1. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines.—2. In *logic,* the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, as of simple into compound or complex conceptions, species into genera, individual propositions into a system, and the like; that process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular chain from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion. Synthesis is also called the *Direct Method* or *Composition,* and is the reverse of *analysis* or *resolution.* See ANALYSIS.

Analysis and *synthesis,* though commonly treated as two different methods, are, if properly understood, only the two necessary parts of the same method. Each is the relative and correlative of the other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. In *surg.* the operation by which divided parts are united.—4. In *chem.* the uniting of elements into a compound; composition or combination: the opposite of *analysis,* which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts. That water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen is proved both by analysis and *synthesis.*

**Synthesise** (sin'the-siz), *v.t.* To combine or bring together, as two or more things; to unite in one.

That yellow is but little different from white is illustrated in the beautiful experiment of Newton's of *synthesising* the colours of the spectrum by reflection from seven moveable mirrors. *C. Woodward.*

**Synthesist** (sin'the-sist), *n.* One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

**Synthetic, Synthetical** (sin-thet'ik, sin-thet'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition; as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning; as opposed to the *analytical.*

Philosophers hasten too much from the analytic to the *synthetical* method; that is, they draw general conclusions from too small a number of particular observations and experiments. *Bolingbroke.*

**Synthetically** (sin-thet'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a synthetical manner; by synthesis; by composition.

**Synthetize**† (sin'thet-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *synthetized;* ppr. *synthetizing.* To unite in regular structure.

**Syntomy** (sin'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *syntomia,* from *syntemnō,* to cut short—*syn,* together, with, and *temnō,* to cut.] Brevity; conciseness. [Rare.]

**Syntonin** (sin'to-nin), *n.* [Gr. *synteinō,* to render tense.] Muscle fibrin; the basis and principal constituent of the contractile tissues, consisting of carbon 54·06, nitrogen 16·05, oxygen 21·50, hydrogen 7·28, and sulphur 1·11. Although syntonin is most readily obtained from muscle it exists in all proteid substances. Called also *Musculine.*

**Synzygia** (sin-zij'i-a), *n.* In *bot.* the point of junction of opposite cotyledons.

**Sypher-joint** (sī'fėr-joint), *n.* In *carp.* a lap-joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flush surface.

**Syphilis** (sif'i-lis), *n.* [A name invented by the Italian Fracastoro, who wrote a celebrated Latin poem on this disease ('Syphilis, sive Morbi Gallici libri tres'), published in 1530. The name was derived directly from *Syphilus,* a character in the poem, the origin of whose own appellation is doubtful; perhaps Gr. *syn,* with, and *philos,* love.] A contagious and hereditary venereal disease, characterized in its primary stage by chancres or ulcers of a peculiar character on the genitals, succeeded by inguinal buboes. So far the disease is local. The indications of a secondary or constitutional affection are ulcers in the throat, copper-coloured eruptions on the skin, pains in the bones, nodes, &c.

**Syphilitic** (sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of syphilis; infected with syphilis.

**Syphilization, Syphilisation** (sif'il-i-zā''shon), *n.* A saturation of the system with syphilis by means of repeated inoculations: a mode of treatment suggested not only for the cure of syphilis, but also as rendering the body insusceptible of future attacks.

**Syphilize, Syphilise** (sif'il-īz), *v.t.* To inoculate or saturate, as the system, with syphilis.

**Syphiloid** (sif'i-loid), *a.* [*Syphilis,* and Gr. *eidos,* form.] Resembling or having the character of syphilis; as, *syphiloid* affections.

**Syphon,** *n.* See SIPHON.

**Syphonic** (sī-fon'ik), *a.* See SIPHONIC.

**Syren** (sī'ren). See SIREN.

**Syriac** (sir'i-ak), *a.* [L. *Syriacus.*] Pertaining to Syria or its language; as, the *Syriac* version of the Pentateuch; *Syriac* Bible.

**Syriac** (sir'i-ak), *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country. It differs very little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic, and belongs to the Semitic family of languages.

**Syriacism** (sir'i-a-sizm), *n.* A Syrian idiom.

The New Testament, though it be said originally writ in Greek, yet hath nothing near so many Atticisms as Hebraisms and *Syriacisms.* *Milton.*

**Syrian** (sir'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Syria.

**Syrian** (sir'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Syria.

**Syrianism** (sir'i-an-izm), *n.* A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syrian language.

**Syriasm** (sir'i-azm), *n.* The same as *Syrianism.*

The Scripture Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasms* and Hebraisms. *Warburton.*

**Syringa** (sī-ring'ga), *n.* [Gr. *syrinx, syringos,* a pipe, a tube. The name is said to have been given in both cases from the use of the plants for making pipes or pipe-stems. Hence also *pipe, pipe-tree* were former names for the lilac.] 1. A genus of plants, nat. order Oleaceæ; the lilacs. The species are deciduous shrubs, natives of Europe and the colder parts of Asia. The leaves are simple; the flowers are purple or white, very fragrant, and arranged in thyrsoid terminal panicles. *S. vulgaris* (the common lilac) is one of the commonest ornaments of our shrubberies, blossoming together with the laburnum in May. (See LILAC.) Other species are, *S. Josikea,* a native of Transylvania; *S. persica,* the Persian lilac; *S. chinensis,* the Chinese lilac.—2. The name applied by Tournefort to the genus Philadelphus, and still popularly given to the mock-orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Its stems are straight and filled with medulla, so that they have been used as pipe-stems.

**Syringe** (sir'inj), *n.* [Gr. *syrinx, syringos*, a pipe, a tube, from *syrizō*, to pipe or whistle.] A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, commonly employed to draw in a quantity of water or other fluid, and to squirt or eject the same with violence. In its simplest form it consists of a small cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston fitted with a rod and handle. The lower end of the cylinder terminates *in* a small tube, which being immersed in any fluid, and the piston then drawn up, the fluid is forced into the body of the cylinder by the atmospheric pressure. By pushing back the piston to the bottom of the cylinder the contained fluid is expelled in a small jet. The syringe acts on the principle of the sucking-pump, and is used by surgeons, &c., for washing wounds, for injecting fluids into animal bodies, and other purposes. A larger form is used for watering plants, trees, &c. The syringe is also used as a pneumatic machine for condensing or exhausting the air in a close vessel, but for this purpose two valves are necessary.

**Syringe** (sir'inj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *syringed;* ppr. *syringing.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe. *Wiseman.*

**Syringe** (sir'inj), *v.i.* To make use of a syringe; to inject water with a syringe. *Prior.*

**Syringin, Syringine** (sī-rin'jin, sī-rin'jīn), *n.* ($C_{19}H_{28}O_{10}H_2O$.) The bitter principle of the *Syringa vulgaris.* It is crystalline and soluble in alcohol.

**Syringodendron** (sī-ring'gō-den''dron), *n.* [Gr. *syrinx, syringos*, a pipe, and *dendron*, a tree.] The name formerly given to many species of Sigillaria (a genus of extinct fossil trees) on account of the parallel pipe-shaped flutings which extend from the top to the bottom of their trunks.

**Syringopora** (sī-ring-gop'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *syrinx, syringos*, a pipe, and *pora*, a pore.] A genus of palæozoic corals, abounding in the carboniferous limestone, and closely akin to the organ-pipe coral of Australian seas.

**Syringotomy** (sī-ring-got'o-mi), *n.* [Fr. *syringotomie*—Gr. *syrinx, syringos*, a pipe or tube, a fistula, and *temnō*, to cut.] The operation of cutting for fistula.

**Syrinx** (sī'ringks), *n.* [Gr. *syrinx*, a pipe. See SYRINGE.] 1. In *surg.* a fistula.—2. In *music*, a wind-instrument composed of reeds of different lengths tied together. It is also known by the name of *Pandean Pipes* or *Pan's Pipes*, its invention having been ascribed to Pan, the Greek sylvan deity.

**Syrma** (sér'ma), *n.* [Gr., from *syrō*, to drag, to trail.] In *antiq.* a long dress reaching to the ground, worn by tragic actors.

**Syrop** (sir'op), *n.* Same as *Syrup.*

**Syrphidæ** (sér'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *syrphos, serphos*, a small winged insect.] A family of dipterous insects some of which have larvæ that feed on the larvæ of bees and wasps, the insects themselves bearing a most striking resemblance to these insects. The genus Syrphus is the type of the family.

**Syrrhaptes** (sir-rap'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *rhaptō*, to sew—from the union of the toes.] A genus of grouse, of which only one species, *S. paradoxus* or *S. Pallasii* (the three-toed sand-grouse, called also from its peculiarities *heteroclite grouse*), is known. It is a native of the steppes of Central Asia, but sometimes occurs in Europe, and has even been shot in Britain. It has long pointed wings and tail and only three toes, the tarsi being feathered and the toes united for the greater part of their length.

**Syrt** (sért), *n.* [Fr. *syrte*, L. *syrtis*, Gr. *syrtis*, a sandbank, especially a name applied to two on the north coast of Africa, from *syrō*, to draw along.] A quicksand.

> The shatter'd mast,
> The *syrt*, the whirlpool and the rock. *Young.*

**Syrtic** (sér'tik), *a.* Relating to a syrt or quicksand. *Ed. Rev.*

**Syrtis** (sér'tis), *n.* pl. **Syrtes** (sér'tēz). [L. See SYRT.] A quicksand.

> Quenched in a boggy *syrtis*, neither sea
> Nor good dry land. *Milton.*

**Syrup** (sir'up), *n.* [Fr. *sirop*, It. *siroppo*, from Ar. *sharāb*, drink, beverage, syrup, from *sharaba, sharib*, to drink, whence also *sherbet* and *shrub.*] 1. In *med.* a saturated or nearly saturated solution of sugar in water, either simple, flavoured, or medicated with some special therapeutic or compound.—2. The uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process, either by the draining of sugar in loaves, or by being forcibly ejected by the centrifugal apparatus in preparing moist sugar. This is the ordinary or 'golden syrup' of the grocers, but in the sugar manufacture the term syrup is applied to all strong saccharine solutions which contain sugar in a condition capable of being crystallized out, the ultimate uncrystallizable fluid being distinguished as molasses or treacle.

**Syruped** (sir'upt), *p.* and *a.* Sweetened by or as by moistening or mixing with syrup.

> We'll lick the *syrupt* leaves,
> And tell the bees that theirs is gall. *Drayton.*

**Syrupy** (sir'up-i), *a.* Like syrup or partaking of its qualities; sirupy.

**Syssarcosis** (sis-ār-kō'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *syssarkoō*, to unite by flesh—*syn*, with, and *sarx, sarkos*, flesh.] In *anat.* a species of union of bones, in which one bone is united to another by means of an intervening muscle.

**Systaltic** (sis-tal'tik), *a.* [Gr. *systaltikos*, drawing together, from *systellō*, to draw together—*syn*, with, together, and *stellō*, to send.] In *med.* having alternate contraction and dilatation; taking place by alternate contraction and dilatation; as, the *systaltic* action of the heart.

**Systasis** (sis'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. *systasis*, from *synistēmi*. See SYSTEM.] A setting together; a union; a political union; a political constitution. [Rare.]

> It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *systasis* of Crete, or the Confederation of Poland, or any other ill-devised corrective which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government. *Burke.*

**System** (sis'tem), *n.* [Fr. *système*, L. *systema*, Gr. *systēma*, from *synistēmi*, to place together—*syn*, with, together, and *histēmi*, to set.] 1. Any combination or assemblage of things adjusted into a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected as to make one complex thing; things connected according to a scheme; as, a *system* of canals for irrigation; a *system* of pulleys; a *system* of forces acting on a body.

> Every work, both of nature and art, is a *system;* and, as every particular thing, both natural and artificial, is for some use or purpose out of and beyond itself, one may add to what has already been brought into the idea of a *system* its conduciveness to this one or more ends. Let us instance in a watch. *Butler.*

Hence, more specifically, (*a*) a number of heavenly bodies connected together and acting on each other according to certain laws; as, the solar *system;* the *system* of Jupiter and his satellites. 'Star and *system* rolling past.' *Tennyson.*

> Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
> A hero perish or a sparrow fall,
> Atoms or *systems* into ruin hurled,
> And now a bubble burst and now a world. *Pope.*

(*b*) An assemblage of parts or organs in an animal body which are composed of the same tissues or are essentially necessary to the performance of some function; as, the absorbent *system*, the nervous *system*, the vascular *system;* hence, also, the body itself as a functional unity or whole; as, to take poison into the *system.*—2. A plan or scheme according to which things are connected into a whole; a regular union of principles or facts forming one entire whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions scientifically arranged, or disposed according to certain mutual relations so as to form a complete whole; a connected view of all the truths or principles of some department of knowledge; as, a *system* of philosophy; a *system* of government; a *system* of divinity; a *system* of botany or of chemistry.—3. Regular method or order; as, to have no *system* in one's business or study; to work according to a *system.*—4. In *astron.* any hypothesis or theory of the disposition and arrangements of the heavenly bodies by which their phenomena, their motions, changes, &c., are explained; as, the Ptolemaic *system;* the Copernican *system;* a *system* of the universe, or of the world. See SOLAR.—5. In *fine arts*, a collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works. 6. In *anc. music*, an interval compounded or supposed to be compounded of several lesser intervals, as the octave, the elements of which are called *diastems.*

**Systematic, Systematical** (sis-te-mat'ik, sis-te-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other, and to the design of the whole; as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.

> Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a great value for regularity and system. *Watts.*

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; as, a *systematic* writer.—3. Of or pertaining to the system of the universe; cosmical. 'Upon which accounts these ends may be called cosmical or *systematical.*' *Boyle.*

**Systematically** (sis-te-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a systematic manner; in the form of a system; methodically.

**Systematism** (sis'tem-at-izm), *n.* Reduction of facts to a system.

**Systematist** (sis'tem-at-ist), *n.* 1. One who forms a system or reduces to system.—2. One who adheres to a system. *Henslow.*

**Systematization** (sis'tem-at-īz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing to system, or of forming into a system. 'The *systematization* and deliberate carrying out of mental operations.' *H. Spencer.*

**Systematize** (sis'tem-at-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *systematized;* ppr. *systematizing.* [Fr. *systématiser*, from Gr. *systēma, systēmatos.* See SYSTEM.] To reduce to system or regular method; as, to *systematize* the principles of moral philosophy. 'Before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts.' *Harris.*

> The Goths had some general notions of the feudal policy, which were gradually *systematized.* *Lt. Lyttelton.*

**Systematizer** (sis'tem-at-īz-ėr), *n.* One who reduces things to system.

> Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines. *Harris.*

**Systematology** (sis'tem-a-tol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *systēma, systēmatos*, system, and *logos*, discourse.] Knowledge or information regarding systems.

**Systemic** (sis-tem'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a system.—2. In *physiol.* pertaining to the body as a whole; common to a general system; as, *systemic* circulation; that is, the circulation of the blood through the body generally, as distinguished from that other circulation which is confined to the respiratory organs and the heart, or the pulmonary or respiratory circulation.

> The blood of reptiles is cold—that is to say, slightly warmer than the external medium—owing mainly to the fact that the pulmonary and *systemic* circulations are always directly connected together, either within the heart or in its immediate neighbourhood, so that the body is supplied with a mixture of venous and arterial blood in place of arterial blood alone. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Systemization** (sis'tem-ī-zā''shon), *n.* Same as *Systematization. N. Webster.*

**Systemize** (sis'tem-īz), *v.t.* Same as *Systematize. N. Webster.*

**Systemizer** (sis'tem-īz-ėr), *n.* Same as *Systematizer. N. Webster.*

**Systemless** (sis'tem-les), *a.* 1. Without system.—2. In *biol.* not exhibiting any of the distinct systems or types of structure characteristic of organic life, that is the radiate in the vegetable kingdom, and the vertebrate, &c., in the animal kingdom; thus in the vegetable kingdom the Algæ and in the animal kingdom the Protozoa are *systemless.*

**System-maker** (sis'tem-māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes or constructs a system or systems: generally used with a sense of slight contempt.

> We *system-makers* can sustain
> The thesis which you grant was plain. *Prior.*

**System-monger** (sis'tem-mung-gėr), *n.* One excessively fond of making or framing systems.

> A *system-monger*, who without knowing anything of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down that flattery is pleasing. *Chesterfield.*

**Systole** (sis'tō-lē), *n.* [Gr. *systolē*, from *systellō*, to contract—*syn*, together, and *stellō*, to send.] 1. In *gram.* the shortening of a long syllable.—2. In *physiol.* the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation. See DIASTOLE.

**Systolic** (sis-tol'ik), *a.* Relating to systole; contracting.

**Systyle** (sis'tīl), *a.* [Gr. *systylos*—*syn*, with or together, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* having columns standing close: (*a*) having columns placed in such a manner that they are two diameters of a column apart. (*b*)

Having a row of columns set close together all round, as the Parthenon at Athens.

**Syte**† (sīt), *n.* Site; situation. *Spenser.*

**Sythe** (sīṪH). See SCYTHE.

**Syver** (sī'ver), *n.* [Of same origin as *sewer.*] A covered drain; a sewer; a gutter; also, the grating or trap of a street drain. Written also *Siver.* [Scotch.]

**Syzygium** (si-zī'ji-um), *n.* [From Gr. *syzygos,* coupled—*syn,* together, and *zygon,* a yoke—in allusion to the manner in which the branches and leaves are united by pairs.] A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceæ. The species inhabit tropical countries; they are trees or shrubs of a highly ornamental appearance, from their smooth shining leaves, which are opposite and entire: the flowers are in cymes or corymbs. *S. guineense,* which grows on the coast of Guinea and Senegal, has been employed as a remedy in rheumatism. *S. Jambolanum* is extensively cultivated in the East Indies on account of its edible fruit, sometimes called Java plum by Europeans, but jamoon by the natives. It is of a rich purplish colour, and of a subastringent sweetish taste, which is more agreeable to the native than to the European palate. The bark is astringent, and dyes a brown colour; the wood is hard and durable, and much employed.

**Syzygy** (si'zī-ji), *n.* [Gr. *syzygia—syn,* together, and *zygon,* a yoke.] 1. In *astron.* the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies depends a great part of the lunar theory.—2. In *pros.* the coupling of different feet together in Greek or Latin verse.

# T.

**T** is the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, a sharp mute consonant, closely allied to *d,* both being dentals. In forming it the tip of the tongue is pressed close to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived in uttering the syllables *at, ta, ot, to.* This is also the position of the tongue for the letter *d,* as in the syllables *ad, da, od, do*; but *d* is uttered with voice, whereas *t* is entirely non-vocal. In reality, *t* can be hardly said to have any sound at all, its use, like that of the other sharp mutes *k* and *p,* being merely to modify the manner of uttering the vocal sound which precedes or follows it. When *t* is followed by *h* in the same syllable, as in *think, that, with,* the combination forms two distinct sounds—surd or breathed, as in *think,* and sonant or vocal, as in *that.* These sounds were represented by two characters in Anglo-Saxon and Old English, and it is a pity the old letters were given up. The letters *ti* before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *sh,* as in *nation, motion, partial,* which are pronounced *nashon, moshon, parshal.* In this case *t* loses entirely its proper sound or use, and being blended with the subsequent letter a new sound results from the combination, which is in fact a simple sound. If *s* or *x* precede *ti* (as in *mixtion, question*), *t* retains its own sound, though in this case many speakers soften it to *ch* as in *church,* as they also do in such words as *mixture, posture.* In comparing words common to the Indo-European tongues we find that (as formulated by Grimm's law) *t* in English (as also in Dutch, Icelandic, Gothic, &c.) corresponds to *d* in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, and to *s* or *z* in German. Thus E. *tooth*=L. *dens, dentis,* Gr. *(o)dous, (o)dontos,* Skr. *dant,* G. *zahn;* E. *foot*=L. *pes (ped-), pedis,* Gr. *pous, podos,* Skr. *pada,* G. *fuss;* E. *two*=L. *duo,* Gr. *dyō,* Skr. *dva,* G. *zwei;* E. *to eat*=L. *edo,* Gr. *edō,* Skr. *ad,* G. *essen,* and so on. An *s* before *t,* however, hinders this change from taking place, and hence the *t* in E. *stand* appears also in L. *sto,* Gr. *histēmi,* and G. *stehen.* The English *th,* on the other hand, answers to *t* in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, and to *d* in German; thus E. *thou*=L. and Gr. *tu,* Skr. *tvam,* G. *du;* E. *three*=L. *tres,* Gr. *treis,* Skr. *tri,* G. *drei.* Hence it comes that G. *tag*=E. *day; gut*=*good, wasser*=*water,* and *zahm*=*tame.* In some Latin words *d* has been changed to *l,* hence *t* in E. *tear (n.)*=*l* in L. *lacrima* (for *dacrima*), Fr. *larme,* a tear. A final *t* has become attached to many English words to which it does not properly belong, this being particularly the case after *n* and *s,* as in *tyrant, pheasant, ancient, amidst, whilst, against,* &c. It has sometimes dropped out, as in *best, last;* so *th* has disappeared from *worship.* This letter is often doubled in the middle of words, seldom at the end, as in *butt, mitt.* T is often used to denote things of this form, as the T-palace in Mantua. See T-BANDAGE, T-BEARD, T-CLOTH, T-IRON, T-JOINT, T-SQUARE.—*To a T,* exactly, with the utmost exactness; as, to suit or fit *to a T.* The allusion is to a mechanic's T-square, by which accuracy in making angles, &c., is secured. [Familiar.]

We could manage this matter *to a T.* *Sterne.*

**Tab** (tab), *n.* [In some of the senses perhaps altered from *tag.*] 1. The latchet of a shoe or half-boot, fastened with a string or buckle. 2. The metallic binding on the end of a boot or corset lace.—3. A lace or other border, resembling that of a cap, worn on the inner front edges of ladies' bonnets.—4. The hanging sleeve of a child's garment.—5. One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-mill. [Local or technical in all senses.]

**Tabacco**† (ta-bak'kō), *n.* Tobacco. *Minsheu.*

**Tabachir** (tab-a-shēr'), *n.* Same as *Tabasheer.*

**Tabanidæ** (ta-ban'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See TABANUS.] A family of dipterous insects, of which Tabanus is the typical genus. They are popularly known by the names breeze, cleg, or gadfly, and are particularly annoying to cattle, the skins of which are often streaked with blood from their bites.

**Tabanus** (ta-bā'nus), *n.* [L., a horse-fly.] A genus of dipterous insects, family Tabanidæ, of which *T. bovinus,* or gadfly, is the largest British species. It is extremely troublesome to cattle.

**Tabard** (tā'bärd), *n.* [Fr. *tabard,* Sp. and Pg. *tabardo,* It. *tabarro,* L.L. *tabarrus, tabardus,* a cloak. Origin doubtful.] An ancient close-fitting garment, open at the sides, with wide sleeves, or flaps, reaching to the elbows. It was worn over the body armour, and was generally emblazoned with the arms of the wearer or of his lord. At first the tabard was very long, reaching to the mid-leg, but it was afterwards made

Tabard, Sir John Cornwall, Ampthill Church, Beds.

shorter. It was at first chiefly worn by the military, but afterwards became an ordinary article of dress among other classes in France and England in the middle ages. In this country the tabard is now only worn by heralds and pursuivants of arms, and is embroidered with the arms of the sovereign. This garment gave name to the ancient hostelry from which Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims started. Written also *Taberd, Tabert.*

**Tabarder** (tā-bärd'ėr), *n.* One who wears a tabard; specifically, a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, whose original dress was a tabard. Often written in this sense *Tabardeer.*

**Tabaret** (tab'a-ret), *n.* [Probably connected with *tabby.*] A stout satin-striped silk, used for furniture.

**Tabasheer** (tab-a-shēr'), *n.* [Ar. *tabāshīr.*] A concretion found in the joints of the bamboo and other large grasses. It consists of silica mixed with a little lime and vegetable matter, and is formed probably by extravasation of the juices in consequence of a morbid state of the plant. It is highly valued in the East Indies as a tonic, and as such is often chewed along with betel. It is used also in cases of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, &c. Its optical properties are peculiar, inasmuch as it exhibits the lowest refracting power of all known substances. The sweet juice of the bamboo stalks has also been called tabasheer.

**Tabbinet** (tab'i-net), *n.* Same as *Tabinet.*

**Tabby** (tab'i), *n.* [Fr. *tabis,* Sp. Pg. and It. *tabi,* L.L. *attabi,* from Ar. *'attābi,* a rich kind of watered silk, from *el 'attabiya,* a quarter of Bagdad where this stuff was manufactured, so named after a prince called *Attab.* In meaning 2 the origin is doubtful.] 1. The name given to a kind of rich silk and other stuffs watered or figured by being passed through a calender, the rollers of which are variously engraved. The engraved parts, pressing unequally upon the stuff, renders the surface unequal so as to reflect the rays of light differently, and produce the appearance of waves. 'Brocadoes, and laces, and *tabbies,* and gauzes.' *Swift.*—2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass which, when dry, becomes as hard as rock. This is used in Morocco as a substitute for bricks or stone in building. *Weale.*—3. A cat of a mixed or brindled colour; any cat. [Colloq.]—4. An old maiden lady; an ancient spinster; a gossip. [Colloq.]

Upon the rest 'tis not worth while to dwell,
Such tales being for the tea-hours of some *tabby.*
*Byron.*

**Tabby** (tab'i), *a.* [See the noun.] 1. Having a wavy or watered appearance. 'My false *taby* wastecoate with gold lace.' *Pepys.* Written also *Taby.*—2. Brinded; brindled; diversified in colour; as, a *tabby* cat.

**Tabby** (tab'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tabbied;* ppr. *tabbying.* To calender so as to give a tabby or wavy appearance to, as stuffs; to water or cause to look wavy; as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, &c. This is done by a calender without water.

**Tabby-cat** (tab'i-kat), *n.* A brinded cat.

**Tabbying** (tab'i-ing), *n.* The art or operation of passing stuffs between engraved rollers to give them a wavy appearance: called also *Watering.*

**Tabe**† (tāb), *n.* A wasting of the body; tabes.

**Tabefaction** (tā-bē-fak'shon), *n.* [See TABEFY.] A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease; emaciation.

**Tabefy** (tab'ē-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tabefied;* ppr. *tabefying.* [L. *tabes,* a wasting away, and *facio,* to make.] To cause to consume or waste away; to emaciate. [Rare.]

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the flesh. *Harvey.*

**Tabellion** (ta-bel'li-on), *n.* [L. *tabellio,* from *tabella,* a tablet, dim. of *tabula,* a tablet.] A kind of secretary or notary; a scrivener. Such a functionary existed under the Roman Empire, and during the old monarchy in France. *Cotgrave.*

**Taber** (tā'bėr), *v.i.* Same as *Tabor.*

Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabering* upon their breasts. Nahum ii. 7.

**Taberd** (tā'bėrd). Same as *Tabard.*

**Tabern** (tab'ėrn), *n.* [L. *taberna,* a tavern.] A cellar. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

**Tabernacle** (tab'ėr-nā-kl), *n.* [L. *tabernaculum,* a tent, a dim. from *taberna,* a hut, a shed, a tavern, from root of *tabula,* a board, a tablet, a table.] 1. A slightly con-

structed temporary habitation; especially, a tent or pavilion.

How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy *tabernacles*, O Israel! Num. xxiv. 5.

Pavilions numberless and sudden rear'd,
Celestial *tabernacles*, where they slept. *Milton.*

2. In *Jewish antiq.* a movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. It was of a rectangular figure, 45 feet by 15, and 15 feet in height. The interior was divided into two rooms or compartments by a vail or curtain, and it was covered with four different spreads or carpets. The outer or larger compartment was called the holy place, being that in which incense was burned and the show-bread exhibited; and the inner the most holy place, or holy of holies, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant. It was situated in a court 150 feet by 75, surrounded by screens 7½ feet high. — 3. A temple; a place of worship; a sacred place; specifically, the temple of Solomon. Ps. xv. 1. 4. Any small cell or repository in which holy or precious things are deposited, as an ornamented chest placed on Roman Catholic altars as a receptacle of the ciborium and pyx; or, a reliquary or small box for the presentation of relics and the like.—5. The human frame.

Yea I think it meet, as long as I am in this *tabernacle*, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath showed me. 1 Pet. i. 13, 14.

6. In *Goth. arch.* a canopied stall or niche; a cabinet or shrine ornamented with open-worked tracery, &c.; an arched canopy over a tomb; also, a tomb or monument.— 7. *Naut.* an elevated socket for a boat's mast, or a projecting post to which a mast may be hinged when it is fitted for lowering to pass beneath bridges. — *Feast of tabernacles*, the last of the three great annual festivals of the Israelites, which required the presence of all the people in Jerusalem. Its object was to commemorate the dwelling of the people in tents during their journeys in the wilderness; and it was also a feast of thanksgiving for the harvest and vintage. It was celebrated in autumn, at the conclusion of the vintage, and lasted eight days, during which the people dwelt in booths made in the streets, in courts, or on the tops of their houses, of the leafy branches of certain trees. These booths were intended to represent the tents in which the Israelites dwelt in the wilderness. See Lev. xxiii.

**Tabernacle** (tab'ér-nā-kl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tabernacled;* ppr. *tabernacling.* To sojourn; to reside for a time; to be housed.

He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Dr. J. Scott.*

**Tabernacle** (tab'ér-nā-kl), *a.* In *arch.* same as *Tabernacular.*

**Tabernacular** (tab-ér-nak'ū-lėr), *a.* Sculptured with delicate tracery or open work; latticed.

The sides of every street were covered, the cloisters crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with *tabernacular* or open work. *T. Warton.*

**Tabernæmontana** (tā-bėr'nē-mon-tā''na), *n.* [In honour of James Theodore *Tabernæmontanus*, a celebrated physician and botanist.] A large tropical genus of glabrous trees or shrubs (nat. order Apocynaceæ), with opposite leaves, and cymose, white or yellowish, often rather large flowers. They possess a milky juice, which is not poisonous, as in many allied genera, but perfectly wholesome. *T. utilis* is the hya-hya or cow-tree of Demerara, the thick juice of which is used as milk.

**Tabes** (tā'bēz), *n.* [L., from *tabeo*, to waste away.] A dysthetic or cachectic disease, characterized by a gradually progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with languor, depressed spirits, and, for the most part, imperfect or obscure hectic, without any topical affection of any of the viscera of the head, chest, or belly.—*Tabes mesenterica*, that wasting of the body which follows scrofulous inflammation of the mesenteric glands.—*Tabes dorsalis*, an impairment of general health, attended by emaciation, muscular debility, and signs of nervous exhaustion, occasioned by an inordinate indulgence of the sexual appetite. It is so called from the weakness which it causes in the back and loins. [*Tabes dorsalis* has been used by some writers of eminence as synonymous with *tabes mesenterica.*]

**Tabetic** (ta-bet'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to tabes; of the nature of tabes; affected with tabes; tabid.

**Tabid** (tab'id), *a.* [L. *tabidus*, from *tabeo*, to waste.] Relating to tabes; wasted by disease; tabetic.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative. *Arbuthnot.*

**Tabidly** (tab'id-li), *adv.* In a tabid manner; wastingly; consumptively.

**Tabidness** (tab'id-nes), *n.* State of being tabid or wasted by disease; emaciation; tabes.

**Tabific** (ta-bif'ik), *a.* [*Tabes*, and L. *facio*, to make, to cause.] Causing consumption; wasting.

**Tabinet** (tab'i-net), *n.* [According to Trench from a French Protestant refugee of this name who first made tabinet in Dublin.] A name applied to one or two fabrics: (*a*) a kind of taffety or tabby; (*b*) a fabric of silk and wool used for curtains.

**Tabitude** (tab'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *tabitudo.*] The state of one affected with tabes.

**Tablature** (tab'la-tūr), *n.* [Fr. *tablature.* See TABLE.] 1. A painting on a wall or ceiling; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design. *Shaftesbury.*—2. In *music*, the expression of sounds or notes of composition by letters of the alphabet or ciphers, or other characters not used in modern music. In a stricter sense, the manner of writing a piece for the lute, theorbo, guitar, bass-viol, or the like, which is done by writing on several parallel lines (each of which represents a string of the instrument) certain letters of the alphabet, referring to the frets on the neck of the instrument, the time value of the notes being indicated by various arbitrary signs written over the lines. This mode of writing music has long been disused. 3. In *anat.* a division or parting of the skull into two tables.

**Table** (tā'bl), *n.* [Fr. *table*, a table for taking food, fare or viands, a tablet, a list, a kind of game, &c., from L. *tabula*, a board, a painting, a tablet, a table of laws, or the like, from a root *ta*, to extend, and suffix *bula.* Comp. *fabula*, a fable, from *fari*, to speak. Of allied origin also *tavern*, *tabernacle.* The same root is in *thin* (which see).] 1. A flat surface of some extent; a flat smooth piece; a tablet; a slab. 'A bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble.' *Sandys.*—2. An article of furniture, consisting usually of a frame with a flat surface or top of boards or other material, supported by legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, &c.

Curteys he was, lowely, and servysable
And carf byforn his fadur at the *table.* *Chaucer.*

3. Fare or entertainment of provisions; as, he keeps a good *table.*—4. The persons sitting at table or partaking of entertainment. 'To set the *table* on a roar.' *Shak.*

I drink to the general joy o' the whole *table.* *Shak.*

5. A thin piece of something for writing on; a tablet; hence (in *pl.*) a memorandum book. Ex. xxxii. 15. 'Written . . . not on *tables* of stone, but on fleshly *tables* of the heart.' 2 Cor. iii. 3. 'In the midst of the sermon, pulls out his *tables* in haste, as if he feared to lose that note.' *Bp. Hall.*— 6.† A picture; a painting; also, a surface to be drawn or painted on. 'To sit and draw his arched brows . . . in our heart's *table.*' *Shak.*

Learning flourished yet in the city of Sicyon, and they esteemed the painting of *tables* in that city to be the perfectest for true colours and fine drawing of all other places. *North.*

7. That part of a machine-tool on which work is placed to be operated upon.—8. The board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached.—9. In *arch.* (*a*) a tablet; a flat surface, generally rectangular, charged with some ornamental figure. When it projects from the naked of the wall it is termed a *raised* or *projecting table;* when it is not perpendicular to the horizon it is called a *raking table;* and when the surface is rough, frosted, or vermiculated it is called a *rustic table. Gwilt.* (*b*) A horizontal moulding on the exterior or interior face of a wall, placed at different levels, which form basements, separate the stories of a building, and crown its upper portions; a string-course. *Oxford Glossary.*—10. In *persp.* same as *Perspective Plane.* See PERSPECTIVE.—11. In *anat.* one of the two bony plates or laminæ, which, with a cellular structure between them, form the bones of the skull.—12. In *glass manuf.* (*a*) a circular sheet of 'crown' glass, usually about 4 feet in diameter. Twenty-four tables make a *case.* (*b*) The flat plate with a raised rim on which plate-glass is formed.—13. In *palmistry*, the whole collection of lines on the palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*
Hath not history nor fable. *B. Jonson.*

14. *pl.* The game of draughts or backgammon, so called from the small tablets used in playing these games.

Monsieur the nice
That when he plays at *tables* chides the dice. *Shak.*
We are in the world like men playing at *tables:*
*Jer. Taylor.*

15. A presentation of many items or particulars in one connected group; especially when the items are in lists or columns; as, (*a*) a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with reference to the pages where each may be found; an index; as, a *table* of contents. (*b*) In *math., astron., &c.*, an arranged collection of many particulars, data, or values; a system of numbers calculated for expediting operations, or for exhibiting the measures or values of some property common to a number of different bodies in reference to some common standard; also, a series of numbers which proceed according to some given law expressed by a formula; as, *tables* of logarithms, *tables* of annuities, *tables* of rhumbs, *tables* of the powers or roots of the different numbers, *tables* of multiplication, *tables* of specific gravity, of refractive powers, of the expansions of bodies by heat, &c.; *tables* of aberration, of refraction, and the like.—16. In *jewelry*, the upper and flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone which has the sides only cut in angles.—17. *pl.* In *Scotch eccles. hist.* the designation given to the permanent council held in Edinburgh for managing the affairs of the Covenanters during the reign of Charles I. This council is said to have been so named from a green *table* at which the members sat. — *The Lord's table*, the sacrament or holy communion of the Lord's supper.—*Round table.* See ROUND.—*Tables Toletanes*, the Alphonsine astronomical tables, so called from their being adapted to the city of Toledo. *Chaucer.* —*Twelve tables*, the tables containing a celebrated body of ancient Roman laws. These laws were drawn up by the decemvirs, B.C. 451, and hence they were at first called the *laws of the decemvirs.* They were originally only ten in number, but two more were added to them B.C. 450. The twelve tables are called by Livy the source of public and private law; and the text of them was preserved down to the latest age of Roman literature. They formed the basis of the greater part of Roman jurisprudence.—*To lay on the table*, in parliamentary practice and in the usage of corporate and other bodies, to receive any document, as a report, motion, or the like, but to agree to postpone its consideration indefinitely. — *To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties: a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming.—*To serve tables*, in *Scrip.* to administer the alms of the church. Acts vi. 2.

**Table** (tā'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tabled;* ppr. *tabling.* 1. To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate; as, to *table* fines.

Though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side and I to peruse him by items. *Shak.*

2.† To represent, as in a picture or painting; to delineate, as on a tablet. 'Tabled and pictured in the chambers of meditation.' *Bacon.*—3.† To board; to supply with food.

When he himself *tabled* the Jews from heaven, that omer, which was every man's daily portion of manna, is computed to have been more than might well have sufficed the heartiest feeders thrice as many meals. *Milton.*

4. To lay or place upon a table.

Forty thousand francs; to such length will the father-in-law . . . *table* ready-money. *Carlyle.*

5. To lay on the table in business meetings, whether public or private; to enter upon the record; as, to *table* charges against some one; to *table* a motion to be considered at a subsequent meeting.—6. In *carp.* to let, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate scores or projections on each to prevent the pieces from drawing asunder or slipping upon one another.—7. *Naut.* to make broad hems in the skirts and bottoms of (sails) in order to strengthen them in the part attached to the bolt-rope. *R. H. Dana.*

**Table** (tā'bl), *v.i.* To board; to diet or live at the table of another.

He (Nebuchadnezzar) was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts. *South.*

**Table** (tā'bl), *a.* Appertaining to or provided for a table; as, *table* requisites.

**Tableau** (tab-lō'), *n.* pl. **Tableaux** (tab-lōz'). [Fr.] 1. A picture; a striking and vivid representation.—2. Performers grouped in a dramatic scene, or any persons regarded as forming a dramatic group; especially, a group of persons so dressed and placed as to represent some interesting scene by way of amusement. In this sense called also a *Tableau Vivant.*

**Table-beer** (tā'bl-bēr), *n.* Beer for the table or for common use; a kind of beer of no great strength.

**Table-bell** (tā'bl-bel), *n.* A small bell to be used at table for calling servants.

**Table-book** (tā'bl-bụk), *n.* 1. A book on which anything is engraved or written without ink; tablets. 'If I had played the desk or *table-book.*' *Shak.*

Put into your *table-book* whatever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

2. A book, generally handsomely bound, and illustrated and intended to lie on a table for the amusement of visitors, &c.

**Table-cloth** (tā'bl-kloth), *n.* A cloth for covering a table, particularly for spreading on a table before the dishes are set for meals.

**Table-clothing** (tā'bl-klōᵺH-ing), *n.* Table linen.

I've got lots o' sheeting, and *table-clothing,* and towelling. *George Eliot.*

**Table-cover** (tā'bl-kuv-ėr), *n.* A cloth made of wool, flax, cotton, &c., usually woven or stamped with a pattern, and laid on a table between meal-times.

**Table d'hote** (tā'bl-dōt). [Fr.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

**Table-diamond** (tā'bl-dī-a-mond), *n.* A diamond whose upper surface is quite flat, the sides only being cut in angles.

**Table-knife** (tā'bl-nīf), *n.* An ordinary knife used at table, as distinct from a fruit-knife, &c.

**Table-land** (tā'bl-land), *n.* A stretch of elevated flat land; a plateau; a plain elevated considerably above the level of the sea, and having more or less steep acclivities on every side. The chief table-lands are those among the Andes, those of Mexico, and those of Central Asia.

The toppling crags of Duty scaled,
Are close upon the shining *table-lands*
To which our God himself is moon and sun. *Tennyson.*

**Table-layers** (tā'bl-lā-ėrz), *n. pl.* In *geol.* that peculiar structure in certain granites, greenstones, and other igneous rocks, which gives to their sections the appearance of stratification. *Page.* Called also *Pseudo-strata.*

**Table-linen** (tā'bl-lin-en), *n.* The linen used for and at the table, such as tablecloths, napkins, &c.; napery.

**Table-man** (tā'bl-man), *n.* A man or piece at draughts. *Bacon.*

**Tablement**† (tā'bl-ment), *n.* In *arch.* a flat surface; a table. '*Tablements* and chapters of pillars.' *Holland.*

**Table-money** (tā'bl-mun-i), *n.* An allowance to general-officers in the army and flag-officers in the navy in addition to their pay as a compensation for the necessary expenses which they are put to in fulfilling the duties of hospitality within their respective commands.

**Table-moving** (tā'bl-möv-ing), *n.* Same as *Table-turning.*

**Tabler** (tā'bl-ėr), *n.* 1. One who tables.—2. One who boards others for hire.

But he is now to come
To be the music-master; *tabler,* too,
He is, or would be. *B. Jonson.*

**Table-rent** (tā'bl-rent), *n.* In *old Eng. law,* rent paid to a bishop, &c., reserved and appropriated to his table or housekeeping.

**Table-shore** (tā'bl-shōr), *n.* *Naut.* a low level shore.

**Table-spar** (tā'bl-spär). See *Tabular Spar* under TABULAR.

**Table-spoon** (tā'bl-spön), *n.* The ordinary large spoon used at table.

**Table-spoonful** (tā'bl-spön-fụl), *n.* The full or once filling of a table-spoon; as much as a table-spoon will hold.

**Table-sport**† (tā'bl-spōrt), *n.* The object of amusement at table; a butt.

If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity; let me for ever be your *table-sport.* *Shak.*

**Tablet** (tab'let), *n.* [Fr. *tablette,* dim. of *table.*] 1. A small table or flat surface.—2. A small flat piece of wood, metal, ivory, &c., prepared to write, paint, draw, or engrave upon. Anciently, tablets covered with wax, paper, or parchment were used as ordinary writing materials. Tablets of ivory, metal, stone, or other substance were also used in judiciary proceedings, and all public acts and monuments were in early ages preserved on such materials.—3. A slab of wood, stone, &c., or a plate of metal on which anything is painted, engraved, or the like. 'The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass.' *Prior.*

Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned . . . to design on *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

In the dark church like a ghost
Thy *tablet* glimmers to the dawn. *Tennyson.*

4. *pl.* A kind of pocket memorandum-book. 5. A small flattish cake, as of soap.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenick, or preservatives, against the plague. *Bacon.*

6. In *med.* a solid kind of electuary or confection made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares. Called also *Lozenge* and *Troche.*—7. In *arch.* Same as *Table,* 9.

**Table-talk** (tā'bl-tąk), *n.* Conversation at table or at meals; familiar conversation.

He improves by the *table-talk.* *Guardian.*

I see myself an honour'd guest,
Thy partner in the flowery walk
Of letters, genial *table-talk,*
Or deep dispute, and graceful jest. *Tennyson.*

**Table-talker** (tā'bl-tąk-ėr), *n.* A conversationist; one who studies to lead or outshine others in table-talk; a verbal monopolist.

**Table-turning** (tā'bl-tėrn-ing), *n.* One of the alleged phenomena of spiritualism, consisting of certain movements of tables attributed to an exertion of power of departed spirits, or to the development of latent, vital, or spiritual forces: generally considered, however, to be the result of simple physical causes. Called also *Table-moving, Table-tipping.*

**Tabling** (tā'bling), *n.* 1. A forming into tables.—2. In *carp.* the letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in ship-building.—3. In *sail-making,* a broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas and sewing it down.—4.† The act of playing at tables.—5.† Board; maintenance.

My daughter hath there already now of me ten poundes which I account to be given for her *tabling;* after this ten poundes will follow another for her apparel. *R. Bernard.*

—*Tabling of fines,* in *law,* the forming into a table or catalogue the fines for every county, giving the contents of each fine passed in any one term. This was done by the chirographer of fines of the Common Pleas.

**Tabling-house**† (tā'bling-hous), *n.* 1. A house where gaming-tables were kept.

They allege that there is none but common gamehouses and *tabling-houses* that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their own private houses. *Northbrooke.*

2. A boarding-house.

**Tablinum** (tab-lī'num), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.* an apartment in a Roman house in which records were kept and the hereditary statues placed. It was situated at the further end of the atrium opposite the door leading into the hall.

**Taboo** (tä-bö'), *n.* The setting of something apart, either as consecrated or accursed, the idea of prohibition being conveyed in either sense; the state of being so set apart: the name of an institution which was formerly in existence throughout Polynesia and New Zealand, but has now to a large extent disappeared; hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with or approach to anything; as, to put something under *taboo.* 'South-sea isle *taboo.*' *Tennyson.*

**Taboo** (tä-bö'), *v.t.* To put under taboo; to forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach to or contact or intercourse with, as for religious reasons; as, to *taboo* the ground set apart as a sanctuary for criminals; a *tabooed* subject is one not to be discussed.

**Tabor** (tā'bor), *n.* [O.Fr. *tabour,* Mod. Fr. *tambour,* Sp. and Pg. *tambor,* probably from Per. *tabīr,* a tabor.] A small drum beaten with one stick, used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife. Written also *Tabour.*

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabor* and pipe. *Shak.*

**Tabor** (tā'bor), *v.i.* 1. To play upon a tabor. 2. To strike lightly and frequently. Nah. ii. 7.

**Tabor** (tā'bor), *v.t.* To sound by beating a tabor. *Chaucer.*

**Taborer** (tā'bor-ėr), *n.* One who beats the tabor.

I would I could see this *taborer.* *Shak.*

**Taboret** (tā'bor-et), *n.* [From *tabor.*] A small tabor. Written also *Tabouret.*

**Taborine** (tā'bō-rēn), *n.* [Fr. *tabourin.* See TABOR.] 1. A tabor; a small drum in form of a sieve; a tambourine. Also written *Tabourine.*—2. A common side drum.

**Taborite** (tā'bor-it), *n.* A name given to certain Hussites, or Bohemian reformers, in the fifteenth century, from *Tabor,* a hill-fort which was their stronghold, called after Mount *Tabor* in Palestine.

**Tabour** (tā'bor), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Tabor.*

**Tabourer** (tā'bor-ėr), *n.* Same as *Taborer.*

**Tabouret** (tā'bō-ret), *n.* [Fr., a dim. of O.Fr. *tabour,* a tabor. Meanings 2 and 3 are from its shape.] 1. Same as *Taboret.*

They shall depart the manor before him, with trumpets, *tabourets,* and other minstrelsy. *Spectator.*

2. A seat without arms or back; a stool.—3. A frame for embroidery.—*Right of the tabouret* (*droit de tabouret*), a privilege formerly enjoyed by ladies of the highest rank at the French court of sitting on a tabouret in the presence of the queen: corresponding to *droit de fauteuil* enjoyed by gentlemen.

**Tabourine** (tā'bō-rēn), *n.* Same as *Taborine.*

Beat loud the *tabourines,* let the trumpets blow. *Shak.*

**Tabrere**† (tā'brēr), *n.* A taborer. *Spenser.*

**Tabret** (tā'bret), *n.* [A dim. form. See TABOR.] A tabor. 1 Sam. xviii. 6.

**Tabu** (tä-bö'), *n.* Same as *Taboo.*

**Tabula** (tab'ū-la), *n.* [L.] A table; a tablet; a flat surface; specifically, in *zool.* the horizontal plate or floor found in some sclerodermic corals, extending across the cavity of the theca from side to side.—*Tabula rasa,* a smoothed tablet: applied figuratively to any object on which no impression has been made, as the mind of an infant, and the like.

**Tabular** (tab'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *tabularis,* from *tabula,* a table.] 1. In the form of a table; having a flat surface; as, a *tabular* rock.—2. Having the form of laminæ or plates. 'All the nodules . . . except those that are *tabular* and plated.' *Woodward.*—3. Set down in or forming a table, list, or schedule; as, a *tabular* catalogue of substances.—4. Derived from or computed by the use of tables; as, *tabular* right ascension.—*Tabular crystal,* one in which the prism is very short.—*Tabular spar,* in *mineral.* a silicate of lime, generally of a grayish-white colour. It occurs either massive or crystallized, in rectangular four-sided tables. Tabular spar is the schaalstein of Werner, and the prismatic augite of Jameson. Called also *Wollastonite.*—*Tabular structure,* in *mineral.* a form of structure consisting of parallel plates separated by regular seams. It is the consequence of crystallization, and is not uncommonly confounded with stratification.—*Tabular differences,* in logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers marked D, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each number being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it. When the difference is not the same between all the logarithms in the same line the number which answers most nearly to it, one part taken with another, is inserted. In the common tables of logarithms the logarithms of all numbers from 1 to 10,000 can be found by inspection, but by the aid of the tabular differences the logarithms of numbers between 10,000 and 1,000,000 may be found. Also, by the aid of the same differences the number corresponding to any given logarithm can be found to five or six places. In logarithmic tables of sines, tangents, secants, cosines, cotangents, and cosecants there are three columns of tabular differences in each page. The first of these is placed between the sines and cosecants, the second between the tangents and cotangents, and the third between the secants and cosines. These numbers are the differences between the logarithms on the left hand, against which they are placed, and the next lower, increased in the proportion of 100 to 60. The use of these differences is to facilitate the finding of the logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, &c., for any given degrees, minutes, and seconds, or the degrees, minutes, and seconds corresponding to any given logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, &c.

**Tabularization** (tab'ū-lėr-īz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of tabularizing or forming into tables; tabulation.

**Tabularize** (tab'ū-lėr-īz), *v. t.* To make tables of; to form into or reduce to tables; to tabulate.

**Tabulata** (tab-ū-lā'ta), *n. pl.* [From *tabula.*] A group of sclerodermatous zoantharia in which the septa or partitions are rudimentary or entirely absent, the tabulæ, or horizontal transverse plates, well developed, dividing the visceral chamber into a series of stories.

**Tabulate** (tab'ū-lāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *tabulated;* ppr. *tabulating.* 1. To reduce to tables or synopses.

A philosophy is not worth the having, unless its results may be *tabulated*, and put in figures. *Js. Taylor.*

2. To shape with a flat surface.

**Tabulate** (tab'ū-lāt), *a.* Table-shaped; tabulated; specifically, of or pertaining to the group of corals Tabulata. 'The so-called *'tabulate* corals.'' *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Tabulation** (tab-ū-lā'shon), *n.* The art or act of tabulating or forming tables, or throwing data into a tabular form; data put into a tabular form.

The value of such a *tabulation* was immense at the time, and is even still very great. *Whewell.*

**Tac**† (tak), *n.* [A form of *tack.*] In *law*, a kind of customary payment by a tenant.

**Tacahout** (tak'a-hut), *n.* [Ar.] The native name of the small gall formed on the tamarisk-tree (*Tamarix indica*). See MAHEE.

**Tacamahac, Tacamahaca** (tak'a-ma-hak, tak'a-ma-hā"ka), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Icica Tacamahaca*, a tree of South America; also of the form of *Calophyllum Inophyllum* occurring in Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon, and of *Populus balsamifera*, a tree of North America.—2. A resin, the produce of *Calophyllum Inophyllum* and of *Elaphrium tomentosum*, a tree of Mexico and the West Indies. It occurs in yellowish pieces, of a strong smell and a bitterish aromatic taste.

**Tacca** (tak'ka), *n.* [Malay.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Taccaceæ, containing six or seven species, natives of tropical Africa and America, the hotter parts of India, and the South Sea Islands. It

Tacca pinnatifida.

consists of perennial, often large herbs with tuberous roots, simple or pinnate radical leaves, and greenish or brown flowers arranged in an umbel at the top of a leafless scape, and surrounded by an involucre of simple bracts. From the tubers of some species, especially *T. pinnatifida*, a white, highly nutritious substance, like arrow-root, is separated, which is employed as an article of diet by the inhabitants of the Malayan Peninsula and the Moluccas. The petioles and stalks of *T. pinnatifida*, boiled for some time, are also employed as articles of diet in China and Cochin-China.

**Tace** (tā'chā). In *music*, a direction that a particular voice, instrument, or part is to be silent for a certain specified time.

**Taces** (tas'ēz), *n. pl.* Armour for the thigh. See TASSES.

**Tacet** (tā'set), *v.* [L., it is silent; third pers. sing. pres. ind. of *taceo*, to be silent.] In *music*, same as *Tace.*

**Tac-free** (tak'frē), *a.* In *old law*, exempt from rents, payments, &c.

**Tach, Tache** (tach), *n.* [A softened form of *tack.* See TACK.] Something used for taking hold or holding; a small hook; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches.* Ex. xxvi. 6.

**Tache**† (tash), *n.* [Fr.] A spot or blemish. *Chaucer.*

First Jupiter that did
Usurp his father's throne,
Of whom e'en his adorers write
Evil *taches* many a one. *Warner.*

**Tacheography** (tak-ē-og'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *Tachygraphy.*

**Tachometer** (ta-kom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity; especially, (*a*) a contrivance for the purpose of indicating small variations in the velocity of machines, one form of which consists of a cup and a tube opening into its centre, both being partly filled with mercury or a coloured fluid, and attached to a spindle. This apparatus is whirled round by the machine, and the centrifugal force produced by this whirling causes the mercury to recede from the centre and rise upon the sides of the cup. The mercury in the tube descends at the same time, and the degree of this descent is measured by a scale attached to the tube. On the velocity of the machine being lessened the mercury rises in the centre, causing a proportionate rise in the tube.—(*b*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, &c., as by means of its action on a flat surface connected with a lever above the surface carrying a movable counterpoise, or by its action on the vanes of a wheel, whose revolutions are registered by a train of wheelwork.

**Tachydidaxy** (tak'i-di-dak"si), *n.* [Gr. *tachys*, quick, and *didaxis*, teaching.] A short method of imparting knowledge. [Rare.]

**Tachydromian** (tak-i-drō'mi-an), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus Tachydromus.—2. One of a tribe of saurians of the same name.—3. One of a family of dipterous insects.

**Tachydromus** (ta-kid'ro-mus), *n.* [Gr. *tachys*, quick, and *dromos*, a running.] 1. According to Illiger, a genus of wading birds, the Cursorius of Lacépède.—2. A sub-genus of saurian reptiles found in the Indian Islands and China.

**Tachygraphic, Tachygraphical** (tak-i-graf'ik, tak-i-graf'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand.

**Tachygraphy** (ta-kig'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *tachys*, quick, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or practice of quick writing; shorthand; stenography. Sometimes written *Tacheography.* [Rare.]

**Tachylite** (tak'i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *tachys*, quick, and *lithos*, a stone. The name has reference to the facility with which it fuses under the blow-pipe.] A black vitreous mineral of the hornblende family, occurring in amorphous fragments in the softer trap-rocks, and nearly allied to obsidian and isopyre.

**Tachypetes** (ta-kip'e-tēz), *n.* [Gr. *tachys*, quick, and *petomai*, to fly.] Vieillot's generic name for the frigate-bird.

**Tacit** (tas'it), *a.* [L. *tacitus*, silent, from *taceo*, to be silent.] Implied but not expressed; silent; as, *tacit* consent is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection. 'A natural and *tacit* confederation amongst all men, against the enemy of human society, pirates.' *Bacon.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making shall make his makers princes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*Tacit relocation.* See RELOCATION.

**Tacitly** (tas'it-li), *adv.* In a tacit manner; silently; by implication, without words; as, he *tacitly* assented.

While they are exposing another's weaknesses, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addison.*

**Taciturn** (tas'i-tėrn), *a.* [L. *taciturnus*, from *tacitus*, silent, from *taceo*, to be silent.] Habitually silent; not given readily to converse; not apt to talk or speak.

Grieve was very submissive, respectful, and remarkably *taciturn.* *Smollett.*

**Taciturnity** (tas-i-tėrn'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *taciturnité*, L. *taciturnitas.*] 1. The state or quality of being taciturn; habitual silence or reserve in speaking. 'Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. In *Scots law*, a mode of extinguishing an obligation in a shorter period than by the forty years' prescription. This mode of extinguishing obligations is by the silence of the creditor, and arises from a presumption that, in the relative situations of himself and creditor, he would not have been so long silent if the debt had not been paid or the obligation implemented.

**Taciturnly** (tas'i-tėrn-li), *adv.* In a taciturn manner; silently; without conversation.

**Tack** (tak), *n.* [Probably of Celtic origin; Ir. *taca*, a pin, a nail, a fastening; Gael. *tacaid*, a tack, a peg; Armor. *tach*, a small nail; comp. also D. *tak*, Dan. *takke*, G. *zacke*, a prong, a jag, &c. This word also appears in *attach, attack* (which see).] 1. A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head. Tacks are used for various purposes, as for stretching cloth upon a board, and fastening slightly any covering.—2. A hook or clasp; a stitch or similar slight fastening connecting two pieces. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—3. *Naut.* (*a*) a rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom. (*b*) The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the foremost lower corner of the courses. Hence, (*c*) the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; as, the starboard *tack*, or port *tack;* the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her port side.—4.† That which is attached; an appendix; a supplement; addition.

Some *tacks* had been made to money-bills in King Charles's reign. *Burnet.*

5. In *Scots law*, a contract by which the use of a thing is set, or let, for hire; a lease; as, a *tack* of land.—*Hard tack.* See HARD-TACK. [*Tack* here may be the same as *tack*, touch, taste, flavour. See separate entry.]—*To bear* or *to hold tack*, an old phrase signifying to last or hold out.

Martilmas beefe doth *bear* good *tacke*
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tusser.*

If this twig be made of wood
That will *hold tack.* *Hudibras.*

—*Tack of a flag*, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halliards.

**Tack** (tak), *v. t.* [See the noun.] 1. To fasten; to attach. 'In hopes of getting commendam *tacked* to their sees.' *Swift.* 'And *tack* the centre to the sphere.' *G. Herbert.*—2. To attach, secure, or unite together in a slight or hasty manner; to fix or join together, as by tacks or stitches; as, to *tack* together the sheets of a book.

There's but a shirt and a half in all my company; and the half shirt is two napkins *tacked* together and thrown over the shoulders like an herald's coat without sleeves. *Shak.*

3. To add as a supplement to, as to a bill in its progress through parliament; to append.

Let them take care that they do not provoke us to *tack* in earnest. How would they like to have bills of supply with bills of attainder *tacked* to them. *Macaulay.*

**Tack** (tak), *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other; to alter its course through the shifting of the tacks and sails. Tacking is an operation by which, when a ship is proceeding in a course making any acute angle with the direction of the wind on one of her bows, her head is turned towards the wind, so that she may sail on a course making nearly the same angle with its direction on the other bow. This is effected by means of the rudder and sails. 'As when a boat *tacks*, and the slacken'd sails flap.' *Tennyson.*

Monk, . . . when he wanted his ship to *tack* to larboard, moved the mirth of his crew by calling out, 'Wheel to the left.' *Macaulay.*

**Tack** (tak), *n.* A shelf on which cheese is dried. [Local.]

**Tack**† (tak), *n.* [Perhaps literally something *tacked* on or attached to one.] A stain; a blemish; a spot.

You do not the thing that you would; that is perhaps perfectly, purely, without some *tack* or mixture *Hammond.*

**Tack**† (tak), *n.* [A corruption of *tact.*] Touch; feeling; flavour; taste.

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends. *Drayton.*

**Tack-duty** (tak'dū-ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, rent reserved on a tack or lease.

**Tacker** (tak'ėr), *n.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

**Tacket** (tak'et), *n.* [From *tack.*] A short nail with a large prominent head, worn in the soles of strong shoes; a clout-nail or hob-nail. [Scotch.]

**Tacking** (tak'ing), *n.* ' In *law*, a union of securities, given at different times, all of which must be redeemed before an intermediate purchaser can interpose his claim.

**Tackle** (tak'l), *n.* [From the stem of *tack* and *take;* in the naut. sense perhaps directly from L. G. and D. *takel*, Dan. *takkel*, tackle, the tackle of a vessel.] 1. An apparatus or that part of an apparatus by which an object is grasped, fastened, moved, or operated; especially, one or more pulleys or blocks rove with a single rope or fall, used for raising and lowering heavy weights and the like. —2. Instruments of action; weapons.

> She to her *tackle* fell. *Hudibras.*

3.† An arrow. *Chaucer.* —4. All the ropes of a ship and other furniture of the masts.

> Warm broke the breeze against the brow,
> Dry sang the *tackle*, sang the sail. *Tennyson.*

See also such compounds as FISHING-TACKLE, FISH-TACKLE, GROUND-TACKLE, GUN-TACKLE, TACK-TACKLE, &c.

**Tackle** (tak'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tackled;* ppr. *tackling.* 1. To supply with tackle.

> My ships ride in the bay,
> Ready to disembogue, *tackled* and mann'd,
> Ev'n to my wishes. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To operate, move, fasten, or the like, by means of tackle. —3. To set vigorously to work upon; to attack for the purpose of controlling or mastering.

> The greatest poetess of our day has wasted her time and strength in *tackling* windmills under conditions the most fitted to insure her defeat. *Dublin Univ. Mag.*

**Tackle** (tak'l), *v.i.* To go vigorously to work; to make a bold attack: followed by *to;* as, they *tackled to* bravely. [Colloq.]

> The old woman . . . *tackled to* for a fight in right earnest. *S. Lover.*

**Tackled** (tak'ld), *p.* and *a.* Made of ropes tacked or looped together.

> My man shall
> Bring the cords, made like a *tackled* stair. *Shak.*

**Tackling** (tak'l-ing), *n.* 1. Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c. —2. Instruments of action; as, fishing *tackling.*

> I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a fisher. *Iz. Walton.*

3. Cordage, straps, or other means of attaching an animal to a carriage; harness, or the like.

**Tacksman** (taks'man), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. [Scotch.]

**Tacks-pins** (taks'pinz), *n. pl. Naut.* pins inserted into holes in various parts of a vessel for belaying running gear to. Also called *Belaying-pins.*

**Tack-tackle** (tak'tak-l), *n. Naut.* a small tackle for pulling down the tacks of the principal sails.

**Taconic System** (ta-kon'ik sis'tem), *n.* In *geol.* a system of upper Cambrian or lower Silurian rocks lying in the United States to the east of the Hudson, and so named from the *Taconic* range in the western slope of the Green Mountains. The system consists of slates, quartz-rock, and limestone.

**Tact** (takt), *n.* [Fr. *tact*, touch, feeling, tact, from L. *tactus*, from *tango, tactum*, to touch, from which stem also *tactile, tangible, contact, contagion*, &c. See also TASTE, TAX.] 1. Touch; feeling.

> Did you suppose that I could not make myself sensible to *tact* as well as sight, and assume corporeality as well as form. *Southey.*

2. Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception or discernment; skill or adroitness in doing or saying exactly what is required by circumstances; as, to be gifted with feminine *tact.*

> And loved them more, that they were thine,
> The graceful *tact*, the Christian art. *Tennyson.*
>
> He had formed plans not inferior in grandeur and boldness to those of Richelieu, and had carried them into effect with a *tact* and wariness worthy of Mazarin. *Macaulay.*

3. The stroke in beating time in music.

**Tactable** (tak'ta-bl), *a.* [See TACT.] Capable of being touched or felt by the sense of touch. 'They (women) being created to be both tractable and *tactable.*' *Massinger.*

**Tactic** (tak'tik), *n.* System of tactics.

> It seems more important to keep in view the general *tactic* on which its leader was prepared with confidence to meet so unequal a force. It was the same that Wallace had practically taught, and it had just recently helped the Flemings to their victory of Courtrai. *Y. H. Burton.*

**Tactic, Tactical** (tak'tik, tak'tik-al), *a.* [See TACTICS.] Pertaining to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.—*Tactical point (milit.)*, any point of a field of battle which may impede the advance of an enemy to one's attack, or may facilitate the advance of one's army to attack the enemy.

**Tactically** (tak'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

**Tactician** (tak-tish'an), *n.* One versed in tactics; an adroit manager or contriver.

**Tactics** (tak'tiks), *n.* [Fr. *tactique*, Gr. *taktikos*, fit for ordering or arranging, *hē taktikē* (*technē*, art), the art of drawing up soldiers in array, from *tassō, taxō*, to arrange, put in order.] 1. The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, of manœuvring them in presence of the enemy or within the range of his fire, and performing military and naval evolutions. That branch which relates to land forces is termed *military tactics*, and that which relates to naval forces, *naval tactics.* The first treats of the mode of disposing troops for battle, of directing them during its continuance, the conduct of a retreat, and the exercises, arms, &c., necessary to fit troops for action; and the latter treats of the art of arranging fleets or squadrons in such an order or disposition as may be most convenient for attacking the enemy, defending themselves, or of retreating with the greatest advantage. See STRATEGY.—*Grand tactics* comprehends everything that relates to the order, formation, and disposition of armies, their encampments, &c.—*Elementary tactics* comprehends the drilling and formation of soldiers, and all the modes of training them for action.—2.† The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons.

**Tactile** (tak'til), *a.* [Fr. *tactile*, from L. *tactilis*, from *tango*, to touch.] Capable of being touched or felt; perceptible by touch; tangible.

> At this proud yielding word,
> She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented.
> *Beau. & Fl.*
>
> All *tactile* resistances are unconditionally known as co-existent with some extension. *H. Spencer.*

**Tactility** (tak-til'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being tactile; tangibleness; perceptibility by touch. —2. Touchiness. *Sydney Smith.* [Rare.]

**Tactinvariant** (tak-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* In *alg.* the invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two quantic curves or surfaces touch each other.

**Taction** (tak'shon), *n.* [L. *tactio, tactitionis*, from *tango*, to touch.] 1. The act of touching; touch.

> They neither can speak, or attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction.* *Chesterfield.*

2. In *geom.* the same as *Tangency* or *Touching.*

**Tactless** (takt'les), *a.* Destitute of tact.

**Tactual** (tak'tū-al), *a.* Pertaining to the sense or the organs of touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

> Whether visual or *tactual*, every perception of the space-attributes of body is decomposable into perceptions of relative position. *H. Spencer.*
>
> In the lowest organisms we have a kind of *tactual* sense diffused over the entire body; then, through impressions from without and their corresponding adjustments, special portions of the surface become more responsive to stimuli than others. *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Tade, Taid, Ted** (tād, ted), *n.* A toad. [Scotch.]

**Tadorna** (ta-dor'na), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A genus of ducks, which includes the sheldrake (*T. vulpanser*).

**Tadpole** (tad'pōl), *n.* [O.E. *tadde*, Prov. E. and Sc. *tade*, A. Sax. *tadie*, a toad, and *pole, poll*, the head. Comp. Prov. E. *polliwig, polliwog, pollhead*, Sc. *powhead*, a tadpole.] The young of a batrachian animal, especially of a frog in its first state from the spawn; a porwigle. See FROG.

**Tadpoledom** (tad-pōl'dum), *n.* The tadpole state. *Kingsley.*

**Tadpole-fish** (tad'pōl-fish), *n.* A somewhat rare teleostean fish, of the genus Raniceps, the *R. trifurcatus*, belonging to the family Gadidæ. It is about 1 foot in length, and in its general form and colour bears some resemblance to the imperfect animal from which it derives its name. It has been taken on the Scottish coast, and also on the Cornish and Devon coasts.

**Tae** (tā), *n.* A toe. [Scotch.]

**Tae** (tā), *a.* [Scotch: = *ae*, one, with the *t* of the old neuter article *that*, the.] One; as, the *tae* half and the tither = the one half and the other (O.E. *that one, that other*).

**Tae** (tā), *prep.* To. [Scotch.]

**Tædium** (tē'di-um), *n.* [L.] Weariness; irksomeness. See TEDIUM.—*Tædium vitæ*, weariness of life; ennui: a mental disorder.

**Tael** (tāl), *n.* In China, a denomination of money worth about 6*s.* sterling; also, a weight of 1⅓ oz.

**Ta'en** (tān). The poetical contraction of *Taken.*

**Tænia** (tē'ni-a), *n.* [L. *tænia*, from Gr. *tainia*, a fillet or ribbon.] 1. The tapeworm, a genus of internal parasites (Entozoa). See TAPEWORM.—2. In *arch.* the fillet or band which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave.—3. In *surg.* a ligature; a long and narrow ribbon.—*Tænia hippocampi*, in *anat.* the plaited edges of the processes of the fornix, which pass into the inferior cornua of the ventricles of the brain.—*Tænia semicircularis*, a white line running in the groove between the optic thalami and corpora striata.

**Tæniada** (tē'ni-a-da), *n. pl.* An order of internal parasites (Entozoa), sub-kingdom Annuloida, class Scolecida, and division Platyelmia; the tapeworms. Called also *Cestoidea.* See TAPEWORM.

**Tænioid** (tē'ni-oid), *a.* Ribbon-shaped; resembling or related to the tapeworm or the Tæniada.

**Tænioidea** (tē-ni-oi'dē-a), *n. pl.* A family of intestinal worms, in Cuvier's classification, of which the genus Tænia is the type.

**Tænioideæ** (tē-ni-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cepolidæ.*

**Tæniopteris** (tē-ni-op'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *tainia*, a ribbon, and *pteris*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, with broad ribbon-like leaves, found in the oolitic series of Yorkshire and Scania.

**Taë-ping** (tä-e-ping'), *n.* [Chinese, Universal Peace.] One of a body of very formidable rebels who first appeared in China in 1850. The taë-pings were not suppressed till 1866, and their suppression was effected with English assistance.

**Tafelspath** (tä'fel-spath), *n.* [G., from *tafel*, a table, and *spath*, spar.] A lamellar mineral of a yellowish-gray or rose-white, forming masses of prisms interlaced in the gang, chiefly lime and silex.

**Taffata** (taf'fa-ta), *n.* Same as *Taffeta.*

**Tafferel,** *n.* See TAFFRAIL.

**Taffeta, Taffety** (taf'fe-ta, taf'fe-ti), *n.* [Fr. *taffetas*, It. *taffetà*, from Per. *tāftah*, pp. of verb *tāftan*, to weave.] A name given originally to all plain silk goods, but now become a generic name for plain silk, gros de Naples, shot silk, glacé, and others. The term has also been applied to mixed fabrics of silk and wool.—*Taffeta phrases*, fine, smooth, or soft phrases or speech, as opposed to homespun, blunt, plain phrases or speech. *Shak.*

**Taffrail, Tafferel** (taf'rāl, taf'e-rel), *n.* [D. *tafereel*, a panel, a picture, from *tafel*, a table, a picture, from L. *tabula*, a table.] *Naut.* the rail over the heads of the sternimbers, extending across the stern from one quarter-stanchion to the other. The word seems also to have originally meant the upper flat part of a ship's stern, and to have been so applied because this part is often ornamented with carving or a painting. Young's *Nautical Dictionary* gives *tafferel-rail* as equivalent to *taffrail.*

> A ball of blue flame pitched upon the knight heads, and then came bounding and dancing aft to the *taffrail.* *Marryat.*

**Taffy** (taf'i), *n.* A kind of candy made of sugar or molasses boiled down and poured out in shallow pans. Written also *Toffy.*

**Taffy** (taf'i), *n.* [Welsh pron. of *Davy*, the familiar form of *David.*] A Welshman.

**Tafia** (tä'fi-a), *n.* [Fr., from Malay *tâf'ia*,] a spirit distilled from molasses.] A variety of rum distilled from molasses.

**Tafilet** (taf'i-let), *n.* A fig or date of superior quality imported from *Tafilelt*, a principality of Marocco.

**Tag** (tag), *n.* [A word which appears to be a Teutonic form of *tack;* Dan. *tag*, a grasp, a handle; Sw. *tagg*, a point; Icel. *taug*, a string, a cord. See TACK.] 1. A metallic point to put to the end of a string; as, the *tag* of a lace.—2. Anything hanging loosely attached or affixed to another; any small appendage, as to an article of dress; a direction-card or label. 'Footmen in their *tags* and trimming.' *Dickens.* —3. The end or catchword of an actor's speech.—4. Something mean and paltry, as the rabble.

> Will you hence
> Before the *tag* return? *Shak.*

5. A young sheep of the first year. Also written *Teg*.—6. A kind of child's play in which one of the players is at first pitched upon to run after the others and endeavour to touch or tag one of them, on which the player tagged takes his place in chasing him and the others. Spelled also *Tagg*. In Scotland it is called *Tig-tag* or *Tig*.

They all played *tagg* till they were well warmed. *Henry Brooke.*

**Tag** (tag), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tagged;* ppr. *tagging*. 1. To fit with a point; as, to *tag* lace.

All my beard
Was *tagg'd* with icy fringes. *Tennyson.*

2. To fit one thing to another; to append; to tack or join on.

His courteous host
*Tags* every sentence with some fawning word. *Dryden.*

I have no other moral than this to *tag* to the present story. *Thackeray.*

3. To join or fasten.—4. To tip or touch, as in the game of tag.

**Tag** (tag), *v.i.* To follow closely or as an appendage: generally with *after*.

**Tag-belt**, *n.* See TAG-SORE.

**Tagetes** (taj'et-ēz), *n.* [From *Tages*, an Etruscan god, usually represented as a beautiful youth: the allusion is to the beauty of the flowers.] A genus of showy annuals cultivated under the names of French and African marigolds, and characterized by compound flowers, involucre simple, composed of five bracts, which are united into a tube; florets of the ray, five (in some cases three to four), persistent; pappus of five erect bristles. *T. patula* is the French marigold, of which many varieties are cultivated, some with double flowers variegated with gold and orange-brown. *T. erecta*, the African marigold, is a larger plant with double yellow flowers.

**Tagger** (tag'ėr), *n.* 1. One who tags or attaches one thing to another; as, a *tagger* of verses. [Familiar.]—2. Anything pointed like a tag. 'Porcupines' small *taggers*.' *Cotton.*—3. A very thin kind of tin-plate used for coffin-plate inscriptions and tops of umbrellas.

**Taghairm** (tā'ya-rem), *n.* [Gael., an echo.] A mode of divination practised among the Highlanders. A person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was laid down alone at the bottom of a waterfall or precipice, or other wild place. Here he revolved any question proposed; and whatever his exalted imagination suggested was accepted as the response inspired by the spirits of the place.

Last evening-tide
Brian an augury hath tried,
Of that dread kind which must not be
Unless in dread extremity,
The *Taghairm* called; by which, afar,
Our sires foresaw the events of war. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Taglet** (tag'let), *n.* A little tag.

**Taglia** (täl'ya), *n.* [It.] A particular combination of pulleys, consisting of a set of sheaves in a fixed block and another set in a movable block to which the weight is attached.

**Tagliacotian** (taḷ'i-a-kō"shi-an). See TALIACOTIAN.

**Taglioni** (täl-yō'nē), *n.* An overcoat: so named from a celebrated Italian family of professional dancers. 'His *taglioni* or comfortable greatcoat.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tag-lock**† (tag'lok), *n.* An entangled lock; an elf-lock. *Nares.*

**Tag-rag** (tag'rag), *n.* A term applied to the lowest class of people; the rabble: often amplified into *tag-rag and bobtail*. Called also *Rag-tag*.

If the *tag-rag* people did not clap him, and hiss him, according as he pleased and displeased them, . . . I am no true man. *Shak.*

**Tag-sore, Tag-belt** (tag'sōr, tag'belt), *n.* A disease in sheep in which the tail becomes excoriated and adheres to the wool in consequence of diarrhœa.

**Tag-tail** (tag'tāl), *n.* 1. A worm having its tail of a different colour from the body. *Iz. Walton.*—2. An onhanger; a parasite; a sycophant; a dependant.

**Tagua** (tag'ū-a), *n.* *Phytelephas macrocarpa;* the Panama name for the palm which yields the vegetable ivory. See IVORY-NUT.

**Taguan** (tag'ū-an), *n.* *Pteromys petaurista*, the flying-squirrel of India. See PTEROMYS.

**Taguicati** (tag-wē-kä'tē), *n.* The white-lipped peccary (*Dicotyles labiatus*), a mammal of the order Ungulata, family Suidæ, inhabiting Paraguay and adjacent districts. It is most destructive to the maize crops and cultivated grass. See PECCARY.

**Taigle** (tā'gl), *v.t.* [Scotch. Allied to *tag*.] 1. To detain; to impede; to hinder.—2. To fatigue; to weary. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tail** (tāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *tægel, tægl*, Icel. *tagl*, L.G. and Sw. *taget*, O.H.G. *zagal*. The original meaning was hair, as seen from Goth. *tagl*, hair.] 1. That part of an animal consisting of the termination of the spinal or vertebral column, and terminating its body behind, the term including also any natural covering or appendage of this part, as hair or feathers. In many quadrupeds the tail is a muscular shoot or projection covered with skin and hair hanging loose from the extremity of the vertebræ. In birds the tail consists of feathers or is covered with them, and serves to assist in directing their flight. In fishes the tail is usually formed by a gradual tapering of the body, ending in a fin called the caudal fin, which is always set vertically at the extremity of the spine, so as to work from side to side, forming the chief organ of progression.—2. The tail of a horse mounted on a lance, and used as a standard of rank and honour among the Turks and other eastern nations. The three grades of pashas are distinguished by the number of tails borne on their standards, three being allotted to the highest dignitaries or viziers, two to the governors of the more important provinces, and one to the sanjaks or governors of less important provinces.—3. The hinder, lower, back, or inferior part of a thing, as opposed to the head, the chief or superior part.

And the Lord shall make thee the head and not the *tail*. Deut. xxviii. 13.

4. Any long terminal appendage; anything that from its shape or position resembles the tail of an animal, as (*a*) in *bot.* a downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style; also, any elongated flexible terminal part, as a peduncle or petiole. (*b*) That tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part. (*c*) The part of a musical note, as a minim or crotchet, which runs perpendicularly upward or downward from the head or body; the stem. (*d*) *Naut.* a strap connected with a block, by which it may be secured to a rope, spar, or the like. (*e*) In *arch.* the bottom or lower part of a member or part, as a slate or tile. (*f*) In *astron.* a luminous train extending from the nucleus or body of a comet often to a great distance, and usually in a direction opposite to the sun.—5. A train or body of followers or attendants. *B. Jonson.*

'Ah!... if you Saxon Duinhé-wassel (English gentlemen) saw but the Chief with his *tail* on!' 'With his *tail* on!' echoed Edward in some surprise. 'Yes—that is with all his usual followers when he visits those of the same rank.' *Sir W. Scott.*

6. The side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head or effigy; the reverse: used chiefly in the expression 'heads or *tails*,' when a coin is tossed up or spun round for the purpose of deciding some point by the side turned up when it falls.—7. The final portion of what takes place or has duration; as, to come in at the *tail* of an entertainment; the *tail* of a storm. [Colloq.]—8. In *surg.* a portion of an incision at its beginning or end, which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision. Called also *Tailing*.—9. *pl.* Tailings. See TAILING, 4.—*Tail of the eye*, the outer corner of the eye: used generally when referring to a stolen secret glance. [Colloq.]

Miss L. noticed this out of the *tail of her eye*. *Dickens.*

—*Tail of a lock*, on a canal, the lower end or entrance into the lower pond.—*Tail of the trenches*, in *fort.* the post where the besiegers begin to break ground and cover themselves from the fire of the defenders of the place in advancing the lines of approach.—*To turn tail*, to run away; to flee; to shirk an encounter.

Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sir P. Sidney.*

—*With one's tail between one's legs*, with a cowed or abject air or look, like that of a beaten cur; having a humiliated appearpearance. [Colloq.]

He came out *with his tail between his legs*. *Cornhill Mag.*

**Tail** (tāl), *v.i.* To follow, droop, or hang like a tail.—*To tail up and down the stream* (*naut.*), to swing up and down with the tide: said of a ship at anchor in a river.—*To tail off*, to fall behind, as in the hunting field. [Sporting slang.]

**Tail** (tāl), *v.t.* 1. To pull by the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assailed,
First Trulla stayed and Cerdon *tailed*,
Until their mastiffs loosed their hold. *Hudibras.*

2.† To follow or hang to, like a tail; to be intimately attached to, as something which cannot be easily got quit of.

Nevertheless his bond of two thousand pounds wherewith he was *tailed* continued uncancelled, and was called on the next Parliament. *Fuller.*

—*To tail in*, in *carp.* to fasten by one of the ends into a wall or any support; as, to *tail in* a timber.

**Tail** (tāl), *n.* [O.Fr., a cutting, from Fr. *tailler*, to cut. Seen also in *entail, detail, retail*.] In *law*, limitation; abridgment.—*Estate tail*, or *estate in tail*, a freehold of inheritance limited to a person and the heirs of his body, general or special, male or female. See ENTAIL.

**Tailage,† Talliage†** (tāl'āj; tal'i-āj), *n.* [Fr. *taillage*, from *tailler*, to cut off. See RETAIL.] *Lit.* a portion cut out of a whole; a share; a share of a man's substance paid away by way of tribute; hence, a tax or toll.

**Tail-block** (tāl'blok), *n.* *Naut.* a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it by which it may be fastened to any object at pleasure.

**Tail-board** (tāl'bōrd), *n.* The board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon which can be removed or let down for convenience in unloading.

**Tail-coat** (tāl'kōt), *n.* A coat with tails; a dress-coat.

**Tail-drain** (tāl'drān), *n.* A drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the other drains of a field or meadow.

**Tailed** (tāld), *a.* Having a tail; as, snouted and *tailed* like a boar. Frequently used in forming compounds; as, long-*tailed* crustaceans; fat-*tailed* sheep.

**Tail-end** (tāl'end), *n.* The latter end; the termination. 'The *tail-end* of a shower.' *W. Black.*

**Tailing** (tāl'ing), *n.* 1. In *building*, the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted into a wall.—2. In *surg.* same as *Tail*, 8.—3. *pl.* The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing. [Local.]—4. *pl.* The refuse part of the stamped ore thrown behind the tail of the buddle or washing apparatus, and which is dressed a second time to secure whatever metal might still remain in it. Called also *Tails*.

**Taillager†** (tāl'āj-ėr), *n.* [See TAILLE, TALLAGE.] A collector of taxes. *Chaucer.*

**Taille** (tāl), *n.* [Fr., from *tailler*, to cut. See TAILOR.] 1.† A tally; an account scored on a piece of wood. *Chaucer.*—2. In *old French law*, a tax, tallage, or subsidy; any imposition levied by the king or any other lord on his subjects.—3. In *Eng. law*, the fee or holding which is opposite to fee simple.

*Taille* is thus called because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is by the first giver cut or divided from all other and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowell.*

**Tailless** (tāl'les), *a.* Having no tail; destitute of a tail.

In the Isle of Man we have a *tailless* kind of cat. *H. Spencer.*

**Taillie** (tāl'ē), *n.* Same as *Tailzie*.

**Tailor** (tā'lėr), *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*, from *tailler*, to cut, from a L. form *taleare*, to cut, from *talea*, a rod. See RETAIL.] 1. One whose occupation is to cut out and make chiefly men's outer clothing, as coats, vests, trousers, &c., but sometimes also to fashion the heavier and stronger female outer garments, as jackets, &c. Formerly the tailor seems to have been more extensively employed in making female articles of dress.

Come, *tailor*, let us see these ornaments,
Lay forth the gown. *Shak.*

2. A name given in the United States to a fish resembling the shad, but inferior to it in size and flavour.

**Tailor** (tā'lėr), *v.i.* 1. To practise making men's clothes.—2. To deal with tailors, as for clothing.

You have not hunted or gambled or *tailored* much. *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Tailor-bird** (tā'lėr-bėrd), *n.* A bird of the genus Orthotomus (*O. longicaudus*), family Sylviadæ, having a long, graduated tail, the feathers of which are narrow. These birds construct their nests at the extremity of a twig, taking one large or two small leaves and sewing their edges together, using the bill as a needle and vegetable fibre as thread. Within the hollow thus made a downy substance, sometimes mixed with feathers, is placed to receive the eggs. They

are natives of India and the Indian Archipelago. The *Sylvia cisticola*, common in various parts of Italy, constructs its nest in a similar manner, and is also called the tailor-bird.

**Tailoress** (tā'lèr-es), *n.* A female who makes garments for men.

**Tail-piece** (tāl'pēs), *n.* A piece forming a tail; a piece at the end; an appendage; specifically, (*a*) a small cut or ornamental design placed at the end of a chapter or section in a book as an ornamental ending of a page. (*b*) A somewhat triangular-shaped piece of wood (generally ebony) attached to the lower end of the body of an instrument of the violin kind. The broad end is pierced with holes, in which the strings are fastened.

**Tail-race** (tāl'rās), *n.* The stream of water which runs from the mill after it has been applied to produce the motion of the wheel.

**Tails-common** (tālz'kom-mon), *n.* In *mining*, washed lead ore.

**Tail-stock** (tāl'stok), *n.* The support, in a lathe, bearing up the tail-screw and adjustable centre, in contradistinction to the *head-stock*, which supports the mandrel.

**Tail-trimmer** (tāl'trim-ėr), *n.* In *building*, a trimmer next to the wall into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid flues.

**Tail-valve** (tāl'valv), *n.* Same as *Snifting-valve* (which see).

**Tail-vice** (tāl'vīs), *n.* A small hand-vice with a tail or handle to hold it by.

**Tail-water** (tāl'wą-tėr), *n.* The water flowing from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

**Tailzie, Tailyie** (tāl'yē), *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, to cut off. See TAILOR.] In *Scots law*, an old term to denote a deed creating an entailed estate.

**Tailzie, Tailye** (tāl'yē), *v.t.* To entail; as, to *tailzie* an estate or lands. [Scotch.]

**Tain** (tān), *n.* [O.E. *teine, teyne*, a thin plate, L. *tænia*, a band, a fillet.] A thin tin-plate; tin-foil for mirrors. *Simmonds.*

**Taint** (tānt), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *taindre*, pp. *taint*; Mod.Fr. *teindre, teint;* from L. *tingere*, to wet or moisten, whence also *tinge, attaint, tincture, tint.*] 1. To imbue or impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; to infect; to poison; as, putrid substances *taint* the air. 'And human carnage *taints* the dreadful shore.' *Pope.*—2. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; as, *tainted* meat.—3. To stain; to sully; to pollute; to tarnish. '*Tainted* with the said murder.' *Holland.*

We come not by the way of accusation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses.
*Shak.*

4.† To attaint. See ATTAINT.—SYN. To corrupt, infect, contaminate, defile, pollute, vitiate, poison.

**Taint** (tānt), *v.i.* 1. To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting.

I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shak.*

2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction; as, meat soon *taints* in warm weather.

**Taint** (tānt), *n.* 1. Something that infects or contaminates; vitiating or corrupting influence; infection; corruption.

If this be a *taint* which so universally infects mankind the greater care should be taken to lay it open under its own name. *Locke.*

He had inherited from his parents a scrofulous *taint*, which it was beyond the power of medicine to remove. *Macaulay.*

2. A stain; a spot; a blemish on reputation.

Nor I
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myself. *Shak.*

3.† Colour; hue; tinge. 'Face rose-hued, cherry-red, with a silver *taint* like a lily.' *Greene.*—4. A kind of spider of a red colour common in summer. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Taint**† (tānt), *a.* Tainted; touched; imbued.

A pure unspotted heart,
Never yet *taint* with love, I send the king. *Shak.*

**Taint**† (tānt), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *tenter*, L. *tentare*, to try. See TEMPT.] 1. Trial; proof.—2. A trial of a lance; an injury to a lance without breaking it.—3. A thrust of a lance which fails of its effect; a breaking a lance in an encounter in an unknightly or unscientific manner.

This *taint* he followed with his sword drawn from a silver sheath. *Chapman.*

**Taint**† (tānt), *v.i.* [See above.] To make an ineffectual thrust with a lance.

**Taint**† (tānt), *v.t.* 1. To injure, as a lance, without breaking.—2. To break, as a lance, in an unknightly or unskilful manner; to make trial or proof, as of a lance or staff.

I have
A staff to *taint*, and bravely save the splinters,
If it break in the encounter. *Massinger.*

**Taintless** (tānt'les), *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure. *Swift.*

**Taintlessly** (tānt'les-li), *adv.* Without taint.

**Tainture** (tān'tūr), *n.* [Fr. *tainture*, L. *tinctura*. See TAINT.] Taint; tinge; defilement; stain; spot. [Rare.]

Peace, if it may be,
Without the too much *tainture* of the honour.
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Taint-worm** (tānt'wėrm), *n.* A worm that taints; a destructive parasitic worm.

As killing as the canker to the rose
Or *taint-worm* to the weanling herds that graze.
*Milton.*

**Tairge** (tārj), *v.t.* [Scotch.] A targe.

**Tairn** (tārn), *n.* A tarn. *Coleridge.*

**Taisch** (tāsch), *n.* [Gael.] The voice of a person about to die heard in the person's absence.

Some women . . . said to him they had heard two *taischs*, that is, two voices of persons about to die; and what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taisch*, which they never heard before.
*Boswell.*

**Tait** (tāt), *n.* [Icel. *tæta*, shreds, *tæta*, to tease or pick wool; Sw. *taatte*, a portion of lint or wool.] A small portion of anything consisting of fibres or the like; as, a *tait* of wool; a *tait* of hay. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.] Written also *Tate.*

**Taivert** (tā'vert), *a.* See TAVERT.

**Tajaçu, Tajassu** (ta-jā'sö, ta-jas'ö), *n.* *Dicotyles torquatus*, or peccary, a species of pig inhabiting the eastern side of South America. See PECCARY.

**Take** (tāk), *v.t.* pret. *took;* ppr. *taking;* pp. *taken.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. (pret. *tók*, pp. *tekinn*) and O. Sw. *taka*, Mod. Sw. *taga*, Dan. *tage*, to take, to seize, &c.; allied to Goth. *tikan*, to touch; *tackle* is from same stem. The Anglo-Saxon word to take was *niman*. According to some authorities from a root *tag*, seen in L. *tango, tactum*, to touch (whence *tangible, tact*, &c.).] 1. To receive or accept, as something offered: correlative to *give*, and opposed to *refuse* or *reject.*

*Take* what he gives, since to rebel is vain. *Dryden.*
Ah, *take* the imperfect gift I bring. *Tennyson.*

2. To grasp with the hand or with any instrument; to get into one's hold or possession; to acquire or assume possession of; to lay hold of; to seize; to grasp.

I *took* by the throat the circumcised dog,
And smote him, thus. *Shak.*

3. To seize or lay hold of and remove; to carry off; to remove in general; to abstract; to transfer: with *from, off*, &c., when the person or place is mentioned; as, to *take* a person's goods *from* him.

Then shall two be in the field; the one shall be *taken*, and the other left. Mat. xxiv. 40.

You *take* my house when you do *take* the prop
That doth sustain my house. *Shak.*
Those we love first are *taken* first. *Tennyson.*

4. To catch suddenly, as by artifice or surprise: to catch in a trap, snare, or the like; to entrap; to ensnare; hence, to come suddenly or unexpectedly upon; to circumvent; to surprise.

I have *ta'en* you napping. *Shak.*

*Take* us the foxes, the little foxes that spoil the vines. Cant. ii. 15.

Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

5. To take prisoner; to capture; to catch.

Valentine, if he be *ta'en*, must die. *Shak.*

They entering . . . on every side slew and *took* three hundred janizaries. *Knolles.*

6. To obtain possession of by force of arms; to cause to surrender or capitulate; to conquer. 'And, like a Sinon, *take* another Troy.' *Shak.*—7. To gain or secure the interest or affection of; to captivate; to charm; to delight; to please; to attract; to allure.

Lust not after her beauty in thine heart; neither let her *take* thee with her eyelids. Prov. vi. 25.

The harmony . . .
Suspended hell, and *took* with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

There was a something in those half-seen features—a charm in the very shadow that hung over their imagined beauty—which *took* me more than all the outshining loveliness of her companions. *Moore.*

8. To understand in any particular sense or manner; to comprehend; to apprehend.

Why, now you *take* me; these are rites
That grace love's days and crown his nights:
These are the motions I would see. *B. Jonson.*

Give them one simple idea, and see that they *take* it right and perfectly comprehend it, *Locke.*

9. To receive with good or ill will; to be affected favourably or unfavourably by; to feel concerning. 'Unless I *took* all patiently I should not live.' *Shak.* 'How *takes* he my death?' *Shak.* 'You must not *take* my former sharpness ill.' *Shak.*—10. To receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to look upon as; to suppose; to regard; to consider; as, this I *take* to be his motive: often with *for.*

He was deceived, and so *took* that *for* virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in disguise.
*South.*

So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You'd doubt his sex, and *take* him *for* a girl. *Tate.*

11. To avail one's self of; to employ; to use; to occupy; as, to *take* precaution; to *take* proper measures; to *take* the necessary steps to secure success; to *take* counsel or advice; to *take* warning.

*Take* no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink. Mat. vi. 25.

This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment. *Watts.*

12. To render necessary; to demand; to require: frequently used impersonally with *it;* as, *it takes* three feet to make a yard; *it takes* long study to make a ripe scholar; *it takes* so much cloth to make a coat.—13. To seize on; to catch; not to let slip; not to neglect. 'We must *take* the current when it serves.' *Shak.* 'Let's *take* the instant by the forward top.' *Shak.* 'The next advantage will we *take* throughly.' *Shak.*—14. To choose and make one's own; to select; to be in favour of; as, to *take* a wife; to *take* a side. 'I *take* thee for wife.' *Shak.*

The nicest eye could no distinction make
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*.
*Dryden.*

15. To have recourse to; to betake one's self to; to turn to; as, to *take* shelter; to *take* a different course.

Tigers and lions are not apt to *take* the water.
*Sir M. Hale.*

Observing still the motions of their flight,
What course they *took*. *Dryden.*

He alone
To find where Adam sheltered, *took* his way. *Milton.*

16. To accept the promise, declaration, conditions, &c., of; to close with; to hold responsible.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.
*Dryden.*

17. To form; to fix; to adopt. 'Resolutions *taken* upon full debate.' *Clarendon.*—18. To put on; to assume; to pass into.

*Take* any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shak.*

19. To receive and swallow, as food or drink; as, he *takes* a hearty meal; will you *take* wine with me? to *take* a pill or draught.

This is the fourteenth day that ye have tarried and continued fasting, having *taken* nothing. Wherefore I pray you to *take* some meat. Acts xxvii. 33, 34.

20. To copy; to delineate; to draw; as, the portrait or landscape was beautifully *taken.*

Our phœnix queen was pourtrayed too so bright
Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryden.*

21. To put into writing; to make a mark or observation or memorandum of; to note down; as, to *take* the prisoner's confession or declaration; the reporters *took* the speech; to *take* an inventory; to *take* a note.—22. To seize; to attack; to fasten on; to smite; to blast; to injure: said of a disease, malignant influence, or the like. Shakspere has 'A fit of madness *took* him.' 'Being *taken* with the cramp.' 'Old John of Gaunt is grievous sick, suddenly *taken*.'—23. To catch; to be infected or seized with; as, to *take* a cold, a fever, &c. 'As men *take* diseases one of another.' *Shak.*—24. To receive, as any temper or disposition of mind; to experience; to indulge; to feel; to enjoy; as, (*Shak.*) '*Take* thou no scorn to wear the horn.' '*Take* patience.' 'Now I have *taken* heart thou vanishest.' '*Take* mercy on the poor souls.' '*Take* comfort.' 'I should *take* a displeasure against you.'

Few are so wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes improfitable. *Dryden.*

Children . . . *take* a pride to behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed. *Locke.*

25. To bear or submit to without ill-will or resentment; to endure; to tolerate; to put up with. 'Won't you, then, *take* a jest?' *Spectator.*

He met with such a reception as those only deserve who are content to *take* it. *Swift.*

26. To draw; to derive; to deduce.

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most

forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

27. To enter into possession of by hiring, renting, or leasing; as, to *take* a house; to *take* a pew or a box for the year; to *take* a farm.—28. To conduct; to lead; to convey; to transport; to carry; as, to *take* one home; he was *taken* to prison; to be *taken* by railway or steamer to London. 'Take the stranger to my house, and with you take the chain.' *Shak.*—29. Not to refuse or balk at; to leap; to clear; as, that horse *takes* his fences or his ditches gallantly. 'To cudgel you and make you take the hatch.' *Shak.*—30. To place one's self in; to occupy; to sit or stand in; as, *take* your places; *take* your seats; the president *took* the chair at eight. 31. To deal; to give; to strike; to deliver, as a cuff or blow. 'I will *take* thee a box on the ear.' *Shak.*—*Take*, with the sense of *do*, *make*, *produce*, *obtain*, *use*, &c., is often coupled with a noun, so that both are equivalent to a single verb; as, to *take* breath; to *take* effect; to *take* hold; to *take* leave; to *take* the liberty; to *take* notice; and the like.—*To take aback*, to surprise or astonish, especially in an abrupt, disappointing, and unpleasant way; to confound; as, his impudence *took* me fairly *aback*.—*To take advantage of*, (*a*) to use any advantage offered by; to make opportune use of and profit or benefit by; as, to *take advantage of* the favouring breeze or of the fine weather. (*b*) To catch or seize by surprise or cunning; to make use of favourable circumstances to the prejudice of; as, to *take the advantage of* a person's good-nature, weakness, confidence, or the like.—*To take adieu*, to bid adieu or farewell; to take leave. 'We *took* our last *adieu*.' *Tennyson.*—*To take aim*, to direct the eye or weapon; to aim.

Cupid all arm'd; a certain *aim* he *took*
At a fair vestal throned by the west. *Shak.*

—*To take air*, to be divulged or made public; to become known; to be disclosed, as a secret.

The cabal, however, began to *take air* from the premature mutinous language of those concerned. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To take the air*, *to take an airing*, to walk, drive, or stay in the open air for the sake of the health.—*To take arms*, or *take up arms*, to commence war or hostilities. 'To *take arms* against a sea of troubles, and, by opposing, end them.' *Shak.*—*To take away*, to remove; to set aside; to make an end of.

If we *take away* consciousness of pleasure and pain it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke.*

By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

—*To take a ball*, in *cricket*, to strike or drive a ball with the bat, as opposed to blocking, or stopping it, or the like.

He blocked the doubtful balls, missed the bad ones, *took* the good ones, and sent them flying to all parts of the field. *Dickens.*

—*To take breath*, to stop, as from labour or exertion, in order to breathe or rest; to rest, refresh, or recruit one's self after fatigue.

Before I proceed I would *take* some *breath*. *Bacon.*

—*To take care*, to be watchful, vigilant, or careful; to be wary; to be thoughtful or cautious; as, *take care* and be not deceived.—*To take care of*, to have the charge or care of; to superintend; to keep watch over; as, to *take care of* one's health, property, or children.

Old Mr. Lowndes, the famous secretary of the Treasury in the reigns of King William, Queen Ann, and King George I., used to say, *take care of* the pence and the pounds will *take care of* themselves. *Chesterfield.*

—*To take chance*, or *one's chance*, to submit to hazard; to run the risk. 'You must *take your chance*.' *Shak.* 'Wilt *take thy chance* with me?' *Shak.*—*To take down*, (*a*) to bring or remove from a higher to a lower place or position; hence, to conquer; to humble; to abase.

*Take down* their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryden.*

Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*

(*b*) To swallow; as, to *take down* medicine. (*c*) To pull down; to pull to pieces; to reduce to separate parts; as, to *take down* a house, a clock, or the like. (*d*) To put in writing; to write down; to record; as, to *take down* a sermon in shorthand; to *take down* a visitor's address; to *take down* a witness's statement.—*To take earth*, in *fox-hunting*, to escape into its hole: said of the fox; hence, *fig.* to hide or conceal one's self.

Follow yonder fellow, and see where he *takes earth*. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To take effect*, (*a*) to be efficacious; to have the intended or natural effect or influence; as, the poison *took effect* immediately. (*b*) To come into operation or action; as, the law will not *take effect* till next year.—*To take farewell*. Same as *To take adieu* or *To take leave*. *Tennyson.*—*To take the field*, to commence the operations of a campaign; hence, *fig.* to occupy or step into a position of activity, as an opponent, rival, competitor, and the like.—*To take fire*, to become ignited or inflamed; to begin to burn or blaze; hence, *fig.* to become highly excited, as with anger, love, enthusiasm, or other strong feeling.—*To take from*, (*a*) to remove from. (*b*) To subtract or deduct from; as, to *take* three *from* six.—*To take heart*, to become brave, courageous, or confident.

Footprints that perhaps another,
Seeing, shall *take heart* again. *Longfellow.*

—*To take to heart*, to be keenly or deeply affected by; to feel sensibly; as, to *take* a reproach or disappointment *to heart*; he *took* the disgraceful exposure so much *to heart* that he left the country.—*To take heed*, to be careful or cautious. 'Take heed lest passion sway thy judgment.' *Milton.*

*Take heed* what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

—*To take heed to*, to attend to with care.

I will *take heed to* my ways, that I sin not with my tongue. Ps. xxxix. 1.

—*To take hold*, to seize; to grasp; to obtain possession; to gain control or power over: followed by *of* before the object; sometimes formerly by *on*.

Pangs and sorrow shall *take hold of* them. Is. xiii. 8.

Judgment and justice *take hold on* thee.
Job xxxvi. 17.

Horatio . . . will not let belief *take hold of* him. *Shak.*

Nor doth the general care *take hold on* me. *Shak.*

—*To take horse*, to mount and ride a horse or horses.

Then linger not, my lord; away, *take horse*. *Shak.*

—*To take in*, (*a*) to receive, admit, or bring into one's house, company, or the like; to entertain.

I was a stranger, and ye *took* me *in*. Mat. xxv. 35.

(*b*) To inclose, fence, or reclaim, as land.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer.*

(*c*) To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to include; to comprehend.

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*

(*d*) To reduce or draw into a less compass; to make less in length or width; to contract; to brail or furl, as a sail.

Mrs. Stanhope had been obliged to have every one of her dresses *taken in* from the effect of her journey. *Trollope.*

(*e*) To give admission to; to allow to enter or penetrate; as, a leaky ship *takes in* water. (*f*) To receive into the mind or understanding; to admit the truth of; as, we won't *take* that story *in*.

Some genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

(*g*)† To win or gain by conquest; to capture. 'To *take in* a town with gentle words.' *Shak.* 'Mused of *taking* kingdoms *in*.' *Shak.*

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger. *Suckling.*

(*h*) To circumvent; to cozen; to cheat; to deceive; as, he was completely *taken in* by a sharper. [Colloq.] (*i*) To receive regularly; to be a subscriber to, as a newspaper or periodical.

He was in the habit of *taking in* two French provincial newspapers. *W. Collins.*

—*To take in hand*, to undertake to manage; to attempt to execute.

Nothing would prosper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon.*

—*To take in vain*, to use or utter unnecessarily, carelessly, or profanely, as an oath.

Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord thy God *in vain*. Ex. xx. 7.

—*To take leave*, (*a*) to bid farewell; to depart.

But how to *take* last *leave* of all I loved?
*Tennyson.*

(*b*) To permit to one's self; to use a certain degree of license or liberty; as, I *take leave* to deny that.—*To take the liberty of*, *to take liberties with*. See LIBERTY.—*To take notice*, (*a*) to regard or observe with attention; to watch carefully; to give some attention to. (*b*) To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark; to mention.

He *took notice* to his friends of the king's conduct. *Johnson.*

—*To take oath*, to swear judicially or with solemnity. 'We *take* all *oath* of secrecy.' *Bacon.*—*To take oath of*, to administer an oath to. 'She, first *taking* an *oath of* them for revenge.' *Shak.*—*To take off*, (*a*) to remove or lift from the surface, outside or top; as, to *take off* the clothes; to *take off* one's hat or shoes. (*b*) To remove to a different place; to carry or transfer to another place; as, *take off* the prisoner to jail; *take* yourself *off*. (*c*) To remove or put an end to so as to deprive one of. 'Your power and your command is *taken off*.' *Shak.* 'Whose life she had *ta'en off* by poison.' *Shak.* (*d*) To put to death; to kill; to make away with. 'Whose execution *takes* your enemy *off*.' *Shak.* (*e*) To invalidate; to lessen or weaken; to destroy.

This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence. *Stillingfleet.*

(*f*) To deduct from; as, this sum is *taken off* his salary; to *take* a penny *off* the income-tax.

The justices decreed to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift.*

(*g*) To withdraw; to withhold; to call or draw away.

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

(*h*) To swallow; to drink out. 'The moment a man *takes off* his glass.' *Locke.* (*i*) To make a copy of; to reproduce. 'Take *off* all their models in wood.' *Addison.* (*j*) To mimic; to imitate, as in ridicule; to personate; to caricature; to make game of; as, the mimic *takes off* that proud strutting fellow to the life. (*k*) To purchase; to take in trade.

The Spaniards have no commodities that we will *take off*. *Locke.*

(*l*) To find place for; to dispose of.

More are bred scholars than preferments can *take off*. *Bacon.*

—*To take on*, or *upon*, to undertake the charge, performance, responsibility, &c., of; to assume; to appropriate; to bear.

Ye *take* too much *upon* you, seeing all the congregation are holy. Num. xvi. 3.

The office
Becomes a woman best; I'll *take't upon* me.
*Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;
And *on* herself would my refusal *take*. *Dryden.*

—*To take order*,† to exercise authority; to take measures.—*To take order with*,† to check; to restrain. 'He was *taken order with* before it came to that.' *Bacon.*—*To take out*, (*a*) to remove from within a place, or from a number of other things; as, to *take* an invalid *out* for a walk; to *take* one *out* of difficulties. (*b*) To remove by cleansing or the like; as, to *take out* a stain, a blot, or the like. (*c*) To put away; to cause to be no longer operative; to put an end to; as, to *take* the pride or nonsense *out* of a youngster; to *take* the fighting or the strength *out* of one; running *takes* the wind *out* of him. (*d*) To obtain or accept as an equivalent; as, he *took* the amount of the debt *out* in goods. (*e*) To procure for one's self; to get drawn up and issued for one's own use; as, to *take out* a patent, a summons, or the like.—*To take it out of a person*, to exact or compel satisfaction or an equivalent from him; as, he pays him well, but *takes it out of him* in hard work; he cheated me, but I *took it out of him* in blows.—*To take pains*, to use all one's skill, care, and the like.—*To take part in*, to share; to partake of; as, *take part in* our rejoicing.—*Take part with*, to join or unite with.—*To take one's part*, to espouse one's cause; to defend one.—*To take place*, (*a*) to happen; to come to pass; as, the event *took place* a week ago; the performance *takes place* at seven o'clock. (*b*) To have effect; to prevail.

Where arms *take place* all other pleas are vain. *Dryden.*

—*To take root*, (*a*) to form or strike a root, as a plant. 'Unwholesome weeds *take root* with precious flowers.' *Shak.* (*b*) To become firmly fixed or established. 'I have seen the foolish *taking root*.' Job v. 3.—*To take stock*. See STOCK.—*To take time*, (*a*) to act without haste or hurry, and with due deliberation; hence, to be in no haste or excitement; to be patient; to wait with calmness; as, be cautious and *take time*. (*b*) To require, demand, or necessitate a portion or period of time; as, it will *take* some *time* to learn that.—*To take tent*, to

take heed; to be careful or cautious. *Sir W. Scott.*—*To take thought*, to be solicitous or anxious. 'Take no *thought* for your life.' Mat. vi. 25.—*To take up*, (*a*) to lift; to raise. 'Take her *up* tenderly, lift her with care.' *Hood.* (*b*) To obtain on credit.

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the necessaries of life at almost double value. *Swift.*

(*c*) To begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for thee. Ezek. xxvi. 17.

(*d*) To bring or gather together; to fasten or bind; as, to *take up* the ravelled threads. (*e*) To begin where another left off; to keep up in continuous succession.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale. *Addison.*

(*f*) To preoccupy; to occupy; to engross; to engage; to employ. 'Religion *takes up* his whole time.' *Locke.* 'The place is *taken up* before.' *Dryden.* 'The buildings about *took up* the whole space.' *Sir W. Temple.* 'Princes were *taken up* with wars.' *Sir W. Temple.* 'An artist now *taken up* with this invention.' *Addison.* (*g*) To seize; to catch; to arrest; as, to *take up* a thief or a vagabond. 'I was *taken up* for laying them down.' *Shak.* (*h*) To answer by reproof; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*i*) To carry on or manage; to undertake; to charge one's self with; as, to *take up* a friend's cause or quarrel. (*j*) To arrange or settle; to bring to an end.

'Let him let the matter slip, and I'll give him my horse.' . . . 'I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel.' *Shak.*

(*k*) To believe; to admit. 'The ancients *took up* experiments on credit.' *Bacon.* (*l*) To enter upon; to adopt. 'Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier.' *Arbuthnot.* (*m*) To pay and receive; as, to *take up* a bill or note at the bank.—*To take up arms.* Same as *To take arms.*—*To take upon.* Same as *To take on.*—*To take with*, (*a*) to accept or have as a companion; as, he *took* his brother *with* him on a journey or in a partnership. (*b*) To be clear and explicit, as with another person, so that he can follow and understand. 'Soft! *take* me *with* you.' *Shak.*

**Take** (tāk), *v. i.* 1. To move or direct the course; to resort to or to attach one's self; to betake one's self; as, the fox being hard pressed, *took* to the hedge.

The defluxion *taking* to his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

2. To gain reception; to please; as, the play will not *take* unless it is set off with proper scenes.

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*. *Bacon.*

4. To catch; to fix or be fixed; as, he was inoculated, but the infection did not *take*.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

5. To admit of being represented in a photograph; to admit of a picture being made; to have the quality of being capable of being photographed; to have the quality of coming out; as, my face does not *take* well.—*To take after*, (*a*) to learn to follow; to copy; to imitate; as, he *takes after* a good pattern. (*b*) To resemble; as, the son *takes after* his father.—*To take from*, to derogate or detract from.

It *takes* not *from* you that you were born with principles of generosity. *Dryden.*

—*To take on*, (*a*) to be violently affected; to grieve; to mourn; to fret; as, the child *takes on* at a great rate. (*b*) To assume a character; to act a part. 'I *take* not *on* me here as physician.' *Shak.*—*To take to*, (*a*) to become fond of; to become attached to; as, to *take to* books; to *take to* evil practices.

If he does but *take to* you, . . . you will contract a great friendship with him. *H. Walpole.*

(*b*) To resort to; to betake to.

Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

—*To take up*, (*a*) to stop.

Sinners at last *take up* and settle in a contempt of all religion. *Tillotson.*

(*b*)† To reform.

This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*

—*To take up with*, (*a*) to be contented to receive; to receive without opposition; to put up with; as, to *take up with* plain fare.

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts.*

(*b*) To lodge with; to dwell with; to associate with.

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with*? *South.*

—*To take with*, to please; to be favourably regarded by.

Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable mementos may be useful; and, being discreetly used, cannot but *take* well *with* him. *Bacon.*

**Take** (tāk), *n.* 1. The quantity of anything taken or received; receipts; catch, especially the quantity of fish taken at one haul or catch or upon one cruise.

They (ladies holding stalls at a charity bazaar) make merchandise of their smiles, and drive a roaring trade in their *cartes-de-visite* and autographs, with miserable little coat bouquets made up and fastened in by their own hands, and sold at prices more like the current rates of El Dorado than of London; so that their *take* soon swells beyond their neighbours' and rivals' *Saturday Rev.*

2. In *printing*, the quantity of copy taken in hand by a compositor at one time.

**Take-in** (tāk-in'), *n.* 1. A fraud; a cheating act; imposition. [Colloq.]

The correspondent, however, views the whole performance as a *take-in*. *Saturday Rev.*

2. The party cheating. [Colloq.]

**Takel**,† *n.* [See TACKLE.] An arrow. *Chaucer.*

**Taken** (tāk'n), pp. of *take*.

**Take-off** (tāk'of), *n.* An imitation of a person, especially by way of caricature. [Colloq.]

**Taker** (tāk'ėr), *n.* 1. One that takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends; one that subdues and causes to surrender; as, the *taker* of captives or of a city. Specifically—2. One who takes a bet.

(The reputation of the horse) made the betting 5 to 4 on him; but *takers* were not wanting, calculating on the horse's truly Satanic temper. *Lawrence.*

**Taking** (tāk'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Alluring; attracting; engaging; pleasing. 'Subtile in making his temptations most *taking*.' *Fuller.*—2. Infectious; catching; as, the itch is very *taking*. [Colloq.]

Come not near me,
For I am yet too *taking* for your company. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Taking** (tāk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension. 2. Agitation; distress of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked what was in the basket. *Shak.*

3.† Malignant influence.

Bless thee from whirlwinds, star-blasting, and *taking*. *Shak.*

**Takingly** (tāk'ing-li), *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner. 'So I shall discourse in some sort *takingly*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

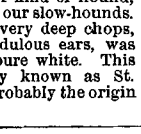
**Takingness** (tāk'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of pleasing or of being engaging. '*Complaisance* and *takingness*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Taky** (tāk'i), *a.* Capable of taking, captivating, or charming; designed to attract notice and please; taking; attractive. [Slang or colloq.]

He now proceeded to perform by one great effort those two difficult and delicate operations in art, technically described as putting in *taky* touches, and bringing in bits of effect. *W. Collins.*

**Talapoin, Telapoin** (tal'a-poin, tel'a-poin), *n.* 1. The title, in Siam, of a priest of Fo; a bonze. 'Oriental mullah, bonze, or *talapoin*.' *Carlyle.*—2. A species of monkey, the *Cercopithecus talapoin*.

**Talaria** (ta-lā'ri-a), *n. pl.* [L.] The small wings attached to the ankles of Hermes or Mercury in representations of this deity. They sometimes appear as growing from the ankle, more commonly as attached to sandals, one on each side of each ankle.



Talaria.

**Talbot** (tal'bot), *n.* [Probably from the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms.] A kind of hound, and probably the oldest of our slow-hounds. He had a broad mouth, very deep chops, very long and large pendulous ears, was fine coated and usually pure white. This was the hound formerly known as St. Hubert's breed, and it is probably the origin of the bloodhound.

**Talbotype** (tal'bo-tīp), *n.* A photographic process invented by H. Fox *Talbot*, in which paper, prepared in a particular manner, is used instead of the silvered plates of Daguerre. Called also *Calotype* (which see).

**Talc** (talk), *n.* [Fr. *talc*; Sp. and Pg. *talco*, from Ar. *talq*, talc.] A magnesian mineral, consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining lustre, translucent, and often transparent when in very thin plates. By the action of fire the laminæ open a little, the fragment swells, and the extremities are with difficulty fused into a white enamel. When rubbed with resin talc acquires positive electricity. Its prevailing colours are white, apple-green, and yellow. There are three principal varieties of talc, *common*, *earthy*, and *indurated*. Talc is a silicate of magnesium, with small quantities of potash, alumina, oxide of iron, and water. It is used in many parts of India and China as a substitute for window-glass; indurated talc is used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, &c., instead of chalk. Talc is met with in several parts of Scotland, chiefly in connection with serpentine, and on the Continent. Several varieties are found in India and Ceylon.—*Oil of talc*, a name given by old writers to an alchemical nostrum famous as a cosmetic, considered as a substitute for and superior to ceruse. It was given out to be prepared from talc by calcination and other processes, and it is probable that the unctuous feel of that mineral may have induced the belief that it contained an oil.

He should have brought me some fresh *oil of talc*,
These ceruses are common. *Massinger.*

**Talcite** (tal'sīt), *n.* In *mineral.* same as *Nacrite* (which see).

**Talcky, Talcy** (talk'i), *a.* Same as *Talcose.*

**Talcose, Talcous** (talk'ōs, talk'us), *a.* Like talc; consisting of talc; containing talc.—*Talcose granite.* See PROTOGENE.—*Talcose rocks*, rocks resembling the micaceous rocks, and comprising chlorite-slate, talc-slate, and serpentine.

**Talc-schist** (talk'shist), *n.* In *mineral.* a schistose metamorphic rock, consisting of quartz and talc, foliated and more or less crumpled, and having a greasy or soapy feel. It is commonly associated with mica-schist, serpentine, and steatite.

**Talc-slate** (talk'slāt), *n.* A talcose rock, consisting of talc and quartz arranged in laminæ.

**Tale** (tāl), *n.* [Two words closely akin in origin seem to be mixed up here, one meaning speech, talk, &c., the other number, reckoning; A. Sax. *tale*, *talu*, speech, voice, talk, a tale, and *tœl*, *tal*, reckoning, number; comp. Icel. *tal*, talk, conversation, a number, *tala*, a speech, a number, and as verb to speak, to talk; Dan. *tal*, number, *tale*, speech, talk, discourse, also to talk; D. *tal*, number, *taal*, language, speech, G. *zahl*, number; from the stem of *talk*, *tell*.] 1. That which is told; as, (*a*) an oral relation; hence, anything disclosed; information.

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. Ps. xc. 9.
Every tongue brings in a several *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shak.*
I can tell thee pretty *tales* of the duke. *Shak.*

(*b*) A narrative, oral or written, in prose or verse, of events that have really happened or are imagined to have happened; a short story, true or fictitious; as, a winter's *tale*; a *tale* of woe.

Ay me! for aught that I could ever read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shak.*

2. A number or quantity told, reckoned, estimated, or set down; especially, a reckoning by counting or numbering; an enumeration; a number reckoned or stated. 'The ignorant, who measure by *tale*, not weight.' *Hooker.* 'She takes the *tale* of all the lambs.' *Dryden.*

Money being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight, and *tale*. *Hudibras.*

This is almost certainly the meaning in Milton's—

And every shepherd tells his *tale*
Under the hawthorn in the dale. *L'Allegro*, 67, 68.

where the poet is speaking of the various sights and sounds characteristic of morning. 3.† In *law*, a count or declaration.—*His tale is told*, *fig.* his race is run; it is all over with him; he is no more. *W. H. Ainsworth.*—*Desperate tale.* See extract.

Much in the same way Henry discharged Wolsey's obligations, when he seized the cardinal's property, paying off the unfortunate debtors by '*desperate*

*tales;'* that is, by bonds due to the crown, but long since abandoned as hopeless—a method of paying good debts by bad ones; a stroke of finance more to be admired than imitated. *Quart. Rev.*

**Tale**† (tāl), *v.i.* To tell stories. *Gower.*

**Tale** (tāl), *n.* Same as *Tael* (which see).

**Talebearer** (tāl'bār-ėr), *n.* A person who officiously tells tales likely to breed mischief; one who carries stories and makes mischief in society by his officiousness.

Where there is no *talebearer*, the strife ceaseth. Prov. xxvi. 20.

**Talebearing** (tāl'bār-ing), *a.* Officiously communicating information.

**Talebearing** (tāl'bār-ing), *n.* The act of spreading tales officiously; communication of secrets malliciously.

Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring by flattery and *talebearing*, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbuthnot.*

**Taled** (tā'led), *n.* A sort of habit worn by the Jews, especially when praying in the synagogue.

**Taleful** (tāl'fụl), *a.* Abounding with stories.

The cottage hind . . . *taleful* there
Recounts his simple frolic. *Thomson.*

**Talegalla** (tā-lē-gal'la), *n.* [Native name.] A genus of rasorial birds, the species of which are natives of Australia and New Guinea. The best known is the *Brush-turkey* (which see).

**Tale-master**† (tāl'mas-tėr), *n.* The author or originator of a tale.

I tell you my tale and my *tale-master*. *Fuller.*

**Talen**,† pres. tense pl. of *tale*, *v.i.* *Chaucer.*

**Talent** (tal'ent), *n.* [Fr. *talent*, L. *talentum*, from Gr. *talanton*, a thing weighed, a balance, from obs. *talaō*, to bear, kindred with Skr. *tulā*, a balance, from *tul*, to lift up, to raise up; a root which appears also in L. *tollo*, *tuli*, to lift up; Goth. *thula*, and O E. and Sc. *thole*, to bear, to suffer.] 1. The name of a weight and denomination of money among the ancient Greeks, and also applied by Greek writers and their translators to various standard weights and denominations of money of different nations; the weight and value differing in the various nations and at various times. The Attic talent as a weight contained 60 Attic minæ, or 6000 Attic drachmæ, equal to 56 lbs. 11 oz. English troy weight. As a denomination of silver money it was equal to £243, 15*s.* The great talent of the Romans is computed to be equal to £99, 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, and the little talent to £75 sterling. A Hebrew weight and denomination of money, equivalent to 3000 shekels, also receives this name. As a weight, therefore, it was equal to about 93¾ lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver it has been variously estimated at from £340 to £396, the higher value being that given by the latest authorities.—2. A gift, endowment, or faculty; some peculiar faculty, ability, or qualification natural or acquired. 'Wit, knowledge, or any other *talent* whatsoever.' *Addison.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes. *Dryden.*

The most necessary *talent*, therefore, in a man of conversation, which is what we ordinarily intend by a fine gentleman, is a good judgment. *Steele.*

3. Mental endowments or capacities of a superior kind; general mental power: used in this sense either in singular or in plural; as, a man of *talents;* a man of great *talent*. This and the previous application of the word are probably borrowed from the Scriptural parable of the talents, Mat. xxv. 'The aristocracy of *talent*.' *Coleridge.* 'All the real *talent* and resolution in England.' *Ruskin.*

Like other men of *talent*, Fielding was unfortunate. *Sir W. Scott.*

His *talents*, his accomplishments, his graceful manners made him generally popular. *Macaulay.*

4.† Quality; character; characteristic.

Lord Rake and Lord Foplington give you their *talent* in their title. *Jeremy Collier.*

5.† Disposition; inclination.

Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

6.† Desire; affection; will. *Chaucer.*—*Ability, Capacity, Talent.* See ABILITY.—*Genius, Abilities, Talents*, &c. See GENIUS.

**Talented** (tal'ent-ed), *a.* Furnished with talents or great mental powers; possessing talents or endowments. [This word, as shown by the first quotation below, was introduced long ago, but seems not to have been in common use till quite recent times. Coleridge and others have strongly objected to it (the former calling it 'a vile and barbarous vocable'), but without any good reason. The chief objection to it has been that it is a 'pseudo-participle,' a participle without a verb corresponding to it, but there are many words of exactly analogous formation in quite good usage; comp. *gifted, lettered, turreted, booted, bearded, slippered, landed*, &c. Mr. Fitzedward Hall instances *outtalented* and *untalented* from Richardson.]

What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one *talented* but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest, that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle. *Abp. Abbot* (1562–1633).

The way in which *talented* and many of its fellows were once frequently used shows that these words, to the consciousness of our ancestors, began with being strictly participles. At present they have the function of participial adjectives: and, what between their distinctive termination and their history, they are, therefore, to be considered, on scientific principles, as developments from ideal verbs. The analogy on which they are formed is, further, so well established, that, whatever Coleridge dogmatized in his haste, 'mere convenience' is quite ground enough to justify us in coining terms on the same model whenever they may be really required. *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Tale-piet, Tale-pyet** (tāl'pī-et), *n.* [From Sc. *piet*, a magpie, because of its chattering.] A tell-tale; a tale-bearer. [Scotch.]

Never mind me, sir—I am no *tale-pyet;* but there are mair een in the world than mine. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tales** (tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [L. *talis*, pl. *tales*.] In *law*, persons of like reputation or standing; persons in the court from whom the sheriff or his clerk makes selections to supply the place of jurors who have been impannelled but are not in attendance. It is the first word of the Latin sentence (*tales de circumstantibus*) which provides for this contingency.—*To pray a tales*, to pray that the number of jurymen may be completed.

It was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present. Upon this, Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz *prayed a tales;* the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen. *Dickens.*

—*Tales book*, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the *tales*.

**Talesman** (tā'lēz-man), *n.* In *law*, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the by-standers in open court.

**Taleteller** (tāl'tel-ėr), *n.* One who tells tales or stories; specifically, one who tells malicious or officious tales; a talebearer.

**Tale-wise** (tāl'wīz), *a.* Being in the manner of a tale.

**Tale-wise** (tāl'wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a tale or story.

**Taliacotian** (tal'i-a-kō"shi-an), *a.* Of, pertaining, or relating to *Taliacotius* or Tagliacozzi, professor of anatomy and surgery at Bologna towards the end of the sixteenth century.—*Taliacotian operation.* Same as *Rhinoplastic Operation.*

**Taliation**† (tal-i-ā'shon), *n.* [See TALION.] A return of like for like.

**Taliera, Talliera Palm** (tal-i-ē'ra, tal-i-ē'ra pām), *n.* The *Corypha Taliera*, an elegant stately species of palm inhabiting Bengal, allied to the taliput. It has gigantic fan-shaped leaves, which are used by the natives of India to write upon with their steel stiles, and for other purposes.

**Taling**† (tāl'ing), *n.* Story-telling. *Chaucer.*

**Talion** (tā'li-on), *n.* [Fr. *talion*, L. *talio*, from *talis*, such.] The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted is the same in kind and degree as the injury, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c. This mode of punishment was established by the Mosaic law. Lev. xxiv. 20.

Crimes not capital were punished by fines, flagellation, and the law of *talion*, eye for eye. *Dr. A. Geddes.*

**Talipat** (tal'i-pat), *n.* See TALIPUT.

**Talipes** (tal'i-pes), *n.* [L. *talus*, an ankle, and *pes*, a foot.] The disease called *Club-foot.*

**Taliput, Taliput-tree** (tal'i-put, tal'i-put-trē), *n.* [Singhalese name.] The great fan-palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), a native of India, Ceylon, &c. The straight cylindrical trunk, which rises sometimes to the height of 70 or even 100 feet, is crowned with a tuft of enormous fan-like leaves, usually about 18 feet long and 14 feet broad, composed of from 90 to 100 radiating segments plaited like a fan till near the extremity. Those leaves are used for covering houses, making umbrellas, fans, and frequently used as a substitute for writing-paper. At the age of thirty or forty years or more the tree flowers, and after producing fruit generally dies. The flower-spike, 30 feet high and covered with white blossoms, is a beautiful object.

Taliput (*Corypha umbraculifera*).

**Talisman** (tal'is-man), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *talisman;* Ar. *telsam*, pl. *telsamân*, a magical figure, a horoscope, from Byzantine Gr. *telesma*, incantation, Gr. *teleō*, to perform, to accomplish, from *telos*, an end.] 1. A charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraven on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The word is also used in a wider sense and as equivalent to amulet. The talisman is supposed to exercise extraordinary influences over the bearer, especially in averting evils, as disease, sudden death, and the like. Hence—2. Something that produces extraordinary effects; an amulet; a charm; as, a *talisman* to destroy diseases.

**Talismanic, Talismanical** (tal-is-man'ik, tal-is-man'ik-al), *a.* Having the properties of a talisman, or preservative against evils by secret influence; magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a cupid, has always been looked upon as *talismanic* in dresses of this nature. *Addison.*

**Talismanist** (tal'is-man-ist), *n.* One who uses a talisman or deals with talismans. *Defoe.*

**Talk** (tąk), *v.i.* [A word related to *tale, tell*, in much the same way as *stalk* to *steal, hark* to *hear*, and *walk* to G. *wallen*. See TALE, TELL.] 1. To utter words; to speak; as, to *talk* in one's sleep; the child can *talk* already.

What, canst thou *talk?* quoth she, hast thou a tongue? *Shak.*

2. More especially, to converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts; to hold converse.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you, but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*

3. To speak incessantly or impertinently; to prate; to prattle; to babble.

A good old man, sir; he will be *talking*. *Shak.*

4. To confer; to reason.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. Jer. xii. 1.

5. To give an account; to mention; to tell; to communicate by writing, by signs, or by words not necessarily spoken.

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

—*To talk to*, to advise or exhort; to remonstrate with; to reprove gently; as, I will *talk to* my son respecting his conduct.—*To talk from the point, subject*, &c., to direct one's marks or speech from the matter under consideration; to wander from in speaking from the topic in discussion.

*Talking from the point*, he drew him in . . .
Until they closed a bargain. *Tennyson.*

—*To talk to the point, subject*, &c., to confine one's remarks to the matter in hand; to keep to the required subject.—*Speak, Talk.* See SPEAK.

**Talk** (tąk), *v.t.* 1. To use as a means of conversation or communication; to speak; as,

to *talk* French or German.—2. To speak; to utter; as, to *talk* treason; to *talk* nonsense. 'You that *talked* the trash that made me sick.' *Tennyson.*—3. To pass or spend in talking: with *away;* as, to *talk away* an evening.—4. To influence by talking; to have a certain effect on by talking: with words expressive of the effect. '*Talk* thy tongue weary;' '*Talk* us to silence;' '*Talk* him out of patience;' 'They would *talk* themselves mad.' *Shak.*—Hence the phrases, *to talk one down* = to silence one with incessant talk; *to talk one out of* = to dissuade one from, as a plan, project, &c.; *to talk one over*=to gain one by persuasion; *to talk one up to*= to persuade one to undertake.—*To talk over,* to talk about; to deliberate upon; to discuss. 'Sat and eat, and *talked* old matters *over.*' *Tennyson.*

**Talk** (tąk), *n.* 1. Familiar conversation; mutual discourse; that which is uttered by one person in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more.

Should a man full of *talk* be justified? Job xi. 2.
In various *talk* th' instructive hours they past. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising money. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse; as, this noble achievement is the *talk* of the whole town.

And what delight to be by such extolled,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk*?
*Milton.*

4. A more or less formal or public discussion held by a body of men, or by two opposing parties concerning matters of mutual interest; a negotiation; a conference; a palaver. SYN. Conversation, colloquy, discourse, chat, dialogue, conference, communication.

**Talk**† (talk), *n.* Talc.

**Talkative** (tąk'a-tiv), *a.* [This is a hybrid word, English with a Latin termination. See STARVATION.] Inclined to talk or converse; ready or apt to engage in conversation; freely communicative; chatty.

If I have held you over long, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is *talkative.*
*Sir P. Sidney.*

—*Talkative, Loquacious, Garrulous. Talkative* is said of a person who is in the habit of speaking frequently, without, however, necessarily implying that much is said at once; thus, a lively child may be *talkative.* A *loquacious* person is one who has this inclination with a greater flow of words. *Garrulous* is the word applied to old age, and implies feeble, prosy, continuous talk, with needless repetitions and tiresome explanation of details. The subject of a *garrulous* person's talk is generally himself and his own affairs.

**Talkatively** (tąk'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a talkative manner.

**Talkativeness** (tąk'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

Learned women have lost all credit by their impertinent *talkativeness* and conceit. *Swift.*

**Talker** (tąk'ér), *n.* 1. One who talks; also, a loquacious person; a prattler.

If it were desirable to have a child a mere brisk *talker,* ways might be found to make him so. *Locke.*

2. A boaster; a braggart.

The greatest *talkers* in the days of peace have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation.
*Jer. Taylor.*

**Talking** (tąk'ing), *a.* 1. Given to talking; garrulous; loquacious.

The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For *talking* age and whispering lovers made.
*Goldsmith.*

2. Having the power of speech or of uttering words; as, a *talking* parrot.

**Talky** (talk'i), *a.* Talcky (which see).

The *talky* flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsidence, along with the sand.
*Woodward.*

**Tall** (tąl), *a.* [Probably from W. *tâl,* tall, towering, whence *talâu,* to make high, to grow tall, *taláad,* to elevate, to grow tall.] 1. High in stature; long and comparatively slender: applied to a person or to a standing tree, mast, pole, or other erect object of which the diameter is small in proportion to the height. Hence we speak of a *tall* man, a *tall* pine, a *tall* steeple, but not of a *tall* house, a *tall* mountain. 'Cut down the *tall* cedar trees.' 2 Ki. xix. 23. 'Two of far nobler shape, erect and *tall.*' *Milton.* 'Some *tall* tower.' *Young.* 'His own children *tall* and beautiful.' *Tennyson.* 2. Having height, whether great or small, without reference to comparison or relation. 'Bring me word how *tall* she is.' *Shak.*—3.† Sturdy; lusty; bold; spirited; courageous. 'Good soldiers and *tall* fellows.' *Shak.*

No, by this hand, sir,
We fought like honest and *tall* men. *Beau. & Fl.*
Thy spirits are most *tall.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Shakspere speaks of a *tall man of his hands,* for which phrase see under HAND.—4. As an American colloquialism, (*a*) great; excellent; fine; remarkable; as, a *tall* fight; *tall* walking; a *tall* spree. (*b*) Extravagant; bombastic; as, *tall* talk. The word was formerly used with somewhat similar meanings in England; thus Bentley has 'So *tall* a compliment to Cicero.'

**Tallage, Talliage** (tal'āj, tal'i-āj), *n.* [Written also *taitage, taillage,* from Fr. *tailler,* to cut off. See RETAIL.] A term formerly applied to subsidies or taxes of every kind, but denoting, in its more proper and restricted sense, those taxes to which, under the Anglo-Norman kings, the demesne lands of the crown and all the royal towns were subject. These taxes were more rigorous and arbitrary than those imposed on the gentry.

Impositions on merchandise at the ports could no more be levied by the royal prerogative after its enactment, than internal taxes upon landed or moveable property, known in that age by the appellations of aids and *tallages.* *Hallam.*

*Tallages,* however arbitrary, were never paid by the barons or freeholders, nor by their tenants.
*Hallam.*

**Tallage** (tal'āj), *v.t.* To lay an impost upon; to cause to pay tallage.

**Tallager**† (tal'āj-ér), *n.* A tax or toll gatherer.

**Tallet, Tallot** (tal'et, tal'ot), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of prov. *t' hay-loft.*] A hay-loft. *Sat. Rev.* [Provincial English.] Written also *Tallit, Tallat.*

**Tallicoonah-oil** (tal-i-kö'na-oil), *n.* The oil procured from the seeds of the *Carapa Touloucouna* or *C. guineensis,* a tree growing in Sierra Leone. It is also known by the name of *Kundah-oil,* and is much esteemed as an anthelmintic.

**Tallier** (tal'li-ér), *n.* One who keeps a tally.

**Tallit** (tal'it), *n.* See TALLET.

**Tallness** (tąl'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tall; height of stature. 'A hideous giant, . . . that with his *tallness* seemed to threat the sky.' *Spenser.*

**Tallow** (tal'ō), *n.* [A. Sax. *tælg,* Dan. Sw. and G. *talg,* Icel. *tólg,* D. *talk,* tallow; comp. Goth. *tulgus,* firm.] The harder and less fusible fats melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter which is naturally mixed with them. These fats are mostly of animal origin, the most common being derived from sheep and oxen. When pure, animal tallow is white and nearly tasteless; but the tallow of commerce usually has a yellow tinge. All the different kinds of tallow consist chiefly of stearin, palmitin, and olein. In commerce tallow is divided into various kinds according to its qualities, of which the best are used for the manufacture of candles, and the inferior for making soap, dressing leather, greasing machinery, and several other purposes. It is imported in large quantities from Russia.—*Mineral tallow.* The same as *Hatchetine* (which see).—*Vegetable tallow,* a kind of fat resembling tallow obtained from various plants, as from the fruit of plants of the order Dipteraceæ.

**Tallow** (tal'ō), *v.t.* 1. To grease or smear with tallow.—2. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, to *tallow* sheep.

**Tallow-candle** (tal'ō-kan-dl), *n.* A candle made of tallow.

**Tallow-catch** (tal'ō-kach), *n.* A tallow-keech. 'Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-catch.*' *Shak.*

**Tallow-chandler** (tal'ō-chand-lér), *n.* [See CHANDLER.] One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell tallow candles.

**Tallow-chandlery** (tal'ō-chand-lèr-i), *n.* 1. The business or occupation of a tallow-chandler.—2. The place where a tallow-chandler carries on his business.

**Tallower** (tal'ō-ér), *n.* 1. A tallow-chandler.—2. An animal disposed to form tallow internally.

**Tallow-face** (tal'ō-fās), *n.* One of a sickly, pale complexion. *Shak.*

**Tallow-faced** (tal'ō-fāst), *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale. *Burton.*

**Tallow-grease** (tal'ō-grēs), *n.* Tallow, especially candle-fat. [Familiar and local.]

**Tallowing** (tal'ō-ing), *n.* The act, practice, or art of causing animals to gather tallow, or the property in animals of forming tallow internally.

**Tallowish** (tal'ō-ish), *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow.

**Tallow-keech** (tal'ō-kēch), *n.* [See KEECH.] A mass of tallow rolled up into a lump for the tallow-chandler. Also called *Tallow-catch.*

**Tallow-tree** (tal'ō-trē), *n.* The name given in different parts of the world to trees of different kinds, which produce a thick oil or vegetable tallow, capable of being used for making candles. The tallow-tree of Malabar is *Vateria indica,* nat. order Dipteraceæ, that of China, *Stillingia sebifera,* nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, and that of Sierra Leone, *Pentadesma butyracea,* nat. order Guttiferæ.

**Tallowy** (tal'ō-i), *a.* Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.

**Tallwood** (tal'wụd), *n.* [*Tall* is from Fr. *taille,* a cut, a cutting.] Firewood cut in billets of a certain length. *Calthrop.*

**Tally** (tal'li), *n.* [Fr. *taille,* a tally, a cut, a cutting, from *tailler,* to cut. See RETAIL.] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. In purchasing and selling it was customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with scores or notches on each the number or quantity of goods delivered, or what was due between debtor and creditor, the seller or creditor keeping one stick, and the purchaser or debtor the other. Before the use of writing, or before writing became general, this or something like it was the usual method of keeping accounts. In the exchequer tallies were formerly used, which answered the purpose of receipts as well as simple records of matters of account. Hence the origin of exchequer bills. In former times of financial difficulty, from the period of the Norman conquest the practice had been to issue exchequer *tallies.* An exchequer tally was an account of a sum of money lent to the government, or of a sum for which the government would be responsible. The tally itself consisted of a squared rod of hazel or other wood, having on one side notches, indicating the sum for which the tally was an acknowledgment. On two other sides opposite to each other, the amount of the sum, the name of the payer, and the date of the transaction, were written by an officer called the writer of the tallies. This being done the rod was then cleft longitudinally in such a manner that each piece retained one of the written sides, and one half of every notch cut in the tally. One of these parts, the *counterstock,* was kept in the exchequer, and the other, the *stock,* only issued. When the part issued was returned to the exchequer (usually in payment of taxes) the two parts were compared, as a check against fraudulent imitation. This ancient system was abolished by 25 Geo. III. lxxxii.; and by 4 and 5 Will. IV. xv. all the old tallies were ordered to be destroyed. The size of the notches made on the tallies varied with the amount. The notch for £100 was the breadth of a thumb; for £1 the breadth of a barleycorn. A penny was indicated by a slight slit.—2. Anything made to suit or correspond to another.

So suited in their minds and persons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other.
*Dryden.*

3. A label or ticket of wood or metal used in gardens, for the purpose of bearing either a number referring to a catalogue, or the name of the plant with which it is connected.—4. An abbreviation of *Tally-shop.*

**Tally** (tal'li), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tallied;* ppr. *tallying.* [As to meaning 1 see the noun TALLY.] 1. To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture.
*Pope.*

2. *Naut.* to pull aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore sail.

And while the lee clue-garnet's lower'd away,
Taut aft the sheet they *tally,* and belay. *Falconer.*

**Tally** (tal'li), *v.i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond; to conform; to match.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison.*
Your idea . . . *tallies* exactly with mine.
*H. Walpole.*

**Tally**† (tąl'li), *adv.* [See TALL, 3.] Stoutly; with spirit.

You, Lodowick,
That stand so *tally* on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tally Ho** (tal'li hō''), *interj.* and *n.* The huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds.

**Tallyman** (tal'li-man), *n.* 1. One who carries on a tally-trade; one who sells goods on credit, or on terms of payment by small weekly sums till the debt is paid.—2. One who keeps a tally or account.

**Tally-shop** (tal'li-shop), *n.* A shop or store at which goods or articles are sold on the tally-system (which see).

**Tally-system, Tally-trade** (tal'li-sis-tem, tal'li-trād), *n.* A system of dealing carried on in London and other large towns, by which shopkeepers furnish certain articles on credit to their customers, the latter agreeing to pay the stipulated price by certain weekly or monthly instalments. Both seller and purchaser keep books in which the circumstances of the transaction and the payment of the several instalments are entered, and which serve as a tally and countertally. The goods thus furnished are usually of inferior quality, and the prices exorbitant.

**Talma** (tal'ma), *n.* [Probably after *Talma*, the French tragedian.] A kind of large cape, or short, full cloak worn by ladies and also by gentlemen.

**Talmi-gold** (tal'mē-gōld), *n.* A yellow alloy consisting of 90 per cent copper and 8½ zinc, covered with a very thin sheet of gold, used for trinkets. The gold varies from 0·03 to fully 1 per cent. *Weale.* Called also *Abyssinian gold.*

**Talmud** (tal'mud), *n.* [Chal. *talmûd*, instruction; Heb. and Syr. *talmîd*, a disciple, from *lāmad*, to learn, to teach.] The body of the Hebrew civil and canonical laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them. The authority of the Talmud was long esteemed second only to that of the Bible, and according to its precepts almost the whole Jewish people have continued to order their religious life down almost to the present day. It contains the laws, and a compilation of expositions of duties imposed on the people, either in Scripture, by tradition, or by authority of their doctors, or by custom. It consists of two parts, the Mishna and the Gemara, the former being the *written* law, and the latter a collection of traditions and comments of Jewish doctors.

There are two *Talmuds*, both having the same *Mishna*, or text . . . but each a different *Gemara*, or commentary. They are called the *Jerusalem Talmud* and the *Babylonian Talmud*. The latter is always preferred by the Jews to the former, but by Christians is less highly esteemed. *Kitto.*

Well versed was he in Hebrew books,
*Talmud* and Targum, and the lore
Of Kabala. *Tennyson.*

**Talmudic, Talmudical** (tal-mud'ik, talmud'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud; as, *Talmudic* fables.

**Talmudist** (tal'mud-ist), *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

**Talmudistic** (tal-mud-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud; Talmudic.

**Talon** (tal'on), *n.* [Fr. and Sp., the heel, from L. *talus*, the ankle, the heel.] 1. The claw of a bird of prey.

Swoops
The vulture, beak and *talon*, at the heart
Made for all noble motion. *Tennyson.*

2. In *arch.* same as *Ogee.*—3. In *locks*, the shoulder on the bolt against which the key presses in shooting the bolt.

**Talook, Talookah** (ta-lụk', ta-lụk'a), *n.* A district or dependency in India, the revenues of which are under the management of a talookdar. *Simmonds.*

**Talookdar** (ta-lụk'där), *n.* In India, a native acting as the head of a revenue department but under a superior, or zemindar, through whom he pays his rent; a petty zemindar.

**Ta-lou** (ta-lụ'), *n.* The Chinese name for a glass flux, consisting chiefly of silicate of lead with a little copper, used as an enamel colour on porcelain. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

**Talpa** (tal'pa), *n.* [L., a mole.] 1. The mole, a genus of insectivorous mammals. The common mole (*T. europea*, Linn.) is well known from its subterranean habits, and its vexatious burrowings in cultivated grounds. See MOLE.—2. In *pathol.* a tumour under the skin; also, an encysted tumour on the head: so called because it is vulgarly supposed to burrow like a mole.

**Talpidæ** (tal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *talpa*, a mole, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The family of moles. See MOLE.

**Talus** (tā'lus), *n.* [L. *talus*, the ankle.] 1. In *anat.* the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg; the ankle.—2. In *arch.* the slope or inclination of any work, as of a wall inclined on its face, either by decreasing its thickness toward the summit, or by leaning it against a bank. 3. In *fort.* the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet. In this signification the word is also written *Talut.*—4. In *geol.* a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of any cliff or rocky declivity.

The term *subaërial* is intended to apply to those materials which are derived from atmospheric waste, but have not been assorted in water. The *talus* found at the foot of every cliff consists of debris which may be washed down in part by rain, but the quantity of water is not sufficient to give it a stratified character. The coarser materials are found at the bottom of the slope, which has the fan-shaped characteristic of all sediment allowed to spread without restraint from a single point. *Prof. Young.*

5. In *surg.* a variety of club-foot, in which the heel rests on the ground and the toes are drawn towards the leg. *Goodrich.*

**Talut** (tā'lut), *n.* See TALUS, 3.

**Talvas** (tal'vas), *n.* A kind of wooden buckler or shield, of an oblong form, bent on each side and rising in the middle. It was used in the fourteenth century.

**Talwood** (tal'wụd), *n.* Same as *Tallwood.*

**Tamability** (tām-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being tamable; tamableness.

**Tamable** (tām'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being tamed or subdued; capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

**Tamableness** (tām'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being tamable.

**Tamandua** (ta-man'dū-a), *n.* The name given to a species of ant-eater, the *Myrmecophaga tamandua* or *Tamandua tetradactyla*, about the size of a full-grown cat. Called also *Little Ant-bear.* See ANT-EATER.

**Tamanoir** (tam'an-wạr), *n.* The native name of the edentate mammal known as the *great ant-eater* or *ant-bear*, the *Myrmecophaga jubata.* See ANT-BEAR.

**Tamanu** (tam'a-nö), *n.* The native name of a green heavy resin from the Society Islands, obtained from *Calophyllum Inophyllum.* Called also *Tacamahac.*

**Tamarack** (tam'a-rak), *n.* The black or American larch (*Larix americana*). Called also *Hackmatack.*

**Tamara-spice** (tam'a-ra-spīs), *n.* [An East Indian name.] A spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander-seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel-seed, all powdered. It is a favourite condiment with Italians.

**Tamaricaceæ** (tam'a-ri-kā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See TAMARISK.] A small nat. order of polypetalous exogens. The species are either shrubs or herbs, inhabiting chiefly the basin of the Mediterranean. They have minute alternate simple leaves and usually small white or pink flowers in terminal spikes. They are all more or less astringent, and their ashes after burning are remarkable for possessing a large quantity of sulphate of soda. See TAMARISK.

**Tamarin** (tam'a-rin), *n.* [Native name in Cayenne.] The common name for the species of the sub-genus Midas of South American monkeys. The tamarins are active, restless, and irritable little creatures, two of the smallest being the silky tamarin (*Midas rosalia*) and the little lion monkey (*M. leonina*), the latter of which, though only a few inches in length, presents a wonderful resemblance to the lion.

Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*).

**Tamarind** (tam'a-rind), *n.* [It. and Sp. *tamarindo*, Fr. *tamarin*, from Ar. *tamr-hindī*, from *tamr*, fruit, date, and *hindī*, Indian; akin Heb. *tamar*, a palm-tree, from *tamar*, to stand erect.] A genus of plants (Tamarindus), nat. order Leguminosæ. The name is also given to the fruit. The tamarind-tree (*T. indica*) is the only species of the genus Tamarindus, but it has two varieties, characterized by the varying length of the pod. The East Indian variety has long pods about 6 inches in length, with six to twelve seeds, whereas the West Indian variety has much shorter pods, containing one to four seeds. The tree has an elegant appearance, from its graceful pinnated foliage and its racemes of sweet-smelling flowers, the calyx of which is yellow, the petals yellow streaked with red, the filaments purple, and the anthers brown. Both varieties are cultivated for the sake of their shade, and their cooling grateful acid fruit. The pulp is imported into European countries. In the East Indies it is dried either in the sun or artificially with salt added, which latter kind is sent to Europe. The West Indian tamarinds are put into jars with layers of sugar between them, or with boiling syrup poured over them, and are called prepared tamarinds; but the East Indian tamarinds are most esteemed. The pulp is frequently employed in medicine; it is cooling and gently laxative, and is peculiarly grateful in fevers and inflammatory diseases.

**Tamarind-fish** (tam'a-rind-fish), *n.* A preparation of a kind of East Indian fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit, much esteemed as a breakfast relish in India.

**Tamarisk** (tam'a-risk), *n.* [L. *tamariscus*, *tamarix*, said to be from the plants growing on the banks of the *Tamaris*, now the *Tambro*, on the borders of the Pyrenees.] The common name of plants of the genus Tamarix, the type of the nat. order Tamaricaceæ. The species are shrubs or small trees, clothed with very small green leaves and long spikes of pink flowers. *T. gallica* is a native of France and of the Mediterranean, and is naturalized on some parts of the southern English coast. Its ashes contain a large quantity of sulphate of soda. *T. indica* (the Indian tamarisk) produces galls which are used in dyeing and in photography. (See MAHEE.) The largest and most elegant species is *T. orientalis*, a native of Arabia, Persia, and the East Indies. The bark of *T. africana* is used in medicine as a tonic, and its ashes, like those of *T. gallica*, yield a large quantity of sulphate of soda.

Tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*).

**Tamarix** (tam'a-riks), *n.* A genus of plants. See TAMARISK.

**Tambac** (tam'bak), *n.* 1. Same as *Tombac*, 2. Agallochum or aloes-wood.

**Tambour** (tam'bör), *n.* [Fr. *tambour.* See TABOUR.] 1. A drum.

When I sound
The *tambour* of God, ten cities hear
Its voice, and answer to the call in arms. *Southey.*

—*Tambour de Basque*, a tambourine.—2. In *arch.* (*a*) a term applied to the naked part of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bear some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the vase, and campana, or the bell. (*b*) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns. (*c*) The circular vertical part both below and above a cupola. (*d*) A kind of lobby or vestibule of timber work with folding doors, and covered with a ceiling, as within the porches of churches, &c., to break the current of wind from without. (*e*) A cylindrical stone, such as one of the courses of the shaft of a column.—3. A circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched for the purpose of being embroidered: so called from its resemblance to a drum; also, the embroidery worked upon it. Machines have been constructed for tambour working, and continue to be used with success.—4. In *fort.* a kind of work formed of palisades, or pieces of wood 10 feet long planted closely together, and driven firmly into the ground, and intended to defend a road, gate, or other entrance.

**Tambour** (tam'bör), *v. t.* and *i.* To embroider with a tambour; to work on a tambour frame.

**Tambourine** (tam-bụ-rēn'), *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*, from *tambour*, a tabor. See TABOR.] 1. A musical instrument of the drum species. It is much used among the Biscayans, and hence is also known by the name of *tambour de Basque*. It is formed of a hoop, like one end of a drum, over which parchment is stretched. Small pieces of metal called jingles are inserted in the hoop, to which also small bells are sometimes attached. It is sounded by sliding the fingers along the parchment, or by striking it with the back of the hand or with the fist or the elbow; a timbrel.—2. A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas. It was accompanied with a pedal bass in imitation of the drone caused by rubbing the thumb over the skin of a tambourine.

**Tambour-work** (tam'bör-wėrk), *n.* A kind of embroidery. See TAMBOUR, 3.

**Tambreet** (tam-brēt'), *n.* The name given by the natives of New South Wales to the duck-bill or Ornithorhynchus.

**Tamburin,† Tamburinet** (tam-bụ-rēn'), *n.* Same as *Tambourine*. *Spenser.*

**Tamburone** (tam-bụ-rō'nā), *n.* [It.] The Italian name for the military bass-drum.

**Tame** (tām), *a.* [A. Sax. *tam*, tame, gentle, mild; D. Dan. Sw. and Goth. *tam*, Icel. *tamr*, O.H.G. *zam*, Mod. G. *zahm*, tame. The root is the same as in L. *domo*, to tame, subdue, conquer, *dominus*, a lord; Gr. *damaō*, to subdue; Skr. *dam*, to subdue, to tame.] 1. Having lost its native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man; domesticated; domestic; as, a *tame* deer; a *tame* bird.—2. Wanting in spirit; submissive; subdued; depressed; spiritless. 'You, *tame* slaves of the laborious plough.' *Roscommon.*

He's no swaggerer, hostess; a *tame* cheater, i' faith. *Shak.*

3. Unanimated; without spirit; insipid; dull; wanting in interest; flat; as, a *tame* poem; his anecdotes are very *tame;* the scenery was quite *tame.*—4. Without earnest feeling or fervour; listless; cold.

He that is cold and *tame* in his prayers hath not tasted of the deliciousness of religion and the goodness of God. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. Accommodated to one's habits; grown into a custom; wonted; accustomed. [Rare.]

Sequestering from me all
That time, acquaintance, custom and condition
Made *tame* and most familiar to my nature. *Shak.*

6. Harmless; ineffectual; impotent.

His remedies are *tame* i' the present peace. *Shak.*

**Tame** (tām), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tamed;* ppr. *taming.* [A. Sax. *tamian*, from the adjective.] 1. To reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; as, to *tame* a wild beast.—2. To subdue; to crush; to conquer; to depress; as, to *tame* the pride or passions of youth.

I'll *tame* you; I'll bring you in subjection. *Shak.*

Nay—yet it chafes me that I could not bend
One will; nor *tame* and tutor with mine eye
That dull cold-blooded Cæsar. *Tennyson.*

**Tamet** (tām), *v.t.* [Fr. *entamer*, to cut into, to make the first cut upon, to begin upon.] To begin upon by taking a part of; to broach or taste, as liquor; to deal out; to divide; to distribute.

In the time of the famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving. Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need. *Fuller.*

**Tameability** (tām-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of being tamed; tameableness. *Sydney Smith.*

**Tameable** (tām'a-bl), *a.* Tamable.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable*, divers of which may be so brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**Tameless** (tām'les), *a.* Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

The *tameless* steed could well his waggon wield. *Bp. Hall.*

**Tamelessness** (tām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tameless; untamableness. *Byron.*

**Tamely** (tām'li), *adv.* In a tame manner; with unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit; as, to submit *tamely* to oppression; to bear reproach *tamely.* 'When you can *tamely* suffer to be abused.' *Swift.*

**Tameness** (tām'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication.—2. Unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit. 3. The state of being without interest, beauty, or animation; as, the *tameness* of a narrative; the *tameness* of the scenery.

**Tamer** (tām'ėr), *n.* One who tames or subdues; one that reclaims from wildness.

Daughter of Jove, relentless power,
Thou *tamer* of the human breast. *Gray.*

**Tamias** (tā'mi-as), *n.* [Gr., a steward, a store-keeper, from the cheek-pouches in which these animals can carry a quantity of food or from their laying up large stores in their holes.] A genus of rodent mammals, allied to the true squirrels, but distinguished from them by the possession of cheek-pouches, and their habit of retreating into underground holes. They are of small size, and all of them marked with stripes on the back and sides. Lister's ground-squirrel (*T. Listeri*) is very common in the United States, where it is popularly known as *hackee, chipmunk*, or *chipmuck.* The striped ground-squirrel (*T. striatus*) is a very small species, inhabiting the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, and an allied species is said to be very common in Siberia. See GROUND-SQUIRREL.

**Tamil** (tam'il), *n.* 1. One of a race of men inhabiting South India and Ceylon, and belonging to the Dravidian stock. The Tamils form by far the most civilized and energetic of the Dravidian peoples.—2. The language spoken in the south-east of the Madras Presidency, and in the northern parts of Ceylon. It is a member of the Dravidian or Tamilian family. See DRAVIDIAN.

**Tamilian** (ta-mil'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language. See above.

**Tamine, Taminy** (tam'in, tam'i-ni), *n.* [Fr. *étamine.* See STAMIN.] 1. A strainer or bolter of hair or cloth.—2. A thin woollen or worsted stuff, highly glazed. Written also *Tammin.*

**Tamis** (tam'i), *n.* [Fr., from D. *tems*, E. *temse*, a sieve.] A sieve; a searce. Written also *Tammy.*

**Tamis-bird** (tā'mis-bėrd), *n.* A guinea-fowl.

They are by some called the Barbary-hen; by others the *Tamis-bird*, and by others the bird of Numidia. *Goldsmith.*

**Tamkin** (tam'kin), *n.* [For *tampkin.*] The stopper of a cannon. See TAMPION.

**Tammany-ring** (tam'ma-ni-ring), *n.* [From *Tammany*, an American Indian chief, who for his reputed virtues was in the latter years of the Revolution facetiously chosen patron saint of the new republic, his name being adopted by several secret societies.] A New York political combination which, by extensive bribery and intrigue, secured the control of the elections in that city and the management of the municipal revenues, which were unscrupulously plundered; any combination for similar purposes.

**Tammin** (tam'in), *n.* See TAMINE.

**Tammuz** (tam'muz), *n.* A word occurring once in the Bible, and probably designating the Phœnician Adonis. His feast began with mourning for his loss.

And behold there sat women weeping for *Tammuz.* Ezek. viii. 14.

**Tammy** (tam'i), *n.* See TAMIS.

**Tamp** (tamp), *v.t.* [Fr. *tamponner, taper*, Pr. *tampir.* See TAMPION.] 1. In *blasting*, when the hole is drilled and charged with powder to ram it tight, with dry sand, tough clay, or some other substance, to prevent the explosion taking effect by way of the hole. The term is similarly used in some other cases. See TAMPING.—2. To force in or down by frequent, somewhat light, strokes; as, to *tamp* mud so as to make a smooth place.

**Tampan** (tam'pan), *n.* A South African tick, remarkable for the venom of its bite. *Dr. Livingstone.*

**Tamper** (tam'pėr), *v.i.* [Probably a form of *temper.*] 1. To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments; to have to do with anything without fitness or necessity; as, to *tamper* with a disease.

'Tis dangerous *tamp'ring* with a muse. *Roscommon.*

The Tudors, far from considering the law of succession as a divine and unchangeable institution, were constantly *tampering* with it. *Macaulay.*

2. To meddle with, especially so as to alter by corruption or adulteration; to make to be not genuine; as, the text has been *tampered* with.—3. To practise secretly, as by bribery or other unfair underhand means; to influence towards a certain course by secret and unfair means; as, the witness has been *tampered* with. *Tamper* is generally followed by *with* in all the senses. In the following extract, however, it is used independently.

Others *tampered*
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*

**Tamper** (tamp'ėr), *n.* 1. One who tamps, or prepares for blasting, by stopping the hole in which the charge is placed.—2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping-bar or tamping-iron.

**Tamperer** (tam'pėr-ėr), *n.* One who tampers; one who uses unfair, underhand means in dealing with a person to bring him over to his ends.

He himself was not tortured, but was surrounded in the Tower by *tamperers* and traitors, and so made unfairly to convict himself out of his own mouth. *Household Words.*

**Tamping** (tamp'ing), *n.* [See TAMP.] 1. In *blasting*, the act or operation of filling up a blast-hole above the charge, so as to direct the force of the explosion laterally and rend the rock.—2. In *milit. mining*, the operation of packing with earth, sand, &c., that part of a mine nearest to the charge, to increase its effectiveness in a given direction.—3. In *smelting*, the operation of stopping with clay the issues of a blast-furnace.—4. The material used for the above purposes.

**Tamping-bar, Tamping-iron** (tamp'ing-bär, tamp'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* A bar of copper, brass, or wood used in packing tamping upon a charge.

**Tampion** (tam'pi-on), *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, a nasalized form from *tapon, tape*, a bung, from the German or Dutch word equivalent to E. *tap*, a plug or stopper. See TAP.] 1. The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in its muzzle to prevent the admission of water or dust; also, the wooden bottom for a charge of grape-shot.—2. A plug for stopping closely the upper end of an organ-pipe. Written also *Tampoon, Tompion.*

**Tampon** (tam'pon), *n.* [See TAMPION.] In *surg.* a plug inserted to stop hæmorrhage.

**Tampoon†** (tam'pụn), *n.* 1. A tampion.—2. The bung of a vessel.

**Tam-tam** (tam'tam), *n.* [Hind., from sound of drum.] 1. A kind of native drum used in the East Indies and in Western Africa. The tam-tam is of various shapes, but generally it is made of a hollow cylinder formed

Various forms of Indian Tam-tams.

of fibrous wood, such as palm-tree, or of earthenware, each end covered with skin. It is beat upon with the fingers, and also with the open hand, and produces a hollow monotonous sound. Public notices, when proclaimed in the bazaar or public parts of Eastern towns, are generally accompanied by the tam-tam. Written also *Tom-tom.*—2. A Chinese gong.

**Tamulian** (ta-mū'li-an), *a.* Same as *Tamilian.*

**Tamus** (tā'mus), *n.* [L. *tamnus, tamus*, a kind of wild climbing plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Dioscoreaceæ. The *T. communis*, or black bryony, is a very common plant in hedges and thickets throughout Europe, and is very frequent in England. It is a climbing herbaceous plant, having very large tubers, shining heart-shaped pointed leaves, and racemes of small greenish dicecious flowers, which are succeeded by shining red berries. The whole plant contains a bitter acrid principle, which renders it unwholesome.

**Tan** (tan), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tanned;* ppr. *tanning.* [Fr. *tanner*, to tan, *tan*, oak bark for tanning; probably from Armor. *tann*, oak, or from G. *tanne*, a fir. From Fr. *tanner* comes also *tawny.*] 1. To convert into leather, as animal skins, by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin or tannic acid, an astringent substance which exists in several species of bark, and thus rendered firm, durable, and in some degree impervious to water.—2. To make brown; to

imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to make sunburnt.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny ray
As he had travell'd many a sunny day
Through broiling sands of Araby and Ind.
*Spenser.*

3.† To deprive of the freshness of youth; to impair the freshness and beauty of.

Reckoning time, whose million'd accidents, . . .
*Tan* sacred beauty. *Shak.*

4. To beat; to flog; to thrash. [Colloq. or low.]

The master couldn't *tan* him for not doing it.
*Mrs. H. Wood.*

**Tan** (tan), *v.i.* 1. To get or become tanned; as, the leather *tans* easily.—2. To become tan-coloured or tawny; as, my face *tans* quickly with the sun.

**Tan** (tan), *n.* 1. The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, larch, and other trees abounding in tannin, bruised and broken by a mill, and used for tanning hides. Tan, after being used in tanning, is utilized in gardening for making hot-beds; and it is also made into cakes and used as fuel. Called in this form *Tan-balls* or *Tan-turf*.—2. A yellowish-brown colour, like that of tan.—3. An imbrowning of the skin by exposure to the sun, especially in tropical countries; as, hands covered with *tan*.

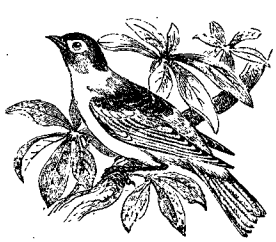
**Tan** (tan), *a.* Of the colour of tan; resembling tan; tawny.

Several black and *tan* spaniels of the breed of King Charles the Second, were reposing near him on velvet cushions. *Disraeli.*

**Tanacetum** (tan-a-sē'tum), *n.* [See TANSY.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, containing about thirty species, natives of Europe, North Africa, North and Central Asia, and North America. They are tall annual or perennial herbs, with usually finely divided leaves and button-like heads of yellow flowers. *T. vulgare*, or common tansy, is a well-known plant, being abundant in Britain and throughout Europe on the borders of fields and roadsides. Every part of the plant is bitter, and it is considered as tonic and anthelmintic, tansy-tea being an old popular medicine. It is now cultivated in gardens mainly for the young leaves, which are shredded down and employed to flavour puddings, cakes, &c.

**Tanager** (tan'a-jėr), *n.* A bird of the genus Tanagra (which see).

**Tanagra** (tan'a-gra), *n.* [Braz. *tangara*, a



Tanager (*Tanagra cyanocephala*).

tanager.] A genus of passerine birds of the finch family (Fringillidæ), having a conical beak, triangular at the base, the upper mandible notched towards the tip, and its ridge arched. There are several species, all resembling the finches proper in their habits. They are remarkable for their bright colours. They are chiefly inhabitants of the tropical parts of America.

**Tanagrinæ** (tan-a-grī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of passerine birds, family Fringillidæ; the tanagers. See TANAGRA.

**Tan-balls** (tan-balz), *n. pl.* The spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into balls or lumps, which harden on drying and serve for fuel. Called also *Tan-turf*.

**Tan-bed** (tan'bed), *n.* In *hort.* a bed made of tan; a bark bed or stove. See BARK-BED.

**Tandem** (tan'dem), *adv.* [L., at length, that is, after a certain interval of *time*. Its use in the English sense is by a mere pun or joke.] One harnessed behind the other; as, to drive *tandem*, that is, with two horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast.

**Tandem** (tan'dem), *n.* [See above.] A two-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses harnessed one before the other.

The Duke of St. James's now got on rapidly, and also found sufficient time for his boat, his *tandem*, and his toilette. *Disraeli.*

**Tang** (tang), *n.* ['A metaphor from a ringing sound. *Twang* and *tang* are both used for a loud ringing sound and a strong taste.' *Wedgwood.*] 1. A strong taste or flavour; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider has a *tang* of the cask.—2. Specific flavour or quality; characteristic property; distinctive tinge, taint, or the like. 'A cant of philosophism and a *tang* of party politics.' *Jeffrey.*

Such proceedings had a strong *tang* of tyranny. *Fuller.*

3. Sound; tone; especially, a twang or sharp sound. 'She had a tongue with a *tang*.' *Shak.*

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*

**Tang** (tang), *v.t.* To ring; to twang; to cause to sound loudly. 'Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state.' *Shak.*—*To tang bees*, to strike two pieces of metal together so as, by producing a loud sound, to induce a swarm of bees to settle.

**Tang** (tang), *n.* [Probably a modification of *tongue*, O.E. *tong*, or allied to *tongs*.] A projecting part of an object which is inserted into and so secured to another; as, (*a*) the part of a knife, fork, chisel, file, and the like, which goes into the handle. (*b*) The projecting part of the breech of a musket which goes into the stock. (*c*) The part of a sword-blade to which the hilt is fastened. (*d*) The tongue of a buckle.

**Tang** (tang), *n.* A kind of sea-weed; tangle.

**Tangalung** (tan'ga-lung), *n.* [Native name.] An animal of the civet kind, *Viverra Tangalunga*, belonging to Sumatra. It is about 2½ feet long, the head measuring nearly 7 inches in length, and the tail 11 inches. The body is furnished with a close downy covering of soft hairs next the skin.

**Tangence** (tan'jens), *n.* A touching; tangency.—*The point of tangence* is the point of contact of a tangent line.

**Tangency** (tan'jen-si), *n.* State of being tangent; a contact or touching.—*Problem of tangencies*, among the old geometers, a branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to three.

**Tangent** (tan'jent), *n.* [L. *tangens, tangentis*, ppr. from L. *tango*, to touch. Akin *tact*.] In *geom.* a straight line which touches or meets a circle or curve in one point, and which being produced does not cut it, as A, B, C, D, E, F in fig. 1. Euclid has shown that the straight line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle, from the extremity of it, is a tangent to the circle. In *trigon.* the tangent of an arc or angle is a straight line touching the circle of which the arc is a part, at one extremity of the arc, and meeting the diameter passing through the other extremity. Thus, in fig. 2, let AH be a straight line drawn touching the circle ADE at A, one extremity of the arc AB, and meeting the diameter IB produced, which passes through the other extremity B in the point H; then AH is the tangent of the arc AB, or of the angle ACB, of which AB is the measure. The tangent of an arc or angle is also the tangent of its supplement. Thus, AH is the tangent of the supplement AI, or of the angle ACI; for it is easy to see that the definition above given applies equally to the arc AB and to the arc AI. The arc and its tangent have always a certain relation to each other; and when the one is given in parts of the radius, the other can always be computed by means of an infinite series. For trigonometrical purposes tangents for every arc from 0 degrees to 90 degrees, as well as sines, cosines, &c., have been calculated with reference to a radius of a certain length, and these or their logarithms formed into tables. In the higher geometry the word tangent is not limited to straight lines, but is also applied to curves in contact with other curves, and also to surfaces.—*Method of tangents*, the name given to the calculus in its early period. When the equation of a curve is given, and it is required to determine the tangent at any point, this is called the *direct method of tangents;* and when the subtangent to a curve, at any point, is given, and it is required to determine the equation of the curve, this is termed the *inverse method of tangents*. The above terms are synonymous with the differential and integral calculus.—*Natural tangents*, tangents expressed by natural numbers.—*Artificial tangents*, tangents expressed by logarithms.—*To go* or *fly off at a tangent*, to break off suddenly from one line of action, train of thought, or the like, and go on to something else.

Fig. 1.

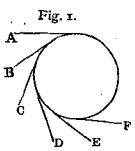
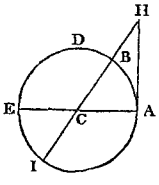



Fig. 2.




From Dodson and Fogg's his mind *flew off at a tangent* to the very centre of the history of the queer client. *Dickens.*

**Tangent** (tan'jent), *a.* Touching; in *geom.* touching at a single point; as, a *tangent* line; curves *tangent* to each other.—*Tangent galvanometer*. See under GALVANOMETER.—*Tangent plane*, a plane which touches a curved surface, as a sphere, cylinder, &c.—*Tangent sailing*. Same as *Middle-latitude Sailing*. See under MIDDLE.—*Tangent scale*, a form of breech sight for cannon. Its base has a curvature corresponding to the circumference of the breech of the gun, and its face is cut into steps corresponding to angles of elevation.—*Tangent screw*, a screw which acts in the direction of a tangent to an arc or circle. Such screws are used for minute adjustments of instruments of precision, as a considerable amount of rotation in the screw gives but a small amount of rotation to the circle or wheel. See WORM-WHEEL.

**Tangential** (tan-jen'shal), *a.* Pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.—*Tangential force*, (*a*) the same as centrifugal force. (*b*) In *mech.* a force which acts upon a wheel in the direction of a tangent to the wheel is said to be *tangential*, and this is the direction in which motion is communicated between wheels and pinions, or from one wheel to another.—*Tangential plane*. The same as *Tangent Plane*. See under TANGENT, *a.*

**Tangentially** (tan-jen'shal-li), *adv.* In a tangential manner; in the direction of a tangent.

**Tangerine** (tan'jėr-īn), *n.* [From *Tangiers*.] An esteemed small-fruited variety of orange.

**Tang-fish** (tang'fish), *n.* [From *tang*, a kind of sea-weed.] A name given to the seal in Shetland.

**Tanghin** (tan'gin), *n.* [The native name in Madagascar.] A deadly poison obtained from the seeds of *Tanghinia venenifera*. See TANGHINIA.—*Trial by tanghin*, a kind of ordeal formerly practised in Madagascar to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person, by taking the tanghin poison. The seed was pounded and a small piece swallowed by each person to be tried. If the accused retained the poison in the system death quickly resulted—a proof of guilt; if the stomach rejected the dose little harm supervened—and innocence was established. By the influence of Christianity its use has been discontinued. Spelled also *Tanguin*.

**Tanghinia** (tan-gin'i-a), *n.* [See above.] A

Tanghinia venenifera.

genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Apocynaceæ. *T. venenifera* is a tree which produces the celebrated tanghin poison of

Madagascar. The poisonous quality resides in the kernel, and one seed is said to be sufficient to kill twenty persons. It has smooth alternate thickish leaves, and large terminal cymes of pink flowers, which are succeeded by large purplish fruits containing a hard stone surrounded by a thick fibrous flesh. The genus is now often united with Cerbera.

**Tangibility** (tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

*Tangibility* and impenetrability were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body. *Cudworth.*

**Tangible** (tan'ji-bl), *a.* [Fr. *tangible*, L. *tangibilis*, from *tango*, to touch. See TACT.] 1. Capable of being touched or grasped.—2. Perceptible by the touch; tactile.

By this sense (touch), the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. *Locke.*

3. Capable of being possessed or realized; real; as, *tangible* security. 'Direct and *tangible* benefits to ourselves and others.' *Southey.*—4. Readily apprehensible by the mind; clear; evident; as, his actings afforded *tangible* proof of his guilt.

This is an inference resting on broad and *tangible* proofs accessible to all the world. *Buckle.*

**Tangibleness** (tan'ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tangible; tangibility.

**Tangibly** (tan'ji-bli), *adv.* In a tangible manner; so as to be perceptible to the touch.

**Tangle** (tang'i), *n.* [From *tang*, a sea-weed.] A water-spirit of the Orkneys which appeared sometimes as a little horse, at other times as a man covered with sea-weed. *Keightley.*

**Tangierine** (tan'jēr-īn), *n.* Same as *Tangerine.*

**Tangle** (tang'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tangled*; ppr. *tangling.* [Allied to Icel. *thöngull*, *thang*, Dan. and G. *tang*, tangle, sea-weed; nasalized forms corresponding to A. Sax. *tægl*, Goth. *tagl*, hair, a tail.] 1. To unite or knit together confusedly; to ravel; to interweave or interlace, as threads, so as to make it difficult to unravel the knot.

His speech was like a *tangled* chain. *Shak.*

2. To insnare; to entrap; as, to be *tangled* in the folds of dire necessity. '*Tangled* in amorous nets.' *Milton.*

The Dauphin . . .
Stands with the snares of war to *tangle* thee. *Shak.*

3. To embroil; to embarrass; to confuse; to involve; to complicate.

When my simple weakness strays
*Tangled* in forbidden ways. *Crashaw.*

Clear-headed friend, whose joyful scorn,
Edged with sharp laughter, cuts atwain
The knots that *tangle* human creeds.
*Tennyson.*

**Tangle** (tang'gl), *v.i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

**Tangle** (tang'gl), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; as, hair or yarn in *tangles.*

Were it not better done as others use,
To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair. *Milton.*

2. *pl.* A device used in dredging, for sweeping the sea-bed in order to obtain delicate forms of marine life, too small or frangible to be obtained by ordinary dredging. It consists of a bar supported on runners, and serving to drag after it a series of masses of hemp, each of which is a sort of mop which entangles the more minute and delicate forms of marine life without injuring them.—3. Any perplexity or embarrassment.—4. A name given to some species of sea-weed belonging to the genus Laminaria (which see). Called also *Tang.*—5. A tall, lank person; any long dangling thing. [Scotch.]

**Tanglingly** (tang'gling-li), *adv.* In a tangling manner.

**Tangly** (tang'gli), *a.* Knotted; intertwined; intricate.

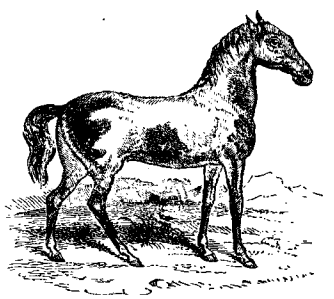
**Tangly** (tang'gli), *a.* Covered with sea-weed or tangle.

Prone, helpless, on the *tangly* beach he lay.
*Falconer.*

**Tangram** (tan'gram), *n.* A Chinese toy used sometimes in primary schools as a means of instruction. It consists of a square of thin wood, or other material, cut into seven pieces of various shapes, as triangle, square, parallelogram, which pieces are capable of being combined in various ways so as to form a great number of different figures.

**Tangs** (tangz), *n. pl.* Tongs. Written also *Taings.* [Scotch.]

**Tangum** (tan'gum), *n.* A variety of piebald horse found in Thibet, of which it is a native. It appears to be related to the Tartar horse.



Tangum or Thibet Horse.

**Tan-house** (tan'hous), *n.* A building in which tanner's bark is stored.

**Tanier** (tan'i-ēr), *n.* Same as *Tannier.*

**Tanist** (tan'ist), *n.* [Gael. *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country; in Ireland, the heir-apparent of a prince; from *tan*, a region or territory.] One of a family from which the chiefs of certain Celtic races were chosen by election: usually applied to the actual holder of the lands and honours, and frequently to his chosen successor. See TANISTRY.

It was not unusual to elect a *tanist*, or reversionary successor, in the lifetime of the reigning chief. *Hallam.*

This family (the O'Hanlons) were *tanists* of a large territory within the present county of Armagh. *Lower.*

**Tanistry** (tan'ist-ri), *n.* [See TANIST.] A mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist or holder of honours or lands held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election. According to this custom the right of succession was not in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged; that is, succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

They were subject to the law of *tanistry*, of which the principle is defined to be, that the demesne lands and dignity of chieftainship descended to the eldest and most worthy of the same blood. *Hallam.*

**Tank** (tangk), *n.* [O. and Prov. E. and Sc. *stank*, a tank, a pond, a wet ditch, from O.Fr. *estanc* (Mod. Fr. *étang*), Sp. *estangue*, It. *stagno*, a pond, a pool, from L. *stagnum*, a pond or pool of standing water (hence also *stagnant*).] A cistern or vessel of large size to contain liquids; specifically, (*a*) that part of a locomotive tender which contains the water. (*b*) The stationary reservoir from which the tank of the tender is filled. (*c*) A cistern for storing water on board ship. (*d*) The cistern of a gas-holder, in which the lower edge of the inverted chamber is beneath the water-surface, forming a seal for the gas. (*e*) The term is also applied to any chamber or vessel in which oil, molasses, &c., is stored for sale in measured quantities or for occasional use.

**Tank** (tangk), *n.* 1. A small East Indian dry measure of about 240 grains weight.—2. A weight for pearls in Bombay of 72 grains. *Simmonds.*

**Tank** (tangk), *n.* The end of a file, &c., which is inserted into the handle; the tang. See TANG.

**Tanka** (tang'ka), *n.* 1. A kind of boat at Canton, Macao, &c., rowed by women. It is about 25 feet long.—2. A woman who plies in such a boat. Written also *Tankia.*

**Tankard** (tang'kärd), *n.* [O.Fr. *tanquart*, *tanquard*, O.D. *tanckaerd*, a tankard, probably = *tank* with the suffix *-ard.*] A large vessel for liquors, most commonly a rather large drinking vessel, with a cover, usually made of pewter, though also of gold, silver, &c. See PEG-TANKARD, also TANKARD-BEARER.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot.*

**Tankard** (tang'kärd), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tankard; hence, convivial; festive; jovial. *Milton.*

**Tankard-bearer** (tang'kärd-bār-ėr), *n.* One who, when London was very imperfectly supplied with water, fetched water in large tankards holding two or three gallons from the conduits and pumps in the street.

To talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a *tankard-bearer* at a conduit! Fie! *B. Jonson.*

**Tankard-turnip** (tang'kärd-tėr-nip), *n.* A name given to such common field-turnips as are of an oblong shape, and the roots of which in general grow a good deal above the surface of the ground. There are several varieties.

**Tank-engine** (tangk'en-jin), *n.* A locomotive which carries its own water and fuel, and so dispenses with a tender, being itself a combined engine and tender.

**Tankia** (tang'ki-a), *n.* Same as *Tanka.*

**Tank-iron** (tangk'ī-ėrn), *n.* Plate-iron, thicker than sheet or stove-pipe iron, but thinner than boiler-plate.

**Tankling**† (tangk'ling), *n.* A tinkling.

**Tank-worm** (tangk'wėrm), *n.* A nematode worm abounding in the mud in tanks in India, and believed to be the young of the *Filaria* or *Dracunculus medinensis*, or guinea-worm, a troublesome parasite on man. See GUINEA-WORM.

**Tanling** (tan'ling), *n.* [*Tan* and term. *-ling.*] One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun. 'Hot summer's *tanlings*, and the shrinking slaves of winter.' *Shak.*

**Tan-mill** (tan'mil), *n.* A mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

**Tanna** (tan'na), *n.* In India, a police station; also, a military post.

**Tannable** (tan'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being tanned.

**Tannadar** (tan'na-dăr), *n.* In India, the keeper or commandant of a tanna.

**Tannage** (tan'āj), *n.* The act, operation, or result of tanning; a tanning. 'Got his cheek fresh *tannage*.' *Browning.*

**Tannate** (tan'āt), *n.* A salt of tannic acid; as, the *tannate* of potash or of magnesia. The tannates are characterized by striking a deep bluish-black colour with the persalts of iron.

**Tanner** (tan'ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.—*Tanner's bark*, the bark of the oak, chestnut, willow, and other trees, which abounds in tannic acid, and is employed by tanners in the preparation of leather. See TAN.—*Tanner's waste*, hide-cuttings, &c.

**Tanner** (tan'ėr), *n.* [From Gypsy *tano*, little—the sixpence being the little coin as compared with a shilling.] A sixpence. [Slang.]

**Tannery** (tan'ėr-i), *n.* 1. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on.—2. The art or process of tanning. 'Miraculous improvements in *tannery*.' *Carlyle.*

**Tannic** (tan'ik), *a.* Applied to a peculiar acid which exists in every part of all species of oak, especially in the bark, but is found in greatest quantity in gall-nuts. Tannic acid, when pure, is nearly white, and not at all crystalline. It is very soluble in water, and has a most astringent taste, without bitterness. It combines with animal gelatine, forming an insoluble curdy precipitate which has been called *tannogelatine.* It derives its name from its property of combining with the skins of animals and converting them into leather, or tanning them. It is the active principle in almost all astringent vegetables. The name tannic acid is generally applied to what is really a mixture of several substances. Called also *Quercitannic.*

**Tannier** (tan'ni-ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus Caladium (*C. sagittæfolium*), the leaves of which are boiled and eaten in the West Indies.

**Tannin** (tan'in), *n.* Same as *Tannic Acid.* See TANNIC.

**Tanning** (tan'ing), *n.* 1. The practice, operation, and art of converting the raw hides and skins of animals into leather by effecting a chemical combination between the gelatine of which they principally consist and the astringent vegetable principle called tannic acid or tannin. The object of the tanning process is to produce such a chemical change in skins as may render them unalterable by those agents which tend to decompose them in their natural state, and in connection with the subsequent operations of currying or dressing to bring them into a state of pliability and impermeability to water which may adapt them for the many useful purposes to which leather is

applied. The larger and heavier skins subjected to the tanning process, as those of buffaloes, bulls, oxen, and cows, are technically called *hides;* while those of smaller animals, as calves, sheep, and goats, are called *skins.* After being cleared of the hair, wool, and fleshy parts, by the aid of lime, scraping, and other means, the skins are usually steeped in an infusion of ground oak bark, which supplies the astringent or tanning principle, and thus converts them into leather. Different tanners, however, vary much in the mode of conducting the process of tanning, and also the skins intended for different kinds of leather require to be treated differently. Various improvements have been made in the process of tanning, by which time and labour are much reduced; but it is found that the slow process followed by the old tanners produces leather far superior to that produced by quick processes.—2. Appearance or hue of a brown colour produced on the skin by the action of the sun.

Diseases and distempers, incident to our faces, are industriously to be cured without any thought or blame of pride; as flushings, redness, inflammation, pimples, freckles, ruggedness, *tanning,* and the like. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Tannometer** (tan-om'et-ėr), *n.* A hydrometer for determining the proportion of tannin in tanning liquor.

**Tan-pickle** (tan'pik-l), *n.* The brine of a tan-pit.

The charge of the public was less than it had been when the vessels were unseaworthy, when the sailors were riotous, when the food was alive with vermin, when the drink tasted like *tan-pickle,* and when the clothes and hammocks were rotten. *Macaulay.*

**Tan-pit** (tan'pit), *n.* 1. A sunken vat in which hides are laid in tan.—2. A bark-bed.

**Tanrec** (tan'rek), *n.* See TENREC.

**Tan-spud** (tan'spud), *n.* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [Local.]

**Tan-stove** (tan'stōv), *n.* A hot-house with a bark-stove; also, the stove itself.

**Tansy** (tan'zi), *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie,* tansy; Sp. *atanasia,* costmary; said to be from Gr. *athanasia,* immortality, from the medicinal properties of some of the plants of this kind, or because the dried flowers retain their natural appearance. The generic name *Tanacetum* seems to be a latinized form of *tansy.*] 1. The popular name of a genus of plants. See TANACETUM.—2. A favourite dish of the seventeenth century, and even later, made of eggs, cream, rose-water, sugar, and the juice of herbs, as endive, spinage, sorrel, tansy, and baked with butter in a shallow pewter dish.

I had a pretty dinner for them; viz., a brace of stewed carps, six roasted chickens, and a jowl of salmon, hot, for the first course; a *tansy,* and two neats' tongues, and cheese, the second. *Pepys.*

**Tant** (tant), *n.* A small red spider. Called also *Taint.*

**Tantalise** (tan'ta-līz), *v.t.* See TANTALIZE.

**Tantalism** (tan'tal-izm), *n.* [See TANTALIZE.] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of that which is desired, but which is not attainable; tantalization.

Is not such a provision like *tantalism* to this people? *F. Quincy.*

**Tantalite** (tan'ta-līt), *n.* The ore of the metal tantalum; an opaque mineral, with imperfect metallic lustre and iron-black colour, found in Sweden and other places.

**Tantalium** (tan-tā'li-um), *n.* See TANTALUM.

**Tantalization** (tan'ta-liz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of tantalizing, or the state of being tantalized.

Rozinante's pains and *tantalizations* in this night's round, were more irksome to the beast than all his other outridings. *Gayton.*

**Tantalize** (tan'ta-līz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tantalized;* ppr. *tantalizing.* [From *Tantalus,* a mythical king of Lydia or Phrygia, who for divulging the secrets of his father Zeus was condemned to stand in a lake of water, which receded from him whenever he stooped to drink, while branches loaded with fruit, which always eluded his grasp, were hung over his head.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping it out of reach; to excite expectations or fears which will not be realized; to tease; to torment.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life.
*Dryden.*

I should otherwise have felt exceedingly *tantalized* with living under the walls of so great a city, full of objects of novelty, without being able to enter it. *Cook.*

SYN. To tease, torment, excite, irritate, provoke.

**Tantalizer** (tan'ta-līz-ėr), *n.* One that tantalizes.

**Tantalizing** (tan'ta-līz-ing), *p.* and *a.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view something unattainable.

This was tempting news, but *tantalizing* too. *Dickens.*

The major was going on in this *tantalizing* way, not proposing, and declining to fall in love. *Thackeray.*

**Tantalizingly** (tan'ta-līz-ing-li), *adv.* In a tantalizing manner; by tantalizing.

**Tantalum** (tan'ta-lum), *n.* Sym. Ta. At. wt. 182. A rare metallic element discovered in the Swedish minerals tantalite and yttrotantalite. It was long believed to be identical with *Niobium,* but their separate identity has been established. Written also *Tantalium.*

**Tantalus** (tan'ta-lus), *n.* [See TANTALIZE. The name was given because from their voracity these birds seem never to have enough.] A genus of wading birds, family Ardeidæ or heron family. *T. loculator* is the wood-ibis of America, which frequents extensive swamps, where it feeds on serpents, young alligators, frogs, and other reptiles. The African tantalus (*T. ibis*) was long regarded as the ancient Egyptian ibis, but it is rare in Egypt, belonging chiefly to Senegal, and is much larger than the true ibis.—*Tantalus cup,* a philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image it begins to subside, so that the figure, like Tantalus in the fable (see TANTALIZE), is unable to quench his thirst.

Tantalus Cup.

**Tantamount** (tan'ta-mount), *a.* [Fr. *tant,* L. *tantus,* so much, and E. *amount.*] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification; as, silence is sometimes *tantamount* to consent.

Put the questions into Latin, we are still never the nearer, they are plainly *tantamount;* at least the difference to me is undiscernible. *Waterland.*

Actions were brought against persons who had defamed the Duke of York; and damages *tantamount* to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment were demanded by the plaintiff and without difficulty obtained. *Macaulay.*

**Tantamount**† (tan'ta-mount), *v.i.* To be tantamount or equivalent. 'That which in God's estimate may *tantamount* to a direct undervaluing.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Tantity** (tan'ti-ti), *n.* A term used by Mr. James Mill. See under QUANTITY.

**Tantivy** (tan-tiv'i), *adv.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn.] Swiftly; speedily; rapidly.—*To ride tantivy,* to ride with great speed.

**Tantivy** (tan-tiv'i), *n.* 1. A rapid, violent gallop.—2.† A devoted adherent of the court in the time of Charles II.; a royalist. [The nickname may be traceable to the fox-hunting habits of the country squires of the period.]

Those who took the king's side were anti-Birminghams, abhorrers, and *tantivies.* These appellations soon became obsolete. *Macaulay.*

Collier . . . was a Tory of the highest sort, such as in the court of his age was called a *tantivy.* *Macaulay.*

3.† A mixture of haste and violence; a rush; a torrent.

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always yea, yea. *Cleaveland.*

**Tantivy** (tan-tiv'i), *v.i.* To hurry off; to go off in a hurry. *Miss Burney.*

**Tantling**† (tant'ling), *n.* [Based on *tantalize.*] One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable; one exposed to be tantalized.

**Tantra** (tan'tra), *n.* [Skr., from *tan,* to believe.] A division, section, or chapter of certain Sanskrit sacred works of the worshippers of the female energy of Siva. Each *tantra* has the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. The tantras are much more recent productions than the Vedas, possibly posterior even to the Christian era, although their believers regard them as a fifth Veda, of equal antiquity and higher authority.

**Tantrism** (tan'trizm), *n.* The doctrines of the tantras.

**Tantrum** (tan'trum), *n.* [Prov. E. *tantum,* from W. *tant,* tension, a sudden start or impulse, a gust of passion, a whim; from root *tan,* seen also in E. *thin.*] A burst of ill-humour; a display of temper; an ill-natured caprice: used chiefly in the plural; as, she is in her *tantrums. Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

**Tan-turf** (tan'tėrf), *n.* See TAN-BALLS.

**Tan-vat** (tan'vat), *n.* A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

**Tan-yard** (tan'yärd), *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

**Tanystome** (tan'is-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *tanyō,* to stretch, and *stoma,* the mouth.] One of those dipterous insects, which have a projecting proboscis, with the last joint of the antennæ undivided, including the gadflies.

**Tanzimat** (tan'zi-mat), *n.* [Ar., pl. of *tanzim,* a regulation.] *Lit.* regulations. The name given to the organic laws, constituting the first contribution towards constitutional government in Turkey, published in 1844 by Sultan Abdul-Medjid.

**Tap** (tap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tapped;* ppr. *tapping.* [Fr. *taper,* to tap, to rap, to strike, *tape,* a tap, a slap, probably ultimately from the sound (comp. *rap, rat-tat, pat*), though the French verb is directly from the Teutonic; comp. Prov. G. *tapp, tapps,* a blow, G. *tappen,* to grope; Icel. *tapsa, tæpta,* to tap or touch lightly.] 1. To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow; to pat gently; as, to *tap* one with the hand; to *tap* one on the shoulder with a cane.

He had always joked and *tapped* their shoulders when he went by. *Dickens.*

2. To put a new sole or heel on, as on a boot or shoe. [Local.]

**Tap** (tap), *v.i.* To strike a gentle blow; as, he *tapped* at the door.

**Tap** (tap), *n.* 1. A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing.

She gives her right hand woman a *tap* on the shoulder. *Addison.*

2. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.

**Tap** (tap), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *tæppan,* to tap, to draw out liquor; L.G. and D. *tappen,* Icel. and Sw. *tappa,* G. *zapfen;* the lit. meaning is to draw out liquids by removing the tap or faucet. See the noun.] 1. To pierce so as to let out a fluid; as, to *tap* a cask, a tree, a tumour, or anything that contains a pent-up fluid.

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharpe.*

2. To treat in any analogous way for the purpose of drawing something from; as, it was discovered that the telegraph wires had been *tapped.*—*To tap the admiral,* to broach surreptitiously a cask of liquor: from the story that when a certain admiral's body was being conveyed to England in spirits, the sailors tapped the cask containing it and drank the liquor.—3. To cause to run out by broaching the cask or vessel.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison.*

**Tap** (tap), *n.* [A. Sax. *tæppa* (whence the verb *tæppan,* to tap), L.G. *tappe,* D. and Dan. *tap,* Icel. *tappi,* G. *zapfen,* a tap, a plug, a faucet; from same root as *tip* and *top.* Hence *tapster,* and from the German through the French *tamp, tampion.*] 1. A pipe or hole through which liquor is drawn from a cask.—2. A plug or spile to stop a hole in a cask.—3. The liquor, especially in respect of quality, which is drawn through a tap. [Colloq.]

Sending out a meagre servant to offer a glass of 'something' to the post-boy, who answered that he thanked the gentleman, but if it was the same *tap* as he had tasted before, he had rather not. *Dickens.*

4. A tap-house or tap-room.—5. An instrument employed for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts. It consists simply of an external or male screw of the required size, formed of steel, and more or less tapered, portions of the threads being filed away in order to present a series of cutting edges. This being screwed into the nut in the manner of an ordinary bolt, forms the thread required.—*On tap,* (*a*) ready to be drawn; as, we have Bass *on tap.* (*b*) Broached or furnished with a tap; as, the barrel of Bass is *on tap.*

**Tap** (tap), *n.* [Scotch.] A top; a head; a crest or the like.—*Tap of tow,* (*a*) the quantity of flax that is made up into a conical

*form* to be put upon the distaff. *(b)* A very irritable person; a person easily inflamed, like a bundle of flax.

**Tap-bolt** (tap'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other end, to be screwed into some fixed part, instead of passing through the part and receiving a nut.

**Tap-cinder** (tap'sin-dėr), *n.* The slag produced in the process of puddling iron.

**Tape** (tāp), *n.* [A. Sax. *tæppe*, a fillet, probably like *tapestry, tippet*, from the Greek.] 1. A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven work, used for strings and the like; as, curtains tied with *tape*.—2. In *printing*, one of the travelling bands which hold and conduct the sheet of paper in a steam-press; also, a similar band in a paper-folding machine.—3. Spirituous or fermented drink. [Slang.]

**Tape** (tāp), *v.t.* To use sparingly; to make a little go a great way: often with *out*. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Tapeism** (tāp'izm), *n.* Same as *Red-tapery*.

**Tape-line, Tape-measure** (tāp'lin, tāp-mezh'ūr), *n.* A tape marked with inches, &c., and inclosed in a case, used in measuring.

**Tapen** (tāp'n), *a.* Made of tape. *C. Reade.*

**Taper** (tā'pėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *tapor, taper;* probably from the Celtic; comp. W. *tampr*, a taper, *tampru*, to burn like a torch; Ir. *tapar*, a taper; also Skr. *tap*, to burn.] 1. A small wax candle; a long wick coated with wax or other suitable material.—2. A small lighted wax candle, or a small light.

> Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius. *Shak.*

3. Tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; that which possesses a tapering form; as, the *taper* of a spire.

> From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *N. Grew.*

**Taper** (tā'pėr), *a.* [Supposed to be from the form of a taper.] Long and regularly becoming slenderer toward the point; becoming small toward one end; as, *taper* fingers.

**Taper** (tā'pėr), *v.i.* 1. To become gradually slenderer; to grow gradually less in diameter; to diminish in one direction; as, a sugar-loaf *tapers* toward a point.—2. To diminish; to grow gradually less.

> We saw him *tapering* away till he appeared a mere speck, as he went down the mountain-side, and finally disappeared altogether. *W. H. Russell.*

**Taper** (tā'pėr), *v.t.* To cause to taper; to make gradually smaller especially in diameter.

**Tapered** (tā'pėrd), *p.* and *a.* Provided with tapers; lighted with a taper or tapers.

> The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer,
> Oft let me visit. *Warton.*

**Tapering** (tā'pėr-ing), *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end; gradually diminishing toward a point.

**Taperingly** (tā'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a tapering manner.

**Taperness** (tā'pėr-nes), *n.* The state of being taper.

> A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage. *Shenstone.*

**Tapestry** (tap'es-tri), *n.* [O.E. *tapecery, tapecerye*, from Fr. *tapisserie*, tapestry, carpeting, from *tapis*, formerly tapestry, now a carpet, from L. *tapes, tapete*, from Gr. *tapēs, tapētos*, a carpet, a rug.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c., and formerly much used for lining or covering the walls and furniture of apartments, churches, &c. Tapestry is made by a process intermediate between weaving and embroidery, being worked in a web with needles instead of a shuttle. Short lengths of thread of the special colours required for the design are worked in at the necessary places and fastened at the back of the texture. The term *tapestry* is also applied to a variety of woven fabrics having a multiplicity of colours in their design, which, however, have no other characteristic of true tapestry. See GOBELIN.—*Tapestry carpet*, the name given to a very elegant and cheap two-ply or ingrain carpet, the warp or weft being printed before weaving so as to produce the figure in the cloth.

**Tapestry** (tap'es-tri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tapestried;* ppr. *tapestrying*. To adorn with tapestry or as if with tapestry.

> The Trosachs wound, as now, between gigantic walls of rock *tapestried* with broom and wild roses. *Macaulay.*

**Tapet** † (tap'et), *n.* [L. *tapete*. See TAPESTRY.] Worked or figured stuff; tapestry. *Spenser.*

**Tapeti** (tap'e-ti), *n.* The Brazilian hare, the *Lepus Brasiliensis*, a rodent mammal inhabiting South America.

**Tapetless** (tap'et-les), *a.* [*Lit.* not having a *tap* or head.] Heedless; foolish. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Tape-worm** (tāp'wėrm), *n.* [From their resemblance in shape to a tape.] The name common to certain internal parasites (Entozoa) constituting the order Cestoidea or Tæniada of the sub-kingdom Annuloida, found in the mature state in the alimentary canal of warm-blooded vertebrates. Tape-worms are composed of a number of flattened joints or segments, the anterior of which, or head (which is the true animal), is furnished with a circlet of hooks and suckers, which enable it to maintain its hold on the mucous membrane of the intestines of its host. The other segments, called *proglottides*, are simply generative organs budded off by the head, the oldest being furthest removed from it, and each containing when mature male and female organs. The tape-worm has neither mouth nor digestive organs, nutrition being effected by absorption through the skin. The length of the animal varies from a few inches to several yards. The ova do not undergo development in the animal in which the adult exists. They require to be swallowed by some other warm-blooded vertebrate, the ripe proglottides being expelled from the bowel of the host with all their contained ova fertilized. The segments or proglottides decompose and liberate the ova, which are covered with a capsule. After being swallowed the capsule bursts and an embryo, called a *proscolex*, is liberated. This embryo, by means of spines, perforates the tissues of some contiguous organ, or of a blood-vessel, in the latter case being carried by the blood to some solid part of the body, as the liver or brain, where it surrounds itself with a cyst, and develops a vesicle containing a fluid. It is now called a *scolex* or *hydatid*, and formerly was known as the *cystic worm*. The scolex is incapable of farther development till swallowed and received a second time into the alimentary canal of a warm-blooded vertebrate. Here it becomes the head of the true tape-worm, from which proglottides are developed posteriorly by gemmation, and we have the adult animal with which the cycle begins. Eight true tape-worms occur in man, *Tænia solium*, the cystic form of which produces the measles of the pig, being the most common. Another, *T. mediocanellata*, is developed from the scolex, which causes measles in the ox. The tape-worm of the dog, *T. serrata*, is the adult form of the scolex which produces staggers in sheep. *T. Echinococcus* of the dog produces hydatids in man, through the development in man of its immature young.

**Tap-hole** (tap'hōl), *n.* The hole in the puddling-furnace through which the tap-cinder is let out, and which during puddling is stopped up.

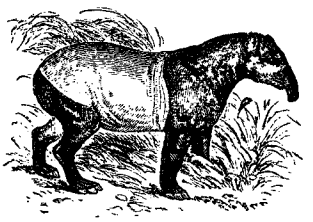
**Tap-house** (tap'hous), *n.* A house where liquors are retailed; a house where beer is served from the tap. *Shak.*

**Taphrenchyma** (taf-ren'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *taphros*, a pit, and *enchyma*, tissue—*en*, in, and *cheō*, to pour.] In *bot.* pitted, dotted, or porous tissue; bothrenchyma.

**Tapinage,** † *n.* [Fr. *tapinois*, by stealth.] A lurking or skulking. *Chaucer.*

**Tapioca** (tap-i-ō'ka), *n.* [Native American name.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava meal, which, while moist or damp, has been heated for the purpose of drying it on hot plates. By this treatment the starch-grains swell, many of them burst, and the whole agglomerates in small irregular masses or lumps. In boiling-water it swells up and forms a viscous jelly-like mass. *Ure.* See CASSAVA.

**Tapir** (tā'pir), *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Pg., from the native Brazilian name.] An ungulate or hoofed animal of the genus Tapirus. The nose resembles a small fleshy proboscis; there are four toes to the fore-feet, and three to the hind ones. The South American tapir (*T. americanus*) is the size of a small ass, with a brown skin, nearly naked. The flesh is eaten. Another American species has been discovered in the Cordilleras, the back of which is covered with hair, and the bones of the nose more elongated and approximating somewhat to the palæotherium. The *T. malayanus* or *indicus* is found in the forests of Malacca and Sumatra. It



Malay Tapir (*T. malayanus*).

is larger than the American species, and is a most conspicuous animal from the white back, rump, and belly contrasting so strongly with the deep sooty black of the rest of the body as, at a little distance, to give it the aspect of being muffled up in a white sheet. The tapirs are allied both to the hog and to the rhinoceros, but they are much smaller than the latter. Fossil tapirs are scattered throughout Europe, and among them is a gigantic species, *T. giganteus*, Cuv., which in size must have nearly equalled the elephant.

**Tapiridæ** (tā-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* The tapir tribe of animals, which differ from the pig tribe in possessing only three toes on each hind foot, and in the better development of the proboscis.

**Tapiroid** (tā'pir-oid), *a.* [*Tapir*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Allied to the tapir or the tapir family.

**Tapirotherium** (tā'pir-ō-thē"ri-um), *n.* [*Tapir*, and Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast.] A fossil quadruped of the eocene period, having intimate structural relations with the existing tapirs.

**Tapirus** (tā'pir-us), *n.* A genus of pachydermatous quadrupeds. See TAPIR.

**Tapis** (ta-pē), *n.* [Fr. See TAPESTRY.] Carpeting; tapestry. Formerly tapestry was used to cover the table in a council chamber; hence, *to be on* or *upon the tapis*, to be under consideration, or on the table.

> The house of lords sat till past five at night. Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which *was upon the tapis*. *Henry Lord Clarendon.*

**Tapis** † (tā'pis), *v.t.* To cover with figures like tapestry. *Holland.*

**Tapiser,** † *n.* [See TAPESTRY.] An upholsterer; a maker of tapestry. *Chaucer.*

**Tapish** † (tāp'ish), *v.t.* or *i.* [Prov. E. *tappis*, to be close to the ground, from Fr. *(se) tapir, tapissant*, to squat; of same origin as *taper*, to bung, to plug. See TAP.] To cover; to conceal; to hide; to lurk in a covert or hiding-place; to lie close to the ground, as partridges and game.

> When the sly beast, *tapish'd* in bush or brier,
> Nor art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
> *Fairfax.*

**Tapite,** † *v.t.* To cover with tapestry. *Chaucer.*

**Taplash** (tap'lash), *n.* [From *tap*, a spigot, and *lash*, probably = *lush*.] 1. Poor beer.

> Did ever any man run such *taplash* as this at first broaching? *Bp. Parker.*

2. The last running of small-beer; the dregs or refuse of liquor. 'The *taplash* of strong ale and wine.' *Halliwell.*

**Tapling** (tap'ling), *n.* The strong double leather made fast to the end of each piece of a flail.

**Tapnet** (tap'net), *n.* A frail or basket made of rushes, &c., in which figs are imported.

**Tappe,** † *n.* A tap or spigot. *Chaucer.*

**Tappet** (tap'et), *n.* [A dim. from *tap*, to strike gently.] 1. A small lever connected with the valve of the cylinder of a steam-engine.—2. Any small cam, more particularly when it acts only during a small part of the revolution of the axis on which it is fixed. Hence also the separate teeth of a cam-wheel employed to lift a vertical bar or stamper, are called *tappets* when small, and *wipers* when they are very large.—*Tappet motion*, the apparatus for working the steam-valve of a Cornish steam-engine, consisting of levers connected to the valves, moved at proper intervals by tappets or projecting pieces fixed on a rod connected to the beam.

**Tappice** † (tap'pis), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Tapish*. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tap-pickle** (tap'pik-l), *n.* The uppermost and most valuable grain in a stalk of oats; hence, *fig.* one's most valuable possession; in the case of a woman, chastity. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Tapping** (tap'ing), *n.* In *surg.* paracentesis, or the operation of removing fluid from any of the serous cavities of the body in which it has collected in large quantity.

**Tappit-hen** (tap'it-hen), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A hen with a crest.—2. A colloquial term denoting a kind of tankard containing 3 quarts, or according to some 1 quart, so named from the knob on the lid as being supposed to resemble a crested hen.

Their hostess appeared with a huge pewter measuring-pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated *a tappit-hen.* *Sir W. Scott.*

**Taproom** (tap'röm), *n.* A room in which beer is served from the *tap.*

**Tap-root** (tap'röt), *n.* The main root of a plant which penetrates the earth directly downward to a considerable depth.

**Tap-rooted** (tap'röt-ed), *a.* Having a tap-root.

**Tapsalteerie** (tap-sal-tē'ri), *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Tapster** (tap'stėr), *n.* [*Tap,* and term. *-ster.*] A person employed in a tavern, &c., to tap or draw ale or other liquor.

**Taptoo** (tap-tö'), *n.* A beat of drum. See TATTOO.

**Tapu** (ta-pų'), *n.* Same as *Taboo.*

**Tapul** (tä'pul), *n.* In *milit. antiq.* the sharp projecting ridge down the centre of some breastplates.

**Taqua-nut** (tä'kwä-nut), *n.* The seed or nut of the South American tree *Phytelephas macrocarpa,* introduced into this country under the name of vegetable ivory, and used as ivory.

**Tar** (tär), *n.* [A. Sax. *teru, tero,* L.G. *tär,* D. *teer,* Icel. *tjara,* G. *theer,* tar. Origin unknown.] 1. A thick, dark-coloured, viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, shale, &c. Wood-tar, such as the Archangel, Stockholm, and American tars of commerce, is generally prepared by a very rude process. A conical cavity is dug in the ground, with a cast-iron pan at the bottom, from which leads a funnel. Billets of wood (such as pine or fir) are thrown into this cavity, and being covered with turf are slowly burned without flame. The tar which exudes during combustion is conducted off through the funnel. In this country wood-tar is chiefly obtained as a by-product in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar (pyroligneous acid) and wood-spirit (methyl alcohol). It has an acid reaction, and contains various liquid matters of which the principal are methyl-acetate, acetone, hydrocarbons of the benzene series, and a number of oxidized compounds, as carbolic acid. Paraffin, anthracene, naphthalene, chrysene, &c., are found among its solid products. It possesses valuable antiseptic properties, owing to the creasote it contains, and is used extensively for coating and preserving timber and iron in exposed situations, and for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage. Coal-tar is extensively obtained in Britain in the process of gas manufacture. It is a very valuable substance, in as much as the compounds obtained from it form the starting-points in so many chemical manufactures. See COAL-TAR.—2. A sailor: so called from his tarred clothes, hands, &c. 'Hearts of oak are our ships, jolly *tars* are our men.' *Sea song.*

In Senates bold, and fierce in war
A land commander, and a *tar.* *Swift.*

**Tar** (tär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tarred;* ppr. *tarring.* To smear with tar; as, to *tar* ropes.—*To tar and feather* a person, to pour heated tar over him and then cover with feathers. This mode of punishment, according to Rymer's *Fœdera,* is as old at least as the crusades; it is a kind of mob vengeance still taken on extremely obnoxious personages in some parts of America.

**Tar**† (tär), *v.t.* [Also *tarre, tarr,* and *tarry,* from A. Sax. *tirian, tirigan, tyrgan,* Sc. *targe, tairge,* D. *tergen,* to irritate, provoke, vex. See also TARRY.] To incite; to hound; to provoke. See TARRE.

**Tara** (tä'ra), *n.* A kind of plant. See TARO.

**Tara-fern** (tä'ra-fėrn), *n.* A species of fern (*Pteris esculenta*) from the root or rhizome of which a flour was obtained which formed a staple article of food to the natives of New Zealand before the settlement by the British.

**Tarandus** (ta-ran'dus), *n.* [Altered from L. *tarandrus,* supposed to be the reindeer.] In some systems of zoology the specific name of the reindeer (*Cervus Tarandus*); in others, a separate genus in which it is classed under the name of *Tarandus rangifer.*

**Taranis** (tar'a-nis), *n.* [W. and Corn. *taran,* thunder.] A Celtic divinity, regarded as the evil principle, but confounded by the Romans with Jupiter.

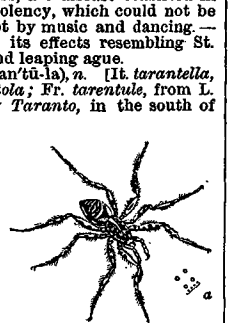
**Tarannon-shale** (ta-ran'on-shāl), *n.* In *geol.* a pale-coloured shale constituting the upper member of the Llandovery formation of Silurian rocks. It has few fossils.

**Tarantass** (tar-an-tas'), *n.* A large covered travelling carriage without springs, but balanced on long poles which serve the purpose, and without seats, much used in Russia.

**Tarantella** (tar-an-tel'la), *n.* [It., older form *tarantola,* a spider. See TARANTULA.] A swift, whirling Italian dance in six-eight measure; also, the music suited for the dance.

**Tarantism, Tarantismus** (ta-ran'tizm, tar-an-tiz'mus), *n.* [It. *tarantismo.* See TARANTULA.] 1. A fabulous disease, said to have been endemic in the neighbourhood of Tarentum, characterized by an excessive desire to dance to the sound of musical instruments, and popularly supposed to be caused by the bite of the tarantula. According to others, the disease consisted in a state of somnolency, which could not be overcome except by music and dancing.—2. A disease in its effects resembling St. Vitus's dance and leaping ague.

**Tarantula** (ta-ran'tū-la), *n.* [It. *tarantella,* formerly *tarantola;* Fr. *tarentule,* from L. *Tarentum,* now *Taranto,* in the south of Italy, in whose vicinity the animal is found.] 1. A kind of spider, the *Lycosa tarantula,* found in some of the warmer parts of Italy. When full grown it is about the size of a chestnut, and is of a brown colour. Its bite was at one time supposed to be dangerous, and to cause the disease called tarantism (which see); it is now known not to be worse than the sting of a common wasp.



Tarantula (*Lycosa tarantula*). *a*, Arrangement of the eyes.

Such three weeks of swearing! Saw the sun ever such a swearing people? Have they been bit by a swearing *tarantula?* *Carlyle.*

2. A dance; also, the music to which it is performed. See TARANTELLA.

**Tarantulated** (ta-ran'tū-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Bitten by a tarantula; suffering from tarantism.

**Taraquira** (tar-a-kē'ra), *n.* A species of American lizard.

**Taraxacine** (ta-rak'sa-sin), *n.* A crystallizable substance extracted from the *Taraxacum officinale* or dandelion, and on which the active diuretic and tonic properties of the rootstock probably depend.

**Taraxacum** (ta-rak'sa-kum), *n.* [From old *tarasacon,* Ar. or Per. *tarashaqūn,* taraxacum or wild endive.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *T. officinale* is the dandelion (which see).

**Taraxis** (ta-rak'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *tarassō,* to confound.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

**Tarboggin** (tär-bog'in), *n.* The name in Canada for a light sleigh or sledge. Also called *Toboggin.*

**Tarboosh, Tarbouche** (tär'bösh), *n.* [Ar. name.] A red woollen skull-cap, usually ornamented with a blue silk tassel, and worn by the Egyptians, Turks, and Arabs; a fez.

**Tarcel**† (tär'sel), *n.* See TERCEL.

**Tardation**† (tär-dā'shon), *n.* [From L. *tardo, tardatum,* to make slow, from *tardus,* slow. See TARDY.] The act of retarding or delaying; retardation. *Bailey.*

**Tardigrada** (tär'di-grā-da), *n. pl.* 1. Cuvier's name for the first family of edentate mammals or quadrupeds, comprising, of living genera, the sloth only. See SLOTH.—2. A family of mites. Same as *Macrobiotidæ* (which see).

**Tardigrade** (tär'di-grād), *a.* [L. *tardigradus*—*tardus,* slow, and *gradus,* step.] 1. Slow-paced; moving or stepping slowly. *George Eliot.*—2. Of or pertaining to the family Tardigrada.

**Tardigrade** (tär'di-grād), *n.* One of the Tardigrada.

**Tardigradous**† (tär'di-grād-us), *a.* Moving, walking, or stepping slowly; slow-paced. 'A slow and *tardigradous* animal.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Tardily** (tär'di-li), *adv.* In a tardy manner; with slow pace or motion; slowly. *Shak.*

**Tardiness** (tär'di-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tardy; as, (*a*) slowness, or the slowness of motion or pace. (*b*) Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness. (*c*) Lateness; as, the *tardiness* of witnesses or jurors in attendance; the *tardiness* of students in attending prayers or recitation.

**Tarditation**† (tär-di-tā'shon), *n.* Slowness; tardity. 'To instruct them to avoid all snares of *tarditation* in the Lord's affairs.' *Herrick.*

**Tardity**† (tär'di-ti), *n.* [L. *tarditas,* from *tardus,* slow.] Slowness; tardiness.

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity.* *Sir K. Digby.*

**Tardo** (tär'dō), *a.* [It.] In *music,* a term signifying that the piece to which it is affixed is to be performed slowly.

**Tardy** (tär'di), *a.* [Fr. *tardif,* tardy, slow, backward, as if from a form *tardivus,* from L. *tardus,* slow (whence *retard*).] 1. Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow. 'Check the *tardy* flight of time.' *Sandys.*—2. Late; dilatory; not being up to time. 'The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd.' *Waller.*

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Characterized by or proceeding from reluctance; unwilling to move or act; hanging back. '*Tardy* to vengeance, and with mercy brave.' *Prior.*—*To take one tardy,*† to take or come upon one unprepared, unready, or unaware.

But if thou think'st I *took thee tardy,*
And darest presume to be so hardy,
To try thy fortune o'er afresh,
I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *Hudibras.*

**Tardy**† (tär'di), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tardied;* ppr. *tardying.* To delay; to make tardy; to hinder.

Which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command. *Shak.*

**Tare** (tär), *n.* [Probably shortened from some of the provincial names such as *tare-fitch, targrass,* which seem to be from the provincial *tare,* brisk, eager; comp. *quick-grass.*] The common name of different species of Vicia, a genus of leguminous plants, known also by the name of vetch. There are numerous species and varieties of tares or vetches, many of which have been proposed to be introduced into general cultivation, but that which is found best adapted for agricultural purposes is the common tare (*Vicia sativa*), of which there are two principal varieties, the summer and winter tare. They afford excellent food for horses and cattle, and hence are extensively cultivated throughout Europe. (See VETCH.) The name *tare* is also given to two British vetches which are sometimes separated from Vicia under the name of Ervum, *E. hirsutum,* or hairy tare, and *E. tetraspermum,* or smooth tare. Both are annuals, and are found growing in fields and hedges. The *tare* mentioned in Scripture (Mat. xiii. 36) is supposed to be the *Lolium temulentum* or darnel (which see).

**Tare** (tär), *n.* [Fr. *tare,* Pr. It. and Sp. *tara,* O. Sp. *atara,* tare; from Ar. *tarha,* or, with the article, *at-tarha,* waste, tare.] In *com.* a deduction made from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the real or approximate weight of the cask, box, bag, or other package containing them. Tare is said to be *real* when the true weight of the package is known and allowed for, *average* when it is estimated from similar known cases, and *customary* when a uniform rate is deducted.

**Tare** (tär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tared;* ppr. *taring.* To ascertain or mark the amount of tare.

**Tare** (tär), a pret. of *tear,* now obsolete or poetical.

Dragons of the prime
That *tare* each other in their slime. *Tennyson.*

**Tarentella** (tar-en-tel'la), *n.* Same as *Tarantella.*

**Tarentism** (ta-ren'tizm), *a.* Same as *Tarantism* (which see).

**Tarentula** (ta-ren'tū-la), *n.* Same as *Tarantula.*

**Targant, Torgant** (tär'gant, tor'gant), *a.* [A corruption for *torquent*, from L. *torquens, torquentis*, ppr. of *torqueo*, to twist.] In *her.* see TORQUED.

**Targe** (tärj), *n.* A target or shield. See TARGET, 1. [Now only poetical.]

Woe is my heart
That the poor soldier that so richly fought,
Whose rags shamed gilded arms, whose naked breast
Stepp'd before *targes* of proof, cannot be found.
*Shak.*

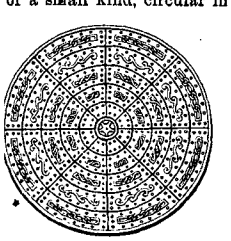
Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu,
That on the field his *targe* he threw,
Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide
Had death so often dash'd aside. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Targe, Tairge** (tärj, tārj), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *tirigan, tyrgan*, D. *tergen*, to vex, provoke, irritate. See TAR, to incite.] [Scotch.] 1. To beat; to strike.—2. To keep in order or under discipline.

Callum Beg took this opportunity of discharging an obligation, by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Slioch nan Ivor; and, as he expressed himself, *targed* him tightly till the finishing of the job.
*Sir W. Scott.*

3. To rate or reprimand severely.—4. To exercise; to catechize or cross-examine severely. *Burns.*

**Target** (tär'get), *n.* [Formerly written also *targuet*, a dim. form from O.Fr. *targue* (also *targe*), 'a kind of *targuet* or shield almost square' (*Cotgrave*); *targué*, 'armed or covered with a *targuet*' (*Cotgrave*); the French being probably taken from O.H.G. *zarga*, Mod. G. *zarge*, a frame, border, brim, &c. The word in similar forms is widely spread, probably by borrowing.] 1. A shield or buckler of a small kind, circular in form,



Leather-covered Highland Target.

cut out of ox-hide, mounted on light but strong wood, and strengthened by bosses, spikes, &c., often covered externally with a considerable amount of ornamental work.

These four came all a-front and mainly thrust at me. I made me no more ado, but took all their seven points in my *target*, thus. *Shak.*

2. The mark set up to be aimed at in archery, musketry, or artillery practice and the like. An archery target usually consists of leather or canvas stuffed *with* straw, and painted with concentric rings of various colours, the centre generally golden. The targets used in rifle practice in Britain are generally square or oblong metal plates, and are divided into three or more sections, called *bull's-eye, inner* (or *centre*), and *outer*, counting from the centre of the target to its edges; some targets have an additional division called a *magpie*, situated between the outer and the inner. It is the marksman's aim to put his shots as near the central point as possible, as if he hits the bull's-eye there are counted in his favour 5 points, the centre 4 points, the magpie 3 points, and the outer 2 points or some similar proportions.

**Targeted** (tär'get-ed), *a.* Furnished or armed with a target; having a defensive covering like a target. 'Not rough and *targeted* as the rhinoceros.' *Bp. Gauden.*

**Targeteer, Targetier** (tär-get-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target.

For horsemen and for *targetiers* none could with him compare. *Chapman.*

**Targum** (tär'gum), *n.* [Chal. *targūm*, interpretation, from *targem*, to interpret.] A translation or paraphrase of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language or dialect, which became necessary after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language. The Targum, long preserved by oral transmission, does not seem to have been committed to writing until the first centuries of the Christian era. The most ancient and valuable of the extant Targums are those ascribed to or called after Onkelos and Jonathan Ben Uzziel. All the Targums taken together form a paraphrase of the whole of the Old Testament, except Nehemiah, Ezra, and Daniel.

**Targumist** (tär'gum-ist), *n.* The writer of a Targum; one versed in the language and literature of the Targums. *Milton.*

**Tarhood** (tär'hụd), *n.* The state of being a tar or sailor; sailors collectively. *H. Walpole.*

**Tarian** (tar'i-an), *n.* [W.] A kind of ancient British shield.

**Tariff** (tar'if), *n.* [Fr. *tarif*, Sp. *tarifa*, from the Ar. *tarif*, explanation, information, a list of things, particularly of fees to be paid, from *'arafa*, to inform.] 1. A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported whether such duties are imposed by the government of a country or agreed on by the governments of two countries holding commerce with each other. The principle of a tariff depends upon the commercial policy of the state by which it is framed, and the details are constantly fluctuating with the change of interests and the wants of the community, or in pursuance of commercial treaties with other states.—2. A table or scale of charges generally.—3. In the United States, the term applied to a law of congress fixing the import duties.

**Tariff** (tar'if), *v.t.* To make a list of duties on, as on imported goods.

**Tarin** (tar'in), *n.* [Fr.] The siskin.

**Tarlatan** (tär'la-tan), *n.* [Perhaps Milanese *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey.] A thin cotton stuff, resembling gauze, used in ladies' dresses.

**Tarn** (tärn), *n.* [Icel. *tjörn*, a tarn.] 1. A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. 'Fled like a glittering rivulet to the *tarn*.' *Tennyson.*

And soon a score of fires I ween,
From height, and hill, and cliff were seen, . . .
They gleamed on many a dusky *tarn*,
Haunted by the lonely earn. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. [Local.]

**Tarnation** (tär-nā'shon), *n.* A euphemistic substitute for *Damnation:* a softened oath in use among Americans. Used also adjectively and adverbially; as, it's *tarnation* strange. 'A *tarnation* long word.' *Ld. Lytton.*

**Tarnish** (tär'nish), *v.t.* [Fr. *ternir*, to make dim, ppr. *ternissant*, from O.H.G. *tarnjan*, to cover, to conceal; cog. A. Sax. *dernan*, Sc. *dern*, to conceal, to hide; A. Sax. *derne*, secretly.] 1. To soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust, and the like; to diminish or destroy the lustre of; to sully; as, to *tarnish* a metal; to *tarnish* gilding; to *tarnish* the brightness or beauty of colour.—2. To give, as to gold or silver, a pale or dim cast without either polishing or burnishing it.—3. To diminish or destroy the purity of; to cast a stain upon; to sully; as, to *tarnish* reputation or honour.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering.
*Jeremy Collier.*

**Tarnish** (tär'nish), *v.i.* To lose lustre; to become dull; as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many see it, or the music should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure. *Jeremy Collier.*

**Tarnish** (tär'nish), *n.* A spot; a blot; soiled state.

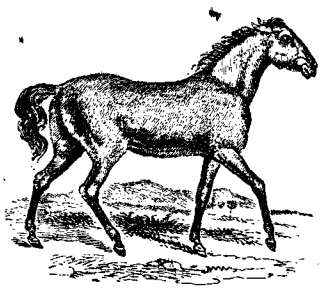
**Tarnisher** (tär'nish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which tarnishes.

**Taro** (tä'rō), *n.* [Native name.] A plant of the genus Colocasia, *C. esculenta, C. macrorhiza*, and other species, nat. order Araceæ, cultivated in the Pacific Islands for the sake of its esculent root, which, although pungent and acrid in its natural state, becomes mild and palatable by washing or boiling after being deprived of its rind. A pleasant flour is also made of the roots or tuber, and the leaves are used as spinach. The name is also given to the allied *Caladium esculenta*, whose tuberous root and leaves are used in the same manner.

**Taro** (tä'rō), *n.* A Maltese money of account, worth about 1½*d.* sterling.

**Taroc** (tar'ok), *n.* A game at cards played with seventy-eight cards.

**Tarpan** (tär'pan), *n.* The wild horse of Tartary, belonging to one of those races which are by some authorities regarded as original, and not descended from domestic animals. They are not larger than an ordinary mule, are migratory, and have a tolerably acute sense of smell. Their colour is invariably tan or mouse, with black mane and tail. During the cold season their hair



Tarpan of Northern Asia.

is long and soft, lying so close as to feel like a bear's fur, and then it is grizzled; in summer it falls much away, leaving only a certain quantity on the back and loins. They are sometimes captured by the Tartars, but are reduced with great difficulty to subjection.

**Tarpaulin, Tarpauling** (tär-pạ'lin, tär-pạ'ling), *n.* [*Tar*, and O.E. *pauling*, a covering for a cart or wagon, equivalent to *palling.* See PALL.] 1. Canvas well daubed with tar, and used to cover the hatchways, boats, &c., on shipboard, and also to protect agricultural produce, goods in transit, &c., from the effects of the weather.—2. A sailor's hat covered with painted or tarred cloth; a painted or tarred canvas cover generally.—3. A sailor. [Colloq.]

To a landsman, these *tarpaulins*, as they were called, seemed a strange and half-savage race.
*Macaulay.*

Written also *Tarpawling.*

**Tarpeian** (tär-pē'i-an), *a.* Epithet of a rock on the Capitoline hill at Rome over which persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled. It was so named, according to tradition, from *Tarpeia*, a vestal virgin of Rome, and daughter of the governor of the citadel on the Capitoline, who, covetous of the golden bracelets worn by the Sabine soldiery, opened the gate to them on the promise of receiving what they wore on their left arms. Disgusted with her treachery they overwhelmed and crushed her to death with their shields, and she was buried at the base of the rock.

Bear him to the rock *Tarpeian*, and from thence
Into destruction cast him. *Shak.*

**Tarquinish** (tär'kwin-ish), *a.* Like *Tarquin*, a king of Rome; proud; haughty.

**Tarrace, Tarrass** (tar'as), *n.* [G. *tarrass, trass*, tarrace, probably of similar origin to Fr. *terrasse*, earthwork, from *terre*, L. *terra*, earth.] A volcanic earth of the Eifel district of the Rhine used as a cement; also, a plaster or cement made in Holland from a soft rock near Collen. Written also *Terrace* and *Trass.* See TRASS.

**Tarragon** (tar'a-gon), *n.* [O.Fr. *targon* (Mod. Fr. *estragon*), Sp. *taragona*, It. *targone*, tarragon, from L.L. name *draco*, for the proper Latin name *dracunculus*, a dim. of *draco*, a dragon.] A plant of the genus Artemisia, *A. Dracunculus*, used for perfuming vinegar in France.

**Tarret** (tär), *v.t.* To stimulate; to urge on; to provoke. See TAR, to provoke.

Like a dog that is compelled to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.
*Shak.*

**Tarriance** (tar'i-ans), *n.* [From *tarry.*] A tarrying; delay; lateness. [Obsolete or poetical.]

So feared the king,
And, after two days' *tarriance* there, return'd.
*Tennyson.*

**Tarrier** (tar'i-ėr), *n.* A dog. See TERRIER.

**Tarrier** (tar'i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which tarries or delays.

Writs of error are the *tarriers* that keep his client undoing somewhat the longer. *Sir T. Overbury.*

**Tarrock** (tar'ok), *n.* [Greenland *tatarrok*, tarrock.] A name given to the young of the *Larus tridactylus*, or kittiwake gull. See KITTIWAKE.

**Tarrow** (tar'ō), *v.i.* To delay; to hesitate; to feel reluctance; to loathe; to refuse. [Scotch.]

**Tarry** (tar'i), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tarried;* ppr. *tarrying.* ['This word seems to be due to the confusion of two others. . . . These two

are (1) A. Sax. *tirian, tyrgan*, to irritate, vex, to 'tarre' on, as when one sets on a dog, Du. *tergen*, to provoke, O.Fr. *tarier*, to irritate, torment; and (2) O.Fr. *targier*, to delay, from Lat. *tardare*. In borrowing the latter word, English has allowed it to approach the form of the former.' *Skeat.* L. *tardare* is from *tardus*, slow, whence *tardy*.] 1. To stay; to sojourn; to abide; to continue; to lodge.

*Tarry* all night and wash your feet. Gen. xix. 2.

2. To stay or remain behind; to wait.

*Tarry* ye here for us, until we come again unto you. Ex. xxiv. 14.

3. To put off going or coming; to delay; to loiter; to defer.

Come down to me, *tarry* not. Gen. xlv. 9.

A chieftain to the Highlands bound,
Cries, boatman, do not *tarry*,
And I'll give thee a silver pound
To row us o'er the ferry. *Campbell.*

SYN. To abide, continue, lodge, await, loiter.

**Tarry** (tar'i), *v.t.* To wait for.

I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shak.*

He that will have a cake out of the wheat must *tarry* the grinding. *Shak.*

**Tarry**† (tar'i), *n.* Delay; stay.

**Tarry** (tär'i), *a.* Consisting of tar, or like tar; partaking of the character of tar; smeared with tar.—*Tarry fingers*, thieving fingers; pilfering fingers. [Scotch.]

The gipsies hae *tarry* fingers, and ye wud need an e'e in your neck to watch them. *Galt.*

**Tarsal** (tär'sal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tarsus or instep; as, the *tarsal* bones.—2. Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids; as, the *tarsal* cartilages.

**Tarse** (tärs), *n.* The same as *Tarsus* (which see).

**Tarsel** (tär'sel), *n.* A kind of hawk; a tiercel.

**Tarsi.** See TARSUS.

**Tarsia, Tarsiatura** (tär'si-a, tär'si-a-tu"ra), *n.* [It.] A kind of mosaic wood-work or marquetry much in favour in Italy in the fifteenth century. It was executed by inlaying pieces of wood of different colours and shades into panels of walnut-wood, so as to represent landscapes, architectural scenes, figures, fruit, flowers, &c.

**Tarsier** (tär'si-ér), *n.* An animal of the genus Tarsius (which see).

**Tarsius** (tär'si-us), *n.* [From *tarsus*.] A genus of quadrumanous mammals of the lemur family inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago. In this genus the bones of the tarsus are very much elongated, which gives the feet and hands a disproportionate length. *Tarsius spectrum*, the tarsier, seems to be the only species known. It is about the size of a squirrel, fawn-brown in colour, with large ears, large eyes, and a long tufted tail. It is nocturnal in its habits, and lives among trees. Its favourite food is lizards.

**Tarso-metatarsus** (tär'sō-mē-ta-tär"sus), *n.* The single bone in the leg of birds produced by the union and ankylosis of the lower or distal portion of the tarsus with the whole of the metatarsus.

**Tarsorraphy** (tär-sor'ra-fi), *n.* [*Tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr. *raphē*, seam, suture, from *raptō*, to sew.] In *surg.* an operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices. *Dunglison.*

**Tarsotomy** (tär-sot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr. *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *surg.* the section or removal of the tarsal cartilages. *Dunglison.*

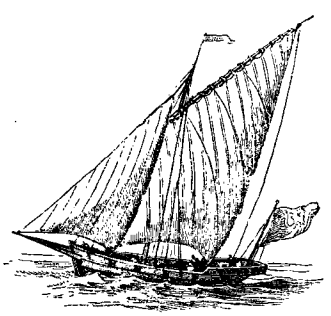
**Tarsus** (tär'sus), *n.* pl. **Tarsi** (tär'sī). [Gr. *tarsos*, any broad, flat surface, *tarsos podos*, the flat part of the foot.] 1. In *anat.* (*a*) that part of the foot which in man is popularly known as the ankle, the front of which is called the instep. It corresponds with the wrist of the upper limb or arm, and is composed of seven bones, viz. the astragalus, os calcis (heel), os naviculare, os cuboides, and three others, called ossa cuneiformia. See FOOT. (*b*) The thin cartilage situated at the edges of the eyelids to preserve their firmness and shape.—2. In *entom.* the last segment of the leg. It is divided into several joints, the last being generally terminated by a claw, which is sometimes single and sometimes double.—3. In *ornith.* that part of the leg (or properly the foot) of birds which extends from the toes to the first joint above; the shank. The single bone of this portion corresponds with the tarsus and metatarsus conjoined. See TARSO-METATARSUS.

**Tart** (tärt), *a:* [A. Sax. *teart*, acid, sharp, from stem of *teran*, to tear.] 1. Sharp to the taste; acidulous; as, a *tart* apple.—2. Sharp; keen; severe; as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

Why so *tart* a favour
To trumpet such good tidings. *Shak.*

**Tart** (tärt), *n.* [Fr. *tarte, tourte*, Sp. *torta, tarta*, It. *torta*, tart, from L. *tortus*, ppr. of *torqueo*, to twist; originally anything twisted, then, specifically, a piece of pastry in a twisted form. Comp. a *roll*, from being rolled.] A species of small open pie or piece of pastry, consisting of fruit baked and inclosed in paste.

**Tartan, Tartane** (tär'tan), *n.* [Fr. *tartane*, It. Sp. and Pg. *tartana*, from Ar. *taridah*, a kind of vessel specially adapted for transporting horses.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean both for commercial and other purposes. It is furnished with a single mast on which is rigged a large lateen sail; and with a bowsprit and fore-sail. When the wind is aft a square sail is generally hoisted like a cross-jack.



Tartan.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis. *Addison.*

**Tartan** (tär'tan), *n.* [Fr. *tiretaine, tirtaine*, linsey-woolsey. Of unknown origin.] A well-known species of cloth, checkered or cross-barred with threads of various colours. It was originally made of wool or silk, and constituted the distinguishing badge of the Scottish Highland clans, each clan having its own peculiar pattern. An endless variety of fancy tartans are now manufactured for ladies' dresses, some of wool, others of silk, others of wool and cotton, or of silk and cotton. The term is also applied to the checkered patterns themselves in which the cloth is woven, and which is frequently printed or painted on various surfaces, as paper, wood, &c.

Mac Callummore's heart will be as cold as death can make it, when his heart does not warm to the *tartan*. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tartan** (tär'tan), *a.* Consisting of, made from, or resembling tartan; as, a *tartan* plaid or shawl.

**Tartar** (tär'tar), *n.* [Fr. *tartre*, It. and Sp. *tartaro*, L.L. *tartarum*, the hard deposit in wine casks. 'It is called *tartar*,' says Paracelsus, 'because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as *Tartarus* (hell) does.' Another derivation is from Ar. *dourd*, sediment, lees, dregs.] Impure acid tartrate of potassium, called also *argal* or *argol*, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust, varying from pale pink to dark red according as it has separated from white or red wines. When tartar is purified it is quite white, and forms cream of tartar, which is much used in dyeing, and also in medicine as a laxative and diuretic. See CREAM.—*Salt of tartar*, carbonate of potassium obtained by calcining cream of tartar.—*Soluble tartar*, neutral tartrate of potassium salt, obtained by adding cream of tartar to a hot solution of carbonate of potassium till all effervescence ceases. It has a mild saline, somewhat bitter taste, and is used as a laxative.—*Tartar emetic*, a double tartrate of potassium and antimony, an important compound used in medicine as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, febrifuge, and counter-irritant.—*Tartar of the teeth*, an earthy-like substance which occasionally concretes upon the teeth, and is deposited from the saliva. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

**Tartar**† (tär'tar), *n.* [L. *Tartarus*.] Hell.

Follow me.—To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit. *Shak.*

**Tartar** (tär'tar), *n.* [A corruption of *Tatar*. When, in the reign of St. Louis of France, the hordes of the Tatar race were devastating Eastern Europe, news of their ravages were brought to the pious king, who exclaimed thereupon with horror, 'Well may they be called Tartars, for their deeds are those of fiends from *Tartarus*.' The appositeness of the appellation thus metamorphosed made it be received, and from that time French authors—and after them the rest of Europe—have called the *Tatars, Tartars*.] 1. A native of Tartary; a name rather loosely applied to members of various Mongolian or Turanian peoples in Asia and Europe.—2. A name given to couriers employed by the Ottoman Porte, and by the European ambassadors in Constantinople.—3. A person of a keen, irritable temper; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen; as, she's a regular *tartar*.—*To catch a tartar*, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

**Tartar** (tär'tar), *a.* Pertaining to the Tartars.

**Tartarean, Tartareous** (tär-tā'rē-an, tär-tā'rē-us), *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus.

**Tartareous** (tär-tā'rē-us), *a.* 1. Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar or partaking of its properties.—2. In *bot.* having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some lichens.—*Tartareous moss*, a lichen, the *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields the red and blue cudbear, and is the source of litmus.

**Tartarian, Tartaric** (tär-tā'ri-an, tär-tar'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Tartary, in Asia.

**Tartaric** (tär-tar'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.—*Tartaric acid* ($C_4H_6O_6$), the acid of tartar. It exists in grape juice, in tamarinds, and several other fruits; but principally in bitartrate of potassium, or cream of tartar, from which it is usually obtained. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, transparent and colourless, and very soluble in water. It is inodorous and very sour to the taste. A high temperature decomposes it, giving rise to several new products. The solution of tartaric acid acts with facility upon those metals which decompose water, as iron and zinc. Tartaric acid is dibasic; its salts are called *tartrates*. Tartaric acid has a most remarkable disposition to form double salts, as the tartrate of potassium and sodium or Rochelle salts; the tartrate of potassium and antimony, or tartar emetic. There are five modifications of tartaric acid, characterized chiefly by the differences in the action exerted by them upon a ray of polarized light; such as dextro- or ordinary tartaric acid, lævo-tartaric acid para-tartaric or racemic acid, meso-tartaric acid, and meta-tartaric acid. Tartaric acid is largely employed as a discharge in calico-printing, and for making soda-powders. In medicine it is used in small doses as a refrigerant.

**Tartarine** (tär'ta-rin), *n.* An old name of potash.

**Tartarization** (tär'ta-rīz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of tartarizing or of forming tartar.

**Tartarize** (tär'tar-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tartarized*; ppr. *tartarizing*. To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

**Tartarous** (tär'tar-us), *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

**Tartarous** (tär'tar-us), *a.* Resembling, relating to, or characteristic of a Tartar; wild; savage; ill-conditioned; ill-natured. 'The *tartarous* moods of common men.' *B. Jonson.*

**Tartarum** (tär'ta-rum), *n.* A preparation of tartar, called *petrified tartar*.

**Tartarus** (tär'ta-rus), *n.* [Gr. *Tartaros*.] A deep and sunless abyss, according to Homer and the earlier Greek mythology, as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. It was closed by iron gates, and in it Jupiter imprisoned the rebel Titans. Later poets describe Tartarus as the place in which the spirits of the wicked receive their due punishment; and sometimes the name is used as synonymous with Hades, or the lower world in general.

**Tartary**† (tär'ta-ri), *n.* Tartarus. *Spenser.*

**Tarterine**† (tär'tér-in), *n.* A kind of silk stuff, said to have been so named because obtained from the *Tartars* (Tatars).

**Tartish** (tärt'ish), *a.* Somewhat tart.

**Tartlet** (tärt'let), *n.* A small tart; a piece of pastry. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Tartly** (tärt'li), *adv.* In a tart manner; as, (*a*) sharply; with acidity of taste. (*b*) Sharply; with severity; as, to reply or rebuke *tartly*. (*c*) With sourness of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks! He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shak.*

**Tartness** (tärt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tart: (*a*) sharpness to the taste; acidity; as, the *tartness* of wine or fruit. (*b*) Sharpness of language or manner; acerbity; keenness; severity; as, the *tartness* of his rebuke.—*Acrimony, Tartness*, &c. See ACRIMONY.—SYN. Sourness, keenness, severity, acrimony, asperity, acerbity, harshness.

**Tartrate** (tär'trāt), *n.* [From *tartar.*] A salt of tartaric acid; as, *tartrate* of potassa; *tartrate* of soda. Some of the tartrates are neutral, as the tartrates of ammonia, potash, soda, and lime; others are acid, as the acid tartrate of ethyl, the acid tartrate of potash or tartar. The tartrates have the general formulæ $MH.H_4C_4O_6$, and $M_2H_4C_4O_6$, where M represents a monovalent metal. The salts represented by the first formula exhibit an acid reaction. A large number of double tartrates are also known.

**Tartuffe, Tartufe** (tär-töf'), *n.* [Fr. *tartufe*, a hypocrite, from *Tartufe*, the name of the principal character in Molière's celebrated comedy.] A hypocritical pretender to devotion; a hypocrite.

**artuffish, Tartufish** (tär-töf'ish), *a.* [See above.] Hypocritical; rigid or precise in behaviour.

God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or *tartuffish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself. *Sterne.*

**Tartuffism** (tär-töf'izm), *n.* The practice of a tartuffe or hypocritical devotee.

**Tar-water** (tär'wa-tèr), *n.* 1. A cold infusion of tar, which was formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs; as, Bp. Berkeley's celebrated treatise on *tar-water*.—2. The ammoniacal water obtained by condensation in the process of gas manufacture.

**Tar-well** (tär'wel), *n.* In *gas manuf.* a receptacle in which is collected the tarry liquid which separates from the gas when it leaves the condensers.

**Tast** (tas), *n.* [Fr.] A heap; a pile. *Chaucer.*

**Tasce** (tas), *n.* Same as *Tasse*, *Tasset.*

**Tasco** (tas'kō), *n.* A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

**Tasimeter** (ta-zim'e-tèr), *n.* [Gr. *tasis*, a stretching, tension, from *teinō*, to stretch, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument invented by Mr. Edison of America for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure, and by means of these other variations, such as those of temperature, moisture, &c. It depends on the fact that a piece of carbon introduced into the course of an electric current offers a resistance to the passage of the current, which diminishes in a very marked degree in proportion to the amount of pressure exerted on the carbon. A small disc of carbon and another of vulcanite are held together between two platinum buttons, which may be brought into connection with a galvanic battery, and a strip of some substance like gelatine, which contracts and expands with great readiness, is so placed that by its variations in magnitude it varies the pressure on one of the platinum buttons, and hence on the carbon disc. The variations thus produced in the force of the electric current are measured by a very delicate galvanometer, which is also placed in the circuit. So delicate is the instrument that the heat of the hand held a few inches off causes a deflection of the needle; while by a slight alteration in form the weight and vital heat of the minutest insect may be determined.

**Tasimetric** (taz-i-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to the tasimeter; made by the tasimeter; as, *tasimetric* experiments.

**Task** (task), *n.* [O.Fr. *tasque, tasche*, Mod. Fr. *tâche*, a task, from L.L. *tasca*, by metathesis from *taxa* (=*tacsa*), from L. *taxo*, to rate, to tax. See TAX, also TASTE.] 1. Business imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labour; work to be done; what duty or necessity imposes; duty or duties collectively. 'My *task* of servile toil.' *Milton.*

O, the world hath not a sweeter creature: she might lie by an emperor's side and command him *tasks*. *Shak.*

Thou thy worldly *task* hast done,
Home art gone and ta'en thy wages. *Shak.*

Specifically—2. A lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher.—3. Work undertaken; an undertaking.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

To use the words of one of the most famous sculptors of our day, 'to surpass the best works of the Greeks is a hopeless *task*, to approach them a triumph.' *Dr. Caird.*

4. Burdensome employment; toil. 'All with weary *task* fordone.' *Shak.* 'Sore *task* to hearts worn out.' *Tennyson.*—*To take to task*, to reprove; to reprimand; as, to *take* one *to task* for idleness.

A holy man *took* a soldier *to task* upon the subject of his profession. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

SYN. Work, labour, employment, business, undertaking, toil, drudgery.

**Task** (task), *v.t.* 1. To impose a task upon; to assign a definite amount of business or labour to.

Return, and, to divert thy thoughts at home,
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

2. To oppress with severe or excessive labour or exertion; to occupy or engage fully, as in a task.

We would be resolved
Before we hear him of some things of weight
That *task* our thoughts concerning us and France. *Shak.*

3.† To charge upon; to tax. 'Too impudent to *task* me with errors.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tasker** (task'èr), *n.* 1. One that imposes a task. 'Now to task the *tasker*.' *Shak.*—2. One that performs a task or piece of labour; in Scotland, often a labourer who receives his wages in kind.

**Taskmaster** (task'mas-tèr), *n.* One who imposes a task or burdens with labour; one whose office is to assign tasks to others; an overseer.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *Taskmaster's* eye. *Milton.*

**Task-work** (task'wėrk), *n.* Work imposed or performed as a task.

**Taslet** (tas'let), *n.* [A dim. of *tasse.*] A piece of armour for the thigh. '*Taslets* should be made ball-proof.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tasmanian** (tas-mā'ni-an), *a.* Of, pertaining, or indigenous to Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land.—*Tasmanian devil.* See DASYURE.—*Tasmanian wolf.* See THYLACINE.

**Tasmanian** (tas-mā'ni-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

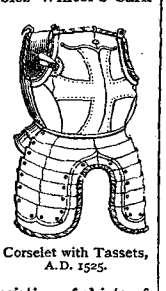
**Tasmanite** (tas'man-īt), *n.* A translucent, reddish-brown fossil resin, occurring in small scales or plates on the Mersey river, *Tasmania*, between the layers of a rock containing alumina and ferric oxide, forming from 30 to 40 per cent of the entire deposit. After deducting 8 to 12 per cent ash it agrees nearly with the formula $C_{40}H_{32}O_2S$.

**Tasmannia** (tas-man'ni-a), *n.* [After the Dutch navigator *Tasman*, discoverer of Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land.] A genus of plants, consisting of one Tasmanian and two Australian shrubs, nat. order Magnoliaceæ, closely allied to Drimys. The Tasmanian species, *T. odorata*, possesses aromatic qualities, particularly in its bark, which so closely resembles Winter's bark (*Drimys Winteri*) that it is substituted for it by colonial doctors. Its fruit is used by the colonists for pepper.

**Tass, Tasse** (tas), *n.* [Fr. *tasse*, a cup.] A cup.

Fill that glass, child! A little *tass* of cherry brandy! 'Twill do thee all the good in the world. *Thackeray.*

**Tasse, Tasset** (tas, tas'set), *n.* [Fr. *tassette*, the tasse of a cuirass, according to Littré a dim. of O. Fr. *tasse*, a pouch.] Armour for the thighs; one of a pair of appendages to the corselet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs. They were fastened to the cuirass with hooks.



Corselet with Tassets, A.D. 1525.

**Tassel** (tas'sel), *n.* [O. Fr. *tassel*, a knob or knot, a button, from L. *taxillus*, a small cube or die, a dim. of *talus*, a die, a small bone.] 1. A sort of pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mould covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, and the like, which hang down in a thick fringe. Tassels are usually attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, walking-canes, umbrella handles, sword hilts, &c.—2. Anything resembling a tassel, as the pendent head or flower of some plants.

And the maize-field grew and ripened,
Till it stood in all the splendour
Of its garments green and yellow,
Of its *tassels* and its plumage. *Longfellow.*

3. A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves.

**Tassel** (tas'sel), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tasselled*; ppr. *tasselling*. To put forth a tassel or flower, as maize.

**Tassel** (tas'sel), *v.t.* To adorn with tassels.

**Tassel** (tas'sel), *n.* 1. Same as *Tercel, Tiercel.*—2. Same as *Torsel.*—3. Same as *Teasel.*

**Tassel** (tas'sel), *n.* A struggle; a conflict. [Scotch.] See TUSSLE.

**Tassel-gentle,† Tassel-gent†** (tas'sel-jen-tl, tas'sel-jent), *n.* [See TIERCEL.] A trained male goshawk or tiercel; a tiercel-gentle. 'Espied a *tassel-gent*.' *Spenser.*

O, for a falconer's voice,
To lure this *tassel-gentle* back again! *Shak.*

**Tassel-grass** (tas'sel-gras), *n.* A British plant of the genus Ruppia, the *R. maritima*. See RUPPIA.

**Tasselled** (tas'seld), *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels; as, a *tasselled* horn.

**Tassie** (tas'i), *n.* [Fr. *tasse.*] A cup or vessel. 'A silver *tassie*.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Tastable** (tāst'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being tasted; savoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*. *Boyle.*

**Taste** (tāst), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tasted*; ppr. *tasting*. [O. Fr. *taster* (Mod. Fr. *tâter*), to handle, to feel, to taste, It. *tastare*, as if from *taxitare*, a hypothetical freq. of L. *taxo*, to touch repeatedly, itself a freq. from *tag*, root of *tango, tactum*, to touch (whence *tact*, &c.). See TACT, TAX.] 1.† To try by the touch; to handle; to inspect; to examine; to try; to prove by trial; to test.

He now began
To *taste* the bow; the sharp shaft took, tugged hard. *Chapman.*

2. To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavour of by taking a small quantity into the mouth.

The ruler of the feast had *tasted* the water that was made wine. John ii. 9.

3. To try by eating; to eat. 'Because I *tasted* a little of this honey.' 1 Sam. xiv. 29.

4. To become acquainted with by actual trial; to experience; to essay; to undergo.

That he, by the grace of God, should *taste* death for every man. Heb. ii. 9.

So shalt thou be despised, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted*. *Carew.*

5. To participate in; to partake of: usually with an implied sense of enjoyment, or relish, or pleasure.

A nice and subtle happiness, I see,
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam! and wilt *taste*
No pleasure, though in pleasure, solitary. *Milton.*

When Commodus had once *tasted* human blood he became incapable of pity or remorse. *Gibbon.*

**Taste** (tāst), *v.i.* 1. To try food or drink by the mouth; to eat or drink a little by way of trial, or so that the flavour may be perceived; to test the flavour of: with *of* before the object; as, to *taste of* each kind of wine.

Roscetes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted of*. *Knolles.*

*Of* this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milton.*

They never *taste* who always drink. *Prior.*

2. To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation by which the quality or flavour is distinguished; to have a particular quality, flavour, relish, or savour when applied to the tongue, palate, or other organs of taste; to be tinctured; to smack; to savour: followed by *of*; as, this butter *tastes of* garlic.

If your butter *tastes of* brass it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver sauce-pan. *Swift.*

3. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake: with *of*.

The valiant never *taste of* death but once. *Shak.*
Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*. *Waller.*

4. To enjoy sparingly: with *of*.

For age but *tastes of* pleasures youth devours. *Dryden.*

**Taste** (tāst), *n.* 1. The act of tasting; gustation. 'The fruit of that forbidden tree whose mortal *taste* brought death into the world.' *Milton.*—2. A particular sensation excited by certain bodies, which are called *sapid*, applied to the tongue, palate, &c., and moistened with saliva; as, the *taste* of an orange or an apple; a bitter *taste*; an acid *taste*; a sweet *taste*. 'Sweet *tastes* have sour closes.' *Quarles.*—3. The sense by which we perceive the relish or savour of a thing when brought into immediate contact with special organs situated in the mouth. The organs of this special sense are the *papillæ*, or processes on the *dorsum* or surface of the tongue, and also certain parts within the cavity of the mouth and the throat, as the soft palate,

the tonsils, and the upper part of the pharynx, obviously so disposed as to take early cognizance of matters about to be swallowed, and to act as sentinels for the remainder of the alimentary canal, at the entrance of which they are situated. The tongue is also supplied with nerves of common sensation or touch, and in some cases it is difficult to distinguish between a sensation which is merely one of touch, and that arising from the exercise of the sense of taste.—4. Intellectual relish or discernment; appreciation and liking: formerly followed by *of*, now usually by *for*; as, he has a *taste for* reading, drawing, music, or the like.

I have no *taste*
*Of* popular applause. *Dryden.*

5. Nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; that faculty of the mind by which we both perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful and sublime in the works of nature and art, the perception of these two qualities being attended with an emotion of pleasure.

What then is *Taste* but those internal powers,
Active and strong, and feelingly alive
To each fine impulse? A discerning sense
Of decent and sublime, with quick disgust
For things deformed, or disarranged, or gross
In species? *Akenside.*

*Taste*, if it mean anything but a paltry connoisseurship, must mean a general susceptibility to truth and nobleness; a sense to discern, and a heart to love and reverence all beauty, order, goodness whereso-ever or in whatsoever forms and accompaniments they are to be seen. *Carlyle.*

6. Manner, with respect to what is pleasing; the pervading air, the choice of circumstances, and the general arrangement in any work of art, by which taste in the artist or author is evinced; style; as, a poem or music composed in good *taste*.

Consider the exact sense in which a work of art is said to be 'in good or bad *taste*.' It does not mean that it is true or false; that it is beautiful or ugly; but that it does or does not comply either with the laws of choice, which are enforced by certain modes of life, or the habits of mind produced by a particular sort of education. It does not mean merely fashionable, that is, complying with a momentary caprice of the upper classes; but it means agreeing with the habitual sense which the most refined education common to those upper classes at the period gives to their whole mind. *Ruskin.*

7. † Essay; trial; experiment.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this as an essay or *taste* of my virtue. *Shak.*

8. A small portion given as a specimen or sample; a little piece or sip tasted, eaten, or drunk; a small bit; as, to give a *taste* of one's quality, &c. *Bacon.*—SYN. Savour, relish, flavour, sensibility, *gout*.

**Tasteful** (tāst'fụl), *a.* 1. Having a high relish; savoury. 'Tasteful herbs.' *Pope.*—2. Capable of discerning and enjoying what is beautiful, sublime, excellent, noble, and the like; possessing good taste.

His *tasteful* mind enjoys
Alike the complicate charms which glow
Through the wide landscape. *Cowper.*

3. Characterized by or showing good taste; produced, arranged, constructed, or regulated by good taste, or in accordance with it; as, a *tasteful* design or pattern.

**Tastefully** (tāst'fụl-li), *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

**Tastefulness** (tāst'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tasteful.

**Tasteless** (tāst'les), *a.* Having no taste; as, (*a*) exciting no sensation on the organs of taste; insipid; as, a *tasteless* medicine. (*b*) Incapable of experiencing the sense of taste; as, the tongue when furred is nearly *tasteless*. (*c*) Having no power of giving pleasure; stale; flat; insipid; as, *tasteless* amusements. (*d*) Not originating from or in accordance with the principles of good taste; as, a *tasteless* arrangement of drapery. 'A *tasteless* dwelling on dirty details.' *Academy*. (*e*) Not possessing appreciation or enjoyment of what is good, excellent, beautiful, sublime, or the like; having bad taste; as, the only true poet or painter of a *tasteless* age. 'If . . . a critick is heavy and *tasteless*.' *Addison.*

**Tastelessly** (tāst'les-li), *adv.* In a tasteless manner.

**Tastelessness** (tāst'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tasteless in any sense of the word; as, (*a*) without flavour; insipidness. (*b*) An absence of good taste. (*c*) Want of discernment for what is good, excellent, beautiful, or the like.

The work of writing notes is performed by railing at the stupidity, negligence, ignorance, and asinine *tastelessness* of the former editors. *Swift.*

**Taster** (tāst'ėr), *n.* 1. One who tastes; specifically, (*a*) one whose duty it is to ascertain the quality of food or drink by tasting it before submitting it to his master.

Shall man presume to be my master,
Who's but my caterer and *taster*? *Swift.*

(*b*) One employed to test the quality of provisions and liquors by tasting samples submitted to him by the vendors; as, a tea *taster;* a wine *taster*.—2. Anything by which or in which something is tasted, as a cheese-taster, which is an auger-shaped instrument for scooping out a piece to be tasted; a dram-cup and the like.

**Tastily** (tāst'i-li), *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste.

**Tasto** (tas'to), *adv.* [It., touch.] In *music*, a term denoting that the passage should be performed with no other tones than unisons and octaves.

**Tasty** (tāst'i), *a.* 1. Having a good taste or nice perception of excellence: applied to persons; as, a *tasty* lady.—2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; as, *tasty* furniture; a *tasty* dress.—3. Palatable; nice; fine. [Colloq. in all senses.]

**Tat** (tat), *n.* A name in India for cloth made from the fibre of *Corchorus olitorius* or jute. *Simmonds.*

**Tat** (tat), *n.* A pony. 'Flocks of goats, sheep, *tats* or ponies, camels, &c.' *W. H. Russell.* [Anglo-Indian.]

**Tata** (tä'ta), *n.* In West Africa, the residence of a territorial or village chieftain. The larger tatas are usually fortified.

**Ta-ta** (ta'ta), *n.* and *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; farewell; good-bye.

**Tatar** (tä'tär), *n.* A native of Tatary or Tartary. See TARTAR.

**Tatarwagges,†** *n. pl.* [See TATTER.] Ragged clothes fluttering in the wind. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Tatch,† Tatche†** (tach), *n.* [Fr. *tache*, a spot, stain, or blemish.] 1. A spot or stain; a blemish.—2. A trick; a contrivance or plot.

**Tate** (tāt), *n.* Same as *Tait*. [Scotch.]

**Tath** (tath), *n.* [Icel. *tath*, dung, manure; whence *tatha*, a manured field.] 1. The dung or manure left on lands where live stock is fed on it.—2. Strong grass growing round the dung of cattle. Spelled also *Teathe*.

**Tath** (tath), *v.t.* To manure, as a field, by allowing live stock to feed on it.

**Tatoo** (ta-tö'), *v.t.* [See TATTOO.] 'The man *tatoo'd* or woaded.' *Tennyson.*

**Tatou** (tat'ö), *n.* The native name of the giant armadillo of South America, *Dasypus* or *Priodonta gigas*.

**Tatouay** (tat'ö-ā), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of armadillo (*Dasypus tatouay* or *Xenurus unicinctus*) remarkable for the undefended state of its tail, which is devoid of the bony rings that inclose this member in the other armadillos, being only covered with brown hair. For about 3 inches at its pointed tip the under side of the tail is quite naked.

**Tatouhou** (tat'ö-hö), *n.* The native name of *Dasypus Peba* or *Tatusia septemcinctus*, a species of armadillo extremely common in Paraguay. See PEBA.

**Tatt** (tat), *v.i.* To work at or make tatting.

**Tatta** (tat'ta), *n.* See TATTIE.

**Tatter** (tat'tėr), *n.* [Icel. *tötturr, töttum*, tatters, rags; the word is seen also in *tatterdemalion*, O.E. *tatterwagge*, Sc. *tatterwallop*.] 1. A rag or a part torn and hanging to the thing: chiefly used in the plural.

Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.*

2. A tatterdemalion.

What *tatter's* that that walks there? *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tatter** (tat'tėr), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To rend or tear into rags.

Like a lion that hath *tatter'd* here
A goodly heifer, there a lusty steer. *Sylvester.*

**Tatterdemalion** (tat'tėr-dē-mā'li-on), *n.* [E. *tatter*, Fr. *de*, from, and O.Fr. *maillon* (Mod. Fr. *maillot*), long clothes, swaddling-clothes.] A ragged fellow.

**Tattered** (tat'tėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Rent in tatters; torn; hanging in rags; as, a *tattered* garment. 'Where wav'd the *tatter'd* ensigns of Rag-fair.' *Pope.*—2. Dilapidated; showing gaps or breaks.

I do not like ruined, *tattered* cottages.
*Miss Austen.*

**Tatter-wallop** (tat'tėr-wal-lop), *n.* Tatters; rags in a fluttering state. [Scotch.]

**Tattie** (tat'ti), *n.* In the East Indies, a thick mat or screen, usually made of the sweet-scented cuscus-grass, and fastened upon a bamboo frame, which is hung at a door or window, and kept moist so as to cool the apartment. Written also *Tatta, Tatty*.

**Tatting** (tat'ing), *n.* [According to Brewer from the East Indian word *tattie*. See above.] 1. A kind of narrow lace used for edging, woven or knitted from sewing-thread, with a somewhat shuttle-shaped implement.—2. The act of making such lace.

**Tattle** (tat'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tattled;* ppr. *tattling*. [Probably like O.E. *tatter*, to tattle, and *titter*, an imitative word; comp. L.G. *tateln*, to gabble like a goose, to talk much and quick; G. *tattern*, to prattle; D. *tatern*, to stammer or stutter.] 1. To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning. 'The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them.' *Locke.* Sometimes used transitively. 'Then let the ladies *tattle* what they please.' *Shak.*—2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets; to blab; as, a *tattling* girl. *Shak.*

**Tattle** (tat'l), *n.* Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk. 'The *tattle* of the day.' *Swift.*

**Tattlement** (tat'l-ment), *n.* Tattle; chatter. *Carlyle.*

**Tattler** (tat'lėr), *n.* 1. One who tattles; an idle talker; one that tells tales.—2. A name applied to numerous birds of the snipe family. The tattlers are of several genera and many species.

**Tattlery** (tat'lėr-i), *n.* Idle talk or chat.

**Tattling** (tat'ling), *a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of the age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

**Tattlingly** (tat'ling-li), *adv.* In a tattling tell-tale manner.

**Tattoo** (tat-tö'), *n.* [Also written *taptoo*, from D. *taptoe*, the tattoo—*tap*, a tap, a spigot or faucet, and *toe* (pron. as E. *to*), to, as in 'Clap the doors *to*' (*Shak.*). The word therefore signified primarily the signal for the closing of drinking-houses. Comp. G. *zapfenstreich*, L.G. *tappenslag*, Dan. *tap-penstreg*, all with the sense of *tapstroke, tapblow*.] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters in garrison or to their tents in camp.—*Devil's tattoo*, that beating or drumming with the fingers upon a table or other piece of furniture, often practised by people when vacant or impatient.

Mr. Gawtrey remained by the fire beating the *devil's tattoo* upon the chimney-piece. *Lord Lytton.*

**Tattoo** (tat-tö'), *v.t.* and *i.* [A Polynesian word.] To prick the skin and stain the punctured spots with a colouring substance, forming lines and figures upon the body. See TATTOOING.

**Tattoo** (tat-tö'), *n.* What is tattooed. See TATTOOING.

**Tattooer** (tat-tö'ėr), *n.* One who tattoos.

**Tattooing** (tat-tö'ing), *n.* The act of one who tattoos; the design produced by a tattooer; the art of a tattooer: a practice common to several uncivilized nations, ancient and modern, and to some extent employed among civilized nations. It consists in marking the skin with punctures or incisions, and introducing into the wounds coloured liquids, gunpowder, or the like, so as to produce an indelible stain, so that in this way a variety of figures may be produced on the face and other parts of the body. This prac-

Tattooing.
Head of Ko-towa-towa, a New Zealand chief.

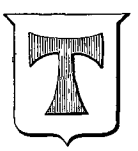
tice is very prevalent among the South Sea Islanders, among whom are used instruments edged with small teeth, somewhat resembling those of a fine comb. These are applied to the skin, and being repeatedly struck with a small mallet the teeth make the incisions required, while the colouring tincture is introduced at the same time. Degrees of rank are indicated by the greater or less surface of tattooed skin. Sometimes the whole body, the face not excepted, is tattooed, as among the New Zealanders.

**Tatty** (tat'i), *a.* Matted; rough and shaggy. See TAUTED. [Scotch.]

**Tatty** (tat'ti), *n.* See TATTIE.

**Tatu** (ta-tö'), *n.* Same as *Tatou.* — *Black tatu.* See PEBA.

**Tau** (tą), *n.* [From *tau*, the Greek name of the letter T.] 1. The toad-fish of Carolina, a species of Gadus (*G. tau*). 2. A species of beetle; also, a species of moth (Phalena); also, a kind of fly (Musca). — 3. In *her.* the cross of St. Anthony, called also the *Cross Tau.* It is somewhat like the *cross potent*, and derives its name from the Greek letter *tau*, which it resembles in shape.



Cross Tau.

**Taught** (tąt), *a.* *Naut.* tight; taut (which see).

**Taught** (tąt), pret. and pp. of *teach.*

**Tauld** (tąld), *pret.* and *pp.* Told. [Scotch.]

**Taunt** (tąnt), *a.* [O.Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so great.] *Naut.* high or tall: an epithet particularly applied to the masts when they are of an unusual length.

**Taunt** (tąnt), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *tanter*, *tenter*, to tempt, to try, to provoke, from L. *tentare* (see TEMPT), to try, attack, excite, probably influenced in its sense by O.Fr. *tanser*, Mod. Fr. *tancer*, to scold, rebuke, taunt, which according to Diez comes from L. *tenere*, to hold, through a freq. form *tentiare*.] 1. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to cast something in the teeth of; to twit scornfully or insultingly; to upbraid. 'When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her.' *Shak.*

The dress, the deportment, the language, the studies, the amusements of the rigid sect were regulated on principles resembling those of the Pharisees, who, proud of their washed hands and broad phylacteries, *taunted* the Redeemer as a Sabbath-breaker. *Macaulay.*

2.† To censure, blame, or condemn in a reproachful, scornful, insulting manner: with a thing as object.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults. *Shak.*

SYN. To twit, upbraid, deride, ridicule, mock, censure.

**Taunt** (tąnt), *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective. 'Scoffs and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*.' *Shak.* 'Sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest.' *Prior.*

**Taunter** (tąnt'ėr), *n.* One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

**Tauntingly** (tąnt'ing-li), *adv.* In a taunting manner; with bitter and sarcastic words; insultingly; scoffingly. 'Those who *tauntingly* reminded Fenwick that he had supported the bill which attainted Monmouth.' *Macaulay.*

**Taunton** (tąn'ton), *n.* A kind of broad-cloth manufactured at *Taunton* in Somersetshire.

**Taunus-slate** (tou'nös-slāt), *n.* In *geol.* a clay-slate occurring in the *Taunus* range in western Germany. It has a gray to violet colour and silky iridescent lustre.

**Taupie, Tawpie** (tą'pi), *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *tópi*, a fool; Sw. *tapig*, simple, foolish; Dan. *taabe*, a fool.] A foolish, thoughtless young woman. [Scotch.]

She formally rebuked Eppie for an idle *taupie*, for not carrying the gentleman's things to his room. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Taure,**† *n.* The constellation Taurus. *Chaucer.*

**Tauricornous** (tą'ri-kor-nus), *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having horns like a bull. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

**Tauridor** (tą'ri-dōr), *n.* [Sp. *toreador.*] A bull-fighter. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tauriform** (tą'ri-form), *n.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a bull.

**Taurine** (tą'rīn), *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull.] 1. Relating to a bull. — 2. Relating to the Linnæan genus Taurus, to which the common bull or ox and cow belong.

**Taurine** (tą'rin), *n.* ($C_2H_7NSO_3$.) One of the products of the decomposition of bile. When pure it forms large prisms; it is neutral, has a cooling taste, and is soluble in water. It contains the elements of binoxalate of ammonia and of water. It was first discovered in the bile of the ox, whence the name.

**Taurocoll, Taurocolla** (tą'rō-kol, tą-rō-kol'la), *n.* [Gr. *tauros*, a bull, *kolla*, glue.] A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

**Tauromachia, Tauromachy** (tą-rō-mā'ki-a, tą-rom'a-ki), *n.* [Gr. — *tauros*, a bull, and *machē*, a fight.] A public bull-fight, such as are common in Spain.

**Tauromachian** (tą-rō-mā'ki-an), *a.* Relating to public bull-fights; as, the Spanish taste is *tauromachian.*

**Tauromachian** (tą-rō-mā'ki-an), *n.* One who engages in bull-fights; a bull-fighter; a tauridor. [Rare.]

**Taurus** (tą'rus), *n.* [L., a bull; allied to E. *steer* (an ox).] 1. The Bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 20th April. Taurus is denoted by the character ♉. — 2. The second zodiacal constellation, containing, according to the British catalogue, 141 stars. Several of these are remarkable, as Aldebaran, of the first magnitude, in the eye; the Hyades, in the face; and the Pleiades, in the neck. — 3. A Linnæan genus of mammals, to which the common bull or ox and cow belong. — *Taurus Poniatowski*, a modern northern constellation consisting of seven stars. It is situated between Aquila and Ophiuchus.

**Tau-staff** (tą'staf), *n.* [Gr. *tau*, the name of the letter T.] In *archæol.* a staff with a cross-head or head in the shape of the letter T. 'A cross-headed or *tau-staff*.' *Jos. Anderson.*

**Taut** (tąt), *a.* [A form of *tight* or closely allied to it.] Tight; stretched out; not slack: applied to a rope or sail; also, properly ordered; prepared against emergency. Written also *Taught.* [Mainly a sailor's term.]

Nelson's health had suffered greatly while he was in the *Agamemnon*. 'My complaint,' he said, 'is as if a girth were buckled *taut* over my breast; and my endeavour in the night is to get loose.' *Southey.*

**Tautaug** (tą-tąg'), *n.* See TAUTOG.

**Tauted, Tautie** (tą'ed, tą'ti), *a.* [Akin to Sc. *tait*, a tuft of hair; Icel. *tæta*, to tease wool, *tót*, a flock of wool.] Matted together: spoken of hair or wool. Spelled also *Tawted, Tawtie, Tatty*, &c. [Scotch.]

**Tautegorical** (tą-tē-gor'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *tauton* for *to auton*, the same, and *agoreuō*, to speak. See ALLEGORY.] Expressing the same thing in different words: opposed to *allegorical. Coleridge.*

**Tautochrone** (tą'tō-krōn), *n.* [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *chronos*, time.] In *math.* a curve line such that a heavy body descending along it by gravity will, from whatever point in the curve it begins to descend, always arrive at the lowest point in the same time. The cycloid possesses this property. Also, when any number of curves are drawn from a given point, and another curve is so drawn as to cut off from every one of them an arc, which is described by a falling particle in one given time, that arc is called a *tautochrone.*

**Tautochronous** (tą-tok'ron-us), *a.* Pertaining to a tautochrone; isochronous.

**Tautog** (tą-tog'), *n.* [The plural of *taut*, the Indian name.] A fish (*Tautoga nigra* or *americana*), family Labridæ, found on the coast of New England, and valued for food. It attains a size of 12 to 14 lbs., and is caught by hook and line on rocky bottoms. Called also *Black-fish.*

**Tautolite** (tą'tol-īt), *n.* A velvet-black mineral occurring in volcanic felspathic rocks. It is supposed to be a silicate of protoxide of iron and silicate of magnesia.

**Tautologic, Tautological** (tą-tō-loj'ik, tą-tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* [See TAUTOLOGY.] Involving tautology; repeating the same thing; having the same signification; as, a *tautological* expression or phrase. '*Tautological* repetitions.' *Burton.* — *Tautological echo*, an echo that repeats the same sound or syllable many times.

**Tautologically** (tą-tō-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a tautological manner.

**Tautologist** (tą-tol'o-jist), *n.* One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

**Tautologize** (tą-tol'o-jiz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tautologized*; ppr. *tautologizing.* To repeat the same thing in different words.

That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize*, is not to be supposed. *Dr. John Smith.*

**Tautologous** (tą-tol'o-gus), *a.* Tautological. 'Clumsy *tautologous* interpretation.' *Academy.*

**Tautology** (tą-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *tautologia* — *tautos*, the same, and *logos*, word or expression.] A useless repetition of the same idea or meaning in different words; needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases; as, they did it successively one after the other; both simultaneously made their appearance at one and the same time. It must be remarked that repetition is not necessarily the same as tautology, repetition being often necessary for clearness, emphasis, or effect.

**Tautoöusian** (tą-tō-ou'si-an), *a.* Same as *Tautousian.*

**Tautophonical** (tą-tō-fon'ik-al), *a.* Repeating the same sound. [Rare.]

**Tautophony** (tą-tof'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *phōnē*, voice.] Repetition of the same sound.

**Tautousian, Tautousious** (tą-tou'si-an, tą-tou'si-us), *a.* [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *ousia*, being, essence.] In *theol.* having absolutely the same essence.

**Tavern** (tav'ėrn), *n.* [Fr. *taverne*, Pr. Sp. and It. *taverna*, from L. *taberna*, a shed, a tavern, from *tabs*, root of *tabula*, a board. See TABLE.] A house where wines and other liquors are sold, and where entertainment is provided for parties; a public-house where refreshments in the shape of food and liquor are supplied; and other accommodation for the guests provided.

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouse. *Swift.*

**Taverner** (tav'ėr-nėr), *n.* One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

**Taverning**† (tav'ėr-ning), *n.* A feasting at taverns. 'The misrule of our *tavernings*.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Tavern-man**† (tav'ėrn-man), *n.* 1. The keeper of a tavern. — 2. A tippler.

**Tavers, Taivers** (tā'vėrz), *n. pl.* Tatters. [Scotch.]

They don't know how to cook yonder — they have no gout — they boil the meat to *tavers*, and mak' sauce o' the brue to other dishes. *Galt.*

**Tavert, Taivert** (tā'vėrt), *a.* [For *daivert*, benumbed, stunned, stupefied, a Scotch word from same stem as *deaf.*] [Scotch.] 1. Stupid; confused; senseless. *Galt.* — 2. Stupefied with drink; intoxicated. *Galt.*

**Taw** (tą), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *tawian*, to prepare, to taw; D. *touwen*, to taw; G. *zauen*, to prepare, to soften, to tan, to taw; Goth. *taujan*, to do, to work. The original meaning would seem to have been to work or prepare in general.] 1. To dress with alum and make into white leather; to dress and prepare in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves and the like, by treating them with alum, salt, and other matters. — 2. To beat. — 3.† To torture; to torment. *Chaloner.*

**Taw** (tą), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A marble to be played with; a game at marbles.

Trembling I've seen thee dare the kitten's paw;
Nay, mix with children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Gay.*

**Tawdrily** (tą'dri-li), *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

**Tawdriness** (tą'dri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tawdry; excessive finery; ostentatious finery without elegance.

A clumsy person makes his ungracefulness more ungraceful by *tawdriness* of dress. *Richardson.*

**Tawdry** (tą'dri), *a.* [From *St. Audrey*, otherwise called St. Etheldreda, at whose fair, held in the isle of Ely, laces and cheap gay ornaments are said to have been sold. In this way *tawdry* would have meant originally showy, like things bought at St. Audrey's fair. But more probably the original notion was showy, like the necklaces that St. Audrey used to wear, the application coming from the legend which says she died of a swelling in the throat, an ailment that she recognized as a judgment for having been fond of wearing fine necklaces in her youth. According to the latter supposition the adjective would come from the noun *tawdry* as the name of a kind of necklace; *tawdry-lace*, a kind of necklace or girdle.] Formerly fine, showy, elegant; now only fine and showy, without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without

grace; as, a *tawdry* dress; *tawdry* feathers; *tawdry* colours.

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Spectator.*

**Tawdry**† (tą'dri), *n.* A species of necklace of a rural fashion; a necklace in general.

Of which the Naiads and blue Nereids make
Them *tawdries* for their neck. *Drayton.*

**Tawdry-lace**† (tą'dri-lās), *n.* [See TAWDRY, *a.*] A kind of necklace; also, a kind of girdle. [Spenser uses it in the latter sense.]

Come, you promised me a *tawdry-lace* and a pair of sweet gloves. *Shak.*

**Tawe,**† *n.* Tow. *Chaucer.*

**Tawer** (tą'ėr), *n.* One who taws; a dresser of white leather.

**Tawery** (tą'ėr-i), *n.* A place where skins are tawed.

**Tawie** (tą'i), *a.* Tame; tractable. [Scotch.]

**Tawney** (tą'ni), *n.* In *her.* see TENNE.

**Tawniness** (tą'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being tawny.

**Tawny** (tą'ni), *a.* [O. Fr. *tané*, tanned, 'also swart, sallow, duskie or tawny of hue;' Fr. *tanné*, tanned, tan-coloured, tawny, pp. of *tanner*, to tan. (See TAN.) The spelling may have been influenced by the verb to *taw.*] Of a yellowish dark colour, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt; as, a *tawny* Moor or Spaniard; the *tawny* sons of Numidia; the *tawny* lion.

**Tawny** (tą'ni), *v.t.* To make tawny; to tan.

**Tawpie,** *n.* See TAUPIE.

**Taws, Tawse** (tąz), *n.* [Softened from *tags*, which is also a Scottish name of the instrument; or rather perhaps from A. Sax. *tawian*, to tan, to beat, to strike.] A leather strap, usually with a slit or fringe-like end, used as an instrument of punishment by schoolmasters and others. [Scotch.]

Never use the *tawse* when a gloom can do the turn. *Ramsay.*

**Tax** (taks), *n.* [Fr. *taxe*, from *taxer*, to tax, from L. *taxo*, *taxare*, to handle, to rate, to appraise, to estimate the worth of, also to tax or censure, from *tag*, root of *tango*, to touch. *Task* is essentially the same word, with transposition of sounds. *Tact* is of similar origin, so also *taste.*] 1. A contribution levied by authority from people to defray the expenses of government or other public services; as, (*a*) a charge made by the national or state rulers on the incomes or property of individuals, or on the products consumed by them. A tax is said to be *direct* when it is demanded from the very persons who it is intended or desired should pay it, as, for example, a poll-tax, a land or property tax, an income-tax, taxes for keeping manservants, carriages, dogs, and the like. It is said to be *indirect* when it is demanded from one person in the expectation and intention that he shall indemnify himself at the expense of another; as for example the taxes called customs, which are imposed on certain classes of imported goods, and those called excise duties, which are imposed on home manufactures or inland production. (*b*) A rate or sum imposed on individuals or their property for municipal, county, or other local purposes, such as police taxes, taxes for the support of the poor (poor-rates), taxes for the repair of roads and bridges, &c. In this country house taxes or taxes on rental form the largest part of the local revenues, municipal revenues being, indeed, entirely raised from this source.—2. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an exaction; a requisition; an oppressive demand; as, his exertions in the public cause are a heavy *tax* on his time and strength.—3.† Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold license of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

4.† A lesson to be learned; a task. *Johnson.* SYN. Impost, tribute, contribution, duty, toll, rate, assessment, exaction, custom, demand.

**Tax** (taks), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To subject to the payment of taxes; to impose a tax on; to levy money or other contributions from, as from subjects to meet the expenses of government; as, to *tax* land, commodities, income; to *tax* a people.

I would not *tax* the needy commons. *Shak.*
He *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

2. To load with a burden or burdens; to make demands upon; to put to a certain strain; as, to *tax* one's strength, memory, credulity, or the like.—3. In *law*, to examine and allow or disallow the items of charge in; as, the court *taxes* bills of cost.—4. To charge; to censure; to accuse: usually followed by *with*, formerly by *of* and *for* when accompanied with an indirect object; as, to *tax* a man *with* pride; he was *taxed with* presumption.

My fore-past proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall *tax* my fears *of* little vanity. *Shak.*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil *for* interesting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy, neither would he have *taxed* Milton *for* his choice of a supernatural argument. *Dryden.*

He brook'd not, he, that scoffing tongue
Should *tax* his minstrelsy *with* wrong,
Or call his song untrue. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Taxability** (taks-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being taxable.

**Taxable** (taks'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; as, *taxable* commodities.

Revert to your old principles, . . . leave America, if she has *taxable* matter in her, to tax herself. *Burke.*

**Taxableness** (taks'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being taxable.

**Taxably** (taks'a-bli), *adv.* In a taxable manner.

**Taxaceæ** (tak-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A sub-order of Coniferæ, sometimes regarded as a distinct order, comprising trees or shrubs which inhabit chiefly the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. They have a woody tissue marked with circular discs, with evergreen, and mostly narrow, rigid, entire, and veinless leaves, and are distinguished from the Cupressineæ by the succulent cup which surrounds their seeds. The order yields trees which are valued for their timber, and, like the Coniferæ, possess resinous properties. See CONIFERÆ, TAXUS.

**Taxation** (tak-sā'shon), *n.* [L. *taxatio*, *taxationis*, a taxing, a valuing. See TAX, *n.*] 1. The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the system by which such a revenue is raised.

The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible in proportion to their abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. In the observance or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of *taxation.* *Adam Smith.*

2. Tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

He daily such *taxations* did exact. *Daniel.*

3.† Charge; accusation; censure; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him,
You'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days. *Shak.*

4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs in law.

**Taxatively**† (taks'āt-iv-li), *adv.* As a tax. *Ayliffe.*

**Tax-cart, Taxed-cart** (taks'kärt, takst'-kärt), *n.* A light spring-cart upon which only a low rate of tax is charged.

They (carts) are of all kinds, from the greengrocer's *taxed cart* to the coster's barrow. *Mayhew.*

She begged that farmer Subsoil would take her thither in his *tax-cart.* *Trollope.*

**Taxel** (tak'sel), *n.* The American badger (*Meles Labradorica*), at first regarded as a variety of the European badger, but now found to differ so considerably that it has been thought by some naturalists worthy of being raised into a distinct genus, Taxidea. Its teeth are of a more carnivorous character than those of the true badger, and it preys on such small animals as marmots, which it pursues into their holes, frequently enlarging them so as to make the ground dangerous for horses. Its burrowing powers are remarkable, its hole being 6 or 7 feet deep, and running underground to a length of 30 feet. Though termed *Labradorica* it is not found in Labrador, but abounds in the sandy plains near the Missouri and Rocky Mountains. Its hair changes from yellowish-brown in summer to hoary-gray in winter, becoming longer and more woolly.

**Taxer** (taks'ėr), *n.* 1. One who taxes.—2. In Cambridge University, one of two officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread and see the true gauge of weights and measures observed; a taxor.

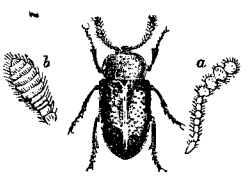
**Tax-free** (taks'frē), *a.* Exempt from taxation.

**Tax-gatherer** (taks'gaTH-ėr-ėr), *n.* A collector of taxes. 'Horace being the son of a *tax-gatherer* or collector.' *Dryden.*

**Taxiarch** (taks'i-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *taxiarchēs*—*taxis*, a division of an army, and *archē*, rule.] An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion.

**Taxicorn** (taks'i-korn), *n.* A beetle of the family Taxicornes.

**Taxicornes** (taks-i-kor'nēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *taxis*, regular order, and L. *cornu*, a horn, alluding to the antennæ.] The second family of the




Taxicornes—*Tetratoma fungorum.*
*a*, Antenna of Tetratoma. *b*, Antenna of Trachyscelis.

heteromerous Coleoptera in Latreille's arrangement of insects. They live on fungi, beneath the bark of trees, or on the ground under stones.

**Taxidermic** (taks-i-dėr'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to taxidermy, or the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

**Taxidermist** (taks'i-dėr-mist), *n.* A person skilled in taxidermy.

**Taxidermy** (taks'i-dėr-mi), *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, an arranging, order (from *tassō*, to arrange), and *derma*, skin.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and also of stuffing and mounting them so as to give them as close a resemblance to the living forms as possible.

**Taxin** (tak'sin), *n.* [L. *taxus*, yew.] A resinous substance obtained from the leaves of the yew-tree (*Taxus baccata*) by treatment with alcohol and tartaric acid, 2 lbs. of the leaves yielding 3 grains of taxin. It is slightly soluble in water, dissolves easily in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, and is precipitated from the acid solutions by alkalies in white bulky flocks.

**Taxing-master** (taks'ing-mas-tėr), *n.* An officer of a court of law who examines bills of costs, and allows or disallows charges.

**Taxis** (tak'sis), *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, order.] 1. In *surg.* an operation by which those parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the assistance of instruments, as in reducing hernia, &c.—2. In *anc. arch.* that disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. It is synonymous with *Ordonnance* in modern architecture.—3. In *Greek antig.* a division of troops corresponding in some respects to the modern battalion.

**Taxites** (tak-sī'tēz), *n.* [L. *taxus*, the yew-tree.] In *geol.* the generic name for fossil coniferous trees, allied to the yew, found chiefly in the tertiary lignites and also in the oolite.

**Taxless** (taks'les), *a.* Free from taxes. *Sylvester.*

**Taxodites** (tak-sō-dī'tēz), *n.* A genus of fossil plants, allied to the genus Taxodium (deciduous cypress), occurring in tertiary deposits.

**Taxodium** (tak-sō'di-um), *n.* [L. *taxus*, a yew, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A genus

Taxodium distichum.

of plants, nat. order Coniferæ, tribe Cupressineæ. It has been distinguished from the genus Cupressus principally on account of

the arrangement of the male catkins in racemose panicles, the small number of flowers in the female catkins, and the numbers of cotyledons possessed by the embryo. The *T. distichum*, or deciduous cypress, a common ornamental tree upon English lawns, is a native of North America, where its wood is used for all the purposes to which timber is applied. The cones are globular. The bark exudes a resin which is used by the negroes for dressing wounds. The roots are remarkable for the production of large conical knobs, hollow inside. In America they are used by the negroes for bee-hives.

**Taxology** (tak-sol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, order, and *logos*, a discourse.] Same as *Taxonomy*.

**Taxonomic** (taks-ō-nom'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or involving taxonomy or systematic classification; classificatory. *Huxley.*

**Taxonomy** (tak-son'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, order, and *nomos*, law.] 1. That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.—2. The laws or principles themselves of classification.

**Taxor** (taks'or), *n.* Same as *Taxer*, 2.

**Tax-payer** (taks'pā-ėr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a tax.

**Taxus** (taks'us), *n.* [L., a yew-tree.] A genus of evergreen plants, the type of the nat. order or sub-order Taxaceæ; the yew. The species are natives of Europe and North America. See YEW.

**Taylor's Theorem.** A formula of most extensive application in analysis, discovered by Dr. Brook Taylor, and published by him in 1715. It is to the following effect. Let $u$ represent any function whatever of the variable quantity $x$; then if $x$ receive any increment, as $h$, let $u$ become $u'$; then we shall have $u' = u + \frac{du}{dx}\cdot\frac{h}{1} + \frac{d^2u}{dx^2}\cdot\frac{h^2}{1\cdot2} + \frac{d^3u}{dx^3}\cdot\frac{h^3}{1\cdot2\cdot3} + \frac{du}{dx^4}\cdot\frac{h^4}{1\cdot2\cdot3\cdot4} +$, &c., where $d$ represents the differential of the function $u$. The great value of this theorem was overlooked till it was made the basis of the differential and integral calculus by Lagrange in 1772.

**Tayra** (tī'ra), *n.* A handsome weasel (*Galera barbara*) of South America, nearly as large as the pine-marten. It is all black, save a large white patch on the breast.

**Tazel** (tā'zl), *n.* A plant; teasel (which see).

**Tazza** (tät'sa), *n.* [It.] A large ornamental cup or vase with a flat or shallow top, and having a foot and handles.

**T-bandage** (tē'band-āj), *n.* A surgical bandage shaped like a T, and consisting of a strip of linen attached at right angles to another strip.

**T-beard** (tē'bērd), *n.* A beard cut in the shape of a T.

> The Roman T, your *T-beard* is in fashion,
> And twifold doth express th' enamoured courtier.
> *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tcha-lan** (chä-län'), *n.* A blue powder containing copper, used by the Chinese for producing blue colours on porcelain.

**Tchernozem** (cher'nō-zem), *n.* [Rus., lit. black earth.] The local name for a black earth of extraordinary fertility, covering at least 100,000,000 acres, from the Carpathians to the Ural Mountains, to the depth of from 4 to 20 feet, and yielding an almost unlimited succession of similar crops without preparation. It consists chiefly of silica with a little alumina, lime, and oxide of iron, and about 7 per cent of vegetable mould, of which 2·45 is nitrogen gas. The nitrogen and other organic matter are no doubt the cause of its fertility.

**Tchetwertak** (chet'vėr-tak), *n.* A Russian silver coin worth 25 copecks, or about 9½*d.* sterling.

**Tchick** (chik), *interj.* 1. A sound produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it, used to quicken a lazy horse. 'Summing up the whole with a provoking wink, and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a dull horse with.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. An expression of surprise or of contempt.

**Tchudi** (chö'dē), *n. pl.* A name applied by the Russians to the Finnic races in the north-west of Russia. It has now acquired a more general application, and is used to designate the group of peoples of which the Finns, the Esthonians, the Livonians, and Lapplanders are members.

**Tchudic** (chö'dik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tchudi; specifically, designating that group of Turanian tongues spoken by the Finns, Esthonians, Livonians, and Lapplanders. Spelled also *Chudic*, *Tschudic*.

**T-cloth** (tē'kloth), *n.* A plain cotton cloth manufactured in this country for the India and China market: so called from a large letter T being stamped on it.

**Tea** (tē), *n.* [Fr. *thé*, from Chinese *tha*, *the*, *tcha*, tea.] 1. The dried leaves of *Thea sinensis* or *chinensis* (the tea-plant), nat. order Ternströmiaceæ, extensively cultivated in China; also the plant itself. Teas are in commerce all brought under two distinct terms, *green teas* and *black teas*, and it was at one time believed that these were the products of two different species of Thea, black tea of *T. Bohea*, and green tea of *T. viridis*, now regarded by botanists as mere varieties of *T. sinensis*. Though the products of the same species, black and green teas are mainly the growth of different districts of China, but the two varieties may be produced in either district, the difference being attained by diverse methods of preparation. (See THEA.) The black teas include *bohea*, *congou*, *souchong*, and *pekoe*; the green teas *twankay*, *hysonskin*, *young hyson*, *hyson*, *imperial*, and *gunpowder*. An infusion of tea as a beverage has slight nutritive value, but it increases respiratory action, and seems to have a decidedly stimulative and restorative action on the nervous system, due to the essential oil and theine it contains, whilst the tannin which is also present is an astringent. The use of tea in this country dates from the middle of the seventeenth century. The following advertisement appeared in the *Mercurius Politicus* of Sept. 30, 1658. 'That excellent and by all physitians approved China drink called by the Chineans *Tcha*, and by other nations *tay*, alias *tee*, is sold at the Sultana Head Coffee House, London.' An entry of Pepys's *Diary* in 1660 runs: 'I did send for a cup of tea, a China drink, of which I had never drunk before.' Substitutes for tea have been found in the dried leaves of a number of plants, some of which contain the same stimulating quality, and to which the name tea has consequently been applied. See the end of this article.—2. A decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water, used as a beverage, which in this country is generally mixed with a little milk or cream and sweetened with sugar.—3. Any infusion or decoction of vegetables for drinking; as, sage *tea*; chamomile *tea*, &c.—4. A soup or extract of beef; as, beef-*tea*. See BEEF-TEA.—5. The evening meal, at which tea is usually served.—*Abyssinian* or *Arabian tea*, the leaves of *Catha edulis*, which are stimulant, anti-soporific, and anti-narcotic, and used by the Arabs to produce wakefulness.—*Assam tea* (*Thea assamica*), a cultivated variety of the tea-plant now grown extensively in Assam.—*Australian tea*, several species of Leptospermum and Melaleuca.—*Brazilian tea*, *Stachytarpha jamaicensis*.—*Carolina tea*, *Ilex Cassine* (*vomitoria*), which yields the 'black drink' of the Indian ceremonials, and which is still used as a beverage by the poorer classes in North Carolina.—*Faam* or *Faham tea*. See FAAM-TEA.—*Jesuits' tea*, *Psoralea glandulosa*.—*Labrador tea*. See LABRADOR-TEA.—*New Jersey tea*, red-root (*Ceanothus americanus*).—*New Zealand tea*, *Leptospermum scoparium*.—*Paraguay tea*, *Ilex paraguayensis*, or maté. See MATÉ.

**Tea** (tē), *v.i.* To take tea. [Colloq.]

> She asked him whether he intended to *tea* in his rooms that evening. *Farrar.*

**Tea** (tē), *v.t.* To give tea to; to serve with tea. [Colloq.]

**Tea-board** (tē'bōrd), *n.* A board to put tea furniture on.

**Tea-bug** (tē'bug), *n.* A bug destructive to tea-plants. This insect selects the tender and more juicy leaves, which are those of most value to the tea-grower, puncturing them with its long and slender proboscis in the same manner as an aphis.

**Tea-caddy** (tē'kad-i), *n.* A small box for holding the tea used in a household.

**Tea-cake** (tē'kāk), *n.* A light kind of cake eaten with tea.

**Tea-canister** (tē'kan-is-tėr), *n.* A canister or box in which tea is kept.

**Teach** (tēch), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *taught* (very rarely *teached*); ppr. *teaching*. [O.E. *teche*, softened from A. Sax. *tæcan* (pret. *tæhte*, pp. *tæht*), to teach, to show, to point out, to command; allied to *tīhan*, to accuse; Goth. *teihan*, O.H.G. *zihan*, G. *zeigen*, to point out; cog. L. *doceo*, to teach, Gr. *deiknūmi*, Skr. *diç*, to point out, to show. *Token* is also of same root.] 1. To impart instruction to; to educate; to guide the studies of; to conduct through a course of studies; to impart knowledge or skill to; to instruct; to inform.

> He will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. Is. ii. 3.
>
> Men must be *taught* as if you *taught* them not,
> And things unknown proposed as things forgot.
> *Pope.*
>
> There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
> The village master *taught* his little school.
> *Goldsmith.*

2. To impart the knowledge of; to give intelligence or information concerning; to communicate and cause another to learn or acquire; to instruct, train, or give skill in the use, management, or handling of; as, to *teach* Latin or mathematics; to *teach* singing, dancing, or fencing; to *teach* the piano; to *teach* false doctrine. It is often followed by two objectives (as in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, &c.), the one of the person, the other of the thing; as, to *teach* a person grammar; and in the passive one of the objectives is still retained; as, he *was taught* grammar; grammar *was taught* him.

> In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. Mat. xv. 9.

3. To let be known; to tell; as, Stoicism *taught* how to bear evil with equanimity. 'And that thou *teachest* how to make one twain.' *Shak.*—4. To make to know how; to show how; to show.

> They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. Jer. ix. 5.
>
> She doth *teach* the torches to burn bright. *Shak.*

**Teach** (tēch), *v.i.* To practise giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.

> The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire. Mic. iii. 11.

**Teach, Teache** (tēch), *n.* In *sugar-boiling*, one of the pans in which the cane-juice is boiled, especially the last of the series, from which the inspissated juice is poured into the cooler.

**Teachable** (tēch'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being taught; as, a person or a subject is not *teachable*.—2. Apt to learn; readily receiving instruction; docile.

> We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

**Teachableness** (tēch'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being teachable; commonly a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; aptness to learn; docility.

**Teacher** (tēch'ėr), *n.* 1. One who teaches or instructs; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others; a preceptor; an instructor; a tutor.

> Love had he found in huts where poor men lie,
> His daily *teachers* had been woods and rills.
> *Wordsworth.*

2. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel; sometimes, one who preaches without regular ordination.

> The *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*

**Tea-chest** (tē'chest), *n.* A slightly formed box, usually covered with Chinese characters and devices, and lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is sent from China.

**Teaching** (tēch'ing), *n.* 1. The act or business of instructing.—2. That which is taught; instruction. 'The *teachings* of the church.' *Buckle.*

**Teachless** (tēch'les), *a.* Unteachable; indocile. *Shelley.*

**Tea-cup** (tē'kup), *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from.

**Teade,†** **Tede†** (tēd), *n.* [L. *tæda*, a pine-tree, a torch.] A torch; a flambeau. *Spenser.*

**Tea-dealer** (tē'dēl-ėr), *n.* One who deals in or buys and sells tea; a merchant who sells tea.

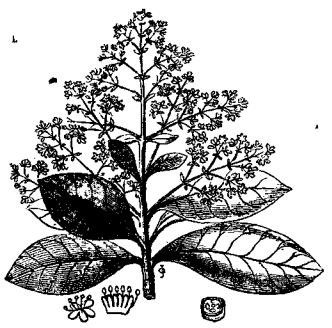
**Tea-drinker** (tē'dringk-ėr), *n.* One who drinks tea; especially, one who uses tea as a beverage habitually or in preference to any other.

**Tea-garden** (tē'gär-den), *n.* A garden, generally attached to a house of entertainment, where tea is served.

**Teague** (tēg), *n.* [Comp. W. *taiawg*, a rustic, a peasant, a clown.] An Irishman: in contempt. *Johnson.*

**Teak** (tēk), *n.* [Tamil name.] 1. A tree which furnishes an abundance of ship timber. It is the *Tectona grandis*, nat. order Verbenaceæ, and is a native of different parts of India, as well as of Burmah and of the islands from Ceylon to the Moluccas. It grows to an immense size, and is remarkable for its large leaves, which are from 12 to 24 inches long, and from 6 to 18 broad.—

2. *The timber of the tree.* This timber is excellent for ship-building, and has been called the oak of the East. It works easily,



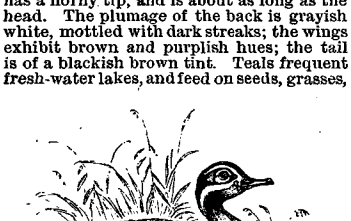
Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

and, though porous, is strong and durable; it is easily seasoned and shrinks but little, and from containing a resinous oil it resists the action of water, and repels the attacks of insects of all kinds. Teak is also used extensively in the East in the construction of houses and temples.—*African teak,* a timber similar to East Indian teak, believed to be the produce of *Oldfieldia africana,* nat. order Euphorbiaceæ.

**Tea-kettle** (tē'ket-l), *n.* A portable kettle in which water is boiled for making tea.

**Teak-tree** (tēk'trē), *n.* See TEAK.

**Teal** (tēl), *n.* [Same as *tel* or *tal* in D. *teling, taling,* a teal; origin doubtful.] The common name for ducks of the genus Querquedula, the smallest and most beautiful of the Anatidæ, or duck family. The common teal (*Q. crecca*) makes its appearance in England about the end of September, and remains till spring has made considerable progress, when it generally returns again to more northern localities to breed. In many parts of Scotland, however, it remains all the year. Its whole length is about 14 inches. The bill has a horny tip, and is about as long as the head. The plumage of the back is grayish white, mottled with dark streaks; the wings exhibit brown and purplish hues; the tail is of a blackish brown tint. Teals frequent fresh-water lakes, and feed on seeds, grasses,



Common Teal (*Querquedula crecca*).

water-plants, and insects. The green-winged teal (*Q. carolinensis*) is very like the common teal, but is distinguished by a white crest in front of the bend of the wings. The blue-winged teal (*Q. discors*) is somewhat larger than the common teal, and is easily domesticated. Both are North American.

**Tea-lead** (tē'led), *n.* Thin sheet-lead, used in lining tea-chests sent from China.

**Team** (tēm), *n.* [A. Sax. *teám,* offspring, progeny, a succession, a series, a long row; *týman, tēman,* to teem, to bring forth; cog. O. Fris. *tām,* race, offspring, &c.; D. *toom,* a brood of ducks; from the stem of A. Sax. *teón,* Goth. *tiuhan,* G. *ziehen,* to draw, whence also Icel. *taumr,* D. *toom,* G. *zaum,* a bridle.] 1. A flock or group of young animals, especially young ducks; a brood; a litter. 'A *team* of ducklings about her.' *Holland.*

We have a few *teams* of ducks bred in the moors where the snipes breed. *Gilbert White.*

2. A number of animals moving together or passing in a line. 'Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high.' *Dryden.*—3. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts, harnessed together for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, wagon, cart, sleigh, plough, and the like.—4. A number of persons associated, as for the performance of a definite piece of work, or forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like; as, a *team* of football players, cricketers, oarsmen, &c.—5. In *old Eng. law,* a royalty or privilege granted by royal charter to a lord of a manor, for the having, restraining, and judging of bondmen and villeins, with their children, goods, chattels, &c.

**Team** (tēm), *v.t.* 1. To join together in a team.

By this the Night forth from the darksome bower
Of Erebus her *teamed* steeds gan call. *Spenser.*

2. To work, convey, haul, or the like with a team.

**Team-railway** (tēm'rāl-wā), *n.* A railway on which horses are used as the motive power.

**Teamster** (tēm'stėr), *n.* [*Team* and suffix *-ster.*] One who drives a team.

**Team-work** (tēm'wėrk), *n.* Work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labour. [United States.]

**Teany** (tē'ni), *n.* In *her.* same as *Tenne.*

**Tea-oil** (tē'oil), *n.* A name given to an oil procured by expression from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera* of China.

**Tea-plant** (tē'plant), *n. Thea sinensis,* the plant from which the tea of commerce is obtained. (See THEA.) Also, any plant an infusion of the dried leaves of which is used as a beverage.

**Tea-pot** (tē'pot), *n.* A vessel with a spout in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

**Teapoy** (tē'poi), *n.* A three-legged table, with a lifting top, inclosing tea-caddies, or a small stand for holding tea-cup, sugar-basin, cream-jug, &c. See extract.

*Teapoy* is in England often supposed to have connection with *tea;* but it has no more than Cream o' Tartar has with Crim Tartary. It is a word of Anglo-Indian importation, viz., *tipái,* an Urdú or Anglo-Indian corruption of the Pers. *sipai,* tripos (perhaps to avoid confusion with seapoy), and meaning a three-legged table, or tripod generally. *H. Yule.*

**Tear** (tēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *tæher, teár, tær,* Icel. *tár,* Dan. *taare,* O.H.G. *zahar,* G. *zähre,* Goth. *tagr;* a widely spread word, being cognate with Gr. *dakry,* O.L. *dacryma,* L. *lacryma* (whence Fr. *larme,* It. and Sp. *lagrima*), Ir. *dear,* W. *daiger,* Gael. *deur;* from an Indo-European root *dak,* meaning to bite. The guttural, it will be seen, is quite lost in English and in several of the other forms.] 1. A drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes or flowing from them. The lachrymal fluid serves to moisten the cornea and preserve its transparency, and to remove any dust or fine substance that enters the eye and gives pain. The normally secreted fluid, after performing its ordinary functions, passes through the lachrymal ducts and sac into the nasal channels. Moral and physical causes, however, as strong passion (grief, sorrow, joy), incontrollable laughter, pain, especially in the eye itself, increase the secretion considerably, and when the lachrymal duct does not suffice to carry it off it runs over the eyelids. Tears are a little heavier than water; they have a saline taste and an alkaline reagency, owing to the presence of free soda.

The big round *tears*
Coursed one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shak.*

2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; also, a solid, transparent, tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flowers, her trees with precious *tears.*
*Dryden.*

**Tear** (tār), *v.t.* pret. *tore;* old pret. *tare;* ppr. *tearing;* pp. *torn.* [A. Sax. *tæran, teran,* to rend, to bite, pret. *tær,* pp. *toren;* Goth. *(ga)tairan,* to loosen, to dissolve; O.H.G. *zerran,* to cut, to tear; G. *zehren,* D. *teren,* Dan. *tære,* to consume, to waste; ultimately from same root as Gr. *derō,* to flay; Skr. *dar,* to split. *Tire* is an allied word.] 1. To separate the parts of by pulling; to pull apart by force; especially, to pull, draw, or drag in pieces by breaking the texture or fibres of; to make a rent or rents in; as, to *tear* one's clothes. 'Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond.' *Shak.*—2. To form fissures or furrows in by violence. 'Torrents *tear* the ground.' *Dryden.*—3. To lacerate; to wound, as by the action of teeth or by dragging something sharp over; as, to *tear* the skin with briars or thorns. 'As this mouth should *tear* this hand.' *Shak.* In this sense also figuratively; as, a heart *torn* with anguish.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tear.* *Shak.*

4. To divide by violent measures; to disturb, agitate, excite, or disorganize violently; as, a state or government *torn* by factions.—5. To pull with violence; to drag; to move or remove by pulling or violently, especially with prepositions, as *from, away, down, out,* &c.

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee *from* me. *Addison.*

John *tore off* Lord Strut's servant's clothes.
*Arbuthnot.*

6. To make or accomplish by rending or similar violent action; as, to *tear* a hole in something. 'How these vain weak nails may *tear* a passage.' *Shak.*—7. To burst; to break. *Shak.*—*To tear up,* (*a*) to remove from a fixed state by violence; as, to *tear up* a tree by the roots. (*b*) To pull to pieces or shreds; to rend completely; as, to *tear up* a piece of paper; to *tear* a sheet *up* into strips.—*To tear a cat,*† to rant; to rave; to bluster: especially applied to stage ranting. *Shak.*—*To tear the hair,* to pull it or pull it out in a violent or distracted manner: often as a sign of grief or rage.

**Tear** (tār), *v.i.* 1. To part, divide, or separate on being pulled or handled with more or less violence; as, this cloth or paper does not *tear* very readily.—2. To rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with turbulent violence, as a mad bull.

And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came *tearing* in. *Dickens.*

**Tear** (tār), *n.* A rent; a fissure.—*Tear and wear,* deterioration by long or frequent use. See *Wear and tear,* under WEAR, *n.*

**Tear-drop** (tēr'drop), *n.* A tear. 'A *tear-drop* trembled from its source.' *Tennyson.*

**Tearer** (tār'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which tears or rends anything.—2. One that rages or raves with violence; a violent person.

**Tear-falling** (tēr'fal-ing), *a.* Shedding tears; tender. '*Tear-falling* pity.' *Shak.*

**Tearful** (tēr'fụl), *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears. '*Tearful* eyes.' *Shak.*

**Tearing** (tār'ing), *p.* and *a.* Making a great noise or bustle; ranting; raving; clamorous; impetuous; as, a *tearing* rage or passion. 'Immense dandies . . . driving in *tearing* cabs.' *Thackeray.* Used adverbially = violently, extravagantly. 'This bull that went *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.* [Colloq.]

**Tearless** (tēr'les), *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling.

I ask not each kind soul to keep
*Tearless* when of my death he hears.
*Matt. Arnold.*

**Tear-pit** (tēr'pit), *n.* A sac or fold of the skin under the eye, as in deer, sometimes called the *Sub-orbital Sinus* or *Lachrymal Sinus,* the use of which is not well known.

**Tear-stained** (tēr'stānd), *a.* Having traces of the passage of tears; as, *tear-stained* cheeks. *Shak.*

**Teary** † (tēr'i), *a.* 1. Wet with tears; tearful. 'Her *teary* face.' *Chaucer.*—2. Consisting of tears, or of drops resembling tears. 'The *teary* shower.' *Lydgate.*

**Tea-saucer** (tē'sạ-sėr), *n.* A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

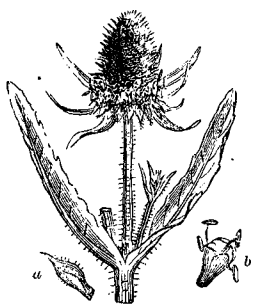
**Tease** (tēz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *teased;* ppr. *teasing.* [A. Sax. *tæsan,* to gather, to pluck, to tease, to annoy; Dan. *tæse, tæsse,* to tease wool; L. G. *täsen, tösen,* to pull, to drag; D. *teezen,* to pick, to tease; O.H.G. *zeisan,* G. *zausen,* to tug, pull, tear. *Teasel* is from this verb, and *tose, touse, tousy, tousle,* are closely allied forms.] 1. To pull apart or separate the adhering fibres of; to pick into its separate fibres; to comb or card, as wool or flax.—2. To employ the teasel upon; to teasel for the purpose of raising a nap.—3. To vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, by silly trifling, or by jests and raillery. '*Teasing* with obvious comment and torturing with inevitable inference.' *Disraeli.*

My friends *tease* me about him because he has no estate. *Spectator.*

SYN. To harass, annoy, disturb, irritate, plague, torment, mortify, tantalize, chagrin.

**Teasel, Teazel** (tē'zel), *n.* [A. Sax. *tæsl,* teasel, from *tæsan,* to pluck, to tease. See TEASE.]

1. The English name of several plants of the genus Dipsacus, nat. order Dipsaceæ. The fuller's thistle (*D. Fullonum*) is allied to the teasel (*D. sylvestris*) which grows wild in hedges. It is cultivated, in those districts of England where cloth is manufactured, for the sake of the awns of the head, which are employed to raise the nap of woollen cloths.




Fuller's Teasel (*Dipsacus Fullonum*). *a*, Scale of the receptacle. *b*, Corolla.

For this purpose the heads are fixed round the circumference of a large broad wheel or drum so as to form a kind of brush. The wheel is made to turn round while the cloth is held against the brush thus formed, and the fine hooked awn of the teasel readily insinuates itself into the web, and draws out with it some of the fine fibres of the wool. These are afterwards shorn smooth, and leave the cloth with the fine velvet-like nap which is its peculiar appearance.—2. The burr of the plant.—3. Any contrivance used as a substitute for teasels in the dressing of woollen cloth. [Written also *Teazle.*]

**Teasel, Teazel** (tē'zel), *v.t.* To subject to the action of teasels in the dressing of woollen cloth; to raise a nap on by the action of the teasel. Written also *Teazle.*

**Teaseler, Teazler** (tē'zel-ėr), *n.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

**Teasel-frame** (tē'zel-frām), *n.* A frame or set of iron bars in which teasel heads are fixed for raising a nap or pile on woollen cloth.

**Teaser** (tēz'ėr), *n.* 1. One that teases or vexes.—2. The stoker or fireman in a glass-work who attends the furnace. In this sense also written *Teazer.*

**Tea-service** (tē'sėr-vis), *n.* A complete set of utensils required for the tea-table; tea-things.

**Tea-set** (tē'set), *n.* A tea-service.

**Teasing** (tēz'ing), *a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying. '*Teasing* ways of children.' *Wordsworth.*

**Tea-spoon** (tē'spön), *n.* A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages.

**Tea-spoonful** (tē'spön-fụl), *n.* As much as a tea-spoon holds; specifically, in *med.* about a fluid drachm.

**Teat** (tēt), *n.* [Provincial also *tet, tit,* O. E. *tete, titte, tette,* A. Sax. *tit, titt,* L. G. and O. D. *titte,* G. *zitze,* teat. Similar forms occur in various other languages, and their relation to the Teutonic forms is not clear. Comp. Gr. *titthē,* the nipple, a nurse, Fr. *tette* (which Brachet takes from the Teutonic), It. *tetta,* Sp. *teta;* also W. *teth,* Ir. and Gael. *did*—teat.] 1. The projecting organ through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder of females in the class Mammalia; the nipple; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman. It consists of an elastic, erectile substance, embracing the lactiferous ducts, which terminate on its surface, and thus serves to convey milk to the young of animals.

> Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat.* *Locke.*

2. A small nozzle resembling a teat.

**Tea-table** (tē'tā-bl), *n.* A table on which tea-furniture is set or at which tea is drank.

**Tea-taster** (tē'tāst-ėr), *n.* A person employed to test qualities of teas by tasting their infusions, either in Chinese ports or in Britain, as in the London docks.

**Teated** (tēt'ed), *a.* Having teats; having protuberances resembling the teats of animals.

**Teathe** (tēTH), *n.* and *v.* See TATH. [Provincial English.]

**Tea-things** (tē'thingz), *n. pl.* Tea-service.

**Teatin** (tē'a-tin), *n.* See THEATIN.

**Teatish** † (tēt'ish), *a.* [Perhaps from a child fretful for the breast. Other forms are *teety, tetty.*] Peevish.

> Whate'er she says,
> You must bear manly, Rowland, for her sickness
> Has made her somewhat *teatish.* *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tea-tray** (tē'trā), *n.* A tray for a tea-service.

**Tea-tree** (tē'trē), *n.* The shrub or plant that produces the leaves which are imported and called tea. See THEA and TEA.

**Tea-urn** (tē'ėrn), *n.* A vessel in the form of a vase, placed on the tea-table, for supplying heated water for tea.

**Teaze-hole** (tēz'hōl), *n.* The opening in the furnace of a glass-work through which coals are put in.

**Teazel, Teazle** (tē'zl), *n.* and *v.t.* See TEASEL.

**Teazer** (tēz'ėr), *n.* See TEASER.

**Teaze-tenon** (tēz'ten-on), *n.* In *carp.* a tenon on the top of a tenon, with a double shoulder and tenon from each, for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other.

**Tebbad** (teb'ad), *n.* The Persian name for the scorching winds which blow over the hot sandy plains of Central Asia, carrying with them clouds of impalpable sand, which are said to act like flakes of fire on travellers' skins.

**Tebeth** (tē'beth), *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning with the new moon in December and ending with the new moon in January.

**Teche,** † *v.t.* To teach. *Chaucer.*

**Techily** (tech'i-li), *adv.* In a techy manner; peevishly; fretfully; irritably.

**Techiness** (tech'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being techy; peevishness; fretfulness.

**Technic** (tek'nik), *a.* Same as *Technical.*

**Technic** (tek'nik), *n.* The method of performance or manipulation in any art; technical skill or manipulation; artistic execution.

> They illustrate the method of nature, not the *technic* of a manlike artificer. *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Technical** (tek'nik-al), *a.* [L. *technicus;* Gr. *technikos,* from *technē,* art.] Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts, or to any particular art, science, profession, handicraft, business, or the like; specially appropriate to or characteristic of any art, science, manufacture, or the like; as, a *technical* word or phrase; a *technical* difficulty; *technical* skill. '*Technical* words or terms of art.' *Locke.* '*Technical* dictionaries.' *Johnson.*

> Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or *technical* dictionaries. *Johnson.*

> It is hardly necessary to give any warning, generally, against the unnecessary introduction of *technical* language of any kind when the meaning can be adequately or even tolerably expressed in common, *i.e.* unscientific words. The terms and phrases of art have an air of pedantic affectation, for which they do not compensate by even the smallest appearance of increased energy. *Whately.*

**Technicality** (tek-ni-kal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Technicalness (which see).—2. That which is technical or peculiar to any science, art, calling, sect, and the like; a technical expression.

> They drew from all quarters the traditions, the *technicalities* of art. *Milman.*

**Technically** (tek'ni-kal-li), *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions.

**Technicalness** (tek'ni-kal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being technical or peculiar to the arts; technicality.

**Technicals** (tek'ni-kalz), *n. pl.* Those things that pertain to the practical part of an art or science; technicalities; technical terms; technics.

**Technicist** (tek'ni-sist), *n.* One skilled in technics or in the practical arts.

**Technicological** † (tek'ni-kō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Technological; technical.

> Had the apostle used this *technicological* phrase in any different sense from its common acceptation he would have told us of it. *Dr. John Scott.*

**Technics** (tek'niks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.—2. As a plural, technical terms or objects; things pertaining or relating to the practice of an art, science, or the like.

**Technological** (tek-nō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to technology; pertaining to the arts; as, *technological* institutes.

**Technologist** (tek-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in technology; one who discourses or treats of arts or of the terms of arts.

**Technology** (tek-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *technē,* art, and *logos,* word or discourse.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, as spinning, weaving, dyeing, metallurgy, brewing, and the like. [The word is sometimes erroneously used as equivalent to *terminology.*]

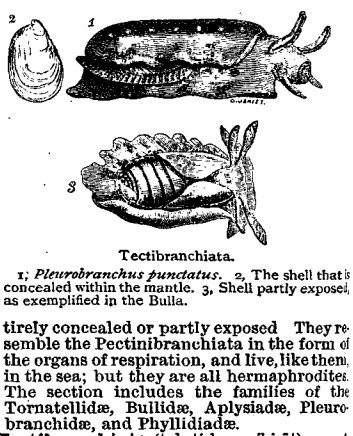
**Techy, Tetchy** (tech'i), *a.* [Corrupted from *touchy.*] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

> I cannot come to Cressid, but by Pandar,
> And he's as *techy* to be woo'd to woo,
> As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit. *Shak.*

**Tecoma** (tē-kō'ma), *n.* [Shortened from *tecomaxochitl,* the Mexican name of the species.] A genus of plants, nat. order Bignoniaceæ. The species are erect trees or shrubs or climbing plants, with unequally pinnate or digitate simple leaves, with terminal panicles of dusky red or orange flowers. They are natives of the Old and New World in tropical and subtropical climates. A climbing species, *T. radicans,* a native of North and South Carolina, of Florida and Virginia, is a favourite in this country as an ornamental plant. From the shape of its corolla the plant has received the name of trumpet-flower. Some of the species of Tecoma are medicinal, as *T. impetiginosa,* which abounds in tannin, and whose bark is bitter, mucilaginous, and used in lotions, baths, &c., in cases of inflammations of the joints and debility.

Tecoma impetiginosa.

**Tectibranchiata** (tek-ti-brang'ki-ā"ta), *n. pl.* [L. *tectus,* concealed or covered, and *branchiæ,* gills.] A division of gasteropodous Mollusca, comprehending those species in which the gills are attached along the right side or on the back in form of leaves more or less divided. The mantle covers them more or less, and contains nearly always in its thickness a small shell, which may be entirely concealed or partly exposed. They resemble the Pectinibranchiata in the form of the organs of respiration, and live, like them, in the sea; but they are all hermaphrodites. The section includes the families of the Tornatellidæ, Bullidæ, Aplysiadæ, Pleurobranchidæ, and Phyllidiadæ.




Tectibranchiata.

1; *Pleurobranchus punctatus.* 2, The shell that is concealed within the mantle. 3, Shell partly exposed, as exemplified in the Bulla.

**Tectibranchiate** (tek-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* A term designating a section of gasteropodous molluscs. See TECTIBRANCHIATA.

**Tectly** † (tekt'li), *adv.* [L. *tectus,* hid, covered, from *tego,* to hide, to conceal.] Secretly; covertly; privately. *Holinshed.*

**Tectona** (tek-tō'na), *n.* [From its name in Malabar.] A genus of plants, nat. order Verbenaceæ; the teak. See TEAK.

**Tectonic** (tek-ton'ik), *a.* [L. *tectonicus*, G. *tektonikos*, from *tektōn*, *tektonos*, a carpenter, a builder.] Pertaining to building or construction.

**Tectonics** (tek-ton'iks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* The science or the art by which vessels, implements, dwellings, and other edifices are formed on the one hand agreeably to the end for which they are designed, and on the other in conformity with sentiments and artistic ideas. *Fairholt.*

**Tectrices** (tek'tri-sēz), *n. pl.* [A modern Latin word from L. *tego*, *tectum*, to cover.] In *ornith.* the feathers which cover the quill-feathers and other parts of the wing; the coverts.

**Tecum, Tecum-fibre** (tē'kum, tē'kum-fi-bėr), *n.* The fibrous produce of a palm-leaf, resembling green wool, imported from Brazil. See TUCUM.

**Ted** (ted), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tedded;* ppr. *tedding.* [W. *teddu*, to spread out, *tedu*, to stretch out; *tedd*, a spread, a display; *teddus*, spreading.] In *agri.* to spread to the air after being reaped or mown; to turn (new-mowed grass or hay) from the swath and scatter it for drying. *'Tedded* grass.' *Milton.* 'The *tedded* hay.' *Coleridge.*

The scythe lies glittering in the dewy wreathe of *tedded* grass. *Gray.*

**Tedder** (ted'ėr), *n.* One who teds; an implement that spreads and turns newly mown grass or hay from the swath for the purpose of drying. See HAY-TEDDER.

**Tedder**† (ted'ėr), *n.* Same as *Tether.*

We live joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder.* *Bacon.*

**Tedder**† (ted'ėr), *v.t.* To tether. See TETHER.

**Te Deum** (tē dē'um), *n.* [From the first words, *Te Deum laudamus.*] 1. The title of a celebrated Latin hymn of praise, usually ascribed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, and well-known in this country through the translation in the *Book of Common Prayer*, commencing, 'We praise thee, O God.' It is sung on particular occasions, as on the news of victories, and on high festival days in Roman Catholic and also in some Protestant churches. In the English Church *Te Deum* is sung in the morning service between the two lessons.

*Te Deum* was sung at St. Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

Hence—2. A thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

**Tedge** (tej), *n.* In *founding*, the pipe of the flask-mould through which melted metal is poured into it. Called also *Ingate.*

**Teding-penny** (ted'ing-pen-ni), *n.* Same as *Tithing-penny.*

**Tediosity**† (tē-di-os'i-ti), *n.* Tediousness.

**Tedious** (tē'dyus), *a.* [O.Fr. *tedieux*, L. *tædiosus*, from *tædium*, tedium, from *tædet*, it wearies.] 1. Involving or causing tedium; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity; wearisome: said of persons or things; as, a *tedious* preacher; a *tedious* discourse. 'That I be not further *tedious* unto thee.' Acts xxiv. 4.

Life is as *tedious* as a twice-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Shak.*

2. Slow; as, a *tedious* course.—SYN. Wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing, sluggish, dilatory, tardy.

**Tediously** (tē'dyus-li), *adv.* In a tedious manner; so as to weary.

Why dost thou . . . *tediously* prolong
Our mirthful marriage hour? *Drayton.*

**Tediousness** (tē'dyus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; prolixity; tiresomeness; slowness.

What a gift has John Halsebach, professor at Vienna, in *tediousness!* who, being to expound the prophet Isaiah to his auditors, read twenty-one years on the first chapter, and yet finished it not. *Fuller.*

**Tedisum, Tediousome** (tē'di-sum), *a.* Tedious. [Scotch.]

'It was an unco pleasant show,' said the good-natured Mrs. Blower, 'only it was a pity it was sae *tediousome.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tedium** (tē'di-um), *n.* [L. *tædium*, from *tædet*, it wearies.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

The *tedium* of his office reminded him more strongly of the willing scholar, and his thoughts were rambling from his pupils. *Dickens.*

**Tee** (tē), *n.* In the East Indies, (*a*) an umbrella in general. (*b*) The umbrella-shaped structure as a termination or finial crowning the Buddhists' topes and Hindu pagodas. It is supposed to be a relic shrine.

**Tee** (tē), *n.* [Icel. *tjá*, to point out, to mark, to note.] A mark set up in playing at quoits; the mark made in the ice, in the game of curling, towards which the stones are pushed; the nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off at the hole in the play of golf. [Scotch.]

**Tee** (tē), *v.t.* In *golf-playing*, to place (a ball) on the tee preparatory to striking off.

All that is managed for you like a *teed* ball (my father sometimes draws his similes from his own favourite game of golf). *Sir W. Scott.*

**Teel** (tēl), *n.* [Indian name.] A plant, the *Sesamum indicum.—Teel-seeds*, the produce of this plant, from which an oil, known as *Gingitic oil*, and resembling olive-oil in its properties, is expressed. See SESAMUM.

**Teem** (tēm), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *têman*, *tŷman*, to produce. See TEAM.] 1. To bring forth young, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to be pregnant; to engender young; to conceive.

If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen. *Shak.*

*Teeming* buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

2. To be full as if ready to bring forth; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific or abundantly fertile. 'His mind *teeming* with schemes of future deceit to cover former villainy.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Teem** (tēm), *v.t.* To produce; to bring forth.

What's the newest grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shak.*

The earth obey'd, and straight
Opening her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerable living creatures. *Milton.*

**Teem**† (tēm), *v.t.* [See TOOM.] To pour.

*Teem* out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small-beer. *Swift.*

**Teemer** (tēm'ėr), *n.* One who teems; one who brings forth young.

**Teemful** (tēm'ful), *a.* 1. Pregnant; prolific. [Poetical.]—2.† Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

**Teemless** (tēm'les), *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren. *'Teemless* earth.' *Dryden.* [Poetical.]

**Teen,**† **Teene**† (tēn), *n.* [Also *tene*, A. Sax. *teón*, *teóna*, injury, vexation. See the verb.] Grief; sorrow.

For there with bodily anguish keen,
With Indian heats at last fordone,
With public toil and private *teen*,
Thou sank'st alone. *Matt. Arnold.*

**Teen,**† **Teene**† (tēn), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *tēonan*, *tŷnan*, to irritate, to provoke; O.D. *tenen*, *teenen*, to irritate.] To excite; to provoke; to grieve; to afflict.

**Teen** (tēn), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *tynan*, to inclose, to shut in, to hedge.] To inclose; to make a fence round. [Provincial English.]

**Teen** (tēn), *v.t.* To light, as a candle. See TEEND, to kindle. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

**Teenage** (tēn'āj), *n.* [See TEEN, to inclose.] Wood for fences or inclosures. [Provincial.]

**Teend**† (tēnd), *v.t.* [Also *tind*, A. Sax. *tendan*, *tyndan*, to kindle; Sw. *tända*, Dan. *tände*, G. *zünden*, to kindle. *Tinder* is from this stem.] To kindle; to enkindle; to light. *Herrick.*

**Teend**† (tēnd), *v.i.* To kindle; to take fire.

Wash your hands, or else the fire
Will not *teend* to your desire;
Unwashed hands, ye maidens know,
Dead the fire, though ye blow. *Herrick.*

**Teenful**† (tēn'ful), *a.* [See TEEN, *n.*] Full of grief; sorrowful; afflicted.

**Teens** (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of one's age having the termination *-teen*. These years begin with thir*teen* and end with nine*teen*, and during this period a person is said to be in his or her *teens.*

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens. Granville.*

**Teeny** (tē'ni), *a.* [For *tiny.*] Very small; tiny.

**Teeny** (tē'ni), *a.* [See TEEN, *n.*] Fretful; peevish. [Provincial.]

**Teer** (tēr), *v.t.* [Fr. *tirer*, to draw.] To stir, as a calico-printer's siéve, which is stretched on a frame.

**Teerer** (tēr'ėr), *n.* A young person, boy or girl, employed to stir the sieve to calico-printers.

**Teesdalia** (tēz-dā'li-a), *n.* A genus of cruciferous plants, so named after Mr. *Teesdale*, an English botanist. The species, which are not important, are small annual smooth herbs, with stalked expanded vertical leaves, and usually small and white flowers. *T. nudicaulis* is a British species, found in sandy and gravelly places.

**Tee-tee** (tē'tē), *n.* A name common to the various species of the squirrel-monkeys or sagoins of South America. Spelled also *Titi.* See SAGOIN.

**Teeter** (tē'tėr), *v.t.* or *i.* [Prov. E. *titter*, to see-saw. See TITTER.] To ride on the ends of a balanced plank, &c., as children do for amusement; to see-saw; to titter. [American.]

**Teeth** (tēth), pl. of *tooth* (which see).

**Teethe** (tēTH), *v.i.* [From the noun.] To breed teeth.

**Teething** (tēTH'ing), *n.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums; dentition.

**Teetotal** (tē'tō-tal), *a.* [Formed by reduplication of initial letter of *total*, for the sake of emphasis; comp. *tee-totum;* or, according to one story, *total* as pronounced by a stutterer.] 1. Entire; complete; total. [Slang or colloq.]—2. Pertaining to teetotallers or to abstinence societies; as, a *teetotal* meeting; a *teetotal* pledge.

**Teetotalism** (tē'tō-tal-izm), *n.* The principles or practice of teetotallers.

**Teetotaller, Teetotaler** (tē'tō-tal-ėr), *n.* One who more or less formally pledges or binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

**Teetotally** (tē'tō-tal-li), *adv.* Entirely; totally. [Colloq. or slang.]

An ugly little parenthesis between two still uglier clauses of a *teetotally* ugly sentence. *De Quincey.*

**Tee-totum** (tē'tō-tum), *n.* [That is *T-totum*, *totum* represented by T, from the T marked upon it; comp. *teetotal.*] A small four-sided toy of the top kind, used by children in a game of chance. The four sides exhibit respectively the letters A, T, N, D. The toy is set spinning, and wins and losses are determined according to the letter that turns up when the tee-totum has ceased whirling: thus A (Latin *aufer*, take away) indicates that the player who has last spun is entitled to take one from the stakes; D (*depone*, put down), a forfeiture or laying down of a stake; N (*nihil*, nothing), neither loss nor gain; T (*totum*, the whole), a title to the whole of the stakes.

He rolled him about, with a hand on each of his shoulders, until the staggerings of the gentleman . . . were like those of a *tee-totum* nearly spent. *Dickens.*

**Teg, Tegg** (teg), *n.* 1. A female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.—2. A young sheep, older than a lamb.

**Tegmen, Tegumen** (teg'men, teg'ū-men), *n.* pl. **Tegmina, Tegumina** (teg'mi-na, te-gū'mi-na). [L.] 1. A covering. See TEGUMENT. 2. In *bot.* the inner skin which covers the seed.

**Tegmentum, Tegumentum** (teg-men'tum, teg-ū-men'tum), *n.* pl. **Tegmenta, Tegumenta** (teg-men'ta, teg-ū-men'ta). [L., from *tego*, to cover.] In *bot.* the scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees; one of these scales.

**Teguexin** (te-gek'sin), *n.* A large lizard (*Teuis Teguexin*), family Teiidæ, of Brazil and Guiana, upwards of 5 feet in length, having a very long tail, and said to give notice of the approach of an alligator by hissing. It swims well, and lives on fruits, insects, eggs, honey, &c., as well as on aquatic animals. It fights fiercely when attacked. The scaly rings of its tail are held to be a protection against paralysis, while its fat is supposed to draw out thorns and prickles. The name is often applied to other species of the same family.

**Tegula** (teg'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Tegulæ** (teg'ū-lē). [L., a tile.] In *entom.* a name for a kind of callosity which is seen at the origin of the superior wings of the Hymenoptera.

**Tegular** (teg'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *tegula*, a tile (whence E. *tile*), from *tego*, to cover or make close.] Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

**Tegularly** (teg'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* [See TEGULAR.] In the manner of tiles on a roof.

**Tegulated** (teg'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Composed of plates or scales overlapping like tiles: said specifically of ancient armour.

**Tegument** (teg'ū-ment), *n.* [L. *tegumentum*, *tegimentum*, from *tego*, to cover.] A cover or covering; specifically, a natural covering, as of an animal; integument; specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* the general name given to the cuticle, rete mucosum, skin, and adipose membrane, as being the covering of every part of the body except the nails. (*b*) In *bot.* same as *Tegmentum.* (*c*) In *entom.*

a term applied to the coverings of the wings of the order Orthoptera, or straight-winged insects.

**Tegumentary** (teg-ū-men'ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to teguments; consisting of teguments.

**Tehee** (tē-hē'), *n.* A laugh, so named from the sound.

Our poor young prince gets his opera plaudits changed into mocking *tehees.* *Carlyle.*

**Tehee** (tē-hē'), *interj.* A word expressing a laugh.

**Tehee** (tē-hē'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *teheed;* ppr. *teheeing:* To laugh contemptuously or insolently; to titter.

That laugh'd and *teheed* with derision,
To see them take your deposition. *Hudibras.*

**Teian, Tean** (tē'i-an, tē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Teos* in Ionia; specifically, pertaining to the poet Anacreon, who was born there.

The Scian and the *Teian* Muse,
The hero's harp, the lover's lute,
Have found the fame your shores refuse. *Byron.*

**Teidæ** (tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* The teguexins, a family of South American reptiles, order Sauria or lizards, sub-order Leptoglossæ or slender-tongued lizards, corresponding to the Monitoridæ of the Old World. The teguexin may be regarded as the type. See TEGUEXIN.

**Te Igitur** (tē ij'i-tėr), *n.* [L., thee, therefore.] One of the service-books of the Roman Catholic Church, used by bishops and other dignitaries: so called from the first words of the canon, '*Te igitur*, clementissime Pater.'

**Teil, Teil-tree** (tēl, tēl'trē), *n.* [Fr. *teil, tilleul,* from L. *tilia;* a lime or linden tree.] The lime-tree, otherwise called the *Linden. Addison.*

**Teind** (tēnd), *n.* [Icel. *tiund,* a tenth, and hence a tithe, from *tíu,* ten; Sw. *tiende,* Goth. *taihunda,* the tenth.] In Scotland, a tithe or tenth part paid from the produce of land or cattle. After the Reformation the whole teinds of Scotland were transferred to the crown, or to private individuals called titulars, to whom they had been granted by the crown, or to feuars or renters from the church, or to the original founding patrons, or to colleges or pious institutions. By a succession of decrees and enactments these tithes were generally rendered redeemable at a fixed valuation, but the clergy have now no right to the teinds beyond a suitable provision, called a stipend; so that teinds may now be described as that portion of the estates of the laity which is liable to be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the Established Church. As a fund for the stipends of clergymen teinds are under the administration of the Court of Session.—*Court of teinds,* a court in Scotland, otherwise called *Commissioners of Teinds.* The powers conferred on this court are exercised by the judges of the Court of Session, as a parliamentary commission. Its jurisdiction extends to all matters respecting valuations and sales of teinds, augmentations of stipends, the disjunction or annexation of parishes, &c.

**Teind-master** (tēnd'mas-tėr), *n.* In Scotland, one who is entitled to teinds.

**Teine,**† *n.* See TEYNE.

**Tein-land**† (tēn'land), *n.* Thane-land. See THANE.

**Teinoscope** (tī'nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *teinō,* to extend, and *skopeō,* to see.] The name given by Sir David Brewster to an optical instrument, otherwise called the *Prism Telescope,* formed by so combining prisms that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them are increased or diminished.

**Teint** (tint or tānt), *n.* [Fr. *teint,* from *teindre,* L. *tingo,* to dye.] Colour; tinge. See TINT. [Poetical.]

Those lines of rainbow light
Are like the moonbeams when they fall
Through some cathedral window, but the *teints*
Are such as may not find
Comparison on earth. *Shelley.*

**Teinture**† (tin'tūr or tān'tūr), *n.* Teint. *Holland.*

**Tela** (tē'la), *n.* [L.] A web. In *anat.* a term applied to web-like tissues; as, the *tela* adiposa, the adipose tissue.

**Telamon** (tel'a-mōn), *n.* pl. **Telamones** (tel-a-mō'nēz). [Gr. *telamōn,* a bearer.] In *arch.* the figure of a man employed as a column or pilaster to support an entablature, in the same manner as caryatides. They were called *Atlantes* by the Greeks. See ATLANTES.

**Telary** (tē'la-ri), *a.* [L. *tela,* a web.] 1. Pertaining to a web.—2. Spinning webs; as, a *telary* spider. 'The pictures of *telary* spiders.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Telarly**† (tē'lėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a web. '*Telarly* interwoven.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Teld**† (teld). For *Told. Spenser.*

**Teledu** (tel'e-dö), *n.* [Native name.] A Javanese carnivorous quadruped, family Mustelidæ, allied to the skunk, and like it, when provoked, capable of diffusing a most abominable stench; the stinkard (*Mydaus meliceps*). Its principal food consists of earth-worms, which it turns up with its snout.

**Telegram** (tel'ē-gram), *n.* [Gr. *tēle,* far, and *gramma,* what is written, from *graphō,* to write. The word is said to have been coined in America in 1852, and Greek scholars objected to it as barbarous. *Graphō,* when compounded with anything but a preposition, becomes *grapheō;* therefore, compounded with *tēle,* the verb would be *tēlegrapheō,* and the noun from it *tēlegraphēma,* the English representative of which would be *telegrapheme.* The superior compactness of the illicit word, however, and the analogy of such forms as *chronogram, logogram, monogram,* enabled it to carry the day.] A communication sent by telegraph; a telegraphic message or despatch.

It is astonishing to see how rapidly a word is formed and takes root, if it expresses something of the so-called business of life. We all remember the introduction of the word *telegram* during the Crimean war, as distinguished from *telegraph,* which had previously, though certainly not etymologically, been used in both significations. *Chambers's Journal.*

And then there is, as against the exact, but surfeiting 'telegrapheme,' our lawless *telegram,* to which is strictly applicable the maxim of the civilians, as regards a clandestine marriage: 'Fieri non debuit, sed factum, valet.' *Fitzedward Hall.*

—*To milk a telegram,* surreptitiously to make use of a telegram designed for another. [Slang.]

They receive their *telegrams* in cipher to avoid the risk of their being *milked* by rival journals. *Times newspaper.*

**Telegrammic** (tel-ē-gram'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a telegram; having the characteristics of a telegram; hence, brief; concise; succinct. [New and rare.]

**Telegraph** (tel'ē-graf), *n.* [Gr. *tēle,* far, at a distance, and *graphō,* to write.] 1. A general name for any instrument or apparatus for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible, the idea of speed being also implied. Thus the name used to be given to a semaphore or other signalling apparatus. The word, however, is now usually restricted in its application to the electric telegraph, which from its power of rapidly conveying elaborate communications to the greatest distances has thrown all others into the shade. The electric telegraph, as comprising the entire system of apparatus for transmitting intelligence by electricity, consists essentially (1) of a battery or other source of electric power; (2) of a line-wire or conductor for conveying the electric current from one station to another; (3) of the apparatus for transmitting, interrupting, and if necessary reversing the current at pleasure; and (4) of the indicator or signalling instrument. For the chief forms of battery in use see under GALVANIC. The line-wires for overhead lines are usually of iron, protected from atmospheric influence by galvanizing or by being varnished with boiled linseed-oil, a coating of tar, or other means, and are supported upon posts, to which they are attached by insulators. (See INSULATOR.) In underground lines the wires are insulated by a gutta-percha or other non-conducting covering, and inclosed in iron or lead pipes. A description of the line-conductor in submarine telegraphs will be found under CABLE. The battery and line-wire are common to all telegraphic systems; it is in the method of producing the signals that the great variation exists; but in all of them advantage has been taken of one or other of the three following properties of the current: (1) its power of producing the deflection of a magnetic needle, as in the galvanometer (which see); (2) its power of temporarily magnetizing soft iron; and (3) its power of producing chemical decomposition. The *needle-telegraph* of Cooke and Wheatstone is an application of the first of these properties. In it a pair of needles is used, one of which, being magnetized, is placed within a multiplying coil, the other appearing on the dial of the instrument. The plane of the coil is vertical; the needles hang on horizontal axes. The dial needle deflects its upper end to the right or left in accordance with the direction of the current, and it is by combinations of these deflections that the letters, &c., are formed. A double-needle telegraph, consisting of two single needle-instruments, has been used; but although it gives great increase of speed of transmission, from its expensiveness, requiring the maintenance of two systems of line-wires, it can never be popular. The needle-telegraph was never adopted out of England, and even here the Morse has been generally substituted for it. Its transmitting instrument is a reversing key, worked by a handle, which appears on the instrument below the dial-needle. The turning of this handle in one direction or the other gives rise to a current of electricity from the battery, which passes through the instruments of both receiver and sender. The attention of the receiver is called by the preliminary sounding of an electric bell. The *electro-magnetic* instrument of Professor Morse is an application of the second of the above properties. By means of an electro-magnet, an armature which is attracted when the magnet is temporarily magnetized, a lever moved by the armature, and a style which moves with the lever, this instrument impresses a message in dots and dashes on a ribbon of moving paper. (See MORSE-ALPHABET.) A modification of this instrument, called a *sounder,* in which the lever makes audible sounds by coming in contact with a brass rod, indicates the message by the length of the strokes produced. Frequently the Morse is simultaneously a recorder and sounder. It being necessary that this instrument should produce sharp and distinct impressions, and the current being weak for stages over 50 miles, a relay is added to it in the case of longer distances. (See RELAY.) The transmitting instrument is a lever, which, on being pressed, permits the current from the battery to flow into the line-wire during the time the contact is made. Both on account of its intrinsic merits and for the sake of uniformity the Morse is the most extensively used system, being that in use in America and on the Continent of Europe, and being also largely employed in Britain. Wheatstone's 'universal telegraph' is also one in extensive use. The currents employed are magneto-electric, and are alternately positive and negative. They produce successive reversals of polarity in an electro-magnet, which acts upon a light steel magnet and causes it to rotate through a large angle first in one direction and then in the opposite. Each of these rotations causes a ratchet-wheel to advance one tooth, and this causes the pointer to advance one letter. At the same time the turning of the handle by which the currents are generated causes the pointer of the sending instrument to advance one letter for each current sent, so that the pointers at the two stations indicate the same letter. The same dial which serves for sending also serves for receiving. It is surrounded by a number of keys or buttons, and when any letter is to be sent its key is depressed, the operator continuing all the while to turn the handle for generating currents. The *electro-chemical telegraph* of Alexander Bain of Edinburgh takes advantage of the third of the above-mentioned properties of the current. Upon a metallic disc, which is carried round by clockwork, is laid a sheet of paper, prepared by having been dipped in a solution of prussiate of potass, nitric acid, and ammonia, over which rests a screw-plate, serving to guide a pen, consisting of a piece of fine steel, connected with the positive pole of the battery, the metallic disc being connected with the negative. The transmitting instrument is that of Morse. When a current is transmitted it decomposes the prussiate of potass in passing through the moistened paper, and the acid, uniting with the iron style at the positive electrode, forms ferrocyanide of iron or Prussian blue, leaving a distinct blue trace upon the paper moving under it. There are many more instruments, modifications of one or other of the above. Instruments, as Hughes' telegraph, have been invented which print the message in Roman characters, but as yet they have been little used. *Autographic telegraphs,* by which writing or a design can be produced in facsimile, have also been invented. Casselli's telegraph effects this end by the use of a

non-conducting ink and Bain's chemical paper. Cowper's *writing telegraph* imitates hand-writing by a pen at the receiving station being made to follow the movements of a pen at the sending station. Two wires are necessary, one of them to produce similarity of position as regards left and right displacement, the other as regards up and down displacement. Strips of paper are drawn past both pens by clock-work. In addition to the delicate *mirror* or *reflecting galvanometer* (see GALVANOMETER), which Sir W. Thomson invented in connection with the Atlantic telegraph, that distinguished electrician has invented a self-recording instrument, consisting of a light coil of wire, very delicately suspended in a magnetic field, the motions of which coil, when a current is passed through it, are the means by which messages are recorded. The coil is attached to a very light glass siphon in the shape of an exceedingly fine capillary tube, through which ink from a reservoir is drawn by electric attraction, the reservoir and the moving paper ribbon upon which the ink falls being oppositely electrified. The extremity of the siphon is not in contact with, but only very near the paper. When there is no current the ink traces a straight line; when the current is passing the marks or deviations constituting the letters are produced. The delicacy and rapidity of this instrument are even greater than those of the mirror galvanometer, and the siphon recorder accordingly is highly valued. Although the possibility of applying electricity to telegraphy was thought of in the latter half of the eighteenth century, the principal elements of success were wanting till the discoveries of the galvanic pile by Volta in 1800, and of electro-magnetism by Oersted in 1819, since which latter date the triumphs in electric telegraphy have been achieved. In Britain the first public introduction of telegraphy was made in 1845, and thirteen years later the submarine cable between the Old and New Worlds was successfully laid. In 1872 a really workable mode of sending simultaneously two messages in opposite directions on the same line was introduced, and it was also discovered that two messages could be sent in the same direction (duplex telegraphy). The two plans being combined formed quadruplex telegraphy, by which the message-carrying powers of the wires has been greatly multiplied. —2. A telegraphic communication; a telegram. *Trollope.*

**Telegraph** (tel'ē-graf), *v.t.* To transmit, convey, or announce, as a communication, speech, or intelligence, by means of a telegraph, especially by the electric telegraph; as, to *telegraph* the queen's speech.

A little before sunset, however, Blackwood in the Euryalus *telegraphed* that they appeared determined to go to the westward. *Southey.*

**Telegraphic** (tel-ē-graf'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* movements or signals; *telegraphic* art.—2. Communicated by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* intelligence.

**Telegraphical** (tel-ē-graf'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Telegraphic.*

**Telegraphically** (tel-ē-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a telegraphic manner; by means of the telegraph.

**Telegraphist** (te-leg'ra-fist), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; one who works a telegraph; a telegraphic operator.

**Telegraphy** (te-leg'ra-fi), *n.* The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph; the science or art of constructing or managing telegraphs.

**Telemeter** (te-lem'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument used among artillery for determining the distance from the gun of the object fired at.

**Telengiscope** (te-len'ji-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, *engys*, near, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope.

**Teleological** (tel'ē-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to teleology.

**Teleologically** (tel'ē-ō-loj''ik-al-li), *n.* In a teleological manner.

No clue could exist for the observation of a kind of natural objects which can be considered *teleologically* under the conception of natural ends. *Whewell.*

**Teleologist** (tel-ē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in teleology; one who investigates the final cause or purpose of phenomena, or the end for which each has been produced.

It is a relief to us . . . to fall back on the more sober arguments of the *teleologists*, who, no doubt, cannot prove from the works of creation infinite wisdom, goodness, and power, but do prove an amount of wisdom, goodness, and power which satisfies the mind. Take for instance the . . . volume of Sir Charles Bell on 'the Hand,' and say whether it is possible to follow him through the niceties and beauty of adaptation which he demonstrates without acknowledging an inconceivable amount of ingenious contrivance and benevolent design. *Ed. Rev.*

While the explanation of the *teleologist* is untrue, it is often an obverse to the truth; for though, on the hypothesis of evolution, it is clear that things are not arranged thus or thus for the securing of special ends, it is also clear that arrangements which do secure these special ends tend continually to establish themselves—are established by the fulfilment of these ends. *H. Spencer.*

**Teleology** (tel-ē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *telos, teleos*, an end, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of final causes: (*a*) the doctrine which asserts that all things which exist were produced by an intelligent being for the end which they fulfil; the science of the ends or design for which things exist or were created. (*b*) A name proposed by John Stuart Mill for a science which should give a reasoned exhibition to the ends of human action.

**Teleophyte** (tel'ē-ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *teleos*, complete, *telos, teleos*, an end, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant composed of a number of cells arranged in tissues. *H. Spencer.*

**Teleosaur** (tel'ē-ō-sąr), *n.* A fossil saurian of the genus Teleosaurus.

**Teleosaurus** (tel'ē-ō-są''rus), *n.* [Gr. *teleios*, perfect, complete, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil saurians with long and narrow snouts. They are confined to the oolitic division of the secondary rocks.

**Teleostean, Teleost** (tel-ē-os'tē-an, (tel'ē-ost), *n.* A member of the order Teleostei or bony fishes.

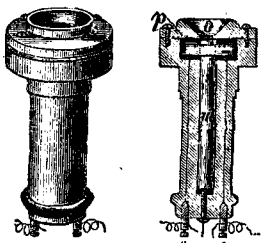
**Teleostean** (tel-ē-os'tē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Teleostei.

*Teleostean* fishes (are) fishes of the kind familiar to us in the present day, having the skeleton usually completely ossified and the scales horny. *Darwin.*

**Teleostei** (tel-ē-os'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *teleos, teleios*, complete, and *osteon*, a bone.] An order of fishes including the great majority of those having a well-ossified endoskeleton, and corresponding very nearly to Cuvier's osseous fishes, and to the orders Ctenoidei and Cycloidei of Agassiz. The skeleton is well ossified; cranium provided with cranial bones, and a mandible is present; the vertebral column consists of more or less ossified vertebræ; the pectoral arch has a clavicle, and the two pairs of limbs, when present, are in the form of fins supported by rays; the gills are free, a bony gill-cover being always developed. The order comprises almost all the common fishes. It comprehends the sub-orders Malacopteri, Acanthini, Acanthopteri, Plectognathi, and Lophobranchii.

**Teleozoon** (tel'ē-ō-zō-on), *n.* [Gr. *teleos*, complete, *telos, teleos*, an end, and *zōon*, an animal.] Any animal composed of a number of cells and arranged in tissues. *H. Spencer.*

**Telephone** (tel'ē-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *phōnē*, sound.] In a general sense any instrument or apparatus which transmits sound beyond its natural limits of audibility; thus the speaking-tube so much used in conveying the sound of the voice from one room to another in large buildings, or a stretched cord or wire attached to vibrating membranes or discs, constitutes virtually a telephone. But the name is generally restricted to an instrument transmitting sound by means of electricity and telegraph wires. About the year 1860 the idea that sound-producing vibrations could be transmitted through a wire by means of electricity began to be recognized by several men of science. Reis of Frankfort invented an apparatus which could reproduce at a distant station the pitch of a musical sound by means of a discontinuous current along a telegraph wire. A great step in advance was made in 1876 when Prof. Graham Bell, a Scotchman resident in America, discovered an articulating telephone which depends upon the principle of the undulating current, and by means of which the very quality of a note, and therefore conversation itself, could be reproduced at a distant station. Several varieties of telephonic apparatus are now in everyday use for intercommunication between distant places. The Bell telephone in its common form is shown in the accompanying cut. A strong ordinary bar magnet *m* has round one of its ends a coil of fine silk-covered wire in metallic



Bell Telephone.

communication with the two terminals *s s*. One of the terminals communicates through a telegraph wire with one of the terminals of the coil of a precisely similar instrument at the other station, the remaining pair of terminals being connected through the earth, or through a return wire. Just in front of the extremity of the magnet there is a thin plate of iron *p*, and in front of this again there is the mouth-piece of a speaking-tube *o*. By this last the sounds to be transmitted are collected and concentrated, and falling on the metal plate cause it to vibrate. These vibrations in their turn excite undulating electric currents which correspond exactly with the vibrations; that is, with the original sounds. The electric currents being transmitted to the receiving telephone cause corresponding vibrations in the plate or disc in it, and these reproduce to the ear the original sounds.

**Telephone** (tel'ē-fōn), *v.t.* To transmit or reproduce, as sounds, speech, or the like, by means of the telephone.

**Telephonic** (tel-ē-fon'ik), *a.* Of or relating to the telephone; communicated by the telephone; as, a *telephonic* communication.

**Telephonist** (te-lef'on-ist), *n.* A person versed in telephony, or who operates on the telephone.

**Telephony** (te-lef'o-ni), *n.* The art or practice of transmitting communications by the telephone.

**Telephoridæ** (tel-ē-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See TELEPHORUS.] A family of coleopterous insects of a long and narrow form, with perfect wings and elytra, found in spring upon flowers, especially those of the Umbelliferæ. They are very voracious, feeding not only on other insects but on the weaker of their own kind. Among children they bear the names of *soldiers, sailors*, and *doctors.*

**Telephorus** (te-lef'o-rus), *n.* [Gr. *telos*, an end, and *phoreō*, to bear.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family Telephoridæ.

**Telerpeton** (te-lėr'pē-ton), *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *herpeton*, a lizard.] A lizard-like reptile, about 5 inches in length, found fossil in the white sandstones of Cummingstone, near Elgin, and so named from its supposed antiquity, the sandstones being referred to the old red, in which case the telerpeton would be the earliest quadruped discovered. Subsequent investigations have led to the strong suspicion that the sandstone is triassic.

**Telescope** (tel'ē-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *tēleskopos*, far-seeing, seeing afar, from *tēle*, at a distance, and *skopeō*, to view.] 1. An optical instrument essentially consisting of a set of lenses fixed in a tube or a number of sliding tubes, by which distant objects are brought within the range of distinct, or more distinct vision. The law of action by which the telescope assists human vision is twofold, and that under all the varieties of its construction. A distant object viewed by the unaided eye is placed in the circumference of a large circle, having the eye for its centre, and consequently the angle under which it is seen is measured by the minute portion of the circumference which it occupies. Now, when the distance is great, it is found that this angle is too small to convey to the retina any sensible impression—all the light proceeding from the object is too weak to affect the optic nerve. This limit to distinct vision results from the small aperture or pupil of the eye. The telescope substitutes its large object lens or reflector for the human eye, and consequently receives a quantity of light proportioned to its

area or surface; hence a distant point, inappreciable by the eye alone, is rendered visible by the aid of the telescope. The rays of light, after transmission or reflection, converge to a point as they at first proceeded from a point, and thus an image of the object is formed which, when viewed by the eye-piece or lens, is more or less magnified. The telescope therefore assists the eye in these two ways: it gathers up additional light, and it magnifies the object; that is to say, its image. The *refracting telescope* is constructed of lenses alone, which, by successive refractions, produce the desired effect. This instrument was formerly very cumbersome and inconvenient, inasmuch as its length had to be increased considerably with every accession of power; and though the substitution of achromatic for ordinary lenses has rendered it more portable, its construction even at the present day does not enable it to compete with the reflecting telescope as an astronomical investigator. The *reflecting telescope* is composed of specula or concave reflectors, aided by a refracting eye-piece. To this instrument we owe the most wondrous discoveries in astronomical science. The names of Newton, Gregory, Herschel, and Lord Rosse are connected with its history. The following diagrams exhibit the principles of construction and action in both

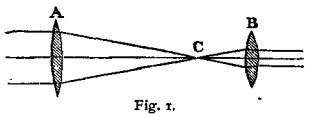


Fig. 1.

sorts of telescopes. In fig. 1, which illustrates the refracting telescope in its simplest form, A and B are two lenses of different focal lengths. Rays of light from a distant object falling upon the object-glass A are converged to a focus at C. The eye-glass B, placed at its focal distance from the point of convergence, gathers up the diverging rays and carries them parallel to the eye, magnifying the image formed at C. The magnifying power of the instrument is as A C : C B, or as the focal length of one lens to that of the other. In this construction the object is inverted by the intersection of the rays, and hence it is unsuitable for terrestrial purposes. To render the image erect a more complicated eye-piece, consisting of two additional lenses, is necessary. Fig. 2 shows

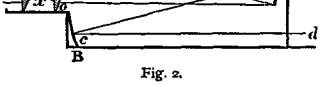


Fig. 2.

the structure of the reflecting telescope as constructed by Dr. Gregory. A B is a large speculum perforated in the centre; upon this fall the rays *b*, *a* and *d*, c, which are reflected to convergence at *e*. A smaller speculum, C, takes up the diverging rays and reflects them, slightly converging, through the aperture *o*, where they are received by a lens, and, after transmission, they intersect at *x*, and proceed to the eye-glass, whence they emerge parallel. The magnifying power of this instrument is great for its length, being as $\frac{o\,e}{e\,C} \times \frac{x\,C}{x\,o}$. In the telescope invented by Sir Wm. Herschel there is no second speculum, and no perforation in the centre of the larger one placed at the bottom of the tube. The latter is fixed in an inclined position so that the image formed by reflection falls near the lower side of the tube at its open end or mouth, where it is viewed directly by an eye-piece without greatly interfering with the light. This arrangement, in the case of large reflectors, is imposed by their great weight and difficult management. Were it otherwise the ordinary construction would be preferred, the inclination of the speculum being a disadvantage. Chromatic aberration, which arises from the different refrangibilities of the various coloured rays, and leads to the formation, by a lens, of a separate image of a bright object for each coloured ray, is remedied by achromatizing the lens, that is, by constructing it of two or more lenses of different kinds of glass, so that the colours, separated by one, shall be reunited by the others. See ACHROMATIC.—2. Same as *Telescopium.*—*Prism telescope.* See TEINOSCOPE.

**Telescope** (tel'ē-skōp), *v.t.* To drive the parts of into each other, like the movable joints or slides of a pocket telescope: said chiefly of railway-carriages or trains that come in collision; as, the two trains *telescoped* each other; the foremost carriages were *telescoped.* [Colloq.]

**Telescope** (tel'ē-skōp), *v.i.* To move in the same manner as the slides of a pocket telescope; especially, to run or be driven together so that the one partially enters the other; as, the two carriages *telescoped.*

**Telescope-carp** (tel'ē-skōp-kärp), *n.* The scarlet-fish (which see).

**Telescope-fly** (tel'ē-skōp-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the genus Diopsis. See DIOPSIS.

**Telescope-shell** (tel'ē-skōp-shel), *n.* The name of a shell of a species of Turbo, with plane, striated, and numerous spires.

**Telescopic, Telescopical** (tel'ē-skop-ik, tel'ē-skop-ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope; as, a *telescopic* view.—2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as, *telescopic* stars.—3. Seeing at a great distance; far-seeing.

> Aristotle had the eye of a bird, both *telescopic* and microscopic. *Whately.*

4. Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a pocket telescope; especially, in *mach.* constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the telescopic boiler, or movable, as in the telescopic chimney of a war-vessel, which may be put out of sight in action by being closed endwise, or in the telescopic jack, a screw-jack, in which the lifting head is raised by the action of two screws having reversed threads, one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base—an arrangement by which greater power is obtained.

**Telescopically** (tel-ē-skop'ik-al-li), *adv.* By the telescope.

**Telescopiform** (tel-ē-skop'i-form), *a.* Having the form or construction of a telescope.

**Telescopist** (tel'ē-skop-ist), *n.* One skilled in using the telescope.

**Telescopium** (tel-ē-skō'pi-um), *n.* The Telescope, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated south of the Centaur and Sagittarius. It contains nine stars, all, except one, of less than the fourth magnitude.—*Telescopium Herscheli,* Herschel's Telescope, a new asterism inserted in honour of Sir William Herschel the astronomer. It is surrounded by Lynx, The Twins, and Auriga. Seventeen stars have been assigned to it.

**Telescopy** (te-les'ko-pi), *n.* The art of constructing or of using the telescope.

**Telesia** (te-lē'zi-a), *n.* [Fr. *télésie,* from Gr. *telesios,* making perfect, from *teleō,* to finish, to make perfect.] A name sometimes given to sapphire.

**Telesm** † (tel'ezm), *n.* [Gr. *telesma,* an incantation. See TALISMAN.] A kind of amulet or magical charm; a talisman. 'The consecrated *telesms* of the pagans.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Telesmatical** † (tel-ez-mat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to telesms; talismanic. 'A *telesmatic* virtue.' *Rycaut.*

**Telespectroscope** (tel-ē-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *tēle,* far, and E. *spectroscope.*] An instrument composed of a telescope and spectroscope, used for forming and examining spectra of the sun and other planets or their atmospheres.

**Telestereoscope** (tel-ē-stē'rē-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *tēle,* far, and E. *stereoscope.*] An optical instrument for producing an appearance of relief in the objects of a landscape at moderate distances. It consists essentially of a frame on which are set at a convenient distance—say 4½ feet—apart, two plane mirrors at an angle of 45°, which receive the rays of light from the objects. These are reflected to two central mirrors forming an angle of 45° with the first in which they are viewed by the eye. *E. H. Knight.*

**Telestic** (tē-les'tik), *a.* [Gr. *telos,* an end.] Pertaining to the final end or purpose; tending or serving to end or finish. *Cudworth.*

**Telestich** (te-les'tik), *n.* [Gr. *telos,* end, and *stichos,* a verse.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

**Telic** (tel'ik), *a.* [Gr. *telos,* end.] Denoting the final end or purpose. Thus Gr. *hina hopōs,* when meaning 'in order that,' are said to be *telic,* as distinguished from their *ecbatic* use, when they denote 'so that.'

**Tell** (tel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *told;* ppr. *telling.* [A. Sax. *tellan,* to tell, announce, reckon, count; O. Fris. *tella,* D. *tellen,* Dan. *tælle,* Icel. *telja,* to tell, number, &c.; G. *zählen,* to number, *erzählen,* to relate or narrate. Closely akin to *tale, talk* (which see).] 1. To express in words; to communicate to others; to utter; to say.

> I will not eat until I have *told* my errand. Gen. xxiv. 33.

2. To relate; to narrate; to rehearse; as, to *tell* a story.

> Life . . . is a tale
> *Told* by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
> Signifying nothing. *Shak.*

3. To make known by words; to divulge; to publish; to disclose; to confess; to acknowledge; as, to *tell* a secret.

> She never *told* her love,
> But let concealment like a worm i' the bud
> Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*
>
> *Tell* it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon. 2 Sam. i. 20.

4. To solve; to explain; to interpret.

> Whoso asked her for his wife,
> His riddle *told* not, lost his life. *Shak.*

5. To discern so as to be able to say; to distinguish; to decide; to determine; to answer; to say; to indicate; as, he can't *tell* the one from the other; she can't *tell* which she likes best.—6. To mention or number one after another; to enumerate; to count; to reckon. 'While one, with moderate haste, might *tell* a hundred.' *Shak.* 'When usurers *tell* their gold.' *Shak.*

> A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

7. With a personal object, which is rather to be regarded as a dative than as an objective or accusative: (*a*) To give instruction to; to make acquainted with; to inform.

> I *told* him of myself; which was as much
> As to have asked him pardon. *Shak.*

(*b*) To give an order, command, or request to; as, I *told* him to stay at home.—*To tell off,* to count off; especially, to count off, detach, or select, as for some special duty; as, a squad was *told off* to clear the streets.—*Say, Speak, Tell.* See SAY.—SYN. To utter, say, communicate, impart, reveal, disclose, inform, acquaint, report, repeat, relate, narrate, rehearse, recite, mention, bid.

**Tell** (tel), *v.i.* 1. To give an account; to make report.

> That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. Ps. xxvi. 7.

2. To play the informer; to tell tales; to inform; to blab; as, if you do I'll *tell.*—3. To take effect; to produce a marked effect; as, every shot *tells;* every expression *tells.*—*To tell of,* (*a*) to speak of; to mention; to narrate or describe. (*b*) To inform against; to disclose some fault of. [In this use *on* is often used for *of,* especially in colloquial language.]—*To hear tell,* to hear mention made; to learn by hearsay.

**Tell** † (tel), *n.* That which is told; narration; account; story; tale. 'I am at the end of my *tell.*' *H. Walpole.*

**Tellable** (tel'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being told.

**Telled** (teld). For *Told.* [Provincial.]

**Teller** (tel'ėr), *n.* 1. One that tells, relates, or communicates the knowledge of something.

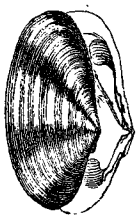
> Any one,
> Regarding, well had deem'd he felt the tale
> Less than the *teller.* *Tennyson.*

2. One who numbers; as, one who numbers, *tells,* or records votes. The *tellers* in the House of Commons are members appointed by the speaker when a division takes place, to count the votes for and against a proposed measure. There are two tellers appointed for each party, of whom one for the ayes and another for the noes are associated to check each other in the telling.—3. An officer of the exchequer, in ancient records called *tallier.* (See TALLY.) The tellers of the exchequer were four in number; their duties were to receive money payable to the king, and to pay all money payable by the king. The office was abolished in 1834 by 4 and 5 Will. IV. xv., and the duties of the four tellers are now performed by a comptroller-general of the receipt and issue of the exchequer.—4. A functionary in a banking establishment, whose business is to receive and pay money over the counter.

**Tellership** (tel'ėr-ship), *n.* The office or employment of a teller.

**Tellina** (tel-lī'na), *n.* [Gr. *tellinē,* a kind of shell-fish.] A genus of marine and fresh-

water lamellibranchiate mollusca, characterized by the hinge of the shell having one tooth on the left, and two teeth on the right valve, often bifid. There is a strong external ligament. The animal has two slender diverging siphons twice as long as the shell. About 200 species are known, upwards of twenty of which inhabit the seas of our coasts. The shells are often beautifully coloured. Many species are found fossil.



Tellina radiata.

**Telling** (tel'ing), *p.* and *a.* Operating with great effect; highly effective; impressive; as, a *telling* speech.

**Telling** (tel'ing), *n.* The act of telling; *pl.* the act of telling what ought not to be told; disclosure of a secret or what has been received in confidence; illicit information. —*That's tellings*, colloquial for that would be giving information which ought to be secret, that's asking me to blab.

'But now,' observed Vanslyperken, 'where is this cargo to be seen, and when?' '*That's tellings*,' replied the man. 'I know that; but you have come to tell, or what the devil else?' replied Vanslyperken, who was getting angry. 'That's according ——' replied the man. *Marryat.*

**Tellinidæ** (tel-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of bivalve molluscs, of which the genus Tellina is the type. See TELLINA.

**Tellinite** (tel'lin-īt), *n.* Petrified or fossil shells of the genus Tellina.

**Tell-tale** (tel'tāl), *a.* Telling tales; officiously or heedlessly revealing; blabbing; babbling.

Let not the heavens hear these *tell-tale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shak.*

**Tell-tale** (tel'tāl), *n.* 1. One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals; one who tells that which prudence should suppress.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no fleering *tell-tale*. *Shak.*

A *tell-tale* out of school
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

2. A name given to a variety of instruments or devices, usually automatic, used for counting, indicating, registering, or otherwise giving some desired information; as, (*a*) a piece of ivory, metal, or the like connected with the wind-chest of an organ, and which shows by its rising or falling in what degree the wind is exhausted. (*b*) A hanging compass. See under COMPASS. (*c*) An index in front of the wheel of a ship, or in the cabin, to show the direction of the tiller. (*d*) A turnstile placed at the entrance of a hall or other place of resort, and having a mechanism which records the number of persons passing in or out. (*e*) A gauge or index such as shows the pressure of steam on an engine boiler, of gas on a gas-holder, and the like. (*f*) A clock attachment for the purpose of causing a record to be made of the presence of a watchman at certain intervals. Some forms of this device are provided with a rotating paper dial, showing the hour and minute at which a watchman touched a projecting button having a point which punctuates the paper dial.—3. The name of two species of grallatorial birds common in America, and so called from their shrill whistle alarming ducks about to be fired at by the sportsman. The one is the *Totanus flavipes*, the other *T. vociferus*.

**Tell-troth**† (tel'troth), *n.* One who speaks or tells the truth; one who gives a true report.

Caleb and Joshua, the only two *tell-troths*, endeavoured to undeceive and encourage the people. *Fuller.*

**Tellural** (tel-lū'ral), *a.* [L. *tellus, telluris*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth.

**Tellurate** (tel'lū-rāt), *n.* A salt of telluric acid.

**Tellur-bismuth** (tel'lūr-bis-muth), *n.* Telluride of bismuth, an ore which occurs crystallized in small six-sided prisms. It is of a steel-gray or zinc-white colour and metallic lustre. It consists of 34·6 parts of tellurium, 60 of bismuth, and 4·8 of sulphur, with traces of selenium.

**Telluret** (tel'lū-ret), *n.* Same as *Telluride*.

**Telluretted** (tel-lū'ret-ed), *a.* Combined with tellurium.—*Telluretted hydrogen* ($H_2Te$), a gaseous compound obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on an alloy of tellurium. It is a feeble acid, analogous in composition, smell, and other characters to sulphuretted hydrogen.

**Tellurian** (tel-lū'ri-an), *n.* Same as *Tellurion*.

**Telluric** (tel-lū'rik), *a.* [Fr. *tellurique*, from L. *tellus, telluris*, the earth.] Pertaining to or proceeding from the earth; as, a disease of *telluric* origin. 'Amid these hot *telluric* flames.' *Carlyle.*—*Telluric acid* ($H_2TeO_4$), an oxyacid of tellurium which is formed when tellurium is deflagrated with nitre.

**Telluride** (tel'lū-rīd), *n.* A compound of tellurium with an electro-positive element; a telluret.

**Tellurion** (tel-lū'ri-on), *n.* [From L. *tellus, telluris*, the earth.] An instrument for showing in what manner the causes operate which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons; a kind of orrery.

**Tellurism** (tel'lūr-izm), *n.* A theory accounting for animal magnetism, propounded by Kieser, who substituted the idea of a telluric spirit in place of the universal fluid of Mesmer and the nervous atmosphere of Kluge. This influence or spirit was possessed by all cosmical bodies, so that the moon was held to magnetize the inhabitants of the earth by night, the sun demagnetizing them in the morning.

**Tellurite** (tel'lū-rīt), *n.* 1. In *chem.* a compound of tellurous acid and a base.—2. In *mineral.* a mineral found in small yellowish or whitish spherical masses, having a radiated structure, occurring with native tellurium.

**Tellurium** (tel-lū'ri-um), *n.* [L. *tellus, telluris*, the earth.] Sym. Te. At. wt. 128. An element discovered in 1782, combined with gold and silver in the ores, and received from Hungary. The ores are denominated *native, graphic, yellow*, and *black*. The native tellurium is of a colour between tin and silver, and sometimes inclines to a steel-gray. The graphic tellurium (or graphic gold) is steel-gray; but sometimes white, yellow, or lead-gray. These ores are found massive or crystallized. Tellurium is very brittle, and has a sp. gr. of 5·7–6·1. It is very fusible, and volatile at a red heat. It sometimes gives forth an odour of sulphuretted hydrogen during combustion, which has been ascribed to the presence of minute portions of selenium.

**Tellurous** (tel-lū'rus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tellurium.—*Tellurous acid* ($H_2TeO_3$), an oxyacid of tellurium, analogous to selenious acid, and like it formed by the action of nitric acid on the metal. It is a white insoluble powder, forming with alkalies crystallizable salts.

**Telotype** (tē'lō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *typos*, impression.] A printing electric telegraph.

**Telson** (tel'son), *n.* [Gr., a limit.] In *zool.* the last joint in the abdomen of Crustacea, variously regarded as a segment without appendages or as an azygous appendage.

**Temen** (tē'men), *n.* A grain measure of Tripoli, containing nearly 6 gallons.

**Temerarious** (tem-ē-rā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *temerarius*, from *temere*, rashly, by chance.] Heedless or careless of consequences; unreasonably venturous; reckless; headstrong; inconsiderate; rash; careless. '*Temerarious* judgment.' *Latimer.*

Resolution without foresight is *temerarious* folly. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Temerariously** (tem-ē-rā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a temerarious manner; rashly; with excess of boldness.

It asserts and enacts that they have no right, as they '*temerariously* presume, and usurpedly take on themselves, to be parcel of the body, in manner claiming, that without their assents nothing can be enacted at any parliament within this land.' *Hallam.*

**Temeration** (tem-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* [From L. *temero, temeratum*, to defile, violate, from *temere*, rashly.] Defilement; contamination.

Not those cryptic ways of institution by which the ancients did hide a light, and keep it in a dark lanthorn from the *temeration* of underhandliness and popular preachers. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Temerity** (tē-mer'i-ti), *n.* [L. *temeritas*, rashness, from *temere*, rashly; from same root as Skr. *tamas*, darkness, E. *dim.*] Heedlessness of consequences; extreme venturesomeness; recklessness; rashness. 'The *temerity* that risked the fate of an empire on the chances of a battle.' *Hallam.*

It is notorious *temerity* to pass sentence upon grounds incapable of evidence. *Barrow.*

SYN. Rashness, precipitancy, heedlessness, incautiousness, venturesomeness.

**Temin** (tem'in), *n.* A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to 2 carubes, or 29 aspers, about 17*d.* sterling.

**Tempean** (tem'pē-an), *a.* Of, belonging to, or resembling *Tempe*, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, famed by the classic poets; hence, beautiful; delightful.

**Temper** (tem'pėr), *v. t.* [Fr. *tempérer*, from L. *tempero*, to arrange properly, to regulate, to mix properly, to temper, from *tempus, temporis*, time, perhaps originally portion cut off, from root *tem*, as in Gr. *temnō*, to cut; though some derive it from root *tan*, to stretch, seen in E. *thin*.] 1. To proportion duly as regards constituent parts; to unite in due proportion; to adjust.

But God hath *tempered* the body together . . . that there should be no schism in the body; but that the members should have the same care one for another. 1 Cor. xii. 24, 25.

2. To mingle, mix, or combine properly or in due proportion; to form by mixing ingredients; to mix and work up; to compound; to blend. 'And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen.' *Shak.*

And thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, *tempered* together, pure and holy. Ex. xxx. 35.

3. To qualify by intermixture of something; to reduce to due condition by combining with something else; as, to *temper* justice with mercy. *Milton.*—4. Hence, to reduce the excess, violence, harshness, or severity of; to assuage; to mollify; to soften; to moderate; to soothe; to calm. 'With this she wonts to *temper* angry Jove.' *Spenser.*

Woman, lovely woman—Nature made thee
To *temper* man; we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*

God *tempers* the wind to the shorn lamb. *Sterne.*

5. To form to a proper degree of hardness; as, to *temper* iron or steel. See TEMPERING.

The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*

6.† To govern: a Latinism.

With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And faries rules, and Tartare *tempereth*. *Spenser.*

7. In *music*, to adjust, as the scale of tones or sounds of a fixed-toned instrument, so as to enable it to be played in any key; to raise or lower slightly, as the various notes of an instrument, so that the intervals in each key shall be as far as possible equally agreeable. See TEMPERAMENT.—8. In *founding*, to moisten to a proper consistency; as, to *temper* moulding clay. — SYN. To proportion, combine, mingle, reduce, moderate, soften, mollify, assuage, soothe, calm.

**Temper** (tem'pėr), *n.* 1. Due mixture of different qualities; the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients; as, the *temper* of mortar.

That which we are, we are;
One equal *temper* of heroic hearts
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield. *Tennyson.*

2.† That constitution of body arising from the blending or mixture of the four principal humours; temperament (which see).

The exquisiteness of his (Christ's) bodily *temper* increased the exquisiteness of his torment. *Fuller.*

Concupiscence itself follows the crasis and temperature of the body. If you would know why one man is proud, another cruel, another intemperate or luxurious, you are not to repair so much to Aristotle's ethics, or to the writings of other moralists, as to those of Galen or of some anatomists, to find the reason of these different *tempers*. *South.*

3. Disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm *temper;* a hasty *temper;* a fretful *temper*.

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judg'd. *Milton.*

There is no religion in any work of Titian's; there is not even the smallest evidence of religious *temper* or sympathies either in himself or those for whom he painted. *Ruskin.*

4.† Calmness of mind; temperateness; moderation; self-restraint.

Restore yourselves to your *tempers*, fathers. *B. Jonson.*

To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

He had a violence of passion that carried him often to fits like madness, in which he had no *temper*. *Bp. Burnet.*

5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; proneness to give way to anger, rage, or the like; as, the boy showed a great deal of *temper* when I reproved him. [Colloq.]—6. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness; as, the *temper* of iron or steel.—7. Middle character, state, or course; mean or medium.

If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant be-

fore the reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than that some reasonable *temper* had been used instead of paring them so quick.
*Swift.*

The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the man of theory, who can see nothing but general principles, and the mere man of business, who can see nothing but particular circumstances.
*Macaulay.*

8. In *sugar works*, white lime or other substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the superabundant acid.—SYN. Disposition, temperament, frame, humour, mood.

**Temper** (tem'pėr), *v.i.* 1.† To accord.

Few men rightly *temper* with the stars. *Shak.*

That is, few men conform their temper to their destiny.—2. To become soft and pliable; to acquire a desired quality or state.

I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb. *Shak.*

**Tempera** (tem'pe-ra), *n.* [It.] In *painting*, the same as *Distemper*.

Spare dusky *tempera*, curveless broken drapery, and sharp contour produce an effect of dryness to which we are accustomed in Dürer's masterpieces.
*Academy.*

**Temperable** (tem'pėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being tempered. *Emerson.*

**Temperament** (tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* [L. *temperamentum*, a mean, moderation, from *tempero*. See TEMPER.] 1. State with respect to the relative proportion of different qualities or constituent parts; constitution; due mixture of opposite or different qualities; a condition resulting from the proper blending of various qualities.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. A middle course or an arrangement reached by mutual concession, or a tempering of the extreme claims on either side; adjustment of opposing influences, as passions, interests, doctrines, rules, and the like, or the means by which such an adjustment is effected; compromise.

Safest, therefore, to me it seems that none of the Council be moved unless by death or by just conviction of some crime. However, I forejudge not any probable expedient, any *temperament* that can be found in things of this nature, so disputable on either side. *Milton.*

Many *temperaments* and explanations there would have been if ever I had a notion that it (a pamphlet) should meet the public eye. *Burke.*

Auricular confession . . . an imperative duty in the Church of Rome, and preserved as such in the six articles, and in the codes published by Henry VIII., was left to each man's discretion in the new order; a judicious *temperament* which the reformers would have done well to adopt in some other points.
*Hallam.*

3. That individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of each person is permanently affected. The ancients distinguished four temperaments, which derived their names from the fancied excess of one or other of the principal humours or fluids of the body; as, the *choleric* or bilious, from Gr. *cholē*, bile; the *phlegmatic*, from *phlegma*; the *melancholic*, from *melaina*, black, and *cholē*, bile; and the *sanguine*, from L. *sanguis*, blood. Many modern authorities have adopted a classification indicative of the fulness of habit and relative activity of the nutritive functions, and cerebro-spinal activity, employing the terms *sanguineous*, *nervous*, *nervo-sanguineous*, *sanguineo-nervous*, *lymphatic*, and *phlegmatic*. Dr. Cullen and others admit of only two temperaments, the sanguine and the melancholic, considering the phlegmatic a degree of the sanguine, and the choleric of the melancholic; and many of the so-called temperaments, as the bilious, melancholic, and lymphatic have been looked upon merely as departures from health, the result of imperfect development, incorrect habits, bad nutrition, and inactive functions of the body, which may be modified or removed by corrected habits, regimen, or medical treatment.—4.† Condition as to heat or cold; temperature. 'In proportion to the fertility of the soil and the *temperament* of the climate.' *Cook.*

Bodies are denominated hot or cold in proportion to the present *temperament* of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

5. In *music*, a certain adjustment or regulation of the tones or intervals of the scale of fixed-toned instruments, as the organ, piano, and the like, with the view of removing an apparent imperfection, and fitting the scale for use in all keys without offence to the ear. The intervals between the notes of the natural scale are by no means equal. Thus, supposing the perfect octave to be divided into fifty-three equal parts, or *commas* as they are technically called, and taking C as the key-note or tonic, the intervals between the notes would be made up as follows: C to D, 9 commas; D to E, 8; E to F, 5; F to G, 9; G to A, 8; A to B, 9; B to C, 5. We have here three species of intervals, of which those represented by 9 are called major tones; those by 8, minor tones, and those by 5, major semitones. A fixed-toned instrument tuned on this principle would fully satisfy the ear with the correctness of its tones and the richness of its concords while the key of C was adhered to. But if we start, say, from D as a key-note, the proportions of the scale, or the sequence of the major and minor tones and of the semitones, are destroyed. D to E would form a tolerable, though not absolutely correct second, but the third and seventh of the scale would be entirely wrong. 'Were the major and minor tones equal, and each semitone exactly half a tone, the insertion of a note between each full tone, exactly dividing the intervals between them, would give an ideally symmetrical scale, and it would be immaterial where the scale began, as each of the twelve notes would be available as a key-note. Now, though such an equality is contrary to the principles of harmonics, an adjustment or arrangement of the sounds of fixed-toned instruments founded on it gives practically no offence unless to the critical ear. In what is termed *equal* or *even temperament*, which is now, theoretically at least, adopted for all pianos, organs, harmoniums, &c., the twelve semitones are all adjusted so as to stand at intervals of the same length, and thus no advantage is given to one key over another. In the *unequal* or *vulgar temperament*, formerly adopted for organs, some popular keys, as B♭, F, C, G, and D, were favoured at the expense of the rest, that is, the true intervals of the normal or natural scale were pretty closely adhered to; but the harsh fifths and thirds (the 'Wolf tones' of musicians) occurring in the keys written in several flats or sharps caused this system to be abandoned. The different characters of the various keys recognized on most fixed-toned instruments could have no existence were equal temperament absolutely adhered to, and are due to the fact that some discrimination is still practically used in favour of certain popular keys, though not to such an extent as to injure very sensibly the effect of keys less favoured. The only instruments of orchestral importance capable of producing just intonation, or of being played in perfect tune, are those of the violin family, which in this respect approach the perfection of the human voice; and were not a habit of incorrect intonation too often acquired by performing to the accompaniment of tempered instruments, the skilful singer or violinist could produce his notes in true key relationship through the most intricate modulations or changes of key.

**Temperamental** (tem'pėr-a-men"tal), *a.* Constitutional. [Rare.]

Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a fate upon a bare *temperamental* relish or disgust. *Glanville.*

**Temperance** (tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [Fr. *tempérance*, from L. *temperantia*, moderation, sobriety, temperance, from *tempero*, to temper, to restrain. See TEMPER.] 1. Moderation; the observance of moderation; temperateness; particularly, (*a*) habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; abstinence from all violence or excess, from improper indulgence, or from the use of anything injurious to moral or physical well-being; sobriety; as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or mirth.

When it (virtue) ruleth and ordereth our lust or concupiscence, limiting out a certain measure, and lawful proportion of time unto pleasures, it is called *temperance*. *Holland.*

If thou well observe
The rule of Not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking therefrom
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight,
So mayst thou live, till, like ripe fruit thou drop
Into thy mother's lap. *Milton.*

*Temperance* permits us to take meat and drink not only as physic for hunger and thirst, but also as an innocent cordial and fortifier against the evils of life, or even sometimes reason not refusing that liberty, merely as a matter of pleasure. It only confines us to such kinds, quantities, and seasons as may best consist with our health, the use of our faculties, our fortune, &c. *Wollaston.*

(*b*) Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*.
*Spenser.*

Being once chafed he cannot
Be rein'd again to *temperance*. *Shak.*

2.† Temperature.

It (the island) must needs be of subtle and delicate *temperance*. *Shak.*

The word is frequently used adjectivally; as, the *temperance* movement; a *temperance* society; a *temperance* hotel; a *temperance* lecture, &c.—*Temperance hotel*, a hotel in which no intoxicant liquors are supplied to the guests.—*Temperance society*, an association formed for the purpose of repressing drunkenness, and banishing it from society. The basis on which these associations have generally been formed has been that of an engagement on the part of each member to abstain from the habitual and improper use or indulgence in intoxicating liquors. As the most strictly limited use of intoxicants as beverages is condemned by many social reformers as physically and mentally injurious, this name has been applied to, or assumed by, associations which are more correctly designated total abstinence or teetotal societies.

**Temperancy**† (tem'pėr-an-si), *n.* Temperance.

**Temperate** (tem'pėr-āt), *a.* [L. *temperatus*, pp. of *tempero*, *temperatum*. See TEMPER.] 1. Moderate; showing moderation; not overpassing due bounds; more especially, (*a*) moderate as regards the indulgence of the appetites or desires; abstemious; sober; as, *temperate* in eating and drinking; *temperate* habits.

He that is *temperate* fleeth pleasures voluptuous.
*Sir T. Elyot.*

Be sober and *temperate*, and you will be healthy.
*Franklin.*

(*b*) Not excessive as regards the use of language; not violent; calm; measured; as, a *temperate* discourse or address; *temperate* language; to be *temperate* in one's language. 2. Not swayed by passion; self-restrained; calm; cool; not going beyond due bounds.

Who can be wise, amazed, *temperate* and furious,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? *Shak.*

3. Proceeding from temperance; as, *temperate* sleep.—4. Moderate as regards amount of heat; not liable to excessive heats; mild; as, a *temperate* heat; a *temperate* climate.—5.† Not hot-blooded. *Shak.*—*Temperate zones*, the spaces on the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles. The *north temperate zone* is the space included between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; and the *south temperate zone*, that between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle. See ZONE.—*Temperate*, *Moderate*. See under MODERATE.—SYN. Moderate, self-restrained, abstemious, abstinent, sober, calm, cool, sedate.

**Temperate**† (tem'pėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *temperated*; ppr. *temperating*. To temper; to moderate. *Marston.*

**Temperately** (tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In a temperate manner or degree; as, (*a*) moderately; not excessively.

By winds that *temperately* blow
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

(*b*) Without over-indulgence in eating, drinking, or the like; soberly.

God esteems it part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, as may best preserve health. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*c*) Without violent passion; calmly; sedately.

*Temperately* proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shak.*

**Temperateness** (tem'pėr-āt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being temperate: (*a*) moderation; freedom from excess; as, *temperateness* of language. (*b*) Due control of the natural appetites or desires; temperance; sobriety. (*c*) Calmness; coolness of mind.

Langley's mild *temperateness*
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel.*

(*d*) Freedom from excessive heat or cold; as, the *temperateness* of a climate.

**Temperative** (tem'pėr-āt-iv), *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.

**Temperature** (tem'pėr-a-tūr), *n.* [Fr. *température*, from L. *temperatura*, due measure, proportion, quality, temperature, from *tempero*. See TEMPER.] 1. Constitution; state; degree of any quality.

Memory depends upon the consistence and *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2.† Moderation; freedom from immoderate passions.

In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry. *Spenser.*

3.† Mixture, or that which is made by mixture; a compound. 'Made a *temperature* of brass and iron together.' *Holland.* 'A proper *temperature* of fear and love.' *Abp. Secker.*—4.† Temper of metals. 'The due *temperature* of stiff steel.' *Holland.*—5.† Moderate degree of atmospheric heat; temperateness of climate. 'If instead of this variation of heat we suppose an equality or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge.' *Woodward.*—6. The state of a body with regard to heat; the degree or intensity of the heat effects of a body; the thermal state of a body considered with reference to its power of communicating heat to other bodies. When two bodies are in contact, and the flow of heat from the one body to the other is equal—that is, when by contact neither is heated or cooled by the other—they are said to be of the same temperature. Two bodies may have the same temperature and yet contain very different quantities of heat per unit of mass, so that the temperature of a body is not a measure of its heat. If heat be considered as a motion of the molecules of a body, temperature may be considered a measure of the velocities of the molecules. When we speak of a body having a 'high' or a 'low temperature' it is implied that the condition of heat in the body may be compared with some standard. The means of such comparison is the thermometer, and the most convenient standard condition is apparently that of a body at the melting-point of ice, which is marked on the Centigrade thermometer scale and on Réaumur's as zero. See THERMOMETER.—*Animal temperature*, the degree or intensity of heat of animal bodies. This varies considerably with the classes of animals; thus the average temperature of mammals is stated at 101° Fahrenheit; that of birds, at 107°. Below mammals and birds animals are termed 'cold-blooded,' this term meaning in its strictly physiological sense that the temperature is usually that of the medium in which they live, and that it varies with that of the surrounding medium. The average normal temperature of the human adult is about 98°·6, but in some cases of disease, as fevers, it may rise to 106°, 107°, or even as high as 112°, while in other cases, as morbus cæruleus and Asiatic cholera, it may fall as low as 77°·5.—*Mean temperature*, a mean of all the atmospheric temperatures observed at a given place or under certain circumstances at regular intervals during a certain space of time. The mean annual temperature of any place is obtained by taking a mean of all the temperatures indicated by the thermometer each day throughout the year. The temperature of a place depends not only on its latitude, but also on its elevation above the level of the sea, and various other local causes, such as the nature of the soil, the prevailing winds, the quantity of moisture, the electric state of the atmosphere, and the physical character of the adjacent countries and seas. But no cause has such an effect in lowering the temperature of a place as elevation above the level of the sea; and hence near the equator there are mountains which, owing to their great elevation, are covered with snow all the year round. (See SNOW-LINE.) The temperature of the sea is more uniform and moderate than that of the land.

**Tempered** (tem'pėrd), *a.* Having a certain disposition or temper; disposed: often used in composition; as, a well-*tempered*, good-*tempered*, or bad-*tempered* man.

When was my lord so much ungently *tempered*,
To stop his ears against admonishment? *Shak.*

—*Tempered glass.* See under GLASS.

**Tempering** (tem'pėr-ing), *n.* The process of giving the requisite degree of hardness or softness to a substance, as to iron or steel; especially, the process of giving to steel the different degrees of hardness required for the various purposes to which it is applied. The process essentially consists in plunging the steel when red-hot into cold water or other liquid to give an excess of hardness, and then gradually reheating it until the hardness is reduced or brought down to the required degree. The excellence of all cutting steel instruments depends on the degree of temper given to them. Different degrees of temper are indicated by different colours which the steel assumes. Thus steel heated to 450°, and suddenly cooled, assumes a pale straw colour, and is employed for making razors and surgical instruments. See STEEL.

**Tempest** (tem'pest), *n.* [O.Fr. *tempeste*, Mod. Fr. *tempête*, from L. *tempestas*, time, especially time with respect to its physical qualities, weather, and specifically, bad weather, a storm or tempest, from *tempus*, time. See TEMPER.] 1. An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a storm of extreme violence; a gale; a hurricane.

What at first was called a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest's* name. *Donne.*

2. A violent tumult or commotion; perturbation; violent agitation; as, a *tempest* of the passions; a popular or political *tempest*. 'These long storms and *tempests* of wars.' *Udall.*

The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there. *Shak.*

**Tempest** (tem'pest), *v.t.* To disturb, as by a tempest. [Rare.]

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
*Tempest* the ocean. *Milton.*

**Tempest** (tem'pest), *v.i.* To pour a tempest; to storm. [Rare.]

Other princes . . . .
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance. *B. Jonson.*

**Tempest-beaten** (tem'pest-bēt'n), *a.* Beaten or disturbed, as by a tempest.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breast
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest. *Dryden.*

**Tempestive**† (tem-pes'tiv), *a.* [L. *tempestivus*, from *tempestas*, a season. See TEMPEST.] Seasonable. 'The cheerful and *tempestive* showers of heaven.' *Heywood.*

**Tempestively**† (tem-pes'tiv-li), *adv.* Seasonably.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if *tempestively* used. *Burton.*

**Tempestivity**† (tem-pes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [See TEMPESTIVE.] Seasonableness. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Tempest-tossed, Tempest-tost** (tem'pest-tost), *a.* Tossed, driven, or disturbed as by a tempest.

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*. *Shak.*

**Tempestuous** (tem-pes'tū-us), *a.* [L. *tempestuosus*, from *tempestas*. See TEMPEST.] 1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; as, *tempestuous* weather; a *tempestuous* night.—2. Blowing with violence.

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind. *Dryden.*

3. Subject to fits of stormy passion; passionate.

Bruno was passionate, *tempestuous*, and weak. *Ouida.*

**Tempestuously** (tem-pes'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a tempestuous manner; with great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently. 'Tempestuously bold and shameless.' *Milton.*

**Tempestuousness** (tem-pes'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tempestuous; storminess; turbulence; as, the *tempestuousness* of the winter or of weather.

**Templar** (tem'plär), *n.* 1. One of a religious military order first established at Jerusalem in favour of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land. The order originated with some persons who, in 1118, devoted themselves to the service of God, promising to live in perpetual chastity, obedience, and poverty, after the manner of canons. Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, bestowed on them their first place of residence in the city, close to the Temple, and an additional building was acquired from the abbot and canons of the church and convent of the Temple, whence the order received the name of the 'poor soldiers of the Temple,' afterwards converted into *Templars*, or *Knights Templars*. The knights wore a white cloak adorned with a red cross of eight points (the Maltese cross) on the left shoulder. In 1228 this order was confirmed in the Council of Troyes, and subjected to a rule of discipline. It flourished, became immensely rich and powerful, and its members became so arrogant and luxurious that the order was suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.—2. A student of the law, or a lawyer, so called from having chambers in the *Temple* in London. See TEMPLE, 5.

Templar.—Monument in Temple Church, London.

The Whigs answered that it was idle to apply ordinary rules to a country in a state of revolution, that the great question now depending was not to be decided by the saws of pedantic *Templars*. *Macaulay.*

—*Free Templar, Good Templar.* See these entries.

**Templar** (tem'plär), *a.* Of or pertaining to a temple. 'Solitary, family, and *templar* devotion.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**Template** (tem'plāt), *n.* [See TEMPLET.] A working mould or pattern used in architecture, ship-building, machine-making, &c.; a templet (which see).

The graphic method of study requires successive gradations of detail, from the rough picturesque sketch, in which the dream of the artist first takes shadowy form, to full-sized working-drawing, or *template*, by the aid of which the mason hews his quoins. *Edin. Rev.*

**Temple** (tem'pl), *n.* [Fr. *temple*, from L. *templum*, a temple; originally a piece marked or cut off, properly a piece marked off by lines which the augurs traced for their observations, then a piece of land marked off from common uses, and dedicated to a god; from root *tem* in Gr. *temnō*, to cut, whence Gr. *temenos*, a temple.] 1. An edifice dedicated to the service of some deity or deities, and connected with some pagan system of worship; originally, an edifice erected for some Roman deity; but the term is generally applied to such edifices among the Greeks, Egyptians, and other ancient nations as well as to structures serving the same purpose among modern heathen peoples. The most celebrated and imposing of the ancient temples were those of the Greeks, such as that of Artemis or Diana at Ephesus, that of Zeus Olympius in Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The form most generally given to the ancient temples was that of a rectangle, but sometimes the construction was circular. Vitruvius divides temples into eight kinds, according to the arrangement of their columns, viz. temples *in antis* (see ANTA), *prostyle*, *amphiprostyle*, *peripteral*, *dipteral*, *pseudo-dipteral*, *hypæthral*, and *monopteral*. (See these terms.) In regard to intercolumniation, they are farther distinguished into *pycnostyle*, *systyle*, *eustyle*, *diastyle*, and *aræostyle*, and to the number of columns in the portico, *tetrastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octastyle*, and *decastyle*. (See these terms.) Of circular temples there are two species, the *monopteral*, without a cell, and the *peripteral*, with a cell.—2. Any one of the three successive edifices built on Mount Moriah at Jerusalem, and dedicated to the public worship of Jehovah. The first was erected by Solomon about 1012 B.C., and was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about 588 B.C. The second was constructed by the Jews on their return from the captivity about 536 B.C., and was pillaged or partially destroyed several times, as by Antiochus Epiphanes (170 B.C.), Pompey (63 B.C.), Herod (37 B.C.). The third, the largest and most magnificent of the three, was begun by Herod the Great in 20 B.C., and was completely destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem by the Romans, 70 A.D.—3. An edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship; a church.

Can he whose life is a perpetual insult to the authority of God, enter with any pleasure a *temple* consecrated to devotion and sanctified by prayer? *Buckminster.*

4. A place in which the divine presence specially resides.

Know ye not that your body is the *temple* of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own. 1 Cor. vi. 19.

5. The name of two semi-monastic establishments of the middle ages, one in London, the other in Paris, inhabited by the knights Templars. The Temple Church, London, is the only portion of either establishment now existing. On the site of both modern edifices have been erected, those in London forming the two Inns of Court called the Middle Temple and Inner Temple. Those buildings have long been occupied by barristers, and are the joint property of the two societies, called the Societies of the Inner and of the Middle Tem-

ple, which have the right of calling persons to the degree of barrister.

**Temple** (tem'pl), *v.t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to; to inclose in a temple. [Rare.]

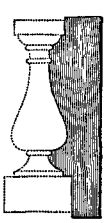
The heathen, in many places, *templed* and adored this drunken god. *Feltham.*

**Temple** (tem'pl), *n.* [O. Fr. (and down to end of seventeenth century) *temple*, Mod. Fr. *tempe*, one of the temples of the head, from L. *tempora*, the temple, properly the right place, the fatal spot, pl. of *tempus*, time. See TEMPER.] The flat portion of either side of the head above the cheek-bone, or between the forehead and ear. The temples are distinguished into *right* and *left*. See also TEMPORAL, 4.

**Temple** (tem'pl), *n.* [Fr. *temple*, *templet*.] A kind of stretcher used by weavers for keeping the cloth at its proper breadth during weaving.

**Templeless** (tem'pl-les), *a.* Devoid of a temple. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Templet** (tem'plet), *n.* [In meaning 1 probably from L.L. *templatus*, vaulted, so that the meaning was originally perhaps a mould showing the proper curve of a vault or arch. In meaning 2 from Fr. *templet*, a stretcher; L. *templum*, a small timber.] 1. A pattern or mould used by masons, machinists, smiths, shipwrights, &c. It usually consists of a flat thin board, a piece of sheet-iron, or the like, whose edge is dressed and shaped to the required conformation, and is laid against the object being moulded, built, or turned so as to test the conformity of the object thereto. Perforated templets are used by boilermakers and others to lay out the holes for punching. — 2. In *building*, (*a*) a short piece of timber or large stone placed in a wall to receive the impost of a girder, beam, &c., and distribute its weight. (*b*) A beam or plate spanning a door or window space to sustain joists and throw their weight on the piers.



Templet for a Baluster.

**Templin-oil** (tem'plin-oil), *n.* Oil of pine-cones; an oil isomeric with and very similar to oil of turpentine, obtained by distillation of the cones of *Pinus Pumilio*.

**Tempo** (tem'pō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a word used to express the rate of movement or degree of quickness with which a piece of music is to be executed. The degrees of time are indicated by certain words such as *grave* (very slow), *lento* (slow), *adagio* or *largo* (leisurely), *andante* (walking pace), *allegro* (gay or quick), *presto* (rapid), *prestissimo* (very rapid), &c. These terms are modified by such words as *molto* (very), *non troppo* (not much). *A tempo* denotes that the former time is to be resumed, or a more distinct time observed.

**Temporal** (tem'po-ral), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, pertaining to time, temporal, from *tempus*, *temporis*, time; also pertaining to the *tempora* or temples of the head (see TEMPLE), whence meaning 4. See also TEMPER.] 1. Pertaining to this life or this world; secular; as, *temporal* concerns; *temporal* affairs. In this sense it is opposed to *spiritual*; as, *temporal* affairs or employments ought not to divert the mind from spiritual concerns, which are far more important. In this sense also it is opposed to *ecclesiastical*; as, *temporal* power, that is, secular, civil, or political power.

With true prayers . . .
From fasting maids whose minds are dedicate
To nothing *temporal*. *Shak.*

All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy and much of their ecclesiastic. *Swift.*

—*Temporal lords*, the peers of the realm as distinct from the archbishops and bishops, or *lords spiritual*.—2. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence: opposed to *eternal*.

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. 2 Cor. iv. 18.

3. In *gram.* relating to a tense.—*Temporal augment*. See under AUGMENT.—4. Pertaining to the temple or temples of the head; as, the *temporal* bone; a *temporal* artery or vein; *temporal* muscle; *temporal* fossa, &c. The temporal bones are two bones situated one on each side of the head, of a very irregular figure. They are connected with the occipital, parietal, sphenoid, and cheek-bones, and are articulated with the lower jaw. The temporal artery is a branch of the external carotid, which runs on the temple and gives off the frontal artery. The temporal muscle, situated in the temple, serves to draw the lower jaw upwards, as in the action of biting. The temporal fossa is a depression, observed on each side of the head, which is filled with the temporal muscle.

**Temporal** (tem'po-ral), *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality.

**Temporality** (tem-po-ral'i-ti), *n.* 1. In *Eng. law*, the state or quality of being temporary: opposed to *perpetuity*.—2.† The laity. *Sir T. More*.—3. A secular possession; specifically, *pl.* revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes, and the like: opposed to *spiritualities*.

**Temporally** (tem'po-ral-li), *adv.* In a temporal manner; with respect to time or this life only. 'A *temporally* happy condition.' *South.*

**Temporalness** (tem'po-ral-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being temporal; worldliness. *Cotgrave.*

**Temporalty** (tem'po-ral-ti), *n.* 1. The laity; secular people. *Abp. Abbot*.—2. A secular possession; a temporality.

**Temporaneous**† (tem-po-rā'nē-us), *a.* Temporary.

**Temporarily** (tem'po-ra-ri-li), *adv.* In a temporary manner; for a time only; not perpetually.

**Temporariness** (tem'po-ra-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being temporary: opposed to *perpetuity*.

**Temporary** (tem'po-ra-ri), *a.* [L. *temporarius*, from *tempus*, *temporis*, time. See TEMPER.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; as, the patient has obtained *temporary* relief; there is a *temporary* cessation of hostilities; there is a *temporary* supply of provisions; in times of great danger Rome appointed a *temporary* dictator.

These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken. *Bacon.*

One sect there was, which, from unfortunate *temporary* causes, it was thought necessary to keep under close restraint. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Transient, fleeting, transitory.

**Temporization** (tem'po-ri-zā"shon), *n.* The act of temporizing.

Charges of *temporization* and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation. *Johnson.*

**Temporize** (tem'po-rīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *temporized*; ppr. *temporizing*. [Fr. *temporiser*, from L. *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] 1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humour or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Daniel.*

2. To try to suit both sides or parties; to go so far both ways; to trim; as, to *temporize* between Catholics and Protestants.—3.† To delay; to procrastinate. *Bacon.*—4.† To comply; to come to terms.

The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shak.*

**Temporizer** (tem'po-rīz-ėr), *n.* One who temporizes; one who yields to the time or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer.

A rout of *temporizers*, ready to embrace and maintain all that is, or shall be, proposed, in hope of preferment. *Burton.*

**Temporizing** (tem'po-rīz-ing), *p.* and *a.* Inclined to temporize; complying with the time or with the prevailing humours and opinions of men; time-serving.

Theophilus could not but perceive the failure, and disdain to imitate his father's *temporizing* policy. *Milman.*

**Temporizingly** (tem'po-rīz-ing-li), *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

**Temporist**† (tem'po-rist), *n.* A temporizer.

Why turn a *temporist*, row with the tide? *Marston.*

**Temps**,† *n.* [Fr.] Time. *Chaucer.*

**Tempse** (temps), *n.* Same as TEMSE.

**Tempt** (temt), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *tempter*, Mod. Fr. *tenter*, from L. *tempto*, *tento*, *tentare*, to try the strength of, to try, to prove, to test, to urge, to incite, intens. of *tendo*, *tentum*, to stretch; same root as Gr. *teinō*, Skr. *tan*. See THIN.] 1. To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement; to seduce.

Let not my worser spirit *tempt* me again
To die before you please. *Shak.*

Let no man say when he is *tempted*, I am *tempted* of God; for God cannot be *tempted* with evil, neither *tempteth* he any man; but every man is *tempted* when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Jas. i. 13, 14.

2. To endeavour to persuade; to provoke; to incite.

*Tempt* not the brave and needy to despair. *Dryden.*

3. To call on; to invite; to induce.

Withhold thine indignation, mighty heaven,
And *tempt* us not to bear above our power. *Shak.*
Still his strength conceal'd,
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*

4. To try to accomplish or reach; to venture on; to attempt.

Who shall *tempt*, with wand'ring feet,
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss. *Milton.*

5. To provoke; to defy.

Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 16.
*Tempt* him not so too far; I wish, forbear;
In time we hate that which we often fear. *Shak.*

6. To try; to prove; to put to trial for proof.

God did *tempt* Abraham. Gen. xxii. 1.

SYN. To seduce, entice, allure, attract, decoy, provoke, incite.

**Temptability** (temt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being temptable.

**Temptable** (temt'a-bl), *a.* Liable to be tempted.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the mangers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

**Temptation** (tem-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of tempting; enticement to evil by arguments, by flattery, or by the offer of some real or apparent good.

Most dangerous
Is that *temptation* that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shak.*

2. The state of being tempted or enticed to evil. 'Lead us not into *temptation*.' Luke xi. 4.

By one man's firm obedience fully tried
Through all *temptation*. *Milton.*

3. That which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil; an enticement.

Dare to be great without a guilty crown,
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down. *Dryden.*

4. An allurement to anything indifferent or even good. [Colloq.]

Set a deep glass of Rhenish wine on the contrary casket, for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, I know he will choose it. *Shak.*

**Temptationless** (tem-tā'shon-les), *a.* Having no temptation or motive. *Hammond.* [Rare.]

**Temptatious** (tem-tā'shus), *a.* Tempting; seductive. [Obsolete and provincial.]

**Tempter** (temt'ėr), *n.* One who tempts; one who solicits or entices to evil.

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted? *Shak.*

Those who are bent to do wickedly will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

—*The tempter*, the great adversary of man; the devil. Mat. iv. 3.

So glozed *the tempter*, and his proem tuned;
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milton.*

**Tempting** (temt'ing), *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive; seductive; as, *tempting* pleasures.

To whom he thus owed the service, often an important one in such cases, of exhausting the most *tempting* forms of error. *Whewell.*

**Temptingly** (temt'ing-li), *adv.* In a tempting manner; in a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.

**Temptingness** (temt'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being tempting.

**Temptress** (temt'res), *n.* A female who tempts or entices.

She was my *temptress*, the foul provoker. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Temse, Tems** (tems), *n.* [A. Sax. *temes*, a sieve, *temsian*, to sift; D. *tems*, a colander, a strainer, *temsen*, to strain.] A sieve; a searce; a bolter. [Obsolescent or provincial English.] —According to Brewer the proverbial saying 'He'll never set the Thames on fire,' that is, he'll never make any figure in the world, contains this word in a corrupt form. 'The temse was a corn sieve which was worked in former times over the receiver of the sifted flour. A hard-working, active man would not unfrequently ply the temse so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom.' The explanation is plausible.

**Temse-bread, Temsed-bread** (tems'bred, temst'bred), *n.* Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour.

**Temulence, Temulency** (tem'ū-lens, tem'ū-len-si), *n.* [O.Fr. *temulence*, from L. *temulentia*, drunkenness, from a root *tem* seen in *temetum*, intoxicating drink, *abstemious*.] Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness.

**Temulent** (tem'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *temulentus*. See TEMULENCE.] Intoxicated; given to drink.

He was recognized, in then *temulent* Germany, as the very prince of topers. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Temulentive**† (tem'ū-lent-iv), *a.* Drunken; in a state of inebriation.

**Ten** (ten), *a.* [A. Sax. *tēn, tȳn*, contracted forms, as seen when compared with O. Sax. *tehan*, Goth. *taihun*, O.H.G. *zehan, zehun* (whence Mod. G. *zehn*); the Scandinavian forms have lost the *n:* Icel. *tíu*, Sw. *tio*, Dan. *ti* (like the *ty* of *twenty, thirty*, &c.); compare also the cognate forms in the other tongues: L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, Skr. *daçan;* W. *deg*, Armor. *dek*, Ir. *deag*, Gael. *deich*. All these forms are traced back to a common Indo-European form *dakan, dvakan*, signifying twice five.] Twice five; nine and one.

With twice *ten* sail I crossed the Phrygian sea. *Dryden.*

*Ten* is often used indefinitely for many.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse to begging, and resolv'd to pay
*Ten* times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

**Ten** (ten), *n.* 1. The decimal number, or the number of twice five; a figure or symbol denoting ten units, as 10 or X.—2. A playing card with ten spots.

But whiles he thought to steal the single *ten*,
The king was slily finger'd from the deck. *Shak.*

—*Ten bones*, the ten fingers.

By these *ten bones*, my lords, he did speak them to me in the garret one night. *Shak.*

—*Ten commandments.* See COMMANDMENT.

**Tenability** (ten-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being tenable; tenableness.

**Tenable** (ten'a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *tenable*, from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.] 1. Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it; as, a *tenable* fortress.

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks; the atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deism. *Addison.*

2.† Capable of being retained; not let out; not uttered; kept secret.

If you have hitherto conceal'd this sight,
Let it be *tenable* in your silence still. *Shak.*

**Tenableness** (ten'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being tenable; tenability.

**Tenace** (ten'ās), *n.* In *whist*, the possession of the best and third best cards by the last player, so that he wins the last trick whatever card is played against him.

**Tenacious** (te-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *tenax, tenacis*, from *teneo*, to hold.] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession: with *of* before the thing held; as, men *tenacious of* their just rights; men are usually *tenacious of* their opinions, as well as of their property. 'A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well chosen principles.' *South.*—2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it; as, a *tenacious* memory. *Locke.*—3. Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive, as oily, glutinous, or viscous matter; as, few substances are so *tenacious* as tar. *Newton.*—4. Niggardly; close-fisted.—5. Tough; having great cohesive force among the particles, so that they resist any effort to pull or force them asunder; as, iron and steel are the most *tenacious* of all known substances.

**Tenaciously** (te-nā'shus-li), *adv.* In a tenacious manner; as, (*a*) with a disposition to hold fast what is possessed; firmly; determinedly. (*b*) Adhesively; with cohesive force.

**Tenaciousness** (te-nā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tenacious; as, (*a*) the quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go; as, a man's *tenaciousness* of his rights or opinions. (*b*) That quality of bodies which enables them to stick or adhere to others; adhesiveness; tenacity. (*c*) That quality in bodies which enables them to resist a severe strain without rupturing or splitting; tenacity. (*d*) Retentiveness; as, the *tenaciousness* of memory.

**Tenacity** (te-nas'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*, L. *tenacitas*, from *teneo*, to hold.] 1. The quality of being tenacious; adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness; as, the *tenacity* of oils, of glue, of tar, of starch, and the like.—2. That property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder, or the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing: opposed to *brittleness* or *fragility*. Tenacity results from the attraction of cohesion which exists between the particles of bodies, and the stronger this attraction is in any body the greater is the tenacity of the body. Tenacity is consequently different in different materials, and in the same material it varies with the state of the body in regard to temperature and other circumstances. The resistance offered to tearing is called *absolute tenacity*, that offered to crushing, *retroactive tenacity*. The tenacity of wood is much greater in the direction of the length of its fibres than in the transverse direction. With regard to metals the processes of forging and wire-drawing increase their tenacity in the longitudinal direction; and mixed metals have, in general, greater tenacity than those which are simple. See COHESION.

**Tenaculum** (te-nak'ū-lum), *n.* [L., a holder, from *teneo*, to hold.] A surgical instrument for seizing and drawing out the mouths of bleeding arteries in operations, so that they may be secured by ligaments. For this purpose it has a hooked extremity with a fine sharp point.

**Tenacy**† (ten'a-si), *n.* Tenaciousness.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacy*. *Barrow.*

**Tenail, Tenaille** (te-nāl'), *n.* [Fr. *tenaille*, from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.] In *fort.* an outwork or rampart raised in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions. In its simplest form it consists of two faces forming with each other a re-entering angle; but generally it consists of three faces forming two re-entering angles, in which case it is called a double tenaille. Any work belonging either to permanent or field fortification, which, on the plan, consists of a succession of lines forming salient and re-entering angles alternately, is said to be *à tenaille*.

**Tenaillon** (te-nāl'yon), *n.* [Fr., from *tenaille*. See TENAIL.] In *fort.* a work constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunettes, but differing in this, that one of the faces of the tenaillon is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunette is perpendicular to it. Works of this kind, however, are seldom adopted.

**Tenancy** (ten'an-si), *n.* [L. *tenantia*. See TENANT.] In *law*, (*a*) a holding or possession of lands or tenements from year to year, for a term of years, for a life or lives, or at will; tenure; as, *tenancy* in fee simple; *tenancy* in tail; *tenancy* by the courtesy; *tenancy* at will. (*b*)† A house of habitation, or a place to live in, held of another.

**Tenant** (ten'ant), *n.* [Fr. *tenant*, holding, ppr. of *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.] 1. In *law*, (*a*) a person who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. In the ordinary acceptation of the word, one who holds lands or houses under another, to whom he is bound to pay rent, and who is called in relation to him his landlord.

I have been your *tenant* and your father's *tenant* these fourscore years. *Shak.*

(*b*) A defendant in a 'real action.' See under ACTION.—The term is sometimes used in reference to interests in pure personalty, as when we speak of one as *tenant* for life of a fund, &c.—*Tenant in capite, tenant in chief.* See CAPITE.—*Tenant in common*, one who holds or occupies lands or possesses chattels along with another or other persons. In such a case each has an equal interest; but in the event of the death of either his share does not go to the survivors, as in the case of a joint-tenant, but to his heirs or executors. See JOINT-TENANT.—*Tenant by copy of court-roll*, one who is admitted tenant of any lands, &c., within a manor.—*Tenant by courtesy.* See under COURTESY.—*Tenant in dower*, a widow who possesses land, &c., by virtue of her dower.—*Tenant in fee tail.* See TAIL.—*Tenant in fee simple.* See FEE.—*Sole tenant*, one who holds in his own sole right, and not with another.—*Tenant at sufferance*, one who, having been in lawful possession of land, keeps it after the title has come to an end by the sufferance of the rightful owner.—*Tenant by the verge.* See VERGE.—*Tenant at will*, one in possession of lands let to him to hold at the will of the lessor.—2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant. 'The happy *tenant* of your shade.' *Cowley.*

Can calm despair and wild unrest
Be *tenants* of a single breast? *Tennyson.*

**Tenant** (ten'ant), *v.t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

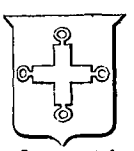
Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

**Tenant** (ten'ant), *v.i.* To live as a tenant; to dwell.

In yonder tree he *tenanteth* alone. *Warren.*

**Tenant** (ten'ant), *ppr.* [Fr.] In *her.* a French term for *Holding*, but met with in English blazon.

**Tenantable** (ten'ant-a-bl), *a.* In a state of repair suitable for a tenant. 'Bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that shall take it.' *Sir J. Suckling.*



Cross tenanted.

**Tenantableness** (ten'ant-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being tenantable.

**Tenanted** (ten'ant-ed), *a.* In *her.* tallied or let into another thing; having something let in; as, a cross *tenanted*, having rings let into its extremities.

**Tenantless** (ten'ant-les), *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.

Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*. *Shak.*

**Tenant-right** (ten'ant-rīt), *n.* 1. A kind of customary estate in the North of England falling under the general class of copyhold, but distinguished from copyhold by many of its incidents.—2. A term applied to denote various rights or claims which tenants maintain against their landlords, as the right of the tenant, conceded in some parts of the country, to compensation for the unexhausted improvements of the land which he has held, if he should be forced to leave it. The term is specifically applied to a custom, long prevalent in Ulster, either ensuring a permanence of tenure in the same occupant without liability to any other increase of rent than may be sanctioned by the general sentiments of the community, or entitling a tenant of a farm to receive purchase-money, amounting to so many years' rent, on its being transferred to another tenant.

**Tenantry** (ten'ant-ri), *n.* 1. The body of tenants; as, the *tenantry* of a manor or a kingdom.—2.† Tenancy.

Tenants have taken new leases of their *tenantries*. *Bp. Ridley.*

**Tenant-saw** (ten'ant-sa), *n.* An erroneous form for *Tenon-saw*.

**Tench** (tensh), *n.* [O.Fr. *tenche*, Mod. Fr. *tanche*, from L. *tinca*, a tench.] A teleostean fish belonging to the genus Tinca, family Cyprinidæ, of which *T. vulgaris* (the common tench) is the type. It inhabits most of the lakes of the European continent, and in this country it is frequent in ornamental waters and ponds. It attains a length of from 10 to 12 inches. The colour is generally

Tench (*Tinca vulgaris*).

a greenish-olive above, a light tint predominating below. It is very sluggish, apparently inhabiting bottom-waters, and feeding on refuse vegetable matter. It is very tenacious of life, and may be conveyed alive in damp weeds for long distances. The flesh is somewhat coarse and insipid. The tench was anciently supposed to have some healing virtue in the touch. Walton says, 'I shall tell you next, for I hope I may be so bold, that the *tench* is the physician of fishes, for the pike especially; and that the pike, being either sick or hurt, is cured by the touch of the *tench*. And it is observed, that the tyrant pike will not be a wolf to

his physician, but forbears to devour him, though he be never so hungry.'

**Tend** (tend), *v.t.* [Contr. from *attend*. See ATTEND.] 1. To accompany as an assistant or protector; to watch; to guard.

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

The powers that *tend* the soul, . . .
And save it even in extremes, began
To vex and plague her. *Tennyson.*

2. To look after; to take care of; as, to *tend* a child.—3. To be attentive to; to attend to; to mind. 'Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.' *Milton.*—4. To wait upon so as to execute; to be prepared to perform. 'By all the stars that *tend* thy bidding.' *Keats.* [Poetical.]—5. *Naut.* to watch, as a vessel at anchor, at the turn of tides, and cast her by the helm, and some sail if necessary, so as to keep turns out of her cable.

**Tend** (tend), *v.i.* 1. To attend; to wait, as attendants or servants. 'The riotous knights that *tend* upon my father.' *Shak.*

O I that wasted time to *tend* upon her,
To compass her with sweet observances.
*Tennyson.*

2.† To be in waiting; to be ready for service; to attend.

The associates *tend*, and everything is bent
For England. *Shak.*

3. To attend as something inseparable.

Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your steps. *Shak.*

4. To be attentive; to listen. '*Tend* to the master's whistle.' *Shak.*

**Tend, Tende** (tend), *v.t.* In *old Eng. law*, to make a tender of; to tender or offer.

**Tend** (tend), *v.i.* [L. *tendo*, to stretch out, to extend, to bend one's footsteps; same root as Gr. *teinō*, Skr. *tan*, to stretch. See THIN, TENDER.] 1. To move in a certain direction; to be directed.

Love! his affections do not that way *tend*. *Shak.*

Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends*.
*Dryden.*

The clouds above me to the white Alps *tend*.
*Byron.*

2. To be directed to any end or purpose; to have influence towards producing a certain effect; to exert activity or influence; to contribute.

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. *Naut.* to swing round an anchor, as a ship.

**Tendance** (ten'dans), *n.* [For *attendance*.] 1. Attendance; state of expectation. *Spenser.*—2. Persons attending. 'His lobbies fill with *tendance*.' *Shak.*—3. Act of waiting; attendance.—4. The act of tending or waiting on; attention; care. [Rare or poetical in all its senses.]

Her sweet *tendance* hovering over him,
Fill'd all the genial courses of his blood
With deeper and with ever deeper love.
*Tennyson.*

**Tendence**† (ten'dens), *n.* Tendency.

**Tendency** (ten'den-si), *n.* [Fr. *tendance*; L. *tendens*, ppr. of *tendo*, to stretch. See TEND, to move.] The character of tending towards some end; direction toward any place, object, effect, or result; inclining or contributing influence; inclination; as, read such books only as have a good moral *tendency*; mild language has a *tendency* to allay irritation. 'The *tendencies* and inclinations of body and spirit.' *Watts.*

The *tendency* of such pretences was to make Father and Son one hypostasis or person, and was in reality to deny that there was any Son at all.
*Waterland.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country. *Addison.*

**Tender** (ten'dėr), *n.* 1. One that tends; one that attends or takes care of; a nurse.—2. *Naut.* a small vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence and the like.—3. In *rail.* a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, &c.—4.† Regard; kind concern. 'Some *tender* of my life.' *Shak.*

**Tender** (ten'dėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *tendre*, to reach or stretch out, from L. *tendo*, *tendere*. See TEND.] 1. To offer in words, or to exhibit or present for acceptance.

All conditions, all minds *tender* down
Their service to Lord Timon. *Shak.*

2. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture; as, to *tender* the amount of rent or debt.—3.† To show; to present to view. 'You'll *tender* me a fool.' *Shak.*

**Tender** (ten'dėr), *n.* [See the above verb.] 1. In *law*, an offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability.—*Tender of amends*, an offer by a person who has been guilty of any wrong or breach of contract to pay a sum of money by way of amends.—*Plea of tender*, a plea by a defendant that he has been always ready to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and now brings the sum demanded into court.—*Legal tender*, coin or paper money which, so far as regards the nature and quality thereof, a creditor may be compelled to accept in satisfaction of his debt. In Britain gold coin is always a legal tender, so far as a debt admits of being paid in gold; silver coin is a legal tender in payment of a sum not exceeding forty shillings; and bronze coin is a legal tender in payment of a sum not exceeding one shilling. In England Bank of England notes are a legal tender except at the bank itself.—2. Any offer for acceptance; as, the gentleman made me a *tender* of his services. 'To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited *tender* of the gospel to all.' *South.*—3. An offer in writing made by one party to another to execute some specified work, or to supply certain specified articles, at a certain sum or rate. 4. The thing offered.

That you have ta'en these *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not sterling. *Shak.*

**Tender** (ten'dėr), *a.* [Fr. *tendre*, from L. *tener*, tender, from same root as *tenuis*, thin, fine, *tendo*, to stretch (whence E. *tend*), *teneo*, to hold, and E. *thin*. (See THIN.) The *d* is inserted as in *gender*, *thunder*.] 1. Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard; delicate; as, *tender* plants; *tender* flesh; *tender* grapes.—2. Very sensible to impression and pain; easily pained; very susceptible of any sensation. 'Your soft and *tender* breeding.' *Shak.*

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Delicate; effeminate; not hardy or able to endure hardship. 'The *tender* and delicate woman among you.' Deut. xxviii. 56. 4. Not strong from maturity; immature; weak; feeble; as, a person of *tender* age.

My lord knoweth that the children are *tender*.
Gen. xxxiii. 13.

5. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; compassionate; pitiful; easily affected by the distresses of another or anxious for another's good; sympathetic; affectionate; fond; as, a *tender* heart. 'A *tender*, fatherly regard.' *Shak.*

All are men
Condemned alike to groan;
The *tender* for another's pain,
The unfeeling for his own. *Gray.*

6. Exciting kind concern; precious; dear.

I love Valentine;
Whose life's as *tender* to me as my soul. *Shak.*

7. Expressive of the softer passions; adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic; as, *tender* expressions; *tender* expostulations; a *tender* strain. 'So *tender* was her voice, so fair her face.' *Tennyson.*

The *tender* accent of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die. *Prior.*

8. Using language or having a style characterized by a certain softness or pathos.—9. Careful to save inviolate or not to injure: with *of*; as, be *tender of* your neighbour's reputation.

The civil authority should be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotson.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

You that are thus so *tender* o'er his follies
Will never do him good. *Shak.*

11. Apt to give pain or to annoy when spoken of; as, that is a *tender* subject.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasing break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance.
*Bacon.*

12.† Quick; keen; sharp.

The full-fed hound or gorged hawk,
Unapt for *tender* smell or speedy flight. *Shak.*

13. Delicate as to health; weakly. [Scotch.]—*Tender* is used in the formation of sundry self-explanatory compounds; as, *tender*-looking, *tender*-footed, &c.—SYN. Delicate, fragile, effeminate, soft, weak, immature, compassionate, pitiful, kind, humane, merciful, susceptible, careful, gentle, mild.

**Tender**† (ten'dėr), *v.t.* [From *tender*, the adjective.] To treat or regard with kindness; to hold dear; to regard; to have a care for; to esteem. '*Tender* yourself more dearly.' *Shak.* 'Your minion whom I *tender* dearly.' *Shak.* 'If with pure heart's love . . . I *tender* not your beauteous princely daughter.' *Shak.*

Here's a third, because we *tender* your safety, shall watch you. *B. Jonson.*

**Tender-dying** (ten'dėr-di-ing), *a.* Dying in early youth.

As looks the mother on her lowly babe
When death doth close his *tender-dying* eyes. *Shak.*

**Tender-hearted** (ten'dėr-härt-ed), *a.* 1. Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.

When Rehoboam was young and *tender-hearted*, and could not withstand them. 2 Chr. xiii. 7.

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

Aumerle, thou weep'st, my *tender-hearted* cousin.
*Shak.*

**Tender-heartedly** (ten'dėr-härt-ed-li), *adv.* In a tender-hearted manner; with tender affection.

**Tender-heartedness** (ten'dėr-härt-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition; susceptibility of the softer passions.

**Tender-hefted** (ten'dėr-heft-ed), *a.* Moved or heaving with tenderness; possessing great tenderness. See HEFT.

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse;
Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness. *Shak.*

[This is the only known example of the word.]

**Tenderling** (ten'dėr-ling), *n.* 1. A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness.—2. One of the first horns of a deer.

**Tender-loin** (ten'dėr-loin), *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef or pork; the psoas muscle.

**Tenderly** (ten'dėr-li), *adv.* In a tender manner; as, (*a*) with tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain. 'Will as *tenderly* be led by the nose as asses are.' *Shak.* 'Brutus *tenderly* reproves.' *Pope.* (*b*) Kindly; with pity or affection; fondly. 'That so *tenderly* and entirely loves him.' *Shak.* (*c*) With a quick sense of pain; keenly.

(This) the chancellor took very heavily; and the lord Falkland, out of his friendship to him, more *tenderly*, and expostulated it with the king with some warmth. *Clarendon.*

**Tenderness** (ten'dėr-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tender in all senses; as, (*a*) the state of being easily broken, bruised, or injured; softness; brittleness; as, the *tenderness* of a plant; the *tenderness* of flesh. (*b*) The state of being easily hurt; soreness; as, the *tenderness* of flesh when bruised or inflamed.

Any zealous for his country must conquer that *tenderness* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

(*c*) Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility.

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart. *Shak.*

(*d*) Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another or to save him from pain. (*e*) Scrupulousness; caution; extreme care or concern not to give or to commit offence.

My conscience first received a *tenderness*,
Scruple and prick on certain speeches utter'd
By the bishop of Bayonne. *Shak.*

(*f*) Cautious care to preserve or not to injure.

There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderness* of reputation; to be careless of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind. *Dr. H. More.*

(*g*) Softness of expression; pathos. 'The *tenderness* of Otway.' *Shenstone.*

**Tendinous** (ten'din-us), *a.* [Fr. *tendineux*. See TENDON.] 1. Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons.—2. Full of tendons; sinewy; as, nervous and *tendinous* parts.

**Tendment**† (tend'ment), *n.* Attendance; care. *Bp. Hall.*

**Tendo** (ten'dō), *n.* [See TENDON.] A tendon.—*Tendo Achilles*, the large tendon which connects the calf of the leg with the heel. It was so named because, as fable reports, Thetis, the mother of Achilles, held him by that part when she dipped him in the river Styx to render him invulnerable, and so the only part about him which was vulnerable was his heel.

**Tendon** (ten'don), *n.* [Fr. *tendon*, from L. *tendo*, to stretch. See TEND, *v.i.*] In *anat.* a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other part which it serves to move. The name *tendons*, however, is generally applied only to those which are thick and rounded, and which serve for the attachment of the long round muscles, those which are broad

and flat being commonly called *aponeuroses*. (See APONEUROSIS.) Tendons are white and shining tissues, composed of bundles of delicate fibres united by cellular tissue.

**Tendotome** (ten'dō-tōm), *n.* [L. *tendo*, a tendon, and Gr. *temno*, to cut.] In *surg.* a subcutaneous knife, having a small oblanceolate blade on the end of a long stem, and used for severing deep-seated tendons without making a large incision or dissecting down to the spot.

**Tendrac** (ten'drak), *n.* See TENREC.

**Tendril** (ten'dril), *n.* [O. Fr. *tendrillon*, a tendril, a little gristle, from *tendre*, tender. See TENDER.] In *bot.* a filiform spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support. Tendrils or cirri are only found on those plants which are too weak in the stem to enable them to grow erect; they twist themselves in a spiral form around other plants or neighbouring bodies, and thus the plants on which they grow are enabled to elevate themselves. In most cases tendrils are prolongations of the petioles; but in some cases they are altered stipules, as in the cucumber, and in other cases they are transformed branches or flower-stalks, as in the vine.

> Her unadorned golden tresses were
> Disshevel'd, but in wanton ringlets waved,
> As the vine curls her *tendrils*. *Milton.*

**Tendril** (ten'dril), *a.* Clasping; climbing, as a tendril.

> The curling growth
> Of *tendril* hops, that flaunt upon their poles. *Dyer.*

**Tendron**† (ten'dron), *n.* A tendril. 'Young shoots and *tendrons* of the briers and brambles.' *Holland.*

**Tendry** (ten'dri), *n.* Proposal to acceptance; a tender. *Heylin.* [Obsolete and rare.]

**Tendsome** (tend'sum), *a.* Requiring much attendance; as, a *tendsome* child. [Provincial.]

**Tenet**† (tēn). See TEEN, *n.* and *v.t.*

**Tenebræ** (ten'ē-brē), *n.* [L., darkness.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the office of matins and lauds in the last three days of Holy Week, at which is used a triangular candlestick on which are fifteen candles, one of which is extinguished after each psalm.

**Tenebricose**† (te-nē'bri-kōs), *a.* [L. *tenebricosus*, from *tenebræ*, darkness.] Tenebrous.

**Tenebrific** (ten-ē-brif'ik), *a.* [L. *tenebræ*, darkness, and *facio*, to make.] Producing darkness; as, a philosopher once asserted that night succeeded to day through the influence of *tenebrific* stars.

> The chief mystics in Germany, it would appear, are the transcendental philosophers, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling! With these is the chosen seat of mysticism, these are its '*tenebrific* constellations' from which it doth 'ray out darkness' over the earth. *Carlyle.*

**Tenebrificous**† (ten-ē-brif'ik-us), *a.* Causing darkness. 'Authors who are *tenebrificous* stars of the first magnitude.' *Addison.*

**Tenebrio** (te-nē'bri-ō), *n.* [L., one who shuns the light, from *tenebræ*, darkness.] A species of coleopterous insect, the type of the family Tenebrionidæ. The larvæ of one species (*T. molitor*) are the destructive mealworms of our granaries, flour stores, &c. The perfect insect is of a pitchy or dark chestnut colour, smooth, about ½ inch long, with short eleven-jointed antennæ, and stout legs.

**Tenebrionidæ** (te-nē'bri-on''i-dē), *n. pl.* [See TENEBRIO.] A family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Heteromera, distinguished by having the body furnished with wings. The species of the typical genus Tenebrio are very numerous; they frequent dark and obscure situations, as the lower rooms of houses, cellars, &c., whence the name.

**Tenebrious**† (te-nē'bri-us), *a.* Same as *Tenebrous.*

> Were moon and stars for villains only made,
> To guide yet screen them with *tenebrious* light?
> *Young.*

**Tenebrose** (ten'ē-brōs), *a.* Dark; gloomy; tenebrous.

**Tenebrosity** (ten-ē-bros'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being tenebrose; darkness; gloominess; tenebrousness; gloom. 'Melancholy . . . and *tenebrosity* of spirits.' *Burton.*

**Tenebrous** (ten'ē-brus), *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ*, darkness.] Dark; gloomy. 'The *tenebrous* boughs of the cypress.' *Longfellow.*

**Tenebrousness** (ten'ē-brus-nes), *n.* The state of being tenebrous; darkness; gloom.

**Tenement** (ten'ē-ment), *n.* [O. Fr. *tenement*, L.L. *tenementum*, from L. *teneo*, to hold.] 1. An abode; a habitation; a dwelling; a house. 'The *tenement* of clay (the body).' *Dryden.*

> To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear,
> From Heaven discarded to the low-roof'd house
> Of Socrates; see there his *tenement*. *Milton.*

> Who has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no *tenement* unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece? *Locke.*

2. An apartment or apartments in a building used by one family; sometimes, an apartment or set of apartments in inferior buildings occupied by a poor family.—3. In *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held, as land, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, &c. These are called *free* or *frank tenements.*

> The thing held is a *tenement*, and the possessor of it a *tenant*, and the manner of possession is called *tenure*. *Blackstone.*

**Tenemental** (ten-ē-ment'al), *a.* Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements; pertaining to what may be held by tenants; capable of being held by tenants.

> *Tenemental* lands they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone.*

**Tenementary** (te-nē-ment'a-ri), *a.* Capable of being leased; designed for tenancy; held by tenants.

> Ceorls among the Saxons were of two sorts; one hired the lord's *tenementary* land like our farmers. *Spelman.*

**Tenement-house** (ten'ē-ment-hous), *n.* A house or block of building divided into dwellings occupied by separate families.

**Tenendas** (tē-nen'das), *n.* [L., from *teneo*, to hold.] In *Scots law*, that clause of a charter by which the particular tenure is expressed. *Bell.*

**Tenendum** (tē-nen'dum), *n.* [L., something to be held.] In *law*, that clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is created and limited. Its office is to limit and appoint the tenure of the land which is held, and how and of whom it is to be held.

**Tenent**† (ten'ent), *n.* A tenet.

> We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and *tenents* to the people. *Bp. Sanderson.*

**Teneriffe** (ten-ēr-if'), *n.* A wine brought from *Teneriffe*, one of the Canary Islands, often sold as Madeira, which it resembles in appearance, being, however, a little more acid in taste.

**Tenerity**† (tē-ner'i-ti), *n.* Tenderness.

**Tenesmic** (tē-nes'mik), *a.* In *med.* pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus.

**Tenesmus** (tē-nes'mus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *teinesmos*, from *teinō*, to stretch, to strain.] In *med.* a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels, accompanied by straining, but without any discharge. It is caused by an irritation of the bowels or adjacent parts, and is a common symptom in dysentery, stricture of the urethra, &c.

**Tenet** (ten'et), *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true; as, the *tenets* of the Platonists, Christians, Protestants, Catholics, &c.

> That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable. *Sir T. Browne.*

> The religious *tenets* of his family he had early renounced with contempt. *Macaulay.*

**Tenfold** (ten'fōld), *a.* and *adv.* Ten times greater or more. 'Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage.' *Milton.*

> I will reward thee . . . *tenfold*
> For thy good valour. *Shak.*

**Tenioid** (tē'ni-oid), *a.* Same as *Tœnioid.*

**Tennantite** (ten'ant-īt), *n.* A sub-species of gray copper ore, a mineral of a lead colour, or iron black, massive or crystallized, found in Cornwall, England. It is an arsenical sulphide of copper and iron, and so named in honour of Smithson *Tennant*, a celebrated chemist.

**Tenney** (ten'e), *n.* [Fr. *tanné*. See TAWNY.] In *her.* a colour, being a kind of chestnut or orange-brown colour. It is seldom used in coat armour. In *engr.* it is expressed by diagonal lines, drawn from the sinister chief point, and traversed by horizontal ones. Called also *Tawney, Teany.*

**Tennis** (ten'is), *n.* [Said to be from Fr. *tenez*, take it (from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold), a word which the French use when the ball is struck.] A game in which a ball is driven continually against a wall in a specially constructed court, and caused to rebound beyond a line at a certain distance by several persons striking it alternately with a small bat, called a racket, the object being to keep the ball in motion as long as possible without allowing it to fall to the ground. This game was introduced into England in the thirteenth century; it was very popular with the nobility in the sixteenth century, and continued to be so down to the reign of Charles II. It is still played to some extent, but modifications of the game, such as rackets and lawn-tennis, seem now to be in more favour. See RACKET, LAWN-TENNIS.

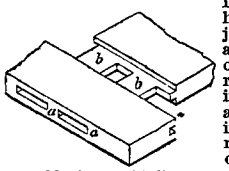
**Tennis**† (ten'is), *v.t.* To drive, as a ball in playing tennis.

> These four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find nowhere safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself. *Spenser.*

**Tennis-ball** (ten'is-bal), *n.* The ball used in the game of tennis.

**Tennis-court** (ten'is-kōrt), *n.* An oblong edifice in which the game of tennis is played.

**Tenon** (ten'on), *n.* [Fr. *tenon*, from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] The projecting end of a piece of wood or other material fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in another piece, in order to form a secure joint.



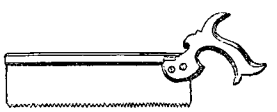
*a a*, Mortises. *b b*, Tenons.

**Tenon** (ten'on), *v.t.* 1. To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.—2. To join by means of a tenon.

**Tenon-auger** (ten'on-a-gėr), *n.* A hollow auger for cutting circular tenons, as in the movable rollers for window-blinds, &c.

**Tenoning-chisel** (ten'on-ing-chiz-el), *n.* A double-blade chisel which makes two cuts, leaving a middle piece which forms a tenon. *E. H. Knight.*

**Tenon-saw** (ten'on-sa), *n.* A small saw, with a brass or steel back, used for cutting


Tenon-saw.

tenons: often corrupted into *tenor-saw* and sometimes into *tenant-saw.*

**Tenor** (ten'or), *n.* [L. *tenor*, a holding on, hence, course, career, tenor, and in legal writers, general sense or meaning, from *teneo*, to hold.] 1. Continued run or currency; general direction; prevailing course; mode of continuance.

> Along the cool sequester'd vale of life
> They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way. *Gray.*

2. Stamp; character; nature.

> This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*

3. That course of thought which holds on or runs through the whole of a discourse; general course or drift or direction of thought; general spirit or meaning; purport; substance. 'A close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse.' *Locke.*

> *Portia.* Bid me tear the bond.
> *Shylock.* When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shak.*

> Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Bp. Sprat.*

4. In *law*, a transcript or copy. It implies that a correct copy is set out, and therefore the instrument must be set out correctly, even although the pleader need not have set out more than the substance or purport of the instrument.—5. In *music*, (*a*) the highest of the adult male chest voices, the ordinary compass of which is from the C in the second space of the bass staff to A in the second space of the treble staff; in rare cases it may reach a note or two higher: so called because in former times the holding on, sustaining, or leading melody was given to this voice. (*b*) The third of the four parts in which concerted or harmonized music is usually composed; the part above the bass. The music for this vocal part was formerly, and sometimes is still written on a staff marked with the tenor clef, but in ordinary displayed or full score music it appears on the staff marked with the treble or G clef, and is sung an octave lower; in

compressed or short score it is written on the bass staff and its supplementary upper ledger-lines. (*c*) One who possesses a tenor voice, or who sings a tenor part. (*d*) An instrument which plays a tenor part.

**Tenor** (ten'or), *a.* In *music*, of or pertaining to the tenor; adapted for singing or playing the tenor; as, a *tenor* voice; a *tenor* instrument; a *tenor* part.—*Tenor bell*, the principal bell in a peal or set of bells.—*Tenor clef*, the C clef, placed on the fourth line, for the use of the tenor voice: Thus,

**Tenore** (tā-nō'rā), *n.* [It.] In *music*, (*a*) a tenor part. (*b*) A tenor voice. (*c*) A tenor singer.—*Tenore buffo*, a tenor singer to whom a comic part, as in an opera, is assigned.—*Tenore leggiero*, a tenor singer with a light thin voice.—*Tenore robusto*, a tenor singer having a strong, full, sonorous voice.

**Tenorino** (tā-nō-rē'nō), *n.* [It. dim. of *tenore*, a tenor.] A tenor singer having a voice of a light, clear, thin quality.

**Tenor-saw** (ten'or-sạ), *n.* See TENON-SAW.

**Tenotome** (ten'o-tōm), *n.* In *surg.* a knife for dividing the tendons.

**Tenotomy** (te-not'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *tenōn*, a tendon, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* the division of a tendon; an operation for the removal of deviations of the joints, as in club-foot, &c.

**Tenpenny** (ten'pen-ni), *a.* Valued at or worth tenpence.—*Tenpenny nail.* See PENNY.

**Ten-pins** (ten'pinz), *n.* A game similar to nine-pins, but played with an additional pin.

**Ten-pounder** (ten'pound-ėr), *n.* One who, under the Franchise Reform Act of 1832, was qualified to vote in parliamentary elections in virtue of occupying or possessing property to the annual rental value of £10.

Between 1832 and 1865 the *ten-pounders* rose to 463,000. *Gladstone.*

**Tenrec, Tanrec** (ten'rek, tan'rek), *n.* [Native Madagascar name.] *Centetes ecaudatus*, an animal allied to the hedgehog inhabiting Madagascar. It is about the size of the European hedgehog, and is covered with

Tenrec (*Centetes ecaudatus*).

short thorny spines, having a long and pointed muzzle. It is a nocturnal animal, living in burrows; and it feeds on worms, insects, snails, reptiles, &c. Though it has an overpowering smell of musk it is a favourite article of food with the natives of Madagascar. There are several other species of tenrec inhabiting Madagascar, as the spiny tenrec or tendrac (*C. spinosus*) and the banded tenrec (*C. madagascarensis*).

**Tense** (tens), *a.* [L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendo*, to stretch. See TEND, to move.] Stretched until tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax; as, a *tense* fibre.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense.* *Holder.*

**Tense** (tens), *n.* [O.Fr. *tens*, Mod. Fr. *temps*, from L. *tempus*, time. See TEMPER.] In *gram.* one of the forms which a verb takes in order to express the time of action or of that which is affirmed. In English this may be effected by internal vowel change, as in *sing, sang;* by terminational inflection, as in *love, loved;* or by adding auxiliary words, as in *will sing, will love.* The primary simple tenses are three—those which express time *past, present,* and *future;* but these admit of modifications, which differ in different languages.

**Tensely** (tens'li), *adv.* In a tense manner; with tension.

**Tenseness** (tens'nes), *n.* The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness: opposed to *laxness;* as, the *tenseness* of a string or fibre; *tenseness* of the skin.

**Tensibility** (ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being tensible or tensile.

**Tensible** (ten'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible.* *Bacon.*

**Tensile** (ten'sil), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to tension; as, *tensile* strength.—2. Capable of tension; capable of being drawn out or extended in length or breadth.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals, that will be drawn into wires . . . have in them the appetite of not discontinuing. *Bacon.*

**Tensiled** (ten'sild), *a.* Rendered capable of tension; made tensile. [Rare.]

**Tensility** (ten-sil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being tensile.

**Tension** (ten'shon), *n.* [L. *tensio, tensionis*, from *tendo, tensum*, to stretch. See TEND.] 1. The act of stretching or straining; as, the *tension* of the muscles. 'Voice being raised by stiff *tension* of the larynx.' *Holder.*—2. The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the state of being bent or strained; as, different degrees of *tension* in chords give different sounds; the greater the *tension* the more acute the sound. Hence—3. Mental strain, stretch, or application; strong or severe intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling; great activity or strain of the emotions or the will.

My head aches, and the mind gets confused, if I try to follow a complex train of reasoning, and I, therefore, now do not read any book that is likely to produce *tension* of thought. *Dr. Forbes Winslow.*

4. In *mech.* strain, or the force by which a bar, rod, or string is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion. Thus, when a cord supports a weight the *tension* at every part of the string is equal to that weight.—5. In *elect.* intensity; the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer. It must be distinguished from *quantity.*—6. In *physics*, a constrained condition of the particles of bodies, arising from the action of antagonistic forces, in which they endeavour to return to the natural state; elastic force.—The *tension of a gas* is the degree of pressure it exerts on the containing surface. In this sense it is synonymous with *expansive force* or *elastic force*, and is measured by the weight which is necessary and sufficient to balance its action on a unit of the surface, as a square inch. Thus a gas is said to have a *tension* of so many pounds, or of so many atmospheres.

**Tension-bridge** (ten'shon-brij), *n.* A bridge constructed on the principle of the bow, the arch supporting the track or platform by means of tension-rods, and the string acting as a tie. Called also *Bowstring Bridge. E. H. Knight.*

**Tensioned** (ten'shond), *a.* Subjected to tension or stretching; extended; drawn out; strained. 'A highly *tensioned* string.' *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Tension-rod** (ten'shon-rod), *n.* A rod in a truss or structure which connects opposite parts and prevents them spreading asunder.

**Tensity** (tens'i-ti), *n.* State of being tense; tenseness.

**Tensive** (tens'iv), *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction. 'A *tensive* pain from distension of the parts.' *Floyer.*

**Tensome**† (ten'sum), *a.* Same as *Tendsome* (which see).

**Tenson** (ten'son), *n.* [Fr. *tenson*, It. *tenzone, tenzione*, from L.L. *tensio*, a contention, a contest, from L. *tendo, tensum*, to stretch.] A contention in verse before a tribunal of love or gallantry between rival troubadours; hence, a subdivision of a chanson composed by one of the contestants or competitors. Spelled also *Tenzon.*

**Tensor** (ten'sor), *n.* [From L. *tendo, tensum*, to stretch.] In *anat.* a muscle that extends or stretches the part to which it is fixed; as, the *tensor* palati, the *tensor* tympani, &c.

**Tensure**† (ten'shör), *n.* Tension.

This motion upon the pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restoreth itself to the natural. *Bacon.*

**Tent** (tent), *n.* [Fr. *tente*, L.L. *tenta*, a tent, lit. something stretched out or extended, from L. *tendo*, to stretch.] 1. A pavilion or portable lodge consisting of some flexible covering, such as animal skins, matting, canvas, or other strong textile fabric, stretched and sustained by poles. Tents have been in use as ordinary dwelling-places among the wandering tribes of mankind from the earliest times. Among the more highly civilized races they have been employed chiefly as temporary dwellings for soldiers in the field, travellers on expeditions, for the accommodation, refreshment, &c., of large bodies of people brought together on some special occasions, as at horse-races, fairs, and the like. The military tent is made of canvas, which is supported by one pole or more, and distended by means of cords, which are made fast to pegs driven into the ground. Large tents, such as are erected for out-door fêtes, are known by the name of *marquees.*—2. A kind of pulpit of wood erected out-of-doors, in which clergymen used to preach when the people were too numerous to be accommodated within-doors: still sometimes used. [Scotch.]—3. An apparatus used in field-photography as a substitute for the dark room. It usually consists of a tripod supporting a box with a coloured glass window in front, and furnished with drapery at the back, so as to cover the operator and prevent access of light to the interior. It is generally fitted with shelves and trays for holding various appliances necessary to the artist.

**Tent, Tent-wine** (tent, tent'win), *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, deep coloured, from L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*, to dye.] A kind of wine of a deep red colour, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain, much used as a sacramental wine.

**Tent** (tent), *v.i.* To lodge, as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves
*Tent* in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shak.*

**Tent** (tent), *v.t.* [Fr. *tenter;* L. *tentare*, to handle, to feel, to try, freq. of *tendo*, to stretch.] 1. To probe; to search as with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

I'll *tent* him to the quick. *Shak.*

2. To keep open, as a wound, with a tent or pledget.

**Tent** (tent), *n.* [See TENT, to probe.] In *surg.* a roll of lint or linen used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of an opening from which matter or other fluid is discharged. A piece of sponge dipped in hot melted wax, so as to be thoroughly imbued with it, is called a *sponge-tent* (which see).

**Tent** (tent), *v.i.* [From *tend*, to attend.] To attend; to observe attentively: generally followed by *to.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Tent** (tent), *v.t.* To observe; to remark; to heed; to regard. [Scotch.]

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you *tent* it:
A chield's amang you taking notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it. *Burns.*

**Tent** (tent), *n.* Attention; notice; caution; care. 'Take *tent* to reading, exhortation.' *Wycliffe.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Tentacle** (ten'ta-kl), *n.* [Fr. *tentacule;* L.L. *tentaculum*, from *tento*, to handle, to feel, freq. of *tendo*, to stretch.] 1. In *zool.* an elongated appendage proceeding from the head or cephalic extremity of many of the lower animals, and used as an instrument of exploration and prehension. Thus the oral arms of the polyps, the prehensile processes of the cirripeds and annelids, the cephalic feet of the cephalopods, the barbs of fishes, are termed *tentacles.*—2. In *bot.* a kind of sensitive hair or filament, such as the glandular hairs of Drosera. *Darwin.*

**Tentacular** (ten-tak'ū-lėr), *a.* Of or pertaining to tentacles; in the nature of a tentacle or tentacles.

**Tentaculated** (ten-tak'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Having tentacles.

**Tentaculiferous** (ten-tak'ū-lif"ėr-us), *a.* [L. *tentaculum*, a tentacle, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or bearing tentacles.

**Tentaculite** (ten-tak'ū-lit), *n.* One of a beautiful group of small annulated, pointed shells, fossil in the Silurian strata. They have been referred to the Annulosa.

**Tentaculum** (ten-tak'ū-lum), *n.* pl. **Tentacula** (ten-tak'ū-la). Same as *Tentacle.*

**Tentage**† (tent'āj), *n.* An encampment or collection of tents.

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixed. *Drayton.*

**Tentation**† (ten-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *tentatio.* See TEMPTATION.] Trial; temptation. 'The violence of *tentation.*' *Bp. Hall.*

**Tentative** (ten'ta-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *tentatif*, from L.L. *tento, tentatum*, to try. See TEMPT.] Based on or consisting in trial or experiment; experimental; empirical.

Falsehood, though it be but *tentative*, is neither needed nor approved by the God of truth. *Bp. Hall.*

The Baconian philosophy, which, though it allows

a preliminary and *tentative* hypothesis, strongly insists upon the necessity of first collecting the facts, and then proceeding to the ideas. *Buckle.*

**Tentative** (ten'ta-tiv), *n.* An essay; trial; an experiment.

Some little *tentatives* were made upon us, whether we would be content to leave out all mention of his majesty's mediation. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Tentatively** (ten'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a tentative manner; by way of experiment or trial.

**Tent-bed** (tent'bed), *n.* A high post bedstead, having curtains in a tent form above.

**Tented** (tent'ed), *a.* Covered or furnished with tents. 'The *tented* field.' *Shak.*

**Tenter** (ten'tėr), *n.* [From *tent*, to tend.] A person in a manufactory who tends or looks after a machine or set of machines, so that they may be in proper working order; as, a *loom* tenter. He may also have the supervision of a certain number of the hands employed on such machines.

**Tenter** (ten'tėr), *n.* [From L. *tentus*, stretched, from *tendo, tentum*, to stretch. See TEND, to move.] 1. A machine or frame used in the cloth manufacture to stretch out the pieces of cloth, stuff, &c., and make them set or dry even and square. Along the cross-pieces, both the upper and lower one, which can be fixed apart from each other at any required distance, are numerous sharp hooks, called *tenter-hooks*, on which the selvedges of the cloth are hooked.—2. A drying-room.—3. A tenter-hook.—*On the tenters*, on the stretch; on the rack; in distress, uneasiness, or suspense.

In all my past adventures,
I ne'er was set so *on the tenters;*
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras.*

**Tenter** (ten'tėr), *v.t.* To hang or stretch on tenters, or as on tenters.

We may easily imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured in his limbs being stretched forth, racked, and *tentered.* *Barrow.*

**Tenter** (ten'tėr), *v.i.* To admit of being stretched by a tenter.

Woollen cloths will *tenter.* *Bacon.*

**Tenter-ground** (ten'tėr-ground), *n.* Ground on which tenters are erected. *Gray.*

**Tenter-hook** (ten'tėr-hŏk), *n.* 1. A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter.—2. *Fig.* anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures. 'Difficulties which stretched his fine genius on the *tenter-hooks.*' *D'Israeli.*

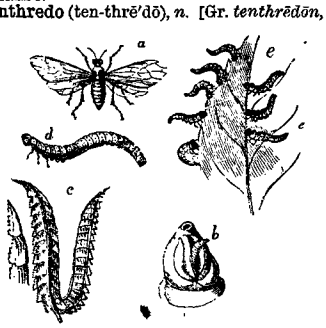
**Tenth** (tenth), *a.* [From *ten.*] The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth.

**Tenth** (tenth), *n.* 1. The tenth part.—2. In *law*, (*a*) a temporary aid issuing out of personal property, and granted to the king by parliament: formerly the tenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject. *Macaulay.* (*b*) *Eccles.* the tenth part of the annual profit of every living in the kingdom, formerly paid to the pope, but by statute transferred to the crown, and afterwards made a part of the fund called Queen Anne's Bounty. 3. In *music*, the octave of the third; an interval comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds, diatonically divided.

**Tenthly** (tenth'li), *adv.* In the tenth place.

**Tenthredinidæ** (ten-thri-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of hymenopterous insects, of which the genus Tenthredo is the type. See TENTHREDO.

**Tenthredo** (ten-thrē'dō), *n.* [Gr. *tenthrēdōn*,




Tenthredo—Saw-fly.

*a*, Saw-fly of the turnip (*Athalia spinarum centifolia*). *b*, Ovipositor of saw-fly magnified. *c*, The same still more magnified to show the saw. *d*, Caterpillar of the saw-fly of the rose (*Tenthredo rosæ*). *e e*, Caterpillars of the saw-fly of the willow (*Nematus capreæ*).

a kind of wasp or fly, perhaps the saw-fly.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, popularly known by the name of saw-flies, because the female uses her ovipositor, which is serrated like a saw, to cut out spaces in the bark of trees, for the purpose of depositing her eggs, as the *T. rosæ*, upon the leaves of the rose-bush. The genus Tenthredo, Linn., is regarded in modern systems as constituting a family named Securifera by Latreille, and Tenthrèdinidæ by Leach. Several species are found in this country. In the larva state they feed upon the leaves of plants and trees.

**Tentie** (ten'ti), *a.* Attentive; cautious; careful. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Tentiginous** † (ten-tij'in-us), *a.* [L. *tentigo*, a stretching, lecherousness.] 1. Stiff; stretched.—2. Producing lasciviousness. 'A *tentiginous* humour.' *Swift.*

**Tentless** (tent'les), *a.* Inattentive; heedless. [Scotch.]

I'll wander on with *tentless* heed,
How never-halting moments speed,
Till fate shall snap the brittle thread. *Burns.*

**Tent-maker** (tent'māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes tents. Acts xviii. 3.

**Tentorium** (ten-tō'ri-um), *n.* [L., a tent.] In *anat.* a process of the dura mater, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

**Tentory** (ten'to-ri), *n.* [L. *tentorium*, a tent.] The textile fabric of a tent.

The women who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove, were no other than makers of *tentories* to spread from tree to tree. *Evelyn.*

**Tent-stitch** (tent'stich), *n.* A peculiar stitch in fancy worsted work.

It's Mrs. Pomfret, the lady's-maid, as I go to see. She's teaching me *tent-stitch* and the lace-mending. *George Eliot.*

**Tenture** (ten'tūr), *n.* [Fr. *tenture.* See TENT.] Paper-hangings or tapestry for a wall.

**Tent-wine** (tent'win), *n.* A rich, red, Spanish wine. See TENT.

**Tentwort** (tent'wėrt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria.* Also called *Wall-rue.*

**Tenuate** (ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* [L. *tenuo, tenuatum*, to make thin, from *tenuis*, thin.] To make thin. [Rare.]

**Tenues** (ten'ū-ēz), *n. pl.* [L. *tenuis*, thin, slender.] In *gram.* a term applied to the three letters of the Greek alphabet κ, π, τ, in relation to their respective middle letters or medials γ, β, δ, and their aspirates χ, φ, θ. These terms may also be applied to the corresponding letters and articulate elements in any language.

**Tenuifolious** (ten'ū-i-fō"li-us), *a.* [L. *tenuis*, thin, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having thin or narrow leaves.

**Tenuious** † (te-nū'i-us), *a.* Rare or subtle; tenuous: opposed to *dense. Glanville.*

**Tenuiroster** (ten'ū-i-ros"tėr), *n.* A member of the sub-order Tenuirostres.

**Tenuirostral** (ten'ū-i-ros"tral), *a.* Slender-beaked; pertaining to the family of birds called Tenuirostres.

**Tenuirostres** (ten'ū-i-ros"trēz), *n. pl.* [L. *tenuis*, slender, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A sub-order of passerine or insessorial birds, comprehending those which have the beak long and slender, gradually tapering to a point. The toes are very long and slender, the hallux or hind-toe especially so. Most of the Tenuirostres live upon insects, but some are said to live partially or wholly upon the juices of flowers. The chief families are the creepers (Certhiadæ), the honey-eaters (Meliphagidæ), the humming-birds (Trochilidæ), the sun-birds (Nectariniadæ), and the hoopoes (Upupidæ).

Heads of Tenuirostres.

*a*, Sun-bird (*Nectarinia afra*). *b*, Humming-bird (*Trochilus recurvirostris*). *c*, European Nuthatch (*Sitta europea*).

**Tenuis** (ten'ū-is), *n.* One of the Tenues (which see).

**Tenuity** (te-nū'i-ti), *n.* [L. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin. See THIN.] 1. The state of being tenuous or thin; thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long; as, the *tenuity* of paper or of a leaf; the *tenuity* of a hair or filament. 2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid; as, the *tenuity* of the air in the higher regions of the atmosphere; the *tenuity* of the blood.—3. † Poverty.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcase they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. Simplicity or plainness; a quality of style opposed to grandeur.

**Tenuous** (ten'ū-us), *a.* [L. *tenuis*, thin.] 1. Thin; small; minute.—2. Rare; subtle; not dense. 'A *tenuous* emanation or continued effluvium.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Tenure** (ten'ūr), *n.* [Fr. *tenure*, L.L. *tenura*, from L. *teneo*, to hold.] 1. The act, manner, or right of holding property, especially real estate. Land may be held according to two main principles, the tenure being either *feudal* or *allodial.* According to the latter tenure, the whole right and title of the land rests with the owner; according to the former, the person possessing the subject holds it from a superior, and this is the principle universal in England. According to the theory in England all land is held of the crown, either mediately or immediately. The ownership of land is therefore never unlimited as to extent, for he who is the owner of land in fee, which is the largest estate that a man can have in land, is not absolute owner; he owes services in respect of his fee (or fief), and the seignory of the lord always subsists. All land in the hands of any layman is held of some lord, to whom the holder or tenant owes some service; but in the case of church lands, although they are held by tenure, no temporal services are due, but the lord of whom these lands are held must be considered the owner, although the beneficial ownership can never revert to the lord. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which subsist to this day:—(1) *Tenure by knight service*, which was the most honourable. This is now abolished. (2) *Tenure in free socage*, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honourable, or villein and base. (3) *Tenure by copy of court roll*, or *copyhold tenure.* (4) *Tenure in ancient demain.* There was also *tenure in frankalmoigne*, or free alms. The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others. (See TENANT, COPYHOLD, SOCAGE, VILLENAGE.) In Scots law the equivalent technical term is *holding.* 2. The consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land.—3. Manner of holding in general; the terms or conditions upon which anything is held or retained; as, in absolute governments men hold their rights by a precarious *tenure.*

Sending it (the charge in the gun) skimming along so near the surface of the ground as to place the lives of the dogs on a rather uncertain and precarious *tenure.* *Dickens.*

**Tenuto** (tā-nō'tō), *a.* [It., held.] In *music*, a term applied to a note or series of notes having to be held or kept sounding the full time.

**Ten-week Stock.** See MATTHIOLA.

**Tenzon** (ten'zon), *n.* See TENSON.

**Teocalli** (tē-o-kal'li), *n.* [Lit. God's house.] A temple among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America. They were generally solid four-sided truncated pyramids, built terrace-wise, with the temple proper on the platform at the summit. They were constructed of earth, faced with brick, and many still remain in a more or less perfect state.

And Aztec priests upon their *teocallis*
Beat the wild war-drum made of serpents' skin.
*Longfellow.*

**Teopan** (tē'o-pan), *n.* [Lit. place of God.] Same as *Teocalli.*

**Tepal** (tē'pal), *n.* [Formed by transposition from *petal*, most probably under the influence of *sepal.*] In *bot.* (*a*) a disused name for *petal.* (*b*) The pieces of a perianth, being of an ambiguous nature, between calyx and corolla.

**Tepefaction** (tep-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [See TEPEFY.] The act or operation of warming, making tepid, or moderately warm.

**Tepefy** (tep'ē-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tepefied*; ppr. *tepefying.* [L. *tepefacio—tepeo*, to be tepid, and *facio*, to make.] To make tepid or moderately warm.

**Tepefy** (tep'ē-fī), *v.i.* To become moderately warm.

**Tepejilote** (tā-pā'hē-lō"tā), *n.* A Central American name for a flower of a species of Chamædorea, which, while still inclosed in the spathes, is highly esteemed as a culinary vegetable.

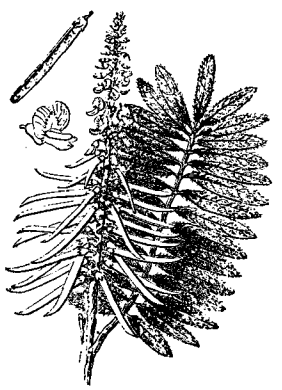
**Tephramancy** (tef'ra-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *tephra*, ashes, and *manteia*, divination.] Augury depending on the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice.

**Tephroite** (tef'rō-īt), *n.* [Gr. *tephros*, ash-gray.] A silicate of manganese of an ash-gray colour, found both massive and granular in the United States.

**Tephromancy** (tef'rō-man-si), *n.* Same as *Tephramancy*.

**Tephromantia** (tef-rō-man'ti-a), *n.* Same as *Tephramancy*.

**Tephrosia** (tef-rō'zi-a), *n.* [Gr. *tephros*, ash-gray, from the colour of some of the species.] A genus of plants belonging to the papilionaceous division of the Leguminosæ. It consists of shrubs, undershrubs, or herbs scattered over every quarter of the globe, and most abundant in warm regions. *T. apollinea*, or Egyptian indigo, is a native of Egypt and Nubia, and yields a fine blue dye. Its leaves are often mixed with Alexandrian senna. *T. toxicaria* is a native of the West Indies and



Tephrosia toxicaria.

of Cayenne. The whole plant affords a narcotic poison, and the leaves are used for intoxicating fish. *T. virginiana* is considered in America a powerful vermifuge. *T. emarginata* is a native of South America. Its root is used for poisoning fish. *T. tinctoria*, the Ceylon indigo, yields a blue colouring matter, which is used in Ceylon for the same purposes as indigo. *T. piscatoria*, the fisher's Tephrosia, is found in the East Indies. It contains the narcotic principle of the genus, and is used for poisoning fish. *T. Senna* (Buga senna) grows on the banks of the river Cauca, near Buga, in Colombia. Its leaves are used by the natives for the same purposes as senna.

**Tepid** (tep'id), *a.* [L. *tepidus*, warm, from *tepeo*, to be warm; same root as Skr. *tap*, to burn.] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a *tepid* bath; *tepid* rays.

> Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorifics, as warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

**Tepidarium** (tep-i-dā'ri-um), *n.* [L., from *tepeo*, to be warm.] In the ancient Roman baths, the apartment in which the tepid bath was placed; also, the boiler in which the water was warmed for the tepid bath.

**Tepidness, Tepidity** (tep'id-nes, te-pid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being tepid; moderate warmth; lukewarmness. 'Another fit of drowsy negligence and *tepidity*.' *Bp. Richardson.*

**Tepor** (tē'por), *n.* [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth. 'The *tepor* and moisture in April.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Tequesquite** (te-kes'kīt), *n.* [From a place in Mexico.] A native crystallized carbonate of soda, which is found in several lakes in Mexico, and is used in the smelting of silver-ore.

**Teraph** (ter'af), *n.* pl. **Teraphim** (ter'af-im). [Heb. Of uncertain origin; connected by some with *Serapis*.] A household deity or image reverenced by the ancient Hebrews. The teraphim seem to have been either wholly or in part of human form and of small size. They appear to have been reverenced as *penates* or household gods, and in some shape or other to have been used as domestic oracles. They are mentioned several times in the Old Testament.

**Terapin** (ter'a-pin), *n.* See TERRAPIN.

**Teratical**† (te-rat'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *teras*, *teratos*, a sign, a wonder.] Marvellous; prodigious; incredible. '*Teratical* stories.' *Wollaston.*

**Teratogeny** (ter-a-toj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *teras*, *teratos*, a wonder, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *med.* the formation of monsters.

**Teratolite** (ter'a-tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *teras*, *teratos*, a sign, a wonder, and *lithos*, a stone.] A kind of clay or fine-grained silicate of alumina from the coal-formation of Planitz in Saxony, formerly supposed to possess valuable medical properties, whence it had its ancient name of *Terra miraculosa Saxoniæ*. Called also *Lithomarge*. Sometimes erroneously spelled *terratolite*, as if from *terra*, earth.

**Teratological** (ter'a-tō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to teratology.

**Teratologist** (ter-a-tol'o-jist), *n.* [See TERATOLOGY.] 1. One given to teratology; one who deals in marvels; a marvel-monger.—2. One versed in the study of teratology.

**Teratology** (ter-a-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *teras*, *teratos*, a prodigy, and *logos*, discourse.] 1.† Affectation of sublimity in language; bombast. *Bailey.*—2. That branch of biological science which treats of monsters, malformations, or deviations from the normal type occurring in the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

**Teratosaurus** (ter'a-tō-sa''rus), *n.* [Gr. *teras*, *teratos*, a wonder, and *sauros*, a lizard.] *Lit.* wonderful lizard. A remarkable lizard from the Keuper sandstone of Stuttgart, whose remains indicate some affinities with the existing genera Stellion and Uromastix.

**Terbium** (tėr'bi-um), *n.* An element now known to be identical with erbium.

**Terce** (tėrs), *n.* [Fr. *tierce*, a third.] 1. A cask whose contents are 42 gallons, the third of a pipe or butt. See TIERCE.—2. In *Scots law*, a real right whereby a widow, who has not accepted any special provision, is entitled to a liferent of one-third of the heritage in which her husband died infeft, provided the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. No widow is entitled to her terce until she is regularly *kenned* to it. See under KEN. 3. *Eccles.* one of the lesser hours of the Roman breviary, so called from the time of the day (the third hour) for which it is fixed.

**Tercel** (tėr'sel), *n.* [See TIERCEL.] The male of the falcon, especially the common or peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

**Tercelet**† (tėrs'let), *n.* [Dim. of *tercel*.] The male hawk; the male eagle. *Chaucer.*

**Tercellene**† (tėr'sel-lēn), *n.* A small male hawk. See extract.

> When hawks lay three eggs, the first produceth a female and large hawk, the second of a middler sort, and the third a smaller bird *tercellene* or tassel of the male sex. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Terce-major** (tėrs'mā-jėr), *n.* In *card-playing*, a sequence of the three best cards in certain games.

**Tercentenary** (tėr-sen'ten-a-ri), *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice, and *centenarius*, centenary, from *centum*, a hundred.] Comprising three hundred years; including or relating to the interval of three hundred years.

**Tercentenary** (ter-sen'ten-a-ri), *n.* A day observed as a festival in commemoration of some event, as the birth of a great man, a decisive victory, or the like, that happened three hundred years before; as, the Shakspere *tercentenary*.

**Tercer** (tėrs'ėr), *n.* In *law*, a tenant in dower; a doweress.

**Tercet** (tėr'set), *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *music*, a third.—2. In *poetry*, a group of three rhyming lines; a triplet.

**Tercine** (tėr'sin), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tertius*, the third.] In *bot.* the outer coat of the nulceus of the ovule of a plant.

**Terebate** (ter'ē-bāt), *n.* In *chem.* a compound of terebic acid and a base.

**Terebella** (ter-ē-bel'la), *n.* [Dim. of L. *terebra*, a perforating instrument.] 1. In *surg.* a trepan or trephine.—2. A marine annelid of the order Tubicolæ, inhabiting a tube of 1 foot in length, composed of sand and fragments of shell cemented together by a glutinous secretion. When alarmed the animal takes refuge in the further extremity of the tube. See TUBICOLÆ.

**Terebene** (ter'ē-bēn), *n.* [L. *terebinthus*, turpentine.] The liquid product obtained after the purification of oil of turpentine by sulphuric acid.

**Terebic** (te-reb'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from turpentine.—*Terebic acid* ($C_7H_{10}O_4$), a dibasic acid, a product of the action of nitric acid on turpentine-oil. Called also *Turpentinic*, *Terebilic*, and *Terebinic Acid*.

**Terebinth** (ter'ē-binth), *n.* [L. *terebinthus*, Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree.] 1. The turpentine-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*. See PISTACIA.

> Here grows melampode everywhere,
> And *terebinth* good for goats. *Spenser.*

2. The common name for various resinous exudations, both of a fluid and solid nature, such as common turpentine, produced from *Pinus sylvestris*, frankincense and Burgundy pitch from *Pinus Abies*, Canada balsam from *Abies balsamifera*. The volatile oil of various of these resins is called oil of terebinth, or oil of turpentine.

**Terebinthina** (ter'ē-bin-thī''na), *n.* An old name for turpentine.

**Terebinthinate** (ter-ē-binth'i-nāt), *a.* Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine.

**Terebinthinate** (ter-ē-binth'i-nāt), *n.* In *med.* a preparation of the turpentine of firs.

> The preparations of cinchona with the mineral acids, the muriated tincture of iron, and the *terebinthinates* are the most efficacious means of arresting the discharge. *Copland.*

**Terebinthine** (ter-ē-binth'īn), *a.* [L. *terebinthinus*. See TEREBINTH.] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

**Terebra** (ter'ē-bra), *n.* [L., a boring instrument, from *tero*, to pierce.] 1. The borer in the anal extremity of female hymenopterous insects of the section Terebrantia, into which the oviduct opens. See TEREBRANTIA.—2. A genus of turreted, subulated marine univalves. Several species are fossil.

**Terebrantia** (ter-ē-bran'shi-a), *n.* [L. *terebrans*, *terebrantis*, ppr. of *terebro*, to bore.] A section of hymenopterous insects, of which the females are provided with an instrument at the extremity of the abdomen for making perforations in the bodies of animals or in plants, for the deposition of their eggs. It includes the genus Sirex, which infests pine-trees; Cephus, perforating corn-stalks; and the ichneumons, which pierce the skin of insects.

**Terebrate** (ter'ē-brāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *terebrated*; ppr. *terebrating*. [L. *terebro*, *terebratum*, to bore, from *terebra*, a borer, from *tero*, to pierce.] To bore; to perforate. [Rare.]

> Earthworms are completely adapted to their way of life for *terebrating* the earth and creeping. *Derham.*

**Terebratella** (ter'ē-bra-tel''la), *n.* [A dim. of *terebratula* (which see).] A genus of marine brachiopods, resembling Terebratula, of which about twenty species are found fossil from the lias upwards, and about the same number continue to exist.

**Terebration** (ter-ē-brā'shon), *n.* The act of boring. [Rare.]

> *Terebration* of trees makes them prosper better. *Bacon.*

**Terebratula** (ter-ē-brat'ū-la), *n.* [A dim. form from *terebratus*, pp. of *terebro*, to bore, in allusion to the perforation of the beak.] A genus of deep-sea brachiopod bivalve molluscs found moored to rocks, shells, &c. One of the valves is perforated to permit the passage of a fleshy peduncle, by means of which the animal attaches itself to rocks, shells, &c. There are few recent species, but the fossil ones are numerous, and are found most abundantly in the secondary and tertiary formations.

**Terebratulidæ** (ter'ē-bra-tū''li-dē), *n. pl.* A family of deep-sea bivalves belonging to the group Articulata, of the class Brachiopoda. The genus Terebratula is the type. See TEREBRATULA.

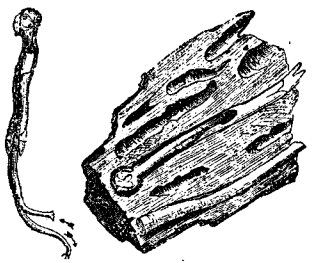
**Terebratuliform** (ter'ē-bra-tū''li-form), *a.* Shaped like the shell of Terebratula.

**Teredina** (ter-ē-dī'na), *n.* [See TEREDO.] A fossil genus of testaceous molluscs belonging to the family Tubicolæ of Lamarck.

**Teredine** (te-rē'dīn), *n.* A borer; the teredo.

**Teredo** (te-rē'dō), *n.* [L., from Gr. *terēdōn*, from *tereō*, to pierce, to bore.] A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, family Pholadidæ. The *T. navalis*, or ship-worm, is celebrated on account of the destruction which it occasions to ships and submerged wood, by perforating them in all directions in order to establish a habitation. It is a long, worm-shaped, grayish-white animal, about 1 foot in length and ½ inch in thickness. Its great length is owing to the elongation of the siphons or breathing tubes conveying water to the gills. The two valves or halves of the

shell are small and globular in shape. The viscera and body are mainly contained within the valves. In excavating into the wood



Teredo navalis, and piece of wood perforated by Teredos.

(the shell is the boring instrument) each individual is careful to avoid the tube formed by its neighbour, and often a very thin leaf alone of wood is left between the cavities, which are lined with a calcareous incrustation. Many plans are tried to protect ships, piers, &c., from this destructive animal, such as copper sheathing, treating with creosote or corrosive sublimate, or driving a number of short broad-headed nails into the timber, the rust from which spreads and prevents the animal from settling. It is said to have been originally imported from tropical climates; but it has now become an inhabitant of most of the harbours of this country.—*T. gigantea*, a species 5 feet long and upwards, is found in the East Indies in shallow water, where it bores into the hardened mud of the seabed.

**Teres** (tē'rēz), *a.* [L.] Round; cylindrical: in *anat.* applied to some muscles and ligaments on account of their shape, as *teres* major, *teres* minor, ligamentum *teres*, &c.

**Teret**† (ter'et), *a.* Round; rounded off; terete. 'Round and *teret* like a globe.' *Fotherby.*

**Terete** (te-rēt'), *a.* [L. *teres, teretis*, rounded off—properly, rubbed off—from *tero*, to rub.] Cylindrical and smooth; long and round; columnar, as some stems of plants.

**Teretous**† (te-rē'tus), *a.* Terete. '*Teretous* or long round leaves.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Tergal** (tèr'gal), *a.* [L. *tergum*, the back.] In *anat.* pertaining to the back; dorsal.

**Tergant** (tèr'gant), *a.* [From *L. tergum*, the back.] In *her.* showing the back part; as, an eagle *tergant* displayed, an eagle displayed showing the back. Called also *Tergiant* and *Recursant.*

**Tergeminal, Tergeminate** (tèr-jem'in-al, tèr-jem'in-āt), *a.* [See TERGEMINOUS.] Thrice double; specifically, in *bot.* applied to a leaf having a forked petiole which is subdivided.

**Tergeminous** (tèr-jem'in-us), *a.* [L. *tergeminus*—*ter*, thrice, and *geminus*, twin-born, double.] Thrice double; three-paired; tergeminate.

**Tergiant** (tèr'ji-ant), *a.* Same as *Tergant.*

**Tergiferous** (tèr-jif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *tergum*, the back, and *fero*, to bear.] Carrying or bearing upon the back.—*Tergiferous plants*, such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns. Called also *Dorsiferous.*

**Tergiversate** (tèr'ji-vér-sāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tergiversated*; ppr. *tergiversating.* [L. *tergiversor, tergiversatus*, to turn one's back, to shift—*tergum*, the back, and *verso*, intens. of *verto*, to turn.] To shift; to practise evasion; to make use of shifts or subterfuges. *Cudworth.*

**Tergiversation** (tèr'ji-vèr-sā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of tergiversating; a shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being more free from passion and *tergiversation.* *Bramhall.*

2. The act of changing or of turning one's back upon one's opinions; the act of turning against a cause formerly advocated; fickleness of conduct.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversation*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

Whilst Amelia did not in the least deplore . . . Mr. Peel's late extraordinary *tergiversation* in the fatal Catholic Relief Bill, &c. *Thackeray.*

**Tergiversator** (tèr'ji-vèr-sāt-èr), *n.* One who practises tergiversation.

**Tergum** (tèr'gum), *n.* [L., the back.] In Crustacea, the convex upper plate of each segment.

**Terin**† (tē'rin), *n.* [Fr. *tarin.*] A kind of singing bird; a siskin. *Cotgrave.* Written also *Tarin.*

**Term** (tèrm), *n.* [Fr. *terme*, an end, word, speech, period, &c., from L. *terminus*, a boundary (whence *terminal, terminate*, &c.); akin to Gr. *terma*, boundary, limit; from same root as L. *trans*, E. *through.*] 1. A limit; a bound or boundary; the extremity of anything; that which limits its extent.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries. *Bacon.*

2. The time for which anything lasts; any limited time; a time or period fixed in some way; as, the *term* of five years; the *term* of life. 'Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night.' *Shak.*

To sleep thro' *terms* of mighty wars,
And wake on science grown to more. *Tennyson.*

3. In universities and colleges, the period during which instruction is regularly given to students. At Cambridge there are three terms in the university year, viz. Michaelmas or October term, Lent or January term, and Easter or midsummer term. At Oxford there are four terms, viz. Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity.—4. The time in which a law court is held or is open for the trial of causes. In England the law terms were four in number, viz. Hilary term, beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st January; Easter term, beginning on the 15th April and ending on the 8th May; Trinity term, beginning on the 22d May and ending on the 12th June; Michaelmas term, beginning on the 2d and ending on the 25th November. The other portions of the year were termed *vacation.* By section 26 of the Judicature Act, 1873, the division of the legal year into terms was abolished so far as relates to the administration of justice; and by the act 1875 the terms are to be superseded for this purpose by the 'sittings' of the Court of Appeal and the 'sittings' in London and Middlesex of the High Court of Justice.—5. In *law*, an estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for a fixed period, or the period itself: called more fully *term of years, term for years.* In *Scots law*, *term* is a certain time fixed by authority of a court, within which a party is allowed to establish by evidence his averment.—6. A day on which rent or interest is payable. In England and Ireland there are four days in the year which are called terms, or more commonly quarter-days, and which are appointed for the settling of rents, viz. Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas Day, September 29; Christmas, December 25. The terms in Scotland corresponding to these are Candlemas, February 2; Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, August 1; Martinmas, November 11. In Scotland houses are let from 28th May for a year or a period of years. The legal terms in Scotland for the payment of rent or interest are Whitsunday, 15th May, and Martinmas, November 11, and these days (or the corresponding days Old Style) are what are most commonly known as terms.—7. A word by which something fixed and definite is expressed; a word having a definite and specific meaning, and naming or characterizing some person, thing, act, quality, &c.; particularly, a word having a technical meaning; as, a technical *term; terms* of science and art; philosophical *terms; terms* of abuse.

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

8. *pl.* In a general way, words; language.

A fool;
Who . . . rail'd on Lady Fortune in good *terms*,
In good set *terms* and yet a motley fool. *Shak.*

God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom applied;
Though in mysterious *terms*. *Milton.*

9. *pl.* Conditions; stipulations; propositions stated and offered for acceptance.

If we can make our peace
Upon such large *terms* and so absolute. *Shak.*
On my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir. *Dryden.*

10. *pl.* Relative position; relation; footing; as, to be on bad *terms* with a person.

'Tis not well
That you and I should meet upon such *terms*
As now we meet. *Shak.*

11. *pl.* State; situation; circumstances.

The *terms* of our estate may not endure
Hazard so dangerous. *Shak.*

Shakspere uses *terms* often in a loose periphrastical way; as, 'To keep the *terms* of my honour precise'—that is, all that concerns my honour; 'In *terms* of choice I am not solely led by nice direction of a maiden's eye'—that is, with respect to the choice. In other cases it is used in the sense of point, particular feature, peculiarity; as, 'All *terms* of pity.'—12. In *logic*, the expression in language of the notion obtained in an act of apprehension. Terms are divided into *simple, singular, universal, common, univocal, equivocal, analogous, abstract, concrete*, &c. A syllogism consists of three terms, the major, the minor, and the middle. The predicate of the conclusion is called the major term, because it is the most general, and the subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, because it is less general. These are called the extremes; and the third term, introduced as a common measure between them, is called the mean or middle term.—13. In *arch.* a pedestal widening towards the top, where it merges into a bust; a terminal figure. See TERMINUS.—14. In *geom.* the extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent; as, the *terms* of a line are points; the *terms* of a superficies, lines; the *terms* of a solid, superficies.—15. In *alg.* a member of a compound quantity, as $a$ in $a+b$, or $ab$ in $ab+cd$. Hence the terms of any compound quantity are the several members of which it is composed, separated from one another by the signs +, plus, or −, minus. Thus $a^2b^3x^2-2abx^3+\sqrt{ab}.x^4$ is a compound quantity, consisting of three terms.—*Terms of an equation*, the several parts of which it is composed connected by the signs of addition and subtraction. Thus $x^3-6x^2+11x-6=0$ is an equation consisting of four terms.—*Terms of a fraction*, the numerator and denominator of that fraction.—*Terms of a proportion* or *progression*, the several separate quantities of which the proportion or progression consists.—*Terms of a ratio*, the antecedent and consequent of that ratio.—16. *pl.* In *med.* the monthly uterine secretion of females.—17. In *shipbuilding*, a piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail and extending to the foot-rail of the balcony. Called also *Term-piece.*—*To make terms*, to come to an agreement.—*To come to terms*, to agree; to come to an agreement.—*To bring to terms*, to reduce to submission or to conditions.—SYN. Limit, bound, boundary, condition, stipulation, period, session, word, vocable, expression.

**Term** (tèrm), *v.t.* To name; to call; to denominate.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe, 'imaginary space.' *Locke.*

She sends her compliments, and says she doesn't on the whole wish to *term* you unreasonable, and she agrees. *Dickens.*

**Termagancy** (tèr'ma-gan-si), *n.* [From *termagant.*] The state or quality of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness; as, a violent *termagancy* of temper.

**Termagant** (tèr'ma-gant), *n.* [O. Fr. *Tervagant*, It. *Tervagante, Trivagante*; probably a name of Eastern origin brought over by the Crusaders.] 1. The name of a fabled deity of the Mohammedans mentioned by old writers, and introduced into the moralities or other shows, in which he figured as a most violent and turbulent personage. 'And oftentimes by *Termagant* and Mahound swore.' *Spenser.*

I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing *Termagant*: it outherods Herod. *Shak.*

2.† A turbulent, brawling person, male or female. 'This terrible *termagant*, this Nero, this Pharaoh.' *Bale.*—3. A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman; a shrew; a virago.

She threw his periwig into the fire. Well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant.* *Tatler.*

**Termagant** (tèr'ma-gant), *a.* [See the noun.] Violent; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot, *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shak.*

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

**Termagantly** (tèr'ma-gant-li), *adv.* In a termagant, turbulent, or scolding manner.

**Termer** (tèrm'èr), *n.* 1. One who travels to attend a court term; one who resorted to London in term time only for the sake of tricks to be practised or intrigues to be carried on at that period, the law terms being formerly the great times of resort to London not only for business but pleasure. *Nares.*—2. In *law*, same as *Termor* (which see).

**Termes** (tēr'mēz), *n.* pl. **Termites** (tēr'mi-tēz). A neuropterous insect, one of the termites. See TERMITES.

**Term-fee** (tērm'fē), *n.* In *law*, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

**Terminable** (tēr'min-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being terminated; limitable; coming to an end after a certain term; as, a *terminable* annuity.

**Terminableness** (tēr'min-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being terminable.

**Terminal** (tēr'min-al), *a.* [From L. *terminus*. See TERM.] 1. Relating to a boundary or termination; relating to or forming the end or extremity; specifically, in *bot.* growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating; as, a *terminal* peduncle, flower, or spike.—*Terminal stigma*, a stigma placed at the end of the style.—2. In *logic*, constituted by or relating to a term.—*Terminal figure.* See TERMINUS, 3.—*Terminal velocity*, in the theory of projectiles, the greatest velocity which a body can acquire by falling freely through the air, the limit being arrived at when the increase of the atmospheric resistance becomes equal to the increase of the force of gravity.—*Terminal value* and *terminal form*, in *math.* the last and most complete value or form given to an expression.

**Terminal** (tēr'min-al), *n.* That which terminates; the extremity; the end; especially, in *elect.* the clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery, used for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit.

**Terminalia** (tēr-mi-nā'li-a), *n.* 1. *pl.* In *Rom. antig.* festivals celebrated annually in honour of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries. They took place on the 23d of February.—2. [From the leaves being crowded together at the ends of the twigs.] As a noun in the *sing.* a genus of plants, nat. order Combretaceæ. The species consist of trees and shrubs, with alternate leaves, inhabiting the tropical parts of Asia and Africa, and sparingly represented in tropical America. *T. angustifolia*, a native of the East Indies,

Terminalia Catappa.

yields a gum-resin similar to benzoin. *T. vernix*, a native of the Moluccas, abounds in a resinous juice used as a varnish. The bark and leaves of *T. Catappa*, a West Indian species, yield a black pigment. Indian ink is manufactured from the juice of this tree. The astringent fruits of several of the species have long been used in India for tanning and dyeing purposes, and are now largely imported into Britain under the name of myrobalans. The principal myrobalans are the Belleric and Chebulic, the former the fruit of *T. Bellerica*, the latter of *T. Chebula*. With alum they give a durable yellow colour, and with the addition of iron an excellent permanent black.

**Terminate** (tēr'min-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *terminated*; ppr. *terminating*. [L. *termino, terminatum*, to bound, to terminate. See TERM.] 1. To bound; to limit; to form the extreme point or side of; to set a boundary or limit to; as, to *terminate* a surface by a line.

> She was his life,
> The ocean to the river of his thoughts,
> Which *terminated* all. *Byron.*

2. To end; to put an end to; as, to *terminate* a controversy; a fever *terminated* his life.—3. To complete; to perfect; to put the closing or finishing touch to.

> During this interval of calm and prosperity he (Michael Angelo) *terminated* two figures of slaves, destined for the tomb, in an incomparable style of art. *J. S. Harford.*

SYN. To complete, perfect, finish, close, end, bound, limit.

**Terminate** (tēr'min-āt), *v.i.* 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to end.

> The left extremity of the stomach is bifid, and *terminates* in two round cul-de-sacs. *Owen.*

2. To end; to close; to come to a limit in time.

> The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*

**Terminate** (tēr'min-āt), *a.* Capable of coming to an end; limited; bounded; as, a *terminate* decimal. A *terminate* number is an integer, a mixed number, or a vulgar fraction. See INTERMINATE.

**Termination** (tēr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of terminating; the act of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding.—2. Bound; limit in space or extent; as, the *termination* of a line.—3. End in time or existence; as, the *termination* of the year or of life; the *termination* of happiness. 'The *termination* of the schism.' *Hallam.*—4. In *gram.* the end or ending of a word; the part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word; the syllable or letter that ends a word.—5. End; conclusion; completion; issue; result; as, the affair was brought to a happy *termination*.—6. Last purpose or design. [Rare.]—7.† Word; term.

> She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, she would infect to the north star. *Shak.*

**Terminational** (tēr-mi-nā'shon-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a termination; forming the end or concluding syllable. 'The sense is expressed by *terminational* or other modifications.' *Craik.*

**Terminative** (tēr'min-āt-iv), *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; definitive; absolute; not relative.

> This objective, *terminative* presence flows from the fecundity of the divine nature. *Bp. Rust.*

**Terminatively** (tēr'min-āt-iv-li), *adv.* In a terminative manner; absolutely; so as not to respect anything else. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Terminator** (tēr'min-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which terminates.—2. In *astron.* the dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of a heavenly body, as the moon.

**Terminatory** (tēr'min-a-to-ri), *a.* Bounding; limiting; terminating.

**Termine** † (tēr'mīn), *v.t.* To terminate. *Bp. Hall.*

**Terminer** (tēr'min-ėr), *n.* In *law*, a determining; as, in oyer and *terminer*. See OYER.

**Terminism** (tēr'min-izm), *n.* 1. In *philos.* same as *Nominalism*.—2. In *theol.* the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance during which his salvation must be wrought out.

**Terminist** (tēr'min-ist), *n.* An upholder of the doctrines included under the term *terminism*; specifically, in *eccles. hist.* one of a sect of Christians who maintain that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of particular persons, during which time they have the offer of grace, but after which God no longer wills their salvation.

**Terminological** (tēr'min-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to terminology.

**Terminologically** (tēr'min-ō-loj"ik-al-li), *adv.* In a terminological manner; in the way of terminology.

> He whose horizon is bounded by an historical knowledge of the human machine, and who can only distinguish *terminologically* and locally the coarser wheels of this piece of intellectual clockwork, may be, perhaps, idolized by the mob; but he will never raise the Hippocratic art above the narrow sphere of a mere bread-earning craft. *Dr. Forbes Winslow.*

**Terminology** (tēr-mi-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Fr. *terminologie*, from L. *terminus*, a limit (in this word, however, having the meaning of term or appellation), and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] 1. The doctrine or science of technical terms; teaching or theory regarding the proper use of terms.

> It would be a mistake to represent these difficult noble inquiries as having nothing in view beyond ascertaining the conventional meaning of a name. They are inquiries to determine not so much what is as what should be the meaning of a name, which, like other practical questions of *terminology*, requires, &c. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Collectively, the terms used in any art, science, and the like; nomenclature; as, the *terminology* of botany. It is sometimes restricted to the terms employed to describe the characters of things as distinguished from *nomenclature*. See under NOMENCLATURE.

> A scientific observer must be not only familiar with the *terminology* of his science, and be able to apply its technical terms readily to the proper objects, but he ought likewise to have acquired that delicacy, rapidity, and correctness of discernment which the habit of observation, combined with knowledge, can alone confer. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

**Terminthus** (tēr-min'thus), *n.* [Gr. *terminthos.*] In *med.* an old term for a sort of carbuncle, spreading in the shape and assuming the figure and blackish-green colour of the fruit of the turpentine-tree.

**Terminus** (tēr'min-us), *n.* pl. **Termini** (tēr'min-ī). [L. See TERM.] 1. A boundary; a limit; a stone or other mark raised for marking the boundary of a property.—2. The Roman deity that presided over boundaries or landmarks. He was represented with a human head, without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved wherever he was placed.—3. A bust or figure of the upper portion of the human body, terminating in a downwardly tapering block; a pillar statue; a half statue or bust, not placed upon but incorporated with, and as it were immediately springing out of the square pillar which serves as its pedestal. Termini are employed as pillars, balusters, or detached ornaments for niches, &c. Called also *Term* and *Terminal Figure*.—4. The extreme station at either end of a railway or important section of a railway.

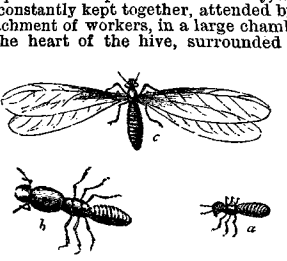
Terminal Statue of Pan, British Museum.

**Termitarium** (tēr-mi-tā'ri-um), *n.* pl. **Termitaria** (tēr-mi-tā'ri-a). The hillock or residence of the termite or white ant. See TERMITES.

**Termitary** (tēr'mi-ta-ri), *n.* The domicile of a community of termites; a termitarium. *Dr. H. A. Nicholson.*

**Termite** (tēr'mīt), *n.* A white ant. See TERMITES.

**Termites, Termitidæ** (tēr'mi-tēz, tėr-mit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *termes, termitis*, a wood-worm.] A family of neuropterous insects, known by the name of white ants, corresponding with the Linnæan genus Termes. These insects have little affinity with the true ants, which are hymenopterous, although they resemble them in their mode of life. They are chiefly confined to the tropics, and are found very plentifully in Western Africa. They unite in societies, building their dwellings on the ground, in the form of pyramids or cones, 10 or 12 feet high. These dwellings, which are so firmly cemented as to be capable of bearing the weight of three or four men, are divided off into several apartments as magazines, chambers, galleries, &c. Every colony of termites consists of a king and queen, both of which are much larger than the other members of the colony, and of workers and soldiers, which are without wings. The king and queen are the parents of the colony, and are constantly kept together, attended by a detachment of workers, in a large chamber in the heart of the hive, surrounded by

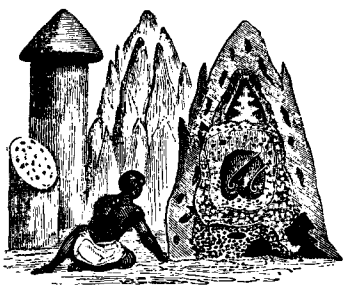


Termes bellicosus.

*a*, Larva or worker, } Natural size.
*b*, Pupa or soldier, }
*c*, Perfect winged insect, reduced in size.

stronger walls than the other cells. The queen is always gravid, the abdomen being enormously distended with eggs, which, as they are dropped, relays of workers receive and convey in their mouths to the minor

cells throughout the hive. At the beginning of the rainy season a number of winged insects, both male and female, is produced,



Dwellings of Termites.

the wings having, in order to the future development of the insect, transverse seams across the roots, dividing the nervures. These insects when mature leave the hive and fly abroad, afterwards shedding the wings by means of the seams referred to, and becoming the kings and queens of future colonies. The soldiers and workers, both neuter, or of no fully developed sex, and differing merely in the armature of the head, are distinct animals from the moment they leave the egg, the young differing from the adult of the same class only in size. The duties of the workers are to build the habitations, make covered roads, nurse the young, attend on the king and queen, and secure the exit of the mature winged insects, while to the soldiers, whose mandibles are powerfully developed for that purpose, is committed the defence of the community, which duty they perform with both system and desperate courage. There are many species of termites, all of which are fearfully destructive to wood. They have been known to destroy the whole woodwork of a house in a single season.

**Termitinæ** (tėr-mi-tī'nē), *n. pl.* A division of Neuroptera, including the termites or white ants.

**Termless** (tėrm'les), *a.* Having no term or end; unlimited; boundless; endless.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

**Termly** (tėrm'li), *a.* Occurring every term; as, '*termly* fee.' *Bacon.*

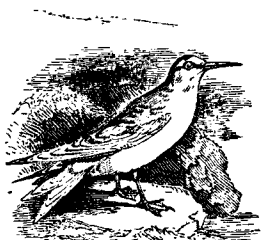
**Termly** (tėrm'li), *adv.* Term by term; every term; as, a fee *termly* given. *Bacon.*

**Termonology** (tėr-mo-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *termōn, termonos*, an end or boundary, and *logos*, discourse.] A word proposed to be used for *terminology*, the latter being objected to as a hybrid.

**Termor** (tėrm'or), *n.* In *law*, one who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

**Term-piece** (tėrm'pēs), *n.* See TERM, 15.

**Tern** (tėrn), *n.* [Dan. *terne*, Icel. *therna*, a tern, a sea-swallow.] A common name of certain natatorial birds of the gull family (Laridæ), constituting the genus Sterna, by some naturalists made the type of a distinct family Sternidæ. From their manner of



Lesser Tern (*Sterna minuta*).

flight, forked tail, and size they have received the name of *sea-swallows*. They are constantly on the wing, skimming the surface of the water, preying on small fishes and other animals. Many of them are birds of passage, all which appear in Britain being merely summer visitants. There are several species, as the great or common tern or sea-swallow (*S. hirundo*), the black tern, the roseate tern, the lesser tern (*S. minuta*), &c.

**Tern** (tėrn), *a.* [L. *terni*, three each, from *tres*, three.] Threefold; consisting of three: chiefly used in botany.—*Tern leaves* (*folia terna*), leaves in threes, or three by three; three in each whorl or set.—*Tern peduncles*, three growing together from the same axil.—*Tern flowers*, flowers growing three and three together.

**Tern** (tėrn), *n.* That which consists of three things or numbers together; specifically, a prize in a lottery gained by drawing three favourable numbers, or the three numbers themselves.

She'd win a *tern* in Thursday's lottery, *E. B. Browning.*

**Ternary** (tėr'na-ri), *a.* [L. *ternarius*, of three. See TERN.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three; applied to things arranged in order by threes; thus a flower is said to have a *ternary* division of its parts when it has three sepals, three petals, three stamens, &c. The *ternary* number, in antiquity, was esteemed a symbol of perfection, and held in great veneration.—*Ternary compounds*, in *chem.* combinations of binary compounds with each other, as of sulphuric acid with soda in Glauber's salt. The term *ternary* is also applied to any chemical substance composed of three elements.

**Ternary** (tėr'na-ri), *n.* The number three; group of three.

Of the second *ternary* of stanzas, the first endeavours to tell something. *Johnson.*

**Ternate** (tėr'nāt), *a.* [L.L. *ternatus*, from *terni*, three each.] Arranged in threes; characterized by an arrangement of parts by threes; in *bot.* a term applied especially when leaflets are grouped in threes; as, a *ternate leaf*, one that has three leaflets on a

1, Ternate Leaf. 2, Biternate Leaf. 3, Triternate Leaf.

petiole, as in trefoil, strawberry, bramble, &c. If the three divisions of a ternate leaf become farther subdivided into three leaflets each the leaf is *biternate*, and a still farther subdivision produces a *triternate* leaf, as shown in accompanying cut.

**Ternately** (tėr'nāt-li), *adv.* In a ternate manner.

**Ternato-pinnate** (tėr'nā-tō-pin"āt), *a.* In *bot.* applied to secondary petioles, on the sides of which the leaflets are attached, which proceed in threes from the summit of a common petiole.

**Terne-plate** (tėrn'plāt), *n.* A thin iron plate coated with an amalgam of tin and lead. *Weale.*

**Ternion** (tėr'ni-on), *n.* Same as *Ternary*. 'Disposing them into *ternions* of three general hierarchies.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Ternstrœmiaceæ** (tėrn-strē'mi-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [In honour of *Ternström*, a Swedish naturalist.] A nat. order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with alternate simple usually coriaceous leaves without stipules. The flowers are generally white, and are arranged in axillary or terminal peduncles, articulated at the base. This order is one of great economical importance, as it includes the genus Thea, from which the teas of commerce are obtained. The favourite garden camellia also belongs to it. The plants belonging to the order are principally inhabitants of Asia and America.

**Terpodion** (tėr-pō'di-on), *n.* [Gr. *terpō*, to delight, and *ōdē*, a song.] A musical keyed instrument, invented by John David Buschmann of Hamburg about 1816, resembling a pianoforte in appearance, but producing notes from blocks of wood struck with hammers. The sound could be increased or diminished at pleasure.

**Terpsichore** (tėrp-sik'ō-rē), *n.* [Greek name, from *terpō* (fut. *terpsō*), to delight, and *choros*, dancing.] In *Greek myth.* one of the Muses, the inventress and patroness of the art of dancing and lyrical poetry. She is generally represented with a lyre, having seven strings, or a plectrum in the hand, sometimes in the act of dancing, and crowned with flowers.

Terpsichore.—Antique statue in the Vatican.

**Terpsichorean** (tėrp'si-kō-rē"an), *a.* Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing and lyrical poetry; as, the *Terpsichorean* art, that is, dancing.

**Terra** (ter'ra), *n.* The Latin word for earth or the earth.—*Terra cariosa*, Tripoli or rotten-stone.—*Terra firma*, firm or solid earth; dry land, in opposition to water; mainland, a continent, in opposition to insular territories.—*Terra incognita*, an unknown or unexplored region.—*Terra japonica*, catechu, a substance obtained from the juice of a species of acacia: formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan, hence the name.—*Terra nera* (black earth), a native, unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting.—*Terra nobilis*, an old name for the diamond.—*Terra ponderosa*, barytes, or heavy-spar (which see).—*Terra di Sienna*. See SIENNA.—*Terra sigillata*, or *Terra lemnia*, Lemnian earth. See under LEMNIAN.—*Terra verde*, green earth, a name given to two kinds of native green earth used as pigments in painting, one obtained near Verona, the other in Cyprus. The former, which is very useful in landscape-painting in oil, is a siliceous earth coloured by the protoxide of iron, of which it contains about 20 per cent.

**Terrace** (ter'ās), *n.* [Fr. *terrasse*, a terrace, earthwork, from L.L. *terracia*, terrace, from L. *terra*, earth.] 1. A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by masonry, a bank of turf, or the like, such as may be seen in gardens, where they are designed for cultivation, promenading, &c.—2. A balcony or open gallery. *Holland.* 3. The flat roof of a house, as in the case of Oriental and Spanish houses.—4. A street or row of houses running along the face or top of a slope: often applied arbitrarily to ordinary streets or ranges of houses.

**Terrace** (ter'ās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *terraced;* ppr. *terracing*. To form into a terrace; to furnish with a terrace.

Methinks the grove of Baal I see
In *terrac'd* stages mount up high. *Dyer.*

**Terra-cotta** (ter'ra-kot'ta), *n.* [It., lit. cooked or baked clay or earth; L. *terra cocta*, cooked earth; Fr. *terre-cuite*.] A mixture of fine clay and fine-grained white sand, as that from Reigate, or calcined flints, with pulverized potsherds or crushed pottery, first slowly air-dried, then baked in a kiln to the hardness of stone, much used in ancient and modern architecture for decorations, statues, figures, vases, and the like.

**Terra-cultural** (ter-ra-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to terra-culture; agricultural. [Rare.]

**Terra-culture** (ter'ra-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *terra*, the earth, and *cultura*, culture.] Cultivation of the earth; agriculture. [Rare.]

**Terræ-filius** (ter'rē-fil-i-us), *n.* [L., son of the earth.] 1. A humorous designation of a person of obscure birth or of low origin.—2. In former times, a scholar at the University of Oxford, appointed to make jesting satirical speeches, and who often indulged in considerable license in his treatment of the authorities of the university.

**Terraneous** (te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *terra*, the earth.] In *bot.* growing on land.

**Terrapene** (ter'a-pēn), *n.* Same as *Terrapin*.

**Terrapin** (ter'a-pin), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The popular name of several species of freshwater or tide-water tortoises constituting the family Emydæ, distinguished by a horny beak, a shield covered with epidermic plates, and feet partly webbed. They are active in their habits, swimming well and moving with greater agility on land than the land-tortoises. They are natives of tropical and

warmer temperate countries, many being natives of North America. They feed on vegetables, and also on fish, reptiles, and other aquatic animals. Their flesh is much esteemed. One species, called the salt-water terrapin (*Malachlemys concentrica*), is very abundant in the salt-water marshes around Charlestown, and is brought to market in immense numbers in spring and early summer. The chicken tortoise (*Emys reticularia*), so named from its flavour, is also an esteemed American species.

**Terraquean** (ter-ak'wē-an), *a.* Terraqueous. 'This *terraquean* globe.' *Macmillan's Mag.* [Rare.]

**Terraqueous** (ter-ak'wē-us), *a.* [L. *terra*, land, and *aqua*, water.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

> The grand *terraqueous* spectacle
> From centre to circumference unveiled.
> *Wordsworth.*

**Terrar**† (ter'rär), *n.* A register of lands; a terrier (of land). *Cowell.*

**Terras** (ter-ras'), *n.* [Fr. *terasse*. See TERRACE.] In *her.* the representation of a piece of ground at the bottom of the base, and generally vert.

**Terras** (ter'ras), *n.* Same as *Trass.*

**Terret** (tėr), *v.t.* To provoke. See TARRE.

**Terre-blue** (tār'blū), *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and E. *blue*.] A kind of light, loose earth. *Woodward.*

**Terreen** (ter-rēn'), *n.* [Fr. *terrine*, from L. *terra*, earth.] A large dish, usually of earthenware or porcelain; a tureen.

**Terreity** (tėr-rē'ī-ti), *n.* [L. *terra*, the earth.] Earthiness. 'Aqueity, *terreity*, and sulphureity.' *B. Jonson.*

**Terrel,**† **Terella**† (ter'rel, te-rel'la), *n.* [Dim. of L. *terra*, the earth.] A magnet of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c., correspond exactly to those of the earth.

**Terremote**† (ter'mōt), *n.* [O. Fr. *terremote*, L. *terra*, earth, and *motus*, motion.] An earthquake.

> All the halle quoke
> As it a *terremote* were. *Gower.*

**Terremotive** (ter'mō-tiv), *a.* [See TERREMOTE.] Of or pertaining to, characterized by, or causing motion of the earth's surface.

> We may mark our cycles by the greatest known paroxysms of volcanic and *terremotive* agency. *Whewell.*
>
> He observed also the frequent sympathy of volcanic and *terremotive* action. *Whewell.*

**Terrene** (ter-rēn'), *a.* [L. *terrenus*, from *terra*, earth.] 1. Pertaining to the earth; earthy; as, *terrene* substance.

> I would teach him . . . that Mammonism was not the essence of his or of my station in God's Universe; but the adscititious excrescence of it; the gross, *terrene*, godless embodiment of it. *Carlyle.*

2. Earthy; terrestrial.

> God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*. *Raleigh.*

**Terrene** (ter-rēn'), *n.* 1. The surface of the earth. [Rare and poetical.]

> Over many a tract . . . they march'd . . .
> Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton.*

2.† A terreen or tureen. 'Tables loaded with *terrenes*, filigree, figures, and everything upon earth.' *H. Walpole.*

**Terrenity** (ter-ren'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being terrene; worldliness.

> Being overcome debases all the spirits to a dull and low *terrenity*. *Feltham.*

**Terreous**† (ter'rē-us), *a.* [L. *terreus*, from *terra*, earth.] Earthy; consisting of earth; as, *terreous* substances; *terreous* particles. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Terre-plein** (tār'plān), *n.* [Fr.—*terre* = L. *terra*, the earth, and *plein* = L. *planus*, even, level, plain. Hence it ought to be *Terre-plain.*] In *fort.* the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.

**Terrestre,**† *a.* Earthly; terrestrial. *Chaucer.*

**Terrestrial** (ter-res'tri-al), *a.* [L. *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth.] 1. Pertaining to the earth; existing on this earth; earthly: as opposed to *celestial.*

> There are also celestial bodies, and bodies *terrestrial*. 1 Cor. xv. 40.

2. Representing or consisting of the earth; as, the *terrestrial* globe. 'This dark *terrestrial* ball.' *Addison.*—3. Pertaining to the world or to the present state; sublunary; worldly; mundane. 'A genius bright and base, of towering talents and *terrestrial* aims.' *Young.*—4. Pertaining to or consisting of land, as opposed to water. '*Terrestrial* parts of the globe.' *Woodward.*—5. Confined to, inhabiting, or living on land or the ground: opposed to *aquatic*, and sometimes to *arboreal*; as, *terrestrial* animals or plants.—*Terrestrial magnetism.* See MAGNETISM.

**Terrestrial** (ter-res'tri-al), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the earth.

> But Heaven, that knows what all *terrestrials* need,
> 'Repose to night, and toil to day decreed. *Pope.*

2. *pl.* In *nat. hist.* (*a*) a section of the class Aves (birds) corresponding to the orders Cursores and Rasores. (*b*) A family of pulmonated gasteropods. (*c*) A division of isopodous crustaceans. *Brande & Cox.*

**Terrestrially** (ter-res'tri-al-li), *adv.* After a terrestrial or earthly manner. '*Terrestrially* modified, though called a celestial or spiritual body in Scriptures.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Terrestrialness** (ter-res'tri-al-nes), *n.* State of being terrestrial.

**Terrestrify**† (ter-res'tri-fī), *v.t.* [L. *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth, and *facio*, to make.] To reduce to earth, or to an earthly or mundane state. 'Though we should affirm that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Terrestrious**† (ter-res'tri-us), *a.* 1. Earthy. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial. '*Terrestrious* animals.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Terret, Territ** (ter'et, ter'it), *n.* One of the round loops or rings on a harness-pad for the driving-reins to pass through.

> When I (a saddler) was out of my time I worked for another master, and then I found I could make my pad *territs*. *Mayhew.*

**Terre-tenant, Ter-tenant** (ter'ten-ant, ter'ten-ant), *n.* [Fr. *terre*, the earth, and *tenant*, holding. See TENANT.] In *law*, one who has the actual possession of land; the occupant.

**Terre-verte** (ter'vārt), *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *verte*, green.] Same as *Terra Verde.* See under TERRA.

**Terrible** (ter'ri-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *terribilis*, from *terreo*, to frighten; allied to Gr. *treō*, to tremble, *trēros*, frightful; Ir. *tarroch*, fearful, timid. See TERROR.] 1. Adapted to excite terror, fear, awe, or dread; dreadful; formidable. '*Terrible* as an army with banners.' Cant. vi. 10. 'Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war.' *Prior.*

> Black it stood as night,
> Fierce as ten furies, *terrible* as hell,
> And shook a dreadful dart. *Milton.*

2. Excessive; extreme; severe.

> I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Abp. Tillotson.*

SYN. Terrific, fearful, frightful, formidable, dreadful, horrible, shocking, awful.

**Terribleness** (ter'ri-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being terrible; dreadfulness; formidableness; as, the *terribleness* of a sight.

> Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Terribly** (ter'ri-bli), *adv.* In a terrible manner: (*a*) in a manner to cause terror, dread, fright, or awe; dreadfully. 'When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth.' Is. ii. 21.

> The polished steel gleams *terribly* from far. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Violently; very greatly; excessively.

> The poor man squalled *terribly*. *Swift.*

**Terricolæ** (ter-rik'ō-lē), *n. pl* [L. *terra*, the earth, and *colo*, to inhabit.] An order of annelidans, including the earth-worms and naiads.

**Terricolous** (ter-rik'ō-lus), *a.* Inhabiting the earth; living in the soil of the earth; specifically, belonging to the Terricolæ.

> In the same manner as gallinaceous and struthious birds swallow stones to aid in the trituration of their food, so it appears to be with *terricolous* worms. *Darwin.*

**Terrier** (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *terrier*, the hole or burrow of a rabbit or a fox, from *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth. Equivalent therefore to burrow-dog, being so called from following its prey into holes or burrows.] A small variety of dog, remarkable for the eagerness and courage with which it goes to earth and attacks all those quadrupeds which gamekeepers call *vermin*, as foxes, badgers, cats, rats, &c. There are several varieties. In Britain there are two prevalent kinds, the one rough and wire-haired, known as the Scotch terrier, the other smooth-haired and generally more delicate in appearance, and known as the English terrier. The Skye terrier is a sub-variety of the Scotch terrier peculiarly prized. The pepper and mustard breeds, rendered famous by Sir Walter Scott, are highly valued. A large German variety, called the *Saufinder* (boar-seeker), is used to rouse the largest denizens of the forest from their lairs. The Maltese terrier is about the size of a ferret, and is generally a great favourite with ladies. The bull-terrier, probably a cross between the bulldog and terrier, is one of the most savage and determined of dogs. If any kind of dog is native to Britain it is the terrier.

**Terrier** (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *terrier* (L.L. *terrarius liber*, land book), from L. *terra*, the earth.] In *law*, (*a*) formerly, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed to the lord, &c. (*b*) In modern usage, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, &c.

**Terrier**† (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *terriere*, an auger.] A wimble, auger, or borer.

**Terrific** (ter-rif'ik), *a.* [L. *terrificus*, from *terreo*, to frighten, and *facio*, to make. See TERRIBLE.] Dreadful; causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread; as, a *terrific* form; a *terrific* sight. 'The serpent . . . with brazen eyes, and hairy mane *terrific*.' *Milton.*

**Terrifical**† (ter-rif'ik-al), *a.* Terrific.

**Terrifically** (ter-rif'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a terrific manner; terribly; frightfully. *De Quincey.*

**Terrify** (ter'ri-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *terrified*; ppr. *terrifying.* [L. *terreo*, to frighten, and *facio*, to make. See TERRIBLE.] 1.† To make terrible.

> If the law, instead of aggravating and *terrifying* sin, shall give out license, it foils itself. *Milton.*

2. To frighten; to alarm or shock with fear.

> When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *terrified*. Luke xxi. 9.

**Terrigenous** (ter-rij'en-us), *a.* [L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth—*terra*, the earth, and *gigno*, *genui*, to bring forth.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.—*Terrigenous metals*, the metallic bases of the earths, as barium, aluminium, &c.

**Territorial** (ter-ri-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to territory or land; as, *territorial* limits; *territorial* jurisdiction.—2. Limited to a certain district; as, rights may be personal or *territorial.*

**Territorialize** (ter-ri-tō'ri-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *territorialized*; ppr. *territorializing.* 1. To enlarge or extend by addition of territory.—2. To reduce to the state of a territory.

**Territorially** (ter-ri-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory.

**Territoried** (ter'ri-to-rid), *a.* Possessed of territory.

**Territory** (ter'ri-to-ri), *n.* [L. *territorium*, from *terra*, earth.] 1. The extent or compass of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any sovereign, state, city, or other body; any separate tract of land as belonging to a state; dominion; sometimes also a domain or piece of land belonging to an individual.

> Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shak.*
>
> They erected a house within their own *territory*. *Hayward.*
>
> Those who live thus mewed up within their own contracted *territories*, and will not look abroad beyond the boundaries that chance, conceit, or laziness has set to their inquiries. *Locke.*
>
> Arts and sciences took their rise and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

2. Any large tract of land; region; country; as, an unexplored *territory* in Africa.—3. In the United States, a portion of the country not included within the limits of any state, and not yet admitted as a state into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a territorial governor and other officers appointed by the president and senate of the United States. *Goodrich.*—*Territory of a judge*, in *Scots law*, the district over which his jurisdiction extends in causes and in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no judicial authority.

**Terro-metallic** (ter'rō-me-tal"ik), *n.* In *pottery*, a material introduced by Mr. Peak of Burslem, and consisting of a mixture of several kinds of clay, pulverized and tempered to a very fine state, the iron-hardness of the compound being due to the peculiar quality of the clays employed.

**Terror** (ter'ror), *n.* [L. *terror*, from *terreo*, to frighten. Probably from same root as Gr. *treō*, Skr. *tras*, to tremble. See TERRI-

BLE.] 1. Fear that agitates the body and mind; extreme fear; violent dread; fright. 'The sword without and *terror* within.' Deut. xxxii. 25.

Amaze and *terror* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton.*

2. That which may excite dread; the cause of extreme fear.

Rulers are not a *terror* to good works, but to the evil. Rom. xiii. 3.

There is no *terror*, Cassius, in your threats. *Shak.*

—*King of terrors*, death.

His confidence shall be rooted out of his tabernacle, and it shall bring him to the *king of terrors.* Job xviii. 14.

—*Reign of terror*, in the history of the first French revolution, a term generally applied to that period during which the country was under the sway of those rulers who made the execution of persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions who were considered obnoxious to their measures the principle of their government. This period may be said to have commenced in April, 1793, when the revolutionary tribunal was appointed, and to have ended in July, 1794, on the overthrow of Robespierre and his accomplices. —*Alarm, Terror, Consternation.* See under ALARM.

**Terror-breathing** (ter'ror-brēTH-ing), *a.* Inspiring terror; terrifying. 'The stern throat of *terror-breathing* war.' *Drayton.*

**Terrorism** (ter'ror-izm), *n.* The act of one who terrorizes; a system of government by terror; the practice of exercising intimidation to coerce people towards a certain course.

**Terrorist** (ter'ror-ist), *n.* One who rules by intimidation; one who advocates, recommends, or practises terrorism; specifically, an agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the reign of terror in France.

Thousands of those hell-hounds called *terrorists*, whom they had shut up in prison on their last revolution as the satellites of tyranny, are let loose on the people. *Burke.*

**Terrorize** (ter'ror-īz), *v.t.* To impress with terror or fear; to sway by terror; to terrify; to appal; to frighten.

**Terror-smitten** (ter'ror-smit-n), *a.* Smitten or affected with terror; terrified.

**Terror-stricken, Terror-struck** (ter'ror-strik-n, ter'ror-struk), *a.* Struck with terror; alarmed; appalled; terrified.

**Terry** (ter'ri), *n.* [Fr. *tirer*, to draw.] A textile fabric, with a long, smooth pile, such as plush or velvet, and so called probably from the drawing out of the wires over which the warp is laid to make the series of loops seen in Brussels carpet or uncut velvet.

**Terry-velvet** (ter'ri-vel-vet), *n.* A silk plush or ribbed velvet.

**Terse** (tėrs), *a.* [L. *tersus*, pp. of *tergo*, to rub or wipe.] 1.† Wiped; rubbed; appearing as if wiped or rubbed; smooth.

Many stones, precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this attractive power. *Sir T. Browne.*

2.† Refined; accomplished; polished: said of persons. 'Your polite and *terse* gallants.' *Massinger.* —3. Free from superfluity; neatly or elegantly compact or concise; neat and concise.

In eight *terse* lines has Phædrus told
(So frugal were the bards of old)
A tale of goats; and closed with grace,
Plan, moral, all, in that short space. *W. Whitehead.*

**Tersely** (tėrs'li), *adv.* In a terse manner; neatly; compactly; concisely.

Fastidious Brisk, a courtier, . . . speaks good remnants; swears *tersely* and with variety. *B. Jonson.*

**Terseness** (tėrs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being terse; neatness of style; compactness; conciseness; brevity.

His (Swinburne's) poems do not aim at *terseness*, and many of them run to an inexcusable length through their iteration and diffuseness. So ignorant is he of the value of conciseness that he fails to perceive that the point of Byron's inscription, 'Cor Cordium,' on the tomb of Shelley, lies in its brevity, and expands it into a sonnet. *Quart. Rev.*

**Ter-tenant,** *n.* See TERRE-TENANT.

**Tertial** (tėr'shal), *a.* [L. *tertius*, third.] A term applied to the feathers growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing. See TERTIARY, *n.* (*d*). *Swainson.*

**Tertial** (tėr'shal), *n.* In *ornith.* one of the tertial feathers or tertiaries.

**Tertian** (tėr'shan), *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.] Occurring every other day; as, a *tertian* fever.

**Tertian** (tėr'shan), *n.* 1. A fever or other disease whose paroxysms return every other day; an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about forty-eight hours.—2.† A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun.

**Tertiary** (tėr'shi-a-ri), *a.* [L. *tertiarius*, from *tertius*, third.] Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.—*Tertiary colour*, a colour produced by the mixture of two secondary colours, as citrine, russet, or olive. See TERTIARY, *n.* (*c*).—*Tertiary era* or *epoch*, in *geol.* the era during which the tertiary formation was being deposited, corresponding to the earliest period in which mammals appear.—*Tertiary feather*, in *ornith.* see TERTIARY, *n.*—*Tertiary formation*, in *geol.* the third great division of stratified rocks, lying immediately above the secondary. The earlier geologists used this term as designating all strata above the secondary; but later discoveries have tended to modify its sense by way of restriction. As now employed the term *tertiary formation* designates the rock-system extending from the chalk (the highest member of the secondary), on which it rests, to the base of the post-tertiary system, which latter, according to some, includes the strata belonging to the glacial epoch, while others leave them in the tertiary. It is noteworthy that there is a complete and entire physical break between the rocks of the secondary or mesozoic and tertiary periods, the latter resting in no instance conformably on the former, while there is an equally complete break in the life of the two periods, not a single secondary animal or plant being known to have survived the cretaceous period with the exception of a few Foraminifera. In the tertiary rocks, on the other hand, not only are all the animals and plants more or less like existing types, but we meet with a constantly increasing proportion of living species as we pass from the bottom to the top. The classification of the tertiary formation is based on this increase, the strata being divided into two great groups as follows:—(1) The OLDER TERTIARY, comprising the *Eocene*, with five per cent of living species, and the *Miocene*, with twenty-five per cent. (2) The NEWER TERTIARY, comprising the *Older Pliocene*, containing fifty per cent of living species, and the *Newer Pliocene*, containing ninety-five per cent.

**Tertiary** (tėr'shi-a-ri), *n.* That which is tertiary or third in order or succession; as, (*a*) in *geol.* the tertiary system of rocks or tertiary era. See the adjective. (*b*) A member of the third division of a monastic order.

The order of St. Francis had, and of necessity, its *tertiaries* like that of St. Dominic. *Milman.*

(*c*) A colour, as russet, citrine, olive, and the like, produced by the mixture of two secondary colours. The tertiaries are grays, and are either red-gray, blue-gray, or yellow-gray when these primaries are in excess, or they are violet-gray, orange-gray, or green-gray when these secondaries are in excess. *Fairholt.* (*d*) In *ornith.* one of the feathers supported by that part of a bird's wing which corresponds to the upper arm in man, as distinguished from the *primaries* (or quills) and the *secondaries.* Also called *Tertial.*

**Tertiate** (tėr'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tertiated;* ppr. *tertiating.* [L. *tertio, tertiatum*, to do every third day, from *tertius*, third.] 1. To do for the third time. *Johnson.*—2. To examine, as the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or in general to examine the thickness of ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength.

**Tertium quid** (tėr'shi-um kwid). [L.] A third something in addition to two others, what this something is being left indefinite.

**Tertium sal** (tėr'shi-um sal), *n.* In *old chem.* a neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, making a third substance different from either.

**Tertullianist** (tėr-tul'yan-ist), *n.* A member of a branch of the African Montanists: so named from *Tertullian*, who embraced Montanist opinions.

**Teruncius** (tė-run'shi-us), *n.* [L., from *ter*, three times, and *uncia*, an ounce.] An ancient Roman coin, being the fourth part of the *as*, and weighing 3 ounces.

**Teru-tero** (ter-ö-ter'ō), *n.* A South American bird of the plover kind (*Vanellus cayanensis*), so named from its harsh screaming voice, which disturbs the stillness of the Pampas, especially at night. It resembles the pewit, but its wings are armed with short spurs like those on the legs of the common cock. When hatching, it attempts like the pewit to draw away enemies from its nest by feigning to be wounded. Its eggs are esteemed a delicacy.

**Tery,**† *a.* Full of tears. *Chaucer.*

**Terza-rima** (tär'tsä-rē'mä), *n.* [It., third or triple rhyme.] A complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the troubadours. Byron adopted it in his *Prophecy of Dante.*

**Terzetto** (tär-tset'tō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short composition, piece, or movement for three performers, vocal or instrumental; a short trio.

**Tesho-lama** (tesh'o-lä-mä), *n.* One of the two popes of the Buddhists of Thibet and Mongolia, the other being the *Dalai-Lama*, each supreme in his own district. When the Tesho dies his place is filled by a child, into whose body he has announced before death his purpose of migrating. Called also *Bogdo-lama, Pen-chen.* See DALAI-LAMA.

**Tessaradecad** (tes'sa-ra-de-kad), *n.* [Gr. *tessares*, four, and *dekas*, the number ten.] A group of fourteen individuals; an aggregate of fourteen. *Farrar.*

**Tessella** (tes-sel'la), *n.* pl. **Tessellæ** (tes-sel'lē). Same as *Tessera.*

**Tessellar** (tes'sel-lėr), *a.* Formed with tesseræ or in squares.

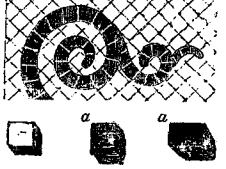
**Tessellated** (tes'sel-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *tessella*, a little square stone; dim. of *tessera*, a square.] Formed by inlaying differently coloured materials in little squares, triangles, or other geometrical figures, or by mosaic work. Also written with one *l.* See TESSERA.

The beauty, variety, and elaboration of the pavements formed by the ancients with variously coloured tesseræ, in the manner of mosaic, have been the subject of admiration in modern times. . . . These *tesselated* pavements are also exceedingly interesting from the cautious arrangements which, it is evident, were observed in their structure. *Fairholt.*

**Tessellation** (tes-sel-lā'shon), *n.* 1. Tessellated or mosaic work.—2. The operation of making tessellated work.

**Tessellite** (tes'sel-lit), *n.* A mineral; apophyllite (which see).

**Tessera** (tes'se-ra), *n.* pl. **Tesseræ** (tes'se-rē). [L., a cube, a die, from Gr. *tesseres*, four.] 1. A small cube or square resembling our dice, and consisting of different materials, as marble, precious stones, ivory,




Part of a Tessellated Pavement.

*a a a*, Tesseræ of which it is composed.

glass, wood, &c. These *tesseræ* were used by the ancients to form the mosaic floors or pavements in houses, for ornamenting walls, and like purposes.—2. A small square of bone, wood, &c., used as a ticket of admission to the theatre, or as a token for other purposes, in ancient Rome.

**Tesseraic** (tes-se-rā'ik), *a.* Diversified by tesseræ or squares; tessellated.

**Tesseral** (tes'se-ral), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or containing tesseræ.—2. In *crystal.* having or characterized by three equal axes at right angles, like the cube.

**Tesserarian**† (tes-se-rā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *tessera*, a die.] Of or pertaining to gambling; as, the *tesserarian* art.

**Tessular** (tes'ū-lėr), *a.* In *crystal.* related to the cube, or having equal axes like the cube; tesseral.

**Test** (test), *n.* [O.Fr. *test*, Mod. Fr. *têt*, from L. *testum*, an earthen vessel, from *testa*, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell-fish or testaceous animal, from a root signifying to be dry, whence also E. *thirst.*] 1. A vessel used in refining gold and silver; a cupel. See CUPEL.—2. Examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination.

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stamp'd upon it. *Shak.*
Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial; as, to offer money as a *test* of one's integrity.

The issue of life and death is put upon our conduct

and behaviour; that is, made the *test* we are to be tried by. *Paley.*

4. That with which anything is compared for proof of its genuineness; a touchstone; a standard.

Unerring Nature . . .
Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, the end and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Means of discrimination; ground of admission or exclusion.

Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; discrimination; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

7. In *chem.* a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; a substance which, being added to another, indicates the chemical nature of that other substance by producing certain changes in appearance and properties; a reagent; as, infusion of galls is a *test* of the presence of iron, which it renders evident by the production of a black colour in water and other liquids containing that metal; litmus is a *test* for determining the presence of acids when uncombined or in excess, as its blue colour is turned red by acids.—SYN. Criterion, standard, experience, proof, experiment, trial.

**Test** (test), *v.t.* 1. In *metal.* to refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test, by the destruction, vitrification, or scorification of all extraneous matter.—2. To put to the test; to bring to trial and examination; to prove the genuineness or truth of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard; to compare with a standard; to try; as, to *test* the soundness of a principle; to *test* the validity of an argument.

Strange
Was love's dumb cry defying change
To *test* his worth. *Tennyson.*

3. In *chem.* to examine by the application of some reagent.

**Test** (test), *n.* [L. *testa*, a shell, &c. See TEST, *n.*, above.] 1. In *zool.* the outside hard covering of certain animals; as, (*a*) the shell of Mollusca, which are for this reason sometimes called *Testacea.* (*b*) The calcareous shell of sea-urchins. (*c*) The thick leathery outer tunic of the sea-squirts (Tunicata). (*d*) The calcareous shell of the Foraminifera, not as in the molluscs a true cuticular secretion, but immersed in the sarcode. 2. In *bot.* the outer coating or integument of a seed.

**Test** (test), *v.t.* [L. *testor*, to bear witness, to testify, to attest, whence *contest, attest.* See TESTAMENT.] In *law*, to attest and date; as, a writing *tested* on such a day.

**Test** (test), *v.i.* To make a will or testament. [Old English and Scotch.]

A wife has power to *test* without the consent of her husband. *Bell.*

**Test**† (test), *n.* [L. *testis*, a witness. See TESTAMENT.] A witness. 'Prelates and great lords of England, who were . . . *tests* of that deed.' *Berners.*

**Testa** (tes'ta), *n.* An animal's shell or integument; a test.

**Testable** (test'a-bl), *a.* [L. *testabilis*, from *testor*, to testify, to publish one's last will.] In *law*, (*a*) capable of being devised or given by will. (*b*) Capable of witnessing or of being witnessed.

**Testacea** (tes-tā'shē-a), *n. pl.* [L. *testaceus*, covered with a shell, testaceous, from *testa*, a shell.] Marine shelled animals, especially mollusca. A term rarely used in modern zoology, and most nearly corresponding in significance to the division Lamellibranchiata. The Testacea were the third order of Vermes in the Linnæan system. Cuvier applied this term to an order of his class Acephala.

**Testacean** (tes-tā'shē-an), *n.* One of the Testacea.

**Testacean** (tes-tā'shē-an), *a.* Relating to the Testacea.

**Testacellus** (tes-ta-sel'lus), *n.* [Dim. from L. *testa*, a shell.] A genus of pulmoniferous gasteropods, which are furnished with a diminutive shell, forming a shield or protection to the heart. Two or three species have been enumerated; they infest gardens and nurseries.

**Testaceography** (tes-tā'shē-og''ra-fi). [L. *testaceus*, shelled, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] Same as *Testaceology.*

**Testaceology** (tes-tā'shē-ol''o-ji), *n.* [L. *testacea* (see TESTACEA), and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science of testaceous molluscs; conchology. [Rare.]

**Testaceous** (tes-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *testaceus*, from *testa*, a shell.] 1. Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard continuous shell.—2. In *bot.* brownish yellow, like that of unglazed brown earthenware.—*Testaceous animals*, animals having a strong thick entire shell, as oysters and clams; distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters: now rarely used as a scientific term. —*Testaceous medicines*, all preparations of shells and like substances, as the powders of crabs' claws, pearl, &c.

**Test-act** (test'akt), *n.* In *Eng. hist.* an act passed in the reign of Charles II., providing that all persons holding any important office, civil or military, from the crown, or receiving money therefrom, should take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation, and also receive the sacrament of the Lord's supper according to the usage of the English Church. It was repealed in 1828. See under CORPORATION.

**Testacy** (tes'ta-si), *n.* In *law*, the state or circumstance of being testate, or of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

**Testament** (tes'ta-ment), *n.* [L. *testamentum*, from *testor*, to be a witness, to make a will, from *testis*, a witness; similarly *testify, testimony, attest, contest*, &c.] 1. In *law*, a solemn authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will. In *Scots law*, the word *testament*, in the strictly legal acceptation, signifies a deed in writing, by which the granter appoints an executor, that is, a person to administer his movable estate after his death, for the behoof of all who may be interested in it. A testament may thus consist merely of the nomination of an executor, or it may contain, along with such a nomination, clauses bequeathing, in the form of legacies, either the whole or part of the movable estate. In its more common meaning, however, a testament is a declaration of what a person wills to be done with his movable estate after his death. See WILL.—2. The name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as, the Old *Testament;* the New *Testament.* The name is equivalent to *covenant*, and in our use of it we apply it to the books which contain the old and new dispensations; that of Moses, and that of Jesus Christ. When used alone the word is often limited to the New Testament.

**Testamental** (tes-ta-men'tal), *a.* Relating to a testament or will; testamentary.

The *testamental* cup I take,
And thus remember thee. *Montgomery.*

**Testamentary** (tes-ta-men'ta-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a will or to wills; as, *testamentary* causes in law.—2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors! *Atterbury.*

3. Done or appointed by, or founded on, a last will or testament; as, *testamentary* guardians, that is, guardians appointed by testament or will.

**Testamentation** (tes'ta-men-tā''shon), *n.* The act or power of giving by will. [Rare.]

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferior tenures had always enjoyed. *Burke.*

**Testamur** (tes-tā'mur), *n.* [L., we testify.] A certificate given to an English university student certifying that he has successfully passed a certain examination: so called from the opening words.

**Testate** (tes'tāt), *a.* [L. *testatus*, having testified, having published one's last will, pp. of *testor*, to witness, &c.] Having made and left a will. 'Persons dying *testate* and intestate.' *Ayliffe.*

**Testate** (tes'tāt), *n.* In *law*, one who has made a will; one who dies leaving a will or testament.

**Testation** (tes-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *testatio*, from *testor*, to witness.] A witnessing or bearing witness.

How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth. *Bp. Hall.*

**Testator** (tes-tāt'or), *n.* [L.] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

**Testatrix** (tes-tāt'riks), *n.* [L., fem. of *testator.*] A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

**Testatum** (tes-tā'tum), *n.* [L.] One of the clauses of an English deed, including a statement of the consideration money, and the receipt thereof: called also the *witnessing* or *operative clause.*

**Teste** (tes'tē), *n.* [Ablative sing. of L. *testis*, a witness.] In *law*, the witnessing clause of a writ or other precept which expresses the date of its issue. *Wharton.* See WRIT.

**Tester** (tes'tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *testiere*, a headpiece, the crown of a hat, &c.; O.Fr. *teste*, Mod.Fr. *tête*, a head, from L. *testa*, an earthen pot, the skull, the head.] 1. The square canopy over a four-post bedstead.

The flowers on my curtains and *tester*, I took for men in continual movement. *Dr. Forbes Winslow.*

2. In *arch.* a flat canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like.—3. An old French silver coin, of the value of about sixpence sterling (originally eighteenpence, afterwards ninepence), so named from the *teste* (head) upon it; hence, in modern slang, a sixpence.

While I have a shilling, thou sha'n't want a *tester*. *Smollett.*

Very leisurely, and as with a soul by no means to be dazzled by sixpences, the barber took up the *tester*. *Jerrold.*

**Tester** (tes'tėr), *n.* One who tests, tries, assays, proves, or the like; as, a good *tester.*

**Testere,**† *n.* [Fr. *testière*, from O.Fr. *teste*, Fr. *tête*, the head.] A head-piece; armour for the head. *Chaucer.*

**Testern**† (tes'tėrn), *n.* A sixpence. See TESTER.

**Testern**† (tes'tėrn), *v.t.* To present with a testern or sixpence.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testern'd* me, in requital whereof, henceforth carry your letter yourself. *Shak.*

**Testes** (tes'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *testis.* See TESTICLE.] In *anat.* the testicles.

**Test-furnace** (test'fėr-nās), *n.* A form of refining furnace of the reverberatory kind for treating argentiferous alloy, as that of lead rich in silver. *E. H. Knight.*

**Test-glass** (test'glas), *n.* A glass vessel of conical or cylindrical form, having a foot and sometimes a beak, used to hold liquids for testing, or other chemical solutions. *E. H. Knight.*

**Testicle** (tes'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a testicle.] One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

**Testicond** (tes'ti-kond), *a.* [L. *testis*, a testicle, and *condo*, to hide.] In *zool.* said of an animal having the testicles concealed, as the Cetacea.

Testiculate Root —*Orchis Morio.*

**Testicular** (tes-tik'ū-lėr), *a.* Same as *Testiculate.*

**Testiculate, Testiculated** (tes-tik'ū-lāt, tes-tik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* (*a*) shaped like a testicle. (*b*) Having two tubers resembling testicles, as some species of orchis.

**Testiere** (tes-ti-ār'), *n.* [O.Fr. *teste*, the head.] A defence of plate-armour for the head of a war-horse.

**Testif,**† *a.* [O.Fr., from *teste*, the head.] Headstrong; self-willed; testy. *Chaucer.*

**Testificate** (tes-tif'i-kāt), *n.* In *Scots law*, a solemn written assertion, not on oath, formerly used in judicial procedure.

**Testification** (tes'ti-fi-kā''shon), *n.* [L. *testificatio.* See TESTIFY.] The act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence. 'A more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God.' *South.*

**Testificator** (tes'ti-fi-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who testifies; one who gives witness or evidence.

**Testifier** (tes'ti-fi-ėr), *n.* One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove anything.

The authority of the *testifier* is founded upon his ability and integrity. *Bp. Pearson.*

**Testify** (tes'ti-fī), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *testified;* ppr. *testifying.* [O.Fr. *testifier*, from L. *testificor—testis*, a witness, and *facio*, to make. See TESTAMENT.] 1. To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of something not known to them.

Jesus . . . needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man. Jn. ii. 25.

2. In *law*, to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court; to give testimony in a cause depending before a tribunal.

One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die. Num. xxxv. 30.

3. To declare a charge; to bear witness: followed by *against*.

O Israel, . . . I will *testify against* thee. Ps. l. 7

I *testified against* them in the day wherein they sold provisions. Neh. xiii. 15.

**Testify** (tes'ti-fi), *v. t.* 1. To affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact; to bear witness to; to give evidence for.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen, and ye receive not our witness. Jn. iii. 11.

2. In *law*, to affirm or declare under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact. — 3. To publish and declare freely.

*Testifying* both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xx. 21.

**Testily** (tes'ti-li), *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

**Testimonial** (tes-ti-mō'ni-al), *n.* [O.Fr. *testimoniale*, from L. *testimonium*. See TESTIMONY.] 1. A writing or certificate in favour of some one's character or good conduct; a writing produced by any one as evidence for himself or his pretensions; a certificate of one's qualifications, or of the worth or genuineness of anything.

It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ? *T. Burnet.*

2. A gift raised by subscription in acknowledgment of an individual's services, or as a token of respect for his worth, presented to himself in the form of a sum of money, piece of plate, his portrait, or the like, or if done after death, taking the form of a monument, benevolent endowment, and the like.

The portrait was intended as a *testimonial*, 'expressive of the eminent services of Mr. B. in promoting and securing the prosperity of the town.' *W. Collins.*

The late lamented O'Connell . . . over whom a grateful country has raised such a magnificent *testimonial*. *Thackeray.*

**Testimonial** (tes-ti-mō'ni-al), *a.* Relating to or containing testimony.

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial* testifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

**Testimonialize** (tes-ti-mō'ni-al-īz), *v. t.* To present with a testimonial. [New and colloq.]

People were *testimonializing* his wife. *Thackeray.*

**Testimony** (tes'ti-mo-ni), *n.* [L. *testimonium*, from *testor*, to give witness, from *testis*, a witness.] 1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; statement or statements made in proof of something. Testimony, in judicial proceedings, may be verbal or written, but must be under oath. 2. Statement or declaration of facts; tenor of statements made; representation; declaration; as, these doctrines are supported by the uniform *testimony* of the fathers; the belief of past facts must depend on the evidence of human *testimony*, or the *testimony* of historians. —3. Act of bearing witness; open attestation; profession.

Thou . . . for the *testimony* of truth hast borne Universal reproach. *Milton.*

4. Witness; evidence; proof of some fact. 'To this I call my friends in *testimony*.' *Tennyson.* — 5. Anything equivalent to a declaration or protest; a manifestation.

Shake off the dust under your feet, for a *testimony* against them. Mark vi. 11.

6. In *Scrip.* (*a*) the two tables of the law.

Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee. Ex. xxv. 16.

(*b*) Divine revelation generally; that which is divinely revealed or communicated; the Word of God; the Scriptures.

The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. Ps. xix. 7.

—*Evidence, Testimony.* See under EVIDENCE.

**Testimony** † (tes'ti-mo-ni), *v. t.* To witness.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shak.*

**Testiness** (tes'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being testy; fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

*Testiness* is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

**Testing** (test'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who tests, or the act of applying a test; as, (*a*) the act or operation of trying the strength of anything, as a chain, a tube, a beam, rafter, &c., in order to ascertain whether it is sufficiently strong to answer the purpose for which it is intended. (*b*) In *chem.* the act or operation of examining by reagents to detect the presence of any ingredient. (*c*) In *metal.* the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead in the vessel called a *test*; cupellation. In this process the extraneous matter is vitrified, scorified, or destroyed, and the metal left pure.

**Testing-clause** (test'ing-klȧz), *n.* In *Scots law*, the clause in a formal written deed or instrument by which it is authenticated according to the forms of law. It consists essentially of the name and designation of the writer, the number of pages of which the deed consists, the names and designations of the witnesses, the name and designation of the person who penned the deed, and the date and place of signing.

**Test-object** (test'ob-jekt), *n.* A minute object, generally organic, whereby a person is enabled to prove the efficiency of a microscope, only microscopes of a certain power being capable of showing such objects, or of enabling their markings or peculiar structure to be clearly seen. The muscular fibres of the mammalia, portions of the eye of fishes, scales of the wings of insects, and the shells or frustules of the Diatomaceæ, are very generally employed. See TEST-PLATE.

**Teston** † (tes'ton), *n.* [O.Fr. See TESTER.] A tester; a sixpence.

You cannot give him less than a shilling in conscience; for the book he had it out of cost him a *teston* at least. *B. Jonson.*

**Testone, Testoon** (tes-tōn'), *n.* [It. *testone*. See TESTON.] An Italian silver coin worth about 1*s.* 4*d.*; also, a Portuguese coin worth about 7*d.* sterling.

**Test-paper** (test'pā-pėr), *n.* 1. In *chem.* a paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, &c., and used for detecting the presence of certain substances, whose presence causes a reaction and a change in the colour of the paper.—2. In *law*, an instrument admitted as a standard of comparison for hand-writing. [United States.]

**Test-plate** (test'plāt), *n.* A finely-ruled glass plate used in testing the power and defining quality of microscopes. Some of these ruled plates have the almost incredible number of 225,000 lines to the inch.

**Test-pump** (test'pump), *n.* A force-pump for testing the strength of boilers, tubes, and other hollow articles by hydraulic pressure.

**Testril** † (tes'tril), *n.* A sixpence. See TESTER.

*Sir Toby.* Come on, there's a sixpence for you; let's have a song.

*Sir Andrew.* There's a *testril* of me, too. *Shak.*

**Test-tube** (test'tūb), *n.* 1. A tube or thin cylinder of glass used in testing and analysing liquids.—2. A chlorometer.

**Testudinal** (tes-tū'din-al), *a.* [See TESTUDO.] Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it.

**Testudinaria** (tes-tū'di-nā"ri-a), *n.* [L. *testudo*, a tortoise.] A genus of Dioscoreaceæ, characterized by the cork-like covering or bark of its rhizome, which is wholly above-ground. In time the covering cracks deeply and forms large protuberances, which somewhat resemble the shells of tortoises. The best known species, *T. elephantipes*, is grown in greenhouses in this country, where it is called *elephant's-foot*, in reference to its unwieldy rootstock. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *Hottentots' bread*, from the fleshy interiors of the rhizomes having been used as food by the Hottentots.

**Testudinarious** (tes-tū'di-nā"ri-us), *a.* Resembling a tortoise-shell in colour; covered with red, black, and yellow patches, like a tortoise-shell.

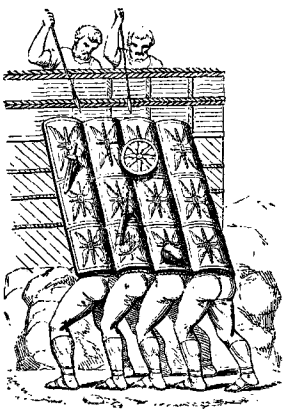
**Testudinata** (tes-tū'di-nā"ta), *n. pl.* [See TESTUDO.] Another name for the order Chelonia, comprehending the tortoises and turtles.

**Testudinate, Testudinated** (tes-tū'din-āt, tes-tū'din-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *testudinatus*, from *testudo*, a tortoise.] Resembling the back of a tortoise; constructed like the back of a tortoise; arched; vaulted.

**Testudineous** (tes-tū-din'ē-us), *a.* [See above.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

**Testudinidæ** (tes-tū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* The land-tortoises, a family of chelonian reptiles distinguished by their highly-arched carapace and short clubby feet. See TORTOISE.

**Testudo** (tes-tū'dō), *n.* [L., a tortoise, hence the warlike contrivance, from *testa*, a shell.] 1. Among the ancient Romans a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their oblong shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close



Roman Testudo, from Trajan's Pillar.

to each other. This cover somewhat resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from missiles thrown from above. The name was also given to a structure movable on wheels or rollers for protecting sappers. — 2. A shelter similar in shape and design to the above employed as defences for miners, &c., when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in.— 3. In *med.* an encysted tumour, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. Called also *Talpa*.—4. In *zool.* the land-tortoises, a genus of chelonian reptiles. See TORTOISE.—5. In *music*, a musical instrument; a species of lyre: so called in allusion to the lyre of Mercury, fabled to have been made of the shell of the sea-tortoise.

**Testy** (tes'ti), *a.* [O.Fr. *testu*, headstrong, wilful, obstinate; Mod. Fr. *têtu;* from O.Fr. *teste*, Mod. Fr. *tête*, the head; comp. E. *heady*. See TESTER.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour? *Shak.*

My lord tired of his quiet life, and grew weary and then *testy* at those gentle bonds with which his wife would have held him. *Thackeray.*

**Tetanic** (te-tan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tetanus; as, *tetanic* spasm.

**Tetanic** (te-tan'ik), *n.* In *med.* a remedy which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles, as nux vomica, strychnia, brucina, &c. If taken in over-doses tetanics occasion convulsions and death.

**Tetanoid** (tet'an-oid), *a.* [Gr. *tetanos*, tetanus, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling tetanus.

**Tetanus** (tet'a-nus), *n.* [Gr. *tetanos*, tetanus, also stretched, from *teinō*, to stretch. See THIN.] Spasm with rigidity; a disease characterized by a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion. The varieties of this disease are: (1) *trismus*, or locked-jaw; (2) *opisthotonos*, where the body is thrown back by spasmodic contractions of the muscles; (3) *emprosthotonos*, where the body is bent forwards; (4) *pleurothotonos*, where the body is bent to one side. These affections arise more frequently in warm climates than in cold. They are occasioned either by exposure to cold, or by some irritation of the nerves in consequence of local injury by puncture, incision, or laceration; hence the distinction of tetanus into *idiopathic* and *traumatic*. Lacerated wounds of tendinous parts prove, in warm climates, a never-failing source of these complaints. In cold climates as well as in warm locked-jaw (in which the spasms are confined to the muscles of the jaw or throat) frequently arises in consequence of the amputation of a limb, or from lacerated wounds. Tetanic affections which arise in consequence of a wound or local injury usually prove fatal. Tetanus is also distinguished, according to its intensity, into *acute* and *chronic*.—*Artificial tetanus*, a state of the system induced by certain poisons, as strychnia, brucina, or their salts, in

which the symptoms of intense tetanus are exhibited.

**Tetartohedral** (tē-tär'tō-hē"dral), *a.* [Gr. *tetartos*, fourth, and *hedra*, a base.] In *crystal.* having one-fourth the number of planes requisite to complete symmetry.

**Tetartohedrally** (tē-tär'tō-hē"dral-li), *adv.* In a tetartohedral form or arrangement.

**Tetartohedrism** (tē-tär'tō-hē"drizm), *n.* In *crystal.* the state or property of being modified tetartohedrally.

**Tetarto-prismatic** (tē-tär'tō-priz-mat"ik), *a.* [Gr. *tetartos*, fourth.] In *crystal.* same as *Triclinic.*

**Tetaug** (te-tag'), *n.* Same as *Tautog.*

**Tetch,**† *n.* Same as *Tache. Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Tetchiness, Tetchy** (tech'i-nes, tech'i). See TECHINESS, TECHY.

**Tête** (tāt), *n.* [Fr., head. See TESTER.] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair. 'Her wig or *tete* . . . thrown carelessly upon her toilette.' *Rev. R. Graves.*

**Tête-à-tête** (tāt'a-tāt), *adv.* [Fr.] Head to head; cheek by jowl; face to face; in private; in close confabulation.

> Long before the squire and dame
> Have, *tête-à-tête*, relieved their flame. *Prior.*
>
> Lord Monmouth fell into the easy habit of dining in his private rooms, sometimes *tête-à-tête* with Villebecque. *Disraeli.*

**Tête-à-tête** (tāt'a-tāt), *a.* Head to head; private; confidential; with none present but the parties concerned; as, a *tête-à-tête* conversation.

**Tête-à-tête** (tāt'a-tāt), *n.* 1. A private interview with no one present but the parties concerned; a friendly or close conversation. 2. A kind of sofa for two persons so curved that they are brought face to face while sitting on different sides of the sofa.

**Tete-du-pont** (tāt-du-poh), *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.* a work that defends the head or entrance of a bridge nearest the enemy.

**Tether** (teTH'ėr), *n.* [Also *tedder*, O.E. *tedir*; not in A. Sax., but in similar forms in the cog. languages; Icel. *tjóthr*, a tether, *tjóthra*, to tether; O.Fris. *tieder, tiader*, L.G. *tider*, O.Sw. *tiuther*, a cord, band, tether; from same root as to *tie*, Goth. *tiuhan*, to lead, to hold.] A rope or chain by which a grazing animal is confined within certain limits. Often used figuratively in sense of course in which one may move until checked; scope allowed.

> They had nearly run to the end of their *tether*. *Trollope.*

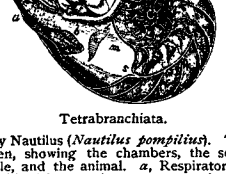
**Tether** (teTH'ėr), *v.t.* To confine, as a grazing animal, with a rope or chain within certain limits.

> He that bounded thy power *tethered* thee shorter. *Bp. Hall.*

**Tethys** (tē'this), *n.* [Gr. *tēthys*, an oyster, a kind of ascidian.] A genus of nudibranchiate gasteropods, inhabiting the Mediterranean, and characterized by having two rows of branchiæ, resembling branching tufts along the back, and a very large membranous and fringed veil on the head, which shortens as it curves under the mouth. On the base of the veil are two compressed tentacula, from whose margin projects a small conical point.

**Tetra-.** [Gr., from *tettares, tessares*, four, equivalent to L. *quadri-*.] A prefix in compounds, derived from the Greek, signifying four, fourfold; as, *tetra*chord, *tetra*gon, *tetra*rch.

**Tetrabranchiata** (tet'ra-brang-ki-ā"ta), *n. pl.* An order of Cephalopoda, comprising the two families Nautilidæ and Ammonitidæ. Of this order the pearly nautilus may be regarded as the type, being the only living member of the order, though its fossil representatives (*Orthoceras*, Ammonites, &c.) are remarkably abundant. The characteristic features of the order are the external




Tetrabranchiata.

Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*). The shell cut open, showing the chambers, the septa, the siphuncle, and the animal. *a*, Respiratory funnel. *b*, Branchiæ (the mantle cut open to show them). *c*, Arms or brachial tentacles. *d*, Hood. *e*, Eye. *m*, Mantle. *n*, Shell-muscle. *s*, Siphuncle.

many-chambered shell, the septa between the chambers of which are perforated by the tube, called a 'siphuncle;' branchiæ four in number, arms numerous. See also NAUTILUS.

**Tetrabranchiate** (tet-ra-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *branchia*, gills.] Having four gills; as, the *tetrabranchiate* cephalopods.

**Tetracaulodon** (tet-ra-kạl'o-don), *n.* [Gr. prefix *tetra*, four, *kaulos*, a stalk, and *odous*, a tooth.] A fossil animal of the miocene period, by some regarded as a distinct species, akin to the mastodon, and so named from its having four tusks, two short ones in the lower jaw in addition to the long ones of the upper jaw. Owen regards it simply as an immature *Mastodon giganteus.*

**Tetracerus** (tē-tras'ē-rus), *n.* [Gr. prefix *tetra*, four, and *keras*, a horn.] The generic name of a curious species of Indian antelope (*T. quadricornis*), whose trivial name is a Latin repetition of the Greek generic one, both being due to the fact that it has four horns. The front pair of horns are very short and placed just above the eyes, the hinder much longer and occupying the usual position on the head. The females are hornless. The animal has the habit of making lofty bounds. The height of the adult is about 20 inches, and the colour bright bay above and gray-white below.

**Tetrachenium, Tetrachœnium** (tē-tra-kē'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. prefix *tetra*, four, and *achenium.* See ACHENE.] In *bot.* a fruit formed by the adhesion of four achenia.

**Tetrachord** (tet'ra-kord), *n.* [Gr. *tetrachordon—tetra*, four, and *chordē*, a chord.] A scale series of four notes. The word in its modern sense signifies a half of the octave scale, as C to F and G to C.—*Conjunct tetrachords*, tetrachords which overlap, as C to F and F to B.—*Disjunct tetrachords*, tetrachords which have a degree between them, as C to F and G to C.

**Tetrachotomous** (tet-ra-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *tetrachōs*, in a fourfold manner, and *temnō*, to cut or divide.] Having a division by fours; separated into four parts or series, or into series of fours; as, a *tetrachotomous* stem.

**Tetracoccous** (tet-ra-kok'kus), *a.* [Gr. prefix *tetra*, four, and *kokkos*, a berry.] In *bot.* having four cells elastically dehiscing and separating.

**Tetracolon** (tet'ra-kō-lon), *n.* [Gr. prefix *tetra*, four, and *kōlon*, limb, member.] In *pros.* a stanza or division of lyric poetry consisting of four verses.

**Tetrad** (tet'rad), *n.* [Gr. *tetras, tetrados*, the number four.] 1. The number four; a collection of four things.—2. In *chem.* an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in combination, to four atoms of hydrogen.

**Tetradactyl** (tet'ra-dak-til), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] An animal having four toes on each foot; a tetradactylous animal.

**Tetradactylous** (tet-ra-dak'til-us), *a.* Having four toes on each foot.

**Tetradecapoda** (tet'ra-dē-kap"o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. prefix *tetra*, four, *deka*, ten, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] The name given by Agassiz to a division of malacostracous crustaceans from their having, typically, seven pairs of feet in the adult. They are the Edriophthalmata of other zoologists.

**Tetradiapason** (tet'ra-dī-a-pā"zon), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *diapason.*] Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a quadruple eighth or twenty-ninth.

**Tetradic** (tet-rad'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tetrad; tetratomic.

**Tetradite** (tet'ra-dīt), *n.* [From Gr. *tetras*, the number four.] One in some way having relation to the number four; as, (*a*) one who regarded four as a mystic number. (*b*) Among the ancients, a child born in the fourth month or on the fourth day of the month. (*c*) *Eccles.* one of certain sects who held this number in especial honour, as the Manichees, who, thinking this the perfect number, believed there were four persons in the Godhead.

**Tetradrachm, Tetradrachma** (tet'ra-dram, tet-ra-drak'ma), *n.* [Gr. *tetradrachmon—tetra*, four, and *drachmē*, a drachm.] In *anc. coinage*, a silver coin worth 3*s.* 3*d.* sterling, the drachma being estimated at 9¾*d.*

**Tetradymite** (tet'ra-dī-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *tetradymos*, fourfold, from its occurrence in quadruple crystals.] Same as *Bornite. Brande.*

**Tetradymous** (tet'ra-dī-mus), *a.* [See TETRADYMITE.] In *bot.* having four cells or cases.

**Tetradynamia** (tet'ra-dī-nā"mi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *dynamis*, power, strength.] The fifteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, four of them longer than the other two. It was divided into two orders — Siliculosa, of which the common garden-cress and shepherd's-purse are examples, and Siliquosa, of which the mustard and cabbage are examples. All the plants of this class are now included in the nat. order Cruciferæ.

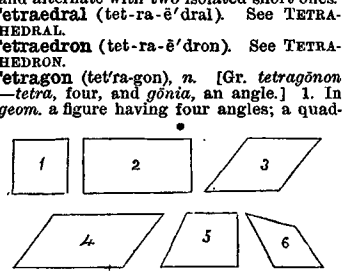
Tetradynamia—Common Wallflower.

**Tetradynamian, Tetradynamous** (tet'ra-dī-nā"mi-an, tet-ra-din'a-mus), *a.* In *bot.* having six stamens, whereof four long ones are arranged in pairs opposite to each other, and alternate with two isolated short ones.

**Tetraedral** (tet-ra-ē'dral). See TETRAHEDRAL.

**Tetraedron** (tet-ra-ē'dron). See TETRAHEDRON.

**Tetragon** (tet'ra-gon), *n.* [Gr. *tetragōnon—tetra*, four, and *gōnia*, an angle.] 1. In *geom.* a figure having four angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, &c.—2. In *astrol.* an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other 90° or the fourth of a circle.




Tetragons.

1, Square. 2, Parallelogram or Oblong. 3, Rhombus. 4, Rhomboid. 5 and 6, Trapezium.

**Tetragonal** (te-trag'on-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides. Thus a square, a parallelogram, a rhombus, and a trapezium are tetragonal figures.—2. In *bot.* having four prominent longitudinal angles.—*Tetragonal ovary*, one that is four-sided.—*Tetragonal stem*, one that has four sides, as in *Lamium purpureum.*—3. In *crystal.* same as *Dimetric.*

**Tetragoniaceæ** (tet-ra-gō'ni-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *gōnia*, an angle, in allusion to the fruit being four-angled.] A nat. order of incomplete dicotyledons, having the genus Tetragonia as its type. The plants of this order have thick succulent leaves, are chiefly maritime, and for the most part natives of tropical regions. *T. expansa* is a native of New Zealand and Japan, and is used by the natives of those countries as a remedy for scorbutic complaints. The genera Aizoon, Sesuvium, and Trianthema are also included in this order, which is often combined with Ficoideæ.

**Tetragonism**† (tet-rag'on-izm), *n.* [See TETRAGON.] The quadrature of the circle.

**Tetragonolepis** (tet-rag'o-nol"ē-pis), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, *gōnia*, an angle, and *lepis*, a scale. Lit. four-cornered scale.] A remarkable and numerous genus of fossil ganoid fishes, chiefly from the lias strata of Dorsetshire: so called from their large square scales. They belong to the Pycnodont family.

**Tetragonolobus** (tet-rag'o-nol"ō-bus), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, *gōnia*, an angle, and *lobos*, a pod, from the legumes being furnished with four wings or four angles.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, papilionaceous division, allied to lotus, with which many authors unite it. The species are natives of Europe, and consist of herbs with broad leafy stipules, trifoliate leaves, and flowers seated on axillary peduncles, fur-

nished with a bract. They have a close resemblance to bird's-foot trefoil, and in gardens are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. *T. purpureus*, or purple-winged pea, is a native of the south of Europe. There is a variety of this species the legumes of which are cooked and eaten in southern regions in the same manner as French beans.

**Tetragonous** (te-tra'gon-us), *a.* Same as *Tetragonal.*

**Tetragram** (tet'ra-gram), *n.* [Gr. *tetragrammos*, with four lines—*tetra*, four, and *gramma*, a line.] In *geom.* a figure formed by four right lines.

**Tetragrammaton** (tet-ra-gram'ma-ton), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *gramma, grammatos*, a letter.] Among several ancient nations, the mystic number four, which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed in several languages by four letters, as in the Assyrian *Adad*, Egyptian *Amon*, Persian *Soru*, Greek Θεος, and Latin *Deus*.

**Tetragyn** (tet'ra-jin), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four pistils.

Tetragynia—*Paris quadrifolia*. *a*, The four styles.

**Tetragynia** (tet-ra-jin'i-a), *n.* [See above.] An order of plants in several of the classes in the Linnæan system. It comprehends those plants which have four pistils. The holly furnishes an example.

**Tetragynian, Tetragynous** (tet-ra-jin'i-an, tet-raj'in-us), *a.* In *bot.* having four carpels or four styles.

**Tetrahedral** (tēt-ra-hē'dral), *a.* [See TETRAHEDRON.] 1. Having or composed of four sides.—2. In *crystal.* (*a*) having the form of the regular tetrahedron. (*b*) Pertaining or relating to a tetrahedron or the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs.—*Tetrahedral angle*, in *geom.* a solid angle bounded or inclosed by four plane angles. Written also *Tetraedral.*

**Tetrahedrite** (tēt-ra-hē'drīt), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a base.] A name given to a group of isomorphous minerals, crystallizing in hemihedral forms of the monometric or regular system, and consisting of mixtures of sulphur-salts. The name is more specifically given to the mineral otherwise called fahl-ore or fahl-erz, large tetrahedral crystals of which, having mostly a rough dull surface, are found in the Cornish mines near St. Austel. More brilliant crystals occur at Andreasberg in the Hartz, Kremnitz in Hungary, Freiberg in Saxony, &c.

**Tetrahedron** (tet-ra-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a base.] In *geom.* a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles, or a triangular pyramid having four equal and equilateral faces. It is one of the five regular solids. In *crystal.* the tetrahedron is regarded as a secondary form of the octahedron, from which it is derived by cutting away the alternate angles or edges. Written also *Tetraedron.*

Tetrahedron.

**Tetrahexahedral** (tet-ra-heks'a-hē''dral), *a.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hexahedral.*] Having the form of a tetrahexahedron.

**Tetrahexahedron** (tet-ra-heks'a-hē''dron), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hexahedron.*] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. Called also *Tetrakishexahedron.*

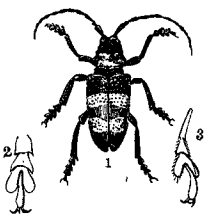
Tetrahexahedron.

**Tetralogy** (te-tral'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *tetralogia*—*tetra*, four, and *logos*, discourse.] The name given to a collection of four dramatic compositions, three tragic and one satiric, which were exhibited together on the Athenian stage for the prize at the festivals of Bacchus.

**Tetralophodon** (tet-ra-lof'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, *lophos*, a ridge, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A sub-genus of mastodons, based on the form of the molars, which have four gap-like transverse ridges. The other sub-genus is Trilophodon (which see).

**Tetramera** (te-tram'ėr-a), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *meros*, a part.] Latreille's name for a section of coleopterous insects, distinguished by having all the tarsi four-jointed, as in the Rhynchophora.

**Tetramerous** (te-tram'ėr-us), *a.* Consisting of or divided into four parts; characterized by having four parts; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* applied to a flower or other complex organ having its parts in fours. (*b*) In *entom.* of or pertaining to the Tetramera.



Tetramera.—1, *Lamia aurocincta*. 2, Foot of Tetraopes. 3, Foot of Megascelis.

**Trimeter** (te-tram'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *metron*, measure.] In *anc. prosody*, a verse consisting of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse, of four feet.

**Tetrameter** (te-tram'et-ėr), *a.* Having four metres. 'The Latin *tetrameter* iambic.' *Tyrwhitt.*

**Tetramorph** (tet'ra-morf), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *morphē*, shape.] In *Christian art*, the union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure, winged, and standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity. *Fairholt.*

**Tetrander** (te-tran'dėr), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *anēr, andros*, a male.] In *bot.* a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant, having four stamens.

**Tetrandria** (te-tran'dri-a), *n. pl.* [See above.] The fourth class of plants in the Linnæan system, comprehending such as have four stamens. The orders belonging to this class are Monogynia, Digynia, and Tetragynia. The teasel, dodder, and pond-weed furnish examples.

Tetrandria—*Ludwigia jussieuoides*.

**Tetrandrian, Tetrandrous** (te-tran'dri-an, te-tran'drus), *a.* In *bot.* belonging to the class Tetrandria; monoclinous or hermaphrodite, and having four stamens.

**Tetrant** (tet'rant), *n.* [Gr. prefix *tetra*, four.] One of the four equal parts into which the area of a circle is divided by two diameters drawn at right angles to each other. *Weale.* [Rare.]

**Tetranthera** (te-tran'thėr-a), *n.* [Prefix *tetra*, four, and *anther.*] A large genus of trees, chiefly natives of the tropics and warm parts of the eastern hemisphere, nat. order Lauraceæ. They have evergreen feather-veined leaves and small heads of numerous flowers. *T. Roxburghii* or *laurifolia* is a native of the mountains of India and China. The fruit yields a kind of greasy exudation, from which the Chinese make candles of a bad quality, and which serves as a basis for salves.

**Tetrao** (te-trā'ō), *n.* [L., a grouse.] The name given by Linnæus to an extensive genus of gallinaceous birds, characterized by a naked and most generally red band, which occupies the place of the eyebrow. It includes all the various species of grouse, the francolins, partridges, and quails. The genus Tetrao, as now restricted, includes only those members of the family Tetraonidæ which have the toes covered with horny plates, and only rudimentary feathers on the feet. The species are natives of northern and temperate regions. See GROUSE.

**Tetraodon** (te-trā'ō-don), *n.* Same as *Tetrodon* (which see).

**Tetraonid** (te-trā'ō-nid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tetraonidæ.

**Tetraonid** (te-trā'ō-nid), *n.* One of the Tetraonidæ.

**Tetraonidæ** (tet-rā-on'ī-dē), *n. pl.* The grouse family, a family of birds belonging to the sub-order Gallinaceæ or Clamatores, of the order Rasores, distinguished by a naked band, often of a red colour, in place of an eyebrow. It comprises the various species of grouse (Tetrao), the ruffed grouse (Bonasa), the cock of the plains (Centrocerus), and the ptarmigans (Lagopus).

**Tetrapetalous** (tet-ra-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *petalon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* containing four distinct petals or flower leaves; as, a *tetrapetalous* corolla.

**Tetrapharmacon, Tetrapharmacum** (tet-ra-fär'ma-kon, tet-ra-fär'ma-kum), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *pharmakon*, a drug, a remedy.] A combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment.

**Tetraphyllous** (te-traf'il-lus), *a.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

**Tetrapla** (tet'ra-pla), *n.* [Gr. *tetraploos*, fourfold.] The name given to an edition of the Bible, arranged by Origen in four columns, containing four Greek versions, viz. the Septuagint, that of Aquila, that of Symmachus, and that of Theodosian; also, a version in four languages.

**Tetrapneumonian** (tēt'ra-nū-mō''ni-an), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *pneumōn*, a lung.] One of a section of spiders (Araneidæ), comprehending those which have four pulmonary sacs.

**Tetrapod** (tet'ra-pod), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] A four-footed animal; especially an insect having only four perfect legs, as certain Lepidoptera.

**Tetrapodichnite** (tet'ra-pod-ik''nīt), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, *pous, podos*, a foot, and *ichnos*, a footprint.] In *geol.* the footprint of a four-footed animal, as a saurian reptile, left on a rock. See ICHNITE.

**Tetrapody** (te-trap'o-di), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] A series of 4 feet; a measure or distance of 4 feet. [Rare.]

**Tetrapteran** (te-trap'tėr-an), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *pteron*, a wing.] An insect which has four wings.

**Tetrapterous** (te-trap'tėr-us), *a.* [See TETRAPTERAN.] Having four wings.

**Tetrapterus** (te-trap'tėr-us), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *pteron*, a wing or fin.] 1. A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, nearly allied to the Xiphias or sword-fish. They inhabit the Mediterranean.—2. A genus of fossil fishes peculiar to the chalk formation, and characterized by the close apposition of their pectoral and ventral fins.

**Tetraptote** (tet'rap-tōt), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *ptōsis*, a case in grammar, lit. a falling, from *piptō*, to fall.] In *gram.* a noun that has four cases only.

**Tetraquetrous** (te-trak'we-trus), *a.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and L. *quadratus*, four-cornered.] In *bot.* having four very sharp and almost winged corners.

**Tetrarch** (tē'trärk or tet'rärk), *n.* [Gr. *tetrarchēs—tetra*, four, and *archē*, rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince; hence, any petty king or sovereign. Lu. iii. 1.

**Tetrarch** † (tē'trärk or tet'rärk), *a.* Four principal or chief. '*Tetrarch* elements.' *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**Tetrarchate** (tē'trärk-āt or tet-rär'kāt), *n.* The district under a Roman tetrarch, or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

**Tetrarchical** (tet-rär'kik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a tetrarch or tetrarchy.

**Tetrarchy** (tet'rär-ki), *n.* Same as *Tetrarchate* (which see).

**Tetrasepalous** (tet-ra-sep'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and E. *sepal*, the leaf of a calyx.] In *bot.* applied to a calyx which is composed of four sepals.

**Tetraspaston** (tet-ra-spas'ton), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *spaō*, to pull.] A machine in which four pulleys all act together. [Rare.]

**Tetraspermous** (tet-ra-spėr'mus), *a.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* having four seeds.—*A tetraspermous plant* is one which produces four seeds in each flower.

**Tetraspore** (tet'ra-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and E. *spore*.] In *bot.* among the algæ a collection of spores. Usually there are four,

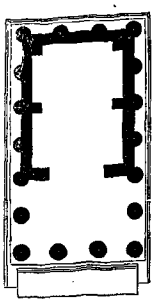
whence the name; but sometimes we find only three, and at other times as many as eight or ten, in which latter case the tetraspore is sometimes said to be compound.

**Tetrasporic** (tet'ra-spōr-ik), *a.* In *bot.* composed of tetraspores.

**Tetrastic, Tetrastich** (te-tras'tik), *n.* [Gr. *tetrastichos—tetra,* four, and *stichos,* verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem consisting of four verses.

**Tetrastichous** (te-tras'tik-us), *a.* In *bot.* having a four-cornered spike.

**Tetrastoon** (te-tras'to-on), *n.* [Gr. *tetra,* four, and *stoa,* a portico.] In *arch.* a courtyard with porticoes or open colonnades on each of its four sides. *Britton.*



Tetrastyle Temple—Fortuna Virilis.

**Tetrastyle** (tet'ra-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *tetra,* four, and *stylos,* column.] In *anc. arch.* having or consisting of four columns; having a portico consisting of four columns, as in the temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome.

**Tetrasyllabic, Tetrasyllabical** (tet'ra-sil-lab''ik, tet'ra-sil-lab''-ik-al), *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

**Tetrasyllable** (tet'ra-sil-la-bl), *n.* [Gr. *tetra,* four, and *syllabē,* syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

**Tetrathecal** (tet-ra-thē'kal), *a.* In *bot.* applied to plants which have four loculaments or cavities in the ovary.

**Tetrathionic** (tet'ra-thi-on''ik), *a.* [Gr. *tetra,* four, and *theiōn,* sulphur.] Appellative of an unstable acid of sulphur containing oxygen and hydrogen ($S_8O_6H_2$), at one time commonly used to tone photographic prints, but now disused.

**Tetratomic** (tet-ra-tom'ik), *a.* Same as *Tetradic.*

**Tetric, † Tetrical** † (tet'rik, tet'rik-al), *a.* [L. *tetricus,* from *teter,* offensive, foul.] Froward; perverse; harsh; sour; rugged. *Knolles.*

**Tetricalness** † (tet'rik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tetric; frowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Tetricity** † (tet-ris'i-ti), *n.* Crabbedness; perverseness; tetricalness.

**Tetricous** † (tet'rik-us), *a.* Tetric.

**Tetrodon** (tet'rō-don), *n.* [Gr. *tetra,* four, and *odous,* a tooth.] A genus of teleostean fishes of the order Plectognathi and family Gymnodontes, distinguished by the possession of four large teeth, the jaws being each divided by a central suture. They have the power of inflating the body with wind, which causes them to float on the surface of the water, and gives them an almost spherical form. These fishes are confined to the seas of warm climates. Written also *Tetraodon.* See GLOBE-FISH.

**Tetryl** (tet'ril), *n.* ($C_4H_9$). The hypothetical radicle of the fourth alcohol of the $C_nH^{2n+1}$ series. In the free state it contains $C_8H_{18}$, having been first isolated by Kolbe, who obtained it by electrolysis of valerianic acid. Called also *Butyl.*

**Tetrylamine** (te-tril'a-min), *n.* ($C_4H_{11}N$=$N.H_2.C_4H_9$.) A colourless transparent liquid having a strongly ammoniacal and somewhat aromatic odour, and producing dense white fumes with hydrochloric acid. It is produced by the action of potash on cyanate or cyanurate of tetryl. Called also *Butylamine.*

**Tetrylene** (tet'ri-lēn), *n.* ($C_4H_8$.) Oil-gas; a gaseous hydrocarbon of the olefine series, first obtained by the distillation of oil. See COAL-GAS.

**Tetter** (tet'tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *tetr,* G. *zitter,* tetter; connections doubtful; comp. Fr. *dartre,* Skr. *dardra,* tetter.] 1. A vague name of several cutaneous diseases, as herpes, impetigo, &c.

> A most instant *tetter* bark'd about,
> Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
> All my smooth body. *Shak.*

2. A cutaneous disease of animals, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching. It may be communicated to man.

**Tetter** (tet'tėr), *v.t.* To affect with the disease called tetter. 'Those measles, which *we disdain should tetter us.*' *Shak.*

**Tetterous** (tet'tėr-us), *a.* Having the character of tetter. 'A *tetterous* eruption.' *Quincy.*

**Tetter-totter** (tet'tėr-tot-tėr), *n.* [From *titter, teeter,* and *totter.*] A balancing play of children; see-saw. Called also *Titter-cum-totter.* [Provincial English.]

**Tettigonia** (tet-ti-gō'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *tettix, tettigos,* a kind of grasshopper, a cicada, and *gōnia,* a corner.] A genus of hemipterous insects, known by the name of leaf-hoppers. *T. vitis,* destructive in vineyards, is found in Europe and in the United States.

**Tettigoniadæ** (tet-ti-gō'ni-a-dē), *n. pl.* Leaf-hoppers, a family of hemipterous insects, of which the genus Tettigonia is the type. See TETTIGONIA.

**Tettish** † (tet'ish), *a.* [From Fr. *tête,* a head. See TESTY.] Captious; testy. 'He is the most *tettish* knave.' *Beau. & Fl.* See TEATISH.

**Tetty** † (tet'i), *a.* [See TETTISH.] Tetchy; peevish; irritable. 'So cholerick and *tetty,* that no man may speak with them.' *Burton.*

**Teucrium** (tū'krī-um), *n.* [From *Teucer,* father-in-law of Dardanus, king of Troy—certain healing virtues of the plant having, it is said, been discovered by him.] A genus of plants belonging to the Labiatæ. There are three British species, *T. Chamædrys,* the common germander; *T. Scordium,* the water germander; and *T. Scorodonia,* the wood germander or wood sage.

**Teuthidæ, Teuthidans** (tū'thi-dē, tū'thi-danz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ieuthis, ieuthidos,* a cuttle-fish.] A family of decapodous cephalopods comprising the calamaries or squids. The species are characterized by the possession of an elongated body with lateral fins. The shell, called the gladius or pen, is internal and elongated, horny, and consists of a median shaft and of two lateral wings. The common calamary or pen-fish (*Loligo vulgaris*), abundant on our coasts, is an example.

**Teutlose** (tūt'los), *n.* [Gr. *teutlon,* beet.] A kind of sugar, resembling glucose, said to exist in the juice of beet.

**Teuton** (tū'ton), *n.* [L. *Teutones,* the Teutons, a latinized form of the native name. See DUTCH.] Originally, the name given to members of an ancient German tribe first heard of 320 B.C.; ultimately applied to the Germanic peoples of Europe in general, and at present often used to include Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and those of Anglo-Saxon descent, as when we speak of Teutons as opposed to Celts.

**Teutonic** (tū-ton'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to the Teutons; of or belonging to the peoples of Germanic origin; in the widest sense, pertaining to the Scandinavians, and to the peoples of Anglo-Saxon origin, as well as to German races proper.—*Teutonic nations,* the different nations of the Teutonic race. These are divided into three branches:—(1) The High Germans, including the Teutonic inhabitants of Upper and Middle Germany; those of Switzerland and the greater part of the Germans of Hungary. (2) The Saxon or Low German branch, including the Frisians, the Low Germans, the Dutch, the Flemings, and the English descended from the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, who settled in Britain. (3) The Scandinavian branch, including the Icelanders, the Norwegians, the Danes, and the Swedes.—*Teutonic languages,* a tribe of tongues, belonging to the great Aryan or Indo-European family, which has been divided into three great sections, viz.: (1) Mœso-Gothic, the language used by Ulphilas in his translation of the Scriptures made in the fourth century for the Goths of Mœsia. (2) German, subdivided into Low German and High German. The Low German tribe of tongues are the Anglo-Saxon or English, Old Saxon, Platt-Deutsch or Low-German proper, Frisian, Dutch, and Flemish. The High German has been divided into three periods, Old High German, Middle High German, and modern German. The Scandinavian comprises Icelandic or Old Norse, the Modern or present Norse, Danish, and Swedish.—*Teutonic cross,* in *her.* a name sometimes given to a cross potent, from its having been the original badge assigned by the emperor Henry VI. to the knights of the Teutonic order.—*Teutonic order,* a military religious order of knights, established toward the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitallers. It was composed chiefly of Teutons or Germans who marched to the Holy Land in the Crusades, and was established in that country for charitable purposes. At a later period the conquests of the order raised it to the rank of a sovereign power. It began to decline in the fifteenth century, and was finally abolished by Napoleon in 1809.

Teutonic Cross.

**Teutonic** (tū-ton'ik), *n.* The language or languages collectively of the Teutons. See the adjective.

**Teutonicism** (tū-ton'i-sizm), *n.* A Teutonic idiom or mode of expression; a Germanism.

**Teutonize** (tū-ton-iz'), *v.t.* To make Teutonic or German; to render conformable to German idiom or analogies. Also as *v.i.,* to conform to German customs, idioms, &c.

**Tew** (tū), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *tawian,* to taw, to work, to prepare, to beat. As to meaning 4, see TOW.] 1. To work; to prepare by working; to be actively employed about; to fatigue. [Provincial English.]—2. † To pull or tease; to tumble over. *Beau. & Fl.*—3. To beat or press, as leather, hemp, and the like; to taw.—4. † To tow, as a ship or boat. *Drayton.*

**Tew** † (tū), *v.i.* To labour.

**Tew** (tū), *n.* [A. Sax. *tawa,* instruments, tools. See also TOW.] 1. Materials for anything.—2. An iron chain; a rope or chain by which vessels were drawn along.

**Tewel** (tū'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *tuiel, tueil,* Mod. Fr. *tuyau,* a pipe.] 1. A pipe; a funnel, as for smoke. *Chaucer; E. H. Knight.*—2. Same as *Tuyere* (which see).

**Tewing-beetle** (tū'ing-bē-tl), *n.* A spade-shaped instrument for tewing or beating hemp.

**Tewtaw** † (tū'tą), *v.t.* [See TEW and TAW.] To beat; to break, as hemp. See TEW.

**Text** (tekst), *n.* [Fr. *texte,* a text, the text of a sermon, from L. *textus,* a tissue, a text, from *texo, textum,* to weave, whence also *texture, textile,* and (through the French) *tissue. Subtile* is also from stem of *texo.*] 1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary; as, the *text* or original of the Scripture, in relation to the comments upon it; infinite pains have been taken to ascertain and establish the genuine original *text.* 'Your exposition on the holy *text.*' *Shak.*—2. A verse or passage of Scripture, especially one selected as the theme or subject of a sermon or discourse. 'The parson made it his *text.*' *Tennyson.*

> How oft, when Paul has served us with a *text,*
> Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preach'd. *Cowper.*

Hence—3. Any subject chosen to enlarge and comment on; a topic.

> No more; the *text* is foolish. *Shak.*
> God takes a *text,* and preacheth Patience. *G. Herbert.*
> The maiden aunt
> Took this fair day for *text,* and from it preach'd
> An universal culture for the crowd. *Tennyson.*

4. A particular kind of handwriting of a large size; also, a particular kind of letter or character; as, German *text;* large *text;* small *text.* 'As fair as a *text* B in a copy-book.' *Shak.*

**Text** † (tekst), *v.t.* To write in large characters, as in text-hand.

> Indifferent judges might condemn me for
> A most malicious slanderer, nay *text* it
> Upon my forehead. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Text-book** (tekst'bųk), *n.* 1. A book containing a text or texts; as, (*a*) a book with wide spaces between the lines of text for notes or comments. (*b*) A book containing a selection of passages of Scripture arranged for easy reference.—2. A book used by students as a standard book for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction; a book which forms the basis of lectures or comments.

**Text-hand** (tekst'hand), *n.* A large hand in writing; so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand.

**Textile** (teks'til), *a.* [L. *textilis,* from *texo,* to weave. See TEXT.] Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving; as, *textile* fabrics; *textile* materials, such as wool, flax, silk, cotton.

**Textile** (teks'til), *n.* That which is or may be woven; a fabric made by weaving. 'The warp and woof of *textiles.*' *Bacon.*

**Text-man** (tekst'man), *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts. [Rare.]

> Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible

clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the nature of. *Bp. Sanderson.*

**Textorial** (teks-tō'ri-al), *a.* [See TEXTILE.] Pertaining to weaving. 'The *textorial* arts.' *T. Warton.*

**Text-pen** (tekst'pen), *n.* A kind of metallic pen used in engrossing.

**Textrine** (tekst'rin), *a.* Pertaining to weaving; textorial; as, the *textrine* art. *Derham.*

**Textual** (teks'tū-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or contained in the text; as, *textual* criticism; a *textual* reading. *Milton; Waterland.*—2. Serving for or depending on texts; textuary. *Bp. Hall.*

**Textualist** (teks'tū-al-ist), *n.* 1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

How nimble *textualists* and grammarians for the tongue the rabbins are, their comments can witness. *Lightfoot.*

2. One who adheres strictly to the text.

**Textually** (teks'tū-al-li), *adv.* In a textual manner; in accordance with the text; placed in the text or body of a work.

**Textuary** (teks'tū-a-ri), *n.* Same as *Textualist.* *Milton.*

**Textuary** (teks'tū-a-ri), *a.* 1. Textual; contained in the text.—2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*

**Textuel** † (*teks'tū-el*), *a.* Ready at citing texts. *Chaucer.*

**Textuist** (teks'tū-ist), *n.* One ready in the quotation of texts; a textman.

I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuists* of his time. *Milton.*

**Texture** (teks'tūr), *n.* [L. *textura*, from *texo*, *textum*, to weave. See TEXT.] 1. The act or the art of weaving. 'Before the invention of *texture*.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. A web; that which is woven; a fabric formed by weaving.

Others, far on the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson.*

3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven; the manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; as, the *texture* of cloth or of a spider's web.

His high throne; which, under state
Of richest *texture* spread, at the upper end
Was placed in regal lustre. *Milton.*

4. The disposition of the several elementary constituent parts of any body in connection with each other; or the manner in which the constituent parts are united; as, the *texture* of earthy substances or fossils; the *texture* of paper, of a hat, or skin; a loose *texture*; or a close compact *texture.*—*Texture of rocks*, the mode of aggregation of the mineral substances of which rocks are composed. It relates to the arrangement of their parts viewed on a smaller scale than that of their structure. (See STRUCTURE.) The texture of rocks may be compact, earthy, granular, crystalline, scaly, lamellar, fibrous, slaty, porphyritic, amygdaloid, &c.—5. In *anat.* the particular arrangement of the elements of the tissues which constitute an organ.

**Texture** (teks'tūr), *v.t.* To form a texture of or with; to interweave. [Rare.]

**Textury** † (teks'tū-ri), *n.* The art or process of weaving. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Teyne,** † *n.* [L. *tænia*, a band.] A thin plate of metal. 'A *teyne* of silver.' *Chaucer.*

**Thack** (thak), *n.* [Older form of *thatch.*] Thatch. [Old and provincial English and Scotch.]—*Under thack and rape*, under thatch and rope: said of stacks in the barnyard when they are thatched in for the winter, the thatch being secured with straw ropes; hence, *fig.* snug and comfortable. [Scotch.]

**Thack** (thak), *v.t.* To thatch. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**Thacke** † (thak), *v.t.* To thump; to thwack. *Chaucer.*

**Thacker** (thak'ėr), *n.* A thatcher. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**Thae** (ŦHā), *pron.* These. [Scotch.]

**Thairm** (thārm), *n.* [See THARM.] Small gut; catgut; a fiddle-string. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Thalamifera** (thal-a-mif'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [L. *thalamus* (Gr. *thalamos*), a bed, and *fero*, to bear.] In *arch.* the name given to sculptured kneeling figures supporting inscribed tablets.

**Thalamifloræ** (thal'a-mi-flō''rē), *n. pl.* [L. *thalamus*, *thalami*, a sleeping-room, a bedchamber, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] A class of exogenous or dicotyledonous plants in which

Thalamifloræ.

1, Clematis. 2, *Chelidonium majus*. 3, Geranium. *a*, Pistilla; *b*, Stamina placed on the receptacle, and under the pistilla; *c*, Receptacle; *d*, Calyx; *e*, Petals.

the petals are distinct and inserted with the stamens on the thalamus or receptacle.

**Thalamifloral** (thal'a-mi-flō''ral), *a.* In *bot.* having the stamens arising immediately from the thalamus; belonging to the Thalamifloræ.

**Thalamium** (tha-lā'mi-um), *n.* [Gr. *thalamos*, a bed.] In *bot.* a name given to several cavities connected with reproduction; as, (*a*) the hollow case containing spores in algals. (*b*) A form of hymenium of fungals. (*c*) The disc or lamina prolifera of lichens.

**Thalamus** (thal'a-mus), *n.* [Gr. *thalamos*, a bed.] 1. In *anat.* the place at which a nerve originates, or has been considered to originate; specifically, one of two rounded and irregular surfaces in the two lateral ventricles of the brain, and in the third ventricle, from which the optic nerves were formerly thought to proceed.—2. In *bot.* (*a*) same as *Thallus.* (*b*) The apex of the peduncle, sometimes dilated, to which the floral organs are attached; torus.

**Thalarctos, Thalassarctos** (tha-lärk'tos, thal-as-ärk'tos), *n.* [Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, and *arktos*, a bear.] A genus of bears according to some naturalists, including the polar bear.

**Thalassema** (tha-las-sē'ma), *n.* [From Gr. *thalassa*, the sea.] The name given by Cuvier to a genus of footless echinoderms, nat. order Sipunculoidea, having the body oval or oblong, with the proboscis in form of a reflected lamina or spoon, but not forked.

**Thalassicollida** (tha-las'si-kol'li-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of Protozoa, order Radiolaria, defined by Huxley as Rhizopoda provided with structureless cysts containing cellular elements and sarcode, and surrounded by a layer of sarcode, giving off pseudopodia, which commonly stand out like rays, but may and do run into one another, and so form net-works.

**Thalassidroma** (thal-as-sid'ro-ma), *n.* [Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, and *dromos*, the act of running.] The generic name of the petrels. See PETREL.

**Thalassinian** (thal-as-sin'i-an), *n.* A member of the family Thalassinidæ.

**Thalassinidæ** (thal-as-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of burrowing macrurous decapods, remarkable for the extreme elongation of their abdomen and the small degree of consistence of their integuments.

**Thalassiophyte** (tha-las'si-ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *thalassios*, belonging to the sea, and *phyton*, a plant.] A sea-plant; a general term applied to the vegetable productions of the ocean, of its rocks, and of its shores; an algal.

Thalia.—Antique statue in the Vatican.

**Thalassometer** (thal-as-som'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, and *metron*, a measure.] A tide-gauge.

**Thaler** (tä'lėr), *n.* [G. See DOLLAR.] A German coin, value about 3*s.* sterling.

**Thalia** (tha-lī'a), *n.* [Gr. *Thaleia*, from *thallō*, to flourish, to bloom.] In *Greek myth.* the Muse of comedy and the patroness of pastoral and comic poetry. She is generally represented with a comic mask, a shepherd's staff, or a wreath of ivy.

**Thalian** (tha-lī'an), *a.* Relating to *Thalia*, the Muse of pastoral and comic poetry; comic.

**Thalictrum** (tha-lik'trum), *n.* [Gr. *thaliktron*, meadow-rue, from *thallō*, to bloom—in allusion to the bright colour of the young shoots.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ, distinguished by the absence of petals and of appendages to the fruit. The species have usually a fetid smell like rue, and hence are called *Meadow-rues.* See MEADOW-RUE.

**Thallic, Thallious** (thal'lik, thal'li-us), *a.* In *chem.* of, pertaining to, or containing thallium; as, *thallic* acid; *thallious* salts.

**Thalline** (thal'in), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to a thallus; of the character of a thallus.

**Thallite** (thal'līt), *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a green twig.] In *mineral.* a substance variously denominated by different authors. It is the *epidote* of Haüy, the *delphinite* of Saussure, and the *pistacite* of Werner. It occurs both crystallized and in masses.

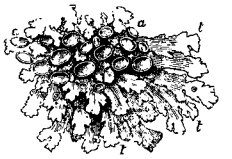
**Thallium** (thal'li-um), *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a young green shoot—from the green line it gives in the spectrum, and which led to its discovery.] Sym. Tl. At. wt. 204; sp. gr. 11·9. A metal discovered by Crookes in 1861 in the seleniferous deposit from a sulphuric acid manufactory in the Hartz. In its physical properties it resembles lead, being slightly heavier. It is very soft, fuses under a red heat, and is soluble in the ordinary mineral acids. With oxygen it forms two compounds, $Tl_2O$ and $Tl_2O_3$.

**Thallium-glass** (thal'li-um-glas), *n.* A glass of great density and refracting power, in the preparation of which thallium is used instead of lead or potassium.

**Thallogen, Thallophyte** (thal'lō-jen, thal'lō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot, a sprout, a frond, and root *gen*, to produce, *phyton*, a plant.] A name given to a stemless plant consisting only of expansions of cellular tissue. Thallogens have no true vascular system, but are composed of cells of various sizes, which sometimes assume an elongated tubular form, as in Chara. The cells are sometimes united in one or several rows, forming simple filaments, as in Confervæ; or branched and interlaced filaments, as in some fungi; or membranous expansions, as in lichens and sea-weeds. The term includes all the Cryptogamia with the exception of ferns and mosses.

**Thallogenous** (thal-loj'en-us), *a.* In *bot.* of or belonging to the thallogens.

**Thallus** (thal'lus), *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a young



Lichen—*Parmelia pityrea*. *t*, Thallus. *a*, Apothecia.

shoot, a sprout, a frond.] In *bot.* a solid mass of cells, or cellular tissue without woody fibre, consisting of one or more layers, usually in the form of a flat stratum or expansion, or in the form of a lobe, leaf, or frond, and forming the substance of the thallogens.

**Thames** (temz), *n.* The river on which London stands.—*He'll never set the Thames on fire*, said to be a corruption of *he'll never set the temse on fire.* See TEMSE.

**Thammuz** (tham'muz), *n.* [Heb.] 1. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing twenty-nine days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July.—2. A Syrian deity for whom the Hebrew idolatresses were accustomed to hold an annual feast or lamentation, commencing with the new moon of July: same as the Phœnician *Adon* or *Adonis.* His death happened on the banks of the river *Adonis*, and in summer time the waters were said always to become reddened with his blood.

*Thammuz* came next behind,
Whose annual wound on Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate
In amorous ditties all a summer's day;
While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, supposed with blood
Of *Thammuz* yearly wounded. *Milton.*

**Thamnium** (tham'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *thamnos*, a bush.] In *bot.* the branched bush-like thallus of lichens.

**Thamnophile** (tham'nō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *thamnos*, a bush, and *phileō*, to love.] A member of the sub-family Thamnophilinæ, or bush-shrikes. See THAMNOPHILINÆ.

**Thamnophilinæ** (tham'nō-fi-lī"nē), *n. pl.* The bush-shrikes, a sub-family of dentirostral passerine birds, family Laniidæ or shrikes. See SHRIKE.

**Than** (ŦHan), *conj.* [A. Sax. *thenne, thanne, thonne*, than, then, the latter being the original meaning. This word is therefore the same as *then;* so that 'this is better *than* that' is equivalent to 'this is better, *then* that.'] A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity, such as *more, better, other, otherwise, rather, else*, and the like, for the purpose of introducing the second member of the comparison. *Than* is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case, but sometimes the object compared is placed in the objective case, and the particle is then considered by some grammarians as a preposition. 'Thrice fairer *than* myself.' *Shak.*

Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater *than* John the Baptist; notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater *than* he. Jn. xi. 11.

Thou art a girl as much brighter *than* her,
As he is a poet sublimer *than* me. *Prior.*

A tragedy *than* which, since the days of the ancients, there had been nothing more classic or elegant. *Thackeray.*

The object or second member of comparison coming after *than* is often a clause with *that* introducing it; as, I had rather be a sufferer myself *than that* you should be. Or *that* may be omitted, in poetry at least.

Since I suppose we are made to be no stronger
*Than* faults may shake our frames. *Shak.*

**Than** † (ŦHan), *adv.* Then. *Shak.*

**Thanage** (thān'āj), *n.* The land granted to a thane; the district in which the thane anciently presided; the dignity of a thane.

**Thanatici** (tha-nat'i-sī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thanatikos*, fatal, from *thanatos*, death.] A name applied by Dr. William Farr, registrar-general, to lesions from violence tending to sudden death.

**Thanatoid** (than'a-toid), *a.* [Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling death; apparently dead. *Dunglison.*

**Thanatology** (than-a-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of, or a discourse on death.

**Thanatophidia** (than'a-to-fid"i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *ophis*, a serpent.] A general term for poisonous snakes.

**Thanatopsis** (than-a-top'sis), *n.* [Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *opsis*, a view.] A view or contemplation of death. *Bryant.*

**Thane** (thān), *n.* [A. Sax. *thegen, thegn, thên*, a soldier, an attendant, a servant of the king, a minister, a nobleman; Icel. *thegen*, a brave man, freeman, warrior; O.H.G. *degan*, a soldier, male, disciple. Same root as obsolete verb to *the* or *thee*.] A title of honour among the Anglo-Saxons. In England a freeman not noble was raised to the rank of a thane by acquiring a certain portion of land—five hides for a lesser thane—by making three sea voyages, or by receiving holy orders. Every thane had the right of voting in the witenagemot, not only of the shire, but also of the kingdom, when important questions were to be discussed. With the growth of the kingly power the importance of the king's thanes (those in the personal service of the sovereign) rose above that of the highest gentry, ealdormen and bishops forming an inferior class. On the cessation of his actual personal service about the king the thane received a grant of land. After the Norman conquest thanes and barons were classed together. In the reign of Henry II. the title fell into disuse. In Scotland the thanes were a class of non-military tenants of the crown, and the title was in use till the end of the fifteenth century. The notion derived from Boece, and adopted by Shakspere in 'Macbeth,' that the Scotch thanes were all transformed into earls, has no historical foundation.

**Thanedom** (thān'dum), *n.* The district or jurisdiction of a thane.

Rarely met with in the south, *thanedoms* are found mostly in Angus and Mearns and the northern shires down to the Moray Firth. We must not expect to find them in the fertile plains of the Lowlands, which were speedily and entirely occupied by the southern settlers, become feudal barons, nor yet in the inner fastnesses of the mountains, where the Celtic institutions, unmodified, excluded the Saxon title or office. *Cosmo Innes.*

**Thanehood** (thān'hŏd), *n.* 1. The office, dignity, or character of a thane.—2. Thanes in general; the collective body of thanes. *J. R. Green.*

**Thane-land** (thān'land), *n.* Land granted to thanes.

*Thane-lands* were such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes with all immunities, except the threefold necessity of expedition, repair of castles, and mending of bridges. *Cowell.*

**Thaneship** (thān'ship), *n.* The state or dignity of a thane; the seigniority of a thane.

**Thank** (thangk), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *thancian*, to thank, from the noun *thanc*, thanks; G. *danken*, to thank. See the noun.] To express gratitude to for a favour; to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed.

Heavens *thank* you for't. *Shak.*

You shall find yourself to be well *thank'd*. *Shak.*

When I'm not *thank'd* at all I'm *thank'd* enough,
I've done my duty, and I've done no more. *Fielding.*

The word is often used ironically.

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself if aught should fall amiss. *Dryden.*

**—*I will thank you,*** a colloquial phrase of civility introducing a request, equivalent to, will you oblige me by doing or by giving or handing me; as, *I will thank you* to shut the door, *I will thank you* for the mustard, and the like.—*Thank you*, a colloquial or informal contraction of the phrase *I thank you*, which would be considered somewhat stiff and formal perhaps as a simple expression of politeness in ordinary circumstances. *Thank you*, or *I thank you*, is often used in declining an offer or request, both seriously and ironically.

Will't please your worship to come in, sir?
No, *I thank you;* forsooth, heartily. *Shak.*

**Thank** (thangk), *n.* [A. Sax. *thanc, thonc*, acknowledgment for a favour, thanks, approbation, also thought, mind, will; Goth. *thagks*, Icel. *thökk*, D. and G. *dank*, thanks, from stem of *think*.] 1. Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favour or kindness received: now used almost exclusively in the plural.

If ye love them which love you, what *thank* have ye? Luke vi. 32.

The fool saith, I have no friends, I have no *thank* for my good deed. Ecclus. xx. 16.

*Thanks* be unto God for his unspeakable gift. 2 Cor. ix. 15.

The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shak.*

**—*Thanks!*** a common contraction for *I give* (offer, render, &c.) *thanks, thanks be to you*, or the like.

*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news? *Shak.*

2. † Good-will; gratitude; thankfulness. *Chaucer.*

**Thankful** (thangk'fŭl), *a.* 1. Impressed with a sense of kindness received and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

Be *thankful* unto him and bless his name. Ps. c. 4.

As I am a gentleman I will live to be *thankful* to thee for't. *Shak.*

A yellow eyelid fall'n
And closed by those who mourn a friend in vain,
Not *thankful* that his troubles are no more.
*Tennyson.*

2. Expressive of or by way of thanks. 'A *thankful* sacrifice.' *Shak.*—3. † Claiming or deserving thanks; meritorious; acceptable.

Ladies, look here; this is the *thankful* glass
That mends the looker's eyes; this is the well
That washes what it shows. *G. Herbert.*

**—*Grateful, Thankful.*** See under GRATEFUL.

**Thankfully** (thangk'fŭl-li), *adv.* In a thankful manner; with a grateful feeling on account of a favour or kindness received.

This ring I do accept most *thankfully*. *Shak.*

If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past. *Dryden.*

**Thankfulness** (thangk'fŭl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thankful; feeling of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favour; gratitude.

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Thankless** (thangk'les), *a.* 1. Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favours.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child. *Shak.*

2. Not deserving thanks or not likely to gain thanks; as, a *thankless* task.

The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others, if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office. *Wotton.*

**Thanklessly** (thangk'les-li), *adv.* In a thankless manner; without thanks; ungratefully; in a grudging spirit.

The will of God may be done *thanklessly*. *Bp. Hall.*

**Thanklessness** (thangk'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thankless; ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness. 'Worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*.' *Donne.*

**Thank-offering** (thangk'of-fêr-ing), *n.* An offering made as an expression of thanks or gratitude; an offering for benefits received.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

**Thanksgive** † (thangks'giv), *v.t.* To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites in token of thankfulness.

To *thanksgive* or blesse a thing in a way to a sacred use he took to be an offering of it to God. *Joseph Mede.*

**Thanksgiver** (thangks'giv-ėr), *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness. 'The devout *thanksgiver* David.' *Barrow.*

**Thanksgiving** (thangks'giv-ing), *n.* 1. The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favours or mercies.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with *thanksgiving*. 1 Tim. iv. 4.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services specially to acknowledge the goodness of God either in any remarkable deliverance from calamities or danger, or in the ordinary dispensation of his bounties.—3. A form of words expressive of thanks to God; a grace or the like. 'In the *thanksgiving* before meat.' *Shak.*

**Thankworthiness** (thangk'wêr-ŦHi-nes), *n.* The state of being thankworthy.

**Thankworthy** (thangk'wêr-ŦHi), *a.* Worthy of or deserving thanks; meritorious.

For this is *thankworthy*, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. 1 Pet. ii. 19.

**Thannah** (than'a), *n.* [Hind.] A police-station.

These men were furnished as a sort of guard by the various *thannahs* or police-stations along the road. *W. H. Russell.*

**Thanus** † (thā'nus), *n.* [L.L.] A thane.

**Thapsia** (thap'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *thapsia*, a plant used for dyeing yellow, brought from *Thapsos*.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The species are mostly inhabitants of the countries of the Mediterranean. They are perennial herbs, with doubly or trebly pinnate leaves, large compound umbels, and yellow flowers. The roots possess acrid and corrosive properties. The root of *T. villosa*, when applied to the skin, causes inflammation and vesication. *T. silphium*, a native of the north of Africa, is supposed to be the plant which produced the gum-resin called *silphium* which was much prized by the ancients.

**Thar** (thär), *n.* A species of antelope (*Capricornis bubalina*) found in Nepaul.

**Thar,** † *v.impers.* [For *tharf*, from A. Sax. *thearfan*, to have need.] It behoveth. *Chaucer.*

**Tharborough** (thär'bu-rō), *n.* [A corruption of *thirdborough*.] A thirdborough; a peace-officer. *Shak.; B. Jonson.*

**Tharm** (thärm), *n.* [A. Sax. *thearm;* Icel. *tharmr;* G. and D. *darm*, gut.] Intestines twisted into a cord, as for fiddle-strings, &c. [Local.]

**That** (ŦHat), *a.* and *pron.* [A. Sax. *thæt*, neut. of the demonstrative and def. art. *se*, also *the* (masc.), *seó* (fem.), *thæt* (neut.); Goth. *sa, so, thata*, O. Fris. *thet*, Icel. *that*, D. *dat*, G. *das*. Cog. Skr. *sa, sâ, tat*. See also THE.] 1. A word used as a definitive adjective before a noun: (*a*) pointing to a person or thing as before mentioned or supposed to be understood; or used to designate a specific thing or person emphatically, having more force than the definite article *the*, which may, however, in some cases be substituted for it.

It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for *that* city. Mat. x. 15.

The woman was made whole from *that* hour. Mat. ix. 22.

(*b*) Frequently used in opposition to *this*, in which case it refers to one of two objects already mentioned, and often to the one most distant in place or time; frequently, however, mere contradistinction is implied; as, I will take *this* book, and you can take *that* one.

Of Zion it shall be said, *this* and *that* man was born in her. Ps. lxxvii. 5.

(*c*) Pointing not so much to persons and things as to their qualities, almost equivalent to *such*, or of such a nature, and occasionally followed by *as* or *that* as a correlative. 'There cannot be *that* vulture in you to devour so many.' *Shak.* 'Entertained with *that* ceremonious affection *as* you were wont.' *Shak.* 'Whose love was of *that* dignity *that*

it went hand in hand with the vow.' *Shak.*
2. Used absolutely or without a noun as a demonstrative pronoun (*a*) to indicate a person or thing already referred to or implied, or specially pointed at or otherwise indicated, and having generally the same force and significance as when used as an adjective; as, give me *that;* do you see *that?* (*b*) Used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction.

If the Lord will, we shall live, and do *this* or *that*. Jam. iv. 15.

*This* is not fair; nor profitable, *that*. *Dryden.*

When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic* or the French *ceci* (this), refers to the last mentioned, the latter, and *that*, like the Latin *ille* and French *cela*, to the first mentioned, the former. This is an artificial grammatical rule, probably founded on the Latin one, and adopted by writers, but it can scarcely be said to rest on any logical conception or law of thought.

Self-love and reason to one end aspire,
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;
But greedy *that*, its object would devour,
*This* taste the honey, and not wound the flower. *Pope.*

In all the above cases, *that*, when referring to a plural noun, takes the plural form *those;* as, *that* man, *those* men; give me *that*, give me *those;* and so on. (*c*) Used to represent a sentence or part of a sentence, or a series of sentences.

And when Moses heard *that*, he was content. Lev. x. 20.

*That* here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.

I will know your business, *that* I will. *Shak.*

*That* sometimes in this use precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

*That* be far from thee, to do after this manner, *to slay the righteous with the wicked*. Gen. xviii. 25.

*That* here represents the clause in italics. It is used also as the substitute for an adjective; as, you allege that the man is *innocent; that* he is not. Similarly it is often used to introduce an explanation of something going before. 'Religion consists in living up to those principles, *that* is, in acting in conformity to them.' (*d*) Used emphatically, with a predicate, in phrases expressive of approbation, applause, or encouragement. 'Why, *that's* my dainty Ariel!' *Shak.* 'That's my good son!' *Shak.* (*e*) By the omission of the relative *that* often acquires the force of *that which:* this is, however, not in accordance with modern usage.

I earn *that* I eat, get *that* I wear. *Shak.*

We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen. Jn. iii. 11.

3. Used as a relative pronoun, and in many cases equivalent to *who* or *which*. It cannot, however, be relatively used with a preposition preceding it, but may be so used when the preposition is transposed to the end of the clause; thus we say, the man *of whom* I spoke, the book *from which* I read, the spot *near which* he stood, the pay *for which* he works; but we cannot say the man *of that* I spoke, &c., though we may say, the man *that* I spoke *of*, the book *that* I read *from*, the place *that* he stood *near*, the pay *that* he works *for*, and so on. When the relative clause conveys an additional idea or statement, *who* and *which* are rather to be used than *that*, which, indeed, is sometimes inadmissible; thus we say: 'James, *whom* I saw yesterday, told me,' but not 'James *that*.' *That* properly introduces a restrictive and explanatory clause (as exemplified by 'The man *that* I spoke of,' &c.), and though *who* and *which* are frequently used in the same way, the use of *that* often avoids ambiguity. See under WHO.

He *that* reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame. Prov. ix. 7.

In the following extract *that*, *who*, and *which* are used without any perceptible difference.

Sometime like apes *that* mow and chatter at me
And after bite me, then like hedgehogs *which*
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way and mount
Their pricks at my footfall; sometime am I
All wound with adders, *who* with cloven tongues
Do hiss me into madness. *Shak.*

With its use as a relative are to be classed those cases in which it is used as a correlative to *so* or *such*. 'Who's *so* gross *that* cannot see this palpable device?' *Shak.* 'Who *so* firm *that* cannot be seduced?' *Shak.* '*Such* allowed infirmities *that* honesty is never free of.' *Shak.*—*That*, as a demonstrative and as a relative pronoun, may sometimes occur close together, but this use is now scarcely considered elegant.

*That that* is determined shall be done. Dan. xi. 36.

*That that* dieth, let it die. Zech. xi. 9.

**That** (THat), *conj.* 1. Introducing a reason; in that; because. 'Not *that* I loved Cæsar less, but *that* I loved Rome more.' *Shak.*

It is not *that* I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay. *Waller.*

2. Introducing a drift or object or final end or purpose = the phrases in order that, for the purpose that, to the effect that.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

3. Introducing a result or consequence.

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles *that* one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

4. Introducing a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb, or as a necessary complement to a statement made.

'Tis childish error *that* they are afraid. *Shak.*

Albeit I will confess thy father's wealth
Was the first motive *that* I woo'd thee, Anne. *Shak.*

I have shewed before *that* a mere possibility to the contrary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Bp. Wilkins.*

5. Added formerly to other conjunctions or to adverbs for the sake of emphasis. '*After that* things are set in order here, we'll follow them.' 'Take my soul, *before that* England give the French the foil.' 'What would you with her *if that* I be she?' '*Since that* my case is past the help of law.' '*When that* my eye is famished for a look.' *Shak.*—6. Used elliptically to introduce a sentence or clause expressive of surprise, indignation, or the like. '*That* a brother should be so perfidious?' 'O God, *that* men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains!' *Shak.*—7. Used as an optative particle or to introduce a phrase expressing a wish. 'O, *that* you bore the mind that I do!' *Shak.*—*In that*, for the reason that; because.

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are published. *Hooker.*

**That** (THat), *adv.* To such a degree; so; as, he felt *that* bad. [Vulgar.]

**Thatch** (thach), *n.* [Softened form of older *thack*, which is a common provincial English and Scotch form; A. Sax. *thœc*, Icel. *thak*, a roof, thatch; D. *dak*, G. *dach*, a roof. See the verb.] Straw, rushes, reeds, heath, &c., used to cover the roofs of buildings or stacks of hay or grain for securing them from rain, &c. 'Icicles upon our houses' *thatch.*' *Shak.* 'When from the *thatch* drips fast a shower of rain.' *Gay.*

**Thatch** (thach), *v.t.* [Softened form of older *thack*, still a provincial form; A. Sax. *theccan*, Sc. *thack*, *theek*, Icel. *thekja*, to thatch, to cover; Dan. *dække*, D. *dekken*, G. *decken*, to cover; from same root as L. *tego*, *tectum*, to cover (see TILE), Gr. *tegos*, *stegos*, a roof, Skr. *sthag*, to cover. *Deck* is an allied form.] To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance; as, to *thatch* a house or a stable or a stack of grain. 'Roof'd with gold, then *thatch'd* with homely reeds.' *Dryden.*

O knowledge ill-inhabited, worse than Jove in a *thatched* house! *Shak.*

**Thatched-head** (thacht'hed), *n.* One wearing the hair matted together: formerly applied to an Irishman, from his thickly matted hair. See GLIB.

Ere ye go, sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would'st not thou
Be whipp'd, and think it justice. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Thatcher** (thach'ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses. *Swift.*

**Thatching** (thach'ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of covering with thatch.—2. The materials used for thatching; thatch.

**Thatching-fork, Thatching-spale** (thach'ing-fork, thach'ing-spāl), *n.* An implement with a forked blade and a cross handle at one end for thrusting home the tufts of straw in thatching. The blade is usually formed of ash-wood, but sometimes of thin iron.

**Thatch-tree** (thach'trē), *n.* A general name for palms in the West Indies.

**Thatte,**† *pron.* or *conj.* That. *Chaucer.*

**Thaught** (thạt), *n.* [A corruption of *thwart.*] A bench in a boat on which the rowers sit. See THWART.

**Thaumatolatry** (thạ-ma-tol'a-trī), *n.* [Gr. *thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *latreia*, worship.] Excessive admiration for what is wonderful; admiration of what is miraculous.

**Thaumatrope** (thạ'ma-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *trepō*, to turn.] An optical toy, the principle of which depends on the persistence of vision, or on the well-known fact that when a person whirls a burning stick rapidly round a complete circle of light is seen marking out the path described by the burning end. It consists of a circular card, having two strings fixed to it at the extremities of a diameter. On one side of the card there is drawn any object, such as a chariot, and on the other the charioteer in the attitude of driving, so that when the card is twirled round rapidly by the strings the charioteer is seen driving the chariot.

**Thaumaturge** (thạ'ma-tėrj), *n.* [See THAUMATURGUS.] A dealer in miracles; a miracle worker.

He is right also in comparing the wonderful works of Mohammed (who, however, according to the repeated and emphatic declaration of the Koran, was by no means a *thaumaturge*) with the Mosaic and Christian miracles. *Academy.*

**Thaumaturgic** (thạ-ma-tėr'jik), *a.* Pertaining to thaumaturgy, magic, or legerdemain. 'The foreign quack of quacks with all his *thaumaturgic* hemp-silks, lottery-numbers, beauty-waters, &c.' *Carlyle.*

**Thaumaturgical** (thạ-ma-tėr'jik-al), *a.* Same as *Thaumaturgic.* 'Thaumaturgical motions, exotic toys.' *Burton.*

**Thaumaturgics** (thạ-ma-tėr'jiks), *n. pl.* Feats of magic or legerdemain.

**Thaumaturgist** (thạ'ma-tėr-jist), *n.* One who deals in wonders or believes in them; a wonder-worker.

**Thaumaturgus** (thạ'ma-tėr-gus), *n.* [Gr. *thaumatourgos.* See below.] A miracle worker: a title given by Roman Catholics to some of their saints; as, Gregory *Thaumaturgus.*

**Thaumaturgy** (thạ'ma-tėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *thaumatourgia*—*thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *ergon*, work.] The act of performing something wonderful; wonder-working; magic; legerdemain.

But in those despotic countries the police is so arbitrary! Cagliostro's *thaumaturgy* must be overhauled by the Empress's physician; . . . is found naught. *Carlyle.*

**Thave,** *n.* See THEAVE.

**Thaw** (thạ), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *thawan*, to thaw, Prov. E. and Sc. *thow*, to thaw, a thaw; Icel. *thd*, a thaw, *theyja*, to thaw; G. *thauen*, to melt, to thaw, O.H.G. *daujan*, to waste away, to melt. Probably from root of L. *tabeo*, to waste away, *tabes*, a wasting.] 1. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow.—2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow: said in reference to the weather, and used impersonally.—3. To become less cold, formal, or reserved; to become genial.

Arthur took a long time *thawing* too. *T. Hughes.*

—*Melt, Dissolve, Thaw.* See under MELT.

**Thaw** (thạ), *v.t.* 1. To melt; to dissolve, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth.—2. To render genial or less cold, formal, or reserved.

*Thaw* the male nature to some touch of that
Which kills me with myself. *Tennyson.*

**Thaw** (thạ), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid; liquefaction by heat of anything congealed by frost.—2. Warmth of weather, such as liquefies or melts anything congealed.

They soon after, with great joy, saw the snow fall in large flakes from the trees—a certain sign of an approaching *thaw*. *Cook.*

**Thawy** (thạ'i), *a.* Growing liquid; thawing.

**The** (THē. See end of art.), *def. art.* or *definitive a.* [A. Sax. *the*, sometimes used for the more common *se* as the masc. nom. of the def. art. or demonstrative pron. *se*, *seó*, *thæt* (see SHE and THAT); O. Sax. *the*, O. Fris. *the*, *thi*, D. and L. G. *de*, Sw. and Dan. *den*, G. *der*. In Anglo-Saxon the article underwent inflection, and the *the* used before a comparative represents the instrumental case *thí*, *thý*, the English phrase *the* more *the* better thus corresponding closely to the Latin *quo* magis, *eo* melius.] 1. Used before nouns with a specifying or limiting effect; as, *the* laws of the twelve tables; *the* independent tribunals of justice in our country are *the* security of private rights and *the* best bulwark against arbitrary power; *the* sun is *the* source of light and heat.—2. Used before a noun in the singular number to denote a species by way of distinction or a single thing representing the whole; as, *the* fig-tree putteth forth her green figs; *the* almond-tree shall flourish; *the* grasshopper shall be a burden.—3. In Scotland and Ireland, sometimes used by way of emphatic

distinction, and placed before family names with somewhat of the force of a title, indicating the head of the clan or family; as, *The* Macnab; *The* Douglas; *The* O'Donoghue.—4. Prefixed to adjectives used absolutely, giving them the force and functions of abstract nouns; as, a passion for *the* sublime and beautiful; *the* real and *the* ideal. 5. Used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree, in which case it means by that; by how much; by so much; on that account; as, *the longer* we continue in sin *the more difficult* it is to reform. [*The* is generally pronounced with the vowel sound short, before a vowel somewhat like *i* in *pin*, before a consonant often more like *u* in *but;* but when used emphatically it is pronounced as *thee*. In poetry the *e* was formerly always, and is still sometimes, cut off in printing before a word beginning with a vowel sound. 'Shook *th'* arsenal and fulmined over Greece.' *Milton.* The old contracted form *y-* arose from a confusion between the old character for *th* and that for *y*—of course the *y* was never pronounced as *y*.]

**The,**† *v.i.* [See THEE.] To thrive; to prosper. *Chaucer.*

**Thea** (thē'a), *n.* [See TEA.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ternstrœmiaceæ, com-

Thea viridis.

prising the species yielding the tea of commerce. Although botanists are now for the most part agreed that tea is the produce of one species (*T. sinensis* or *chinensis*), yet different modes of culture persevered in for many centuries, as well as variations in climate and soil, have caused the original plant to diverge into two varieties so well marked as to be entitled to distinct names—viz. *T. viridis* and *T. bohea*. *T. viridis* is a large, hardy, evergreen plant, with spreading branches, its leaves 3 to 5 inches long, thin, very broadly lanceolate, light green and wavy, with large and irregular serratures, the flowers large, usually solitary, and of a white colour. It is found both in China and Japan. *T. bohea* is a smaller plant than *T. viridis*, and differs from it in several particulars. From either species, however, by means of a different process of manipulation in the manufac-

Thea bohea.

ture, both black and green tea are produced. Tea is cultivated in China over a great extent of territory. It is also extensively cultivated in Japan, Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Assam. In China the climate most congenial to it seems to be that between the 27th and 31st degree of north latitude. Its growth is chiefly confined to hilly tracts not suited to the growth of corn, and the rearing of it requires great skill and attention, as well as the preparation of the leaves. It is perhaps impossible to state definitely the native country of the tea-plant. Hitherto the only country in which botanists have found it in a really wild state is Upper Assam, the plant indigenous to that country being known as *T. assamica* or *assamensis*. This botanists are inclined to regard as the original of *T. viridis* and *T. bohea*. See TEA.

**Theandric** (thē-an'drik), *a.* [Gr. *Theos*, God, and *anēr, andros*, a man.] Relating to or existing by the union of divine and human operation in Christ, or the joint agency of the divine and human nature.

**Theanthropic, Theanthropical** (thē-an-throp'ik, thē-an-throp'ik-al), *a.* [See THEANTHROPISM.] Partaking both of the divine and the human nature.

**Theanthropism, Theanthropy** (thē-an'-thro-pizm, thē-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *Theos*, God, and *anthrōpos*, man.] 1. A state of being God and man. *Coleridge.*—2. A conception of God or of gods as possessing qualities essentially the same as those of men but on a grander scale. 'The anthropomorphism, or *theanthropism*, as I would rather call it, of the Olympian system.' *Gladstone.*

**Theanthropist** (thē-an'throp-ist), *n.* One who advocates or believes in theanthropism.

**Thearchy** (thē'ar-ki), *n.* [Gr. *Theos*, God, and *archē*, rule.] 1. Government by God; theocracy.—2. A body of divine rulers; an order or system of gods or deities. 'The old Pelasgic *thearchies*.' *Gladstone.*

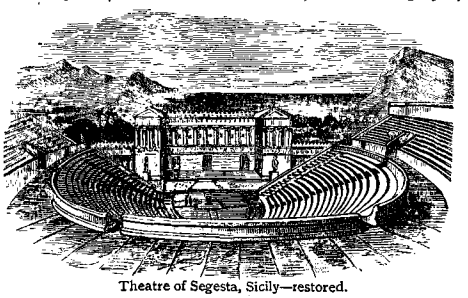
**Theater** (thē'a-tėr), *n.* An old and American spelling of *Theatre*.

**Theatin, Theatine** (thē'a-tin), *n.* One of an order of monks founded at Rome in 1524, principally by Gianpietro Caraffa, archbishop of Chieti, in Naples, the Latin name of which is *Teate*, hence the name (*Theatins* or *Teatins*) given to the order. Besides taking the usual monastic vows, the Theatins bound themselves to preach against heretics, to take upon them the cure of souls, to attend the sick and criminals, to abstain from possessing property, and not even to ask for alms, but to trust to Providence for support, expecting, however, that this support would be derived from the voluntary alms of the charitable. There were also Theatin nuns, who spent their whole time in solitude and prayer. The order flourished considerably in France, Spain, and Portugal, but its influence is now chiefly confined to the Italian provinces.

**Theatine** (thē'a-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Theatines.

**Theatral**† (thē'a-tral), *a.* Belonging to a theatre.

**Theatre** (thē'a-tėr), *n.* [Fr. *théâtre*, from L. *theatrum*, from Gr. *theatron*, from *theaomai*, to see, *thea*, a view.] 1. A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a play-house. Among the Greeks and Romans theatres were the chief public edifices next to the temples, and in point of magnitude they surpassed the most spacious of the temples, having in some instances accommodation for as many as from 10,000 to 40,000 spectators. The Greek and Roman theatres very closely resemble each other in their general form and principal parts. The building was of an oblong, semicircular form, resembling the half of an amphitheatre, and was not covered by a roof. The space appropriated to the seats of the spectators was termed *cavea* by the Romans and *koilon* by the Greeks. The seats were all concentric with the orchestra, and were intersected in one direction by ascents or flights of steps, dividing the seats into so many compartments. The place for the players, in front of the seats, was called *scena (skēnē)*. The semicircular space between the scena and the seats of the spectators was called *orchestra* (*orchēstra*), appropriated by the Greeks to the chorus and musicians, and by the Romans to the senators. Besides these essential parts there were the *pulpitum* or stage proper, the *proscenium*, and *postscenium*, with regard to which parts the Greek and Roman theatres differed considerably. Scenery, in the modern sense of the word, was not employed,



Theatre of Segesta, Sicily—restored.

but the stage machinery seems in many cases to have been elaborate. In the early days of the modern theatre the buildings were only partially roofed, and the stage but scantily if at all provided with scenery. The interior of the theatres of the present day are usually constructed on a horse-shoe or semicircular plan, and several tiers of galleries run round the walls. The orchestra is now solely occupied by the musicians of the establishment, and the stage, which has a slight downward slope from the back, is furnished with movable scenes, which give an air of reality to the spectacle quite unattainable in the ancient theatres.—2. A room, hall, or other place, generally with a platform at one end, and ranks of seats rising step-wise as they recede, or otherwise so arranged that a body of spectators can have an unobstructed view of the platform. Places of this description are constructed for public lectures, scholastic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, surgical operations before a class, and the like.—3. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre.

> Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
> Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

4. A place or sphere of action or exhibition; a field of operations; the locality, district, or scene where a series of events takes place or may be observed; as, the *theatre* of war.

**Theatric** (thē-at'rik), *a.* Same as *Theatrical*.

> Load some vain church with old *theatric* state,
> Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

**Theatrical** (thē-at'rik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; as, *theatrical* dress; *theatrical* performances; *theatrical* gestures.—2. Calculated for display; pompous; as, *theatrical* airs; a *theatrical* manner.—3. Meretricious; artificial; false.

> The tricks of the theatre are seldom natural, and it is not without reason that *theatrical* has become a proverbial expression for false and artificial representations of the realities of life. *Argyll.*

**Theatricality** (thē-at'ri-kal''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being theatrical; something that is theatrical; theatrical display.

> Hypocrite, mummer, the life of him a mere *theatricality*; empty barren quack, hungry for the shouts of mobs! *Carlyle.*

**Theatrically** (thē-at'rik-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a theatrical manner; in a manner suiting the stage. 'Her voice *theatrically* loud.' *Pope.* Hence—2. With vain pomp, show, or ostentation; with false glitter; unreally; artificially; as, to pose *theatrically*.

**Theatricals** (thē-at'rik-alz), *n. pl.* All that pertains to a dramatic performance, especially such a performance in a private house; as, to engage in private *theatricals*.

> Such fashionable cant terms as *theatricals*, . . . invented by the flippant Topham, still survive among his confraternity of frivolity. *D'Israeli.*

**Theave, Thave** (thēv, thāv), *n.* [W. *dafad*, a sheep, a ewe.] A ewe of the first year. [Local.]

**Thebaia** (the-bā'i-a), *n.* An alkaline base found in opium.

**Thebaid** (thē'ba-id), *n.* A poem concerning *Thebes*. Several classical authors wrote poems under this name; but now it is applied, by way of pre-eminence, to a Latin heroic poem in twelve books written by Statius, the subject being the civil war between Eteocles and Polynices, or Thebes taken by Theseus.

**Thebain, Thebaine** (the-bā'in), *n.* Same as *Thebaia.*

**Theban** (thē'ban), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thebes.

**Theban** (thē'ban), *a.* Relating to Thebes. —*Theban year*, in *anc. chron.* the Egyptian year, which consisted of 365 days 6 hours.

**Theca** (thē'ka), *n.* pl. **Thecæ** (thē'sē). [L., from Gr. *thēkē*, a case.] A sheath or hollow case. Specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* a term used, first, to designate the spore-cases of ferns, mosses, and other cryptogamic plants (see cut under MUSCI), and also as a designation of the conical assemblage of spore-cases in Equisetaceæ. In both senses now little used. (*b*) In *anat.* a term applied to the strong fibrous sheaths in which certain soft parts of the body are inclosed, as the canal of the vertebral column, and the canals in which many of the long tendons of the muscles of the hand and foot run.

**Thecal** (thē'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a theca.

**Thecaphore** (thē'ka-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *thēkē*, a case or cover, and *phoreō*, to bear or carry.] In *bot.* (*a*) a surface or receptacle bearing a theca or thecæ. (*b*) The stalk upon which the ovary of some plants is elevated, as in the caper-bush. Also called *Gynophore.*

**Thecasporous** (thē'ka-spōr-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to fungi which have their spores in thecæ.

**Thecidæ** (thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* A family of sclerodermic corals belonging to the division Tabulata. See TABULATA.

**Thecididæ** (thē-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of brachiopodous molluscs, in which the shell is fixed to the sea-bottom by the beak of the larger or ventral valve and the structure is punctated.

**Thecla** (thek'la), *n.* A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects, of which a few species are met with in this country; hair-streak butterflies. They abound in South America and in India. The hind wing has generally a short tail.

**Thecodactyl** (thē-kō-dak'til), *n.* [Gr. *thēkē*, a case or cover, and *daktylos*, a digit.] The name given by Cuvier to those lizards of the gecko tribe which have the toes widened throughout, and furnished beneath with transverse scales divided by a deep longitudinal furrow, in which the claw may be entirely concealed.

**Thecodont** (thē'kō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *thēkē*, a case or cover, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] One of a tribe of extinct saurian reptiles, distinguished by having the teeth implanted in sockets, either loosely or confluent with the bony walls of the cavity. The thecodonts are the most ancient of all the squamate or scaly saurians, and the members are peculiar to the Permian and triassic strata. The name Thecodontosaurus has been given to one of the genera belonging to this tribe; its remains were found in the dolomitic conglomerate of Redland near Bristol.

**Thecodont** (thē'kō-dont), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thecodonts; resembling the thecodonts in having the teeth implanted in a bony socket.

**Thecodontosaurus** (thē-kō-dont'ō-sa"rus), *n.* [*Thecodont*, and Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] See under THECODONT.

**Thecosomata** (thē-kō-sō'ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thēkē*, a sheath, and *sōma*, *sōmatos*, a body.] A division of pteropodous molluscs, in which the body is protected by an external shell.

**Thedome,**† *n.* [From obs. *the*, *thee*, to thrive, and term. *dome*, *dom.*] Success; prosperity. *Chaucer.*

**Thee** (THē), *pron.* obj. case of *thou.* *Thee* (like *me*) represents both the accusative and dative of the second personal pronoun, and is therefore equivalent to A. Sax. *thec*, *thē* (acc.), *thē* (dat.), Icel. *thik*, *thér*, Goth. *thuk*, *thus*, G. *dich*, *dir*, thee, and to thee. See THOU.

**Thee**† (thē), *v.i.* [Also written *the*, A. Sax. *theōn*, to thrive, to prosper; O. Sax. *thihan*, Goth. *theihan*, D. *dijen*, G. (*ge*)*deihen*, to grow, to flourish; from same root as Gr. *tek*, to produce, to bring forth; whence, *teknon*, a child. From this stem comes *thane.*] To thrive to prosper.

> But you, fair sir, whose pageant next ensues,
> Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your thought.
> *Spenser.*

*Theech*, a contraction for *thee ich* = *so mote I thee*, so may I prosper.

> Let be, quod he; it schal not be, so *theech.*
> *Chaucer.*

**Theek, Theik** (thēk), *v.t.* To thatch. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Theetsee** (thēt'sē), *n.* The name given in Pegu to *Melanorrhœa usitatissima*, whose coloured wood, on account of its excessive hardness and great weight, is known as the *lignum vitæ* of Pegu. The wood is imported as a beautiful red dye, and its juice yields an excellent black varnish. Written also *Thitsee*, *Thietsee*, and *Thetsee.*

**Thefely,**† *adv.* Like a thief. *Chaucer.*

**Theft** (theft), *n.* [A. Sax. *theōfth*, *thȳfth.* See THIEF. Final *th* became *t*, as in *height* (which see).] 1. The act of stealing. In *law*, the general name for the most ordinary class of offences against property, for which English law uses the term larceny. Simple larceny, or theft, is committed by wrongfully taking, against the will of the owner, and carrying away the goods of another with the fraudulent and felonious intent wholly to deprive him of his property therein. Hence it requires an actual taking, and an actual carrying away for some distance, to constitute the offence. Compound larceny or theft is when the theft is accompanied by aggravating circumstances, as when it is committed upon the person, or consists in stealing from a dwelling-house. Taking from the person in a violent manner is *robbery*, and stealing in a dwelling-house after having broken therein is *burglary.* (See LARCENY.) In *Scots law*, theft is defined 'the intentional and clandestine taking away of the property of another from its legitimate place of deposit, or other *locus tenendi*, with the knowledge that it is another's, and the belief that he would not consent to its abstraction, and with the intention of never restoring it to the owner.' 2. The thing stolen.

> If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether it be ox, or ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. Ex. xxii. 4.

**Theft-bote** (theft'bōt), *n.* [*Theft*, and *bote*, compensation.] In *law*, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief, or a compensation for them by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief. This offence, called otherwise *compounding felony*, is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

**Thegither** (THė-giTH'ėr), *adv.* Together. [Scotch.]

**Thegn** (thān), *n.* Same as *Thane.*

**Thegnhood** (thān'hōd), *n.* Thanehood.

> The growth of the royal power, and the growth of the importance of the *thegnhood*, went naturally hand in hand. *E. A. Freeman.*

**Theiform** (thē'i-form), *a.* [See THEA.] Having the form of tea.

**Theina** (thē-ī'na), *n.* Same as *Theine.*

**Theine, Thein** (thē'in), *n.* [From *Thea*, the generic name of the tea-plant.] ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$.) A bitter crystallizable principle found in tea and also in coffee and some other plants, tea yielding 2 to 4 per cent. It is considered to be the principle which gives to tea its refreshing and gently stimulating qualities. Called also *Caffeine* (which see).

**Their** (THār), *a.* [A. Sax. *thāra*, *thæra*, the genit. pl. of the demonstrative *se*, *seó*, *thæt*, the, she, that. (See THE, THAT.) Or it may be directly from the Scandinavian; Icel. *their*, they, *theirra*, their. It first came into use in the North of England. (See THEY.) *Their* has replaced the older *hire*, A. Sax. *hyra*, *heora*, genit. pl. of *hē*, *heó*, *hit*, he, she, it.] Pertaining or belonging to them; as, *their* voices; *their* garments; *their* houses; *their* land; *their* country.

**Theirs** (THārz). A possessive or genitive, properly a double genitive of *they.* Of the same nature as *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, which, as well as *mine*, *thine*, *his*, are used without a noun following, and are therefore called independent or absolute. They may be used either as nominatives, objectives, or simple predicates.

> Nothing but the name of zeal appears,
> 'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs.*
> *Denham.*

**Theism** (thē'izm), *n.* [Fr. *théisme*, from Gr. *Theos*, God.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God as opposed to *atheism.* *Theism* differs from *deism*, for although deism implies a belief in the existence of a God, yet it signifies in modern usage a denial of revelation, which *theism* does not. See DEISM.

**Theist** (thē'ist), *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God. See THEISM, and extract under DEIST.

> Averse as I am to the cause of *theism* or name of *deist*, when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation, I consider still that, in strictness, the root of all is *theism*; and that to be a settled Christian, it is necessary to be first of all a *good theist.* *Shaftesbury.*

**Theistic, Theistical** (thē-ist'ik, thē-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

**Thelodus** (thē'lō-dus), *n.* [Gr. *thēlē*, a nipple, and *odous*, a tooth.] A name given to a fossil fish of unknown affinities from its peculiar mammilated teeth. Its remains occur in the Silurian system.

**Thelyphonidæ** (thel-i-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thēlys*, a female, and *phonos*, murder.] A family of arachnidans, of the order Pedipalpi, in appearance closely resembling the true spiders, from which, however, they are distinguished by the large size of their palpi and the absence of spinnerets. On the other hand they differ from the true scorpions in the form of the abdomen, and in the absence of a sting at its extremity. They inhabit the hottest parts of Asia and America.

**Them** (THem), *pron.* [Originally *thām*, *thæm*, the dat. pl. of *se*, *seó*, *thæt*, the, she, that, the acc. pl. of which was *thā*, they. See THEY, THEIR.] The dative and objective case of *they*; those persons or things; those.

> Go ye to *them* that sell, and buy for yourselves.
> Mat. xxv. 9.
>
> Then shall the king say to *them* on his right hand,
> Come, ye blessed of my Father. Mat. xxv. 34.

In such phrases as *tell them*, *give them*, *them* is the dative.

**Thematic** (thē-mat'ik), *a.* Relating to or containing a theme or themes.

**Thematist** (thē'ma-tist), *n.* A writer of themes.

**Theme** (thēm), *n.* [Gr. *thema*, what is put down, a proposition, a theme, a root word, from Gr. *tithēmi*, to place.] 1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; anything proposed as a subject of discourse or discussion.

> When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
> Was not far off. *Shak.*
>
> Fools are my *theme*, let satire be my song. *Byron.*
>
> These unreal ways
> Seem but the *theme* of writers. *Tennyson.*

2.† Cause; matter; question; subject.

> Every day some sailor's wife,
> The masters of some merchant, and the merchant
> Have just our *theme* of woe. *Shak.*

3. A short dissertation composed by a student on a given subject.

> Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations. *Milton.*

4. In *philol.* a noun or verb not modified by inflections, as the infinitive mood in English; the part of a noun or a verb unchanged in declension or conjugation.

> The variable final letters of a noun are its case-endings; the rest is its *theme.* *Prof. March.*

5. In *music*, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition; a simple tune on which variations are made; the leading subject in a composition or movement. —6.† That by which a thing is done; an instrument; a means.

> Nor shall Vanessa be the *theme*
> To manage thy abortive scheme. *Swift.*

7. A division for the purpose of provincial administration under the Byzantine Empire. There were twenty-nine themes, twelve in Europe and seventeen in Asia.

> The remaining provinces, under the obedience of the emperors, were cast into a new mould; and the jurisdiction of the presidents, the consulars, and the counts was superseded by the institution of the *themes* or military governments, which prevailed under the successors of Heraclius. *Gibbon.*

**Themis** (thē'mis), *n.* [Gr. *Themis.*] 1. In *Greek myth.* the goddess of law and justice.

> Such thine, in whom
> Our British *Themis* gloried with just cause,
> Immortal Hale. *Cowper.*

2. In *astron.* one of the asteroids, discovered by De Gasparis in 1853. Its period of sidereal revolution is 2034 days.

**Themselves** (THem-selvz'), *pron.*, pl. of *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, and used like these words. See HIMSELF.

> *Themselves* have made *themselves* worthy to suffer it. *Hooker.*
>
> They open to *themselves* at length the way.
> *Milton.*

**Then** (THen), *adv.* [A. Sax. *thenne*, *thanne*, *thonne*, then, an acc. form belonging to the pronominal stem *thē*, *thæt*, correlative to *hwanne*, when; O. Fris. *thenne*, *thanne*, Goth. *than*, G. *dann*, then, at that time. It is the same word as the conjunction *than.*] 1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future.

> And the Canaanite was *then* in the land. Gen. xii. 6.
>
> Now I know in part; but *then* shall I know even as I also am known. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

2. Afterward; soon afterward or immediately.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come and offer thy gift. Mat. v. 24.

3. At another time; as, now and *then*, at one time and another.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars
Up to the fiery concave towering high. *Milton.*

—*By then*, by the time when or that.

*By then* supper is ended, the gallantry of the town pass by. *Milton.*

—*Till then*, until that time.

*Till then* who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

—*Then* is often used elliptically, like an adjective, for *then existing;* but this usage is discountenanced by most careful writers. 'In *his then* situation.' *Johnson.*

The nephew of one of our *then* ministers. *Whately.*

—*Therefore, Wherefore, Then, Accordingly, Consequently.* See THEREFORE.

**Then** (ŦHen), *conj.* In that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason.

So *then* they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham. Gal. iii. 9.

My affections
Are *then* most humble; I have no ambition
To see a goodlier man. *Shak.*

Let reason *then* at her own quarry fly,
But how can finite grasp infinity? *Dryden.*

—*But then*, but on the other hand; but notwithstanding; but in return.

He is then a giant to an ape; *but then* is an ape a doctor to such a man? *Shak.*

From having as an adverb the force of 'after that,' or 'in the next place,' *then* has been included among illative conjunctions; the fact of one thing *following* another being given as showing causation or inference. . . . *Then* is more commonly used in a compound phrase, *so then, and then;* but it may, standing alone, have the full force of *therefore*, in drawing an inference, or stating an effect or a consequence. '*So then* the cause was gained' signifies 'by those means it came about as an effect that the cause was gained.' *Prof. Bain.*

**Then-a-days** (ŦHen'a-dāz), *adv.* In those days; in time past: opposed or correlative to *nowadays. North Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

**Thenal, Thenar** (thē'nal, thē'nar), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thenar; as, the *thenar* eminence; the *thenal* muscle.

**Thenar** (thē'nar), *n.* [Gr. *thenar*, from *thenō*, to strike.] In *anat.* the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

**Thenardite** (thē'när-dīt), *n.* [From *Thenard*, the name of a French chemist.] ($Na_2SO_4$.) Anhydrous sulphate of sodium. It occurs in crystalline coatings at the bottom of some lakes at Espartinas, near Madrid, and at Tarapaca in Peru. It is used in the preparation of carbonate of soda.

**Thenard's Blue** (thē'närdz blū), *n.* [From *Thenard*, the name of a French chemist.] Same as *Cobalt Blue.*

**Thence** (ŦHens), *adv.* [O.E. *thens, thennes, thannes*, from A.Sax. *thanan, thonon*, thence, with change of suffix, the suffix *es* being a genitive termination, as in *hence, whence*, O.E. *amiddes* (amidst).] 1. From that place.

When ye depart *thence*, shake off the dust under your feet. Mark vi. 11.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. Is. lxv. 20.

3. For that reason; from that source; from this; out of this.

But *thence* I learn, and find the lesson true,
Drugs poison him that so fell sick of you. *Shak.*
Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton.*

4. Not there; elsewhere; absent.

They prosper best of all when I am *thence. Shak.*

—*From thence*, though pleonastic, is supported by custom and good usage.

I will send, and fetch thee *from thence.*
Gen. xxvii. 45.
All mist *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

**Thenceforth** (ŦHens'fôrth), *adv.* From that time.

If the salt hath lost his savour, . . . it is *thenceforth* good for nothing. Mat. v. 13.

This is also, like *thence*, preceded by *from*—a pleonasm sanctioned by good usage.

And *from thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him.
John xix. 12.
Resolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*

**Thenceforward** (ŦHens'for-wêrd), *adv.* From that time or place onward.

**Thencefrom**† (ŦHens'from), *adv.* From that place.

**Thennes,**† *adv.* Thence. *Chaucer.*

**Thennesforth,**† *adv.* Thenceforth. *Chaucer.*

**Theo-.** [Gr. *theos*, God.] The first element in many words of Greek origin referring to the Divine Being or divinity.

**Theobroma** (thē-ō-brō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *brōma*, food = celestial food.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sterculiaceæ, or, as arranged by other botanists, Byttneriaceæ, the species of which yield the cacao, or cocoa, of commerce. They are small trees with large simple leaves, and with the flowers in clusters, and are all of them natives of South America. The most important species is the *T. Cacao*, the common cacao or chocolate-nut tree, which is indigenous in South America, but is extensively cultivated in the West Indies and in the tropical parts of Asia and Africa. See CACAO.

**Theobromine** (thē-ō-brō'min), *n.* ($C_7H_8N_4O_2$.) A crystalline compound found in the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao.* In composition it is analogous to theine or caffeine.

**Theochristic** (thē-ō-kris'tik), *a.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *christos*, anointed, from *chriō*, to anoint.] Anointing by God.

**Theocracy** (thē-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Fr. *théocratie*, from Gr. *theokratia—theos*, God, and *krateō*, to rule, *kratos*, strength.] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; a stage of civilization and religion in which political power is exercised by a sacerdotal caste; or the state thus governed. Of this species the Israelites furnish an illustrious example. The theocracy lasted till the time of Saul.

**Theocrasy** (thē-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *krasis*, mixture.] 1. In *anc. philos.* the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Similar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects.—2. A mixture of the worship of different gods.

**Theocrat** (thē'ō-krat), *n.* One who lives under a theocracy; one who is ruled in civil affairs directly by God.

**Theocratic, Theocratical** (thē-ō-krat'ik, thē-ō-krat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God; as, the *theocratical* state of the Israelites.

Mahomet, speaking in the name of God, exercised a *theocratic* sway, and that of the Grand Lama in Thibet is similar. *Fleming.*

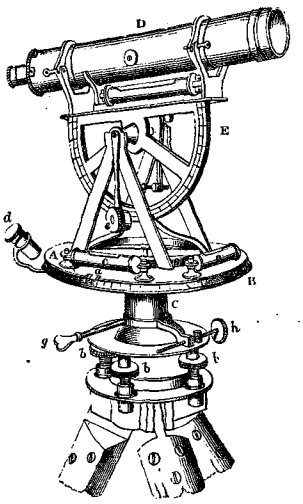
**Theodicæa** (thē-od'i-sē"a), *n.* Same as *Theodicy*, but in less common use.

**Theodicean** (thē-od'i-sē"an), *a.* Of or pertaining to theodicy.

**Theodicy** (thē-od'i-si), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *dikaios*, just.] 1. A vindication of the dealings of Divine Providence with man; any theory professing to reconcile the attributes of God with the present order of things in the world; or more specially, an explanation of the existence of evil. This subject was fully treated by Leibnitz, who maintained that moral evil has its origin in the free-will of the creature, that mankind are designed to attain the utmost felicity they are capable of enjoying, and that this world is the best possible.—2. That part of philosophy which treats of the being, perfections, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul.

The preacher will best help that consummation by letting the light of the gospel shine clearly, and troubling himself, for the present, little with *theodicies*. We are not God's advocates, we are his witnesses. We have no case to establish for him, or for his truth. We have simply to bear witness to the truth.
*Rev. J. Baldwin Brown.*

**Theodolite** (thē-od'o-līt), *n.* [Perhaps from Gr. *thea*, a seeing, *hodos*, a way, and *litos*, plain, smooth, or from *thea*, and *doulos*, a slave. The term is said to occur first in Harris's *Lexicon Technicum*, a dictionary of the arts and sciences published at London in 1704–10, being applied to a simple instrument without glasses used in land-surveying.] A most important surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles by means of a telescope the movements of which can be accurately marked. This instrument is variously constructed, but its main characteristics continue unaltered in all forms. One of the forms generally used is shown in the cut. A and B are two concentric horizontal circular plates which turn freely on each other. The lower or graduated plate B contains the divisions of the circle, and the upper or vernier plate has two vernier divisions *a* diametrically opposite, only one of which is shown in the cut. The vertical axis C consists of two parts, the one working within the other. The external part is attached to the graduated plate B, and the internal to the vernier plate A. The plane



Theodolite.

of the circle is adjusted to the horizon by the screws *b b b* acting against a plate of metal resting on the staff-head supporting the instrument. The vernier plate carries two spirit-levels *c c* at right angles to each other, by means of which the circle may be brought accurately into the horizontal plane. The horizontal axis of the vertical limb E of the instrument is supported by a frame firmly attached to the vernier plate, and turning along with it about the vertical axis. Parallel to the axis a telescope D, with an arrangement of fibres of unspun silk called cross-wires in the principal focus of its object-glass, is attached, which moves in the vertical plane by the movement of the graduated circle E, and is used for observing the objects whose angular distance is to be measured, and also for taking altitudes or measuring vertical angles; a spirit-level is fixed beneath the telescope for horizontal adjustment. *d* is a microscope for reading off the degrees on the horizontal circle; *e* one for those on the vertical limb. The screw *g* clamps the collar to the vertical axis C, and prevents motion; *h* turns the whole round. To measure the angular distance between any two objects, the telescope is turned round along with the vernier circle (the graduated circle remaining fixed) until it is brought to bear exactly upon one of the objects; it is then turned round until it is brought to bear on the other object, and the arc which the vernier has described on the graduated circle measures the angle required. The double vertical axis and the use of the clamps enable the observation to be repeated any number of times, in order to ensure accuracy. The theodolite is not only a most essential instrument in trigonometrical surveying for determining stations and running base-lines, but also in geodetical operations for assisting in determining the length of an arc of the meridian. For this latter purpose it requires to be constructed on a large scale.

**Theodolite-magnetometer** (thē-od'o-līt-mag-net-om"et-ėr), *n.* An instrument employed as a declinometer to measure variations in declination, and as a magnetometer in determinations of force.

**Theodolitic** (thē-od'o-lit"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a theodolite; made by means of a theodolite; as, *theodolitic* observations.

**Theodosian** (thē-ō-dō"si-an), *a.* Belonging to the emperor *Theodosius;* relating to his code of laws.

**Theogonic** (thē-ō-gon'ik), *a.* Of or relating to theogony.

**Theogonism**† (thē-og'on-izm), *n.* Theogony.

**Theogonist** (thē-og'on-ist), *n.* One versed in or a writer on theogony.

**Theogony** (thē-og'o-ni), *n.* [Fr. *théogonie;* Gr. *theogonia—theos*, a god, and *gonē*, gene-

*ration*, from root *gen* = Skr. *jan*, to beget.] The name given to the class of poems which treat of the generation and descent of the gods; as, the ancient Greek *theogony* of Hesiod; hence, that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy or origin of their deities.

There will of course be an established religion—an Olympus, a Valhalla, or some system of a *theogony* or theology, with temples, priests, liturgies, public confessions in one form or another of the dependence of the things we see upon what is not seen, with certain ideas of duty and penalties imposed for neglect of it. *Froude.*

**Theologaster** (thē-ol'o-gas-tėr), *n.* [From *theologian* and the pejorative termination *-aster*.] A kind of quack in divinity; a pretended or superficial theologian. *Burton.* [Rare.]

**Theologer** † (thē-ol'o-jėr), *n.* A theologist. 'Divers modern *theologers*.' *Cudworth.*

**Theologian** (thē-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* [See THEOLOGY.] A person well versed in theology, or a professor of divinity; a divine.

**Theologic, Theological** (thē-ō-loj'ik, thē-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* [See THEOLOGY.] Pertaining to theology, or the science of God and of divine things; as, a *theological* treatise; *theological* criticism.

**Theologically** (thē-ō-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a theological manner; according to the principles of theology.

**Theologics** (thē-ō-loj'iks), *n. pl.* Theology (which see).

**Theologist** (thē-ol'o-jist), *n.* A theologian: less frequently used than this word.

**Theologium** (thē-ō-lō'ji-um), *n.* [See THEOLOGY.] A small upper stage in the ancient theatre, upon which the machinery for celestial appearances was arranged. *Weale.*

**Theologize** (thē-ol'o-jīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *theologized*; ppr. *theologizing*. To render theological.

School-divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy *theologized*. *Glanville.*

**Theologize** (thē-ol'o-jīz), *v.i.* To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

**Theologizer** (thē-ol'o-jīz-ėr), *n.* One who theologizes; a theologian. [Rare.]

**Theologue** (thē'ō-log), *n.* Theologist. 'He (Jerome) was the *theologue*—and the word is designation enough.' *Is. Taylor.* [Rare.]

**Theology** (thē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Fr. *théologie*, from Gr. *theologia*—*theos*, God, and *logos*, discourse.] Divinity; the entire science of the Christian religion; the science which treats of God and man in all their known relations to each other; the science which treats (*a*) of the character and attributes of God; (*b*) the doctrine of man in his relations to God; (*c*) the doctrine of the salvation of man through the person and work of Christ; (*d*) the doctrines of the final state of all men; and (*e*) the doctrine of the church, its constitution and government. In reference to the sources whence it is derived, theology is distinguished into *natural* or *philosophical theology*, which relates to the knowledge of God from his works by the light of nature and reason; and *supernatural, positive*, or *revealed theology*, which sets forth and systematizes the doctrines of the Scriptures. Theology is variously divided according to the method of treating the subject, and the part of the subject which is treated.—*Dogmatic* or *theoretical theology*, that part of the science which aims pre-eminently to state what is authoritatively taught, whether by the Scriptures, the councils, or the creeds.—*Exegetical theology* embraces the interpretation of the Scriptures, the science which teaches the principles to be observed in interpretation; and biblical criticism, which examines and tries to establish the genuine text, the authenticity of the various books of the Bible, and the discussion of kindred subjects.—*Historical theology* treats of the history of Christian doctrines, of heresies of the church, of councils, and the like.—*Metaphysical theology* aims to substantiate the teachings of the Bible by an appeal to those primitive cognitions and primary beliefs which the Bible always assumes.—*Moral theology*, a term formerly in use, covered the ground now occupied by moral philosophy or Christian ethics.—*Polemical theology*, or theological controversy, seeks to overthrow the positions of other systems as well as to defend its own.—*Practical theology* consists of an exhibition, first, of precepts and directions, and secondly, of the motives from which we should be expected to comply with these.—*Rational theology* gives to human reason the highest authority in determining what is theological truth.—*Scholastic theology* either proceeds by reasoning or derives the knowledge of divine things from certain established principles of faith.—*Speculative theology*, a system in which theory predominates over Scripture and all other authority.—*Systematic theology* arranges methodically the great truths of religion, so as to enable us to contemplate them in their natural connection, and to perceive both the mutual dependence of the parts and the symmetry of the whole. See RELIGION.

**Theomachist** (thē-om'a-kist), *n.* One who fights against the gods.

He had defended Christianity against the vile, blasphemous, and impudent *theomachists* of the day. *De Quincey.*

**Theomachy** (thē-om'a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, a god, and *machē*, combat.] 1. A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods in mythology.—2. A strife or battle among the gods. *Gladstone.*—3. Opposition to the divine will.

To have all men happy or unhappy as they were our friends or enemies, and to give form to the world according to our own humours, is the true *theomachy*. *Bacon.*

**Theomancy** (thē-om'an-si), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *manteia*, prophecy.] A kind of divination drawn from the responses of oracles, or from the predictions of sibyls and others supposed to be inspired immediately by some divinity.

**Theopaschite** (thē-ō-pas'kīt), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *paschō*, to suffer.] Same as *Monarchian.*

**Theopathetic, Theopathic** (thē'ō-pa-thet''ik, thē-ō-path'ik), *a.* Relating to theopathy. See extract under THEOSOPHIST.

**Theopathy** (thē-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *pathos*, passion.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety, or a sense of piety.

The pleasures and pains of *theopathy* . . . all those pleasures and pains which the contemplation of God and his attributes, and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in the same person at different times. *Hartley.*

**Theophanic** (thē-ō-fan'ik), *a.* Relating to a theophany; making an actual appearance to man, as a god.

The notion of angels as divine armies is not like that of the individual 'messenger' closely connected with the *theophanic* history. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

**Theophany** (thē-of'a-ni), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *phainomai*, to appear.] A term applied to signify the manifestations of God to man by actual appearance.

The Creator alone truly is; the universe is but a sublime *theophany*, a visible manifestation of God. *Milman.*

Angelophany is a *theophany* as direct as is possible to man. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

**Theophilanthropic** (thē'ō-fil-an-throp''ik), *a.* [Gr.] Pertaining to theophilanthropism or to the theophilanthropists; uniting love to God with that to man.

**Theophilanthropism** (thē'ō-fi-lan''throp-izm), *n.* Love to both God and man; the doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists; theophilanthropy.

**Theophilanthropist** (thē'ō-fi-lan''throp-ist), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *philanthrōpos*, a lover of men. See PHILANTHROPIST.] 1. One who practises or professes theophilanthropism.—2. One of a society formed at Paris during the first French revolution. It had for its object to establish a new religion in place of Christianity, which had been abolished by the Convention. The system of belief thus attempted to be established was pure deism.

**Theophilanthropy** (thē'ō-fi-lan''thrō-pi), *n.* Same as *Theophilanthropism.*

**Theophilosophic** (thē'ō-fil-ō-sof''ik), *a.* Combining, or pertaining to the combination of, theism and philosophy.

**Theophrastaceæ** (thē'ō-fras-tā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Named from the typical genus *Theophrasta*, which again was named in honour of *Theophrastus*, the Peripatetic philosopher.] A small nat. order of plants proposed by De Candolle for Theophrasta and a few allied genera, differing from Myrsinaceæ (as a tribe of which they are generally classed) by the presence of scales in the throat of the corolla, alternating with its lobes.

**Theopneusted** (thē-op-nūs'ted), *a.* Divinely inspired; theopneustic.

**Theopneustic** (thē-op-nūs'tik), *a.* [See THEOPNEUSTY.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God.

**Theopneusty** (thē'op-nūs-ti), *n.* [Gr. *theopneustos*, inspired of God, from *theos*, God, and *pneō*, to breathe.] Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

**Theorbist** (thē-or'bist), *n.* One who plays a theorbo.

**Theorbo** (thē-or'bō), *n.* [It. *tiorba*, Fr. *théorbe*.] A musical instrument made like a large lute, except that it has two necks or juga, to the longest of which the bass strings were attached. It was employed for accompanying voices, and was in great favour during the seventeenth century. See ARCHLUTE.

One slovenly and ugly fellow, Signor Pedro, who sings Italian songs to the *theorbo* most neatly. *Pepys.*

**Theorem** (thē'ō-rem), *n.* [Fr. *théorème*, from Gr. *theōrēma*, from *theōreō*, to look at, to view.] 1. In *math.* a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning; a truth which is proved by reference to already admitted truths; any proposition which states its conclusion or makes any affirmation or negation, and requires its demonstration; as distinguished from a *problem*, which requires a conclusion to be arrived at, without so much as stating whether that conclusion is even possible. A *theorem* wants demonstration only; a *problem* requires solution, or the discovery both of method and demonstration.—2. A speculative truth; a position laid down as an acknowledged truth; that which is considered and established as a principle.

By my *theorems*,
Which your polite and terser gallants practise,
I re-refine the court, and civilize
Their barbarous natures. *Massinger.*

3. In *alg.* and *analysis*, sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly when that rule is expressed by symbols or formulæ; as, the binomial *theorem*, Taylor's *theorem*, &c.—*A universal theorem*, a theorem which extends to any quantity without restriction.—*A particular theorem*, a theorem which extends only to a particular quantity.—*A negative theorem*, a theorem which expresses the impossibility of any assertion.

**Theorem** (thē'ō-rem), *v.t.* To reduce to or formulate into a theorem.

To attempt theorising on such matters would profit little; they are matters which refuse to be *theoremed* and diagramed, which Logic ought to know that she cannot speak of. *Carlyle.*

**Theorematic, Theorematical** (thē'ō-re-mat''ik, thē'ō-re-mat''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems; as, *theorematic* truth.

**Theorematist** (thē-ō-rem'a-tist), *n.* One who forms theorems.

**Theoremic** (thē-ō-rem'ik), *a.* Theorematic.

**Theoretic, Theoretical** (thē-ō-ret'ik, thē-ō-ret'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *theōrētikos*. See THEORY.] Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as, *theoretical* learning; *theoretic* sciences. The sciences are divided into *theoretical*, as theology, philosophy, and the like, and *practical*, as medicine and law.

Weary with the pursuit of academical studies, he no longer confined himself to the search of *theoretical* knowledge, but commenced, the scholar of humanity, to study nature and man in society. *Langhorne.*

**Theoretically** (thē-ō-ret'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a theoretic manner; in or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically; as, some things appear to be *theoretically* true which are found to be practically false.

**Theoretics** (thē-ō-ret'iks), *n. pl.* The speculative parts of a science; speculation.

At the very first, with our Lord himself and his apostles, as represented to us in the New Testament, morals come before contemplation, ethics before *theoretics*. *H. B. Wilson.*

**Theoric** † (thē'ō-rik), *n.* Speculation; theory. 'Old in judgment, *theoric* and practice.' *Massinger.*

The bookish *theoric*,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shak.*

**Theoric, Theorical** (thē-or'ik, thē-or'ik-al), *a.* 1. † Pertaining to theory; theoretic.—2. Pertaining to the Theorica (which see).—*Theoric fund*, in *Greek antiq.* the surplus of ordinary revenue which, after defraying all charges of the peace establishment, was devoted to the formation of a fund for furnishing to all citizens not absent from Attica the sum of two oboli, the price of seats at the great dramatic festivals.

**Theorica** (thē-ŏ'rik-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *theōrikos*, of or belonging to seeing, *ta theōrika*, public money given to the poor to pay for seats at the theatre, and for other purposes connected with spectacles. See THEORY.] In *Greek antiq.* a term applied to the public moneys expended at Athens on festivals and in largesses.

**Theorically**† (thē-or'ik-al-li), *adv.* Theoretically; speculatively.

**Theorique**† (thē'ō-rik), *n.* [Fr.] Theory.

He had the whole *theorique* of war in the knot of his scarf. *Shak.*

**Theorist** (thē'ō-rist), *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addison.*

**Theorization** (thē-ō-riz-ā'shon), *n.* The act or the product of theorizing; the formation of a theory or theories; speculation.

**Theorize** (thē'ō-rīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *theorized;* ppr. *theorizing.* To form a theory or theories; to form opinions solely by theory; to indulge in theories; to speculate; as, to *theorize* on the existence of phlogiston.

**Theorizer** (thē'ō-rīz-ér), *n.* A theorist.

With the exception, in fact, of a few late absolutist *theorizers* in Germany, this is, perhaps, the truth of all others the most harmoniously re-echoed by every philosopher of every school. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Theory** (thē'ō-ri), *n.* [Fr. *théorie*, from L. *theoria*, a theory, from Gr. *theōria*, a looking at, contemplation, speculation, theory, from *theōreō*, to see, from *theōros*, an observer.] 1. Speculation; supposition explaining something; a doctrine or scheme of things which terminates in speculation or contemplation without a view to practice: often taken in an unfavourable sense as implying something visionary; as, all that is mere *theory* on your part.—2. Plan or system; scheme.

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have seen, being nearer. *Hooker.*

3. An exposition of the general or abstract principles of any science; as, the *theory* of music; the *theory* of medicine.—4. The science distinguished from the art; the rules of an art, as distinguished from the practice; to be learned in an art, the *theory* is sufficient; to be master of it, both the *theory* and practice are requisite.—5. In *science*, a philosophical explanation of phenomena; a connected arrangement of facts, according to their bearing on some real or hypothetical law or laws; as, the *theory* of gravitation, the atomic *theory*, *theories* of light, *theories* of heat, *theory* of combustion, lunar *theory*, *theory* of dew, *theories* of the earth, *theory* of moral sentiments, &c.

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same. *South.*

A theory is often nothing else but a contrivance for comprehending a certain number of facts under one expression. Many theories are founded entirely on analogy, and such theories may have all degrees of evidence from the least to the greatest. The evidence of a theory increases with the number of facts which it explains, and the precision with which it explains them. It diminishes with the number of facts which it does not explain, and with the number of different suppositions that will afford explanations equally precise. A theory may not deserve to be rejected because it does not explain all the phenomena, if it explains a great number and be not absolutely inconsistent with any one, but a single fact inconsistent with any theory may be sufficient to overturn it. —*Theory* is distinguished from *hypothesis* thus: a *theory* is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a *hypothesis* is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena. It is necessary to keep this distinction in view, as the terms *theory* and *hypothesis* are very frequently confounded both in speaking and writing.

**Theosopher** (thē-os'of-ér), *n.* Same as *Theosophist.*

**Theosophic, Theosophical** (thē-ō-sof'ik, thē-ō-sof'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to theosophism or to theosophists; divinely wise.

**Theosophically** (thē-ō-sof'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a theosophical manner; with direct divine illumination.

The occurrence being viewed as history or as myth according as the interpreter is *theosophically* or critically inclined. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

**Theosophism** (thē-os'of-izm), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *sophisma*, comment, *sophos*, wise.] Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

**Theosophist** (thē-os'of-ist), *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

*Theosophist* (is) a name which has been given, though not with any very definite meaning, to that class of mystical religious thinkers and writers who aim at displaying, or believe themselves to possess, a knowledge of the divinity and his works by supernatural inspiration. In this they differ from the mystics, who have been styled *theopathetic*, whose object is passively to recover the supposed communication of the divinity, and expatiate on the results. The best-known names at this day of the theosophic order are those of Jacob Böhme, Madame Guyon, Swedenborg, and Saint-Martin. Schelling and others, who regarded the foundation of their metaphysical tenets as resting on divine intuition, have been called *theosophists*, but with less exactness. *Brande & Cox.*

**Theosophistical** (thē-os'o-fist''ik-al), *a.* Theosophical.

**Theosophize** (thē-os'of-īz), *v.i.* pret. and pp. *theosophized;* ppr. *theosophizing.* To treat of or to practise theosophy.

**Theosophy** (thē-os'o-fi), *n.* [Gr. *theosophia*, knowledge of divine things—*theos*, God, and *sophia*, wisdom, from *sophos*, wise.] 1. Divine wisdom; godliness.—2. A general name given to those systems of philosophy which profess to attain to a knowledge of the Divine Being by spiritual ecstasy, direct intuition, or special individual relations.

**Theotechnic** (thē-ō-tek'nik), *a.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *technē*, art.] Pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods; operated or carried on by the gods. 'The *theotechnic* machinery of the Iliad.' *Gladstone.*

**Theotheca** (thē'o-thē-ka), *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *thēkē*, a case.] See MONSTRANCE.

**Theow, Theowman** (thē-ou', thē-ou'man), *n.* [A. Sax.] A slave; a serf; a bondman. Written also *Thew.*

**Ther,**† *adv.* 1. There; in that place.—2. Where. *Chaucer.*

**Therabouten,**† *adv.* Thereabout. *Chaucer.*

**Theragain,**† *adv.* Against that. *Chaucer.*

**Therapeutæ** (ther-a-pū'tē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *therapeutēs*, an attendant or servant, from *therapeuō*, to serve.] A Jewish sect of devotees of the first century after Christ, so called from the extraordinary purity of their religious worship. They withdrew into solitary places, where they devoted themselves to a life of religious contemplation, and to them with the Essenes the origin of monasticism in the Christian church has been traced.

**Therapeutic** (ther-a-pū'tik), *n.* One of the Jewish sect called Therapeutæ. *Dr. Pridearux.*

**Therapeutic, Therapeutical** (ther-a-pū'tik, ther-a-pū'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *therapeutikos*, from *therapeuō*, to nurse, serve, or cure.] Curative; pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases.

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health, and *therapeutic*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts*

**Therapeutics** (ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* That part of medicine which relates to the composition, the application, and the modes of operation of the remedies for diseases. It not only includes medicines properly so called, but also hygiene and dietetics, or the application of diet and atmospheric and other non-medical influences to the preservation or recovery of health.

**Therapeutist** (ther-a-pū'tist), *n.* One versed in therapeutics.

**Therapy**† (ther'a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *therapeia*, service, nurture, medical treatment.] Therapeutics.

**Therbeforne,**† *adv.* Before that. *Chaucer.*

**There** (THār), *adv.* [O.E. *ther*, there, where; A. Sax. *thēr*, *thœr*, there, also where, the locative case of the pronominal stem seen in *the, that, then*, &c. Comp. *here, where.* In the compounds *thereafter, thereby*, &c., *there* is rather the dative case fem. sing. of the definite article.] 1. In that place; at that place; as, he stood *there;* my home is *there.* It is often opposed to *here, there* generally denoting the place most distant; but in some cases the words when used together are employed merely in contradistinction, without reference to nearness or distance.

Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here.* *Milton.*

2. In that object; therein.—3. At that point; after going to such a length; as, he squandered his fortune, but did not stop *there*—he ruined his friends.—4. Into that place; to that place; thither; as, how came that *there?* I will go *there* to-morrow. 'The rarest that ere came *there.*' *Shak.*—5. In this point or matter; in this; by this.

Tybalt would kill thee,
But thou slew'st Tybalt; *there* thou art happy too. *Shak.*

6. Used by way of calling the attention to something; as to a person, object, or statement; as, do you see the man *there? there* is my hand. 'Louder the music *there.*' *Shak.*—7. It is used to begin sentences before a verb when there is an inversion of the subject.

And *there* came a voice from heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son. Mark i. 11.

Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

*There* have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

8. Used like *that* in interjectional phrases; such as, *there's* a darling! *there's* a good boy! 'Why, *there's* a wench!' *Shak.*

Ay, touch him; *there's* the vein! *Shak.*

In composition *there* has the sense of a pronoun; as, *thereby*, which signifies by *that.*—*Here and there, neither here nor there.* See under HERE.—*Here by there,*† here and there. *Spenser.*

**Thereabout** (THār'a-bout), *adv.* 1. Near that place.—2. Near that number, degree, or quantity; as, ten men or *thereabout.* In this sense *thereabouts* is often colloquially used.—3. Concerning that. 'Much perplexed *thereabout.*' Luke xxiv. 4.

**Thereabouts** (THār'a-bouts), *adv.* Same as *Thereabout.* 'Five or six thousand horse or *thereabouts.*' *Shak.* [Colloq.]

**Thereafter** (THār-aft'ér), *adv.* 1. According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferently well, proportion the body *thereafter.* *Peacham.*

2. After that; afterward.—3.† Of or after that sort. 'My audience is not *thereafter.*' *Latimer.*

**Thereanent** (thār'a-nent), *adv.* Concerning that; regarding or respecting that matter. [Scotch.]

**Thereat** (THār-at'), *adv.* 1. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there are who go in *thereat.* Mat. vii. 13.

2. At that thing or event; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat.* *Hooker.*

**Thereaway** (THār'a-wā), *adv.* 1. Away in that place or direction.—2. About there or that; thereabout. [Colloq.]

**Thereby** (THār-bī'), *adv.* 1. By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; *thereby* good shall come to thee. Job xxii. 21.

2. Annexed or attached to that. '*Thereby* hangs a tale.' *Shak.*—3. By or near that place; near that number, quantity, or degree.

**Therefor** (THār-for'), *adv.* For that or this or it; as, you have caused me loss and I must have compensation *therefor.*

**Therefore** (THēr'for), *conj.* or *adv.* [*There*, the dat. sing. fem. of the old def. art., and *for.* The *e* at the end of *therefore, wherefore*, is an erroneous addition, making the word look as if it were a compound of *fore*, like *before*, instead of *for.*] 1. For that; for that or this reason, referring to something previously stated.

I have married a wife, and *therefore* I cannot come. Luke xiv. 20.

2. Consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

*Therefore, wherefore, then, accordingly, consequently. Therefore* is, for that reason or those reasons; *wherefore* is, for which reason or reasons, and applies to something immediately preceding. *Then* indicates a less formal conclusion, and is often applicable to physical sequence; *these facts being so. Accordingly* is applicable to physical sequence only. Both it and *then* often refer to a practical course following from certain causes or facts. *Consequently* is the most formal conclusive of the whole, though generally confined to a practical sequence. *Angus.*

3. In return or recompense for this or that; therefor.

What shall we have *therefore?* Mat. xix. 27.

4. For that purpose.

So to his steed he got, and 'gan to ride
As one unfitt *therefore.* *Spenser.*

[In last two meanings probably pronounced THār-for'. See THEREFOR.]

**Therefrom** (ŦHĀr-from'), *adv.* From this or that. 'Turn not aside *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left.' Josh. xxiii. 6.

**Therein** (ŦHĀr-in'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *thærinne.*] 1. In that or this place, time, or thing.

Bring forth abundantly in the earth and multiply *therein.* Gen. ix. 7.

2. In that or this particular point or respect. '*Therein* thou wrongst thy children.' *Shak.*

*Therein* our letters do not well agree. *Shak.*

**Thereinto** (ŦHĀr-*in*-tō'), *adv.* Into that or that place.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto.* Luke xxi. 21.

**Thereof** (ŦHĀr-ov'), *adv.* Of that or this.

In the day that thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die. Gen. ii. 17.

**Thereologist** (ther-ē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in thereology.

**Thereology** (ther-ē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *therō*, to medicate, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of healing; therapeutics.

**Thereon** (ŦHĀr-on'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *thæron.*] On that or this.

Then the king said, Hang him *thereon.* Est. vii. 9.

**Thereout** (ŦHĀr-out'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *thœrûte.*] 1. Out of that or this.

He shall take *thereout* his handful of the flour. Lev. ii. 2.

2. Without; out of doors. [Old English and Scotch.]

And lyk a beste him seemed for to be,
And eet hay as an ox and lay *ther-oute.* *Chaucer.*

**Thereto** (ŦHĀr-tō'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *thœrtô.*] To that or this. 'Add the fifth part *thereto.*' Lev. v. 16.

**Theretofore** (ŦHĀr-tō-fōr'), *adv.* Before that time: the counterpart of *heretofore*, or before this time. [Rare.]

**Thereunder** (ŦHĀr-un'dêr), *adv.* Under that or this. *Raleigh.*

**Thereunto** (ŦHĀr-un-tō'), *adv.* Same as *Thereto.* 'We yield *therewnto* our unfeigned assent.' *Hooker.*

**Thereupon** (ŦHĀr-up-on'), *adv.* 1. Upon that or this.

The remnant of the house of Judah, they shall feed *thereupon.* Zeph. ii. 7.

2. In consequence of that.

He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news. *Shak.*

3. Immediately; at once; without delay.

**Therewhile** † (ŦHĀr-whīl'), *adv.* At the same time.

Of this bodily reverence of God in his church the government is moderate; God grant it be not loose *therewhile.* *Abp. Laud.*

**Therewith** (ŦHĀr-with'), *adv.* With that or this.

I have learned in whatever state I am, *therewith* to be content. Phil. iv. 11.

**Therewithal** (ŦHĀr-with-al'), *adv.* 1. With that or this; therewith.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy steed. *Spenser.*

2. † At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter. *Shak.*

3. † Over and above.

*Therewithal* the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate. *Daniel.*

**Therf-bread** † (thêrf'bred), *n.* [A. Sax. *therf*, *theorf*, unfermented.] Unleavened bread.

**Therfro,** † *adv.* From that. *Chaucer.*

**Thergaine,** † *adv.* Against that. *Chaucer.*

**Theriac, Theriaca** (thē'ri-ak, thē-rī'a-ka), *n.* [L. *theriaca*, Gr. *thēriakē.* See TREACLE.] A name given anciently to various compositions esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison, but afterwards restricted chiefly to what has been called *Theriaca Andromachi*, or Venice treacle, which is a compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary.

**Theriac, Theriacal** (thē'ri-ak, thē-rī'ak-al), *a.* Pertaining to theriac; medicinal.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon.*

**Therial** (thē'ri-al), *a.* Same as *Theriac.*

**Theriomorpha** (thē'ri-ō-mor-fa), *n.* [Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast, and *morphē*, shape.] Owen's name for the order of tailless amphibians generally known as *Anura.* See ANURA.

**Theriotomy** (thē-ri-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] The anatomy of animals; zootomy.

**Thermæ** (thêr'mē), *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Hot springs or hot baths.

**Thermal** (thêr'mal), *a.* [From Gr. *thermos*, hot, warm, from *therō*, to warm.] Pertaining to heat; warm. 'The *thermal* condition of the earth.' *J. D. Forbes.* — *Thermal springs, thermal waters*, hot springs.—*Thermal capacity*, the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree.—*Thermal unity*, a unit or standard fixed upon for the comparison or calculation of the quantity of heat. That sometimes employed in England is the amount of heat required to raise a pound of water a degree of temperature measured on the Fahrenheit scale, but the unit usually fixed on by physicists is the quantity necessary to raise a gramme of water one degree Centigrade.

**Thermally** (thêr'mal-li), *adv.* In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.

**Thermantidote** (thêr-man'ti-dōt), *n.* [Gr. *therma*, heat, and E. *antidote* (which see).] An East Indian apparatus for producing a current of air.

The *thermantidote*, which is a sort of windmill worked by hand to make a current of cool air, was pouring its refreshing streams through the house. *W. H. Russell.*

**Thermetograph** (thêr-met'ō-graf), *n.* Same as *Thermometrograph.* *E. H. Knight.*

**Thermetrograph** (thêr-met'rō-graf), *n.* Same as *Thermometrograph.*

**Thermic** (thêr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat.] Of or relating to heat; thermal; as, *thermic* lines.

His great work on volcanoes . . . contained a consistent hypothesis of the cause of the *thermic* disturbance. *Gen. Sabine.*

**Thermidor** (thêr'mi-dor), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *thermos*, warm.] The name of the eleventh month of the year in the calendar of the first French republic. It commenced on the 19th of July, and ended on the 17th of August.

**Thermidorian** (thêr-mi-dō'ri-an), *n.* One of those who in 1794 took part in the *coup d'état* by which the fall of Robespierre was effected. They were so named because the 'Reign of Terror' was brought to an end on the 9th *Thermidor.*

**Thermo-.** [Gr. *thermos*, warm, *thermē*, heat.] The first part of a number of compound words and usually signifying connected with heat or temperature.

**Thermo-barometer** (thêr'mō-ba-rom''et-êr), *n.* 1. A thermometer which indicates the pressure of the atmosphere by the boiling-point of water, used in the measurement of altitudes.—2. A siphon-barometer having its two wide legs united by a narrow tube, so that it can be used either in its ordinary position as a barometer or in the reversed position as a thermometer, the wide sealed leg of the barometer then serving as the bulb of the thermometer.

**Thermo-chemistry** (thêr'mō-kem-is-tri), *n.* That branch of chemical science which includes all the various relations existing between chemical action and the manifestation of that force termed heat.

**Thermochrosy** (thêr-mok'ro-si), *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *chrōsis*, colouring.] The property possessed by heat of being composed, like light, of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances.

**Thermo-current** (thêr'mō-ku-rent), *n.* The current, as of electricity, set up by heating a compound circuit consisting of two or more different metals.

**Thermo-dynamic** (thêr'mō-di-nam''ik), *a.* Relating to thermo-dynamics; caused or operated by force due to the application of heat.

**Thermo-dynamics** (thêr'mō-di-nam''iks), *n.* That department of physical science which investigates the laws regulating the conversion of heat into mechanical force or energy, and vice versâ; that branch of theoretical physics which treats of heat as a mechanical agent, and which forms the basis on which the modern doctrine of energy is founded.

**Thermo-electric** (thêr'mō-ē-lek''trik), *a.* Pertaining to thermo-electricity; as, *thermo-electric* currents.

**Thermo-electricity** (thêr'mō-ē-lek-tris''i-ti), *n.* 1. Electricity produced at the junction of two metals, or at a point where a molecular change occurs in a bar of the same metal, when the junction or point is heated above or cooled below the general temperature of the conductor. Thus when wires or bars of metal of different kinds, as bismuth and antimony, are placed in close contact, end to end, and disposed so as to form a periphery or continuous circuit, and heat then applied to the ends or junctions of the bars, electric currents are produced.—2. The science that treats of the electric currents that arise from heating the junction of two heterogeneous conductors.—*Thermo-electric alarm*, an apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature beyond a certain desired point; as for instance to show when the bearings of shaftings are overheated, or when a room is too warm from overheating or in danger from fire. It consists of a thermometer having a wire passing through the bulb, and so connected with the mercury; and another entering the tube at the top, and extending a certain distance downwards. Each of these wires is connected with a small open circuit having an electric battery and bell. Suppose the presence of fire in an apartment may be inferred from the temperature rising to 100°, this actual rise may be indicated by having the end of the top wire set in the tube opposite this degree on the scale. When the mercury rises and touches 100° the circuit is completed and the bell rung.—*Thermo-electric battery*, or *pile*, an apparatus much used in delicate experiments with radiant heat. It consists of a series of little bars of antimony and bismuth (or any other two metals of different heat-conducting power), having their ends soldered together and arranged in a compact form; the opposite ends of the pile being connected with a galvanometer, which is very sensibly affected by the electric current induced in the system of bars when exposed to the slightest variations of temperature. To the combined arrangement of pile and galvanometer the name of thermo-multiplier is given.—*Thermo-electric pair*, two metal bars of different heat-conducting power, having their ends soldered together, and the combined bar then usually bent into a more or less horse-shoe or magnet form for the purpose of bringing their free ends within a conveniently short distance. They are used in thermo-electric experiments, but as the electric current developed in a single pair is very weak, a considerable number are usually combined, thus forming the thermo-electric pile or battery. Bismuth and antimony are the metals usually employed, the difference in electro-motive force being greater between them than between any other two metals conveniently obtainable.

**Thermo-electrometer** (thêr'mō-ē-lek-trom''et-êr), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current, or for determining the strength of a current by the heat it produces.

**Thermogen** (thêr'mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *genos*, *ginomai*, to generate.] An old name for caloric.

**Thermogenous** (thêr-moj'e-nus), *a.* Producing heat.

**Thermograph** (thêr'mō-graf), *n.* An instrument for automatically recording variations of temperature.

**Thermography** (thêr-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *graphō*, to write.] A process by which engravings are copied on metal plates, &c., by the agency of heat.

**Thermology** (thêr-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse on or an account of heat. *Whewell.*

**Thermo-magnetism** (thêr-mō-mag'net-izm), *n.* Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat.

**Thermometer** (thêr-mom'et-êr), *n.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm, from *thermē*, heat, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument by which the temperatures of bodies are ascertained; founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all bodies, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The thermometer consists of a slender glass tube, with a small bore, containing in general mercury or alcohol, which expanding or contracting by variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, or on the instrument being brought into contact with any other body, or immersed in a liquid or gas which is to be examined, the state of the atmosphere, the body, liquid, or gas, with regard to heat, is indicated by a scale either applied to the tube or engraved on its exterior surface. The ordinary thermometer consists of a small tube, terminating in a ball containing mercury, the air having been expelled and

the tube hermetically sealed. There are two points on the scale, corresponding to fixed and determinate temperatures, one, namely, to the temperature of freezing water, and the other to that of boiling water. In the thermometer commonly used in this country, that of Fahrenheit, the former point is marked 32° and the latter 212°; hence the zero of the scale, or that part marked 0°, is 32° below the freezing-point, and the interval or space between the freezing and boiling points consists of 180°. The zero point is supposed to have been fixed by Fahrenheit at the point of greatest cold that he had observed, probably by means of a freezing-mixture such as snow and salt. On the Continent, particularly in France, and nowadays in all scientific investigations, the Centigrade thermometer is used. The space between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 100 equal parts or degrees, the zero being at freezing and the boiling-point at 100°. Réaumur's thermometer, which is in use in Germany, has the space between the freezing and boiling points divided into 80 equal parts, the zero being at freezing. The following formulæ will serve to convert any given number of degrees of Fahrenheit's scale into the corresponding number of degrees on Réaumur's and the Centigrade scales, and *vice versâ:* Let F, R, and C (the 0° of C. and R. being equal to F. 32°, and the three scales from freezing to boiling point being F. 180°, C. 100°, R. 80°, or in the ratio of 9°, 5°, 4°) represent any corresponding numbers of degrees on the three scales respectively, then: $(F.-32°)\times\frac{4}{9}=R.$; $(F.-32°)\times\frac{5}{9}=C.$; $R.\times\frac{9}{4}+32°=F.$; $C.\times\frac{9}{5}+32°=F.$; $C.\times\frac{4}{5}=R.$; $R.\times\frac{5}{4}=C.$ For extreme degrees of cold, thermometers filled with spirit of wine must be employed, as no degree of cold known is capable of freezing that liquid, whereas mercury freezes at about 39° below zero on the Fahrenheit scale. On the other hand, spirit of wine is not adapted to high temperatures, as it is soon converted into vapour, whereas mercury does not boil till its temperature is raised to 660° F. Mercury is most commonly used for thermometers employed for indicating all ordinary temperatures. For recording extremely high temperatures the pyrometer is used; and for indicating very slight variations the thermo-electric battery is employed. As the ordinary thermometer gives the temperature only at the time of observation, the necessity for having an instrument which would show the maximum and minimum temperatures within a given period is easily apparent in all cases connected with meteorology, and various forms of instruments for this purpose have been invented. A common form of *maximum thermometer* consists of the ordinary thermometer fitted with a piston which moves easily in the tube. The instrument is placed horizontally, and the piston is pushed along the bore as the mercury advances, and is left at the highest point by the retiring fluid. This point is noted by the observer, who then erects the thermometer, causing the piston to sink to the mercury, the instrument thus being in condition for a fresh experiment. A similar action takes place in the spirit of wine *minimum thermometer*, the small movable piston being, however, immersed in the fluid and drawn back by the convex surface of the contracting fluid, being left at the point of greatest contraction. The maximum and minimum instruments combined form the *register* or *self-registering thermometer.*—*Chromatic thermometer*, an arrangement of glass plates devised by Sir David Brewster, exhibiting the difference between their temperature and that of an object with which they are brought in contact by the different hues of the polarized light produced in the plates.—*Differential thermometer.* See DIFFERENTIAL.

**Thermometric, Thermometrical** (thêr-mō-met'rik, thêr-mō-met'rik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a thermometer; as, the *thermometrical* scale or tube.—2. Made by a thermometer; as, *thermometrical* observations.

**Thermometrically** (thêr-mō-met'rik-al-li), *adv.* In a thermometrical manner; by means of a thermometer.

**Thermometrograph** (thêr-mō-met'rō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, *metron*, measure, and *graphō*, to write.] A self-registering thermometer, especially one that registers the maximum and minimum degrees of temperature during long periods.

**Thermo-multiplier** (thêr-mō-mul'ti-plī-êr), *n.* An apparatus consisting of a thermo-electric pile and a galvanometer combined. See under THERMO-ELECTRICITY.

**Thermo-pile** (thêr'mō-pīl), *n.* Same as *Thermo-electric Battery* or *Pile.* See under THERMO-ELECTRICITY.

**Thermoscope** (thêr'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument by which changes of temperature are indicated. The modification of the air thermometer, called by Leslie a differential thermometer, was claimed by Count Rumford as one of his own inventions, under the name of thermoscope. See DIFFERENTIAL.

**Thermoscopic, Thermoscopical** (thêr-mō-skop'ik, thêr-mō-skop'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the thermoscope; made by means of the thermoscope; as, *thermoscopic* observations.

**Thermostat** (thêr'mō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *statos*, standing.] A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature. A thermostat was contrived by Dr. Ure for regulating temperature in the processes of distillation and vaporization in baths, hot-houses, in adjusting the heat of stoves and furnaces, &c. It operates upon the principle that when two thin metallic bars of different degrees of expansibility are riveted or soldered faceways together, any change of temperature will cause the compound bar to bend, the side on which the least expansible bar is becoming concave, and the other convex. These flexures are made to operate in regulating valves, stop-cocks, stove-registers, &c., and thereby to regulate the flow of heated liquids, or the admission or emission of air.

**Thermostatic** (thêr-mō-stat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the thermostat.

**Thermo-tension** (thêr-mō-ten'shon), *n. Lit.* a stretching by heat; specifically, a process of increasing the direct cohesion of wrought iron, consisting in heating the metal to a determinate temperature, generally from 500° to 600° F., and in that state giving to it, by appropriate machinery, a mechanical strain or tension in the direction in which the strain is afterwards to be exerted. The degree of tensile force applied is determined beforehand by trials on the same quality of metal at the ordinary temperature, in order to ascertain what force would, in that case, have been sufficient to break the piece which is to be submitted to thermo-tension.

**Thermotic, Thermotical** (thêr-mot'ik, thêr-mot'ik-al), *a.* [From Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Of or relating to heat; resulting from or dependent on heat. 'This revolutionary *thermotic* discovery.' *Huxley.*

The doctrines of this kind which we have to notice refer principally to the effect of the sun's heat on the earth, the laws of climate, the *thermotical* condition of the interior of the earth, and that of the planetary spaces. *Whewell.*

**Thermotics** (thêr-mot'iks), *n.* The science of heat.

I employ the term *thermotics* to include all the doctrines respecting heat which have hitherto been established on proper scientific grounds. *Whewell.*

**Thermotype** (thêr'mō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *typos*, impression.] A picture-impression, as of a slice of wood, obtained by first wetting the object with dilute acid, as sulphuric or hydrochloric, then printing it, and afterwards developing the impression by heat.

**Thermotypy** (thêr-mot'i-pī), *n.* The act or process of producing a thermotype.

**Therologist** (thē-rol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in therology; a student of therology or mammalogy. 'A gentleman who, to use a newly-coined transatlantic word, is certainly one of the first *therologists* of his country.' *Academy*, 25th Aug. 1877.

**Therology** (thē-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *thēr*, *thēros*, a wild beast, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of the Mammalia: a term now sometimes substituted for *mammalogy* on the ground that the latter is a hybrid compound of Latin and Greek.

**Thesaurus** (thē-sa'rus), *n.* [L. *thesaurus*, from Gr. *thēsauros*, from (*ti*)*thēmi*, to place.] A treasury.—*Thesaurus verborum*, a treasury of words; a lexicon.

**These** (THēz), *pron.* and *a.*; pl. of *this.* When *these* and *those* are used to contradistinguish persons or things already referred to *these* refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order or which are last mentioned. See THIS and THAT.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease;
*Those* call it pleasure, and contentment *these.* *Pope.*

**Thesicle** (thē'si-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *thesis*] A little or subordinate thesis; a proposition. [Rare.]

**Thesis** (thē'sis), *n.* pl. **Theses** (thē'sēz). [L. *thesis*, Gr. *thesis*, a position, from *tithēmi*, to set.] 1. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself. Hence—2. An essay or dissertation upon a specific or definite theme, as an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree, as for that of doctor of medicine.

I told them of the grave, becoming, and sublime deportment they should assume upon this mystical occasion, and read them two homilies and a *thesis* of my own composing to prepare them. *Goldsmith.*

3. In *logic*, an affirmation, in distinction from a supposition or hypothesis.—4. A term used by writers on ancient Greek music, and supposed to be equivalent to the unaccented or weak position of the bar, and occasionally but needlessly used by modern musicians in that signification, weak beat or pulse.—5. In *pros.* the depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word; the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls.—6. In *rhetoric*, the part of a sentence preceding and corresponding to the antithesis.

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of *thesis* and antithesis. *Coleridge.*

**Thesium** (thē'shi-um), *n.* [L. *thesium*, Gr. *thēseion*, said to be from Gr. *thēs*, a serf or villain, from the mean appearance of the plants.] A genus of plants, nat. order Santalaceæ. The species are small weeds, scentless, and slightly astringent. *T. linophyllum*, or bastard toad-flax, is a British plant, which grows in elevated pastures.

**Thesmophoria** (thes-mo-fō'ri-a), *n.* [Gr., from *thesmophoros*, law-giving, an epithet of Demeter—*thesmos*, a law, and *pherō*, to bear.] A famous ancient Greek festival celebrated by married women in honour of Demeter as the 'mother of beautiful offspring.' Though not confined to Attica, it was especially observed in that district.

**Thesmothete** (thez'mo-thēt), *n.* [Gr. *thesmothetēs*, a lawgiver—*thesmos*, law, and *tithēmi*, to place.] A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons at Athens.

**Thespesia** (thes-pē'zhi-a), *n.* [From Gr. *thespesios*, divine, in allusion to *T. populnea* being planted in tropical countries near churches.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ. The species are trees with large entire leaves and large handsome flowers. The rim of the calyx is entire, and the outer calyx is formed of three leaves, which

Thespesia populnea.

soon fall off. *T. populnea*, or the umbrella-tree, is a native of the East Indies, Guinea, and the Society Islands. It grows to the height of about 40 feet, and has large yellow flowers, with a dark red centre. In tropical countries it is planted, for the sake of its shade, about monasteries and convents, and hence it is looked upon with a sort of religious regard. Its wood is reckoned as almost indestructible under water, and it is therefore much used for boat-building as well as for carpentry purposes and house-building.

**Thespian** (thes'pi-an), *a.* [From *Thespis*, who played an important part in the early history of the drama in Greece about B.C. 535.] Of or relating to Thespis, or to dramatic acting in general; hence, *the Thespian art* is equivalent to *the drama.* 'The highest stretch attained by the *Thespian art.*' *Carlyle.*

**Thessalonian** (thes-sa-lō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thessalonica, an important city of Macedonia.

**Thessalonian** (thes-sa-lō'ni-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica.

**Theta** (thē'ta), *n.* [Gr. *thēta.*] A letter of the Greek alphabet corresponding to *th* in such English words as *thin:* sometimes called the *unlucky* letter from being used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek *thanatos*, death.

**Thetch** † (thech), *v.t.* and *i.* To thatch.

To plough, to plant, to reap, to rake, to sowe,
To hedge, to ditch, to thrash, to *thetch*, to mowe.
*Spenser.*

**Thetical** † (thet'ik-al), *a.* [From Gr. *thetikos.* See THESIS.] Laid down; absolute or incontrovertible, as a law. *Dr. H. More.*

**Thetis** (thet'is), *n.* 1. In *Greek myth.* the daughter of Nereus and Doris, and hence one of the Nereids. She was married to Peleus, king of the Myrmidons, and became the mother of Achilles. Thetis was a symbol of water in the ancient cosmogonies.—2. In *astron.* a small planet or asteroid revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered April 17, 1852, by Luther.

**Thetsee** (thet'sē), *n.* See THEETSEE.

**Theurgic, Theurgical** (thē-ėr'jik, thē-ėr'-jik-al), *a.* Pertaining to theurgy or the power of performing supernatural things.—*Theurgic hymns*, songs of incantation.

**Theurgist** (thē'ėr-jist), *n.* One who pretends to or is addicted to theurgy.

More refined necromancers or magicians call themselves *theurgists* . . . thinking to have to do only with good spirits. *Hallywell.*

**Theurgy** (thē'ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *theourgia*, from *theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work.] The working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; a working or producing effects by spiritual means; effects or phenomena brought about among men by spiritual agency; specifically, (*a*) divine agency or direct interference of the gods in human affairs or the government of the world.

Homer, with the vast mechanism of the Trojan war in his hands, and in such hands, and almost compelled to employ an elaborate and varied *theurgy*, . . . was in a position of advantage without parallel for giving form to the religious traditions of his country. *Gladstone.*

(*b*) A system of supernatural knowledge or powers believed by the Egyptian Platonists and others to have been communicated to mankind by the beneficent deities or good spirits, and to have been handed down from generation to generation traditionally by the priests. (*c*) The art of invoking deities or spirits, or by their intervention conjuring up visions, interpreting dreams, prophesying, receiving and explaining oracles, &c.; the power of obtaining from the gods, by means of certain observances, words, symbols, &c., a knowledge of the secrets which surpass the powers of reason to lay open the future, &c.—a power claimed by the priesthood of most pagan religions. (*d*) That species of magic, which more modern professors of the art allege to produce its effects by supernatural agency, as contradistinguished from natural magic.

**Thew** † (thū), *n.* [A. Sax. *theáw*, custom, manner, behaviour, from *theón*, to flourish, prosper, O.E. to *thee.*] Manner; custom; habit; form of behaviour: generally in the plural.

**Thew** (thū), *n.* See THEOW.

**Thew** (thū), *n.* [Perhaps from Icel. *thjó*, the thigh, the buttocks, A. Sax. *theóh*, the thigh. The original meaning would therefore be the muscular parts of the thigh; hence muscle in general.] Brawn; muscle; sinew; strength: generally in the plural.

And I myself, who sat apart
And watched them, waxed in every limb;
I felt the *thews* of Anakim,
The pulses of a Titan's heart. *Tennyson.*

**Thewed** † (thūd), *a.* Accustomed; educated; mannered.

Yet would not seem so rude and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part. *Spenser.*

**Thewed** (thūd), *a.* Having thews, muscle, or strength; as, a well-*thewed* limb.

**Thewy** (thū'i), *a.* Brawny; muscular; sinewy; vigorous; strong.

**They** (THā), *pron.*; possess. case *their*, obj. case *them.* [O. E. *tha*, *thei*, which in the thirteenth century came into use in the north of England, displacing *hi*, *hie*, the nom. pl. of the A. Sax. pron. *he*, *heó*, *hit.* It gradually became general, *thei* being the regular form in Chaucer (genit. *her*, *hir*, *here*, their, dat. and acc. *hem*, them), though Piers Plowman has also *hij*. *They* appears to be based directly on A. Sax. *thá*, nom. pl. of the def. art., modified by the influence of Icel. *their*, they, nom. pl. of the pers. pron.] The pl. form for all the genders of the third pers. pron., that is, for *he*, *she*, or *it*, thus denoting more than one person or thing.

*They* and their fathers have transgressed against me. Ezek. ii. 3.

Blessed are *they* which do hunger and thirst after righteousness. Mat. v. 6.

*They* of Italy salute you. Heb. xiii. 24.

In the phrase *they say* (=Fr. *on dit*), that is, it is said by persons, indefinitely, *they* is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on.*

**Thibaudia** (ti-bą'di-a), *n.* [In honour of *Thiebaut* de Berneand, secretary of the Linnæan society of Paris.] A genus of extremely elegant shrubs, nat. order Vaccinaceæ, having usually bright-red tubular flowers and thick shining leaves. The species are mostly natives of Peru and New Granada, though some (forming the genus Agapetes of some authors) are found in India, Iowa, and Madagascar.

**Thibetan, Thibetian** (tib'et-an, ti-bē'shi-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Thibet in Asia.

**Thibet-cloth** (ti-bet'kloth), *n.* 1. A camlet or fabric made of coarse goats' hair.—2. A fine woollen cloth used for ladies' dresses.

**Thible** (thī'bl), *n.* [A slightly different form of *dibble.*] 1. A dibble.—2. A porridge-stick, a stick used for stirring broth, porridge, &c.; in Scotch *Thivel* or *Theevle.* [Provincial in both senses.]—3. † A slice; a skimmer; a spatula.

**Thick** (thik), *a.* [A. Sax. *thicc*, O. Fris. *thikke*, Icel. *thykkr*, Dan. *tyk*, D. *dik*, G. *dick*, thick; same root as A. Sax. *thíhan*, *theón*, to grow, to flourish.] 1. Having more or less extent measured round the surface in the direction of the breadth, or from one surface to its opposite; having certain dimensions measured otherwise than in length and breadth; having more or less extent in circumference or diameter: said of solid bodies; as, a plank three inches *thick;* how *thick* is the paper?—2. Having greater extent or depth than usual from one surface to its opposite; relatively of great circumference, depth, or diameter; having considerable extent when measured all round in the direction of the breadth: opposed to *thin*, *slender*, *slim;* as, a *thick* stick; *thick* cloth; *thick* paper.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick.*
Deut. xxxii. 15.

3. Dense; inspissated; having great consistence; containing much solid matter in solution or suspension; not thin; as, *thick* juice; *thick* vapour; *thick* fog.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab. *Shak.*

4. Not transparent or clear; dark; turbid; misty; as, *thick* weather. 'A *thick*, misty day.' *Sir W. Scott.*—5. Close set or planted; having things closely crowded together; compact; close; dense. 'Thin mane, *thick* tail.' *Shak.* 'A hollow cave amid the *thickest* woods.' *Spenser.*—6. Coming close together; following each other closely; as, blows as *thick* as hail.—7. Without proper intervals or flexibility of articulation; indistinct; as, *thick* utterance. 'My voice was *thick* with sighs.' *Tennyson.*—8. Dim; indistinct; weak; defective: said of the sense of sight. 'My sight was ever *thick.*' *Shak.*—9. Dull; not acute or sensitive; not quick; defective: said of the sense of hearing.

The king and queen of that country were *thick* of hearing. *Swift.*

10. Mentally or morally dull; stupid; gross; crass. '*Thick* and unwholesome in their thoughts.' *Shak.*—11. Deep; heavy; profound.

*Thick* slumber hangs upon mine eyes. *Shak.*

12. Intimate; very friendly; familiar. [Colloq.]

Newcome and I are not very *thick* together.
*Thackeray.*

She and Polly are as *thick* as thieves together.
*Cornhill Mag.*

[*Thick as thieves* is a sort of proverbial saying.]—SYN. Dense, close, compact, solid, gross, coarse.

**Thick** (thik), *n.* 1. The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest.

Achimetes . . . in the *thick* of the dust and smoke presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. † A thicket or close bush.

Which when that warrior heard, dismounting straight
From his tall steed he rusht into the *thick.* *Spenser.*

And through the cumbrous *thicks* as fearfully he makes,
He with his branched head the tender saplings shakes. *Drayton.*

3. A thick-headed, slow, or stupid fellow; a dullard; a dolt. [Colloq.]

The question remains whether I should have got most good by understanding Greek particles or cricket thoroughly. I am such a *thick.* I never should have had time for both. *T. Hughes.*

—*Thick and thin*, whatever is in the way; all obstacles or hinderances.

Through *thick and thin* she followed him.
*Hudibras.*

**Thick** (thik), *adv.* [A. Sax. *thicce.*] 1. In close succession one upon another; crowdingly; frequently; fast or close together.

Favours came *thick* upon him. *Wotton.*

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet.
*Dryden.*

2. Closely; as, a plat of ground *thick* sown.—3. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual; as, a bed covered *thick* with tan; land covered *thick* with manure.—*Thick and threefold*, in quick succession or in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till an experienced stager discovered the plot.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Thick** (thik), *v.i.* To become thick or dense; to thicken.

**Thick** (thik), *v.t.* To make thick; to thicken. *Shak.*

The nightmare Life-in-death was she,
Who *thicks* men's blood with cold. *Coleridge.*

**Thick-and-thin** (thik'and-thin), *a.* 1. Ready to go through thick and thin; thorough; devoted; as, a *thick-and-thin* supporter; a *thick-and-thin* advocate for a measure.—2. *Naut.* said of the block of a tackle having one of its sheaves larger than the other.

**Thick-coming** (thik'kum-ing), *a.* Coming or following in close succession; crowding.

She is troubled with *thick-coming* fancies,
That keep her from her rest. *Shak.*

**Thicken** (thik'n), *v.t.* 1. To make thick or thicker, in any sense of the word; as, (*a*) to make dense; to make close; to fill up the interstices of; as, to *thicken* cloth; to *thicken* paint, mortar, or a liquid. (*b*) To make frequent or more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows.—2. † To strengthen; to confirm.

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs. *Shak.*

**Thicken** (thik'n), *v.i.* To become thick or more thick, in any of the senses of the word; as, (*a*) to become dense; as, the fog *thickens.* (*b*) To become dark or obscure.

Thy lustre *thickens*
When he shines by. *Shak.*

(*c*) To be inspissated; to be consolidated, coagulated, or congealed; as, vegetable juices *thicken* as the more volatile parts are evaporated.

Water stopt gives birth
To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

(*d*) To become close or more close or numerous; to press; to crowd: hence to become more animated through people crowding.

The press of people *thickens* to the court. *Dryden.*

The combat *thickens* like the storm that flies.
*Dryden.*

**Thickening** (thik'n-ing), *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

**Thicket** (thik'et), *n.* [From *thick*; comp. G. *dickicht*, from *dick*, thick.] A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set. 'A ram caught in a *thicket.*' Gen. xxii. 13. 'No branchy *thicket* shelter yields.' *Tennyson.*

**Thicketty** (thik'et-i), *a.* Abounding in thickets. [Rare.] '*Thicketty* woods.' *Mrs. Marsh.*

**Thick-eyed** (thik'īd), *a.* Having dim eyes; characterized by defective vision. '*Thick-eyed* musing and cursed melancholy.' *Shak.*

**Thick-head** (thik'hed), *n.* 1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.—2. One of the birds of the sub-family Pachycephalinæ, or great-headed chatterers.

**Thick-headed** (thik'hed-ed), *a.* 1. Having a thick or bushy head. 'Some *thick-headed* tree.' *Mortimer.*—2. Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.

**Thickish** (thik'ish), *a.* Somewhat thick.

**Thick-knee** (thik'nē), *n.* The common name of birds of the genus Œdicnemus, order Grallatores, connecting the bustards and plovers. One species, the *Œ. crepitans*, is found in the southern parts of Britain, where it is called the *stone-curlew* or *Norfolk plover.* See STONE-PLOVER.

**Thick-lips** (thik'lips), *n.* A person having thick lips, a characteristic of the negro race;

an opprobrious term applied to Othello. *Shak.*

**Thickly** (thik'li), *adv.* In a thick manner or condition; as, (*a*) deeply; to a great depth; as, paint laid *thickly* on. (*b*) Closely; compactly; as, branches growing *thickly*. (*c*) In quick succession; as, misfortunes come *thickly* upon him.

**Thickness** (thik'nes), *n.* The state of being thick, in any sense of the word; as, (*a*) the extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; as, the *thickness* of a tree; the *thickness* of a board; the *thickness* of the hand; the *thickness* of a layer of earth. (*b*) Denseness; density; consistence; spissitude; as, the *thickness* of fog, vapour, or clouds; *thickness* of paint or mortar; the *thickness* of honey; the *thickness* of the blood. (*c*) Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near; as, the *thickness* of trees in a forest; the *thickness* of a wood. (*d*) The state of being close, dense, or impervious; as, the *thickness* of shades. (*e*) Dulness of the sense of seeing or hearing; want of quickness or acuteness.

What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise between the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift.*

(*f*) Want of due distinction of syllables or good articulation; indistinctness or confusedness of utterance; as, the *thickness* of his speech.

**Thick-pleached** (thik'plēcht), *a.* Thickly interwoven.

The prince and Count Claudio, walking in a *thick-pleached* alley in my orchard, were thus much overheard by a man of mine. *Shak.*

**Thickset** (thik'set), *a.* 1. Close planted. 'A *thickset* thorny wood.' *Dryden.*—2. Having a short thick body; thick; stout; stumpy. 'Laying a short, *thickset* finger upon my arm.' *Lord Lytton.*

**Thickset** (thik'set), *n.* 1. A close or thick hedge.—2. Very thick or dense underwood; bush; scrub.—3. A kind of stout twilled cotton cloth; a kind of fustian cord or velveteen.

**Thick-sighted** (thik'sīt-ed), *a.* Having dim or defective sight; purblind; short-sighted. '*Thick-sighted*, barren, lean, and lacking juice.' *Shak.*

**Thickskin** (thik'skin), *n.* A stolid, coarse, gross person, especially one who is insensible to, or not easily irritated by taunts, reproaches, ridicule, or the like; a blockhead; a vulgar unpolished person. 'The shallowest *thickskin* of that barren sort.' *Shak.*

**Thick-skinned** (thik'skind), *a.* 1. Having a thick skin or rind; as, a *thick-skinned* animal; a *thick-skinned* orange, or the like.—2. Not easily moved or irritated, as by reproaches, taunts, sneering, ridicule, and the like; dull; insensible; stolid.

**Thick-skull** (thik'skul), *n.* A dull person; a blockhead.

**Thick-skulled** (thik'skuld), *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn. 'This downright fighting fool, this *thick-skulled* hero.' *Dryden.*

**Thick-stuff** (thik'stuf), *n.* In *ship-building*, a general name for all planking above 4 inches in thickness.

**Thider**,† *adv.* Thither. *Chaucer.*

**Thief** (thēf), *n.* pl. **Thieves** (thēvz). [A. Sax. *theóf*, *thiúf*, *thēf*, Icel. *thjófr*, Sw. *tjuf*, D. *dief*, G. *dieb*, O.H.G. *diup*, Goth. *thjubs*, thief; root meaning doubtful.] 1. A person who steals or is guilty of theft; one who takes the goods or personal property of another without the owner's knowledge or consent; especially, one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force: as opposed to a *robber*, who openly uses violence.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, which stripped him of his raiment. Lu. x. 30.

2. A term of reproach; applied especially to a person guilty of cunning, deceitful, or secret actions; an evil-doer. 'Angelo is an adulterous *thief*.' *Shak.*—3. An excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle.

Where you see a *thief* in the candle, call presently for an extinguisher. *Bp. Hall.*

—*Thieves' Latin*, a jargon used by thieves; the cant or slang language peculiar to thieves. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Thief-catcher** (thēf'kach-ėr), *n.* One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

My evenings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend.
*Bramston.*

**Thief-leader** (thēf'lēd-ėr), *n.* One who leads away or takes a thief. [Rare.]

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Thief-stolen** (thef'stōl-n), *a.* Stolen by a thief or thieves. *Shak.*

**Thief-taker**, (thēf'tāk-ėr), *n.* One whose business is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice.

**Thietsee** (thēt'sē), *n.* See THEETSEE.

**Thieve** (thēv), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *thieved*; ppr. *thieving*. [A. Sax. *theófian*, to thieve. See THIEF.] To steal; to practise theft. 'Not be always *thieving* on the main.' *Byron.*

**Thieve** (thēv), *v.t.* To take by theft; to steal. 'Affirms your Psyche *thieved* her theories.' *Tennyson.*

**Thievery** (thēv'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The practice of stealing; theft.

Among the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,
Crams his rich *thiev'ry* up he knows not how.
*Shak.*

**Thieves'-vinegar** (thēvz'vin-e-gėr), *n.* A kind of vinegar made by digesting rosemary tops, sage leaves, &c., in vinegar, anciently believed to be an antidote against the plague. It derived its name and popularity from a story that four thieves who plundered the dead during the plague ascribed their impunity to this infusion. It has been long disused as worthless.

**Thievish** (thēv'ish), *a.* 1. Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; as, a *thievish* boy.—2. Partaking of the nature of theft; as, a *thievish* practice.—3.† Given to, characterized by, or accompanied with robbery.

Or with a base and boist'rous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shak.*

4.† Secret; sly; acting by stealth. 'Time's *thievish* progress to eternity.' *Shak.* 'The *thievish* minutes.' *Shak.*

**Thievishly** (thēv'ish-li), *adv.* In a thievish manner; like a thief; by theft. '*Thievishly* loiter and lurke.' *Tusser.*

**Thievishness** (thēv'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thievish.

**Thig** (thig), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *thicgan*, *thigan*, to take, receive, partake of; Icel. *thiggja*, to get, receive, accept, receive hospitality for a night; Dan. *tigge*, to beg as a mendicant, *tigger*, a beggar. The Scotch has probably got the word from the Scandinavian.] 1. To ask; to beg; to supplicate.

They were fain to *thig* and cry for peace and goodwill. *Pitscottie.*

2. To go about receiving supply from neighbours, &c. See THIGGER. [Scotch in both senses.]

**Thigger** (thig'ėr), *n.* One who thigs; a beggar; especially, one who solicits a gift or assistance in goods or money, not on the footing of an absolute mendicant or pauper, but as one in a temporary strait having some claim on the liberality of others. [Scotch.]

**Thigh** (thī), *n.* [A. Sax. *theóh*, Icel. *thjó*, O.H.G. *dioh*, *thioh*, D. *dij*, O.D. *dygh*, thigh; probably of same stem as *thick*, and verb *to thee*.] The thick, fleshy portion of the leg between the knee and the trunk. Used generally of man, sometimes of animals. 'Like the bee . . . our *thighs* packed with wax, our mouths with honey.' *Shak.*

**Thigh-bone** (thī'bōn), *n.* The bone of the thigh, a long cylindrical bone which is situated between the pelvis and the tibia; the femur.

**Thilke**† (ŦHilk), *pron.* [A. Sax. *thylc*, for *thȳlic*—*thý*, instrumental case of *se*, *seó*, *thæt* (see THAT), and *lic*, like.] That; that same. *Spenser.*

**Thill** (thil), *n.* [A. Sax. *thil*, *thill*, a stake, pole, plank, also *thel*, a board or plank; Icel. *thili*, *thil*, a deal, a plank; Sw. *tilja*, a pole, a stake, a beam; allied to *deal*, a plank of pine. According to some from same root as Skr. *tala*, surface, L. *tellus*, the earth, the earth's surface.] The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage. The thills are the two pieces of timber extending from the body of the carriage, between which the horse is put, and by which the carriage is supported in a horizontal position. Written also *Fill*.

**Thiller** (thil'ėr), *n.* A thill-horse. Also used in form *Filler*.

**Thill-horse** (thil'hors), *n.* The horse which goes between the thills or shafts and supports them. Also called *Fill-horse*.

**Thimble** (thim'bl), *n.* [From *thumb*, equivalent to something suited for the thumb, thimbles having no doubt been first worn on the thumb, as the sailor's thimble still is; comp. Icel. *thumall*, the thumb, *thumli*, a tom-thumb.] 1. A kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used by tailors and seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth. Seamstresses use a thimble having a rounded end with numerous small pits or indentations. Those used by tailors, upholsterers, &c., are open at the end.

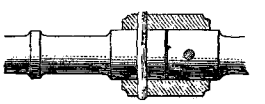
Thou liest, thou thread, thou *thimble*. *Shak.*

2. In *technol.* any thimble-shaped appendage or fixture, as the coupling-box in a thimble-coupling (see THIMBLE-COUPLING); a fixed or movable ring, tube, or lining placed in a hole; a tubular cone for expanding a flue.—3. *Naut.* an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it.

**Thimble-berry** (thim'bl-be-ri), *n.* A kind of black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) common in America.

**Thimble-case** (thim'bl-kās), *n.* A case for holding a thimble. 'A myrtle foliage round the *thimble-case*.' *Pope.*

**Thimble-coupling** (thim'bl-ku-pl-ing), *n.* In *mach.* a kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts. The connection is secured either by pins passed through the



Thimble-coupling.

ends of the shafts and the thimble, as in the figure, or by a parallel key or feather bedded in the boss-ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove cut in the thimble. This last is now the more common mode of fitting. This kind of coupling is also known under the names of *Ring-coupling* and *Jump-coupling*.

**Thimbleful** (thim'bl-fųl), *n.* As much of anything as a thimble would hold; hence, a very small quantity.

Yes, and measure for measure, too, Sosia; that is, for a *thimbleful* of gold a *thimbleful* of love. *Dryden.*

**Thimblerig** (thim'bl-rig), *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea. The ball or pea is put on a table and covered with one of the cups. The operator then begins moving the cups about, covering the pea now with one, now with another, and winds up by offering to bet that no one can tell which cup the pea is under. Any one simple enough to bet with him is seldom allowed to win, as the pea is generally abstracted by sleight of hand.

**Thimblerig** (thim'bl-rig), *v.t.* To cheat by means of thimblerig or sleight of hand.

**Thimblerigger** (thim'bl-rig-ėr), *n.* One who practises the trick of thimblerig; a low trickster.

**Thimblerigging** (thim'bl-rig-ing), *a.* Practising the tricks of a thimblerigger.

**Thimble-weed** (thim'bl-wēd), *n.* The popular name in the United States of a plant of the genus Rudbeckia, nat. order Compositæ, nearly related to Helianthus. It is a tall plant, resembling the sunflower, and is used in medicine for its diuretic and tonic properties.

**Thime**† (tīm). See THYME.

**Thin** (thin), *a.* [A. Sax. *thynne*, *thyn*, Icel. *thunnr*, D. *dun*, Sw. *tunn*, G. *dünn*; from the root of A. Sax. *thenian*, Icel. *thenja*, G. *dehnen*, to stretch or extend; cog. L. *tenuis*, Skr. *tanus*, thin; Gr. *tanaos*, outstretched; W. *tenau*, *teneu*, thin, rare; Ir. *tana*, thin, slender. The root is *tan*, *ta*, to stretch, and is very widely spread in the Indo-European languages, being seen in L. *tendo*, to stretch (whence E. *tend*); Gr. *teinō*, to stretch, *tonos*, L. *tonus*, E. *tone*; L. *teneo*, to hold (whence *contain*, &c.), *tener* tender, *tenor*, *tabula* (E. *table*), *taberna* (E. *tavern*), &c.] 1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; slight; slim; unsubstantial; as, a *thin* plate of metal; *thin* paper; a *thin* board; a *thin* covering. 'If your garments were *thin*.' *Shak.* Hence—2. Not sufficient for a covering

easily seen through; slight; flimsy; as, a *thin* veil; a *thin* disguise.

I come not
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence;
They are too *thin* and bare to hide offences. *Shak.*

3. Rare; not dense: used of the air and aeriform fluids. 'In the day when the air is more *thin*.' *Bacon.* '*Thin* winding breath.' *Shak.* —4. Deficient in such ingredient as gives body or substance; wanting in some characteristic ingredient: said of liquids or semi-liquids; as, *thin* milk; *thin* blood; *thin* gruel. 'To forswear *thin* potations.' *Shak.* 5. Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state; sparse; not abundant; as, the trees of a forest are *thin;* the corn or grass is *thin;* a *thin* audience in church is not uncommon.—6. Not crowded or well filled; not abounding; as, important legislative business should not be transacted in a *thin* house.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

7. Not full or well grown. 'Seven *thin* ears . . . blasted with the east wind.' Gen. xli. 6. 8. Slim; small; slender; lean; as, a person becomes *thin* by disease; some animals are naturally *thin.*—9. Faint; feeble; slight; destitute of fulness or volume, as sound.

*Thin* hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*
His voice was *thin*, as voices from the grave. *Tennyson.*

It is often used adverbially in composition as the first element in compounds; as, *thin*-clad. '*Thin*-sown of people.' *Bacon.* 'The *thin*-spun life.' *Milton.* It is also used in the formation of a number of other self-explanatory compounds, as *thin*-faced, *thin*-lipped, *thin*-peopled, &c.

**Thin** (thin), *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state: chiefly forming the first part in compounds. See above.

**Thin** (thin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *thinned;* ppr. *thinning.* [See the adjective.] 1. To make thin; to make less thick; to attenuate; to make slender or lean.

A troublous touch
*Thinn'd*, or would seem to *thin* her in a day. *Tennyson.*

2. To make less close, crowded, or numerous; to diminish the number of; as, to *thin* the ranks of an enemy; to *thin* the trees or shrubs of a thicket.

One half of the noble families had been *thinned* by proscription. *Hallam.*

3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense; as, to *thin* the air; to *thin* the vapours; to *thin* the blood.

**Thin** (thin), *v.i.* To diminish in thickness; to grow or become thin: with *out, away,* &c.; thus geological strata are said to *thin out* when they gradually diminish in thickness till they disappear.

**Thine** (THIN), *pronominal adj.* [A. Sax. *thin,* thine, genit. of *thú,* thou; like O.Sax. and Icel. *thin,* Sw. and Dan. *din,* Goth. *theina,* G. *dein, n* being the sign of the genitive. (See THOU.) 'In the twelfth century the *n* dropped off before a consonant, but was retained (*a*) in the oblique cases, (*b*) in the plural (with final *e*), (*c*) when the pronoun followed the substantive, and (*d*) before a word beginning with a vowel.' *Dr. Morris.* The loss of the *n* produced the more modern form *thy.*] Thy; belonging to thee; relating to thee; being the property of thee. The following quotations give examples of the euphonic use of *thine* before a vowel, while *thy* is used before a consonant.

Give every man *thine* ear, but few *thy* voice. *Shak.*
When thou comest into *thy* neighbour's vineyard then thou mightest eat grapes *thy* fill at *thine* own pleasure. Deut. xxiii. 24.

In modern writings *thy* and *thine* are both used before vowels, according to the individual predilections of the writer. Like *hers, ours, yours, theirs, mine, his, thine* is used independently or absolutely, that is, without the noun with which it is associated, serving either for a nominative or objective or a predicate; as, *thine* is good; give him *thine;* that book of *thine.* In these uses *thine,* &c., are used exactly like the possessive of a noun. It is to be observed that *thine,* like *thou,* is now used only in poetry, in solemn discourse, and in the common language of the Quakers. In familiar and common language *your* and *yours* are always used in the singular number as well as the plural.

**Thing** (*thing*), *n.* [A. Sax. *thing,* a council, meeting, court, cause, controversy, sake; L.G. and G. *ding,* a thing, a matter, a cause; Dan. and Sw. *ting,* a thing, a legal trial, a court, a place where magistrates perform some solemn act; Icel. *thing,* an assembly (see meaning 9 below), a conference, a household article. The root meaning and connections of this word are doubtful. Some connect it with A. Sax. *thihan* or *theón,* O.E. *thee,* to grow, thrive. The development of meanings judicial suit or controversy, cause, sake, thing, is similar to that seen in L. *causa,* a cause or suit, which becomes Fr. *chose,* a thing. See also SAKE.] 1. Anything which can be made the subject of consideration or discourse; whatever is separable or distinguishable as an object of thought; whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; anything, animate or inanimate.

God made . . . every *thing* that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. Gen. i. 25.
Of law . . . all *things* in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power. *Hooker.*
Yea, slimy *things* did crawl with legs
Upon the slimy sea. *Coleridge.*

2. An inanimate object, in distinction from a living being; any lifeless material.

Keep a *thing,* its use will come. *Tennyson.*

3. Applied to man and animals, often in pity or contempt, sometimes with a sense of fondness, tenderness, or admiration. 'Thou noble *thing!*' *Shak.*

See, sons, what *things* you are. *Shak.*
I hold you as a *thing* enskyed and sainted. *Shak.*
The poor *thing* sighed, and, with a blessing . . . turned from me. *Addison.*
The seeming-injured simple-hearted *thing*
Came to her old perch back. *Tennyson.*

4. An act; a deed; a transaction; a matter; a circumstance; an event or action; that which happens or falls out, or that which is done, told, or proposed.

And the *thing* was very grievous in Abraham's sight, because of his son. Gen. xxi. 11.
These *things* said Esaias, when he saw his glory. Jn. xii. 41.
*Things* have fallen out, sir, so unluckily,
That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shak.*
What *things* have we seen
Done at the Mermaid! *F. Beaumont.*

5. A piece of composition, as a tale, a poem, a piece of music, or the like. 'He coude endite, and make a *thing.*' *Chaucer.*

I have a *thing* in prose begun above twenty-eight years ago. *Swift.*
A pretty kind of—sort of—kind of *thing,*
Not much a verse, and poem none at all. *L. Hunt.*

6. A portion or part; an item or particular; as, I don't know a *thing* about it. 'Wicked men who understand any *thing* of wisdom.' *Tillotson.* With *any, some, no,* it is often used adverbially in this sense, these words now usually forming compounds with it.

Sitters give us notice when a gentleman goes by, especially if he be *any thing* in drink. *Swift.*

7. *pl.* Clothes; accoutrements; furniture; what one carries about with him; luggage.

The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Knolles.*

8. In *law,* a subject of dominion or property, as contradistinguished from a *person.* They are distributed into three kinds: *things real,* comprehending lands, tenements, and hereditaments; *things personal,* comprehending goods and chattels; and *things mixed,* partaking of the characteristics of the two former, as a title-deed, &c. 9. (pron. ting.) A judicial or legislative assembly among the Scandinavian peoples, as in Iceland or Norway. The *thingvalla* in Iceland was a spot in the southern part of the island where the *al-thing,* or general parliament, was accustomed in the middle ages to meet.

Likewise the Swedish king
Summoned in haste a *thing,*
Weapons and men to bring
In aid of Denmark. *Longfellow.*

—*The thing,* as it ought to be; in the normal or perfect condition: a colloquial phrase applied to an ideal or typical condition, as of health, dress, conduct (when applied to persons), of completeness, perfectness, exactness, and the like (applied to things).

A bishop's calling company together in this week is, to use the vulgar phrase, not *the thing.* *Johnson.*
His lordship complained of being rather unwell, had a slight headache, and was not quite *the thing* in his stomach. *Trollope.*

—*Thing of nothing,*† anything very worthless.

Shall then that thing that honours thee,
How miserable a thing soever, yet a thing still,
And though a *thing of nothing,* thy thing ever. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Thingumbob** (thing'um-bob), *n.* [Humourously formed from *thing.*] A term used to indicate that the speaker is at a loss for a definite name. 'A lonely grey house, with a *thingumbob* at the top; a 'servatory they call it.' *Lord Lytton* [Vulgar or colloq.]

**Thin-gut** (thin'gut), *n.* A starveling. 'Thou *thin-gut!* thou thing without moisture!' *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare.]

**Think** (thingk), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *thought;* ppr. *thinking.* [A. Sax. *thincan,* more correctly *thencan,* pret. *thohte,* pp. *thoht,* to think; O. Sax. *thenkjan, thahta,* Goth. *thagkjan, thankjan,* O.H.G. *dankjan,* Mod. G. and D. *denken,* Icel. *thekkja,* Dan. *tænke;* closely allied to *thank,* and to A. Sax. *thyncan,* to seem, whence *methinks.* By some taken from a root signifying to produce, prepare, &c., seen also in Gr. *technē,* art, L. *tignum,* a beam.] 1. To have the mind occupied on some subject; to have ideas, or to revolve ideas in the mind; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgment, or illation; to have a succession of ideas or intellectual states; to cogitate; to muse; to meditate. '*Think* much, speak little.' *Dryden.*

I cannot speak, nor *think,*
Nor dare to know that which I know. *Shak.*
For that I am
I know, because I *think.* *Dryden.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine; to hold as a settled opinion; to be of opinion; as, I *think* it will rain to-morrow.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best. Num. xxxvi. 6.
I should sin
To *think* but nobly of my grandmother. *Shak.*

3. To purpose; to design; to mean; to hope; to expect; to intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me. *Shak.*
I know you *think* to dine with me to-day. *Shak.*
I *thought* to promote thee unto great honour. Num. xxiv. 11.

4. To imagine; to suppose; to fancy.

Edmund, I *think,* is gone
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His 'nighted life. *Shak.*
Let him that *thinketh* he standeth, take heed lest he fall. 1 Cor. x. 12.
What is this? his eyes are heavy: *think* not they are glazed with wine. *Tennyson.*

5. To reflect; to recollect or call to mind.

And Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him . . . and when he *thought* thereon, he wept. Mark xiv. 72.
I pray you, *think* you question with the Jew. *Shak.*

6. To dwell upon our thoughts or perceptions; to consider; to deliberate; as, *think* how this *thing* could happen.

He *thought* within himself, saying, what shall I do? Luke xii. 17.
I was *thinking* with what manners I might safely be admitted. *Shak.*
Take a month to *think,*
And let me have an answer to my wish. *Tennyson.*

7. To presume; to venture.

*Think* not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father. Mat. iii. 9.

[In several of the above examples this verb is used in a sort of semi-transitive way, being followed by an object clause.] —*To think of,* to estimate; to esteem; as, to *think* little *of* a book. 'Whom we know and *think* well *of.*' *Locke.*—*To think on* or *upon,* (*a*) to meditate or muse on. '*Think on* these things.' Phil. iv. 8. 'Not matters to be slightly *thought on.*' *Tillotson.* (*b*) To light on or discover by meditation; as, to *think on* an expedient. 'Venus *thought on* a deceit.' *Swift.* (*c*) To remember with favour; to bear in mind; to have regard to; to pay attention to; to provide for. '*Think upon* me, my God for good.' Neh. v. 19 'Then will I *think upon* a recompense.' *Shak.*—*To think long,* (*a*) to long for; to expect with impatience.

Have I *thought long* to see this morning's face,
And doth it give me such a sight as this? *Shak.*

(*b*) To think the time long; to weary; to suffer from ennui. [Scotch.]—SYN. To cogitate, reflect, ponder, contemplate, meditate, muse, imagine, suppose, believe.

**Think** (thingk), *v.t.* 1. To form or harbour in the mind; to conceive; to imagine. 'To *think* so base a thought.' *Shak.* 'If you *think* this wickedness in me.' *Tennyson.*

Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil. 1 Cor. xiii. 4, 5.

2. To hold in opinion; to regard; to believe; to consider; to esteem. 'Nor *think* superfluous others' aid.' *Milton.*

I have no other but a woman's reason;
I *think* him so, because I *think* him so. *Shak.*

3.† To contrive; to plan; to plot; to scheme. 'To *think* the death of her own son.' *Beau. & Fl.*—4. To make an object of thought; to form a conception of; as, one cannot *think* the unconditioned.

Fichte was right in saying that God ought not to be *thought* in connection with the world of sense, or, indeed, at all; and this for the simple reason that it is impossible so to *think* him.
*Trans. of Bleek's Origin of Language.*

—*To think scorn*, to think that a thing, as an act either done or suffered, would bring one into contempt; hence, (*a*) to disdain to do an act as being beneath one. 'He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone.' Est. iii. 6. (*b*) To feel that an act done or threatened is such as to make one an object of scorn or contempt; to feel deeply indignant: frequently heightened by the addition of *foul*.

And (I) *think foul scorn*, that Parma, or Spain, or any prince in Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realms. *Queen Elizabeth.*

**Think** (thingk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *thyncan, thincan*, to seem, to appear, pret. *thûhte*, often used impersonally with a dative; Goth. *thugkjan*, L. G. and D. *dunken*, G. *dünken;* allied to the other verb to *think*.] To seem: used impersonally and now only along with *me* in *methinketh, methinks, methought, me* being in the dative. 'It *thinketh* me.' *Chaucer.* 'It *thoghte* them.' *Gower.* 'Mury and fair it *thoght* ynow' = merry and fair it seemed enough. *Robert of Gloucester.* See METHINKS.

**Thinkable** (thingk'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being thought; conceivable; cogitable.

'But what is the condition under which alone a relation is *thinkable*? It is *thinkable* only as of a certain order—as belonging, or not belonging, to some class of before-known relations. *J. S. Mill.*

**Thinker** (thingk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who thinks; but chiefly, one who thinks in a particular manner; as, a close *thinker;* a deep *thinker;* a coherent *thinker*.—2. One who turns his attention to, or writes on, speculative subjects; as, a distinguished *thinker*.

**Thinking** (thingk'ing), *a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas; as, man is a *thinking* being.

When we say in English, *he is a thinking man*, an understanding man, we mean not a person whose mind is *in* actual energy, but whose mind is enriched with a larger portion of these powers. *Harris.*

You think, and what does thinking include? Manifestly a subject and an object—a *thinking* being and thought itself. *J. D. Morell.*

**Thinking** (thingk'ing), *n.* The act or state of one who thinks; thought; imagination; cogitation; judgment.

I am wrapped in dismal *thinkings*. *Shak.*
I heard a bird so sing,
Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king.
*Shak.*

**Thinkingly** (thingk'ing-li), *adv.* By thought.

**Thinly** (thin'li), *adv.* 1. In a thin, loose, scattered manner; not thickly; as, ground *thinly* planted with trees; a country *thinly* inhabited.—2. Slightly; insufficiently.

This may help to thicken other proofs
That do demonstrate *thinly*. *Shak.*

**Thinner** (thin'ėr), *n.* One who thins or makes thin.

**Thinness** (thin'nes), *n.* The state of being thin; as, (*a*) smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; as, the *thinness* of ice; the *thinness* of a plate; the *thinness* of the skin. (*b*) Tenuity; rareness; as, the *thinness* of air or other fluid. (*c*) A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity: opposed to *spissitude;* as, the *thinness* of honey, of whitewash, or of paint. (*d*) Exility; smallness; fineness; want of fulness; as, the *thinness* of a point; the *thinness* of one's voice. (*e*) Rareness; a scattered state; paucity; as, the *thinness* of trees in a forest; the *thinness* of inhabitants.

**Thinnish** (thin'ish), *a.* Somewhat thin.

**Thin-skinned** (thin'skind), *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive; easily offended; irritable.

**Thin-spun** (thin'spun), *a.* Spun to thinness or fineness; fine-spun; thin: used figuratively in the following quotation.

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears
And slits the *thin-spun* life. *Milton.*

**Thir** (THėr), *pron.* [A Scandinavian form; Icel. *their*, they, *their-si*, these.] These. *Thir* and *thae* = E. *these* and *those*. [Scotch.]

**Third** (thėrd), *a.* [O.E. *thridde*, A. Sax. *thridda, thryddа*, the common metathesis of *r* and the vowel giving *third;* cog. Goth. *thridja*, Icel. *thridi, thridja*, Sw. and Dan. *tredie*, D. *derde*, G. *dritte*, G. *tritos*, L. *tertius*, Skr. *tritiya*, W. *trydy*, Gael. *treas*—all from words signifying three respectively. See THREE.] 1. The next after the second; coming after two of the same class; the ordinal of three. The *third* hour in the day, among the ancients, was about nine o'clock in the morning.—2. Constituting or being one of three equal parts into which anything is divided.—*Third estate*, (*a*) in Great Britain, the commonalty or commons, represented in the legislature by the House of Commons. (*b*) In *French hist.* the *Tiers État* (which see). —*Third order*, in *R. Cath. Ch.* an order among the Premonstrants, Carmelites, Franciscans, Augustines, &c., composed of secular associates not bound by vows, but conforming to a certain extent to the general designs of the order.—*Third point.* See *Tierce Point* under TIERCE.—*Third person*, in *gram.* the person spoken of.—*Third sound*, in *music*, see THIRD, *n.*

**Third** (thėrd), *n.* 1. The third part of anything; one of three equal parts. 'This ample *third* of our fair kingdom.' *Shak.*—2. The sixtieth part of a second of time.—3. In *music*, (*a*) an interval consisting of (1) a major tone and a minor tone, as from C to E; called a *major third;* (2) a major or minor tone and a semitone, as from A to C; called a *minor third*. (*b*) The upper of the two notes including this interval.—4. *pl.* In *law*, the third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by the law of some countries, the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life: corresponding to the *tierce* of Scots law.

**Third**† (thėrd), *n.* Thread.

For as a subtle spider, closely sitting
In centre of her web that spreadeth round,
If the least fly but touch the smallest *third*,
She feels it instantly. *Ant. Brewer.*

**Third-borough** (thėrd'bu-rō), *n.* An under constable.

I know my remedy, I must go fetch the *third-borough*. *Shak.*

**Thirdly** (thėrd'li), *adv.* In the third place.

**Thirdpenny** (thėrd'pen-ni), *n.* In *Anglo-Sax. law*, a third part of the fines imposed at the ancient county courts, which was one of the perquisites of the earl of the district.

**Third-rate** (thėrd'rāt), *a.* 1. In the *navy*, applied to a certain class of men-of-war.—2. Very inferior; as, a *third-rate* actor.

**Thirl** (thėrl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *thirlian, thyrlian*, to bore, *thyrel*, a hole, from *thurh*, through; the same word as *thrill*.] To bore; to perforate. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Thirl** (thėrl), *v.t.* [Icel. *thrœll*, a thrall.] To enslave; to thrall; to bind or subject; especially, to bind or astrict by the terms of a lease or otherwise; as, lands *thirled* to a particular mill. See THIRLAGE. [Scotch.]

**Thirl** (thėrl), *n.* In *Scots law*, a term used to denote those lands the tenants of which were bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill. Called also *Sucken*.

**Thirlage** (thėrl'āj), *n.* [Equivalent to *thrallage*. See above.] In *Scots law*, a species of servitude, formerly very common in Scotland, and also prevalent in England, by which the proprietors or other possessors of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground, to which mill the lands were said to be *thirled* or astricted, and also to pay a certain proportion of the grain, varying in different cases, as a remuneration for the grinding, and for the expense of the erection and maintenance of the mill. The principal duty chargeable in thirlage was *multure* (which see). There were also smaller duties called *sequels*, which fell to the servants of the mill, according to the particular usage of each mill.

**Thirst** (thėrst), *n.* [A. Sax. *thyrst, thurst*, O.Sax. *thurst*, Goth. *thaurstei*, Icel. *thorsti*, Sw. and Dan. *törst*, D. *dorst*, G. *durst*, thirst; allied to Goth. *thairsan*, to be dry, *thaursus*, dry; Icel. *thurr*, dry, *therra*, to dry, to wipe; G. *dürr*, dry, the root being that of L. *torreo*, to roast, to parch (whence *torrent*), *torridus*, torrid, *terra*, the earth, the dry land; Gr. *tersomai*, to be or become dry; Skr. *tarsh*, to thirst.] 1. A term used to denote the sensations arising from the want of fluid nutriment; the desire, uneasiness, or suffering occasioned by want of drink; vehement desire for drink. The sensations of thirst are chiefly referred to the thorax and fauces, but the condition is really one affecting the entire body. The excessive pains of thirst compared with those of hunger are due to the fact that the deprivation of liquids is a condition with which all the tissues sympathize. Every solid and every fluid of the body contains water, and hence abstraction or diminution of the watery constituents is followed by a general depression of the whole system. Thirst is a common symptom of febrile and other diseases.

Wherefore is this that thou hast brought us up out of Egypt, to kill us and our children and our cattle with *thirst*? Ex. xvii. 3.

2. A want and eager desire after anything: now usually with *for* or *after* before the object, formerly also *of;* as, a *thirst for* worldly honours; a *thirst for* praise. 'A *thirst* of worldly good.' *Fairfax.* 'A *thirst of* knowledge.' *Milton.* 'A *thirst of* praise.' *Granville.*

I speak this in hunger for bread, not in *thirst for* revenge. *Shak.*

3. Dryness; drought.

The rapid current which through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

**Thirst** (thėrst), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *thyrstan*, Icel. *thyrsta*, D. *dorsten*, G. *dürsten*. See the noun.] 1. To experience a painful sensation for want of drink; to have desire to drink.

The people *thirsted* there for water. Ex. xvii. 3.

2. To have a vehement desire for anything.

My soul *thirsteth* for God, for the living God.
Ps. xlii. 2.

That unhappy king, my master, whom
I so much *thirst* to see. *Shak.*

**Thirst** (thėrst), *v.t.* To have a thirst for; to want to drink. [Rare.]

He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood.
*Prior.*

**Thirster** (thėrst'ėr), *n.* One who thirsts.

**Thirstily** (thėrs'ti-li), *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

**Thirstiness** (thėrs'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being thirsty; thirst; vehement desire for anything.

**Thirstless** (thėrst'les), *a.* Not having thirst; having no vehement desire. 'Thirstless minds.' *Bp. Reynolds.*

**Thirsty** (thėrs'ti), *a.* [A. Sax. *thyrstig*. See THIRST, *n.* and *v.i.*] 1. Feeling a painful sensation for want of drink; having thirst; afflicted with thirst.

Give me, I pray thee, a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. Judg. iv. 19.

I was *thirsty*, and ye gave me no drink.
Mat. xxv. 42.

2. Very dry; having no moisture; parched. 'The *thirsty* land.' Is. xxxv. 7.—3. Having a vehement desire of anything, as in blood-*thirsty*. 'To be *thirsty* after tottering honour.' *Shak.*

**Thirteen** (thėr'tēn), *a.* [A. Sax. *threótýne*, later *thrítíene*, thirteen, lit. three-ten, from *threó*, three, and *týne*, ten; so Icel. *threttán*, D. *dertien*, G. *dreizehn*, &c.] Ten and three; as, *thirteen* times.

**Thirteen** (thėr'tēn), *n.* 1. The number which consists of ten and three.—2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13 or xiii.

**Thirteenth** (thėr'tēnth), *a.* [See THIRTEEN.] 1. The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen; as, the *thirteenth* day of the month.—2. Constituting or being one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

**Thirteenth** (thėr'tēnth), *n.* 1. One of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In *music*, an interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave.

**Thirtieth** (thėr'ti-eth), *a.* [From *thirty*, A. Sax. *thrittigótha*.] 1. The tenth threefold; the next in order after the twenty-ninth; the ordinal of thirty; as, the *thirtieth* day of the month.—2. Constituting or being one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

**Thirtieth** (thėr'ti-eth), *n.* Any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

**Thirty** (thėr'ti), *a.* [A. Sax. *thrittig, thrittig*, D. *dertig*, O.H.G. *drîzug*, Mod.G. *dreissig* = three times ten. The term. *tig* = L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, ten.] Thrice-ten; ten three times repeated, or twenty and ten; as, the month of June consists of *thirty* days; Joseph was *thirty* years old when he stood before Pharaoh.—*Thirty years' war*, in *hist.* a series of wars carried on between the Protestant and Roman Catholic leagues in Germany. It commenced with the Bohemian war (1618), and ended with the Peace of Westphalia (1648).

**Thirty** (thėr'ti), *n.* 1. The number which consists of three times ten.—2. A symbol representing thirty units, as 30 or xxx.

**This** (THis), *a.* and *pron.* pl. **These** (THēz). [A. Sax. masc. *thes*, fem. *theos*, neut. *this*,

pl. *thâs*, which in later times became *those*, *these* (O.E. also *thise*) being rather formed as a separate plural by the adding of *e* to the singular. (See THOSE.) O. Sax. *these*, *thius*, *thit*, Icel. *thessi*, *thetta*, G. *dieser*, *diese*, *dieses*. *This* is composed of the pronominal stems *tha* (Skr. *ta*) seen in *the*, *that*, *thither*, &c., and *se*, *sa*, he (=Skr. *sa*, he).] 1. A demonstrative used to denote something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned; as, is *this* your younger brother? what trespass is *this* which ye have committed?

Who did sin, *this* man or his parents, that he was born blind? Jn. ix. 2.

When they heard *this*, they were pricked in their heart. Ac. ii. 37.

In the latter passage *this* is a substitute for what had preceded, viz. the discourse of Peter just delivered. In like manner *this* often represents a word, a sentence, or clause, or a series of sentences or events. In some cases it refers to what is to be immediately related or done.

But know *this*, that if the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. Mat. xxiv. 43.

2. Applied to notions of time, *this* may refer to (*a*) the present time; now; as, *this* day. 'Between *this* and supper.' *Shak.* (*b*) Time past; the time immediately before the present time; as, I have taken no snuff for *this* month.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that
Whereon *this* month I have been hammering.
*Shak.*

It is often used for *these*, the sum being reckoned up, as it were, in a total. '*This* two and thirty years.' *Shak.*

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

The plural, however, is now more commonly used by writers in such cases. (*c*) Time next to come. '*This* night I'll waste in sorrow.' *Shak.*

I learn'd in Worcester as I rode along,
He cannot draw his power *this* fourteen days.
*Shak.*

In Shakspere the phrases *this even* and *this night* occur, meaning *last even*, *last night*.—*By this*, by this time; as, *by this* the mail has arrived.

*By this* the vessel half her course had run. *Dryden.*

*This other day*,† very lately; the other day.

You denied to fight with me *this other day*. *Shak.*

3. *This* is frequently used to signify present place, state, condition, position, or the like; as, *this* (state of matters) is rather unpleasant.

You shall leave *this* to-morrow. *Trollope.*

Since he left *this*, . . . he never as much as bestowed a thought upon us. *Lever.*

4. *This* is used as opposed or correlative to *that*. *This* refers to the nearest person or thing; *that* to the most distant. Frequently, however, *this* and *that* denote reference indefinitely,

Two ships from far making amain to us,
Of Corinth *that* of Epidaurus *this*. *Shak.*

*This* way and *that* the wav'ring sails they bend.
*Pope.*

A body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced.
*Boyle.*

When *this* and *that* refer to different things before expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned, and *that* to the thing first mentioned. See THESE, THAT.

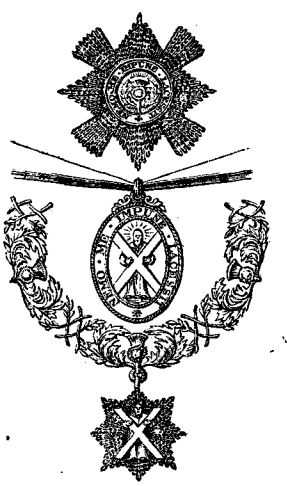
Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not follow *Hooker.*

It is sometimes opposed to *other*.

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design the *other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

**Thisness** (THis'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being this: hæcceity.

**Thistle** (this'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *thistel*, Icel. *thistill*, G. and D. *distel*, Sw. *tistel*, Sc. *thrissle*, thistle. Origin doubtful.] The common name of prickly plants of the tribe Cynaraceæ, nat. order Compositæ. The genus Carduus with its sub-genera Cirsium or Cnicus and Silybum contains the greatest number of those commonly recognized. There are numerous species, most of which are inhabitants of Europe, as the musk-thistle (*Carduus nutans*), milk-thistle (*C. Marianus*), welted thistle (*C. acanthoides*), slender-flowered thistle (*C. tenuiflorus*), the spear-thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus*), and field thistle (*Cnicus arvensis*), a well-known plant, very troublesome to the farmer. The blessed-thistle (*Carduus benedictus*) of the pharmacopœias, *Cnicus benedictus* or *Cirsium benedictum* of modern botanists, is a native of the Levant, and is a laxative and tonic medicine. The name thistle is also given to numerous prickly plants belonging to other genera, as the cotton-thistle belongs to the genus Onopordum. The common cotton-thistle (*O. Acanthium*) attains a height of from 4 to 6 feet. It is often cultivated as the Scotch thistle, but it is doubtful whether the thistle which constitutes the national badge has any existing type, though the stemless thistle (*Cnicus acaulis* or *Circium acaule*) is in many districts of Scotland looked on as the true Scotch thistle. The carline thistle belongs to the genus Carlina; the star-thistle is the *Centaurea Calcitrapa*. The sow-thistle belongs to the genus Sonchus, and the globe-thistle to the genus Echinops. Some species of the thistle are admitted into gardens, where they form a pretty variety for borders. Thistles sow themselves extensively by means of their winged seeds, and hence they are great pests to the farmer. The thistle seems to have been a national emblem in Scotland in the time of James III., and it was evidently well known as such when Dunbar wrote his poem of the 'Thistle and the Rose' (1503).—*Order of the Thistle*, a Scottish order of knighthood, sometimes called the order of St. Andrew. It was instituted by James VII. (James II. of England) in 1687, when



Order of the Thistle—Star, Jewel, Badge, and Collar.

eight knights were nominated. It fell into abeyance during the reign of William and Mary, but was revived by Queen Anne in 1703. The insignia of the order consist of a gold collar composed of thistles interlaced with sprigs of rue; the jewel, a figure of St. Andrew in the middle of a star of eight pointed rays, suspended from the collar; the star, of silver and eight-rayed, four of the rays being pointed, while the alternate rays are shaped like the tail-feathers of a bird, with a thistle in the centre surrounded by the Latin motto *Nemo me impune lacessit;* and the badge, oval, with the motto surrounding the figure of St. Andrew. The order consists of the sovereign and sixteen knights, besides extra knights (princes), and a dean, a secretary, the lyon-king-at-arms, and the gentleman usher of the green rod.

**Thistle-crown** (this'l-kroun), *n.* A gold coin of James I., king of England, of the value of 4*s*. It bore on the obverse a rose, and on the reverse a thistle, both crowned.

**Thistle-finch** (this'l-finsh), *n.* The goldfinch.

**Thistlewarp**† (this'l-wârp), *n.* A bird, supposed to be the goldfinch (one of the names of which is thistle-finch), so called from its feeding on thistles. [The Gr. *akanthis*, however, is rather the siskin.]

Two sweet birds, surnamed th' Acanthides,
Which we call *thistle-warps*, that near no seas
Dare ever come, but still in couples fly,
And feed on thistle-tops, to testify
The hardness of their first life in the last.
*Chapman & Marlowe.*

**Thistly** (this'l-i), *a.* 1. Overgrown with thistles; abounding with thistles; as, *thistly* ground.—2. Resembling a thistle; prickly. 'His *thistly* bristles.' *Sylvester.*

**Thither** (THiTH'ér), *adv.* [A. Sax. *thider*, *thyder*, Icel. *thathra*, thither, there; from demonstrative stem seen in *the*, *that*, and suffix *ther* = *tra* in Skr. *tatra*, there, in that place; from root *tar*, to go.] 1. To that place: opposed to *hither*.

This city is near . . . Oh let me escape *thither*.
Gen. xix. 20.
Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come. Jn. vii. 34.

*Thither* in this sense is now comparatively little used, especially in ordinary prose or in conversation, *there* having to a great extent taken its place. *It* is still used in elevated style, however, as also where *there* would be ambiguous.—2. To that end, point, or result.—*Hither and thither*, to this place and to that; one way and another; as, to run *hither and thither* in perplexity.

**Thitherto**† (THiTH'ér-tö'), *adv.* To that point; so far.

**Thitherward** (THiTH'ér-wêrd), *adv.* Toward that place.

They shall ask the way to Zion with their faces *thitherward*. Jer. l. 5.

**Thitsee** (thit'sē), *n.* See THEETSEE.

**Thivel** (thē'vl), *n.* A porridge-stick. See THIBLE. [Scotch.]

**Thlaspi** (thlas'pi), *n.* [Gr., from *thlaō*, to crush, to bruise, from its seeds having been bruised and used like mustard.] A genus of herbaceous plants, nat. order Cruciferæ, giving name to the tribe Thlaspideæ. *T. arvense* (field penny-cress or Mithridate mustard) occurs as a weed in cornfields, in some places in great abundance. See PENNY-CRESS.

**Thlaspideæ** (thlas-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A tribe of plants of the nat. order Cruciferæ, having for its type the genus Thlaspi.

**Thlipsis** (thlip'sis), *n.* [Gr. *thlipsis*, pressure, oppression, from *thlibō*, to press.] In *med.* compression, and especially constriction of vessels by an external cause; oppression.

**Tho'** (THō). A contraction of *Though*.

**Tho**† (THō), *adv.* [A. Sax. *thâ*, then, when.] Then.

*Tho* to a hill his fainting flock he led. *Spenser.*

**Tho**† (THō). [A. Sax. *thâ*, the.] The; those. *Chaucer.*

**Thof** (THof), *conj.* Provincial form of *Though*, the old guttural being changed to *f*, as in *rough* (now really *ruf*), &c.

There is not a soul of them all, *thof* he might not care a brass penny for you before, who will not fill a bumper to your health now. *J. Baillie.*

**Thole** (thōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *thol*, a thole or thole-pin; Icel. *tholl*r, a thole-pin, a wooden peg; L.G. *dolle*, D. *dol*. Probably connected with *thill* rather than with the verb *thole*.] 1. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. They are arranged in pairs, the space between forming one kind of rowlock. Also written *Thowl*, *Thowel*.

The sound of their oars on the *tholes* had died in the distance. *Longfellow.*

2. The pin or handle of a scythe-snath.—3.† A cart-pin. *Palsgrave.*

**Thole** (thōl), *n.* [Gr. *tholos*, a dome.] In *arch.* (*a*) same as *Tholus*. (*b*) The scutcheon or knot at the centre of a timber-vault. (*c*) A place in temples where votive offerings were suspended. *E. H. Knight.*

**Thole** (thōl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tholed;* ppr. *tholing*. [A. Sax. *tholian*, to bear, endure, suffer; Goth. *thulan*. O.Fris. *tholia*, Icel. *thola*, O.H.G. *doljan*, *dolên*, *dultan*, G. *dulden*, and dial. G. *dolen*, to bear, to endure, to tolerate. From an Indo-European root *tal*, Skr. *tul*, to bear, seen also in L. *tollo*, to raise (whence *extol*), *tolerare*, to tolerate; Gr. *talaō*, to bear, *tolma*, bravery, *talanton*, a balance, L. *talentum*, E. *talent*.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. *Burns.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Thole** (thōl), *v.i.* To wait. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Thole-pin** (thōl'pin), *n.* Same as *Thole* (which see).

**Tholobate** (thol'ō-bāt), *n.* [Gr. *tholos*, a coved roof, and *basis*, basis.] In *arch.* the substructure on which a dome rests.

**Tholus** (thō'lus), *n.* In *anc. arch.* a name given to any round building which terminated at the top in a point; a dome or cupola; specifically, at Athens, the round chamber, or Rotunda, in which the Prytanes dined.

The Thirty Tyrants on one occasion summoned him, together with four others, to the *Tholus*, the place in which the Prytanes took their meals. *G. H. Lewes.*

**Thomæan, Thomean** (to-mē'an), *n.* One belonging to a church of early Christians,

said to have been founded, on the Malabar coast of India, by St. *Thomas*.

**Thomaism, Thomism** (tom'a-izm, tom'izm), *n.* The doctrines of St. *Thomas* Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace, and especially the immaculate conception of the Virgin.

**Thomist** (tom'ist), *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to *Scotist*. See SCOTIST.

**Thomite** (tom'it), *n.* Same as *Thomæan*.

**Thomsonian** (tom-sō'ni-an), *a.* [After its founder, Dr. Samuel *Thomson*, of Massachusetts.] Applied to a system of botanical medicine, one of whose doctrines is, that as all minerals are from the earth their tendency is to carry men into their graves, whereas the tendency of herbs, from their growing upward, is to keep men from their graves.

**Thomsonite** (tom'son-īt), *n.* [From Dr. Thomas *Thomson*, professor of chemistry in the University of Glasgow.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure, and of a glassy or vitreous structure. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with some magnesia and peroxide of iron, and 14 per cent of water. See MESOLE.

**Thong** (thong), *n.* [O.E. *thwong, thwang*, as well as *thong;* A. Sax. *thwang, thwong*, a thong, a leather strap; Icel. *thvengr*, a strap, a latchet; from the stem of A. Sax. *thwingan*, O. Sax. *thuingan*, Icel. *thvinga*, O.H.G. *dwingan*, Mod. G. *zwingen*, to force, press, compel, &c.] A strap of leather used for fastening anything. 'And nails for loosen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields provide.' *Dryden.* A long narrow strip of leather or similar material. In following extract applied to a rein or bridle.

How like a jade he stood, tied to the tree,
Servilely master'd with a leathern rein!
But when he saw his love, his youth's fair fee,
He held such petty bondage in disdain;
Throwing the base *thong* from his bending crest,
Enfranchising his mouth, his back, his breast. *Shak.*

**Thong** (thong), *v.t.* or *i.* To beat with a thong; to lash. [Rare.]

She has hit Mrs. B. on the raw place, and smilingly proceeds to *thong* again. *Thackeray.*

**Thoom** (thöm), *n.* Thumb. [Scotch.]

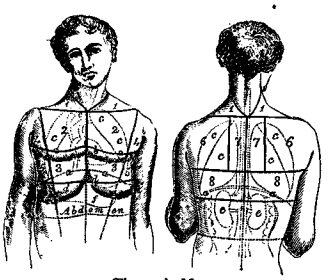
**Thor** (thor), *n.* [Icel. *Thórr*, contr. from an older form *Thonor*, equivalent to A. Sax. *thunor*, E. *thunder*. See THUNDER.] The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder. He was the son of Odin, or the supreme being, and Jörth, the earth. He was the champion of the gods, and called in to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. He always carried a heavy hammer (*mjölnir*, the crusher), which, as often as he discharged it, returned to his hand of itself; he possessed a girdle which had the virtue of renewing his strength. Thor is represented as a powerful man in the prime of life, with a long red beard, a crown on his head, a sceptre in one hand, and his hammer in the other. Thursday is called after him, and his name enters as an element into a great many proper names.

**Thoracic** (thō-ras'ik), *a.* [See THORAX.] 1. Pertaining to the thorax or chest; as, the *thoracic* arteries.—*Thoracic duct*, the trunk of the absorbent vessels. It runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates.—2. Applied to a number of fishes. See the noun.

**Thoracic** (thō-ras'ik), *n.* 1. A thoracic artery. *Dunglison.*—2. In *ich.* one of a Linnæan order of bony fishes, having the ventral fins placed underneath the thorax, or beneath the pectoral fins. The thoracic fishes comprehend the flounder, turbot, mackerel, &c.

**Thoral** (thō'ral), *a.* [From L. *thorus, torus*, a couch, bed.] 1. Pertaining to a bed.—2. Apellative of a line in the hand. Called also the *Mark of Venus*.

**Thorax** (thō'raks), *n.* [Gr. *thōrax*, the chest, a breastplate.] 1. The chest or that cavity of the body formed by the spine, ribs, and breast-bone, and situated between the neck and the abdomen, which contains the pleura, lungs, heart, œsophagus, thoracic duct, &c. The thorax or chest is divided by anatomists into certain regions, viz. the right and left *humeral*, the right and left *subclavian*, the right and left *mammary*, the right and left *axillary*, the right and left *subaxillary*, the right and left *scapular*, the right and left *interscapular*, and the right and left *subscapular*. The name is also applied to the corresponding portions of other mammals, to the less sharply defined cavity in the lower vertebrates, as



Thorax in Man.

Thoracic regions denoted by thick black lines. 1 1, Right and left Humeral; 2 2, do. Subclavian; 3 3, do. Mammary; 4 4, do. Axillary; 5 5, do. Subaxillary or Lateral; 6 6, do. Scapular; 7 7, do. Interscapular; 8 8, do. Superior Dorsal or Subscapular.—Viscera or contents of Thorax, the position of which is indicated by dotted lines. *a a*, Diaphragm; *b*, Heart; *c*, Lungs, *d*, Liver; *e*, Kidneys; *f*, Stomach.

birds, fishes, &c., and to the segments intervening between the head and abdomen in insects and other Arthropoda. In the mammals the thorax is completely shut off from the abdomen by the diaphragm or midriff. In serpents and fishes the thorax is not completed below by a breast-bone. In insects three sections form the thorax, (*a*) the *pro-thorax*, bearing the first pair of legs; (*b*) the *meso-thorax*, bearing the second pair of legs and first pair of wings; and (*c*) the *meta-thorax*, bearing the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings. In the crustaceans and arachnidans the head and chest segments are united into a single mass, called the *cephalo-thorax*, while in Myriopoda the chest segments are indistinguishable from those of the abdomen.—2. A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet; more especially, the cuirass or corselet worn by the ancient Greek warriors, corresponding to the *lorica* of the Romans. It consisted of a breast and a back piece fastened by buckles, and was often richly ornamented.

**Thoria, Thorina** (thō'ri-a, thō-rī'na), *n.* [See THORITE.] (Th O.) A white earthy substance obtained by Berzelius in 1828, from the mineral called thorite, of which it constitutes 58 per cent. It is an oxide of thorinum; and when pure is a white powder, without taste, smell, or alkaline reaction on litmus. Its sp. gr. is 9·4. It is insoluble in all the acids except the sulphuric.

**Thorite** (thō'rīt), *n.* [From *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity.] A massive and compact mineral, found in Norway, in syenite, and resembling gadolinite. It is of a black colour, and contains about 58 per cent of thorina, mixed with thirteen metallic and other bodies.

**Thorium, Thorinum** (thō'ri-um, thō-rī'num), *n.* [See THORITE.] Sym. Th. At. wt. 115·5. The metal of which thoria is the oxide, discovered by Berzelius. It is in the form of a heavy metallic powder, and has an iron-gray tint. It burns in air or oxygen, when heated, with great splendour, and is converted into thorina or oxide of thorinum. It unites energetically with chlorine, sulphur, and phosphorus. Hydrochloric acid readily dissolves it, with the evolution of hydrogen gas.

**Thorn** (thorn), *n.* [A. Sax. *thorn, thyrn*, Goth. *thaurnus*, O. Sax. O. Fris. and Icel. *thorn*, Dan. *torn*, D. *doorn*, G. *dorn;* same word as Pol. *tarn*, Bohem. *trn;* comp. also Skr. *trna*, grass. Probably the root-meaning is something that pierces, the root being that of *through, thrill*, &c.] 1. A common name of trees and shrubs of various orders, which are armed with thorns, spines, or prickles, as the black-thorn (*Prunus communis*), the buck-thorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), Christ's thorn (*Paliurus aculeatus*), &c.; but especially applied to trees and shrubs of the genus Cratægus, of which the common hawthorn (*C. Oxyacantha*) is a well-known species.

This man, with lanthorn, dog, and bush of *thorn*,
Presenteth moonshine. *Shak.*

2. In general, any sharp-pointed spiny or prickly process growing on a plant; but strictly, a sharp ligneous or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub, or a sharp process from the woody part of a plant, simply consisting of an abortive or imperfectly developed branch, which has assumed a hard texture and terminates in a sharp point. *Thorns* or *spines* must not be confounded with *prickles;* the former are continuous with the woody tissue of the plant, while the latter are simply indurated hairs, merely attached to the surface of the bark. In common usage, however, thorn is applied to the prickle of the rose, and in fact the two words are used promiscuously:

Skies without cloud exotic suns adorn,
And roses blush, but blush without a *thorn*.
*Churchill.*

3. Anything that prickles or annoys, as a thorn; any painful, irritating, or troublesome obstacle or impediment; trouble; care; vexation. 'Among the *thorns* and dangers of this world.' *Shak.*

The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southerne.*

4. The name given to the Anglo-Saxon letter þ = th, and the corresponding character in Icelandic.

**Thorn** (thorn), *v.t.* To prick or pierce as with a thorn. [Rare and poetical.]

I was the only rose of all the stock
That never *thorn'd* him. *Tennyson.*

**Thorn-apple** (thorn'ap-l), *n.* A popular name of the *Datura Stramonium*. See DATURA.

**Thorn-back** (thorn'bak), *n.* 1. A species of ray or skate (*Raia clavata*) common on the British and Irish coasts, distinguished by the short and strong recurved spines which are scattered over the back and tail, whence its name. It grows to about 2 feet long, is very voracious, feeding on small flounders, herrings, sand-eels, crabs, lobsters, &c. Great quantities are taken every year, and the flesh is considered to be excellent food. The female is in Scotland called the *maiden-skate*.—2. A large species of spider-crab, the *Maia squinado*, found in our seas and in the Mediterranean, and so named from the spines with which its carapace is roughened. This species is sometimes figured on ancient coins.

**Thorn-bush** (thorn'bush), *n.* A shrub that produces thorns. *Shak.*

**Thorn-but** (thorn'but), *n.* [Comp. *butt*, a flounder, *-bot.* in *turbot*.] A kind of sea-fish; a turbot.

**Thorn-hedge** (thorn'hej), *n.* A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

**Thorntail** (thorn'tāl), *n.* A beautiful little bird of Peru and Colombia, belonging to the family Trochilidæ (humming-birds).

**Thorny** (thor'ni), *a.* 1. Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns or prickles; as, a *thorny* wood; a *thorny* tree. '*Thorny* hedgehogs.' *Shak.* 'The *thorny* sharks.' *Keats.* 2. Troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing; as, *thorny* care.—3. Sharp; pricking; vexatious; as, '*thorny* points.' *Shak.* SYN. Prickly, spiny, briery, troublesome, vexatious, harassing, perplexing, sharp, pricking.

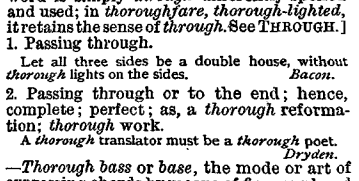
**Thorough** (thur'ō), *a.* [O.E. *thorow, thorowe, thorw, thoru*, thorough, through; A. Sax. *thurh, thuruh*, through, thoroughly. This word is simply *through* differently spelled and used; in *thoroughfare, thorough-lighted*, it retains the sense of *through*. See THROUGH.] 1. Passing through.

Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon.*

2. Passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect; as, a *thorough* reformation; *thorough* work.

A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*

—*Thorough bass* or *base*, the mode or art of expressing chords by means of figures placed over or under a given bass. These figures



Thorough Bass with upper parts supplied.

indicate the harmony *through* all the other parts; hence the name. They are not, however, intended to represent the melodic movement or flow of the upper parts, but merely the elements and nature of the har-

mony on which these parts depend. Figures written over each other indicate that the notes they represent are to be sounded simultaneously, those standing close after each other that they are to be sounded successively. The common chord in its fundamental form is generally left unfigured, and accidentals are indicated by using sharps, naturals, or flats along with the figures. The term is often used in a wide sense as equivalent to the science of harmony, and sometimes even to musical science—a usage *not* to be recommended, as it tends to confusion.—*Thorough framing*, an old term for the framing of doors and windows.

**Thorough** † (thur'ō), *prep.* 1. From side to side, or from end to end; through.

Mark Antony will follow
*Thorough* the hazards of this untrod state,
With all true faith. *Shak.*

2. By means of. See THROUGH.

**Thorough** (thur'ō), *n.* 1. An interfurrow between two ridges; a channel for water. [Provincial.]—2. In *British hist.* a word used in the reign of Charles I. by Wentworth, earl of Strafford, in his confidential correspondence. He employed it to express the scheme he meditated for subverting the liberties of his countrymen and making Charles an absolute monarch.

The system which Laud was longing to pursue in England, and which Strafford approved, is frequently hinted at by the word *Thorough*. *Hallam.*

**Thorough** † (thur'ō), *adv.* 1. Thoroughly. *Chaucer.*—2. Through. 'Who half *thorough* gives o'er.' *Shak.*

**Thorough-base** (thur'ō-bās), *n.* See under THOROUGH, *a.*

**Thorough-brace** (thur'ō-brās), *n.* A leather thong supplying the place of a spring in a carriage.

**Thorough-bred** (thur'ō-bred), *a.* 1. Of pure or unmixed breed, stock, or race; bred from a sire and dam of the purest or best blood; as, a *thorough-bred* horse.

The young gentlemen canter up on *thorough-bred* hacks, spatterdashed to the knee. *Thackeray.*

Hence—2. Having the qualities characteristic of pure breeding; high-spirited; mettlesome; elegant or graceful in form or bearing, and the like.

**Thorough-bred** (thur'ō-bred), *n.* An animal, especially a horse, of pure blood, stock, or race.

**Thoroughfare** (thur'ō-fār), *n.* [A. Sax. *thurhfaru*, a passage right through. See THOROUGH and FARE.] 1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way; especially, an unobstructed road or street for public traffic. 'The barren-beaten *thoroughfare*.' *Tennyson.*—2. Power of passing; passage. 'One continent of easy *thoroughfare*.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Thorough-going** (thur'ō-gō-ing), *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; going or ready to go all lengths; extreme; as, a *thorough-going* partisan or scheme.

So warmly, indeed, did those who had hitherto been regarded as half Jacobites express their approbation of the policy of the government, that the *thorough-going* Jacobites were much disgusted. *Macaulay.*

**Thorough-lighted** (thur'ō-līt-ed), *a.* Lighted so that the light passes right through: applied to a room or building which has windows on opposite sides, the light not being intercepted by partitions.

**Thoroughly** (thur'ō-lī), *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; entirely; completely. 'Almost *thoroughly* persuaded.' *Shak.* 'To look into this business *thoroughly*.' *Shak.*

We can never be grieved for their miseries who are *thoroughly* wicked. *Dryden.*

**Thoroughness** (thur'ō-nes), *n.* The condition of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

The Venetians were pushing forward their own preparations with their wonted alacrity—indeed with more alacrity than *thoroughness*. *Prescott.*

**Thorough-paced** (thur'ō-pāst), *a.* *Lit.* perfectly trained to go through all the paces of a well-trained horse; hence, perfect or complete; going all lengths; thorough-going; downright; consummate; as, a *thorough-paced* Tory.

When it was proposed to repeal the test clause, the ablest of those who were reckoned the most stanch and *thorough-paced* Whigs fell off at the first mention of it. *Swift.*

**Thorough-pin** (thur'ō-pin), *n.* A disease in horses which consists of enlarged mucous capsules growing on each side of the hocks, giving somewhat the appearance as if a pin were thrust through.

**Thorough-sped** † (thur'ō-sped), *a.* Fully accomplished; thorough-paced. 'Our *thorough-sped* republic of Whigs.' *Swift.*

**Thorough-stitch** † (thur'ō-stich), *adv.* Fully; completely; going the whole length of any business. 'Perseverance alone can carry us *thorough-stitch*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Many believe the bold Chief Justice Jeffreys, . . . who went *thorough-stitch* in that tribunal, stands fair for that office. *Evelyn.*

**Thorough-wax** (thur'ō-waks), *n.* A plant of the genus Bupleurum, the *B. rotundifolium*. Called also *Hare's-ear*. See HARE'S-EAR.

**Thorough-wort** (thur'ō-wėrt), *n.* The popular name of a composite plant, the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, a native of North America, valued for its medicinal uses. It is also known by the name of *Bone-set*. See EUPATORIUM.

**Thorow** † (thur'ō), *a.* 1. Thorough; passing through.

He hoped a *thorow* passage to be that way. *Hackluyt.*

2. Thorough; perfect; complete.

**Thorow** † (thur'ō), *prep.* Through. 'Christian resolution, that saileth, in the fraile barke of the flesh, *thorow* the waves of the world.' *Bacon.*

**Thorow** † (thur'ō), *adv.* Through.

The future hides in it
Gladness and sorrow;
We press still *thorow*,
Nought that abides in it
Daunting us,—onward. *Carlyle.*

**Thorow-wax** † (thur'ō-waks), *n.* Same as *Thorough-wax*.

**Thorp, Thorpe** (thorp), *n.* [A. Sax. *thorp*, O. Sax. *thorp, tharp*, Icel. *thorp*, Sw. and Dan. *torp*, D. *dorp*, G. *dorf*, a village, a hamlet, a group of houses. Vigfusson regards this word as having been originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet, instead of each house standing in its own inclosure, the etymological sense being a crowd or throng, as seen in L. *turba*, a crowd, of which word this is the Teutonic equivalent.] A group of houses standing together in the country; a hamlet; a village: used chiefly in place-names, and names of persons derived from places; as, *Althorp*, *Copmansthorpe*. *Thorpe* as a termination of place-names is very common in Lincolnshire.

Within a little *thorp* I staid at last. *Fairfax*

But he, by farmstead, *thorpe*, and spire,
Came crowing over Thames. *Tennyson.*

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty *thorps*, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges. *Tennyson.*

**Thos, Thous** (thōs, thō'us), *n.* [Gr. *thōs*, a jackal.] A name given to a genus of dogs intermediate between the wolf, the fox, and the jackal, of all of whose natures it somewhat partakes. These dogs are larger than

Thous Dog of Senegal.

a jackal; they do not burrow, and are marked on the back by black and white colours, the rest of the fur being in general ochrey buff. Among the different species are the *Thous anthus* or *Canis anthus* (the wild dog of Egypt), *T. variegatus* (Nubian thous), *T. mesomelas* (Cape jackal), *T. senegalensis* (Senegal thous or jackal), &c.

**Those** (THŌZ), *a.* and *pron.* [O. E. *thas, thos*, A. Sax. *thās*, these, pl. of *thes*, this. *Those* is therefore historically the plural of *this*, representing A. Sax. *thās*, and is virtually another form of *these*. The old plural of *that* was *thō*, A. Sax. *thā*.] Plural of *that*; as, *those* men; *those* temples. When *those* and *these* are used as expressive of contradistinction *those* refers to the things first mentioned as *these* does to the last mentioned. See THESE.

**Thoth** (thoth), *n.* An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks considered to be identical with Hermes or Mercury. He was regarded as the inventor of the sciences and arts, and especially of speech and hieroglyphics or letters. He is represented as a human figure with the head of a lamb or ibis.

Thoth, from a bronze in the British Museum.

**Thou** (THOU), *pron.*; in the obj. and dat. *thee*, pl. *ye* or *you*. [A. Sax. *thū*, genit. *thīn*, dat. *thē*, acc. *thec, thē*, nom. pl. *gē*, genit. *eōwer*, dat. *eōw*, acc. *eōwic, eōw*; there was also a dual in Anglo-Saxon, viz. *git*, ye two, *incer*, of you two, dat. *inc*, acc. *incit*, *inc*; Icel. and Goth. *thū*, D. Dan. and G. *du*. Cog. Gr. *su*, Doric *tu*, L. *tu*, Skr. *tvam*, Slav. *ti*, W. *ti*, Gael. *tu*, thou. The stem in its earliest form was *tva*. (See also THEE, THINE, YOU.) The use of the plural *you* for the singular was well established by the time of Chaucer.] The second personal pronoun in the singular number: used to indicate the person spoken to; thyself. In ordinary language the plural form *you* is now universally substituted, *thou* being used in the poetical or solemn style, as also among the Friends or Quakers.

Art *thou* he that should come? Mat. xi. 3.

I will fear no evil, for *thou* art with me. Ps. xxiii. 4.

*Thou*, as in Shakspere's time, was (1) the pronoun of affection towards friends, (2) of good-humoured superiority to servants, and (3) of contempt or anger to strangers. It had, however, already fallen somewhat into disuse, and being regarded as archaic, was naturally adopted (4) in the higher poetic style and in the language of solemn prayer. *E. A. Abbott.*

It is often emphatically repeated in phrases expressive of reproach, contempt, scorn, anger, and the like; as, '*Thou* drunkard *thou*;' '*Thou* dissembler *thou*;' '*Thou* thing of no bowels *thou*.' *Shak.*

**Thou** (THOU), *v. t.* To address with the pronoun *thou*; to use the *thou* of a superior to. See extract in above article.

If thou *thouest* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

**Thou** (THOU), *v. i.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.

**Though** (THŌ), *conj.* [O. E. *thoh, thogh, thowgh*, &c., A. Sax. *theāh*; Icel. *thó*, O. Sax. and O. G. *thoh*, Mod. G. *doch*, Goth. *thauh*, though. From the demonstrative stem seen in *that, the*.] Granting, admitting, or allowing it to be the fact that; even were it the case that; if; notwithstanding that.

If thy brother be waxen poor . . . thou shalt relieve him; yea, *though* he be a stranger. Lev. xxv. 35.

*Though* he slay me, yet will I trust in him. Job xiii. 15.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

—*As though*, as if.

In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded. Gen. xl. 10.

—*What though*, elliptically for what though the fact or case is so = what does that matter? what does it signify? need I (we, you, &c.) care about that? 'But *what though* courage!' *Shak.*

I keep but three men, . . . but *what though*? yet I live like a gentleman born. *Shak.*

—*While, Though.* See WHILE.—*Although, Though.* See ALTHOUGH.

**Though** (THŌ), *adv.* Notwithstanding this or that; however; for all that. 'My legs are longer *though* to run away.' 'Would Katherine had never seen him, *though*!' *Shak.*

A good cause would do well *though*. *Dryden.*

**Thought** (thạt), pret. and pp. of *think*.

**Thought** (thạt), *n.* [A. Sax. *thoht, gethoht, theāht*, from *thencan*, to think, pret. *thohte*, pp. *gethoht*; Icel. *thótti*, O.G. *gedāht*. See THINK.] 1. The act of thinking; the exercise or operation of the mind in any way except sense and perception.

*Thought* proper, as distinguished from other facts of consciousness, may be adequately described as

the act of knowing or judging of things by means of concepts. *Dean Mansel.*

This (faculty) to which I give the name of the 'elaboration faculty,' the faculty of relations or comparisons, constitutes what is properly denominated *thought.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. That which is thought; idea; conception; as, (*a*) a judgment; an opinion; a conclusion.

Give thy *thoughts* no tongue
Nor any unproportioned *thought* his act. *Shak.*

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thoughts.* *Pope.*

Who with tame cowardice familiar grown,
Would hear my *thoughts,* but fear to speak their own. *Churchill.*

(*b*) That which springs from, originates in, or is produced by the imagination; a creation of the mind having distinct existence from the mind that created it; a fancy; a conceit. '*Thoughts* that breathe, and words that burn.' *Gray.*

*Thoughts* come crowding in so fast upon me that my only difficulty is to choose or reject. *Dryden.*

To me the meanest flower that blows can give
*Thoughts* that do often lie too deep for tears. *Wordsworth.*

3. Serious consideration; deliberation; reflection.

Pride, of all others, the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought.* *Roscommon.*

4. Intention; design; purpose.

All their *thoughts* are against me for evil. Ps. lvi. 5.

5. The mental state of one who thinks; silent contemplation; deep cogitation, meditation, or study; as, lost in *thought.*

Sir Bedivere . . . paced beside the mere,
Counting the dewy pebbles, fix'd in *thought.* *Tennyson.*

6. The power or faculty of thinking; the mental faculty; the mind.

How far thou dost excel
No *thought* can think, nor tongue of mortal tell. *Shak.*

For our instruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought* *Milton.*

7. Anxious, brooding care; deep concern or trouble; solicitude.

Wed me, or else I die for *thought.* *Skelton.*

He so plagued and vexed his father with injurious indignities that the old man for very *thought* and grief of heart pined away and died. *Holland.*

Take no *thought* for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink. Mat. vi. 25.

8. *A thought,* a small degree or quantity; as, *a thought* hotter or larger. [Colloq.]

His face was *a thought* longer than the exact symmetrians would allow. *Sir P. Sidney.*

My giddiness seized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am *a thought* better. *Swift.*

—*Second thoughts,* maturer reflection; afterconsideration; as, on *second thoughts* I prefer going to-morrow.

Is it so true that *second thoughts* are best?
Not first, or third, which are a riper fruit?
*Tennyson.*

SYN. Idea, conception, imagination, notion, fancy, conceit, supposition, judgment, opinion, conclusion, reflection, consideration, meditation, contemplation, cogitation, deliberation.

**Thoughted** (thąt'ed), *a.* Having thoughts: chiefly in composition; as, sad-*thoughted.*

**Thoughten**† (thąt'en). 1. Pret. pl. of *think.* *Chaucer.* — 2. A participial form; having thoughts; thinking. *Shak.*

**Thoughtful** (thąt'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of thought; full of reflection; contemplative; employed in meditation.

On those he mused within his *thoughtful* mind. *Dryden.*

2. Attentive; careful; having the mind directed to an object. '*Thoughtful* of thy gain, not of my own.' *J. Philips.*—3. Promoting serious thought; favourable to musing or meditation.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades. *Pope.*

4. Full of anxiety or care; anxious; solicitous.

Around her crowd distrust and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight and tormenting care. *Prior.*

SYN. Contemplative, meditative, reflective, attentive, careful, considerate, deliberate, wary, circumspect, discreet.

**Thoughtfully** (thąt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a thoughtful manner; with thought or consideration; with solicitude.

**Thoughtfulness** (thąt'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thoughtful; deep meditation; serious attention; anxiety; solicitude.

**Thoughtless** (thąt'les), *a.* 1. Free from thought or care; having no thought; heedless; careless; negligent.—2. Stupid; dull.

*Thoughtless* as monarch oaks that shade the plain. *Dryden.*

**Thoughtlessly** (thąt'les-li), *adv.* In a thoughtless manner; without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live. *Garth.*

**Thoughtlessness** (thąt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thoughtless; want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.

What is called absence is a *thoughtlessness* and want of attention about what is doing. *Chesterfield.*

**Thoughtsick** (thąt'sik), *a.* Uneasy with reflection.

Heaven's face doth glow
With trustful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is *thoughtsick* at the act. *Shak.*

**Thousand** (thou'zand), *n.* [A. Sax. *thûsend,* O.Sax. *thusundig,* Icel. *thûsundi, thûs-hund, thûs-hundrath,* Dan. *tusinde,* D. *tuysend,* Goth. *thûsundi,* G. *tausend.* The word is common also to the Slavonic languages, but no cog. forms are found in Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit. The latter part of the word is evidently = *hundred.* The first is generally regarded as = *ten;* but Vigfusson connects it with Icel. *thysja,* to rush, *thyss,* tumult, from a crowd, regarding the whole word as equivalent to swarm of hundreds.] 1. The number of ten hundred; hence, indefinitely, a great number.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand. Ps. xci. 7.

This word, like hundred, million, &c., assumes a plural termination when not preceded by an ordinal numeral adjective, as in the above passage—'ten *thousand.*'

How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the public whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment! *Watts.*

2. A symbol representing the number ten hundred, as M, 1000.

**Thousand** (thou'zand), *a.* 1. Denoting the number of ten hundred.—2. Proverbially, denoting a great number indefinitely; as, it is a *thousand* chances to one that you succeed.

**Thousandfold** (thou'zand-fōld), *a.* Multiplied by a thousand.

**Thousandth** (thou'zandth), *a.* 1. Next after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth: the ordinal of thousand; as, the *thousandth* part of a thing.—2. Constituting or being one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided. Hence—3. Occurring as or being one of a very great number; as, to do a thing for the *thousandth* time.

**Thousandth** (thou'zandth), *n.* The thousandth part of anything; as, two *thousandths* of a tax.

**Thowel, Thowl** (thōl), *n.* [See THOLE.] A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep the oar in the rowlock when used in rowing. Also written *Thowle* and *Thole.* See THOLE.

**Thowless** (thou'les), *a.* [That is, *thewless,* wanting thews.] Slack; inactive; lazy. [Scotch.]

**Thracian** (thrā'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Thrace* or *Thracia,* an extensive tract of country which had the lower Danube for its northern boundary. 'The *Thracian* singer' (= Orpheus). *Shak.*

**Thracian** (thrā'shan), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thrace.

**Thrack**† (thrak), *v.t.* [Comp. A. Sax. *thræc, thracu,* force, strength, brunt; or W. *trechu,* to overpower.] To load or burden.

Certainly we shall one day find that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thracked* with great possessions and greater corruptions. *South.*

**Thrack-scat** (thrak'skat), *n.* In *mining,* metal remaining in the mine.

**Thraldom** (thrąl'dom), *n.* [See THRALL.] The state of being a thrall; slavery; bondage; a state of servitude; as, the Greeks lived in *thraldom* under the Turks nearly 400 years.

He shall rule, and she in *thraldom* live. *Dryden.*

**Thrall** (thrąl), *n.* [A. Sax. *thræl,* Icel. *thrœll,* Sw. *träl,* Dan. *træl,* a serf, a slave. According to Trench '*thrall* and *thraldom* descend to us from a period when it was the custom to *thrill* or *drill* the ear of a slave in token of servitude,' but this is somewhat doubtful.] 1. A slave; a bondman.

Gurth born *thrall* of Cedric the Saxon has been greatly pitied by Dryasdust and others. *Carlyle.*

2. Slavery; bondage.

For them I battle till the end,
To save from shame and *thrall.* *Tennyson.*

3. A shelf or stand; a stand for barrels. *George Eliot.* [Provincial English.]

**Thrall**† (thrąl), *v.t.* To deprive of liberty; to enslave; to enthrall.

**Thrall**† (thrąl), *a.* Bond; subject.

Greatest kings
Are *thrall* to change as well as weaker things. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Thrall-like** (thrąl'lik), *a.* Like or characteristic of a thrall; slavish. 'Servile and *thrall-like* fear.' *Milton.*

**Thrang** (thrang), *a.* [E. *throng.*] Crowded; much occupied; busy; intimate; familiar. [Scotch.]

**Thranite** (thrā'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *thranitēs,* from *thranos,* a bench, a form, especially the topmost bench in a trireme.] In *Greek antiq.* one of the uppermost of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme.

**Thrap** (thrap), *v.t.* [Comp. Prov. E. *fraped,* drawn or fixed tight. *Halliwell.*] *Naut.* to bind on; to fasten round.

The hull was so damaged, that it had for some time been secured by cables, which were served or *thrapped* round it. *Southey.*

**Thrapple** (thrap'l), *n.* [See THROPPLE.] The windpipe; the throttle; the thropple.

**Thrasaetus** (thra-sā'e-tus), *n.* [Gr. *thrasys,* bold, and *aetos,* an eagle.] The name of the genus to which the harpy-eagle or crested-eagle (*T. harpyia*) of South America belongs. The characteristic features are the crest (which lies flat unless when the bird is roused), the strength of the feet and length of the claws, and the thickness of the bones, the whole framework of the bird being exceedingly powerful. The harpy-eagle lives in thick forests and preys on sloths, deer, &c.

**Thrash, Thresh** (thrash, thresh), *v.t.* [A.Sax. *threscan, therscan, thriscan,* to thrash (corn), to beat; Goth. *thriskan,* Icel. *threskja,* Sw. *tröska,* Dan. *tärske,* D. *dorsken,* O.H.G. *drescan,* Mod. G. *dreschen;* by some connected with the root of L. *tero,* G. *teirō,* to rub, to bruise, &c.] 1. To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from by means of a flail or thrashing-machine, or by treading with oxen; as, to *thrash* wheat, rye, or oats.

First *thrash* the corn then after burn the straw. *Shak.*

And his son Gideon *threshed* wheat by the winepress to hide it from the Midianites. Judg. vi. 11.

2. To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.

Thou scurvy valiant ass: thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a barbarian slave. *Shak.*

**Thrash, Thresh** (thrash, thresh), *v.i.* 1. To practise thrashing; to drive out grain from straw; as, a man who *thrashes* well.—2. To labour; to drudge; to toil; to beat about.

I rather would be Mævius, *thresh* for rhymes,
Like his the scorn and scandal of the times. *Dryden.*

**Thrashel, Thrashle** (thrash'l), *n.* An instrument to thrash with; a flail. [Provincial English.]

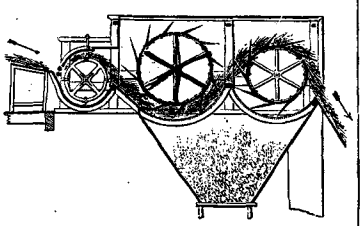
**Thrasher, Thresher** (thrash'ėr, thresh'ėr), *n.* 1. One who thrashes grain.—2. A species of shark, the *Alopias* or *Alopecias vulpes,* or sea-fox, called the *thrasher* from its using its tail-fin, which is nearly equal in length to the whole body, as a weapon of attack. See SEA-FOX.—*Brown thrasher,* an American singing bird of the thrush family, the *Turdus* or *Harporhynchus rufus.*

**Thrashing, Threshing** (thrash'ing, thresh'ing), *n.* 1. The operation by which grain is separated from the straw. This operation is performed in various ways, as by the feet of animals, by a flail, or by a thrashing-machine. The first mode was that employed in the ages of antiquity, and it is still practised in the south of Europe, and in Persia and India. Oxen were generally employed for this purpose, either alone or with the addition of a kind of roller studded with iron knots, which the oxen dragged over the corn-sheaves, which latter were spread on a circular floor in the form of a circle, the ends containing the grain being placed towards the centre. Thrashing by the flail is still practised in various parts of this and other countries, but thrashing-machines have been very extensively introduced, which effect a great saving in time and labour to the farmer.—2. A sound drubbing.

**Thrashing-floor** (thrash'ing-flōr), *n.* A floor or area on which grain is beaten out. In eastern countries, from the earliest ages, thrashing-floors were in the open air; but in colder and moister climates, such as ours, such floors must be under cover, as in a barn.

**Thrashing-machine, Thrashing-mill** (thrash'ing-ma-shēn, thrash'ing-mil), *n.* A machine for separating *grain,* as wheat,

oats, barley, &c., from the straw; and in which the moving power is that of horses, oxen, wind, water, or steam. The thrashing-machine was invented in Scotland in 1758 by Michael Stirling, a farmer in Perthshire; it was afterwards improved by Andrew



Section of Scotch Thrashing-machine.

Meikle, a millwright in East Lothian, about the year 1776. Since that time it has undergone various other improvements. The cut shows in section a machine of this kind as at present constructed. The principal feature is the three rotatory drums or cylinders, which receive motion from a water-wheel, or from horse or steam power. The first drum which comes into operation has projecting ribs called beaters on its outer surface, parallel to its axis. This drum receives a very rapid motion on its axis. The sheaves of corn are first spread out on a slanting table, and are then drawn in with the ears foremost between two feeding rollers with parallel grooves. The beaters of the drum act on the straw as it passes through the rollers, and beat out the grain. The thrashed straw is then carried forward to two successive drums or *shakers*, which, being armed with numerous spikes, *lift* up and shake the straw so as to free it entirely from the loose grain lodged in it. The grain is made to pass through a grated floor, and is generally conducted to a winnowing-machine connected by gearing with the thrashing-machine itself, by which means the grain is separated from the chaff. Improved machines on the same principle, many of them portable, are extensively used in England and America, those of the latter country being in particular very light and effective. The portable steam thrashing-machine now common in England and in many parts of Scotland has no feeding-rollers, the corn being fed direct to the first drum, which revolves at a very high speed and separates the grain by rubbing against a grating fitted around the drum rather than by direct beating. It gets through far more work than the ordinary stationary mill. With a portable engine the machine can be moved from field to field, and also from farm to farm, thus being capable of performing the thrashing-work of a wide district for the whole season. The owner, by hiring it out, can therefore soon recoup himself for the high price of this machine as compared with the fixed mill.

**Thrasonical** (thrā-son'ik-al), *a.* [From *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] 1. Given to bragging; boasting.—2. Implying ostentatious display; boastful. 'Cæsar's *thrasonical* brag of "I came, saw, and overcame."' *Shak.*

**Thrasonically** (thrā-son'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a thrasonical manner; boastingly. *Johnson.*

**Thraste,**† pret. Thrust. *Chaucer.*

**Thratch** (thrach), *v.i.* [Perhaps softened from A. Sax. *thræc*, *thracu*, force, from idea of straining.] To gasp convulsively, as one does in the agonies of death. [Scotch.]

**Thratch** (thrach), *n.* The oppressed and violent respiration of one in the last agonies. [Scotch.]

**Thrave** (thrāv), *n.* [Icel. *threfi*, a thrave, a number of sheaves; Dan. *trave*, a score of sheaves.] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. Twenty-four sheaves of grain set up in the field, and forming two stooks or shocks of twelve sheaves each. Also written *Threave*.—2. The number of two dozen; hence, an indefinite number; a pretty large number.

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.
*Bp. Hall.*

**Thrave**† (thrāv), *n.* A drove; a herd.

**Thraw** (thrą), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *thrâwan*, to throw, to twist. See THROW.] To twist; to wrench; to distort; to wrest. [Scotch.]

**Thraw** (thrą), *v.i.* [Scotch.] 1. To cast; to warp.—2. To twist from agony.

**Thraw** (thrą), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A twist; a distortion; a wrench.—2. A pang; a throe. —*Dead thraw*, the death throes; last agonies: the term is also applied to any object neither dead nor alive, neither hot nor cold. *Sir W. Scott.*—*Heads and thraws*, lying side by side; the feet of the one by the head of the other.

**Thraward, Thrawart** (thrą'wärd, thrą'-wärt), *a.* Froward; perverse; backward; reluctant. [Scotch.]

**Thraw-crook** (thrą'krōk), *n.* An implement with a crooked head used for twisting straw-ropes, &c. [Scotch.]

**Thrawin, Thrawn** (thrą'in, thrąn), *p.* and *a.* Distorted; having the appearance of ill-humour; cross-grained; of a perverse humour. [Scotch.]

**Thread** (thred), *n.* [A. Sax. *thræd*, lit. what is twisted, from stem of *thrâwan*, to wind, to twist, to throw (as to *throw* silk); Icel. *thrâdr*, Dan. *traad*, D. *draad*, G. *draht*, wire, thread. See THROW.] 1. In a general sense, the filaments of fibrous substances, such as cotton, flax, silk, or wool, spun out to considerable length, the common name of such filaments being yarn. In a specific sense, thread is a compound cord consisting of two or more yarns, or simple spun threads, firmly united together by twisting. The twisting together of the different strands or yarns to form a thread is effected by a thread-frame or doubling and twisting mill, which accomplishes the purpose by the action of bobbins and flyers. It is used in some species of weaving, but its principal use is for sewing. Hence—2. Used as an emblem of life, as being spun and cut by the Fates.

Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old *thread* in twain. *Shak.*

3. In *mining*, a slight vein of ore passing off from the main vein into the rock.—4. A fine filament or thread-like body of any kind; as, the filament of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark, a fine filament or line of gold or silver, a filament of melted glass, &c.—5.† Distinguishing property; quality; fineness. 'A neat courtier, of a most elegant *thread*.' *B. Jonson.* 6. Something continued in a long course or tenor; as, the *thread* of a discourse.—7. The prominent spiral part of a screw.—8. The central line of a stream or watercourse. *Bouvier.*—9. A yarn measure, containing in cotton yarn 54 inches, in linen yarn 90 inches, and in worsted yarn 35 inches. *Simmonds.* —*Air threads*, the fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders; gossamer.—*Thread and thrum*, the good and bad together: an expression borrowed from weaving, the *thread* being the substance of the warp, and the *thrum* the end of the warp by which it is fastened to the loom.

O fates! come, come;
Cut *thread and thrum*. *Shak.*

**Thread** (thred), *v.t.* 1. To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of; as, to *thread* a needle; to *thread* beads.—2. To pass or pierce through, as through a narrow way or channel, or through anything interwoven or intricate.

They would not *thread* the gates. *Shak.*
Heavy trading ships, *threading* the Bosphorus.
*Mitford.*
With echoing feet he *threaded*
The secretest walks of fame. *Tennyson.*

**Threadbare** (thred'bâr), *a.* 1. Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; as, a *threadbare* coat; *threadbare* clothes.—2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* subject; stale topics and *threadbare* quotations.

These unreal ways
Seem but the theme of writers, and indeed
Worn *threadbare*. *Tennyson.*

**Threadbareness** (thred'bâr-nes), *n.* The state of being threadbare or trite. 'The sleekness of folly, and the *threadbareness* of wisdom.' *Henry Mackenzie.*

**Thread-cell** (thred'sel), *n.* See NEMATOCYST, CNIDÆ.

**Threaden** (thred'n), *a.* Made of thread. '*Threaden* sails.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Threader** (thred'ėr), *n.* One who threads; a device for guiding the thread into the eye of a needle.

**Threadiness** (thred'i-nes), *n.* The state of being thready.

**Thread-lace** (thred'lās), *n.* Lace made of linen thread.

**Thread-needle** (thred'nē-dl), *n.* A game in which children stand in a row holding hands, and the outer one, still holding the one next, runs between the others. *Halliwell.* Called also *Thread the Needle.*

**Thread-paper** (thred'pā-pėr), *n.* Thin strips of paper for wrapping up skeins of thread.

What is become of my wife's *thread-paper*? *Sterne.*

**Thread-plant** (thred'plant), *n.* A plant whose fibres or filaments may be manufactured into thread, as the flax and cotton plants, various kinds of nettle and broom, the stems of the wild hop, swallow-wort, &c.

**Thread-worm** (thred'wėrm), *n.* A term applied by some zoologists to an intestinal worm of the order Nematoda; but restricted by most writers to *Oxyuris vermicularis*, which frequently occurs in great numbers in the rectum of children particularly, and gives rise to distressing symptoms, chief of which is an intolerable itching.

**Thready** (thred'i), *a.* 1. Like thread or filaments; filamentous; fibrous.—2. Containing thread; covered with thread. 'The *thready* shuttle.' *Dyer.*

**Threap** (thrēp), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *threâpian*, to threap, reprove, afflict; allied to Icel. *threfa*, to wrangle or dispute; probably of same stem as *threat*.] To assert with pertinacity; to continue to assert in reply to denial; as, will ye *threap* that down my throat? [Scotch and provincial English.] Spelled also *Threep.*

**Threap** (thrēp), *v.i.* [Scotch and provincial English.] 1. To aver or assert with pertinacity; to maintain by dint of assertion. *Burns.*—2. To contend; to quarrel.

It is not for a man with a woman to *threap*.
*Percy Reliq.*

3. To threaten.

He *threapit* to see the auld hardened blood-shedder.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Threap** (thrēp), *n.* A vehement or pertinacious affirmation; an obstinate decision or determination. [Provincial English or Scotch.] See THREEP.

He has taken a *threap* that he would have it finished before the year was done. *Carlyle.*

**Treasure**† (threzh'ūr), *n.* Treasure. *Spenser.*

**Threat** (thret), *n.* [A. Sax. *threât*, reproof, threat, punishment; Icel. *thræta*, a wrangle or quarrel; *thræta*, Dan. *trætte*, to wrangle, to quarrel; O.D. *droten*, to threaten; from stem of A. Sax. *threôtan*, to tire, weary, harass; Goth. *thriutan*, O.H.G. *driuzan*, Mod. G. (*ver*)*drieszen*, to vex, annoy; comp. also G. *drohen*, to threaten. *Threap* is probably also allied.] A menace; denunciation of ill to befall some one; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another. 'Our Boanerges with his *threats* of doom.' *Tennyson.*

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*. *Shak.*

In *law*, any menace of such a nature and extent as to unsettle the mind of the person on whom it operates, and to take away from his acts that free voluntary action which alone constitutes consent.

**Threat** (thret), *v.t.* and *i.* To threaten. *Shak.* [Used only in poetry.]

**Threaten** (thret'n), *v.t.* [O.E. *threatnen*, *thretnen*, a later form with inserted *n*, from A. Sax. *threôtian*, to threaten, to reprove, to terrify, distress, vex, from *threât*. See THREAT.] 1. To declare an intention of doing mischief to or bringing evil on, either in case of something being done or not done, or without any such proviso; to use threats towards; to menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; as, to *threaten* a person with death (*with* being used before the evil announced).

This letter he early bid me give his father,
And *threatened* me *with* death, going in the vault,
If I departed not and left him there. *Shak.*

2. To charge or enjoin with menace.

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in his name. Acts iv. 17.

3. To menace by action; to act as if intending to injure; as, to *threaten* a person with a weapon (*with* being here used before the instrument).—4. To be a source of menace to.

He *threatens* many that hath injured one.
*B. Jonson.*

5. To exhibit the appearance of bringing something evil or unpleasant on; as, the clouds *threaten* us with rain or a storm.—6. To announce (evil) as about to happen or

be caused. 'The law that *threatened* death.' *Shak.*

Our last light, that long
Had wink'd and *threaten'd* darkness, flared and fell.
*Tennyson.*

Often followed by an infinitive clause. 'Hath *threatened* to put me into everlasting liberty.' *Shak.*

**Threaten** (thret'n), *v.i.* To use threats or menaces.

An eye like Mars, to *threaten* and command. *Shak.*

**Threatener** (thret'n-ėr), *n.* One that threatens; a menacer.

Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shak.*

**Threatening** (thret'n-ing), *a.* 1. Indicating a threat or menace; as, a *threatening* look. 2. Indicating something impending; as, the weather is *threatening;* the clouds have a *threatening* aspect.—*Threatening letters*, as cognizable in criminal courts, are of various kinds: (*a*) letters threatening to publish a libel with a view to extort money. (*b*) Letters demanding money or other property with menaces. (*c*) Letters threatening to accuse any person of a crime, for the purpose of extorting money. (*d*) Letters threatening to kill or murder any person. The sender of such letters is liable to penal servitude or imprisonment.

**Threateningly** (thret'n-ing-li), *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner. '*Threateningly* replies.' *Shak.*

**Threatful** (thret'fụl), *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance. *Spenser.*

**Threatfully** (thret'fụl-li), *adv.* In a threatful manner; with many threats. *Hood.*

**Threatless** (thret'les), *a.* Without threats; not threatening. *Sylvester.*

**Threave** (thrēv), *n.* Same as *Thrave.*

**Three** (thrē), *a.* [A word common to the Indo-European languages. A. Sax. *thrī, threó*, genit. *threóra*, dat. *thrim;* cog. Goth. *threis*, Icel. *thrir*, Dan. *tre*, D. *drie*, G. *drei*, W. Ir. and Gael. *tri*, Lith. *trys*, L. *tres, tria* (hence It. *tre*, Sp. *tres*, Fr. *trois*), Gr. *treis, tria*, Skr. *tri.* Supposed to be from a root *tri, tar*, to go, three going one farther than two.] Two and one.

I offer thee *three* things. 2 Sam. xxiv. 12.

Often used like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.

(Abishai) attained not unto the first *three*.
2 Sam. xxiii. 19.

—*Three-times-three*, three cheers thrice repeated.

Again, the feast, the speech, the glee . . .
The crowning cup, the *three-times-three*.
*Tennyson.*

—*Three* often forms the first element in compounds, denoting something which contains three parts, portions, organs, or the like; as, *three*-capsuled, *three*-celled, *three*-cleft, *three*-edged, *three*-flowered, *three*-headed, *three*-lobed, *three*-nerved, *three*-petaled, *three*-pronged, *three*-pointed, *three*-ribbed, *three*-seeded, *three*-sided, *three*-stringed, *three*-toed, *three*-valved, and the like.

**Three** (thrē), *n.* 1. The number which consists of two and one.—2. A symbol representing three units; as, 3 or iii.—*Rule of three*, in *arith.* see PROPORTION, 7, and RATIO.

**Three-aged** (thrē'ājd), *a.* Living during three generations. '*Three-aged* Nestor.' *Creech.*

**Three-coat** (thrē'kōt), *a.* Having three coats: (*a*) in *plastering*, applied to work which consists of pricking-up, or roughing-in, floating, and a finishing coat. (*b*) In *house-painting*, applied to work when three successive layers of paint are required.

**Three-cornered** (thrē'kor-nėrd), *a.* 1. Having three corners or angles; as, a *three-cornered* hat.—2. In *bot.* having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.—*Three-cornered constituency*, in *parliamentary elections*, a constituency in which there are three members, for only two of whom each voter is allowed to vote. This is a device by which a large minority is enabled to elect one of the three members, the majority electing the other two.

**Three-decker** (thrē'dek-ėr), *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks.

The shock
Of cataract seas that snap
The *three-decker's* oaken spine. *Tennyson.*

**Three-farthings** (thrē'fär-ŦHingz), *n.* A very thin silver coin of the reign of Elizabeth, bearing a profile of the sovereign, with a rose at the back of her head, this being a fashion of the time. Hence the allusion in the following extract.

My arms such eel-skins stuff'd, my face so thin
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose
Lest men should say 'Look, where *three-farthings* goes.' *Shak.*

He values me at a crackt *three-farthings* for aught I see. *B. Jonson.*

**Threefold** (thrē'fōld), *a.* Consisting of three in one, or one thrice repeated; triple; as, *threefold* justice.

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken. Eccles. iv. 12.

**Threefold** (thrē'fōld), *adv.* In a threefold manner; trebly: often used in an intensive way, with the sense of much or greatly. '*Threefold* distressed.' *Shak.*

'Tis *threefold* too little for carrying a letter to your lover. *Shak.*

**Three-foot** (thrē'fụt), *a.* 1. Measuring three feet; as, a *three-foot* rule.—2. Having three feet. 'When on my *three-foot* stool I sit.' *Shak.*

**Three-girred** (thrē'gird), *a.* Surrounded with three hoops. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Threeling** (thrē'ling), *n.* In *crystal.* a compound crystal consisting of three united crystals.

**Three-man** (thrē'man), *a.* Applied to something requiring three men for its use or performance.

Fillip me with a *three-man* beetle. *Shak.*

—*A three-man song*, a song for three voices. *Shak.*

**Threep** (thrēp), *v.t.* See THREAP.

**Threep** (thrēp), *n.* [Scotch.] A threap; a pertinacious affirmation.—*An auld threep*, a superstition obstinately persisted in of old. *Sir W. Scott.*—*To keep one's threep*, to continue pertinaciously in any assertion or course. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Three-pence** (thrē'pens), *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

A *three-pence* bow'd would hire me. *Shak.*

**Three-penny** (thrē'pen-ni), *a.* Worth three pence only; hence, mean; vulgar; of little worth.

**Three-pile** (thrē'pīl), *n.* An old name for the finest and most costly kind of velvet.

I have served prince Florizel, and in my time wore *three-pile*. *Shak.*

**Three-piled** † (thrē'pīld), *a.* 1. Having the quality of three-pile; hence, of the best or most costly kind.

Thou art a *three-piled* piece, I'll warrant thee. *Shak.*

2. Exaggerated; high-flown. '*Three-piled* hyperboles, spruce affectation.' *Shak.* [Perhaps lit. piled or heaped in a set or sets of three.]—3. Wearing three-pile: applied to people of rank or wealth. *Beau & Fl.*

**Three-ply** (thrē'plī), *a.* Threefold; consisting of three strands, as cord, yarn, &c.; consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting.

**Three-quarter** (thrē'kwar-tėr), *n.* Anything three-quarters of its normal size or proportions; specifically, a size of portraiture measuring 30 inches by 25, or a portrait delineated to the hips only: used also adjectively.

**Threescore** (thrē'skōr), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty; as, *threescore* years: often used without the noun to which it refers. '*Threescore* and ten.' *Shak.*

And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of *threescore*.
*Goldsmith.*

**Three-suited** (thrē'sūt-ed), *a.* A word of doubtful meaning used by Shakspere; perhaps having only three suits of clothes; or wearing three suits of clothes, probably referring to a custom once prevalent among the peasantry of Germany to put on their whole wardrobe on festival occasions, one suit over another; hence, low-born; peasant-like.

A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three-suited*, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave. *Shak.*

**Threne** (thrēn), *n.* [L. *threnus*, Gr. *thrēnos*, lamentation, from *threomai*, to cry aloud.] A complaint; lamentation; a threnody. 'The *threnes* and sad accents of the prophet Jeremy.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Threnetic, Threnetical** (thrē-net'ik, thrē-net'ik-al), *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

Among all *threnetical* discourses on record, this last, between men overwhelmed and almost annihilated by the excess of their sorrow, has probably an unexampled character. *Carlyle.*

**Threnode** (thrē'nōd), *n.* A threne or threnody; a dirge.

**Threnodial** (thrē-nō'di-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a threnody; elegiac. 'A *threnodial* flight.' *Southey.*

**Threnodist** (thrē'nō-dist), *n.* A writer of threnodies; a composer of dirges.

**Threnody** (thrē'nō-di), *n.* [Gr. *thrēnōdia—thrēnos*, lamentation, and *ōdē*, ode.] A song of lamentation; a dirge; especially, a kind of occasional poem composed for the occasion of the funeral of some distinguished personage.

To-day her petulance wore another aspect. It was like the intrusion of the petty miseries and mean annoyances of daily life into the solemn story of a tragedy or the tender strains of a *threnody*.
*Cornhill Mag.*

**Threpe,** † *v.i.* Same as *Threap.*

**Threpsology** (threp-sol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *threpsis*, nutrition, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of or a discourse on the nutrition of organized bodies.

**Thresh,** *v.t.* and *i.* See THRASH.

**Thresh** (thresh), *n.* A rush. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Thresher** (thresh'ėr), *n.* 1. Same as *Thrasher* (which see).—2. A member of an Irish Catholic organization instituted in 1806. One of the principal objects was to resist the payment of tithes. Their threats and warnings were signed 'Captain *Thresher*.'

**Threshold** (thresh'ōld), *n.* [A. Sax. *threscwald, thresc-wald, therscold, therxold*, a threshold, a bar of wood laid across the door-step, from *threscian, therscan*, to thrash grain, to beat, and apparently *wald*, a wood, timber, either because this bar was trod upon (thrashed) by every one who entered, or because grain was beaten or thrashed out on a wooden floor near the door. Icel. *thresjöldr*, a threshold, is explained by Vigfusson similarly as having first meant a thrashing-floor, because in ancient times the floor at the entrance was used for thrashing, but it then came to mean the block of wood or stone beneath the door, the door-sill, or threshold, the latter part of the word being = Icel. *völlr*, a field.] 1. The door-sill; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling-house, church, temple, or the like; hence, entrance; gate; door. 'Hell's dark *threshold*.' *Milton.*—2. *Fig.* Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning; outset; as, he is now at the *threshold* of his argument.

The fair new forms,
That float about the *threshold* of an age,
Like truths of science waiting to be caught.
*Tennyson.*

**Threste,** † *v.t.* or *i.* To thrust. *Chaucer.*

**Threswold,** † *n.* A threshold. *Chaucer.*

**Threte,** † *v.t.* To threaten. *Chaucer.*

**Threttene,** † *a.* Thirteen. *Chaucer.*

**Threttie, Thretty** (thret'i), *a.* Thirty. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Threw** (thrō), pret. of *throw.*

**Thribble** (thrib'l), *a.* and *n.* Treble; triple; threefold. [Provincial English.]

**Thrice** (thrīs), *adv.* [O. E. *thries, thryes*, from *thrie*, three, with the genit. term., like *once, twice.*] 1. Three times.

Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me *thrice*.
Mat. xxvi. 34.

*Thrice* he assayed, and *thrice*, in spite of scorn,
Tears, such as Angels weep, burst forth. *Milton.*

And *thrice* he routed all his foes, and *thrice* he slew the slain. *Dryden.*

2. Repeatedly; emphatically; very much.

*Thrice* is he armed that hath his quarrel just. *Shak.*

Often used in composition as the first element of a compound, when it denotes intensity; as, *thrice*-blessed, *thrice*-favoured, *thrice*-happy, *thrice*-noble, *thrice*-worthy, and the like.

**Thrid** (thrid), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *thridded;* ppr. *thridding.* [A form of *thread* (which see).] To pass through, as through an intricate way or narrow passage; to thread.

One gains the thicket and one *thrids* the brake.
*Dryden.*

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendants of her ear. *Pope.*

'Glory to God,' she sang, and passed afar,
*Thridding* the sombre boskage of the wood
Toward the morning star. *Tennyson.*

**Thrid** † (thrid), *n.* Thread.

**Thridace, Thridacium** (thri'dās, thri-dā'si-um), *n.* [Gr. *thridax*, lettuce.] Lettuce opium, the inspissated juice of the common lettuce, which is slightly sedative. Called also *Lactucarium.*

**Thridde** † *a.* Third. *Chaucer.*

**Thries,** † *adv.* Thrice. *Chaucer.*

**Thrifallow** (thrī'fal-lō), *v.t.* To plough or fallow for the third time before sowing. *Tusser.* Written also *Thryfallow, Trifallow.*

**Thrift** (thrift), *n.* [From *thrive.*] 1. Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property; economy.

The rest, . . . willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser.*

To *thrift* and parsimony much inclin'd,
She yet allows herself that boy behind. *Cowper.*

2.† A thriving state or condition; prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; increase of worldly goods; gain.

No, let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shak.*

I have a mind presages me such *thrift*. *Shak.*

3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant. [Obsolete or local.]—4. The English name of a genus of plants, Armeria, nat. order Plumbaginaceæ. The flowers are collected in a rounded head; the calyx is funnel-shaped, dry, and membranous; the petals, five, are united at the base; the styles, five, are distinct; and the stamens, five in number, are attached to the base of the petals. Common thrift or seapink (*A. maritima*) grows on the sea-coasts of Britain and of Europe generally, and is frequently found on high mountains. It is often planted in gardens as a border-plant. It has grass-like leaves, and dense heads of pink or lilac flowers.

**Thriftily** (thrif'ti-li), *adv.* In a thrifty manner; frugally; carefully; with good husbandry.

**Thriftiness** (thrif'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry; as, *thriftiness* to save; *thriftiness* in preserving one's own.

**Thriftless** (thrift'les), *a.* 1. Having no thrift, frugality, or good management; profuse; extravagant.

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thriftless* sons their scraping father's gold. *Shak.*

2.† Producing no gain; unprofitable.

What *thriftless* sighs shall poor Olivia breathe! *Shak.*

**Thriftlessly** (thrift'les-li), *adv.* In a thriftless manner; extravagantly.

**Thriftlessness** (thrift'les-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being thriftless.

**Thrifty** (thrif'ti), *a.* 1. Having thrift; frugal; sparing; careful; economical; saving; using economy and good management of property.

I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which he has not been *thrifty*. *Swift.*

2. Thriving; flourishing; growing rapidly or vigorously. [Obsolete or local.]

No grace hath more abundant promises made unto it than this of mercy, a sowing, a reaping, a *thrifty* grace. *Bp. Reynolds.*

3.† Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shak.*

**Thrill** (thril), *v.t.* [Formerly written *thirl;* A. Sax. *thyrlian, thyrelian* (from *thirl, thyrel,* a hole = *tril* of *nostril*), to bore, to pierce with a hole; D. *drillen,* to bore, to turn round, to drill troops (whence E. to *drill*); G. *drillen, trillen,* to drill or bore, also to drill troops; from same root as *through,* L. *trans.* See THROUGH.] 1.† To bore; to pierce; to perforate. 'Scharp lance that *thrilled* Jhesu side.' *R. Brunne.*—2. *Fig.* To pierce; to penetrate; to affect with a pricking or tingling sensation. 'The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd. Spenser.* 'A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse.' *Shak.* 'Vivid and picturesque turns of expression which *thrill* the reader with a sudden delight.' *Matt. Arnold.*

**Thrill** (thril), *v.i.* 1.† To pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp.

The *thrilling* steel transpierced the brawny part. *Pope.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. '*Thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking cries.' *Spenser.*—3. To pass or run through the system with tremulous motion, so as to cause a slight shivering.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins. *Shak.*

A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve and *thrilled* in every vein. *Addison.*

4. To feel a sharp shivering sensation running through the body; to shiver.

To seek sweet safety out
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake. *Shak.*

5. To quiver or move with a tremulous movement.

That last cypress tree
Green at the gate, which *thrilled* as we came out. *E. B. Browning.*

**Thrill** (thril), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A warbling; a trill. See TRILL.—2.† A breathing-hole; a nostril.

The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards: the *thrill* or breathing-place is in the midst. *Sir T. Herbert.*

3. A thrilling sensation; as, a *thrill* of horror.

The least motion which they made,
It seemed a *thrill* of pleasure. *Wordsworth.*

**Thrillant**† (thril'ant), *p.* and *a.* Thrilling; piercing. 'His *thrillant* spear.' . . . 'His *thrillant* darts.' *Spenser.*

**Thrillingly** (thril'ing-li), *adv.* In a thrilling manner; with thrilling sensations.

**Thrillingness** (thril'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being thrilling.

**Thrimsa.** See THRYMSA.

**Thrincia** (thrin'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *thrinkos,* a coping, a battlement—in allusion to the seed-crown of the marginal florets.] A genus of plants belonging to the tribe Cichoraceæ, of the nat. order Compositæ. *T. hirta* is a British species, with lanceolate, sinuate, dentate, or hairy leaves, and yellow dandelion-like flowers. It is found chiefly in gravelly soil.

**Thring**† (thring), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *thringan,* to thrust, to press, to throng. See THRONG.] To press; to crowd or throng. *Chaucer.*

**Thrips** (thrips), *n.* [Gr., a wood-worm.] A genus of minute insects, order Hemiptera, sub-order Homoptera, so closely allied to Aphis as to be included in the family Aphidii of some naturalists. They are extremely agile, and seem to leap rather than fly. They live on flowers, plants, and under the bark of trees. *T. cerealium* is a common British species, scarcely a line in length or in extent of wing, residing in the spathes and husks of cereals, especially wheat, to which it is most injurious.

**Thrissonotus** (thris'so-nō-tus), *n.* [From Gr. *thrix,* hair, and *nōtos,* the back.] Bristle-back, a fossil genus of fishes, characterized by their bristle-like dorsal fin. They occur in the lias and lower oolite. *Page.*

**Thrissops** (thris'ops), *n.* [From Gr. *thrix,* hair, and *opsis,* appearance.] A genus of fossil fishes characterized by the bristle-like appearance of their fin-ray. They occur in the lias and oolite. *Agassiz.*

**Thrist** (thrist), *n.* Thirst. *Spenser.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Thriste,**† pret. of *threste.* Thrust. *Chaucer.*

**Thristy** (thris'ti), *a.* Thirsty. *Spenser.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Thrive** (thrīv), *v.i.* pret. *throve* (sometimes *thrived*); pp. *thriven; ppr. thriving.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *thrífask,* to thrive (a reflexive verb, *sk* meaning self: see BASK), *thrift,* thrift; Dan. *trives,* to thrive, *trivelig,* thriving; comp. A. Sax. *thrafian,* to urge, to impel; Icel. *thróask,* to grow. *Throdden* comes from this stem.] 1. To prosper in anything desired; to succeed in any way; to be fortunate.

If I *thrive* well, I'll visit thee again. *Shak.*

O son, why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds? *Milton.*

2. To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate; to keep increasing one's acquisitions; as, a farmer *thrives* by good husbandry.

'There take (says Justice), take ye each a shell:
We *thrive* at Westminster on fools like you;
'Twas a fat oyster—live in peace—adieu.' *Pope.*

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts.*

3. To be marked by prosperity; to have a prosperous course; to succeed; to flourish; to go on or turn out well; to have a good issue.

I wish your enterprise may *thrive*. *Shak.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their infancy down to this very day. *Atterbury.*

4. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; to flourish; as, young cattle *thrive* in rich pastures; trees *thrive* in a good soil.

Love *thrives* not in the heart that shadows dreadeth. *Shak.*

**Thriveless**† (thrīv'les), *a.* Not thriving; unsuccessful. 'A *thriveless* combat.' *Quarles.*

**Thriven** (thriv'n), pp. of *thrive.*

**Thriver** (thrīv'ér), *n.* One who thrives or prospers; one who makes profit. 'Pitiful *thrivers.*' *Shak.*

**Thriving** (thrīv'ing), *a.* Being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; flourishing; increasing; growing; as, a *thriving* mechanic; a *thriving* trader; a *thriving* town.

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage: *Locke.*

**Thrivingly** (thrīv'ing-li), *adv.* In a thriving or prosperous way.

**Thrivingness** (thrīv'ing-nes), *n.* The state or condition of one who thrives; prosperity; growth; increase.

**Thro'** (thrö). Contraction of *Through.*

**Throat** (thrōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *throte;* O.H.G. *droza,* the throat; Mod. G. *drossel,* the gullet, the throat, the throttle. Perhaps from root of L. *trudo,* to thrust—the food being thrust down by the action of swallowing. Hence *throttle.*] 1. The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, or the passages for the food and breath; in *anat.* the fauces; the pharynx. See TRACHEA—2.† The voice.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding *throat*
Awake the god of day. *Shak.*

3. Entrance; main passage; as, the *throat* of a valley, of a tunnel, and the like.

Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war. *Thomson.*

4. In *bot.* the mouth of a monopetalous corolla, or the circular line at which the tube and limb unite.—5. *Naut.* (*a*) the central part of the hollow of a breast-hook or transom which embraces the mast. (*b*) The inner end of a gaff, where it widens and hollows in to fit the mast. (*c*) The inner part of the arms of an anchor where they join the shank. (*d*) The upper front corner of a fore-and-aft sail.—6. In *ship-building,* (*a*) the inside of the knee-timber at the middle or turns of the arms. (*b*) The middle part of a floor-timber.—7. In *arch.* (*a*) the part of a chimney between the gathering and the flue. See cut under FIREPLACE. (*b*) Same as *Throating.*—8. The narrowed entrance to the neck of a puddling furnace, where the area of flue passage is regulated. 9. The entrance-way in a thrashing-machine, where the grain in the straw passes from the feed-board to the cylinder.—10. The opening in a plane-stock through which the shavings pass upward.—11. That portion of the spoke of a wheel just beyond the swell at the junction of the hub. *E. H. Knight.*—12. In *fort.* same as *Gorge.*—*To cut one's throat,* a phrase frequently signifying to kill or murder one in any way. When armour was worn the throat was the most assailable part of an enemy.

Strike; down with them; cut the villains' *throats.* *Shak.*

—*To lie in one's throat,* to lie outrageously. —*To give one the lie in his throat,* to accuse one of outrageous lying; to throw back, as it were, a lie into the throat from which it proceeded.

**Throat** (thrōt), *v.t.* 1.† To utter in a guttural tone; to mutter.

So Hector hereto *throated* threats to go to sea in blood. *Chapman.*

2. To mow beans in a direction against their bending. [Provincial English.]

**Throat-band, Throat-latch** (thrōt'band, thrōt'lach), *n.* A strap of a bridle, halter, &c., passing under a horse's throat.

**Throat-bolt** (thrōt'bōlt), *n. Naut.* an eye-bolt fixed in the lower part of tops and the jaw-end of gaffs, for hooking the throat-hallyards to.

**Throat-brail** (thrōt'brāl), *n. Naut.* a brail attached to the gaff for trussing up the sail close to the gaff as well as the mast.

**Throat-hallyard** (thrōt'hal-yärd), *n. Naut.* one of the ropes or tackles applied to hoist the inner part of the gaff and its portion of the sail, and to hook them on to the throat-bolts.

**Throating** (thrōt'ing), *n.* In *arch.* the undercutting of a projecting moulding beneath, so as to prevent rain-water from dripping down the surface of the wall.

**Throat-piece** (thrōt'pēs), *n.* In *anc. armour,* a piece to cover or protect the throat.

**Throat-pipe** (thrōt'pīp), *n.* The windpipe, weasand, or trachea.

**Throatwort** (thrōt'wėrt), *n.* [From being formerly used as remedies for throat ailments.] A name applied to one or two species of the genus Campanula.—*Blue throat-wort* is a plant of the genus Trachelium, the *T. cœruleum.*

**Throaty** (thrōt'i), *n.* Guttural; uttered back in the throat.

The conclusion of this rambling letter shall be a rime of certain hard *throaty* words which I was taught lately. *Howell.*

**Throb** (throb), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *throbbed;* ppr. *throbbing.* [O.E. *throbbe.* Origin doubtful.] 1. To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate; as, the heart *throbs* with joy, desire, or fear; the violent action of the heart is perceived by a *throbbing* pulse.

Yet my heart
*Throbs* to know one thing. *Shak.*

2. To quiver or vibrate.

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shak.*

Till the war-drum *throbb'd* no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of men, the Federation of the world. *Tennyson.*

—*Throbbing pain,* in *med.* a pain which is, or seems to be, augmented by the pulsation of the arteries.

**Throb** (throb), *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating, as of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison.*

Perchance to lull the *throbs* of pain,
Perchance to charm a vacant brain. *Tennyson.*

**Throbless** (throb'les), *a.* Not beating or throbbing. *Richardson.*

**Throdden** (throd'n), *v.i.* [See THRIVE.] To grow; to thrive. [Local.]

**Throe** (thrō), *n.* [A. Sax. *threá,* affliction, suffering, *thrówian,* to suffer, to endure; Icel. *thrá,* a throe, a pang, longing, *thrá,* to feel longing, to pant after; comp. also Icel. *thrá,* a hard struggle, obstinacy; Sc. *thraw,* to twist, to wrench, to sprain, to struggle against, *thrawn,* perverse, contrary, which suggests a connection with the verb to *throw.*] 1. Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony: particularly applied to the anguish of travail in child-birth or parturition.

My *throes* came thicker, and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*

2. A cleaving tool; a frow (which see).

**Throe** (thrō), *v.i.* To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain; to be in agony.

**Throe** (thrō), *v.t.* To pain; to put in agony. [Rare.]

A birth indeed
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shak.*

**Thrombolite** (throm'bō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *thrombos,* a clot, a lump, and *lithos,* a stone.] In *mineral.* an amorphous green phosphate of copper.

**Thrombosis** (throm'bō-sis), *n.* [See THROMBUS.] In *pathol.* the condition of being affected with thrombus; the obstruction of a blood-vessel by the formation of a fibrinous clot. See THROMBUS.

**Thrombus** (throm'bus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *thromboō,* to clot.] In *pathol.* (*a*) a small tumour which sometimes arises after bleeding, owing to the blood escaping from the vein into the cellular structure surrounding it, and coagulating there. (*b*) A fibrinous coagulum or clot which forms in and obstructs a blood-vessel.

**Throne** (thrōn), *n.* [O.Fr. *throne,* L. *thronus,* from Gr. *thronus,* a seat, chair.] 1. An elevated and ornamental chair of state used by a king, emperor, or pope. The term is also applied to the seat of a bishop in his cathedral church; to the official chair of the presiding official of certain societies, or to any similar seat; as, the *throne* of the masonic grand-master, &c.—2. Sovereign power and dignity; also, the wielder of that power: usually with *the.*

Thy *throne,* O God, is for ever. Ps. xlv. 6.

*The throne* is fixed upon a pinnacle which perpetual beams of truth and justice irradiate. *Hallam.*

O joy to the people and joy to *the throne.* *Tennyson.*

3. One of an order of angels who are usually represented with double wings, supporting the throne of the Almighty in ethereal space.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
*Thrones,* dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*

The *thrones,* seraphim, and cherubim approximated most closely, with nothing intermediate, and were more immediately and eternally conformed to the godhead. *Milman.*

**Throne** (thrōn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *throned;* ppr. *throning.* 1. To place on a royal seat; to enthrone.

As on the finger of a *throned* queen
The basest jewel will be well esteem'd. *Shak.*

2. To place as on a throne; to set in an exalted position; to exalt. *Milton.*

**Throne** (thrōn), *v.i.* To sit on a throne; to sit in state as a king.

He wants nothing of a god but eternity, and a heaven to *throne* in. *Shak.*

**Throneless** (thrōn'les), *a.* Without a throne; deposed.

Must she too bend, must she too share
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou *throneless* homicide. *Byron.*

**Throng** (throng), *n.* [A. Sax. *thrang, throng,* a press or crowd, from stem of *thringan,* to press, to crowd, obs. to *thring;* Icel. *thröng,* a crowd, also distress, straits, *þröngva,* to press, to squeeze; Dan. *trang,* narrow, strait, want, need, *trænge,* to press, to need; D. and G. *dringen,* to crowd, to force one's way, to urge, to press; nasalized forms, probably allied to Goth. *threihan,* to press, urge; from same root as L. *torqueo,* to twist (whence *torsion, contort,* &c.). See also THROW.] 1. A multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; a crowd; as, a *throng* of people at a play-house. 'The *throng* that follows Cæsar.' *Shak.*—2. A great number; as, the heavenly *throng.*

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,
The lowest of your *throng.* *Milton.*

3. A number of things crowded or close together. 'The *throng* of words that come with such more than impudent sauciness from you.' *Shak.*

**Throng** (throng), *v.i.* To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes.

I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him. *Shak.*

**Throng** (throng), *v.t.* 1. To crowd or press; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings.

Much people followed him, and *thronged* him. Mark v. 24.

2. To fill with a crowd. '*Throng* our large temples with the shows of peace.' *Shak.*

When more and more the people *throng*
The chairs and thrones of civil power. *Tennyson.*

**Throng** (throng), *a.* [Sc. and North E. *thrang,* busy; Icel. *þröngr,* narrow.] [Provincial.] 1. Thickly crowded together; thronged; crowded. 'Lancers are riding as *throng* . . . as leaves.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. Much occupied or engaged; busy. 'As *throng* as ever in pulling down houses.' *Bp. Sanderson.*

**Throngful** (throng'fụl), *a.* Filled by a throng; crowded; busy; thronged. '*Throngful* streets.' *Whittier.* [Rare.]

**Throngly**† (throng'li), *adv.* In crowds, multitudes, or great quantities. *Dr. H. More.*

**Thronize**† (thrōn'iz), *v.t.* To enthrone. *Fabyan.*

**Thrope,**† *n.* A thorpe or village. *Chaucer.*

**Thropple** (throp'l), *n.* [From O.E. *throte-bolle,* A. Sax. *þrôt-bolla,* the throat; or corrupted from *throttle.*] The windpipe; the throttle. Also written *Thrapple.* [Provincial.

**Thropple** (throp'l), *v.t.* To throttle; to strangle. [Provincial.]

**Throstle** (thros'l), *n.* [A dim. form of *thrush.* A. Sax. *throstle,* G. and Dan. *drossel,* Icel. *þröstr,* throstle; cog. Rus. *drozd,* L. *turdus,* a thrush; perhaps also *stork, starling.*] 1. The song-thrush or mavis, a bird of the genus Turdus, the *T. musicus.* See MAVIS and THRUSH.

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill. *Shak.*

2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing-rollers with bobbins and flyers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting apparatus stationary: so named from the noise it makes, which resembles the singing of a thrush. Called also *water-frame* because at first driven by water.

**Throstle-cock** (thros'l-kok), *n.* The male thrush.

The ousel and the *throstle-cocke,*
Chief musick of our Maye. *Drayton.*

**Throstling** (thros'l-ing), *n.* [Supposed to be from the whistling sound emitted in breathing resembling the singing of the *throstle.*] A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which, unless checked, will choke them.

**Throttle** (throt'l), *n.* [From *throat.*] 1.† The windpipe or trachea. 'No larinx or *throttle* to qualify the sound.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. The throat. 'Leaving all claretless the unmoistened *throttle.*' *Byron.* [Colloq.]

**Throttle** (throt'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *throttled;* ppr. *throttling.* 1. To choke; to suffocate; to have the throat obstructed so as to endanger suffocation.—2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

**Throttle** (throt'l), *v.t.* 1. To choke; to suffocate; to stop the breath of by compressing the throat; to strangle.

Grant him this, and the Parliament hath no more freedom than if it sat in his noose, which, when he pleases to draw together with one twitch of his negative, shall *throttle* a whole nation, to the wish of Caligula, in one neck. *Milton.*

2. To pronounce with a choking voice; to utter with breaks and interruptions, like a person half suffocated. '*Throttle* their practised accents in their fears.' *Shak.*

**Throttle-lever** (throt'l-lē-vėr), *n.* In *steam-engines,* the hand-lever by which the throttle-valve is worked: used chiefly in locomotive engines.

**Throttler** (throt'lėr), *n.* One who or that which throttles or chokes.

**Throttle-valve** (throt'l-valv), *n.* In *steam-engines,* a valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder. In many engines it consists of a disc turning on an axis and occupying in its transverse position the bore of the main steam-pipe. In land engines its action is usually controlled by the governor. See GOVERNOR.

**Through** (thrö), *prep.* [O.E. *thurgh, thurch, thorugh, thorw, thorow,* &c.; A. Sax. *thurh,* O.Fris. *thruch,* Goth. *thairh,* L.G. *dorch,* G. *durch, D. door;* cog. W. *trw,* Armor. *tre,* through; L. *trans,* over, across. The root is Indo-European *tar,* Skr. *tri, tar,* to pass over or through, to penetrate; a root seen also in E. *thrill,* and in various Latin words and English words from Latin, as *trite, tribulation. Thorough* is the same word.] 1. From end to end of, or from side to side of; from one surface or limit of to the opposite; as, to bore *through* a piece of timber or *through* a board; a ball passes *through* the side of a ship. It is sometimes emphatically reduplicated in the phrase *through and through.*

Thy slander hath gone *through and through* her heart. *Shak.*

2. Between the sides or walls of; as, to pass *through* a gate or avenue.

*Through* the gates of ivory he dismissed
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*

3. By the instrumentality, medium, or agency of; by means of.

*Through* these hands this science has passed with great applause. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. On account of; out of; forced or influenced by. 'Some falling merely *through* fear.' *Shak.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*

5. Over the whole surface or extent of; throughout; as, to ride *through* the country.

We will make you famous *through* the world. *Shak.*

6. Among or in the midst of, in the way of passage; as, to move *through* water, as a fish; to run *through* a thicket, as a deer.—7. Among, in the way of experiencing; as, to pass *through* dangers or sufferings.—8. From beginning to end of; to the end or conclusion of; as, *through* the year; *through* life.—*By, With, Through.* See BY.

**Through** (thrö), *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the other; as, to pierce a thing *through.*—2. From beginning to end; as, to read a letter *through.*—3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project *through.*—*To drop through,* to fall to pieces; to come to ruin; to fail or perish; as, the scheme *dropped through.* 'Through idleness, the house *droppeth through.*' Eccl. x. 18.—*To carry through,* to complete; to accomplish.—*To fall through,* to come to an unsuccessful issue; to fail; as, the plan *fell through.*—*To go through with* something, to prosecute it to the end.

**Through** (thrö), *a.* Going or extending with little or no interruption from one important or distant place or centre to another; as, a *through* passenger; a *through* journey.

**Through** (thrö), *n.* Same as *Through-stone.*

**Through-bolt** (thrö'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which passes through from side to side of what it fastens.

**Through-bred**† (thrö'bred), *a.* Thoroughbred.

**Through-carriage** (thrö'kar-rij), *n.* A carriage belonging to a through-train.

**Through-cold**† (thrö'kōld), *n.* A deep-seated cold. *Holland.*

**Through-gang** (thrö'gang), *n.* A thoroughfare. [Scotch.]

**Through-ganging, Through-gaun** (thrö'-gang-ing, thrö'gän), *a.* Getting quickly or

smartly through work; active; bustling; stirring. [Scotch.]

Ye're a gentleman, sir, and should ken a horse's points; ye see that *through-ganging* thing that Balmawhapple's on; I selled her till him. *Sir W. Scott.*

She seems to be a plump and jocose little woman; gleg, blythe, and *through-gaun* for her years. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Written by Galt *Through-going.*

**Through-gaun** (thrō'gän), *n.* A severe reprimand or scolding. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Through-lighted** (thrō'līt-ed), *a.* Thoroughlighted. *Wotton.*

**Throughly**† (thrō'li), *adv.* 1. Completely; fully; wholly; thoroughly.—2. Without reserve; sincerely. 'Truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion.' *Tillotson.*

**Throughout** (thrō-out'), *prep.* Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other. 'A clap of thunder as loud as to be heard *throughout* the universe.' *B. Jonson.* '*Throughout* the course of this long war.' *Atterbury.*

Nor to their idle orbs doth sight appear
Of sun, or moon, or star, *throughout* the year. *Milton.*

**Throughout** (thrō-out'), *adv.* Everywhere; in every part. 'His youth and age, all of a piece *throughout*, and all divine.' *Dryden.*

**Through-paced**† (thrō'pāst), *a.* Thoroughpaced.

**Through-rate** (thrō'rāt), *n.* A rate or sum charged for carrying goods or passengers to a distant destination, over the routes of various carrying companies, as by rail, steamer, coach, &c., and generally fixed at a lower figure than the consigner or passenger could obtain by separate arrangement with each company.

**Through-stane** (thrō'stān), *n.* [A. Sax. *thruh*, a grave, a stone chest or coffin, and *stane*, a stone.] A flat gravestone. [Scotch.]

**Through-stone** (thrō'stōn), *n.* In *arch.* a bonder (which see).

**Through-ticket** (thrō'tik-et), *n.* A railway or steam-boat ticket for the whole of a journey, generally granted by one company and entitling the holder to travel on more than one company's lines or conveyances.

**Through-traffic** (thrō'traf-ik), *n.* The traffic from end to end of a railway system, or between two important centres at a wide distance from each other: opposed to local traffic.

**Through-train** (thrō'trān), *n.* A train which goes the whole length of a railway, or a long route; a train running between two or more important centres at wide distances, with few or no stoppages by the way.

**Throve** (thrōv), pret. of *thrive.*

**Throw** (thrō), *v.t.* pret. *threw;* pp. *thrown;* ppr. *throwing.* [A. Sax. *thrāwan*, to turn, to twist (as to *throw* silk), to throw; pret. *threōw*, pp. *thrāwen;* Sc. *thraw*, to turn round, to twist; D. *draaijen*, G. *drehen*, to twist, to turn; from same root as L. *torqueo*, to twist, and also to throw or hurl (whence *distort, torture*). See also THRONG.] 1. To fling or cast in any manner; to send to a distance by a projectile force; to hurl; as, to *throw* a stone with the hand, a sling, a catapult, or the like; to *throw* balls or shells with cannon or mortars; a fire-engine *throws* water on a burning building.

*Throw* physic to the dogs; I'll none of it. *Shak.*

2. To drive, impel, propel, or expel with sudden force or violence; to dash; to give sudden motion to; as, a ship *thrown* on the rocks; he *threw* himself on his foe; to *throw* a building down. 'Debarr'd from Europe and from Asia *thrown*.' *Dryden.* See also phrases below.

What tempest, I trow, *threw* this whale . . . ashore at Windsor? *Shak.*
On the first friendly bank he *throws* him down. *Addison.*

3. To prostrate, as in wrestling; to overturn.

Charles in a moment *threw* him, and broke three of his ribs. *Shak.*

4. To divest one's self of; to cast off; to strip; to shed.

There the snake *throws* her enamell'd skin. *Shak.*

5. To make a cast with, as dice; to take one's turn in playing at; to play with, as dice. 'Set less than thou *throwest*.' *Shak.*—6. To give violent utterance or expression to; to cast; to send.

I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in King Henry's teeth. *Shak.*

7. To put on or over, with haste, force, or negligence; to spread carelessly.

O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he *threw*. *Pope.*

8. To wind or twist two or more filaments of, as of silk, so as to form one thread; to twist together, as singles in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves: applied occasionally in a wide sense to the whole series of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver.—9. In *pottery*, to form or shape roughly on a throwing-engine or potter's wheel, as earthen vessels.—10. To fashion by turning on a lathe; to turn.—11. To bring forth; to produce, as young; to bear: said especially of rabbits.

When a pure race of white or black pigeons *throws* a slaty-blue bird . . . we are quite unable to assign any proximate cause. *Darwin.*

12. To cause to take up a position by a rapid march or by being rapidly transported; as, to *throw* troops into a town.—*Throw away*, (*a*) to cast or fling to a distance; to put suddenly out of one's own hand, possession, or the like. (*b*) To part with or bestow without compensation; to sacrifice needlessly; to spend recklessly; to squander; to lose by negligence or folly; to waste.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself *away* on fools and knaves. *Otway.*
Had we but lasting youth and time to spare
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war. *Dryden.*
She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies who went about the streets. *Arbuthnot.*

(*c*) To reject; to refuse; as, to *throw away* a good offer.—*To throw back*, (*a*) to reflect, as light, &c. (*b*) To reject; to refuse. (*c*) To cast back, as a reply; to retort.—*To throw by*, to cast or lay aside as useless. 'Like one of Juno's disguises . . . be *thrown by*, or let fall.' *B. Jonson.*—*To throw down*, (*a*) to cast on the ground or to a lower position; to bring from an erect position; to overturn; as, to *throw down* a glove as a challenge; to *throw down* a wall. (*b*) To subvert; to destroy.

Must one rash word, the infirmity of age,
*Throw down* the merit of my better years? *Addison.*

—*To throw in*, (*a*) to cast or fling inside; to inject, as a fluid. (*b*) To put in or deposit along with others; as, he has *thrown in* his lot with yours. (*c*) To interpolate; as, he *threw in* a word now and again. (*d*) To add without enumeration or value, or as if to complete or effect a bargain or sale; as, I will *throw in* this book if you buy the lot.—*To throw off*, (*a*) to cast off, away, or aside; to divest one's self of hurriedly or negligently; to abandon the use of; as, to *throw off* one's clothes; to *throw off* all disguise. (*b*) To expel; as, to *throw off* a disease. (*c*) To discard; to reject; as, to *throw off* a friend or dependant.—*To throw on*, to put on or cover one's self hastily or carelessly with; as, he *threw on* his cloak.—*To throw one's self down*, to lie down.—*To throw one's self on* or *upon*, to trust or resign one's self to the sustaining power, favour, benevolence, protection, &c., of; to repose upon; to confide or put trust in.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but . . . *throw yourself upon* God. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*To throw open*, (*a*) to open suddenly or widely; as, to *throw open* the doors or windows. (*b*) To give free or unrestricted admission to; to remove all barriers, obstacles, or restrictions from; as, the profession was *thrown open* to everybody; the appointment was *thrown open* to public competition.—*To throw out*, (*a*) to cast out; to reject or discard; to expel.

The other two, whom they had *thrown out*, they were content should enjoy their exile. *Swift.*

(*b*) To cause to project, or to become prominent; as, to *throw out* a pier, landing-stage, or wing of a building. (*c*) To emit; as, that lamp *throws out* a bright light. (*d*) To give utterance to; to insinuate; as, to *throw out* a hint, a proposal, or the like. (*e*) To put off the right track; to confuse; as, noisy interruption always *throws* him *out*. (*f*) To leave behind; to distance; as, a horse *thrown* completely *out* of the race. (*g*) To reject; to exclude; as, the bill was *thrown out* on the second reading.—*To throw over*, to discard; to desert; to abandon; as, he *threw over* his companion when he had no further use for him.—*To throw up*, (*a*) to erect or build rapidly; to construct; as, to *throw up* a rampart, breastwork, or fortification. (*b*) To resign; to give up; to abandon; as, to *throw up* an appointment or commission; to *throw up* a losing business or profession.

Bad games are *thrown up* too soon. *Hudibras.*

(*c*) To eject or discharge from the stomach; to vomit. 'The substance the patient *throws up*.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Throw** (thrō), *v.i.* 1. To perform the act of casting, flinging, or throwing.—2. To cast dice.—*To throw about*, to cast about; to try expedients. 'For better wind *about to throw*.' *Spenser.* [Rare.]

**Throw** (thrō), *n.* 1. The act of hurling, flinging, or throwing; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine.

He heav'd a stone, and rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe. *Addison.*

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which dice fall when cast; hence, risk; venture; decision of fortune; as, a good *throw;* none but a fool hazards all upon one *throw.*

It is many million of millions odds to one against any single *throw* that the assigned order will not be cast. *Bentley.*

3. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; as, a stone's *throw.*—4.† A stroke; a blow.

Nor shield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spenser.*

5.† Effort; violent sally.

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul. *Addison.*

6. In *steam-engines*, the extreme movement of a slide-valve, also of a crank or eccentric measured on a straight line passing through the centre of motion. *Goodrich.*—7. In *mining*, the amount of dislocation in a vertical direction produced by a fault in the strata.—8. The agony of travail; throe. 'The mother's *throws* begin to come.' *Dryden.* See THROE.—9. A potter's wheel.—10. A turner's lathe. [Local.]

**Throw**† (thrō), *n.* [A. Sax. *thrah, thrag.*] A brief space of time; a little while; a trice.

Downe himselfe he layd
Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a *throw*. *Spenser.*

**Throw-crook** (thrō'krök), *n.* [From *throw* in sense of twist.] An instrument for twisting ropes out of hay or straw.

**Thrower** (thrō'ér), *n.* One who or that which throws; specifically, (*a*) a person who twists or winds silk; a throwster. (*b*) A potter who works a throwing wheel or engine.

**Throwing-engine** (thrō'ing-en-jin), *n.* In *pottery*, a revolving disc or table, carried by an upright spindle, on which the mass of clay is first roughly moulded by the hand of the potter; a potter's wheel.

**Throwing-mill, Throwing-wheel** (thrō'ing-mil, thrō'ing-whēl), *n.* Same as *Throwing-engine.*

**Thrown** (thrōn), pp. of *throw.*—*Thrown silk*, silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted.

**Throw-off** (thrō'of), *n.* A start in a hunt or race.

**Throwster** (thrō'stér), *n.* One who throws or twists silk; one who prepares silk for the weaver.

**Thrum** (thrum), *n.* [Allied to D. *dreum*, thrum, *drom*, woof or weft; Icel. *thrömr*, margin, edge, brink; O.G. *drum*, end; root meaning doubtful.] 1. The end of a weaver's web; the fringe of threads by which it is fastened to the loom, and from which the piece of cloth when woven has to be cut off. 2. Any coarse yarn.—3. Anything resembling a thrum, as a filamentous or fringe-like appendage.

All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum*. *Bacon.*

**Thrum** (thrum), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with thrums, or appendages resembling thrums; to put tufts, fringes, or other thread-like appendages on. 'Are we born to *thrum* caps or pick straws?' *Quarles.*—2. *Naut.* to insert short pieces of rope-yarn or spun-yarn in, as in a sail or mat.

**Thrum** (thrum), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *thrummed;* ppr. *thrumming.* [Perhaps a form of *drum;* or imitative, comp. *strum.*] 1. To play coarsely or unskilfully on a stringed instrument; as, to *thrum* on a guitar; to *thrum* on a fiddle.—2. To make a dull, drumming, monotonous noise on anything, as with the fingers. '*Thrumming* on the table.' *Tennyson.*

**Thrum** (thrum), *v.t.* 1. To play roughly on with the fingers, as on a piano, harp, or guitar; to sound by fingering in a rough, monotonous manner.—2. To drum; to tap.

For late, when bees to change their chimes began,
How did I see them *thrum* the frying-pan!
*Shenstone.*

—*To thrum over*, to tell over in a monotonous manner.

**Thrummed-mat** (thrumd'mat), *n. Naut.* a mat or piece of canvas with short strands of yarn stuck through it, in order to make a rough surface. It is used in a vessel's rigging about any part, to prevent chafing.

**Thrummy** (thrum'i), *a.* Consisting of, furnished with, or resembling thrums; as, a *thrummy* cap.

**Thrumwort** (thrum'wėrt), *n.* A name for *Actinocarpus Damasonium.*

**Thrush** (thrush), *n.* [A. Sax. *thrise*, Icel. *thröstr*, Sw. *trost*, Rus. *drozd*; same root as L. *turdus*, a thrush. *Throstle* is a dim. form.] A name common to birds of the genus Turdus, or of the family Turdidæ; but applied by way of eminence to the song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*). (See MAVIS.) The thrushes (Turdidæ or Merulidæ) form a family of dentirostral passerine birds, having the bill of middle size, sharp edged, compressed, and decurved at the tip, with a notch near the point, and a few loose hairs over the base; the nostrils oval, lateral, half

Song-thrush or Mavis (*Turdus musicus*).

concealed by membrane, the middle toe not so long as the tarsus, and the outer toes joined to it at the base. They resemble the shrikes, but they are more frugivorous, generally feeding upon berries, though they prefer small animals, especially molluscs and worms, when these can be obtained. Their habits are mostly solitary, but several species are gregarious in winter. Thrushes have been celebrated from very remote antiquity on account of their powers of song; they are widely diffused, being found in all the quarters of the globe. Among European thrushes we have the blackbird (*Turdus Merula* or *Merula vulgaris*), the black-throated thrush (*Turdus atrogularis*), the missel thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), the fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), the song-thrush or throstle (*Turdus musicus*), the water-ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*), the rock-thrush (*Petrocincla saxatilis*), &c. *Turdus erythrogaster* belongs to Asia; *Turdus strepitans*, to Africa; and *Turdus melodus*, or the wood-thrush, to America.

**Thrush** (thrush), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] 1. An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse and some other animals. In the horse it is in the frog.—2. In *pathol.* a disease characterized by roundish granular vesicles of a pearl colour, affecting the lips and mouth, and sometimes the whole alimentary canal, terminating in curd-like sloughs; occasionally occurring in successive crops. It is common in infants who are ill fed or brought up by hand. In adults it commonly occurs in the advanced stages of many diseases, as typhoid and other acute fevers; in short, it may arise in nearly all cases in which there is great prostration of strength. Called also *Aphthæ* and *Prunella.*

**Thrush-lichen** (thrush'lī-ken), *n.* A lichen, the *Peltidea aphthosa*, which grows on moist alpine rocks. The Swedes boil it in milk, as a cure for aphthæ, whence the name.

**Thrush-paste** (thrush'pāst), *n.* An astringent for curing thrush in the feet of horses. It is composed of calamine, verdigris, white vitriol, alum, and tar.

**Thrust** (thrust), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *thrust*; ppr. *thrusting.* [O.E. *thriste*, *threste*, an Icel. word—*thrýsta*, to thrust, to press, to compel; connections doubtful, but probably from same root as L. *trudo*, to thrust.] 1. To push or drive with force; to drive; to force; to impel; as, to *thrust* anything with the hand or foot, or with an instrument: very commonly followed by *away*, *from*, *in*, *off*, &c.

Neither shall one *thrust* another. Joel ii. 8.

Gehazi came near to *thrust* her *away*. 2 Ki. iv. 27.

*Thrust in* thy sickle, and reap. Rev. xiv. 15.

2. *Fig.* To drive; to push.

And into the concession of this Ballarmine is *thrust* by the force of our argument. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*To thrust on*, to impel; to urge.—*To thrust through*, to pierce; to stab. 'I am eight times *thrust through*.' *Shak.*—*To thrust out*, (*a*) to drive out or away; to expel.

They were *thrust out* of Egypt. Ex. xii. 39.

(*b*) To push out or protrude; as, to *thrust out* the tongue.—*To thrust one's self in* or *into*, to obtrude; to intrude; to enter where one is not invited or not welcome.

Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust yourselves into* my private meditations? *Shak.*

—*To thrust together*, to compress. 'He *thrust* the fleece *together*.' Judg. vi. 38.

**Thrust** (thrust), *v.i.* 1. To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; as, a fencer *thrusts* at his antagonist.

Thou hast *thrust* sore at me, that I might fall. Ps. cxviii. 13.

He next his fauchion tried in closer fight;
But the keen fauchion had no power to bite;
He *thrust*, the blunted point returned again.
*Dryden.*

2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in. 'And *thrust* between my father and the god.' *Dryden.*—3. To push forward; to come with force; to press on; to intrude.

Young, old, *thrust* there
In mighty concourse. *Chapman.*

4. † To rush forward; to rush at. 'As doth an eager hound *thrust* to a hind.' *Spenser.*

**Thrust** (thrust), *n.* 1. A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon pushed in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with an instrument.

Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews.
*Dryden.*

2. Attack; assault.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism. *Dr. H. More.*

3. In *mech.* the force exerted by any body or system of bodies, against another body or system, such as the force exerted by rafters or beams against the walls supporting them.—4. In *mining*, a term applied to the breaking down of the roof of a gallery, or any similar opening, by the pressure of the superincumbent rocks.—*Thrust of an arch*, the force exerted by the arch stones, considered as a combination of wedges, to overturn the abutments or walls from which the arch springs.

**Thrust,**† *n.* Thirst. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

**Thruster** (thrust'ėr), *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

**Thrust-hoe** (thrust'hō), *n.* A hoe which is worked by pushing; a Dutch hoe.

**Thrusting** (thrust'ing), *n.* 1. The act of pushing with force.—2. (*a*) The act of squeezing curd with the hand to expel the whey. (*b*) *pl.* The white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. [Provincial English.]

**Thrusting-screw** (thrust'ing-skrö), *n.* A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making. [Provincial English.]

**Thrustle** (thrus'l), *n.* The thrush. See THROSTLE.

**Thrusty,**† *a.* Thirsty. *Chaucer.*

**Thry-fallow** (thrī'fal-lō), *v.t.* Same as *Thrifallow.*

**Thrymsa, Thrimsa** (thrim'sa), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon silver coin, believed by some to be of the value of 3*s.*, by others of the value of 3*d.*, while others think it represented the third of a shilling, or 4*d.*

**Thuban** (thö'ban), *n.* The star *α* of the constellation Draco. This star was once much brighter than it is at present. It has been supposed that the long sloping passage from the northern face of the great pyramid of Egypt was constructed for the purpose of watching the sub-polar meridional passage of this star, the polar star (according to this view) when the pyramid was built. *Rodwell.*

**Thud** (thud), *n.* [Imitative. Comp. A. Sax. *thoden*, a noise, a din.] The sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance; a noise, as that of a heavy stone striking the ground; hence, a stroke or blow causing a dull, blunt, or hollow sound.

The shot went whistling through the air above our heads and plunged with a heavy *thud* into the ground . . . behind us. *W. H. Russell.*

**Thug** (thug), *n.* [Hind. *thugna*, to deceive.] A member of a peculiar confraternity or association of robbers and assassins formerly prevalent in India, principally in the central and northern provinces. The Thugs roamed about in bands, decoyed travellers and others into retired spots and there plundered and murdered them, preferably by strangulation, and only by the shedding of blood when forced by circumstances. Their motive was not so much lust of plunder as certain religious ideas, and of their spoil one-third was devoted to the goddess Kālī, whom they worshipped. In 1830 the British government took vigorous measures for their suppression, and Thuggery, as an organized system, may be said to be completely extinct.

**Thuggee, Thuggery** (thug-gē', thug'ėr-i), *n.* The system of plunder and assassination carried on by the Thugs; the profession and practices of the Thugs.

**Thuggism, Thuggeeism** (thug'izm, thug'ē-izm), *n.* Same as *Thuggee.* 'That *thuggeeism* again came to the knowledge of the Calcutta Council in 1810.' *Cyc. of India.*

**Thuites** (thū-ī'tēz), *n.* A genus of coniferous plants occurring in the shale and coal of the oolite, and so called from the resemblance of their imbricated stems and terminal twigs to those of the modern *Thuja* or *Thuya.* *Page.* Written also *Thuytes.*

**Thuja, Thuya** (thū'ja, thū'ya), *n.* [Gr. *thyia*, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, used for making costly furniture, perhaps from *thyō*, to sacrifice—the resin from the tree being used instead of incense in sacrifices.] A genus of plants, nat. order Coniferæ. The species are known by the name of *arbor-vitæ*, or tree of life; they are evergreens, trees or shrubs, and are inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and North America. *T. occidentalis*, the American arbor-vitæ, and *T. orientalis*, the Chinese arbor-vitæ, have been introduced into this country as ornamental plants.

**Thule** (thū'lē), *n.* The name given by the ancients to the most northern country with which they were acquainted. This is believed by some to have been Iceland, by others Norway, and by many the largest of the Shetland Islands. Probably the word did not always denote the same country or island; many, in fact, may not have attached to it the idea of any precise country. The Romans spoke of it as *ultima Thule*, the farthest Thule. 'This ultimate dim *Thule*.' *Poe.*

Where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,
Boils round the naked melancholy isles
Of furthest *Thule*. *Thomson.*

**Thulite** (thū'līt), *n.* [From *Thule* (which see).] In *mineral.* a rare variety of epidote, of a peach-blossom colour, found in the granite districts of Norway. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with minute portions of soda, potash, and the oxides of iron and manganese.

**Thumb** (thum), *n.* [A. Sax. *thuma*, Icel. *thumalfingr*, D. *tommelfinger*, G. *daume*, *daumen*, D. *duim*, thumb; perhaps from a root *tum*, to swell, seen in L. *tumeo*, to swell, whence *tumid.*] The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals; the first of the fingers, differing from the rest in having but two phalanges.—*Under one's thumb*, under one's power or influence; quite subservient to another.

She is obliged to be silent! I have her *under my thumb*. *Richardson.*

Gunnhilda soon had him completely *under her thumb*, and instead of his making her she unmade him, and was in every respect the evil genius of him and his children. *Edin. Rev.*

—*Rule of thumb.* See under RULE.—*To bite the thumb at.* See BITE, *v.t.*

**Thumb** (thum), *v.t.* 1. To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers; as, to *thumb* over a tune.—2. To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers, or by frequent handling.

He gravely informed the enemy that all his cards had been *thumbed* to pieces, and begged them to let him have a few more packs. *Macaulay.*

**Thumb** (thum), *v.i.* To play on with the fingers.

**Thumb-band** (thum'band), *n.* A twist of anything as thick as the thumb.

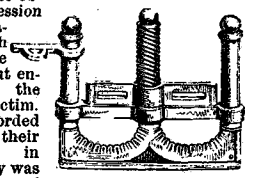
**Thumb-blue** (thum'blū), *n.* Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps, used by washerwomen to give a clear or pure tint to linen and the like.

**Thumb-cleat** (thum'klēt), *n. Naut.* a cleat, resembling a thumb, for preventing the topsail reef-earings from slipping, and other purposes.

**Thumbed** (thumd), *a.* Having thumbs.

**Thumbiekins, Thumbikins** (thum'i-kinz), *n. pl.* Same as *Thumbkins*. [Scotch.]

**Thumbkins** (thum'kinz), *n. pl.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs, much used by the Spanish inquisitors, and occasionally used in Britain when the object was to obtain a confession or recantation through exquisite pain without endangering the life of the victim. The last recorded instance of their application in this country was in the case of Principal Carstairs, who in 1684 was ineffectually tortured at the orders of the Scotch privy-council with the view of making him reveal the secrets of the Argyle and Monmouth parties. Called also *Thumb-screw*.



Scotch Thumbkins, time of Charles I.

Burnet is the chief authority about the torturing. . . . He speaks of the *thumbkins* as an invention for the occasion, but it was an instrument in common use in countries better acquainted than Scotland was with methods of torture. *J. H. Burton.*

**Thumb-latch** (thum'lach), *n.* A kind of door-latch, which receives its name from the thumb being placed on the lever to raise its latch.

**Thumbless** (thum'les), *a.* Having no thumb; hence, clumsy; awkward; unskilful. 'The servants *thumblesse*, yet to eat with lawless tooth the floure of wheat.' *Herrick.*

**Thumb-mark** (thum'märk), *n.* A mark left by the impression of the thumb, as on the leaves of a book; hence, any mark resembling this.

**Thumb-nut** (thum'nut), *n.* A nut for a bolt or screw, having wings which give a purchase to the thumb in turning it.

**Thumb-ring** (thum'ring), *n.* A ring formerly worn on the thumb.

I could have crept into an alderman's *thumb-ring*. *Shak.*

**Thumb-screw** (thum'skrö), *n.* 1. A screw which may be turned by the application of the finger and thumb, as a screw for fastening a window-sash. —2. An ancient instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs. Called also *Thumbkins* (which see).

**Thumb-stall** (thum'stal), *n.* 1. A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn, or leather, with the edges turned up to receive the thread in making sails. It is worn on the thumb to tighten the stitches.—2. A case or sheath of leather or other substance to be worn on the thumb.—3. *Milit.* a buck-skin cushion worn on the thumb, and used to close the vent of a cannon while it is being sponged.

**Thumerstone** (tö'mér-stōn), *n.* A mineral, so called from *Thum*, in Saxony, where it was found. Called also *Axinite* (which see).

**Thumite** (tö'mīt), *n.* Same as *Thumerstone*.

**Thummim** (thum'im), *n. pl.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high-priest, but what they were has never been satisfactorily ascertained. See URIM.

**Thump** (thump), *n.* [Allied to Dan. *dump*, a plump, a plunge, *dump*, dull, low, D. *dompen*, to plunge; ultimately perhaps of imitative origin; comp. *bump, plump.*] The sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as by the stroke of a hammer, a blow with a club, fist, and the like; hence, a heavy blow given with anything that is thick. 'The distant forge's swinging *thump* profound.' *Wordsworth.*

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

With heavy *thump*, a lifeless lump,
They dropt down one by one. *Coleridge.*

**Thump** (thump), *v.t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy.

**Thump** (thump), *v.i.* To strike or fall on with a heavy blow.

A watchman at night *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

**Thumper** (thump'ér), *n.* [For association of size or impressiveness with blows or noise see WHOPPER.] 1. The person or thing that thumps.—2. A person or thing which is huge or great. [Colloq.]

He cherished his friend, and he relished a bumper;
Yet one fault he had, and that was a *thumper*.
*Goldsmith.*

**Thumping** (thump'ing), *a.* [See THUMPER.] Large; heavy. [Colloq.]

Let us console that martyr, I say, with *thumping* damages; and, as for the woman—the guilty wretch! let us lead her out and stone her. *Thackeray.*

**Thunder** (thun'dér), *n.* [A. Sax. *thunor*, whence *thunder*, with insertion of *d*, as in *gender, jaundice;* the *d* is also inserted in D. *donder*. Other forms are O. Sax. *thunar*, O. Fris. *thuner*, G. *donner;* cog. L. *tonitru*, Per. *tundur;* all from a root seen in A. Sax. *thunian*, to thunder, to rattle, L. *tono, tonare*, to sound, *tintinabulum*, a bell, the ultimate root being *tan* or *stan*, whence also E. *stun*, G. *stöhnen*, to groan, Gr. *stonos*, a groaning. The name *Thor*, Icel. *Thórr*, the Scandinavian god of thunder, is simply a form of this word.] 1. The sound which follows a flash of lightning; a report due to the sudden disturbance of the air produced by a violent discharge of atmospheric electricity or lightning. The character of the sound varies with the force and the distance of the discharge and the nature of the surrounding country, and is no doubt affected by the relative positions of the clouds. A person in the immediate neighbourhood of a flash of lightning hears only one sharp report, the sharpness being greatly intensified when an object is struck by it. A person at a distance hears the same report as a prolonged peal, and persons in situations at some distance apart hear it each in a different way. These differences have not yet been satisfactorily accounted for; the long rolling effect may be due to echoes from the clouds, and partly perhaps to there being a number of partial discharges from the same cloud at different distances from the observer. As sound travels at the rate of 1100 feet per second, while the passage of light is almost instantaneous, the distance of the observer from the discharge may be approximately estimated by dividing the interval in seconds between the flash and the report by 5 or 4·8, the product being the distance in miles to the place of discharge. Thunder has never been heard 20 miles from the flash. 2. The destructive agent in a thunder-storm; a discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst parricides did all their *thunders* bend. *Shak.*

3. Any loud noise; as, *thunders* of applause. 'The *thunder* of my cannon.' *Shak.*

Welcome her, *thunders* of fort and of fleet!
*Tennyson.*

4. An awful or startling denunciation or threat.

The *thunders* of the Vatican could no longer strike terror into the heart of princes, as in the days of the Crusades. *Prescott.*

**Thunder** (thun'dér), *v.i.* [From the noun.] 1. To produce the noise of thunder; to make thunder: often impersonal; as, it *thundered* yesterday.

Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? Job xl. 9.

He would not flatter Neptune for his trident
Nor Jove for's power to *thunder*. *Shak.*

2. To make a sound resembling thunder; to make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.

Ay me, what act,
That roars so loud, and *thunders* in the index? *Shak.*

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

I will have his head, were Richard *thundering* at the gates of York. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Thunder** (thun'dér), *v.t.* 1. To emit as with the noise of thunder; to utter with a loud and threatening voice; to utter or issue by way of threat or denunciation.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thunder'd* in our gen'ral's ear. *Dryden.*

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

Should eighty thousand college-councils
*Thunder* 'Anathema,' friend, at you. *Tennyson.*

2. To lay on with vehemence. 'To *thunder* blows.' *Spenser.*

**Thunderbolt** (thun'dér-bōlt), *n.* 1. A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of electricity passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth. The name originated in the ancient notion that the destructive effects of lightning could be caused only by a shaft or bolt-like hard body being hurled at the object destroyed. The terms *thunderbolt* and *thunderstone* were hence frequently applied to certain concrete substances found in the earth which superstition credited with such dreadful effects. (See THUNDER-STONE.) In *her.* the thunderbolt is represented as a twisted bar in pale, inflamed at each end, surmounting two jagged darts in saltire, between two wings expanded, with streams of fire issuing from the centre.—2. *Fig.* a daring or irresistible hero.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth—those *thunderbolts* of war?
*Dryden.*

3. A dreadful threat, denunciation, censure, or the like, proceeding from some high authority; fulmination.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

**Thunder-burst** (thun'dér-bérst), *n.* A burst of thunder.

**Thunder-clap** (thun'dér-klap), *n.* A clap or burst of thunder; sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; a thunder-peal. 'When suddenly the *thunder-clap* was heard.' *Dryden.*

**Thunder-cloud** (thun'dér-kloud), *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder; a cloud charged with electricity, recognizable from its dark and dense appearance. Thunder-clouds vary considerably in height; some have been observed as high as 25,700 feet above the ground, while others have been seen at a height of only about 100 feet.

**Thunder-crack** (thun'dér-krak), *n.* A clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrant's threats. *Daniell.*

**Thunder-dint** (thun'dér-dint), *n.* The noise of thunder; a thundering noise. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Thunder-dirt** (thun'dér-dért), *n.* The gelatinous volva of Ileodictyon, which is or was formerly eaten by the aborigines of New Zealand. [New Zealand.]

**Thunder-drop** (thun'dér-drop), *n.* One of the large, heavy, thinly-scattered drops of rain preluding a thunder-shower.

Her slow full words sank through the silence drear
As *thunder-drops* fall on a sleeping sea.
*Tennyson.*

**Thunderer** (thun'dér-ér), *n.* One who thunders; specifically, (*a*) an epithet applied by the ancients to Jupiter; (*b*) a name applied to the *Times* newspaper, originally on account of a series of telling leaders contributed by Mr. Edward Sterling when that paper was under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Barnes, in the early part of this century.

**Thunder-fish** (thun'dér-fish), *n.* A species of fish of the family Siluridæ, found in the Nile, which, like the torpedo, can give an electric shock. The Arabs call it *raasch*. It is the *Malapterurus electricus* of naturalists.

**Thunder-fit** (thun'dér-fit), *n.* A shock or noise resembling thunder. [Rare.]

The ice did split with a *thunder-fit;*
The helmsman steer'd us through. *Coleridge.*

**Thunder-head** (thun'dér-hed), *n.* In *meteor.* a kind of cumulus cloud.

One of the smoke-columns of my illustration had become exceedingly bright, and was curiously bent to one side; and near the base of another a little brilliant lump had developed itself, shaped much like a summer '*thunder-head*.' Perhaps the English reader may pause for a moment at this word, which does not appear in our dictionaries. The object depicted in Professor Young's illustration resembles those white masses of cloud which are sometimes called woolpacks (but technically called *cumulus* clouds), very commonly seen on summer mornings. *R. A. Proctor.*

**Thundering** (thun'dér-ing), *a.* 1. Producing or characterized by a loud rumbling or rattling noise, as that of thunder or artillery. Hence—2. Very large, fast, extraordinary, or the like: used colloquially as an intensative. 'A *thundering* big stick.' *Thackeray.*

He goes a *thundering* pace that you would not think it possible to overtake him. *Rev. T. Adams.*

**Thundering** (thun'dér-ing), *n.* The report of discharge of lightning; thunder.

Intreat the Lord . . . that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail. Ex. ix. 28.

**Thunderingly** (thun'dér-ing-li), *adv.* In a thundering manner; with loud noise.

**Thunderless** (thun'dér-les), *a.* Unattended by thunder or loud noise. '*Thunderless* lightnings striking under sea.' *Tennyson.*

The long waterfalls
Poured in a *thunderless* plunge to the base of the mountain walls. *Tennyson.*

**Thunderous** (thun'dér-us), *a.* 1. Producing thunder. 'How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie.' *Milton.*—2. Making a noise like thunder; giving a loud and deep sound; sonorous; as, *thunderous* waves. 'Scraps of *thunderous* epic.' *Tennyson.*

**Thunder-peal** (thun'dẽr-pēl), *n.* A peal or clap of thunder. *Tennyson.*

**Thunder-rod** (thun'dẽr-rod), *n.* Same as *Lightning-rod* (which see).

**Thunder-shoot**† (thun'dẽr-shōt), *v.t.* To strike or destroy by a thunderbolt or lightning. '*Thundershot* and turned to ashes as Olimpius.' *Fuller.*

**Thunder-shower** (thun'dẽr-shou-ẽr), *n.* A shower that accompanies thunder.

**Thunder-stone** (thun'dẽr-stōn), *n.* Same as *Thunderbolt*, and formed upon the erroneous fancy that the destruction occasioned by lightning was effected by some solid body. 'The all-dreaded *thunder-stone.*' *Shak.*

And ifius unbraced, Casca, as you see,
Have bar'd my bosom to the *thunder-stone.* *Shak.*

The name *thunder-stone* has been applied to (*a*) a variety of crystalline iron pyrites supposed to be the species of gem called *brontia*, mentioned by Pliny; (*b*) a belemnite (which see); (*c*) one of the arrow-heads of flint which were in use at an early period among barbarous tribes.

**Thunder-storm** (thun'dẽr-storm), *n.* A storm accompanied with thunder.

**Thunder-strike** (thun'dẽr-strīk), *v.t.* 1. To strike, blast, or injure by lightning, or as with lightning; to strike, as with a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

The armaments which *thunder-strike* the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake. *Byron.*

2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible. [Rare except in the past participle.]

**Thunder-stroke**† (thun'dẽr-strōk), *n.* A thunder-clap; a stroke or blast by lightning. 'I took him to be killed with a *thunder-stroke.*' *Shak.*

**Thunder-struck** (thun'dẽr-struk), *p.* and *a.* 1. Struck, blasted, or hurt with lightning. '*Thunder-struck* Enceladus.' *Addison.*—2. Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view. 'The ministers were *thunderstruck.*' *Macaulay.* [In this sense generally without the hyphen.]

**Thunder-thump**† (thun'dẽr-thump), *n.* A thunderbolt. 'Thou that throwest the *thunder-thumps.*' *Googe.*

**Thunder-tube** (thun'dẽr-tūb), *n.* A fulgurite (which see).

**Thundery, Thundry** (thun'dẽr-i, thun'dri), *a.* 1.† Having the character of, or like thunder. 'A cannon's *thundry* roaring ball.' *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*—2. Accompanied with thunder. '*Thundery* weather.' *Pennant.* [Rare.]

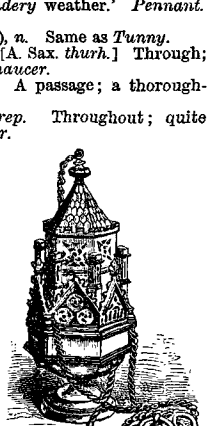
**Thunny** (thun'ni), *n.* Same as *Tunny.*

**Thurgh**,† *prep.* [A. Sax. *thurh.*] Through; by means of. *Chaucer.*

**Thurghfare**,† *n.* A passage; a thoroughfare. *Chaucer.*

**Thurghout**,† *prep.* Throughout; quite through. *Chaucer.*

**Thurible** (thū'ri-bl), *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense.] A kind of censer of metal, sometimes of gold or silver, but more commonly of brass or latten, in the shape of a covered vase or cup, perforated so as to allow the fumes of burning incense to escape. It has chains attached, by which it is held and swung at high mass, vespers, and other solemn offices of the Roman Catholic Church.



Thurible.

Sweet incense from the waving *thuribles*
Rose like a mist. *Southey.*

**Thurifer** (thū'ri-fẽr), *n.* [See THURIFEROUS.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the ministering attendant at mass, vespers, and other solemn ceremonies, who carries the thurible or incense vessel.

**Thuriferous** (thū-rif'ẽr-us), *a.* [L. *thurifer* —*thus*, *thuris*, frankincense, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or bearing frankincense.

**Thurification** (thū'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense, and *facio*, to make.] The act of fuming with incense; or the act of burning incense.

**Thurify** (thū'ri-fī), *v.t.* To perfume with odours as from a thurible; to cense. 'Sensed and *thurified* in the smoake.' *Nash.*

**Thurify** (thū'ri-fī), *v.i.* To scatter incense; to cense.

**Thuringian** (thū-rin'ji-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Thuringia*, the general name for a region of Central Germany which comprised parts of the Prussian province of Saxony and the Saxon duchies. Since the fifteenth century it has had no definite political signification.

**Thuringian** (thū-rin'ji-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thuringia.

**Thuringite** (thū-rin'gīt), *n.* [From *Thuringia*, where it is found.] In *mineral.* a silicate of iron and aluminium occurring as an aggregate of minute scales, which are distinctly cleavable in one direction, have an olive-green colour and nacreous lustre.

**Thurl** (thẽrl), *n.* [A. Sax. *thyrl*, a hole. See THIRL, THRILL.] In *mining*, (*a*) a short communication between adits in mines. (*b*) A long adit in a coal-pit.

**Thurrock**,† *n.* [A. Sax. *thurruc*, a boat, pinnace.] The hold of a ship. *Chaucer.*

**Thursday** (thẽrz'dā), *n.* [That is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to Thor, the old Scandinavian god of thunder, answering to the Jove of the Greeks and Romans; Icel. *thórsdagr*, Sw. and Dan. *torsdag*, A. Sax. *thunresdæg*, G. *donnerstag*, D. *donderdag*, Thursday, lit. thunderday; comp. L. *dies Jovis*, It. *giovedi*, Fr. *jeudi*, Jove's day, Thursday.] The fifth day of the week.

**Thurst**,† *n.* Thirst.

**Thursty**,† Thirsty.

**Thus** (ŦHus), *adv.* [A. Sax. *thus*, a genit. or an instrumental case of *thes*, *theos*, *this*, this, as O. Sax. *thius* was an instrumental case of *thit*, the neut. of *these*, this.] 1. In this way, manner or state; pointing (*a*) to something that is present and in view; as, you may often see gardens arranged *thus* or *thus.* (*b*) Pointing to what immediately follows.

Therein was a record *thus* written. Ezra vi. 2.

Were he my kinsman, brother, or my son,
It should be *thus* with him: he must die to-morrow. *Shak.*

(*c*) Pointing to what precedes or has been said.

Why hast thou *thus* dealt with us? Luke ii. 48.
*Thus* cavils she with every thing she sees. *Shak.*

2. Pointing to something that follows as an effect; in consequence; accordingly; things being so. '*Thus* we are agreed.' *Shak.*

*Thus* men are raised by faction, and decry'd,
And rogue and saint distinguish'd by their side. *Dryden.*

3. Denoting degree or quality; to this degree or extent; so. 'Even *thus* wise, that is, *thus* peaceable.' *Holyday.*

If study's gain be *thus* and this be so,
Study knows that which yet it doth not know. *Shak.*

—*Thus far, thus much*, to this point; to this degree.

*Thus far*, with rough and all-unable pen,
Our bending author hath pursued the story. *Shak.*
You would not do me *thus much* injury. *Shak.*
*Thus far* extend, *thus far* thy bounds;
This be thy just circumference, O world! *Milton.*

**Thus** (thus), *n.* [L. *thus*, *tus.*] Frankincense (which see). The same name is given to the resin of the spruce-fir.

**Thussock**† (thus'ok), *n.* Same as *Tussock.*

**Thuya** (thū'ya), *n.* Same as *Thuja.*

**Thuytes** (thū-ī'tēz), *n.* Same as *Thuites.*

**Thwack** (thwak), *v.t.* [O.E. *thack*, A. Sax. *thaccian*, to stroke gently. The sense corresponds rather with Icel. *thjökka*, to thwack, beat, chastise; *thykkr*, a thwack, a thump. *Whack* is another form; comp. *thwite*, Sc. *white*, to cut; *thwittle*, *whittle*; *thworl*, *whorl.*] To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat or thrash.

He shall not stay;
We'll *thwack* him thence with distaffs. *Shak.*

SYN. To strike, bang, beat, thrash, belabour, thump.

**Thwack** (thwak), *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a bang.

But Talgol first with hardy *thwack*
Twice bruised his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

**Thwaite** (thwāt), *n.* [Icel. *thveit*, *thveiti*, a piece or parcel of land; 'it seems to have been originally used of an outlying cottage with its paddock' (*Vigfusson*); from stem of A. Sax. *thwitan*, to chop, to cut, whence *thwittle.*] In the north of England, a parcel of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage. *Thwaite* chiefly occurs as the second element in topographical names, especially in the lake district of the north of England; as in Bassen*thwaite*, Cross*thwaite*, Apple*thwaite*, Stone*thwaite*, &c.

**Thwaite** (thwāt), *n.* A fish, a species of shad; the twaite.

**Thwart** (thwart), *a.* [O.E. *thwert*, from Scandinavian neut. adj.; Icel. *thvert*, lying across, transverse, *um thvert*, across; Sw. *tvärt*, Dan. *tvert* (adv.), across; *tvär*, *tver*, cross; the A. Sax. is *thweorh*, *thweor*; D. *dwars*, *dwers*; G. *twerch*, *twer.*] 1. Transverse; being across something else. 'Moved contrary with *thwart* obliquities.' *Milton.*

2.† Perverse; cross-grained.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen; that it may live,
And be a *thwart* disnatured torment to her. *Shak.*

**Thwart** (thwart), *v.t.* 1. To cross; to place or pass over. 'Their *thwarted* legs upon their monuments.' *Fuller.* '*Thwarting* the wayward seas.' *Shak.*

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton.*

[In this sense obsolete or poetical.]—2. To cross, as a purpose; to traverse; to contravene; to frustrate or defeat; as, to *thwart* a purpose, design, or inclination; to *thwart* a person. 'If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me.' *Shak.*

The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

**Thwart** (thwart), *v.i.* 1. To go crosswise or obliquely. *Thomson.*—2. To be in opposition.

Any proposition . . . that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles. *Locke.*

[Rare in both senses.]

**Thwart**† (thwart), *adv.* Obliquely; athwart. *Spenser.*

**Thwart** (thwart), *n.* 1. Opposition; defiance. 'In *thwart* of your fair inclinations.' *Miss Burney.* [Rare.]—2. *Naut.* the seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.

**Thwarter** (thwart'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who or that which thwarts or crosses.—2. A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.

**Thwart-hawse** (thwart'hąs), *adv.* *Naut.* across the hawse.

**Thwarting** (thwart'ing), *n.* The act of one who thwarts; a frustrating. 'The *thwartings* of your dispositions.' *Shak.*

**Thwartingly** (thwart'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to thwart; in opposition.

**Thwartly** (thwart'li), *adv.* In a thwart manner; with opposition; crossly; perversely.

**Thwartness** (thwart'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thwart; untowardness; perverseness. 'Unkind usages or *thwartness* of disposition.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Thwartship** (thwart'ship), *a.* *Naut.* lying across the vessel.

**Thwartships** (thwart'ships), *adv.* *Naut.* across the ship.

**Thwite**† (thwit), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *thwitan*, to cut off, to cut; Sc. *white*, to cut with a knife, to whittle; comp. the forms *thwack* and *whack.*] To cut or clip with a knife. *Chaucer.*

**Thwitel**,† *n.* [A. Sax. See THWITE.] A whittle; a knife. *Chaucer.*

**Thwitten**,† pp. of *thwite.* Chipped with a knife; whittled. *Chaucer.*

**Thwittle**† (thwit'l), *v.t.* To whittle. See WHITTLE.

**Thworl, Thworle** (thworl), *n.* A form of *Whorl* (which see).

**Thy** (ŦHī), *pron.* [See THINE.] Of or pertaining to thee: possessive pronoun of the second person singular. It is used in the solemn and grave style. See THINE.

These are *thy* glorious works, Parent of good. *Milton.*

**Thyine** (thī'in), *n.* [Gr. *thyinos*, pertaining to the tree *thyia*, *thya*, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, from *thyō*, to sacrifice.] An epithet for a precious wood, mentioned Rev. xviii. 12. It is supposed to be that of the white cedar (*Cupressus thuyoides*) or of *Callitris quadrivalvis.* The latter conifer is a native of Barbary, and its resin is used in varnish-making under the name of sandarach. Its timber is much used in building mosques, &c., being considered by the orientals to be indestructible. Called also *Sandarach-tree.*

**Thylacine, Thylacinus** (thī'la-sīn, thī-la-sī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *thylax*, a pouch, and *kyōn*, a dog.] A genus of carnivorous Marsupialia inhabiting Tasmania. *T. cynocephalus*, the

native hyæna or dog-faced opossum of the colonists is the only known species. In size it is generally about 4 feet in total length, though some specimens attain a much greater size. It is nocturnal in its habits; of a fierce and most determined disposition, and is very destructive to sheep and other animals. It has an elongated and somewhat dog-like muzzle, and a long tapering tail; the fur is grayish-brown with a series of boldly-defined stripes, nearly black in colour, beginning just behind the shoulders and ending upon the base of the tail. Called also *Tasmanian Wolf, Zebra Wolf, Tiger Wolf.*

**Thylacoleo** (thī-la-kō'lē-ō), *n.* [Gr. *thylakos*, a pouch, and *leōn* (L. *leo*), a lion.] A remarkable extinct carnivorous marsupial, whose bulk and proportions appear to have been equalled only by our existing African lion. The fossil remains of this formidable quadruped (*T. carnifex*) are found embedded in the pliocene strata of the Australian continent.

**Thylacotherium** (thī'la-kō-thē''ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *thylakos*, a pouch, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A small marsupial animal of the oolite, apparently the same as the *Amphitherium. Page.*

**Thyme** (tīm), *n.* [L. *thymum*, from Gr. *thymon, thymos*, thyme, from *thyō*, to offer in sacrifice, probably because it was used to burn on the altar, or from *thyō*, to smell.] A genus of plants (Thymus), nat. order Labiatæ. The species are small undershrubs, most of them inhabitants of the Mediterranean region; they have small entire leaves and small flowers in spikes or heads. The common or garden thyme (*T. vulgaris*) has long been a favourite plant on account of its strong, pungent, aromatic odour and taste, and many varieties of it are cultivated in gardens. It is a native of the south-west parts of Europe, and is employed for culinary purposes. It yields an essential oil, which is extremely acrid and pungent. Wild thyme or mother of thyme (*T. Serpyllum*) grows in Britain on hills and in dry pastures, and has the same sensible properties as the garden thyme. Both species afford good bee-pasture; the leaves are used for flavouring soups, &c.; and a volatile oil—the oil of origanum of commerce—is obtained from the plant. The lemon-scented thyme or lemon thyme of our gardens is a variety of *T. Serpyllum*. Cat-thyme is an aromatic plant of the genus Teucrium, the *T. Marum*, which causes sneezing, and was formerly included in the pharmacopœia.

**Thymelaceæ, Thymeleaceæ** (tī-mē-lā'sē-ē, tī-mē'lē-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *Thymelea*, one of the genera, from Gr. *thymelaia, Daphne Gnidium*, from *thymos*, thyme, and *elaia*, an olive.] A nat. order of shrubby exogens, consisting of shrubs or small trees, rarely herbs, with non-articulated, sometimes spiny branches, having a very tenacious inner bark. The species are not common in Europe; they are found chiefly in the cooler parts of India and South America, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Australia. The daphnes are valued for their fragrance; the various species of the Australian genus Pimelea, and the Gnidias and Struthiolas of the Cape of Good Hope, are favourite objects of cultivation. The most remarkable property of the order is the causticity which resides in the bark. When applied to the skin it acts as a blister; and when chewed it produces pain in the mouth. The berries of *Daphne Laureola* are poisonous to all animals except birds. The bark of some species is manufactured into cordage.

**Thymelaceous** (tī-mē-lā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* belonging or relating to or like the Thymelaceæ.

**Thymele** (thī-mē'lē), *n.* The skippers, a genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects belonging to the family Hesperiidæ. *T. alveolus* (the grizzled skipper butterfly) is an elegant British species, frequenting woods, commons, dry banks, and meadows, about the end of May.

**Thymiatechny** (tī'mi-a-tek-ni), *n.* [Gr. *thymiama*, incense, and *technē*, art.] In *med.* the art of employing perfumes in medicine. *Dunglison.*

**Thymol** (tīm'ol), *n.* ($C_{10}H_{14}O$.) A kind of stearoptene obtained from oil of thyme by distillation.

**Thymus** (thī'mus), *n.* [Gr. *thymos*, thyme. The gland was so called because it was compared to the flower of this plant by Galen.] 1. A genus of plants. See THYME. —2. In *anat.* a glandular body, divided into lobes, situated behind the sternum or breast-bone. It is largest in the fœtus, diminishes after birth, and in adults often entirely disappears. It has no excretory duct, and its use is unknown. In calves and lambs it is called *sweet-bread;* but the term *sweet-bread* is also applied to the *pancreas*, a very different organ.

**Thymy** (tī'mi), *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

> The fields! All spring and summer is in them—the walks by silent, scented paths—*thymy* slopes of down overlooked by the blue line of lifted sea. *Ruskin.*

**Thynnus** (thin'us), *n.* [L., a tunny.] A genus of fishes of the family Scomberidæ, so closely allied to the genus Scomber (mackerels) as sometimes to be regarded as a subdivision of it. It includes the tunny (*T. vulgaris*), as also the bonito (*T. pelamys*), a pretty fish of a steel-blue colour, abundant within the tropics. See TUNNY.

**Thyreo-** (thī'rē-ō). [Gr. *thyreos*, a shield.] In *anat.* a prefix appearing in words which refer to parts attached to the thyroid or shield-like cartilage of the larynx; as, *thyreo*-hyoideus, a muscle arising from the thyroid cartilage and inserted into the hyoid bone. It brings the larynx and hyoid bone toward each other.

**Thyroid, Thyreoid** (thī'roid, thī'rē-oid), *a.* [Gr. *thyreos*, a shield, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx so called from its figure, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland.—The *thyroid cartilage* constitutes the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx.—The *thyroid gland* is situated on the sides and front of the lower part of the larynx and the upper part of the trachea. It is copiously supplied with blood, but is not known to furnish any secretion. Its function is unknown, but from its situation in connection with the trachea and larynx it is usually described with these, although taking no part in the function of respiration. It is the seat of the disease known as bronchocele or goitre.

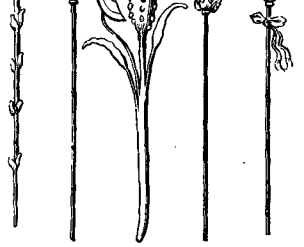
**Thyroideal** (thī-roi-dē'al), *a.* Relating to the thyroid gland or cartilage.

**Thyrse** (thêrs), *n.* Same as *Thyrsus.*

**Thyrsiform** (thêr'si-form), *a.* In *bot.* resembling a thyrsus.

**Thyrsoid, Thyrsoidal** (thêr'soid, thêr'soi-dal), *a.* In *bot.* having somewhat the form of a thyrsus.

**Thyrsus** (thêr'sus), *n.* [L. *thyrsus*, from Gr. *thyrsos*, a thyrsus.] 1. One of the most common attributes or emblems of Bacchus and his followers. It consisted often of a spear or staff wrapped round with ivy and vine branches, or of a lance having the iron part thrust into a cone of pine, but in ancient representations it appears in various forms. The Bacchanals carried thyrsi in their hands when they



Various forms of Thyrsus, from ancient vases.

celebrated the orgies of Bacchus.—2. In *bot.* a form of inflorescence in which the principal diameter of a panicle is in the middle between the base and apex; but generally applied, in a somewhat vague manner, to any panicle in which the flower-stalks are short, and the flowers are thus close together, so that the panicle is dense.

**Thysanopter** (thī'san-op-tèr), *n.* One of the Thysanoptera.

**Thysanoptera** (thī-sa-nop'tèr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thysanos*, a fringe, and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of insects having long membranous wings, which are nearly rudimentary, and are almost destitute of nervures, but fringed on the side with numerous close cilia. The species are very small. Their metamorphosis is incomplete.

**Thysanoura, Thysanura** (this-a-nou'ra, this-a-nū'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thysanouros*, having a long bushy tail—*thysanos*, a fringe, and *oura*, a tail.] A group of apterous insects that undergo no metamorphosis, and have, in addition to their feet, particular organs of motion, generally at the extremity of the abdomen. The group was formerly divided into two families, Lepismidæ and Poduridæ (which see). Recently it has been divided into two orders by Sir John Lubbock, (1) Collembola, comprising those members known as 'spring-tails,' and nearly coequal with the old family Poduridæ; (2) Thysanura (restricted), comprising those whose anal bristles do not form a spring, as the Lepismidæ.

**Thyself** (THĪ-self'), *pron.* A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis. '*Thou thyself* shalt go;' that is, thou shalt go and no other. It is sometimes used without *thou*, and in the nominative as well as objective case, its usage being similar to that of *myself*, &c.

> These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow. *Dryden.*

**Ti** (tē), *n.* A highly useful liliaceous plant of the genus Cordyline (*C. Ti*, formerly *Dracæna terminalis*), nearly allied to the dragon-tree. It is a native of the south-east of Africa, the Eastern Archipelago, the Sandwich Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. It rises to the height of about 12 feet, with a tree-like form. The lanceolate leaves are used as fodder, as also for thatch. Its root when baked is a highly nutritious article of food, and a sugar as well as an ardent spirit is made from its juice.

**Tiar** (tī'ar), *n.* A tiara. [Poetical.]

> Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*
> Circled his head. *Milton.*

**Tiara** (tī-ā'ra), *n.* [L. and Gr. *tiara.*] 1. An ornament or article of dress with which the

The Papal Tiara in its successive forms.

ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban. As different authors describe it it must have been of different forms. The kings of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect; the lords and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials.—2. The pope's triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badges of the papal dignity; the tiara of his civil rank, and the keys of his jurisdiction. In its present form it is composed of a high cap of cloth of gold, encircled by three coronets, with a mound and cross of gold at the top. From the cap hang two pendants, embroidered and fringed at the ends, and semée of crosses of gold. The cap alone was first adopted by Damasus II. in 1048. It afterwards had a plain circlet of gold put round it. It was surmounted with a coronet by Boniface VIII. The second coronet was added by Benedict XII., to indicate the prerogatives of spiritual and temporal power. It is not known who first adopted the third coronet, indicative of the Trinity; some say Urban V., others John XXII., John XXIII., or Benedict XII.—3. *Fig.* the papal dignity.

**Tiaraed** (tī-ā'rad), *a.* Adorned with a tiara.

**Tib** † (tib), *n.* [Abbrev. from *Tabitha.*] 1. A low woman; a paramour; a prostitute.

> Thou'rt the damned doorkeeper to every coystrel,
> That hither comes enquiring for his *Tib*. *Shak.*

2. The ace of trumps in the game of gleek. [The names *Tib* and *Tom* were generally associated in both senses. See TOM.]

**Tib-cat** (tib'kat), *n.* [*Tib*, female name, corresponding to *Tom* in tom-cat.] A female cat. *Halliwell.*

**Tibert, † Tybert †** (tib'ėrt or tī'bėrt), *n.* An old name for a cat. 'Shakspeare regards *Tybalt* as the same, hence some of the insulting jokes of Mercutio, who calls *Tybalt* 'rat-catcher' and 'king of cats.'' *Nares.*

'Mongst those *tiberts*, who do you think there was? *B. Jonson.*

**Tibetan** (ti-bet'an), *n.* 1. A native of Tibet. 2. The language of Tibet.

**Tibia** (tib'i-a), *n.* [L., a musical pipe, the large bone of the leg.] 1. A kind of pipe, the commonest musical instrument of the Greeks and Romans. It had holes at proper intervals, and was furnished with a mouth-piece, and the performer in blowing put the end of it to his mouth. Two such pipes were often played on simultaneously by one person.—2. In *anat.* the largest bone of the leg. It is of a long, thick, and triangular shape, and is situated on the inner side of the fibula, and articulates with the femur, fibula, and astragalus; the shin-bone. See LEG.—3. In *entom.* the fourth joint of the leg.

**Tibial** (tib'i-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the pipe or flute called tibia.—2. Pertaining to the large bone or shin-bone of the leg; as, the *tibial* artery; *tibial* nerve.—The *tibial arteries* are the two principal branches of the popliteal artery.

**Tibicinate** (ti-bis'in-āt), *v.i.* [L. *tibicen*, a pipe-player, from *tibia*, a musical pipe.] To play on a pipe. [Rare.]

**Tibio-tarsal** (tib'i-ō-tär"sal), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus.

**Tic** (tik), *n.* A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, and especially of some of those of the face; twitching; vellication: sometimes applied to tic-douloureux or facial neuralgia. See TIC-DOULOUREUX.

**Tical** (ti-kal'), *n.* 1. A Siamese coin, worth about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling; also, a weight of Siam equal to about 236 grains Troy.—2. A Chinese money of account of the value of about 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling; also, a Chinese weight equal to about 4½ oz.

**Tic-douloureux** (tik-dö'lö-ru), *n.* [Fr. *tic*, spasm, and *douloureux*, painful.] A very painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden and excruciating attacks. It is characterized by acute pain, attended with convulsive twitchings of the muscles of the face, and continuing from a few minutes to several hours. Often called simply *Tic.*

**Tice †** (tīs), *v.t.* To entice; to seduce. *Beau. & Fl.*

Hath some fond lover *ticed* thee to thy bane? *G. Herbert.*

**Ticement †** (tīs'ment), *n.* Allurement; enticement.

**Tichorhine** (tī'kō-rīn), *n.* [Gr. *teichos*, a wall, and *rhis, rhinos*, the nose.] A fossil species of rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros tichorhinus*), so called from the middle vertical bony septum or wall which supports the nose. *Owen.*

**Tick** (tik), *n.* [Contr. of *ticket. To buy upon tick* = to buy on a *ticket* or note, or on credit.] Credit; trust; as, to buy upon *tick.* 'Play on *tick* and lose the Indies.' *Dryden.*

Whpever needs anything else must go on *tick.* *Locke.*

He bought them upon *tick.* *Goldsmith.*

**Tick** (tik), *v.i.* 1. To buy on tick; to go on trust or credit.—2. To give tick; to trust.

The money went to the lawyers; counsel won't *tick.* *Arbuthnot.*

**Tick** (tik), *n.* [L. G. *teke*, D. *teek*, G. *zecke*, tick.] 1. The name common to certain small parasitical arachnidans or mites, constituting the section Ixodes (called also Suctoria), of the family Acarida, characterized by a globose-ovate body of a livid colour, and a mouth without mandibles in the form of a sucker, by which they attach themselves to sheep, oxen, dogs, goats, &c. The dog-tick is *Ixodes plumbeus.* The harvest ticks or harvest-bugs constitute the family Leptidæ. 2. The tick-bean (which see).

**Tick** (tik), *n.* [D. *tijk*, O.G. *zeiche*, a cover, a tick, from L. *theca*, Gr. *thēkē*, a case, a cover.] 1. The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool, or other materials.—2. Ticking (which see).

**Tick** (tik), *v.i.* [D. *tikken*, to touch slightly and quickly, as with a pen; to dot. From sound.] 1. To make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch; to give out a succession of small sharp noises.

The gliding heavens are less awful at midnight than the *ticking* clock. *J. Martineau.*

2. To strike with a small sharp sound, or gently, as a bird when picking up its food.

Stand not *ticking* and toying at the branches, nor at the boughs. *Latimer.*

**Tick** (tik), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A small distinct noise, as that made by a going watch or clock.—2. Any small mark intended to direct attention to something else, or to serve as a check.—3. † A game, classed among rural sports. *Nares.* 'Tick or prison-base.' *Drayton.*

**Tick** (tik), *v.t.* 1. To mark with or as with a tick; to make a tick or dot opposite; to check by writing down a small mark: generally with *off.*

When I had got all my responsibilities down upon my list, I compared each with the bill and *ticked* it *off.* *Dickens.*

2. To note or mark, as by the regular vibration of a watch or clock.

I do not suppose that the ancient clocks *ticked* or noticed the seconds. *Toilet.*

**Tick-bean** (tik'bēn), *n.* [Probably from its likeness in shape to the insect.] A variety of the common bean (*Faba vulgaris*), of a smaller size. It is used for feeding horses and other animals.

**Ticken** (tik'en), *n.* Same as *Ticking.*

**Ticker** (tik'ėr), *n.* A watch. *Dickens.* [Slang.]

**Ticket** (tik'et), *n.* [O.Fr. *estiquette*, Mod. Fr. *étiquette*, a bill, note, ticket, label, &c. See ETIQUETTE.] A small piece of paper, card-board, or the like, with something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment, &c.; as, (*a*) a bill posted up.

He constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a *ticket* on the school-doors. *Fuller.*

(*b*) † A tradesman's bill or account; hence the old phrase, to take goods *on ticket* (now contracted into *on tick*), to take goods to be put in a bill, that is, on credit.—(*c*) † A visiting-card.

A *ticket* is only a visiting-card with a name upon it; but we all call them *tickets* now. *Miss Burney.*

(*d*) A label stuck on the outside of anything to give notice of something concerning it, as to show the character or price of goods. (*e*) A token of a right or debt, contained in general on a card or slip of paper; as, a certificate or token of a share in a lottery or other mode of distributing money, goods, and the like; a marked card or slip of paper given as an acknowledgment of goods deposited or pledged, or as a certificate of right of entry to a place of public amusement, or to travel in a railway or by other public conveyance. (*f*) In *Amer. politics*, a printed list of candidates to be used at an election; the names on a list of candidates; a set of nominations for election.—*Straight ticket*, a ticket containing the regular nominations of a party, without change.—*Scratched ticket*, a ticket from which the names of one or more of the candidates are marked out.—*Split ticket*, a ticket representing different divisions of a party, or containing candidates selected from two or more parties. Hence, the aggregate of principles adopted by a party; a declared system of policy; as, the Republican or Democratic *ticket.*—*The ticket*, the right or correct thing. 'That's about *the ticket* in this country.' *Trollope.* [Colloq. or slang.]

She's very handsome and she's very finely dressed, only somehow she's not—she's not *the ticket*, you see. *Thackeray.*

—*Ticket of leave*, a permit or license given to a convict or prisoner to be, under certain restrictions, at large and labour for himself.

**Ticket** (tik'et), *v.t.* 1. To distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on; as, to *ticket* goods. 2. To furnish with a ticket; as, to *ticket* a passenger to California. [United States.]

**Ticket-day** (tik'et-dā), *n.* The day before the settling or paying day on the stock exchange, when the names of the actual purchasers are given in by one stockbroker to another.

**Ticketing** (tik'et-ing), *n.* A periodical sale of ore, especially of copper and lead, in the English mining districts. The adventurers and buyers meet round a table, when each of the latter hands in a ticket bearing an offer of so much per ton, and the lots are sold to the highest bidder; hence the name.

**Ticket-night** (tik'et-nīt), *n.* A benefit at a theatre or other place of public entertainment, the proceeds of which are divided among several beneficiaires, each of whom receives an amount equal in value to the tickets individually disposed of, less an equal share of the incidental expenses.

**Ticket-porter** (tik'et-pōr-tėr), *n.* A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket, by which he may be identified.

**Ticket-writer** (tik'et-rīt-ėr), *n.* One who writes or paints show-cards for shop-windows, &c.

**Ticking** (tik'ing), *n.* A sort of strong striped linen or cotton fabric, used for the ticks of beds, mattresses, &c., to hold feathers, hair, or other materials.

**Tickle** (tik'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tickled;* ppr. *tickling.* [A freq. of *tick*, to touch lightly, or it may be regarded as a metathesis of *kittle.*] 1. To touch lightly and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter, and if too long protracted, a state of general spasm; to titillate.

If you *tickle* us do we not laugh? *Shak.*

2. To please by slight gratification; to gratify in any manner; to stir up to pleasure, &c.; to flatter; to cajole.

Such a nature,
*Tickled* with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon. *Shak.*

His ass's ears were *tickled*, and he learned to fancy that he was intended by nature for the society of high people. *Cornhill Mag.*

3. To take or move by touching lightly. [Rare.]

The cunning old pug . . . took puss's two foots,
And so out o' th' embers he *tickled* his nuts. *Byrom.*

**Tickle** (tik'l), *v.i.* 1. To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein. *Spenser.*

2. To excite or produce the sensation of titillation.

A feather or a rush drawn along the lip or cheek doth *tickle*, whereas a thing more obtuse . . . doth not. *Bacon.*

**Tickle †** (tik'l), *a.* 1. Easily tickled; ticklish. 2. Subject to change; inconstant; uncertain.

So *tickle* is the state of earthly things. *Spenser.*

3. Ticklish; wavering, or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown.

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if in love, may sigh it off. *Shak.*

The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point. *Shak.*

**Tickle-brain †** (tik'l-brān), *n.* He who or that which tickles or pleases; specifically, strong drink.

Peace, good pint-pot; peace, good *tickle-brain.* *Shak.*

**Tickle-footed †** (tik'l-fut-ed), *a.* Uncertain; inconstant; slippery.

You were ever *tickle-footed.* *Beau. & Fl.*

**Ticklenburg** (tik'len-burg), *n.* A coarse mixed linen fabric made for the West India market. *Simmonds.*

**Tickleness †** (tik'l-nes), *n.* Unsteadiness; ticklishness. *Chaucer.*

**Tickler** (tik'lėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which tickles or pleases.—2. Something that puzzles or perplexes; something difficult to answer. [Colloq.]

The Queen (Victoria) has written the King of the French a *tickler* in answer to a letter he sent her. *Lord Palmerston.*

3. A prong used by coopers to extract bungs from casks.

**Tickling** (tik'ling), *n.* 1. The act of one who tickles.—2. The sensation similar to that produced by tickling.

**Ticklish** (tik'lish), *a.* 1. Sensible to the feeling of tickling; easily tickled; as, the bottom of the foot is very *ticklish*, as are the sides; the palm of the hand, hardened by use, is not *ticklish. Bacon.*—2. Tottering; standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; easily moved or affected. 'So *ticklish* and tottering a foundation.' *Woodward.*—3. Difficult; nice; critical.

Surely princes had need, in tender matter and *ticklish* times, to beware what they say. *Bacon.*

**Ticklishly** (tik'lish-li), *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

**Ticklishness** (tik'lish-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being ticklish or easily tickled. *Dr. G. Cheyne.*—2. The state of being tottering or liable to fall.—3. Criticalness of condition or state.

**Tick-seed** (tik'sēd), *n.* A name common to plants of the genera Coreopsis and Corispermum.

**Tick-tack** (tik'tak), *adv.* [A kind of reduplication of *tick*; intended to represent the sound made by two vibrations, as of a pendulum.] With a sound resembling the beating of a watch.

**Tick-tack** (tik'tak), *n.* [See the adverb.] 1. A sound like that made by a clock or watch.—2. Same as *Trick-track. Milton.*

**Ticorea** (ti-kō'rē-a), *n.* [Native name of a species in Guiana.] A genus of South American trees or shrubs with a branched inflorescence of white flowers, nat. order Rutaceæ. *T. jasminiflora* is a shrub from 7 to 8 feet high, a native of Rio Janeiro. A decoction of the leaves is drank by the Brazilians as a cure for frambœsia. The bark of *T. febrifuga* is intensely bitter, astringent, and is regarded as a febrifuge in Brazil.

**Tic-polonga** (tik-pō-long'ga), *n.* An extremely venomous snake, a native of India, Ceylon, &c., sometimes called also *Katuka*, of the genus Daboia (*D. elegans*) and family Viperidæ, much dreaded by the natives. The word *tic-polonga* signifies spotted polonga, the latter word being a kind of generic title given by the natives to many serpents, no less than eight species being classed under this common title. It is said that the tic-polonga and the cobra are deadly enemies; and to say that two people hate each other like the tic-polonga and cobra is equivalent to our proverb respecting the cat and dog. The tic-polonga is said always to be the aggressor, to seek the cobra in its hiding-place, and to provoke it to fight. There are many native legends in Ceylon respecting the ferocity of this snake.

**Ticuna-poison** (ti-kö'na-poi-zn), *n.* An arrow-poison used by the Ticunas and other Indian tribes dwelling near the Amazons. When given to animals it produces strong convulsions, lasting for hours. It probably contains picrotoxin, like other South American arrow-poisons. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

**Tid** (tid), *a.* [Shortened from A. Sax. *tedre, tidder*, O. Fris. *teddre*, D. *teeder*, tender, weak.] Tender; soft; nice: now used only in *tid*bit.

**Tid** (tid), *n.* [A form of *tide*, time, season, opportunity.] In *agri.* and *hort.* fit or favourable season or condition; as, the land is in fine *tid* for sowing; hence, humour. [Scotch.]

Summer fallow has enjoyed a most favourable *tid* for working, and has pulverized down into fine mould. *Scotsman newspaper.*

**Tidal** (tī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters.—*Tidal air*, the air which passes in and out in breathing, generally estimated at about 25 cubic inches at each breathing. See *Residual air* under RESIDUAL. — *Tidal harbour*, a harbour in which the tide ebbs and flows, in distinction from a harbour which is kept at high-water by means of docks with flood-gates. —*Tidal river*, a river whose waters rise and fall up to a certain point in its course under the influence of the tide-wave.—*Tidal train*, a railway train which runs in connection with a steamer, and whose running is therefore regulated by the state of the tide.

Ascertaining first, at what time during every evening of this month the *tidal trains* from Dover and Folkstone reach the London Bridge terminus. *W. Collins.*

**Tidbit** (tid'bit), *n.* [From *tid, a.*, or *tit*, something small.] A delicate or tender piece of anything eatable: often in form *Titbit.*

**Tidde,†** pp. of *tide.* Happened. *Chaucer.*

**Tidder, Tiddle** (tid'ėr, tid'l), *v.t.* [See TID, *a.*] To use with tenderness; to fondle. *Johnson.*

**Tiddle** (tid'l), *v.i.* To trifle; to potter. *Richardson.*

**Tiddy†** (tid'i), *n.* The four of trumps at the game of gleek.

**Tide** (tīd), *n.* [A. Sax. *tīd*, time, season, opportunity, hour; Icel. Sw. and Dan. *tid*, time, season, &c.; L.G. *tied*, time, *tide*, tide; D. *tijd*, time, *tij*, tide; G. *zeit*, time. The tides are times of rising and falling of the sea. (See TIME.) Hence *tidy, tidings, betide.*]

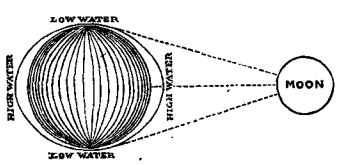
1. Time; season.

Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*

What hath it done
That it in golden letters should be set
Among the high *tides* in the calendar? *Shak.*

*Tide* was scrupulously used by the Puritans, in composition, instead of the Popish word *mass*, of which they had a nervous abhorrence. Thus for Christmas, Hallowmas, Lammas, they said Christ-*tide*, Hallow-*tide*, Lamb-*tide*. Luckily *Whitsuntide* was rightly named to their hands. *Nares.*

2. The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith. The tide appears as a general wave of water, which gradually elevates itself to a certain height, then as gradually sinks till its surface is about as much below the medium level as it was before above it. From that time the wave again begins to rise; and this reciprocating motion of the waters continues constantly, with certain variations in the height and in the times of attaining the greatest degree of height and of depression. The alternate rising and falling of the tide-wave are observed to take place generally twice in the course of a lunar day, or of 24h. 49m. of mean solar time, on most of the shores of the ocean, and in the greater part of the bays, firths, and rivers which communicate freely with it. The tides form what are called a *flood* and an *ebb*, a *high* and *low water*. The whole interval between high and low water is often called a *tide;* the water is said to *flow* and to *ebb;* and the rising is called the *flood-tide*, and the falling the *ebb-tide*. The rise or fall of the waters, in regard to elevation or depression, is exceedingly different at different places, and is also variable everywhere. The interval between two succeeding high-waters is also variable. It is shortest about new and full moon, being then about 12h. 19m.; and about the time of the moon's quadratures it is 12h. 30m. But these intervals are somewhat different at different places. The chief cause of the tides is the attraction of the moon, which, affecting most strongly the side of the earth nearest to it, draws or heaps up the waters in the parts of the earth successively turned towards it. At the same time the moon attracts the bulk of the earth, and, as it were, pulls the earth away from the water on the surface farthest from it; so that here also the water is raised, although not quite so much as on the nearer side. The waters being thus heaped up at the same time in these two opposite parts of the earth, and the waters situated half-way between them being thus necessarily depressed, two *high* and two *low tides* occur in the period of a little more than one revolution of the earth on its axis. The accompanying cut gives a theoretical view of the effect of the moon's attraction. On the tidal wave caused by the




moon must be superposed that caused by the attraction of the sun, a wave of far inferior volume. When the sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition, at times of new and full moon, their tidal waves will be superposed crest upon crest, and the effect will be what is called a *spring-tide;* when they are in quadrature the lunar tide will be partially neutralized by the solar tide, and the result is a *neap-tide.* (See also TIDE-WAVE.) The above explanation assumes that the earth is spherical and uniformly covered with water, and the corrections to be made in consequence of the inaccuracy of these assumptions have occupied the attention of scientists since the time of Newton. The tides being of great importance to all commercial nations, it becomes an object of great importance to obtain the means of predicting them; but the subject, in a general point of view, is attended with many difficulties, and each place requires to have its own tide-tables. See *Establishment of the port* under ESTABLISHMENT.—*Acceleration and retardation of the tides.* See under ACCELERATION. — *Atmospheric tides.* See under ATMOSPHERIC.—*Lee tide*, a tide running in the same direction with the wind.—*Weather tide*, a tide running to windward.—

3. A state of being at the height or in superabundance.

I have important business
The *tide* whereof is now. *Shak.*

4. Stream; flow; current; as, a *tide* of blood.

For, oozing from the mountain's side,
Where raged the war, a dark-red *tide*
Was curdling in the streamlet blue. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Course or tendency of causes, influences, or circumstances; course; current; natural tendency; sometimes, a favourable conjunction of causes or influences. 'The *tide* of the times.' *Shak.*

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*

6.† Violent commotion.

As in the *tides* of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon.*

7. In *mining*, the period of twelve hours. Hence *to work double tides*, to work night and day.

**Tide** (tīd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tided;* ppr. *tiding.* To drive with the tide or stream.

Their images, the relics of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

**Tide** (tīd), *v.i.* 1.† To happen; to betide. *Chaucer.*—2. *Naut.* to work in or out of a river or harbour by favour of the tide, and anchoring when it becomes adverse.—*To tide over*, to surmount difficulties by means of a succession of favourable incidents by prudence and skilful management, or by aid from another. 'The difficulty was *tided over.*' *T. A. Trollope.*

You know what an affliction it would be to lose position and to lose credit, when ability to *tide over* a short time might save all appearances. *Dickens.*

**Tide-coach** (tīd'kōch), *n.* A coach that timed its journeys to or from a seaport so as to catch the right tide.

He took a place in the *tide-coach* from Rochester. *Smollett.*

**Tide-current** (tīd'ku-rent), *n.* A current in a channel caused by the alternation of the level of the water during the passage of the tide-wave.

**Tided** (tīd'ed), *a.* Affected by the tide; having a tide; tidal. 'The *tided* Thames.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Tide-day** (tīd'dā), *n.* The interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the vertex of the tide-wave.

**Tide-dial** (tīd'dī-al), *n.* A dial for exhibiting the state of the tides at any time.

**Tideful** (tīd'fụl), *a.* Seasonable. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or local.]

**Tide-gate** (tīd'gāt), *n.* 1. A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.—2. *Naut.* a place where the tide runs with great velocity.

**Tide-gauge** (tīd'gāj), *n.* An instrument, sometimes self-registering, used on coasts and harbours for ascertaining the rise and fall of the tide, thus indicating the depth of water and enabling vessels to enter tidal harbours at the proper times.

**Tide-harbour** (tīd'här-bor), *n.* Same as *Tidal harbour.* See TIDAL.

**Tide-lock** (tīd'lok), *n.* A lock situated between the tide-water of a harbour or river and an inclosed basin when their levels vary. It has double gates by which vessels can pass either way at all times of the tide.

**Tide-mill** (tīd'mil), *n.* 1. A mill driven by a wheel set in motion by the tide.—2. A mill for clearing lands from tide-water.

**Tide-rip** (tīd'rip), *n.* A ripple on the surface of the sea produced by the passage of the tide over an uneven bottom, or by eddies or opposing currents. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Tide-rode** (tīd'rōd), *a. Naut.* applied to the situation of a vessel at anchor when she swings by the force of the tide. See WIND-RODE.

**Tides-man** (tīdz'man), *n.* 1. One who is employed only during certain states of the tide. 2. A tide-waiter.

**Tide-table** (tīd'tā-bl), *n.* A table showing the time of high-water at any place, or at different places, for each day throughout the year.

**Tide-waiter** (tīd'wāt-ėr), *n.* A custom-house officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the payment of duties.

**Tide-water** (tīd'wa-tėr), *n.* Water affected by the ebb and flow of the tide.

**Tide-wave** (tīd'wāv), *n.* An immensely broad and excessively flat wave which follows, or endeavours to follow, the apparent motion of the moon, to whose attraction, combined with that of the sun, it is due. That of the open ocean is called the *primitive tide-wave* or *tidal-wave*, that of bays or channels the *derivative.* Although not a current the tide-wave like other waves may be said to travel, and the velocity of its crest (or the rate at which the undulation is transmitted), where uninterrupted by land, has been computed at the rate of nearly 700 miles an hour. Along the coasts of the British islands it is far less than this.

**Tide-way** (tīd'wā), *n.* The channel in which the tide sets.

**Tide-wheel** (tīd'whēl), *n.* A water-wheel so constructed as to be moved by the flow of the tide.

**Tidife,**† *n.* A bird. *Chaucer.* See TIDY.

**Tidily** (tī'di-li), *adv.* In a tidy manner; neatly; with neat simplicity; as, a female *tidily* dressed.

**Tidiness** (tī'di-nes), *n.* The quality of being tidy; neatness; as, the *tidiness* of dress, of a room, &c.

**Tidings** (tī'dingz), *n. pl.* [Lit. events that happen or *betide;* O.E. *tyding,* a piece of news: the word seems to be directly from the Scandinavian, the oldest form in English being *tithennde,* from Icel. *títhindi* (pl.), Dan. *tidendes,* tidings, news; comp. G. *zeitung,* news, a newspaper. See TIDE.] News; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place and was not before known.

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*. *Shak.*

Behold, I bring you good *tidings* of great joy, which shall be to all people. Luke ii. 10.

**Tiding-well** (tīd'ing-wel), *n.* A well that ebbs and flows, or is supposed to ebb and flow, with the tide. [This is the origin of the name *Tideswell.*]

**Tidology** (tī-dol'o-ji), *n.* [A hybrid word from E. *tide,* and Gr. *logos,* doctrine, discourse.] The doctrine, theory, or science of tides.

No one doubts that *tidology* (as Dr. Whewell proposes to call it) is really a science. As much of the phenomena as depends on the attraction of the sun and moon is completely understood, and may in any, even unknown, part of the earth's surface, be foretold with certainty; and the far greater part of the phenomena depends on those causes. But circumstances of a local or casual nature, such as the configuration of the bottom of the ocean, the degree of confinement from shores, the direction of the wind, &c., influence, in many or in all places, the height and time of the tide. *J. S. Mill.*

**Tidy** (tī'di), *a.* [From *tide,* time, season; like D. *tijdig,* Dan. and Sw. *tidig,* G. *zeitig,* happening or coming at the right time, seasonable, hence fit, becoming. See TIDE.] 1.† Being in proper time; seasonable; favourable. 'If weather be fair and *tidy.*' *Tusser.*—2. Hence, suitable for the occasion; arranged in good order or with neatness; dressed or kept in becoming order or neatness; neat; trim; as, a *tidy* dress; a clean, *tidy,* and well-furnished apartment.—3. Inclined or disposed to keep one's dress or surroundings neat or well-arranged; as, a *tidy* servant will always keep the rooms clean and in good order.—4. Considerable; moderately large or great; as, he has left a *tidy* sum of money. [Colloq.]—5. In good health, spirits, or circumstances; comfortable; satisfactory; as, 'How are you to-day?' 'Pretty *tidy.*' [Slang.]

**Tidy** (tī'di), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tidied;* ppr. *tidying.* To make neat; to put in good order: sometimes followed by *up;* as, to *tidy* or to *tidy up* a room. [Colloq.]

**Tidy** (tī'di), *v.i.* To arrange, dispose, or put things, as dress, furniture, &c., in good or proper order. [Colloq.]

I have *tidied* and *tidied* over and over again, but it's useless. *Dickens.*

**Tidy** (tī'di), *n.* 1. A more or less ornamental covering, usually of knitted or crochet work, for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like.—2. A pinafore or apron. [Local.]

**Tidy,**† **Tydy**† (tī'di), *n.* A sort of singing bird, supposed by some to be the golden-crested wren, which in Devonshire is called *Tidley goldfinch.* But the golden-crested wren is not much of a songster. Chaucer speaks of a bird called a *tidife,* but what it is is equally doubtful.

And of those chaunting fowls, the goldfinch not behind,
That hath so many sorts descending from her kind.
The *tydy* for her notes as delicate as they. *Drayton.*

**Tie** (tī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tied;* ppr. *tying.* [O.E. *teye, tye,* &c.; A. Sax. *tigian,* to tie, to bind, from *teón* (pret. *teáh,* pl. *tugon;* pp. *togen*); the stem is also seen in Goth. *tiuhan,* to pull, G. *ziehen,* to draw, E. *tug.*] 1. To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind.

My son, keep thy father's commandments, . . . bind them continually upon thine heart, and *tie* them about thy neck. Prov. vi. 20, 21.

2. To knot; to knit.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument. *Burnet.*

3. To unite so as not to be easily parted; to fasten; to hold. 'In bond of virtuous love together *tied.*' *Fairfax.*—4. To hold, restrict, constrain, limit or bind by authority or moral influence; to restrain; to confine; to oblige.

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.
*Dryden.*

5. In *music,* to unite or bind, as notes, by a tie. See TIE, *n.* 6.—6. In *building,* to bind together two bodies by means of a piece of timber or metal. See TIE, *n.* 4.—*To tie down,* (*a*) to fasten so as to prevent from rising. (*b*) To restrain; to confine; to hinder from action.

The mind should, by several rules, be *tied down* to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*

—*To tie up,* (*a*) to confine; to restrain; to hinder from motion or action.

Honour and good nature may *tie up* his hands. *Addison.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himself *up* to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) To annex such conditions to, as to a gift or bequest, that it cannot be sold or alienated from the person or purpose to which it is designed.

He decided to will and bequeath his little property of savings to his godchild, and the point arose how it could be so *tied up* as that only she should have the benefit of it. *Dickens.*

**Tie** (tī), *n.* 1. A fastening; a knot, especially such as is made by looping or binding with a cord, ribbon, or the like. 'A smart little *tie* in his smart cravat.' *Barham.*—2. Something used to tie, fasten, knot, or bind things or parts together; specifically, (*a*) a neck-tie. 'A black hat and a white *tie* forming the framework of a clean shaven face.' *Cambridge Sketches.* (*b*) The knot or bunch of hair at the back of old-fashioned wigs, or the string binding such a knot. 'Great formal wigs with a *tie* behind.' *Dickens.*—3. Something which binds or unites, in a figurative sense; a bond; an obligation, moral or legal; as, the *ties* of blood or of friendship.

Vows, oaths, and contracts they devise,
And tell us they are sacred *ties*. *Waller.*

4. In *building,* a beam or rod which secures parts together, and is subjected to a tensile strain, as a tie-beam: opposed to a *strut* or *straining-piece,* which acts to keep objects apart, and is subjected to a compressing force.—5. A cross sleeper on a railway track. [United States.]—6. In *music,* a curved line written over or under notes of the same pitch to indicate that the sound is to be unbrokenly continued to the time value of the combined notes. Accompanied with dots the tie signifies that the notes are to be performed in a half staccato or crisp manner. Called also *Bind, Ligature,* and, when applied to notes of different pitch, a *Slur.*—7. A state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as when two candidates secure an equal number of votes, rival marksmen score a like number of points, two or more racers reach the winning-post at the same time, or the like, so that neither party can be declared victorious; a contest in which two or more competitors are equally successful.

The government count on the seat, though with the new registration 'tis nearly a *tie.* If we had a good candidate we could win. *Disraeli.*

—*To play* or *shoot off a tie,* to go through a second contest, match, or the like (the first being indecisive), in order to decide who is to be the winner.

The *ties,* as you call them, were *shot off* before two o'clock. *White Melville.*

**Tie-beam** (tī'bēm), *n.* In *building,* the beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters, and prevents them from thrusting out the wall. See ROOF.

**Tie-dog**† (tī'dog), *n.* A fierce dog which it is necessary to tie up; a bandog.

I know the villain is both rough and grim;
But as a *tie-dog* I will muzzle him. *Old poem.*

**Tiends** (tēndz), *n. pl.* Tithes. See TEINDS.

**Tier** (tēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *tier,* a tier, rank, series; perhaps connected with *tie.*] 1. A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another; as, a *tier* of seats in a theatre; the old three-decked warships had three *tiers* of guns on each side, the upper, middle, and lower *tiers.*—2. In *music,* a rank or range of pipes in the front of an organ, or in the interior, when the compound stops have several ranks of pipes.—*Tiers of a cable,* the ranges of fakes or windings of a cable laid one within another when coiled.

**Tier** (tī'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which ties.—2. A pinafore or tidy. [Local.]

**Tierce** (tērs), *n.* [Fr., a third, a third part, also *tiers,* a third, from L. *tertius,* third, from *tres,* three.] 1. Formerly a liquid measure equal to one-third of a pipe, or 42 gallons, equal to 35 imperial gallons. The same name was given to the cask containing 42 gallons. Spelled also *Terce.*—2. A cask of two different sizes for salt provisions, &c.; the one made to contain about 304 lbs., and the other about 336 lbs.—3. In *music,* a major or minor third.—4. In *card-playing,* a sequence of three cards of the same colour.—5. In *fencing,* a position in which the wrist and nails are turned downwards, the weapon of the opponent being on the right of the fencer. From this position a guard, parry, and thrust can be made, the thrust attacking the upper part of the adversary's body.—6. In *her.* a term for the field when divided into three equal parts of different tinctures.—7. Same as *Terce,* 3.—*Tierce point,* the vertex of an equilateral triangle. *Gwilt.*—*Arch of the tierce* or *third point,* an arch consisting of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top; a pointed arch.

**Tiercel, Tiercelet** (tērs'el, tērs'let), *n.* [Fr. *tiercelet,* from L.L. *tertiolus,* tiercelet, a dim. from L. *tertius,* third.] A male hawk or falcon: so called, according to some, because every third bird in the nest is said to be a male; according to others, because the male is a third part less than the female. Spelled also *Tercel.*

**Tierce-major** (tērs'mā-jor), *n.* In *card-playing,* same as *Tierce.*

**Tiercet** (tēr'set), *n.* [From *tierce.*] In *poetry,* a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

**Tie-rod** (tī'rod), *n.* A wrought-iron bar or rod for bracing together the frames of steam-engines, roofs, &c.

**Tiers État** (tēr-zā-tä'), *n.* [Fr.] In *French hist.* the third estate, that is, the people exclusive of the nobility and clergy; the commonalty; the commons. The nobles and clergy constituted the first and second estates, previous to the Revolution of 1789.

As the policy of Richelieu depressed the nobles, so it tended to enrich and elevate the *tiers état,* or commons. . . . The doubling of the *tiers état* (that is, representing them by deputies equal in number to both the other orders combined) was one of the most important immediate causes of the Revolution. *T. H. Dyer.*

**Tie-wig** (tī'wig), *n.* 1. A wig having its curls or tail tied with a ribbon.—2. A wig tied to the head.

**Tiff** (tif), *n.* ['Used in several senses, all ultimately reducible to that of a whiff or draught of breath. *Tiff,* a sup or draught of drink. . . . *Tift,* a small draught of liquor or short fit of doing anything. . . . A *tiff* or fit of ill-humour must be explained from snuffing or sniffing the air.' *Wedgwood.*] 1. Liquor; or rather a small draught of liquor. 'Sipping his *tiff* of brandy punch.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. A pet or fit of peevishness; a slight altercation or quarrel.

My lord and I have had another little—*tiff,* shall I call it? it came not up to a quarrel. *Richardson.*

There had been numerous *tiffs* and quarrels between mother and daughter. *Thackeray.*

**Tiff** (tif), *v.i.* 1. To be in a pet.

She *tiffed* at Tim, she ran from Ralph. *Landor.*

2. To sip; to drink.

He *tiff'd* his punch and went to rest. *Wm. Combe.*

**Tiff**† (tif), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *tiffer, attiffer,* to dress, to bedizen.] To dress; to deck.

**Tiffany** (tif'fa-ni), *n.* [O.E. *tiffenay,* probably from O.Fr. *tiffer,* to adorn.] A species of gauze or very thin silk.

**Tiffin** (tif'in), *n.* ['*Tiffin,* now naturalized among Anglo-Indians . . . is the North-country *tiffing* (properly sipping), eating or drinking out of due season.' *Wedgwood.*] A word applied in India to a lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

Let's have it for *tiffin;* very cool and nice this hot weather. *Thackeray.*

**Tiffish** (tif'ish), *a.* Inclined to peevishness; petulant. [Colloq.]

**Tift** (tift), *n.* A fit of peevishness; a slight quarrel or dispute; a tiff.

After all your fatigue you seem as ready for a *tift* with me as if you had newly come from church. *Blackwood's Mag.*

**Tig** (tig), *v.t.* [A form of *tick* or *tag.*] To twitch; to give a slight stroke to. [Scotch.]

**Tig** (tig), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A twitch; a tap; a slight stroke.

Andrew was compelled to submit, only muttering between his teeth, 'Ower mony maisters—ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a *tig.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A game among children in which one pursues and touches another and runs off. The one that is touched becomes pursuer in his turn, till he can *tig* or touch another, on whom his office devolves.—3. A flat-bottomed drinking-cup, of capacious size, and generally with four handles, formerly used for passing round the table at convivial entertainments.

**Tige** (tēj), *n.* [Fr., a stalk.] In *arch.* the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

**Tigella** (ti-jel'la), *n.* [A latinized form of Fr. *tigelle*, a little stem.] A tigelle. Written also *Tigellus*.

**Tigellate** (ti-jel'lāt), *a.* In *bot.* having a short stalk, as the plumule of a bean.

**Tigelle** (ti-jel'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *tige*, a stem, from L. *tibia*, a pipe.] In *bot.* the young embryonic axis, which represents the primitive stem and bears the cotyledons; the caulicle; the radicle.

**Tigellus** (ti-jel'lus), *n.* In *bot.* a tigella or tigelle. See TIGELLE.

**Tiger** (tī'gėr), *n.* [L., from Gr. *tigris*, a tiger, supposed to be from O. Per. *tigrā*, an arrow, on account of the velocity with which the animal shoots itself, as it were, on its prey. The name *Tigris* is supposed to be from the same word.] 1. A carnivorous animal of

Bengal Tiger (*Felis tigris*).

the genus Felis, *F. tigris* (sometimes classified as *Tigris regalis*), family Felidæ. The tiger is about the height of the lion, but the body is longer, and the head rounder. It is of a lively fawn colour above, a pure white below, irregularly crossed with black stripes. It is clothed with short hairs, and has no mane. White or albino varieties have been occasionally met with, a specimen having been shown in this country in 1820. The tiger attains his full development in India, the name of Bengal tiger being used as synonymous with those specimens which appear as the most typical and most powerful representatives of the species. The animal is also found in Java and Sumatra, and no traces of it are found beyond Southern Asia. In habits the tiger is far more active and agile than the lion, and exhibits a large amount of fierce cunning. He generally pitches upon a concealed spot near a water course as a habitat, and springs upon the animals that approach to drink, slinking back to his lair as if discomfited and ashamed should his first bound be unsuccessful. His tread through the thick jungle is noiseless and stealthy, and he appears to avoid rather than court danger, unless when brought to bay, when he turns an appalling fierce front to the foe. These animals do not generally readily attack man himself, but in some cases they seem to acquire a special liking for human prey, and boldly approach villages for the purpose of securing it; such being known as 'man-eaters.' The natives destroy them by traps, pits, poisoned arrows, and other means. Tiger hunting is a favourite Indian sport. It is pursued generally by Europeans, the tiger being shot from the back of an elephant. When taken young the tiger can be tamed, and tigers thus domesticated are not rarely to be seen in India. The name American tiger is frequently applied to the jaguar (*Felis oncæ*). (See JAGUAR.) Hence—2. A person of a fierce, bloodthirsty disposition. — 3. A dissolute swaggering dandy; a ruffling blade; a swaggerer; a hector; a bully; a mohawk.

A man may have a very good coat of arms, and be a *tiger*: . . . that man is a *tiger*, mark my word—a low man. *Thackeray.*

4. A boy in livery whose special duty it is to attend his master while driving out; a young groom attending on a master, as distinguished from the *page* of a lady.

His *tiger*, Tim, was clean of limb,
His boots were polished, his jacket was trim,
With a smart little tie in his smart cravat,
And a little cockade on the top of his hat,
Tallest of boys or shortest of men,
He stood in his stockings just four feet ten.
*Barham.*

**Tiger-beetle** (tī'gėr-bē-tl), *n.* A name given to coleopterous insects belonging to the family Cicindelidæ, and containing the genera Cicindela, Megacephala, &c. They are so named from their ferocity. They are armed with long sharp mandibles, are swift and active in their movements, and feed upon other insects.

**Tiger-bittern** (tī'gėr-bit-tėrn), *n.* A name common to the species of the sub-genus of birds Tigrisoma, family Ardeidæ, natives of South America. They receive the name from the markings on the body, somewhat resembling those of a tiger.

**Tiger-cat** (tī'gėr-kat), *n.* A name of not very definite signification sometimes given to some of those animals of the family Felidæ which are of middling size, and resemble the tiger in their form or markings, such as the chati, the margay, the ocelot, the serval, &c. See the various headings.

**Tiger-cowry** (tī'gėr-kou-ri), *n.* Same as *Tiger-shell*.

**Tiger-flower** (tī'gėr-flou-ėr), *n.* A bulbous plant of the genus Tigridia (*T. Pavonia*), nat. order Iridaceæ. They are natives of Mexico, and bear remarkably curious, though fugitive flowers. *T. Pavonia* is frequently cultivated in gardens on account of the beauty of its flowers.

**Tiger-footed** (tī'gėr-fụt-ed), *a.* Swift as a tiger; hastening to devour.

This *tiger-footed* rage, when it shall find
The harm of unscann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to his heels. *Shak.*

**Tigerine** (tī'gėr-īn), *a.* Tigrish; tigrine. [Rare.]

**Tigerish** (tī'gėr-ish), *a.* Like a tiger. Same as *Tigrish*.

**Tigerism** (tī'gėr-izm), *n.* The qualities or character of a tiger. (In the extract used in the sense of TIGER, 3.) [Rare.]

His lordship now placed his hat on his head, slightly on one side. It was the *tigerism* of a past period, and which he could no more abandon than he could give up the jaunty swagger of his walk. *Lever.*

**Tigerkin** (tī'gėr-kin), *n.* [*Tiger*, and dim. *-kin*.] *Lit.* a little tiger; hence, humorously, a cat. 'Our domesticated *tigerkin*.' *Ld. Lytton.*

**Tiger-lily** (tī'gėr-lil-i), *n.* A plant, *Lilium tigrinum*, a native of China, common in English gardens, having scarlet flowers turned downward, the perianth being reflexed. It is remarkable for having axillary buds on the stem. The bulbs are eaten in China and Japan.

Tiger-lily (*Lilium tigrinum*).

**Tiger-moth** (tī'gėr-moth), *n.* A name given to the individuals of various species of moths of the genera Arctia, Hypercampa, and Nemeophila. They are generally large, with hairy wings, richly streaked, so as somewhat to resemble the skin of a tiger. The common tiger-moth is the *Arctia caja*, a remarkably beautiful insect, from 2½ to 3 inches in expanse of the fore-wings.

**Tiger's-foot** (tī'gėrz-fụt), *n.* An East Indian plant of the genus Ipomœa, the *I. pes-tigridis*.

**Tiger-shell** (tī'gėr-shel), *n.* A name given to a red gasteropodous shell with large white spots. It is a species of Cypræa, the *C. tigris*. Also called *Tiger-cowry*.

**Tiger-wolf** (tī'gėr-wụlf), *n.* Same as *Thylacine* or *Tasmanian Wolf*.

**Tiger-wood** (tī'gėr-wụd), *n.* A valuable wood for cabinet-makers, imported from British Guiana. It is the heart-wood of *Machærium Schomburgkii*.

**Tigh** (tī), *n.* A close or inclosure. [Provincial English.]

**Tight** (tīt), *a.* [From the old forms *thite*, *thiht*, *thyht*, tight, close, compact, it would seem that the initial sound of this word has been changed from *th*, perhaps through the influence of *tie*. *Tight* would therefore correspond to Icel. *théttr*, tight (as in water-*tight*), close, heavy, Dan. *tæt*, tight, close, compact, D. *digt*, G. *dicht*, thick, solid, dense.] 1. Having the parts or joints so close as to prevent the passage of fluids; impervious or impermeable to air, gas, water, or the like; not open, chinky, or leaky; as, air-*tight*; water-*tight*.—2. Having the parts firmly held together so as not to be easily or readily moved; compactly or firmly built or made; in a sound and strong condition; as, the house is *tight* and well built. 'Twelve *tight* galleys.' *Shak.* 'Some *tight* vessel that holds out against wind and water.' *Bp. Hall.*

O, 'tis a snug little island!
A right little, *tight* little island! *Dibdin.*

Hence, as applied to persons, well-knit; sinewy; strong.

*Tight* little men, but with more pith
Than many who are bigger. *Prof. Blackie.*

3. Firmly packed or inserted; not loose; as, the screw or stopper is so *tight* that it can't be withdrawn.—4. Fitting close to the body; as, a *tight* coat.—5. Tensely stretched or strained; taut; not slack; as, a *tight* rope, line, or cord.—6. Neat; tidy.

I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*

7.† Capable; fit; handy; adroit; brisk.

My queen's a squire
More *tight* at this than thou. *Shak.*

8. Parsimonious; niggardly; close-fisted; as, a man *tight* in his dealings. [Colloq. United States.]—9. Produced by or requiring great straining or exertion; severe; as, I got through only by a *tight* pull. [Colloq.] 10. Not easy to be obtained; not to be had on ordinary terms: said of money when capitalists are disinclined to speculate; hence, straitened for want of money; not easy; pressing; as, the money market is *tight*. [Commercial slang.]

A few curt sentences . . . told how matters stood in the city—money was *tight*; but of the financial sensitiveness that shrinks timidly from all enterprise after a period of crash and bankruptcy Culduff could make nothing. *Lever.*

11. Slightly intoxicated; somewhat under the influence of strong drink; tipsy. [Slang.]

No, sir, not a bit tipsy; not even what Mr. Cutbill calls *tight*. *Lever.*

**Tight** (tīt), old pret. of *tie*.

And thereunto a great long chaine he *tight*,
With which he drew him forth, even in his own despight. *Spenser.*

**Tight**† (tīt), *v. t.* To make tight; to tighten.

**Tighten** (tīt'n), *v.t.* [*Tight*, and verb-forming suffix *-en*.] To make tight; to draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

The bowstring encircled my neck. All was ready; they waited the last signal to *tighten* the fatal cord. *Marryat.*

**Tightener, Tightner** (tīt'n-ėr), *n.* 1. A ribbon or string for tightening a woman's dress.—2. A slang name for a hearty meal. *Mayhew.*

**Tighter**† (tīt'ėr), *n.* A ribbon or string used to draw clothes closer.

**Tightly** (tīt'li), *adv.* 1. In a tight manner; closely; compactly.—2.† Neatly; adroitly; briskly; cleverly.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly*;
Sail, like my pinnace, to these golden shores. *Shak.*

**Tightness** (tīt'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being tight; as, (*a*) closeness; imperviousness; compactness; tautness; firmness; strength; as, the *tightness* of a vessel, of a stopper, of a rope, &c. (*b*) The state or quality of being straitened or stringent; parsimoniousness; stringency; difficulty; severity; as, *tightness* in dealing; the *tightness* of money or of the money market. (*c*) The state of being more or less intoxicated. [Slang.]—2.† Capability; dexterity; adroitness; neatness.

**Tight-rope** (tīt'rōp), *n.* A tensely stretched rope on which an acrobat performs ticklish feats at a greater or less height from the ground.

An uneven floor, . . . where a gentleman may break his neck if he does not walk as upright as a posture-master on the *tight-rope*. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tights** (tīts), *n. pl.* A tight-fitting under-covering worn on the legs by acrobats, actors, dancers, and the like.

His elevated position revealed those *tights* and gaiters, which, had they clothed an ordinary man, might have passed without observation. *Dickens.*

**Tigress** (tī'gres), *n.* The female of the tiger.

**Tigrine** (tī'grin), *a.* Like a tiger.

**Tigrish** (tī'grish), *a.* Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tiger; as, (*a*) fierce, bloodthirsty, or cruel. '*Tigrish* courage.'

*Sir P. Sidney.* (*b*) Swaggering; bullying: with reference to definition 3 of TIGER.

Nothing could be more vagrant, devil-me-carish, and, to use a slang word, *tigrish*, than his whole air. *Lord Lytton.*

**Tigrisoma** (tī-gri-sō'ma), *n.* [L. *tigris*, tiger, and Gr. *sōma*, body.] A sub-genus of bitterns found in South America; the tiger-bitterns. See TIGER-BITTERN.

**Tike** (tīk), *n.* A tick. See TICK.

**Tike** (tīk), *n.* [Perhaps the same as *teague*; comp. Armor. *tiec*, a housekeeper, a farmer.] A countryman or clown; a boor; a churl.

**Tike** (*tik*), *n.* [Icel. *tík*, Sw. *tik*, a bitch, a cur.] A dog; a cur.

Avaunt, you curs!—
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle-tail. *Shak.*

**Tikel,** † *a.* [See TICKLE.] Ticklish; uncertain. *Chaucer.*

**Tikoor, Tikul** (ti-kör', tik'ul), *n.* The Indian names for the *Garcinia pedunculata*, a lofty tree, the flesh of the fruit and arillus of which is used in curries and for acidulating water. Being sharp and acid, it is recommended as a substitute for limes and lemons on voyages.

**Tikor** (tik'or), *n.* The native name in India for the tubers of *Curcuma leucorrhiza*, which yield an abundance of fine nutritious fecula.

**Tikus** (tī'kus), *n.* An animal of the mole family (Talpidæ) and genus Gymnura (*G. Rafflesii*), bearing a considerable resemblance to the opossum. The muzzle is much prolonged, the fur pierced by a number of long hairs or bristles, the tail naked (whence its generic name), and it is possessed of glands, which secrete a kind of musk. It is a native of Molucca and Sumatra. Called also *Bulau.*

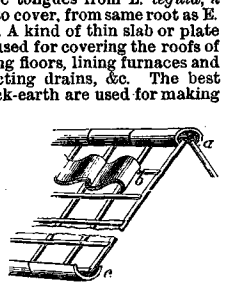
**Til** (til), *n.* A plant. See TILL.

**Til** † (til), *prep.* To; till. *Chaucer.*

**Tilbury** (til'be-ri), *n.* [From the name of the inventor, a London coach-builder in the beginning of the present century.] A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

**Tilde** (til'dā), *n.* The diacritic mark placed over the letter *n* (sometimes over *l*) in Spanish to indicate that in pronunciation the following vowel is to be sounded as if a *y* had been affixed to it; thus, *señor*, pronounced *sān'yor.*

**Tile** (tīl), *n.* [A. Sax. *tigel*, a word borrowed by the Teutonic tongues from L. *tegula*, a tile, from *tego*, to cover, from same root as E. *thatch, deck.*] 1. A kind of thin slab or plate of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lining furnaces and ovens, constructing drains, &c. The best qualities of brick-earth are used for making tiles, and the process is similar to that of brick-making. Roofing tiles are chiefly of two sorts, *plain tiles* and *pan tiles*, the former being flat, the latter curved, both being laid so as to overlap each other and carry off any rain they receive. *Ridge tiles* and *hip tiles* are semicylindrical, and adapted to cover the parts of the roof indicated by their names.—*Paving tiles* are usually of a square form, and thicker than those used for roofing. A fine, highly-glazed kind, called *encaustic tiles*, decorated with rich designs in various burnt-in colours, have long been used for the floors of churches, halls, and other important buildings. See under ENCAUSTIC.—*Drain tiles* are usually made in the form of an arch, and laid upon flat tiles, called *soles.*—*Dutch tiles*, for chimneys, are made of a whitish earth, glazed and painted with various figures.—2. In *metal.* a small flat piece of dried earth or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused. 3. A tall stiff hat; a silk hat or one of that shape. [Slang.]



*a*, Ridge tile. *b*, Pan tile. *c*, Gutter tile.

His Majesty . . .
Allowed him thenceforth to stand with his *tile* on. *R. H. Barham.*

**Tile** (tīl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tiled*; ppr. *tiling.* 1. To cover with tiles; as, to *tile* a house.—2. To cover as with tiles.

The muscle, sinew, and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Donne.*

**Tile** (tīl), *v.t.* 1. In *freemasonry*, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated by placing the tiler at the closed door; as, to *tile* a lodge; to *tile* a meeting. Hence—2. To bind to keep what is said or done in strict secrecy.

'Upon my word, Madam,' I had begun, and was going to say that I didn't know one word about all these matters which seemed so to interest Mrs. Major Ponto, when the Major, giving me a tread or stamp with his large foot under the table, said, 'Come, come, Snob, my boy, we are all *tiled*, you know.' *Thackeray.*

**Tile-creasing** (tīl'krēs-ing), *n.* In *arch.* two rows of plain tiles placed horizontally under the coping of a wall, and projecting about 1½ inch over each side to throw off the rain-water.

**Tile-drain** (tīl'drān), *n.* In *agri.* a drain constructed with tiles.

**Tile-earth** (tīl'érth), *n.* A strong clayey earth; stiff, stubborn land. [Provincial.]

**Tile-field** (tīl'fēld), *n.* Ground on which tiles are made; as, the palace of the Tuileries is thus named from standing on what was once a *tile-field.*

**Tile-kiln** (tīl'kil), *n.* A kiln for baking tiles.

**Tile-ore** (tīl'ōr), *n.* A sub-species of octahedral red copper ore.

**Tile-pin** (tīl'pin), *n.* A pin, usually of hard wood, passing through a hole in a tile into the lath, &c., to secure it to the roof.

**Tiler** (tīl'ér), *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.

**Tiler** (til'ér), *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*, a cutter or hewer.] In *freemasonry*, the doorkeeper of a lodge. Commonly written *Tyler.*

**Tilery** (tīl'ér-i), *n.* A tile-work.

**Tile-stone** (tīl'stōn), *n.* 1. Any laminated sandstone fit for roofing; a flagstone. The term is more specifically applied to the reddish, thin-bedded, slightly micaceous flags lying at the base of the Devonian and forming the transition between it and the Silurian.—2. A tile.

**Tile-tea** (tīl'tē), *n.* A kind of inferior tea prepared by stewing refuse leaves with milk, butter, salt, and herbs, and solidifying the mixture by pressing it into moulds. It is sold at Kiachta to the Armenians for distribution through Western Siberia and the Caucasus. It is an article of food rather than a beverage.

**Tile-work** (tīl'wérk), *n.* A place where tiles are made; a tilery.

**Tilgate-beds** (til'gāt-bedz), *n. pl.* [From *Tilgate* Forest in Sussex, where the beds occur.] In *geol.* the name given by Mantell to a portion of the great series of strata in the Weald of Kent and Sussex interposed between the greensands and the Portland oolite.

**Tilia** (til'li-a), *n.* [L., the linden or lime-tree.] A genus of trees, nat. order Tiliaceæ, the species of which, in this country, are known by the name of lime-trees. See LIME, TILIACEÆ.

**Tiliaceæ** (til-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See TILIA.] A nat. order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, consisting chiefly of trees or shrubs, with simple, toothed, alternate leaves, furnished with stipules. The flowers are axillary, and usually white or pink; they have a valvate calyx, indefinite hypogynous stamens, and a free many-celled ovary. It is nearly allied to Sterculiaceæ and Malvaceæ. The species are generally diffused throughout the tropical and temperate parts of the globe. They have all a mucilaginous wholesome juice, and are remarkable for the toughness of the fibres of their inner bark, which are used for various economical purposes under the name of bast. Among the most important genera are Tilia, Corchorus, Lykea, and Grewia.

**Tiling** (tīl'ing), *n.* 1. The operation of covering a roof with tiles.—2. Tiles on a roof; tiles in general.

They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch, into the midst, before Jesus. Luke v. 19.

**Till** (til), *n.* Same as *Teel.*

**Till** (til), *n.* [Formerly a drawer in general; comp. D. *tillen*, O.Fris. *tilla*, to lift, to raise; lifting may have originally been a feature of it.] A money box in a shop, warehouse, &c.; a cash-drawer, as in a shop-counter or the like, where the daily drawings are kept. Sometimes formerly called *Tiller.*

They break up counters, doors, and *tills.* *Swift.*

He had contrived to break his own bank and plunder his own *till.* *Ld. Lytton.*

**Till** (til), *n.* A kind of clayey earth; coarse obdurate land; specifically, in *geol.* a name in Scotland for the unstratified boulder-clays, and now extended by geologists to any unstratified alluvial formation of considerable thickness.

**Till** (til), *prep.* [A Scandinavian preposition, commonly used in Scotland and the north of England where *to* would be used in English; as, gang *till* him, speak *till* him: Icel. and Dan. *til*, Sw. *till.*] 'Both forms *to* and *till* are we believe identical, the latter being a compound particle, *ti-l*, although the origin of the *l* has not as yet been made out. The uncompounded particle *ti-* is not entirely unknown in the Scandinavian.' *Vigfusson.*] 1. To the time of; until; as, I did not see the man *till* the last time he came; I waited for him *till* four o'clock: I will wait *till* next week.—*Till now*, to the present time; as, I never heard of the fact *till now.*—*Till then*, to that time; as, I never heard of the fact *till then.*—2. Used before verbs and sentences in a like sense, denoting to the time specified in the sentence or clause following; as, I will wait *till* you arrive.

He said to them, Occupy *till* I come. Luke xix. 13.

Certain of the Jews . . . bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink *till* they had killed Paul. Acts xxiii. 12.

Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

[This use may be explained by supplying *the time when* or the like.]—3. To; unto; as far as; up to. [Rare.]

Similar sentiments will recur to every one familiar with his writings—all through them *till* the very end. *Prof. Wilson.*

4. † To.—*Note.* As an equivalent to the preposition *to* in several of its senses, *till* has been traced from our earliest writers to Fuller. 'Left *till* her executors another (college) to be builded.' *Bp. Fisher.* 'Afterwards restored *till* his liberty and archbishoprick.' *Fuller.*

**Till** (til), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *tilian*, to labour, exert one's self, toil, take care of, plough, cultivate, &c.; lit. to make fit or fitted, from *til* (A. Sax. and Goth.), fit, good; O. Sax. *tilian*, to cultivate; O. Fris. *tilia*, to produce, to cultivate; D. *telen*, to raise, to cultivate, to breed; O.G. *zilōn*, to cultivate. *Toil* is a closely allied form.] 1. To plough and prepare for seed, and to dress the crops of; to cultivate; to labour.

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to *till* the ground from whence he was taken. Gen. iii. 23.

2. † To procure; to prepare.

Nor knows he how to digge a well,
Nor neatly dresse a spring;
Nor knows a trap or snare to *till.* *W. Browne.*

**Tillable** (til'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plough.

The *tillable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing. *Rich. Carew.*

**Tillæa** (til'lē-a), *n.* [In honour of M. A. *Tilli*, an Italian botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Crassulaceæ. They are small annual succulent herbs, of wide distribution and of no special interest. *T. muscosa* is a British plant. It grows on moist, barren, sandy heaths in the south of England, and occurs also in Western Europe and North Africa.

**Tillage** (til'āj), *n.* The operation, practice, or art of tilling or preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops; cultivation; culture; husbandry. Tillage includes manuring, ploughing, harrowing, and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed; and the operations of ploughing, harrowing, and hoeing the ground, to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted.

**Tillandsia** (til-and'zi-a), *n.* [In honour of Elias *Tillands*, professor of physic at Abo.] A genus of plants, nat. order Bromeliaceæ. The species are most of them parasitical, and are natives of South America. *T. utriculata* is the wild pine of the colonists of Jamaica. The leaves of most of the species are dilated at the base so as to form a bottle-like cavity, capable of containing a pint or more, into which the rain and dew flows, conducted by channels in the leaves. Travellers tap these vegetable pitchers for the sake of the grateful fluid they contain. The fibrous part of the stem of *T. usneoides*, after the outer cellular portion is removed by steeping in water, is used in place of horse-hair for stuffing cushions, mattresses, and the like in America.

**Tiller** (til'ér), *n.* One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a ploughman.

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. Gen. iv. 2.

**Tiller** (til'ér), *n.* [From D. *tillen*, to lift.] 1. The handle of a spade. [Provincial.]— 2. *Naut.* the bar or lever fitted to the head of rudder, and employed to turn the helm of a ship or boat in steering.—3.† (*a*) The stalk or handle of a cross-bow. (*b*) The cross-bow itself. 'You can shoot in a *tiller*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tiller**† (til'ér), *n.* [See TILL, a money box.] A small drawer; a till. *Dryden.*

**Tiller** (til'ér), *n.* [Comp. A. Sax. *telgor*, a plant, a shoot.] The shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, a sapling or sucker.

**Tiller** (til'ér), *v.i.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as, wheat or rye *tillers*; it spreads by *tillering*. Written also *Tillow*.

**Tiller-chain** (til'ér-chān), *n. Naut.* one of the chains leading from the tiller-head round the barrel of the wheel, by which the vessel is steered.

**Tiller-head** (til'ér-hed), *n. Naut.* the extremity of the tiller, to which the tiller rope or chain is attached.

**Tiller-rope** (til'ér-rōp), *n.* A rope serving the same purpose as a tiller-chain.

**Tilley-seed** (til'li-sēd), *n.* Same as *Tilly-seed*.

**Tillie-wallie** (til'i-wal-i), *n.* Fiddle-faddle. [Scotch.] See TILLY-FALLY.

**Tillman**† (til'man), *n.* A man who tills the earth; a husbandman. *Tusser.*

**Tillot** (til'ot), *n.* A bale or bundle. *Simmonds.*

**Tillow** (til'ō), *v.i.* Same as *Tiller*.

**Tilly** (til'i), *a.* Having the character of till or boulder-clay; as, soil resting on a *tilly* bed.

**Tilly-fally, Tilly-vally** (til'i-fal-i, til'i-val-i). An interjection formerly used when anything said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

*Tilly-fally*, Sir John! never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shak.*

**Tilly-seed** (til'li-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Croton Pavanum*, which furnish croton-oil like those of *Croton Tiglium*.

**Tilmus** (til'mus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *tillō*, to pluck.] In *med.* floccillation, or picking of bed-clothes. See FLOCCILLATION.

**Tilt** (tilt), *n.* [A. Sax. *teld*, a tent or tabernacle; Dan. and L.G. *telt*, Icel. *tjald*, G. *zelt*, tent; from stem of A. Sax. *teldan*, to cover.] 1. A tent: a covering overhead.

Being on shore wee made a *tilt* with our oares and sayle. *Hacluyt.*

2. The cloth covering of a cart or wagon.—3. The cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning of canvas or other cloth extended over the stern-sheets of a boat.

The roaring crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*

**Tilt** (tilt), *v.t.* To cover with a tilt or awning.

**Tilt** (tilt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *tealtian*, to waver, *tealt*, inconstant; comp. O.Fris. *tilla*, D. and L.G. *tillen*, to raise, to heave up; Sw. *tulta*, to waddle. See also TILT, *v.i.*] 1. To incline; to raise one end of, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; as, to *tilt* a barrel.—2. To point or thrust, as a lance.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *J. Philips*

3.† To put or thrust a weapon at. 'He should *tilt* her.' *Beau. & Fl.*—4. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt; as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile.—*To tilt up*, in *geol.* to throw up suddenly or abruptly at a high angle of inclination; as, the strata are *tilted up*.

**Tilt** (tilt), *v.i.* [As to senses 1 and 2 comp. Prov. E. *tolt*, a blow against a beam or the like; Icel. *tölt*, a trotting, an amble; the other senses are more directly connected with some of the words instanced under TILT, *v.t.*] 1. To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to joust, as in a tournament. Hence —2. Generally, to fight or thrust; to rush as in combat. 'To play with mammets, and to *tilt* with lips.' *Shak.* 'Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breast.' *Shak.*—3. To move unsteadily; to ride, float, and toss.

The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew. *Pope.*

4. To lean forward; to rise or fall into a sloping position; to fall as on one side.

I am not bound to explain how a table *tilts*, any more than to indicate how, under the conjuror's hands, a pudding appears in a hat. *Faraday.*

**Tilt** (tilt), n. [See the above verbs.] 1. A thrust. 'Two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance.' *Addison.*—2. Formerly, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances. 'Victor at the *tilt* and tournament.' *Tennyson.*—3. A tilt-hammer (which see).—4. Inclination forward; as, the *tilt* of a cask.—5. In *geol.* the abrupt throwing up of strata at a high angle of inclination. Tilts are usually accompanied by fractures and crushings of the strata.

**Tilt-boat** (tilt'bōt), *n.* A boat having a tilt or cover of canvas or other cloth.

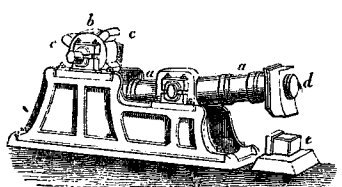
**Tilter** (tilt'ér), *n.* 1. One who tilts; one who jousts or rides against an opponent with a lance; one who fights.

Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

2. One who hammers with a tilt.

**Tilth** (tilth), *n.* [A. Sax. *tilth*, culture, from *tilian*, to till; as to form comp. *spilth*.] 1. The act or operation of tilling or preparing the ground for a crop; tillage; cultivation; husbandry. 'His full *tilth* and husbandry.' *Shak.*—2. The state of being tilled or prepared for a crop; as, land is in good *tilth* when it is manured, ploughed, broken, and mellowed for receiving the seed.—3. That which is tilled; tillage ground. 'Wither'd holt or *tilth* or pasturage.' *Tennyson.*—4. In *agri.* the degree or depth of soil turned by the plough or spade; that available soil on the earth's surface into which the roots of crops strike.

**Tilt-hammer** (tilt'ham-mér), *n.* A large hammer worked by steam or water power, and used in iron and steel manufacture where heavy forging is required. For the heaviest work of this description it has been superseded by the steam-hammer, but it is still advantageously used where lighter work has to be done. An ordinary form of tilt-hammer is represented in the accompanying engraving. *a* is the timber or wrought-iron shank or helve; it is hung upon an axis at about one-third of its length, and is worked by a series of revolving cams or tappets *c c*, fixed into the circumference of the *cam-ring b*, mounted upon the shaft of a steam-engine or water-wheel. These cams act successively by depressing the shorter limb of the shank *a* and *tilting* up the other end, until, by the continued revolution, the former is disengaged, and the opposite extremity, armed with a heavy cast-iron hammer *d*, descends with considerable force upon the anvil *e*. See STEAM-HAMMER.



Tilt-hammer.

**Tilting-fillet** (tilt'ing-fil-let), *n.* A chamfered fillet of wood laid under slating where it joins to a wall to raise it slightly and prevent the water from entering the joint.

**Tilting-helmet** (tilt'ing-hel-met), *n.* A large helmet sometimes worn over the other at tournaments.

**Tilting-spear** (tilt'ing-spēr), *n.* A spear or lance used in tilts and tournaments. See TOURNAMENT.

**Tilt-mill** (tilt'mil), *n.* A name sometimes given to the machinery by which tilt-hammers are worked.

**Tilt-up, Tip-up** (tilt'up, tip'up), *n.* The sandpiper. [United States.]

**Tilture** (til'tūr), *n.* The act or process of tilling; tillage. [Obsolete and rare; an erroneous formation.]

Good tilth brings seedes,
Euill *tilture* weedes. *Tusser.*

**Tilt-yard** (tilt'yärd), *n.* A place for tilting; lists for combats. 'The *tilt-yard* of Templestowe.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Til-wood** (til'wụd), *n.* The timber of *Oreodaphne fœtens*, noted for its abominable smell.

**Timalia** (ti-mā'li-a), *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the thrush family (Turdidæ or Merulidæ), found in the groves and small woods of Java. The species (*T. pileata*) described by Dr. Horsfield is 6¼ inches in length, the body stout and ovate. The feathers are peculiarly long and soft, and the note slow, regular, and pleasant.

**Timarcha** (ti-mär'ka), *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, allied to Chrysomela. *T. lævigata*, a British species, from ⅛ to ¾ inch in length, is known by the name of *bloody-nose beetle*. It frequents woods, turf, and low herbage. Most of the species are of a dark colour.

**Timbal** (tim'bal), *n.* [See TYMBAL.] A kettle-drum.

**Timber** (tim'bér), *n.* [A. Sax. *timber*, timber, wood, framework, structure; Icel. *timbr*, timber, wood felled for building; Dan. *tömmer*, timber, a frame; D. *timmer*, an apartment; *getimmer*, timber-work; O.H.G. *zimbar*, wood, edifice; Mod.G. *zimmer*, an apartment, *zimmerholz* (lit. timber-wood), timber, *zimmermann*, a carpenter. The oldest meaning seems to have been structure, edifice, as in O. Sax. *timbar*, O.Fris. *timber*, an edifice, and as seen in the different verbs; A. Sax. *timbrian*, Goth. *timrjan*, Icel. *timbra*, Dan. *tömre*, G. *zimmern*, to build. The root is that of Gr. *demō*, to build, *domos*, L. *domus*, a house (whence *domestic*, *domicile*, &c.). Timber therefore means literally building materials.] 1. Trees cut down, squared, or capable of being squared into beams, rafters, boards, planks, &c., for being employed in house or ship building, or in carpentry, joinery, &c. (See BATTEN, DEAL, PLANK, LUMBER.) Timber is generally sold by the load. A load of rough or unhewn timber is 40 cubic feet, and a load of squared timber 50 cubic feet, reckoned to weigh 20 cwt. In regard to planks, deals, &c., the load consists of so many square feet; thus a load of 1 inch plank is 600 square feet; a load of plank more than 1 inch thick equals 600 square feet divided by the thickness in inches. *Wood* is a general term, comprehending under it timber, dye-woods, fancy woods, fire-wood, &c., but the word *timber* is often used in a loose sense for all kinds of felled and seasoned wood.—2. A general term applied to growing trees yielding wood suitable for constructive purposes. Some of the Coniferæ yield valuable timber, as the different kinds of fir and pine. The great majority of trees valuable as timber, however, are true exogens, as the oak, ash, elm, beech, sycamore, &c., among British trees; the chestnut and walnut among those of the South of Europe; and the mahogany, teak, &c., of tropical countries.

At Mount Edgecumbe you will behold the finest *timber* in existence, towering up to the summits of the hills, and feathering down to the shingle on the beach. *Marryat.*

3. The body, stem, or trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' the *timber*,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the sap. *Shak.*

4. The materials for any structure.

Such dispositions are the . . . fittest *timber* to make politics of. *Bacon.*

5. A single piece of wood for building, or already framed; one of the main beams of a fabric.

Many of the *timbers* were decayed. *Coxe.*

6. *Naut.* a timber is one of the curving pieces of wood, branching outward from the keel up, on each side, forming the ribs of a ship.

**Timber** (tim'bér), *v.t.* To furnish with timber. See TIMBERED.

**Timber**† (tim'bér), *v.i.* To take to a tree; to light or build on a tree.

The one took up in a thicket of brushwood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Timber** (tim'bér), *n.* 1. [Fr. *timbre*, Sw. *timber*, L.G. *timmer*, G. *zimmer*, a certain number of skins. Origin doubtful.] An old mercantile term, used both in England and Scotland, to denote a certain number of skins—in the case of the skins of martens, ermines, sables, and the like, forty; of other skins, one hundred and twenty.

Two *timber* of sables, which with much diligence had been recovered out of the wreck. *Heylin.*

2. [Fr. *timbre*, a crest, a helmet.] In *her.* (*a*) a rank or row of ermine in noblemen's coats. (*b*) The helmet, mitre, coronet, &c., when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

**Timber**† (tim'bér), *v.t.* [Fr. *timbre*, a crest, a helmet.] To surmount; to decorate, as a crest does a coat of arms.

A purple plume *timbers* his stately crest.
*Sylvester.*

**Timber-brick** (tim'bér-brik), *n.* A piece of timber of the size and shape of a brick, in-

serted in brickwork to attach the finishings to.

**Timbered** (tim'bêrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Furnished with timbers; as, a well-*timbered* house.—2.† Built; framed; shaped; formed; contrived.

My arrows,
Too slightly *timber'd* for so loud a wind,
Would have reverted to my bow again. *Shak.*

He left the succession to his second son; not because he thought him the best *timbered* to support it. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3.† Massive like timber.

His *timbred* bones all broken, rudely rumbled. *Spenser.*

4. Covered with growing timber; as, well-*timbered* land.

**Timber-frame** (tim'bêr-frām), *n.* Same as *Gang-saw*. *E. H. Knight.*

**Timber-head** (tim'bêr-hed), *n.* *Naut.* the top end of a timber, rising above the deck, and serving for belaying ropes, &c.; otherwise called *Kevel-head.*

**Timber-hitch** (tim'bêr-hich), *n.* *Naut.* the end of a rope taken round a spar, led under and over the standing part, and passed two or three turns round its own part, making a jamming eye. See HITCH.

**Timberling** (tim'bêr-ling), *n.* A small timber tree. [Local.]

**Timber-lode** (tim'bêr-lōd), *n.* In *law*, a service by which tenants formerly were to carry timber felled from the woods to the lord's house.

**Timber-man** (tim'bêr-man), *n.* In *mining*, the man employed in placing supports of timber in the mine. *Weale.*

**Timber-mare** (tim'bêr-mār), *n.* A sort of wooden horse on which soldiers are made to ride as a punishment. *Johnson.*

**Timber-merchant** (tim'bêr-mêr-chant), *n.* A dealer in timber.

**Timber-scribe** (tim'bêr-skrīb), *n.* A metal tool or pointed instrument for marking timber. *Simmonds.*

**Timber-sow**† (tim'bêr-sou), *n.* A timber-worm; a wood-louse. *Bacon.*

**Timber-toe** (tim'bêr-tō), *n.* A term applied ludicrously to a wooden leg or to a person with a wooden leg.

**Timber-trade** (tim'bêr-trād), *n.* Commerce in timber; as, the *timber-trade* of Canada.

**Timber-tree** (tim'bêr-trē), *n.* A tree suitable for timber. See TIMBER.

**Timber-work** (tim'bêr-wêrk), *n.* Work formed of wood.

**Timber-worm**† (tim'bêr-wêrm), *n.* Same as *Timber-sow*. 'Vile *timber-wormes.*' *Sir J. Davies.*

**Timber-yard** (tim'bêr-yärd), *n.* A yard or place where timber is deposited.

**Timbestere,**† *n.* A woman who performed on the timbrel or tambourine. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Timbourine**† (tim-bö-rēn'), *n.* A tambourine.

**Timbre** (tim'bêr), *n.* 1. A certain number of skins. See TIMBER.—2. In *her.* a rank or row of ermine. See TIMBER.

**Timbre** (tim'br), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tympanum*, a drum.] In *music*, the peculiar quality of a tone or sound which distinguishes any given tone or sound of one instrument or voice from the same tone or sound of another instrument or voice. This peculiar quality in musical sounds is caused by the mingling of a series of secondary tones with the primary one; as, when the string of a pianoforte is struck, the string, whilst vibrating as a whole, is at the same time divided and again subdivided into aliquot vibrating segments, which, as it were, ride on the back of the principal vibration. The character and number of these secondary tones coexisting with the principal note is the cause of the *timbre* or quality of sound peculiar to different instruments.

**Timbrel** (tim'brel), *n.* [A dim. form of same origin as *tambour*, *tambourine*. Sp. *tamboril*, It. *tamburello*. See TABOUR, TAMBOURINE.] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity. It is now known under the name of *Tambourine* or *Tambour de Basque*. See TAMBOURINE.

And Miriam . . . took a *timbrel* in her hand; and all the women went out after her with *timbrels* and with dances. Ex. xv. 20.

Sound the loud *timbrel* o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumphed—his people are free. *Moore.*

**Timbrelled** (tim'breld), *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel. 'With *timbrel'd* anthems.' *Milton.*

**Timbres,**† *n. pl.* [Fr.] Timbrels. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Timburine**† (tim-bö-rēn'), *n.* A tambourine.

**Time** (tīm), *n.* [A. Sax. *tíma*, time, hour, season; Icel. *tími*, Sw. and Dan. *time*; not in the other Teutonic languages; origin doubtful. Probably of same stem as *tide*, and the root may be *da*, as in Skr, *dā*, to cut, to divide (the *d* becoming *t* in accordance with Grimm's law), in which case *time* might be compared with L. *tempus*, so far as similarity of ideas is concerned, supposing the latter to be from root *tem*, to cut.] 1. The general idea of successive existence; the measure of duration. Time is *absolute* or *relative*; *absolute time* is considered without any relation to bodies or their motions. It is conceived by us as unbounded, continuous, homogeneous, unchangeable in the order of its parts, and divisible without end. *Relative time* is the sensible measure of any portion of duration, often marked by particular phenomena, as the apparent revolution of the celestial bodies, more especially of the sun, or the rotation of the earth on its axis. Time is divided into years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, and seconds; but of these portions the years and days only are marked by celestial phenomena. In order to measure time we employ some equable motion, and we judge those times to be equal which pass while a moving body proceeding with a uniform motion passes over equal spaces. The instruments employed for measuring time are clocks, chronometers, clepsydras, hour-glasses, and dials; but the three first are those chiefly used. Time is often poetically personified as masculine. 'The plain bald pate of father *Time* himself.' *Shak.*

Why grieve that *Time* has brought so soon
The sober age of manhood on?
As idly should I weep at noon
To see the blush of morning gone. *Bryant.*

The idea of *time* is the recognition of an order of sequence in our states of consciousness. *Clerk Maxwell.*

2. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future, and conceived either as a space or as a point, a period as well as a moment; occasion; season; moment; as, he was present at the *time;* he was absent at that *time.*

God who at sundry *times* and in divers manners spake in *time* past unto the fathers by the prophets, &c. Heb. i. 1.

3. A proper time; a season proper or appropriated to something; hence, opportunity.

There is a season, and a *time* to every purpose under the heaven. Eccles. iii. 1.

Conspiracy his *time* doth take. *Shak.*

Seek not *time*, when *time* is past;
After-wits are dearly bought. *Southwell.*

4. An age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; the period at which any definite event occurred or person lived; as, the *time* of Elizabeth.

Puts to him all the learnings that his *time*
Could make him the receiver of. *Shak.*

Hence *the time*, the present age; the present period; as, men of *the time;* also any period definitely referred to.

*The time* is out of joint: O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right. *Shak.*

Live to be the show and gaze o' *the time.* *Shak.*

5. Life, or duration of life, considered as employed or destined to employment; an allotted period.

I like this place,
And willingly would waste my *time* in it. *Shak.*

Your *time* is not your own, it belongs to God. *Buckminster.*

6. The present life; existence in this world; the duration of a being.

Make use of *time* as thou valuest eternity. *Fuller.*

7. The state of things at a particular time; prevailing state of circumstances: generally in the plural; as, good *times;* bad *times;* hard *times;* it is difficult to make both ends meet in these *times.*—8. Performance or occurrence of an action or event with reference to repetition; hence, simply used by way of multiplication; as, four *times* four. 'Many a *time* and oft.' *Shak.*

'Ay me!' she cries, and twenty *times* 'Woe, woe!' *Shak.*

9. Leisure; sufficient time; convenience of time; as, I have not *time* to speak with you now.

Daniel . . . desired of the king that he would give him *time.* Dan. ii. 16.

I have resolved to take *time*, and in spite of all misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

10. Hour of death or of travail; as, his *time* was come.

She was within one month of her *time.* *Clarendon.*

11. All time to come; the future. [Rare.]

That brought you forth this boy, to keep your name
Living to *time.* *Shak.*

12. In *music*, (*a*) the relative duration of a sound (or rest) as measured by the rhythmical proportions of the different notes, taking the semibreve (𝅝) as the unit or standard, the minim (𝅗𝅥) being half the semibreve, the crotchet (♩) half the minim, the quaver (♪) half the crotchet, and so on. Thus, should a semibreve be sounded (say) 8 seconds of time, a minim would occupy 4 seconds, a crotchet 2, a quaver 1, and so on. (*b*) The style of movement or peculiarity of accent in a composition, such as is marked by the regular grouping of a certain and equal number of notes, or of more or less notes equal in time value to that certain number, through all the bars of a movement; the different combinations of sounds and values being said to constitute different kinds of time, each indicated by a different rhythmical or time signature. These measures or divisions are of several kinds, but may be all ranged in two classes, *duple* or *binary* time and *triple* or *ternary* time, the former being marked by two beats and the latter by three beats to the measure or bar. (*c*) The absolute velocity or rate of movement at which a piece is executed, as indicated by the English words *quick*, *slow*, &c., and the Italian *grave*, *lento*, *presto*, and the like.—13. In *gram.* tense.—14. In *phren.* one of the perceptive faculties. Its organ is situated on each side of eventuality. This faculty gives the power of judging of time, and of intervals in general. It is essential to music and versification. See PHRENOLOGY.—15. One of the three dramatic unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The unity of time consisted in keeping the period embraced in the action of the piece within the limit of twenty-four hours. See UNITY.—*Apparent time*, time regulated by the apparent motion of the sun; time as shown by a properly adjusted sun-dial; solar time.—*Astronomical time*, mean solar time reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours.—*At times*, at distinct intervals of duration. 'The Spirit of the Lord began to move him *at times.*' Judg. xiii. 25. 'Perfumes you can take but *at times.*' *Bacon.*—*Civil time*, mean time adapted to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months, days, &c.—*Common time*, (*a*) (*milit.*) the ordinary time taken in marching, being at the rate of about ninety steps per minute; distinguished from *quick time*, in which the steps are about 110 per minute. (*b*) In *music*, same as *Duple Time.* See No. 12.—*Equation of time.* See EQUATION.—*In time*, (*a*) in good season; at the right moment; sufficiently early; before it is too late. 'Look to't *in time.*' *Shak.* (*b*) In the course of things; by degrees; eventually; as, you will *in time* recover your health.

*In time* the rod becomes more mocked than feared. *Shak.*

—*In good time*, (*a*) at the right moment; in good season. '*In good time* you gave it.' *Shak.* (*b*) Fortunately; happily. '*In good time* here comes the noble duke.' *Shak.* Often used ironically: well and good; just so; very well.

There . . . are shewed the ruins of those three tabernacles built according to Peter's desire. *In very good time*, no doubt! *Fuller.*

—*Mean time*, or *mean solar time*, time regulated by the average or mean. See MEAN.—*Nick of time*, the exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical moment. See NICK.—*Sidereal time.* See SIDEREAL.—*Solar time.* Same as *Apparent Time.*—*Time about*, alternately. [Scotch.]—*Time enough*, in season; early enough.

Stanley at Bosworth-field, came *time enough* to save his life. *Bacon.*

—*Time of day*, (*a*) greeting; salutation appropriate to the times of the day, as good morning, good evening, and the like. '*Not* worth the *time of day.*' *Shak.* (*b*) The latest aspect of affairs; a dodge. [Slang.]—*Time out of mind*, or *time immemorial*, in *law*, time beyond legal memory; that is, the time prior to the reign of Richard I., A.D. 1189.—*To move, run*, or *go against time*, to move, run, or go, as a horse, as rapidly as possible, in order to ascertain the greatest speed attainable, or the greatest distance which can be passed over in a given time.—

*To kill time*, to beguile time; to occupy one's self so as to cause time to pass pleasantly or without too much tediousness.—*To lose time*, (*a*) to fail by delay to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by any conjuncture; to delay. 'The earl *lost* no *time* but marched day and night.' *Clarendon.* (*b*) To go too slow; as, a watch or clock *loses time.*—*Time* is used in the formation of a good many self-explanatory compounds, as *time*-battered, *time*-consecrated, *time*-consuming, *time*-enduring, *time*-killing, *time*-sanctioned, *time*-wasting, *time*-worn, and the like.

**Time** (tīm), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *timed;* ppr. *timing.* 1. To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time; as, the measure is well *timed* or ill *timed;* no small part of political wisdom consists in knowing how to *time* propositions and measures.

Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing.* *Dryden.*

2. To regulate as to time. 'Who overlooked the oars and *timed* the stroke.' *Addison.*

Sleep, Death's twin-brother, *times* my breath. *Tennyson.*

3. To ascertain the time, duration, or rate of; as, to *time* the speed of a horse; to *time* a race.—4. To measure, as in music or harmony.

**Time** (tīm), *v.i.* 1. To waste time; to defer; to procrastinate. [Rare.]

They *timed* it out all that spring and a great part of the next summer. *Daniel.*

2. To keep time; to harmonize.

Beat, happy stars, *timing* with things below. *Tennyson.*

**Time-ball** (tīm'bal), *n.* A ball dropped down a staff at observatories to publish certain preconcerted times, 1 P.M. being that in general use. Such balls are of great use to navigators for determining the error and rate of their chronometers.

**Time-bargain** (tīm'bär-gin), *n.* A contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock, at a certain time. These bargains are often mere gambling transactions, carried on from time to time by the mere payment of the difference between the stipulated price and the actual price on the day fixed for the pretended delivery of the stock or goods, the party buying having no intention of taking over either, and the party selling not having in his possession what he professes to sell.

**Time-beguiling** (tīm'bē-gī-ing), *a.* Making the time pass quickly. '*Time-beguiling* sport.' *Shak.*

**Time-bettering** (tīm'bet-tėr-ing), *a.* Improving the state of things; full of innovations. 'The *time-bettering* days.' *Shak.*

**Time-bewasted** (tīm'bē-wāst-ed), *a.* Used up by time; consumed. 'My oil-dried lamp and *time-bewasted* light.' *Shak.*

**Time-bill** (tīm'bil), *n.* A time-table.

**Time-book** (tīm'bụk), *n.* A book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked.

**Time-candle** (tīm'kan-dl), *n.* A candle in which the size and quality of the material and the wick are so regulated that a certain length will burn in a given time.

**Time-detector** (tīm'dē-tekt-ėr), *n.* An instrument for recording the time at which a watchman may be present at different stations on his beat; a tell-tale.

**Timeful** (tīm'fụl), *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early. 'Interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God.' *Raleigh.* [Rare.]

**Time-fuse** (tīm'fūz), *n.* A fuse which can be so arranged as to explode a charge at a certain determinate interval after the time of its ignition.

**Time-gun** (tīm'gun), *n.* A gun which is fired by means of a mechanical contrivance and a current of electricity at a particular time, as on the falling of a time-ball, or as a substitute for it.

**Time-honoured** (tīm'on-ėrd), *a.* Honoured for a long time; venerable and worthy of honour by reason of antiquity and long continuance; as, a *time-honoured* custom. '*Time-honoured* grove.' *Mason.*

**Timeist** (tīm'ist), *n.* Same as *Timist.* 'She was a perfect *timeist.*' *C. Reade.*

**Time-keeper** (tīm'kēp-ėr), *n.* 1. A clock, watch, or chronometer.—2. A person who keeps, marks, or regulates the time, as of the departure of conveyances, in musical performances, at races, and the like; a person who keeps the time during which a number of workmen work.

**Timeless** (tīm'les), *a.* 1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time. 'His all too *timeless* speed.' *Shak.*

Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feast *Timeless.* *Pope.*

2.† Untimely; immature; done or suffered before the proper time.

Must I behold thy *timeless*, cruel death? *Shak.*

3. Without end; interminable. '*Timeless* night and chaos.' *Young.*

**Timelessly** (tīm'les-li), *adv.* In a timeless manner; unseasonably.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose, fading *timelessly.* *Milton.*

**Timeliness** (tīm'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being timely; seasonableness; being in good time.

**Timeling**† (tīm'ling), *n.* A time-server.

Divers ministers are faint-hearted, and were, as it seemeth, but *timelings.* *Becon.*

**Time-lock** (tīm'lok), *n.* A lock having clockwork attached, which, when wound up, prevents the bolt being withdrawn when locked, until a certain interval of time has elapsed, even by means of the proper key.

**Timely** (tīm'li), *a.* 1. Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early; as, the defendant had *timely* notice of this motion; *timely* care will often prevent great evils.—2.† Keeping time or measure. 'Their *timely* voices.' *Spenser.*—3. Early; soon attained. 'My *timely* death.' *Shak.*

Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shak.*

**Timely** (tīm'li), *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

*Timely* advised, the coming evil shun. *Prior.*

**Timely-parted** (tīm'li-pär-ted), *a.* Having died a natural death. 'A *timely-parted* ghost.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Timenoguy** (tī-men'ō-gī), *n. Naut.* formerly a rope made fast to the stock of the waist-anchor, to keep the tacks and sheets from fouling on the stock: used also for several other purposes.

**Timeous** (tīm'us), *a.* Timely; seasonable. Formerly written *Timous.* 'A wise and *timous* inquisition.' *Bacon.* [*Timeous* and *Timeously* seem to be seldom used by English writers. In Scotland they are common in legal and commercial phraseology.]

**Timeously** (tīm'us-li), *a.* In a timeous manner; seasonably; in good time. *Dr. G. Cheyne; Sir W. Scott.* See TIMEOUS.

**Time-piece** (tīm'pēs), *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument to measure or show the progress of time, especially a small clock suited to chimney-pieces, side-tables, and the like.

**Time-pleaser** (tīm'plēz-ėr), *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be.

Scandal'd the suppliants for the people, call'd them *Time-pleasers*, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shak.*

**Time-server** (tīm'sėrv-ėr), *n.* One who acts conformably to times and seasons; now generally applied to one who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

He is a good *time-server* that improves the present for God's glory and his own salvation. *Fuller.*

*Time-server* was used two hundred years ago quite as often for one in an honourable, as in a dishonourable sense. *Trench.*

**Time-serving** (tīm'sėrv-ing), *a.* Complying with the times; obsequiously complying with the humours of men in power.

**Time-serving** (tīm'sėrv-ing), *n.* An acting conformably to times and seasons; now, usually an obsequious compliance with the humours of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

Trimming and *time-serving*, which are but two words for the same thing, always produce confusion. *South.*

**Time-servingness** (tīm'sėrv-ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being time-serving; a compliance with the varying temper of the times; a truckling line of conduct. *Roger North.*

**Time-table** (tīm'tā-bl), *n.* 1. A table or register of times, as of the hours to be observed in a school, of the departure and arrival of railway trains, steamboats, &c., of high water, and the like.—2. In *music*, a table containing the relative value of every note.

**Timid** (tim'id), *a.* [L. *timidus*, from *timeo*, to fear, from same root as Skr. *tamas*, darkness.] Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold. 'The *timid* hare.' *Thomson.*

Fear is an instructor of great sagacity, and the herald of all revolutions. . . . Our property is *timid*, our laws are *timid*, our cultivated classes are *timid.* *Emerson.*

SYN. Fearful, timorous, afraid, cowardly, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, shrinking, retiring.

**Timidity** (ti-mid'i-ti), *n.* [L. *timiditas.* See TIMID.] The state or quality of being timid; fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice. '*Timidity* of heart.' *Holland.*

The weak-minded individual upon the throne sacrificed the public interest sometimes through habitual *timidity*, sometimes through silly ambition. *Hallam.*

**Timidly** (tim'id-li), *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

**Timidness** (tim'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being timid; timidity.

**Timidous**† (tim'id-us), *a.* Timid; fearful; faint-hearted. 'A *timidous* man.' *Roger North.*

**Timist** (tīm'ist), *n.* 1. In *music*, a performer who keeps good time.—2.† One who conforms to the times; a time-server.

A *timist* . . . hath no more of a conscience than fear, and his religion is not his but the prince's. He reverenceth a courtier's servant's servant. *Sir T. Overbury.*

**Timmen** (tim'en), *n.* A kind of woollen cloth; tamine. 'Broadcloth and *timmen.*' *Miss Ferrier.*

**Timmer** (tim'ėr), *n.* A certain number of small skins. See TIMBER.

**Timocracy** (ti-mok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *timokratia—timē*, honour, worth, and *krateō*, to hold.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. It also signified a government which formed a sort of mean between aristocracy and oligarchy, when the ruling class, composed of the best and noblest citizens, struggled for pre-eminence among themselves.

**Timocratic** (ti-mō-krat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to timocracy.

**Timoneer**† (ti-mon-ēr'), *n.* [Fr. *timonnier*, from *timon*, a helm or tiller, from L. *temo*, *temonis*, a pole.] *Naut.* a helmsman; also, one on the look-out who directs the helmsman.

**Timonist** (ti'mon-ist), *n.* A misanthrope; *lit.* one like *Timon* of Athens. *Dekker.*

**Timonize** (ti'mon-īz), *v.i.* To play the misanthrope.

**Timorous** (tim'or-us), *a.* [O.E. *timerous* (*Chaucer*), L.L. *timorosus*, from L. *timor*, fear, from *timeo*, to fear. See TIMID.] 1. Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage; as, a *timorous* female: 'A *timorous* thief.' *Shak.*—2. Indicating fear; characterized by fear; full of scruples; as, *timorous* doubts. '*Timrous* accents.' *Shak.* '*Timorous* dreams.' *Shak.*

Prepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Timorously** (tim'or-us-li), *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear.

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise. *Philips.*

**Timorousness** (tim'or-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being timorous; fearfulness; timidity; want of courage.

The clergy, through the *timorousness* of many among them, were refused to be heard by their counsel. *Swift.*

**Timorsome** (tim'or-sum), *a.* Easily frightened; timid. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Timothy-grass** (tim'ō-thi-gras), *n.* A valuable fodder-plant, the *Phleum pratense*, or common cat's-tail grass. See PHLEUM.

**Timous** (tīm'us), *a.* See TIMEOUS.

**Timously** (tīm'us-li), *adv.* See TIMEOUSLY.

**Timpano** (tim'pa-nō), *n.* pl. **Timpani** (tim'pa-nī). See TYMPANO.

**Tim-whiskey** (tim'whis-ki), *n.* A light one-horse chaise without a head. 'The difference . . . between a whiskey and a *Tim-whiskey*, that is to say, no difference at all.' *Southey.*

**Tin** (tin), *n.* [A. Sax. D. Dan. and Icel. *tin*, Sw. *ten*, G. *zinn;* comp. L. *stannum*, zinc, tin; W. *ystœn*, Armor. *stean*, Ir. *stan*—tin. Notwithstanding a certain similarity these latter forms may not be connected with the Teutonic.] 1. At. wt. 118. Sym. Sn. A metal of a white brilliant colour, slightly tinged with gray. In hardness it is intermediate between gold and lead; it is very malleable, and may be beaten out into leaves less than the thousandth of an inch in thick-

ness. It is more tenacious than lead, and very flexible, and when bent in the fingers it emits a peculiar crackling sound. Its specific gravity is 7·29. It melts at 442°, and if heated to whiteness in air it takes fire and burns with a white flame, forming peroxide of tin. Tin is rather a scarce metal, being found in few places of the world in any quantity. The mines in Cornwall are its most productive source; it also occurs in Bohemia, Saxony, and Spain; in the islands of Banca and Billiton, and the Straits Settlements, in Asia; in Mexico, Chili, Peru, and Massachusetts, in America; and in Australia. There are only two ores of tin: the native binoxide, called *tin-stone*, and the double sulphide of tin and copper, called *tin pyrites*. The binoxide of tin, called also *cassiterite*, is the only ore found in sufficient quantities to make it the object of mineral explorations. It occurs in Cornwall in two forms: (1) in veins where it is blended with several other metals, as arsenic, copper, zinc, and tungsten; (2) in loose rounded masses, grains, or sand in alluvial soil, in which state it is called *stream-tin*. The former, when reduced to the metallic state, yields block-tin, while the latter yields grain-tin, which is the purer of the two. What is termed wood-tin is found in reniform and botryoidal masses, or in wedge-shaped pieces. Tin pyrites, the other ore of tin, occurs massive, with a granular composition; fracture uneven, imperfectly conchoidal; lustre metallic; colour steel-gray, inclining to yellow; hardness about that of fluor-spar. It contains from 14 to 30 per cent of tin. The Phœnicians, long before the Christian era, fetched this metal, under the name of *kassiteros*, from the British islands, which were thence called *Cassiterides*, or islands of tin. Oxygen combines with tin, forming protoxide of tin or stannous oxide (SnO), sesquioxide ($Sn_2O_3$), and dioxide or stannic oxide ($SnO_2$). The compounds of chlorine with tin are dichloride or stannous chloride ($SnCl_2$), sesquichloride or stannoso-stannic chloride ($Sn_2Cl_6$), and tetrachloride or stannic chloride ($SnCl_4$); and of sulphur with it, the protosulphide or stannous sulphide (SnS), sesquisulphide ($Sn_2S_3$), and the disulphide or stannic sulphide ($SnS_2$). The uses of tin are numerous. It is much used as a covering to several other metals, as in tin-plate and cooking vessels of copper. Combined with copper it forms bronze, bell-metal, and several other useful alloys. With lead it forms pewter, and solder of various kinds. Tin-foil coated with mercury forms the reflecting surface of glass-mirrors. The solutions of tin in the nitric, muriatic, nitro-sulphuric, and tartaric acids are much used in dyeing. 2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin. See TIN-PLATE. — 3. A cant name for money. *Lord Lytton; Disraeli.* [Low.]

**Tin** (tin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tinned;* ppr. *tinning.* To cover with tin, or overlay with tin-foil.

**Tinamidæ** (ti-nam'i-dē), *n. pl.* The tinamous, a family of birds intermediate between the pheasants (Phasianidæ) and the bustards (Otidæ). The tail is nearly wanting, the wings are short, and the hind-toe is not at all developed or has the form of a mere claw. The genus Tinamus is the type. See TINAMOU.

**Tinamou** (tin'a-mö), *n.* [The native name.] A rasorial or gallinaceous bird belonging to

Great Tinamou (*T. brasiliensis*).

the genus Tinamus or Tinamotis, family Tinamidæ, occurring in South America. They are remarkable for a long slender neck, covered with feathers, the tips of the barbs being slender and slightly curled. They vary in size from that of a pheasant down to that of a quail, and even smaller. They either perch on low trees or hide among long grass; are easily caught with a running noose, and when cooked the flesh is delicately white. The great tinamou (*T. brasiliensis*) is about 18 inches long, and inhabits the great forests of Guiana. The elegant tinamou (*T. elegans*) is one of the handsomest of the family to which it belongs. It attains the size of a large grouse. The colour is a grayish buff on the head and neck, the head being crested, while the back is of a buff and blackish brown.

**Tinamus, Tinamotis** (tin'a-mus, tin-a-mō'tis), *n.* A genus of rasorial or gallinaceous birds belonging to the family Tinamidæ. See TINAMOU.

**Tinca** (ting'ka), *n.* [L. *tinca*, a fish supposed to be the tench.] A genus of fishes founded by Cuvier, and comprising the tenches. See TENCH.

**Tincal** (ting'kal), *n.* [Malay *tingkal*, Hind. and Per. *tinkār.*] The commercial name of borax in its crude or unrefined state. It is an impure biborate of soda, consisting of small crystals of a yellowish colour, and is unctuous to the feel. It is employed in refining metals.

**Tinchel, Tinchill** (tin'chel, tin'chil), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *timchioll*, circuit, compass.] In Scotland, a circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding a great space, and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer together, by which means they are captured or killed.

These active assistants spread through the country far and near, forming a circle, technically called the *tinchel*, which, gradually closing, drove the deer in herds together towards the glen where the chiefs and principal sportsmen lay in wait for them.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Tinct** (tingkt), *v.t.* [L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*, to dye. See TINGE.] To tinge; to stain or colour; to imbue. *Bacon.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

**Tinct** (tingkt), *pp.* Tinctured; dyed or stained. *Spenser.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

Lucent sirups *tinct* with cinnamon. *Keats.*

**Tinct** (tingkt), *n.* 1. Stain; colour; tincture. [Obsolete or poetical.]

All the devices blazon'd on the shield
In their own *tinct*. *Tennyson.*

2. † The grand elixir of the alchemists.

Plutus himself,
That knows the *tinct* and multiplying-medicine.
*Shak.*

**Tinctorial** (tingk-tō'ri-al), *a.* [From L. *tinctor*, a dyer. See TINCTURE.] Pertaining to colours or dyes; imparting colour. '*Tinctorial* matter.' *Ure.*

**Tincture** (tingk'tūr), *n.* [L. *tinctura*, Fr. *teinture.* See TINGE.] 1. A tinge or shade of colour; as, a *tincture* of red.

If you can bring
*Tincture* or lustre in her lip, her eye,
Heat outwardly or breath within, I'll serve you
As I would do the gods. *Shak.*

2. In *her.* the name given to the colours, metals, or tints used for the field or ground of an emblazoned shield, including the two metals or and argent, or gold and silver, the several colours, and the furs. — 3. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a menstruum; or an extract of a part of the substance of a body, communicated to the menstruum. — 4. In *med.* a solution of the active principles, chiefly of vegetables, sometimes of saline medicines, more rarely of animal matters, in a solvent. Tinctures are so called from possessing more or less of colour. — *Alcoholic tinctures* are such as are prepared with alcohol. When sulphuric ether is used as the solvent they are termed *ethereal tinctures;* when ammonia is used they are termed *ammoniated tinctures;* and when wine is used they are called *medicated wines.* — *Simple tinctures* are such as hold only one substance in solution; and *compound tinctures* are those in which two or more ingredients are submitted to the solvent. The greater number of tinctures are prepared with proof-spirit, and the most important are those which contain highly active ingredients, as the *tincture* of opium, &c. — 5. Slight taste superadded to any substance; as, a *tincture* of orange-peel. — 6. Slight quality added to anything; as, a *tincture* of French manners.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own. *Pope.*

Every man had a slight *tincture* of soldiership, and scarcely any man more than a slight *tincture.*
*Macaulay.*

**Tincture** (tingk'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tinctured;* ppr. *tincturing.* 1. To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign colour to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter so as to slightly affect the taste or qualities of.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue; to communicate a portion of anything foreign to; as, a mind *tinctured* with scepticism.

At this period, accordingly, it was natural that the literature of Greece should be *tinctured* with the oriental style. *Macaulay.*

**Tind** † (tind), *v.t.* [Prov. E. *teen, teend,* O.E. *tenden,* A. Sax. *tendan, tindan,* to set on fire, to kindle; Dan. *tände,* Icel. *tendra,* Goth. *tandjan,* G. *zünden,* to kindle. Same root as Skr. *danh,* to burn. *Tinder* is from this verb.] To kindle. 'As one candle *tindeth* a thousand.' *Bp. Sanderson.*

**Tindal** (tin'dal), *n.* In the East Indies, a boatswain's mate; the master or coxswain of the large pier boats which ply in the harbour of Bombay; also an attendant on an army. *W. H. Russell.*

**Tinder** (tin'dèr), *n.* [A. Sax. *tynder, tender,* Sc. Sw. and L.G. *tunder,* Icel. *tundr,* D. *tonder,* G. *zunder.* See TIND.] An inflammable substance composed of partially burned linen, used for kindling fire from a spark; anything easily kindled.

Whoever our trading with England would hinder,
To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire;
Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire.
*Swift.*

— *German tinder.* See AMADOU.

**Tinder-box** (tin'dèr-boks), *n.* A box in which tinder is kept.

**Tinder-like** (tin'dèr-līk), *a.* Like tinder; very inflammable. 'Hasty and *tinder-like.*' *Shak.*

**Tindery** (tin'dèr-i), *a.* Like tinder; inflammable.

I love nobody for nothing: I am not so *tindery.*
*Miss Burney.*

**Tine** † (tīn), *v.t.* [See TIND.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Spenser.*

**Tine** † (tīn), *v.i.* [See TINE, to kindle.] To rage; to smart; to fight. *Spenser.*

**Tine** (tīn), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *tȳnan,* to hedge in, to inclose.] To shut or inclose; to fill. [Obsolete or local.]

**Tine** (tīn), *n.* A wild vetch or tare; a plant that tines or incloses other plants. [Obsolete or provincial English.]

The titters or *tine*
Makes hop to pine. *Tusser.*

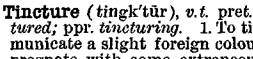
**Tine** (tīn), *n.* [O.E. *tinde,* a prong, a horn; A. Sax. *tind,* the tooth of a harrow; Icel. *tindr,* a spike, a tooth, as of a rake or harrow; Dan. *tind, tinde,* a peak or summit; L.G. and Sw. *tinne,* a prickle; ultimately from same root as *tooth.*] The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; the tooth of a harrow.

**Tine** † (tīn), *n.* [A form of *teen* (which see).] Trouble; distress. *Spenser.*

**Tine, Tyne** (tȳn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tint.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *týna,* to lose; comp. A. Sax. *teón,* loss.] To lose; as, to *tyne* money. [Scotch.]

**Tine, Tyne** (tȳn), *v.i.* To be lost; to perish in whatever way. [Scotch.]

**Tinea** (tin'ē-a), *n.* [L., gnawing worm, a bookworm, a moth.] 1. A term somewhat vaguely applied to certain diseases of the skin, especially of the scalp, attended, kept up, or produced by the development of minute parasitic plants or spores. *Tinea tondens,* or ringworm, of which there are three varieties, has been described under RINGWORM. *T. decalvans,* causing rounded patches of baldness, is accompanied by the fungus *Microsporon Audonini.* There are other forms, as *T. lactea,* or milk-crust of infants; *T. amiantacea,* in which the hair is incrusted by an ichorous secretion, and resembles asbestos; and *T. favosa, lupinosa,* and *maligna,* different stages of Favus, or honeycomb ringworm. The parasitic character of Tinea is doubted by some authorities, who ascribe it to some inflammatory influence which destroys the hair papillæ. — 2. A genus of moths including the *clothes-moth* (which see), distinguished by having the head



Tinea pellionella (slightly magnified).

covered with coarse hairs, with five-jointed maxillary palpi and cylindrical labial palpi. The front wings are oblong-ovate, and the hind wings ovate and scaly. The genus includes a large number of species, the larvæ of several of which are very destructive to cloth, especially *T. pellionella* and *T. tapetzella*.

**Tined** (tīnd), *a.* Furnished with tines.

**Tineidæ** (tī-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, consisting of small moths, some of which infest woollen cloths and furs, upon which their larvæ feed. See TINEA.

**Tineman** (tīn'man), *n.* [Perhaps from *tine*, to shut or inclose.] An officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison.

**Tinet**† (tī'net), *n.* [See TINE, to shut.] Brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. *Burrill.*

**Tinewald** (tīn'wạld), *n.* [A. Sax. and Icel. *thing*, Dan. *ting*, an assembly, and A. Sax. *wald*, a wood, an open space. It is the same word as Icel. *thing-völlr*, a parliament-field, the place where a *thing* sat.] The ancient parliament or annual convention of the people in the Isle of Man.

**Tinfloor** (tin'flōr), *n.* In *tin mining*, the name usually given to a small vein or thin flat mass of tinstone interposed between certain rocks, and parallel to their beds. The same name is occasionally given to a large irregular mass of tin-ore.

**Tin-foil** (tin'foil), *n.* Pure tin, or the metal alloyed with a little lead, beaten and rolled into thin sheets.

**Ting** (ting), *n.* [Imitative; comp. *tinkle, jingle*; L. *tinnio*, to tinkle.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

**Ting** (ting), *v.i.* To sound or ring.

**Ting** (ting), *n.* The room in a Chinese temple containing the idol.

**Tinge** (tinj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tinged;* ppr. *tinging.* [L. *tingo, tinctum*, to wet, to moisten, to stain, to dye (whence also *tincture, tint*); cog. Gr. *tenggō*, to wet, to stain; Goth. *thvahan*, to wash.] To mix, impregnate, or imbue with some foreign substance so as to slightly affect or modify the colour, taste, or qualities of; as, (*a*) to modify the colour or tint of; to colour; to tincture; to stain.

Their flesh, moreover, is red, as it were *tinged* with saffron. *Holinshed.*

(*b*) To qualify the taste or savour of; to give a taste, flavour, smack, or tang to; as, to *tinge* a decoction with a bitter taste. (*c*) To modify the character or qualities of.

His virtues, as well as imperfections, are, as it were, *tinged* by a certain extravagance which makes them particularly his, and distinguishes them from those of other men. *Addison.*

**Tinge** (tinj), *n.* A slight degree of some colour, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture; a superadded colour, shade, hue, taste, or flavour; as, a red colour that has a *tinge* of blue; a dish of food that has a *tinge* of orange-peel in its taste.

His notions, too, respecting the government of the state, took a *tinge* from his notions respecting the government of the church. *Macaulay.*

**Tingent** (tinj'ent), *a.* Having the power to tinge. [Rare.]

As for the white part it appeared much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

**Tingi, Tinguy** (tin'gī), *n.* The native name of a Brazilian forest-tree (*Magonia glabrata*), nat. order Sapindaceæ, covering large tracts to the exclusion of almost everything else. Soap is made from its broad flat seeds, and an infusion of the roots is used to poison fish.

**Tingidæ** (tin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* A family of heteropterous insects whose body is flat and broad, and back short, three-jointed, and folded into a groove under the head. The Tingidæ are mostly rapacious, their forelegs being specially constructed for the capture of living prey. Some, however, are vegetable feeders, and attack flowers and leaves with such voracity that in France, where they are common, the gardeners call them tigers.

**Tin-glass** (tin'glas), *n.* 1. An old name for pewter or solder.

This white lead or *tinglasse* hath been of long time in estimation . . . as witnesseth the poet Homer, who calleth it Cassiteron. . . . This is certain, that two pieces of black lead cannot possibly be sodered together without this *tinglasse*. *Holland.*

2. A name given by glass-makers to bismuth.

**Tingle** (ting'gl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tingled;* ppr. *tingling.* [A dim. from *ting*. Comp. W. *tonc'ial, tonciaw*, to tinkle or tingle. Comp. also E. *tickle*, which may have influenced the meaning.] 1. To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a small sharp ringing sound.

At which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*, 1 Sam. iii. 11.

2. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain.

The pale boy-senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp, slight, penetrating sensation.

And if she move unquietly,
Perchance, 'tis but the blood so free,
Comes back and *tingles* in her feet. *Coleridge.*

**Tingle** (ting'gl), *v.t.* To cause to give a sharp ringing sound; to ring.

I'd thank her to *tingle* her bell,
As soon as she's heated my gruel. *James Smith.*

**Tingling** (ting'gl-ing), *n.* A thrilling, jarring, tremulous sensation.

A kind of sleeping in the blood, a whoreson *tingling*. *Shak.*

**Tink** (tingk), *v.i.* [Imitative of a sharp metallic sound. Comp. *ting.*] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle. 'After drinking, while the shot is *tinking.*' *Heywood.*

**Tink** (tingk), *n.* A tinkle; a tingle.

**Tinkal** (ting'kal), *n.* Tincal (which see).

**Tinkar's-root** (ting'kärz-röt), *n.* [From Dr. *Tinkar*, who first brought the root into notice.] A North American shrub (*Triosteum perfoliatum*), nat. order Caprifoliaceæ, whose root is an emetic and mild cathartic.

**Tinker** (ting'kėr), *n.* [From *tink*, a sharp metallic sound. Comp. W. *tincerrd*, a tinker, from *tinciaw*, to tinkle.] 1. A mender of kettles, pans, and the like.—2. The act of tinkering or mending; cobbling; botching.

They must speak their mind about it, . . . and spend their time and money in having a *tinker* at it. *T. Hughes.*

3. A popular name for small mackerel. [New England.]

**Tinker** (ting'kėr), *v.t.* To work at or on, as a tinker; to mend in a clumsy or imperfect manner; to repair; to cobble; to botch: sometimes followed by *up*.

Chronology and astronomy are forced to *tinker up* and reconcile, as well as they can, these uncertainties. *H. Walpole.*

**Tinker** (ting'kėr), *v.i.* To work at tinkering; to occupy one's self with cobbling defects; to work upon a thing by making small repairs; to keep meddling somewhat officiously.

I will step round at once, and offer my services, before other folks begin to *tinker* with him. *Kimball.*

**Tinkerly** (ting'kėr-li), *a.* 1. Like or pertaining to a tinker.—2. Perhaps in the following phrase = tinkling. 'This *tynkerly* verse which we call ryme.' *Webbe.*

**Tinkerman** (ting'kėr-man), *n.* A fisherman who destroyed the young fry in the river Thames by nets and unlawful apparatus.

**Tinkle** (ting'kl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tinkled;* ppr. *tinkling.* [A freq. from *tink*. See TINK, TING.] 1. To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink; to jingle. 'A *tinkling* cymbal.' 1 Cor. xiii. 1. 'The *tinkling* rills.' *Pope.*

The sprightly horse
Moves to the music of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodsley.*

2. To resound with a small sharp sound; to tingle. 'And his ears *tinkled*, and his colour fled.' *Dryden.*

**Tinkle** (ting'kl), *v.t.* To cause to clink or make sharp, quick, ringing sounds; to ring.

The sexton or bellman goeth about the streets with a small bell in his hand which he *tinkleth*. *Ray.*

**Tinkle** (ting'kl), *n.* A small, quick, sharp, ringing noise, as that produced by a small bell when struck gently.

The *tinkle* of the words is all that strikes the ears, and soothes them with a transient and slightly pleasurable sensation. *Mason.*

**Tinkler** (tingk'lėr), *n.* A tinker; hence, a tramp; a vagabond. 'She looks such a *tinkler.*' *Charlotte Brontë.* [Provincial.]

**Tinkler** (tingk'lėr), *n.* One who or that which tinkles; a slang term for a small bell; as, agitate the *tinkler*.

**Tinkling** (tingk'ling), *n.* 1. A small, quick, sharp sound. 'Making a *tinkling* with their feet.' Is. iii. 16.—2. A bird (*Quiscalus crassirostris*) of the starling family, common in Jamaica: so called from its peculiar vociferous note. Like other birds of the family it frequently rids domestic cattle of their insect parasites.

**Tin-liquor, Tin-mordant** (tin'lik-ėr, tin'mor-dant), *n.* A solution of tin-filings in hydrochloric acid, used as a mordant in dyeing and calico-printing.

**Tinman** (tin'man), *n.* A manufacturer of or dealer in tinware. *Prior.*

**Tin-mordant.** See TIN-LIQUOR.

**Tinnen**† (tin'en), *a.* Consisting of or formed of tin. 'Thy *tinnen* chariot shod with burning bosses.' *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

**Tinner** (tin'ėr), *n.* 1. One who works in the tin mines.

He had been prosecuted and imprisoned in the Stannary court, for proposing in parliament some regulations for the *tinners* in Cornwall. *Hallam.*

2. A tinman.

**Tinnient**† (tin'i-ent), *a.* [L. *tinniens, tinnientis*, ppr. of *tinnio*, to ring.] Emitting a clear ringing sound or tingling noise.

**Tinning** (tin'ing), *n.* 1. The act, art, or process of covering or coating other metals with a thin coat or layer of tin, to protect them from oxidation or from being corroded by rust.—2. The covering or layer thus put on.

**Tinnitus** (tin-nī'tus), *n.* [L., a ringing, a tingling. See TINNIENT.] In *med.* a ringing in the ears: in many cases an unimportant symptom, depending on some local temporary affection of the ear, disorder of the digestive system or excitement of the cerebral circulation. It is, however, often of a more serious nature, being a common symptom of organic disease of the auditory nerve.

**Tinnunculus** (tin-nun'kū-lus), *n.* [L., the kestrel.] A genus of Falconidæ, comprising the kestrel.

**Tinny** (tin'i), *a.* Pertaining to, abounding with, or resembling tin. *Drayton.*

**Tin-ore** (tin'ōr), *n.* The ore of tin. See under TIN.

**Tin-penny** (tin'pen-ni), *n.* A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen, for liberty to dig in the tin mines.

**Tin-plate** (tin'plāt), *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin, in order to protect it from oxidation or rust: called also *White-iron*. It is formed into vessels of all sorts, boxes, trinkets, and a variety of other articles.—*Crystallized tin-plate*, tin-plate having its surface of a crystalline texture. This is effected by washing over the surface of common tin-plate with a weak acid, and then cleaning it with an alkaline ley; after which the surface is covered over with a transparent varnish. It forms an ornamental article known by the name of *moirée metallique*.

**Tinsaw** (tin'sạ), *n.* A kind of saw used by bricklayers for sawing bricks.

**Tinsel** (tin'sel), *n.* [Fr. *étincelle*, O. Fr. *estincelle*, from L. *scintilla*, a spark.] 1. A name given specifically to three different kinds of materials used for ornamental purposes: (*a*) a shining thin metallic plate; foil. (*b*) A cloth or tissue composed of silk and silver threads. (*c*) Cloth overlaid with foil. 'A bluish *tinsel.*' *Shak.* 'Goodly apparel of *tinsel*, cloth of gold, and velvet.' *Strype.*—2. Something very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy, or having a false lustre, and more gay than valuable.

Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold? *Dryden.*

**Tinsel** (tin'sel), *a.* Composed or consisting of tinsel; hence, gaudy; showy to excess; tawdry; specious; superficial.

*Tinsel* affections make a glorious glistering. *Beau. & Fl.*

You assure me that my logic is puerile and *tinsel*, that it carries not the least weight or conviction, that my premises are false, and my conclusions absurd. *Junius.*

**Tinsel** (tin'sel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tinselled;* ppr. *tinselling.* To adorn with tinsel or with something glittering and showy, without much value; to make gaudy. 'She, *tinsel'd* o'er in robes of varying hues.' *Pope.*

**Tinsel** (tin'sel), *n.* [Sc. *tine* or *tyne*, to lose.] Loss; specifically, in *Scots law*, a term used to signify forfeiture.—*Tinsel of the feu*, the loss or forfeiture of a feu-right by failure to pay the feu-duty for two years whole and together.—*Tinsel of superiority*, a remedy introduced by statute for unentered vassals whose superiors are themselves uninfeft, and therefore cannot effectually enter them.

**Tinselly** (tin'sel-li), *a.* Resembling tinsel; gaudy; showy and superficial. [Rare.]

**Tinselly** (tin'sel-li), *adv.* In a gaudy and superficial manner. [Rare.]

**Tin-smith** (tin'smith), *n.* One who makes articles of tin or tin-plate.

**Tin-stone** (tin'stōn), *n.* A native binoxide of tin; the principal ore of tin found in the mines of Cornwall. It occurs in attached

and imbedded crystals, and massive. (See TIN.) Tin-stone sometimes yields nearly 80 per cent of its weight in tin. Called also *Cassiterite.*

**Tint** (tint), *n.* [It. *tinta;* Fr. *teint;* from L. *tinctus,* pp. of *tingo.* See TINGE.] A slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour; a superadded, faint, or modified colour or dye; a hue; a tinge; as, red with a blue *tint,* or *tint* of yellow. In painting, *tints* are the colours considered as more or less bright, deep, or thin, by the due use and intermixture of which a picture receives its shades, softness, and variety. 'Or blend in beauteous *tint* the coloured mass.' *Pope.*

**Tint** (tint), *v.t.* To tinge; to give a slight colouring to.

Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life!
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
And *tints* to-morrow with prophetic ray. *Byron.*

**Tint** (tint), pp. of the verb to *tine.* Lost. [Scotch.]

**Tintamar, Tintamarre** (tin-ta-mär'), *n.* [Fr., said to be for *tinte à marre—tinter,* to strike, to clink, and *marre,* a pickaxe—the vine-dressers making themselves heard at a distance by striking upon the iron of their pickaxes.] A hideous or confused noise.

Squalling hautboys, false-stopped violoncellos, buzzing bassoons, . . . all ill-tuned. The *tintamarre* which this kind of squeaking and scraping and grumbling produces, I will not pain my reader by bringing stronger to his recollection. *Mason.*

**Tinternell**† (tin'tėr-nel), *n.* A certain old dance.

**Tintinnabulant** (tin-tin-nab'ū-lant). Same as *Tintinnabular.* 'Trappant and *tintinnabulant* appendages.' *H. Smith.* [A burlesque phrase equivalent to knockers and bells, used to imitate Johnson's laboured diction.]

**Tintinnabular, Tintinnabulary** (tin-tin-nab'ū-lėr, tin-tin-nab'ū-la-ri), *a.* Of or relating to bells or their sound. 'My *tintinnabulary* summons.' *Lord Lytton.*

**Tintinnabulation** (tin'tin-nab-ū-lā"shon), *n.* A tinkling or ringing sound, as of bells.

The *tintinnabulation* that so musically wells
From the bells . . .
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.
*Poe.*

**Tintinnabulous** (tin-tin-nab'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *Tintinnabular. De Quincey.*

**Tintinnabulum** (tin-tin-nab'ū-lum), *n.* [L., a little bell, from *tintinno,* a freq. and aug. from *tinnio,* to ring, to jingle. Onomatopoetic.] 1. A bell. [Rare.]

Beating alternately in measured time
The clockwork *tintinnabulum* of rhyme. *Cowper.*

2. A jingling toy made of small bells or little plates of metal.—3. A musical instrument consisting of a series of bells properly tuned and set in a frame.

**Tintless** (tint'les), *a.* Having no tint; colourless. '*Tintless* flowers.' *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Tinto** (tin'to), *n.* [Sp., tinted or coloured.] A red Madeira wine, wanting the high aroma of the white sorts, and, when old, resembling tawny port. *Simmonds.*

**Tint-tool** (tint'tōl), *n.* A kind of graver, having its point of different degrees of width, to cut lines in copper or wood of certain breadths.

**Tin-type** (tin'tīp), *n.* A photograph taken on a tinned plate; a stannotype or ferrotype.

**Tinware** (tin'wār), *n.* A popular name for articles made of tinned iron.

**Tin-worm** (tin'wėrm), *n.* An insect; a species of millepede. *Bailey.*

**Tiny** (tī'ni), *a.* [Probably for *teeny,* from old *teen,* sorrow, hence it would come to mean poor, sorry, insignificant.] Very small; little; puny. It is often joined with *little,* to give emphasis or an expression of some tenderness to the term; as, a little *tiny* thing. 'Pretty little *tiny* kickshaws.' *Shak.*

When that I was and a little *tiny* boy,
With hey, ho, the wind and the rain. *Shak.*

**Tip** (tip), *n.* [Closely allied to *top,* the change of vowel having a diminutive effect; Dan. and D. *tip,* L.G. and Sw. *tipp,* G. *zipfel,* a tip, an end.] 1. A small pointed or tapering end or extremity; the top-part or top, especially if more or less pointed or rounded; as, the *tip* of the finger; the *tip* of a spear; the *tip* of the tongue; the *tip* of the ear. 'The very *tip* of the nose.' *Shak.*—2. The top of the stamen of a flower; an anther.—3. A gentle stroke; a tap.—4. A small present in money. [Slang.]—5. Private information, especially in regard to the chances of horses engaged for a race, and the like, for betting purposes. [Sporting slang.] See TIPSTER.—6. The lining of the top of a hat: so called by hatters.—7. A bookbinder's tool. 8. Rubbish thrown from a quarry.

**Tip** (tip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tipped;* ppr. *tipping.* 1. To form the tip of; to cover the tip, top, or end of; as, to *tip* anything with gold or silver. 'With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head.' *Hudibras.*

*Tipp'd* with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press.
*Thomson.*

2. To strike slightly, or with the end of anything small; to tap.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

3. To cant up (a cart or wagon) so that a load may be discharged.—4. To bestow a small money-gift or douceur upon; to give to; as, to *tip* a schoolboy with a sovereign; to *tip* a servant.

When I saw the keeper frown
*Tipping* him with half-a-crown,
Now, said I, we are alone. *Swift.*

5. To give private information to as to the probable issue of some future event, as of a horse-race, so that bets may be made to the best advantage. [Sporting slang.]—6. To give, communicate, or direct towards generally; as, *tip* us your fist; *tip* me a copper; to *tip* one the cold shoulder (see SHOULDER). [Slang.]—*To tip over,* to turn over.—*To tip off liquor,* to turn up the vessel till all is out.—*To tip up,* to raise up one end of anything, as of a cart, so that the contents may pass out.—*To tip the wink,* to direct a wink, or to wink to another as a sign of caution, mutual understanding, or the like. 'Did you not observe me *tip* you *the wink* to leave off in time.' *Smollett.* [Slang.]

**Tip** (tip), *v.i.* To fall on or toward one side; to fall headlong; to die: with *off.* [Low.]

**Tip-cart** (tip'kärt), *n.* A cart which can be tilted or canted up to empty its contents without requiring the horses to be unyoked.

**Tip-cat** (tip'kat), *n.* A game in which a piece of wood tapering to a point at each end, and called a cat, is made to rebound from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick.

In the middle of a game at *tip-cat,* he (Bunyan) paused, and stood staring wildly upward with his stick in his hand. *Macaulay.*

**Tip-cheese** (tip'chēz). Same as *Tip-cat. Dickens.*

**Tipet,**† *n.* A tippet. *Chaucer.*

**Ti-plant** (tē'plant), *n.* Same as *Ti.*

**Tippenny** (tip'en-ni), *n.* Ale sold at twopence a quart. [Scotch.]

**Tipper** (tip'ėr), *n.* [After Thomas *Tipper,* who first brewed it.] A kind of ale.

The peculiarity of this beverage (*tipper*) arises from its being brewed from brackish water, which is obtainable from one well only; and all attempts to imitate the flavour have hitherto failed. *Lower.*

**Tippet** (tip'et), *n.* [A. Sax. *tæppet,* a tippet; O.E. *tapet,* a hanging cloth of any kind, tapestry. See TAPESTRY.] 1. A loose upper garment or cape fastened round the neck, covering the shoulders, and sometimes descending as far as the waist. 'A *tippet* of fine linen.' *Bacon.*—2. A length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing line.—3. A bundle of straw bound together at one end and used in thatching.—*To turn tippet,*† to make a complete change; hence, to disguise one's self.

You must *turn tippet,*
And suddenly, and truly and discreetly,
Put on the shape of order and humanity
*Beau. & Fl.*

—*Tyburn tippet,*† a halter round the neck.

There lacks a fourth thing to make up the mess, which, so help me God, if I were judge, should be 'hangum tuum,' a *Tyburn tippet* to take with him; an it were the judge of the King's Bench, my Lord Chief Judge of England, yea, an it were my Lord Chancellor himself, to Tyburn with him. *Latimer.*

**Tipping** (tip'ing), *n.* In *music,* a peculiar action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, used in flute-playing to produce a brilliant and spirited execution of a staccato passage. Called also *Double-tonguing.*

**Tipping-wagon** (tip'ing-wag-on), *n.* A wagon that can be canted up in order to discharge its load without requiring the horses to be unyoked.

**Tipple** (tip'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tippled;* ppr. *tippling.* [Freq. and dim. from *tip,* which, in vulgar language, signifies to turn up a drinking-vessel till all is emptied. Comp. Prov. G. *zipfeln, zippeln,* to eat or drink in small quantities. Akin *tipsy.*] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors; especially, to drink frequently, but not so heavily as to produce absolute drunkenness.

Few of those who were summoned left their homes, and those few found it more agreeable to *tipple* in alehouses than to pace the streets. *Macaulay.*

**Tipple** (tip'l), *v.t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess; to sip or imbibe often.

Himself for saving charges
A peel'd, slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice.
*Dryden.*

**Tipple** (tip'l), *n.* Liquor taken in tippling; drink.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Tipple** (tip'l), *n.* In *hay-making,* a bundle of hay collected from the swath, and formed into a conical shape. This is tied near the top so as to make it taper to a point, and set upon its base to dry. [Provincial.]

**Tippled** (tip'ld), *a.* Intoxicated; drunk; tipsy.

Merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feast. *Dryden.*

**Tippler** (tip'lėr), *n.* 1. One who tipples or habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors; especially, a person who habitually drinks strong liquors without absolute drunkenness. 'Gamesters, *tipplers,* tavern-hunters, and other such dissolute people.' *Harmar.*—2.† One who sells tipple; the keeper of a tavern or public-house; a publican.

They were but *tipplers,* such as keep ale-houses.
*Latimer.*

No inn-keeper, ale-housekeeper, victualler or *tippler* shall admit or suffer any person or persons in his house or backside to eat, drink, or play at cards, tables, bowls, or other games in time of common prayer. *Abp. Grindal.*

**Tippling-house** (tip'ling-hous), *n.* A contemptuous name for a tavern or public-house. 'The knave . . . kept a *tippling-house.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tipsify** (tip'si-fī), *v.t.* To make tipsy; to intoxicate. [Colloq.]

In Normandy the popular tipple is cider with a dash of coarse brandy in it, a very *tipsifying* compound. *Fraser's Mag.*

**Tipsily** (tip'si-li), *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

**Tipsiness** (tip'si-nes), *n.* The state of being tipsy.

**Tip-staff** (tip'staf), *n.* pl. **Tipstaves** (tip'stāvz). 1. A staff tipped with metal.—2. An officer who bears such a staff; a constable; a sheriff's officer.

**Tipster** (tip'stėr), *n.* One who supplies information in regard to a coming race and the like; one who for a fee sends tips to his customers for betting purposes. The *tipster* differs from the *tout* in that he does not necessarily watch the horses himself, but may have his information supplied by touts. [Sporting slang.] See TIP, *n.* 5.

**Tipsy** (tip'si), *a.* [Connected with *tipple;* comp. Prov. G. *tips, tipps,* drunkenness; *betipst,* tipsy.] 1. Overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated to a certain degree, not so far as being absolutely drunk; fuddled; elevated. 'The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals.' *Shak.*—2. Proceeding as if from intoxication; resembling intoxication; reeling. '*Tipsy* dance and jollity.' *Milton.*

**Tipsy-cake** (tip'si-kāk), *n.* A favourite cake in the form of a pudding, composed of pastry saturated with Madeira, almonds, and custard sauce.

**Tipt**† (tipt), *a.* Intoxicated; tipsy.

They . . . drink their whole cups six glasses at a health: your master's almost *tipt* already. *Marmion.*

**Tip-tilted** (tip'tilt-ed), *a.* Having the tip or point tilted or turned up.

Lightly was her slender nose
*Tip-tilted* like the petal of a flower. *Tennyson.*

**Tiptoe** (tip'tō), *n.* The tip or end of the toe.

The fond ape, himself uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by. *Spenser.*

—*To be* or *to stand a tiptoe* or *on tiptoe,* to be on the strain; to have all one's faculties or attention fully exerted; to be roused; as, to *be a tiptoe* with expectation.

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home
Will *stand a tiptoe* when this day is named,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian. *Shak.*

**Tiptoe** (tip'tō), *v.i.* To go on the tiptoes. 'Mabel *tiptoed* to her door.' *Richardson.*

He *tiptoed* eager through the hall.
*Colman the younger.*

**Tiptoon,**† *n. pl.* Tiptoes. *Chaucer.*

**Tiptop** (tip'top), *n.* The highest or utmost degree; the best of anything. [Provincial.]

**Tiptop** (tip'top), *a.* [From *tip* and *top;* or a reduplication of *top.*] First-rate; excellent

or perfect in the highest degree. 'Four *tip-top* voices.' *Gray.* 'Sung in a *tiptop* manner.' *Goldsmith.* [Colloq.]

**Tipula** (tip'ū-la), *n.* [L., a crane-fly.] A genus of dipterous insects, which includes the various species of crane-fly. They have very long legs, as may be seen in *T. oleracea*, or father-long-legs. There are many British species. The members of the genus are of comparatively large size. Their larvæ, which are tough and legless worms, and often confounded with wire-worm by farmers, are extremely destructive to crops both in fields and gardens.

**Tipulary** (tip'ū-la-ri), *a.* Pertaining to insects of the genus Tipula or crane-fly.

**Tipulidæ** (ti-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* A family of dipterous insects, of which the genus Tipula is the type. See TIPULA, CRANE-FLY.

**Tir** (tēr), *n.* [Fr.] A shooting; a shooting-match; as, the Belgian *Tir* National.

**Tirade** (ti-rād'), *n.* [Fr. *tirade*, a tirade, a long speech, from *tirer*, to draw, from the German. See TIRE, to seize.] 1. A long violent speech; a continued burst of violent declamation; a declamatory flight of censure or reproof.

Here he delivers a violent *tirade* against all persons who profess to know anything about angels. *Quart. Rev.*

2. In *music*, the filling of an interval between two notes several degrees apart by a run, that is by the intermediate diatonic notes.

**Tirailleur** (ti-rāl-yėr'), *n.* [Fr.] A name originally applied in France during the revolution of 1792 to light-armed troops who were thrown out from the main body to bring on an action, cover an attack, or generally to annoy or deceive the enemy; a skirmisher; a sharp-shooter.

**Tire**† (tīr), *n.* [See TIER.] 1. A row or rank; a *tier*. 'Your lowest *tire* of ordnance.' *Sir W. Raleigh.* 'To displode their second *tire* of thunder.' *Milton.*—2. A train. 'The last of this ungodly *tire*.' *Spenser.*

**Tire** (tīr), *n.* [Probably from *tiara*, but influenced by *tire*, to adorn.] A head-dress; something that encompasses the head. See TIARA.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold. *Spenser.*

He tore Dame Maudlin's silken *tire*. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tire**† (tīr), *n.* [Contr. of *attire*.] 1. Attire.—2. Furniture; apparatus. 'The *tire* of war.' *Philips.* See ATTIRE.

**Tire**† (tīr), *v.t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress, as the head. See ATTIRE.

She painted her face, and *tired* her head.
2 Ki. ix. 30.

**Tire** (tīr), *n.* [For *tier*, from *tie*.] A band or hoop, usually of iron, but now occasionally of india-rubber or other elastic substance, attached to the periphery or circumference of the wheel of a vehicle, for the purpose of binding the fellies, securing from wearing and breaking, and in the case of the elastic tires to ease the jar or shock of the vehicle, at the same time increasing the tractive adherence.

**Tire** (tīr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tired;* ppr. *tiring.* [A. Sax. *tirian, tirigan, tyrwian*, to vex, to irritate, to annoy, O.E. *terwyd*, tired, wearied; Dan. *tirre*, to tease, to worry; D. *tergen*, to provoke, to irritate. The form of the word has been influenced by *tire*, to seize, pull, if indeed its origin is not to be traced to this word. See below.] 1. To exhaust the strength of by toil or labour; to fatigue; to weary. '*Tired* with toil, all hopes of safety past.' *Dryden.*

*Tired* limbs, and overbusy thoughts,
Inviting sleep and soft forgetfulness. *Wordsworth.*

2. To exhaust the attention or the patience of, with dulness or tediousness; to satiate, glut, sicken, or cause repugnance in, as by excessive supply or continuance.

*Tired* with all these, for restful death I cry. *Shak.*

I often grew
*Tired* of so much within our little life. *Tennyson.*

—*To tire out*, to weary or fatigue to excess; to harass.

At last, *tired out* with play
She sank her head upon her arm. *Tennyson.*

SYN. To weary, fatigue, exhaust, jade, harass.

**Tire** (tīr), *v.i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; *to have the strength fail*; to have the patience exhausted. 'Truest horse that never yet would *tire*.' *Shak.* 'A love that never *tires*.' *Tennyson.*

**Tire**† (tīr), *v.i.* [Fr. *tirer*, to drag or pull, which is from the German or Dutch verb answering to E. *tear*.] 1. To seize, pull, and tear prey; properly a term in falconry. The hawk was said *to tire on her prey*, when it was thrown to her, and she began to pull at it and tear it.

And like an empty eagle,
*Tire* on the flesh of me and of my son. *Shak.*

Ye dregs of baseness, vultures among men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits.
*B. Jonson.*

2. To seize eagerly; to be fixed on, or closely engaged in or with, anything.

Upon that were my thoughts *tiring*
When we encountered. *Shak.*

Thus made she her remove,
And left wrath *tiring* on her son for his enforced love. *Chapman.*

**Tire** (tīr), *n.* A child's apron covering the breast and having no sleeves; a tier.

**Tiredness** (tīrd'nes), *n.* The state of being wearied; weariness. *Hakewill.*

**Tireling**† (tīr'ling), *a.* Tired; fatigued; jaded. 'Whiles like a *tireling* jade he lags half way.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Tire-smith** (tīr'smith), *n.* One who makes tires and other ironwork for coaches, &c.

**Tiresome** (tīr'sum), *a.* 1. Fitted or tending to tire; exhausting the strength; fatiguing; as, a *tiresome* day's work; a *tiresome* journey.—2. Exhausting the patience or attention; wearisome; tedious.

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those critics who write in a dogmatic way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addison.*

**Tiresomely** (tīr'sum-li), *adv.* In a tiresome manner; wearisomely.

**Tiresomeness** (tīr'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness; as, the *tiresomeness* of work or of a dull speaker.

**Tire-valiant,**† **Tire-valliant**† (tīr'val-yant), *n.* A kind of head-dress.

Thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the ship-tire, the *tire-valiant*, or any tire of Venetian admittance. *Shak.*

**Tirewoman** (tīr'wu-man), *n.* 1. A woman whose occupation is to attend to the dressing of her mistress, either in the way of fashioning the dress, head-gear, &c., or of putting on her clothing, arranging her hair, and the like; a lady's-maid. 'This outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman's* making.' *Locke.* [Now antiquated.]—2. A dresser in a theatre. *Simmonds.*

**Tiring-house, Tiring-room** (tīr'ing-hous, tīr'ing-rōm), *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiring-house*. *Shak.*

But next the *tiring-room* survey, and see
False titles and promiscuous quality,
Confusedly swarm from heroes and from queens
To those that swing in clouds and fill machines.
*Addison.*

**Tirl** (tirl), *n.* [A form of *trill, thrill, thirl.*] A smart tap or stroke. [Scotch.]

**Tirl** (tirl), *v.t.* To strip of a covering or roof; to uncover or unroof.

Whiles on the strong-wing'd tempest flyin',
*Tirlin'* the kirks. *Burns.*

**Tirl** (tirl), *v.i.* To touch a slack or loose object so as to produce a tremulous motion or sound.—*To tirl at the pin*, to twirl or rattle the door-latch, as a courteous signal to the inmates that a person desires or intends to enter: an old practice which prevailed when house doors could be readily opened from without, and when they were not provided with bells and knockers as they now are. This expression, which occurs frequently in Scotch and Border ballad literature, has been differently but probably less correctly explained.

There came a *ghost* to Marg'ret's door
With many a grevious groane,
And aye he *tirled at the pin*,
But answer made she none. *Old ballad.*

Sae licht's he jumped up the stair
And *tirled at the pin;*
And wha sae ready as hersel
To let the laddie in. *Jacobite song.*

**Tirlie-wirlie** (tir'li-wir-li), *n.* A whirligig; an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines. [Scotch.]

**Tirlie-wirlie** (tir'li-wir-li), *a.* Intricate and trivially ornamental. [Scotch.]

The air's free eneuch,—the monks took care o' that—they hae contrived queer *tirlie-wirlie* holes, that gang out to the open air, and keep the stair as caller's a kail-blade. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tiro** (tī'rō), *n.* [L.] A tyro (which see).

**Tirocinium** (ti-rō-sin'i-um), *n.* [L.] The first service of a soldier; the first rudiments of any art; novitiate; hence used by Cowper as a title for a poem on schools.

**Tirolite** (ti-rol'īt), *n.* Same as *Tyrolite* (which see).

**T-iron** (tē'ī-ėrn), *n.* A kind of angle-iron having a flat flange and a web like the letter T.

**Tironian** (tī-rō'ni-an), *a.* [From *Tiro*, the freedman, pupil, and amanuensis of Cicero.] An epithet applied to notes, or to a system of shorthand in which they were written, the production of Tiro.

**Tirr** (tir), *v.t.* [Probably connected with verb to *tear*, and *tire* in sense of seize.] To tear; to uncover; to unroof; to strip; to pare off the sward by means of a spade. [Scotch.]

**Tirra-lirra** (tir'ra-lir'ra), *n.* A fanciful combination intended to imitate a musical sound, as the note of a lark, a horn, and the like.

The lark that *tirra-lirra* chants. *Shak.*

'*Tirra-lirra*' by the river
Sang Sir Lancelot. *Tennyson.*

**Tirret** (tir'et), *n.* In *her.* a manacle.

**Tirrit** (tir'rit), *n.* Terror; affright: a fanciful word put by Shakspere into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly in the play of 'Henry IV.'

**Tirwit** (tėr'wit), *n.* [Imitative of its cry. Comp. *pewit*, another name it commonly bears; Sc. *tewhit*.] A name given to the lapwing. See LAPWING.

**'Tis** (tiz). A common contraction of *It'Is.*

**Tisan** (ti'san). See PTISAN.

**Tisic** (tiz'ik), *a.* and *n.* Corrupt spelling of *Phthisic.*

**Tisical** (tiz'ik-al), *a.* Corrupt spelling of *Phthisical.*

**Tisicky** (tiz'ik-i), *a.* Consumptive; phthisical.

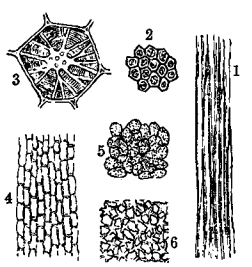
**Tisri, Tizri** (tiz'ri), *n.* [Heb. *tishri*, from Chal. *sherâ'*, to open, to begin.] The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

**Tissue** (tish'ū), *n.* [Fr. *tissu*, woven, pp. of *tisser*, to weave, from L. *texere*, to weave, whence *text, texture*, &c.] 1. A woven or textile fabric; specifically, cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours. 'A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire.' *Dryden.*

She did lie
In her pavilion—cloth of gold of *tissue*. *Shak.*

2. In *animal anat.* the texture or grouping of anatomical elements of which the systems of organs are composed; the primary layers composing any of the parts of animal bodies. The classification of tissues may now be said to be arranged on two different principles, having reference either to special histology, which concerns itself with the structure of organs in which a combination of various tissues may enter; or to general histology, which treats of the tissues properly so called. Hence, under the first arrangement we speak of *muscular tissue*, or flesh; *osseous tissue*, or bone; *adipose tissue*, or fat; *cartilaginous tissue*, or gristle; *pigmentary tissue*, or colouring matter seen in the skin, in the choroid coat of the eye, the iris, &c.; *areolar, cellular*, or *connective tissue*, widely distributed in every part of the body, and serving to bind together and consolidate other parts and tissues. According to the second system of grouping we have, (*a*) *cellular tissue*, which consists entirely of cells, in which cell lies close to cell, such as occur in the epidermis, nails, the epithelium, or living membranes of the inner surfaces of the body, &c.; (*b*) *connective tissue*, in which one cell is regularly separated from the others by a certain amount of intermediate or intercellular substance, as exemplified in cartilage, fat, &c.; (*c*) more highly developed tissues in which the structures are usually more or less tubular; this group including the muscles, nerves, and vessels, and, in Virchow's arrangement, the blood. It is to be observed that though the terms in the two classifications may have a correspondence in name, the correspondence does not extend strictly to the nature of the tissues to which they are applied. The terms *adventitious, accidental*, or *pathological tissue* have been applied generally to morbid productions resembling any of the natural or physiological tissues. The belief is gaining currency that every pathological tissue has its physiological or normal prototype, and that the abnormality consists either in its production at the wrong place or time, or to an excessive extent.—3. In *vegetable anat.* the minute elementary structures of which the organs of plants are composed. These elementary structures differ from each other, and are so minute as generally to be distinctly visible only with the aid of the microscope. They are named *elementary organs, organic tissue*, or

*vegetable tissue.* When a leaf or a portion of the stem of one of the higher plants is submitted to the microscope it is found to consist, (1) of a thin transparent homogeneous membrane, which is arranged in the form of cells or cylindrical tubes; (2) of fibres which are arranged in a spiral form in the interior of the cells or tubes; and (3) of a fluid, filling the cells, and existing between them, and containing in it globules of various sizes and kinds. These parts constitute what are known respectively as elementary membrane, elementary fibre, and organic mucus. The elementary fibre is only found in the higher forms of plants, the other two are found in all plants. The tissues of plants then are composed of elementary membrane and elementary fibre, and the principal forms under which they




Vegetable Tissue.

1, Prosenchyma or Woody Tissue. 2, Horizontal section of Prosenchymatous Tissue. 3, Do. do. of a Single Cell, showing the successive layers of deposit in the interior which give hardness and firmness to the wood of plants. 4, Cylindrical Parenchyma. 5, Round or Elliptical Parenchymatous Tissue. 6, Spongiform or Stellate Tissue.

exhibit themselves constitute the cellular tissue, fibrous tissue, and vascular tissue. *Cellular tissue,* often called *parenchyma,* is composed of membrane in the form of cells or cavities which are closed on all sides, and are commonly of a spheroidal form, although they often assume various other forms. The pith of plants is entirely composed of cellular tissue, but it enters largely into the structure of other parts, and in many, as in the mushroom and sea-weed orders, is the only tissue. *Fibrous tissue* is that in which the elementary fibre alone is apparent. When the cells are composed of membrane and spiral fibre combined, or of fibre alone (as in some instance when the membrane appears to have been absorbed during growth), they constitute the *fibro-cellular tissue. Vascular* or *tubular tissue* is composed of very elongated membranous tubes, tapering at each end. It comprehends the woody (also called *prosenchyma*) and laticiferous tissues. When the tubes have within them a spiral fibre, or their walls marked with broken spiral lines or dots, arranged in a circular or spiral direction, they constitute *fibro-vascular tissue.*—4. A connected series; as, the whole story is a *tissue* of forgeries or of falsehood.

The creations of poetical imagination, so far from being a mere *tissue* of airy phantoms and unrealities, . . . are to us a revelation of realities lying beyond the reach of exact science. *Dr. Caird.*

**Tissue** (tish'ū), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tissued;* ppr. *tissuing.* To form tissue of; to interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

**Tissued** (tish'ūd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Clothed in or adorned with tissue.

Crested knights and *tissued* dames
Assembled at the glorious call. *Wharton.*

2. Variegated. '*Tissued* clouds.' *Milton.*

**Tissue-paper** (tish'ū-pā-pėr), *n.* A very thin gauze-like paper, such as is used for protecting engravings in books, wrapping fine and delicate articles, &c.

**Tit** (tit), *n.* [This word would seem to have been rather loosely applied to anything small, especially to birds, as in *titmouse, titlark, titling;* Icel. *tittr,* a small bird, a tit. Comp. *tot.*] 1. Same as *Titmouse.*—2. A small horse. 'Resolved for the time to come to ride his *tit* with more sobriety.' *Sterne.* 3. A contemptuous term for a woman.

And the poor silly *tits* of the village curtsey as he passes. *J. Baillie.*

4. A small bit; a morsel.—*Tit for tat,* an equivalent, in the way of revenge or repartee.

*Tit for tat,* Betsy! You are right, my girl. *Colman & Garrick.*

**Titan** (tī'tan), *n.* 1. In *Greek myth.* one of the twelve children (six sons and six daughters) of Uranus (Heaven) and Ge (Earth). They rebelled against their father and deposed him, raising Cronos, one of their number, to the throne. After a long contest they were defeated by Zeus and thrown into Tartarus.—2. Poetical for the sun. *Shak.*

**Titan** (tī'tan), *n.* 1. A calcareous earth; titanite.—2. A metal; titanium.

**Titan** (tī'tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Titans; titanic. 'The *Titan* physical difficulties of his enterprise.' *Is. Taylor.*

**Titanate** (tī'tan-āt), *n.* A salt of titanic acid.

**Titaness** (tī'tan-es), *n.* A female Titan; a female personage of surpassing power. 'Truth, . . . *Titaness* among deities.' *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Titania** (tī-tā'ni-a), *n.* The queen of Fairyland and consort of Oberon.

The Shakspearean commentators have not thought fit to inform us why the poet designates the Fairy-queen *Titania.* It, however, presents no difficulty. It was the belief of those days that the Fairies were the same as the classic Nymphs, the attendants of Diana. . . . The fairy-queen was therefore the same as Diana, whom Ovid (Met. iii. 173) styles *Titania.* *Keightley.*

**Titanian, Titanitic** (tī-tan'i-an, tī-ta-nit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

**Titanic** (tī-tan'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Titans; hence, enormous in size or strength; gigantic; superhuman; huge; vast; as, *Titanic* struggles or efforts. '*Titanic* forces taking birth.' *Tennyson.* '*Titanic* shapes.' *Tennyson.*

**Titanic** (ti-tan'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to titanium.—*Titanic acid* ($TiO_2$), dioxide of titanium, called also *Titanic Oxide* or *Anhydride.* It is obtained from rutile, which is a native titanate of iron and manganese. It is a snow-white infusible solid, in its relations somewhat analogous to silicic acid. It is used in making the finer kinds of enamel for artificial teeth, from its whiteness and hardness.

**Titaniferous** (tī-tan-if'ėr-us), *a.* [*Titanium,* and L. *fero,* to bear.] Producing titanium; as, *titaniferous* pyrites.—*Titaniferous cerite,* a mineral of a blackish brown colour, found on the Coromandel coast. It consists of the oxides of cerium, iron, manganese, and titanium.

**Titanite** (tī'tan-īt), *n.* An ore of titanium, called also *Sphene* (which see).

**Titanitic,** *a.* Same as *Titanian.*

**Titanium** (tī-tā'ni-um), *n.* [So called in fanciful allusion to the *Titans.* See TITAN.] Sym. Ti. At. wt. 50. A metal discovered by Gregor in 1791, in a black sand in Cornwall. It was afterwards discovered by Klaproth in some other minerals, and he gave it the name it now bears. In 1822 Wollaston examined it, and ascertained its properties. It is found combined with oxygen in several minerals, and occurs occasionally in combination with nitrogen in the slag ironworks as small cubical crystals, exactly similar to bright copper in appearance, of specific gravity 5·3, and very infusible. When heated with nitre these crystals are oxidized, producing titanic acid. Titanium is a dark green, heavy, amorphous powder. Oxygen and titanium combine, forming the sesquioxide $Ti_2O_3$, which is a black powder, and the peroxide or titanic acid, $TiO_2$. Titanium also combines with chlorine, forming two chlorides, $TiCl_3$ and $TiCl_4$, and with sulphur forming a sulphide, $TiS_2$. This metal forms several compounds with nitrogen. The ores of this metal are called menachanite, from Menachan in Cornwall, where it was originally found; iserine, from the river Iser, in Silesia; nigrine, from its black colour; sphene, rutile, brookite, axotomous iron, crichtonite, ilmenite, mohsite, æschynite, greenovite, and octahedrite or anatase.—*Titanium green,* ferrocyanide of titanium, precipitated by ferrocyanide of potassium from a solution of titanic chloride, recommended as an innocuous substitute for Schweinfurt-green and other arsenical green pigments. The colour, however, is far inferior to that of Schweinfurt-green.

**Titanotherium** (tī'tan-o-thē"ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *Titan, Titanos,* a Titan, and *thērion,* a wild beast.] *Lit.* a gigantic beast. A large fossil herbivorous mammal, possibly twice the size of a horse, somewhat allied to the tapir, whose remains are found in the miocene strata of Missouri.

**Titan-shorl** (tī'tan-shorl), *n.* Native oxide of titanium.

**Titbit** (tit'bit), *n.* A particularly delicious, nice, or tender piece. Also written *Tidbit* (which see).

**Tite.**† For *Tideth.* Happeneth. *Chaucer.*

**Titering,**† *n.* Courtship. *Chaucer.*

**Tith**† (tith), *a.* [See TIGHT. Comp. Sc. *mith,* for *might.*] Tight; nimble; brisk.

Of a good stirring strain too, she goes *tith.* *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tithable** (tīTH'a-bl), *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

**Tithe** (tīTH), *n.* [O.E. *tethe, tiethe, teothe,* A.Sax. *teótha* (for *teóntha*), the tenth, whence *teóthian,* to tithe or take a tenth. (See TEN.) Sc. *teind* = E. *tithe,* the former being from the Scandinavian.] 1. The tenth part of anything; specifically, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock and the personal industry of the inhabitants, allotted to the clergy for their support. In England tithes are *personal, prædial,* or *mixed; personal,* when accruing from labour, art, trade, and navigation; *prædial,* when issuing from the earth, as hay, wood, grain, and fruit; and *mixed,* when accruing from beasts which are fed from the ground. Another division of tithes is into *great* and *small. Great tithes* consist of all species of corn and grain, hay, and wood; and *small tithes,* of prædial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes. The great tithes belong to the rector, and are hence called *parsonage tithes;* and the latter are due to the vicar, and are hence called *vicarage tithes.* Tithes are either due de jure or by custom; to the latter class belong all personal tithes. The exemptions from tithes are composition, a modus decimandi, prescription, or act of parliament.—*Commutation of tithes,* the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money, and chargeable on the land. Several acts of parliament have been passed for effecting the commutation of tithes in England and Ireland. In regard to tithes in Scotland see TEINDS.—2. A small part or proportion.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shak.*

**Tithe**† (tīTH), *a.* Tenth. 'Every *tithe* soul, 'mongst many thousand.' *Shak.*

**Tithe** (tīTH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tithed;* ppr. *tithing.* To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.

When thou hast made an epd of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase. Deut. xxvi. 12.

Ye *tithe* mint and rue. Luke xi. 42.

**Tithe** (tīTH), *v.i.* To pay tithes.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
*Tithe* so as thy cattle the Lord do not strike. *Tusser.*

**Tithe-commissioner** (tīTH"kom-mi'shon-ėr), *n.* One of a board of officers appointed by the government for arranging propositions for commuting or compounding for tithes. *Simmonds.*

**Tithe-free** (tīTH'frē), *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

**Tithe-gatherer** (tīTH'gaTH-ėr-ėr), *n.* One who collects tithes.

**Titheless** (tīTH'les), *a.* Same as *Tithe-free.*

**Tithe-pig** (tīTH'pig), *n.* One pig out of ten, paid as a tithe or church-rate. *Shak.*

**Tithe-proctor** (tīTH'prok-tėr), *n.* A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates. This functionary was formerly employed by the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland, and as he had the privilege of valuing the farmers' and cottagers' crops (the demesnes of the land-owners being exempt from valuation), and as the tithes were often mercilessly exacted even in cases of absolute distress, with ruinous legal expenses, the peasantry held the tithe-proctors in special abhorrence.

**Tither** (tīTH'ėr), *n.* One who tithes or collects tithes.

**Tithing** (tīTH'ing), *n.* 1. The act of levying or taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe. 'To take *tithings* of their blood and sweat.' *Motley.*—2. In *old Eng. law,* a decennary; a number or company of ten householders, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other. The institution of tithings in England is ascribed to Alfred, and although this institution has long ceased the name and division are still retained in many parts of England.

**Tithing-man** (tīTH'ing-man), *n.* 1. In *old Eng. law,* the chief man of a tithing; a headborough; one elected to preside over

the tithing.—2. A peace officer; an under-constable.—3. A parish officer in New England, United States, annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, and to make complaint of any disorderly conduct.

**Tithing-penny** (tiтн'ing-pen-ni), *n.* A small sum paid to the sheriff by each tithing, &c., for the charge of keeping courts.

**Tithly**† (tiтн'li), *adv.* [See the adjective.] Tightly; nimbly; briskly. 'I have seen him trip it *tithly*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tithonic** (ti-thon'ik), *a.* [From Gr. *Tithōnos*, the consort of Aurora.] Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects; actinic.

**Tithonicity** (ti-thō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [See above.] A name given to that property of light by which it produces chemical effects. Now called *Actinism*.

**Tithymal** (tith'i-mal), *n.* [Gr. *tithymalos*.] A plant of the genus Euphorbia, *E. antiquorum*.

**Titillate** (tit'il-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *titillated;* ppr. *titillating*. [L. *titillo, titillatum*, to tickle.] To tickle. 'The pungent grains of *titillating* dust.' *Pope.*

**Titillation** (tit-il-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *titillatio*. See TITILLATE.] 1. The act of tickling, or the state of being tickled.—2. Any slight pleasure. 'The products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses.' *Glanville.*

**Titillative** (tit'il-lāt-iv), *a.* Tending to titillate or tickle.

**Titivate, Tittivate** (tit'i-vāt), *v.t.* [Perhaps from *tidy*.] To put in order; to make look smart or spruce; to dress; to adorn. [Slang.]

Call in your black man, and *titivate* a bit.
*Thackeray.*

Regular as clockwork—breakfast at nine—dress and *tittivate* a little. *Dickens.*

**Titlark** (tit'lärk), *n.* [*Tit* and *lark*. Comp. *titmouse*. See TIT.] A small dentirostral bird of the genus Anthus (*A. pratensis*), family Sylviadæ, called also the *Meadow-pipit, Titling*, and in Scotland the *Mossheeper*. It is found in almost all parts of Europe, in Western Hindustan, Japan, and Iceland. It is a bird of slim shape, having the plumage and long hinder toes of the true larks, but with the slender bill of the wagtails, which birds it resembles in its habits and motion of the tail. Its song is weak and plaintive. In winter it is gregarious. The cuckoo is said to deposit its eggs more frequently in the nest of the titlark than in that of any other bird. The field titlark or titling, or tree pipit (*Anthus arboreus*), is a summer visitant of the south of England; the sea titling or rock pipit (*A. petrosus*) frequents our shores. See PIPIT.

**Title** (tī'tl), *n.* [L. *titulus*, a title.] 1. An inscription put over anything as a name by which it is known.

Tell me once more what *title* thou (a casquet) dost bear. *Shak.*

2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and usually the author's and publisher's names.—*Bastard title*. See under BASTARD.—*Half-title*, the short title generally occupying the top part of the first page of text in a book.—3. A particular section or division of a subject, as a law, a book, and the like; especially a chapter or section of a law-book. *Bouvier.*—4. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons.—*Titles of honour* are words and phrases which belong to certain persons as their right in consequence of certain dignities being inherent in them or conferred upon them, as Emperor, King, Czar, Prince, &c. The five orders of nobility in Britain are distinguished by the titles of honour—Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount, and Baron; and the persons in whom the dignity of the peerage inheres are entitled to be designated by these words. The dignity of Baronet has, besides its name, which is placed after the name and surname of the person spoken of, the privilege of prefixing Sir. This title, like the titles of peers, is hereditary. The dignity of knighthood, which is not hereditary, entitles those on whom the honour is conferred to the prefix Sir to their former name and surname. Ecclesiastical dignities, such as Archbishop, Bishop, &c., bring with them the right to certain titles of honour besides the phrases by which the dignity itself is designated; and it is usual to bestow on all persons who are admitted into the clerical order the title of Reverend. Municipal offices have also titles accompanying them, as the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, the Lord Dean of Guild, &c.; and in the law there are very eminent offices the names of which become titles of honour to the possessors of them, and which bring with them the right to certain terms of distinction.

I weigh the man, not his *title;* 'tis not the king's stamp can make the metal better. *Wycherley.*

5. A name; an appellation.

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

O thou! whatever *title*-please thine ear,
Dean, Drapier, Bickerstaff, or Gulliver. *Pope.*

6. A claim; a right. 'Make claim and *title* to the crown of France.' *Shak.*

He must unlearn much of that knowledge which has, perhaps, constituted hitherto his chief *title* to superiority. *Macaulay.*

7.† Property; a possession. 'To guard a *title* that was rich before.' *Shak.*—8. In *law*, (*a*) property or right of ownership, or the sources of such right, or the facts and events which are the means whereby property is acquired; a party's right to the enjoyment of lands or goods, or the means whereby such right has accrued, and by which it is evidenced. (*b*) The instrument which is evidence of a right. (*c*) A heading or indorsement; as, the *title* of an act of parliament; the *title* of an affidavit, &c.—*Passive title*, in *Scots law*, see under PASSIVE.—9. In the *Church of England*, a condition precedent to, or a claim in favour of ordination.—10. A church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside.

**Title** (tī'tl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *titled;* ppr. *titling*. To name; to call; to entitle.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God. *Milton.*

**Titled** (tī'tld), *a.* Having a title: especially, having a title of nobility.

**Title-deed** (tī'tl-dēd), *n.* In *law*, a writing evidencing a man's right or title to property.

**Title-leaf** (tī'tl-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a book on which the title is printed; a title-page.

**Titleless** (tī'tl-les), *a.* Not having a title or name.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forged himself a name. *Shak.*

**Title-page** (tī'tl-pāj), *n.* The page of a book which contains the title.

**Titler** (tit'lėr), *n.* A large truncated cone of refined sugar.

**Title-rôle** (tī'tl-rōl), *n.* In *theatricals*, the character or part in a play which gives its name to the play, as Hamlet in the play of 'Hamlet,' Macbeth in that of 'Macbeth,' &c.

**Title-scroll** (tī'tl-skrōl), *n.* A scroll showing titles, as of a nobleman or great family. '*Title-scrolls* and gorgeous heraldries.' *Tennyson.*

**Titling** (tit'ling), *n.* [A dim. of *tit*, something small.] 1. The hedge-sparrow.—2. A name formerly given in the custom-house to stockfish. *Simmonds.*

**Titmouse** (tit'mous), *n.* pl. **Titmice** (tit'mīs). [*Tit*, a small thing, a small bird, and *mouse*, by corruption from A. Sax. *māse* (D. *mees*, G. *meise*), a titmouse; comp. *titlark*.] An insessorial bird belonging to the order Dentirostres, and forming the type of the family Paridæ. The titmice have a

Blue Titmouse, male and female (*Parus cæruleus*).

slender, short, conical, and straight beak, furnished with little hairs at the base, and have the nostrils concealed among the feathers. They are very active little birds, continually flitting and climbing from branch to branch, suspending themselves from the sprays in all sorts of positions, rending asunder the seeds on which they feed, devouring insects wherever they see them, and not sparing even small birds when they happen to find them sick, and are able to put an end to them. Their notes are shrill and wild. They lay up stores of seeds, and build on trees (some of them hanging nests) in the holes of old trees, in walls, &c. The great tit (*Parus major*), blue tit (*P. cæruleus*), crested tit (*P. cristatus*), the cole tit (*P. ater*), marsh tit (*P. palustris*), long-tailed tit (*P. caudatus*), and bearded tit (*P. biarmicus*) are British species.

**Titrate** (tī'trāt) *v.t.* To submit to the process of titration.

**Titration** (ti-trā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *titre*, title, standard of fineness, &c.] In *analytical chem.* a process for ascertaining the quantity of any given constituent present in a compound by observing the quantity of a liquid of known strength (called a *standard solution*) necessary to convert the constituent into another form, the close of the reaction being marked by some definite phenomenon, usually a change of colour or the formation of a precipitate. Called also *Volumetric Analysis*.

**Titter** (tit'tėr), *v.i.* [Probably an imitative word; comp. such words as *snigger, snicker*, G. *kichern*, to titter; E. *tattle*, &c.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint.

Thus Sal, with tears in either eye,
While Victor Ned sat *tittering* by. *Shenstone.*

**Titter** (tit'tėr), *n.* A restrained laugh.

A strangled *titter*, out of which there brake,
On all sides, clamouring etiquette to death,
Unmeasured mirth. *Tennyson.*

**Titter** (tit'tėr), *v.i.* [Akin to *totter;* Icel. *titra*, to tremble; G. *zittern*, to quiver.] To ride on each end of a balanced plank; to see-saw. See TEETER.

**Titter**† (tit'tėr), *n.* A kind of weed. See TINE.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine.
*Tusser.*

**Titteration** (tit'tėr-ā-shon), *n.* A fit of tittering or giggling. 'Throw me into a *titteration*.' *Richardson.* [Rare.]

**Tittering** (tit'tėr-ing), *n.* The act of one who titters; restrained laughter.

**Titter-totter** (tit'tėr-tot-tėr), *adv.* In a swaying manner; unsteadily. 'Don't stand *titter-totter*.' *Bailey.* Also written *Tetter-totter*.

**Titter-totter** (tit'tėr-tot'tėr), *v.i.* To see-saw; to teeter.

**Tittie, Titty** (tit'ti), *n.* The infantine and endearing manner of pronouncing *sister*. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Tittimouse**† (tit'ti-mous), *n.* The titmouse. 'The ringdove, redbreast, and the *tittimouse*.' *John Taylor.*

**Tittivate** (tit'i-vāt), *v.t.* See TITIVATE.

**Tittle** (tit'l), *n.* [From *tit*, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

Every *tittle* of this prophecy is most exactly verified.
*South.*

**Tittle** (tit'l), *v.i.* [Allied to *tattle*.] To prate idly; to whisper. [Scotch.]

**Tittlebat** (tit'l-bat), *n.* The stickleback. *Dickens.*

**Tittle-tattle** (tit'l-tat'l), *n.* [A reduplication of *tattle;* an imitative word.] 1. Idle trifling talk; empty prattle.

Sometimes the *tittle-tattle* of a fine lady, sometimes that of an old nurse; always *tittle-tattle*.
*Lady M. W. Montagu.*

2. An idle trifling talker. [Rare.]

Impertinent *tittle-tattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse than that of talking slower or faster.
*Tatler.*

**Tittle-tattle** (tit'l-tat'l), *a.* Gossiping; chattering. 'The *tittle-tattle* town.' *Wm. Combe.* [Rare.]

**Tittle-tattle** (tit'l-tat'l), *v.i.* To talk idly; to prate.

You must be *tittle-tattling* before all our guests.
*Shak.*

**Titubate** (tit'ū-bāt), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *titubated;* ppr. *titubating*. [L. *titubo, titubatum*, to stumble.] 1. To stumble; to trip; to stagger. *Waterhouse.*—2. To rock or roll, as a curved body on a plane.

**Titubation** (tit-ū-bā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of stumbling.—2. In *med.* restlessness; an inclination to constant change of position; fidgets.—3. The act of rocking or rolling, as a curved body on a plane.

**Titular** (tit'ū-lėr), *a.* [Fr. *titulaire;* from L. *titulus*. See TITLE.] Being such or such by title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharg-

ing the duties of it; having or conferring the title only; as, a *titular* king or prince.

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

The policy of the crown in Russia has always been to level all distinctions among the subjects, as far as the existence of a *titular* nobility will allow. *Brougham.*

**Titular** (tit'ū-lėr), *n.* 1. One who possesses the title of an office without the real power or authority belonging to it. — 2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, one who may lawfully enjoy a benefice without performing its duties. In *Scots eccles. law, titulars of the tithes*, the titulars or patrons to whom the teinds or tenth part of the produce of lands, formerly claimed by the clergy, had been gifted by the crown, into whose hands the same fell at the Reformation.

**Titularity** (tit-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* The state of being titular.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their successors retain the same even in its *titularity*. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Titularly** (tit'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a titular manner; nominally; by title only.

**Titulary** (tit'ū-la-ri), *n.* Same as *Titular*. *Ayliffe.*

**Titulary** (tit'ū-la-ri), *a.* 1. Consisting in a title; bearing a title; titular.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to a title; proceeding from a right or title.

William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence grounded upon the Confessor's will. *Bacon.*

**Tituled** † (tit'ūld), *a.* Having or bearing a title; entitled.

**Tituping** (tit'up-ing), *a.* Restless; lively; full of spirit. '*Tituping* misses.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tituppy** (tit'up-i), *a.* Unsubstantial; loosely put together; shaky. 'Such a little *tituppy* thing.' *Jane Austen.*

**Tityre-tu** (tit'i-rē-tū), *n.* A name given to the members of a band of ruffians who, in the time of Charles II., infested the streets of London at night for the purpose of creating disturbances. The term is equivalent to the *Mohock, Hawcubite, Hector*, &c., of a later day, and is from the first line of the first eclogue of Virgil: '*Tityre, tu* patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi.'

The Muns and *Tityre Tus* had given place to the Hectors, and the Hectors had been recently succeeded by the Scourers. At a later period arose the Nicker, the Hawkubite, and the yet more dreaded name of Mohawk. *Macaulay.*

**Tiu, Tiw** (tē'ų), *n.* In *Northern myth.* the original supreme divinity of the ancient Teutonic mythology, corresponding with *Dyaus* of India, *Zeus* of Greece, and the *Jove* of the Romans. *Gladstone.*

**Tiver** (ti'vėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *teâfor*, a reddish tint or colour.] A kind of ochre which is used in marking sheep in some parts of England.

**Tiver** (ti'vėr), *v.t.* To mark with tiver, as sheep, in different ways and for different purposes.

**Tivy** (tiv'i), *adv.* [See TANTIVY.] With great speed: a huntsman's word or sound.

In a bright moonshine while winds whistle loud,
*Tivy, tivy, tivy*, we mount and we fly. *Dryden.*

**Tizri,** *n.* Same as *Tisri.*

**Tizzi** (tiz'zi), *n.* A corruption of *Tester;* a sixpence. [Slang.]

**T-joint** (tē'joint), *n.* The union of one pipe or plate rectangularly with another resembling the letter T.

**Tmesis** (tmē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *tmēsis*, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *gram.* a figure by which a compound word is separated into two parts, and one or more words inserted between them; as, of whom *be* thou *ware* also (2 Tim. iv. 15), for of whom *beware* thou also.

**To** (tų, or when emphasized tō), *prep.* [A. Sax. *tó*, to, towards, for, &c.; O. Sax. and O. Fris. *to, te, ti*, D. *toe, te*, L.G. *to*, G. *zu*, O.H.G. *zo, zuo, ze*, Goth. *du:* not in the Scandinavian tongues, though *til* may be connected. Cog. Ir. and Gael. *do*, Corn. *dho*, Slav. *do*. In Anglo-Saxon it was rarely used before the infinitive, and did not serve as the sign of the infinitive mood, this sign being the term. *-an*. It was common with a gerund, however, of similar form with the infinitive (in such phrases as 'ready *to* go,' 'good *to* eat,' 'debts *to* pay,' &c.), and hence its modern use, which dates from the end of the twelfth century.] 1. Denoting motion towards a place or thing; indicating direction towards a place, point, goal, state, or condition; or towards something to be done or to be treated; towards. In the sense of movement toward *to* is opposed to *from*, and usually interchangeable with *unto*. 'Driven *to* doubt.' *Shak.*

Adonis hied him *to* the chase. *Shak.*

First go with me *to* church and call me wife,
And then away *to* Venice *to* your friend. *Shak.*

The lamp hangs from the ceiling *to* the floor. *Harris.*

An instinctive taste teaches men to build their churches in flat countries with spire steeples, which, . . . point up with silent finger *to* the sky and stars. *Coleridge.*

2. Indicating a point or limit reached in space, time, or degree; expressing extent, limit, degree of comprehension, inclusion as far as; excluding all omission or exception. 'From the hour of my nativity *to* this instant.' *Shak.* 'Who hate and scorn you *to* a man.' *Swift.*

Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count *to* one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well *to* twenty. *Locke.*

3. Indicating anything capable of being regarded as a limit to movement or action; denoting destination, aim, design, and purpose; for; as, he is going *to* a trade; he is rising *to* wealth and honour. 'He is franked up *to* fatting.' *Shak.*

Wherefore was I *to* this keen mockery born? *Shak.*

Marks and points out each man of us *to* slaughter. *B. Jonson.*

4. Signifying a result or effect produced; denoting an end or consequence; as, he was flattered *to* his ruin; the king engaged in a war *to* his cost.

I shall laugh myself *to* death. *Shak.*

5. Denoting addition, accumulation, or possession. 'She adds honours *to* his hateful name.' *Shak.*

Rain added *to* a river that is rank
Perforce will force it overflow the bank. *Shak.*

Wisdom he has and *to* his wisdom courage,
Temper *to* that, and unto all success. *Sir J. Denham.*

6. Implying junction or union.

How like a jade he stood, tied *to* a tree. *Shak.*

7. In comparison of; denoting comparison, proportion, or measure; compared with.

I *to* the world am like a drop of water. *Shak.*

Among the ancients, the weight of oil was *to* that of wine as wine *to* tea. *Arbuthnot.*

Hence it is used in a strictly limited sense in expressing ratios or proportions; as, three is *to* twelve as four is *to* sixteen. — 8. Denoting opposition and contrast; implying antithesis; as, they engaged hand *to* hand. 'Set'st oath *to* oath, thy tongue against thy tongue.' *Shak.* 'Ten proofs *to* one that blood hath the victory.' *Shak.*

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face *to* face. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12.

Then call them to our presence; face *to* face
And frowning brow *to* brow. *Shak.*

Often used in betting phrases.

My hat *to* a halfpenny Pompey proves the best worthy. *Shak.*

Here also may be classed such phrases as —*To one's face, to one's teeth, to one's eyes*, in presence and defiance of. 'Tell him *to his teeth.*' *Shak.* 'Weepest thou for him *to my face.*' *Shak.* — 9. Denoting accord, adaptation, or agreement; according to; in congruity or harmony with; as, an occupation suited *to* his taste; a husband *to* her mind. 'Fashion your demeanour *to* my looks.' *Shak.*

He *to* God's image, she *to* his was made. *Dryden.*

10. Denoting correspondency, simultaneousness, or accompaniment; as, she sang *to* his guitar. 'She dances *to* her lays.' *Shak.* 'Moved on in silence *to* soft pipes.' *Milton.* 11. In the place of; as a substitute for; in the character or quality of; for; as. 'To take *to* wife.' *Shak.*

I have a king here *to* my flatterer. *Shak.*

12. Denoting relation; concerning. 'Answer *to* his part performed.' *Shak.* 'A king's oath *to* the contrary.' *Shak.* — 13. In a great variety of cases *to* supplies the place of the dative in other languages; it connects transitive verbs with their indirect or distant objects, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action; as, to drink a health *to* a person; what's that *to* you? it's a great deal *to* me. '*To* a pretty ear she tunes her tale.' *Shak.* 'Here's *to* my love.' *Shak.*

Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly *to* them. 1 *Tim.* iv. 15.

I think to go *to* Tunbridge for a fortnight. *Richardson.*

After substantives *to* is thus often equivalent (or nearly so) to *of;* as, a dislike *to* spirituous liquors. 'Thou lackey *to* eternity.' *Shak.*

The cock that is the trumpet *to* the morn,
Doth . . . awake the god of day. *Shak.*

But though I am daughter *to* his blood
I am not *to* his manners. *Shak.*

After adjectives, it denotes the person or thing, with respect to which, or in whose interest, a quality is shown or perceived; as, a substance sweet *to* the taste; an event painful *to* the mind. — 14. A common vulgarism in America for *at* or *in* (a place).

Father and mother used them, and so did all the old folks *to* Slickville. *Haliburton.*

15. The sign of the infinitive mood of a verb, or governing the gerundial infinitive or gerund. The simple infinitive occurs in such sentences as, I wish *to* go, command him *to* go, *to* ride is pleasant.

Ay, but *to* die, and (*to*) go we know not where;
*To* lie in cold obstruction and *to* rot;
This sensible warm motion *to* become
A kneaded clod. *Shak.*

It is generally omitted after the auxiliaries *do, can, may, must, will, shall* (with their past tenses), as well as after such verbs as *bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, behold, observe, have* (in such phrases as *I would have you know*=I would wish you to know), and *know*. [To speak more correctly *to* is not omitted in these cases, but the old infinitive without *to* is used. Formerly it was sometimes inserted; as, 'Many *did to* die.' *Spenser.*] The gerundial infinitive denotes design or purpose, and in this case the form *for to* was formerly in good usage; as, 'What went ye out *for to* see?' *Mat.* xi. 9; but this is now inelegant and vulgar. — *To* with the gerundial infinitive often comes (*a*) after an adjective; as, prompt *to* obey; quick *to* hear; slow *to* censure.

We are ready *to* try our fortunes to the last man. *Shak.*

(*b*) After the substantive verb, *to* denoting futurity. 'We are still *to* seek for something else.' *Bentley.* (*c*) After *have, to* denoting duty or necessity; as, I have a debt *to* pay. — Anciently *to* was often omitted where we should now insert it as a sign of the infinitive.

Being mechanical, you ought not [*to*] walk
Upon a labouring day without the sign
Of your profession. *Shak.*

It is often improperly so omitted in the present day. In colloquial usage *to* often stands for and supplies an infinitive already mentioned; as, he commands me *to* go with him, but I do not wish *to*.

Your grandfather would never let me travel; I wanted *to*, but he never would. *Disraeli.*

[See note at end of next article.]

**To** (tö), *adv.* 1. Forward; in progression; on. '*To*, Achilles! *to*, Ajax! *to!*' *Shak.* — *Go to*, an expression of exhortation or of reproof. See under GO. — *To and fro, to and back, to and again*, forward and backward; up and down. 'Debating *to and fro.*' *Shak.* 'Goes *to and back*, lackeying the varying tide.' *Shak.*

Masses of marble . . . rolled *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward.*

2. Denoting *motion* towards a thing for the purpose of laying hold of it; as, to fall *to*. 'I will stand *to* and feed.' *Shak.* — 3. Denoting a junction, union, or the closing of something separated or open. 'Can honour set *to* a leg?' *Shak.* 'Clap *to* the doors.' *Shak.*

The wind has been and blown the door *to*, and I can't get in. *Dickens.*

4. Denoting an aim proposed in doing something. 'Hew *to* it with thy sword.' *Shak.* 5. In a certain direction; as, to come *to;* to heave *to*.

*Note.* In the foregoing explanations of *to* (prep. and adv.), it is to be considered that the definitions given are not always the sense of *to* by itself, but the sense rather of *to* in connection with another word or other words.

**To-.** [O. Sax. *te-*, G. *zer-*.] A particle formerly used in composition with verbs, participles, or adjectives, signifying asunder, in pieces, or giving an augmentative or intensive force to the word to which it is prefixed as *be* has since given; quite; entirely; much; very. 'The helmes they *to*-hewen and *to*-shrede.' *Chaucer.* 'Fairy-like, *to*-pinch the unclean knight.' *Shak.* 'And all *to*-brake his skull.' Judg. ix. 53. See under ALL.

**Toad** (tōd), *n.* [Found also in such forms as *tadde, tade, ted*, in A. Sax. *tâdie, tâdige*, the origin being unknown. *Tad* in *tadpole* is this

word.] The common name of the amphibian vertebrates belonging to the genus Bufo, now constituted into a family, Bufonidæ. Toads have a thick, bulky body, covered with warts or papillæ; a thick lump behind the ears, pierced with pores, from which issues a milky and fetid fluid. They have no teeth; the hind feet are but slightly webbed. They leap badly, and generally avoid the water. Some of them are hideous and disgusting animals, and the bite, saliva, &c., of the common toad were formerly considered poisonous. The toad is extremely tenacious of life, but experiments have conclusively shown that there is no truth in the oft-repeated stories of the creature being able to support life when inclosed in solid rock for immense periods of time. Toads are found in all quarters of the world. The common toad (*Bufo vulgaris*) and green toad (*B. viridis*) inhabit not only Europe, but also Asia and Africa. Toads are most abundant in America. There are now several sub-genera, such as Rhinellus, Otilophis, &c.—*Surinam toad.* See PIPA.—*Toad in the hole,* meat cooked in batter. 'The dish they call a *toad in a hole.*' *Miss Burney.*

**Toad-eater** (tōd'ēt-ėr), *n.* A name given to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

Mrs. Berry hates her cordially, and thinks she is a designing *toad-eater*, who has formed a conspiracy to rob her of her aunt's fortune. *Thackeray.*

I was reduced to be as miserable a *toad-eater* as any in Great Britain, which in the strictest sense of the word is a servant, except that the *toad-eater* has the honour of dining with my lady, and the misfortune of receiving no wages. *Sir C. Hanbury Williams.*

[The word literally designates a person who would do the most disgusting acts at the bidding of a superior, the eating of a *toad* being one of the most nauseous that can be conceived. Comp. the phrase, *to eat dirt,* and the Fr. *avaler des couleuvres,* to put up with mortifications, *lit.* to swallow adders.]

**Toad-eating** (tōd'ēt-ing), *n.* Servile or sycophantish complaisance; sycophancy.

Without . . . the officiousness, the inquisitiveness, the effrontery, the *toad-eating*, the insensibility to all reproof, he (Boswell) never could have produced so excellent a book. *Macaulay.*

**Toad-eating** (tōd'ēt-ing), *a.* Pertaining to a toad-eater or his ways.

**Toad-fish** (tōd'fish), *n.* A teleostean fish of the genus Lophius, the *L. europœus* or *piscatorius.* Called also *Fishing-frog, Angler, Sea-devil,* and *Wide-gab.* See LOPHIUS.

**Toad-flax** (tōd'flaks), *n.* The English name of various plants of the genus Linaria. The common toad-flax is *L. vulgaris,* which in its general habit is not unlike flax. The flowers are of a bright yellow; the corolla labiate, resembling that of the snapdragon in shape, but provided with a long spur. It grows in hedges and at the edges of fields. The ivy-leaved toad-flax is *L. Cymbalaria.* See LINARIA.

**Toadish**† (tōd'ish), *a.* Like a toad; venomous. 'A speckled, *toadish,* or poison fish.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Toadlet** (tōd'let), *n.* A little toad. *Coleridge.*

**Toadling** (tōd'ling), *n.* A little toad; a toadlet.

**Toadseye** (tōdz'ī), *n.* In *mineral.* a variety of wood-tin.

**Toad-spit** (tōd'spit), *n.* Same as *Cuckoo-spit.*

**Toad-stone** (tōd'stōn), *n.* 1. Bufonite, a fossil, consisting of the petrified teeth of certain mesozoic ganoid fishes. It was formerly thought to have existed in the head of a toad, was worn in rings, and held of sovereign use against venom, &c. Shakspere refers to this belief in the lines:—

Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the *toad,* ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
*As You Like It,* ii. 1.

2. [G. *todtstein,* dead stone.] The name given by miners, chiefly in Derbyshire, to certain bands, generally basaltic, which alternate with bands of limestone of the carboniferous series, and which are unproductive of ore.

**Toad-stool** (tōd'stōl), *n.* A popular name applied to numerous species of fungi.

**Toady** (tōd'i), *n.* [Short for *Toad-eater.*] 1. A base sycophant; a flatterer; a toad-eater.

A very feeble but very flattering reflex of the parasite was the umbra or shadow, who accompanied any invited guest, and who was sometimes a man of equal consequence, though usually a poor relative or an humble friend—in modern cant, 'a *toady.*' Such is the umbra of our friend Clodius. *Lord Lytton.*

2. A coarse rustic woman. *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]

**Toady**† (tōd'i), *a.* Having the character of or resembling a toad.

Vice is of such a *toady* complexion that she cannot choose but teach the soul to hate. *Feltham.*

**Toady** (tōd'i), *v.t.* To fawn upon in a servile manner; to play the toady or sycophant to.

**Toadyism** (tōd'i-izm), *n.* The practices of a toady; mean sycophancy; servile adulation. *Thackeray.*

**To-and-fro** (tō'and-frō), *n.* 1. The bandying of a question backward and forward; a discussion. *Bale.*—2. A walking backward and forward. See under To.

She,
Like some wild creature newly-caged, commenced
A *to-and-fro.* *Tennyson.*

Also used adjectively; as, *to-and-fro* motion.

**Toast** (tōst), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *toster,* Sp. and Pg. *tostar,* to roast, toast, from L. *tostum,* pp. of *torreo,* to toast. (See TORRENT.) For sense of to pledge see the noun, 2.] 1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast* bread or cheese.—2. To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet. [Familiar.]—3. To name or propose as one whose health, success, &c., is to be drunk; to drink to the success of or in honour of; as, to *toast* a lady; to *toast* the army and navy.

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;
And if we are not praised we'll not be *toasted.* *Prior.*
Several popish gentlemen *toasted* many loyal healths.
*Addison.*

**Toast** (tōst), *v.i.* To give a toast or health to be drunk; to drink a toast.

These insect reptiles, whilst they go on caballing and *toasting,* only fill us with disgust. *Burke.*

**Toast** (tōst), *n.* 1. Bread dried and scorched by the fire, or such bread dipped in melted butter or in some liquor; a piece of toasted bread put in a beverage.

Make it so large, that, filled with sack
Up to the swelling brim,
Vast *toasts* on the delicious lake
Like ships at sea may swim. *Rochester.*

2. A lady whose health is drunk in honour or respect.

The Countess, a Whig and a *toast,* was probably as gracious as her lord. *Macaulay.*

It happen'd that on a publick day a celebrated beauty of those times (of King Charles II.) was in the Cross-Bath (at Bath), and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow, half-fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, tho' he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast* (making an allusion to the usage of the times of drinking with a *toast* at the bottom of the glass). Tho' he was opposed in his resolution, this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a *toast.* *Tatler.*

3. Any one who is named in honour in drinking, as a public character or a private friend; any thing honoured in a similar manner; a sentiment proposed for general acceptance in drinking.

When the *toast* went out of use the sentiment took its place, and this I can remember myself. At length *toast* came to signify any person or thing that was to be commemorated: as, 'The King,' 'The Land we live in,' &c. *Keightley.*

**Toaster** (tōst'ėr), *n.* 1. One who toasts.—2. An instrument for toasting bread, cheese, or the like.

**Toasting-fork, Toasting-iron** (tōst'ing-fork, tōst'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* A jocular name for a sword. 'His other pistol or his *toasting-fork.*' *T. Hughes.*

I saw the game was over and hung up my *toasting-iron.* *Thackeray.*

**Toast-master** (tōst'mas-tėr), *n.* An officer who at great public entertainments announces the toasts and leads or times the cheering.

**Toast-rack** (tōst'rak), *n.* A stand for a table having partitions for slices of dry toast. *Simmonds.*

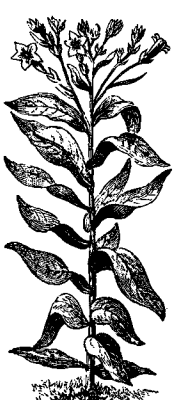
**Toast-water** (tōst'wą-tėr), *n.* Water in which toasted bread has been soaked, used as a beverage by invalids.

**Toater**† (tō'tėr), *n.* A trumpeter; a tooter.

Hark, hark! these *toaters* tell us the king's coming.
Get you gone. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tobaccanalian** (tō-bak'a-nā"li-an), *n.* One who indulges in tobacco; a smoker. 'Very good for us cheap *tobaccanalians.*' *Thackeray.* [A humorous word coined by Thackeray.]

**Tobacco** (tō-bak'kō), *n.* [Perhaps from *Tabaco,* a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it is said to have been first found by the Spaniards. But this is very doubtful. Las Casas says that in the first voyage of Columbus the Spaniards saw in Cuba many persons smoking dry herbs or leaves rolled up in tubes called *tabacos.* Charlevoix, in his *History of St. Dominique,* says that the instrument used in smoking was called *tabaco,* and hence the name, and Humboldt adopts this view. In Hakluyt's *Voyages,* 1589, it is stated that 'there is an herbe (in Virginia) which is sowed apart by itself, and is called by the inhabitants *uppowoc:* in the West Indies it hath divers names, according to the severall places and countries where it groweth and is used. The Spaniards call it *tabacco.*'] A genus of plants (Nicotiana), mostly herbaceous, but some shrubby, nat. order Solanaceæ, natives of the warmer parts of America, Eastern Asia, and Australia. There are several species, all narcotic. Those most generally cultivated are *N. Tabacum* and *N. macrophylla,* the former being often called Virginian tobacco. It is of an erect habit, and grows to the height of 5 or 6 feet, having lanceolate leaves from 6 to 18 inches long, and rose-coloured flowers. Besides being used as the name of the plants *tobacco* is also the name of the prepared leaves. Tobacco has been employed in medicine as a stimulant, emetic, and purgative, but it is as a luxury that its use is so widely diffused, the chief modes in which it is taken being smoking, snuffing, and chewing. The leaf undergoes various processes of manufacture in accordance with the mode in which it is to be used. Its use in America is of unknown antiquity. Among the North American Indians smoking has from time immemorial been regarded almost as a religious rite, the calumet being associated with their most solemn and important transactions. Meyen states that its use in China is also of high antiquity. It was first introduced into Europe in 1559 by Hermandez de Toledo, who brought a small quantity from America into Spain and Portugal. Thence its use forthwith spread into France and Italy, its first employment in these countries being in the form of snuff. Sir F. Drake introduced it into England in 1585, where tobacco taverns became nearly as prevalent as beer-shops. Its use was opposed strongly by both priests and rulers. Popes Urban VIII. and Innocent IX. issued bulls excommunicating such as used snuff in church, and in Turkey smoking was made a capital offence. In the canton of Berne the prohibition of the use of tobacco was put among the ten commandments immediately after that forbidding adultery. The *Counterblast* of James I. of England is matter of history. All prohibitions, however, regal or priestly, were of no avail, and tobacco is now the most extensively used luxury on the face of the globe. The most commonly used tobacco, and possibly the most esteemed, is the Virginian, but fine species or varieties are grown also in Cuba, Persia, and elsewhere. See NICOTIANA.—*Indian tobacco* (*Lobelia inflata*), a plant cultivated in the United States. It is used in medicine as an expectorant and diaphoretic, but it must be administered in small doses, as it is very poisonous.—*Mountain tobacco* (*Arnica montana*) grows in alpine meadows. It is acrid, nauseous, emetic, causes constipation, and is used in medicine.



Virginian Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*).

**Tobacco-box** (tō-bak'kō-boks), *n.* A box for holding tobacco.

**Tobacco-man**† (tō-bak'kō-man), *n.* A tobacconist. *Hudibras.*

**Tobacconer**† (tō-bak'kō-nėr), *n.* One who uses tobacco; a smoker of tobacco. *Sylvester.*

**Tobacconing**† (tō-bak'kō-ning), *n.* The practice of using tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*

**Tobacconist** (tō-bak'kō-nist), *n.* 1. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco. 2.† A smoker of tobacco.

Hence it is, that the lungs of the *tobacconist* are rotted. *B. Jonson.*

**Tobacco-pipe** (tō-bak'kō-pīp), *n.* An implement used in smoking tobacco. It consists essentially of a bowl for the tobacco, and a stem through which the tobacco smoke is drawn into the mouth. In form and material it varies much in different countries—clay, meerschaum, porcelain, wood, stone, metal, horn, ivory, &c., being all employed for making pipes in whole or in part.—*Queen's tobacco-pipe*, a jocular designation of a peculiarly-shaped kiln belonging to the customs, and situated near the London Docks, in which are piled up damaged tobacco and cigars, and contraband goods, such as tobacco, cigars, tea, &c., which have been smuggled, till a sufficient quantity has accumulated, when the whole is set fire to and consumed.—*Tobacco-pipe clay.* Same as *Pipe-clay.*—*Tobacco-pipe fish.* Same as *Pipe-fish.*

**Tobacco-pouch** (tō-bak'kō-pouch), *n.* A pouch or bag for holding tobacco.

**Tobacco-root** (tō-bak'kō-röt), *n.* The root of *Lewisia rediviva*, used as an article of food by the Indians of Upper Oregon. Though bitter, it is nutritious and wholesome, being nearly pure starch.

**Tobacco-stopper** (tō-bak'kō-stop-ėr), *n.* An instrument for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

**Tobago-cane** (tō-bā'gō-kān), *n.* [From island of *Tobago.*] A name under which the trunks of *Bactris minor*, a species of palm growing in New Granada and the West Indies, are sometimes imported into Europe to be made into walking-sticks.

**To-be** (tō-bē'), *n.* The future, with what it brings with it. [Rare and poetical.]

> And so these twain, upon the skirts of time,
> Sit side by side, full-summ'd in all their powers,
> Dispensing harvest, sowing the *To-Be.* *Tennyson.*

**To-bete,** † *v.a.* [Old intens. prefix *to*, and *bete.* See To.] To beat severely. *Chaucer.*

**Tobine** (tō'bin), *n.* [G. *tobin*, D. *tabijn.* See Tabby.] A stout twilled silk, much resembling Florentine, used for dresses.

**Tobit** (tob'it), *n.* One of the Old Testament Apocryphal books.

**Toboggan** (tō-bog'gan), *n.* [Corruption of Amer. Indian *odabagan*, a sled.] A kind of sled made of a pliable board, turned up at both ends, used for sliding down snow-covered slopes in Canada; also, a sledge to be drawn by dogs over snow.

**Toboggan** (tō-bog'gan), *v.i.* To slide downhill over snow on a toboggan.

**To-break,** † *v.t.* and *i.* [Intens. prefix *to*, and *break.*] To break in pieces; to break asunder or in twain. *Chaucer.*

**To-brestet,** *v.t.* and *i.* [Old intens. prefix *to*, and *bresten*, to burst.] To burst asunder. *Chaucer.*

**Toccata** (tok-kä'tä), *n.* [It.] In *old music*, (*a*) a prelude or overture; (*b*) a piece written as an exercise; (*c*) a fantasia.

**Tocher** (toch'ėr), *n.* [Gael. *tochradh*, Ir. *tochar*, a portion or dowry.] The dowry which a wife brings to her husband by marriage. [Scotch.]

**Tocher** (toch'ėr), *v.t.* To give a tocher or dowry to. [Scotch.]

**Tocherless** (toch'ėr-les), *a.* Portionless; as, a *tocherless* lass. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Tockay** (tok'ä), *n.* A species of spotted lizard in India.

**Tocology** (tō-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *tokos*, parturition, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of obstetrics or midwifery; that department of medicine which treats of parturition. [Rare.]

**To-come** (tō-kum'), *n.* The future. [Rare and poetical.]

> And all the rich *to-come*
> Reels, as the golden autumn reels
> Athwart the smoke of burning weeds. *Tennyson.*

**Tocsin** (tok'sin), *n.* [Fr. *tocsin*, O.Fr. *toquesin*, from *toque*, a stroke, a touch, and *sin*, *sein*, a bell, from L. *signum*, a sign.] An alarm-bell, or the ringing of a bell as a signal, or for the purpose of giving an alarm.

> That all-softening, overpowering knell,
> The *tocsin* of the soul, the dinner-bell. *Byron.*
>
> The death of the nominal leader . . . was the *tocsin* of their anarchy. *Disraeli.*

**Tocussa** (to-kus'sō), *n.* An Abyssinian cornplant or millet, *Eleusine Tocussa.*

**Tod** (tod), *n.* [Icel. *toddi*, a tod or ball of wool; Dan. *tot*, a bunch of flax; G. *zote*, Prov. G. *zode*, a lock of wool.] 1. A bush, especially of ivy; a thick mass of growing foliage.

> The *ivy tod* is heavy with snow. *Coleridge.*

2. An old weight used chiefly in buying wool. It is equal to 28 pounds, or 2 stone; but there are several local tods.—3. A fox, from his bushy tail. 'The wolf, the *tod*, the brock, or other vermin.' *B. Jonson.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Tod**† (tod), *v.t.* To yield in weight; to weigh; to produce a tod. *Shak.*

**Todas** (tō'daz), *n. pl.* A small race of men, inhabiting the upper part of the Neilgherry Mountains in Southern India. Under the influence of polyandry and intemperance they are rapidly disappearing. Their language is Dravidian, and they believe themselves to be the aborigines of the country, as indeed seems to be the case. Called also *Todawars*, *Todars.*

**To-day** (tō-dā'), *n.* [A. Sax. *tō-dæg—tō*, to, and *dæg*, day.] The present day; as, *to-day* is Monday; also, on this day, adverbially; as, he leaves *to-day.* Seldom or never with preposition *on* before it. Comp. *to-morrow.*

> Worcester's horse came but *to-day.* *Shak.*

**Toddalia** (tod-dā'li-a), *n.* [From *Kaka-Toddali*, the Malabar name of one of the species.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rutaceæ. The species, which are few in number, consist of moderate-sized shrubs, with alternate trifoliate leaves full of pellucid dots; the flowers in axillary or terminal racemes or panicles. They inhabit the hot parts of India, the Mauritius, and Brazil. The bark and root of *T. aculeata*, which is widely dispersed through tropical Asia, are used as a cure for the remittent fever of jungly situations. Many of the allied species are possessed of bitter and aromatic properties.

**Toddle** (tod'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *toddled;* ppr. *toddling.* [A freq. akin to *totter;* comp. G. *zotteln*, to toddle, to stagger.] To saunter about feebly; to walk with short steps in a tottering way, as a child or an old man.

> I should like to come and have a cottage in your park, *toddle* about, live mostly on milk, and be taken care of by Mrs. Boswell. *Johnson* (in *Boswell's Life*).

**Toddle** (tod'l), *n.* A little toddling walk. 'Her daily little *toddle* through the town.' *Trollope.* [Colloq.]

**Toddler** (tod'l-ėr), *n.* One who toddles; an infant or young child; as, the little *toddler.*

**Toddy** (tod'i), *n.* [Hind.] 1. A name given to the juice which flows from the wounded spathes of many palms, such as cocoa-nut, taliput-palm, *Raphia vinifera*, and *Mauritia vinifera.* When newly drawn the juice is sweet and has a peculiar flavour, operating in general as a laxative. It is much in demand as a beverage in the neighbourhood of villages in India, especially where European troops are stationed. When it has undergone fermentation it is highly intoxicating. The fermented juice distilled with some other ingredients forms the spirituous liquor called *arrack*, or *rack.* Called also *Palm-wine.*—2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened; as, whisky *toddy;* rum *toddy*, &c. *Toddy* differs from *grog* in having a less proportion of spirit, and in being sweetened, and while grog is made with cold water, *toddy* is always made with boiling water.

**Toddy-bird** (tod'i-bėrd), *n.* The Baya sparrow (*Artamus fuscus*), a bird of India and Ceylon, which feeds on the flies and insects that hover near to the luscious juice of the palm-trees.

**Todidæ** (tō'di-dē), *n. pl.* The todies, a family of insectivorous passerine birds, indigenous in the tropical regions of America. They are allied to the kingfishers. They are short-winged, and perch patiently on trees till an insect comes within their range. They burrow in the earth to breed.

**To-do** (tō-dō'), *n.* Ado; bustle; hurry; commotion. [Colloq.]

> The next day, there was another visit to Doctors' Commons, and a great *to-do* with an attesting ostler, who, being inebriated, declined swearing anything but profane oaths. *Dickens.*

**Tod's-tail** (todz'tāl), *n.* [Sc. *tod*, a fox.] Various species of Lycopodium or club-moss. [Scotch.]

**Todus** (tō'dus), *n.* A genus of birds. See Tody.

**Tody** (tō'di), *n.* [Probably from some Indian name.] The birds of the genus Todus, family Todidæ. They are birds of gaudy plumage, and they feed on insects, worms, small reptiles, &c. The most elegant species is the *T. regius* (royal or king tody), a native of Cayenne and Brazil. The green tody (*T. viridis*) is also a pretty bird, about the size of a wren. It is very common in Jamaica.

**Toe** (tō), *n.* [A. Sax. *tá*, Icel. *tá*, Sw. *to*, Dan. *taa*, D. *toon*, G. *zehe*, the toe. The root is doubtful.] 1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand. The toes in their form and structure resemble the fingers, but are shorter.—2. The fore part of the hoof of a horse and of other hoofed animals.—3. The member of an animal's foot corresponding to the toe in man.—4. A projection from the foot-piece of an object to give it a broader bearing and greater stability.—5. A barb, stud, or projection on a lock-bolt.—6. In *mach.* (*a*) the lower end of a vertical shaft, as a mill-spindle, which rests in a step. (*b*) An arm on the valve-lifting rod of a steam-engine. A cam strikes the toe and operates the valve. Such toes are known respectively as *steam-toes* and *exhaust-toes.* *E. H. Knight.*

**Toe** (tō), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *toed;* ppr. *toeing.* To touch or reach with the toes.—*To toe the scratch*, to stand exactly at the scratch marking the starting-point of a foot-race, or the place where pugilists meet in the ring; hence, to be fully prepared for any competition, encounter, or trial.

**Toed** (tōd), *a.* Having or supplied with toes: often used in composition; as, narrow-*toed;* thick-*toed;* slender-*toed.*

> They all bowed their snaky heads down to their very feet which were *toed* with scorpions. *Howell.*

**To-fall** (tō'fạl), *n.* 1. Decline; setting; end.

> For him in vain, at *to-fall* of the day,
> The babes shall linger at the unclosing gate. *Cowper.*

2. A shed or building annexed to the wall of a larger one, the roof of which is formed in a single slope with the top resting against the wall of the principal building.

**Tofana** (to-fä'na). See under Aqua.

**Toffy, Toffee** (tof'i), *n.* A kind of tablet sweatmeat, composed of boiled sugar with a proportion of butter.

**Tofieldia** (tō-fēl'di-a), *n.* [After a Mr. *Tofield*, a patron of botanists.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Melanthaceæ. *T. palustris* (Scottish asphodel), the only British species, is a small perennial herb, with tufted grasslike leaves and greenish flowers growing in a dense spike. It grows in wet spongy bogs in Scotland, the north of England, and Ireland.

**Tofore**† (tō-fōr'), *adv.* [*To* and *fore;* A. Sax. *tōforan.*] Before; formerly.

> O that thou wert as thou *to-fore* hast been. *Shak.*

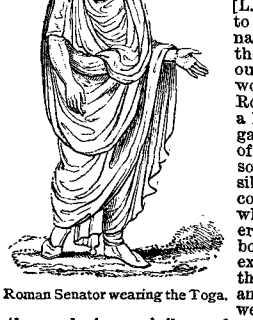
**Toforet** (tō-fōr'), *prep.* Before.

> So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator.*

**Toforen,**† *adv.* or *prep.* Before. *Chaucer.*

**Toft** (toft), *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *toft*, *tuft*, *topt*, *tomt*, a green tuft or knoll, a toft, a piece of ground, a homestead, an inclosed piece of ground; Dan. *toft*, an inclosed field near a house; Dan. *tomt*, Sw. *tompt*, *topt*, the site of a house. The same word as *tuft.*] 1. A grove of trees. [Provincial.]—2. In *law*, a messuage, or rather a place where a messuage has stood, but is decayed; a house and homestead.

> A house with its stables and farm buildings, surrounded by a hedge or enclosure, was called a court, or as we find in our law books a curtilage; the *toft* or homestead of a more genuine English dialect. *Hallam.*



Roman Senator wearing the Toga.

**Toftman** (toft'man), *n.* The owner or possessor of a toft.

**Toga** (tō'ga), *n.* [L., from *tego*, to cover.] The name given to the principal outer garment worn by the Romans. It was a loose flowing garment made of wool, and sometimes of silk, the usual colour being white. It covered the whole body with the exception of the right arm, and the right of wearing it was the exclusive privilege of every Roman citizen. The *toga virilis*, or manly gown, was assumed by Roman youths when they attained the age of fourteen. The *toga*

*prætexta*, which had a deep purple border, was worn by the children of the nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they were fourteen, when they assumed the toga virilis. It was also the official robe of the higher magistrates of the city. The *toga picta*, or ornamented toga, was worn by high officers on special occasions, such as the celebration of a triumph. Persons accused of any crime allowed their togas to become soiled (*toga sordidata*) as a sign of dejection. Candidates for public offices whitened their togas artificially with chalk; while mourners wore a *toga pulla* of naturally black wool.

**Togated** (tō'gāt-ed), *a.* [L. *togatus*, clad with a toga, gowned; from *toga*, a gown.] Dressed in a toga or gown; gowned. 'The University, the mother of *togated* peace.' *Wood.* 'The effigies of a man *togated*.' *Ashmole.*

**Toge** (tōj), *n.* A toga or gown. This is a reading suggested in some modern editions of Shakspere in the following passage.

Why in this woolrish *toge* should I stay here
To beg of Hob and Dick? &c. *Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

In the first folio the reading is *tongue*; later folios have *gown*.

**Toged** (tōj'ed), *a.* Togated: another debated Shaksperian reading.

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle without practice.
*Othello*, i. 1.

The first quarto has the above reading; the rest of the later editions have *tongued*.

**Together** (tō-geᴛʜ'ėr), *adv.* [O.E. *to geder, to gidere, to gadere*, A. Sax. *togædere—tó*, to, *gador, geador*, at once. See GATHER.] 1. In company; unitedly; in concert. 'The wars they made *together* upon France.' *Addison.*

*Together* let us beat this ample field. *Pope.*

2. In the same place.

Crabbed age and youth
Cannot live *together*. *Shak.*

3. In the same time; so as to be contemporaneous.

While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*

4. The one with the other; with each other; each other; mutually. 'Their breaths embraced *together*.' *Shak.* 'Let's consult *together*.' *Shak.*—5. Into junction or a state of union; as, to sew, knit, pin, or fasten two things *together*.

What therefore God hath joined *together*, let no man put asunder. Mat. xix. 6.

6. Without intermission; on end.

I'll rhyme you so eight years *together*, dinners and suppers and sleeping hours excepted. *Shak.*

—*Together with*, in union with; in company or mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

**Toggel** (tog'gl), *n.* Same as *Toggle*.

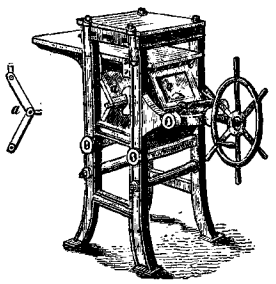
**Toggery** (tog'ėr-i), *n.* [Perhaps humorously formed from L. *toga*.] Clothes; garments. [Slang.]

Had a gay cavalier thought fit to appear
In any such *toggery*—then 'twas termed gear—
He'd have met with a highly significant sneer.
*R. H. Barham.*

**Toggle** (tog'gl), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *tag* or *tug*.] 1. *Naut.* a pin placed through the bight or eye of a rope, block-strap, or bolt, to keep it in its place, or to put the bight or eye of another rope upon, and thus secure them both together; or passed through a link of a chain which is itself passed through a link of the same or a different chain.—2. Two rods or plates hinged together by a toggle-joint.—3. A button.

**Toggle-bolt** (tog'gl-bōlt), *n.* See TOGGLE.

**Toggle-joint** (tog'gl-joint), *n.* A joint




Toggle-press. *a*, Toggle-joint.

formed by two pieces articulating endwise, in the manner of the human knee, or by two plates hinged edgewise; a knee-joint; an elbow-joint. Great endwise pressure is produced by this arrangement when any force is applied so as to bring the jointed pieces into a straight line, and it is a feature in many printing and other presses. See TOGGLE-PRESS.

**Toggle-press** (tog'gl-pres), *n.* A kind of press, as for printing, compressing cotton, &c., in which the action of parts forming a toggle-joint is an important feature. In the press shown under preceding article the platen is raised against the fixed head, and the impression made by means of two pairs of toggle-jointed leaves operated by a screw and wheel. This press is used for making electrotype moulds from forms of type. The Stanhope printing-press is another variety of toggle-press. Such presses, when used for cotton or hay, require to be large and powerful.

**Togs** (togz), *n. pl.* Clothes; toggery. [Slang.]

Look at his *togs*; superfine cloth and the heavy swell cut. *Dickens.*

**To-hewe,**† *v.t.* [Prefix *to*, intens., and *hew*.] To hew asunder or in pieces. *Chaucer.*

**Toil** (toil), *v.i.* [Perhaps a modified form of A.Sax. *tilian, teolian*, to toil, to till, to labour, to endeavour, though it is difficult to account for the change of vowel; more probably directly from O.D. *teulen, tuylen* (pron. nearly toi'len), to labour, *tuyl*, agriculture, labour, toil; O.Fris. *teula*, to labour, *teule*, labour. See TILL.] To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration; to labour; to work.

Master, we have *toiled* all the night and have taken nothing. Luke v. 5.

The painful warrior, famoused for fight,
After a thousand victories once foil'd,
Is from the books of honour razed quite,
And all the rest forgot for which he *toil'd*. *Shak.*

**Toil** (toil), *v.t.* 1.† To labour; to work. 'Places well *toiled* and husbanded.' *Holland.* Sometimes with *out*. 'I*oil'd out* my uncouth passage.' *Milton.*—2.† To weary or exhaust by toil; to overlabour: sometimes with *out* used emphatically or intensively.

He, *toil'd* with works of war, retired himself
To Italy. *Shak.*

The army was *toil'd out* with cruell tempests.
*Holland.*

**Toil** (toil), *n.* Labour with pain and fatigue; labour that oppresses the body or mind.

Sleep after *toil*, port after stormy seas,
Ease after war, death after life, does greatly please.
*Spenser.*

Hard *toil* can roughen form and face,
And want can quench the eye's bright grace.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Toil** (toil), *n.* [Fr. *toiles*, nets, an inclosure to entangle wild beasts, *toile*, linen, cloth, from L. *tela*, a web, contr. from *texela*, from *texo*, to weave.] A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey.

As she would catch another Anthony
In her strong *toil* of grace. *Shak.*

A fly falls into the *toils* of a spider.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Toiler** (toil'ėr), *n.* One who toils, or labours with pain.

I will not pray for those goodes, in getting and heaping together whereof the *toylers* of the worlde thinke themselfes fortunate. *Udall.*

**Toilet** (toi'let), *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth, L. *tela*, a web. See TOIL, a net.] 1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk, or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room. Hence—2. A dressing-table.

An untouched Bible graced her *toilet*. *Prior.*

3. The act or process of dressing; also, the mode of dressing; style or fashion of dress; that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress; as, her *toilet* is perfect. 'And the long labours of the *toilet* cease.' *Pope.* 'The sad labour of the *toilet*.' *Byron.*—4. A bag or case for night-clothes.—*To make one's toilet*, to dress; to adjust one's dress with care.

**Toilet-cover** (toi'let-kuv-ėr), *n.* Same as *Toilet*, 1.

**Toilet-glass** (toi'let-glas), *n.* A looking-glass for the toilet-table.

**Toilet-quilt** (toi'let-kwilt), *n.* Same as *Toilet*, 1.

**Toilet-service, Toilet-set** (toi'let-sėr-vis, toi'let-set), *n.* The collective earthenware and glass utensils necessary in a dressing-room.

**Toilet-table** (toi'let-tā-bl), *n.* A dressing-table.

**Toilette** (toi-let'), *n.* 1. Same as *Toilet*, 3.

But happy days and tranquil nights soon restored the health which the queen's *toilette* and Madame Schwellenberg's card-table had impaired.
*Macaulay.*

2. A dressing-room.

**Toilful** (toil'fųl), *a.* Full of toil; involving toil; laborious.

Now the loud tempest of the *toilful* day
Subsides into a calm. *Smollett.*

The fruitful lawns confess his *toilful* care. *Mickle.*

**Toilinette** (toi-li-net'), *n.* [A dim. from Fr. *toile*, cloth.] A cloth, the weft of which is of woollen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk, used for vests.

**Toilsome** (toil'sum), *a.* Attended with toil; necessitating or demanding toil; laborious; wearisome; as, *toilsome* work; a *toilsome* task.

What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks?
*Milton.*

**Toilsomely** (toil'sum-li), *adv.* In a toilsome manner.

Their life must be *toilsomely* spent in hewing wood and drawing water. *Bp. Hall.*

**Toilsomeness** (toil'sum-nes), *n.* Character of being toilsome; laboriousness; wearisomeness.

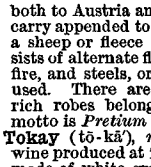
The *toilsomeness* of the work and the slowness of the success ought not to deter us in the least.
*Abp. Secker.*

**Toil-worn** (toil'wōrn), *a.* Worn out or exhausted with toil. 'A *toil-worn* but unwearied champion.' *Carlyle.*

**Toise** (toiz), *n.* [Fr.] An old measure of length in France, containing six French feet, or 1·949 metres, equivalent to 6·395 English feet.

**Toisech, Toshach** (toi'seċh, tosh'aċh), *n.* [Gael.] *Lit.* captain or leader; specifically, in the early history of Scotland, an officer or dignitary immediately under the mormaer. His name appears along with that of the mormaer, in the *Book of Deir*, in grants of lands to the church as having some interest in the lands granted. The office was hereditary and attached to a cadet of the family of the mormaer.

**Toison** (toi'son), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tonsio, tonsionis*, a shearing, from *tondeo*, to clip or shear.] The fleece of a sheep.—*Toison d'or*, (*a*) in *her.* the term for a golden fleece or the Holy Lamb. (*b*) An order of knighthood instituted in 1429 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. It was originally composed of twenty-four knights, the prince being chief of the order, whose object was to defend the faith and the church. The order now belongs both to Austria and to Spain. The knights carry appended to their collars the figure of a sheep or fleece in gold. The chain consists of alternate flint stones (blue), emitting fire, and steels, or instead a red ribbon is used. There are also a special cap and rich robes belonging to the order. The motto is *Pretium laborum non vile*.



Toison d'or.

**Tokay** (tō-kā'), *n.* A rich, highly-prized wine produced at *Tokay* in Upper Hungary, made of white grapes. It is distinguished from other wines by its aromatic taste. It is not good till it is about three years old, and it continues to improve as long as it is kept. This wine is produced from grapes grown in the vineyards on the side of a low chain of hills, never more than about 700 feet above the sea-level, named the Hegyalya. Inferior Hungarian wines are often sold under this name, and imitation tokays, manufactured in France and Germany, are extensively sent into the market.

**Token** (tō'kn), *n.* [A. Sax. *tácen, tácn*, a token; Icel. *tákn, teikn*, Goth. *taikns*, D. *teeken*, G. *zeichen*—a sign, a token; akin to *teach*, and from same root as Gr. *deiknymi*, to show; L. *doceo*, to teach.] 1. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; as, the rainbow is a *token* of God's covenant established with Noah.

And he sorowynge withynne in spirit seyde, What sekith this generacioun a *tokene*? *Wicklyffe.*

It is the part of men to fear and tremble
When the most mighty gods by *tokens* send
Such dreadful heralds to astonish us. *Shak.*

2. A mark; indication; symptom; specifically, in pestilential diseases, a livid spot upon the body, indicating or supposed to indicate the approach of death. 'Like the fearful *tokens* of the plague.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Wheresoever you see ingratitude you may as infallibly conclude that there is a growing stock of ill-

nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South.*

3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind; a keepsake; a souvenir; a love-token.

This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shak.*

4. Something that serves by way of pledge of authenticity, good faith, or the like. 'Send thy *token* of reprieve.' *Shak.*

Throw thy glove
Or any *token* of thine honour else. *Shak.*

5.† A signal.

He made a *tokyn* to his knyghtes, whereby they knowynge his mynde fell upon hym and slew hym. *Fabyan.*

6. A piece of money current by sufferance, and not coined by authority. In England tokens first came into use in the reign of Henry VIII., owing to the want of authorized coins of lower value than a penny. Stamped tokens of lead, tin, and even leather were issued by vintners, grocers, and other tradesmen during the time of Elizabeth, and were extensively circulated, being readily exchanged for authorized money at the shops where they were issued. Tokens were at one time struck by the corporations of Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester. A currency of this kind (mostly of copper) was much used during the close of last century; and previous to 1817, when there was a scarcity of government silver money, the Bank of England issued silver pieces called bank tokens of the values of 5*s.*, 3*s.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.* On the revision of the coinage at that date tokens were abolished.—7. In *printing*, ten quires of paper; an extra quire is usually added to every other token when counted out for the press. The term is now practically obsolete.—8. A voucher, tally, or ticket given to duly qualified members of Presbyterian churches in Scotland some days previous to the celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and given back by the communicant when he takes his place at the table. These tokens are usually of lead or tin, and stamped with the name of the parish or church to which they belong. They are now being gradually superseded by cards.—*By token, by this token, by the same token*, phrases introducing a corroborative circumstance, almost equivalent to—this in testimony; and this will support what I say; in proof of which. [Colloq.]

'Why, you remember Cumnor Place, the old mansion-house beside the churchyard?' '*By the same token*, I robbed the orchard three times.' *Sir W. Scott.*

He was a staunch Roman Catholic (*by this token*: many an argument have I had with him on religion). *Dickens.*

All this Jem swore he had seen, more *by token* that it was the very day he had been mole-catching on Squire Cass's land. *George Eliot.*

**Token**† (tō'kn), *v.t.* 1. To make known; to testify.

And on your finger in the night I'll put
Another ring, that what in time proceeds
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shak.*

2. To give a token to; to mark with tokens or spots.

How appears the fight?
On our side like the *token'd* pestilence,
Where death is sure. *Shak.*

**Tol** (tōl), *v.t.* In *law*, to take away; to toll.

**Tola** (tō'la), *n.* In India, a weight for gold and silver, equal to about 180 grains troy, but different in different places.

**Tolbooth** (tōl'bŏŏth). See TOLLBOOTH.

**Told** (tōld), pret. & pp. of *tell*.

**Tole**† (tōl), *v.t.* [Older forms *tollen, tullen, tillen;* comp. D. *tillen*, to raise, to lift.] To draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view; to allure by some bait.

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

**Toledo** (tō-lē'dō), *n.* A sword-blade of the finest temper, so named from *Toledo* in Spain, which, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was famous for manufacturing sword-blades of a superior temper.

You sold me a rapier; you told me it was a *toledo*. *B. Jonson.*

The trenchant blade, *Toledo* trusty,
For want of fighting was grown rusty. *Hudibras.*

**Tolerability** (tol'ér-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Tolerableness. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**Tolerable** (tol'ér-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *tolérable*, from L. *tolerabilis*. See TOLERATE.] 1. Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. 'Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*.' *Milton.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for the land of Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgment than for that city. Mat. x. 15.

2. Fit to be tolerated; sufferable. 'A *tolerable* civility.' *Jer. Taylor.*—3. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without positive approval or disapproval; passable; mediocre; middling; as, a *tolerable* entertainment; a *tolerable* administration.

The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*

**Tolerableness** (tol'ér-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being tolerable.

Men flatter themselves, and cozen their consciences with a *tolerableness* of usury, when moneys be put out for their children's stocks. *Rev. T. Adams.*

**Tolerably** (tol'ér-a-bli), *adv.* In a tolerable manner; as, (*a*) supportably; in a manner to be endured. (*b*) Moderately well; passably; not perfectly; as, a constitution *tolerably* firm.

The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently; and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Addison.*

**Tolerance** (tol'ér-ans), *n.* [L. *tolerantia*, from *tolero*, to bear. See TOLERATE.] 1. The state or quality of being tolerant; as, (*a*) the power or capacity of enduring; the act of enduring; as, *tolerance* of heat or cold.

Diogenes one frosty morning came to the market-place shaking, to show his *tolerance*. *Bacon.*

(*b*) A disposition to be patient and indulgent towards those whose opinions or practices differ from one's own, provided such opinions are sincerely maintained, and such practices spring from upright motives; freedom from bigotry or severity in judging of the opinions or conduct of others. 'The Christian spirit of charity and *tolerance*.' *Bp. Horsley.*—2. The act of tolerating; toleration.—3. In *med.* the power possessed by diseased persons of supporting doses of medicine which in health would prove injurious.

**Tolerant** (tol'ér-ant), *a.* [L. *tolerans, tolerantis*. See TOLERATE.] Inclined or disposed to tolerate; favouring toleration; forbearing; enduring. '*Tolerant* of what he half disdained.' *Tennyson.*

The preface is evidently the work of a sensible and candid man, firm in his own religious opinions, and *tolerant* towards those of others. *Macaulay.*

**Tolerantly** (tol'ér-ant-li), *adv.* In a tolerant manner; with toleration.

**Tolerate** (tol'ér-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tolerated;* ppr. *tolerating.* [L. *tolero, toleratum*, to bear, to support, from root seen in *tollo*, to lift up, *tuli*, I have borne; Skr. *tul*, to bear; E. to *thole*. See THOLE.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hinderance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain; to treat in a spirit of patience and forbearance; not to judge of or condemn with bigotry and severity; as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices.

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

The interested and active zeal of religious teachers can be dangerous and troublesome only where there is either but one sect *tolerated* in the society, or where the whole of a large society is divided into two or three great sects. *Adam Smith.*

—*Allow, Permit, Suffer, Tolerate.* See under ALLOW.

**Toleration** (tol-ér-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *toleratio*, from *tolero*. See TOLERATE.] 1. The act of tolerating; allowance given to that which is not wholly approved. '*Toleration* of fortune of every sort.' *Sir T. Elyot.* 'The indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men.' *South.* Specifically—2. The recognition of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship; also, the liberty granted by the governing power of a state to every individual to hold or publicly teach and defend his religious opinions, and to worship whom, how, and when he pleases, provided that he does not thereby violate the rights of others or infringe laws designed for the protection of decency, morality, and good order, or for the security of the governing power; the effective recognition by the state of the right which every person has to enjoy the benefit of all the laws and of all social privileges without any regard to difference of religion.

*Toleration* is of two kinds; the allowing to dissenters the unmolested profession and exercise of their religion, but with an exclusion from offices of trust and emolument in the state, which is a partial *toleration;* and the admitting them without distinction to all the civil privileges and capacities of other citizens, which is a complete *toleration*. *Paley.*

So natural to mankind is intolerance in whatever they really care about, that in the minds of almost all religious persons, even in the most tolerant countries, the duty of *toleration* is admitted with tacit reserves. One person will bear with dissent in matters of Church government, but not of dogma; another can tolerate anybody short of a Papist or a Unitarian; another, every one who believes in revealed religion; a few extend their charity a little further, but stop at the belief in a God and in a future state. Wherever the sentiment of the majority is still genuine and intense, it is found to have abated little of its claim to be obeyed. *J. S. Mill.*

3. A disposition to tolerate or not to judge or deal harshly or rigorously in cases of differences of opinion, conduct, or the like; tolerance.—*Act of Toleration*, the name given to the statute 1 Will. and Mary, xviii., by which Protestant dissenters from the Church of England, on condition of taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance and repudiating the doctrine of transubstantiation, were relieved from the restrictions under which they had formerly lain with regard to the exercise of their religion according to their own forms. This act has been frequently amended and extended, and several other acts in the direction of toleration have been subsequently passed, so that now dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Jews alike enjoy all the privileges of the constitution.

**Tolerator** (tol'ér-āt-ér), *n.* One who tolerates. *Disraeli.*

**Tolibant**† (tol'i-bant), *n.* [See TURBAN.] A turban. 'The Turke and Persian to weare great *tolibants* of ten, fifteene, and twentie elles of linnen a peece upon their heads.' *Puttenham.*

**Toll** (tōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *toll*; Icel. *tollr*, Sw. *tull*, Dan. *told*, D. *tol*, G. *zoll*, toll, duty, custom; said to be from L.L. *toloneum, tolnetum*, toll, *teloneum*, a custom-house, from Gr. *telōnēs*, a farmer of the tolls, from *telos*, that which is paid for state purposes, a tax, duty, toll. But more probably from stem of *tell*, to count.] A tax paid, or duty imposed, for some liberty or privilege or other reasonable consideration; such as (*a*) the payment claimed by the owners of a port for goods landed or shipped there; (*b*) the sum charged by the owners of a market or fair for goods brought to be sold there, or for liberty to break the soil for the purpose of erecting temporary structures; (*c*) a portion of grain taken by a miller as compensation for grinding; (*d*) a fixed charge made by those intrusted with the maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, &c., for the passage of persons, goods, and cattle.—*Toll thorough*, the toll taken by a town for persons, cattle, or goods going through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost.—*Toll traverse*, the toll taken by a person for beasts or goods passing across his ground.—*Toll turne*, or *turn toll*, a toll paid at the return of beasts from fair or market where they were not sold.—SYN. Tax, custom, duty, impost.

**Toll**† (tōl), *v.i.* 1. To pay toll or tallage.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him; for this I'll none of him. *Shak.*

2. To take toll; to exact or levy toll.

No Italian priest
Shall tithe or *toll* in our dominion. *Shak.*

**Toll** (tōl), *v.t.* 1.† To take from, as a part of a general contribution or tax; to exact, as a tribute.

Like the bee, *tolling* from every flower
The virtuous sweets. *Shak.*

2. [Comp. L. *tollo*, to lift up, to take away.] In *law*, to take away; to vacate; to annul.—*To toll an entry*, in *law*, to deny and take away the right of entry.—3.† To draw. See TOLE.

**Toll** (tōl), *v.i.* [Probably from the sound.] To give out the slowly measured sounds of a bell, when struck at uniform intervals, as at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person. 'Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell.' *Pope.*

**Toll** (tōl), *v.t.* 1. To cause (a bell) to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, for announcing the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral.

*Toll* ye the church-bell sad and slow,
And tread softly and speak low,
For the old year lies a-dying. *Tennyson.*

2. To indicate by tolling or striking, as the hour.

The clocks do *toll* the third hour. *Shak.*

3. To draw attention to or give notice of by slowly repeated sounds of a bell; to ring for

or on account of. 'A sullen bell, remember'd *tolling* a departing friend.' *Shak.*

One set slow bell will seem to *toll*
The passing of the sweetest soul
That ever looked with human eyes. *Tennyson.*

**Toll** (tōl), *n.* The sounding of a bell with slow, measured strokes.

**Tollable** (tōl'a-bl), *a.* Subject to the payment of toll; as, *tollable* goods.

**Tollage** (tōl'āj), *n.* Toll; payment of toll.

**Toll-bar** (tōl'bär), *n.* Originally a bar or beam, but now usually a gate thrown across a road or other passage at a toll-house, for the purpose of preventing persons, vehicles, cattle, and the like, passing without payment of toll.

**Tollbooth, Tolbooth** (tōl'bŏŦH), *n.* [*Toll*, duty, custom, and *booth*.] 1.† A place where duties or tolls are collected.

Those other disciples were from the fishing-boat; this from the *toll-booth*. *Bp. Hall.*

In above extract *toll-booth* = 'receipt of custom.' Mat. ix. 9.]—2. The old Scotch word for a burgh jail, so called because that was the name originally given to a temporary hut of boards erected in fairs and markets, in which the customs or duties were collected, and where such as did not pay, or were chargeable with some breach of the law in buying or selling, were confined till reparation was made; hence, any prison. The town prison of Cambridge was formerly known under the same name.

The Maior refused to give them the keys of the *Toll-booth* or town-prison. *Fuller.*

**Tollbooth** (tōl'bŏŦH), *v.t.* To imprison in a tollbooth. *Bp. Corbet.*

**Toll-bridge** (tōl'brij), *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing over it.

**Toll-corn** (tōl'korn), *n.* Corn taken at a mill in payment for grinding.

**Toll-dish** (tōl'dish), *n.* A dish for measuring toll in mills. 'Miller, beware thy *toll-dish!*' (humorously for head). *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tollen,**† *v.i.* To take toll or payment; to exact one's due; to toll. *Chaucer.*

**Toller** (tōl'ėr), *n.* One who collects taxes; a toll-gatherer.

**Toller** (tōl'ėr), *n.* One who tolls a bell.

**Toll-gate** (tōl'gāt), *n.* A gate where toll is taken; a toll-bar.

**Toll-gatherer** (tōl'ga-ŦHėr-ėr), *n.* The man who takes toll.

*Toll-gatherers* are every day ready to search and exact a customary tribute. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Toll-hop**† (tōl'hop), *n.* A dish to take toll in.

**Toll-house** (tōl'hous), *n.* A house placed by a road near a toll-gate, at the end of a toll-bridge, or the like, where the man who takes the toll is stationed.

**Toll-man** (tōl'man), *n.* A toll-gatherer; the keeper of a toll-bar.

**Toll-thorough** (tōl'thur-ō), *n.* See under TOLL.

**Toll-traverse** (tōl'tra-vėrs), *n.* See under TOLL.

**Tolmen** (tol'men), *n.* Same as *Dolmen*.

**Tolsester**† (tōl'ses-tėr), *n.* A duty paid by tenants of some manors to the lord for liberty to brew and sell ale.

**Tolsey**† (tōl'sē), *n.* A tollbooth; also, a place where merchants usually assembled and commercial courts were held.

The mayor and justices, or some of them, usually met at their *tolsey* (a court-house by their exchequer), about noon, which was the meeting of the merchants, as at the Exchange of London. *Roger North.*

**Tolt** (tōlt), *n.* [L.L. *tolta*, from L. *tollo*, to take away.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ whereby a cause depending in a court-baron was removed into a county court.

**Toltec** (tōl'tek), *n.* A member of a race of Mexico who, according to tradition, coming from the North, ruled the country from the seventh to the twelfth century, when power passed from them to the Aztecs. The remains of Mexican architecture, which have been ascribed to them, and which consist principally of monuments of colossal proportions, temples, and cities, would seem to show them to have been a people far advanced in civilization, acquainted with the use of metals, the arts of weaving, pottery, and hieroglyphic writing. Their religion is said to have been mild, and laws just. Their civilization was overlaid by that of the Aztecs, who ingrafted on it many bloody religious rites and childish social practices.

**Tolu** (tō'lū), *n.* A resin, or oleo-resin, produced by a tree of South America, the *Myrospermum* (*Myroxylon*) *toluiferum* or *peruiferum*. It is said to have been first brought from Santiago de *Tolu*, in New Granada. Called also *Tolu-balsam* and *Balsam of*

Tolu-tree (*Myrospermum toluiferum*).

*Tolu*. It comes to this country chiefly by way of New York or Jamaica, and is imported in tin canisters, earthen jars, or small calabashes. See under BALSAM, MYROSPERMUM, and MYROXYLON.

**Toluene, Toluol** (tol'ū-ēn, tol'ū-ol), *n.* ($C_7H_8$.) A hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of Tolu-balsam and many other resinous bodies by the action of potash on benzylic alcohol, and by heating toluic acid with lime. It forms a mobile liquid of sp. gr. 0·883 at 32° Fahr., and boils at 230°. It is soluble to some extent in alcohol, ether, and fixed and volatile oils, and dissolves iodine, sulphur, and many resins.

**Toluic** (tol-ū'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from Tolu-balsam.—*Toluic acid*, an aromatic, monobasic acid ($C_8H_8O_2$), a homologue of benzoic acid, produced by the action of nitric acid on cymene, and of sodium and carbonic acid on toluene. In a pure state it is colourless and tasteless; it fuses at 347° Fahr., and at a higher temperature it sublimes without decomposition, forming fine needles. When heated with lime it is decomposed into toluene and carbonic acid.

**Toluol.** See TOLUENE.

**Tolutation**† (tol-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [From L.L. stem *tolut-*, seen in *tolutim*, a trot, *tolutaris*, trotting, from root of *tollo*, to lift up.] A pacing or ambling.

They move 'per latera,' that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Tolu-tree** (tō-lō'trē), *n.* A large, handsome tree, which yields the balsam of Tolu. (See TOLU.) The wood is red in the centre, with the odour of balsam or of rose. The fruit is a one-celled oblique-winged legume.

**Tom** (tom), *n.* 1. A popular contraction of the common Christian name *Thomas*, used, like the name Jack, either, (*a*) to denote the male of an animal; as, *Tom*-cat (with which may be compared *Jack*-ass, *Billy*-goat, &c.), or (*b*) as a name used generically, implying some degree of slight or contempt; as, a *Tom*-fool, a *Tom*-noddy, *Tom*-a-Bedlam, &c.—2.† The knave of trumps at gleek.—3. A male cat; a tom-cat. [Colloq.]

**Tomahawk** (tom'a-hąk), *n.* [From Virginian

Tomahawks of the North American Indians.

Indian *tamahaac*, *tamohake*, given in the vocabulary to Strachey's *Historie of Travaile into Virginia* as meaning a hatchet. Other kindred forms are *tamoihecan*, *tomehagen*, *tumnahegan*.] 1. An Indian hatchet, used in the chase and in war, not only in close fighting, but by being thrown to a considerable distance, and so dexterously often, that the sharp edge first strikes the object aimed at. The native tomahawks have heads of stone attached by thongs, &c., to the end of the shaft, but steel heads are now largely supplied by American and European traders. These hatchets have frequently the hammer-head hollowed out to suit the purpose of a smoking-pipe, the mouth-piece being in the end of the shaft.

It was and is the custom of the Indians to go through the ceremony of burying the *tomahawk* when they made peace; when they went to war they dug it up again. Hence the phrases, 'to bury the *tomahawk*,' and 'to dig up the *tomahawk*,' are sometimes used by political speakers and writers with reference to the healing up of past disputes or the breaking out of new ones. *Bartlett.*

2. *Naut.* a pole-axe (which see).

**Tomahawk** (tom'a-hąk), *v.t.* To strike, cut, or kill with a tomahawk.

**Tomalley, Tomalline** (to-mal'li, to-mal'lin), *n.* The liver of the lobster, which becomes green on boiling.

**Toman, Tomaun** (tō-man', tō-mąn'), *n.* A Persian gold coin, varying in its value according to locality or the temporary necessities of the government. At some places and times it is worth only 15*s.* or even 12*s.* sterling; while at others, particularly in Khorassan, it rises as high as from 30*s.* to 35*s.* In extract pron. tō'man.

The band-roll strung with *tomans*,
Which proves the veil a Persian woman's. *Browning.*

**Tomato** (tō-mā'tō), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *tomate*, from Mexican *tomatl*. The spelling with final *o* seems to be an English spelling.] A plant and its fruit, the *Lycopersicum esculentum*, nat. order Solanaceæ. The plant is an annual, from 2 to 6 feet in height, and is a native of South America, but has been long ago introduced into most other warm or temperate countries, being

Tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).

brought to Europe early in the sixteenth century, and now extensively cultivated in the south of that continent, and even to some extent in Britain. The fruit is fleshy, usually red or yellow and glossy, irregularly shaped and furrowed, and divided into two, three, or many cells containing hairy seeds. It is called sometimes the *Love-apple*, in allusion to its supposed power of exciting the tender feelings; and it is used as a common ingredient in sauces. See LYCOPERSICUM.

**Tom-ax**† (tom'aks), *n.* A tomahawk.

An Indian dressed as he goes to war may bring company together; but if he carries the scalping-knife and *tom-ax* there are many true Britons that will never be persuaded to see him but through a grate. *Johnson.*

**Tomb** (tōm), *n.* [Fr. *tombe*, It. *tomba*, L.L. *tumba*, from Gr. *tymbos*, a mound, a barrow, from *tum*, root of L. *tumeo*, to swell, *tumulus*, a mound.] 1. A pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave. 'As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.' *Shak.*—2. A chamber or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof, for the reception of the dead.—3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure.

Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a scythe and an hour-glass. *Peacham.*

**Tomb** (tōm), *v.t.* To bury; to inter.

Souls of boys were there,
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

**Tombac, Tombak** (tom'bak), *n.* [Fr. *tombac*, Sp. *tumbage*, Pg. *tambague*, from Malay *tambaga*, copper.] An alloy consisting of from about 75 to 85 parts copper, mixed with 25 to 15 parts zinc, and used as an imitation of gold for cheap jewelry. When arsenic is added it forms white tombac.

**Tombestere,**† *n.* [A. Sax. *tumbestre*, a dancing girl, from *tumbian*, to dance.] A dancing girl. *Chaucer.*

**Tombless** (tōm'les), *a.* Without a tomb.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
*Tombless*, with no remembrance over them. *Shak.*

**Tomboy** (tom'boi), *n.* [*Tom* (which see), and *boy.*] 1. A rude boisterous boy.—2.† A worthless woman, immodest and impure; a strumpet. 'To be partner'd with *tomboys* hired.' *Shak.* 'You tit, you *tomboy!*' *Beau. & Fl.* 3. In modern colloquial language, a wild romping girl; a hoyden.

**Tombstone** (tōm'stōn), *n.* A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a sepulchral monument.

**Tom-cat** (tom'kat), *n.* [*Tom* (which see), and *cat.*] A male cat, especially a full-grown male cat.

**Tom-cod** (tom'kod), *n.* [Corrupted from American Indian *taccud*, plenty-fish.] The name commonly given to sundry small American fishes of the cod family and genus Microgadus, more especially to *M. tomcodus*, common on the eastern coasts, about 10 or 12 inches long, and much used as food.

**Tome** (tōm), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tomus*, a portion of a book, a book, from Gr. *tomos*, a section, from *temnō*, to cut off.] As many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work; a book; usually, a ponderous volume.

A more childish expedient than that to which he now resorted is not to be found in all the *tomes* of the casuists. *Macaulay.*

**Tomedes.**† [That is, for *meed* or reward.] For reward; in return. *Chaucer.* See MEED.

**Tomelet** (tōm'let), *n.* [Dim. of *tome.*] A small tome or volume.

**Tomentose, Tomentous** (tō-men'tōs, tō-men'tus), *a.* [L. *tomentum*, down.] Covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down like wool; downy; nappy: used chiefly in botany; as, a *tomentose* stem or leaf.

**Tomentum, Toment** (tō-men'tum, tō'ment), *n.* [L. *tomentum*, down.] 1. In *bot.* a species of pubescence, consisting of longish, soft, entangled hairs, pressed close to the surface.—2. In *anat.* a term applied to the small vessels on the surface of the brain, which appear like wool.

**Tomfool** (tom'fōl), *n.* [*Tom* (which see), and *fool.*] A great fool; a trifler.

**Tomfoolery** (tom-fōl'ėr-i), *n.* 1. Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour; nonsense.

I think when you are on the stage, you ought to be on the stage, and when you are in a private house you ought to be in a private house—I don't see the fun of all that *tomfoolery.* *W. Black.*

2. Silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.

The bride must have a trousseau of laces, satins, jewel-boxes, and *tomfoolery.* *Thackeray.*

**Tomfoolish** (tom-fōl'ish), *a.* Like a tomfool; apt to indulge in tomfoolery.

A man he is by nature merry,
Somewhat *tomfoolish* and comical, very. *Southey.*

**Tomin** (tō'min), *n.* A jewellers' weight of 12 grains.

**Tomiparous** (to-mip'a-rus), *a.* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting, and L. *pario*, to produce.] In *bot.* producing spores by division.

**Tomjohn** (tom'jon), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *jampan*, the Indian name.] A kind of sedan-chair, open in front, and carried by a single pole on men's shoulders, used in India and Ceylon.

The palkees are too heavy to be borne up the hills, and the *tomjohns* are here substituted for the sake of lightness and portability. *W. H. Russell.*

**Tommy** (tom'i), *n.* 1. Originally, a penny roll; hence, bread; provisions; goods given to a workman in lieu of wages.

Halliwell sets down the word *tommy*, meaning provisions, as belonging to various dialects. It is now current among the 'navvy' class. . . . Hence, we have the name of an institution righteously abhorred by political economists, the store belonging to an employer where his workmen must take out part of their earnings in kind, especially in *tommy* or food, whence the name of *tommy-shop.* *Macmillan's Mag.*

2. A tommy-shop.

Diggs's *tommy* is only open once a week. *Disraeli.*

3. The system of paying workmen in goods in place of money; the truck system. [Slang in all senses.]

**Tommy** (tom'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tommied*; ppr. *tommying.* To enforce the tommy or truck system on; to oppress or defraud by the tommy-system. 'The fact is we are *tommied* to death.' *Disraeli.* [Slang.]

**Tommy-shop, Tommy-store** (tom'i-shop, tom'i-stōr), *n.* A shop or store conducted on the truck system; a truck-shop. [Slang.]

**Tom-noddy** (tom'nod-i), *n.* [*Tom* (which see), and *noddy.*] 1. A sea-bird, the puffin. 2. A blockhead; a dolt; a dunce.

**Tom-norry** (tom-nō'ri), *n.* [Corruption of *tom-noddy.*] The puffin, or tom-noddy. [Scotch.]

**To-morrow** (tō-mo'rō), *n.* [*To* and *morrow.* Comp. *to-day, to-night.*] The day after the present; or, adverbially, on the day after the present: seldom with preposition *on* before it.

Beyond the river we'll encamp ourselves,
And *on to-morrow* bid them march away. *Shak.*
One to-day is worth two *to-morrows.* *Franklin.*

—*To-morrow come never*, on a day which will never arrive; never.

He shall have it in a very little time.—When? *to-morrow come never*? (*ad Calendas Græcas*). *Bailey.*

Also used adjectively; as, *to-morrow* night.

**Tompion** (tom'pi-on), *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, a stopple. See TAMPION.] 1. The stopper of a cannon.—2. The iron bottom to which grape-shot are fixed.—3. The plug in a flute or organ-pipe which is adjusted towards or from the mouthpiece to alter the pitch.—4. The inking pad of a lithographic printer; a tompon.

**Tom-piper**† (tom'pīp-ėr), *n.* The piper at the ancient morris-dances.

So have I seene
*Tom-piper* stand upon our village greene,
Backt with the Maypole, while a gentle crew,
In gentle motion, circularly threw
Themselves about him. *W. Browne.*

**Tom-poker** (tom'pō-kėr), *n.* A bugbear to frighten children. [Local.]

**Tompon** (tom'pon), *n.* Same as *Tompion*, 4.

**Tomrig**† (tom'rig), *n.* [*Tom* and *rig.*] A rude, wild, wanton girl; a tomboy.

The author represents Belinda a fine, modest, well-bred lady, and yet in the very next canto she appears an arrant ramp and *tomrig.* *Dennis.*

**Tomtit** (tom'tit or tom-tit'), *n.* [*Tom* and *tit.* See TOM and TIT.] A little bird, the titmouse.

**Tomtom** (tom'tom), *n.* Same as *Tam-tam.*

**Ton** (ton), *n.* [Fr. See TONE.] The prevailing fashion; high mode; as, ladies of *ton.*

**Ton** (tun), *n.* [A. Sax. *tunne*, a butt, a large vessel. See TUN.] 1. A weight equal to 20 hundredweight or 2240 pounds avoirdupois. In the United States the ton is commonly estimated at 2000 lbs., this being sometimes called the *short ton.*—2. A wine measure of capacity equal to 252 gallons, or 2 pipes: in this sense usually written *tun* (which see).—3. A certain weight or space—in the latter case about 40 cubic feet—by which the burden of a ship is reckoned; as, a ship of 300 *tons.* See TONNAGE, 2.—4. A certain quantity of timber, as 40 feet of rough or round timber, and 50 feet of hewn.—5. The quantity of eight sacks or ten barrels of flour.—6. The quantity of ten bushels of potatoes.

**Tonal** (tō'nal), *a.* Pertaining to tone.

**Tonality** (tō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *tonalité.* See TONE.] In *music*, that peculiarity characteristic of modern compositions due to their being written in definite keys, thereby conforming to certain defined arrangements of tones and semitones in the diatonic scale.

**To-name** (tō'nām), *n.* A name added to another name; a name in addition to the Christian and surnames of a person to distinguish him from others of the same name; a nickname; thus two persons, called each John Smith, might be distinguished respectively as *Big* John Smith and *Little* John Smith. Such to-names are often employed where the same families continually intermarry, and where consequently the same name is common to many individuals. They prevail especially among the fisher population of the east coast of Scotland, where in some places they are called *Tee-names.*

'They call my kinsman Ludovic with the Scar,' said Quentin. 'Our family names are so common in a Scottish house, that where there is no land in the case we always give a *to-name.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tondino** (ton-dē'nō), *n.* [It.] In *arch.* the same as *Astragal* (which see).

**Tone** (tōn), *n.* [Fr. *ton*, L. *tonus*, a sound, a tone, from Gr. *tonos*, a stretching, a bracing, a tone, note of the voice, force, strength, from *teinō*, to stretch, cog. with L. *tendo*, same root as E. *thin.* See THIN, TEND.] 1. Any sound considered with relation to (*a*) its acuteness or gravity = pitch; (*b*) its openness, dulness, purity, sweetness, harshness, or the like = quality or timbre; (*c*) its loudness or softness = strength or volume.—2. Modulation, inflection, or accent of the voice, as calculated to express sentiment, emotion, or passion.

Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

3. An affected or whining style of intonation in speaking or reading; a mournful or artificial mode of utterance; a sing-song or measured rhythmical manner of speaking; a drawl; a whine.

We ought certainly to read blank verse so as to make every line sensible to the ear; at the same time, in doing so, every appearance of sing-song and *tone* must be carefully guarded against. *Dr. Blair.*

4. In *music*, (*a*) the impression on the ear made by the undulations of the atmosphere, &c., produced by the vibration of a string or other sonorous body; a musical sound. Nearly every musical sound is composite, that is, consists of several simultaneous tones having different rates of vibration according to fixed laws, which depend on the nature of the sonorous body and the mode of producing its vibrations. The simultaneously sounding components are called *partial tones;* that one having the lowest rate of vibration and the loudest sound is termed the *prime, principal,* or *fundamental tone;* the other partial tones are called *harmonics* or *overtones.* Thus a single string produces not only its own prime or fundamental tone, but also its octave, twelfth, fifteenth (double octave), seventeenth, nineteenth, &c., or the sounds belonging to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, &c., of its length. Put in somewhat different and simpler words, the fundamental tone may be said to generate the other two tones of the major triad or common chord; that is, the third and the fifth, or their octaves, itself being the tonic or key-note. The quality of any sound (= timbre) is due partly to the presence or absence of overtones or harmonics in this series, and partly to the greater or less intensity of those present as compared with the fundamental tone and with one another; sounds composed of the above six elementary tones being rich and sweet. Under certain conditions it is found that two notes when sounded together produce by their combination other notes, which are not found as constituents of either; these are called *resultant tones*, and are of two kinds: *difference tones* and *summation tones.* A difference tone has a frequency of vibration which is the difference of the frequencies of its components; a summation tone has a frequency of vibration which is the sum of the frequencies of its components. As the components may either be fundamental tones or overtones, two notes which are rich in harmonics yield by their combination a large number of resultant tones. The difference tones were observed in the last century by Tartini, and have been therefore called *Tartini tones.* (*b*) One of the larger intervals between certain contiguous notes of the diatonic scale; as, the *major tones*, or intervals of 9 commas between C–D, F–G, and A–B; the *minor tones*, or intervals of 8 commas between D–E and G–A. The smaller intervals of 5 commas between E–F and B–C are called *semitones.* The terms *tone* and *semitone* are also applied to the artificial intervals adopted in the temperament of fixed-toned instruments. (See TEMPERAMENT.) (*c*) The peculiar quality of sound of any voice or instrument; timbre; as, a mellow or rich *tone*; a poor or thin *tone*; a reedy *tone.* [*Note.* The regrettable use of the word *tone* both for a sound, and for the interval between two sounds or tones, is confusing, but has been hitherto common, indeed almost universal, among musicians of the highest standing.]—5. That state of a body in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigour; the state in which all the parts and organs have due tension or are well-strung; the strength and activity of the organs, from which proceed healthy functions.—6. State or temper of mind; mood. 'A philosophical *tone.*' *Bolingbroke.*

The mind is not always in the same state; being at times cheerful, melancholy, severe, peevish. These different states may not improperly be denominated *tones.* *Ld. Kames.*

7. Tenor; character; spirit; strain; specifically, the general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiments; as, the *tone* of his remarks was complimentary; the *tone* of society was then very low. 8. In *painting*, a harmonious relation of the colours of a picture in light and shade. The

term is often used to qualify, or as synonymous with, depth, richness, and splendour, in pictures. It has also been used to denote the characteristic expression of a picture as distinguished by its colour.

**Tone** (tōn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *toned;* ppr. *toning.* 1. To utter in an affected tone.

Shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking through the nose, cannot so properly be called preaching as *toning* of a sermon. *South.*

2. To tune. See TUNE.—*To tone down,* (*a*) in *painting,* to soften the colouring of, as of a picture, so that a subdued harmony of tint may prevail, and all undue glare be avoided. (*b*) To give a lower tone to; to reduce or moderate the characteristic expression of; to diminish or weaken the effect of; to render less pronounced or decided; to soften.

The best method for the purpose in hand was to employ some one of a character and position suited to get possession of their confidence, and then use it to *tone down* their religious strictures. *Palfrey.*

—*To tone up,* to give a higher tone or character to; to make more expressive; to heighten; to strengthen.

**Tone**† (tōn), *n.* *One* with the final *t* of *that* (A. Sax. *thæt*), the old definite article neuter, prefixed: corresponding to *tother:* usually with *the;* thus, *the tone* = *that one.*

*Tone* doth enforce, the other doth entice.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

So was Licaon made a woolfe, and Jupiter a bull,
*The tone* for using crueltie, the tother for his trull.
*Golding's Ovid.*

**Toned** (tōnd), *a.* Having a tone: used in composition; as, *high-toned; sweet-toned.*

**Toneless** (tōn'les), *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.

His voice . . . was to Grandcourt's *toneless* drawl . . . as the deep notes of the violoncello to the broken discourse of poultry. *George Eliot.*

**Tone-syllable** (tōn'sil-la-bl), *n.* An accented syllable.

**Tong**† (tung), *n.* A tongue; the tongue of a buckle.

**Tonga-bean** (tong'ga-bēn), *n.* Same as *Tonka-bean.*

**Tongkang** (tong'kang), *n.* A kind of boat or junk used in the seas of the Eastern Archipelago. *Simmonds.*

**Tongo** (tong'gō), *n.* The name of the mangrove in the Pacific Islands.

**Tongs** (tongz), *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *tange,* pl. *tangan,* tongs; D. and Dan. *tang,* Icel. *töng,* G. *zange,* tongs; root doubtful.] An instrument of metal, a kind of large nippers, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined usually by a pivot at one end, used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals; as, a pair of *tongs,* the term applied to the single instrument when the indefinite article is used; a smith's *tongs.*

**Tongue** (tung), *n.* [A. Sax. *tunge,* a tongue, speech; L.G. and Dan. *tunge,* Icel. and Sw. *tunga,* Goth. *tuggo,* G. *zunge;* cog. O.L. *dingua,* Class. L. *lingua,* a tongue, with change from *d* to *l,* as in O.L. *dacrima,* Class. L. *lacrima,* a tear.] 1. The fleshy movable organ within an animal's mouth; a muscular organ, free at one extremity, and attached by the other (its root or base) to the floor of the mouth and the hyoid bone; it subserves the purposes of taste, prehension of aliments, deglutition, and in man of articulation or speech also. It consists of two symmetrical halves, with a fibrous middle septum; hence, one side may be paralyzed while the other remains active, as in cases of apoplexy. The tongue is covered with membranes, and the outer one is full of papillæ, under which lies a thin, soft, reticular coat, perforated with innumerable holes, and always lined with a thick and white or yellowish mucus. —2. Regarded as the instrument of speech; as, to have a bitter *tongue* or a sharp *tongue.*

Keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shak.*

3. Speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech.

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Voice; manner of speaking as regards sound. 'With soft, low *tongue.*' *Shak.*—5. Manner or mode of speaking, as regards meaning.

Speak to me home; mince not the general *tongue;*
Name Cleopatra as she is called in Rome. *Shak.*

6. The whole sum of words used by a particular nation; a language.

We must be free or die, who speak the *tongue*
That Shakspeare spake. *Wordsworth.*

The Church of England took a middle course. She copied the Roman Catholic forms of prayer, but translated them into the vulgar *tongue,* and invited the illiterate multitude to join its voice to that of the minister. *Macaulay.*

7. Words or declarations only; mere speech or talk, as opposed to *thoughts* or *actions.*

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue,* but in deed and in truth. 1 Jn. iii. 18.

8. A nation, as distinguished by their language.

I will gather all nations and *tongues.* Is. lxvi. 18.

9.† Honourable discourse; eulogy.

She was born noble; let that title find her a private grave, but neither *tongue* nor honour.
*Beau. & Fl.*

10. Anything considered to resemble an animal's tongue in shape or position or function; as, (*a*) a point or long narrow strip of land running out into a sea or lake; a long, low promontory. (*b*) A tapering jet of flame. (*c*) The pin of a buckle or brooch which pierces the strap, ribbon, or object to be fastened. (*d*) The short movable rail of a switch by which the wheels are directed to one or the other line of rails. (*e*) The small pole or shaft of a carriage, car, or the like, to which the horses are yoked. (*f*) The projecting strip worked on the edge of a board used to form a joint by fitting into a corresponding groove in another board. (*g*) The pointer or pin of a balance. (*h*) *Naut.* a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing back-stays, &c.; also, the upper main piece of a mast composed of different pieces. (*i*) The vibrating metallic reed in instruments like the harmonium, concertina, &c. (*j*) The clapper of a bell. 'The midnight bell, with his iron *tongue* and brazen mouth.' *Shak.*—*To have on* (or *at*) *the tip* (or *end*) *of one's tongue,* to be on the point of uttering, telling, or speaking.

God forgive me! but I *had* a sad lie *at my tongue's end.* *Richardson.*

It was *on the tip of the boy's tongue* to relate what had followed, but he . . . checked himself. *Dickens.*

—*To hold one's tongue,* to keep silence; to be silent.

'Tis seldom seen, that senators so young
Know when to speak, and when to *hold their tongue.*
*Dryden.*

**Tongue** (tung), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tongued;* ppr. *tonguing.* 1. To chide; to scold.—2.† To speak; to utter. 'Such stuff as madmen *tongue.*' *Shak.*—3.† To proclaim as guilty; to brand publicly. *Shak.*—4. In *music,* to modify, as tones or sounds with the tongue in playing, as in the flute and some other wind-instruments.—5. To connect by means of a tongue and groove; as, to *tongue* two boards together.

**Tongue** (tung), *v.i.* 1. To talk; to prate.—2. In *music,* to use the tongue for the purpose of modifying sounds in playing the flute and some other wind-instruments.

**Tongue-banger** (tung'bang-ėr), *n.* A scold. [Provincial English.]

Then Sally she turned a *tongue-banger,* an' rāated me. *Tennyson.*

**Tongue-compressor** (tung'kom-pres-ėr), *n.* A clamp for holding down the tongue during dental operations on the lower jaw.

**Tongued** (tungd), *a.* Having a tongue or voice. '*Tongued* like the night-crow.' *Donne.*

**Tongue-depressor** (tung'dē-pres-ėr), *a.* In *surg.* an instrument which has a socket to go beneath the lower jaw and form a fulcrum for the pivoted spatula which rests upon and holds down the tongue during oral, laryngeal, and œsophageal operations.

**Tongue-fence** (tung'fens), *n.* Debate; discussion; argument.

In all manner of brilliant utterance and *tongue-fence,* I have hardly known his fellow. *Carlyle.*

**Tongue-grafting** (tung'graft-ing), *n.* A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a scion in a particular manner.

**Tongueless** (tung'les), *a.* 1. Having no tongue.—2. Speechless.

What *tongueless* blocks were they! Would they not speak? *Shak.*

3.† Unnamed; not spoken of. 'One good deed dying *tongueless.*' *Shak.*

**Tonguelet** (tung'let), *n.* A little tongue; a little tongue-shaped process.

**Tongue-pad**† (tung'pad), *n.* [*Tongue,* and *pad,* to go.] A great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tongue-pad.* *Tatler.*

**Tongue-shaped** (tung'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a tongue; specifically, in *bot.* linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border; as, a *tongue-shaped* leaf.

**Tongue-shot** (tung'shot), *n.* The reach of the tongue; the distance the sound of words uttered by the tongue can be heard; earshot. [Rare.]

She would stand timidly aloof out of *tongue-shot.*
*C. Reade.*

**Tonguesore**† (tung'sōr), *n.* Evil tongue; wicked speech; ill-speaking. 'Imputing his *tonguesore,* not unto maliciousness, but unto the default of right knowledge.' *Udall.*

**Tongue-spatula** (tung'spat-ū-la), *n.* 1. A tongue-compressor.—2. A tongue-depressor.

**Tonguester** (tung'stėr), *n.* [*Tongue,* and suffix *-ster* (which see).] A talkative, loquacious person; a chatterer; a babbler.

The simple, silent, selfless man
Is worth a world of *tonguesters.* *Tennyson.*

**Tongue-tacked** (tung'takt), *a.* Having an impediment in speech from malformation of the frænum; tongue-tied; hence, unusually silent; not speaking the truth out boldly; mealy-mouthed.

**Tongue-tie** (tung'tī), *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of the shortness of the frænum.

**Tongue-tie** (tung'tī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tongue-tied;* ppr. *tongue-tying.* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

**Tongue-tied** (tung'tīd), *a.* 1. Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech.—2. Unable to speak freely from whatever cause. 'Love and *tongue-tied* simplicity.' *Shak.*

**Tongue-valiant** (tung'val-yant), *a.* Valiant in speech or words only; brave in word, not in action.

*Tongue-valiant* hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight.
*Dryden.*

**Tongue-worm** (tung'wėrm), *n.* A parasitic worm-like arachnidan of the division Acarida, inhabiting the lungs and frontal sinuses of some mammals, and the lungs of some reptiles. See LINGUATULIDÆ.

**Tonguey, Tonguy** (tung'i), *a.* Voluble or fluent in speech; loquacious.

*Tonguey,* formerly common, and still sometimes used in New England, in the sense of fluent in speech, eloquent, occurs in the older text of the Wycliffite version of Ecclus. viii. 4; ix. 25. The later text has janglere instead. *G. P. Marsh.*

**Tonic** (ton'ik), *a.* [Fr. *tonique,* L. *tonicus,* Gr. *tonikos,* from *tonos.* See TONE.] 1. Of or relating to tones or sounds; specifically, in *music,* pertaining to or founded on the key-note or tonic; as, the *tonic* chord (= the notes C, E, and G, sounded simultaneously. 2. Pertaining to tension; increasing tension. 3. In *med.* increasing the strength or tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of weakness or debility, and restoring healthy functions.—*Tonic spasm,* in *med.* a steady and continuous spastic contraction enduring for a comparatively long time. It is opposed to a *clonic spasm,* in which the muscular fibres contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation. In *tonic spasms,* however, there is always alternate contraction and relaxation. The spasms of tetanus are tonic.—*Tonic Sol-fa.* See separate article.

**Tonic** (ton'ik), *n.* 1. In *med.* any remedy which improves the tone or vigour of the fibres of the stomach and bowels, or of the muscular fibres generally. Tonics may be said to be of two kinds, medical and non-medical. Medical tonics act chiefly in two ways; as, (*a*) indirectly, by first influencing the stomach and increasing its digestive powers; such being the effect of the vegetable bitters, the most important of which are calumba, chamomile, cinchona bark, gentian, salix, taraxacum, &c. (*b*) Directly, by passing into and exerting their influence through the blood; such being the case with the various preparations of iron, certain mineral acids, and salts. The non-medical tonics are open-air exercise, friction, cold in its various forms and applications, as the shower-bath, sea-bathing, &c.—2. In *music,* the key-note or fundamental note of a scale. See KEY-NOTE.

**Tonical**† (ton'ik-al), *a.* Tonic.

**Tonicity** (to-nis'i-ti), *n.* In *physiol.* the elasticity of living parts; a property of the muscles distinct from the true irritability, and which determines the general tone of the solids. In virtue of this power the dilators of the larynx keep this organ open, the face is kept symmetrical, the sphincters kept closed, &c.

**Tonic Sol-fa** (ton'ik sōl-fā). A term applied to a system of writing and teaching music,

the leading features of which are as follows: As of the two relations of musical sounds, those of pitch and key, the latter is of transcendent importance, every means should be taken to impress this fact on the mind and ear of the learner. Any diatonic scale is a natural scale, whether it is founded on the key of C, D, E, or on any other tone thus represented by a letter-name in the ordinary notation. The tonic or key-note of the scale is always called **doh,** the second **ray,** the others **me, fah, soh, lah, te,** successively, no matter what the absolute pitch of the sound may be, the initials only being ordinarily used in printed music: thus, **d, r, m, f, s, l, t.** To designate a sound of absolute pitch, the tonic-solfaist uses the first seven letters of the alphabet just as the followers of the other musical system do. Time and accent are marked thus, | : |, or | : : |, or | : ˈ : |, &c.; the space between the lines and dots indicating the aliquot parts of the bar (the beat or pulse), the line showing the strong accent, the short line the medium accent, and the colon the weak accent. Accidental or chromatic tones are indicated by a change in the vowel sounds of the syllables; thus, **doh, ray, fah,** &c., when sharpened become **de, re, fe,** &c.; and **me, te,** &c., flattened become **ma, ta,** &c. The higher octaves are marked **d'**, **r'**, **m'**, &c., the lower $\mathbf{d_1}$, $\mathbf{r_1}$, $\mathbf{m_1}$, &c. The last two lines of the psalm tune *French* would therefore be printed thus:—

Key F. : s | d' : t | l : s | s : fe | s
: m | r : d | d : $t_1$ | d.

In teaching the system great use is made of the modulator, a chart which represents pictorially in an upright position the relative places of the notes of the scales, the chromatic notes, the closely related scales, &c.

**Tonic-solfaist** (ton'ik-sōl-fā"ist), *n.* One who teaches or who learns music from the tonic sol-fa notation; one who is in favour of the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music.

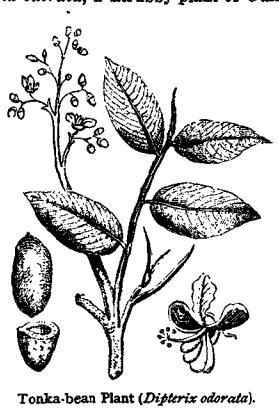
**To-night** (tō-nīt'), *n.* [Comp. *to-day, to-morrow.* See TO.] 1. The present night; or, adverbially, in the present night, or the night after the present day; as, I shall visit you *to-night.*—2.† Last night; the past night.

I am bid forth to supper, Jessica.
. . . I am right loath to go:
For I did dream of money-bags *to-night.* *Shak.*

**Tonish, Tonnish** (ton'ish), *a.* In the ton; fashionable; modish. [Colloq.]

**Tonite** (tōn'īt), *n.* A very powerful and highly dangerous explosive or detonating agent, prepared from pulverized gun-cotton.

**Tonka-bean** (tong'ka-bēn), *n.* [Fr. *tonca, tonka,* from the name of the bean in Guiana.] The fruit of the *Dipterix odorata* or *Coumarouna odorata,* a shrubby plant of Guiana,



Tonka-bean Plant (*Dipterix odorata*).

nat. order Leguminosæ, sub-order Papilionaceæ. The fruit is an oblong dry fibrous drupe, containing a single seed. The odour of the kernel is extremely agreeable. It is used in perfumery. Called also *Tonkin-bean, Tonquin-bean, Tonga-bean.* See COUMARINE, COUMARON.

**Tonnage** (tun'āj), *n.* [From *ton.*] 1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.—2. The cubical content or burden of a *ship* in tons; the number of tons a ship can carry with safety; the gauge of a vessel's dimensions, estimated by various modes of measurement legalized in different countries. It is generally assumed that 40 cubic feet shall constitute a ton, and the tonnage of a ship is considered to be the multiple of this ton which most closely corresponds with the internal capacity of the vessel. In this country the usual mode formerly was to multiply the length of the ship by the breadth, assume the depth to be the same as the width, multiply by this assumed depth, and divide the product by 94, the quotient being the tons burden. But this mode was found to be both misleading and dangerous; for as harbour and light dues, towage, &c., were charged according to tonnage, shipowners had their vessels built so deep and narrow that they were often unseaworthy. An improved system was, therefore, introduced and made compulsory by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854. The elaborate instructions of this statute take into account not only the depth of the vessel, but also make allowance for the varying curvature of the hull. The depth from the deck to the bottom of the hold is taken at different places, and the breadth is measured at different elevations in the depth. If the vessel is a steamer, an allowance is made for the space occupied by the engine-room, boilers, coal-bunks, &c. In vessels with a break or poop in the upper deck, the tonnage of this poop space must be ascertained and added to the ordinary tonnage.—3. A duty or impost on ships, formerly estimated at so much per ton of freight, but now proportioned to the registered size of the vessels.—4. The ships of a port or nation collectively estimated by their burthens in tons; as, the *tonnage* of Glasgow; the *tonnage* of the United States.—*Tonnage and poundage.* See POUNDAGE.

**Tonne,**† *n.* A tun. *Chaucer.*

**Tonnishness** (ton'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being in the ton or prevailing fashion; modishness. 'Famed for *tonnishness.*' *Miss Burney.* [Colloq.]

**Tonometer** (tō-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *tonos,* a stretching, a tone, and *metron,* a measure.] A delicate apparatus for tuning musical instruments by marking the number of vibrations, invented by H. Scheibler of Crefeld in 1834, and improved by M. König.

**Tonous** (tōn'us), *a.* Full of tone or sound; sonorous.

**Tonquin-bean** (ton'kin-bēn), *n.* See TONKA-BEAN.

**Tonsil** (ton'sil), *n.* [L. *tonsilla.*] In *anat.* one of two oblong suboval glands on each side of the throat or fauces. The *tonsils* are called also from their shape *amygdalæ,* and in popular language *almonds.* Their use is to secrete a mucous humour for lubricating the passages, and they have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth.

**Tonsilar, Tonsillar** (ton'sil-ėr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tonsils; tonsilitic.

**Tonsile** (ton'sīl), *a.* [L. *tonsilis,* from *tondeo, tonsum,* to clip or shear.] Capable of or fit to be clipped.

On the green,
Broider'd with crisped knots, the *tonsile* yews
Wither and fall. *W. Mason.*

**Tonsilitic, Tonsillitic** (ton-sil-lit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tonsils.

**Tonsillitis** (ton-sil-ī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy; malignant sore throat.

**Tonsor** (ton'sor), *n.* [L.] A barber; one that shaves. *Wm. Combe.*

**Tonsorial** (ton-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.

**Tonsure** (ton'sūr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tonsura,* from *tondeo, tonsum,* to clip or shave.] 1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head, or the state of being shorn.—2. In *R. Cath. Ch.* (*a*) the first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church; the first degree of the clericate, given by a bishop, who with scissors cuts off a part of the candidate's hair, with prayers and benedictions. Hence, entrance or admittance into holy orders. (*b*) The round bare place on the heads of the Roman Catholic priests and monks formed by shaving or cutting the hair.

**Tonsured** (ton'sūrd), *a.* 1. Having received the tonsure; shaven; hence, clerical.

No ecclesiastical privilege had occasioned such dispute, or proved so mischievous, as the immunity of all *tonsured* persons from civil punishment for crimes. *Hallam.*

2. Having a bald spot on the head like a tonsure. 'Bowing o'er the brook a *tonsured* head in middle age forlorn.' *Tennyson.*

**Tontine** (ton'tīn), *n.* [Fr. *tontine,* said to be from its inventor, *Tonti,* an Italian of the seventeenth century.] An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, with the benefit of survivorship, the annuity being increased as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced. By means of tontines many government loans were formerly raised in England.

Too many of the financiers by profession are apt to see nothing in revenue but banks, and circulations, and annuities on lives, and *tontines,* and perpetual rents, and all the small wares of the shop. *Burke.*

**Tontine** (ton'tīn), *a.* Relating to a tontine; built by subscription with the benefit of survivorship; as, *tontine* houses.

**Tony** (tō'ni), *n.* [Abbreviation of *Antony.*] A simpleton. *Sir R. L'Estrange.* [Ludicrous.]

**Too** (tō), *adv.* [A form of *to,* the preposition; A. Sax. *tó,* meaning both *to,* and *too.* Comp. G. *zu,* to and too. *Too* is a comparatively modern spelling. In old editions of Shakspere it was often spelled *to.*] 1. Over; more than enough; denoting excess; as, a thing *too* long, *too* short, or *too* wide; *too* high; *too* many; *too* much. 'Too fair to worship, *too* divine to love.' *Milton.* Often with merely an intensive force = very, exceedingly. 'His will *too* strong to bend; *too* proud to learn.' *Cowley.*

They continually pretend to have some sovereign power over that empire, and yet are *too* happy to be at peace with it. *Brougham.*

2. Likewise; also; in addition; besides; over and above. 'An honest courtier, yet a patriot *too.*' *Pope.*

Let those eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too.* *Pope.*

—*Too, too,* repeated, denotes excess emphatically.

O, but I love his lady *too too* much. *Shak.*

—*And too,* and at the same time. 'Merciful *and too* severe.' *Shak.* 'Wild, *and* yet *too* gentle.' *Shak.* [An old usage.]

**Took** (tuk). 1. Pret. of *take.*

And Enoch walked with God; and he was not, for God *took* him. Gen. v. 24.

2. Pp. of *take.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

The whole employment of a man's time, not *took* off or diverted by other ministerial business. *South.*

**Tool** (töl), *n.* [A. Sax. *tól,* a tool, probably contracted from a form *tawil, tawel,* from *tawian,* to make, to prepare; Goth. *taujan,* to make.] 1. Any implement used by a craftsman or labourer at his work; an instrument employed in the manual arts for facilitating mechanical operations by means of percussion, penetration, separation, abrasion, &c., of the substances operated upon; for all of which operations various motions are required to be given either to the tool or to the work. Such tools are hammers, punches, chisels, axes, adzes, planes, saws, drills, files, &c. Such machines as the lathe, planer, slotting-machine, and others employed in the manufacture of machinery are usually termed *machine tools.* Specifically applied (*a*) in *bookbinding,* the stamping and letter appliances of the finisher, known by various names. (*b*) The ordinary brush of the painter, especially one of the smaller sizes; as, sash *tools,* &c. 'Some coiner with his *tools.*' *Shak.*—2.† A weapon; a sword.

Draw thy *tool;* here comes two of the house of the Montagues. *Shak.*

3. A person used by another as an instrument to accomplish certain ends: a word of reproach. 'The *tools* of fate to be.' *Rowe.*

Thou their *tool,* set on to plague
And play upon, and harry me. *Tennyson.*

—*Implement, Instrument, Tool.* An *implement* is whatever may supply a want or a requisite to an end, and is always restricted to physical use. A *tool* differs from an *implement,* which is always regarded in reference to its particular purpose, in being more general or less specific, and from an *instrument* in being always used in reference to the manual arts. An *instrument* is anything which is employed to do a work or effect an end, and is used in more than reference to physical manipulation; as, *implements* of war; agricultural *implements;* gardeners' *tools;* joiners' *tools;* surgical *instruments;* mathematical *instruments;* musical *instruments.* In the metaphorical application, *instrument* and *tool* are both used

to express the means for effecting some purpose; but *instrument* is capable of an honourable or indifferent, as well as a dishonourable sense, while *tool* is always used in a bad sense.

Such *implements* of mischief, as shall dash
To pieces and o'erwhelm whatever stands
Adverse. *Milton.*

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise.
*Dryden.*

Devotion has often been found a powerful *instrument* in humanizing the manners of men. *Dr. Blair.*

Poor York! the harmless *tool* of others' hate,
He sues for pardon, and repents too late. *Swift.*

**Tool** (töl), *v.t.* 1. To shape with a tool.—2. To drive, as a mail-coach or other vehicle: generally said of a gentleman who undertakes the work for his own amusement. 'He could *tool* a coach.' *Lord Lytton.* [Slang.]

**Tooling** (töl'ing), *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool; specifically, (*a*) in *masonry*, stone-dressing in which the face shows the parallel marks of the tool in symmetrical order. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, ornamental embossing or gilding by heated tools upon the binding of books. (*c*) In *carving*, elaborate carving by chisels and gouges in stone or wood in architecture, joinery, cabinet-work, furniture, &c.

The fine *tooling* and delicate tracery of the cabinet artist is lost upon a building of colossal proportions.
*De Quincey.*

**Tool-post** (töl'pōst), *n.* In *machine tools*, that part of the tool-rest to or in which a cutting-tool is fixed. Called also *Tool-stock.*

**Tool-rest** (töl'rest), *n.* In *machine tools*, that part of a machine supporting a tool-post or tool.

**Tool-stock** (töl'stok), *n.* See TOOL-POST.

**Toolye, Toolzie** (töl'yi), *n.* [Probably from O.Fr. *touiller*, to mix or mingle confusedly.] A broil; a quarrel. Written also *Tuilyie, Tuilzie.* [Scotch.]

**Toolye, Toolzie** (töl'yi), *v.i.* To quarrel. Written also *Tuilyie, Tuilzie.* [Scotch.]

**Toom** (tụm or tüm), *a.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *tómr*, Dan. *tom*, empty.] Empty. [Scotch and provincial English.]

Ye shall have plenty of supper—ours is nae *toom* pantry, and still less a locked one. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Toom** (tụm or tüm), *v.t.* To empty; to evacuate. [Scotch and provincial English.]

**Toom** (tüm), *n.* A piece of waste ground where rubbish is shot. [Scotch.]

**Tooma** (tō'ma), *n.* A species of Mimosa used for tanning in India.

**Toon** (tön), *n.* Town. [Scotch.]

**Toon, Toona** (tön, tō'na), *n.* The wood of an East Indian tree, the *Cedrela Toona*, nat. order Cedrelaceæ. It is sometimes called *Indian Mahogany*, and also *Indian*

Toon-wood (*Cedrela Toona*).

*Cedar.* Another species (*C. australis*) yields the so-called cedar-wood of New South Wales. Toon-wood is highly valued as a furniture wood, and is used for door-panels, carving, &c. See CEDRELA.

**Toorcoman** (tụr'kō-man), *n.* A Turkoman.

**Tooroo** (tō'rō), *n.* A South American palm (*Œnocarpus Batawa*), growing to the height of from 50 to 70 feet. Its woody outside is used for inlaid work, billiard-cues, walking-sticks, &c.

**Toos,**† *n. pl.* Toes. *Chaucer.*

**Toot**† (töt), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *totian*, to project, Icel. *tota*, a teat or teat-like protuberance, Dan. *tude*, a spout.] 1. To stand out or be prominent.—2. To peep; to look narrowly; to seek; to look into; to look out. The Scotch form of the word in this sense is *Teet, Tete.*

**Toot**† (töt), *v.t.* To look into; to see. *Piers Plowman.*

**Toot** (töt), *v.i.* [D. *toeten, tuiten*, G. *tuten*, Sw. *tuta*, to blow a horn, to toot. Also in form *tote, toat.* Imitative.] To make a noise with the mouth somewhat similar to that of a pipe or other wind-instrument; to give out such a sound; to sound a horn in a particular manner. 'The *tooting* horns and rattling teams of mail-coaches.' *Thackeray.*

**Toot** (töt), *v.t.* To sound; as, to *toot* the horn.

**Toot** (töt), *n.* A blast; a note or sound blown on a horn; a similar noise.

**Tooter** (töt'ėr), *n.* One who toots; one who plays upon a pipe or horn.

**Tooth** (töth), *n.* pl. **Teeth** (tēth). [A. Sax. *tóth*, pl. *téth* (comp. *foot, feet; goose, geese*), D. Sw. and Dan. *tand*, Icel. *tönn* (for *tönd*), G. *zahn*, Goth. *tunthus;* cog. W. and Armor. *dant*, Corn. *danz*, Lith. *danti*, L. *dens, dentis*, Gr. *odous, odontos*, Skr. *danta* —tooth. From an Indo-European root *da*, to divide, seen also in Gr. *daio*, to divide; L. *damnum*, loss.] 1. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of vertebrate animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication. The teeth are also very useful in assisting persons in the utterance of words, and when well formed and sound they are ornamental. Teeth generally consist of three distinct substances, ivory, enamel, and bone. Each tooth is divided into a crown, a neck, and a fang or fangs. The teeth of animals differ in shape, being destined for different offices. In man and higher mammals two sets of teeth are developed, the early, milk, or deciduous teeth, and the permanent set. In fishes the teeth fall off and are renewed repeatedly in the course of their lives. In the human subject the number of teeth is thirty-two, sixteen in each jaw. These consist of four *incisors*, two *canines*, four *bicuspids*, and six *molars*. (See *Dental formula* under DENTAL.) Teeth do not belong to the skeleton, but to the skin or *exoskeletal* parts of the body, and are homologous with hairs. They are formed within little sacs or bags of the *dermis* or true skin of the gum.—2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*. *Dryden.*

3. Any projection corresponding to or resembling the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set; as, (*a*) the *tooth* or *teeth* of a comb, a saw, a file, a harrow, a rake; (*b*) one of the tines or prongs of a fork; (*c*) one of the sharp wires of a carding instrument; (*d*) one of the projecting knobs on the edge of a wheel which catch on corresponding parts of a wheel or other body; a cog.—*Tooth and nail (lit.* by biting and scratching), with one's utmost power; by all possible means of attack and defence. 'A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which should carry off a fawn.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—*To the teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face. 'That I shall live and tell him *to his teeth*.' *Shak.*—*In the teeth*, in direct opposition; directly in front. 'Nor strive with all the tempest *in my teeth*.' *Pope.*

*In the teeth* of clench'd antagonisms
To follow up the worthiest till he die. *Tennyson.*

—*To cast* something *in one's teeth*, to taunt one with something; to retort reproachfully. —*In spite* or *despite of the teeth*, in open defiance of; in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort. '*In despite of the teeth* of all rhyme and reason.' *Shak.*—*To show the teeth*, to threaten. 'When the law *shows her teeth*, but dares not bite.' *Young.*—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. See TOOTH-EDGE.

**Tooth** (töth), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with teeth; as, to *tooth* a rake. 'The twin cards *toothed* with glittering wire.' *Wordsworth.*—2. To indent; to cut into teeth; to jag; as, to *tooth* a saw.—3. To lock into each other.

**Toothache** (töth'āk), *n.* Pain in the teeth, technically called *Odontalgia.* Toothache was once supposed to be caused by a worm in the tooth.

I am troubled
With the *toothache* or with love, I know not whether;
There is a worm in both. *Massinger.*

**Toothache-grass** (töth'āk-gras), *n. Ctenium americanum*, a singular kind of grass which grows in Florida and other parts of North America, having a very pungent taste. It affects the breath and milk of cows, and the root affects the salivary glands.

**Toothache-tree** (töth'āk-trē), *n.* The common name of the species of plants which form the genus Xanthoxylum (or Xanthoxylon), but particularly applied to *X. americanum*, a native of North America. The bark and capsular fruit of this tree are much used as a remedy for the toothache. See XANTHOXYLUM. Called also *Prickly-ash.*

**Tooth-back** (töth'bak), *n.* One of a family of moths (Notodontidæ) belonging to Lepidoptera.

**Tooth-brush** (töth'brush), *n.* A small brush for cleaning the teeth.

**Tooth-drawer** (töth'drą-ėr), *n.* One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments; a dentist. 'Worn in the cap of a *tooth-drawer*.' *Shak.*

**Tooth-drawing** (töth'drą-ing), *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

**Toothed** (tötht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having teeth or jags.—2. In *bot.* having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge or margin; dentate; as, a *toothed* calyx or leaf. —*Toothed wheels*, wheels made to act upon or drive one another by having the surface of each indented with teeth, which fit into each other. See TEETH, WHEEL.

**Toothedge** (töth'ej), *n.* The sensation excited by grating sounds and by the touch of certain substances; tingling uneasiness, almost amounting to pain in the teeth, from stridulous sounds, vellication, or acid or acrid substances.

**Toothful**† (töth'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of teeth. 'The *toothfull* harrow.' *Sylvester.*—2. Palatable; toothsome.

What dainty relish on my tongue
This fruit hath left! some angel hath me fed;
If so *toothful* I will be banqueted. *Massinger.*

**Toothful** (töth'fụl), *n.* A small draught of any liquor. [Vulgar.]

**Toothing** (töth'ing), *n.* In *building*, bricks or stones left projecting at the end of a wall that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when required.

**Toothing-plane** (töth'ing-plān), *n.* A plane the iron of which, in place of being sharpened to a cutting edge, is formed into a series of small teeth. It is used to roughen a surface intended to be covered with veneer or cloth, in order to give a better hold to the glue.

**Tooth-key** (töth'kē), *n.* A dentist's instrument for extracting teeth: so called because it is turned like a key.

**Toothless** (töth'les), *a.* Having no teeth; deprived of teeth.

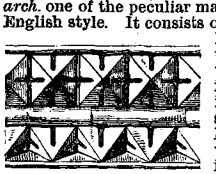
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws.
*Dryden.*

**Toothlet** (töth'let), *n.* A little tooth; a petty tooth-like projection.

**Toothletted** (töth'let-ed), *a.* In *bot.* having toothlets; denticulate; having very small teeth or projecting points, as a leaf.

**Tooth-net** (töth'net), *n.* A large fishing-net anchored. [Scotch.]

**Tooth-ornament** (töth-or'na-ment), *n.* In *arch.* one of the peculiar marks of the early English style. It consists of a square four-leaved flower, the centre of which projects in a point. It is generally inserted in a hollow moulding, with the flowers in close contact with each other, though they are not unfrequently placed a short distance apart, and in rich suits of mouldings are often repeated several times. Called also *Dog's-tooth* and *Nail-head.*



Tooth-ornament.

**Toothpick, Toothpicker** (töth'pik, töth'pik-ėr), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

**Tooth-powder** (töth'pou-dėr), *n.* A powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice.

**Tooth-rash** (töth'rash), *n.* A cutaneous disease peculiar to infants, which occurs during the process of dentition.

**Tooth-shell, Toothed-shell** (töth'shel, töthd'shel), *n.* The popular name of the gasteropodous molluscs constituting the genus Dentalium, natives of Europe and the East and West Indies. The shells are symmetrical, tubular, conical, and generally carved. The animals are carnivorous,

devouring foraminifers and minute bivalves, and live at a slight depth in the sand or mud of the shore, in which they bury themselves head downwards.

**Toothsome** (töth'sum), *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste.

Though less *toothsome* to me, they were more wholesome for me. *Fuller.*

**Toothsomeness** (töth'sum-nes), *n.* State or character of being toothsome; pleasantness to the taste.

**Toothwort** (töth'wėrt), *n.* A name applied to several plants having rhizomes which resemble teeth, such as the *Lathræa squamaria*, various species of Dentaria, *Corallorrhiza innata*, &c. See LATHRÆA.

**Toothy** (töth'i), *a.* Toothed; having teeth. [Rare.]

**Top** (top), *n.* [O.E. *toppe*, a top; A. Sax. *top*, a tuft or ball at the point or top of anything; Sc. *tap*, a tuft of hair on the head; D. and Dan. *top*, a top, a summit; Icel. *toppr*, a tuft or lock of hair, a top or extremity; G. *zopf*, a tuft, a crest. *Tip* is an allied form with a weakened vowel. See also TUFT.] 1. The highest part of anything; the most elevated or uppermost point; the summit; as, the *top* of a tree; the *top* of a spire; the *top* of a house; the *top* of a mountain.—2. Surface; upper side. 'Such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground.' *Bacon.*—3. The highest place or rank; the most honourable position; as, to be at the *top* of one's class.

Home was head; his brilliant composition and thorough knowledge of the books, brought him to the *top*. *Farrar.*

4. The highest person; the chief. 'He which is the *top* of judgment.' *Shak.* 'Aspired to be the *top* of zealots.' *Milton.*—5. The utmost degree; the highest point. 'From my lowest note to the *top* of my compass.' *Shak.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

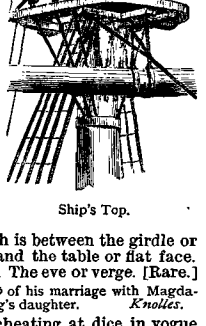
6. The crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the forelock. 'To take the present time by the *top*.' *Shak.* 'From *top* to toe.' *Shak.*

All the starred vengeance of Heaven fall
On her ungrateful *top*. *Shak.*

7. The head or upper part of a plant; as, turnip *tops*. 'Heads or *tops*, as cabbage heads.' *Watts.*—8. *pl.* Top-boots. 'To stand in a bar, in a green coat, knee-cords, and *tops*.' *Dickens.*

It was a kind of festive occasion and the parties were attired accordingly. Mr. Weller's *tops* were newly cleaned and his dress was arranged with peculiar care. *Dickens.*

9. In *woollen manuf.* the combed wool ready for the spinner, from which the noils, or shorts and dust, have been removed.—10. *Naut.* a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides. It serves to extend the shrouds, by which means they more effectually support the mast, and for the convenience of men aloft. The tops are named after the respective masts to which they belong, as *main*, *fore*, and *mizzen tops*.—



Ship's Top.

11. That portion of a cut gem which is between the girdle or extreme margin, and the table or flat face. *E. H. Knight.*—12. The eve or verge. [Rare.]

He was upon the *top* of his marriage with Magdaleine the French King's daughter. *Knolles.*

13. A method of cheating at dice in vogue about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Both dice seemed to be put into the box, but in reality one was kept at the top of the box between the fingers of the person playing.—*The top of one's bent*, the utmost that one's inclination and bias would permit; as, he was fooled *to the top of his bent*.—*Top of the tree*, the highest position in any profession or the like. [Slang.]

I am certain to be at the *top of the tree* at last. *Dickens.*

—*Top and butt*, in *ship-building*, a method of working long tapering planks, by laying their broad and narrow ends alternately fore and aft, lining a piece off every broad end the whole length of the shifting. It is adopted principally for ceiling.—*Top and top-gallant*, in full array; in full rig; in full force.

He'll be here *top and top-gallant* presently. *Merry Devil of Edmonton*, 1608.

**Top** (top), *a.* Being on the top or summit; highest.

Setting out at *top* speed, he soon overtook him. *H. Brooke.*

**Top** (top), *v.i.* 1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.—2. To excel; to rise above others. 'But write thy best and *top*.' *Dryden.*—3. To be of a certain height; to measure in height.

The mare scarcely *topped* 15 hands. *Lawrence.*

—*To top over tail*, to turn head over heels. *Ascham.*—*To top up with*, to finish with.

What'll you drink, Mr. Gargery; at my expense, *to top up with*? *Dickens.*

**Top** (top), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *topped*; ppr. *topping*. 1. To cover on the top; to cap. 'Mountains *topp'd* with snow.' *Waller.*—2. To rise above.

A gourd . . . climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topp'd* and covered the tree. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To outgo; to surpass.

Edmund the base shall *top* the legitimate. *Shak.*

4. To crop; to take off the top or upper part.

Groves, being *topp'd*, they higher rise. *Shak.*

*Top* your rose-trees a little with your knife near a leaf-bud. *Evelyn.*

5. To rise to the top of.

Wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill. *Sir J. Denham.*

6. To perform eminently.

From endeavouring universally to *top* their parts, they will go universally beyond them. *Jeffrey.*

7. *Naut.* to raise one end of, as of a yard or boom, so that that end becomes higher than the other.—*To top off*, to complete by putting on the top or uppermost part of; as, to *top off* a stack of hay; hence, to finish; to complete.

**Top** (top), *n.* [D. *top*, G. *topf*—perhaps same word as above, being named from whirling round on its top or point.] 1. A child's toy, shaped like a pear, made to whirl on its point by means of a string or a whip.—2. In *rope-making*, a conical block of wood with longitudinal grooves on its surface, in which slide the strands of the rope in the process of twisting.

**Toparch** (top'ärk), *n.* [L. *toparcha*, from Gr. *toparchēs*, *toparchos*—*topos*, a place, and *archō*, to rule.] The principal man in a place or country; the governor of a toparchy. 'The prince and *toparch* of that country.' *Fuller.*

**Toparchy** (top'är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *toparchia*. See above.] A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch; as, Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies*.

**Top-armour** (top'är-mėr), *n.* *Naut.* a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

**Topau** (tō'pa), *n.* The rhinoceros bird (*Buceros rhinoceros*). See HORNBILL.

**Topaz** (tō'paz), *n.* [Fr. *topaze*, L. *topazus*, from Gr. *topazos*, the yellow or oriental topaz; comp. Skr. *tapus*, fire. According to some the word is from *Topazos*, a small isle in the Arabic Gulf where the Romans obtained a stone which they called by this name, but which is the chrysolite of the moderns.] 1. A mineral, ranked by mineralogists among gems, characterized by having the lustre vitreous, transparent, translucent; the streak white; the colour yellow, white, green, blue, pale; fracture subconchoidal, uneven. Specific gravity, 3·499. It is harder than quartz. It is a silicate of aluminium, in which the oxygen is partly replaced by fluorine. It occurs massive, in imbedded and rounded crystals. The primary form of its crystal is a right rhombic prism. Fragments of topaz, exposed to heat, emit a blue, green, or yellowish phosphoric light. Topazes occur generally in primitive rocks, and in many parts of the world, as Cornwall, Scotland, Saxony, Siberia, Brazil, &c. &c. The finest varieties are obtained from the mountains of Brazil and the Uralian Mountains. Those from Brazil have deep yellow tints; those from Siberia have a bluish tinge; the Saxon topazes are of a pale wine-yellow, and those found in the Scotch Highlands are of a sky-blue colour. The purest from Brazil, when cut in facets, closely resemble the diamond in lustre and brilliance.—2. In *her.* the name given to *Or* when borne by peers.

**Topazolite** (tō-paz'ol-it), *n.* [*Topaz*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz-yellow colour, or an olive green, found in Piedmont. Its constituents are silex, lime, iron, with slight traces of alumina, glucina, and manganese.

**Top-beam** (top'bēm), *n.* The same as *Collar-beam* (which see).

**Top-block** (top'blok), *n.* *Naut.* a large iron-bound block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the topmast.

**Top-boots** (top'bōts), *n. pl.* Boots having tops of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding.

**Top-brim** (top'brim), *n.* Same as *Top-run*.

**Top-chain** (top'chān), *n.* *Naut.* a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action to prevent their falling when the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

**Top-cloth** (top'kloth), *n.* *Naut.* a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

**Top-coat** (top'kōt), *n.* An upper or over coat.

**Top-draining** (top'drān-ing), *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

**Top-dress** (top'dres), *v.t.* To manure on the surface, as land.

**Top-dressing** (top'dres-ing), *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.

**Tope** (tōp), *n.* [Said to be originally a Cornish word.] A fish of the shark kind, the *Squalus galeus* or *Galeus canis*, family Galeidæ. It attains a length of six feet, and is extremely troublesome to fishermen. Called also *Miller's Dog* and *Penny-dog*.

**Tope** (tōp), *n.* [Hind.] In India, a grove or clump of trees; as, a toddy-*tope*; a cane-*tope*.

Our camp was pitched under a fine *tope* of trees. *W. H. Russell.*

**Tope** (tōp), *n.* [Skr. *thûpa*, *stûpa*, an accumulation, a mound, a tope.] The popular

Great Tope at Sanchi, Central India.

name for a species of Buddhist monument, many specimens of which occur in India and South-eastern Asia, intended for the preservation of relics or the commemoration of some event. When for the former purpose the tope is called a *dagoba*, when for the latter a *stupa*; the term *tope* having reference to their external shape only. The oldest topes are dome-shaped, and rest on a base either cylindrical, quadrangular, or polygonal, rising perpendicularly or in terraces. The distinctive feature of the tope is the apex structure, which is in the shape of a distended parasol and is known as a *tee*. A tope that has often been described is the tope at Sanchi in Central India, now in a partially ruined state. The principal building consists of a dome, somewhat less than a hemisphere, 106 feet in diameter and 42 feet in height. On the top is a flat space, in the centre of which once stood the *tee*. See DAGOBA, STUPA.

**Tope** (tōp), *v.i.* [Probably a stronger form of *tip*; comp. to *tip off*, to pour out liquor; also to *tip up*, &c., and O. and Prov. E. to *top off*, to empty at a draught.] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess. 'If you *tope* in form, and treat.' *Dryden.* 'But he still may *tope* on.' *Hood.*

**Topee** (tō-pē'), *n.* In India, a covering for the head; the cork or pith helmet worn by the troops. Written also *Topi*.

**Toper** (tōp'ėr), *n.* One who topes or drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot. 'I no *topers* envy.' *Cowley.*

**Topet** (tōp'et), *q.* [For *toupet* (Pennant calls it *toupet*-titmouse), from Fr. *toupet*, a crest, a tuft; from the German, the origin being the same as E. *top.*] A small bird, the crested titmouse (*Parus bicolor*).

**Top-filled** (top'fild), *a.* Filled to the top; topful. *Chapman.*

**Topful** (top'ful), *a.* Full to the top or brim.

'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their discontent;
Now that their souls are *topful* of offence. *Shak.*

**Topgallant** (top'gal-lant), *a.* 1. *Naut.* being the third of the kind above the deck; situated above the topmast and below the royal mast; as, the *topgallant* mast, yards, braces, &c. Also used substantively:—'Top and *top-gallants.*' *Bacon.* 'The high *top-gallant* of my joy.' *Shak.*—2. Highest; elevated; splendid.

I dare appeal to the consciences of *topgallant* sparks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Toph** (tof), *n.* [L. *tophus, tofus*, tufa or tuff, a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture.] 1. In *surg.* a soft tumour on a bone; also, a concretion in the joints. *Dunglison.* 2. In *mineral.* same as *Tuff.*

**Tophaceous** (to-fā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to a toph or tophus; gritty; sandy; as, a *tophaceous* concretion. 'A *tophaceous* chalky matter.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Top-hamper** (top'ham-pėr), *n.* *Naut.* any unnecessary weight, either aloft or about the top sides or upper decks. 'So encumbered with *top-hamper*, so over-weighted in proportion to their draught of water.' *Motley.*

**Top-heavy** (top'he-vi), *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

*Top-heavy* drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballasted within the crown,
Mutt'ring betwixt their lips some mystic thing.
*Dryden.*

**Tophet** (tō'fet), *n.* [Heb., lit. a place to be spit on; hence, a place of abomination, from *tuph*, to spit.] A place situated at the south-eastern extremity of *Gehenna*, or *Valley of Hinnom*, to the south of Jerusalem, where the idolatrous Jews worshipped the fire-gods and sacrificed their children. In consequence of these abominations the whole valley became the common laystall of the city, and symbolical of the place of torment in a future life.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *Tophet* thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell.
*Milton.*

**Tophin** (tof'in), *n.* A kind of sandstone. See TOPH.

**Top-honour**† (top'on-ėr), *n.* A top-sail.

As our high vessels pass their watery way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With hasty reverence their *top-honours* lower.
*Prior.*

**Tophus** (tō'fus), *n.* Same as *Toph.*

**Topi** (tō-pē'), *n.* Same as *Topee.*

**Topia** (tō'pi-a), *n.* [L.] A fanciful style of mural decorations, generally consisting of landscapes of a very heterogeneous character, resembling those of the Chinese, much used in the Pompeian houses.

**Topiarian** (tō-pi-ā'ri-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or practising topiary work. 'The *topiarian* artist.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Topiary** (tō'pi-a-ri), *a.* [L. *topiarius*, pertaining to ornamental gardening, from *topia* (*opera*), ornamental gardening, from Gr. *topos*, a place.] Shaped by clipping or cutting; as, *topiary* work, which consists in giving all kinds of fanciful forms to arbours and thickets, trees and hedges.

Though acquainted with what is called the *topiary* art, that of training or cutting trees into regular figures, he does not seem to run into its extravagance. *Hallam.*

**Topic** (top'ik), *n.* [Fr. *topiques*, subjects of conversation, from L. *topica*, Gr. *topika* (pl.), the name of a work by Aristotle on the subject of *topoi* or commonplaces, from *topos*, a place, a commonplace, a topic (whence *topography*).] 1. In *rhet.* a general truth or statement applicable to a great variety of individual circumstances; a general maxim or dictum regarded as being of use in argument or oratory; thus, the proverbial 'a man is known by the company he keeps' is a kind of topic. Among the helps employed by the ancients in their favourite study of rhetoric was the collection and arrangement of a great variety of general truths or axioms, according to the several sciences or subjects to which they belonged. These the Greeks called *topoi*, or places, or commonplaces, and considered that they might be advantageously used by public speakers in the selection and invention of arguments. The word was also used in the sense of a general head or department of thought to which any maxim belongs.

These *topics*, or loci, were no other than general ideas applicable to a great many different subjects, which the orator was directed to consult in order to find out materials for his speech. *Dr. Blair.*

2. The subject of a discourse, argument, or literary composition, or the subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, &c.; the matter treated of: now the usual meaning of the word.

In their sermons they were apt to enlarge on the state of the present time, and to preach against the sins of princes and courts; a *topic* that naturally makes men popular. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. [Fr. *topique*, from Gr. *topikos*, pertaining to a place, *topos*, a place.] In *med.* an external remedy; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster, a poultice, a blister, and the like.

**Topic, Topical** (top'ik, top'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *topikos*, pertaining to a place, or to a commonplace or topic. See above.] 1. Pertaining to a place or locality; local. 'All ye *topic* gods that do inhabit here.' *Drayton.*

The men of Archenfeld in Herefordshire claimed by custom to lead the vanguard; but surely this priviledge was *topical* and confined to the Welsh wars. *Fuller.*

2. In *med.* pertaining to a particular part of the body; as, a *topical* remedy.—3. Pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse.—4. Pertaining to or proceeding from a topic or maxim; hence, merely probable, as an argument.

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Sir M. Hale.*

—*Topical colouring*, in *calico-printing*, a process in which the colour or mordant is applied to specific portions of the cloth forming the pattern.

**Topically** (top'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a topical manner; locally; with limitation to a part; with application to a particular part; as, a remedy *topically* applied.

**To-pinch**† (to-pinsh'), *v.t.* To pinch severely. See intensive particle To.

Then let them all encircle him about
And, fairy-like, *to-pinch* the unclean knight. *Shak.*

**Top-knot** (top'not), *n.* 1. A crest or knot of feathers upon the head or top, as of a bird; also, an ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women. 'A great, stout servant-girl, with cheeks as red as her *top-knots.*' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. A name of fishes of the genera Zenogopterus and Scophthalamus, family Pleuronectidæ (flat-fishes), found in the British seas.

**Top-lantern** (top'lan-tėrn), *n.* A large lantern or light in the top of a vessel; a top-light.

**Topless** (top'les), *a.* 1. Having no top; very lofty. 'Pitch'd on the *topless* Apennine.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. Having no superior; supreme.

Sometime, great Agamemnon,
Thy *topless* deputation he puts on. *Shak.*

**Top-light** (top'lit), *n.* Same as *Top-lantern.*

**Top-lining** (top'lin-ing), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) the lining on the after part of the top-sail, to prevent the top-brim from chafing the top-sail. (*b*) A platform of thin board nailed upon the upper part of the cross-trees on a vessel's top.

**Topman** (top'man), *n.* 1. The man who stands above in sawing; a top-sawyer.—2. *Naut.* a man standing in the top; a tops-man.

**Topmast** (top'mast), *n.* *Naut.* the second mast from the deck, or that which is next above the lower mast, main, fore, or mizzen.

**Top-maul** (top'mal), *n.* A maul kept in a ship's top, for driving out and in the fid.

**Topmost** (top'mōst), *a.* Highest; uppermost; as, the *topmost* cliff; the *topmost* branch of a tree.

Behind the valley *topmost* Gargarus
Stands up and takes the morning. *Tennyson.*

**Topographer** (to-pog'raf-ėr), *n.* [See TOPOGRAPHY.] One who describes a particular place, town, city, tract of land, or country; one skilled in topography. 'All the *topographers* that ever writ of . . . a town or country.' *Howell.*

Dante is the one authorized *topographer* of the medieval hell. *Milman.*

**Topographic, Topographical** (top-o-graf'-ik, top-o-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in topography; descriptive of a place or country. 'The *topographic* description of this mighty empire.' *Sir T. Herbert.* —*Topographical surveying.* See under SURVEYING.—*Military topography*, the minute description of places with special reference to their adaptability to military purposes.

**Topographically** (top-o-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of topography.

**Topographist** (to-pog'raf-ist), *n.* Same as *Topographer.*

**Topography** (to-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *topos*, place (hence *topic*), and *graphō*, to describe.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; the detailed description of any country or region, including its cities, towns, villages, castles, &c.; the minuter features of a region or locality collectively; as, to be well acquainted with the *topography* of a place. Topography is distinguished from geography in being descriptive and more detailed.

**Topolatry** (to-pol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *topos*, a place, and *latreia*, service, worship.] Worship of or excessive reverence for a place or places; adoration of a place or places. [Recent.]

This little land (Palestine) became the object of a special adoration, a kind of *topolatry*, when the Church mounted with Constantine the throne of the Cæsars. *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Topology** (to-pol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *topos*, a place, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of or method for assisting the memory by associating the objects to be remembered with some place, the parts of which are well known, as a building.

**Toponomy** (to-pon'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *topos*, a place, and *onoma*, a name.] The place-names of a country or district, or a register of such names. *Ency. Brit.*

**Topper** (top'ėr), *n.* One who tops or excels; anything superior. [Colloq.]

**Toppice, Tappice** (top'is, tap'is), *v.t.* or *i.* [See TAPISH.] To cover; to lie hid; to hide. [Old English and Scotch.]

Like a ranger,
May *toppice* where he likes. '*Lady Alimony*,' 1659.

**Topping** (top'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Rising aloft; lofty; eminent. 'Ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains.' *Derham.*—2. Pre-eminent; surpassing; great. 'The *toppingest* shop-keepers in the city.' *Tom Brown.*

The great and flourishing condition of some of the *topping* sinners of the world. *South.*

3. Fine; noble; gallant.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

**Topping** (top'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who tops; the act of cutting off the top.—2. A branch of a tree cut off.—3. *Naut.* the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other.—4. The act of reducing to an exact level the points of the teeth of a saw.—5. *pl.* That which comes from hemp in the process of hatchelling.

**Topping-lift** (top'ing-lift), *n.* *Naut.* a large strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a main-sail, in a brig or schooner.—*Davit topping-lift*, a rope made fast to the outer end of a davit, and rove through a block made fast to a vessel's mast aloft, with a tackle attached. It assists in keeping the anchor clear of the rail when bringing it on board to be stowed on deck.

**Toppingly** (top'ing-li), *adv.* 1. Splendidly; nobly.—2. Proudly; with airs of disdain.

**Topple** (top'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *toppled*; ppr. *toppling.* [From *top.*] To fall, as from a top or height; to fall forward; to pitch or tumble down. 'Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads.' *Shak.*

**Topple** (top'l), *v.t.* To throw down.

Shakes the old beldame earth, and *topples* down
Steeples, and moss-grown towers. *Shak.*

**Toppling** (top'ling), *p.* and *a.* Falling forward; ready to fall. 'Tall and *toppling.*' *George Eliot.*

**Top-proud** (top'proud), *a.* Proud in the highest degree. 'This *top-proud* fellow.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Top-rail** (top'rāl), *n.* In *carp.* the uppermost rail of a piece of framing or wainscoting.

**Top-rim** (top'rim), *n.* *Naut.* a thin piece of board bent round a vessel's top, giving it a finish, and covering in the ends of the cross-trees and trestle-trees, in order to prevent the top-sail from being chafed.

**Top-rope** (top'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* a rope to sway up a topmast, &c.

**Top-sail** (top'sāl), *n.* *Naut.* the second sail above the deck on any mast (main, fore, or mizzen). See SAIL.—*Gaff-topsail.* See under GAFF.

**Tops-and-bottoms** (tops'and-bot-omz), *n. pl.* Small rolls of dough baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants. *Simmonds.*

'Tis said that her *tops-and-bottoms* were gilt. *Hood.*

**Top-sawyer** (top'sạ-yėr), *n.* The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit, and gets higher wages than the man below; hence, (*a*) one who holds a higher position than another; a chief over others.

See-saw is the fashion of England always, and the Whigs will soon be the *top-sawyers.* *R. D. Blackmore.*

(*b*) A first-rate man in any line; an eminent man; an aristocrat. [Slang.]

They have got a *top-sawyer* from London there, who addresses them every evening, and says that we have a right to four shillings a day wages, eight hours' work, and two pots of ale. *Disraeli.*

**Top-shell** (top'shel), *n.* One of the shells of the various species of the family Turbinidæ.

**Topside-turvy**† (top-sīd-tėr'vi), *adv.* Upside down; topsy-turvy. 'My system turned *topside-turvy.*' *Sterne.*

**Topsiturn**† (top'si-tėrn), *v.t.* [See TOPSY-TURVY.] To upset; to overthrow. 'By his travail *topsiturneth* them.' *Sylvester.*

**Topsman** (tops'man), *n.* 1. Same as *Top-man*, 2.—2. A chief or head cattle-drover.

**Top-soil** (top'soil), *n.* The upper part or surface of the soil.

**Top-soiling** (top'soil-ing), *n.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal, railway, &c., is begun.

**Top-stone** (top'stōn), *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

**Topsy-turvy** (top'si-tėr-vi), *adv.* [A word of which the origin is not yet satisfactorily explained. Mr. Fitzedward Hall, after commenting on the various old spellings of it, and the different etymologies suggested, remarks: 'It seems, then, that in *topsy-turvy* we have the words *top* and *set;* while its latter half may or may not have originated from *turn*, modified so as to form a balanced jingle to its first half.'] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward and the bottom upward; as, to turn a carriage *topsy-turvy.*

If we without his help can make a head
To push against a kingdom, with his help
We shall o'erturn it *topsy-turvy* down. *Shak.*

God told man what was good, but the devil surnamed it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsy-turvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South.*

**Topsy-turvy** (top'si-tėr-vi), *v.t.* To turn upside down; to upset.

Then is it verily, as in Herr Tieck's drama, a *verkehrte welt*, or world *topsy-turvied.* *Carlyle.*

**Topsy-turvy** (top'si-tėr-vi), *v.i.* To turn upside down; to invert one's posture. 'The *topsy-turvying* course of time.' *Southey.*

**Topsyturvyfication** (top'si-tėr-vi-fi-kā"-shon), *n.* An upsetting; a turning upside down. [Ludicrous.]

'Valentine' was followed by 'Lelia,' . . . a regular *topsyturvyfication* of morality. *Thackeray.*

**Top-tackle** (top'tak-l), *n. Naut.* a large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope and to the deck.

**Top-timber** (top'tim-bėr), *n. Naut.* one of the highest timbers in the side of a vessel. —*Long top-timber*, the timber above each of the first futtocks.—*Short top-timber*, the timber above each of the second futtocks.

**Toque** (tōk), *n.* [Fr., a cap, Sp. *toca*, It. *tocca;* from the Celtic; Armor. *tôk*, W. *toc*, a hat or bonnet.] 1. A kind of bonnet or head-dress. 'His velvet *toque* stuck . . . upon the side of his head.' *Motley.*

Mrs. Briggs forthwith mounted a *toque*, with all the patterns of the kaleidoscope. *Dickens.*

2. A name given to the bonnet-macaque (*Macacus sinicus*), from the peculiar arrangement of the hairs on the crown of its head, which seem to form a kind of cap or bonnet.—3. A small nominal money of account used in trading on some parts of the west coast of Africa; forty cowries make one toque, and five toques one hen or gallinha. *Simmonds.*

**Toquet** (tō'kā), *n.* Same as *Toque.*

**Tor** (tor), *n.* [W. *tor*, a bulge, a hill; allied to L. *turris*, a tower.] A high pointed rock or hill: used frequently as an element in place-names in the south-west of England, especially Devonshire; as, Glastonbury *Tor;* Mam *Tor*, &c. 'A rolling range of dreary moors, unbroken by *tor* or tree.' *Kingsley.*

**Torah** (tō'rä), *n.* A term in ancient Hebrew literature for any decision or instruction in matters of law and conduct, given by a sacred authority; the revealed will of God; counsel or instruction proceeding from a sacred source; hence, a book containing such instruction.

According to the traditional view, the Word of Jehovah is embodied in a book-revelation. The *Torah*, instruction, or as we should say, revelation of God, is a written volume deposited with the priests, which gives rules for all national and personal conduct, and also provides the proper means for regaining God's favour when it has been lost through sin. But to the prophets the *Torah* has a very different meaning. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

**Torc** (tōrk), *n.* Same as *Torque* (which see).

**Torce** (tors), *n.* In *her.* same as *Wreath.*

**Torch** (torch), *n.* [Fr. *torche*, It. *torcia*, from L.L. *tortia*, from L. *torqueo, tortus*, to twist, to turn (whence *torture*, &c.), because the torch was made of a twisted roll of tow and the like.] A light or luminary to be carried in the hand, formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood or of twisted flax, hemp, &c., soaked with tallow or other inflammable substance; a large candle; a flambeau. 'A waxen *torch.*' *Shak.*

They light the nuptial *torch.* *Milton.*

It is clearly his (Mr. Swinburne's) belief that he has received his poetical *torch* from the hand of Shelley, as Shelley from the hand of Milton, yet we think his genius has scarcely anything in common with either of these poets. *Quart. Rev.*

**Torch** (torch), *v.t.* In *plastering*, to point the inside joints of slating laid on lath with lime and hair.

**Torch-bearer** (torch'bār-ėr), *n.* One whose office is to carry a torch lighted.

Fair Jessica shall be my *torch-bearer.* *Shak.*

**Torch-dance** (torch'dans), *n.* A dance in which each performer carries a lighted torch.

**Torcher**† (torch'ėr), *n.* One that gives light with, or as with, a torch.

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shak.*

**Torch-light** (torch'līt), *n.* The light of a torch or of torches.

Statilius show'd the *torch-light.* *Shak.*

—*Torch-light procession*, a procession in which lighted torches are carried.

**Torch-race** (torch'rās), *n.* A kind of race among the ancient Greeks at certain festivals, in which the runners carried lighted torches, the torches being passed from one to another in a manner not well understood.

**Torch-staff** (torch'staf), *n.* The staff of a torch, by which it is carried.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks
With *torch-staves* in their hand. *Shak.*

**Torch-thistle** (torch'this-l), *n.* A name common to the plants of the genus Cereus, nat. order Cactaceæ, and given because the stems are prickly and are used by the Indians for torches.

**Torcular** (tor'kū-lėr), *n.* [L., from *torqueo*, to twist.] A surgical instrument, the tourniquet (which see).

**Tordylium** (tor-di'li-um), *n.* [Gr. *tordylion.*] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The species are herbs with pinnate leaves, and ovate leaflets deeply toothed. The seeds of *T. officinale*, or officinal hartwort, are said to be diuretic. See HARTWORT.

**Tore** (tōr), pret. of *tear.*

**Tore** (tōr), *n.* [Comp. W. *tór*, a break, a cut.] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [Local.]

**Tore** (tōr), *n.* In *arch.* a large round moulding on the base of a column. See TORUS.

**Toreador** (tor-e-a-dor'), *n.* [Sp., from *toro*, a bull.] A general name for a bull-fighter in Spain, especially one who fights on horseback. Written also *Torreador.*

**Torete,† Torette,†** *n.* [Fr. *touret*, a drill.] A ring, such as those by which a hawk's *lune* or *leash* was fastened to the jesses, or such as are affixed to dogs' collars. *Chaucer.*

**Toreumatography** (to-rū'ma-tog"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *toreuma*, work in relief, and *graphē*, description. See TOREUTIC.] A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos.

**Toreumatology** (to-rū'ma-tol"o-ji), *n.* [See above.] The science or art of sculpture, or a treatise on sculpture.

**Toreutic** (to-rū'tik), *a.* [Gr. *toreutikos*, pertaining to work in relief, from *toreutēs*, one who works in relief, an embosser, from *toreuō*, to emboss, to work in relief.] Pertaining to carved or sculptured work: applied in its widest sense to articles formed in any style or in any material, modelled, carved, or cast, but sometimes restricted to metallic carvings or castings in basso-relievo.

**Torfaceous** (tor-fā'shus), *a.* [From *turf*, with Latin termination.] Growing in bogs or mosses: said of plants.

**Torgant,** *a.* In *her.* see TARGANT and TORQUED.

**Torgoch** (tor'goch), *n.* [W., lit. red-belly—*tor*, belly, and *coch*, red.] The red-belly (*Salmo Salvelinus*), a species of lake trout found in alpine lakes in this country. See CHAR.

**Torify** (tō'ri-fi), *v.t.* To make a Tory of; to convert to conservatism. [Humorous.]

He is liberalizing them instead of their *torifying* him. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

**Torilis** (tō'ri-lis), *n.* [Derivation uncertain.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, the species of which are known by the name of hedge-parsley. They are herbaceous, mostly annual plants with much-divided leaves covered with short adpressed hairs. The general involucre is one- to five-leaved, and the involucel many-leaved. The calyx has five triangular-lanceolate acute persistent teeth, and the petals are obcordate with an inflexed point, the outer ones radiant and bifid. The fruit is laterally compressed, the carpels having five bristly primary ridges, and four intermediate ones occupying the whole of the interstices, and covered with numerous prickles. The species are indigenous in Europe, Asia, and North Africa. *Treas. of Bot.*

**Torment** (tor'ment), *n.* [O. Fr. *torment*, Mod. Fr. *tourment;* from L. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, a rack, torture, lit. an engine of which twisting is a characteristic, from *torqueo, tortum*, to twist (whence *torture*, which see).] 1. Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind; torture.

The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
*Torment* within me. *Milton.*

Not sharp revenge, not hell itself, can find
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind. *Dryden.*

2. That which gives pain, vexation, or misery.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments.* Mat. iv. 24.

3.† An engine of war for casting stones or darts.

All *torments* of war, which we call engines, were first invented by kings or governours of hosts. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**Torment** (tor-ment'), *v.t.* 1. To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either of body or mind; to torture.

Art thou come hither to *torment* us before the time? Mat. viii. 29.

He shall be *tormented* with fire and brimstone. Rev. xiv. 10.

2. To pain; to distress; to afflict.

Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously *tormented.* Mat. viii. 6.

3. To tease; to vex; to harass; as, to be *tormented* with importunities, or with petty annoyances.—4. To put into great agitation. [Rare.]

Then, soaring on main wing,
*Tormented* all the air. *Milton.*

**Tormenter** (tor-ment'ėr), *n.* One who or that which torments; a tormentor.

**Tormentful** (tor'ment-fụl), *a.* Causing torment. [Rare.]

Malice, and envy, and revenge are unjust passions, and in what nature soever they are, they are as vexatious and *tormentful* to itself as they are troublesome and mischievous to others. *Tillotson.*

**Tormentil, Tormentilla** (tor'men-til, tor-men-til'la), *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*, It. *tormentilla*, from L. *tormentum*, pain—because it is said to allay the pain of the toothache.]

Common Tormentil (*Tormentilla erecta*).

A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ, by most botanists included under Potentilla (which see). Common tormentil (*Tormentilla erecta* or *Potentilla Tormentilla*) is common in Britain in heathy or waste places, and over the greater part of Europe. Its large woody roots are sometimes used medicinally as an astringent and also in tanning leather. It has small yellow flowers.

**Tormenting** (tor-ment'ing), *p.* and *a.* Causing torment; as, a *tormenting* pain.

**Tormentingly** (tor-ment'ing-li), *adv.* In a tormenting manner; in a manner tending to produce distress or anguish.

**Tormentor** (tor-ment'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which torments; one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures.

Let his *tormentor*, conscience, find him out.
*Milton.*

2. In *agri.* an instrument for reducing a stiff soil. It is somewhat like a harrow, but runs on wheels, and each tine is furnished with a hoe or share that enters and cuts up the ground.

**Tormentress** (tor-ment'res), *n.* A female who torments.

Fortune ordinarily cometh after to whip and punish them, as the scourge and *tormentress* of honour.
*Holland.*

**Tormina** (tor'mi-na), *n. pl.* [L.] Severe griping pains in the bowels; gripes; colic.

**Torminous** (tor'mi-nus), *a.* Affected with tormina; characterized by tormina; griping.

**Torn** (tōrn), pp. of *tear.*

**Tornado** (tor-nā'dō), *n.* pl. **Tornadoes** (tor-nā'dōz). [Pg., from *tornar*, to turn. Same origin as *turn.*] A violent whirling wind, or a tempest: more especially applied to those whirlwind hurricanes prevalent in the West Indies and on the western coast of Africa about the time of the equinoxes, and in the Indian Ocean about the changes of the monsoons. It is, however, frequently applied to any tempest or hurricane, and in this sense may be looked upon as signifying, in reference to the localities above named, what *typhoon* means in the seas of China and the Eastern Archipelago. Tornadoes are usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain; but they are of short duration and limited in area.

**Tornatellidæ** (tor-na-tel'li-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *tornatus*, turned in a lathe.] A family of molluscs belonging to the tectibranchiate section of the order Opisthobranchiata, and distinguished from all the other members of the order by their regularly spiral external shell. The typical genus is Tornatella. They are closely allied to the Bullidæ, or bubble-shells.

**Torne,**† *v.t.* To turn. *Chaucer.*

**Torneament**† (tor'nē-a-ment), *n.* Tournament. *Milton.*

**Torosity** (tō-ros'i-ti), *n.* The state of being torous.

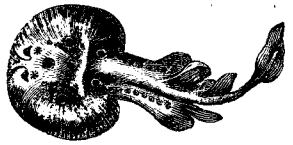
**Torous, Torose** (tōr'us, tōr'ōs), *a.* [L. *torosus*, from *torus*, a round swelling place, a protuberance.] 1. In *bot.* protuberant; swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles; as, a *torous* pericarp.—2. In *zool.* swelling, as a surface, into protuberances or knobs.

**Torpedinidæ** (tor-pē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of fishes of which the genus Torpedo is the type. See TORPEDO.

**Torpedinous** (tor-pē'din-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the torpedoes; resembling a torpedo; exerting a benumbing influence.

Fishy were his eyes, *torpedinous* was his manner.
*De Quincey.*

**Torpedo** (tor-pē'do), *n.* pl. **Torpedoes** (tor-pē'dōz). [L., from *torpeo*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] 1. An elasmobranchiate fish, allied to the rays, forming the type of the family Torpedinidæ, which are noted for their power of discharging electric shocks



Spotted Torpedo (*T. narke*).

when irritated. The family is distinguished by the body being rounded in front, the back being also round and destitute of scales. The tail fin is three-cornered in shape, and the teeth are pointed; the edges of the spiracles or breathing apertures are serrated. The torpedoes occur in typical perfection in the Mediterranean (including the common torpedo or *Torpedo vulgaris*, and *T. narke*) and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, stray specimens being now and again found on the British coasts. The fish may sometimes measure 4 feet long, and weigh from 60 to 70 lbs. It owes its remarkable electric power to two special organs, which consist of two masses placed on each side of the head, and consisting each of numerous vertical gelatinous columns, separated by membranous septa, and richly furnished with nervous filaments derived from the nervi vagi, or eighth pair of nerves, the entire apparatus presenting a resemblance to the voltaic battery. The production of electricity by these fishes is readily enough explicable, on the ground of the conversion of an equivalent of nerve force into electric force through the medium of the electric organ; just as, under other circumstances, nerve force is converted into motion through the muscles. The power of the discharge varies with the health and size of the fish; but there is little doubt of the exceedingly potent nature of the apparatus, especially under excitement. The numbing power of the torpedo was well known to the Greeks and Romans. It also receives the names of *Cramp-fish* and *Numbing-fish.*

The *torpedo*, or cramp-fish, came to hand; a fish, if Pliny writes truth, that by hiding itself with mud and dirt catches lesser fish very strangely; for, by his frigidity he benumbs such fish as swim over or lodge near him, and so preys upon them.
*Sir T. Herbert.*

2. A term applied to two distinct classes of submarine destructive agents used in war, namely, torpedoes proper, which are propelled against an enemy's ship; and more or less stationary chambers or mines, placed where a hostile vessel would be likely to come in contact with them. Of the first class, called also *offensive torpedoes*, there are three principal types: (*a*) the 'locomotive,' of which the Whitehead is the best known form; (*b*) the 'towing' torpedo of Captain Harvey; and (*c*) the 'spar' or 'outrigger' torpedo. The Whitehead, or fish torpedo, may be described as being a cigar-shaped vessel, varying from 14 to 19 feet in length, and from 14 to 16 inches in diameter. It is

Whitehead Torpedo.

made of specially prepared steel, and is divided into three compartments; the head contains the gun-cotton which forms its charge and the fuse for exploding it when it comes in contact with a vessel. The central part contains the engines by which it is propelled, and which are worked by compressed air, a sufficient supply of which for driving the torpedo the required distance is stored in the third, or tail compartment. The propeller is a three-bladed screw, which can move the largest sized torpedoes at a speed of 24 knots for the distance of 220 yards, the distance of 1000 yards being reached at a slower rate of progress. By means of a horizontal balance rudder it can be made to sink and to remain during its run at any required distance below the surface of the water, so that it may be discharged from the deck of a ship or from a tube opening into the sea below the water line. At close quarters this is a very destructive weapon against ironclad vessels, striking them beneath their armour. The Harvey torpedo is constructed to be pulled through the water something in the fashion of a ship's log. It is of such a form as to pull the line out at a considerable angle to the keel of the towing vessel, which endeavours to manœuvre so as to draw the torpedo under the stern of an enemy, and explode it on contact by a trigger bolt. The spar or outrigger torpedo consists simply of a metal case containing the explosive substance (gunpowder, gun-cotton, dynamite, &c.), and fitted with a fuse constructed so that it can be fired at pleasure, or exploded by contact with a ship's side. It is screwed on to a long spar, which is usually fixed in the bow of a swift boat or steam-launch, which endeavours to reach and push the torpedo against the hostile vessel. Stationary or defensive torpedoes, such as one placed in channels or coasts to prevent the approach of the enemy's vessels, usually consist of a strong metal case containing an effective explosive, such as gun-cotton, &c., and having a fuse or cap which will explode the charge on the slightest contact; or the explosion may be effected by means of electricity, the operator firing it at will from the shore.—3. A name sometimes applied to various other explosive agents, such as a shell buried in the path of a storming party, having a percussion or friction device which explodes the charge when the ground over the torpedo is trod on; a fog-signal laid on the metals of a railway and exploded by the wheels of a passing train; a *kind* of firework or toy in the shape of a small ball, which explodes on being dashed against a hard object.

**Torpedo-boat, Torpedo-vessel** (tor-pē'dō-bōt, tor-pē'dō-ves-el), *n.* A vessel carrying one or more torpedoes, and exploding them against another vessel. The torpedo-boat is usually a small, swift steamer, lying low in the water, and meant to approach the enemy either by surprise or under the cover of darkness. See TORPEDO, 2.

**Torpent** (tor'pent), *a.* [L. *torpens, torpentis*, ppr. of *torpeo*, to be numb.] Having no motion or activity; incapable of motion; benumbed; torpid. 'A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory.' *Evelyn.*

**Torpent** (tor'pent), *n.* A medicine that diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions.

**Torpescence** (tor-pes'ens), *n.* The state of being torpescent; a becoming torpid, insensible, or benumbed.

**Torpescent** (tor-pes'ent), *a.* [L. *torpescens, torpescentis*, ppr. of *torpesco*, to grow stiff or numb, inchoative from *torpeo*, to be numb.] Becoming torpid or numb, or incapable of motion or feeling.

Of gold tenacious, their *torpescent* soul
Clutches their coin. *Shenstone.*

**Torpid** (tor'pid), *a.* [L. *torpidus*, from *torpeo*, to be numb, motionless; connected with A. Sax. *theorf*, unfermented.] 1. Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; as, a *torpid* limb.

Without heat all things would be *torpid.* *Ray.*

2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive; as, the mind as well as the body becomes *torpid* by indolence.

**Torpid** (tor'pid), *n.* A second-class racing-boat at Oxford, corresponding to the *slogger* of Cambridge. [University slang.]

D. was bent on training some of the *torpids* for next year. *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Torpidity** (tor-pid'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being torpid; numbness. Torpidness may amount to total insensibility or loss of sensation.—2. Dulness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity. 'Genius likely to be lost in obscurity, or chilled to *torpidity* in the cold atmosphere of extreme indigence.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Torpidly** (tor'pid-li), *adv.* In a torpid manner; numbly; dully.

**Torpidness** (tor'pid-nes), *n.* Same as *Torpidity.*

The exercise of this faculty . . . keeps it from rust and *torpidness.* *Sir M. Hale.*

**Torpify** (tor'pi-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *torpified;* ppr. *torpifying.* [L. *torpeo*, to be torpid, and *facio*, to make.] To make torpid, dull, insensible, or stupid.

(Sermons) are not harmless if they *torpify* the understanding. *Southey.*

**Torpitude**† (tor'pi-tūd), *n.* State of being torpid; torpidity; torpidness. '(Insects) able to exist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state without any food at all.' *Derham.*

**Torpor** (tor'por), *n.* [L.] 1. Loss of motion or of the power of motion; torpidity; numbness; inactivity. Torpor may amount to a total loss of sensation or complete insensibility. It may, however, be applied to the state of a living body, or any part of it, which has not lost all power of feeling and motion. 2. Dulness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

**Torporific** (tor-po-rif'ik), *a.* [L. *torpor*, and *facio*, to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

**Torquated** (tor'kwāt-ed), *a.* Having or wearing a torque.

**Torque** (tork), *n.* [From L. *torques*, a twisted neck-chain, from *torqueo*, to twist.] In *archæol.* a personal ornament worn by certain ancient nations, as by the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Germans. It consisted of a stiff collar, formed of a number of gold

wires twisted together, and sometimes of a thin metal plate, generally of gold, and was worn round the neck as a symbol of rank

Torque, with manner of wearing it, from sculptures on the monument of Vigna Amendola.

and command. Keating says that, when worn by a judge on the bench, it was believed that it would close and choke him if he gave a wrong judgment. Written also *Torc*.

**Torqued** (torkt), *p.* and *a.* [L. *torqueo*, to wreathe, to twist.] In *her.* wreathed, as a dolphin haurient, twisted into a form nearly resembling the letter S reversed. The term *torgant* or *targant* is used to signify the same thing.

A dolphin haurient torqued.

**Torques** (tor'kwēz), *n.* [L.] Same as *Torque* (which see).

**Torreador** (tor-re-a-dor'), *n.* Same as *Toreador*.

**Torrefaction** (tor-rē-fak'shon), *n.* [Fr. *torréfaction*. See TORREFY.] 1. The operation of torrefying or of drying or parching by a fire; the state of being dried.

> Here was not a scorching or blistering, but a vehement and full *torrefaction*. *Bp. Hall.*

2. In *metal.* the operation of roasting ores. 3. In *phar.* the drying or roasting of drugs on a metallic plate till they become friable to the fingers or till some other desired effect is produced.

**Torrefy** (tor'rē-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *torrefied;* ppr. *torrefying*. [Fr. *torréfier*, L. *torrefacio* —*torreo*, to dry by heat, and *facio*, to make. See TORRENT.] 1. To dry, roast, scorch, or parch by a fire. '*Torrefied* sulphur makes bodies black.' *Boyle.*—2. In *metal.* to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.—3. In *phar.* to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they are friable or are reduced to any state desired.

**Torrelite** (tor'rē-līt), *n.* [Named from Dr. *Torrey*, *-lite* being from Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A red-coloured variety of columbite from New Jersey.

**Torrent** (tor'rent), *n.* [Fr. *torrent*, from L. *torrens*, *torrentis*, a torrent, from *torrens*, burning, roaring, ppr. of *torreo*, to dry by heat, to burn (whence *torridus*, torrid); same root as E. *thirst* (which see).] 1. A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; a stream rising suddenly and flowing with rapidity, as down the side of a hill or over a precipice.

> The *torrent* roar'd, and we did buffet it
> With lusty sinews. *Shak.*
>
> So the loud *torrent* and the whirlwind's roar
> But bind him to his native mountains more.
> *Goldsmith.*

2. *Fig.* a violent or rapid flow; a flood; as, a *torrent* of vices and follies; a *torrent* of corruption; a *torrent* of wild or abusive words.

> Erasmus, that great injur'd name, . . .
> Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*

**Torrent** (tor'rent), *a.* Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

> Fierce Phlegethon,
> Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

**Torrent-bow** (tor'rent-bō), *n.* A bow or arch of rainbow-like or prismatic colours formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from the spray of a torrent; an iris.

> From these four jets four currents in one swell
> Across the mountain stream'd below
> In misty folds, that floating as they fell
> Lit up a *torrent-bow*. *Tennyson.*

**Torrential, Torrentine** (tor-ren'shal, tor-rent'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to, caused by, or resembling a torrent; as, *torrential* rains; a *torrential* river.

**Torricellian** (tor-ri-sel'li-an or tor-ri-chel'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Torricelli*, an Italian physicist and mathematician, who, in 1643, discovered the principle on which the barometer is constructed by means of an experiment called from him the *Torricellian experiment*. This experiment consisted in filling with mercury a glass tube closed at one end and then inverting it; the open end was then brought under the surface of mercury in a vessel, when the column of mercury in the tube was observed to descend till it stood at a height equal to about 30 inches above the level of the mercury in the vessel, leaving a vacuum at the top, between the upper extremity of the column and that of the tube. This experiment led to the discovery that the column of mercury in the tube is supported by the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the surface of the mercury in the vessel, and that this column is an exact counterbalance to the atmospheric pressure. See BAROMETER.—*Torricellian tube*, a glass tube 30 or more inches in length, open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, such as is used in the barometer. —*Torricellian vacuum*, a vacuum such as that produced by filling a barometer tube with mercury, as in the Torricellian experiment; the vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer.

**Torrid** (tor'rid), *a.* [L. *torridus*, from *torreo*, to roast. See TORRENT.] 1. Dried with heat; parched; as, a *torrid* plain or desert. 'Barca or Cyrene's *torrid* soil.' *Milton.*—2. Violently hot; burning or parching. '*Torrid* heat.' *Milton.*—*Torrid zone*, in *geog.* that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over every part of which the sun is vertical at some period twice every year (being always so at the equator), and where the heat is always great.

**Torridity** (tor-rid'i-ti), *n.* State of being torrid.

**Torridness** (tor'rid-nes), *n.* The state of being torrid; the state of being very hot or parched.

**Torril**† (tor'ril), *n.* A worthless woman or horse. *Halliwell.*

**Torrock** (tor'rok), *n.* Same as *Tarrock*.

**Torrontes** (tor-ron'tāz), *n.* A kind of white grape grown in Spain.

**Torse** (tors), *n.* [O.Fr. *torse*, from *tors*, *torse*, twisted, from L. *torqueo*, *torsi*, *tortum*, to twist.] In *her.* a wreath; a twisted scroll.

**Torsel** (tor'sel), *n.* [Dim. from *torse*. See above.] Anything in a twisted form.

> When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon.*

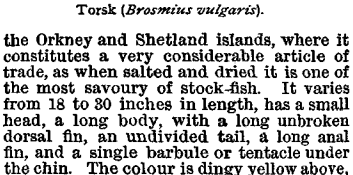
**Torsibility** (tor-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* The tendency to untwist after being twisted; as, the *torsibility* of a fibre or rope. [Rare.]

**Torsion** (tor'shon), *n.* [L. *torsio*, from L. *torqueo*, to twist. See TORTURE.] 1. The act of twisting; the twisting, wrenching, or straining of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or twisted in an opposite direction.—2. In *mech.* the force with which a body, such as a thread, wire, or slender rod resists a twist, or the force with which it tends to return to its original state on being twisted. The resistance which cylinders and prisms formed of different substances oppose to torsion, furnishes one of the usual methods of determining the strength of materials. Such machines as capstans and windlasses, also axles which revolve with their wheels, are, when in action, subject to be twisted, or undergo the strain of torsion. If a slender rod of metal be suspended vertically, so as to be rigidly fixed at the point of suspension, and then twisted through a certain angle, it will, when the twisting force ceases to act, untwist itself or return in the opposite direction with a greater or less force or velocity until it come to rest in its original position. The limits of torsion within which the body will return to its original state depend upon its elasticity, and the force with which it tends to recover its natural state is called *elasticity of torsion*. This force is always proportional to the angle through which the body has been twisted. If a body is twisted so as to exceed the limit of its elasticity, its particles will either be wrenched asunder, or it will take a *set*, and will not return to its original position on the withdrawal of the twisting force.—*Torsion balance*, or *balance of torsion*. If a piece of very fine wire, silk, or spun glass be suspended in the manner above stated, and then twisted, it will, when released, begin to untwist itself, and by the momentum acquired in the act of untwisting will twist in the opposite direction to a greater or less extent, according to the amount of twisting to which it has been subjected. It will then begin to return, and thus by a series of oscillations, continually diminishing in extent, it will at length gradually settle in its original position. Now if a needle or an index be attached to the lower extremity of the suspended wire or thread, and a graduated circle be placed immediately beneath the index in a horizontal position, so that the centre of the circle may be directly below the point of suspension of the index, the apparatus thus constructed will form the *torsion balance*. This balance has been employed to measure certain forces too minute to be estimated by the ordinary methods, and by means of it Coulomb was enabled to determine, by direct experiment, the laws which govern the variation of magnetic and electric forces. By means of the same instrument Cavendish afterward detected and measured the attraction of gravitation existing between balls of lead. To measure small forces, such as those of electricity, magnetism, &c., with the torsion balance, they are made to act upon one extremity of the index, and thus cause it to turn round, and when the force is in equilibrio with the tendency of the suspended wire to untwist, the angle which the index makes with its original position, which is called the *angle of torsion*, and which is measured by the graduated circle, is the measure of the force employed. In making experiments with the torsion balance the length of the suspended wire, its diameter, and the weights attached to its lower extremity must be taken into account. When the balance is adapted to measure electric forces it is called the *torsion electrometer*, when it is adapted to measure galvanic forces it is called the *torsion galvanometer*, and when applied to measure magnetic forces it receives the name of the *torsion magnetometer*.—3. In *surg.* the twisting of the cut end of a small artery in a wound or after an operation, for the purpose of checking hæmorrhage. The bleeding vessel is seized by a forceps, drawn out for about ¼ inch, and then twisted round several times till it cannot untwist itself.

**Torsional** (tor'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to torsion.

**Torsive** (tor'siv), *a.* In *bot.* twisted spirally.

**Torsk** (torsk), *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *torsk*, a codfish or torsk.] A malacopterygious teleostean fish of the cod tribe, *Brosmius vulgaris*. It is found in great quantities among



Torsk (*Brosmius vulgaris*).

the Orkney and Shetland islands, where it constitutes a very considerable article of trade, as when salted and dried it is one of the most savoury of stock-fish. It varies from 18 to 30 inches in length, has a small head, a long body, with a long unbroken dorsal fin, an undivided tail, a long anal fin, and a single barbule or tentacle under the chin. The colour is dingy yellow above, and white below. Called also *Tusk*.

**Torso** (tor'sō), *n.* [It.] In *sculp.* the trunk of a statue, deprived of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules.

**Tort** (tort), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tortus*, twisted, from *torqueo*, to twist.] 1.† Mischief; calamity; wrong.

> 'Gainst him that had them long oppress'd with *tort*,
> And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Spenser.*

2. In *law*, any wrong or injury. Torts are injuries done to the person or property of another, as trespass, assault and battery, defamation, and the like.

**Tort** (tort), *a.* [Same word as *taut*, but spelled as if from L. *tortus*, twisted. See above.] Stretched as a rope; taut. [Rare.]

To-morrow, and the sun shall brace anew
The slacken'd cord, that now sounds loose and damp;
To-morrow, and its livelier tone will sing
In *tort* vibration to the arrow's flight. *Southey.*

**Torteau** (tor'tō), *n.* pl. **Torteaux** (tor'tōz). [O. Fr. *torteau, tortel*, from *tortellus*, dim. of L. *tortus*, twisted. See above.] In *her.* a roundel of red colour.

**Tort-feasor** (tort'fē-zor), *n.* In *law*, a wrong-doer; a trespasser.

**Torticollis** (tor'ti-kol-lis), *n.* [L. *torqueo*, to twist, and *collum*, the neck.] A rheumatic affection of the muscles of one side of the neck; wry-neck.

**Tortile** (tor'til), *a.* [L. *tortilis*, from *torqueo, tortum*, to twist.] 1. Twisted; wreathed; coiled.—2. In *bot.* coiled like a rope; as, a *tortile* awn.

**Tortility** (tor-til'i-ti), *n.* The state of being tortile or wreathed.

**Tortilla** (tor-tēl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A large, round, thin cake prepared from a paste made of the soaked grains of maize, baked on a heated iron plate.

**Tortion**† (tor'shon), *n.* [L. *tortio, tortionis*, from L. *torqueo, tortum*, to twist.] 1. Torment; pain.—2. Same as *Torsion.*

**Tortious** (tor'shus), *a.* [From *tort.*] 1.† Injurious; done by wrong. 'Endamaged by *tortious* wrong.' *Spenser.*—2. In *law*, implying tort or injury, for which the law gives damages.

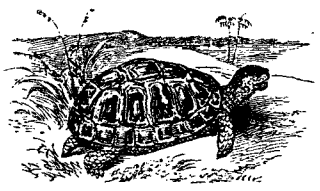
**Tortiously** (tor'shus-li), *adv.* In *law*, by tort or injury; injuriously.

**Tortive** (tor'tiv), *a.* [L. *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, to twist.] Twisted; wreathed.

As knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain,
*Tortive* and errant from his course of growth.
*Shak.*

**Tortness**† (tort'nes), *n.* The state of being tort. See TORT, *a.*

**Tortoise** (tor'tois or tor'tiz), *n.* [Lit. twisted or distorted animal, from O. Fr. *tortis*, fem. *tortisse*, twisted; Mod. Fr. *tortue*, a tortoise, from L. *torqueo, tortum*, to twist, to wrench, to wind (whence *torture*, &c.). The name is given from the twisted appearance of the animal's limbs.] 1. The name which,



Common or Greek Tortoise (*Testudo græca*).

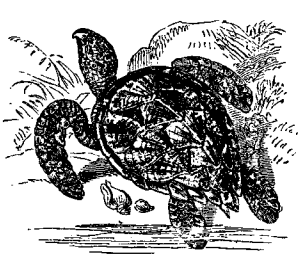
when standing alone, is now generally restricted to the family of reptiles Testudinidæ, or land-tortoises, or with a qualifying term is applied to the Emydæ, the terrapins or fresh-water tortoises, and the Trionycidæ, the mud-turtles, or soft tortoises. The name was often formerly applied to all the members of the order Chelonia, which includes the Chelonidæ, a salt-water family; but the reptiles of this section are now usually called turtles. (See TERRAPIN, TURTLE.) The distinctive features of the tortoises and other chelonians consist in the modification of the skeleton and of the skin structures or scales to form the well-known bony box in which their bodies are inclosed. Thus the spinal elements of the back, together with the expanded and united ribs, form the carapace or back, whilst the sides of the box are formed by marginal plates, which by some zoologists are regarded as representing the ossified and modified cartilages of the ribs, and by others as membrane bones developed by the skin. The plastron or lower part of the bony case is formed by nine pieces, as to the nature of which naturalists also disagree, some considering it merely as a greatly modified sternum or breast-bone, and others as composed of membrane bones developed like the marginal plates by the skin. The Testudinidæ (the typical land-tortoises) have short stunted limbs adapted for terrestrial progression; the short toes are bound together by the skin, and have well-developed nails. The carapace is strongly convex, and is covered by horny epidermic plates. The horny jaws are unprotected and adapted for cutting, or may be divided into serrated processes. The head, limbs, and tail can be completely retracted within the carapace. Though capable of swimming, the tortoises proper are really terrestrial animals, and are strictly vegetable feeders. The most familiar example is the common Greek or European tortoise (*Testudo græca*) so frequently kept as a household pet, and which occurs chiefly on the eastern borders of the Mediterranean. These animals sometimes live to a great age (over 100 years according to some), and hybernate through the colder season of the year. They attain a length of 12 inches. A much larger species is the great Indian tortoise (*T. indica*), which inhabits in great numbers the Seychelles and Galapagos Islands, and attains a length of over 3 feet, and a weight of 200 lbs. Its flesh is reckoned food of excellent quality, as are also its eggs. The box tortoise of India and Madagascar (*Cinyxis arachnoides*) is remarkable for the curious development of the front part of the plastron which shuts over the anterior aperture of the shell like a lid when the animal retracts itself. The box tortoise of North America (*Cistudo carolina*), in which the hinder part of the plastron forms a lid, is included among the Emydæ or terrapins, as is also the lettered tortoise (*Emys scripta*) belonging to the same continent, and so named from the curious markings of its shell.—2. *Milit.* a defence used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise-shell; a testudo (which see).

**Tortoise-beetle** (tor'tois-bē-tl or tor'tiz-bē-tl), *n.* A member of an extensive family of coleopterous insects (Cassididæ), living upon plants, and so called from their elytra projecting over the body somewhat like the carapace of a tortoise. Many hundred species are known, a few of which are found in this country.

**Tortoise-flower** (tor'tois-flou-ėr or tor'tiz-flou-ėr), *n.* See CHELONE.

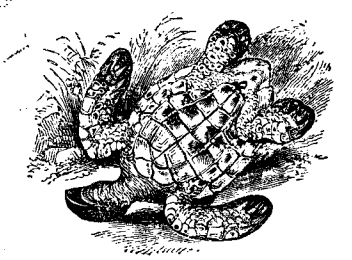
**Tortoise-plant** (tor'tois-plant or tor'tiz-plant), *n.* The name of a plant (*Testudinaria elephantipes*) closely allied to the yams, and so called from its bulky rhizome or rootstock, which is wholly above ground, and has a coat of a bark-like, corky substance which becomes deeply cracked and formed into large angular protuberances, somewhat resembling the shell of a tortoise. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is occasionally found in greenhouses in Britain.

**Tortoise-shell** (tor'tois-shel or tor'tiz-shel), *n.* A name popularly applied to the shell or rather the scutes or scales of the tortoise and other allied chelonians, especially to the shell of the *Chelonia imbricata* (the hawk's-bill turtle), a species which inhabits tropical seas. The horny scales or plates which form the covering of this animal are extensively used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, &c., and in inlaying and other ornamental work. It becomes very plastic when heated, and when cold retains with sharpness any form it may be moulded to in its heated state. Pieces can also be welded together under the pressure of hot irons. The quality of tortoise-shell depends mainly on the thickness and size of the scales, and in a smaller degree upon the clearness and brilliancy of the colours. The



Hawk's-bill or Tortoise-shell Turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*).

best tortoise-shell is that of the Indian Archipelago. It is now largely and successfully imitated by horn, and artificial compounds of much less cost.—*Tortoise-shell butterfly*, a name given by collectors to *Vanessa polychloros* and *V. urticæ.*



Hawk's-bill Turtle, under side.

**Tortoise-wood** (tor'tois-wụd or tor'tiz-wụd), *n.* A variety of zebra-wood (which see).

**Tortozon** (tor-tō-zon'), *n.* A large Spanish grape.

**Tortricidæ** (tor-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of heterocerous lepidoptera, named from the genus *Tortrix.* It comprises an extensive group of minute, generally dull-coloured moths, distinguished by their broad entire fore-wings, which form a triangle with the body when at rest. The larvæ are often very destructive to fruit.

**Tortrix** (tor'triks), *n.* [From L. *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo, tortum*, to twist.] The larvæ of these insects twist and roll up leaves. 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects, the type of the family Tortricidæ. The *T. pomonana*, or apple-moth, in the larva state, feeds on the pulpy substance of the apple and plum. *T. viridana* feeds on the leaves of the oak; and *T. vitana*, in the larva state, attacks the leaves of the vines in France, rolling them up and fastening them together with threads. 2. A genus of serpents found in tropical America.

**Tortulous** (tor'tū-lus), *a.* Bulged out at intervals, like a cord with knots upon it: used chiefly in describing objects in natural history.

**Tortuose** (tor'tū-ōs), *a.* [See TORTUOUS.] In *bot.* wreathed; twisted; winding; as, a *tortuose* leaf or corolla.—*Tortuose stem*, a stem that is bent in the manner of a flexuose stem, but less angularly, as in *Cakile maritima.*

**Tortuosity** (tor-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* The state of being tortuose, twisted, or wreathed; wreath; flexure.

**Tortuous** (tor'tū-us), *a.* [L. *tortuosus*, from *tortus*, twisted, pp. of *torqueo*, to twist. See TORTURE.] 1. Twisted; wreathed; winding; as, a *tortuous* train.

The badger made his dark and *tortuous* hole on the side of every hill where the copse-wood grew thick. *Macaulay.*

2. *Fig.* proceeding in a circuitous and underhand manner; taking an oblique and deceitful course; not open and straightforward.

Such an opportunity could not but be welcome to a nature which was implacable in enmity, and which always preferred the *tortuous* to the straight path. *Macaulay.*

True it is that his policy was *tortuous* and guilty; but it must be remembered that he had to deal with men as guilty and almost as wily as himself. *J. H. Jesse.*

3. [From *tort.*] Tortious (which see).

**Tortuously** (tor'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a tortuous or winding manner.

**Tortuousness** (tor'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being tortuous.

**Torturable** (tor'tūr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being tortured.

**Torture** (tor'tūr), *n.* [Fr. *torture*, from L. *tortura*, a twisting, torture, from *torqueo, tortum*, to twist, rack, torture (whence also *torment, torsion, tortoise, distort, extort*, &c.); same root as E. to *throw*, G. *drehen*, to turn.] 1. Excruciating pain; extreme anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment.

And that deep *torture* may be call'd a hell,
When more is felt than one hath power to tell.
*Shak.*

2. Especially, severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person, as by the boot or thumbkins or by the rack.

*Torture*, which had always been declared illegal, and which had recently been declared illegal even by the servile judges of that age, was inflicted for the last time in England in the month of May, 1640. *Macaulay.*

In Scotland, the application of *torture* for the dis-

covery of crime was declared contrary to law by the Claim of Right in 1689, and by 7 Anne, c. xxi. sec. 5. *Bell's Law Dict.*

3. The act, operation, or process of inflicting excruciating pain, physical or mental; as, occupied in the *torture* of his victim.

**Torture** (tor'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tortured;* ppr. *torturing.* 1. To pain to extremity; to torment bodily or mentally; to vex; to annoy.

If thou dost slander her and *torture* me,
Never pray more. *Shak.*

2. To punish with torture; to put to the rack or other instrument; as, to *torture* an accused person. —3. To put to a severe strain; to wrest from the right meaning; to put a wrong construction on.

This place had been *tortured* by interpreters and pulled to pieces by disputation. *Jer. Taylor.*

4.† To keep on the stretch, as a bow.

The bow *tortureth* the string. *Bacon.*

**Torturer** (tor'tūr-ėr), *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.

I play the *torturer*, by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken. *Shak.*

**Torturingly** (tor'tūr-ing-li), *adv.* So as to torture or torment.

An host of furies
Could not have baited me more *torturingly.* *Beau. & Fl.*

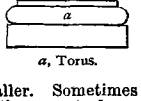
**Torturous** (tor'tūr-us), *a.* Pertaining to or involving torture. 'The spectators who shed tears at the *torturous* crucifixion.' *Disraeli.* [Rare.]

**Torula** (tor'ū-la), *n.* [L. *torulus*, a little swelling or protuberance.] A genus of fungi, the type of the order Torulacei (which see), and comprising the yeast plant.

**Torulacei** (tor-ū-lā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* A nat. order of naked-spored fungi, belonging to the division Coniomycetes, forming moulds and mildews on decaying organic substances, or acting as a ferment in decomposing vegetable and animal fluids and tissues. The mycelium is so imperfectly developed as to be scarcely apparent, and the whole plant seems to consist of a mass of simple or septate naked spores, generally united in chains. Reproduction goes on by gemmation on the spore reaching a suitable habitat, as well as by spores. The spores are present in infinite multitudes in the atmosphere. See GERM THEORY, YEAST.

**Torulose, Torulous** (tor'ū-lōs, tor'ū-lus), *a.* [From L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus*, a protuberance.] In *bot.* cylindrical, with several swells and contractions.

**Torus** (tō'rus), *n.* [L., a round, swelling, or bulging place, an elevation, a protuberance.] 1. In *arch.* a large moulding used in the bases of columns. Its section is semicircular, and it differs from the astragal only in size, the astragal being much smaller. Sometimes called *Tore.* — 2. In *bot.* the receptacle or part of the flower on which the carpels are seated.



*a*, Torus.

**Torvet** (torv), *a.* Same as *Torvous* or *Torved.* 'A *torve* and tebrick countenance.' *Fuller.*

**Torved†** (tor'ved), *a.* Torvous; grim; stern.

But yesterday his breath
Awed Rome, and his least *torved* frown was death. *Webster.*

**Torvity†** (tor'vi-ti), *n.* [L. *torvitas*, sternness. See TORVOUS.] Sourness or severity of countenance.

**Torvous†** (tor'vus), *a.* [L. *torvus*, stern, severe, piercing: said of the eyes.] Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance. 'That *torvous*, sour look produced by anger and hatred.' *Derham.*

**Torvulæ** (tor'vū-lē), *n. pl.* Same as *Mycoderma.* See MYCODERM.

**Tory** (tō'ri), *n.* [Said to be from the Irish *tóruidhe*, a hunter, a chaser, from *toir*, pursuit, and to have been applied by the English settlers in Ireland of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to the original possessors of the soil, who, driven into the bogs and mountains, formed themselves into bands and made incessant raids on their despoilers; or from *tora, tora*, give, give (that is, your money or your life), the 'stand and deliver' of the Irish highwayman.] 1.† An Irish outlaw, partly robber, partly rebel.

That Irish Papists who had been licensed to depart this nation, and of late years have been transplanted into Spain, Flanders, and other foreign parts, have nevertheless returned into Ireland, occasioning the increase of *tories* and other lawless persons. *Irish State Papers*, 1566.

Let such men quit all pretences to civility and breeding. They are ruder than *tories* and wild Americans. *Glanville.*

2. A political party name first used in England about 1679, and applied originally as an epithet of reproach to all who were supposed to be abettors of the imaginary Popish Plot; and then generally to those who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince (in the particular instance James II.) from the throne. The nickname, like its contemporaneous opposite *Whig*, in coming into popular use became much less strict in its application, until at last it came simply to signify an adherent of that political party in the state who disapproved of change in the ancient constitution, and who supported the claims and authority of the king, church, and aristocracy, while their opponents, the Whigs, were in favour of more or less radical changes, and supported the claims of the democracy. In modern times the term has to some extent been supplanted by *Conservative*, and the Conservative may be considered as the modern representative of the ancient Tory. See CONSERVATIVE.

It is curious how often political parties have ended by assuming to themselves names first fastened on them by their adversaries in reproach and scorn. . . . *Tories* was a name properly belonging to the Irish bogtrotters, who during our Civil War robbed and plundered, professing to be in arms for the maintenance of the royal cause, and from them transferred about the year 1680, to those who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the Crown. *Trench.*

3. A name given during the American war of independence to a member of the loyalist party, or those who favoured the claims of Great Britain against the colonists.

**Tory** (tō'ri), *a.* Pertaining to the Tories; constituted by or originating from the Tories; as, *Tory* principles; *Tory* measures; a *Tory* government; *Tory* rule.

**Toryism** (tō'ri-izm), *n.* The principles or practices of the Tories.

Nothing would illustrate the subject better than an inquiry into the rise and progress of our late parties; or a short history of *Toryism* and Whiggism from their cradle to their grave, the introductory account of their genealogy and descent. *Bolingbroke.*

**Tosca-rock** (tos'ka-rok), *n.* An areaceous rock found in layers and boulders in the Pampas of South America. Mr. Darwin has adopted and so given currency to the name.

**To-schredde,†** *v.t.* To cut or shred in pieces. *Chaucer.*

**Tose** (tōz), *v.t.* To tease wool. [Obsolete or local.]

**Tosh** (tosh), *a.* [O.Fr. *tousé*, shorn, clipped, pared round, from L. *tonsus*, clipped, from *tondeo*, to shear or clip.] Neat; trim. [Scotch.]

The hedges will do—I clipped them wi' my ain hand last back-end;—and, nae doubt, they make the avenue look a hantle *tosher.* *Prof. Wilson.*

**Toshach,** *n.* See TOISECH.

**Toss** (tos), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tossed* or *tost.* [Of doubtful origin. Wedgwood connects it with N. *tossa*, to strew, to scatter. Others take it from W. *tosiaw*, to toss, to jerk, from *tos*, a toss, a quick jerk; but the Welsh word may be from the English, as connected forms do not appear in Irish or Gaelic. Perhaps from D. *tassen*, Fr. *tasser*, to heap up (as the waves of a troubled sea); in the same way as we have both *tossel* and *tassel.*] 1. To throw with the hand; to pitch; to fling; particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; as, to *toss* a ball.—2. To hurl; to cast.

Back do I *toss* these treasons on thy head. *Shak.*

3. To lift, heave, or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to jerk; as, to *toss* the head or to *toss* up the head.

He *toss'd* his arm aloft. *Addison.*

4. To cause to rise and fall; to pitch or move from one place to another as with quick jerky motion; to dash about: often used of the sea; as, to be *tossed* on the waves. 'We being exceedingly *tossed* with a tempest.' Acts xxvii. 16.—5. To agitate; to make restless. 'So many troubles her did *toss.*' *Spenser.* 'Madly *toss'd* between desire and dread.' *Shak.*

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent. *Milton.*

6.† To keep in play; to keep repeating.

That scholars should come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue than most do, that spend four years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common schools. *Ascham.*

—*To toss off*, to swallow at one gulp; to drink hastily.

The corporal produced the bottle and the glass, poured it out, made his military salute, and *tossed* it *off.* *Marryat.*

—*To toss the oars* (*naut.*), to throw the oars with their blades up, in a perpendicular direction, as a salute. 'The crews *tossed* their *oars* and cheered.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Toss** (tos), *v.i.* 1. To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to writhe; to fling.

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

2. To be flung or dashed about.

We left behind the painted buoy
That *tosses* at the harbour mouth. *Tennyson.*

—*To toss, to toss up*, to throw up a coin, and decide something by the side turned up when it falls.

**Toss** (tos), *n.* 1. A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; as, the *toss* of a ball.—2. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk.

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which doth not require some suitable *toss* of the head. *Swift.*

3. A state of anxiety.

This put us at the Board into a *tosse.* *Pepys.*

—*To win the toss*, to have something decided in one's favour by the tossing up of a coin and guessing the side that turns up.

Hasn't old Brooke *won the toss* with his lucky half-penny, and got choice of goals. *T. Hughes.*

See also TOSS-UP.

**Tossel** (tos'sel), *n.* A tassel. [Now only provincial.] 'A piece of packthread to make a *tossel.*' *Mortimer.*

**Tosser** (tos'ėr), *n.* One who tosses. 'To send his *tossers* forth.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tossily** (tos'i-li), *adv.* In a tossy manner; with affected indifference, carelessness, or contempt. 'She answered *tossily* enough.' *Kingsley.* [Provincial.]

**Tossing** (tos'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which tosses; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling; a violent commotion.

Dire was the *tossing*, deep the groans. *Milton.*

2. A mining process, which consists in suspending ores by violent agitation in water, for the purpose of separating the lighter or earthy particles.

**Toss-pot** (tos'pot), *n.* A toper; one habitually given to strong drink.

**Toss-up** (tos'up), *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide something, as a wager or matter of dispute; hence, an even hazard; a matter which may be decided one way or other with equal result or advantage. [Colloq.]

'I haven't the least idea,' said Richard, musing, 'what I had better be. Except that I am quite sure I don't want to go into the Church, it's a *toss-up.*' *Dickens.*

**Tossy** (tos'i), *a.* Tossing, especially tossing the head as in scorn or contempt; hence, affectedly indifferent; offhand; contemptuous. 'Some *tossy* commonplace.' *Kingsley.* [Provincial.]

**Tost** (tost). A contracted spelling of *Tossed*, the preterite and past participle of *Toss.*

**To-swinke,†** *v.i.* [Prefix *to*, and *swink.*] To toil or labour hard; to drudge. *Chaucer.*

**Tot** (tot), *n.* [Dan. *tot*, Icel. *tottr*, applied to dwarfish persons; perhaps allied to *tit.*] 1. Anything small or insignificant: used as a term of endearment.—2. A small drinking cup, holding about half a pint. [Local.]—3. A small quantity, especially applied to liquor; as, a *tot* of gin. [Slang.]—4. A foolish fellow. [Provincial.]

**Tot** (tot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *totted;* ppr. *totting.* [Abbrev. of *total.*] To sum: generally with *up.* [Slang or colloq.]

These *totted* together will make a pretty beginning of my little project. *H. Brooke.*

The last two *tot up* the bill. *Thackeray.*

**Tota** (tō'ta), *n.* Same as *Grivet* (which see).

**Total** (tō'tal), *a.* [L. *totalis*, from *totus*, whole; derived by some from root *tu*, to swell, seen in *tumid, tumult.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the whole; comprehending the whole; complete in all its parts; entire; as, a *total* sum or amount.

With this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*

2. Complete in degree; absolute; thorough; as, a *total* wreck or rout; a *total* loss. '*Total* darkness.' *Milton.*—3.† Putting everything into a small compass; summary; curt; abrupt.

Do you mean my tender ears to spare,
That to my questions you so *total* are? *Spenser.*

—*Whole, Entire, Complete, Total.* See under COMPLETE.

**Total** (tō'tal), *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; aggregate; as, these sums make

the grand *total* of five millions. 'Bring his particulars to a *total*.' *Shak.*

**Totality** (tō-tal'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *totalité*.] The whole or total sum; whole quantity or amount. 'The *totality* of a sentence or passage.' *Coleridge.* 'The world considered in its *totality*.' *Whewell.*

**Totalize** (tō'tal-īz), *v.t.* To make total or complete; to reduce to completeness. *Coleridge.*

**Totally** (tō'tal-li), *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely; as, to be *totally* exhausted; all hope *totally* failed; he was *totally* absorbed in thought. 'Mistake the truth *totally*.' *Shak.*

The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened his own heart against God, thereby provokes him *totally* to withdraw all inward grace from him. *Hammond.*

**Totalness** (tō'tal-nes), *n.* Entireness.

**Totam** (tō'tam), *n.* Same as *Totem*.

**Totanus** (tō-tā'nus), *n.* [It. *totano*.] A genus of wading birds allied to the Scolopacidæ (snipes), and including numerous species which, under different names, are found in nearly all parts of the world. Their form is light and their legs long, and they sometimes get the name of *gambets*. Four species are British—the *Totanus ochropus* (green sandpiper or whistling snipe), the *T. glareola* (wood sandpiper), *T. calidris* (redshank), and *T. fuscus* (spotted redshank). Perhaps the most remarkable species are *T. flavipes* and *T. vociferus*, natives of North America, both known to sportsmen by the name of *tell-tale*. They have received this cognomen from annoying duck-shooters by giving timely warning of their approach to all the feathered tribe within hearing, by means of the loud shrill whistle which they raise.

**Tote** (tōt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *toted;* ppr. *toting*. To carry or bear. This queer word, as Bartlett terms it, is much used in the Southern States of America, and has absurdly enough been derived from the Latin *tollit*. It is probably of negro origin.

**Tote**† (tōt), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *totian*, to protrude; comp. Sc. *teet*, Sw. *titta*, to peep. See TOOT.] To look; to observe; to peep. *Skelton.*

**Tote** (tōt), *n.* [L. *totus*, whole.] The entire body, or all; as, the whole *tote*. [Colloq.]

**Tote** (tōt), *n.* A joiner's name for the handle of a plane.

**Tote** (tōt), *v.t.* An old form of *Toot*, to sound.

**Toteler,**† *n.* [Icel. *tauta*, to mutter or whisper.] A whisperer. *Chaucer.*

**Totem** (tō'tem), *n.* A rude figure, as of a beast, bird, &c., used by the North American Indians as a symbolic name.

The inscriptions which are found on the Indian graveboards mark a step in advance. Every warrior has his crest, which is called his *totem*, and is painted on his tombstone. A celebrated war-chief . . . died on Lake Superior about 1793. He was of the clan of the Addik, or American reindeer. The fact is symbolized by the figure of the deer. The reversed position denotes death. His own personal name, which was White Fisher, is not noticed. *Max Müller.*

And they painted on the grave-posts
Each his own ancestral *totem*,
Each the symbol of his household. *Longfellow.*

**Totemic** (tō-tem'ik), *a.* Relating or belonging to the totem.

**Totemism** (tō'tem-izm), *n.* The system prevalent among the Indians of North America, of describing tribes or families by the *totem*, or animal whose name and symbol they bear; any similar system.

**Toter**† (tō'tėr), *n.* One who totes, or plays a pipe or horn. 'Two tall *toters* flourish to the masque.' *B. Jonson.*

**Tother** (tuʀH'ėr). A colloquial contraction of *the other;* or more probably *other* with final *t* of *that* (old neuter article) prefixed, corresponding to *tone*, the one. (See TONE.) *Tother* and not *T'other* is therefore the preferable way of writing.

How happy could I be with either
Were *t'other* dear charmer away. *Gay.*

**Totidem verbis** (tot'i-dem vėr'bis). [L.] In so many words; in the very words.

**Toties quoties** (tō'ti-ēz kwō'ti-ēz). [L.] As often as one, so often the other.

**Totipalmatæ** (tō'ti-pal-mā"tē), *n. pl.* [L. *totus*, entire, and *palma*, a palm.] A tribe of Palmipedes, or swimming birds, whose hind-toe is united with the others in a continuous membrane. The pelicans, the cormorants, the frigate-birds, the boobies, the anhingas, and the tropic birds belong to this tribe.

**Totipalmate** (tō-ti-pal'māt), *a.* and *n.* Belonging to or a member of the tribe Totipalmes.

**Totipresence**† (tō'ti-prez-ens), *n.* [L. *totus*, whole, and *præsentia*, presence.] Total presence; presence everywhere; omnipresence.

**Totipresent**† (tō'ti-prez-ent), *a.* Omnipresent.

**Totted**† (tot'ed), *a.* Marked with the word *tot:* said formerly of a good debt due to the crown, before which the officer in the exchequer had written the word *tot* (*tot pecuniæ regi debetur*, so much money is due to the king).

**Totter** (tot'ėr), *v.i.* [O.E. *toteren;* allied to *titter, tottle, toddle*. Origin doubtful. Perhaps from *tot*, Icel. *tottr*, small, something small, hence to walk with small steps.] 1. To appear as if about to fall when standing or walking; to vacillate; as, an old man *totters* with age; a child *totters* when he begins to walk.—2. To shake; to be on the point of falling; to lean. '*Tottering* crowns.' *Crabbe.*

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. Ps. lxii. 3.

Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

**Totter**† (tot'ėr), *v.t.* To shake out of a steady position.

Let's march without the noise of threat'ning drum,
That from the castle's *totter'd* battlements
Our fair appointments may be well perused. *Shak.*

**Totterer** (tot'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who totters.

**Totteringly** (tot'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a tottering manner.

**Tottery** (tot'ėr-i), *a.* Trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady; shaking.

When I looked up and saw what a *tottery* performance it was, I concluded to give them a wide berth. *T. Hughes.*

**Tottle** (tot'l), *v.i.* To toddle. [Local and colloq.]

**Tottlish** (tot'l-ish), *a.* [From *totter*.] Tottering; trembling; unsteady; insecure. [United States.]

**Totty** (tot'i), *a.* Wavering; unsteady; dizzy; tottery. *Chaucer.*

I was somewhat *totty* when I received the good knight's blow, or I had kept my ground under it. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Toty** (tō'ti), *n.* A name given in some parts of the Pacific to a sailor or to a fisherman. *Simmonds.*

**Toucan** (tou'kan or tō'kan), *n.* [Fr. *toucan*, Pg. and Braz. *tucano:* imitative of the cry of the bird.] 1. A name sometimes applied to all the scansorial birds of the family Ramphastidæ, but sometimes restricted to those of the genus Ramphastos. In addition to the description of the true toucan given under the generic name, we may add that the species are easily tamed, can stand cold climates well, thriving in captivity on rice,

Red-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos erythrorhynchus*).

bread, potatoes, eggs, and many other kinds of food. They are remarkable among birds for regurgitation of food, sending it back into the bill to undergo a kind of mastication analogous to rumination in quadrupeds. Some of the larger species measure about 27 inches in length, inclusive of the bill, which is about 7½ inches, and the tail about 10 inches long. See RAMPHASTIDÆ, RAMPHASTOS.—2. A small modern constellation of the southern hemisphere.

**Toucang** (tō-kang'), *n.* A kind of boat, much used at Malacca and Singapore, propelled either by oar or sail; speedy, rather flat in the centre, but sharp at the extremities.

**Touch** (tuch), *v.t.* [Fr. *toucher*, O.Fr. *tucher, tocher, toquer*, Pr. Sp. and Pg. *tocar*, It. *toccare*, to touch; according to Diez from O.H.G. *zuchon*, to draw, to pull; Mod. G. *zucken*, to palpitate, to shrug; E. to *tuck*.] 1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or *touch*. *Creech.*

2. To come in contact with in any manner, but particularly by means of the hand, finger, &c.; to hit or strike against.

Esther drew near and *touched* the top of the sceptre. Esth. v. 2.

*Touch* but my lips with those fair lips of thine, *Shak.*

Power, like a desolating pestilence,
Pollutes whate'er it *touches*. *Shelley.*

3. To meddle or interfere with; hence, to take as food, drink, or the like; to taste.

He dies that *touches* any of this fruit
Till I and my affairs are answered. *Shak.*

4. To come to; to reach; to attain to; to arrive at; hence, to land; to come to shore.

I have *touch'd* the highest point of all my greatness. *Shak.*

By his command
Have I here *touch'd* Sicilia. *Shak.*

The God vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbless'd! to *touch* that natal shore. *Pope.*

5.† To try or test, as gold with a touchstone; to probe; to try.

Wherein I meant to *touch* your love indeed. *Shak.*

Words so debased and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on. *Hudibras.*

6. To relate to; to concern.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but thee alone. *Shak.*

I am to break with thee of some affairs
That *touch* me near. *Shak.*

7. To handle, speak of, or deal with gently or slightly.

*Touch* you the sourest points with sweetest terms. *Shak.*

The sentinel . . . may, by only *touching* a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. *Sir T. Browne.*

8. To mark or delineate slightly; to add a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pen, pencil, brush, &c. 'The lines though *touched* but faintly.' *Pope.*

His palace bright,
Bastion'd with pyramids of glowing gold
And *touch'd* with shade of bronzed obelisks. *Keats.*

9. To handle in a skilful or special manner; as, (*a*) to play, as a musician, by touch, or as if by touch; to perform, as a piece of music.

*Touch* thy instrument a strain or two. *Shak.*

A person in the royal retinue *touched* a light and lively air on the flageolet. *Sir W. Scott.*

(*b*) To discourse of; to write about; to attempt as a subject for a literary production. (*c*) To paint or to form as an artist.

Such heavenly touches ne'er *touch'd* earthly faces. *Shak.*

10. To afflict or distress; to hurt or injure.

Let us make a covenant with thee; that thou wilt do us no hurt, as we have not *touched* thee. Gen. xxvi. 28, 29.

No loss shall *touch* her by my company. *Shak.*

11. To affect; to impress; to strike. 'Any air of music *touch* their ears.' *Shak:*

What of sweet before
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton.*

12. To move or strike mentally; to fill with passion or tender feeling; to melt; to soften.

He is *touch'd*
To the noble heart. *Shak.*

The tender sire was *touch'd* with what he said. *Addison.*

13. To infect; as, men *touched* with pestilent diseases.

The life of all his blood
Is *touch'd* corruptibly. *Shak.*

14. To make an impression on; to have an effect on; to act on.

Its face must be . . . so hard that the file will not *touch* it. *Moxon.*

15. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine
Concurring, to necessitate his fall,
Or *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*

16. To render crazy or partially insane; to affect with a slight degree of insanity: not much used except in the past participle. 'She feared his head was a little *touched*.' *Lord Lytton.*—17. To lay the hand on for the purpose of curing of a disease, especially of the disease called the king's evil.

Charles II., in the course of his reign, *touched* near a hundred thousand persons. *Macaulay.*

18. In *geom.* to meet without cutting; to be in contact with. A straight line is said to *touch* a circle or curve when it meets the circle or curve, and being produced, does not cut it; and two circles or curves are said to *touch* each other when they meet but do not cut each other. A straight line *touches* a circle or curve only in one point; two circles or spheres *touch* each other only in one point; and a sphere *touches* a plane in only one point. See CONTACT, TANGENT.—*To touch*

*off*, (*a*) to sketch hastily; to finish by touches. (*b*) To discharge, as a cannon.—*To touch up*, to repair or improve by slight touches or emendations. 'Her natural countenance *touched up*.' *Addison.*—*To touch the wind* (*naut.*), to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.—*Touch pot, touch penny*, a proverbial phrase, signifying no credit given.

We know the custom of such houses, continues he; 'tis *touch pot, touch penny*. *Rev. R. Graves.*

—*Touch me not.* See TOUCH-ME-NOT.

**Touch** (tuch), *v.i.* 1. To be in contact; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between; as, two spheres *touch* only in one point.—2. To fasten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters will *touch* upon gold, that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*

3. To mention or treat anything slightly in discourse.

If the antiquaries have *touched* upon it, they have immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

4. *Naut.* to have the leech of a sail so struck by the wind that a tremulous motion is caused in it.—*To touch and go* (*naut.*), to rub against the ground with the keel, as a vessel under sail, without the speed being much slackened.—*Touch and go*, a phrase used either substantively or adjectively, and applied to something, such as an accident, for instance, which had almost happened; or a state of imminent explosion, as from hasty temper or the like; a close shave. 'This *touch and go* young Barnacle.' *Dickens.*

It had been *touch and go* with them for many a day, and now . . . it ended in a threatened separation. *Miss Ferrier.*

We were strong-handed, and the four Capriotes did us seamen's service; but it was *touch and go*. *Lawrence.*

—*To touch at*, to come or go to without stay; as, the ship *touched at* Lisbon.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon. Acts xxvii. 3.

—*To touch on*, to touch at; to come or go to for a short time. [Rare.]

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison.*

**Touch** (tuch), *n.* 1. The act of touching, or the state of being touched; contact; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no space between them.

Never *touch* was welcome to thy hand,
Unless I touch'd. *Shak.*

But O, for the *touch* of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still. *Tennyson.*

2. The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses. The sense of touch resides in the nervous papillæ of the skin, and is shared in a minor and modified degree by those parts of the mucous membranes which, at the various orifices of the body, are continuous prolongations of the same structure as that of the skin. Although the sense of touch is diffused over the whole body, it is much more exquisite in some parts than others. In man the hand is the principal organ of touch, and the greatest degree of sensibility resides in the extremities of the fingers. By the sense of touch we are enabled to ascertain the properties of bodies, in so far as they can be ascertained by contact. See FEELING.

Th' ear,
Taste, *touch*, and smell, pleased from thy table rise. *Shak.*

By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist, and dry;
By *touch* hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
By *touch* sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. The act or power of exciting the passions or affections.

For not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak *to* us. *Shak.*

4. Mental feeling or sensation; affection; emotion. 'A true, natural, and sensible *touch* of mercy.' *Hooker.*

No beast so fierce but knows some *touch* of pity. *Shak.*

5. Trait; characteristic; a feature or peculiar feature.

One *touch* of nature makes the whole world kin. *Shak.*

A son was copied from his voice so much,
The very same in every little *touch*. *Dryden.*

6. A small quantity or degree; a dash; a spice; a smack; a little. 'So excellent a *touch* of modesty.' *Shak.*

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
Which cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shak.*

7. A stroke; a successful effort or attempt. 'Nice *touches* of raillery.' *Addison.*

It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wycherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

8. A hint; a suggestion; slight notice.

A small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

9. Animadversion; censure; reproof.

I never bore any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *Eikon Basilike.*

10.† Particular application of anything to a person; personal reference or application.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used. *Bacon.*

11. Any single act in the exercise of an art; as, (*a*) a stroke of a pen, pencil, or the like. 'What strained *touches* rhetoric can lend.' *Shak.*

Artificial strife lives in these *touches*. *Shak.*

(*b*) The act of the hand on a musical instrument: hence, a musical note. 'The *touches* of sweet harmony.' *Shak.*—12.† A touchstone (which see); hence, that by which anything is examined; a test, as of gold by a touchstone; a proof; a criterion; an assay. 'The duke being of base gold and fearing the *touch*.' *Sir J. Hayward.* 'Equity, the true *touch* of all laws.' *Rich. Carew.*

O Buckingham, now do I play the *touch*,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shak.*

13.† Stone of the kind used as touchstones: a term often applied to any costly marble, but properly to the *basanites* of the Greeks; a very hard black granite. 'A new monument of *touch* and alabaster.' *Fuller.*

Thou art not, Penshurst, built to envious show
Of *touch* or marble. *B. Jonson.*

14.† Proof; tried qualities. 'Friends of noble *touch*.' *Shak.*—15. In the *fine arts*, the peculiar handling usual to an artist, and by which his works may be known. *Fairholt.*—16. In *obstetrics*, the examination of the mouth of the womb by actual contact of the hand or fingers. *Goodrich.*—17.† A euphemism for sexual commerce. *Shak.*—18.† A brief or slight essay. [Colloq.]

Print my preface in such form as, in the bookseller's phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

19. In *music*, the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; as, a heavy *touch* or light *touch*; also, the manner in which a performer touches, strikes, or presses the keys, strings, or the like, of an instrument.—20. In *ship-building*, the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt; or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters.—*To keep touch*,† to be steady to appointment; to fulfil duly a part or function.

But will the dainty dominie, the schoolmaster,
*Keep touch* d'ye think? *Beau. & Fl.*

—*True as touch*,† completely true. *Spenser.*—*A near touch*, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape; a close shave. [Colloq.]

The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a shave. It was the *nearest touch* I ever saw. *Dickens.*

**Touchable** (tuch'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible.

**Touch-box** (tuch'boks), *n.* A receptacle for lighted tinder, formerly carried by soldiers who used matchlocks, the match being lighted at it.

**Toucher** (tuch'ėr), *n.* One who or that which touches. Used often in the slang phrases 'a near *toucher*,' 'as near as a *toucher*,' meaning almost exactly, very nearly, touch and go, a near shave.

And there we are in four minutes' time, as near as a *toucher*. *Dickens.*

It was a near *toucher*, though. *Sala.*

**Touch-hole** (tuch'hōl), *n.* The vent of a cannon or other species of firearms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge.

**Touchily** (tuch'i-li), *adv.* In a touchy manner; with irritation; peevishly.

**Touchiness** (tuch'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being touchy; peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

**Touching** (tuch'ing), *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic; as, a *touching* narrative.

**Touching** (tuch'ing), *pp.* used as *prep.* Concerning; relating to; with respect to. 'Now, as *touching* things offered unto idols.' 1 Cor. viii. 1. 'Answer'd all queries *touching* those at home.' *Tennyson.*

**Touchingly** (tuch'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to touch or move the passions; feelingly.

This last fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

**Touch-me-not** (tuch'mē-not), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus Impatiens, the *I. noli-me-tangere*, so called from the construction of the seed-vessel, which, being touched and irritated when ripe, projects the seeds to some distance.—2. In *med.* a tubercular affection, occurring especially about the face; noli-me-tangere; lupus (which see).

**Touch-needle** (tuch'nē-dl), *n.* A small bar of gold and silver, either pure or alloyed with various definite proportions of copper, &c., used by assayers for trying articles of gold and silver. In testing gold a number are employed, one being of pure gold, a second composed of 23 parts gold and 1 copper, a third 22 parts gold and 2 copper, and so on. These are rubbed upon a piece of hard black stone called a *touchstone*, and the colour of the streak compared with that made by the metal to be tested. A further means of comparison is afforded by moistening the streaks with nitric acid or by heating the stone. Silver is similarly tested by touch-needles composed of lead and silver.

**Touch-pan** (tuch'pan), *n.* The pan of a gun that holds the priming.

**Touch-paper** (tuch'pā-pėr), *n.* Paper steeped in nitre so that it catches fire from a spark and burns slowly. It is hence used for firing gunpowder and the like.

**Touch-piece** (tuch'pēs), *n.* A coin given by the sovereigns of England to those whom they *touched* for the cure of scrofula or king's evil. Previous to the time of Charles II. no particular coin appears to have been executed for the purpose of being given at the touching. Specimens belonging to that reign and to the reigns of James II. and Queen Anne have figures of St. Michael and the dragon, with the motto 'Soli Deo Gloria' on one side and a ship on the other.

**Touchstone** (tuch'stōn), *n.* 1. A variety of extremely compact siliceous schist, almost as close as flint, used in conjunction with the touch-needles for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver, known also as *Black Jasper* and *Basanite*. It was called *Lydian stone* or *lapis Lydia* by the ancients because it was found in Lydia in Asia Minor.—2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried; as, money, the *touchstone* of common honesty. 'Calamity is man's true *touchstone*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

The foregoing doctrine affords us a *touchstone* for the trial of spirits. *South.*

**Touch-warden** (tuch'war-den), *n.* An assay-warden of the goldsmiths.

**Touch-wood** (tuch'wud), *n.* A soft white substance into which wood is converted by the action of such fungi as *Polyporus igniarius*. It is easily ignited, and continues to burn for a long time like tinder. Called also *Spunk*.

**Touchy** (tuch'i), *a.* Apt to take offence; apt to take fire or fire up; irritable; irascible. '*Touchy* tempers.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Colloq.]

Was ever such a *touchy* man heard of? *Beau. & Fl.*

[*Tetchy*, *Techy* are forms of this word.]

**Tough** (tuf), *a.* [O. E. *toug*, *tou*, *toh*, A. Sax. *tōh*, L. G. *tāge*, *tāg*, D. *taai*, G. *zähe*, Prov. G. *zach*, tough. It appears connected with Goth. *tahjan*, to pull, to tug, and to be from Indo-Eur. root *dak*, to tear, to bite.] 1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking; as, the ligaments of animals are remarkably *tough*.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are *tough* and not fragile. *Bacon.*

2. Firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardship; as, an animal of a *tough* frame.

We are *tougher*, brother,
Than you can put us to it. *Shak.*

Strong, supple, sinew-corded, apt at arms;
But *tougher*, heavier, stronger, he that smote
And slew him. *Tennyson.*

3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious; ropy; as, *tough* phlegm.—4. Stiff; not flexible. 'So *tough* a frame she could not bend.' *Dryden.*—5. Difficult; stubborn; unmanageable.

Callous and *tough*,
The reprobated race grows judgment-proof. *Cowper.*

6. Severe; violent; as, a *tough* storm. [Colloq.] 'A *tough* debate.' *Fuller.*—*To make it tough*, an old phrase signifying to take pains; also, to make a difficulty about a thing, to treat it as of great importance.

**Toughen** (tuf'n), *v.i.* To grow tough or tougher. *Mortimer.*

**Toughen** (tuf'n), *v.t.* To make tough or tougher.

**Toughish** (tuf'ish), *a.* Tough in a slight degree.

**Toughly** (tuf'li), *adv.* In a tough manner.

**Toughness** (tuf'nes), *n.* The quality of being tough; as, (*a*) that quality of a substance

which renders it in some degree flexible without brittleness or liability to fracture; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts; as, the *toughness* of steel. (*b*) Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness; as, the *toughness* of mucus. (*c*) Firmness; strength of constitution or texture.

I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness*. *Shak.*

**Tought,**† *a.* Tight. *Chaucer.*

**Toumbeki** (tum'bek-i), *n.* A Turkish name for a kind of tobacco exported from Persia. Written also *Tumbeki*.

**Toup** (töp), *n.* A three-masted Malay lugger-boat, 50 to 60 feet long, and 10 to 12 feet broad, and about as much deep. It sails well, and carries a large cargo.

**Toupee, Toupet** (tö-pē', tö'pā), *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, dim. from O. Fr. *toupe*, a tuft of hair, from G. *zopf*, a tuft. See TOP.] A curl or artificial lock of hair; a small wig or upper part of a wig.

Upon examination I found he had combed his own hair over the *toupee* of his wig, and was, indeed, in his whole dress become a very smart shaver. *Smollett.*

**Toupet-tit** (tö'pet-tit), *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, a tuft, a crest. See above.] The crested titmouse (*Parus bicolor*). Called also *Topet*.

**Tour** (tör), *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn, revolution, trip, tour, &c., Pr. *torn*, It. *torno*, from L. *tornus*, from Gr. *tornos*, a turn, a round, that which is turned, a turner's wheel, &c. *Turn* has same origin.] 1. A going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; a roving journey; a lengthy excursion; as, the *tour* of Europe; the *tour* of France or England.—2. The circular flight, as of a bird of prey in rising to get above its victim.

The bird of Jove, stoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

3.† A turn; a revolution.

To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made.
*Sir R. Blackmore.*

4. A turn; as, a *tour* of duty: a military use of the word.—5. Turn; cast; manner. [Rare.]

The whole *tour* of the passage is this: a man given to superstition can have no security, day or night, sleeping or waking. *Bentley.*

6. A course or drive for horses or carriages, or a ride or drive in such a course. 'Ashamed to go into the *tour*' (in Hyde Park). *Pepys.*

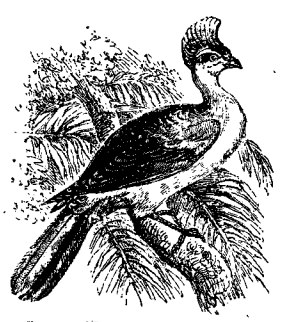
The sweetness of the Park is at eleven, when the Beau-monde make their *tour* there. *Centlivre.*

SYN. Circuit, round, excursion, ramble, trip, jaunt.

**Tour** (tör), *v.i.* To make a tour; as, to *tour* through a country.

He was *touring* about as usual, for he was as restless as a hyena. *De Quincey.*

**Touraco** (tö-rak'ō), *n.* An insessorial bird of the genus Corythaix or Turacus, family Musophagidæ. The touracos are natives of Africa, and are allied to the Scansores. Their prevailing colour is green, varied in some species with purple on the wings and tail. They feed chiefly on soft fruits, and frequent the highest branches of the forest trees. The most elegant species is the *C. erythrolophus* of Swainson. Its crest is red, and it is erected when the bird is excited, giving the head the appearance of being helmeted.



Touraco (*Corythaix erythrolophus*).

**Tourbillion** (tör-bil'yon), *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*, a whirlwind, from L. *turbo*, a whirlwind or whirlpool.] An ornamental firework, which turns round when in the air so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire.

**Tourelle** (tö-rel'), *n.* [Fr.] In *archæol.* a small tower attached to a castle or mansion, and which generally contained a winding staircase leading to the different stages of the building.

**Tourism** (tör'izm), *n.* Travelling for pleasure. 'Mere *tourism* and nothing else.' *Lord Strangford.* [Rare.]

**Tourist** (tör'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour; one who makes a journey for pleasure, stopping at a number of places for the purpose of seeing the scenery, &c.

**Touristic** (tö-ris'tik), *a.* Of or relating to a tour or tourists. '*Touristic* journeying in Crete.' *Lord Strangford.*

**Tourmalin, Tourmaline** (tör'ma-lin), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *tournamal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] A mineral occurring crystallized in three-sided or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids, the primary form being a rhomboid. Fracture uneven, conchoidal. Hardness, scratches glass easily. Sp. gr. from 3·069 to 3·076. In composition and appearance tourmaline is a variable and complex mineral, consisting principally of a compound silicate and borate of alumina and magnesia, but containing frequently iron, lithia, and other substances. Tourmaline occurs most commonly in primary rocks, especially in granite, gneiss, and mica-slate. It is found in England, Scotland, Sweden, America, Spain, Siberia, and other parts. Some varieties are transparent, some translucent, some opaque. Some are colourless, and others green, brown, red, blue, and black. Red tourmaline is known as *Rubellite*, blue tourmaline as *Indicolite*, and black tourmaline as *Schorl*. The transparent varieties include various well-known jewelry stones, as the Brazilian sapphire, the Brazilian emerald, &c. Prisms of tourmaline are much used in polarizing apparatus, and it possesses powerful electric properties.

**Tourn** (törn), *n.* [See TOUR, TURN.] 1. In *law*, the turn or circuit anciently made by the sheriff twice every year for the purpose of holding in each hundred the great court leet of the county. The tourn has long fallen into disuse.

I assign all these functions to the county-court, upon the supposition that no other subsisted during the Saxon times, and that the separation of the sheriff's *tourn* for criminal jurisdiction had not yet taken place, which, however, I cannot pretend to determine. *Hallam.*

2.† A spinning-wheel. *Halliwell.*

**Tournament** (tör'na-ment), *n.* [O. Fr. *tourneiment, tournoyement*, from *tourneier, tournoyer*, to turn or twirl about, *tourner*, to turn. See TURN.] 1. A martial sport or species of combat performed in former times by knights and cavaliers on horseback for the purpose of exercising and exhibiting their courage, prowess, and skill in arms. The tournament furnished an exciting show, and gave valour and military talent an opportunity of acquiring distinction; but it not unfrequently happened that angry passions burst forth on such occasions, so that a tournament often ended in a hostile conflict. The arms usually employed were lances without heads, and with round braces of wood at the extremity, and swords without points and with blunted edges; but those who desired to signalize themselves in an extraordinary degree encountered each other with the ordinary arms of warfare. Tournaments were usually held on the invitation of some prince, which was proclaimed by heralds throughout his own dominions, and likewise at foreign courts, so that parties from different countries might join in such exercises. The tournament differed from the *joust*, which was merely a trial of military skill between one knight and another.—2. Encounter; shock of battle.

Armour for the Tournament, A.D. 1490.

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join;
Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses and arms, the ensanguined field.
*Milton.*

3. Any contest of skill in which a number of individuals take part; as, a chess *tournament;* a draught *tournament*.

**Tournay** (tör'nā), *n.* [From *Tournai*, in Belgium.] A printed worsted material for furniture upholstery.

**Tourné** (tör-nā'), *pp.* In *her.* same as *Contourné* or *Regardant*.

**Tournery**† (tör'nėr-i), *n.* Work turned on a lathe; turnery. 'Rare *tourneries* in ivory.' *Evelyn.*

**Tournet,**† A turret or small tower. *Chaucer.*

**Tournette** (tör-net'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. An instrument for spinning.—2. An instrument used by potters in shaping and painting delft and porcelain ware.

**Tourney** (tör'ne), *n.* [O. Fr. *tournei, tournoi*, from *tourner*, to turn.] A tournament.

This was the graceful *tourney* introduced into Castile from the Spanish Arabs. *Prescott.*

**Tourney** (tör'ne), *v.i.* [O. Fr. *tourneier, torneier, tournoier*. See TURN.] To tilt; to perform tournaments.

An elfin born of noble state;
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate.
*Spenser.*

**Tourniquet** (tör'ni-ket), *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical instrument or bandage which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages, as in surgical operations.—*Hydraulic tourniquet.* Same as BARKER'S MILL.

**Tournois** (tör-nwä), *a.* [Fr., so called because coined at *Tours*.] An epithet used only in the compound term *livre tournois*, a French money of account under the old *régime*, worth about 9½*d.* sterling.

**Tournure** (tör-nür), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Turn; contour; figure; shape.—2. A stiff padded bandage which women fasten round the loins to expand the skirt; a bustle.

**Touse** (touz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *toused;* ppr. *tousing*. [Same word as L.G. *tüsen*, G. *zausen*, to pull; akin to *tease*.] To pull; to drag; to tear; to disorder the hair of; to tousle. 'We'll *touse* you joint by joint.' *Shak.*

**Touse** (touz), *n.* A pulling; a pull; a haul; a seizure; a disturbance. [Provincial.]

**Touser** (tou'zėr), *n.* One who touses.

**Tousle** (tou'zl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tousled;* ppr. *tousling*. [Freq. from *touse*.] To pull or haul about; to put into disorder; to dishevel; to rumple. [Colloq.]

**Tous-les-mois** (tö-lā-mwą), *n.* [Fr., lit. all the months, every month.] A kind of starchy matter resembling arrow-root, procured from the rhizomes of several South American species of Canna, as *C. coccinea, C. edulis*, and *C. achiras*.

**Tout** (tout), *v.i.* [Probably akin to *toot*, A.Sax. *totian*, Icel. *tota*, to stand out, to be prominent, in allusion to the position of the lips; comp. *pout*.] To pout; to be seized with a sudden fit of ill-humour. [Scotch.]

**Tout** (tout), *n.* A pet; a huff; a fit of ill-humour or a fit of illness. [Scotch.]

**Tout,**† *n.* [See TOOT, to be prominent.] The breech; the tail. *Chaucer.*

**Tout** (tout), *v.i.* [A form of *toot, tote*, to blow a horn. See TOOT.] 1. To toot (which see). 2. To ply or seek for customers.

**Tout** (tout), *n.* 1. The sound of a horn.—2. One who plies for customers, as for an inn, a public conveyance, a shop, and the like. 3. In *horse-racing*, a person who clandestinely watches the trials of race-horses at their training quarters and for a fee gives information for betting purposes.

**Tout-ensemble** (töt-aṅ-saṅ-bl), *n.* [Fr., all together.] The whole of anything taken together; anything regarded as a whole without regard to distinction of parts. Specifically, in the *fine arts*, the general effect of a work of art without regard to the execution of details.

**Touter** (tout'ėr), *n.* A person who plies for customers for an inn, public conveyance, shop, and the like.

**Toutie** (töt'i), *a.* Liable to take touts; haughty; irascible; bad tempered. [Scotch.]

**Touze** (touz), *v.t.* Same as *Touse*. *Spenser.*

**Touzle** (tou'zl), *v.t.* Same as *Tousle*.

**Tow** (tō), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *teôhan, teógan*, contr. *teón*, pret. *teáh*, pp. *togen*, to draw, to tug,

whence *tohline*, a towing line; Icel. *toga* and *tjúga*, to draw, to tug; G. *ziehen*, to draw (cog. with L. *ducere*, to lead. See DUKE.)] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. Towing is performed by another boat or ship, or by men on shore, or by horses. Boats on canals are usually towed by horses.

**Tow** (tō), *n.* [A. Sax. *tow*, *taw*, tow; Icel. *tó*, a tuft of wool; Dan. *tave*, a fibre, pl. *taver*, flax or hemp; from same root as A. Sax. *teón*, to draw. In sense of rope it seems to be directly from the verb to *tow* or *tug*; comp. Icel. *tog*, D. *touw*, Dan. *tov*, a rope.] 1. The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.—2. *Naut.* a rope or chain used in towing a vessel.—3. The act of towing or the state of being towed: generally with *in*; as, one vessel takes another *in tow*.

I went home again, and I hadn't been on shore more than two hours, when who should I see but my first wife, Bet, with a robin-redbreast *in tow*.
*Marryat.*

**Tow**† (tō), *a.* Tough.

**Towage** (tō'āj), *n.* [From *tow*, the verb.] 1. The act of towing.—2. The price paid for towing.

**Toward, Towards** (tō'ėrd, tō'ėrdz), *prep.* [A. Sax. *tōweard*, *tōweardes*—*tō*, to, and *-weard*, used in composition to express direction. *Towards* has always been a common form. It is one of those adverbial genitives, of which English possesses a number, such as *needs*, *straightways*, *sometimes*, &c.] 1. In the direction of.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness.
Num. xxiv. 1.

The rapid currents drove,
*Towards* the retreating sea, their furious tide.
*Milton.*

Formerly often used not so much to express direction as destination, and nearly or quite equivalent to *to*. 'Fly *toward* Belmont.' *Shak.* 'I must away this night *toward* Padua.' *Shak.*—2. With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding.

His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother.
Deut. xxviii. 54.

What warmth is there in your affection *towards* any of these princely suitors? *Shak.*

3. Tending to; arriving at and contributing to; for.

*Toward* the education of your daughters,
I here bestow a simple instrument. *Shak.*

4. Nearly; about; as, *toward* three o'clock.

I am *toward* nine years older since I left you.
*Swift.*

5. With reference or respect to; in connection with.

I will be thy adversary *toward* Anne Page. *Shak.*

This was the first alarm England received *toward* any trouble. *Clarendon.*

*Toward* was formerly sometimes divided by tmesis.

And such trust have we through Christ *to* God-*ward*. 2 Cor. iii. 4.

Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side,
Here back return, and *to* their spring*ward* go.
*Fairfax.*

—*To be toward one*,† to be on one's side or of his company.

Herod and they that were *toward* him . . . held, that not only tribute, but whatsoever else, was Cæsar's. *Bp. Andrews.*

**Toward, Towards** (tō'ėrd, tō'ėrdz), *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state of preparation.

What might be *toward* that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day?
*Shak.*

What the devil is *toward* now? *H. Brooke.*

**Toward** (tō'wėrd), *a.* [From the preposition. The primary meaning is bending to, hence yielding, docile. Comp. *froward*, in the opposite sense.] 1. Yielding; pliable; docile; ready to do or learn; not froward; apt; as, a *toward* youth.

'Tis a good hearing when children are *toward*.
*Shak.*

2.† Forward; bold.

Why that is spoken like a *toward* prince. *Shak.*

**Towardliness** (tō'wėrd-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being toward; readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh.*

**Towardly** (tō'wėrd-li), *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

Here Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, chaplain to Anne Boleyn, preached to Elizabeth, then a *towardly* child, seven years old.
*Quart. Rev.*

**Towardness** (tō'wėrd-nes), *n.* The quality of being toward; docility; towardliness. 'A young prince of rare *towardness*.' *Bacon.*

**Towards** (tō'ėrdz), *prep.* and *adv.* See TOWARD.

**Tow-boat** (tō'bōt), *n.* 1. Any boat employed in towing a ship or vessel; a steam-tug.—2. A boat that is towed.

**Towel** (tou'el), *n.* [O.E. *touaile*, *touaille*, *towaille*, Fr. *touaille*, from M.H.G. *twehele*, O.H.G. *duahilla*, *dwahilla*—towel, from O.H.G. *twahan*, *duahan*, A. Sax. *thweán* (for *thweahan*), Goth. *thvahan*, to wash.] 1. A cloth used for wiping the hands and face, especially after washing; any cloth used as a wiper in domestic use.—2. *Eccles.* (*a*) the rich covering of silk and gold which used to be laid over the top of the altar, except during mass. (*b*) A linen altar-cloth.—*An oaken towel*, a cudgel. [Slang.]

I have a good *oaken towel* at your service.
*Smollett.*

—*A lead towel*, a bullet. [Slang.]

Make nunky sutrender his dibs,
Rub his pate with a pair of *lead towels*.
*James Smith.*

**Towel** (tou'el), *v.t.* [From the phrase 'to rub down with an oaken *towel*.'] To beat with a stick. [Local or slang.]

**Towel,**† *n.* For *Tewel*. A pipe; the fundament. *Chaucer.*

**Towel-gourd** (tou'el-gōrd), *n.* The fruit of a trailing plant, *Luffa egyptiaca*, common throughout the tropics, used for sponges, drying rubbers, gun-wadding, the manufacture of baskets, hats, &c.

**Towel-horse** (tou'el-hors), *n.* A wooden frame or stand to hang towels on.

**Towelling** (tou'el-ing), *n.* 1. Cloth for towels. 2. A towel. 'A clean ewer with a fair *towelling*.' *Browning.* [Rare.]

**Towel-roller** (tou'el-rōl-ėr), *n.* A revolving wooden bar placed horizontally for hanging a looped towel on.

**Tower** (tou'ėr), *n.* [O.E. *tour*, from Fr. *tour*, a tower, from L. *turris*, a tower; cog. Gr. *tyrris*, *tyrsis*, Ir. *túr*, W. *twr*, Gael. *torr*—heap, mound, tower.] 1. A lofty narrow building, of a round, square, or polygonal form, either insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice. The term tower properly applies to any large building whose height greatly exceeds its width. Towers have been erected from the earliest ages as memorials, and for purposes of religion and defence. A *spire* is a pyramidal member, frequently forming the summit of a church tower. A *steeple* is a tower with its surmounting spire. Among towers are included the *minarets* attached to Mohammedan mosques; the lofty bell-towers of Russia; the pillar or round towers of India, Ireland, and other places (see ROUND-TOWER); the square and octagonal towers at the west ends and centres of churches in England and on the Continent; the massive *keeps* and gate towers of castles and mansions; the *peels* of Scottish fortresses; the *pagodas* of India and China; the *pharos*, the *campanile*, and a great variety of similar buildings. *Britton.*—2. In *anc. warfare*, a tall, movable wooden structure used in storming a fortified place. The height of the tower was such as to overtop the walls and other fortifications of the besieged place. Such towers were frequently combined with a battering-ram, and thus served the double purpose of breaching the walls and giving protection to the besiegers.—3. A citadel; a fortress.

Thou hast been 'a shelter for me, and a strong *tower* from the enemy. Ps. lxi. 3.

4. A high commode, or head-dress, worn by females in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne. It was composed of pasteboard, ribbons, and lace; the latter two disposed in alternate tiers, or the ribbons were formed into high stiffened bows, covered or not, according to taste, by a lace scarf or veil, that streamed down each side of the pinnacle.

Tower Head-dress, time of William III.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and periwigs. *Hudibras.*

—*Tower bastion*, in *fort.* a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns.—*Tower of London*, in English literature often simply *the Tower*, the name given to a large assemblage of buildings, which occupies an elevated area of 12 or 13 acres, just beyond the old walls of the city of London, south-eastwards, on the northern bank of the Thames. This collection of buildings is used as an arsenal, a garrison, and a repository of various objects of public interest. The oldest portion of it, the White Tower, was built by William the Conqueror. It was anciently a palace, where the kings of England sometimes resided. In former times it was frequently used as a state prison. To the north-west is Tower Hill, where used to be the scaffold for the execution of traitors.

**Tower** (tou'ėr), *v.i.* 1. To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty. 'Sublime thoughts, which *tower* above the clouds.' *Locke.*

Eagles golden-feather'd, who do *tower*
Above us in their beauty. *Keats.*

High above the crowd of offenders *towered* one offender, pre-eminent in parts, knowledge, rank, and power. *Macaulay.*

2. In *falconry*, to rise like a falcon or hawk in order to descend on its prey; hence, to be on the outlook for prey. 'My lord Protector's hawks do *tower* so well.' *Shak.*

**Towered** (tou'ėrd), *a.* Having or bearing towers; adorned or defended by towers. 'A *tower'd* citadel.' *Shak.*

**Towering** (tou'ėr-ing), *a.* 1. Very high; elevated; as, a *towering* height.—2. Extreme; violent; outrageous; surpassing. 'Agitated by a *towering* passion.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Towerlet** (tou'ėr-let), *n.* A little tower. [Rare.]

Our guiding star
Now from its *towerlet* streameth far. *J. Baillie.*

**Tower-mustard** (tou'ėr-mus-tėrd), *n.* The English name of a genus of plants (Turritis), nat. order Cruciferæ. The leaves become gradually smaller upwards, so that the plant assumes a pyramidal form; hence the name. The long-podded or smooth tower-mustard (*Turritis glabra*) is a British annual plant, about 2 feet high, and very erect and straight. It grows on banks and roadsides in many parts of England.

**Towery** (tou'ėr-i), *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; as, *towery* cities.

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes. *Pope.*

**Towing-path** (tō'ing-path), *n.* A path used by men and horses in towing boats along a canal or river; a tow-path.

**Towing-rope** (tō'ing-rōp), *n.* See TOW-ROPE.

**Towing-timber, Towing-post** (tō'ing-timbėr, tō'ing-pōst), *n.* *Naut.* a strong piece of timber fixed in a steam-tug, to which a tow-rope may be made fast when required.

**Tow-line** (tō'lin), *n.* A hawser generally used to tow vessels; a tow-rope.

**Town** (toun), *n.* [A. Sax. *tún*, inclosure, inclosed space, field, homestead, village, town; O. Sax. Icel. and L. G. *tún*, with similar meanings; D. *tuin*, a fence; O.H.G. *zún*, a hedge, a rampart; Mod. G. *zaun*, a hedge; comp. Celt. *dun*, a fortified hill, a fortress, a castle, a city. The usual Icel. meaning of *tún*, a farmhouse with its buildings, is still quite common in Scotland.] 1. Originally, a walled or fortified place; a collection of houses inclosed with walls, hedges, or pickets for safety.—2. Any collection of houses larger than a village: used in a general sense, and including city or borough: often opposed to *country*, in which sense it is usually preceded by the definite article.

God made the country, and man made *the town*.
*Cowper.*

The term is frequently applied absolutely, and without the proper name of the place, to a metropolis or county town, or to the particular city, &c., in which or in the vicinity of which the speaker or writer is: as, to go to *town*; to be in *town*; London being in many cases implied in English writers.

As some fond virgin, whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town*, to wholesome country air.
*Pope.*

The first of our society is a gentleman of Worcestershire, of an ancient descent, a baronet, his name Sir Roger de Coverly. . . . When he is in *town*, he lives in Soho Square. *Addison.*

3. A large assemblage of adjoining or nearly adjoining houses, to which a market is usually incident, and which is not a city or bishop's see.—4. In *law*, a tithing; a vill; a subdivision of a county as a parish is a sub-

division of a diocese.—5. The body of inhabitants resident in a town, city, or the like; the townspeople; as, the *town* sends two members to Parliament.

The *town* talks of nothing else.—I am very sorry, ma'am, the *town* has so little to do. *Sheridan.*

6. A township; the whole territory within certain limits. [Local, United States.]—7. A farm or farmstead; a farmhouse with its connected buildings. [Northern English and Scotch.]

Waverley learned from this colloquy, that in Scotland a single house was called a *town*. *Sir W. Scott.*

[But we doubt if it is ever applied to a *single* house.]—*Town and gown.* See GOWN. —*Town clerk*, the clerk to a municipal corporation, elected by the town-council. In England his chief duties are to keep the records of the borough and lists of burgesses, to take charge of the voting papers at municipal elections, and the like, and he holds office only during the pleasure of the council. In Scotland his duties are to act as the adviser of the magistrates and council in the discharge of their judicial and administrative functions, to attend their meetings, and record their proceedings. He is the custodier of the burgh records, from which he is bound to give extracts when required. He cannot be removed from office except for some serious fault committed by him.

**Town** (toun), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a town; urban; as, *town* life; *town* manners.

**Town-adjutant** (toun'ad-jū-tant), *n. Milit.* an officer on the staff of a garrison, ranking as a lieutenant. His duties are to maintain discipline, &c.

**Town-box** (toun'boks), *n.* The money chest of a town or municipal corporation; common fund. 'Their *town-box* or exchequer.' *Bp. Gauden.*

**Town-clerk** (town'klärk), *n.* See under TOWN.

**Town-council** (toun'koun-sil), *n.* The governing body in a municipal corporation elected by the ratepayers. The principal duties of this body are to manage the property of the borough, impose rates for public purposes, pass by-laws for the good government of the town, for the prevention of nuisances, and the like. The members hold office for three years (one-third of their number retiring every year), but they are eligible for re-election. They elect from among themselves a president (called in England a mayor, in Scotland a provost), and magistrates (the aldermen of England and the bailies of Scotland); they also appoint the paid public functionaries of the borough.

**Town-councillor** (toun'koun-sil-ėr), *n.* A member of a town-council who is not a magistrate.

**Town-crier** (toun'krī-ėr), *n.* A public crier; one who makes proclamation.

I had as lief the *town-crier* spoke my lines. *Shak.*

**Town-hall** (toun'hal), *n.* A large hall or building belonging to a town or borough, in which the town-council ordinarily hold their meetings, and which is frequently used as a place of public assembly; a town-house.

**Town-house** (toun'hous), *n.* 1. A building containing offices, halls, &c., for the transaction of municipal business, the holding of public meetings, and the like.—2. A residence or mansion in town, in opposition to one in the country.

**Townish** (toun'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; characteristic of a town, or of its mode of life, customs, manners, or the like. [Rare.]

On *townish* men (though happy they
Appear to open sight),
Yet many times unhappy haps
And cruel chances light. *Turberville.*

**Town-land** (toun'land), *n.* Land belonging to a town, borough, or municipal corporation. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Townless** (toun'les), *a.* Having no town. *Howell.*

**Townlet** (toun'let), *n.* A small town. 'The poor schoolmaster of a provincial *townlet*.' *Southey.*

**Townley Marbles** (toun'lē mär'blz), *n. pl.* An assemblage of Greek and Roman sculpture, which forms a portion of the gallery of antiquities belonging to the British Museum, and so named from Charles *Townley*, Esq. of Townley, in Lancashire, who made the collection.

**Town-major** (toun'mā-jėr), *n. Milit.* a garrison officer ranking with a captain. His duties are much the same as those of the town-adjutant (which see).

**Town-rake** (toun'rāk), *n.* A man living loosely about town; a roving, dissipated fellow.

Lewdness and intemperance are not of so bad consequences in a *town-rake* as in a divine. *Examiner.*

**Townsfolk** (tounz'fok), *n. pl.* People of a town or city.

**Township** (toun'ship), *n.* 1. The corporation of a town; the district or territory of a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *township*. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, a town or vill where there are more than one in a parish.—3. In the United States, a territorial district, subordinate to a county, into which many of the states are divided, and comprising an area of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of which are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads, providing for the poor, &c.

**Townsman** (tounz'man), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a town.

They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only by the *townsmen*, was given up to them. *Clarendon.*

2. One of the same town with another.—3. A selectman; an officer of a town, in New England, who assists in managing the affairs of the town. *Goodrich.*

**Townspeople** (tounz'pē-pl), *n. pl.* The inhabitants of a town or city; townsfolk, especially in distinction from country folk or the rural population.

**Town-talk** (toun'tąk), *n.* The common talk of a town, or the subject of common conversation.

In twelve hours it shall be *town-talk*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Town-top** (toun'top), *n.* A large top, formerly common in English villages, for public exercise.

**Townward, Townwards** (toun'wėrd, toun'wėrdz), *adv.* Toward the town; in the direction of a town.

**Tow-path** (tō'path), *n.* Same as *Towing-path.*

**Tow-rope** (tō'rōp), *n.* Any rope used in towing ships or boats.

**Towser** (tou'zėr), *n.* [From *touse.*] A name frequently given to a dog.

**Towsie, Towzie** (tou'zi or tō'zi), *a.* [See TOUSE.] Rough; shaggy. 'A *towzie* tyke, black, grim, and large.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Towy** (tō'i), *a.* Containing or resembling tow.

**Toxaster** (tok-sas'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *astėr*, a star.] A genus of fossil sea-urchins occurring in the lower chalk. They have their name from their semicircular contour.

**Toxic, Toxical** (tok'sik, tok'sik-al), *a.* [Gr. *toxikon* (*pharmakon*), poison, originally poison in which arrows were dipped, from *toxikos*, of or for a bow, from *toxon*, a bow.] Of or pertaining to toxicants; poisonous.

The arresting or preventing of putrefaction by a chemical body, such as carbolic acid, does not seem to be the effect of its *toxic* action on contiguous organisms. *Medical Times and Gazette.*

**Toxicant** (tok'si-kant), *n.* A poison of a stimulating, narcotic, anæsthetic nature, especially such as seriously affects the health when habitually indulged in. *Dr. Richardson.*

**Toxicodendron** (tok'si-ko-den"dron), *n.* [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, and *dendron*, a tree.] A plant of the genus Rhus, the *R. Toxicodendron*, or poison-oak. See RHUS.

**Toxicological** (tok'si-ko-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

**Toxicologically** (tok'si-ko-loj"ik-al-li), *adv.* In a toxicological manner.

**Toxicologist** (tok-si-kol'o-jist), *n.* One who treats of poisons.

**Toxicology** (tok-si-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, *logos*, a treatise. See TOXIC.] That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes, or of the morbid and deleterious effects of excessive and inordinate doses and quantities of medicines. See POISON.

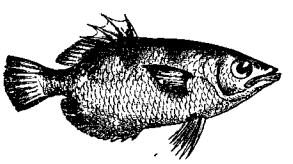
**Toxoceras** (tok-sos'e-ras), *n.* [Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *keras*, a horn.] A genus of ammonites of the lower chalk. It has its name from the shape of its shell, which resembles a bow.

**Toxodon** (tok'so-don), *n.* [Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] An extinct genus of large quadrupeds of unknown affinity. The *T. platensis* is a gigantic mammiferous animal, having teeth bent like a bow, the skull presenting a blending of the characteristics of several existing orders, as the Rodents, Pachyderms, and Cetacea. It was discovered in the upper tertiary formation of La Plata, South America.

**Toxophilite** (tok-sof'i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *toxon*, a bow or arrow, and *philētēs*, a lover.] A lover of archery; one who devotes much attention to exercise with the bow and arrow.

**Toxophilite, Toxophilitic** (tok-sof'i-līt, tok-sof'i-lit"ik), *a.* Pertaining to archery; as, a *toxophilite* association. 'Lincoln-green *toxophilite* hats and feathers.' *Thackeray.*

**Toxotes** (tok'so-tēz), *n.* [Gr. *toxotēs*, a bowman.] A genus of acanthopterygious teleostean fishes, belonging to Cuvier's sixth family of Squamipennes. The only known



*Toxotes jaculator* (Archer-fish).

existing species is *T. jaculator*, the archer-fish, but there is a fossil one. This fish is remarkable for its power of spirting water upon insects as they sit on the water-plants, so as to make them fall within its reach.

**Toy** (toi), *n.* [Same word as Dan. *töi*, D. *twig*, G. *zeug*, stuff, gear, &c., whence respectively Dan. *legetöi*, a toy, a plaything (*lege*, to play), D. *speeltuig*, a toy (*speel*, play), G. *spiel-zeug*, a plaything (*spiel*, play); Icel. *tygl*, gear, harness, being a corresponding form. Comp. also D. *tooi*, ornament, *tooien*, to adorn, *toogen*, to show.] 1. A plaything for children; a bauble.—2. A thing for amusement, but of no real value; a mere nick-nack or ornament; a trifling object. 'A *toy*, a thing of no regard.' *Shak.*

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become
That men should leave thee for that *toy*, a woman. *Dryden.*

3. Matter of no importance.

Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell. *Drayton.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable let us not presume to condemn as follies and *toys*, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them. *Hooker.*

5. Amorous dalliance; play; sport.

So said he and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*

6. An old story; a silly tale. 'Critic Timon laugh at idle *toys*.' *Shak.*

I never may believe
These antick fables, nor these fairy *toys*. *Shak.*

7. Wild fancy; odd conceit.

The very place puts *toys* of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain. *Shak.*

8. Same as *Toy-mutch*. [Old English and Scotch.]

The flaps of the loose *toy* depended on each side of her eager face. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To take toy*, † to become restive; to start.

The hot horse, hot as fire,
*Took toy* at this, and fell to what disorder
His power could give his will, bounds, comes on end. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Toy** (toi), *v.i.* [This may be not from the noun but from O.E. *togge*, to tug or pull, which, as Wedgwood points out, was used with similar meaning.] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

'Yes,' replied the Athenian, carelessly *toying* with the gems; 'I am choosing a present for Ione, but there are none worthy of her.' *Ld. Lytton.*

**Toy** † (toi), *v.t.* To treat foolishly.

**Toyer** (toi'ėr), *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks. 'Wanton Cupid, idle *toyer*.' *J. Harrison.*

**Toyful** (toi'fųl), *a.* Full of trifling play; full of dalliance. 'A *toyful* ape.' *Donne.*

**Toyish** (toi'ish), *a.* Trifling; wanton. *Dr. H. More.*

**Toyishly** (toi'ish-li), *adv.* In a toyish or trifling manner.

**Toyishness** (toi'ish-nes), *n.* Disposition to dalliance or trifling. 'That *toyishness* of wanton fancy.' *Glanville.*

**Toyman** (toi'man), *n.* One that deals in toys. *Young.*

**Toy-mutch** (toi'much), *n.* [D. *tooi*, finery, dress, *tooien*, to ornament, attire.] A close

linen or woollen cap, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women. [Scotch.]

**Toyo** (toi'o), *n.* A fragrant plant of British Guiana, an infusion and syrup of the leaves and stems of which are employed as a remedy in chronic coughs.

**Toyshop** (toi'shop), *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

Fans, silks, ribands, laces, and gewgaws lay so thick together that the heart was nothing else but a *toyshop*. *Addison.*

**Toysome** (toi'sum), *a.* Disposed to toy; wanton.

Two or three *toysome* things were said by my lord (no ape was ever so fond). *Richardson.*

**Toyte** (toit), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *toyted;* ppr. *toyting.* [Comp. *totter.*] To totter, like an old person in walking. [Scotch.]

**Tozet** (tōz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tozed;* ppr. *tozing.* [A form of *touse.*] To pull by violence. *Shak.* See TOUSE.

**Tozy** (tō'zi), *a.* Resembling teased wool; soft. [Rare.]

**Trabea** (trā'bē-a), *n.* [L.] A robe of state worn by kings, consuls, augurs, &c., in ancient Rome.

**Trabeated** (trā'bē-āt-ed), *a.* In *arch.* furnished with an entablature.

**Trabeation** (trā-bē-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *trabs, trabis,* a beam.] In *arch.* the same as entablature (which see).

**Trabecula, Trabecule** (tra-bek'ū-la, trab'ē-kūl), *n.* [L. *trabecula,* dim. of *trabes,* a beam.] In *bot.* a cross-bar, such as occurs on the teeth of many mosses.

**Trabeculate** (tra-bek'ū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* furnished with a trabecula.

**Trace** (trās), *n.* [Partly from Fr. *trace,* trace, tract, outline, &c., from *tracer,* to trace. See the verb. In meaning 6 from O.E. *trays,* the traces of a carriage, O.Fr. *trais,* pl. of *trait,* the trace of a carriage, the ultimate origin being the same. See TRAIT.] 1. A mark left by anything passing; a track; as, the *trace* of a carriage or wagon; the *trace* of a man or of a deer. 'The *trace* and steps of the multitude.' *J. Udall.*

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace.* *Milton.*

2. A mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything left when the thing itself no longer exists; visible evidence of something having been; remains; token; vestige.

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war or blood, but in the sylvan chase. *Pope.*

3. In *fort.* the plan of a work.—4. In *geom.* the intersection of a plane with one of the planes of projection.—5. A small quantity; an insignificant particle; as, telluret of bismuth is composed of tellurium, bismuth, sulphur, and *traces* of selenium.—6. One of the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage, wagon, &c., is drawn by horses. 'New to the plow, unpractised in the *trace.*' *Pope.*

**Trace** (trās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *traced;* ppr. *tracing.* [Fr. *tracer,* to trace, delineate, mark; It. *tracciare;* from a L.L. *tractiare,* from L. *tractus,* pp. of *traho,* to draw; whence also *tract, extract,* &c.] 1. To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks; as, to *trace* a figure with a pencil.

For when, in studious mood, he paced
St. Andrew's cloister'd hall,
His form no darkening shadow *traced*
Upon the sunny wall. *Sir W. Scott.*

Specifically—2. To copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they appear.—3. To follow by some mark or marks left by the thing followed; to follow by footsteps or tracks.

I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe.
*T. Burnet.*

4. To follow the trace or track of. 'All the way the prince our footpace *traced.*' *Spenser.*—5. To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line.
*Sir J. Denham.*

6. To walk over.

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shak.*

7. To ornament with tracery. 'Deep-set windows stained and *traced.*' *Tennyson.*

**Trace** (trās), *v.i.* To walk; to travel.

Thus long they *traced* and traversed to and fro.
*Spenser.*

**Trace** (trās), *v.t.* *Naut.* a form of *Trice.*—*To trace up,* to haul up and make fast anything as a temporary security.

**Traceable** (trās'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being traced.

If attraction be . . . a primordial property of matter, not dependent upon, or *traceable* to, any other material cause, then by the very nature and definition of a primordial property it stood indifferent to all laws. *Paley.*

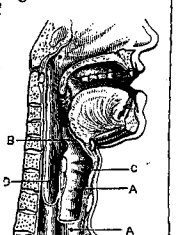
**Traceableness** (trās'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being traceable.

**Traceably** (trās'a-bli), *adv.* In a traceable manner; so as to be traced.

**Tracer** (trās'ėr), *n.* One who or that which traces. 'A diligent and curious *tracer* of the points of Nature's footsteps.' *Hakewill.*

**Tracery** (trās'er-i), *n.* In *arch.* the ornamental open-work formed in the head of a Gothic window, by the mullions there diverging into arches, curves, and flowing lines, intersecting in various ways and enriched with foliations. The character of the tracery varied at different periods of the Gothic, and its varieties are known as geometrical, flowing, flamboyant, &c. Also, the subdivisions of groined vaults, or any ornamental design of the same character for doors, panelling, ceilings, &c.

**Trachea** (trā'kē-a), *n.* pl. **Tracheæ** (trā'kē-ē). [L. *trachia,* from Gr. *tracheia,* rough, nom. sing. fem. of *trachys,* rough, from the inequalities of its cartilages, *arteria,* an artery, being understood. *Dr. Mayne.*] 1. In *anat.* the windpipe; a cartilaginous and membranous pipe through which the air passes into and out of the lungs (AA in figure). Its upper extremity, which is called the *larynx* (C), consists of five cartilages. The uppermost of these is called the *epiglottis* (B), and forms a kind of valve at the mouth of the larynx or glottis, and closes the passage in the act of swallowing. The trachea divides into two main branches, one going to the left, the other to the right lung, these in the lungs becoming subdivided into innumerable ramifications. Posterior to the trachea is the gullet or œsophagus (D), and partly behind and above it is the pharynx.—2. In *bot.* one of the spiral vessels of plants, so named from their being considered as the respiratory tubes of plants.—3. In *zool.* one of those vessels in insects and other articulate animals which receive air and distribute it to every part of the interior of the body, and thus supply the want of lungs and circulation.



Trachea — Section through part of face and neck.

**Tracheal** (trā'kē-al), *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe.

**Trachearia, Tracheata** (trā-kē-ā'ri-a, trā-kē-ā'ta), *n.pl.* [From *trachea,* the windpipe.] A division of Arachnida, including those whose organs of respiration consist of radiated or ramified tracheæ that only receive air through two stigmata in the absence of an organ of circulation. It includes the pseudoscorpions, mites, ticks, &c.

**Tracheary** (trā'kē-a-ri), *a.* In *zool.* breathing by means of tracheæ: especially applied to the Trachearia, a division of the Arachnida.

**Tracheary** (trā'kē-a-ri), *n.* An arachnid of the division Trachearia.

**Tracheitis** (trā-kē-ī'tis), *n.* See TRACHITIS.

**Trachelipod** (tra-kel'i-pod), *n.* A mollusc of the order Trachelipoda.

**Trachelipoda** (trā-kē-lip'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *trachēlos,* the neck, and *pous, podos,* the foot.] Lamarck's name for an order of molluscs, comprehending those which have the greater part of the body spirally convolved, always inhabiting a spiral shell; the foot free, attached to the neck, formed for creeping.

**Trachelipodous** (trā-kē-lip'o-dus), *a.* Belonging to the Trachelipoda; having the foot united with the neck.

**Trachelo-** (trā-kē'lo). [Gr. *trachēlos,* the neck.] A prefix in words of Greek origin relating to the neck; as, *trachelo-mastoideus,* a muscle situated on the neck, which assists the complexus, but pulls the head more to one side; *trachelo-scapular,* the designation of certain veins which have their origin near the neck and shoulder, and contribute to form the external jugular vein.

**Trachenchyma** (trā-ken'ki-ma), *n.* [*Trachea,* and Gr. *enchyō,* to pour in.] In *bot.* the vascular tissue of plants which consists of spiral vessels resembling the tracheæ of insects.

**Tracheocele** (trā-kē'o-sēl), *n.* [*Trachea,* and Gr. *kēlē,* a tumour.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goitre.

**Tracheotome** (trā'kē-o-tōm), *n.* A surgical knife used in tracheotomy or making an incision in the windpipe.

**Tracheotomy** (trā-kē-ot'o-mi), *n.* [*Trachea,* and Gr. *temnō,* to cut.] In *surg.* the operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe, as in cases of suffocation. It is sometimes also called *bronchotomy,* and a similar operation on the lower part of the larynx is termed *laryngotomy.* See these terms.

**Trachinidæ** (trā-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of acanthopterygious fishes, of which the genus Trachinus is the type; the weevers. It comprises also a curious genus, Uranoscopus, or star-gazer. Called also *Uranoscopidæ.* See TRACHINUS, URANOSCOPUS, URANOSCOPIDÆ.

**Trachinus** (trā-kī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *trachys,* rough.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Trachinidæ, or Uranoscopidæ, order Teleostei. Several species are found in the Atlantic, of which the best known is the *T. draco,* or dragon weever, which is formidable to fishermen from its having the power of inflicting wounds with its opercular spine. The flesh is esteemed.

**Trachitis** (trā-kī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *tracheia,* the trachea, and term. *-itis,* denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the trachea or windpipe. Called also *Tracheitis.*

**Trachle, Trauchle** (träch'l, trạch'l), *a.* [Akin to *draggle.*] To draggle; to exhaust with long exertion; to wear out with fatigue. [Scotch.]

**Trachoma** (tra-kō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *trachys,* rough.] In *surg.* a granular condition of the mucous coat of the eyelids, frequently accompanied with haziness and vascularity of the cornea; a serious disease, often occurring after purulent ophthalmia.

**Trachylite** (trā'ki-līt), *n.* A mineral substance resembling obsidian.

**Trachyte** (trā'kīt), *n.* [Gr. *trachys,* rough.] A nearly compact felspathic pyrogenous rock, breaking with a rough surface, and often containing crystals of glassy felspar, with sometimes hornblende and mica. This rock is extremely abundant among the products of modern volcanoes, and forms whole mountains in countries where igneous action is very slightly or not at all perceived.

**Trachytic** (trā-kit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it.

**Tracing** (trās'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who traces.—2. Course; regular track or path. 'Their turns and *tracings* manifold.' *Sir J. Davies.*—3. A mechanical copy of an original design or drawing made by following its lines through a transparent medium, as tracing-paper.

**Tracing-lines** (trās'ing-līnz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* lines in a ship passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

**Tracing-paper** (trās'ing-pā-pėr), *n.* Transparent paper which enables a drawing or print to be clearly seen through it when laid on the drawing, so that a pen or pencil may be used in tracing the outlines of the original. It is prepared from smooth unsized white paper rendered transparent by a varnish made of oil of turpentine with an equal part Canada balsam, nut-oil, or other oleo-resin.

**Track** (trak), *n.* [O.Fr. *trac,* a track or trace, a beaten way or path, a course; *traquer,* to surround in hunting, to hunt down; by Diez and others taken from D. and L.G. *trek, treck,* a drawing, *trecken, trekken,* O.Fris. *trekka,* to draw, which may perhaps be connected with E. *drag.* Formerly there was often a confusion between this word and *tract.*] 1. A mark left by something that has passed along; as, the *track* left by a ship, a wake; the *track* of a carriage wheel. 'The bright *track* of his fiery car.' *Shak.*—2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast; a trace; a footprint.

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*

3. A road; a beaten path; as, here the *track* disappeared.

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue.
*Dryden.*

4. Course followed; way; path in general; as, the *track* of a comet. 'If straight thy *track* or if oblique.' *Tennyson.*—5. The course of rails of a railway; the permanent way.—

6.† A tract of land. 'Those small *tracks* of ground, the county of Poole, and the like.' *Fuller.*—*To make tracks*, to go away; to quit; to leave; to depart. [Slang.]

You will be pleased to *make tracks* and to vanish out of those parts for ever. *Kingsley.*

**Track** (trak), *v.t.* 1. To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps or marks of the feet.

You *track* him everywhere in the snow. *Dryden.*

No hunter *tracks* the stag's green path
Up the Ciminian hill. *Macaulay.*

2. *Naut.* to tow or draw, as a vessel or boat, by a line reaching from her to the shore or bank.—3.† To delay; to protract.

Yet by delaies the matier was alwaies *tracked*, and put over, without any fruiteful determination. *Strype.*

**Trackage** (trak'āj), *n.* A drawing or towing, as of a boat.

**Tracker** (trak'ėr), *n.* One who tracks or traces; one who pursues or hunts by following the track or trail.

And of the *trackers* of the deer
Scarce half the lessening pack were near. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Trackless** (trak'les), *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps or path; untrodden; as, a *trackless* desert. 'The *trackless* ocean of the air.' *Cowley.* 'The *trackless* waste of the great Atlantic ocean.' *Warburton.* 'To climb the *trackless* mountain all unseen.' *Byron.*

**Tracklessly** (trak'les-li), *adv.* So as to leave no track.

**Tracklessness** (trak'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without a track.

**Track-road** (trak'rōd), *n.* A towing-path.

**Track-scout** (trak'skout), *n.* [D. *trek-schuit—trekken*, to draw, and *schuit*, boat.] A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse. *Arbuthnot & Pope.*

**Track-way** (trak'wā), *n.* A tramway. See TRAMWAY.

**Tract** (trakt), *n.* [L. *tractus*, a drawing, dragging, a district, from *traho*, *tractum*, to draw or drag. Notwithstanding a certain correspondence in form and meaning, it can hardly be related to E. *drag*, *draw*, or G. *tragen*, to bear. *Trait* is this word in another form. Formerly there was often a confusion between this word and *track*.] 1.† Something drawn out or extended; extent; expanse. 'The deep *tract* of hell.' *Milton.*—2. A region or quantity of land or water of indefinite extent. 'A high mountain joined to the mainland by a *tract* of earth.' *Addison.* 'Tracts of pasture sunny warm.' *Tennyson.* 'Many a *tract* of palm and rice.' *Tennyson.*—3.† Traits; features; lineaments.

The discovery of a man's self by the *tract* of his countenance is a great weakness. *Bacon.*

4. A written discourse or dissertation, usually of short extent; a treatise, particularly a short treatise on practical religion.

The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of *tracts* against popery. *Swift.*

[In this sense the word is frequently adjectivally used; as, *tract* society, that is a society formed for the printing and distribution of tracts; *tract* deliverer; *tract* distribution, &c.]—5.† Track; trace; footprint; vestige.

And, lest the printed footsteps might be seen
He dragg'd them backwards to his rocky den;
The *tracts* averse, a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave. *Dryden.*

6.† Protracted or tedious treatment, description, narration, or the like.

The *tract* of everything
Would by a good discourser lose some life. *Shak.*

7.† Continuity or extension of anything.

As in *tract* of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole word. *Holder.*

8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent; as, a long *tract* of time. 'All through this *tract* of years.' *Tennyson.*

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improved by *tract* of time. *Milton.*

—*Respiratory tract*, in *anat.* the middle column of the spinal marrow, whence, according to Sir Charles Bell, the respiratory nerves originate.

**Tract**† (trakt), *v.t.* 1. To trace out.

The man . . .
Saw many towns and men, and could their manners *tract*. *B. Jonson.*

2. To draw out; to protract.

He *tracted* time, and gave them leisure to prepare to encounter his force. *North.*

**Tractability** (trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness. 'A wild man, not of the woods, but the cloisters, nor yet civilized into the *tractabilities* of home.' *Ld. Lytton.*

**Tractable** (trak'ta-bl), *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to handle or lead. See TREAT.] 1. Capable of being easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable; governable; as, *tractable* children; a *tractable* learner.

If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly submit. *Locke.*

2.† Palpable; such as may be handled.

The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part *tractable*. *Holder.*

**Tractableness** (trak'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of children's *tractableness*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

**Tractably** (trak'ta-bli), *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.

**Tractarian** (trak-tā'ri-an), *n.* A term applied to the writers of the '*Tracts* for the Times,' or the Oxford *Tracts*, and also to those who acquiesce in their opinions. See TRACTARIANISM.

**Tractarian** (trak-tā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Tractarians or their doctrines; as, the *tractarian* controversy.

**Tractarianism** (trak-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* A system of religious opinion and practice promulgated within the Church of England in a series of papers entitled 'Tracts for the Times,' and published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841. The leaders of the movement, Dr. J. H. Newman, Dr. Pusey, Rev. John Keble, and other Oxford scholars, sought to mark out a middle course between Romanism and what they considered a rationalistic or latitudinarian Protestantism; but as tract after tract appeared it became clearly apparent that they were pervaded by a spirit unmistakably hostile to Protestantism and favourable to Roman Catholicism. The writers openly showed that they were entirely out of sympathy with the Reformers of the sixteenth century, and boldly taught the doctrines of priestly absolution, the real presence, the paramount authority of the church, and the value of tradition; that there was no insurmountable barrier between the Roman Catholic and the Anglican communions; and that the Thirty-nine Articles, though drawn up by Protestants, are susceptible of a Catholic interpretation not inconsistent with the doctrines of the Council of Trent. Many who favoured this Anglo-Catholic movement subsequently went over to the Church of Rome, while others remained to form the representatives of the extremely ritualistic or High Church section of the Church of England.

**Tractate** (trak'tāt), *n.* [L. *tractatus*, a handling, a treatise, a tract, from *tracto*, to drag about, to handle, freq. of *traho*, to draw.] A treatise; a tract. 'Philosophical *tractates*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Tractation**† (trak-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *tractatio*, a handling. See TRACTATE.] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion. 'A full *tractation* of the points controverted.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Tractator** (trak'tāt-ėr), *n.* A writer of tracts; particularly, one who favours Tractarianism; a Tractarian. [Rare.]

Talking of the *Tractators*—so you still like their tone! so do I. *Kingsley.*

**Tractatrix** (trak-tā'triks), *n.* In *geom.* same as *Tractrix*. See TRACTORY.

**Tractile** (trak'til), *a.* [From L. *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; . . . *tractile* or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon.*

**Tractility** (trak-til'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility. 'Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferior to those of gold.' *Sir J. Derham.*

**Traction** (trak'shon), *n.* [Fr. *traction*, from L. *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. The act of drawing, or state of being drawn; as, the *traction* of a muscle.—2. Attraction; a drawing toward.—3. The act of drawing a body along a plane, usually by the power of men, animals, or steam, as when a vessel is towed upon the surface of water, or a carriage upon a road or railway. The power exerted in order to produce the effect is called the *force of traction*. The line in which the force of traction acts is called the *line of traction*, and the angle which this line makes with the plane along which a body is drawn by the force of traction is called the *angle of traction*.

**Traction-engine** (trak'shon-en-jin), *n.* A steam locomotive engine for dragging heavy loads on common roads. As the working of such engines is severe upon roads, and dangerous by frightening horses, it is carried on under regulations enforced by act of parliament.

**Tractite** (trak'tīt), *n.* Same as *Tractarian*.

**Tractitious** (trak-tish'us), *a.* Treating of; handling. [Rare.]

**Tractive** (trak'tiv), *a.* Serving or employed to pull or draw; drawing along; as, *tractive* power or force.

**Tractor** (trak'tėr), *n.* That which draws or is used for drawing.—*Metallic tractors*, the name given to two small pointed bars of brass and steel, which by being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism. They were much in vogue about the beginning of the present century, being introduced by Dr. Perkins of America, but have long been entirely disused.

**Tractoration** (trak-to-rā'shon), *n.* The employment of metallic tractors for the cure of diseases. See TRACTOR.

**Tractory, Tractrix** (trak'to-ri, trak'triks), *n.* [From L. *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.] In *math.* a curve whose tangent is always equal to a given line. It may be described by a small weight attached to a string, the other end of which is moved along a given straight line or curve. The evolute of this curve is the common catenary.

**Trade** (trād), *n.* [From verb to *tread*, and originally meaning a beaten path, hence a way or path of life, habit, a going regularly to a place, traffic, trade. The older meanings are still used locally. The *trade*-winds are so called from blowing in a regular course. See TREAD.] 1.† Way; course; path. 'By reason of their knowlage of the law, of the autoritee of being in the right *trade* of religion.' *J. Udall.*—2.† Frequented course or resort; resort. 'Some way of common *trade*.' *Shak.* 'Where most *trade* of danger ranged.' *Shak.*—3.† A particular course of action or effort; effort in a particular direction.

Long did I love this lady;
Long my travail, long my *trade* to win her. *Massinger.*

4.† Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade*. *Shak.*

5. Business pursued; occupation; as, piracy is their *trade*.

Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their *trade*. *Dryden.*

6. The business which a person has learned and which he carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical or mercantile employment; a handicraft, distinguished from the liberal arts and learned professions, and from agriculture; as, we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or mason, but we never say the *trade* of a farmer or of a lawyer or physician.

We abound in quacks of every *trade*. *Crabbe.*

7. The act or business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money; the business of buying and selling; dealing by way of sale or exchange; commerce; traffic. Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills or money. It is, however, chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either *foreign* or *domestic* or *inland*. *Foreign trade* consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. *Domestic* or *home trade* is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also *wholesale*, that is, by the package or in large quantities, or it is by *retail*, or in small parcels. The *carrying trade* is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water.—8. Men engaged in the same occupation; as, publishers and booksellers speak of the customs of the *trade*.

All this authorship, you perceive, is anonymous; it gives me no reputation except among the *trade*. *W. Irving.*

9. A trade-wind. See TRADE-WIND.—10.† Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his *trade* of war.
*Dryden.*

—*Board of trade*, a department of the British government having very wide and important functions respecting the trade and navigation of the kingdom. It is a permanent committee of the privy-council, and is presided over by a member of the cabinet. It is divided into six departments, each having its separate staff: (*a*) the *commercial department*, whose duties are to advise the treasury and the colonial and foreign offices on matters relating to tariffs and burdens on trade, to superintend the business under the acts relating to the registration of designs, copyright of designs, art-unions, industrial exhibitions, &c. Included within this department are the standard weights and measures offices. (*b*) The *statistical department*, which has to prepare the official volumes of statistics periodically issued, and also special statistical returns for the information of members of parliament, chambers of commerce, and private persons who may have occasion to apply. (*c*) The *railway department*, which has the supervision of railways and railway companies, and which must be supplied with notices of application for railway acts, and with plans, before the relative bill can be brought before parliament. Before a line is opened for traffic the permission of the board on the report of an inspector must be got; and on the occurrence of an accident notice must be sent to the department, which is then empowered to take any measures it may deem necessary for public safety or interest. It has also to keep a register of joint-stock companies, of the accounts of insurance companies, and to prepare provisional orders relating to gas, water, and tramway companies. (*d*) The *harbour department*, which exercises a supervision over lighthouses, the sea-fishery, pilotage, &c. (*e*) The *marine department*, which has to see to the registration, condition, and discipline of merchant ships, to watch over the mercantile marine offices; to take measures for the prevention of crimping, to see that the regulations with regard to the engagement of seamen and apprentices are carried out; to examine officers; to make investigations into cases of gross misconduct and wrecks, and generally to undertake the business thrown upon the board by the various shipping acts. (*f*) The *financial department*, which has to keep the accounts of the board, controlling the receipts and expenditure. It has also to deal with Greenwich pensions, seamen's savings-banks, the proper disposal of the effects of seamen dying abroad, and the like.—SYN. Profession, occupation, office, calling, avocation, employment, commerce, dealing, traffic.

**Trade** (trād), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of trade, or of a particular trade; as, a *trade* practice; a *trade* ball or dinner.

**Trade** (trād), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *traded;* ppr. *trading.* 1. To barter or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, or anything else; to traffic; to carry on commerce as a business.—2. To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance; as, A *traded* with B for a horse or a number of sheep.—3. To engage in affairs generally; to deal in any way; to transact; to have to do.

How did you dare
To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shak.*

**Trade** (trād), *v.t.* To sell or exchange in commerce; to barter.

They *traded* the persons of men. Ezek. xxvii. 13.

Ready to dicker and to swap, to *trade* rifles and watches. *Cooper.*

**Trade,**† pret. of *tread.* Trod. *Chaucer.*

**Trade-allowance** (trād'al-lou-ans), *n.* A discount allowed to dealers in or retailers of articles to be sold again.

**Traded**† (trād'ed), *a.* Versed; practised.

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shak.*

**Tradeful** (trād'fụl), *a.* Commercial; busy in traffic. '*Tradeful* merchants.' *Spenser.* 'The *tradeful* city's hum.' *T. Wharton.*

**Trade-hall** (trād'hạl), *n.* A large hall in a city or town for meetings of manufacturers, traders, &c.; also, a hall devoted to meetings of the incorporated trades of a town, city, or district.

**Trade-mark** (trād'märk), *n.* A distinguishing mark or device adopted by a manufacturer and impressed on his goods, labels, &c., to distinguish them from those of others. In England, the United States, and other countries the registration and protection of trade-marks is regulated by statute. The earliest trade-marks appear to have been those which were used in the manufacture of paper, and which are known as water-marks. Of these the earliest appears to be on a document bearing the date 1351, *i.e.* shortly after the invention of paper from linen rags.

**Trade-price** (trād'prīs), *n.* The price charged to dealers in articles to be sold again.

**Trader** (trād'ėr), *n.* 1. One engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter; as, a *trader* to New York; a *trader* to China; a country *trader.* '*Traders* riding to London with fat purses.' *Shak.*—2. A vessel employed regularly in any particular trade, whether foreign or coasting; as, an East India *trader;* a coasting *trader.*

**Trade-sale** (trād'sāl), *n.* A special auction or sale of articles suited to a particular class of dealers.

**Tradescantia** (tra-des-kan'shi-a), *n.* [In honour of John *Tradescant*, gardener to Charles I.] A genus of lily-like plants, nat. order Commelynaceæ. The species are natives of America and India, and many of them are cultivated as ornamental plants in flower-gardens. They are well marked by their three sepals, three petals, three-celled capsule, and filaments clothed with jointed hairs. *T. virginica*, a North American species, is known by the name of *spiderwort.* It has succulent stems, shining, grass-like leaves, and blue or purple flowers, and it is common in the flower-borders of English gardens. Other species are cultivated.

*Tradescantia virginica* (Spiderwort).

**Tradesfolk** (trādz'fōk), *n.* People employed in trade.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

**Tradesman** (trādz'man), *n.* 1. A shopkeeper.

From a plain *tradesman* with a shop he is now grown up a very rich country gentleman. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A man having a trade or handicraft; a mechanic; as, a bad *tradesman* is never pleased with his tools. [So used in Scotland and America, formerly probably in England also.]

**Trades-people** (trādz'pē-pl), *n.* People employed in various trades.

**Trades-union** (trādz-ūn'yon), *n.* A combination of workmen of particular trades or manufactures to enable each member to secure the conditions most favourable for labour; an association of workmen formed principally for the purposes of regulating the prices and the hours of labour, and in many cases the number of men engaged by an employer, the number of apprentices which may be bound in proportion to the journeymen employed by a master, and the like. As accessories these unions may collect funds for benefit societies, insurance of tools, libraries, and reading-rooms; but their fund, to which every member must regularly contribute a stated sum, is principally reserved for enabling the men to resist, by strikes and otherwise, such action on the part of the employers as would tend to lower the rate of wages or lengthen the hours of labour.

**Trades-unionism** (trādz-ūn'yon-izm), *n.* The principles or practices of the members of a trades-union.

**Trades-unionist** (trādz-ūn'yon-ist), *n.* A member of a trades-union; one who favours the system of trades-unions.

**Trades-woman** (trādz'wụ-man), *n.* A woman who trades or is skilled in trade.

**Trade-wind** (trād'wind), *n.* [That is, wind blowing in a regular *trade* or course.] One of those perpetual or constant winds which occur in all open seas on both sides of the equator, and to the distance of about 30° north and south of it. On the north of the equator their direction is from the north-east (varying at times a point or two of the compass either way); on the south of the equator they proceed from the south-east. The origin of the trade-winds is this:—The great heat of the torrid zone rarefies and makes lighter the air of that region, and in consequence of this rarefaction the air rises and ascends into the higher regions of the atmosphere. To supply its place colder air from the northern and southern regions rushes towards the equator, which, also becoming rarefied, ascends in its turn. The heated air which thus ascends into the upper regions of the atmosphere being there condensed flows northward and southward to supply the deficiency caused by the under-currents blowing towards the equator. These undercurrents coming from the north and south are, in consequence of the earth's rotation on its axis, deflected from their course as they approach the equatorial region, and thus become north-east and south-east winds, constituting the trade-winds. The belt between the two trade-winds is characterized by calms, frequently interrupted, however, by violent storms. The position of the sun has an influence on the strength and direction of the trade-winds, for when the sun is near the tropic of Cancer the south-east wind becomes gradually more southerly and stronger and the north-east weaker and more easterly. The effect is reversed when the sun approaches towards the tropic of Capricorn. Trade-winds are constant only over the open ocean, and the larger the expanse of ocean over which they blow (as in the Pacific) the more steady they are. When these winds blow over land they are obstructed and their direction changed by coming in contact with high land or mountains. In some places the trade-winds become periodical, blowing one half of the year in one direction and the other half in the opposite direction. See MONSOON.

**Trading** (trād'ing), *a.* 1. Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade; as, a *trading* company. 'A *trading* and manufacturing town.' *W. Irving.*

Alexandria under the Romans was still the centre of the *trading* world. *Sharpe.*

2. Applied in a disparaging sense to a person whose public actions are regulated by his interest rather than his principles; having the character of an adventurer; venal.

It may be made the cloak for every species of flagitious and sordid calculation; and what in him was only a sophistical self-deception, or a mere illusion of dangerous self-love, might have been, by the common herd of *trading* politicians, used as the cover for every low and despicable and unprincipled artifice. *Brougham.*

**Tradition** (tra-di'shon), *n.* [Fr. *tradition*, from L. *traditio*, a handing over or delivering, from *trado*, to deliver—*trans*, over, and *do*, to give. *Treason* is a doublet of this word.] 1. The act of handing over something in a formal legal manner; delivery; the act of delivering into the hands of another.

A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery. *Blackstone.*

2. The handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinions or practice from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials.

Councils (œcumenical) meet to give truth already known by divine *tradition* a more precise expression for common and universal use. *Cardinal Manning.*

3. That which is handed down from age to age by oral communication; knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials; specifically, in *theol.* that body of doctrine and discipline, or any article thereof, supposed to have been put forth by Christ or his apostles, and not committed to writing, but still held by many as a matter of faith.

But let us look a little more closely into this mysterious *tradition*, and endeavour to estimate it at its worth. It is a name for a multitude of tales and reports that were afloat in the early ages of Christianity—the hearsay of the church—compounded of fact and fiction, of the marvellous and the sober, of the

probable and the absurd, thrown together in one indissoluble mass. To confide the perpetual miracle of infallibility to such proof as this betrays surely extraordinary notions of the value of evidence.
*J. Martineau.*

**Tradition** † (tra-di'shon), *v.t.* To transmit by way of tradition.

The following story is . . . *traditioned* with very much credit amongst our English Catholics. *Fuller.*

**Traditional** (tra-di'shon-al), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; founded on reports not having the authenticity or value of historical evidence; as, *traditional* opinions; *traditional* evidence; the *traditional* expositions of the Scriptures.—2. Observant of tradition; regulated by accepted models or traditions irrespective of true principles; conventional.

*Card.* God in heaven forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of blessed sanctuary!
*Buck.* You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,
Too ceremonious and *traditional.* *Shak.*

**Traditionalism** (tra-di'shon-al-izm), *n.* Adherence to tradition; specifically, the doctrine that our faith is to be based on or regulated by what we are told by competent authority exclusive of the exercise of reason.

**Traditionalist** (tra-di'shon-al-ist), *n.* One who holds to tradition or traditionalism.

**Traditionality** (tra-di'shon-al''i-ti), *n.* What is handed down by tradition. [Rare.]

Many a man doing loud work in the world stands only on some thin *traditionality*, conventionality. *Carlyle.*

**Traditionally** (tra-di'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a traditional manner; by transmission from father to son or from age to age; as, an opinion or doctrine *traditionally* derived from the apostles.

**Traditionarily** (tra-di'shon-a-ri-li), *adv.* In a traditionary manner; by tradition.

**Traditionary** (tra-di'shon-a-ri), *a.* Same as *Traditional.*

The reveries of the Talmud, a collection of Jewish *traditionary* interpolations, are unrivalled in the regions of absurdity. *Buckminster.*

**Traditionary** (tra-di'shon-a-ri), *n.* Among the Jews, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions and explains the Scriptures by them.

**Traditionist, Traditioner** (tra-di'shon-ist, tra-di'shon-ėr), *n.* One who adheres to tradition.

**Traditive** (trad'i-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to or based on tradition; traditional. [Rare.]

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide. *Dryden.*

*Traditive* systems grow up in a course of generations and . . . acquire those kinds and degrees of adhesion according to which a trustworthy authority may at length be formed, to which a person uninformed on the subject may reasonably defer.
*Gladstone.*

**Traditor** (trad'it-or), *n.* Latin pl. **Traditores** (trad'i-tō-rēz). [L.] One who gives up, surrenders, or delivers; a betrayer; a traitor: a name of infamy given to Christians who in the first ages of the church, during the persecutions, delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors to save their lives. *Hooker.*

**Tradrille** (tra-dril'), *n.* Same as *Tredille.* *Lamb.*

**Traduce** (tra-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *traduced;* ppr. *traducing.* [L. *traduco, traducere,* to lead along, to exhibit as a spectacle, to disgrace, to transfer—*trans,* across, over, and *duco,* to lead.] 1.† To represent; to exhibit; to display; to make an example of. *Bacon.* 2. To represent as blamable; to misrepresent wilfully; to defame; to slander; to malign; to calumniate; to vilify.

As long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *traducing.* *Dr. H. More.*

He had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel.
*Dryden.*

3.† To translate from one language into another.—4.† To draw aside from duty; to seduce.

I can never forget the weakness of the *traduced* soldiers. *Beau. & Fl.*

5.† To continue by deriving one from another; to propagate or reproduce, as animals; to distribute by propagation.

From those only the race of perfect animals were propagated, and *traduced* over the earth.
*Sir M. Hale.*

—*Decry, Depreciate, Detract, Traduce.* See under DECRY.

**Traducement** (tra-dūs'ment), *n.* The act of traducing; misrepresentation; ill founded censure; defamation; calumny; obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own; 'twere a concealment
Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement,*
To hide your doings. *Shak.*

**Traducent** (tra-dūs'ent), *a.* [See TRADUCE.] Slandering; slanderous. [Rare.]

**Traducer** (tra-dūs'ėr), *n.* 1. One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.

He found both spears and arrows in the mouths of his *traducers.* *Bp. Hall.*

2.† One who derives or deduces. *Fuller.*

**Traducian, Traducianist** (tra-dū'si-an, tra-dū'si-an-ist), *n.* [From *traduce* in sense of reproduce or propagate.] In *theol.* a believer in traducianism; a name given by the Pelagians to those who taught that original sin was transmitted from parent to child.

**Traducianism** (tra-dū'si-an-izm), *n.* [See above.] In *theol.* (*a*) the doctrine that the souls of children as well as their bodies are begotten by reproduction from the substance of the parents, as opposed to *Creationism* and *Infusionism.* (*b*) The doctrine of the transmission of original sin from parent to child.

**Traducible** (tra-dūs'i-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being traduced.—2.† Capable of being derived, transmitted, or propagated.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Traducingly** (tra-dūs'ing-li), *adv.* In a traducing manner; slanderously; by way of defamation.

**Traduct** † (tra-dukt'), *v.t.* [L. *traduco, traductum.* See TRADUCE.] To derive or deduce; also, to transmit; to propagate.

No soul of man from seed *traducted* is.
*Dr. H. More.*

**Traduct** † (tra-dukt'), *n.* That which is transferred or translated; a translation. 'The *traduct* may exceed the original.' *Howell.*

**Traduction** (tra-duk'shon), *n.* [L. *traductio,* from *traduco, traductum.* See TRADUCE.] 1.† Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation; reproduction.

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good.
*Dryden.*

2.† Tradition; transmission from one to another. 'Traditional communication and *traduction* of truths.' *Sir M. Hale.*—3. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring; as, the *traduction* of animals from Europe to America by shipping. [Rare.]—4. Transition. [Rare.]

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction.* *Bacon.*

5.† Translation from one language into another. *Cowley.*—6. The act of giving origin to a soul by procreation: opposed to *infusion.* See TRADUCIANISM.

**Traductive** (tra-duk'tiv), *a.* Capable of being deduced; derivable. *Warburton.* [Rare.]

**Trafalgar** (tra-fal-gär'), *n.* In *printing,* a large type used for hand-bills or posting bills.

**Traffic** (traf'ik), *n.* [Fr. *trafic,* It. *traffico,* Sp. *trafico, trafago,* traffic. Origin doubtful. Wedgwood remarks: 'Like many of the words of S. of France it has probably a Celtic origin. W. *trafu,* to stir, to agitate, *trafod,* a stirring, turning about, bustle.' A common derivation is from L. *trans,* across, and *facio,* to make. Diez thinks the syllable *fic* may represent the L. *vices,* exchange.] 1. An interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries, communities, or individuals; trade; commerce. 'Traffic in honours, places, and pardons.' *Macaulay.*

It hath in solemn synods been decreed, . . .
To admit no *traffic* to our adverse towns. *Shak.*

2. Goods or persons passing to and fro, along a road, railway, canal, steamboat route, or the like, viewed collectively; as, the street *traffic* is large; the railway *traffic;* the Atlantic *traffic.*—3. Dealings; intercourse.—4.† A piece of business; a transaction.

The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love, . . .
Is now the two hours' *traffic* of our stage. *Shak.*

5. The subject of traffic; commodities for market. [Rare.]

You'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffic* bear. *Gay.*

SYN. Trade, commerce, dealings, business, intercourse.

**Traffic** (traf'ik), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trafficked;* ppr. *trafficking.* [Fr. *trafiquer;* It. *trafficare;* Sp. *traficar* or *trafagar.* See the noun.] 1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce.

Despair to gain doth *traffic* oft for gaining. *Shak.*

2. To have business; to deal; to have to do; to trade meanly or mercenarily. 'Traffic with thee for a prince's ruin.' *Rowe.*

How did you dare
To trade and *traffic* with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shak.*

**Traffic** † (traf'ik), *v.t.* 1. To exchange in traffic. 'We shall at the best but *traffic* toys and baubles.' *Dr. H. More.*—2. To bargain; to negotiate; to arrange.

He *trafficked* the return of King James.
*Drummond.*

**Trafficable** † (traf'ik-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being disposed of in traffic; marketable. *Bp. Hall.*

**Trafficker** (traf'ik-ėr), *n.* One who traffics; one who carries on commerce; a trader; a merchant. Is. xxiii. 8. Often used in a derogatory sense.

In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great *traffickers,* that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Addison.*

**Trafficless** (traf'ik-les), *a.* Destitute of traffic or trade.

**Traffic-manager** (traf'ik-man-āj-ėr), *n.* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, and the like.

**Traffic-return** (traf'ik-rē-tėrn), *n.* A periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers on a railway line, canal, and the like.

**Traffic-taker** (traf'ik-tāk-ėr), *n.* A computer of the returns of traffic on a particular railway line or road.

**Tragacanth** (trag'a-kanth), *n.* [L. *tragacanthum,* Gr. *tragakantha—tragos,* a goat, and *akantha,* a thorn.] 1. Goat's-thorn, a leguminous plant of the genus Astragalus, the *A. Tragacantha,* long reputed to be the source of the tragacanth of commerce, though it yields no concrete gum, but merely a gummy juice used in confectionery. The name is also applied to other members of the genus.—2. A variety of gum familiarly termed gum-dragon or gum-tragacanth. It is the produce of several species of the genus Astragalus, natives of the mountainous regions of Asia Minor, Syria, Armenia, Kurdistan, and

Tragacanth (*Astragalus gummifer*).

Persia. In commerce tragacanth occurs in small twisted thread-like pieces, or in flattened cakes. The colour is whitish or yellowish. Tragacanth is devoid of taste or smell. It swells in the mouth, and is lubricous. It is composed of gum, bassorin, starch, and vegetable membrane, and is imperfectly soluble. It is used in the form of mucilage, and of powder, to suspend heavy powders in water, and also to make lozenges and pills. It is demulcent, and is used in coughs and catarrhs. It is employed also in calico-printing and in cloth-finishing, while inferior kinds are used by shoemakers to glaze the edges of the soles of boots and shoes.

**Tragacanthine** (trag'a-kan-thin), *n.* Same as *Bassorine.*

**Tragalism** (trag'al-izm), *n.* [Gr. *tragos,* a goat.] Goatishness from high feeding; salaciousness; sensuality. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

**Tragedian** (tra-jē'di-an), *n.* [L. *tragœdus.* See TRAGEDY.] 1. A writer of tragedy.

Thence what the lofty, grave *tragedians* taught
In chorus or iambic, teachers best
Of moral prudence. *Milton.*

Admiration may or may not properly be excited by tragedy, but until this important question is settled the name of *tragedian* may be at pleasure given to or withheld from the author of *Rodogune.*
*G. Saintsbury.*

2. An actor of tragedy: sometimes appa-

rently applied to an actor or player in general.

Those you were wont to take delight in, the *tragedians* of the city. *Shak.*

**Tragedienne** (tra-jē'di-en, Fr. trä-zhā-dē-en), *n.* [Fr. *tragédienne.*] A female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress.

**Tragediousꝉ** (tra-jē'di-us), *a.* Tragical. *Fabyan.*

**Tragedy** (traj'e-di), *n.* [L. *tragœdia*, from Gr. *tragōdia* (τραγῳδία), tragedy—*tragos*, a he-goat, and *ōdē* (ᾠδή), a song, from *aeidō*, to sing, because, it is said, a goat was the prize of the early tragic choirs in Athens.] 1. A dramatic poem, representing an important event or a series of events in the life of some person or persons, in which the diction is elevated and the catastrophe melancholy; that kind of drama which represents a tragical situation or a tragical character. Tragedy originated among the Greeks in the worship of the god Dionysus or Bacchus. A Greek tragedy always consisted of two distinct parts: the dialogue, which corresponded in its general features to the dramatical compositions of modern times; and the chorus, the whole tone of which was lyrical rather than dramatical, and which was meant to be sung, while the dialogue was intended to be recited. The unity of time; namely, that the duration of the action should not exceed twenty-four hours; and that of place, namely, that the scene in which the events occur should be the same throughout, are modern inventions.

*Tragedy* is poetry in its deepest earnest; comedy is poetry in unlimited jest. *Coleridge.*

2. Tragedy personified or the muse of tragedy.

Sometime let gorgeous *Tragedy*,
In sceptred pall come sweeping by. *Milton.*

3. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence.

But I shall laugh at this a twelvemonth hence,
That they who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shak.*

**Traget,**ꝉ *n.* [See TRAJETOUR.] A juggling trick; an imposture. *Chaucer.* Written also *Treget.*

**Tragetour,**ꝉ *n.* [O.Fr. *trajectaire*, a juggler, one who leaps through hoops. See TRAJECT.] A juggler; a magician; an impostor; a cheat. *Chaucer.* Written also *Tregetour, Trajetour.*

**Tragia** (trā'ji-a), *n.* [In honour of Jerome Bock, generally called *Tragus*, a German botanist, *bock* and Gr. *tragos* both signifying goat.] A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. Some of the species are climbing in habit, and some of them sting like nettles. They are found in the subtropical regions of the Old and New Worlds. The roots of *T. cannabina*, given in infusion, are considered diaphoretic and alterative.

**Tragic, Tragical** (traj'ik, traj'ik-al), *a.* [L. *tragicus*. See TRAGEDY.] 1. Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; as, a *tragic* poem; a *tragic* play or representation. [In this sense *Tragic* is now the more common form.]

This man's brow, like to a title-leaf,
Foretells the nature of a *tragic* volume. *Shak.*

2. Connected with or characterized by bloodshed or loss of life; mournful; dreadful; calamitous; as, the *tragic* or *tragical* scenes of the Indian mutiny.

Hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shak.*
All things grew more *tragic* and more strange.
*Tennyson.*

3. Expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.

I now must change those notes to *tragic*. *Milton.*

**Tragicꝉ** (traj'ik), *n.* 1. An author of tragedy. *Savage.*—2. A tragedy; a tragic drama. *Prior.*

**Tragically** (traj'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a tragic manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

Many complain and cry out very *tragically* of the wretchedness of their hearts. *South.*

**Tragicalness** (traj'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being tragical; fatality; mournfulness; sadness.

We moralize the fable in the *tragicalness* of the event. *Dr. H. More.*

**Tragi-comedy** (traj-i-kom'e-di), *n.* [Fr. *tragi-comédie.*] A kind of dramatic piece in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy, of which the event is not unhappy.

**Tragi-comic, Tragi-comical** (traj-i-kom'-ik, traj-i-kom'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

Julian felt toward him that *tragi-comic* sensation which makes us pity the object which excites it, not the less that we are somewhat inclined to laugh amid our sympathy. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tragi-comically** (traj-i-kom'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

**Tragicomipastoral** (traj'i-com-i-pas"tō-ral), *a.* Partaking of the nature of tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry. *Gay.*

**Tragicus** (traj'i-kus), *n.* [See TRAGUS.] In *anat.* a proper muscle of the ear, which pulls the point of the tragus a little forward.

**Tragopan** (trag'ō-pan), *n.* [Gr. *tragos*, a goat, and Pan, the deity: so called from the protuberances on its head.] A beautiful genus of birds, called otherwise *Ceriornis*, of the family Phasianidæ. *T.* or *C. Lathami*, a native of Nepaul, Tibet, and the Himalayas, is closely allied to the turkey. The plumage is spotted, and two fleshy protuberances hang from behind the eyes. When the bird is excited it can erect these protuberances until they look like a pair of horns. A large wattle hangs at either side of the lower mandible.

**Tragopogon** (trag-ō-pō'gon), *n.* [Gr. *tragos*, a goat, and *pōgōn*, a beard.] Goat's-beard, a genus of plants. See GOAT'S-BEARD.

**Tragulidæ** (tra-gū'li-dē), *n. pl.* A family of ungulate mammals, sub-order Artiodactyla, and containing the smallest living representatives of the order. They are characterized by the total absence of horns in both sexes, and by the presence of canines in both jaws, those in the upper jaw being in the form of tusks in the males, but much smaller in the females. The family includes the Hyomoschus of Western Africa, and some four or five species of Tragulus from India. They are all very small elegant animals, and, though commonly called 'musk-deer,' they have no musk-gland.

**Tragulus** (trag'ū-lus), *n.* [From Gr. *tragos*, a goat, from the strong smell possessed by the genuine musk-deer, which, however, belongs to a different genus.] A genus of small Asiatic moschine deer, family Tragulidæ, including the *T. Javanicus*, or *napu* of Java; the kanchil or pigmy musk-deer (*T. pygmæus*). The latter is very small, and renowned for its cunning in the Asiatic isles as the fox is with us, being said to feign death when snared, and then to leap up and run off when disentangled from the snare.

**Tragus** (trag'us), *n.* [From Gr. *tragos*, a goat, from its being furnished, in some persons, with a tuft of hair like the beard of a goat.] In *anat.* a small cartilaginous eminence at the entrance of the external ear.

**Traie,**ꝉ *v.t.* To betray. *Chaucer.*

**Traik** (trāk), *v.i.* [Sw. *træka*, to walk with difficulty.] To wander idly from place to place.—*To traik after*, to follow in a lounging or dangling way; to dangle after. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Traiket** (trāk'et), *a.* Fatigued and bedraggled. [Scotch.]

**T-rail** (tē'rāl), *n.* A form of railway rail having two flanges above which form a wide tread for the wheels of the rolling-stock.

**Trail** (trāl), *v.t.* [In sense of to drag, from the old noun *traile*, a sledge, from L. *tragula*, a sledge, a drag-net, from *traho*, to draw, through some French form equivalent to Sp. *trailla*, a drag for levelling ground, Pg. *tralha*, a drag-net, Prov. *tralh*, traces, track; hence akin to *train*. In sense of to hunt directly from O.Fr. *trailler*, to hunt by the scent, which seems to be of same origin. Comp. also Fr. *tirailler*, to pull about, from *tirer*, to pull, of Germanic origin = E. to *tear*.] 1. To draw behind or along the ground; to drag. 'That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe.' *Pope.*

Along the field I will the Trojan *trail*. *Shak.*
They shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast. *Milton.*
Some idly *trail'd* their sheep-hooks on the ground,
And some kept up a shrilly mellow sound
With ebon-tipped flutes. *Keats.*

2. *Milit.* to carry in an oblique, forward position, with the breech near the ground, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle; as, to *trail* arms.—3. To tread down, as grass by walking through; to lay flat; as, to *trail* grass.—4. To hunt or follow up by the track.—5. To quiz; to draw out; to play upon, or take the advantage of the ignorance of. [Provincial English.] See TRAIL, *n.* 7.

I presently perceived she was (what is vernacularly termed) *trailing* Mrs. Dent; that is, playing on her ignorance; her *trail* might be clever, but it was decidedly not good-natured. *Charlotte Brontë.*

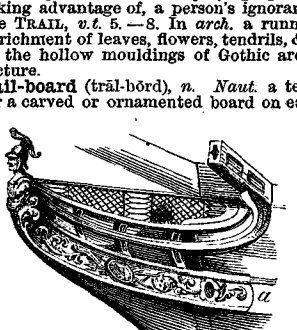
**Trail** (trāl), *v.i.* 1. To be trailed or dragged; to sweep over a surface by being pulled. 'The *trailing* garments of the night.' *Longfellow.*—2. To grow to great length, especially when slender and creeping upon the ground, as a plant; to grow with long shoots or stems so as to need support.—*Trailing arbutus.* See ARBUTUS.

**Trail** (trāl), *n.* 1. Track followed by the hunter; mark or scent left on the ground by anything pursued.

How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry! *Shak.*
'They hunt old *trails*,' said Cyril, 'very well.'
*Tennyson.*

2. Anything drawn to length; as, the *trail* of a meteor; a *trail* of smoke. 'When lightning shoots in glitt'ring *trails* along.' *Rowe.*—3. Anything drawn behind in long undulations; a train. 'And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair.' *Pope.*—4. An Indian footpath or road; a road made simply by Indians travelling. [United States.]—5.ꝉ A vehicle dragged along; a sled or sledge.—6. In *ordnance*, the end of the stock of a gun-carriage, which rests upon the ground when a gun is unlimbered, or in position for firing.—7. The act of playing upon, or taking advantage of, a person's ignorance. See TRAIL, *v.t.* 5.—8. In *arch.* a running enrichment of leaves, flowers, tendrils, &c., in the hollow mouldings of Gothic architecture.

**Trail-board** (trāl-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* a term for a carved or ornamented board on each




*a*, Trail-board.

side of the stem of a vessel and stretching from it forward to the figure-head.

**Trail**ꝉ (trāl), *n.* [Fr. *treille*, a trellis.] A sort of trellis or frame for running or climbing plants.

**Trail** (trāl), *n.* [Abbrev. of *entrails*.] In *cookery*, intestines of certain birds, as the snipe, and fishes, as the red mullet, which are sent to the table instead of being extracted or drawn. The name is sometimes given to the entrails of sheep.

**Trailer** (trāl'ėr), *n.* One who or that which trails; specifically, a plant which cannot grow upward without support; a trailing plant or trailing branch. 'Swings the *trailer* from the crag.' *Tennyson.* 'Lowest *trailer* of a weeping elm.' *J. R. Lowell.*

**Trailing-spring** (trāl'ing-spring), *n.* A spring fixed in the axle-box of the trailing-wheels of a locomotive engine, and so placed as to assist in deadening any shock which may occur. *Weale.*

**Trailing-wheel** (trāl'ing-whēl), *n.* The hind wheel of a carriage, especially the wheel behind the driving-wheel of a locomotive engine.

**Trail-net** (trāl'net), *n.* A net drawn or trailed behind a boat, or by two persons on opposite banks in sweeping a stream; a drag-net.

**Train** (trān), *v.t.* [Fr. *trainer*, O.Fr. *traïner*, *trahiner*, to draw; It. *trainare*, L.L. *trahinare*, a derivative from L. *trahere*, to draw (whence *tract*, *abstract*, &c.); akin *trail*. The transition of meanings from draw or drag to educate, &c., is similar to that in *educate*, lit. to draw or lead out.] 1. To draw along; to trail.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
Approaching gross and huge; in hollow cube
*Training* his devilish enginery impaled
On every side with shadowing squadrons deep.
*Milton.*

2. To draw by artifice, stratagem, persuasion, promise, or the like; to entice; to allure. 'We did *train* him on.' *Shak.*

If but a dozen French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side. *Shak.*

O *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note. *Shak.*

3. To bring up; to educate; to rear and instruct: often followed by *up*.

*Train up* a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.
Prov. xxii. 6.

You have *trained* me like a peasant. *Shak.*

*Train*
To riper growth the mind and will. *Tennyson.*

4. To form to any practice by exercise; to drill; to exercise; to discipline; as, to *train* the militia to the manual exercise; to *train* soldiers to the use of arms and to military tactics.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his *trained* servants.
Gen. xiv. 14.

5. To break, tame, and reduce to docility; to render docile and able to perform certain actions; as, to *train* dogs or monkeys.

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

6. To render capable of undergoing some unusual feat of exertion, by proper regimen and exercise; to increase the powers of endurance of, especially as a preparative to some contest; as, to *train* horses for the Derby; the university crews are well *trained*.

7. In *gardening*, to lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth and lopping or pruning; as, to *train* young trees.

Tell her, when I'm gone, to *train* the rose-bush that I set
About the parlour window. *Tennyson.*

8. In *mining*, to trace, as a lode or vein to its head.—*To train a gun*, to point it at some object either forward or abaft the beam, that is, not directly transverse to a vessel's side.

**Train** (trān), *n.* 1. That which is drawn along or after; that which is the hinder part or rear; a trail; as, (*a*) that part of a gown, robe, or the like, which trails behind the wearer. 'To bear my lady's *train*.' *Shak.* (*b*) The tail of a comet, meteor, &c. 'Stars with *trains* of fire.' *Shak.* (*c*) The tail of a bird.

The *train* steers their flight, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship. *Ray.*

(*d*) The after part of a gun-carriage; the trail.—2.† That which draws along; specifically, (*a*) something used to allure and entice; an artifice; a stratagem; a device. 'To save his men from ambush and from *train*.' *Fairfax.*

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these *trains* hath sought to win me
Into his power. *Shak.*

(*b*) Something tied to a lure to entice a hawk. *Halliwell.* (*c*) A trap for an animal. *Halliwell.*—3. A consecution or succession of connected things; that which is drawn out in succession; a series.

Other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order. *Locke.*

To lead my Memmius in a *train*
Of flowery clauses onward to the proof
That gods there are and deathless. *Tennyson.*

4. State of procedure; regular method; process; course; as, affairs are now in a *train* for settlement.

If things were once in this *train* . . . our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

5. A number or body of followers or attendants; a retinue. 'The king's daughter with a lovely *train*.' *Addison.*

Sir, I invite your highness and your *train*
To my poor cell. *Shak.*

6. A company in order; a procession. 'Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night.' *Milton.* 'Forced from their homes, a melancholy *train*.' *Goldsmith.*—7. A continuous or connected line of carriages on a railway, together with the engine.

I waited for the *train* at Coventry. *Tennyson.*

8. A line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine.

Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

9. In *mach.* a set of wheels, or wheels and pinions in series, through which motion is transmitted in regular consecution; as, the *train* of a watch, that is, the wheels intervening between the barrel and the escapement; the *going train* of a clock, that by which the hands are turned; the *striking train*, that by which the striking part is actuated.—10. In *metal working*, two or more pairs of connected rolls in a rolling-mill, and worked as one system.—11. [Fr. *traineau.*] A peculiar kind of sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, &c. *Bartlett.*—*Train of artillery*, a certain number of field or siege pieces, with attendants, carriages, &c., organized and equipped for a given duty.

**Train** (trān), *v.i.* To undergo training; specifically, (*a*) to be under training, as a recruit for the army; to be drilled for military service. (*b*) To prepare for the performance of some feat requiring certain physical qualities.

**Trainable** (trān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being trained or educated. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Train-band** (trān'band), *n.* A band or company of a force partaking of the nature of both militia and volunteers, instituted by James I. and dissolved by Charles II. The term was afterwards applied to the London militia, from which the 3d regiment of the line originated.

He felt that, without some better protection than that of the *train-bands* and beef-eaters, his palace and person would hardly be secure. *Macaulay.*

Sometimes used adjectively.

A *train-band* captain eke was he
Of famous London town. *Cowper.*

**Train-bearer** (trān'bār-ėr), *n.* One who holds up a train; a supporter of the long state robes of a lady or public officer.

**Trained** (trānd), *pp.* and *a.* 1. Having a train.

He swooping went
In his *train'd* gown about the stage. *B. Jonson.*

2. Formed by training; exercised; educated; instructed; as, a *trained* eye or judgment.

**Trainel**† (trān'el), *n.* [O.Fr.] A trail-net; a drag-net. *Holland.*

**Trainer** (trān'ėr), *n.* 1. One who trains up; an instructor.—2. One who trains or prepares men, horses, &c., for the performance of feats requiring certain physical qualities, as an oarsman for a boat-race, a pugilist for a prize-fight, or a horse for racing.—3. A wire or wooden frame for fastening flowers or shrubs to.—4. A militia-man when called out for training or exercise. [United States.]

**Training** (trān'ing), *p.* and *a.* Educating; teaching and forming by practice.—*Training college.* Same as *Normal School.* See NORMAL.

**Training** (trān'ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of educating; education.

I fully believe our intellectual *training* to be excellent. *Cambridge Sketches.*

2. The act or process of increasing the powers of endurance, or of rendering the system capable of undergoing some unusual feat of exertion; also, the state of being in such a condition; as, I am in capital *training* for a pedestrian tour. 'A professed pugilist; always in *training*.' *Dickens.*—3. In *gardening*, the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable for that end.—4. The drilling or disciplining of troops; as, the militia had just finished the annual *training*.

**Training-day** (trān'ing-dā), *n.* The day on which the militia are called out to be reviewed. [United States.]

**Training-level** (trān'ing-lev-el), *n.* A gravitating instrument for facilitating the accurate elevation and depression of cannon. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Training-pendulum** (trān'ing-pen-dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum to facilitate the accurate elevation and depression of guns by means of coloured spirits or quicksilver confined in a tube. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Training-ship** (trān'ing-ship), *n.* A ship equipped with instructors, officers, &c., to train lads for the sea.

**Training-wall** (trān'ing-wąl), *n.* A wall built up to determine the flow of water in a river or harbour.

**Train-mile** (trān'mīl), *n.* In *railways*, a unit of work in railway accounts, one of the total number of miles run by all the trains of a system.

**Train-oil** (trān'oil), *n.* [D. and L.G. *traan*, Dan. and Sw. *tran*, G. *thran*, train-oil; comp. D. *traan*, G. *thräne*, a tear, a drop.] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales.

**Train-road** (trān'rōd), *n.* A slight railway for small wagons in a mine.

**Train-tackle** (trān'tak-l), *n.* A tackle hooked to the train of a gun to hold it to its place during action.

**Trainy**† (trān'i), *a.* Belonging to train-oil. 'Where the huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil.' *Gay.*

**Traipse** (trāps), *v.i.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly. See TRAPESING.

Two slipshod Muses *traipse* along
In lofty madness, meditating song,
With tresses staring from poetic dreams,
And never wash'd but in Castalia's streams. *Pope.*

[The above quotation is taken from Richardson, who refers it to *Dunciad*, book iii., without specifying what edition. The passage is different in the ordinary editions.]

**Trais**,† *n. pl.* [Fr. *traits.* See TRACE, TRAIT.] The traces by which horses draw. *Chaucer.*

**Traised**,† **Trashed**,† *pp.* [O.Fr. *traïr, traïssant*, to betray.] Betrayed. *Chaucer.*

**Trait** (trāt or trā), *n.* [Fr., a trait, a stroke, also the trace of a vehicle, from L. *tractus*, a drawing, a course, &c., from *traho, tractum*, to draw. See TRACT, TRACE.] 1. A stroke; a touch. 'From talk of war to *traits* of pleasantry.' *Tennyson.*

By this single *trait*, Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey. *W. Broome.*

2. A distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity; as, a *trait* of character.

**Traiteur** (trā'tėr), *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur.

**Traitor** (trā'tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *traïtor, traïteur, traïtre;* Mod. Fr. *traître*, Sp. *traidor*, It. *traditore;* from L. *traditor*, from *trado*, to deliver up (whence *tradition, treason*)—*trans*, over, and *do, datum*, to give.] 1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place intrusted to his defence, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; or one who takes arms and levies war against his country; or one who aids an enemy in conquering his country. See TREASON.

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country. *Swift.*

2. One who betrays his trust; one guilty of perfidy or treachery.

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*

**Traitor** (trā'tėr), *a.* Traitorous. 'His *traitor* eye.' *Shak.*

**Traitor**† (trā'tėr), *v.t.* To act the traitor towards; to betray. 'But time, it *traitors* me.' *Lithgow.*

**Traitoress**† (trā'tėr-es), *n.* She who betrays her trust; a traitress. *Chaucer.*

**Traitor-hearted** (trā'tėr-här'ted), *a.* Having the heart of a traitor; false-hearted. *Tennyson.*

**Traitorie**,† *n.* Treachery. *Chaucer.*

**Traitorism** (trā'tėr-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being traitorous; treachery.

The loyal clergy . . . are charged with *traitorism* of their principles. *Roger North.*

**Traitorly**† (trā'tėr-li), *a.* Treacherous.

These *traitorly* rascals, whose miseries are to be smiled at, their offences being so capital. *Shak.*

**Traitorous** (trā'tėr-us), *a.* 1. Acting the traitor; guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as, a *traitorous* officer.

More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects. *Addison.*

2. Consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of allegiance; as, a *traitorous* scheme or conspiracy.

Pontinius knows not you
While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms. *B. Jonson.*

**Traitorously** (trā'tėr-us-li), *adv.* In a traitorous manner; in violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws. *Clarendon.*

**Traitorousness** (trā'tėr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being traitorous or treacherous; treachery.

**Traitress** (trā'tres), *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust.

I am not going to play *traitress* to my system even for the Duke of St. James. *Disraeli.*

**Traject** (traj-ekt'), *v.t.* [L. *trajicio, trajectum*—*trans*, across, over, and *jacio*, to throw.] To throw or cast through. 'If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively.' *Newton.*

**Traject** (traj'ekt), *n.* [O.Fr. *traject*, from L. *trajectus*, a passage across. See the verb.] 1.† A ferry; a passage or place for passing water with boats.—2. A trajectory. 'The *traject* of comets.' *Is. Taylor.* [Rare.]—

3. The act of throwing across or transporting; transportation; transmission; transference. [Rare.]

At the best, however, this *traject* (that of printing from Asia) was but that of the germ of life, which Sir W. Thomson, in a famous discourse, suggested had been carried to this earth from some other sphere by meteoric agency. *Athenæum.*

**Trajection** (tra-jek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of trajecting; a casting or darting through or across.—2. Transposition.

Nor is the post-position of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the *trajection* here so great, but the Latin will admit the same order of the words. *Joseph Mede.*

**Trajectory** (tra'jek-to-ri), *n.* 1. In *dyn.* the path described by a body, such as a planet, comet, projectile, &c., under the action of given forces.—2. In *geom.* a curve or surface which cuts all the curves or surfaces of a given system at a constant angle.

**Trajet,**† *n.* [See TRAJECT.] Passage over or across. *Chaucer.*

**Trajetour,**† *n.* Same as *Tragetour. Gower.*

**Trajetry,**† *n.* The art or practices of a trajetor; jugglery. *Chaucer.*

**Tralation** (tra-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *tralatio, translatio,* from *translatus—trans,* across, and *latus,* used as participle of *fero,* to carry.] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper but more significant sense. *Bp. Hall.*

**Tralatition** (tral-a-ti'shon), *n.* A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

**Tralatitious** (tral-a-tish'us), *a.* [L. *tralatitius, translatitius.* See TRALATION.] Metaphorical; not literal. *Stackhouse.*

**Tralatitiously** (tral-a-tish'us-li), *adv.* Metaphorically; not in a literal sense. *Holder.*

**Tralineate**† (tra-lin'ē-āt), *v.t.* [L. *trans,* and *linea,* line.] To deviate from any direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?
*Dryden.*

**Tralucet** (tra-lūs'), *v.i.* [See TRANSLUCENT.] To shine through. 'The *tralucing* fiery element.' *Sylvester.*

**Tralucency** †. (tra-lū'sen-si), *n.* Same as *Translucency.*

**Tralucent**† (tra-lū'sent), *a.* [L. *tralucens, translucens.* See TRANSLUCENT.] Transparent; translucent.

**Tram** (tram), *n.* [Probably bar or beam is the original signification; Sw. *trom, trum,* G. *tram,* a beam. Meaning 3 like 4 would arise from such carriages running on tramways and would be short for tram-carriage. See TRAMWAY.] 1. One of the rails or tracks of a tramway. 'Laying his *trams* in a poison'd gloom.' *Tennyson.* See TRAMWAY.—2. The shaft of a cart. *De Quincey.* [Scotch.] 3. A sort of four-wheeled carriage or wagon used in coal-mines, especially in the north of England, for conveying the coals from the pit to the place of shipment.—4. A tramway car.

**Tram** (tram), *n.* [It. *trama,* from L. *trama,* weft.] A kind of doubled silk thread, in which two or more strands are twisted together, used for the weft or cross-threads of gros-de-Naples velvets, flowered silks, and the best varieties of silk goods.

**Trama** (trā'ma), *n.* [L., weft.] In *bot.* the substance intermediate between the hymenium in the gills of agarics or pores of Polyporus.

**Tramble** (tram'bl), *v.t.* In *mining,* to wash, as tin ore, with a shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose.

**Trammel** (tram'mel), *n.* [Fr. *tramail, trémail,* a net of three layers; It. *tramaglio,* from L.L. *tramaculum, tremaculum,* a kind of fishing-net, from L. *tres,* three, and *macula,* a mesh. Wedgwood derives it from *trans maculam,* through the mesh, because the Spanish form is *trasmallo,* but the latter may have arisen through erroneous etymology.] 1. A kind of long net for catching birds and fishes. See TRAMMEL-NET.

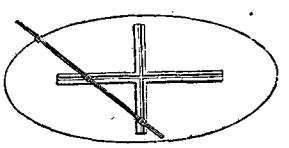
The *trammel* differs not much from the shape of the bunt. *Rich. Carew.*

Nay, Cupid, pitch thy *trammel* where thou please,
Thou canst not fail to take such fish as these.
*Quarles.*

2.† A net for binding up or confining the hair.

Her gólden locks she roundly did uptye
In breaded *trámels,* that no looser heares
Did out of order stray about her daintie eares.
*Spenser.*

3. A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble.—4. Whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an impediment. 'The *trammels* of any sordid contract.' *Jeffrey.*—5. An iron hook, of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.—6. An instrument for drawing ovals, used by joiners and other artificers. One part consists of a cross with two grooves



Trammel.

at right angles; the other is a beam-compass carrying two pins which slide in those grooves, and also the describing pencil; an ellipsograph.—7. A beam-compass.

**Trammel** (tram'mel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trammelled;* ppr. *trammelling.* 1. To catch; to intercept. *Shak.*—2. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

He was constantly *trammelled* by orders from home, and frequently borne down by a majority in council. *Macaulay.*

3. To train slavishly; to inure to conformity or obedience. 'Hackneyed and *trammelled* in the ways of a court.' *Pope.*

**Trammeler, Trammeller** (tram'mel-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which trammels or restrains.—2. One who uses a trammel-net.

The net is love's right worthily supported,
Bacchus one end, the other Ceres guideth,
Like *trammellers* this god and goddess sported
To take each foule that in their walkes abideth.
'*An Old-fashioned Love,*' 1594.

**Trammelled** (tram'meld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Caught; confined; shackled.—2. In the *manege,* having blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side, as if marked by trammels: said of a horse.

**Trammel-net** (tram'mel-net), *n.* (*a*) A kind of net for sea-fishery, anchored and buoyed, the back-rope being supported by cork floats, and the foot-rope kept close to the bottom by weights. Called also *Tumbling-net.* (*b*) A loose net of small meshes between two tighter nets of large meshes.

**Tramontana** (trä-mon-tä'na), *n.* [It. See TRAMONTANE, *a.*] A common name given to the north wind in the Mediterranean. The name is also given to a peculiar cold and blighting wind, very hurtful in the Archipelago.

**Tramontane** (tra-mon'tān), *a.* [It. *tramontano,* from L. *transmontanus—trans,* beyond, and *mons,* mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains, that is, the Alps: originally applied by the Italians; hence, foreign; barbarous: then applied to the Italians as being beyond the mountains from Germany, France, &c. See ULTRAMONTANE.

**Tramontane** (tra-mon'tān), *n.* 1. One living beyond the mountains; a stranger; a barbarian. See the adjective.

Hush! I hear Captain Cape's voice. The hideous *tramontane.* *A. Murphy.*

2. In Italy, &c., the north wind. See TRAMONTANA.

**Tramp** (tramp), *v.t.* [L.G. *trampen,* Dan. *trampe,* Sw. *trampa,* to tramp, nasalized form corresponding to D. and G. *trappen,* to tread; from a root *trap,* or in weaker form *trip,* the latter form being seen nasalized in Goth. *anatrimpan,* to advance. *Trip* is therefore closely allied.] 1. To tread under foot; to trample. *Stapleton* (1565). [Now provincial English and Scotch.]—2. To cleanse or scour, as clothes, by treading on them in water. [Scotch.]—3. To travel over on foot; as, to *tramp* a country.

**Tramp** (tramp), *v.i.* To travel; to wander or stroll; to travel on foot. [Colloq.]

**Tramp** (tramp), *n.* [See *v.t.*] 1. The sound made by the feet coming in contact with the ground in walking or marching; as, we heard the *tramp* of the soldiers on the march. 'Then came the *tramp* of horse.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. An excursion on foot; a walk; a journey; as, a long *tramp.*—3. A tramper; a beggar; a vagrant; a stroller; a workman who wanders from place to place in search of employment.

The very *tramp* who wanders houseless on the moor-side is his brother. *Kingsley.*

4. An instrument for trimming hedges.—5. A plate of iron worn by ditchers, &c., below the centre of the foot, to save the shoe in pressing the spade into the earth.

**Tramper** (tramp'ėr), *n.* One who tramps; a stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

D'ye think his honour has naething else to do than to speak wi' ilka idle *tramper* that comes about the town. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tram-plate** (tram'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate laid as a rail. *Simmonds.*

**Trample** (tram'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trampled;* ppr. *trampling.* [A freq. from *tramp;* D. *trampelen,* G. *trampeln,* to trample. See TRAMP.] 1. To tread under foot; especially, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. Mat. vii. 6.

2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading; to crush with the feet; as, to *trample* grass. 'Squadrons of the Prince, *trampling* the flowers with clamour.' *Tennyson.*—3. To treat with pride, contempt, and insult.

**Trample** (tram'pl), *v.i.* 1. To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Dr. H. More.*

I *trample* on your offers and on you. *Tennyson.*

2. To tread with force and rapidity; to stamp.

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground.
*Dryden.*

**Trample** (tram'pl), *n.* The act of treading under foot with contempt.

Under the despiteful control, the *trample* and spurn of all the other damned. *Milton.*

**Trampler** (tram'pl-ėr), *n.* One that tramples; one that treads down.

**Trampous, Trampoose** (tram'pus, tram'pōs), *v.i.* To tramp; to walk; to lounge or wander about. [American vulgarism.]

**Tramp-pick** (tramp'pik), *n.* A kind of lever of iron about 4 feet long, and 1 inch in breadth and thickness, tapering away at the lower end and having a small degree of curvature there, somewhat like the prong of a dung-fork, used for turning up very hard soils. It is fitted with a footstep, about 18 inches from the lower end, on which the workman presses with his foot, when he is pushing into the ground.

**Tram-road** (tram'rōd), *n.* [Probably from being made of *trams* or bars of wood. (See TRAM.) Some, however, say the first syllable is a contraction of the name of Mr. *Outram* of Newcastle, a gentleman much connected with collieries. But this seems a mere guess.] A road in which the track for the wheels is made of pieces of wood laid in line, flat stones, or plates of iron, while the horse track between is left sufficiently rough for the feet of the horses; a tramway. See TRAMWAY.

**Tramway** (tram'wā), *n.* [See TRAM-ROAD.] 1. A tram-road; a wooden or iron way adapted to trams or coal wagons.—2. A railway laid along a road or the streets of a town or city, on which cars for passengers or for goods are drawn by horses, or by some mechanical power.—*Tramway car,* a passenger carriage on a street tramway.

**Tranation**† (tra-nā'shon), *n.* [From L. *trano, tranatum,* to swim across—*trans,* across, and *no,* to swim.] The act of passing over by swimming; transnatation.

**Trance** (trans), *n.* [Fr. *transe,* great apprehension of approaching evil; Sp. and Pg. *trance,* the hour of death; It. *transito,* passage, death; from L. *transitus,* passage—*trans,* across, beyond, and *eo, itum,* to go, so that *trance* and *transit* are doublets.] 1. A journeying or journey over a country; especially, a tedious journey. [Old and provincial English.]—2. A passage, especially a passage inside a house. [Scotch.]—3. An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being, or to be rapt into visions; a state of insensibility to the things of this world. 'Like some bold seer in a *trance.*' *Tennyson.*

My soul was ravished quite as in a *trance.* *Spenser.*

While they made ready, he fell into a *trance,* and saw heaven opened. Acts x. 10, 11.

4. A state of perplexity or confusion; bewilderment; surprise.

Both stood like old acquaintance in a *trance,*
Met far from home, wondering each other's chance.
*Shak.*

Even now, while Saturn, roused from icy *trance*
Went step for step with Thea through the wood!
*Keats.*

5. In *med.* same as *Catalepsy.*

**Trance** (trans), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tranced;* ppr. *trancing.* 1. To entrance; to place in or as in a trance; to withdraw consciousness or sensibility from. 'There I left him *tranced.*' *Shak.*—2. To affect with or as with a charm; to hold or bind by or as by a spell; to shroud

or overspread, as with a spell; to charm; to enchant. 'A *tranced* summer night.' *Keats.*

After the flitting of the bats,
When thickest dark did *trance* the sky,
She drew her casement curtain by. *Tennyson.*

**Trance**† (trans), *v.i.* To tramp; to travel.

*Trance* the world over, you shall never purse so much gold as when you were in England. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Trancedly** (trans'ed-li), *adv.* In an absorbed or trance-like manner; like one in a trance.

Then stole I up and *trancedly*
Gazed on the Persian girl alone. *Tennyson.*

**Tranect** (tran'ekt), *n.* A word which occurs once in Shakspere, and there seems to mean either a ferry or a ferry-boat. Rowe substituted *traject*, which spelling was long followed by other editors.

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagined speed
Unto the *tranect*, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice. *Shak.*

**Trangam, Trangame** (tran'gam, tran'gām), *n.* Same as *Trangram. Wycherley; Sir W. Scott.*

**Trangram**† (tran'gram), *n.* [Perhaps from *tangram*, the name of a kind of Chinese puzzle.] An odd, intricate contrivance; a nick-nack; a trinket; a toy. 'These *trangrams* and gimcracks.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Trankey** (tran'ki), *n.* A kind of boat used in the Persian Gulf.

**Trankum** (tran'kum), *n.* An ornament of dress; a fal-lal; a trangam. '*Trankums* of muslin and lace.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tranlace**† (tran'lās), *v.t.* To transpose. 'The same letters being by me tossed and *tranlaced* five hundred times.' *Puttenham.*

**Trannel** (tran'nel), *n.* A trenail or treenail.

**Tranquil** (tran'kwil), *a.* [Fr. *tranquille;* L. *tranquillus*, quiet, calm, allied to *quietus*, quiet.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated; as, the atmosphere is *tranquil;* the state is *tranquil;* a *tranquil* retirement.

O, now, for ever
Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content! *Shak.*

—*Calm, Tranquil, Placid, Quiet.* See under CALM.

**Tranquillity** (tran-kwil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *tranquillitas.* See TRANQUIL.] The state or quality of being tranquil; quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation; as, the *tranquillity* of public affairs; the *tranquillity* of a retired life; the *tranquillity* of mind proceeding from conscious rectitude. 'Ne ever rests he in *tranquillity.*' *Spenser.*—SYN. Quiet, quietness, peace, calm, repose, stillness.

**Tranquillization** (tran'kwil-īz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of tranquillizing, or state of being tranquillized.

**Tranquillize** (tran'kwil-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tranquillized;* ppr. *tranquillizing.* To render tranquil or quiet; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquillize* a state disturbed by factions or civil commotions; to *tranquillize* the mind.

Religion haunts the imagination of the sinner, instead of *tranquillizing* his heart. *R. Hall.*

SYN. To quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease, calm, pacify.

**Tranquillizer** (tran'kwil-īz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which tranquillizes.

**Tranquillizingly** (tran'kwil-īz-ing-li), *adv.* So as to tranquillize.

**Tranquilly** (tran'kwil-li), *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully; as, to sleep *tranquilly.*

**Tranquilness** (tran'kwil-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tranquil; quietness; peacefulness.

**Trans** (tranz). A Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, which, with its form *tra*, signifies over, across, beyond, as in *trans*alpine, beyond the Alps; through, as in *trans*pierce. It also denotes complete change; as to *trans*form; also, from one to another; as to *trans*fer. [*Note.* Though *trans* is commonly pronounced with the *s*-sound in words in which it forms the first element, the *z*-sound of *s* is also heard in those in which *trans* is followed by a vowel or sonant consonant.]

**Transact** (trans-akt'), *v.t.* [L. *transigo, transactum — trans*, across, through, and *ago*, to lead, act.] To do; to perform; to manage; to complete; to carry through; as, to *transact* commercial business; we *transact* business in person or by an agent.

**Transact** (trans-akt'), *v.i.* To conduct matters; to treat; to negotiate; to manage.

It is a matter of no small moment certainly for a man to be rightly informed, upon what terms and conditions he is to *transact* with God, and God with him, in the great business of his salvation. *South.*

**Transaction** (trans-ak'shon), *n.* 1. The act of one who transacts; the doing or performing of any business; management of any affair.—2. That which is done or takes place; an affair; as, we are not to expect in history a minute detail of every *transaction.*—3. In *civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.—4. *pl.* The reports or published volumes containing the several papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, &c., relating to the sciences, arts, &c., which have been read or delivered at the meetings of certain learned societies, as the Royal Society of London, and which have been thought worthy of being made public at the expense of such societies. Those of the Royal Society of London are known as the *Philosophical Transactions.*

**Transactor** (trans-akt'ėr), *n.* One who transacts, performs, or conducts any business.

**Transalpine** (trans-al'pīn), *a.* [L. *transalpinus*, from *trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, pertaining to the *Alps.*] Lying or being beyond the Alps: generally used in regard to Rome; beyond the Alps from Rome; as, *Transalpine* Gaul: opposed to *Cisalpine.*

**Transanimate** (trans-an'i-māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transaninated;* ppr. *transanimating.* [*Trans* and *animate.*] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body. [Rare.]

**Transanimation** (trans-an'i-mā"shon), *n.* Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration. [Rare.]

If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men transmigrate into species answering their former natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose sire Satan entered. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Transatlantic** (trans-at-lan'tik), *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Atlantic.*] 1. Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; on the opposite side of the Atlantic to the country of the speaker or writer.—2. Crossing or across the Atlantic; as, a *transatlantic* line of steamers; a *transatlantic* telegraph cable.

**Transcalency** (trans-kā'len-si), *n.* State of being transcalent.

**Transcalent** (trans-kā'lent), *a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *calens, calentis*, ppr. of *caleo*, to grow warm.] Pervious to heat; permitting the passage of heat.

**Transcend** (trans-send'), *v.t.* [L. *transcendo —trans*, and *scando*, to climb (whence *ascend, descend*, &c.).] 1.† To climb, pass, or go across.

The shore let her *transcend*, the promont to descry. *Drayton.*

2. To rise above; to surmount.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region. *Howell.*

3. To pass over; to go beyond.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

4. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed. 'How much her worth *transcended* all her kind.' *Dryden.*

**Transcend** (trans-send'), *v.i.* 1.† To climb.

To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To be transcendent; to excel.

**Transcendence, Transcendency** (trans-sen'dens, trans-sen'den-si), *n.* 1. Superior excellence; supereminence.—2.† Elevation above truth; exaggeration.

It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man and the security of a God; this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon.*

**Transcendent** (trans-sen'dent), *a.* [L. *transcendens, transcendentis*, ppr. of *transcendo.* See TRANSCEND.] 1. Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; as, *transcendent* worth; *transcendent* valour. 'Clothed with *transcendent* brightness.' *Milton.*—2. In *metaph.* (*a*) an expression employed by the schoolmen to mark a term or notion which *transcended*, that is, which rose above, and thus included under it, the categories of Aristotle: such, for example, as 'being,' of which the ten categories are only subdivisions. (See CATEGORY.) In this sense the word is convertible with *transcendental* as used by scholastic philosophers. (*b*) In the philosophy of Kant, a term applied to the elements of thought, notions, ideas, &c., that altogether transcend experience, which may seem to be given in experience, but which really are not given. Such are the ideas of the pure reason, God, an immaterial soul, &c. In this sense the word does not correspond with *transcendental* as used by Kant and his followers. See TRANSCENDENTAL.

**Transcendent** (trans-sen'dent), *n.* 1. That which surpasses or excels; anything greatly superior or supereminent.—2. In *metaph.* (*a*) a reality above the categories or predicaments. (*b*) That which is altogether beyond the bounds of human cognition and thought. See the adjective.

**Transcendental** (trans-sen-dent'al), *a.* 1. Supereminent; surpassing others; transcendent. *N. Grew.*—2. In *metaph.* (*a*) same as *Transcendent*, 2 (*a*). (*b*) In the *Kantian philos.* a term used to designate the various forms, categories, or ideas assumed to be native elements of thought, or those necessary, intuitive, *à priori* cognitions which, though manifested in, as affording the conditions of experience, transcend the sphere of that contingent or adventitious knowledge which we acquire by experience: such, for instance, as the idea of space and time, causality, &c.—3. Abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, everyday, or common thought and experience; hence, vague; obscure; fantastic; extravagant; as, *transcendental* poetry. [A colloquial and inaccurate use of the term.] See TRANSCENDENTALISM.

*Reason* and *understanding*, as words denominative of distinct faculties, the adjectives *sensuous, transcendental, subjective* and *objective, supernatural*, as an appellation of the spiritual, or that immaterial essence which is not subject to the law of cause and effect, and is thus distinguished from that which is *natural*, are all words revived, not invented, by the school of Coleridge. *G. P. Marsh.*

4. In *math.* a term applied to any equation, curve, or quantity which cannot be represented or defined by an algebraical equation of a finite number of terms, with numeral and determinate indexes. Transcendental quantities include all exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometrical lines, because there is no finite algebraical formulæ by which these quantities can be expressed.—*Transcendental equation* is an equation into which transcendental quantities enter. But *transcendental* equations sometimes signify such differential equations as can only be integrated by means of some curve, logarithm, or infinite series.—*Transcendental curve* is such as cannot be defined by any algebraic equation, or of which, when it is expressed by an equation, one of the terms is a variable quantity.—*Transcendental anatomy*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the essential nature and homologies of the parts of the body, and the results of which study seem to differ from or lie beyond what would be suggested by the ideas of the parts conveyed by the external senses. *Brande & Cox.*

**Transcendental**† (tran-sen-dent'al), *n.* A transcendentalist.

**Transcendentalism** (trans-sen-dent'al-izm), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being transcendental. Specifically—2. A term sometimes applied to the system of philosophy founded by Kant. In this philosophy all those principles of knowledge which are original and primary, and which are determined *à priori*, all purely subjective forms of intuition (as space and time), are called transcendental. They involve necessary and strictly (not comparatively) universal truths, and so transcend all truth derived from experience, which must always be contingent and particular. The principles of knowledge, which are pure and transcendental, form the foundation of all knowledge that is empirical, derived from experience or determined *à posteriori.* As Schelling and Hegel claim to have discovered the absolute identity of the objective and subjective in human knowledge, or of things and human conceptions of them, the Kantian distinction between *transcendent* and *transcendental* ideas can have no place in their philosophy. And hence with them *transcendentalism* claims to have a true knowledge of all things material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them. And in this sense the word is now most generally used. It is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

**Transcendentalist** (trans-sen-dent'al-ist), *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

**Transcendentality** (trans'sen-den-tal"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being transcendental. [Rare.]

**Transcendentally** (trans-sen-dent'al-li), *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

**Transcendently** (trans-sen'dent-li), *adv.* In a transcendent manner; very excellently; supereminently; by way of eminence.

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South.*

**Transcendentness** (trans-sen'dent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being transcendent; superior or unusual excellence.

**Transcension**† (trans-sen'shon), *n.* Act of transcending. *Chapman.*

**Transcolate** (trans'ko-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *trans*, through, and *colo*, to strain.] To strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander.

The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

**Transcolation** (trans-ko-lā'shon), *n.* Act of transcolating. *Stillingfleet.*

**Transcorporate**† (trans-kor'po-rāt), *v.i.* To pass from one body to another.

**Transcribbler** (tran-skrib'lėr), *n.* One who transcribes hastily or carelessly; hence, a mere copier; a plagiary. [In contempt.]

He (Aristotle) has suffered vastly from the *transcribblers*, as all authors of great brevity necessarily must. *Gray.*

**Transcribe** (tran-skrīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transcribed*; ppr. *transcribing*. [L. *transcribo—trans*, over, and *scribo*, to write.] To write over again or in the same words; to copy; as, to *transcribe* Livy or Tacitus; to *transcribe* a letter.

He was the original of all those inventions from which others did but *transcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*

**Transcriber** (tran-skrīb'ėr), *n.* One who transcribes or writes from a copy; a copier or copyist. *Addison.*

**Transcript** (tran'skript), *n.* [L. *transcriptum*, from *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribo*. See TRANSCRIBE.] 1. A writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words with the original; a copy.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South.*

2. A copy of any kind; an imitation.

The Roman learning was a *transcript* of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

**Transcription** (tran-skrip'shon), *n.* 1. The act of transcribing or copying.—2. A copy; a transcript.—3. In *music*, the arrangement (usually with more or less modification or variation) of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed.

**Transcriptive** (tran-skrip'tiv), *a.* Done as from a copy; having the character of a transcript, copy, or imitation. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Transcriptively** (tran-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* In a transcriptive manner; as a copy, '*Transcriptively* subscribing their names.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Transcur**† (trans-kėr'), *v.i.* [L. *transcurro—trans*, and *curro*, to run.] To run or rove to and fro.

By the fixing of the mind upon one object of cogitation it doth not spatiate and *transcur*. *Bacon.*

**Transcurrence**† (trans-kur'rens), *n.* A roving hither and thither.

**Transcursion**† (trans-kėr'shon), *n.* [See TRANSCUR.] A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howell.*

**Transdialect** (trans-dī'a-lekt), *v.t.* To translate from one dialect into another. [Rare.]

The fragments of these poems, left us by those who did not write in Doric, are in the common dialect. It is plain, then, they have been *transdialected*. *Warburton.*

**Transduction** (trans-duk'shon), *n.* [From L. *transduco*, *transductum—trans*, across, and *duco*, to lead.] The act of leading or carrying over. [Rare.]

**Transe** (trans), *n.* 1. Ecstasy; trance.—2. A passage. [Scotch.] See TRANCE.

**Transearth**† (trans-ėrth'), *v.t.* To transplant.

Fruits of hotter countries *transearthed* in colder climates have vigour enough in themselves to be fructuous according to their nature. *Feltham.*

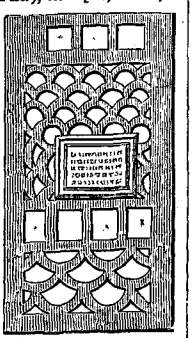
**Transelement, Transelementate** (trans-el'ē-ment, trans-el'ē-ment-āt), *v.t.* To change or transpose the elements of; to transubstantiate.

Theophylact useth the same word; he that eateth me, liveth by me; whilst he is in a certain manner mingled with me, and *transelementated* or changed into me. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Transelementation** (trans-el'e-ment-ā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *trans*, and *element*.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation.

Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelementation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy nor Saint Peter's. *T. Burnet.*

**Transenna** (tran-sen'na), *n.* [L., a net, a snare, reticulated work.] In *Christian antiq.* a term given to a kind of carved lattice-work or gratings of marble, silver, &c., used to shut in the shrines of martyrs, allowing the sacred coffer to be seen but protecting it from being handled, or for similar protective purposes.



Transenna.

**Transept** (tran'sept), *n.* [L. *trans*, across, beyond, and *septum*, an inclosure.] In *arch.* the transverse portion of a church which is built in the form of a cross; that part between the nave and choir which projects externally on each side and forms the short arms of the cross in the general plan. See cut CATHEDRAL.

**Transexion**† (tran-sek'shon), *n.* [Prefix *trans*, and *sex*.] Change of sex. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Transfard**† (trans-fārd'), *p.* and *a.* [Equivalent to *transferred*.] Transformed. *Spenser.*

**Transfeminate**† (trans-fem'in-āt), *v.t.* To change from a male to a female. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Transfer** (trans-fėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transferred*; ppr. *transferring*. [L. *transfero—trans*, and *fero*, to carry, whence *defer*, *confer*, &c., *fero* being cognate with E. to *bear*.] 1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; to pass or hand over: usually followed by *to* (*unto*, *into*), sometimes by *on* (*upon*); as, to *transfer* a thing from one hand *to* the other; to *transfer* the laws of one country *to* another. 'The war being now *transferred into* Munster.' *Camden.*

They forgot from whence that ease came, and *transferred* the honour of it *upon* themselves. *Atterbury.*

By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but *transfer to* ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*

2. To make over the possession or control of; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to sell; to give; as, the title to land is *transferred* by deed; the property in a bill of exchange may be *transferred* by endorsement; stocks are *transferred* by assignment, or entering the same under the name of the purchaser in the proper books. 3. In *lithography*, to produce a facsimile of on a prepared stone by means of prepared paper and ink; as, to *transfer* a drawing. See the noun.—SYN. To transport, remove, shift, convey, sell, alienate, estrange.

**Transfer** (trans'fėr), *n.* 1. The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; transference.—2. The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift, or otherwise. 'Consider it as a *transfer* of property.' *Burke.*—*Transfer*, in *Eng. law*, corresponds to *conveyance*, in *Scots law*, but the particular forms and modes included under the former term differ very materially from those included under the latter. See CONVEYANCE, CONVEYANCING.—3. That which is transferred; particularly, (*a*) in *lithography*, a picture or design drawn or printed with a special ink on specially prepared paper, and then transferred to the surface of a stone, from which duplicates are obtained by printing; (*b*) *milit.* a soldier transferred from one troop or company to another.

**Transferability** (trans-fėr'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being transferable.

**Transferable** (trans-fėr'a-bl, trans'fėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another. 2. Capable of being legitimately passed or changed into the possession of another, and conveying to the new holder all its claims, rights, or privileges; as, a note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of property is *transferable* by endorsement; season and return tickets granted by railway companies are not legally *transferable*.

**Transfer-book** (trans'fėr-bu̇k), *n.* A register of the transfer of property, stock, or shares from one party to another.

**Transfer-day** (trans'fėr-dā), *n.* One of certain regular days at the Bank of England for registering transfers of bank-stock and government funds in the books of the corporation. *Simmonds.*

**Transferee** (trans-fėr-ē'), *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

**Transference** (trans'fėr-ens), *n.* 1. The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another; the passage of anything from one place to another; as, the *transference* of electricity from one conducting body to another.

This decline of the Jews was owing to the *transference* of their trade in money to other hands. *Hallam.*

2. In *Scots law*, that step by which a depending action is transferred from a person deceased to his representatives.

**Transferography** (trans-fėr-og'ra-fi), *n.* [E. *transfer*, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] The act or art of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, &c. [Rare.]

**Transfer-paper** (trans'fėr-pā-pėr), *n.* A prepared paper used in lithography or copying presses for transferring impressions.

**Transferrence** (trans-fėr'ens), *n.* Same as *Transference*.

**Transferrer** (trans-fėr'ėr), *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

**Transferribility** (trans-fėr'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* Same as *Transferability*.

**Transferrible** (trans-fėr'i-bl), *a.* Same as *Transferable*.

**Transfigurate** (trans-fig'ūr-āt), *v.t.* To transfigure. *Byron.* [Rare.]

**Transfiguration** (trans-fig'ūr-ā"shon), *n.* [See TRANSFIGURE.] 1. A change of form; particularly, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount. See Mat. xvii.—2. A feast held by certain branches of the Christian church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned.

**Transfigure** (trans-fig'ūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transfigured*; ppr. *transfiguring*. [Fr. *transfigurer*; L. *transfiguro—trans*, across, over, and *figuro*, to form, shape, from *figura*, form, figure.] 1. To transform; to change the outward form or appearance of.

Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up into an high mountain apart, and was *transfigured* before them; and his face did shine as the sun; and his raiment was white as the light. Mat. xvii. 1, 2.

2. To give an elevated or glorified appearance or character to; to elevate and glorify; to idealize.

Yet it lies in my little one's cradle,
And sits in my little one's chair,
And the light of the heaven she's gone to
*Transfigures* its golden hair. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Transfix** (trans-fiks'), *v.t.* [L. *transfigo*, *transfixum—trans*, across, through, and *figo*, to fix, to fasten.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; as, to *transfix* one with a dart or spear.

Diana's dart
In an unhappy chace *transfixed* her heart. *Dryden.*

**Transfixion** (trans-fik'shon), *n.* 1. The act of transfixing or piercing through.—2. The state of being transfixed or pierced.

Christ shed blood in his scourging, his affixion, his *transfixion*. *Bp. Hall.*

**Transfluent** (trans'flū-ent), *a.* [L. *trans*, across, through, and *fluens*, *fluentis*, ppr. of *fluo*, to flow.] 1. Flowing or running across or through; as, a *transfluent* stream.—2. In *her.* a term used of water represented as running through the arches of a bridge.

**Transflux** (trans'fluks), *n.* [L. *transfluxus*, pp. of *transfluo*, to flow through—*trans*, across, and *fluo*, to flow.] A flowing through or beyond. [Rare.]

**Transforate**† (trans'fō-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transforated*; ppr. *transforating*. [L. *transforo*, *transforatum—trans*, across, through, and *foro*, to bore.] To bore through.

**Transform** (trans-form'), *v.t.* [Fr. *transformer*; L. *transformo—trans*, across, through, and *formo*, to shape, from *forma*, form.] 1. To change the form of; to change in shape or appearance; to metamorphose; as, a caterpillar *transformed into* a butterfly.

Love may *transform* me to an oyster. *Shak.*

2. To change into another substance; to transmute; as, the alchemists sought to *transform* lead into gold.—3. To change the nature, character, disposition, or heart of.

Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind. Rom. xii. 2.

4. In *math.* to change into another form, as (*a*) a geometrical figure or solid without altering its area or solidity; (*b*) an algebraic equation without destroying the equality of its members, or (*c*) a fraction without changing its value.

**Transform** (trans-form'), *v.i.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed. [Rare.]

*His hair transforms* to down. *Addison.*

**Transformable** (trans-form'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being transformed.

**Transformation** (trans-for-mā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance; the state of being transformed; a change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, condition, or the like; as (*a*) change of form in insects; metamorphosis, as from a caterpillar to a butterfly. [*Note.* By some zoologists the term *transformation* is restricted to designate the series of changes which every germ undergoes in reaching the embryonic condition; those which we observe in every creature still within the egg; and those which the species born in an imperfectly developed state present in the course of their external life; while metamorphosis, according to the same authorities, is defined as including the alterations which are undergone after exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and mode of life of the individual.] (*b*) The change of one metal into another; transmutation of metals, according to the alchemists. (*c*) In *math.* the operation or process of changing in form or expression; as, (1) the change of a given geometrical figure into another of equal area, but of a different number of sides, or of a given solid into another of equal solidity, but having a different number of faces; (2) the change of the form of an equation without destroying the equality of its members; (3) the change of the form of a fraction without altering its value. (*d*) In *pathol.* a morbid change in a part, which consists in the conversion of its texture into one which is natural to some other part, as when soft parts are converted into cartilage or bone. (*e*) In *physiol.* the change which takes place in the component parts of the blood during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary system of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. There are three kinds of changes, designated by the terms *intussusception*, *apposition*, and *secretion*. (*f*) In *chem.* (1) change from solid to liquid or from liquid to gaseous state, or the converse; a change usually resulting merely from change of temperature, without any alteration in the atomic constitution of the bodies concerned, as the change of water into steam; (2) a change also resulting often from simple change of temperature, but which is accompanied by production of bodies differing profoundly in nature, chemical and physical, from the body started from, as the dissociation of steam into its component gases by the heat of incandescence.—*Transformation of forces*, the change of one form of force into another. See under FORCE.—*Transformation scene*, in *theatres*, a gorgeous scene at the conclusion of the burlesque of a pantomime, in which the principal characters are supposed to be transformed into the chief actors in the immediately following harlequinade.

**Transformative** (trans-for'ma-tiv), *a.* Having power or a tendency to transform.

**Transfreight**† (trans-frāt'). A corrupt form of *Transfrete*.

**Transfretation**† (trans-frē-tā'shon), *n.* The passing over a strait or narrow sea.

She had a rough passage in her *transfretation* to Dover Castle. *Howell.*

**Transfrete**† (trans-frēt'), *v.t.* and *i.* [O.Fr. *transfréter*; L. *transfreto*, to cross a strait, to pass over the sea—*trans*, across, over, and *fretum*, a strait.] To pass over a strait or narrow sea. 'Being *transfreted* and past over the Hircanian sea.' *Urquhart.*

**Transfuge, Transfugitive** (trans'fūj, trans-fū'jit-iv), *n.* A soldier who goes over to the enemy in a time of war; a deserter; one who changes sides; a turn-coat; an apostate. [Rare.]

The protection of deserters and *transfuges* is the invariable rule of every service in the world. *Ld. Stanhope.*

**Transfund**† (trans-fund'), *v.t.* [L. *transfundo*. See TRANSFUSE.] To transfuse. 'Transfunding our thoughts and our passions into each other.' *Barrow.*

**Transfuse** (trans-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transfused*; ppr. *transfusing*. [Fr. *transfuser*, from L. *transfundo, transfusum—trans*, across, over, and *fundo, fusum*, to pour (whence *fuse, infuse, confound*, &c.).] 1. To pour out of one vessel into another; to transfer by pouring. 'All the unsound juices taken away, and sound juices immediately *transfused*.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. In *med.* to transfer (as blood) from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another.—3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; as, to *transfuse* a spirit of patriotism from one to another; to *transfuse* a love of letters.

Into thee such virtue and grace
Immense I have *transfused*. *Milton.*

**Transfusible** (trans-fūz'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being transfused. *Boyle.*

**Transfusion** (trans-fū'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of transfusing or of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another.

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a 'caput mortuum.' *Sir J. Denham.*

2. In *surg.* the transmission of blood from the veins of one living animal to those of another, or from those of a man or one of the lower animals into a man, with the view of restoring the vigour of exhausted subjects. This operation is of old date, but seems to have generally ended in failure until about 1824, the chief cause of failure probably being the want of due precautions to preclude the air during the process. It is now frequently resorted to, but only in extreme cases, as when there is great loss of blood by hæmorrhage, especially when connected with labour.

**Transfusive** (trans-fūz'iv), *a.* Tending or having power to transfuse.

**Transgangetic** (trans-gan-jet'ik), *a.* [Prefix *trans*, beyond or across, and *Ganges*, a river of India.] On the opposite side of the Ganges; pertaining or relating to countries beyond the Ganges.

**Transgress** (trans-gres'), *v.t.* [Fr. *transgresser*; L. *transgredior, transgressus—trans*, across, and *gradior*, to pass, to walk; akin *grade, degree*, &c.] 1.† To pass over or beyond; to surpass. 'Apt to run riot and *transgress* the goal.' *Dryden.* 'The wondrous things he saw, surpassing common faith, *transgressing* nature's law.' *Dryden.* Hence—2. To overpass, as some law or rule prescribed; to break or violate; to infringe. 'The social rite *transgress'd*.' *Pope.*

Man will hearken to his glozing lies,
And easily *transgress* the sole command. *Milton.*

3.† To offend against; to thwart; to cross; to vex.

Why give you peace to this imperate beast
That hath so long *transgressed* you? *Beau. & Fl.*

**Transgress** (trans-gres'), *v.i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin. 1 Chr. ii. 7.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transgressed*. *Shak.*

**Transgressible** (trans-gres'i-bl), *a.* Liable to or capable of being transgressed.

**Transgression** (trans-gre'shon), *n.* The act of transgressing; the breaking or violation of any law, civil or moral, expressed or implied; disobedience of any rule or command; a trespass; an offence; as, the *transgression* of a law.

Forgive thy people all their *transgressions*. 1 Ki. viii. 50.
Teach us, sweet madam, for our *transgression*
Some fair excuse. *Shak.*

SYN. Fault, trespass, offence, crime, infringement, misdemeanour, misdeed.

**Transgressional** (trans-gre'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or involving transgression. 'Forgive this *transgressional* rupture.' *Bp. Burnet.*

**Transgressive** (trans-gres'iv), *a.* Inclined or apt to transgress; faulty; sinful; culpable.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Transgressively** (trans-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a transgressive manner; by transgressing.

**Transgressor** (trans-gres'ėr), *n.* One who transgresses; one who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

The way of *transgressors* is hard. Prov. xiii. 15.

**Transhape** (trans-shāp'), *v.t.* To trans-shape; to transform.

By a gracious influence *transhaped*
Into the olive, pomegranate, mulberry. *Webster.*

**Tranship** (tran-ship'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transhipped*; ppr. *transhipping*. To convey from one ship to another.

**Transhipment** (tran-ship'ment), *n.* The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.

**Transhuman** (trans-hū'man), *a.* Beyond or more than human.

Words may not tell of that *transhuman* change. *Cary.*

**Transhumanize** (trans-hū'man-īz), *v.t.* To elevate or transform to something beyond what is human; to change from a human into a higher, purer, nobler, or celestial nature. 'Souls purified by sorrow and self-denial, *transhumanized* to the divine abstraction of pure contemplation.' *J. R. Lowell.*

**Transience, Transiency** (tran'zi-ens, tran'zi-en-si), *n.* Transientness.

**Transient** (tran'zi-ent), *a.* [L. *transiens*, ppr. of *transeo*, to pass over, to pass off or away—*trans*, across, through, and *eo*, to go. Akin *transition, transit, trance*.] 1. Passing over or across a space or scene before the eyes, and then disappearing; hence, of short duration; not permanent; not stationary; not lasting or durable. 'This *transient* world.' *Milton.* 'An effect that is but *transient* and extraordinary.' *Jer. Taylor.*

What meets the eye or is the object of immediate observation is but a chaos of accidental and *transient* phenomena. *Dr. Caird.*

2. Hasty; momentary; passing; as, a *transient* glance of a landscape.

He that rides through a country may, from the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

3. In *music*, said of a chord introduced for the purpose of making a more easy and agreeable transition between two chords belonging to unrelated keys.—*Transient effect*, in *painting*, a representation of appearances in nature produced by causes that are not stationary, as the shadows cast by a passing cloud. The term *accidents* has often the same signification.—*Transient, Transitory, Fleeting. Transient* implies shortness of duration; *transitory*, uncertainty of duration; while *fleeting* refers to something in the act of passing away. Life is *transient*; earthly joys are *transitory*; time is *fleeting*.

**Transiently** (tran'zi-ent-li), *adv.* In a transient manner; in passing; for a short time; not with continuance.

I touch here but *transiently* . . . on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

**Transientness** (tran'zi-ent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being transient; shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

**Transilience, Transiliency** (tran-sil'i-ens, tran-sil'i-en-si), *n.* [L. *transiliens*, ppr. of *transilio—trans*, across, and *salio*, to leap.] A leap from thing to thing. [Rare.]

By unadvised *transiliency*, leaping from the effect to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causalities. *Glanville.*

**Transincorporation** (trans-in-kor'po-rā''shon), *n.* Transmigration of the soul; metempsychosis. [Rare.]

Its contents are full of curious information, more particularly those on the *transincorporation* of souls. *W. Taylor.*

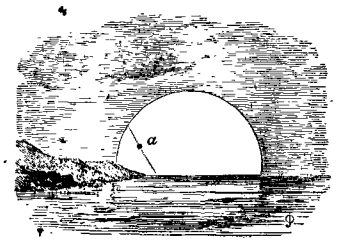
**Transire** (trans-ī'rē), *n.* [L., to pass through.] A custom-house warrant, giving free passage for goods to a place; a permit.

**Transit** (tran'sit), *n.* [L. *transitus*, from *transeo, transitum*, to go over—*trans*, across, over, and *eo, itum*, to go. See TRANCE.] 1. The act of passing; a passing over or through.

For the adaptation of his (man's) moral being to an ultimate destination, by its *transit* through a world full of moral evil, the economy of the world appears to contain no adequate provision. *Whewell.*

2. The act or process of causing to pass; conveyance; as, the *transit* of goods through a country.—3. A line of passage or conveyance through a country; as, the Nicaragua *transit*. *Goodrich.*—4. In *astron.* (*a*) the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place. The determination of the exact times of the transits of the heavenly bodies across the meridian of the place of observation enables the astronomer to ascertain the differences of right ascen-

sions, and the relative situations of the fixed stars, and the motions of the sun, planets, and comets, in respect of the celestial meridians. (*b*) The passage of one heavenly body over the disc of a larger one. But the term is chiefly restricted to the passage of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, over the sun's disc. The transits of Venus are of great importance in astronomy, as they afford the best means of determining the sun's parallax, and consequently the dimensions of the planetary system. These transits are of rare occurrence, four taking place in 243 years, at intervals reckoning from the transit of 1874, in the order of 8, 122, 8, and 105 years, which gives the transit years 1882 (Dec. 6), 2004, 2012, 2117. The transits of Mercury occur more frequently, but they are of far less astronomical interest, as they cannot be used for the same purpose, the planet being too distant from us. (*c*) A transit instrument.




Transit of Mercury.

*a*, Mercury. The dotted line shows the path.

**Transit** (tran'sit), *v.t.* To pass over the disc of, as of a heavenly body; as, Venus like Mercury *transits* the face of the sun, but at longer intervals.

**Transit-circle** (tran'sit-sėr-kl), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining, at the same observation, the right ascension and declination of a heavenly body at its transit over the meridian. It differs from the mural circle in having both ends of the metallic axis resting usually on stone piers.

**Transit-compass** (tran'sit-kum-pas), *n.* A species of theodolite, consisting of a telescope, combined with a compass, &c., used for running lines, observing bearings, horizontal angles, &c. Called also *Surveyor's Transit.*

**Transit-duty** (tran'sit-dū-ti), *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

**Transit-instrument** (tran'sit-in-strument), *n.* An important astronomical instrument, which consists essentially of a telescope fixed at right angles to a horizontal axis, having its ends directed to the east and west points of the horizon, so that the line of collimation of the telescope may move in the plane of the meridian. The instrument is susceptible of certain nice adjustments, so that the axis can be made perfectly horizontal, and at right angles to the plane of the meridian, in which plane the telescope must move. The principal use of the transit instrument is to determine the exact moment when a celestial body passes the meridian of the place of observation. See TRANSIT.

**Transition** (tran-si'zhon or tran-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *transitio*, from *transeo*. See TRANSIT.] 1. Passage from one place or state to another; change; as, the *transition* of the weather from hot to cold.

Thence, by a soft *transition*, we repair
From earthly vehicles to these of air. *Pope.*

The spots are of the same colour throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black. *Woodward.*

2. In *rhet.* a passing from one subject to another.

So here the archangel paused
Betwixt the world destroyed and world restored. . . .
Then, with *transition* sweet, new speech resumes. *Milton.*

3. In *music*, a term used by some musicians corresponding in all respects to modulation, that is, any change in the course of a composition from one key to another; by others, to a rapid modulation or the passing through a key rapidly; and by others again (chiefly the tonic sol-faists) as distinguished from modulation, which is defined as a change of mode, that is, the passing from the major to the relative minor, and conversely, while *transition* is restricted to the passage from one major scale to another, which may be more or less related.—This word is frequently used adjectively (chiefly in such a connection as shown in the quotation) as equivalent to passing from one place or condition to another, changing, transitional.

This will prove that we are once more in a *transition* state. *Gladstone.*

—*Transition rocks, transition series*, or *transition formations*, in *geol.* names formerly given to the older secondary rocks, or to the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks, erroneously supposed to contain no organic remains, and so named because they were considered to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state. It corresponded to the graywacke formation of older geologists, now subdivided into the Cambrian and Silurian systems.

**Transitional, Transitionary** (tran-si'zhonal, tran-si'zhon-a-ri or tran-zi'shon-al, tran-zi'shon-a-ri), *a.* Containing, involving, or denoting transition; changing; passing.

**Transitive** (tran'sit-iv), *a.* 1. Having the power of passing, or making transition.

Cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon.*

2. Effected by, or existing as the result of, transference or extension of signification; derivative; secondary; metaphorical. [Rare.]

Although by far the greater part of the *transitive* or derivative application of words depend on casual and unaccountable caprices of the feelings or the fancy, there are certain cases in which they open a very interesting field of philosophical speculation. *Dugald Stewart.*

3. In *gram.* taking an object after it; denoting action passing to an object that is expressed; as, a *transitive* verb; a *transitive* usage. A transitive verb expresses an action which passes from the agent to an object, from the subject which *does*, to the object on which the act *is done*, as in the sentence, 'Cicero *wrote* letters to Atticus,' where *wrote* is a transitive verb. All verbs not passive may be arranged in two classes, transitive and intransitive.

**Transitive** (tran'sit-iv), *n.* A transitive verb.

**Transitively** (tran'sit-iv-li), *adv.* In a transitive manner.

**Transitiveness** (tran'sit-iv-nes), *n.* State of being transitive.

**Transitorily** (tran'si-to-ri-li), *adv.* In a transitory manner; with short continuance.

**Transitoriness** (tran'si-to-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being transitory; a passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence.

The worldly man is at home in respect of his affections; but he is, and shall be, a mere sojourner in respect of his *transitoriness*. *Bp. Hall.*

**Transitory** (tran'si-to-ri), *a.* [L. *transitorius*, from *transeo*. See TRANSIT.] Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; unstable and fleeting; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succour all them who, in this *transitory* life, are in trouble, &c. *Com. Prayer.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God evermore, infinitely before the *transitory* pleasures of this world. *Tillotson.*

—*Transitory action*, in *law*, an action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander, and the like. It is opposed to *local*.—*Transient, Transitory, Fleeting.* See under TRANSIENT.

**Transit-trade** (tran'sit-trād), *n.* In *com.* the trade which arises from the passage of goods through one country to another.

**Translatable** (trans-lāt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

**Translate** (trans-lāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *translated*; ppr. *translating*. [O.Fr. *translater*, from L. *translatus*, pp. of *transfero—trans*, across, over, and *latus*, borne or carried, for *tlatus*, from root *tal*, seen also in *tolerate*.] 1. To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another; to transfer. [Now rare.]

In the chapel of St. Catherine of Sienna, they show the head—the rest of the body being *translated* to Rome. *Evelyn.*

2. To transfer from one office or charge to another; specifically, in the English Church, to remove a bishop from one see to another, and in the Scotch Church, to transfer a minister from one parish to another.

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishoprick to a better, he refused. *Camden.*

3. To remove or convey to heaven without death.

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should not see death. Heb. xi. 5.

4. † To deprive of consciousness; to entrance.

5. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another; as, to *translate* a disease.

6. To change into another form; to transform. 'Translate thy life into death.' *Shak.* 'Bottom, bless thee! thou art *translated*.' *Shak.*

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubborness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shak.*

7. To render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another; to interpret.

Neither of the rivals (Pope and Tickell) can be said to have *translated* the 'Iliad,' unless the word . . . be used in the sense which it bears in the 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' *Macaulay.*

8. To explain by using other words; to express in other terms.

*Translating* into his own clear, pure, and flowing language, what he found in books well known to the world, but too bulky or too dry for boys and girls. *Macaulay.*

9. To manufacture, as boots and shoes, from the material of old ones; to cobble. [Slang.]

**Translate** (trans-lāt'), *v.i.* To be engaged in or practise translation.

All these my modest merit bade *translate*,
And owned that nine such poets made a Tate. *Pope.*

**Translation** (trans-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *translatio, translationis*, from *transfero, translatum*. See TRANSLATE.] 1. The act of translating; as, (*a*) the removing or conveying of a thing from one place to another; removal. [Now rare.] (*b*) The removal of a person from one office to another, or from one sphere of duty to another; specifically, the removal of a bishop from one see to another; in Scotland, the removal of a clergyman from one parish or one congregation to another.

Does it follow, that a law for keeping judges independent of the crown, by preventing their *translation*, is absolutely superfluous? *Brougham.*

(*c*) The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death. (*d*) The act of turning into another language; interpretation; as, the *translation* of Virgil or Homer.—2. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version.

A *translation* is a work not only inferior to the original by the whole difference of talent between the first composer and his translator; it is even inferior to the best the translator could do under more inspiring circumstances. No man can do his best with a subject which does not penetrate him; no man can be penetrated by a subject which he does not conceive independently. *Mat. Arnold.*

3. In *rhet.* transference of the meaning of a word or phrase; metaphor; tralation.

Metaphors, far-fet, hinder to be understood; and, affected, lose their grace; or when the person fetcheth his *translations* from a wrong place. *B. Jonson.*

4. In *med.* a change in the seat of a disease; metastasis. *Harvey.*—*Motion of translation*, in *mech.* motion in which all the points of the moving body move in parallel straight lines or have the same velocity. The motion of a single point considered by itself must always be that of translation. When all the points of a moving body have not the same motion, it must either move about a permanent or varying axis, or else its motion must be a compound of translation and rotation.

**Translatitious** (trans-la-tish'us), *a.* Same as *Tralatitious*.

**Translative** (trans-lāt'iv), *a.* Relating or pertaining to transference of meaning. [Rare.]

And if our feete poeticall want those qualities it cannot be sayde a foote in sence *translative* as here. *Puttenham.*

**Translator** (trans-lāt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who translates; one who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.—2. A cobbler of a low class, who manufactures boots and shoes from the material of old ones, selling them at a low price to second-hand dealers. [Slang.]

The cobbler is affronted if you don't call him Mr. *Translator*. *Tom Brown.*

3. *pl.* Second-hand boots mended and sold at a low price. [Slang.]

He (the costermonger) will part with everything rather than his boots, and to wear a pair of second-hand ones, or *translators* . . . is felt as a bitter degradation. *Mayhew.*

**Translatory** (trans-lā'to-ri), *a.* Transferring; serving to translate. *Arbuthnot.*

**Translatress** (trans-lāt'res), *n.* A female translator. *Stillingworth.*

**Translavation** † (trans-la-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *trans*, and *lavatio*, a washing.] A laving or lading from one vessel to another. *Holland.*

**Transliterate** (trans-lit'ér-āt), *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, over, and *litera*, a letter.] To express or write, as words of a language having peculiar alphabetic characters, in the alphabetic characters of another language; to spell in different characters intended to express the same sound; as, to *transliterate* Sanskrit or Greek into English characters.

**Transliteration** (trans-lit'ér-ā"shon), *n.* The act of transliterating; the rendering of a letter of one alphabet by its equivalent in another.

**Translocation** (trans-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *trans*, across, and *locatio*, a placing.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; substitution of one thing for another; interchange of place. 'The *translocation* of the souls of beastes into such matter as is most fitting for them.' *Dr. H. More.*

There happened certain *translocations* of animal and vegetable substances at the deluge. *Woodward.*

**Translucet** † (trans-lūs'), *v.t.* To shine through.

Let Joy *translucet* thy Beauty's blandishment. *Sir J. Davies.*

**Translucence, Translucency** (trans-lū'sens, trans-lū'sen-si), *n.* [See TRANSLUCENT.] 1. The state of being translucent; the property of a body, as a mineral, of admitting rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render the form or colour of objects on the other side of the body distinguishable. 2. Transparency. 'Crystalline *translucencie*.' *Sir J. Davies.*

**Translucent** (trans-lū'sent), *a.* [L. *translucens, translucentis*, ppr. of *translucco*, to shine through—*trans*, across, through, and *luceo*, to shine.] 1. Transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render objects beyond distinctly visible.—2. Transparent; clear. 'Replenish'd from the cool *translucent* springs.' *Pope.*

Pure vestal thoughts in the *translucent* fane
Of her still spirit. *Tennyson.*

**Translucently** (trans-lū'sent-li), *adv.* In a translucent manner. *Drayton.*

**Translucid** (trans-lū'sid), *a.* [L. *translucidus*—*trans*, through, and *lucidus*, clear.] Transparent; clear. See TRANSLUCENT.

The flowers whose purple and *translucid* bowls
Stand ever mantling with aerial dew,
The drink of spirits. *Shelley.*

**Translunar, Translunary** (trans-lū'nér, trans'lū-na-ri), *a.* [L. *trans*, across, beyond, and *luna*, the moon.] Being beyond the moon: opposed to *sublunary*. 'Brave *translunary* things that the first poets had.' *Drayton.*

**Transmarine** (trans-ma-rēn'), *a.* [L. *transmarinus—trans*, across, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea.] Lying or being beyond the sea.

Every patriotic Briton ought to be acquainted with the choice bits of his native land before running after *transmarine* show-places. *Cornhill Mag.*

**Transmeable** (trans'mē-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being transmeated or traversed. *Ash.* [Rare.]

**Transmeate** (trans'mē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transmeated;* ppr. *transmeating.* [L. *transmeo, transmeatum*, to go through or across—*trans*, and *meo, meatum*, to pass.] To pass over or beyond. *Coles.* [Rare.]

**Transmeation** (trans-mē-ā'shon), *n.* The act of transmeating or passing through. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

**Transmew** † (trans-mū'), *v.t.* [Fr. *transmuer*, L. *transmuto—trans*, across, through, and *muto*, to change.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose. 'To *transmew* thyself from a holy hermit to a sinful forester.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. *Spenser.*

**Transmigrant** (trans'mi-grant), *a.* [L. *transmigrans.* See TRANSMIGRATE.] Passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body; migrating.

**Transmigrant** (trans'mi-grant), *n.* 1. One who migrates or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement. 'Colonies or *transmigrants*.' *Bacon.*—2. One who passes into another state or body.

**Transmigrate** (trans'mi-grāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *transmigrated;* ppr. *transmigrating.* [L. *transmigro, transmigratum—trans*, across, and *migro*, to migrate.] 1. To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it.

This complexion is maintained by generation, so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it, not without commixture. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To pass from one body into another. 'The elements once out of it, it *transmigrates*.' *Shak.*

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howell.*

**Transmigration** (trans-mi-grā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of transmigrating; passage from one place or state into another.

Another great *transmigration* followed; and the Jews that settled under the protection of the Ptolemites forgot their language in Egypt. *Bolingbroke.*

Plants may well have a *transmigration* of species. *Bacon.*

2. The supposed passing of the soul into another body after death; metempsychosis.

In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee. *Dryden.*

**Transmigrator** (trans'mi-grāt-ér), *n.* One who transmigrates.

**Transmigratory** (trans-mī'gra-to-ri), *a.* Passing from one place, body, or state to another.

**Transmissibility** (trans-mis'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being transmissible.

**Transmissible** (trans-mis'i-bl), *a.* [See TRANSMIT.] 1. Capable of being transmitted or passed from one to another.—2. Capable of being transmitted through any body or substance.

**Transmission** (trans-mi'shon), *n.* [From L. *transmissio, transmissionis*, from *transmitto*. See TRANSMIT.] 1. The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transmittal; transference; as, the *transmission* of letters, writings, papers, news, and the like, from one country to another; or, the *transmission* of rights, titles, or privileges from father to son, and from one generation to another.

They (Protestants) deny the existence of any uninterrupted and exclusive *transmission* of true doctrine in any church since the time of the Apostles. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. A passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body.

**Transmissive** (trans-mis'iv), *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another; sent. 'Transmissive honour grac'd his son.' *Pope.*

Itself a sun; it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

**Transmit** (trans-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transmitted;* ppr. *transmitting.* [L. *transmitto, transmissum—trans*, across, through, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To cause to pass over or through; to communicate by sending; to send from one person or place to another; as, to *transmit* a letter or a memorial; to *transmit* despatches; to *transmit* money or bills of exchange from one city or country to another; light is *transmitted* from the sun to the earth; sound is *transmitted* by means of vibrations of the air; our civil and religious privileges have been *transmitted* to us from our ancestors, and it is our duty to *transmit* them to our children.

The sceptre of that kingdom continued to be *transmitted* in the dynasty of Castile. *Prescott.*

2. To suffer to pass through; as, glass *transmits* light; metals *transmit* electricity.

**Transmittal** (trans-mit'al), *n.* Transmission. 'The *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland.' *Swift.*

**Transmittance** (trans-mit'ans), *n.* The act of transmitting, or state of being transmitted; transmission; transfer.

**Transmitter** (trans-mit'ér), *n.* 1. One who transmits. 'The one *transmitter* of their ancient name.' *Tennyson.*—2. That which transmits; specifically, in *teleg.* (*a*) the sending or despatching instrument, especially that under the automatic system, in which a paper strip with perforations representing the Morse or similar alphabet is passed rapidly through an instrument called an *automatic transmitter*, in which contacts are made by metallic points wherever a perforation occurs, and are prevented where the paper is unpierced. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) The funnel for receiving the voice and converging the waves of sound upon the thin iron diaphragm of a telephone. See TELEPHONE.

**Transmittible** (trans-mit'i-bl), *a.* 1. Transmissible.—2. † Capable of being put or projected across. 'A *transmittible* gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall.' *Marquis of Worcester.*

**Transmogrification** (trans-mog'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of transmogrifying, or the state of being transmogrified. [Humorous and low.]

Since my time and your worthy father's time it has undergone a great *transmogrification*. *Galt.*

**Transmogrify** (trans-mog'ri-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transmogrified;* ppr. *transmogrifying.* [A fanciful formation from *trans.*] To transform into some other person or thing, as by magic; to convert or transform in general. [Humorous and low.]

I begin to think . . . what some wicked enchanters have *transmogrified* my Dulcinea. *Fielding.*

**Transmove** † (trans-möv'), *v.t.* To transpose. *Spenser.*

**Transmutability** (trans-mū'ta-bil"i-ti), *n.* [See TRANSMUTE.] The quality of being transmutable; susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.

**Transmutable** (trans-mū'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being transmuted or changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot.*

**Transmutableness** (trans-mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being transmutable; transmutability. *Boyle.*

**Transmutably** (trans-mū'ta-bli), *adv.* In a transmutable manner; with capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

**Transmutate** † (trans'mū-tāt), *v.t.* To transmute; to change.

Here fortune her faire face first *transmutated*. *Vicars.*

**Transmutation** (trans-mū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *transmutatio.* See TRANSMUTE.] 1. The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted; change into another substance, form or nature; as, (*a*) in *alchemy*, the changing of base metals into gold or silver.

The conversion . . . as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*. *Bacon.*

(*b*) In *geom.* the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square; transformation. (*c*) In *biol.* the change of one species into another.

The *transmutation* of plants one into another is 'inter magnalia naturæ,' for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected. *Bacon.*

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real *transmutation;* but most of those members, which at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley.*

2. † Successive change; change of one thing for another.

The same land suffereth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon.*

—*Transmutation of force* or *energy*, in *physics*, the theory that any one of the various forms of physical force may be converted into one or more of the other forms.

**Transmutationist** (trans-mū-tā'shon-ist), *n.* One who believes in the transmutation of metals or species.

**Transmute** (trans-mūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transmuted;* ppr. *transmuting.* [L. *transmuto—trans*, across, through, and *muto*, to change, from same root as *moveo*, to move.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; to transform.

That metals may be *transmuted* one into another I am not satisfied of. *Ray.*

The caresses of parents and the blandishments of friends *transmute* us into idols. *Buckminster.*

A holy conscience sublimates everything; it *transmutes* the common affairs of life into acts of solemn worship to God. *J. M. Mason.*

**Transmuted** (trans-mūt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Changed into another substance, form, or nature.—2. In *her.* same as *Counterchanged.*

**Transmuter** (trans-mūt'ér), *n.* One that transmutes.

**Transmutual** (trans-mū'tū-al), *a.* [Prefix *trans*, across, and *mutual.*] Reciprocal; commutual. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

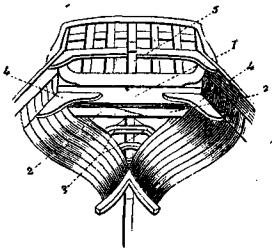
**Transnatation** † (trans-na-tā'shon), *n.* [From L. *transnato*, to swim across—*trans*, across, and *nato*, to swim.] Act of swimming over.

**Transnature** † (trans-nā'tūr), *v.t.* To transfer or transform the nature of. *Bishop Jewell.*

**Transnormal** (trans-nor'mal), *a.* Not normal in character; applied to something in excess of or beyond the normal or usual state.

**Transom** (tran'sum), *n.* [Also in forms *transommer* and *transummer*, from prefix *trans*, across, and Fr. *sommier*, a sumpter-horse, a beam, E. *summer*, a beam. See SUMPTER, SUMMER.] 1. *Naut.* a beam or

timber fixed across the stern-post of a ship to strengthen the after-part and give it the figure most suitable to the service for which



Transoms and Frame of Ship, inside of Stern.
1, Main transom. 2 2, Half transoms. 3, Transom. 4 4, Transom knees. 5, Stern-post.

the vessel is intended.—*Transom knee*, a knee bolted to a transom and after-timber. 2. In *arch.* a horizontal bar of stone or timber across a mullioned window; also, the cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it. See cut MULLION.—3. In *gun.* the piece of wood or iron joining the cheeks of gun-carriages, whence the terms *transom plates, transom bolts*, &c.—4. In *surv.* a piece of wood made to slide upon a cross-staff; the vane of a cross-staff.

**Transom-window** (tran'sum-win-dō), *n.* 1. A window divided by a transom.—2. A window over the transom of a door.

**Transpadane** (trans'pa-dān), *a.* [L. *transpadanus—trans*, across, and *Padus*, the Po.] Being beyond the river Po. 'The *transpadane* republics.' *Burke.*

**Transparence** (trans-pā'rens), *n.* The state of being transparent; transparency.

**Transparency** (trans-pā'ren-si), *n.* [See TRANSPARENT.] 1. The quality or condition of being transparent; that state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that forms, hues, and distances of objects can be seen through it; diaphaneity. 'The clearness and *transparency* of the stream.' *Addison.*—2. Anything which is transparent; specifically, a picture painted on transparent or semi-transparent materials, such as glass or thin canvas, to be viewed by the natural or artificial light shining through it.

**Transparent** (trans-pā'rent), *a.* [Fr. *transparent—trans*, across, through, and *parens, parentis*, ppr. of *pareo*, to appear; whence *apparent, appear.*] 1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; as, *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond: opposed to *opaque*. 'Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep.' *Shak.*—2. Admitting the passage of light; having interstices so that things are visible through.

And heaven did this *transparent* veil provide,
Because she had no *guilty* thought to hide.
*Dryden.*

3. *Fig.* such as to be easily seen through; not sufficient to hide underlying feelings; as, his motive was quite *transparent.*—4.† Bright; shining; clear. 'The glorious sun's *transparent* beams.' *Shak.*—*Transparent colours*, such colours as will transmit light: opposed to *opaque colours*, which only reflect light; those colours which are either light and aërial in their own nature, or become so by the delicate manner in which they are laid on by the painter.—SYN. Pellucid, clear, bright, limpid, lucid, diaphanous.

**Transparently** (trans-pā'rent-li), *adv.* In a transparent manner; clearly; so as to be seen through.

**Transparentness** (trans-pā'rent-nes), *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.

**Transpass**† (trans-pas'), *v.t.* To pass over. *John Gregory.*

**Transpass**† (trans-pas'), *v.i.* To pass by or away. *Daniel.*

**Transpassable**† (trans-pas'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being transpassed.

**Transpatronize**† (trans-pat'ron-īz), *v.t.* To transfer the patronage of.

As to *transpatronize* from him
To you mine orphan muse. *Warner.*

**Transpeciate**† (tran-spē'shi-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *trans*, and *species.*] To transform from one species to another; to change the species of.

I do not credit . . . that the devil hath power to *transpeciate* a man into a horse. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Transpicuous** (trans-pik'ū-us), *a.* [From L. *transpicio*, to see or look through—*trans*, across, through, and *specio*, to look, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. 'The wide *transpicuous* air.' *Milton.*

**Transpierce** (trans-pērs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transpierced*; ppr. *transpiercing.* [Prefix *trans*, and *pierce.*] To pierce through; to penetrate; to pass through.

The sides *transpierc'd* return a rattling sound.
*Dryden.*

**Transpirable** (trans-pīr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of transpiring, or of being transpired.

**Transpiration** (trans-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *transpiration.* See TRANSPIRE.] 1. The act or process of transpiring; exhalation through the skin; as, the *transpiration* of obstructed fluids.—*Pulmonary transpiration*, the exhalation of watery vapour which is constantly going on from the blood circulating through the lungs. It may be made evident by breathing on a cold reflecting surface.—2. In *bot.* the exhalation of watery vapour from the surface of the leaves of plants. This exhalation consists of a great part of the water which serves as the vehicle of the nutritious substances contained in the sap. Sometimes the water thus given out appears in the form of extremely small drops at the tip of the leaf, and especially at the extremities of the nerves.—*Transpiration of gases*, the motion of gases through a capillary tube. The rate of motion varies with the composition of the gas, but bears a constant relation not coinciding with density, diffusion, or any other known property. The velocity depends not simply on the friction of the gas against the surface of the tube, but much more on the friction of the gas particles against each other, and the transfer of momentum which thus results. A comparison of the velocity of transpiration with that of effusion has led to important conclusions in regard to molecular magnitudes.—*Transpiration of liquids* is analogous to transpiration of gases, and refers to the rates at which liquids pass through minute orifices or capillary tubes under pressure. These rates are greatly increased by heat.

**Transpiratory** (trans-pīr'a-to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to transpiration; transpiring; exhaling.

**Transpire** (trans-pīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transpired*; ppr. *transpiring.* [Fr. *transpirer—*L. *trans*, across, and *spiro*, to breathe, whence *spiritus*, spirit.] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour.

**Transpire** (trans-pīr'), *v.i.* 1. To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; as, fluids *transpire* through the human body.—2. To escape from secrecy; to become public gradually; to come to light; to ooze out; as, the proceedings of the council have not yet *transpired.*

'To *transpire*, . . . to escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France without necessity. *Johnson.*

The story of Paulina's and Maximilian's mutual attachment had *transpired* through many of the travellers. *De Quincey.*

You cannot recall the spoken word, you cannot wipe out the foot-track, you cannot draw up the ladder, so as to leave no inlet or clew; always some condemning circumstance *transpires.* *Emerson.*

3. To happen or come to pass; to occur. [An erroneous usage.]

The penny-a-liners *allude*, in cases where others would *refer*; and, in their dialect, things *transpire* and only exceptionally take place. *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Transplace** (trans-plās'), *v.t.* [*Trans* and *plant*; Fr. *transplanter.*] 1. To remove and plant in another place; as, to *transplant* trees.—2. To remove from one place to another; especially, to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place; as, to *transplant* inhabitants. 'If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad.' *Bacon.*

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of St. David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

3. In *med.* to transfer from one part or from one person to another. See TRANSPLANTATION.

**Transplantation** (trans-plan-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of transplanting; the shifting of a plant from one spot to another.—2. The removal of a settled inhabitant or inhabitants to a different place for residence.

Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Raleigh.*

3. In *med.* (*a*) the removal of a part or the human body to supply a part that has been lost, as in the Taliacotian operation; the removal of a tooth from one person to another. (*b*) An old pretended method of curing diseases by making them pass from one person to another.

A cure by *transplantation*, performed on the son of one that was wont to make chymical vessels for me. *Boyle.*

**Transplanter** (trans-plant'ėr), *n.* 1. One who transplants.—2. A machine or truck for removing trees for replanting; also, an implement for removing and transplanting flowers, bulbs, &c.

**Transplendency** (trans-plen'den-si), *n.* [L. *trans* and *splendens.* See SPLENDOUR.] Supereminent splendour. 'The supernatural and unimitable *transplendency* of the Divine Presence.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Transplendent** (trans-plen'dent), *a.* Respendent in the highest degree.

**Transplendently** (trans-plen'dent-li), *adv.* In a transplendent manner; with eminent splendour. *Dr. H. More.*

**Transport** (trans-pōrt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *transporter*, L. *transporto—trans*, across, through, and *porto*, to carry (whence *export, import*, &c.), from a root seen also in E. *fare*, to go.] 1. To carry or convey from one place to another; as, to *transport* the baggage of an army; to *transport* goods from one country to another; to *transport* troops over a river.

That I have hoisted sail to all the winds
Which should *transport* me farthest from your sight.
*Shak.*

We must add yet another kind of labour, that of *transporting* the produce from the place of its production to the place of its destined use. *J. S. Mill.*

2.† To bear; to carry.

Her ashes
*Transported* shall be at high festivals
Before the kings and queens of France. *Shak.*

3.† To remove from this world to the next; to kill: a euphemistic use.

He cannot be heard of. Out of doubt he is *transported.* *Shak.*

4. To carry into banishment, as a criminal.

We return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

5. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion.

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion. *Milton.*

6. To carry away or ravish with pleasure; to absorb; as, to be *transported* with joy.

The government I cast upon my brother,
And to my state grew stranger, being *transported*
And wrapt in secret studies. *Shak.*

**Transport** (trans'pōrt), *n.* 1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans . . . stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ship or vessel employed by government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination.—3. Vehement emotion; passion; rapture; ecstasy; as, the news of victory was received with *transports* of joy.

The heart can ne'er a *transport* know
That never feels a pain. *Lyttelton.*

The finest woman, in a *transport* of fury, loses the use of her face. *Addison.*

4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

**Transportability** (trans-pōrt'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* State of being transportable; the capacity of being transported.

**Transportable** (trans-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being transported.—2. Implying transportation; subjecting to transportation. 'A felony *transportable* for seven years.' *Blackstone.* 'To render it a *transportable* offence.' *Dickens.*

**Transportal** (trans-pōrt'al), *n.* The act of removal from one locality to another; transportance. 'The *transportal* of seeds in the wool or fur of quadrupeds.' *Darwin.*

**Transportance**† (trans-pōrt'ans), *n.* Conveyance.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Proposed for the deserver. *Shak.*

**Transportant**† (trans-pōrt'ant), *a.* Affording great pleasure; transporting; ravishing.

So rapturous a joy, and *transportant* love.
*Dr. H. More.*

**Transportation** (trans-pōrt-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of transporting, or the state of being transported; a carrying or conveying from one place to another; carriage; conveyance; transmission.

If the countries are near, the difference will be smaller, and may sometimes be scarce perceptible, because in this case the *transportation* will be easy.
*Adam Smith.*

2. The banishing or sending away a person convicted of crime to a penal settlement in a foreign country, there to remain during the term for which he is ordered to be transported. The transportation of felons in Britain is now superseded by *penal servitude.* See under PENAL. —3. Transport; ecstasy. [Rare.]

All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport, and all *transportation* is a violence; and no violence can be lasting, but determines upon the falling of the spirits. *South.*

—*Transportation of a church*, in *Scots eccles. law*, the erection of a parish church in a different part of the parish from that in which it formerly stood. The power of determining as to the transportation of churches is lodged in the Court of Session, as the commission of teinds, but the consent of a majority of the heritors in point of valuation is necessary to the removal, and any party having interest may oppose it.

**Transportedly** (trans-pōrt'ed-li), *adv.* In a transported manner; in a state of rapture. *Boyle.*

**Transportedness** (trans-pōrt'ed-nes), *n.* The condition of being transported; a state of rapture. *Bp. Hall.*

**Transporter** (trans-pōrt'ėr), *n.* One who transports or removes.

**Transporting** (trans-pōrt'ing), *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstatic; as, *transporting* joy.

The pleasure which affects the human mind with the most lively and *transporting* touches is the sense that we act in the eye of infinite wisdom, power, and goodness, that will crown our endeavours here with happiness hereafter. *Tillotson.*

**Transportingly** (trans-pōrt'ing-li), *adv.* In a transporting manner; ravishingly.

**Transportive**† (trans-pōrt'iv), *a.* Passionate; excessive. 'The voice of *transportive* fury.' *T. Adams.*

**Transportment**† (trans-pōrt'ment), *n.* 1. The act of transporting; conveyance by ship.

Are not you he, when your fellow-passengers,
Your last *transportment*, being assail'd by a galley,
Hid yourself i' the cabin? *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Rage; passion; anger.

There he attack'd me
With such *transportment* the whole town had rung on't
Had I not run away. *Digby.*

**Transport-ship, Transport-vessel** (trans'pōrt-ship, trans'pōrt-ves-el), *n.* A vessel employed in conveying soldiers, military stores, or convicts; a transport.

**Transposable** (trans-pōz'abl), *a.* Capable of being transposed.

**Transposal** (trans-pōz'al), *n.* The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed; transposition. *Swift.*

**Transpose** (trans-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transposed;* ppr. *transposing.* [Fr. *transposer*, prefix *trans*, and *poser*, to place (see POSE); as to meaning, however, partly based on L. *transpono, transpositum—trans*, across, through, and *pono*, to place. See COMPOSE, &c.] 1. To change the place or order of by putting each in the place of the other; to cause to change places; as, to *transpose* letters, words, or propositions. See TRANSPRINT.—2.† To put out of place; to remove.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose;*
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.
*Shak.*

3. In *alg.* to bring, as any term of an equation, over from one side to the other side. Thus, if $a+b=c$, and we make $a=c-b$, then $b$ is said to be *transposed.*—4. In *gram.* to change the natural order of words.—5. In *music*, to change the key of.

**Transpose**† (trans-pōz'), *n.* Transposition. *Puttenham.*

**Transposed** (trans-pōzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Being changed in place, and one put in the place of the other.—2. In *her.* reversed or turned contrariwise from the usual or proper position; as, a pile *transposed.*

**Transposing** (trans-pōz'ing), *a.* Having the quality of changeableness of place; as, the action of a *transposing* piano, whereby its keys can all be affected at once.

**Transposition** (trans-pō-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *transpositio, transpositionis.* See TRANSPOSE.] 1. The act of transposing; a changing of the places of things and putting each in the place before occupied by the other; as, the *transposition* of words in a sentence.

We have deprived ourselves of that liberty of *transposition* in the arrangement of words which the ancient languages enjoyed. *Dr. Blair.*

2. The state of being transposed or reciprocally changed in place.—3. In *alg.* the bringing over of any term of an equation from one side to the other side. This is done by changing the sign of the term so transposed from *plus* to *minus* or from *minus* to *plus*, and the operation is in effect subtracting the term from both sides of the equation when its sign is plus, and adding it to both sides when its sign is minus. If $a+x=b+c$; then by transposing $a$, we get $x=b+c-a$. If again $x-a=b+c$; then by transposing $-a$, we get $x=b+c+a$. The object of transposition is to bring all the known terms of an equation to one side, and all those that are unknown to the other side, in order to determine the value of the unknown terms with respect to those which are known.—4. In *rhet.* and *gram.* a change of the natural order of words in a sentence; words changed from their ordinary arrangement for the sake of effect.—5. In *music*, the transcription or performance of a composition in a key either higher or lower than the original.—6. In *med.* same as *Metathesis.—Transposition of the viscera*, a congenital vice of conformation, which consists in the viscera being found out of the situations they ordinarily occupy, the heart, for example, being on the right side, the liver on the left, &c. *Dunglison.*

**Transpositional** (trans-pō-zi'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to transposition.

The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *w* and *v*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say 'weal' for 'veal,' 'wicked' for 'vicked.' *Pegge.*

**Transpositive** (trans-poz'i-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to transposition; made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

The Italian retains the most of the ancient *transpositive* character. *Dr. Blair.*

**Transprint** (trans-print'), *v.t.* [*Trans* and *print.*] To print in the wrong place; to transfer to the wrong place in printing. [Printers use the word *transpose* when a *transposition* or mistake of this kind occurs.]

**Transprose**† (trans-prōz'), *v.t.* To change from prose into verse.

Instinct he follows and no further knows,
For to write verse with him is to *transprose.*
*Dryden.*

**Trans-shape** (trans-shāp'), *v.t.* To change into another form; to distort.

Thus did she . . . *trans-shape* thy particular virtues. *Shak.*
Suppose him *Trans-shaped* into an angel. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Trans-ship** (trans-ship'). See TRANSHIP.

**Trans-shipment** (trans-ship'ment), *n.* See TRANSHIPMENT.

**Transtra** (trans'tra), *n. pl.* [L.] In *Rom. arch.* the principal horizontal timbers in the roof of a building. *Gwilt.*

**Transubstantiate** (tran-sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transubstantiated;* ppr. *transubstantiating.* [Fr. *transsubstantier*, L.L. *transsubstantio, transsubstantiatum—L. trans*, across, over, and *substantia*, substance.] To change to another substance; as, *to transubstantiate* the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ, according to the Roman Catholic doctrine. 'To *transubstantiate* fish and fruits into flesh.' *Howell.*

O self-traitor, I do bring
The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

**Transubstantiation** (tran-sub-stan'shi-ā"-shon), *n.* Change of substance; specifically, in *theol.* the conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ, a belief held by Roman Catholics and others. The doctrine of transubstantiation is to be distinguished from that of the real presence, inasmuch as the latter may, and is generally understood to mean that the body of Christ coexists in and along with the elements, whereas according to the doctrine of transubstantiation the body of Christ takes the place of the elements, only the appearance of the latter remaining.

**Transubstantiator** (tran-sub-stan'shi-āt-ėr), *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation.

**Transudation** (tran-sū-dā'shon), *n.* The act or process of transuding; the process of oozing through membranes, or of passing off through the pores of a substance, as water or other fluid. The process is effected by either endosmose or exosmose, which are forms of a peculiar mechanical power belonging to porous bodies, which has been called *osmose force.* See OSMOSE.

**Transudatory** (tran-sū'da-to-ri), *a.* Passing by transudation.

**Transude** (tran-sūd'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *transuded;* ppr. *transuding.* [L. *trans*, across, through, and *sudo*, to sweat.] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a membrane or other porous substance, as water or other fluid; as, a liquid may *transude* through a membranous substance or texture, or through wood.

**Transume** (tran-sūm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *transumed;* ppr. *transuming.* [L. *transumo—trans*, across, through, and *sumo*, to take.] To take from one to another; to convert. [Rare.]

Bread and wine
*Transumed*, and taught to turn divine. *Crashaw.*

**Transumpt** (tran-sumt'), *n.* An old term for a copy of a writing or exemplification of a record.

The pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof offered them.
*Lord Herbert.*

—*An action of transumpt*, in *Scots law*, an action competent to any one having a partial interest in a writing, or immediate use for it, to support his titles or defences in other actions, directed against the custodier of the writing, calling upon him to exhibit it, in order that a copy or *transumpt* of it may be made and delivered to the pursuer.

**Transumption** (tran-sum'shon), *n.* [L. *transsumptio.* See TRANSUME.] 1. The act of taking from one place to another.—2. In *logic*, a syllogism by concession or agreement, used where a question proposed is transferred to another with this condition, that a proof of the latter should be admitted for a proof of the former. [Rare.]

**Transumptive** (tran-sum'tiv), *a.* [See above.] Taking from one to another; transferred from one to another; metaphorical.

Hereupon are intricate turnings, by a *transumptive* and metonymical kind of speech, called meanders. *Drayton.*

**Transvasate**† (trans-vā'sāt), *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *vas*, a vessel.] To transfuse or pour from one vessel to another. *Cudworth.*

**Transvasation**† (trans-vā-sā'shon), *n.* The act or process of transvasating. *Holland.*

**Transvection** (trans-vek'shon), *n.* [L. *transvectio, transvectionis*, from *transveho*, to carry across—*trans*, across, and *veho*, to carry.] The act of conveying or carrying over.

**Transverberate** (trans-vėr'bėr-āt), *v.t.* To beat or strike through. *Watts.*

**Transversal** (trans-vėrs'al), *a.* Transverse; running or lying across; as, a *transversal* line. See the noun.

The labarum is described as a long pike, intersected by a *transversal* beam. *Gibbon.*

**Transversal** (trans-vėrs'al), *n.* In *geom.* a line drawn across several others so as to cut them all, as when a line intersects the three sides of a triangle.

**Transversally** (trans-vėrs'al-li), *adv.* In a direction crosswise.

**Transverse** (trans-vėrs' or trans'vėrs), *a.* [L. *transversus*, pp. of *transverto*, to turn across—*trans*, across, and *verto*, to turn.] 1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; as, a *transverse* diameter or axis: used adverbially in following extract.

His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high
Fled and pursued *transverse* the resonant fugue.
*Milton.*

2. In *anat.* a term applied to muscles, vessels, &c., which lie in a direction across other parts; as, the *transverse* muscle of the abdomen; the *transverse* suture which runs across the face.—*Transverse axis* or *diameter*, in *conic sections*, the diameter which passes through the foci. In the ellipse it is the longest diameter; in the hyperbola it is the shortest, and in the parabola it is, like all the other diameters, infinite in length.—*Transverse magnet*, a magnet whose poles are not at the ends but at the sides, formed by a particular com-

bination of bar-magnets.—*Transverse partition*, in *bot.* a partition, as of a pericarp, at right angles with the valves, as in a silique.—*Transverse section.* See SECTION.—*Transverse strain*, in *mech.* the strain to which a beam is subjected when a force acts on it in a direction at right angles to its length, tending to bend it or break it across.

**Transverse** (trans-vėrs'), *n.* That which crosses or lies in a cross direction; a transverse axis. See under the adjective.

**Transverse** (trans-vėrs'), *v.t.* To overturn; to change. [Rare.]

**Transversely** (trans-vėrs'li), *adv.* In a transverse manner; in a cross direction; as, to cut a thing *transversely*.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

**Transvert** † (trans-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *verto*, to turn.] To cause to turn across; to transverse. *Chaucer.*

**Transvertible** (trans-vėrt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being transverted. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Transview** (trans-vū'), *v.t.* To look through.

Let us with eagles' eyes without offence
*Transview* the obscure things that do remain.
*Davies.*

**Transvolation** † (trans-vō-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *trans*, through, beyond, and *volo, volatum*, to fly.] Act of flying beyond.

Jesus had some extraordinary *transvolations* and acts of emigration beyond the lines of his even and ordinary conversation. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Transvolve** † (trans-volv'), *v.t.* [L. *trans*, over, and *volvo*, to roll.] To overturn; to break up. 'He who *transvolves* empires.' *Howell.*

**Transylvanian** (tran-sil-vā'ni-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Transylvania, a grand-duchy of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

**Transylvanian** (tran-sil-vā'ni-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Transylvania.

**Trant** † (tränt), *v.i.* Same as *Traunt.*

**Tranter** † (tränt'ėr), *n.* Same as *Traunter.*

**Trap** (trap), *n.* [A. Sax. *trappe, træppe, treppe*, a trap; O.H.G. *trapo*, whence It. *trappola*, a trap, snare, Er. *trappe*, a pitfall, *attraper*, to entrap; the root is perhaps that of *trip, tramp.*] 1. A contrivance that shuts suddenly and often with a spring, used for taking game and other animals; as, a *trap* for foxes.

We have locks to safeguard necessaries,
And pretty *traps* to catch the petty thieves.
*Shak.*

2. An ambush; a stratagem; any device or contrivance to betray or catch unawares.

Let their table be made a snare and a *trap*.
Rom. xi. 9.

Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shak.*

3. A game, and also one of the instruments used in playing the game, the others being a small bat and a ball. The trap is of wood, made like a slipper, with a hollow at the heel end, and a kind of wooden spoon, moving on a pivot, in the bowl of which the ball is placed. By striking the end or handle of the spoon the ball rises into the air, and the art of the game is to strike it as far as possible with the bat before it reaches the ground. The adversaries on the look-out, either by catching the ball, or by bowling it from the place where it falls and hitting the trap, take possession of the trap, bat, and ball, and try their own dexterity. 4. A contrivance applied to drains and soil-pipes to prevent effluvia from passing the place where they are situated. See DRAIN-TRAP.—5. A familiar name for a carriage, on springs, of any kind.

We shall find a better *trap* than this at the church door. *Thackeray.*

6. A sheriff's officer, or policeman. 'The *traps* know that we work together.' *Dickens.* [Slang.]

There's a couple of *traps* in Belston after him now. *H. Kingsley.*

7. Sagacity; acuteness; penetration; sharpness.

Some cunning persons that had found out his foible and ignorance of *trap*, first put him in great fright. *Roger North.*

—*To be up to trap, to understand trap*, to be very knowing or wide-awake. [Slang.]

His good lady . . . *understood trap* as well as any woman in the Mearns. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Trap** (trap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trapped*; ppr. *trapping.* 1. To catch in a trap; as, to *trap* foxes or beaver.—2. To insnare; to take by stratagem.

I *trapp'd* the foe. *Dryden.*

**Trap** (trap), *v.i.* To set traps for game; as, to *trap* for beaver.

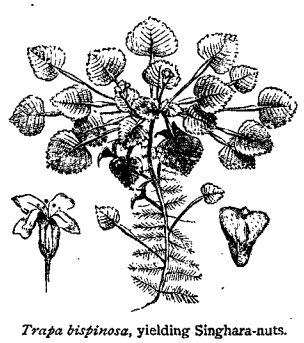
**Trap** (trap), *n.* [Dan. *trap*, Sw. *trapp*, G. *trapp*, from Dan. *trappe*, Sw. *trappa*, G. *treppe*, a stair, stairs; E. *trap*, a kind of ladder. The name was proposed by the Swedish mineralogist Bergman, owing to the terraced or step-like arrangement which may be traced in many of these igneous rocks.] In *geol.* a name rather loosely and vaguely applied to all the multifarious igneous rocks that belong to the palæozoic and secondary epochs, as distinct from the more ancient granites on the one hand, and the recent volcanic rocks on the other. A terraced or step-like arrangement may often be traced in many of these igneous rocks.—*Trap conglomerate.* Same as *Trap-tufa.*

**Trap** (trap), *n.* [D. *trap*, a step, a degree; Dan. *trappe*, a stair. See TRAP, the rock.] A kind of movable ladder or steps; a kind of ladder leading up to a loft. *Simmonds.*

**Trap** (trap), *n.* An article of luggage, or the like. See TRAPS.

**Trap** (trap), *v.t.* [O.E. *trappe*, a horse-cloth or housing; same word as Sp. *trapo*, L.L. *trapus*, cloth, probably also as Fr. *drap*, cloth, but the further origin is uncertain. *Attrap* was formerly in use also.] To adorn; to dress with ornaments. 'To deck his hearse, and *trap* his tomb-black steed.' *Spenser.* 'All of them on horses, and the horses richly *trapt*.' *Tennyson.* See TRAPPING.

**Trapa** (trap'a), *n.* [From L.L. *calcitrapa*, a caltrop.] A genus of aquatic plants, nat. order Haloragaceæ. The species are commonly called water-caltrops, and are found in the temperate parts of Europe and of Siberia, in the East Indies and China. The large seeds of them all are sweet and edible. Those of *T. bispinosa* are extensively cultivated in China and other parts of the East, where they form a common



*Trapa bispinosa*, yielding Singhara-nuts.

article of food, under the name of *Singhara-nuts*. *T. natans* is the water-chestnut. Its seeds—called Jesuits' nuts at Venice and Chataigne d'eau in France—are ground into flour and made into bread in the south of Europe.

**Trapan** (tra-pan'), *v.t.* [Perhaps from *trap*, but the formation is not clear. Comp. also It. *trapanare*, to cheat, to bore or perforate, from *trapano*, a boring instrument, a surgeon's trepan.] To insnare; to catch by stratagem. 'Can *trapan* a Jephtha into a vow and solemn oath.' *South.* More commonly written *Trepan.*

His principal misfortune being the losing company of a small bark which attended him, and having some of his people *trapanned* at Baldivia. *Anson's Voyage.*

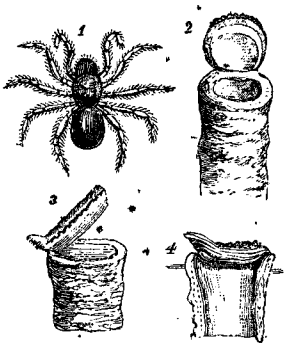
**Trapan** (tra-pan'), *n.* A snare; a stratagem. 'Nothing but gins, and snares, and *trapans* for souls.' *South.*

**Trapanner** (tra-pan'ėr), *n.* One who trapans or insnares. 'The insinuations of that old pander and *trapanner* of souls.' *South.*

**Trap-ball** (trap'bal), *n.* See TRAP, 3.

**Trap-bat** (trap'bat), *n.* A bat used at the game of trap.

**Trap-door** (trap'dōr), *n.* A door in a floor or roof, with which when shut it is flush or nearly so.—*Trap-door spiders*, a name given to spiders of the genera Ctenizа and Actinopus, separated by modern writers from the genus Mygale, remarkable for forming in the ground a habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is connected to the tube by a hinge. The lid is made of alternate layers of earth and web, and when shut can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding soil. There are many of these trap-door spiders known, as the *Ctenizа* (or *Mygale*) *cæmentaria* (also called the mason



Trap-door Spider. 1, The Spider. 2, 3, The Nest, in front and profile. 4, Section of the Nest.

spider), and *C. ionica* of Southern Europe, and the *C. nidulans* of Jamaica.

**Trape** (trāp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *traped*; ppr. *traping.* [Comp. D. and G. *trappen*, to tread, to tramp.] To trail along in an untidy manner; to walk carelessly and sluttishly; to run about idly; to traipse.

I am to go *traping* with Lady Kerry and Mrs. Pratt to see sights all this day. *Swift.*

**Trapelus** (trap'ė-lus), *n.* [Gr. *trapelos*, easily turned.] A genus of lizards having the form and teeth of the Agamæ, but the scales small and destitute of spines. They have no pores on the thighs. *T. ægyptius* is of small size, can puff out its body, and is remarkable for the changes of its colour, hence its French name *Le changeant d'Egypte.*

**Trapes** (trāps), *n.* [From *trape.*] A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.

From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg,
Than marry such a *trapes*. *Gay.*

**Trapes** (trāps), *v.i.* [From the noun. Also written *traipse* (which see).] To gad or flaunt about in a slatternly useless way. 'Our great flaunting, *trapesing*, impudent, lazy lacqueys.' *Thackeray.*

**Trapezate** (trap'e-zāt), *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

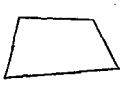
**Trapeze** (tra-pēz'), *n.* 1. A trapezium.—2. In *gymnastics*, a sort of swing, consisting of one or more cross-bars suspended by two cords at some distance from the ground, on which various exercises or feats are performed.

**Trapezian** (tra-pē'zi-an), *a.* [See TRAPEZIUM.] In *crystal.* having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between two bases.

**Trapeziform** (tra-pē'zi-form), *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

**Trapezihedron** (tra-pē'zi-hē"dron), *n.* [Gr. *trapezion*, a little table, and *hedra*, side.] Same as *Trapezohedron.*

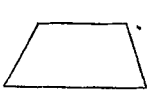
**Trapezium** (tra-pē'zi-um), *n.* pl. **Trapezia** (tra-pē'zi-a) or **Trapeziums** (tra-pē'zi-umz). [L., from Gr. *trapezion*, a little table, dim. of *trapeza*, a table.] 1. In *geom.* a plane figure contained under four straight lines, none of them parallel.—2. In *anat.* a bone of the carpus, the first of the second row: so named from its shape.



**Trapezius** (tra-pē'zi-us), *n.* In *anat.* a trapeziform muscle which serves to move the scapula in different directions.

**Trapezohedral** (tra-pē'zō-hē"dral), *a.* In *crystal.* pertaining to or having the form of a trapezohedron.

**Trapezohedron** (tra-pē'zō-hē"dron), *n.* In *crystal.* a solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezoidal planes.



**Trapezoid** (trap'e-zoid), *n.* [Gr. *trapezion*, a trapezium, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *geom.* a plane four-sided figure having two of its opposite sides parallel.

**Trapezoidal** (trap-e-zoi'dal), *a.* 1. Having the form of a trapezoid.—2. In *mineral.* having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar.—*Trapezoidal bone*, in *anat.* a bone of the second

row of the carpal bones, smaller than the trapezium.

**Trap-hole** (trap'hōl), *n.* *Milit.* see TROUS-DE-LOUP.

**Trappean** (trap-pē'an), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of trap or trap-rock.

**Trapper** (trap'ėr), *n.* 1. One who sets traps to catch animals, usually for furs. —2. In *mining*, a boy or girl in a coal-mine who opens the air-doors of the galleries for the passage of the coal-wagons.

**Trapping** (trap'ing), *n.* [From *trap*, to drape, to adorn.] A word, generally used in the plural, to denote ornamental accessories; as (*a*) specifically, the ornaments put on horses. 'Caparisons and steeds, bases and tinsel *trappings*.' *Milton.* (*b*) External and superficial decorations; ornaments generally; dress; finery. 'These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe.' *Shak.* 'The *trappings* of life, for ornament, not use.' *Dryden.*

**Trappist** (trap'ist), *n.* [From the abbey of La *Trappe*, in Normandy, the headquarters of the order.] A member of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1140, and remarkable for the austere life led by the monks. The discipline of the monastery, like that of many other wealthy religious communities, had gradually been very much relaxed, until the middle of the seventeenth century, when a return to the ancient austerity was effected under the rule of Armand Jean Boutilier de Rancé. The Trappists, according to their rules, must live on the coarsest fare, meat, fish, eggs, and wine being forbidden; they are bound to perpetual silence, unless in cases of necessity; their bed is a straw mattress with a coarse coverlet; their habit is never laid aside except in cases of extreme sickness. The daily routine of duties commences at two in the morning, and consists in prayer, religious exercises, and manual labour till eight in the evening, when they retire to rest. The order in course of time acquired houses through the rest of France, in Germany, England, the United States, and elsewhere.

**Trappistine** (trap'is-tīn), *n.* [From the *Trappists*, who manufacture it.] A liqueur, for the manufacture of which the Abbey of Grace-Dieu, near Besançon, in France, has acquired reputation.

**Trappous** (trap'us), *a.* Pertaining to the rock known as trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities; trappy.

**Trappures,† Trappours,†** *n. pl.* The trappings or cloths with which horses were covered for parade. *Chaucer.*

**Trappy** (trap'i), *a.* Of, or relating to, or resembling trap-rock.

**Trap-rock** (trap'rok). See TRAP.

**Traps** (traps), *n. pl.* [Short for *trappings*.] Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, &c.; goods; furniture; luggage.

> A couple of horses carry us and our *traps*. *Thackeray.*
>
> On the first *hint* of disease pack up your *traps* and your good lady, and go and live in the watch-house across the river. *Kingsley.*

**Trap-stair** (trap'stār), *n.* A narrow staircase, or encased ladder, surmounted by a trap-door.

**Trap-stick** (trap'stik), *n.* A stick used at the game of trap; an object resembling such a stick: applied in the quotation to a slender leg.

> These had made a foolish swop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calfs. *Addison.*

**Trap-tree** (trap'trē), *n.* A species of Artocarpus which furnishes a glutinous gum used as bird-lime. The fibre of the bark is used for fishing-lines, cordage, and nets in Singapore. *Simmonds.*

**Trap-tufa, Trap-tuff** (trap'tū-fa, trap'tuf), *n.* In *geol.* a kind of sandstone composed of fragments and earthy materials from trap-rocks cemented together.

**Trash** (trash), *n.* [Origin doubtful. Comp. Prov. G. *trasch*, that which is *thrashed*, *träsch*, *träst*, refuse of grapes; also Icel. *tros*, droppings, rubbish, leaves and twigs picked up for fuel. In 4 and 5 directly from the verb, under which another origin is suggested.] 1. Any waste or worthless matter; good-for-nothing stuff; rubbish; refuse; dross; dregs.

> Who steals my purse, steals *trash*. *Shak.*
>
> O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel. *Garth.*

2. Loppings of trees; bruised canes, &c. In the West Indies, the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called *field-trash;* the bruised and macerated rind of canes is called *cane-trash;* and both are called *trash.* 3. A worthless person.

> I suspect this *trash*
> To be a party in this injury. *Shak.*

4. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck to retard his speed. Hence— 5. A clog or encumbrance in a metaphorical sense.

**Trash** (trash), *v.t.* [See the noun. Comp. also Fr. *étrécir*, to narrow, straiten, keep short, &c.] 1. To free from superfluous twigs or branches; to lop; to crop; as, to *trash* trees; to *trash* ratoons in sugar-cane culture.—2. To crush or humiliate; to wear out; to beat down.

> Being naturally of a spare and thin body, and thus restlessly *trashing* it out with reading, writing, preaching, and travelling, he hastened his death. *Life of Bp. Jewell*, 1685.

3. To maltreat; to jade; to abuse; as, to *trash* a horse. [Scotch.]—4. To hold back by a leash or halter, as a dog in pursuing game; hence, to retard; to clog; to encumber; to hinder.

> Among other encumbrances and delays in our ways to heaven, there is no one that doth so clog and *trash*, so disadvantage and backward us . . . as a contentedness in a formal worship of God. *Hammond.*
>
> Without the most furious haste on the part of the Kalmucks, there was not a chance for them, burdened and *trashed* as they were, to anticipate so agile and light cavalry as the Cossacks in seizing this important pass. *De Quincey.*

**Trash** (trash), *v.i.* To follow with violence and trampling. 'A guarded lackey to run before it, and pied liveries to come *trashing* after it.' *Puritan* (old play), 1607.

**Trash-house** (trash'hous), *n.* A building on a sugar estate where the cane-stalks from which the juice has been expressed are stored for fuel. *Simmonds.*

**Trash-ice** (trash'īs), *n.* Crumbled ice mixed with water.

**Trashily** (trash'i-li), *adv.* In a trashy manner.

**Trashiness** (trash'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trashy.

**Trashtrie** (trash'tri), *n.* Trash. 'Sauce, ragouts, and siklike *trashtrie*.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Trashy** (trash'i), *a.* Composed of or resembling trash, rubbish, or dross; waste; rejected; worthless; useless; as, a *trashy* novel.

> A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

**Trass** (tras), *n.* [Prov. G. *trass*, *tarrass*, trass, probably from Fr. *terrasse*, a terrace, earthwork, from L. *terra*, earth.] Pumiceous conglomerate, a volcanic production, consisting of ashes and scoriæ thrown out from the Eifel volcanoes, on the Rhine, near Coblentz. It is equivalent, or nearly so, to the puzzolana of the Neapolitans, and is used as a cement. The same name is given to a coarse sort of plaster or mortar made from several other argillo-ferruginous minerals, used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water. Dutch trass is made of a soft rock found near Collen, on the lower part of the Rhine. It is burned like lime, and reduced to powder in mills. It is of a grayish colour. Written also *Tarrace*, *Tarrass*, *Terras.*

**Trast,†** For *Traced.* *Spenser.*

**Trate,† Trat,†** *n.* A term of contempt for an old woman; a witch. *Chaucer.*

**Traulism†** (trą'lizm), *n.* [Gr. *traulismos*, from *traulizō*, to lisp or stammer.] A stammering. *Dalgarno.*

**Traumatic** (trą-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *trauma*, a wound.] 1. Pertaining to or applied to wounds.—2. Vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds.—3. Produced by wounds; as, *traumatic* tetanus.

**Traumatic** (trą-mat'ik), *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

**Traumatism** (trą'mat-izm), *n.* [See TRAUMATIC.] In *pathol.* the condition of the system occasioned by a grave wound.

**Trauncet** (trąns), *n.* A trance.

**Traunt†** (trąnt), *v.i.* [D. *tranten*, to walk slowly; D. and L.G. *trant*, a walk.] To carry about wares for sale; to hawk. Written also *Trant.*

**Traunter†** (trąnt'ėr), *n.* One who traunts; a pedlar.

**Travado, Travat** (tra-vā'dō, trav'at), *n.* A heavy squall, with sudden gusts of wind, lightning, and rain, on the coast of North America. Like the African tornado it commences with a black cloud in calm weather and a clear sky. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Travail** (tra'vāl), *v.i.* [Formerly also *traveil*, *travel*, from Fr. *travailler*, to labour, to toil, to torment, from *travail*, labour, work, toil, fatigue, trouble, &c.; also an apparatus or contrivance of bars to restrain a vicious horse or to keep it quiet while being shod, &c., from L. *trabs*, a beam; similarly It. *travaglio*, Pg. *trabalho*, Sp. *trabajo*. *Travel* is the same word.] 1.† To labour with pain; to toil. 'Slothful persons who will not *travail* for their livings.' *Latimer.*—2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in parturition.

> And Rachel *travailed*, and she had hard labour. Gen. xxxv. 16.

**Travail†** (trav'āl), *v.t.* To harass; to tire.

> As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

**Travail** (trav'āl), *n.* 1.† Labour with pain; severe toil.

> As everything of price, so doth this require *travail*. *Hooker.*

2. Parturition; as, an easy *travail*.

> In the time of her *travail* behold . . . twins were in her womb. Gen. xxxviii. 27.

**Travailous†** (trav'āl-us), *a.* Causing travail; laborious; toilsome. *Wycliffe.*

**Trave** (trāv), *n.* [O.Fr. *tref*, It. *trave*, a cross-beam, from L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam; in meaning 2 from Fr. *entraves*, shackles for a horse's legs—*en*, in, and L. *trabs*. See TRAVAIL.] 1.† A cross-beam; a beam or timber-work crossing a building. *Maundrell.*—2. A wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while shoeing.

**Travel** (trav'el), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *travelled;* ppr. *travelling.* [A different orthography and application of *travail*.] 1. To pass or make a journey from place to place, either on foot, on horseback, or in any conveyance, as a carriage, ship, or the like; to go to or visit distant or foreign places; to journey; as, to *travel* for health, for pleasure, for improvement, or the like.

> Fain would I *travel* to some foreign shore,
> So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*
>
> His kinsman *travelling* on his own affair,
> Was charged by Valence to bring home the child. *Tennyson.*

Specifically—2. To make a journey or journeys, or to go about from place to place for the purpose of obtaining orders for goods, collecting accounts, &c., for a commercial house; as, he has *travelled* over ten years for the same firm.—3. To proceed or advance in any way; to move; to pass.

> Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*
>
> News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

4.† To labour; to travail.

> If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

**Travel** (trav'el), *v.t.* 1. To journey over; to pass; as, to *travel* the whole kingdom of England. 'I *travel* this profound.' *Milton.* 2.† To cause or force to journey.

> The corporations shall not be *travelled* forth from their franchises. *Spenser.*

**Travel** (trav'el), *n.* 1. The act of travelling or journeying; particularly, a journeying to a distant country or countries; as, he is much improved by *travel;* the gentleman has just returned from his *travels.*

> *Travel* in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon.*

2. *pl.* An account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; a book that relates occurrences in travelling; as, *travels* in Italy.

> Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences, as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

3.† Labour; toil.

> After this thy *travel* sore
> Sweet rest seize thee evermore. *Milton.*

4.† Travail; parturition; pains of childbirth.

**Travelled** (trav'eld), *p.* and *a.* Having made journeys; having gained knowledge or experience by travelling; hence, experienced; knowing. 'The *travell'd* thane, Athenian Aberdeen.' *Byron.*

> I am not much *travelled* in the history of modern times. *Fielding.*

**Traveller** (trav'el-ėr), *n.* 1. One who travels in any way; one who makes a journey; or who is on his way from place to place; a wayfarer.

> The weary *traveller*, wandering that way,
> Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Spenser.*

2. One who visits foreign countries; one who explores regions more or less unknown;

as, he had been a great *traveller* in his time; the great African *traveller*, Dr. Livingstone.

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon.*

3. A person who travels for a merchant, or mercantile company, to solicit orders for goods, collect accounts, and the like.—4. *Naut.* an iron thimble or thimbles with a rope spliced round them, forming a kind of tail or species of gromet, and serving to facilitate the hoisting or lowering of the top-gallant yards. Two of them are fixed on each back-stay, on which they slide up and down like the ring of a curtain upon its rod.

**Traveller's-joy** (trav'el-ėrz-joi), *n.* A plant of the genus Clematis, the *C. Vitalba*. See CLEMATIS.

**Travellers'-tree** (trav'el-ėrz-trē), *n.* See RAVENALA.

**Travelling** (trav'el-ing), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or used in travel: a term often applied to strong-made, compact, handy articles adapted for the use of travellers, and to stand the wear and tear of a journey; as, a *travelling* suit; a *travelling trunk* or bag. 'Setting down my *travelling* box.' *Swift.*—2. Incurred by travel; as, *travelling* expenses.

**Travelling-crane** (tra'vel-ing-krān), *n.* A crane fixed on a carriage which may be moved on rails. Such cranes are common on wharfs for loading and unloading vessels, and are frequently erected on a strong scaffolding or framework in building, for lifting stones or heavy material on to the scaffold, to the top of the walls, &c., of a house that is being erected.

**Travel-stained** (trav'el-stānd), *a.* Having the clothes, &c., soiled with the marks of travelling.

**Travel-tainted**† (trav'el-tānt-ed), *a.* Tainted or stained by travel; hence, worn out; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts; and here, *travel-tainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shak.*

**Travers**† (trav'ėrs), *adv.* [See TRAVERSE.] Across; athwart.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shak.*

**Traversable** (trav'ėrs-a-bl), *a.* [See TRAVERSE.] 1. Capable of being traversed or crossed.

The land of philosophy contains partly an open, champaign country, passable by every common understanding, and partly a range of woods, *traversable* only by the speculative. *Abraham Tucker.*

2. Capable of being traversed or denied; as, a *traversable* allegation.

**Traverse** (trav'ėrs), *adv.* [See the adjective.] Athwart; crosswise. Pronounced by Milton tra-vers'.

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views; their order due—
Their visages and stature as of gods. *Milton.*

**Traverse** (trav'ėrs), *a.* [O. Fr. *travers, transvers*, from L. *transversus—trans*, across, and *versus*, pp. of *verto*, to turn.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages. *Sir J. Hayward.*

—*Traverse sailing* (*naut.*), the case in plane sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts *traversing* or lying more or less athwart each other. For all these actual courses and distances run on each, a single equivalent imaginary course and distance may be found which the ship would have described had she sailed direct for the place of destination; finding this single course is called *working* or *resolving a traverse*, which is effected by trigonometrical computation or by the aid of a *traverse-table* (which see).

**Traverse** (trav'ėrs), *n.* 1. Anything that traverses or crosses; a transverse piece; a cross piece.—2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; an untoward accident.

He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

3. In *fort.* a trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank; also, a wall raised across a work.—4. *Naut.* the crooked or zigzag line or track described by a ship when compelled by contrary winds or currents to sail on different courses. See under TRAVERSE, *a.*—5. In *arch.* a transverse piece in a timber roof; also, a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building.

There is a *traverse* placed in the loft where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

6. In *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings. When the *traverse* or denial comes from the defendant the issue is tendered in this manner, 'and of this he puts himself on the country.' When the *traverse* lies on the plaintiff, he prays 'this may be inquired of by the country.' The technical words introducing a traverse are *absque hoc*, without this; that is, without this which follows.—7. In *geom.* a line lying across a figure or other lines; a transversal.—8. In *gun.* the turning of a gun so as to make it point in any required direction.—9.† A turning; a trick.

Many shifts and subtile *traverses* were overwrought by this occasion. *Proceedings against Garnet* (1606).

—*Traverse of an indictment*, in *law*, (*a*) the denial of an indictment by a plea of not guilty; (*b*) the postponement of the trial of an indictment after a plea of not guilty thereto: a course now prohibited by statute 14 and 15 Vict. c.

**Traverse** (trav'ėrs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *traversed;* ppr. *traversing*. 1. To cross; to lay in a cross direction.

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct; to bring to nought.

Frog thought to *traverse* this new project. *Arbuthnot.*

I cannot but admit the force of this reasoning, which I yet hope to *traverse* by the following considerations. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To wander over; to cross in travelling; as, to *traverse* the habitable globe. 'What seas you *traversed*, and what fields you fought.' *Pope.*—4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

5. In *gun.* to turn and point in any direction; as, to *traverse* a cannon.—6. In *carp.* to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; as, to *traverse* a board.—7. In *law*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged. When the plaintiff or defendant advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and *traverses* what the other party has affirmed.—*To traverse an indictment.* See under TRAVERSE, *n.*—*To traverse a yard* (*naut.*), to brace it aft.

**Traverse** (trav'ėrs), *v.i.* 1. In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. 'To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*.' *Shak.*—2. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel; as, the needle of a compass *traverses;* if it does not *traverse* well it is an unsafe guide.—3. In the *manege*, to move or walk crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.

**Traverse-board** (trav'ėrs-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* a thin circular piece of board, marked with all the points of the compass, and having eight holes bored for each point, and eight small pegs hanging from the centre of the board. It is used to record the different courses run by a ship during the period of a watch (four hours or eight half hours). This record is kept by putting a peg in that point of the compass whereon the ship has run each half hour.

**Traversed** (trav'ėrst), *a.* In *her.* turned to the sinister side of the shield.

**Traverser** (trav'ėrs-ėr), *n.* 1. One who traverses; specifically, in *law*, one who traverses or opposes a plea.—2. In *rail.* a traverse-table.

**Traverse-sailing** (trav'ėrs-sāl-ing), *n.* See under TRAVERSE, *a.*

**Traverse-table** (trav'ėrs-tā-bl), *n.* 1. In *navig.* a table containing the difference of latitude and the departure made on each individual course and distance in a traverse by means of which the difference of latitude and departure made upon the whole, as well as the equivalent single course and distance, may be readily determined. For facilitating the resolving of traverses, tables have been calculated for all units of distance run, from 1 to 300 miles or more, with every angle of the course which is a multiple of 10′, together with the corresponding differences of latitude and departure. Such a table is useful for many other purposes.

2. In *rail.* a platform with one or more tracks, and arranged to move laterally on wheels, for shifting carriages, &c., from one line of rails to another; a traverser. *Goodrich.*

**Traversing-plate** (trav'ėrs-ing-plāt), *n.* *Milit.* one of two iron plates nailed on the hind part of a truck-carriage of guns where the handspike is used to traverse the gun.

**Traversing-platform** (trav'ėrs-ing-plat-form), *n.* In *artillery*, a platform to support a gun and carriage, which can be easily traversed or turned round a real or imaginary pivot near the muzzle by means of its trucks running on iron circular racers let into the ground. There are *common, dwarf,* and *casemate traversing-platforms.*

**Travertin, Travertine** (trav'ėr-tin), *n.* [It. *travertino, tibertino, tiburtino*, L. *lapis Tiburtinus*, from being formed by the waters of Anio at *Tibur*, now Tivoli.] A white concretionary limestone, usually compact, hard, and semi-crystalline, deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution. Travertin is abundant in different parts of Italy, and a large proportion of the edifices of ancient and modern Rome are built of this stone.

**Travesty** (trav'es-ti), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *travestied;* ppr. *travestying*. [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise, to travesty, from L. *trans*, over, and *vestio*, to clothe.] To give such a literary treatment or setting to as to render ridiculous or ludicrous after having been previously handled seriously; to burlesque; to parody. See the noun.

One would imagine that John Dennis, or some other poet of the Dunciad, had been here attempting to *travesty* this description of the restoration of Eurydice to life. *J. Warton.*

**Travesty** (trav'es-ti), *n.* A literary term used to denote a burlesque treatment or setting of a subject which had been originally handled in a serious or lofty manner. The term should never be confounded with *parody*, in which, strictly speaking, the subject-matter and characters are changed, and the language and style of the original humorously imitated, whereas in *travesty* the characters and the subject-matter remain substantially the same, the language becoming grotesque, frivolous, and absurd.

**Travis** (trav'is), *n.* 1. Same as *Trave*, 1 and 2.—2. A partition between two stalls in a stable.

**Trawl** (trąl), *n.* [A form of *trail*.] 1. A long line, sometimes upwards of a mile in length, from which short lines with baited hooks are suspended, used in cod, ling, haddock and mackerel fishing.—2. A trawl-net.

**Trawl** (trąl), *v.i.* To fish with a trawl-net.

**Trawl-beam** (trąl'bēm), *n.* The wooden beam by which the mouth of a trawl-net is kept extended. It is usually about 40 feet long. See cut TRAWL-NET.

**Trawl-boat** (trąl'bōt), *n.* A boat used in fishing with trawls or trawl-nets.

**Trawler** (trąl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who trawls; a fisherman who uses a trawl-net.—2. A fishing vessel which uses a trawl-net.

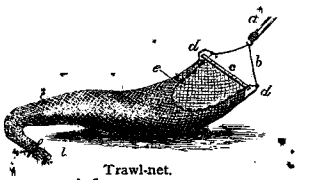
**Trawler-man**† (trąl'ėr-man), *n.* A fisherman who uses unlawful arts and engines to destroy fish. *Cowell.*

**Trawl-head** (trąl'hed), *n.* One of two upright iron frames at either extremity of the trawl-beam, which assist by their weight to keep the trawl-net on the ground. See cut TRAWL-NET.

**Trawling** (trąl'ing), *n.* The act of fishing with a trawl-net. It is the mode chiefly adopted in deep-sea fishing, and by which the greater quantity of the fish for the London market is taken, with the exception of herring and mackerel. Cod, whiting, and other white fish are taken by it in large numbers, and some kinds of flat fish, as soles, can scarcely be taken in any other way. Trawling can be practised only on smooth bottom, as a rough bottom would destroy the net. The vessels employed in it on the east coast of England are from 35 to 60 tons, and the fishers often remain out for six weeks. The term is often incorrectly applied in Scotland to a mode of catching herrings by fishing with the seine.

**Trawl-net** (trąl'net), *n.* A net for dragging along the sea behind a boat, much employed in deep-sea fishing, being useful only for taking fish which lie near or on the bottom. It is a triangular purse-shaped net, usually about 70 feet long, about 40 feet broad at the mouth, diminishing to 4 or 5 at the cod which forms the extremity farthest from the boat, and is about 10 feet long, and o

nearly uniform breadth. The mouth is kept extended by a wooden beam. The net is furnished with two interior pockets, one on



Trawl-net.

*a*, Trawl-warp; *b*, Bridle; *c*, Trawl-beam; *d d*, Trawl-heads; *e*, Ground-rope; *f*, Tail of net, which is tied for the convenience of opening and examining the net.

each side, for securing the fish turning back from the cod.

**Trawl-warp** (trawl'wärp), *n.* The rope forming the connection between the boat and trawl-net when it is overboard.

**Tray** (trā), *n.* [O.E. *treie*, *treghe*, A.Sax. *tryge*, closely connected with *trough*, A.Sax. *trog*.] 1. A small shallow trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow, used for various domestic purposes, as kneading, mincing, &c.—2. A sort of salver or waiter on which cups or other dishes and the like are presented.

**Tray** (trā), *n.* [Fr. *trois*, three.] A projection on the antler of a stag. 'With brow, bay, *tray*, and crockets complete.' *W. Black.*

**Trayet** (trā), *n.* [A. Sax. *trega*, vexation, annoyance; Icel. *trega*, to grieve.] Trouble; annoyance; anger.—*Half in tray and tene*, half in sorrow, half in anger.

**Tray-trip** (trā'trip), *n.* An ancient game at dice, in which success probably depended in throwing a *trois* or three.

Shall I play my freedom at *tray-trip*, and become thy bondslave? *Shak.*

**Tre,**† *n.* A tree; wood.—*Cristes tre*, the cross. *Chaucer.*

**Treacher, Treachour** (trech'ėr, trech'or), *n.* [O. Fr. *tricheor*. Mod. Fr. *tricheur*, a trickster, from O. Fr. *tricher*, *trecher*, to cheat, to trick; of Germanic origin, and probably from D. *trek*, a drawing, a pull, a stroke, a trick. See TRICK.] A traitor.

Play not two parts,
*Treacher* and coward both. *Beau. & Fl.*

Your wife, an honest woman,
Is meat twice sod to you, sir; O, you *treachour*.
*B. Jonson.*

**Treacherous** (trech'ėr-us), *a.* [See TREACHER, TREACHERY.] 1. Characterized by or involving treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust.

Thou common friend, that's without faith or love
For such is a friend now; *treacherous* man!
Thou hast beguiled my hopes. *Shak.*

2. Having a good, fair, or sound appearance, but worthless or bad in character or nature; deceptive; illusory; not to be depended on or trusted to; as, *treacherous* ice; a *treacherous* memory.—SYN. Faithless, perfidious, false, insidious, plotting.

**Treacherously** (trech'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a treacherous manner; by violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; faithlessly; perfidiously; as, to surrender a fort to an enemy *treacherously;* to disclose a secret *treacherously*.

You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me. *Otway.*

**Treacherousness** (trech'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being treacherous; breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness; deceptiveness.

**Treachery** (trech'ėr-i), *n.* [O.E. *treccherie*, Fr. *tricherie*, trickery, from *tricher*, *trecher*, to cheat. See TREACHER.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct; treason; perfidy. 'Kings that fear their subjects' *treachery.*' *Shak.*

Those that betray them do no *treachery*. *Shak.*

**Treachetour**† (trech'et-ur), *n.* [See TREACHER.] A traitor.

Abide, ye captive *treachetours* untrew. *Spenser.*

**Treacle** (trē'kl), *n.* [O.Fr. *triacle*, corrupted from L. *theriaca*, from Gr. *thēriaka* (*pharmaka*, drugs, understood), antidotes against the bites of venomous animals, from *thērion*, a wild beast, dim. of *thēr*, an animal. See DEER.] 1. A medicinal compound of various ingredients, formerly believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of poison, particularly the effects of the bite of a serpent. See THERIAC.

Offenders now, the chiefest, do begin
To strive for grace, and expiate their sin:
All winds blow fair that did the world embroil,
Your vipers *treacle* yield, and scorpions oil.
*Waller.*

'*Treacle*,' or '*triacle*,' as Chaucer wrote it, was originally a Greek word, and wrapped up in itself the once popular belief (an anticipation, by the way, of homœopathy), that a confection of the viper's flesh was the most potent antidote against the viper's bite. *Trench.*

2. The spume of sugar in sugar refineries: so called from resembling the ancient compound in appearance or supposed medicinal properties. Treacle is obtained in refining sugar; molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. The term treacle, however, is very often used for molasses.—3. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c.

**Treacle-mustard** (trē'kl-mus-tėrd), *n.* The common name of a British cruciferous plant *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. It has obtained this name from having been used as an ingredient in the famous Venice treacle or theriac. The seeds are said to have been used for destroying worms in children, whence it has another popular name, viz. *wormseed*.

**Treacle-water** (trē'kl-wa-tėr), *n.* A compound cordial, distilled with a spirituous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle or theriac.

**Treacly** (trē'kl-i), *a.* Composed of or like treacle.

**Tread** (tred), *v.i.* pret. *trod;* pp. *trod*, *trodden;* ppr. *treading*. [A. Sax. *tredan*, pret. *træd*, pp. *treden;* O.Fris. *treda*, D. and L.G. *treden*, Dan. *træde*, Icel. *troda* (*trotha*), G. *treten*, Goth. *trudan*, to tread. *Trade* is from this verb, and perhaps *trudge*. Other connections doubtful.] 1. To set the foot down or on the ground; to press with the foot.

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flow'rs shall rise.
*Pope.*

2. To press or be put down on the ground.

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall *tread* shall be yours. Deut. xi. 24.

3. To walk with a more or less measured, stately, guarded, or cautious step. 'Ye that stately *tread* or lowly creep.' *Milton.*—4. To copulate, as fowls.—*To tread on* or *upon*, (*a*) to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.

Thou shalt *tread upon* their high places.
Deut. xxxiii. 29.

(*b*) To follow closely. 'Year *treads on* year.' *Wordsworth.*—*To tread upon the heels of*, to follow close upon.

One woe doth *tread upon* another's *heel*. *Shak.*

**Tread** (tred), *v.t.* 1. To step or walk on. 'Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw.' *Prior.*—2. To beat or press with the feet; as, to *tread* land when too light; a well-*trodden* path.—3. To accomplish, perform, or execute by motions of the feet; hence, either to walk or dance.

They have measured many a mile
To *tread* a measure with you on this grass. *Shak.*
I am resolved . . . to *tread* a pilgrimage
To fair Jerusalem. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will he *tread* them under that rise up against us. Ps. xliv. 5.

5. To copulate with; to cover: said of the male bird.—*To tread down*, to crush or destroy, as by trampling under foot. '*Tread down* the wicked.' Job xl. 12. 'Let him *tread down* my life.' Ps. vii. 5.—*To tread out*, (*a*) to press out with the feet; to press out, as wine or wheat.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he *treadeth out* the corn. Deut. xxv. 4.

(*b*) To destroy, extinguish, or obliterate, as by treading or trampling.

A little fire is quickly *trodden out*. *Shak.*

—*To tread the stage* or *the boards*, to act as a stage-player; to perform a part in a drama. —*To tread the water*, in swimming, to move the feet and hands regularly up and down, while keeping the body in an erect position, in order to keep the head above the water, as when a swimmer is tired or the like.

**Tread** (tred), *n.* 1. A step or stepping; footing; pressure with the foot; as, a nimble *tread;* cautious *tread;* doubtful *tread*.

She is coming, my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a *tread*,
My heart would hear her, and beat. *Tennyson.*

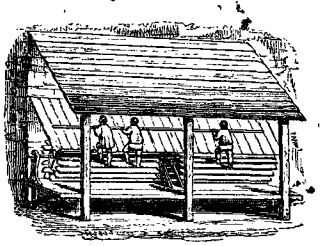
2.† Way; track; path. Also written *Trade*. 3. The act of copulation in birds.—4. The cicatricle or germinating point on the yolk of an egg.—5. Manner of stepping; as, a horse has a good *tread*.—6. The flat or horizontal part of a step or stair.—7. The length of a ship's keel.—8. The bearing surface of a wheel on a road or rail.—9. The part of a rail on which the wheels bear.—10. The part of a stilt on which the foot rests.—11. That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which touches the ground in walking.—12. The top of the banquette of a fortification on which soldiers stand to fire.

**Treader** (tred'ėr), *n.* One who treads.

The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. Is. xvi. 10.

**Treadle** (tred'l), *n.* 1. The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the *tread* or foot. Spelled also *Treddle*.—2. The albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white: so called because formerly believed to be the sperm of the cock.

**Treadmill** (tred'mil), *n.* A machine employed in prison discipline, and introduced into British prisons in 1817. The usual form is a wheel 16 feet long and 5 in diameter, having on the periphery twenty-four equidistant steps. The wheel is caused to revolve by the weight of the prisoners tread-



Treadmill.

ing on these steps. During the operation the prisoners have the support of a horizontal handrail, and the work and speed is graduated by a brake controlled by an overseer. Its use as part of the machinery of hard-labour punishments is now greatly restricted, as the weak and the strong are by it compelled to equal exertion.

**Tread-wheel** (tred'whēl), *n.* A wheel turned by men or animals either by climbing or pushing with the feet. Such wheels having a rope wound round the axle supporting buckets were an ancient device for raising water; and like their modern congeners in the treadmills were frequently used as a means of prison discipline.

**Treague**† (trēg), *n.* [Sp. Pg. and It. *tregua*, L.L. *treuga*, from O.H.G. *triuwa*, Goth. *triggva*. See TRUE, TRUCE.] A truce.

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,
Into her lodging to repair a while. *Spenser.*

**Treason** (trē'zon), *n.* [O.E. *trezoun*, *trèsun*, *traison*, O.Fr. *traison*, *traisson*, Mod. Fr. *trahison*, from L. *traditio*, from *trado*, to give or deliver over or up—*trans*, over, and *do*, to give. *Treason* and *tradition* are doublets. See TRADITION.] A betraying, treachery, or breach of faith, especially by a subject against the sovereign, liege lord, or chief authority of the state. Treason against the sovereign has, in England, been always regarded as *high treason*, in contradistinction to certain offences against private superiors, which were formerly ranked as *petit* or *petty treason*. (See under PETIT.) There are a number of different species of treason, five of which were declared by an act passed in the time of Edward III. (1) When a subject doth compass or imagine the death of the king, of his queen, or of their eldest son and heir. (2) If a man do violate the king's companion (that is, wife), or the king's eldest daughter unmarried, or the wife of the king's eldest son and heir. (3) If a man do levy war against the king within the realm. (4) Adhering to the king's enemies in his realm, or giving them aid or comfort. (5) Slaying the chancellor, treasurer, or king's justices. Several other kinds of treason were subsequently defined; thus in the time of Anne attempts to subvert the Act of Settlement were so characterized. So after the accession of Queen Victoria the marrying or promoting the marriage of any child of the present queen, being under eighteen years of age, should the crown

have descended to him or her, without the written consent of the regent and parliament was declared treason. Misprision or bare concealment of treason is no longer a capital offence. The counterfeiting of the king's privy or great seal and of the king's money was at one time also regarded as treason. The former punishment for treason was that the condemned should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there to be hanged and disembowelled alive, and then beheaded and quartered; and a conviction was followed by forfeiture of land and goods, and attainder of blood; but this is now restricted to hanging, forfeiture and attainder being abolished by 33 and 34 Vict. xxiii. In the United States treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

*Treason* doth never prosper; what's the reason?
Why, if it prosper, none dare call it *treason*.
*Harrington.*

**Treasonable** (trē'zon-a-bl), *a.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and *treasonable* practices.
*Clarendon.*

SYN. Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious, insidious.

**Treasonableness** (trē'zon-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being treasonable.

**Treasonably** (trē'zon-a-bli), *adv.* In a treasonable manner.

**Treason-felony** (trē'zon-fel'o-ni), *n.* In *law*, the offence of compassing, imagining, devising, or intending to depose or deprive the present queen from the crown, or to levy war within the realm, in order to forcibly compel her to change her measures, or to intimidate either house of parliament, or to excite an invasion in any of her majesty's dominions. Treason-felony is punishable with penal servitude for life or for any term not less than five years.

**Treasonous** (trē'zon-us), *a.* Treasonable.

I all the afternoon in the coach, reading the *treasonous* book of the court of King James, printed a great while ago, and worth reading, though ill intended. *Pepys.*

**Treasure** (trezh'ūr), *n.* [O.E. *tresoure*, Fr. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus*, from Gr. *thēsauros*, a store, treasure, from *the*, the root of *tithēmi*, to put or place, whence also *thesis*, anti*thesis*, *theme*, &c.] 1. Wealth accumulated; riches hoarded; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve. 'The unsunn'd heaps of miser's *treasure*.' *Milton.*—2. A great quantity of anything collected for future use.

We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. Jer. xli. 8.

3. Something very much valued.

Ye shall be a peculiar *treasure* to me. Ex. xix. 5.

Hath he not always *treasures*, always friends,
The good great man? Three *treasures*, love and light
And calm thoughts. *Coleridge.*

**Treasure** (trezh'ūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *treasured*; ppr. *treasuring*. 1. To hoard up; to lay up in store; to collect and reposit, either money or other precious or valuable things, for future use, or for the sake of preserving or keeping from harm; to accumulate; to store; as, to *treasure* or *treasure up* gold and silver: usually with *up*.

And her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the Lord; it shall not be *treasured* nor laid up. Isa. xxiii. 18.

2. To retain carefully in the mind; as, to *treasure up* words of wisdom,

My remembrance *treasures* honest thoughts.
*Pope.*

The patient search and vigil long
Of him who *treasures up* a wrong. *Byron.*

3. To regard as precious; to prize.

**Treasure-city** (trezh'ūr-si-ti), *n.* A city for stores and magazines. Ex. i. 11.

**Treasure-house** (trezh'ūr-hous), *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept; a place where hoarded riches or precious things are kept.

Gather together into your spirit, and its *treasure-house*, the memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former senses of the divine favours.
*Jer. Taylor.*

**Treasurer** (trezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority; one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies.—*Lord high treasurer*, formerly the third great officer of the crown, who had under his charge and government all the king's revenue, which is kept in the exchequer; but at present the duties of the lord high treasurer are discharged by commissioners entitled *lords of the treasury*. See TREASURY.—*Lord high treasurer of Scotland*, formerly an officer whose duty it was to examine and pass the accounts of the sheriffs and others concerned in levying the revenues of the kingdom, to receive resignations of lands and other subjects, and to revise, compound, and pass signatures, gifts of tutory, &c. In 1663 the lord high treasurer was declared president of the court of exchequer.—*Treasurer of the household*, an official in the lord-steward's department of the royal household of the United Kingdom, who bears a white staff, and ranks next to the lord-steward, for whom he is empowered to act in his absence. He is always a member of the privy-council, and his tenure of office is dependent on that of the ministry.—*Treasurer of a county*, in England, an official who keeps the county-stock, which is raised by rating every parish yearly, and is disposed to charitable uses. There are two treasurers in each county, chosen by the major part of the justices of the peace, &c., at Easter sessions.

**Treasurership** (trezh'ūr-ėr-ship), *n.* The office of treasurer.

**Treasuress** (trezh'ūr-es), *n.* A female who has charge of a treasure. 'Memory, wisdom's *treasuress*.' *Sir J. Davies.*

**Treasure-trove** (trezh'ūr-trōv), *n.* [*Treasure*, and O.Fr. *trové*, Mod.Fr. *trouvé*, found.] In *law*, any money or coin, gold, silver plate, or bullion found hidden in the earth or in any private place the owner of which is not known. In this case the treasure belongs to the crown; but if the owner is known, or is ascertained after the treasure is found, the owner and not the crown is entitled to it. It is, however, the practice of the crown to pay the finder the full value of the property on its being delivered up. On the other hand, should the finder conceal or appropriate it he is guilty of an indictable offence punishable by fine and imprisonment.

**Treasurous**† (trezh'ūr-us), *a.* Worthy of being treasured or prized, or regarded as a treasure.

Goddess full of grace,
And *treasurous* angel t' all the human race.
*Chapman.*

**Treasury** (trezh'ū-ri), *n.* 1. A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; also, a place where the funds of an incorporated company or private society are deposited and disbursed.—2. A department of government which has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue. The duties of this department in Britain are at present performed by a board of five lords-commissioners instead of a lord high treasurer, as in former times. The chief of these commissioners, or first lord of the treasury, is, by custom, the head of the administration or prime minister, and may be a member of either house of parliament. He has an extensive ecclesiastical, legal, and civil patronage; appoints all the chief officers of state, and regulates the various departments under the crown. As head of the executive his duties are so multifarious that he takes little practical control of the treasury unless he holds in addition the chancellorship of the exchequer, which he can only do, however, if he is a commoner. The virtual head of the treasury is the chancellor of the exchequer, who must be a member of the House of Commons, and who exercises the most responsible control over the expenditure of the different branches of the service. He prepares an annual estimate of the state expenses, and of the ways and means by which it is proposed to meet them, and lays this statement, called the budget, before the House of Commons. The duties of the three remaining members of the board, the junior lords, are merely formal, the heaviest portion of the executive functions devolving on the two joint secretaries of the department, who are also members of the lower house, and on a permanent official secretary. One of the joint secretaries is usually the ministerial 'whip,' who has the non-official but important duty of looking after the interest of his party by securing the attendance of as many members as possible on his own side of the house at important divisions. The custody of the public revenue is vested in the exchequer, but the function of payment belongs to the treasury, consequently all sums withdrawn from the exchequer must be vouched for by a treasury warrant. The treasury has the appointment of all officers engaged in the collection of the public revenue; the army, navy, and civil service supplies are issued under its authority; and all exceptional cases and disputes relating to the public revenue are referred to its decision. Several important state departments, as the boards of customs and inland revenue, the post-office, the office of woods and forests, are under the general authority or regulation of the treasury.—*Treasury bench*, the front bench or row of seats on the right hand of the speaker in the House of Commons: so called because occupied by the first lord of the treasury (when a commoner), the chancellor of the exchequer, and other members of the ministry.—*Treasury board*, the five lords-commissioners of the treasury.—*Treasury warrant*, a warrant or voucher issued by the treasury for sums disbursed by the exchequer.—3. The officers of the treasury department. See 2.—4. A repository, storehouse, or other place where valuable objects are collected; hence, *fig.* a collection of, or book containing, generally in small bulk, much valuable information or numerous striking thoughts on any subject; anything from which wisdom, wit, or knowledge may be abundantly derived; as, a *treasury* of botany; a *treasury* of wit.—5.† A treasure. 'Sumless *treasuries*.' *Shak.*

**Treasury-warrant** (trezh'ū-ri-wor-ant), *n.* A warrant issued by the lords of the treasury, especially relating to the payment of money. See under TREASURY.

**Treat** (trēt), *v.t.* [O. E. *trete*, *trayte*, from Fr. *traiter*, O. Fr. *traicter*, to handle, to meddle, to treat, from L. *tractare*, a freq. of *traho*, *tractum*, to draw, whence also *tract*, *trace*, *trait*, *train*, &c., and numerous compounds.] 1. To behave to or towards; to conduct one's self in a certain manner with respect to; to act well or ill towards; to use in any manner.

Since living virtue is with envy cursed,
And the best men are *treated* like the worst,
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed the exact, intrinsic worth. *Pope.*

2. To handle or develop in a particular manner, in writing or speaking, or by any of the processes of art; to show or bring out the nature or character of; as, to *treat* a subject diffusely; the composer *treated* the theme skilfully.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

3. To entertain without expense to the guest; to give food or drink to, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of friendliness or regard; as, to *treat* the whole company.

If your friend is in want, don't carry him to the tavern, where you *treat* yourself as well as him. To *treat* a poor wretch with a bottle of Burgundy, and fill his snuff-box, is like giving a pair of laced ruffles to a man that had never a shirt on his back. *Tom Brown.*

4.† To negotiate; to settle.

To *treat* the peace a hundred senators
Shall be commissioned. *Dryden.*

5. To manage in the application of remedies; as, to *treat* a disease or a patient. 'Treat their loathsome hurts and heal mine own.' *Tennyson.*—6. To subject to the action of; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid.

7.† To entreat; to beseech; to solicit.

**Treat** (trēt), *v.i.* 1. To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; to make discussions: followed usually by *of*.

The travellers who visited Germany or Italy a hundred and fifty years ago would hardly now-a-days be supposed to *treat of* the same people or the same territory. *Brougham.*

Then, Sir, awful odes she wrote,
Too awful, sure, for what they *treated of*. *Tennyson.*

2. To come to terms of accommodation.

Inform us, will the emp'ror *treat*? *Swift.*

3. To make gratuitous entertainment; to give food or drink as a compliment or expression of regard, friendliness, or goodwill.

If we do not please, at least we *treat*. *Prior.*

—*To treat with*, to negotiate; to make and receive proposals for adjusting differences; as, envoys were appointed to *treat with* France, but without success.

**Treat** (trēt), *n.* 1.† Parley; conference; treaty.

Bid him battle without further *treat*. *Spenser.*

2. An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard.

This is the ceremony of my fate;
A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in state. *Dryden.*

3. Something given at an entertainment; hence, anything which affords much pleasure; that which is peculiarly enjoyable; unusual gratification.

Carrion is a *treat* to dogs, ravens, vultures, fish. *Paley.*

—*To stand treat*, to pay the expenses of an entertainment for another or others; to entertain gratuitously; to treat.

He loyally *stood treat* to the ladies at a restaurateur's. *Cornhill Mag.*

He would terminate his entertainment by *standing treat* at the play. *Dickens.*

**Treatable**† (trēt'a-bl), *a.* 1. Moderate; not violent.

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Tractable. 'A *treatable* disposition.' *Dr. Parr.*

**Treatably**† (trēt'a-bli), *adv.* Moderately; tractably. 'How to grind *treatably* the church with jaws that will scarce move.' *Hooker.*

**Treater** (trēt'ėr), *n.* One who treats; as, (*a*) one who handles or discourses on a subject. (*b*) One who entertains.

**Treating** (trēt'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who treats.—2. Bribing in parliamentary (or other) elections with meat and drink. According to law, every candidate who corruptly gives, causes to be given, or is accessory to giving, or pays, wholly or in part, expenses for meat, drink, entertainment, or provision for any person, before, during, or after an election, in order to be elected or for being elected, or for corruptly influencing any person to give or refrain from giving his vote, is guilty of *treating*, and forfeits £50 to any informer, with costs. Every voter who corruptly accepts meat, drink, or entertainment, shall be incapable of voting at such election, and his vote shall be void.

**Treatise** (trē'tiz), *n.* [From *treat.*] 1. A written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but it implies more form and method than an essay, and less fulness or copiousness than a system.

When we write a *treatise*, we consider the subject throughout. We strengthen it with arguments; we clear it of objections; we enter into details; and, in short, we leave nothing unsaid that properly appertains to the subject. *Gilpin.*

2.† Discourse; talk; tale.

But lest my liking might too sudden seem,
I would have salved it with a longer *treatise*. *Shak.*

**Treatiser**† (trē'tiz-ėr), *n.* One who writes a treatise. 'This black-mouthed *treatiser*.' *Dr. Featley.*

**Treatment** (trēt-ment), *n.* [Fr. *traitement.* See TREAT.] The act or the manner of treating: (*a*) the manner in which a subject is treated. (*b*) Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, and the like; as, the *treatment* of subjects in chemical experiments. (*c*) Usage; manner of using; good or bad behaviour towards.

I speak this with an eye to those cruel *treatments*, which men of all sides are apt to give the characters of those who do not agree with them. *Spectator.*

(*d*) Manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued for remedial ends; as, the *treatment* of a disease; the *treatment* of a patient.

The question with the modern physician is not as with the ancient: 'shall the *treatment* be so and so, but shall there be any *treatment* beyond a wholesome regimen. *H. Spencer.*

(*e*)† The act of treating or entertaining; entertainment.

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

**Treature**† (trēt'ūr), *n.* Treatment. *Fabyan.*

**Treaty** (trē'ti), *n.* [Fr. *traité.* See TREAT.] 1. Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; as, to try to settle matters by *treaty*.

He cast by *treaty* and by trains
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. An agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or the supreme power of each state. The term treaty includes all the various transactions into which states enter between themselves, such as *treaties* of peace or of alliance, truces, conventions, &c. Treaties may be for political or for commercial purposes, in which latter form they are usually temporary. In most monarchies the power of making and ratifying treaties is vested in the sovereign; in republics it is vested in the chief magistrate, senate, or executive council; in the United States of America it is vested in the president, by and with the consent of the senate. Treaties may be concluded and signed by diplomatic agents, but these, of course, must be furnished with full powers by the sovereign authority of their states.—3.† A proposal tending to an agreement; an entreaty.

I must
To the young man send humble *treaties*, dodge
And palter in the shifts of lowness. *Shak.*

4.† Treatise. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Treble** (treb'l), *a.* [O. Fr. *treble*, Mod. Fr. *triple*, L. *triplus*. See TRIPLE, of which this word is another form.] 1. Threefold; triple.

A lofty tower, and strong on every side
With *treble* walls. *Dryden.*

2. In *music*, (*a*) of or pertaining to the highest or most acute sounds; as, a *treble* sound. (*b*) Playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds; playing or singing the treble; as, a *treble* voice; a *treble* violin, &c. See TREBLE, *n.*—*Treble clef*. See CLEF.

**Treble** (treb'l), *n.* In *music*, (*a*) the highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece, such as is sung by women or boys, or played by instruments of acute tone, as the violin, flute, oboe, clarinet, &c., or on the higher keys of the piano, organ, &c.: so called because it was originally a *third* part added to the ancient *canto fermo* and the counterpoint. (*b*) A soprano voice; a soprano singer. See SOPRANO.

**Treble** (treb'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trebled;* ppr. *trebling*. 1. To make thrice as much; to make threefold; to multiply by three; to triple. 'Augmentations that may be doubled or *trebled*.' *Bolingbroke.*—2.† To utter in a treble key; to whine.

He outrageously
(When I accused him) *trebled* his reply. *Chapman.*

**Treble** (treb'l), *v.i.* To become threefold.

Now I see your father's honours
*Trebling* upon you. *Beau. & Fl.*

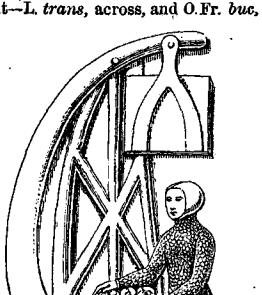
**Trebleness** (treb'l-nes), *n.* The state of being treble.

The just proportion of the air percussed towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret in sounds. *Bacon.*

**Treblet** (treb'let), *n.* Same as *Triblet*.

**Trebly** (treb'li), *adv.* In a treble manner; in a threefold number or quantity; triply; as, a good deed *trebly* recompensed.

**Trebuchet** (treb'ų-shet), *n.* [Fr. *trébuchet*, O.Fr. *trebuquet, trabuquet*, from *trébucher*, O.Fr. *trebuquier*, to stumble, to tumble, and in O.Fr., to overbalance or bear down by weight—L. *trans*, across, and O.Fr. *buc*, the trunk of the body, O.H.G. *buh*, the belly; lit. to cause the body to assume an unnatural direction or position.] 1. In *archæol.* a rude war engine something of the nature of a balista. It was principally used by besiegers, for making a breach or for casting stones and other missiles into the towns and castles they beleaguered. A heavy weight on the short end of a lever was suddenly released, raising the light end of the longer arm containing the missile, and discharging it with great force.—2. A kind of balance or scales used in weighing.—3. A tumbrel or ducking-stool.—4. A kind of trap. [The word is sometimes written also *Trebucket.*]



Trebuchet, from an ancient carving in ivory, representing a knight preparing the machine for battering his fair opponents with roses.

**Trebucket** (treb'ų-ket), *n.* Same as *Trebuchet*.

**Trecento** (trā-chen'tō), *n.* [It., three hundred, but used for thirteen hundredth.] In *fine arts*, the name applied to the style of art which prevailed in Italy in the fourteenth century. It is sometimes called the *Early Style* of Italian art.

**Trechometer** (tre-kom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *trechō*, to run, and *metron*, measure.] A kind of odometer or contrivance for reckoning the distance run, especially by vehicles.

**Trechour**,† *n.* [See TREACHER.] A cheat; a traitor. *Chaucer.*

**Treckschuyt** (trek'skoit), *n.* [D., from *trecken, trekken*, to draw, and *schuit*, a boat.] A covered boat drawn by horses or cattle, and formerly much used for conveying goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals.

**Treddle** (tred'l), *n.* 1. The same as *Treadle*, 1.—2.† A prostitute; a strumpet. *Ford.*—3. Dung of sheep or of hares. *Holland.*

**Trede-foule**,† *n.* A treader of hens; a cock. *Chaucer.*

**Tredille, Tredrille** (tre-dil', tre-dril'), *n.* [Fr. *trois*, L. *tres*, three.] A game at cards by three persons. *Sir W. Scott.* Spelled also *Tradrille.*

I was playing at eighteen-penny *tredrille* with the Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Browne. *H. Walpole.*

**Tree** (trē), *n.* [A. Sax. *treów, treó, trē*, Icel. *tré*, Dan. and Sw. *träd*, O.D. *tree*, Goth. *triu*, tree, wood; cog. W. *derw*, Gr. *drus*, an oak, *doru*, a spear; Skr. *dru*, a tree.] 1. A perennial plant having a woody trunk of varying size, from which spring a number of branches, having a structure similar to the trunk. Trees are thus distinguished from shrubs, which have perennial stems but have no trunk properly so called; and from herbs, whose stems live only a single year. It is difficult, however, to fix the exact limit between trees and shrubs. Trees are both *endogenous* and *exogenous*, by far the greater number both of individuals and of varieties belonging to the latter class. Those of which the whole foliage falls off periodically, leaving them bare in winter, are called *deciduous;* those of which the foliage falls only partially, a fresh crop of leaves being always supplied before the mature leaves are exhausted, are called *evergreen.* Trees are also distinguished as *nuciferous*, or nut-bearing trees; *bacciferous*, or berry-bearing; *coniferous*, or cone-bearing, &c. Some are forest-trees, and useful for timber or fuel; others are fruit-trees, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others are used chiefly for shade and ornament.—2. Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches; as, a genealogical *tree*. See under GENEALOGICAL.

In whose capacious hall,
Hung with a hundred shields, the family *tree*
Sprang from the midriff of a prostrate king. *Tennyson.*

3. A generic name for many wooden pieces in machines or structures; as, (*a*) in *vehicles*, (1) the bar on which the horse or horses pull; as, *single, double, treble, whiffle-swingle trees;* (2) the axle; called also *axle-tree*. (*b*) The frame of a saddle; as, saddle-*tree*. (*c*) In *ship-building*, a bar or beam in a ship; as, chess-*tree*, cross-*tree*, trestle-*tree*, &c. (*d*) In *milling*, the bar supporting a mill-spindle. (*e*) A frame on which a boot-leg is distended; a boot-tree. (*f*) A vertical pipe in some pumps and air-engines.—4. A cross. 'Whom they slew and hanged on a *tree*.' Ac. x. 39.

But give to me your daughter dear,
And by the Holy *Tree*,
Be she on sea or on the land,
I'll bring her back to thee. *Whittier.*

5.† Wood; timber. *Wickliffe.*—*Tree of chastity, Vitex Agnus castus.*—*Tree of heaven*, the *Ailanthus glandulosus.*—*Tree of liberty*, a tree planted by the people of a country or state to commemorate the achievement of their liberty, or the obtaining of some great accession to their liberties. Thus the Ame-

ricans planted trees of liberty to commemorate the establishment of their independence in 1789; the Parisians have on various occasions planted trees of liberty.—*Tree of life*, (*a*) in *Scrip.* the tree which grew in the midst of the garden of Eden, so named probably from its being a pledge of man's eternal life in heaven, provided he kept the covenant God made with him.

> As a thief,
> In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles;
> So clomb the first grand thief into God's fold;
> Thence up he flew; and on the *Tree of Life*,
> The middle tree, and highest there that grew,
> Sat like a cormorant. *Milton.*

(*b*) A tree of the genus Thuja; arbor-vitæ.—*Tree of long life, Glaphyria nitida.*—*Tree of sadness, Nyctanthes arbortristis.*—*Tree of the magicians, Lycioplesium pubiflorum.*—*Tree of the sun, Retinospora obtusa.*—*At the top of the tree.* See under TOP.

**Tree** (trē), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *treed;* ppr. *treeing.* 1. To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree; as, a dog *trees* a squirrel. Hence— 2. To put in a fix; to bring to the end of one's resources.

> You are *treed* and you can't help yourself. *H. Kingsley.*

3. To place upon a tree; to stretch upon a tree; as, to *tree* boots.—*To tree one's self*, to conceal one's self behind a tree, as in hunting or fighting. [American.]

**Tree** (trē), *v.i.* 1. To take refuge in a tree, as a wild animal.

> Besides *treeing*, the wild cat will take advantage of some hole in the ground, and disappear as suddenly as ghosts at cock-crowing. *Thorpe.*

2.† To grow to the size of a tree. *Fuller.*

**Tree-beard** (trē'bērd), *n.* A name common to several lichens of the genus Usnea, from their resemblance to hair.

**Tree-climber** (trē'klīm-ėr), *n.* A name given to a fish of the genus Anabas; the climbing perch. See ANABASIDÆ.

**Tree-crab** (trē'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus Birgus, reckoned among the land-crabs. It breaks open the shell of the cocoa-nut, &c., by repeated blows of its great claws. Tree-crabs can live for long periods out of water, but deposit their eggs in the sea.

**Tree-fern** (trē'fėrn), *n.* The name given to several species of ferns which attain to the size of trees, as the *Alsophila vestita, Cibotium Billardieri*, &c. They are found in tropical countries. A handsome species, *Cyathea medullaris*, contains in its trunk a mucilaginous pulp comparable to sago, which is used extensively for food in Polynesia and New Zealand.

**Tree-frog** (trē'frog), *n.* The popular name of a genus of amphibian vertebrates (Hyla), forming the type of a distinct family (Hyladæ), of the order Anoura, and differing from proper frogs in the extremities of their toes, each of which is expanded into a rounded viscous pellet that enables the animals to adhere to the surface of bodies and to climb trees, where they remain all summer living upon insects. There are numerous species. *H. arborea*, the only European species, common in France, Germany, and Italy, is the most beautiful species. Several others are natives of America, of Asia, Polynesia, and a few of Africa.

**Tree-goose** (trē'gös), *n.* An old name for the barnacle goose, from a belief that barnacles grew on trees and became developed into geese.

> Whereas those scatter'd trees, . . . (in many a slimy lake,
> Their roots so deeply soak'd) send from their stocky bough
> A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
> Call'd barnacles by us. *Drayton.*

**Tree-hair** (trē'hār), *n.* A name given to the dark, wiry, pendulous, entangled masses of lichen (*Cornicularia jubata*), which are not uncommon on trees in sub-alpine woods.

**Treehood** (trē'hōd), *n.* The quality, state, or condition of being a tree. *Hugh Miller.*

**Tree-jobber** (trē'job-ėr), *n.* [*Tree*, and *jobber*, from *job*, to prick.] A woodpecker.

**Tree-kangaroo** (trē'kang-ga-rō), *n.* The *Dendrolagus ursinus*, an animal of the kangaroo family (Macropodidæ), but differing from the true kangaroos in having its forelegs nearly as long as its hinder members. It is a native of New Guinea, and derives its popular name from its arboreal habits.

**Treeless** (trē'les), *a.* Destitute of trees.

> I arrived in the midst of a dreary *treeless* country. *Kingsley.*

**Tree-louse** (trē'lous), *n.* Plant-louse, an insect of the genus Aphis. See APHIS.

**Tree-mallow** (trē'mal-lō), *n.* A handsome British plant of the genus Lavatera, the *L. arborea*, cultivated in shrubberies, &c., as an ornamental plant. See LAVATERA.

**Treen**† (trēn or trē'en), *a.* [From *tree* = A.Sax. *treówen*, made of timber.] 1. Wooden; made of tree or wood. 'A horn spoon and a *treen* dish.' *B. Jonson.*—2. Relating to or drawn from trees. '*Treen* liquors, especially that of the date.' *Evelyn.*

**Treen**† (trēn), *n.* The old plural of *tree.*

> Under safe shelter of the shadie *treen*. *Bp. Hall.*

**Treenail** (trē'nāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, a cylindrical pin of hardwood, generally teak or oak, used for securing planking to the frames, or parts to each other. Written also *Trenail, Trennel*, and *Trunnel.*

**Tree-onion** (trē'un-yun), *n.* A species of onion (*Allium proliferum*), the stalks of which, when allowed to run up, produce small bulbs instead of flowers at the top. These bulbs are excellent in pickles. It is cultivated in English gardens.

**Tree-pigeon** (trē'pij-on), *n.* A species of pigeon, allied to the true pigeons, but presenting more points of resemblance to insessorial birds. The tree-pigeons are natives of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They have long wings, and live among trees, feeding on fruits and berries.

**Tree-primrose** (trē'prim-rōz), *n.* A plant of the genus Œnothera, *Œ. biennis.* Called also *Evening-primrose.*

**Tree-purslane** (trē'pur-slān), *n.* See PURSLANE-TREE.

**Treeship** (trē'ship), *n.* The state or condition of being a tree; treehood. *Cowper.*

**Tree-shrike** (trē'shrik), *n.* See SHRIKE.

**Tree-sorrel** (trē'sor-el), *n.* A plant of the genus Rumex (*R. lunaria*), a species of sorrel or dock.

**Tree-toad** (trē'tōd), *n.* 1. The same as *Tree-frog* (which see).—2. A name common to batrachians of the genus Trachycephalus, which live on trees in various parts of South America and Jamaica. They have generally a descriptive epithet prefixed, as *lichened tree-toad, marbled tree-toad.*

**Tree-wool** (trē'wōl), *n.* Same as *Pine-needle-wool.*

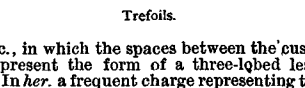
**Trefallow** (trē'fal-lō), *v.t.* Same as *Thrifallow.*

**Trefle** (trē'fl), *n.* [Fr. *tréfle.* See TREFOIL.] In *fort.* a species of mine, so called from its form.

**Treflee** (tref'lē), *a.* [From Fr. *tréfle*, trefoil. See TREFOIL.] In *her.* an epithet applied to a cross, the arms of which end in triple leaves, representing the trefoil. Bends are sometimes borne *treflee*, that is, with trefoils issuing from the side.

Cross treflee.

**Trefoil** (trē'foil), *n.* [O.Fr. *trefeul, treffle*, Fr. *tréfle*, trefoil, from L. *trifolium—tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* (*a*) the common name for many species of Trifolium, a genus of plants including white clover, red clover, &c., so well known as fodder-plants. See TRIFOLIUM. (*b*) A plant of the genus Medicago, the *M. lupulina*, or black nonesuch, cultivated for fodder. (*c*) *Bird's-foot trefoil* is the common name for several species of the genus Lotus. See LOTUS.—2. An ornamental feathering or foliation used in Gothic architecture in the heads of window-lights, tracery, panellings,



Trefoils.

&c., in which the spaces between the cusps represent the form of a three-lobed leaf. 3. In *her.* a frequent charge representing the clover-leaf, and always depicted as slipped, that is, furnished with a stalk.

**Treget**,† *n.* See TRAGET.

**Tregetour**,† *n.* See TRAGETOUR. *Chaucer.*

**Trehala** (tre'hä-lä), *n.* The name applied to the hollow cocoons of a species of lepidopterous insect which are brought from Persia. The larvæ eat the branches of *Echinops persica* for the sake of the sugar, starch, and gum contained in them, and of these substances the cocoons chiefly consist. They are regarded as a kind of manna, and are called *manna of Turkey.*

**Trehalose** (tre'ha-lōs), *n.* [See TREHALA.] Same as *Mycose* (which see).

**Treillage** (trel'āj), *n.* [Fr., from *treille*, an arbour. See TRELLIS.] In *hort.* a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails for supporting wall-trees, &c.; a trellis. 'Makers of flower-gardens . . . contrivers of bowers, grottoes, *treillages.*' *Spectator.*

**Treille** (trel), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* a lattice. It differs from fretty in that the pieces do not interlace under and over, but cross athwart each other, and are nailed at the joints. Called also *Trellis.*

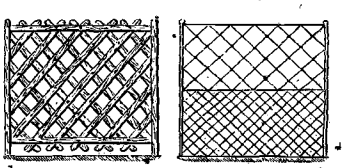
**Trek** (trek), *v.i.* [D. *trekken*, to draw, to draw a wagon, to journey.] To travel by wagon; to travel as in seeking a new settlement. [South Africa.]

**Trek** (trek), *n.* A journey with a wagon; a march. [South Africa.]

**Trek-tow** (trek'tou), *n.* [D. *trekken*, to draw.] A Dutch name, in Southern Africa, for strips of hide twisted into rope-traces, for oxen to draw wagons by. *Simmonds.*

**Trellice** (trel'is), *n.* Same as *Trellis.*

**Trellis** (trel'is), *n.* [Fr. *treillis*, lattice-work, according to Littré from L.L. *tralicium, translicium*, crossed threads, modified by the influence of *trans*; from L. *trilix, trilicis*, woven with three sorts of threads—*tres*, three, and *licium*, a thread. Others derive *treillis*, from *treille*, an arbour, that being from L. *trichila*; a bower or arbour.] 1. A structure or frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, used for supporting plants; a



1 Trellis. 1, Wooden. 2, Wire. 2

kind of espalier for climbing plants or for training fruit-trees.—2. A reticulated framing or lattice-work of wood or metal, for screens, doors, or windows.—3. In *her.* same as *Treille.*

**Trellis** (trel'is), *v.t.* To furnish with or as with a trellis, lattice, or wooden frame. 'Cottages *trellised* over with exotic plants.' *Jeffrey.*

**Trellis-work** (trel'is-wėrk), *n.* Lattice-work. 'Birds of sunny plume in gilded *trellis-work.*' *Tennyson.* See TRELLIS.

**Tremadoc** (trem'a-dok), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Tremadoc* in North Wales.—*Tremadoc slates*, in *geol.* a series of coloured slates and grits, occurring at Tremadoc, and constituting a portion of the Cambrian system of Sedgwick, or the lower Silurian of Murchison.

**Tremando** (trā-man'dō), [It., trembling.] In *music*, one of the harmonic graces, which consists in a general shake of the whole chord, and is thus distinguished from *tremolo*, which consists in a reiteration of a single note of the chord.

**Tremandraceæ** (trē-man-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of Australian exogens, consisting of slender shrubs much resembling heaths, usually covered with glandular hairs. There are but two known genera, Tremandra and Tetratheca. Some of the species are grown in greenhouses in this country.

**Tremarctos** (trem-ark'tos), *n.* A South American genus of Ursidæ; the spectacled bear. See under SPECTACLED.

**Trematoda** (trem-a-tō'da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *trēma, trēmatos*, a hole, a pore.] An order of Annuloida (comprised in Owen's Sterelmintha), comprising a group of internal parasites commonly known as *suctorial worms* or *flukes.* They are usually of a flattened or rounded form, and inhabit various situations in different animals, mostly in birds and fishes, being furnished with one or more suctorial pores, like minute cupping-glasses, for adhesion. With one exception there is always an alimentary canal, often much branched, not lying in a perivisceral cavity, but hollowed out of the substance of the body, and having but a single external opening, serving alike as mouth and anus. They are nearly all hermaphrodite, and undergo a series of changes in their development analogous to those observed in Tæniada. *Distoma*

*hepaticum*, of common liver-fluke, which inhabits the gall-bladder or ducts of the liver in sheep, and is the cause of the disease called *rot*, is the type. See DISTOMA.

**Trematode, Trematoid** (trem'a-tōd, trem'-a-toid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Trematoda; as, *trematode* worms.

**Trematode** (trem'a-tōd), *n.* A member of the order Trematoda.

**Tremblable** † (trem'bla-bl), *a.* Calculated to cause fear or trembling; fearful.

But what is *trembiable* and monstrous, there be some who, when God smites them, they fly unto a witch, or an inchauntresse, and call for succour. *Dr. G. Benson.*

**Tremble** (trem'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trembled*; ppr. *trembling*. [Fr. *trembler*, It. *tremolare*, Sp. *tremolar*, from L. *tremulus*, trembling, from *tremo*, to tremble; Gr. *τρεμω*, to tremble. The *b* is inserted as in *number*. *Tremulous*, *tremendous* have the same origin.] 1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, or as the effect of different emotions, such as anger, rage, grief, &c.; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder: said of persons.

Patience perforce with wilful choler meeting
Makes my flesh *tremble*. *Shak.*
Frighted Turnus *trembled* as he spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved with a quivering motion; to shake; to quiver; to totter: said of things; as, the earth *trembles*. 'Sinai, whose gray top shall *tremble*.' *Milton.* —3. To quaver; to shake, as sound; as, the voice *trembles*.

Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement *tremble* at the height of their blast. *Bacon.*

**Tremble** (trem'bl), *n.* The act or state of trembling; an involuntary shaking or shivering through cold or fear.

There stood the enemy in a *tremble*. *Thackeray.*

Often used in the colloquial phrase *all of a tremble*.

Mrs. Gill . . . came *all of a tremble*, as she said herself. *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Tremblement** (trem'bl-ment), *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *music*, a trill or shake. —2. A tremor; a quivering.

The wood . . .
Thrills in leafy *tremblement*,
Like a heart that after climbing beateth quickly through content. *E. B. Browning.*

**Trembler** (trem'blėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which trembles. 'Cowardly *tremblers*.' *Hammond.* —2. One of a religious sect of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

These quaint-primitive dissemblers
In old Queen Bess's days called *Tremblers*.
*Hudibras Redivivus.*

**Trembling** (trem'bling), *p.* and *a.* Shaking, as with fear, cold, or weakness; quaking; shivering. —*Trembling poplar*, *trembling tree*, the aspen tree (*Populus tremula*), so called.

**Trembling** (trem'bling), *n.* 1. The act or state of shaking involuntarily, as from fear, cold, or weakness. —2. *pl.* An inflammatory affection in sheep, caused by eating noxious vegetables. —SYN. Tremor, trepidation, shivering, agitation.

**Tremblingly** (trem'bling-li), *adv.* In a trembling manner; so as to shake; with shivering or quaking. 'Tremblingly she stood.' *Shak.*

**Tremblores** (trem-blō'rez), *n. pl.* A name given in South America to the 'surface-tremors' which, in some volcanic districts, are almost of daily occurrence. *Page.*

**Tremefaction** (trem-i-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *tremefacio*, to cause to shake.] The act or state of trembling; agitation.

**Tremella** (trē-mel'la), *n.* [From L. *tremo*, to tremble, in allusion to the gelatinous texture of the plants.] A genus of fungi, of the division Hymenomycetes, the species of which are known by their amorphous character, by having a soft gelatinous appearance, and looking like gummy exudations of the substances on which they grow. They are mostly found on the decaying branches, trunks, and stumps of trees. Superstitious notions have been connected with them, and an imaginary medicinal value has been ascribed to them.

**Tremellini** (trē-mel-lī'nī), *n. pl.* A family of hymenomycetous fungi, of which the genus Tremella is the type. See TREMELLA.

**Tremelloid** (trē-mel'oid), *a.* In *bot.* resembling the fungus Tremella in substance; jelly-like.

**Tremendous** (trē-men'dus), *a.* [L. *tremendus*, lit. to be trembled at, dreadful, from *tremo*, to tremble, whence also *tremor*, *tremulous*, *tremble*.] 1. Sufficient to excite fear or terror; terrible; awful; dreadful. 'Some mysteries sacred and *tremendous*.' *Tatler.* Hence—2. Such as may astonish by magnitude, force, or violence; as, a *tremendous* wind; a *tremendous* shower; a *tremendous* shock or fall; a *tremendous* noise. —SYN. Terrible, dreadful, frightful, terrific, horrible, awful.

**Tremendously** (trē-men'dus-li), *adv.* In a tremendous manner; in a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence.

**Tremendousness** (trē-men'dus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous; terrible, or violent.

**Tremolando** (trem-ō-lan'dō), *n.* Same as *Tremolo*.

**Tremolant, Tremulant** (trem'ō-lant, trem'-ū-lant), *n.* In *music*, an organ and harmonium stop, which gives to the tone a trembling or undulating effect. See TREMOLO.

**Tremolite** (trem'ō-līt), *n.* [From Val *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps where it was discovered.] A mineral regarded as a variety of hornblende, and known also as grammatite. It is found in dolomite, crystalline limestone, and other of the older rocks. It is of a grayish, yellowish, or greenish colour, and usually occurs in long, prismatic crystals An asparagus green variety is called *Calamite*.

**Tremolo** (trem'o-lō), *n.* [It., from L. *tremulus*. See TREMENDOUS.] In *music*, (*a*) a chord or note played or bowed with great rapidity so as to produce a quavering effect. (*b*) A pulsative tone in an organ produced by a variation in the volume of air admitted from the bellows. It is produced by a fluttering valve which commands the air-duct. Also this contrivance itself. (*c*) A vibration of the voice in singing, suitable for the production of certain effects, but often too much and too indiscriminately used by vocalists.

**Tremor** (trē'mor), *n.* [L., from *tremo*, to tremble. See TREMENDOUS.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as, the *tremor* of a person who is weak, infirm, or old, or labouring under some disorder.

He fell into a universal *tremor*. *Harvey.*
Maidens holding up
Tall tapers, weighty for such wrists, aslant
To the blue luminous *tremor* of the air.
*E. B. Browning.*

**Tremulent** (trem'ū-lent), *a.* Tremulous. *Carlyle.*

**Tremulation** (trem-ū-lā'shon), *n.* Tremulousness. 'Such a terrible *tremulation*.' *Tom Brown.*

**Tremulous** (trem'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *tremulus*, from *tremo*, to tremble. See TREMENDOUS.] 1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity. 'The tender, *tremulous* Christian.' *Dr. H. More.* —2. Shaking; shivering; quivering; as, a *tremulous* limb; a *tremulous* motion of the hand or the lips; the *tremulous* leaf of the poplar.

Where there was nothing to determine him, the balance, by hanging even, became *tremulous*. *Bp. Fell.*

**Tremulously** (trem'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a tremulous manner; tremblingly; with quivering or trepidation.

**Tremulousness** (trem'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being tremulous or quivering; as, the *tremulousness* of an aspen leaf.

**Tren** (tren), *n.* A fishspear. *Ainsworth.*

**Trenail** (trē'nāl), *n.* Same as *Treenail*.

**Trench** (trensh), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *trencher*, to cut off, to cut to pieces, Mod. Fr. *trancher;* according to Littré from L. *truncare*, to lop, to cut off.] 1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. —2. In *agri.* to furrow deeply with the spade or plough; to cut deeply by a succession of parallel and contiguous trenches for certain purposes of tillage; to break up and prepare for crops by deep digging and removing stones, &c. —3. To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breastwork of earth thrown out of the ditch; to intrench.

Pioneers, with spade and pickaxe armed,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field,
Or cast a rampart. *Milton.*

4. † To cut; to form by hewing or cutting; to carve out. 'Twenty *trenched* gashes on his head.' *Shak.*

This weak impress of love is as a figure
*Trenched* in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shak.*

**Trench** (trensh), *v.i.* 1. To encroach: with *on* or *upon*; as, to *trench upon* another's rights. See INTRENCH.

I must once more make bold, sir,
To *trench upon* your patience. *Massinger.*

2. To have direction; to aim or tend. [Rare.] —*To trench at*, to form trenches against, as a town in besieging it.

Like powerful armies, *trenching at* a town
By slow and silent, but resistless, sap,
In his pale progress, gently gaining ground,
Death urged his deadly siege. *Young.*

**Trench** (trensh), *n.* 1. A long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.

Be shot for sixpence in a battle-field,
And shovell'd up into a bloody *trench*. *Tennyson.*

2. In *agri.* a drain or ditch cut for the purpose of preparing or improving the soil; an open ditch cut for carrying off the surface water. —3. *Milit.* a general name for any of the parallels or approaches, &c., used in attacking a hostile town or fortress; a deep ditch cut for defence or to interrupt the approach of an enemy. If the ground be hard

Trench occupied by soldiers.

or rocky trenches are raised above it with fascines, bags of earth, &c.; but if the earth can be easily dug then a ditch or way is sunk, and edged with a parapet, next to the enemy, formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch. The depth of the trench, form of the parapet, &c., vary according to the purpose or occasion. —*To open the trenches*, to begin to dig or to form the lines of approach.

**Trenchant** (trensh'ant), *a.* [O. Fr. *trenchant*. See TRENCH.] 1. Cutting; sharp.

The *trenchant* blade, Toledo trusty,
For want of fighting, was grown rusty. *Hudibras.*

2. Keen; unsparing; severe; as, *trenchant* wit; *trenchant* criticism.

**Trench-cart** (trensh'kärt), *n.* *Milit.* a cart adapted to traverse the trenches with ordnance, stores, ammunition, &c.

**Trench-cavalier** (trensh'kav-a-lēr), *n.* *Milit.* a high parapet made by besiegers upon the glacis to command and enfilade the covered-way of a fortress.

**Trencher** (trensh'ėr), *n.* [In sense 2 lit. that on which food is *trenched* or cut. See TRENCH.] 1. One who trenches or cuts. —2. A wooden plate on which meat was formerly eaten at table, or on which meat may be cut or carved. Hence—3. The contents of a trencher; food; pleasures of the table.

It would be no ordinary declension that would bring some men to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers*. *South.*

4. See TRENCHER-CAP.

**Trencher-buffoon** (trensh'ėr-buf-fön"), *n.* The wag or butt of a dinner-table. *Davies.*

**Trencher-cap** (trensh'ėr-kap), *n.* A cap having a flat square top like a square board set on it, such as that worn at Oxford, Cambridge, and some other universities. Sometimes written shortly *Trencher*.

**Trencher-chaplain** (trensh'ėr-chap-lān), *n.* A domestic chaplain. *Heylin.*

**Trencher-critic** (trensh'ėr-krit-ik), *n.* One who criticises viands; one who studies the regulation of diet. *Bp. Hall.*

**Trencher-fly** (trensh'ėr-flī), *n.* One that haunts the tables of others; a parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends and which only *trencher-flies* and spungers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Trencher-friend** (trensh'ėr-frend), *n.* One who frequents the tables of others; a spunger. *Shak.*

**Trencher-knight** (trensh'ėr-nīt), *n.* A serving-man attending at table; a waiter.

Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight zany,
Some mumble-news, some *trencher-knight*. *Shak.*

**Trencher-law** † (trensh'ėr-la), *n.* The regulation of diet; dietetics.

When spleenish morsels cram the gaping maw,
Withouten diet's care, or *trencher-law*. *Bp. Hall.*

**Trencher-man** (trensh'ėr-man), *n.* 1. A hearty feeder; a great eater. 'A very val-

iant *trencher-man.* *Shak.*—2.† A cook. 'The skilfullest *trencher-men* of Media.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—3. A table companion; a trencher-mate. 'Mr. Wagg, the celebrated wit, and a led-captain and *trencher-man* of Lord Steyne.' *Thackeray.*

**Trencher-mate** (trensh'ėr-māt), *n.* A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*

**Trenching** (trensh'ing), *n.* In *agri.* the act or operation of preparing or improving land by cutting trenches or by bringing up the subsoil to the surface by means of a trench-plough.

**Trenchmore** (trensh'mōr), *n.* 1. A kind of lively dance at one time common, performed in a rough, boisterous manner.

All the windows i' the town dance a new *trenchmore.* *Beau. & Fl.*

2. The music for this dance, which is written in triple or $\frac{6}{8}$ time.

**Trenchmore** (trensh'mōr), *v.i.* To perform the dance so called. '*Trenchmore* with apes, play musick to an owle.' *Marston.*

**Trench-plough** (trensh'plou), *n.* A kind of plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

**Trench-plough** (trensh'plou), *v.t.* To plough with deep furrows for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual.

**Trend** (trend), *v.i.* [Lit. to bend circularly, from stem of A. Sax. *trendel, tryndel,* a circle; Fris. *trind, trund,* Dan. and Sw. *trind,* round; closely akin to *trundle.*] To extend or lie along in a particular direction; to stretch; to run; as, the shore of the sea *trends* to the south-west.

On one side the vast range of the Pyrenees *trend* away till lost in remoteness. *Arthur Young.*

**Trend** (trend), *n.* 1. Inclination in a particular direction; as, the *trend* of a coast. 'Along the *trend* of the sea-shore.' *Longfellow.*—2. *Naut.* (*a*) the thickening of an anchor shank as it approaches the arms. (*b*) In a ship riding at anchor the angle made by the line of her keel and the direction of the anchor-cable.—3. In *fort.* the general line of direction of the side of a work or a line of works.

**Trend** (trend), *v.t.* To cause to turn; to bend. [Rare.]

Not far beneath i' the valley as she *trends*
Her silver stream. *W. Browne.*

**Trend** (trend), *v.t.* [Probably for *tren,* from D. and G. *trennen,* to separate.] To cleanse, as wool. [Local.]

**Trend** (trend), *n.* Clean or cleansed wool.

**Trender** (trend'ėr), *n.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [Local.]

**Trendle** (tren'dl), *n.* [A. Sax. *trendel,* a circle, a ring. *Trundle* is another form. See TREND.] Anything round used in turning or rolling; a trundle.

The shaft the wheel, the wheel the *trendle* turns. *Sylvester.*

**Trennel** (tren'l), *n.* Same as *Treenail.*

**Trental** (tren'tal), *n.* [From Fr. *trente,* thirty, contr. from L. *triginta,* thirty.] 1. An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death. Hence—2. A dirge; an elegy. *Herrick.*

**Trent-sand** (trent'sand), *n.* A fine variety of sand found on the river *Trent,* much used for polishing.

**Trepan** (trē-pan'), *n.* [Fr. *trépan,* Sp. *trépano,* It. *trapano,* from Gr. *trypanon,* a borer, an auger, a surgical instrument, from *trypē,* a hole.] 1.† A war engine or instrument used in sieges for piercing or making holes in the walls. 'The Inginers have the *trepan* drest.' *T. Hudson.*—2. In *surg.* an instrument in the form of a crown-saw, used for removing portions of the bones of the skull: a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation. The trephine is an improved form of this instrument. See TREPHINE.

**Trepan** (trē-pan'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trepanned;* ppr. *trepanning.* To perforate by the trepan; to operate on by the trepan.

**Trepan** (trē-pan'), *v.t.* [See TRAPAN.] To ensnare; to trap; to trapan.

Guards even of a dozen men were silently *trepanned* from their stations. *De Quincey.*

**Trepan** (trē-pan'), *n.* 1. A snare; a trap. 'The snares and *trepans* that common life lays in its way.' *South.*—2. A cheat; a deceiver.

He had been from the beginning a spy and a *trepan.* *Macaulay.*

**Trepang** (trē-pang'), *n.* The sea-slug, a marine animal of the genus Holothuria, belonging to the class Echinodermata, order Holothuridæ, popularly known as 'sea-cucumbers,' or bêches-de-mer. It is found chiefly on coral reefs in the eastern seas, and is highly esteemed as an article of food in China, into which it is imported in large quantities. It is a rather repulsive looking animal, somewhat resembling the land slug in shape, but having rows of longish suckers on its body, and a radiated mouth. It varies in length from 6 to 24 inches. Much skill and care is required in the operation of curing, which is performed by gutting and boiling the slugs, and spreading them out on a perforated platform over a wood fire to dry. Sun-dried trepangs are in special request in China for making soups. The fishery is carried on in numerous localities in the Indian Ocean, the Eastern Archipelago, and on the shores of Australia. The whole produce goes to China.

Trepang (*Holothuria edulis*).

**Trepanize**† (trē'pan-īz), *v.t.* To trepan.

Some have been cured . . . by *trepanizing* the skull. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Trepanner** (trē-pan'ėr), *n.* One who trepans; a cheat.

Those pitiful *trepanners* and impostors sought to seduce them. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Trepanning** (trē-pan'ing), *n.* 1. The operation of making an opening in the skull for relieving the brain from compression or irritation.—2. In *brush-making,* the operation of drawing the tufts or bristles into the holes in the stock by means of wire inserted through holes in the edge, which are then plugged so as to conceal the mode of operation.

**Trepanning-elevator** (trē-pan'ing-el-ē-vāt-ėr), *n.* In *surg.* a lever for raising the portion of bone detached by a trephine.

**Trepeget,**† *n.* [See TREBUCHET.] A military engine; a trebuchet. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Trephine** (tre-fin' or tre-fēn'), *n.* [Fr. *tréphine,* modified form of *trépan.*] An improved form of the trepan, consisting of a cylindrical saw, with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimlet, and having a sharp steel point called the centre-pin, which may be fixed and removed at pleasure, and which stands in the centre of the circle formed by the saw, but projecting a little below the edge of the saw. The centre-pin is fixed in the skull, and forms an axis round which the circular edge of the saw rotates, and as soon as the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove in which they can work steadily the centre-pin is removed. The saw is made to cut through the bone, not by a series of complete rotations such as are made by the trepan, but by rapid half rotations alternately to the right and left, as in boring with an awl. The trephine is used especially in injuries of the head, and in cases resulting from injuries for which the removal of a portion of the brain is necessary. The use of the trephine, however, is now much more rarely required than in former times, owing to improved modes of treating cases to which it was formerly applied, and the invention of simpler and more effective instruments.

**Trephine** (tre-fin' or tre-fēn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trephined;* ppr. *trephining.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

**Trepid** (trep'id), *a.* [L. *trepidus.* See TREPIDATION.] Trembling; quaking.

Look at the poor little *trepid* creature panting and helpless under the great eyes. *Thackeray.*

**Trepidation** (trep-i-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *trepidatio,* from *trepido,* to tremble, from *trepidus,* trembling, from the obsolete verb *trepo,* to turn, Gr. *trepō,* to turn, to put to flight.] 1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; hence, a state of terror; as, the men were in great *trepidation.* 'The general *trepidation* of fear and wickedness.' *Johnson.*—2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—3. In *anc. astron.* a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world.

That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first moved. *Milton.*

4. Hurry; confused haste.—SYN. Tremor, agitation, disturbance, emotion, fear.

**Trepidity** (tre-pid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being trepid; trepidation; timidity.

**Tresayle** (tres'āl), *n.* [Fr. *trisaïeul,* a great-great-grandfather—L. *tris, tres,* three, and L.L. *avolus,* from *avus,* a grandfather.] In *law,* an old writ which lay for a man claiming as heir to his grandfather's grandfather, to recover lands of which he had been deprived by an 'abatement' happening on the ancestor's death.

**Trespass** (tres'pas), *v.i.* [O. Fr. *trespasser*—*tres*=L. *trans,* beyond, and *passer,* to pass. See PASS.] 1.† To pass beyond a limit or boundary; hence, to depart; to go.

Robert de Bruce . . . *trespassed* out of this uncertain world. *Berners.*

2. To pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another, or upon that which is the property and right of another; as, a man may *trespass* by walking over the ground of another, and the law gives a remedy for damages sustained.—3. To commit any offence; to offend; to transgress; to do wrong; usually followed by *against.* 'If any man *trespass* against his neighbour.' 1 Ki. viii. 31.

If thy brother *trespass* against thee, rebuke him. Luke xvii. 3.

They . . . *trespass* against all logic. *Norris.*

4. In a narrower sense, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty; to commit sin.

In the time of his distress did he *trespass* yet more against the Lord. 2 Chr. xxviii. 22.

Go out of the sanctuary; for thou hast *trespassed.* 2 Chr. xxvi. 18.

5. To intrude; to go too far; to encroach; as, to *trespass* upon the time or patience of another.

Nothing that *trespasses* upon the modesty of the company, and the decency of conversation, can become the mouth of a wise and virtuous person. *Tillotson.*

**Trespass** (tres'pas), *n.* 1. The act of one who trespasses or offends; an injury or offence done to another; a violation of some law or rule laid down.

Be plainer with me, let me know my *trespass*
By its own visage. *Shak.*

2. In a narrower sense, any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

3. In *law,* strictly speaking, any transgression of the law not amounting to felony, or misprision of felony; but the term is generally used to signify any wrong done to the person, to the goods and chattels, or to the lands and tenements of any man. Any injuries committed against land or buildings are in the most ordinary sense of the word trespasses, as entering another's house without permission, walking over the ground of another, or suffering any cattle to stray upon it, or any detrimental act or any practice which damages in the slightest degree the property, or interferes with the owner's or occupier's rights of possession. Trespass against the person may be by menace, assault, battery, or maiming.—SYN. Offence, breach, infringement, transgression, misdemeanour, misdeed.

**Trespasser** (tres'pas-ėr), *n.* 1. One who commits a trespass; an offender; a sinner.—2. One who enters upon another's land, or violates his rights.

**Trespass-offering** (tres'pas-of-fėr-ing), *n.* An offering, among the Israelites, in expiation of a trespass.

**Tress** (tres), *n.* [Fr. *tresse,* O. Fr. *trece,* Pr. *tressa,* It. *treccia,* a tress, plait of hair, probably from Gr. *tricha,* threefold, in three parts, from the usual mode of plaiting the hair; hence the word is allied to E. *three.*] 1. A lock or curl of hair; a ringlet. '*Tresses* like the morn.' *Milton.*

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race insnare. *Pope.*

And still I wore her picture by my heart,
And one dark *tress.* *Tennyson.*

2. A trace. *Chapman.* [Obsolete and rare.]—*Lady's tresses.* See LADY'S-TRACES.

**Tressed** (trest), *a.* 1. Having tresses.

A brow of pearl
*Tressed* with redolent ebony,
In many a dark delicious curl. *Tennyson.*

2. Curled; formed into ringlets.

He, plunged in pain, his *tressed* locks doth tear. *Spenser.*

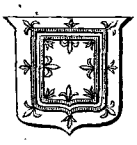
**Tressel** (tres'l), *n.* Same as *Trestle* (which see).

**Tressful**† (tres'fụl), *a.* Having an abundance of tresses; having luxuriant hair. 'Queintly dressing of her *tressful* head.' *Sylvester.*

**Tresson** (tres-on), *n.* [Fr.] The net-work for the hair worn by ladies in the middle ages.

**Tressour,**† *n.* [See TRESS.] An instrument used for plaiting the hair; an ornament of hair when tressed. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Tressure** (tresh'ụr), *n.* [From Fr. *tresser*, to twist, to plait. See TRESS.] In *her.* the diminutive of the orle, and generally reckoned one-half of that ordinary. It passes round the field, following the shape and form of the escutcheon, whatever shape it may be, and is usually borne double. When ornamented with fleur-de-lis on both sides it is termed a *tressure flory-counter-flory*, the flowers being reversed alternately. A *tressure flory* is when the flowers are on one side only of the tressure, with the ends of them inwards.



Double tressure flory-counter-flory.

**Tressured** (tresh'ụrd), *a.* Provided with a tressure; arranged in the form or occupying the place of a tressure.

The *tressured* fleur-de-luce he claims
To wreathe his shield. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tressy** (tres'i), *a.* Pertaining to tresses; having the appearance of tresses. 'Pendant boughs of *tressy* yew.' *Coleridge.*

**Trest**† (trest), *a.* Trusty. 'Faithful, secret, *trest*, and trew.' *Sylvester.*

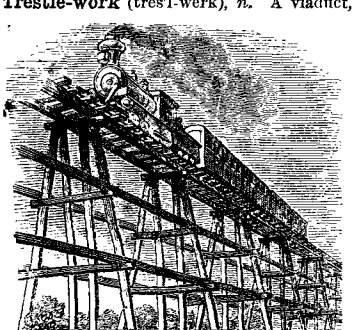
**Trestle** (tres'l), *n.* [O. Fr. *trestel*, *tresteau*, Mod. Fr. *tréteau*, a trestle; probably of Celtic origin; Armor. *treustel*, from *treust*, *trest*, a beam; W. *trestyl*, a trestle, from *trawst*, a beam.] 1. The frame of a table.—2. A prop or frame for the support of anything which requires to be placed horizontally. It consists of three or four legs attached to a horizontal piece, and frequently braced to give them strength and firmness. Trestles are much used for the support of scaffolding in building, &c., and also by carpenters and joiners for resting timber upon during the operations of ripping and cross-cutting, and for other purposes. See also TRESTLE-BRIDGE, TRESTLE-WORK.—3. In *leather manuf.* the sloping plank on which skins are laid while being curried.

**Trestle-board** (tres'l-bōrd), *n.* An architect's or draughtsman's designing board, so called because formerly supported on trestles.

**Trestle-bridge** (tres'l-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the bed is supported upon framed sections or trestles. See TRESTLE-WORK.

**Trestle-tree** (tres'l-trē), *n.* *Naut.* one of two strong bars of timber, fixed horizontally, and fore and aft, on the opposite sides of the lower mast-head, to support the frame of the top and the topmast. See TOP.

**Trestle-work** (tres'l-wėrk), *n.* A viaduct,



Trestle-work Viaduct, United States.

scaffold, &c., supported on piers, and with braces and cross-beams; or the vertical posts, horizontal stringers, oblique braces, and cross-beams supporting a roadway, railway-track, &c. Trestle-work is much used for bridges and viaducts in America.

**Tret** (tret), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *trett*, draught, Fr. *trait*, from O. Fr. *traire*, to draw, from L. *trahere*, to draw.] In *com.* an allowance to purchasers of certain kinds of goods for waste or refuse matter. It consists of a deduction of 4 lbs. for every 104 lbs. of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted. It is now nearly discontinued by merchants, or else allowed in the price.

**Tretable,**† *a.* Treatable; tractable. *Chaucer.*

**Trete,**† *v.t.* or *i.* To treat; to discourse. *Chaucer.*

**Trete, Tretee,**† *n.* Treaty. *Chaucer.*

**Trething**† (treth'ing), *n.* [W. *treth*, a tax; *trethu*, to tax.] A tax; an impost.

**Tretis,**† **Tretys,**† *n.* A treatise; a treaty. *Chaucer.*

**Tretise,**† **Tretys,**† *a.* [O. Fr. *traictis*, long and slender, from *traict*, drawn out, lengthened; L. *tractus*, drawn. See TRACT.] Long and well-proportioned. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Tretosternon** (trē'tō-stėr-non), *n.* [Gr. *trētos*, perforated, and *sternon*, the breast-bone.] A fossil animal of the Wealden and Purbeck beds, seemingly allied to the river-turtles.

**Trevat** (trev'at), *n.* In *weaving*, a cutting instrument for severing the pile-threads of velvet.

**Trevet** (trev'et), *n.* [See TRIVET.] 1. A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.—2. A movable iron frame or stand to support a kettle, &c., on a grate; a trivet.

**Trewe,**† *n.* A truce. *Chaucer.*

**Trewe,**† *a.* True; faithful. *Chaucer.*

**Trews** (tröz), *n. pl.* Trousers: generally applied to the tartan trousers of Highlanders. [Scotch.]

He wore the *trews*, or close trousers, made of tartan, checked scarlet and white. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Trewsman** (tröz'man), *n.* A Highlander, more properly an islesman of the Hebrides: so called from his dress. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Trey**† (trā), *n.* [O. Fr. *trei*, *troi*, Fr. *trois*, L. *tres*, three.] A three at cards or dice; a card of three spots. *Shak.*

**Tri** (trī). A prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifying three, thrice, or in threes; from Gr. *tris*, thrice, *treis*, three, L. *tres*, *tria*, three.

**Triable** (trī'a-bl), *a.* 1. Fit or possible to be tried; capable of being subjected to trial or test. 'The experiments *triable* by our engine.' *Boyle.*—2. Capable of undergoing a judicial examination; fit or proper to come under the cognizance of a court; as, a cause may be *triable* before one court which is not *triable* in another.

He being irresponsible, but his Ministers answerable for his acts, impeachable by the Commons and *triable* by the Peers. *Brougham.*

**Triableness** (trī'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being triable.

**Triachenium, Triakenium** (trī-a-kē'ni-um), *n.* [Prefix *tri*, and *achenium*.] In *bot.* a fruit which consists of three achenia.

**Triacle**† (trī'a-kl), *n.* A medicine or substance serving as an antidote. *Chaucer.* See TREACLE.

Wonderful, therefore, is the power of a Christian, who not only overcomes and conquers and kills the viper, but like the skilful apothecary, makes antidote and *triacle* of him. *Hales.*

**Triacontahedral** (trī-a-kon'ta-hē"dral), *a.* [Gr. *triakonta*, thirty, and *hedra*, side.] 1. Having thirty sides.—2. In *crystal.* bounded by thirty rhombs.

**Triaconter** (trī'a-kon-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *triakontērēs*, from *triakonta*, thirty.] In *Greek antiq.* a vessel of thirty oars.

**Triad** (trī'ad), *n.* [L. *trias*, *triadis*, from Gr. *trias*, *triados*, from *treis*, *tria*, three.] 1. A unity of three; three united.—2. In *music*, the common chord or harmony, so named because it is formed of three radical sounds, a fundamental note or bass, its third, and its fifth.—3. In *chem.* an elementary substance, each atom of which will combine with three atoms of a monad.—4. A trinity; as, in *Hindu myth.* the three principal divinities in the Rig Veda, to whom hymns are addressed: Indra, the personification of the phenomena of the visible firmament, especially of thunder and rain; Agni, of fire, especially of sacrificial fire; and Sûrya or Savitri, of the sun. The triad of later Brahmanic or Hindu literature consists of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. See TRIMURTI.—5. In *Welsh literature*, a form of composition which came into use in the twelfth century. Triads are an arrangement of similar events, or things which might be associated in the mind, or be worthy of remembrance, &c., in a series of three.

Then there are the singular compositions called the *Triads*, which are enumerations of events or other particulars, bound together in knots of three, by means of some title or general observation—sometimes, it must be confessed, forced and far-fetched enough—under which it is conceived that they may all be included. Of the *Triads*, some are moral, and others historical. *Craik.*

**Triadelphous** (trī-a-del'fus), *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *adelphia*, brotherhood.] In *bot.* a term applied to plants whose filaments are combined into three masses, as in some species of Hypericum.

**Triadic** (trī-ad'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a triad; specifically, in *chem.* triatomic; trivalent.

**Triadist** (trī'ad-ist), *n.* A composer of a triad or triads. See TRIAD, 5.

**Trial** (trī'al), *n.* [O. Fr. *trial*. See TRY.] 1. The act of trying or testing in any manner; as, (*a*) any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect or what can be done; as, a man tries to lift a stone, and on *trial* finds he is not able; a team attempts to draw a load, and after unsuccessful *trial* the attempt is relinquished. (*b*) Examination by a test; experiment; as in chemistry, metallurgy, or the like.

All thy vexations
Were but my *trials* of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the test. *Shak.*

(*c*) Experiment; act of examining by experience.

There is a mixed kind of evidence . . . depending upon our own observation and repeated *trials* of the issues and events of actions or things, called experience. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. That which tries or afflicts, harasses or bears severely on a person; that which tries the character or principle; temptation; test of virtue; as, every station is exposed to some *trials*; to have to speak in public was a great *trial* to him.—3. The state of being tried; a having to suffer or endure something; the state of experiencing; experience.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. Heb. xi. 36.

4. A process for testing qualification, capabilities; knowledge, progress, and the like; an examination. 'As for *trials* (the Harton word for examination).' *Farrar.*

Girl after girl was call'd to *trial*; each
Disclaim'd all knowledge of us. *Tennyson.*

5. A combat decisive of the merits of a cause.

I mean, my lord, the opposition of your person in *trial*. *Shak.*

6.† Verification; proof.

They will scarcely believe this without *trial*: offer them instances. *Shak.*

7. In *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties before a proper tribunal. Trials are *civil* or *criminal*. In criminal informations, and in indictments, wherever preferred, the trial must take place before a judge or judges (or other presiding magistrate) and a jury. Minor offences against the laws are, however, in general, dealt with summarily before magistrates. Civil actions in England are tried and heard in one of the following ways: (*a*) before a judge or judges; (*b*) before a judge sitting with assessors; (*c*) before a judge and jury; (*d*) before an official or special referee, with or without assessors. In England, as in the United States, civil trials, without a jury, are more common than formerly.—*New trials* in civil cases are granted where the court, of which the record is, sees reason to be dissatisfied with a verdict, on the ground of a misdirection by the judge to the jury, a verdict against evidence, excessive damages, improper evidence, fresh evidence discovered after the verdict was given, &c.—*Trial at bar.* See BAR.—*Trial by record.* See RECORD.—*Trial by jury.* See JURY.—SYN. Attempt, endeavour, effort, experiment, proof, essay, test.

**Trial-day** (trī'al-dā), *n.* Day of trial. 'Brought against me at my *trial-day*.' *Shak.*

**Trial-fire** (trī'al-fīr), *n.* A fire for trying or proving; ordeal-fire.

With *trial-fire* touch me his finger-end:
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shak.*

**Triality** (trī-al'i-ti), *n.* [From L. *tres*, *tria*, three.] Three united; state of being three. [Rare.]

There may be found very many dispensations of *triality* of benefices. *H. Wharton.*

**Trialogue** (trī'a-log), *n.* [Gr. *treis*, *tria*, three, and *logos*, discourse.] Discourse by three speakers; a colloquy of three persons.

**Trial-trip** (trī'al-trip), *n.* An experimental trip; especially, a trip made by a new vessel to test her sailing qualities, rate of speed, the working of machinery, &c.

**Trian** (trī'an), *a.* In *her.* said of an aspect neither passant nor affronté, but midway between those positions. See ASPECT, 7.

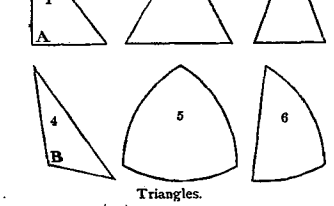
**Triander** (trī'an-dėr), *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] A monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens.

**Triandria** (trī-an'dri-a), *n. pl.* The third class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus. It comprises those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with three distinct and equal stamens, as the crocus, the valerian, and almost all the grasses. It comprehends three orders, Monogynia, Digynia, and Trigynia. The cut shows an enlarged floret of the common valerian. Triandria is also the name of several orders in the Linnæan system, the plants of which, besides their classic characters, have three stamens.

Triandria.—Floret of Valerian.

**Triandrian, Triandrous** (trī-an'dri-an, trī-an'drus), *a.* Belonging to the Linnæan class Triandria; having three distinct and equal stamens in the same flower with a pistil or pistils.

**Triangle** (trī'ang-gl or trī-ang'gl), *n.* [Fr. *triangle*, from L. *triangulum*—*tres*, *tria*, three, and *angulus*, a corner.] 1. In *geom.* a figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles. The three angles of a plane triangle are equal to two right angles or 180°, and its area is equal to half that of a rectangle or parallelogram of the same base and altitude. The triangle is the most important figure in geometry, and may be considered the element of all other figures. If the three lines or sides of a triangle are all straight, it is a *plane* or *rectilinear triangle*, as figs. 1, 2, 3, 4. If all the three sides are equal, it is an *equilateral triangle*, fig. 2. If two of the sides only are equal, it is an *isosceles triangle*, fig. 3. If all the three sides are unequal, it is a *scalene triangle*, fig. 4. If one of the angles




Triangles.

is a right angle, the triangle is *right-angled*, as fig. 1, having the right angle A. If one of the angles is obtuse, the triangle is called *obtuse-angled*, as fig. 4, having the obtuse angle B. If all the angles are acute, the triangle is *acute-angled*, figs. 2, 3. If the three lines of a triangle are all curves, the triangle is said to be *curvilinear*, fig. 5. If some of the sides are straight and others curve, the triangle is said to be *mixtilinear*, fig. 6. If the sides are all arcs of great circles of the sphere, or arcs of the same circle, the triangle is said to be *spherical*, fig. 5.—*Arithmetical triangle*, a table of certain numbers disposed in the form of a right-angled triangle. The first vertical column consists of units; the second of a series of natural numbers; the third of triangular numbers; the fourth of pyramidal numbers, and so on. The numbers taken on the horizontal lines are the coefficients of the different powers of a binomial. See *Figurate Numbers* under FIGURATE.—*Triangle of forces*, a name given to the proposition in statics which asserts that, if three forces meeting at a point in one plane be in equilibrium, and if on that plane any three mutually intersecting lines be drawn parallel to the directions of the three forces, a triangle will be formed the lengths of whose sides will be proportional to the magnitudes of the forces.—*Supplemental triangle.* See under SUPPLEMENTAL.—2. A musical instrument of percussion, made of a rod of polished steel, bent into the form of a triangle, and open at one of its angles. It is sounded by being struck with a small steel rod.—3. In *astron.* one of the forty-eight ancient constellations, situated in the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Perseus, Andromeda, Aries, and Musca. Also, the name of a small constellation near the South Pole, having three bright stars; the Triangulum Australis.—4. *Eccles.* a symbol of the Holy Trinity. The equilateral triangle, as symbolizing the Trinity, is found in many figures in Christian ornament. See TRINITY.—5. A three-cornered straight-edge, used by draughtsmen, &c., in conjunction with the T-square for drawing parallel, perpendicular, or diagonal lines.—6. A kind of gin for raising heavy weights. See GIN.—7. *Milit.* a sort of frame formed of three halberts stuck in the ground, and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound when flogged.

> Flogging was then very common in the regiment. I was flogged in 1840. To this day I feel a pain in the chest from the *triangles*. *Mayhew.*

**Triangled** (trī'ang-gld), *a.* 1. Having three angles; having the form of a triangle.—2. Formed into triangles.

**Triangular** (trī-ang'gū-lėr), *a.* 1. Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; relating to a triangle.—2. In *bot.* (*a*) flat or lamellar, and having three sides; as, a *triangular* leaf. (*b*) Oblong, and having three lateral faces; as, a *triangular* stem, seed, column, and the like.—*Triangular compass*, a compass having three legs, two opening in the usual manner, and the third turning round an extension of the central pin of the other two, besides having a motion on its own central joint. By means of this instrument any triangle or any three points may be taken off at once.—*Triangular level*, a light frame in the shape of the letter A, and having a plumb-line which determines verticality.—*Triangular numbers*, the series of figurate numbers which consists of the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical series, whose first term is 1, and the common difference 1. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, &c., are triangular numbers. They are so called because the number of points expressed by any one of them may be arranged in the form of an equilateral triangle.—*Triangular prism.* See PRISM.—*Triangular pyramid*, a pyramid whose base is a triangle, its sides consisting of three triangles which meet in a point called its vertex.

**Triangularity** (trī-ang'gū-lar"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being triangular.

**Triangularly** (trī-ang'gū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a triangular manner; after the form of a triangle.

**Triangulate** (trī-ang'gū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *triangulated*; ppr. *triangulating*. 1. To make triangular or three-cornered.—2. In *surveying*, to divide into triangles; to survey by dividing into triangles.

**Triangulation** (trī-ang'gū-lā"shon), *n.* The act of triangulating; the reduction of the surface of an area to triangles for the purpose of a trigonometrical survey.

**Trianguloid** (trī-ang'gū-loid), *a.* Somewhat triangular in shape. 'A *trianguloid* space.' *H. Spencer.*

**Triangulum** (trī-ang'gū-lum), *n.* [L.] In *astron.* the Triangle; the name of two constellations. See TRIANGLE.

**Trianthema** (trī-an'thē-ma), *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *anthēma*, from *antheō*, to flower, the flowers being usually disposed in threes.] A genus of spreading prostrate opposite-leaved herbs, with small axillary flowers, belonging to the nat. order Ficoideæ. The species are inhabitants of the tropical parts of the Old and New World and the subtropical parts of Africa. *T. obcordata* is employed by the natives of India as a pot-herb, and is employed by the native doctors, combined with ginger, as a cathartic.

**Triarchee** (trī-arch'ē), *a.* In *her.* formed of three archings or having three arches.

**Triarchy** (trī'ar-ki), *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *archē*, rule.] Government by three persons. *Howell.*

**Triarian** (trī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *triarii*, the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front when the legion was drawn up in order of battle, from *tres*, three.] Occupying the third post or place. 'The brave second and *triarian* band.' *Cowley.*

**Trias** (trī'as), *n.* [Gr. *trias*, the number three.] In *geol.* a name sometimes given to the upper new red sandstone. See TRIASSIC.

**Triassic** (trī-as'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of trias.—*Triassic system*, in *geol.* new red sandstone; a series of strata forming the lowest or oldest subdivision of the secondary or mesozoic group. It derived its name from its being composed in Germany of three well-marked groups, the Keuper, Muschelkalk, and Bunter-sandstein. Only the highest and lowest of these groups are known in England.

**Triatic-stay** (trī-at'ik-stā), *n.* *Naut.* a rope secured at each end to the heads of the fore and main masts, with thimbles spliced in its bight to hook the stay-tackles to.

**Triatomic** (trī-a-tom'ik), *a.* In *chem.* consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule.

**Tribal** (trīb'al), *a.* Belonging to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe; as, *tribal* customs; a *tribal* community.

**Tribalism** (trīb'al-izm), *n.* The state of existing in separate tribes; tribal feeling.

> *Tribalism* is not higher or more liberal than nationality; it is lower and less liberal; it is the primeval germ of which nationality is the more civilized development. *Goldwin Smith.*

**Tribasic** (trī-bās'ik), *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *basis*, base.] In *chem.* a term applied to those acids which combine in their neutral salts with three equivalents of a base.

**Tribe** (trīb), *n.* [L. *tribus*, one of the three bodies into which the Romans were originally divided, from *tres*, *tria*, three.] 1. A division, class, or distinct portion of a people or nation, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated; as, the city of Athens was divided into ten *tribes*; Rome was originally divided into three *tribes*; afterward the people were distributed into thirty *tribes*, and afterward into thirty-five.

> Have you collected them by *tribes*? *Shak.*

2. A family, race, or series of generations descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob.

> Cursed be my *tribe*
> If I forgive him. *Shak.*

> The Irish *tribe* . . . bears plain marks of society founded on a real or traditionary relationship of blood. *Edin. Rev.*

3. In *classification*, a term used by some naturalists to denote a number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common; as, a *tribe* of plants; a *tribe* of animals. Linnæus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three *tribes*, viz. monocotyledonous, dicotyledonous, and acotyledonous plants, and these he subdivided into *gentes* or nations. By other naturalists *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or plants intermediate between order and genus. Cuvier divided his orders into *families*, and his families into *tribes*, including under the latter one or more *genera*. The word is also used in a looser sense; thus we may speak of the annual, biennial, and perennial *tribes*, or the bulbous, tuberous, and fibrous-rooted *tribes* of plants.—4. A separate body; a number considered collectively.

> And then there flutter'd in,
> Half-bold, half-frighted, with dilated eyes,
> A *tribe* of women, dress'd in many hues.
> *Tennyson.*

5. A nation of savages, forming a subdivision of a race; a body of rude, uncivilized people united under one leader or government; as, the *tribes* of the North American Indians. 6. A number of persons of any character or profession: in contempt. 'The strolling *tribe*, a despicable race.' *Churchill.*

> Folly and vice are easy to describe,
> The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*.
> *Roscommon.*

**Tribe** (trīb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tribed*; ppr. *tribing*. To distribute into tribes or classes. [Rare.]

> Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds are well *tribed* by Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Ray. *Bp. Nicolson.*

**Triblet** (trib'let), *n.* 1. A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts, and rings, and for other purposes.—2. A mandrel in a machine for making lead-pipe. Spelled also *Treblet*. See MANDREL.

**Tribometer** (trī-bom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *tribō*, to rub or wear, and *metron*, measure.] An apparatus, resembling a sled, for measuring the force of friction in rubbing surfaces.

**Triboulet** (trib'ö-let), *n.* Same as *Triblet*.

**Tribrach** (trī'brak), *n.* [Gr. *tribrachys*—*treis*, three, and *brachys*, short.] In *pros.* a poetic

foot of three short syllables, as mĕllĭfŭs; a word of three short syllables.

Never take an iambus as a christian name. Trochees and *tribrachs* do very fairly. *Coleridge.*

**Tribracteate** (trī-brak'tē-āt), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *bracteate*.] In *bot.* having three bracts.

**Tribual** (trib'ū-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tribe; tribal. 'The *tribual* lisping of the Ephraimites.' *Fuller.*

**Tribular** (trib'ū-lėr), *a.* Of or relating to a tribe; tribal; as, *tribular* worship.

**Tribulation** (trib-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [Eccles. L. *tribulatio*, distress, tribulation, from L. *tribulo*, *tribulatum*, to thrash, to beat, from *tribulum*, a thrashing-sledge, a sort of heavy sledge with sharp points underneath for dragging over corn to drive out the grain.] That which occasions affliction or distress; severe affliction; trouble; trial. 'Try'd in sharp *tribulation*.' *Milton.*

When *tribulation* or persecution ariseth because of the word, by and by he is offended. Mat. xiii. 21.

The way to fame is like the way to heaven—through much *tribulation*. *Sterne.*

**Tribulus** (trib'ū-lus), *n.* [Gr. *tribolos*, three-pointed, three-pronged—*treis*, three, and *belos*, a dart.] A genus of plants, nat. order Zygophyllaceæ, closely allied to the Rutaceæ. The species are procumbent herbs, with abruptly pinnate leaves and axillary peduncles bearing a solitary usually yellow flower, which is succeeded by a prickly fruit. They are found in the south of Europe, and in the tropical and subtropical parts of the world. *T. terrestris* and *T. cistoides* are said to possess aperient properties.

**Tribunal** (trī-bū'nal), *n.* [L. *tribunal*, from *tribunus*, a tribune, who administered justice.] 1. Properly, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.

In the market-place, on a *tribunal* silvered,
Cleopatra and Herodias in chairs of gold
Were publicly enthroned. *Shak.*

Hence—2. A court of justice; as, the House of Lords is the highest *tribunal* in the kingdom. 'Eluded the justice of the ordinary *tribunals*.' *Macaulay.*

**Tribunary** (trī'bū-na-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to tribunes.

**Tribunate** (trī'bū-nāt), *n.* Tribuneship (which see).

**Tribune** (trī'būn or trib'ûn), *n.* [L. *tribunus*, from *tribus*, tribe.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* originally an officer connected with a tribe, or who represented a tribe for certain purposes; especially, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls. These magistrates were at first two, but their number was increased to five and ultimately to ten. This last number appears to have remained unaltered down to the end of the empire. There were also military tribunes, officers of the army, each of whom commanded a division or legion, and also other officers called tribunes; as, *tribunes* of the treasury, of the horse, &c.—2. A bench or elevated place; a raised seat or stand; specifically, (*a*) the throne of a bishop.

He remained some time before his presence was observed, when the monks conducted him to his *tribune*. *Prescott.*

(*b*) A sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly, as in the French chamber of deputies.

**Tribuneship** (trī'būn-ship or trib'ûn-ship), *n.* The office of a tribune; tribunate.

**Tribunician, Tribunitial** (trib-ū-nish'an, trib-ū-nish'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or suiting tribunes; as, *tribunician* power or authority. 'The kings and *tribunitial* powers.' *Dryden.* Spelled also *Tribunitian*.

Whose *tribunitian* hot imperatorian power is immediately founded . . . in the very plebs or herd of people. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Tribunitious†** (trib-ū-nish'us), *a.* Pertaining to tribunes; tribunitial. *Bacon.*

**Tributarily** (trib'ū-ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a tributary manner.

**Tributariness** (trib'ū-ta-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being tributary.

**Tributary** (trib'ū-ta-ri), *a.* [L. *tributarius*. See TRIBUTE.] 1. Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace.

This land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

2. Subject; subordinate; inferior. 'To grace his *tributary* gods.' *Milton.*—3. Paid in tribute.

Your *tributary* drops belong to woe,
Which you mistaking, offer up to joy. *Shak.*

4. Yielding supplies of anything; contributing; serving to form or make up a greater object of the same kind. 'Poor *tributary* rivers.' *Shak.*

**Tributary** (trib'ū-ta-ri), *n.* 1. An individual, government, or state that pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of security.

England was his faithful *tributary*. *Shak.*

2. In *geog.* an affluent; a stream which directly or indirectly contributes water to another stream.

**Tribute** (trib'ūt), *n.* [Fr. *tribut*, L. *tributum*, from *tribuo*, to give, to bestow, from *tribus*, a tribe. See TRIBE.] 1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; as, the Romans made all their conquered countries pay *tribute*.—2. The state of being liable for such a payment; the obligation of contributing.

His imperial fancy has laid all nature under *tribute*, and has collected riches from every scene of the creation, and every walk of art. *R. Hall.*

3. A personal contribution; something given or contributed; anything done or given out of devotion, or as that which is due or deserved; as, a *tribute* of respect. 'The passing *tribute* of a sigh.' *Gray.*

We lov'd, admir'd, almost ador'd,
Gave all the *tribute* mortals could afford. *Dryden.*

4. In *mining*, (*a*) work performed in the excavation of ore in a mine, as distinguished from *tut-work*, such as sinking shafts, the driving of adits and drifts, &c. (*b*) The proportion of ore or its value which a person engaged in the above work (a tributer) receives for his labour.—5.† That which was paid by a subject to the sovereign of a country; a tax. *Burrill.*

**Tribute** (trib'ūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tributed*; ppr. *tributing*. To pay as tribute.

An amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber, his afternoons with paint or lust, *tributing* most precious moments to the scepter of a fan. *Whitlock.*

**Tribute-money** (trib'ūt-mun-i), *n.* Money paid as tribute.

**Tribute-pitch** (trib'ūt-pich), *n.* In *mining*, a limited portion of a body beyond which a tributer is not permitted to work.

**Tributer** (trib'ūt-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who excavates ore from a mine; one who works upon tribute. See TRIBUTE, 4.

**Trica** (trī'ka), *n.* In *bot.* the shield or reproductive organ of a lichen.

**Tricapsular** (trī-kap'sū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *capsule*.] In *bot.* three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.

**Tricarpellite** (trī-kär'pel-līt), *n.* [Prefix *tri*, and *carpel*.] A fossil nut of the London clay, having three carpels.

**Trice** (trīs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *triced*; ppr. *tricing*. [L.G. *trissen*, Dan. *tridse*, to hoist, *tridse*, a pulley; Sw. *trissa*, a pulley; G. *trissen*, to trice the sprit-sail, *trisse*, trice, a brace. In meaning 2 of different origin; perhaps D. *trekken*, to drag, through the O. Fr.] 1. *Naut.* to haul or tie up by means of a small rope; to hoist.—2.† To pull; to haul; to drag. *Chaucer.*

**Trice** (trīs), *n.* [Probably from Sp. *tris* (Pg. *triz*), noise of breaking glass, a crack, hence an instant, a trice; *venir en un tris*, to come in a trice; compare the Scotch to 'come in a crack.'] A very short time; an instant; a moment: now used only in the phrase *in a trice*. 'This *trice* of time.' *Shak.*

If they get never so great spoil at any time, they waste the same in a *trice*. *Spenser.*

And all the waiters in a *trice*
His summons did obey. *Suckling.*

**Tricennarious** (trī-sen-nā'ri-us), *a.* Tricennial; belonging to the term of thirty years.

**Tricennial** (trī-sen'ni-al), *a.* Denoting thirty, or what pertains to that number; of or belonging to the term of *thirty* years; occurring once in every thirty years.

**Tricentenary** (trī-sen'ten-a-ri), *n.* [L. *tricenti*, three hundred.] 1. That which consists of or comprehends three hundred; the space of three hundred years.—2. The commemoration of any event which occurred

three hun[redacted]ore, as the birth of
a great m[redacted]'s *tricentenary*.
Called also [redacted]

**Tricentena[redacted]**[redacted]d), *a.* Relating
to or cons[redacted]red; relating
to three hu[redacted] *tricentenary*
celebration. [redacted] *tenary*.

**Triceps** (trī'sep[redacted] [redacted]three, and
*caput*, head.] [redacted] In *anat.*
a term applied [redacted]'es w[redacted]rise by
three heads; as, the [redacted] *biti*,
the use of which is to [redacted]he [redacted]m.

**Trichechus** (trik'e-k[redacted] [redacted]*es*,
hair, and *echō*, to have.] [redacted]nus
grade carnivores, formerly [redacted]
cows (*T. manatus*), but n[redacted]
the walrus (*T. rosmarus*), a[redacted]
tinct family Trichecidæ.

**Trichecidæ** (tri-kes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [redacted]
*chus* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, [redacted]
family of marine carnivorous [redacted]
the section Pinnigrada or Pinn[redacted] com-
prising the walrus. See WALRU[redacted]

**Trichecodon** (tri-kek'o-don), *n.* [redacted]
*chus* (which see), and Gr. *odous*, *o*[redacted]
tooth.] A fossil genus of large marin[redacted]
mals, whose tusks, occurring in the re[redacted]
of Suffolk, indicate affinities with the [redacted]
rus.

**Trichiasis** (tri-kī'a-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *thr*[redacted]
*trichos*, hair.] In *med.* a name given to s[redacted]
eral affections: (*a*) a disease of the kidney[redacted]
or bladder, in which filamentous substances
resembling hairs are passed in the urine.
(*b*) A swelling of the breasts of women in
child-bed when the milk is excreted with
difficulty. (*c*) Inversion of the eyelashes;
entropium. *Dunglison.*

**Trichidium** (tri-kid'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, hair, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *bot.* a tender, simple, or sometimes branched hair, which supports the sporules of some fungaceous plants, as Geastrum, &c.

**Trichilia** (trī-kil'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *tricheilos*, three-lipped—*treis*, three, and *cheilos*, a lip. The stigma is three-lobed, and the capsule three-celled and three-valved.] A genus of plants, nat. order Meliaceæ. A number of Indian and Australian species were formerly included under this genus, but these as well as some American species are now referred to other genera, and the genus is now constituted by about a dozen American and West Indian species and two or three African. They are trees or shrubs with pinnate leaves and axillary panicles of white flowers. Several of them are possessed of active properties, as *T. emetica*, or the emetic nut, which is found in the mountains of Yemen; *T. cathartica*, used in Brazil as a cure for fevers, &c.

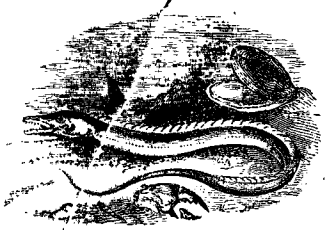
**Trichina** (tri-kī'na), *n.* [Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, a hair.] A minute nematoid worm, the larva of which was discovered in 1835 in the tissue of the voluntary muscles of man, giving rise to a disease since known as *trichiniasis*. The worm is common also to several other mammals, and especially to the pig, and it is generally from it that man receives the disease. When a portion of flesh, say of the pig, containing larvæ is taken into the stomach the larvæ in a few days become developed into procreative adults, having in the meantime passed into the intestines. The female begins to produce embryos in extraordinary numbers, which gain entrance into the muscles by penetrating the mucous coat of the intestine and entering the capillaries, whence they are carried to their habitat by the circulation. There they disorganize the surrounding tissue, setting up at the same time morbid action in the system. The connection between the muscle-inhabiting larva and the adult intestinal parasite was not established till 1860. The larva is generally encased in a cyst covered with calcareous matter, and from the form it assumes in this case it is called at this stage *Trichina spiralis*.

**Trichiniasis, Trichinosis** (trik-i-ni'a-sis, trik-i-nō'sis), *n.* A painful and frequently fatal disease produced in man by eating meat, especially the flesh of pigs, either raw or insufficiently cooked, infested with the larva called *Trichina spiralis*. See TRICHINA.

**Trichinous** (tri-kī'nus), *a.* Connected with trichinæ or trichiniasis.

**Trichiurus** (trik-i-ū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, hair, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of acanthopterygious teleostean fishes, belonging to the family Trichiuridæ. They are called in English hair-tails, from the elongated hair-like filament that terminates the

tail. They resemble beautiful silver ribbons. *T. lepturus*, or silvery hair-tail, an inhabitant of the Atlantic, but sometimes



Silvery Hair-tail (*Trichiurus lepturus.*)

found on the British coast, attains a length of 12 feet.

**Trichocephalus** (trik-ō-sef'al-us), *n.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair, and *kephalē*, the head.] A genus of nematoid worms, one species of which, *T. dispar*, infests the intestines of man. It is from 1½ to 2 inches in length, the hairlike head and neck forming two-thirds of the whole body. It is comparatively rare in Britain, and its presence causes little inconvenience.

**Trichocyst** (trik'ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, a hair, and *kystis*, a bag.] In *physiol.* a cell capable of emitting thread-like filaments, found in certain of the Infusoria, especially in the Bursaria.

**Trichodon** (trik'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of fishes allied to the perch. The only known species is *T. stelleri*, which inhabits the most northern part of the Pacific, and buries itself in the sand at low water.

**Trichogastres** (trik-ō-gas'trēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, a hair, and *gastēr, gastros*, a belly.] A nat. order of gasteromycetous fungi, characterized by the contents of the leathery peridium breaking up when mature into a pulverulent mass of spores and filaments, without a central column, the whole being expelled by the bursting of the case.

**Trichogenous** (tri-koj'en-us), *a.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair, and *gen*, root of *gennaō*, to produce.] Producing or encouraging the growth of hair.

**Trichoglossus** (trik-ō-glos'sus), *n.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, a hair, and *glōssa*, a tongue.] A genus of birds of the parrot family; the lorikeets. Most of the species are natives of Australia. Their hairy tongues enable them to collect the honey of the gum-trees and other flowery shrubs.—*Trichoglossus Swainsonii* or Swainson's lorikeet, is the best-known species.

**Trichogyne** (trik'o-jin), *n.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, a hair, and *gynē*, a woman.] In *bot.* a long, thin, hair-like sac, springing from the trichophore of certain cryptogams, and serving as a receptive organ of reproduction.

**Trichoma** (tri-kō'ma), *n.* [Gr., growth of hair, from *thrix, trichos*, hair.] 1. In *bot.* the filamentous thallus of algals, as Conferva.—2. In *pathol.* an affection of the hair, otherwise called *Plica*.

**Trichomanes** (tri-kom'a-nēz), *n.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair, and *manos*, soft. The shining stems appear like fine hair.] A genus of ferns, of the nat. order Polypodiaceæ, belonging to the series with free veins and urn-shaped or tubular involucres. *T. radicans* is the Killarney fern; it occurs at Killarney and also in Madeira.

**Trichomatose** (tri-kom'at-ōs), *a.* Matted or agglutinated together; affected with trichoma: said of hair.

**Trichome** (trik'ōm), *n.* [See TRICHOMA.] In *bot.* a hair or hair-like process. *Sachs.*

**Trichonema** (trik-ō-nē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair, and *nēma*, a filament, from *neō*, to spin. The filaments are hairy.] A genus of plants, nat. order Iridaceæ, chiefly natives of South Africa and the shores of the Mediterranean. *T. Columnæ* is found in sandy places in Guernsey and Jersey. It is a small bulbous plant, with pale-bluish purple and yellow flowers, and closely allied to the crocus.

**Trichophore** (trik'o-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair, and *pherō*, to bear.] In *bot.* a body in certain cryptogams usually consisting of several cells, in or near which the results of fertilization appear.

**Trichoptera** (tri-kop'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair, and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of insects with four hairy membranous wings. It comprises the case-worm flies, or caddice-flies of the angler. By some naturalists the Trichoptera are regarded as a section of the Neuroptera.

**Trichopteran** (tri-kop'tėr-an), *n.* One of the Trichoptera; a caddice-fly.

**Trichopterous** (tri-kop'tėr-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Trichoptera.

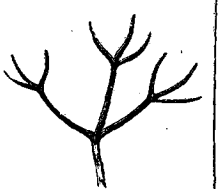
**Trichord** (trī'kord), *n.* In *music*, an instrument with three chords or strings.

**Trichord** (trī'kord), *a.* Having or characterized by three strings.—*Trichord pianoforte*, a pianoforte having three strings to each note for the greater part of its compass.

**Trichosanthes** (trik-ō-san'thēs), *n.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The species are trailing or climbing plants found in the hot and moist parts of Asia, having beautifully fringed dicœcious flowers; a few are found in the West Indies. Many of them are edible, and are known by the name of snake-gourds, from their long and often sinuous fruit. *T. dioica* is cultivated in India, and is called by the natives *pulwul*. The unripe fruit and tender tops are much eaten both by Europeans and natives in Bengal in stews and curries. *T. cucumerina*, a common Ceylon and South Indian plant, is much esteemed in Ceylon as a febrifuge.

**Trichostomei** (trik-ō-stom'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A nat. order of acrocarpous, chiefly European mosses, distinguished by a peristome with thirty thread-shaped teeth. Some of the species ascend to very high latitudes.

**Trichotomous** (trī-kot'o-mus), *a.* [See TRICHOTOMY.] Divided into three parts, or divided by threes; branching or giving off shoots by threes; trifurcate; as, a *trichotomous* stem.



Trichotomous Stem.

**Trichotomy** (trī-kot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *tricha*, thrice, and *temnō*, to cut or divide.] Division into three parts.

**Trichroism** (trī'krō-izm), *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *chroa, chroia*, the surface of a body, surface as the seat of colour, colour.] The property possessed by some crystals of exhibiting different colours in three different directions when viewed by transmitted light.

**Trick** (trik), *n.* [Same word as D. *trek*, a pull, a stroke, a dash, a trick, but probably not borrowed directly but coming through the O. Fr., whence also Fr. *tricher*, to cheat, Pr. *tric*, deceit, It. *treccare*, to cheat. See also TREACHERY.] 1. An artifice; a stratagem; a device; especially, a fraudful contrivance for an evil purpose, or an underhand scheme to impose upon the world; a cheat or cheating; as, *tricks* in bargains; *tricks* of state. *Shak.*

He comes to me for counsel, and I show him a *trick*. *South.*

I see it is a *trick*
Got up betwixt you and the woman there. *Tennyson.*

2. A dexterous artifice or contrivance; a knack; art.

Here's fine revolution, an we had the *trick* to see't. *Shak.*

On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

3. A sleight-of-hand performance; the legerdemain of a juggler; as, *tricks* with cards. 'A juggling *trick*.' *Shak.*—4. A particular practice, habit, or manner; custom; personal peculiarity; characteristic; as, he has a *trick* of drumming with his fingers; a *trick* of frowning.

It was always yet the *trick* of our English nation, if they have a good thing, to make it too common. *Shak.*

The style which deals in long sentences or in short sentences, or indeed which has any *trick* in it, is a bad style. *Helps.*

5. A touch; a dash; a trait of character.

He hath a *trick* of Cœur-de-Lion's face. *Shak.*

6. Anything done not deliberately, but out of passion or caprice; a vicious or foolish action or practice.

Man, proud man,
Drest in a little brief authority, . . .
Plays such fantastic *tricks* before high heaven,
As make the angels weep. *Shak.*

7. Anything mischievously and roguishly done to cross, annoy, or disappoint another.

Nay, I remember the *trick* you served me when I took my leave of Madam Silvia. *Shak.*

8. A prank; a frolic; as, *tricks* of youth.

Come, I'll question you
Of my lord's *tricks* and yours when you were boys. *Shak.*

9. † A toy; a trifle; a plaything. 'A very *trick* for them to play at will.' *Shak.* 'A fantasy and *trick* of fame.' *Shak.*—10. In *card-playing*, the whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players.—11. *Naut.* a spell; a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the helm.—*To know a trick worth two of that*, to know of some better expedient: used when one declines to do what is proposed or spoken of.

Nay, by God, soft; I *know a trick worth two of that*, i' faith. *Shak.*

Hear what he says of you, sir? Clive, best be off to bed, my boy—ho! ho! No, no. We *know a trick worth two of that*. *Thackeray.*

SYN. Stratagem, artifice, device, wile, fraud, cheat, juggle, finesse, sleight, deception, imposture, delusion, imposition.

**Trick** (trik), *v.t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; as, to *trick* another in the sale of a horse. 'To *trick* or romp mankind.' *B. Jonson.*

**Trick** (trik), *v.i.* To live by deception and fraud.

Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,
And murdering plays, which still they call reviving. *Dryden.*

**Trick** (trik), *v.t.* [W. *treciaw*, to furnish or harness, to trick out—*trec*, an implement, harness, gear.] 1. To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically.

Geraldine shakes off her dread,
And rises lightly from her bed;
Puts on her silken vestments white,
And *tricks* her hair in lovely plight. *Coleridge.*

It is often followed by *up*, *of*, or *out*.

People are lavish in *tricking up* their children in fine clothes, yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

They are simple but majestic records of the feelings of the poet; as little *tricked out* for the public eye as his diary would have been. *Macaulay.*

2. To draw in outline, as with a pen; to delineate without colour, as heraldic devices.

They are blazon'd there; there they are *tricked*, they and their pedigrees. *B. Jonson.*

**Trick** † (trik), *n.* [A form akin to *tress* (which see).] A plait or knot of hair.

It stirs me more than all your court-curls, or your spangles, or your *tricks*. *B. Jonson.*

**Tricker** (trik'ėr), *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat; a trickster.

**Tricker** (trik'ėr), *n.* A trigger. [Obsolete or provincial.]

So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw. *Hudibras.*

**Trickery** (trik'ėr-i), *n.* The practice of tricks or deceitful devices; imposture; artifice; stratagem.

**Trickiness** (trik'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being tricky or trickish; trickishness.

With all the *trickiness* by which a street business is sometimes characterized. *Mayhew.*

**Tricking** (trik'ing), *n.* Dress; ornament.

Go, get us properties,
And *tricking* for our fairies. *Shak.*

**Trickish** (trik'ish), *a.* Given to tricks; artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish. 'A loose, slippery, and *trickish* way of reasoning.' *Atterbury.*

**Trickishly** (trik'ish-li), *adv.* In a trickish manner; artfully; knavishly.

**Trickishness** (trik'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being trickish, knavish, or deceitful.

**Tricklasite** (trik'las-īt), *n.* Another name for *Fahlunite* (which see).

**Trickle** (trik'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trickled*; ppr. *trickling*. [Origin doubtful. Perhaps a dim. form allied to *track*, and so also to *trick*; or a non-nasalized form equivalent to Sc. *trinkle*, to trickle, which appears also as *trintle*, and may be connected with *trend*.] To flow in a small gentle stream; to run down in drops; as, tears *trickle* down the cheek; water *trickles* from the eaves. '*Trickling* tears are vain.' *Shak.*

Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
'Twill *trickle* to his rival's bier, *Sir W. Scott.*

**Trickleness** † (trik'l-nes), *n.* A state of trickling or passing away; transitoriness. 'This life's *tricklenesse*.' *Davies.*

**Trickment** † (trik'ment), *n.* Decoration: especially, a heraldic decoration.

No tomb shall hold thee,
But these two arms; no *trickments* but my tears
Over thy hearse. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tricksiness** (trik'si-nes), *n.* The state of being tricksy or playful; playfulness. 'Latent fun and *tricksiness*.' *George Eliot.*

**Tricksome** (trik'sum), *a.* Full of tricks.

I have been a *tricksome*, shifty vagrant. *Lord Lytton.*

**Trickster** (trik'stèr), *n.* One who practises tricks; a deceiver; a cheat; a tricker.

The Whigs were known to be feeble; they were looked upon as *tricksters*. *Disraeli.*

**Trickster** (trik'stèr), *v.i.* To play tricks with or in collusion with. [Rare.]

I like not this lady's tampering and *trickstering* with this same Edmund Tressilian. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tricksy, Tricksey** (trik'si), *a.* [From *trick.*] 1. Full of tricks and devices; very artful. 'My *tricksy* spirit.' *Shak.*

I still continued *tricksy* and cunning, and was poor, without the consolation of being honest. *Goldsmith.*

2. Dainty; neat; elegantly quaint. 'A *tricksy* word.' *Shak.*

A rich, idiomatic diction, picturesque allusions, fiery poetic emphasis, or quaint *tricksy* turns. *Carlyle.*

**Trick-track** (trik'trak), *n.* A game at tables; a kind of backgammon, played both with men and pegs, and more complicated. Also written *Tick-tack.*

**Tricky** (trik'i), *a.* 1. Trickish; practising tricks; shifty. —2. Given to playing mischievous pranks; mischievously playful or waggish. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Triclinate** (trī'klin-āt), *a.* [Gr. *tris*, threefold, and *klinō*, to incline.] Same as *Triclinic.*

**Tricliniary** (trī-klin'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *triclinium*, from *triclinium*, a couch to recline on at dinner.] Pertaining to a triclinium, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

**Triclinic** (trī-klin'ik), *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *klinō*, to incline.] In *crystal.* pertaining to the inclination of three intersecting axes to each other; specifically, appellative of a system of crystallization in which the three axes are unequal and their intersections oblique, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism; tetarto-prismatic.

**Triclinium** (trī-klin'i-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *triklinion*—*tri*, *tris*, three, and *klinō*, to incline.] Among the Romans the dining-room where guests were received, furnished with three couches, which occupied three sides of the dinner table, the fourth side being left open for the free ingress and egress of servants. On these couches, which also received the name of triclinium, the guests reclined at dinner or supper. Each couch usually accommodated three persons, and thus nine was as many as could take a meal together. The persons while taking their food lay very nearly flat on their breasts.

Triclinium.—An Eastern Repast.

**Triclinohedric** (trī-klin'o-hed"rik), *a.* Same as *Triclinic.*

**Tricoccæ** (trī-kok'sē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *kokkos*, a kernel or berry.] A name sometimes given to the nat. order of plants otherwise called Euphorbiaceæ.

**Tricoccous** (trī-kok'us), *a.* [See TRICOCCÆ.] In *bot.* an epithet applied to a capsule which swells out in three protuberances, internally divided into three cells, with one seed in each, as in Euphorbia.

**Tricolour, Tricolor** (trī'kul-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *tricolore*, of three colours—*tri* = L. *tres*, three, and *color*, colour.] A flag or banner having three colours; specifically, a flag having three colours arranged in equal stripes or masses. Such a flag was adopted in France as the national ensign during the first revolution; the colours are blue, white, and red, divided vertically. Several other nations have since adopted tricoloured ensigns; as Belgium, whose flag is coloured black, yellow, and red, divided vertically; Holland, red, white, and blue, divided horizontally; Italy, green, white, and red, divided vertically.

**Tricoloured** (trī'kul-ėrd), *a.* Having three colours; as, a *tricoloured* flag.

**Tricondon** (trī-kō'no-don), *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, *kōnos*, a cone, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A provisional genus of small carnivorous marsupials, based on teeth and remains of jaws found in the upper oolite.

**Tricornigerous** (trī-kor-nij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *tricorniger*—*tri* = *tres*, three, *cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, to bear.] Having three horns.

**Tricorporal, Tricorporate** (trī-kor'po-ral, trī-kor'po-rāt), *a.* [L. *tricorpor*—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *corpus*, *corporis*, a body.] Having three bodies; specifically, in *her.* a term applied when the bodies of three beasts are represented issuing from the dexter, sinister, and base points of the escutcheon, and meeting, conjoined to one head, in the centre point.

Lion tricorporate.

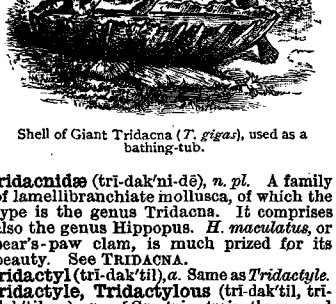
**Tricostate** (trī-kos'tāt), *a.* [L. *tri* = *tres*, three, and *costa*, a rib.] In *bot.* having three ribs from the base; three-ribbed.

**Tricuspid** (trī-kusp'id), *a.* [L. *tricuspis*, *tricuspidis*, having three points—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *cuspis*, *cuspidis*, a point.] Having three cusps or points. —*Tricuspid valves*, in *anat.* three triangular, valvular duplicatures, formed by the inner membrane of the right cavities of the heart, around the orifice by which the auricle communicates with the ventricle.

**Tricuspidate** (trī-kusp'id-āt), *a.* [See TRICUSPID.] In *bot.* three-pointed; ending in three points; as, a *tricuspidate* stamen.

**Tricycle** (trī'si-kl), *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *kyklos*, a circle, a wheel.] A velocipede with three wheels, two behind and one before the rider, or two in front and one behind, propelled by levers acted on by his feet.

**Tridacna** (trī-dak'na), *n.* [Gr. *tridaknos*, eaten at three bites—said of a very large oyster—*tri* = *treis*, three, and *daknō*, to bite.] A genus of inequilateral, equivalve lamellibranchiate molluscs, including some forms familiarly known as clams, and forming the type of the family Tridacnacea or Tridacnidæ, and found both recent and fossil. The shells of this genus are of a delicate white colour, tinged with buff, and remarkably handsome. They are deeply waved, with indented edges, the indentations fitting into each other. One of the species, *T. gigas* (the giant clam), attains a remarkable size, measuring from 2 to 3 feet across, and sometimes weighing 500 lbs. It is a native of the East Indian seas. The natives of those regions are fond of it as an article of food and often eat it raw. The animal may weigh as much as 20 lbs. The valves are sometimes used as baths, and in Roman Catholic churches for holding holy water.



Shell of Giant Tridacna (*T. gigas*), used as a bathing-tub.

**Tridacnidæ** (trī-dak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiate mollusca, of which the type is the genus Tridacna. It comprises also the genus Hippopus. *H. maculatus*, or bear's-paw clam, is much prized for its beauty. See TRIDACNA.

**Tridactyl** (trī-dak'til), *a.* Same as *Tridactyle.*

**Tridactyle, Tridactylous** (trī-dak'til, trī-dak'til-us), *a.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *daktylos*, a toe.] Having three toes; three-fingered, or composed of three movable parts attached to a common base.

**Tride** (trīd), *a.* [Fr. *tride*, lively—said of a horse's gait—from L. *tritus*, practised, expert, E. *trite*.] In *hunting*, short and ready; fleet; as, a *tride* pace.

**Trident** (trī'dent), *n.* [L. *tridens*, *tridentis* —*tri* = *tres*, three, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] 1. Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs; specifically, a three-pronged fish-spear.—2. A kind of sceptre or spear with three barb-pointed prongs with which Poseidon (Neptune), the sea-god, is usually represented. —3. In *Rom. antiq.* a three-pronged spear used in gladiatorial combats by the *retiarius.*

**Tridental** † (trī-den'tal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or provided with a trident: an epithet applied to Neptune.

The white-mouthed water now usurps the shore,
And scorns the power of her *tridental* guide. *Quarles.*

**Tridentate, Tridentated** (trī-den'tāt, trī-den'tāt-ed), *a.* [See TRIDENT.] Having three teeth.

**Tridented** † (trī-den'ted), *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.

Neptune . . .
Held his *tridented* mace. *Quarles.*

**Tridentiferous** (trī-den-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *tridens*, *tridentis*, a trident, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing a trident.

**Tridentine** (trī-den'tīn), *a.* [L. *Tridentum*, Trent.] Pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated ecumenical council which met in that city in 1545 to settle the points of controversy between the Reformers and the Church.

**Tridentine** (trī-den'tīn), *n.* [L. *Tridentum*, Trent.] A name given by the Anglicans and others to the Roman Catholics, because they affirm that their church did not assume its present form till the assemblage of the Council of Trent in 1545, when the great bulk of its peculiar doctrines was formulated and rendered explicit.

They called the council of Chalcedon a 'council of fools,' and styled the Catholics Chalcedonians, just as Anglicans have styled Catholics of the present day *Tridentines*. *Dublin Rev.*

**Tridiapason** (trī-dī'a-pā"zon), *n.* [*Tri* and *diapason.*] In *music*, a triple octave or twenty-second.

**Tridimensional** (trī-di-men'shon-al), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *dimension.*] Having three dimensions.

**Triding** (trīd'ing). See TRITHING.

**Tridodecahedral** (trī-dō-dek'a-hē"dral), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *dodecahedral.*] In *crystal.* presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

**Triduan** (trid'ū-an), *a.* [Latin *triduanus*, from *triduum*, a space of three days—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *dies*, day.] Lasting three days or happening every third day. [Rare.]

**Triduo** (trid'ū-ō), *n.* [See TRIDUAN.] In *R. Cath. Ch.* prayers for the space of three days as a preparation for keeping a saint's day, or for obtaining some favour of God by means of the prayers of a saint.

**Trie,** † *a.* Choice; refined. *Chaucer.*

**Trien** (trī'en), *n.* Triplicity. Some heralds use the phrase a *trien of fish* instead of *three fish.*

**Triennial** (trī-en'ni-al), *a.* [L. *triennium*, the space of three years—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *annus*, a year.] 1. Continuing three years; as, *triennial* parliaments. —2. Happening every three years; as, *triennial* elections. *Triennial* elections and parliaments were established in England in 1695, but were discontinued in 1717, and septennial elections and parliaments were adopted, which still continue. —*Triennial prescription*, in *Scots law*, a limit of three years within which creditors can bring actions for certain classes of debts, such as merchants' and tradesmen's accounts, servants' wages, house rents (when under verbal lease), debts due to lawyers, doctors, &c.

**Triennially** (trī-en'ni-al-li), *adv.* Once in three years.

**Triens** (trī'enz), *n.* [L., the third part of anything, specifically of an as, from *tres*, *tria*, three.] 1. A small Roman copper coin, equal to one-third of the as.—2. In *law*, a third part; also, dower.

**Trientalis** (trī-en-tā'lis), *n.* [L., containing a third, from *trieus*, a third part.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ. The only British species is *T. europœa* (called European chick-weed and winter-green). It

is rare in England, but abundant in many parts of the Highlands of Scotland. It is a pretty little plant, with slender stems surmounted by a tuft of pale-green leaves and white star-like flowers.

*Trientalis europæa* (European Chick-weed).

**Trier** (trī'ėr), *n.* 1. One who tries; as, (*a*) one who makes experiments; one who examines anything by a test or standard. 'The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment.' *Boyle.* (*b*) One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause. (*c*) In *law*, one appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just. See TRIOR. (*d*) An ecclesiastical commissioner appointed by the parliament under the Commonwealth to examine the character and qualifications of ministers.—2. That which tries; a test.

You were used
To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits. *Shak.*

**Trierarch** (trī'ėr-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *triērarchēs*, from *triērēs*, a trireme (*treis*, three, and *arō*, to fit), and *archos*, a chief.] In *Greek antiq.* the commander of a trireme; also, a commissioner who was obliged to build ships and furnish them at his own expense.

**Trierarchy** (trī'ėr-ärk-i), *n.* 1. The office or duty of a trierarch.—2. The trierarchs collectively.—3. The system in ancient Athens of forming a national fleet by compelling certain wealthy persons to fit out and maintain vessels at their own expense.

**Trieterical** (trī-e-ter'ik-al), *a.* [L. *trietericus*; Gr. *trietērikos*, from *trietēris*, a triennial festival—*tri=treis*, three, and *etos*, a year.] Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [Rare.]

**Trieterics**† (trī-ē-ter'iks), *n.* [L. *trieterica*. See above.] A festival or games celebrated once in three years.

**Trifacial** (trī-fā'shi-al), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *facies*, a face.] In *anat.* of, pertaining to, or characterizing the fifth pair of cerebral nerves, as formed chiefly of three nerves principally supplying the forehead, face, and skin of the jaw.

**Trifallow** (trī'fal-lō), *v.t.* Same as *Thrifallow*. *Mortimer.*

**Trifarious** (trī-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *trifarius*, threefold—*tri*, and term. *farius*.] Arranged in three rows; threefold.

**Trifid** (trī'fid), *a.* [L. *trifidus—tri*, *tres*, three, and *findo*, *fidi*, to divide.] In *bot.* divided half-way into three parts by linear sinuses with straight margins; three-cleft.

**Trifistulary** (trī-fis'tū-la-ri), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *fistula*, a pipe.] Having three pipes. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Trifle** (trī'fl), *n.* [O.E. *trifle*, *trofle*, *trufle*, a trifle, mocking or deceitful language, worthless talk; *triflen*, *troflen*, to trifle, to mock; from O.Fr. *trufle*, *truffe*, a mock, a gibe, *truffler*, to mock; perhaps of Teutonic origin; comp. Icel. *truff*, trumpery, or G. *treffen*, to hit. O. Fr. *truffle*, a truffle, is regarded by Diez as the same word.] 1. A thing of very little value or importance; a thing of no moment or use; a paltry toy, bauble, or luxury; a silly or unimportant action, remark, or the like.

*Trifles* light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*

2. A dish or fancy confection made of a spongy or crisp paste soaked in white wine, over which a layer of custard and cream is placed, the whole being covered by a delicate white froth prepared by whisking up white of egg, cream, and sugar.

**Trifle** (trī'fl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trifled*; ppr. *trifling*. [See the noun.] To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight, or dignity; to act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements.

They *trifle*, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us. *Hooker.*

—*To trifle with*, to treat as a trifle or as an object of no consideration, importance, seriousness, or respect; to play the fool with; to make a toy of; to mock.

**Trifle** (trī'fl), *v.t.* 1.† To befool; to play with; to mock. *Berners.*—2. To make trivial or of no importance.

This sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shak.*

3. To waste to no good purpose; to spend in vanity or upon trifles: usually followed by *away*; as, to *trifle away* time.

**Trifler** (trī'fl-ėr), *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity.

*Triflers* not even in trifles can excel;
'Tis solid bodies only polish well. *Young.*

**Trifling** (trī'fl-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest; frivolous.—2. Being of small value or importance; trivial; as a *trifling* debt; a *trifling* affair.

We have a *trifling* foolish banquet towards. *Shak.*

SYN. Trivial, petty, unimportant, inconsiderable, insignificant, frivolous, vain, silly, light, slight, worthless, nugatory.

**Triflingly** (trī'fl-ing-li), *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity. 'Triflingly busy.' *Locke.*

**Triflingness** (trī'fl-ing-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being trifling; levity of manners; lightness.—2. Smallness of value; emptiness; vanity. 'The *triflingness* and petulency of this scruple.' *Bp. Parker.*

**Trifloral, Triflorous** (trī-flō'ral, trī-flō'rus), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers; as, a *triflorous* peduncle.

**Trifluctuation**† (trī-fluk'tū-ā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *tri*, and *fluctuation*.] A concurrence of three waves. 'A *trifluctuation* of evils.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Trifoliate, Trifoliated** (trī-fō'li-āt, trī-fō'li-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having three leaves: used especially in botany.

**Trifoliolate** (trī-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* having three leaflets.

**Trifolium** (trī-fō'li-um), *n.* [L., from *tri=tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] A most extensive genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, papilionaceous tribe; the trefoils. It is so named from its leaves possessing three segments. The species, which are very numerous, are principally inhabitants of temperate climates, and are found in all quarters of the world. They are all more or less pasture or fodder plants; a few of them are particularly valuable to the farmer, and their introduction into agriculture, under the name of clover, has greatly supplemented his means of producing animal food. The most important species are *T. pratense*, common purple trefoil, or red clover; *T. repens*, white trefoil, white or Dutch clover; *T. incarnatum*, flesh-coloured trefoil, or scarlet clover; *T. medium*, meadow trefoil, marl clover, or cow-grass; *T. procumbens*, hop trefoil or yellow clover; *T. filiforme*, lesser yellow trefoil; *T. hybridum*, alsike clover. The name *cow-grass* is also given to a perennial form of *T. pratense*, called by seedsmen *T. pratense perenne*, an important pasture plant. About 280 species of Trifolium are described, found mostly in the temperate and sub-tropical regions of the northern hemisphere, a few occurring in the mountainous parts of tropical America, and in extra-tropical South America and Australia.

**Trifoly**† (trī'fo-li), *n.* Trefoil. 'Crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*.' *B. Jonson.*

**Triforium** (trī-fō'ri-um), *n.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *foris*, pl. *fores*, a door.] In *Gothic arch.* a gallery above the arches of the nave of a church, generally in the form of an arcade. (See cut CLEAR-STORY.) In many churches there is also a similar gallery in the choir. Galleries of the same kind existed in several of the ancient basilica. The name, which is of modern invention, is very inappropriate, as the triple opening which it implies is far from being a general characteristic of the triforium. Called also *Blind-story*.

**Triform** (trī'form), *a.* [L. *triformis—tri=tres*, three, and *forma*, shape.] Having a triple form or shape.

The moon . . .
With borrowed light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills and empties. *Milton.*

**Triformity** (trī-form'i-ti), *n.* The state of being triform.

**Trifurcate, Trifurcated** (trī-fėr'kāt, trī-fėr'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *furca*, a fork.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

**Trig**† (trig), *v.t.* [Comp. Dan. *trykke*, G. *drücken*, to press.] To fill; to stuff. 'A man's skin is full *trig'd* with flesh and blood, and natural spirits.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Trig** (trig), *v.t.* [Comp. W. *trigaw*, to stay, to tarry; Pr. *trigar*, to stop.] To stop, as the wheel of a vehicle, by putting something down to check it.

**Trig** (trig), *n.* [From above verb.] A stone, wedge of wood, or something else laid under a wheel or a barrel to prevent its rolling.

**Trig** (*trig*), *a.* [Sw. *trygg*, Dan. *tryg*, secure, safe.] 1.† Secure; safe. *Gawin Douglas.*—2. Full; trim; spruce; neat. 'The lads so *trig*.' *Burns.* 'To sit on a horse square and *trig*.' *Brit. Quart. Rev.* [Provincial.]—3. Well in health; sound. [Provincial.]

**Trig**† (trig), *n.* A coxcomb.

It is my humour; you are a pimp and a *trig*,
And an Amadis de Gaul, or a don Quixote.
*B. Jonson.*

**Trigamist** (trig'a-mist), *n.* [See TRIGAMY.] One who has been married three times, or has three wives at the same time: used adjectively in the extract.

The *trigamist* prelate of Cassel, the wine-bibbing Melander, exhorted his clergy to pray for a plentiful hop-harvest. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Trigamous** (trig'a-mus), *a.* [See TRIGAMY.] 1. Of or pertaining to trigamy.—2. In *bot.* having three sorts of flowers in the same head, male, female, and hermaphrodite.

**Trigamy** (trig'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage.] State of being married three times, or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Trigastric** (trī-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *gastēr*, *gastros*, a belly.] In *anat.* an epithet applied to a muscle having three bellies.

**Trigemini** (trī-jem'i-nī), *n. pl.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *geminus*, double; threefold.] In *anat.* the fifth pair of nerves, which arise from the crura of the cerebellum, and are divided within the cranium into three branches, viz. the orbital and the superior and inferior maxillary.

**Trigeminous** (trī-jem'in-us), *a.* 1. Being one of three born together; born three at a time.—2. Threefold.

**Trigger** (trig'ėr), *n.* [Older form *tricker*, from D. *trekker*, trigger, lit. a drawer, from *trekken*, to draw; Dan. *trækker*, a trigger, from *trække*, to draw; hence allied to *track*. In 2 the word is from *trig*, to stop.] 1. The catch or lever which, on being pulled back, liberates the hammer of the lock of a gun or pistol.—2. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.

**Trigger-fish** (trig'ėr-fish), *n.* See BALISTES.

**Trigintal** (trī-jin'tal), *n.* [L. *triginta*, thirty.] Trental; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead. *Ayliffe.*

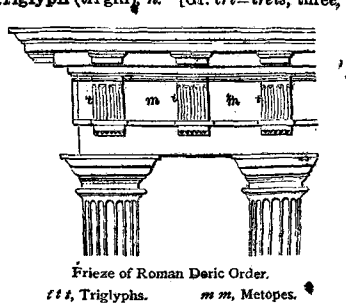
**Trigla** (trig'la), *n.* [Gr. *trigla*, a mullet.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, popularly known as gurnards. See GURNARD.

**Triglans** (trī'glanz), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and L. *glans*, a nut.] In *bot.* containing three nuts within an involucre, as the Spanish chestnut.

**Triglidæ** (trig'li-dē), *n. pl.* See SCLEROGENIDÆ.

**Triglochin** (trī-glō'kin), *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *glōchin*, a point, in allusion to the three angles of the capsule.] A genus of plants, nat. order Juncaginaceæ; arrow-grass. The species are found in marshes, sides of rivers, ditches, and wet meadows. *T. palustre*, marsh arrow-grass, and *T. maritimum*, sea arrow-grass, are British plants. The leaves of the former when bruised give out a fetid smell. They are grass-like plants, with spikes of greenish flowers.

**Triglyph** (trī'glif), *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *glyphē*, sculpture.] In *arch.* an ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of




Frieze of Roman Doric Order.
*t t t*, Triglyphs. *m m*, Metopes.

two entire gutters or channels cut to a right angle, called *glyphs*, and separated by three interstices, called *femora*.

**Triglyphic, Triglyphical** (trī-glif'ik, trī-glif'ik-al), *a.* 1. Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs.—2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

**Trigness** (trig'nes), *n.* The state of being trig or trim; neatness. [Provincial.]

> The lassies, who had been at Nanse Bank's school, were always well spoken of . . . for the *trigness* of their houses, when they were afterwards married. *Galt.*
>
> Their spars had no man-of-war *trigness*. *Kane.*

**Trigon** (trī'gon), *n.* [Fr. *trigone*, L. *trigonum*, from Gr. *trigōnon*—*tri*=*treis*, three, and *gōnia*, an angle.] 1. A triangle. 'The *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every step.' *Sir M. Hale.*—2. In *astrol.* (*a*) the junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons, named respectively after the four elements—the *watery trigon*, which includes Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; the *earthly trigon*=Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus; the *airy trigon*=Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; and the *fiery trigon*=Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius. *Shak.* (*b*) Trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120° from each other.—3. In *antiq.* (*a*) a kind of triangular lyre or harp. (*b*) A game at ball played by three persons standing so as to be at the angles of a triangle.

**Trigonal, Trigonous** (trī'gon-al, trī'gon-us), *a.* 1. Triangular; having three angles or corners.—2. In *bot.* having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a style or ovary.—3. In *anat.* a term applied to a triangular space on the fundus of the bladder.

**Trigonella** (trī-gō-nel'la), *n.* [A dim. formed from *trigon*. The wings spread and give the flower a triangular appearance.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, papilionaceous tribe. The species are strong-scented herbs with trifoliate leaves, and small blue, yellow, or white flowers, growing singly or in heads or racemes in the axils of the leaves. They are natives chiefly of Europe, Asia, and North Africa. '*T. fœnum græcum* (the common fenugreek) is a native of the South of Europe. Its seeds were in high repute among the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans for medicinal as well as culinary purposes, and are still used by grooms and farmers as a medicine for horses. In some parts of the south of Germany this plant is cultivated as fodder for horses and sheep.

**Trigonia** (trī-gō'ni-a), *n.* [See TRIGON.] 1. A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, belonging to the section Asiphonida and family Trigonidæ. The Trigonia is a triangular or suborbicular, equivalve, transverse bivalve. The species are found both recent and fossil. The former have been discovered near Australia only, in sandy mud. They have been termed *Trigonia margaritacea*, or pearly trigon, from their pearly lustre. The fossil species are very abundant in the strata between the lias and the chalk. None are tertiary.—2. A genus of plants constituting the nat. order Trigoniaceæ.

**Trigoniaceæ** (trī-gō'ni-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous dicotyledonous trees, consisting of a single genus, Trigonia. The species are natives of tropical America, and had been referred to Polygalaceæ chiefly on account of their irregular flowers and the long hairs of their seeds. There is little else, however, in common. Some prefer to regard the Trigoniaceæ as a section of the Leguminosæ.

**Trigonidæ** (trī-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, of which the genus Trigonia is the type. See TRIGONIA.

**Trigonocarpon** (trī-gō'nō-kär"pon), *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, *gōnia*, an angle, and *karpos*, fruit.] A genus of fossil thick-shelled fruits occurring in large quantities in the coal-measures, so named from the three corners on the surface of the shell. They resemble the fruit of Salisburia, a drupe-bearing coniferous tree of China and Japan, but may be palm-nuts.

**Trigonocephalus** (trī-gō'nō-sef"a-lus), *n.* [Gr. *trigōnos*, a triangle, and *kephalē*, the head.] A genus of poisonous serpents, closely allied to the rattlesnakes, family Crotalidæ. The *T. lanceolatus*, or lance-headed viper of Martinique, which frequents the sugar-cane plantations, and subsists mostly on rats, is extremely dangerous from its size and venomous power. It is yellow or grayish, more or less mottled with brown; attains a length of 6 or 7 feet; and, besides the Antilles, inhabits Brazil and other parts of South America.

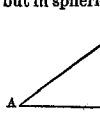
**Trigonocerous** (trī-gō-nos'ēr-us), *a.* [Gr. *trigōnon*, a triangle, and *keras*, a horn.] An epithet applied to an animal having horns with three angles.

**Trigonometric** (trig'o-no-met"rik), *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry. See TRIGONOMETRICAL.

**Trigonometrical** (trig'o-no-met"rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.—*Trigonometrical canon*, a table which, beginning from one second or one minute, expresses in order the lengths which every sine, tangent, and secant have in respect of the radius, which is supposed unity.—*Trigonometrical curves*, a name given to certain curves which have such equations as $y=\sin x$, $y=\cos x$, $y=a\cos x+b\cos 2x$, &c. These curves may be constructed from the fundamental properties of the sine, cosine, &c.—*Trigonometrical lines*, lines which are employed in solving the different cases of plane and spherical trigonometry, as radius, sines, tangents, secants, cosines, cotangents, cosecants, &c. These lines, or the lengths of them, are called the *trigonometrical functions* of the arcs to which they belong. When an arc increases through all its values from 0° to 360°, the sines and cosines are positive in the first and second quadrants, and negative in the third and fourth; the tangents and cotangents are positive in the first and third, and negative in the second and fourth; the cosines and secants are positive in the first and fourth, and negative in the second and third; and the versed sines are positive in all the four quadrants.—*Trigonometrical series*, infinite series which are of the form $a\sin x+b\sin 2x+c\sin 3x$, &c., and $a\cos x+b\cos 2x+c\cos 3x$, &c.—*Trigonometrical survey*, a term which may be applied to any survey of a country which is carried on from a single base, by the computation of observed angular distances; but the term is usually confined to measurements on a large scale, embracing a considerable extent of country, and requiring a combination of astronomical and geodetical operations. A trigonometrical survey may be undertaken either to ascertain the exact situation of the different points of a country relatively to each other, and to the equator and meridians of the terrestrial globe, for the purpose of constructing an accurate map, or to determine the dimensions and form of the earth, by ascertaining the curvature of a given portion of its surface, or by measuring an arc of the meridian. The most minute accuracy and the most perfect instruments are required in all the practical parts of such operations; and it becomes necessary to have regard to the curvature of the earth's surface, the effects of temperature, refraction, altitude above the level of the sea, and a multitude of circumstances which are not taken into account in ordinary surveying. In conducting a trigonometrical survey of a country (as the ordnance survey of Britain), signals, such as spires, towers, poles erected on elevated situations, or other objects, are assumed at as great a distance as will admit of distinct and accurate observations, with telescopes of considerable power attached to the instruments used in measuring the angles. In this way, starting from a measured base-line, the country will be divided into a series of connected triangles called *primary triangles;* and any side of any one of these being known, the remaining sides of all of them may be computed by trigonometry. By means exactly similar, each of these triangles is resolved into a number of others called *secondary triangles;* and thus the positions of towns, villages, and other objects are determined. The length of the base or line measured, which is an arc of a great circle, must be determined with extreme accuracy, as an error in measuring it would affect the entire survey. For checking the measurements and the computations it is proper to measure some other line at a considerable distance from the first, as the comparison of its measured and computed lengths will be a test of the accuracy of the intermediate operations. Such a line is called a base of verification. The measurement of a base is one of the principal difficulties in the survey, chiefly on account of the inequalities of the earth's surface, and the variations in the length of the measuring instrument, arising from the change of temperature. The base is assumed on as flat a portion of country as can be obtained, and the chain or other measuring instrument is constructed with extreme care.

**Trigonometrically** (trig'o-no-met"rik-al-li), *adv.* In a trigonometrical manner; according to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

**Trigonometry** (trig-o-nom'et-ri), *n.* [From Gr. *trigōnon*, a triangle, and *metron*, a measure.] According to the primitive meaning of the term, the measuring of triangles, or the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given; but in its modern acceptation it includes all theorems and formulæ relative to angles and circular arcs, and the lines connected with them, these lines being expressed by numbers or ratios. In fact, the principles of trigonometry are of very general application, *furnishing* means of investigation in almost every branch of mathematics. Trigonometry, in relation to its practical utility, may be regarded as the most important of all the applications of mathematics, especially in relation to astronomy, navigation, and surveying. Trigonometry is of two kinds, *plane* and *spherical*. the former treating of triangles described on a plane, and the latter of those described on the surface of a sphere. In every triangle there are six things which may be considered, viz. the three sides and the three angles, and the main object of the theoretical part of trigonometry is to deduce rules by which, when some of these are given, the others may be found by computation, such computations being facilitated by tables of sines, tangents, &c. In plane trigonometry any three of the six parts of a triangle being given (except the three angles), the other parts may be determined; but in spherical trigonometry this exception has no place, for any three of the six parts being given, the rest may thence be determined, the sides being measured or estimated by degrees, minutes, &c., as well as the angles.




The mode in which trigonometrical definitions are given is as follows:—Let ABC be a right-angled triangle, then $\frac{CB}{AC}$ = sine of A; $\frac{AB}{AC}$ = cosine of A; $\frac{BC}{AB}$ = tangent of A; $\frac{AB}{CB}$ = cotangent of A; $\frac{AC}{AB}$ = secant of A; $\frac{AC}{CB}$ = cosecant of A; $\frac{1}{2}$ versed cosine of A = versed sine of A; 1 − sine of A = coversed sine of A. Both plane and spherical trigonometry is divided into right-angled and oblique-angled.

**Trigonophidæ** (trī-gō-nof'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of shielded lizards, order Amphisbænia, distinguished by having the teeth set in the margin of the jaws instead of on their inner side, as in the other families of the order.

**Trigonous** (trī'gon-us), *a.* Trigonal.

**Trigony** † (trig'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *gonē*, birth.] Threefold birth or product. 'Man . . . in whom be three distinct souls by way of *trigony*.' *Howell.*

**Trigram** (trī'gram), *n.* Same as *Trigraph*.

**Trigrammatic, Trigrammic** (trī-gram-mat'ik, trī-gram'mik), *a.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *gramma*, a letter.] Consisting of three letters, or three sets of letters.

**Trigraph** (trī'graf), *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *graphē*, a writing.] A name given to three letters having one sound; a triphthong, as *eau* in *beau*.

**Trigyn** (trī'jin), *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* a plant having three styles.

**Trigynia** (trī-jin'i-a), *n. pl.* An order of plants in the Linnæan system, distinguished by the flowers having three styles or pistils, as in the bladder-nut.

**Trigynian, Trigynous** (trī-jin'i-an, trī'jin-us), *a.* In *bot.* having three styles.

**Trihedral** (trī-hē'dral), *a.* [See TRIHEDRON.] Having three equal sides.

**Trihedron** (trī-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *hedra*, side.] A figure having three equal sides.

**Trihilate** (trī-hī'lāt), *a.* [L. *trihilatus*—*tri*=*tres*, three, and *hilum*.] In *bot.* having three *hila* or scars: applied to seeds.

**Trijugate, Trijugous** (trī'jū-gāt, trī'jū-gus), *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *jugum*, yoke.] In *bot.* in three pairs.—*A trijugous leaf* is a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets.

**Trilaminar** (trī-lam'ī-nėr), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *lamina*, a plate or leaf.] Consisting or composed of threefold laminæ or layers of cells, as of the blastoderm.

**Trilateral** (trī-lat'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having three sides, as a triangle.

**Trilaterally** (trī-lat'ėr-al-li), *adv.* With three sides.

**Trilateralness** (trī-lat'ėr-al-nes), *n.* Quality of having three sides.

**Trilemma** (trī-lem'ma), *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *lēmma*, anything received, an assumption, from *lambanō*, to receive.] 1. In *logic*, a syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor. See DILEMMA.—2. Hence, in general, any choice between three alternatives.

**Triletto** (trē-let'to), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short trill.

**Trilinear** (trī-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *linea*, a line.] Composed or consisting of three lines.

**Trilingual, Trilinguar** (trī-ling'gwal, trī-ling'gwär), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue.] Consisting of three languages.

The much-noted Rosetta Stone . . . bears upon its surface a *trilingual* inscription. *Is. Taylor.*

**Triliteral** (trī-lit'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of three letters; as, a *triliteral* root or word.—*Triliteral languages*, a term applied to the Semitic family of tongues, because every word in them consists, in the first instance, of three consonants, which represent the essential idea expressed by the word, while special modifications are produced by certain vowels or additional letters.

**Triliteral** (trī-lit'ėr-al), *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

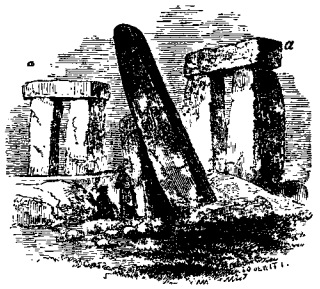
**Triliteralness** (trī-lit'ėr-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being triliteral.

One of the chief and indisputable characteristics of Shemitic has, since the days of Chajug, been held to be their *triliteralness*. *Deutsch.*

**Trilith** (trī'lith), *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *archæol.* an obelisk or other monument consisting of three stones.

**Trilithic** (trī-lith'ik), *a.* Of or relating to a trilith; consisting of three stones.

**Trilithon** (trī'lith-on), *n.* [Gr. *tri = treis*, three, and *lithos*, a stone.] Three large blocks of stone placed together like doorposts and a lintel, and standing by themselves, as in sundry ancient monuments.




Part of Stonehenge. *a a*, Trilithons

**Trill** (tril), *n.* [Perhaps imitative of sound. D. *trillen*, Dan. *trille*, to trill, to quaver; It. *trillo*, a trill; G. *triller*, a shake, a trill.] 1. A warbling, quavering sound; a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones.—2. In *music*, same as *Shake*, 3 (*a*) and (*b*).

I have often pitied *in* a winter night a vocal musician, and have attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather. *Tatler.*

3. A consonant pronounced with a trilling sound, as *l* or *r*.

**Trill** (tril), *v.t.* To sing with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to sing.

While in our shades,
Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

**Trill,†** *v.t.* [A form of *thrill*.] To twirl; to turn round. *Chaucer.*

**Trill** (tril), *v.i.* 1. To shake or quaver; to sound with tremulous vibrations. 'To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet.' *Dryden.* 2. To sing with quavers; to pipe. 'That hears the latest linnet *trill*.' *Tennyson.*

**Trill** (tril), *v.i.* [Comp. Sw. *trilla*, Dan. *trille*, to roll, to turn round; D. *drillen*, to drill or bore by turning. As to meaning 2 compare the expression tears *rolling* down.] 1.† To turn. *Chaucer.*—2. To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle.

And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shak.*

Whisper'd sounds
Of waters, *trilling* from the riven stone
To find a fountain on the rocky floor. *Glover.*

**Trilliaceæ** (tril-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From genus *Trillium*, from L. *tres*, three, from the ternary arrangement of the flowers.] A small nat. order of herbaceous, tuberose plants, belonging to Lindley's Dictyogens. The fruit is succulent, and said to be narcotic. One species, *Paris quadrifolia*, or herb Paris, is not uncommon in moist shady woods in Britain. (See PARIS.) *Trillium erectum* is a species belonging to the United States, where its fleshy roots are used as an astringent, tonic, and antiseptic medicine.

**Trillibub†** (tril'li-bub), *n.* A cant term for anything trifling or worthless. 'All a gentleman can look for of such *trillibubs*.' *Massinger.* 'Forget thy tricks and *trillibubs*.' *Shirley.*

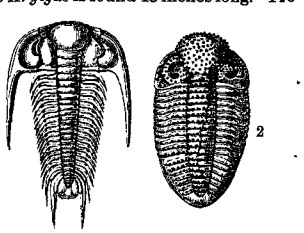
**Trilling** (tril'ing), *n.* 1. One of three children born at the same birth.—2. A composite crystal composed of three individuals.

**Trillion** (tril'yon), *n.* [Formed from *tri-*, three, and *million*.] The product of a million involved to the third power, or the product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; the product of the square of a million multiplied by a million. Thus $1,000,000 \times 1,000,000 = 1,000,000,000,000$, and this product multiplied by a million $= 1,000,000,000,000,000,000$. According to the French notation the number expressed by a unit, with twelve cyphers annexed, or 1,000,000,000,000.

**Trillo** (tril'lō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a trill or shake. 'Much humming to myself . . . the *trillo*.' *Pepys.*

**Trilobate, Trilobed** (trī-lō'bāt or trī'lo-bāt, trī'lōbd), *a.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.] Having three lobes.

**Trilobite** (trī'lo-bīt), *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.] One of an extinct and widely-distributed family of palæozoic crustacea, nearly allied to the Phyllopoda. Trilobites are especially characteristic of the Silurian strata; about a dozen genera appear in the Devonian, three or four in the carboniferous, and none higher. They comprehend those species in which the body is divided into three lobes, which run parallel to its axis. Trilobites are supposed by Burmeister to have moved by swimming in an inverted position, belly up, immediately beneath the surface of the water. When attacked they could roll themselves into a ball. They fed on small water animals, and inhabited gregariously and in vast numbers the shallow water near coasts. No antennæ or limbs have yet been detected; 'still,' says Owen, 'there can be no doubt they enjoyed such locomotive powers as even the limpet and chiton exhibit.' The lenses of the eye are frequently beautifully preserved so as to be perceptible by the naked eye. In *Asaphus caudatus* each eye has 400 facets, and in *A. tyrannus* 6000. The species vary greatly in size, some being no larger than a pin's head, while *A. gigas* is found 18 inches long. Probably some so-called species are only larval or transition forms of others.




Trilobites.

1, Paradoxides bohemicus. 2, Phacops latifrons.

**Trilobitic** (trī-lō-bit'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a trilobite.

**Trilocular** (trī-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In *bot.* three-celled; having three cells for seeds; as, a *trilocular* pericarp.

**Trilogy** (tril'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *trilogia*, from *treis*, *tria*, three, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] A series of three dramas, which, though each of them being in a certain sense complete in itself, yet bear a mutual relation to each other, and form but parts of one historical and poetical picture. The term belongs more particularly to the Greek drama. On the Athenian stage it became customary to exhibit on the same occasion three serious dramas or a *trilogy*, at first connected together by a sequence of subject, but afterwards unconnected and on distinct subjects, a fourth or satyric drama being also added, the characters of which were satyrs. Shakspere's *Henry VI.* may be called a trilogy. *Grote.*

**Trilophodon** (trī-lof'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, *lophos*, a ridge, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] One of the two sections into which mastodons have been divided, the other being Tetralophodon, according as the crowns of their molars have three or four transverse ridges.

**Triluminar, Triluminous** (trī-lū'min-ėr, trī-lū'min-us), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *lumen*, light.] Having three lights.

**Trim** (trim), *a.* [A. Sax. *trum*, firm, strong, whence *trymian*, to establish, to prepare, to set in order, whence the modern meaning of the adjective. In to *trim* or steady a boat the original meaning is closely retained. Cog. O. Sax. *trimm*, firm, L. G. *betrimmen*, to make firm.] 1. Being neat and in good order; properly adjusted; having everything appropriate and in its right place; tight; snug; neat; tidy; smart; as, a *trim* or *trim*-built ship; a person is *trim* when he is well shaped and firm; his dress is *trim* when it sits closely and neatly on his body; a hedge is *trim* when it is kept neat and not allowed to straggle. 'The whiles the maskers marched forth in *trim* array.' *Spenser.* '*Trim* bowers.' *Tusser.*

And add to these retired Leisure,
That in *trim* gardens takes his pleasure. *Milton.*

But all within
The sward was *trim* as any garden lawn. *Tennyson.*

2.† Nice; fine: ironically (as when we say, you're a fine fellow!) 'A *trim* exploit.' *Shak.*

'Twas
*Trim* sport for them that had the doing of it. *Shak.*

**Trim** (trim), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trimmed;* ppr. *trimming*. [See the adjective.] 1. To make trim; to put in due order for any purpose; to adjust.

Each muse in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays. *Pope.*

The hermit *trimm'd* his little fire. *Goldsmith.*

2. To dress; to put in a proper state as regards clothes.

I was *trimm'd* in Julia's gown. *Shak.*

3. To invest or embellish with extra ornaments; to decorate, as with ribbons, braid, lace, &c.; as, to *trim* a gown with lace.—4. To bring to a compact, neat, or orderly condition by removing all superfluous straggling loose appendages or matter from; hence, to clip, pare, shave, prune, lop, or the like; as, to *trim* the hair; to *trim* a hedge or a tree.

Mephibosheth, the son of Saul, came down to meet the king, and had neither dressed his feet, nor *trimmed* his beard. 2 Sam. xix. 24.

5. In *carp.* to dress, as timber; to make smooth; to fit to anything.—6. *Naut.* (*a*) to adjust, as a ship or boat, by arranging the cargo or disposing the weight of persons or goods so equally on each side of the centre and at each end that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. A vessel is said to be *trimmed* by the head or by the stern respectively when the weight is so disposed as to make her draw more water towards the head than towards the stern, or the reverse.

My old friend, after having seated himself, . . *trimmed* the boat with his coachman, who being a sober man, always serves for ballast on these occasions. *Addison.*

(*b*) To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails.—7. To rebuke; to reprove sharply; also, to beat; to lick. [Colloq.]

So! Sir Anthony *trims* my master; he is afraid to reply to his father; then vents his spleen on poor Fag. *Sheridan.*

—*To trim away*, † to lose or waste in fluctuating between parties.

He who would hear what every fool could say,
Would never fix his thoughts, but *trim* his time *away*. *Dryden.*

—*To trim forth*, † to trick out; to dress out; to set off.

Thus *trimmed forth*, they bring me to the rout,
Who, Crucifie him, crie with one strong shout. *G. Herbert.*

—*To trim up*, to dress up; to put in proper order.

I found her *trimming up* the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shak.*

**Trim** (trim), *v.i.* To hold a middle course or position between parties, so as to appear to favour each: from the nautical meaning. See TRIM, *v.t.* 6.

He (Halifax) *trimmed*, he said, as the temperate zone *trims* between intolerable heat and intolerable cold. *Macaulay.*

**Trim** (trim), *n.* 1. Dress; garb. 'Seeing him just past under the window in his woodland *trim*.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. State of preparation; order; condition; disposition; as, I am in good *trim* to-day. 'In the *trim* of an encounter.' *Chapman.*—3. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.—*Trim of the masts* (*naut.*), their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking.

**Trimembral** (trī-mem'bral), *a.* Having or consisting of three members.

**Trimera** (trī'mėr-a), *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *meros*, a part.] The name given by Latreille to his fourth section of Coleoptera, including those which have each tarsus composed of three articulations, as the lady-birds and puff-ball beetles. In the cut 1 shows the lady-bird (Coccinella), 2 tarsus of Coccinella, 3 antenna of do., 4 antenna of Eumorphus, 5 tarsus of Longitarsus.

Trimera.

**Trimerous** (trī'mėr-us), *a.* In *bot.* consisting of three parts. A flower is said to be trimerous when it has three parts in the calyx, three in the corolla, and three stamens.

**Trimester** (trī-mes'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *trimestre*, from L. *trimestris*—prefix *tri*, three, and *mensis*, a month.] A term or period of three months.

**Trimestral** (trī-mes'tral), *a.* Same as *Trimestrial*. 'Monthly or *trimestral*.' *Southey.*

**Trimestrial** (trī-mes'tri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a trimester; occurring every three months; quarterly.

**Trimeter** (trim'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *trimetros*, *trimetron*—*tri* = *treis*, three, and *metron*, a measure.] A poetical division of verse consisting of three measures.

**Trimeter, Trimetrical** (trim'e-tėr, trī-met'rik-al), *a.* Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet.

**Trimetric** (trī-met'rik), *a.* See ORTHORHOMBIC.

**Trimly** (trim'li), *adv.* In a trim manner or condition; neatly; in good order.

Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in tresses wrought.
*Spenser.*

**Trimmer** (trim'ėr), *n.* 1. One who trims, fits, arranges, or ornaments; as, a coal-*trimmer*, that is, a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal on board a ship.—2. One who fluctuates between parties, especially political parties. The word has been used, in a good sense, of one who refuses to identify himself with any of the two opposing political parties of English history (Whig and Tory), on account of the extreme views or measures adopted by either party, and in a bad sense to a time-server or turncoat, who shifts his political allegiance to advance his interests. See also TRIM, *v.t.* and *v.i.*

We *trimmers* are for holding all things even.
*Dryden.*

Nor Tory or Whig, observator or *trimmer*,
May I be, nor against the law's torrent a swimmer.
*Dr. W. Pope.*

3. In *arch.* a piece of timber inserted in a roof, floor, wooden partition, and the like, to support the ends of any of the joists, rafters, &c.—4. One who chastises or reprimands; a sharp, shrewish person; that by which a reprimand or chastisement is administered. [Colloq.]

I will show you his last epistle, and the scroll of my answer—egad, it is a *trimmer*. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Trimming** (trim'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who trims; the act of one who fluctuates between parties; inconstancy. *South.*—2. Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons, and the like.—3. The act of reprimanding or chastising; a beating; as, the boy deserves a *trimming*. [Colloq.]—4. *pl.* The accessories to any dish or article of food. 'A leg of mutton and *trimmings*.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

**Trimmingly** (trim'ing-li), *adv.* In a trimming manner.

**Trimness** (trim'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trim; compactness; neatness; good order; snugness.

**Trimorphic, Trimorphous** (trī-mor'fik, trī-mor'fus), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism; having three distinct forms.

With *trimorphic* plants there are three forms likewise, differing in the lengths of their pistils and stamens, in the size and colour of their pollen grains, and in some other respects; and as in each of the three forms there are two sets of stamens, the three forms possess altogether six sets of stamens and three kinds of pistils. *Darwin.*

**Trimorphism** (trī-mor'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *morphē*, form.] The state or property of having three distinct forms; specifically—(*a*) in *crystal*, the property of crystallizing in three fundamentally different forms. Titanic anhydride is an example of trimorphism. In one form it is the mineral *anastase*, in another *rutile*, in a third *brookite*. (*b*) In *biol.* existence in three distinct forms.

There are, also, cases of dimorphism and *trimorphism*, both with animals and plants. Thus, Mr. Wallace . . . has shown that the females of certain species of butterflies, in the Malayan archipelago, regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms, not connected by intermediate varieties. *Darwin.*

**Trimurti** (trī'mėr-ti), *n.* [Skr., from *tri*, three, and *mūrti*, the body.] The name of the later Hindu triad or trinity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, conceived as an inseparable unity. The sectaries of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva respectively make their god the original deity from which the trinity emanates; but considered separately Brahma is the creating, Vishnu the preserving, and Siva the destroying principle of the deity, while Trimurti is the philosophical or theological unity which combines the three separate forms in one self-existent being. The Trimurti is represented symbolically as one body with three heads, Vishnu at the right, Siva at the left, and Brahma in the middle.

Trimurti, from Coleman's Hindu Mythology.

**Trimyarian** (trim-i-ā'ri-an), *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *mys*, a muscle.] A bivalve which presents three muscular impressions.

**Trinal** (trī'nal), *a.* [L. *trinus*, threefold, from *tres*, three.] Threefold. '*Trinal* unity.' *Milton.*

**Trindle** (trin'dl), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *trindled*; ppr. *trindling*. [See TRUNDLE.] 1. To allow to trickle or to run down in small streams. [Local.]—2. To trundle or roll.

**Trindle** (trin'dl), *v.i.* To trickle; to run in a small stream. [Local.]

**Trindle-tail**† (trin'dl-tāl), *n.* A corruption of *trundle-tail*; a curled tail; an animal with a curled tail.

Faith, sir, he went away with a flea in's ear,
Like a poor cur, clapping his *trindle-tail*
Between his legs. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Trine** (trīn), *a.* [See TRINAL.] Threefold; triple; as, *trine* dimension, that is, length, breadth, and thickness.

**Trine** (trīn), *n.* 1. In *astrol.* the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or the third part of the zodiac. The trine was supposed to be a benign aspect.—2. A triad. 'A single *trine* of brazen tortoises.' *E. B. Browning.* [Rare.]

**Trine** (trīn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trined*; ppr. *trining*. To put in the aspect of a trine.

By fortune he was now to Venus *trined*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd.
*Dryden.*

**Trinervate** (trī-nėr'vāt), *a.* [L. *tri* = *tres*, three, and *nervus*, a nerve.] In *bot.* having three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex: said of a leaf.

**Trinerved, Trinerve** (trī'nėrvd, trī'nėrv), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Trinervate*.

**Tringa** (trin'ga), *n.* [Gr. *tryngas*, a bird mentioned by Aristotle.] A genus of longirostral grallatorial birds, family Tringidæ, now restricted so as to include only those individuals in which the toes are partially webbed at the base. They are very closely allied to the ruffs and snipes. *T. variabilis* or *alpina*, the dunlin or purr; *T. canutus*, the knot, known also as the red sandpiper and ash-coloured sandpiper; *T. minuta*, the little stint or sandpiper; *T. maritima*, the purple sandpiper, are members of the genus.

**Tringidæ** (trin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* A family of longirostral birds, of which the genus Tringa is the type. These birds are distinguished by the great length, slenderness, and flexibility of the bill, and by the delicacy of the legs and the smallness of the hinder toe. See CUT DUNLIN.

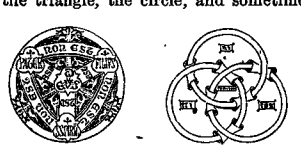
**Tringle** (tring'gl), *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] 1. In *arch.* a little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband, and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph.—2. A lath extended between the posts of a bedstead; a curtain-rod.

**Trinitarian** (trin-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

**Trinitarian** (trin-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* 1. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.—2. One of a religious order instituted in 1198, who made it their business to ransom Christian captives taken by the Moors and other infidels.

**Trinitarianism** (trin-i-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine of trinitarians.

**Trinity** (trin'i-ti), *n.* [O.E. *trinitee* (*Chaucer*, *Gower*), Fr. *trinité*, L. *trinitas*, from *trinus*, threefold, from *tres*, *tria*, three.] 1. In *theol.* the union of three persons in one Godhead: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.—2. A symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity frequent in Christian art. One of the most general forms in which the Trinity was shown in the church consisted of a figure of the Father seated on a throne, the head surrounded with a triangular nimbus, or surmounted with a triple crown: Christ crucified in front, and the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, resting on the cross. The mystic union of the three Persons was also symbolized by various emblems or devices, in which three elements were combined into one whole, as for instance by the equilateral triangle, or a combination of the triangle, the circle, and sometimes


Symbols of the Holy Trinity.

the trefoil.—*Trinity Sunday*, the Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed by the Roman, Anglican, and other churches in honour of the Trinity.

**Trinity-house** (trin'i-ti-hous), *n.* An institution incorporated by Henry VIII. under the full title of the Corporation of the Elder Brethren of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and intrusted with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys of the shores and rivers of England. The corporation is now empowered to appoint and license pilots for the English coast, and has a general supervision over the corporations which have the charge of the lighthouses and buoys of Scotland and Ireland, subject to an appeal to the Board of Trade, to whose general superintendence the Trinity-house is also subject in matters relating to England. The corporation consists of a master, deputy-master, a certain number of acting elder brethren, and of honorary elder brethren, with an unlimited number of younger brethren, the master and honorary elder brethren being chosen on account of eminent social position, and the other members from seamen of the navy or the merchant shipping service who possess certain qualifications.

**Triniunity**† (trin-i-ū'ni-ti), *n.* Triunity; trinity.

As for terms of trinity, *triniunity*, . . . and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions not to be found in Scripture. *Milton.*

**Trink** (tringk), *n.* A kind of fishing-net; an old apparatus for catching fish.

**Trinket** (tring'ket), *n.* [Probably a nasalized form of *tricket*, from *trick*, to dress out.]

1. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, and the like.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A thing of no great value; any small article: often used contemptuously. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Trinket** (tring'ket), *v.i.* [The original sense may have been to pass trinkets or articles to and fro between.] To bargain; to negotiate; to hold secret communication; to have private intercourse; to intrigue; to traffic.

Had the Popish lords stood to the interest of the Crown, and not *trinketed* with the enemies of that and themselves, it is probable they had kept their seats in the House of Lords for many years longer. *Roger North.*

All this I was ready to do for a woman, who *trinkets* and traffics with my worst foes. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Trinket**† (tring'ket), *n.* [Fr. *trinquet*, It. *trinchetto*, Sp. *trinqueto*, probably nasalized from L. *triquetrus*, triangular, from *tres*, three, being originally a triangular sail.] A top-sail or topgallant sail.

The *trinket* and the mizzen were rent asunder. *Hackluyt.*

**Trinketer** (tring'ket-ėr), *n.* One who trinkets, traffics, or intrigues, or carries on secret petty dealing; a trafficker; an intriguer.

I have possessed this honourable gentleman with the full injustice which he has done and shall do to his own soul, if he becomes thus a *trinketer* with Satan. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Trinketry** (tringk'et-ri), *n.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets collectively. 'No *trinketry* on front, or neck, or breast.' *Southey.*

**Trinkle**† (tring'kl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trinkled;* ppr. *trinkling.* [Comp. *trinket, v.*] To tamper; to treat secretly or underhand; to trinket.

**Trinoctial** (trī-nok'shal), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *nox, noctis*, night.] Comprising three nights.

**Trinoda** (trī-nō'da), *n.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *nodus*, a knot.] An old land measure equal to 3 perches.—*Trinoda necessitas*, in Anglo-Saxon times, was a term signifying the three services due to the king in respect of tenure of lands in England, for the repair of bridges and highways, the building and repair of fortresses, and expeditions against the king's enemies.

**Trinodal** (trī-nō'dal), *a.* [See TRINODA.] In *bot.* having three nodes only.

**Trinomial** (trī-nō'mi-al), *a.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *nomē*, a division, from *nemō*, to divide.] In *alg.* consisting of three terms connected by the signs + or −; thus $a+b+c$, or $x^2-2xy+y^2$ is a *trinomial* quantity.

**Trinomial** (trī-nō'mi-al), *n.* In *alg.* a trinomial quantity.

**Trinominal** (trī-nom'in-al), *a.* Same as *Trinomial.*

**Trio** (trī'ō or trē'ō), *n.* [It., from L. *tres*, three.] 1. Three united.

The *trio* were well accustomed to act together, and were linked to each other by ties of mutual interest and advantage. *Dickens.*

2. In *music*, (*a*) a composition for three voices or three instruments. (*b*) A movement in ¾th time, which often forms part of the minuet or movement in minuet form, such as occur in a symphony. (*c*) The performers of a trio or three-part composition.

**Triobolar,† Triobolary**† (trī-ob'ō-lėr, trī-ob'ō-la-ri), *a.* [L. *triobolaris — tres*, three, and *obolus*, an obolus.] Of the value of three oboli or three halfpence; hence, mean; worthless. 'Any *triobolary* pasquiller.' *Howell.*

**Trioctahedral** (trī-ok'ta-hē"dral), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *octahedral.*] In *crystal.* presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

**Trioctile** (trī-ok'til), *n.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *octile.*] In *astrol.* an aspect of two planets, with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eighth parts of a circle, that is 135°, distant from each other.

**Triodia** (trī-ō'di-a), *n.* A genus of grasses, belonging to the tribe Aveneæ, a British species of which is *T. decumbens*, or heath-grass. See HEATH-GRASS.

**Triœcia** (trī-ē'si-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *oikos*, a house.] The third order of plants in the class Polygamia, in the Linnæan system. It comprises plants with unisexual and bisexual flowers on three separate plants, or having flowers with stamens only on one, pistils on another, and bisexual flowers on a third. The fig-tree and fan-palm are examples.

**Triœcious** (trī-ē'shus), *a.* In *bot.* having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers, each on different plants; pertaining to the order Triœcia.

**Triole** (trē'ōl), *n.* In *music*, the same as *Triplet.*

**Triolet** (trī'ō-let, trē'ō-let), *n.* [Dim. of *trio.*] A stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is repeated after the third, and the first and second lines after the sixth. It is suited to playful and light subjects.

**Triones** (trī-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L., the ploughing-oxen, hence the constellations of the Wain.] In *astron.* a name sometimes given to the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major, popularly called Charles's Wain.

**Trionychidæ, Trionycidæ** (trī-ō-nik'i-dē, trī-ō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From genus *Trionyx*, from Gr. *tri=treis*, three, and *onyx, onychos*, a finger or toe nail. The proper spelling is therefore *Trionychidæ.*] The mud-turtles or soft-tortoises, a family of fresh-water chelonian reptiles, distinguished by the imperfect development of the carapace, which is covered by a smooth leathery skin, by having the ribs expanded and united to one another near the bases and having apertures near the extremities, and by horny jaws furnished with fleshy lips. All the members are carnivorous. The soft-shelled tortoise (*Trionyx ferox*) and the large and fierce snapping-turtle of the United States (*Chelydra serpentina*) are examples. The latter is capable of biting through a stick half an inch in diameter. The *Trionyx Niloticus* is highly serviceable in the Nile and other rivers in destroying young crocodiles and alligators.

**Trionyx** (trī-ō'niks), *n.* A genus of tortoises, comprising those which are soft-shelled. See above article.

**Trior** (trī'or), *n.* [From *try.*] In *law*, a person appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just.

**Triosteum** (trī-os'tē-um), *n.* [Gr. *tri=tres*, three, and *osteon*, a bone.] A small genus of coarse, hairy, leafy, perennial herbs, with pointed connate leaves and sessile flowers solitary or clustered in the axils, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. They are natives of North America and the mountains of Central Asia.

**Trip** (trip), *v.i.* [A lighter and non-nasalized form of the root of *tramp;* comp. Dan. *trippe*, Sw. *trippa*, D. *trippen*, G. *trippen, trippeln*, to trip; Dan. *trip*, a short step; Goth. *trimpan* (with *m* inserted), to step, to trip. See TRAMP.] 1. To run or step lightly; to move or walk with quick, light steps; to move the feet nimbly, as in running, walking, dancing, or the like.

*Trip* no further, pretty sweeting. *Shak.*

She bounded by and *tripp'd* so light,
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*

2. To take a voyage or journey; to make a jaunt or excursion.—3. To stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to lose the step and come near to fall; to make a false step; to lose the footing; to make a false movement.

A blind will thereupon comes to be led by a blind understanding; there is no remedy, but it must *trip* and stumble. *South.*

4. To offend against morality, propriety, or rule; to take a wrong step; to err; to go wrong. *Shak.*

For Jenny, my cousin, had come to the place, and I knew right well
That Jenny had *tript* in her time; I knew, but I would not tell. *Tennyson.*

**Trip** (trip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tripped;* ppr. *tripping.* 1. To cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; to cause to stumble, make a false step, or lose the footing by striking the feet or checking their free action: often followed by *up;* as, to *trip* or *trip up* a man in wrestling; to *trip up* the heels. 'He . . . *tripped* me behind.' *Shak.* 'I *trip up* thy heels.' *Shak.*

The words of Hobbes's defence *trip up* the heels of his cause. *Bramhall.*

2. To cause to fail; to put something in the way of. 'To *trip* the course of law.' *Shak.* 3. To catch in a fault, offence, or mistake; to detect in a misstep. 'These her women can *trip* me if I err.' *Shak.*—4. *Naut.* to loose, as an anchor from the bottom, by its cable or buoy-rope.

**Trip** (trip), *n.* [See *v.i.*] 1. A light short step; a lively movement of the feet; hence, the sound of such a step.

His heart bounded as he could sometimes hear the *trip* of a light, female step glide to or from the door of the hut. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A short journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

3. A sudden seizure or catch by which a wrestler throws his antagonist.

He, stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden.*

4. A stumble by the loss of foothold, or a striking of the foot against an object.—5. A failure; a mistake; a slight error arising from haste or inconsideration.

They then, who of each *trip* the advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryden.*

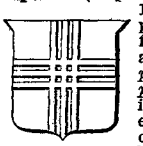
6. *Naut.* a single board or tack in plying to windward.—SYN. Stumble, failure, mistake, excursion, jaunt, ramble, tour.

**Trip** (trip), *n.* [Allied to *troop.* See TROOP.] 1. A number of animals together; a flock; [Provincial.]—2.† A body of men; a troop.

**Tripaleolate** (trī-pā'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* consisting of three pales or paleæ, as the flower of a bamboo.

**Tripang** (trī-pang'). Same as *Trepang.*

**Triparted** (trī-pärt'ed), *a.* [See TRIPARTITE.]



Cross triparted.

1. In *her.* parted into three pieces; applicable to the field as well as to ordinaries and charges; as, *tri-parted* in pale; a cross *tri-parted.*—2. In *bot.* divided into three segments which extend nearly to the base of the part to which they belong.

**Tripartible** (trī-pär'ti-bl), *a.* Partible or divisible into three pieces or parts.

**Tripartient** (trī-pär'shi-ent), *a.* Dividing into three parts: said of a number that divides another into three equal parts, as 2 with regard to 6.

**Tripartite** (trip'ar-tīt or trī-pär'tīt), *a.* [From L. *tripartitus—tri=tres*, three, and *partitus*, pp. of *partior*, to part, to divide.] 1. Divided into three parts.—*Tripartite leaf*, in *bot.* a leaf which is divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate.—2. Having three corresponding parts or copies.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shak.*

3. Made or concluded between three parties; as, a *tripartite* treaty.

**Tripartitely** (trip'ar-tīt-li or trī-pär'tīt-li), *adv.* In a tripartite manner; by a division into three parts.

**Tripartition** (trip-ar-ti'shon or trī-pärt-i'-shon), *n.* 1. A division into three parts.—2. A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity.

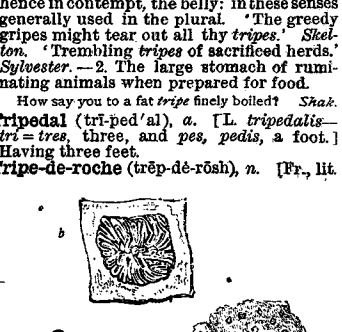
**Tripaschal** (trī-pas'kal), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *paschal.*] Including three passovers.

**Tripe** (trīp), *n.* [Fr. *tripe*, Sp. and Pg. *tripa*, It. *trippa*, tripe. The word appears to be of Celtic origin: W. *tripa*, Ir. *triopas*, Armor. *stripen*, tripe.] 1. The entrails generally; hence in contempt, the belly: in these senses generally used in the plural. 'The greedy gripes might tear out all thy *tripes.*' *Skelton.* 'Trembling *tripes* of sacrificed herds.' *Sylvester.*—2. The large stomach of ruminating animals when prepared for food.

How say you to a fat *tripe* finely boiled? *Shak.*

**Tripedal** (trī-ped'al), *a.* [L. *tripedalis—tri=tres*, three, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

**Tripe-de-roche** (trēp-dė-rōsh), *n.* [Fr., lit. rock tripe.] A vegetable substance constituting an article of food extensively used



Tripe-de-roche (*Gyrophora Muhlenbergii*).
*b*, One of the spores magnified.

by the hunters in the arctic regions of North America. It is furnished by various species of Gyrophora and Umbilicaria, belonging to the tribe of lichens. Tripe-de-roche is nutritive, but bitter and purgative.

**Tripel** (trip'el), *n.* Same as *Tripoli.*

**Tripeman** (trīp'man), *n.* A man who sells tripe. *Swift.*

**Tripennate** (trī-pen'nāt), *a.* In *bot.* tripinnate.

**Tripersonal** (trī-pėr'son-al), *a.* [Prefix *tri,* and *personal.*] Consisting of three persons. 'One *tripersonal* Godhead.' *Milton.*

**Tripersonalist** (trī-pėr'son-al-ist), *n.* A name applied to a believer in the Trinity; a trinitarian.

**Tripersonality** (trī-pėr'son-al"i-ti), *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead.

As for the terms of trinity, triniunity, co-essentiality, *tripersonality,* and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions, not to be found in Scripture. *Milton.*

**Tripery** (trīp'ri), *n.* A place where tripe is prepared or sold. *Quart. Rev.*

**Tripe-stone** (trīp'stōn), *n.* A name given to anhydrite composed of contorted plates, from its bearing some resemblance to the convolutions of the intestines. It has been found in Poland.

**Tripetaloid** (trī-pet'al-oid), *a.* [Gr. *tri=treis,* three, *petalon,* a leaf, and *eidos,* resemblance.] In *bot.* appearing as if furnished with three petals; as, a *tripetaloid* corolla.

**Tripetalous** (trī-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *tri=treis,* three, and *petalon,* a leaf.] In *bot.* three-petalled; having three petals or flower leaves.

**Tripe-visaged** (trīp'viz-ājd), *a.* Having a face resembling tripe, probably in paleness or sallowness, or in being flabby, baggy, and expressionless: an epithet applied by Doll Tearsheet to the beadle in *Henry IV.,* pt. ii. *Shak.*

**Trip-hammer** (trip'ham-mėr), *n.* A large hammer used in forges; a tilt-hammer (which see).

**Triphane** (trī'fān), *n.* [Gr. *triphanēs,* appearing threefold — *tri = treis,* three, and *phainō,* to appear.] Haüy's name for Spodumene. See SPODUMENE.

**Triphasia** (trī-fā'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *triphasios,* triple—the calyx is three-toothed, and there are three petals.] A genus of plants, nat. order Aurantiaceæ, found in India, Cochin-China, and China, but now naturalized and cultivated in the West Indies. The species are thorny shrubs, with trifoliate leaves.

Triphasia trifoliata.

The fruit of *T. trifoliata,* which is both preserved and eaten, has an acid taste; and the plant is sometimes cultivated in gardens on account of the sweet-scented white flowers and orange berries. The genus is practically confined to this species, one formerly associated with it being referred to Atalantia, and two others but imperfectly known.

**Triphthong** (trif'thong or trip'thong), *n.* [Gr. *tri=treis,* three, and *phthongē,* sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable forming a simple or compound sound; a group of three vowel characters representing combinedly a single or monosyllabic sound, as *eau* in *beau, ieu* in *adieu, eye,* &c.; a trigraph.

**Triphthongal** (trif-thong'gal or trip-thong'gal), *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

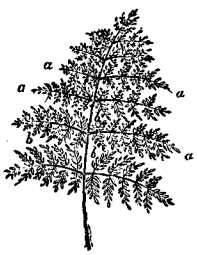
**Triphyline** (trī'fi-lin), *n.* [From Gr. *tri=treis,* three, and *phylē,* a family, a class, in allusion to its containing three phosphates.] A mineral, consisting of the phosphates of iron, manganese, and lithium.

**Triphyllous** (trī-fil'us), *a.* [Gr. *tri=treis,* three, and *phyllon,* leaf.] In *bot.* three-leaved; having three leaves.

**Tripinnate** (trī-pin'nāt), *a.* [Prefix *tri,* and *pinnate* (which see).] In *bot.* threefold pinnate: said of a leaf in which there are three series of pinnæ or leaflets, as when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate.

**Tripinnatifid** (trī-pin-nāt'i-fid), *a.* In *bot.* pinnatifid with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.

**Tripinnatisect** (trī-pin-nāt'i-sekt), *a.* In *bot.* parted to the base in a tripinnate manner, as a leaf.



Tripinnate Leaf. *a,* Pinnæ. *b,* Pinnules.

**Triplasian**† (trī-plā'zhi-an), *a.* [Gr. *triplasios,* thrice as many.] Threefold; triple; treble.

**Triple** (trip'l), *a.* [Fr. *triple,* from L. *triplus,* threefold, triple, from *tres, tria,* three, and term. *-plus,* Gr. *-ploos,* from root of *pleo,* to fill, E. *full.*] 1. Consisting of three united; threefold; as, a *triple* knot. 'The *triple* pillar.' *Shak.* 'By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen.' *Dryden.*—2. Three times repeated; treble.—3.† One of three; third. 'Which . . . he bad me store up as a *triple* eye, safer than mine own two.' *Shak.*—*Triple crown,* the crown or tiara worn by the popes: so termed from its consisting of three crowns placed one above another, surrounding a high cap or tiara of silk. See TIARA.—*Triple salts,* the name formerly given to chemical compounds consisting of one acid and two different bases, or of two acids and one base; but such salts are now more properly designated *double salts,* most of them consisting of the same acid and two different bases, as Rochelle salts, which are composed of soda, potassa, and tartaric acid.—*Triple time,* in *music,* time or rhythm of three beats, or of three times three beats in a bar, indicated in the signature of the movement thus: $\frac{3}{2}$ = three minims (or their equivalents in time value) in a bar; $\frac{3}{4}$ = three crotchets (or their equivalents) in a bar; $\frac{3}{8}$ = three quavers (or their equivalents) in a bar; with the less usual $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, and $\frac{9}{16}$ signatures, which mark what is usually called compound triple time.—*Triple tree,* an old name for the gallows, from the two posts and crossbeam of which it was composed.

A wry mouth on the *triple tree* puts an end to all discourse about us. *Tom Brown.*

**Triple** (trip'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tripled;* ppr. *tripling.* To make threefold or thrice as much or as many; to treble. 'Enriched with annotations *tripling* their value.' *Lamb.*

**Triple** (trip'l), *v.i.* To increase threefold.

**Triple-crowned** (trip'l-krownd), *a.* Having three crowns; wearing a triple crown, as the pope.

**Triple-headed** (trip'l-hed-ed), *a.* Having three heads; as, the *triple-headed* dog Cerberus.

**Triple-nerved** (trip'l-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.* triple-ribbed (which see).

**Triple-ribbed** (trip'l-ribd), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf in which two ribs emerge from the middle one a little above its base.

**Triplet** (trip'let), *n.* [Dim. from *triple.*] 1. A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united.—2. In *poetry,* three verses or lines rhyming together; as—

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march and energy divine.
*Pope.*

3. In *music,* a group of three notes to be performed in the time of two. The triplet is indicated by a slur and the figure 3 over or under the notes.—4. A combination of three plano-convex lenses, in a compound microscope, which serves to render the object clear and distinct, and free from distortion. It is an improvement upon the doublet. (See DOUBLET.) Also, a hand microscope consisting of three double-convex lenses.—5. One of three children at a birth. [Not a very good usage, but convenient.]

**Triple-turned**† (trip'l-tėrnd), *a.* Three times unfaithful; thrice faithless. *Shak.*

**Triplex** (trip'leks), *n.* [L.] 1. Triple time in music. *Shak.*—2. Same as *Treble.*

**Triplicate** (trip'li-kāt), *a.* [L. *triplicatus,* pp. of *triplico,* to triple—*tres,* three, and *plico,* to fold.] Made thrice as much; threefold.—*Triplicate ratio,* in *math.* the ratio which the cubes of two quantities bear to one another, compared with the ratio which the quantities themselves bear to each other. Thus the ratio of $a^3$ to $b^3$ is triplicate of the ratio of *a* to *b.* Similar solids are to each other in the *triplicate* ratio of their homologous sides or like linear dimensions.

**Triplicate** (trip'li-kāt), *n.* A third paper or thing, corresponding to two others of the same kind.

**Triplicate-ternate** (trip'li-kāt-tėr'nāt), *a.* In *bot.* thrice ternate. The same as *Triternate* (which see).

**Triplication** (trip-li-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together.—2. In *civil law,* the same as *sur-rejoinder* in common law.

**Triplicity** (tri-plis'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *triplicité,* from L. *triplex, triplicis,* triple.] 1. The state of being triple or threefold; trebleness.—2. In *astrol.* the division of the signs according to the number of the elements, each division consisting of three signs. See TRIGON.

**Triplicostate, Triplinerved** (trip-li-kos'tāt, trip-li-nėrvd'), *a.* In *bot.* triple-ribbed.

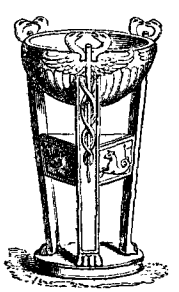
**Triplite** (trip'lit), *n.* [From *triple.*] A dark-brown mineral, consisting of phosphoric acid and the oxides of manganese and iron.

**Triply** (trip'li), *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner.

**Triply-ribbed** (trip'li-ribd), *a.* In *bot.* having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base, as in the leaves of many species of sunflower.

**Trip-madam** (trip'mad-am), *n.* A plant, *Sedum reflexum.*

**Tripod** (trī'pod), *n.* [Gr. *tripous, tripodos—tri=treis,* three, and *pous, podos,* a foot.] 1. In *class. antiq.* any utensil or article of furniture resting on three feet; specifically, (*a*) a three-legged seat or table. (*b*) A pot or caldron used for boiling meat, and either raised upon a three-legged frame or stand, or made with three feet in the same piece with itself. (*c*) A bronze altar, resembling closely in form, probably, the framed caldron described, with the addition of three rings at the top to serve as handles. It was apparently from a tripod of this nature, with a flat round top added to be used as a seat, that the Pythian priestesses at Delphi gave their oracular responses. The celebrity of this tripod led to innumerable imitations of it, which were made to be used in sacrifice; and beautifully ornamented tripods of similar form, made of the precious metals, were given as prizes at the Pythian games and elsewhere, and were frequently placed as votive gifts in the temples, especially in that of Apollo.—2. In *surv.* a three-legged frame or stand, usually jointed at the top, for supporting a theodolite, compass, or other instrument.



Antique Tripod.

**Tripodian** (trī-pō'di-an), *n.* An ancient stringed instrument resembling in form the Delphic tripod, whence its name.

**Tripody** (trī'po-di), *n.* [See TRIPOD.] In *pros.* a series of three feet.

**Tripoli** (trip'o-li), *n.* A mineral originally brought from *Tripoli,* used in polishing metals, marble, glass, &c. It is a kind of siliceous rottenstone composed of the shields of microscopic infusoria and diatomaceæ, occurring massive, with a coarse dull earthy fracture. It is of a yellowish gray or white colour, meagre, and rough to the touch, and yields readily to the nail. The varieties of tripoli differ considerably in composition, less or more of alumina, oxide of iron, &c., being often present. It has a fine hard grain, but is not compact. It imbibes water, which softens it, but it does not mix with the water. Tripoli is found in France, Italy, and Germany, as well as in Tripoli.

**Tripoline** (trip'o-lin), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Tripoli, the mineral.—2. In *geog.* pertaining to Tripoli, a state and a city in North Africa.

**Tripolitan** (trī-pol'i-tan), *n.* 1. A native of Tripoli. —2. Relating or belonging to Tripoli.

**Tripoly** (trip'ō-li), *n.* Tripoli (which see).

**Tripos** (trī'pos), *n.* [Gr. *tripous*, a tripod.] 1. A tripod.

Crazed fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos* and speak plain.
*Dryden.*

2. In Cambridge University, the list of the successful candidates for honours in either of the departments of mathematics, classics, moral sciences, and natural sciences, arranged in three classes or grades, or the honour examination itself in any of these departments. In the mathematical tripos the three grades are called respectively wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes; in the other triposes they are called first, second, and third class. Since the beginning of 1882 a different arrangement has been in operation.

**Trippant** (trip'ant), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to beasts of chase, as *passant* is to beasts of prey, &c. The animal is represented with the right foot lifted up, and the other three feet as it were upon the ground, as if trotting. — *Counter trippant* is when two animals are borne trippant contrary ways, as if passing each other out of the field.

Stag trippant.

**Trippe,**† *n.* A small piece (of cheese). *Chaucer.*

**Tripper** (trip'ėr), *n.* One who trips or trips up; one that walks nimbly.

**Tripping** (trip'ing), *a.* 1. Quick; nimble; stepping quickly and lightly. —2. In *her.* same as *Trippant.*

**Tripping** (trip'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who trips. —2. A light dance. *Milton.*

**Trippingly** (trip'ing-li), *adv.* In a tripping manner; with a light nimble quick step; with agility or light airy motion; with rapid but clear enunciation; nimbly.

Sing and dance it *trippingly.* *Shak.*
Speak the speech . . . *trippingly* on the tongue.
*Shak.*

**Tripsis** (trip'sis), *n.* [Gr. *tripsis*, friction, the act of rubbing, from *tribō*, to rub.] 1. The act of reducing a substance to powder; trituration. — 2. In *med.* the process of shampooing. See SHAMPOO.

**Tripterous** (trip'tėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *pteron*, a wing.] Three-winged: said of a leaf.

**Triptich** (trip'tik), *n.* Same as *Triptych.*

**Triptote** (trip'tōt), *n.* [L. *triptotum*, Gr. *triptōton*—*tri* = *treis*, three, and *ptōtos*, falling, *ptōsis*, the case of a word.] In *gram.* a noun having three cases only.

**Triptych** (trip'tik), *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *ptychē*, a fold or folding.] 1. A picture, carving, or other representation in three compartments side by side; most frequently such as is used for an altar-piece. The central picture is usually complete in itself. The subsidiary designs on either side of it are smaller, and frequently correspond in

Triptych.—Painting by Allegretto Nucci, 1465.

size and shape to one half of the principal picture. When in the latter form and joined to it by hinges they can be folded over and form a cover to it. The outsides of the folding parts or shutters have sometimes designs painted on them. —2. A writing tablet in three parts, two of which might be folded over the middle part; hence, sometimes, a book or treatise in three parts or sections.

**Triptychon** (trip'tik-on), *n.* A triptych.

**Tripudiary** (trī-pū'di-a-ri), *a.* [L. *tripudium*, measured stamping, a leaping, a solemn religious dance.] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Tripudiate** (trī-pū'di-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tripudiated;* ppr. *tripudiating.* [L. *tripudio*, *tripudiatum*, to leap, to dance.] To dance. *Culverwell.*

**Tripudiation** (trī-pū'di-ā"shon), *n.* [See TRIPUDIATE.] Act of dancing. *Carlyle.*

**Tripyramid** (trī-pir'a-mid), *n.* A kind of spar composed of three-sided pyramids.

**Triquetra** (trī-kwē'tra), *n.* [L. *triquetrus*, triangular.] 1. In *anat.* a term employed to designate the triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lambdoidal suture. 2. In *arch.* an interlaced ornament, of frequent occurrence in early northern monuments.

**Triquetral** (trī-kwē'tral), *a.* Triangular.

**Triquetrous** (trī-kwē'trus), *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, from *tres*, *tria*, three.] 1. Three-sided; triangular; having three plane or concave sides. —2. In *bot.* having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stems of many plants; three-edged; three-cornered.

**Triradiate, Triradiated** (trī-rā'di-āt, trī-rā'di-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *tri* = *tres*, three, and *radius*, a ray.] Having three rays.

**Tri-rectangular** (trī-rek-tang'gū-lėr), *a.* Having three right angles, as certain spherical triangles.

**Trireme** (trī'rēm), *n.* [L. *triremis*—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *remus*, an oar.] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side, a common class of war-ship among the ancient Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, &c. The trireme was also provided with a large square sail, which could be raised during a fair wind to relieve the rowers, but was never employed in action. At first the victory fell to the trireme which had the greatest number or the most skilful of fighting men on board rather than to the best manœuvred vessel; but in later times the latter generally decided the contest in its favour by disastrously ramming its antagonist amidships, or disabling the banks of rowers on one side.

**Trirhomboidal** (trī-rom-boi'dal), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *rhomboidal.*] Having the form of three rhombs.

**Trisacramentarian** (trī-sak'ra-men-tā"ri-an), *n.* [Prefix *tri*, and *sacrament.*] One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments and no more.

**Trisagion** (trī-sā'gi-on), *n.* [Gr. *trisagios*, thrice holy—*tri* = *treis*, three, and *hagios*, holy.] One of the doxologies of the Eastern Church, repeated in the form of versicle and responses by the choir in certain parts of the liturgy, and so called from the triple recurrence in it of the word *hagios* (holy).

**Trise** (trīs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trised;* ppr. *trising.* *Naut.* to haul and tie up; to truce. See TRICE.

**Trisect** (trī-sekt'), *v.t.* [L. *tri* = *tres*, three, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.

Could not I have reduced it a drop a day, or by adding water, have bisected or *trisected* a drop.
*De Quincey.*

**Trisection** (trī-sek'shon), *n.* [L. *tri* = *tres*, three, and *sectio*, a cutting.] The division of a thing into three parts; particularly, in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts. The trisection of an angle, geometrically, was a problem of great celebrity among the Greek mathematicians. The indefinite trisection of an angle cannot be accomplished by plane geometry, or by the line and circle, but it may be effected by means of the conic sections and some other curves, as the conchoid, quadratrix, &c., the method employed by the ancient geometers. In modern analysis there is no more difficulty in trisecting an angle than in finding a cube root.

**Trisepalous** (trī-sep'al-us), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *sepal.*] In *bot.* having three sepals, or small bracts of a calyx.

**Triserial, Triseriate** (trī-sē'ri-al, trī-sē'ri-āt), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *series.*] In *bot.* arranged in three rows, one beneath another. *Gray.*

**Trisetum** (trī-sē'tum), *n.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and L. *seta*, a bristle. From the three awns of the flower.] A genus of grasses separated from the Avena of Linn. It contains two British species, *T. flavescens*, yellow oat-grass, and *T. pubescens*, downy oat-grass. The former is common, especially in rich pastures, and sheep are very fond of it.

**Trishagion** (tris-hā'gi-on), *n.* See TRISAGION.

**Trismus** (tris'mus), *n.* [Gr. *trismos*, gnashing of the teeth, from *trizō*, to gnash.] A species of tetanus affecting the under jaw with spastic rigidity; locked-jaw. There are two kinds of trismus, one attacking infants during the two first weeks from their birth, and the other attacking persons of all ages, and arising from cold or a wound. See TETANUS.

**Trisoctahedron** (tris-ok'ta-hē"dron), *n.* [Gr. *tris*, three times, *oktō*, eight, and *hedra*, face.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron.

**Trispast, Trispaston** (trī'spast, trī-spas'ton), *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *spaō*, to draw.] A machine with three pulleys acting in connection with each other for raising great weights. *Brande & Cox.*

**Trispermous** (trī-spėr'mus), *a.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* three-seeded; containing three seeds; as, a *trispermous* capsule.

**Trisplanchnic** (trī-splangk'nik), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *splanchnic.*] In *anat.* a term applied to the great sympathetic nerve: so called because it distributes its branches to the organs in the three great splanchnic cavities, the head, the chest, and the abdomen.

**Trist,**† **Tristful**† (trist, trist'fụl), *a.* [L. *tristis*, sad.] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy. *'Tristful* visage.' *Shak.*

**Triste,**† *v.t.* To trust. 'As ye be he tha I love most and *triste.*' *Chaucer.*

**Triste,**† *n.* [From *trust*; Sc. *tryst.*] A pos or station in hunting. *Chaucer.*

**Tristfully**† (trist'fụl-li), *adv.* Sadly.

**Tristichous** (trī'stik-us), *a.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis* three, and *stichos*, a row.] In *bot.* arrange in three rows.

**Tristitiate**† (tris-tish'i-āt), *v.t.* [L. *tristitia* sadness, from *tristis*, sad.] To make sad 'Whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate.* *Feltham.*

**Tristy**† (tris'ti), *a.* [See TRIST.] Sorrowfu sad.

**Trisulc**† (trī'sulk), *n.* [L. *trisulcus*—*tres* three, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Somethin having three forks, as the three-pointe thunderbolt of Jove. 'The threefold effec of Jupiter's *trisulc*, to burn, discuss, an terebrate.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Trisulct** (trī'sulk), *a.* Same as *Trisulcate.*

Jupiter confound me with his *trisulc* lightning if lie. *Urquhart.*

**Trisulcate** (trī-sul'kāt), *a.* [See TRISULC, *a.* Having three forks.

**Trisyllabic, Trisyllabical** (tris-sil-lab'ik tris-sil-lab'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a trisyl lable; consisting of three syllables; as, *trisyllabic* word or root.

**Trisyllable** (tris'sil-la-bl), *n.* [L. *tri* = *tres* three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word con sisting of three syllables.

**Trite** (trīt), *a.* [L. *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, *tritum* to rub, to wear, whence also *triturate*, *con trite*, *detritus*, &c. The root is *tar*, *tra*, t pierce, &c., as in prep. *trans* (which see). Se also TRY.] Used till so common as to hav lost its novelty and interest; commonplace worn out; hackneyed; stale; as, a *trite* re mark; a *trite* subject.

I here leave that old, *trite*, common argument.
*South.*

**Tritely** (trīt'li), *adv.* In a trite or common place manner; stalely.

Other things are mentioned . . . very *tritely* an with little satisfaction to the reader. *Wood.*

**Triteness** (trīt'nes), *n.* The quality of being trite; commonness; staleness; a state of being hackneyed or commonplace; as, the *triteness* of an observation or a subject.

Sermons, which . . . disgust not the fastidiou ear of modern elegance by *triteness* and vulgarity.
*Wrangham.*

**Triternate** (trī-tėr'nāt), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, an *ternate.*] In *bot.* three times ternate: ap plied to a petiole which separates int three, and is again divided at each poin into three, and on each of these nine point bears three leaflets.

**Tritheism** (trī'thē-izm), *n.* [Fr. *trithéism* —Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *Theos*, God.] Th opinion that the Father, Son, and Hol Spirit are three beings or Gods.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith observes that among monotheistic people the missionary invariably find that 'the doctrine of the Trinity, however explained involves *Tritheism*, and their ears are at once close to his teaching.' *Contemporary Rev.*

**Tritheist** (trī'thē-ist), *n.* One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the

Godhead, that is, three distinct substances, essences, or hypostases.

**Tritheistic, Tritheistical** (trī-thē-ist'ik, trī-thē-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

**Tritheite** † (trī'thē-īt), *n.* A tritheist.

**Trithing** (trī'ŦHing), *n.* One of three divisions into *which* a shire or county was divided; a *riding*, as in Yorkshire. See RIDING.

**Trithing-reeve** † (trī'ŦHing-rēv), *n.* A governor of a trithing.

**Tritical** † (trit'ik-al), *a.* [From *trite.*] Trite; common.

> This sermon, . . . I don't like it at all . . . 'tis all *tritical*, and most tritically put together. *Sterne.*

**Tritically** † (trit'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a tritical or commonplace manner. *Sterne.*

**Triticalness** † (trit'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tritical; triteness.

**Triticum** (trit'i-kum), *n.* [L. According to Varro from *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, to rub, from its being originally rubbed down to make it eatable.] An important genus of grasses, containing two distinct groups—one, which includes wheat (*T. vulgare*), consists of annual plants, with ovate-oblong, turgid, boat-shaped glumes; the other includes perennials, with nearly lanceolate glumes, and two-ranked spikes, never yielding breadcorn. To the former belong all the varieties of wheat, the latter includes the troublesome weed couch-grass or quitch (*T. repens*) and one or two other British species. See WHEAT.

**Triton** (trī'ton), *n.* 1. In *Greek and Latin myth.* a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, who dwelt with his father and mother in a golden palace on the bottom of the sea. The later poets speak of Tritons in the plural as a race of subordinate sea deities. Their appearance is differently described, though they are always conceived as presenting the human figure in the upper part of their

Triton.—From antique mosaic.

bodies, while the lower part is that of a fish. A common characteristic of Tritons in poetry as well as in art is a shell-trumpet which they blow to soothe the restless waves of the sea. 2. A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, comprehending the sea-trumpet, triton-shell, or conch-shell. See TRUMPET-SHELL. — 3. A genus of batrachian reptiles or aquatic salamanders, comprehending numerous species. Among the best known are the crested newt (*T. cristatus*), the straight-lipped newt (*T. Bibronii*), and the marbled newt (*T. marmoratus*). The last is a continental species, common in the south of France.

**Tritone** (trī'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *tritonos*, of three tones—*tri* = *treis*, three, and *tonos*, a tone.] In *music*, a dissonant interval, called also a superfluous fourth. It consists of three tones between the extremes, or of two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones.

**Tritonidæ** (trī-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of marine, nudibranchiate, gasteropodous molluscs, many of which are found on the coasts of England, France, and other European countries. The members are characterized by laminated, plumose, or papillose gills arranged along the sides of the back, tentacles retractile into sheaths, tongue furnished with one central and numerous lateral teeth, and orifices on the right side.

**Tritorium** (trī-tō'ri-um), *n.* Same as *Triturium.*

**Tritozooid** (trit'ō-zō-oid), *n.* [Gr. *tritos*, third, *zōon*, a living being, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *zool.* the zooid produced by a deuterozooid, that is, a zooid of the third generation. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Triturable** (trit'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [See TRITURATE.] Capable of being triturated or reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing, or grinding.

**Triturate** (trit'ū-rāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *triturated*; ppr. *triturating.* [L. *triturare*, *trituratum*, to thrash, from L. *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, to wear. See TRITE.] 1. To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash.—2. To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.

**Trituration** (trit-ū-rā'shon), *n.* The act of triturating or reducing to a fine powder by grinding; levigation.

**Triturature** (trit'ū-rāt-ūr), *n.* A wearing by rubbing or friction.

**Triture** † (trit'ūr), *n.* A rubbing or grinding. *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

**Triturium** (tri-tū'ri-um), *n.* [L. *tritura*, separating grain from straw. See TRITURATE.] A vessel for separating liquors of different densities. Written also *Tritorium.*

**Tritylene** (trī'ti-lēn), *n.* In *chem.* see PROPYLENE.

**Triumph** (trī'umf), *n.* [L. *triumphus*, a triumph, formerly a cry of joy used in religious processions; allied to Gr. *thriambos*, a festal song, a procession in honour of Bacchus.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a magnificent procession in honour of a victorious general, and the highest military honour which he could obtain. It was granted by the senate only to one who had held the office of dictator, of consul, or of prætor, and after a decisive victory or the complete subjugation of a province. In a Roman triumph the general to whom this honour was awarded entered the city of Rome in a chariot drawn by four horses, crowned with laurel, and having a sceptre in one hand and a branch of laurel in the other. He was preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, &c., and followed by his army on foot, in marching order. The procession advanced in this order along the *via sacra* to the Capitol, where a bull was sacrificed to Jupiter, and the laurel wreath deposited in the lap of the god. Banquets and other entertainments concluded the solemnity, which was generally brought to a close in one day, though in later times it sometimes lasted for three days. During the time of the empire the emperor himself was the only person that could claim a triumph. A naval triumph differed in no respect from an ordinary triumph, except that it was upon a smaller scale, and was characterized by the exhibition of beaks of ships and other nautical trophies. The *ovation* was an honour inferior to a triumph, and less imposing in its ceremonies. — 2. † A public festivity or exhibition of any kind, as an exhibition of masks, a tournament, a stately procession, a pageantry.

> You cannot have a perfect palace except you have two several sides, . . . the one for feasts and *triumphs*, the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*
>
> Knights and barons bold
> In weeds of peace high *triumphs* hold. *Milton.*

3. State of being victorious.

> Hercules from Spain
> Arriv'd in *triumph*, from Geryon slain. *Dryden.*
>
> Hail to the chief who in *triumph* advances!
> *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Victory; achievement; conquest; as, to boast of one's *triumphs* over the fair sex.—5. Joy or exultation for success; great gladness; rejoicing.

> These violent delights have violent ends,
> And in their *triumph* die. *Shak.*
>
> Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*

6. † A card that takes all others; a trump (which see).

> She, Eros, has
> Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
> Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shak.*

—*To ride triumph*, to be in full career; to take the lead.

> So many jarring elements breaking loose, and *riding triumph* in every corner of a gentleman's house. *Sterne.*

**Triumph** (trī'umf), *v. i.* 1. To enjoy a triumph, as a victorious general; to celebrate victory with pomp; hence, to rejoice for victory.

> Wouldst thou have laugh'd had I come coffin'd home,
> That weep'st to see me *triumph*. *Shak.*

2. To obtain victory; to meet with success; to prevail.

> Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit
> *Triumphing* over Death, and Chance, and thee, O Time. *Milton.*

3. To exult upon an advantage gained; especially, to exult or boast insolently.

> Let not my enemies *triumph* over me. Ps. xxv. 2.
>
> How will he *triumph*, leap and laugh at it! *Shak.*

4. † To play a winning card on another in order to win; to play a trump. *B. Jonson.* 5. † To shine forth; to show brilliantly. *Shak.*

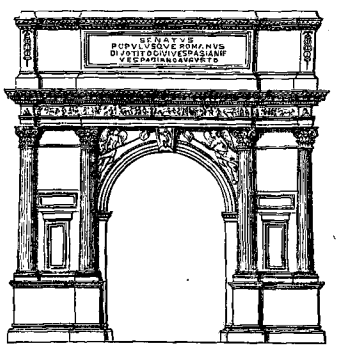
**Triumph** † (trī'umf), *v. t.* 1. To succeed in overcoming; to surmount; to subdue; to prevail over; to conquer.

> Two and thirty legions that awe
> All nations of the *triumph'd* world. *Massinger.*

2. To make victorious; to cause to triumph.

> He hath *triumphed* the name of his Christ; He will bless the things He hath begun. *Bp. Jewel.*

**Triumphal** (trī-um'fal), *a.* [L. *triumphalis.* See TRIUMPH.] Pertaining to triumph; commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory; as, a *triumphal* crown or car; a *triumphal* arch. 'His *triumphal* chariot.' *Milton.*—*Triumphal arch*, originally a temporary arch erected in connection with the triumph of a Roman general, and through which he and his army passed. Afterwards the triumphal arch was a massive and ornamental permanent structure, often having




Triumphal Arch.—Arch of Titus, Rome.

a central and two side archways. Besides the Arch of Titus there are several other triumphal arches at Rome. Arches of a similar kind have also been erected in modern times.—*Triumphal column*, among the Romans, an insulated column erected in commemoration of a conqueror to whom had been decreed the honours of a triumph. —*Triumphal crown*, a laurel crown awarded by the Romans to a victorious general.

**Triumphal** † (trī-um'fal), *n.* A token of victory. *Milton.*

**Triumphant** (trī-um'fant), *a.* [L. *triumphans, triumphantis*, ppr. of *triumpho*, to triumph. See TRIUMPH.] 1. † Used in or pertaining to a triumph; celebrating a victory; expressing joy for success; triumphal. 'Captives bound to a *triumphant* car.' *Shak.*

> Praise the gods,
> And make *triumphant* fires; strew flowers before thèm. *Shak.*

2. Rejoicing for victory or as for victory; triumphing; exulting.

> Think you, but that I know our state secure,
> I would be so *triumphant* as I am? *Shak.*
>
> Successful beyond hope to lead you forth
> *Triumphant* out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conquest. 'Which his *triumphant* father's hand had won.' *Shak.* 'Athena, war's *triumphant* maid.' *Pope.* — 4. Of supreme magnificence and beauty; glorious. 'A most *triumphant* lady.' *Shak.* 'England, bound in with the *triumphant* sea.' *Shak.*

**Triumphantly** (trī-um'fant-li), *adv.* 1. In a triumphant manner; in the manner of a victorious conqueror; with the joy and exultation that proceed from victory or success; victoriously. '*Triumphantly* tread on thy country's ruin.' *Shak.*

> A mighty governing lie goes round the world, and has almost banished truth out of it; and so reigning *triumphantly* in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South.*

2. † Festively; rejoicingly.

> Dance in Duke Theseus' house *triumphantly*
> And bless it to all fair prosperity. *Shak.*

**Triumpher** (trī'umf-ėr), *n.* 1. One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes.—2. One who was honoured with a triumph in Rome.

> August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham.*

**Triumphingly** (trī-um'fing-li), *adv.* In a triumphing manner; with triumph or exultation.

> *Triumphingly* say, O Death, where is thy sting? *Bp. Hall.*

**Triumvir** (trī-um'vėr), *n.* [L. *tres*, genit. *trium*, three, and *vir*, man.] 1. One of three men united in office. The triumvirs (L. *triumviri*) of Rome were either ordinary magistrates or officers, or else extraordinary commissioners who were frequently appointed to jointly execute any public office. But the men best known in Roman history as triumvirs were rather usurpers of power than properly constituted authorities. See next article.

**Triumvirate** (trī-um'vi-rāt), *n.* [See above.] 1. A coalition of three men in office or authority: particularly applied in Roman history to two famous coalitions, the first in 59 B.C. between Cæsar, Pompeius, and Crassus; the second in 43 B.C. between Antonius, Octavianus, and Lepidus.—2. Government by three men in coalition.—3. A party of three men; three men in company or forming one company.

Smouch, requesting Mr. Pickwick, in a surly manner, 'to be as alive as he could,' drew up a chair by the door. Sam was then despatched for a hackney coach, and in it the *triumvirate* proceeded. *Dickens.*

**Triumviry**† (trī-um'vi-ri), *n.* Triumvirate.

Thou makest the *triumviry* the corner-cap of society. *Shak.*

**Triune** (trī'ūn), *n.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *unus*, one.] Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons. 'A *triune* deity.' *Burnet.*

**Triunity** (trī-ū'ni-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being triune; trinity. 'The *triunity* of the Godhead.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Trivalent** (triv'a-lent), *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and L. *valeo*, to be of the value of.] In *chem.* applied to an agent equivalent in combining or displacing power to three monad atoms; triatomic; triadic.

**Trivalve** (trī'valv), *n.* Anything having three valves, especially a shell with three valves.

**Trivalvular** (trī-val'vū-lėr), *a.* Three-valved; having three valves.

**Trivant**† (triv'ant), *n.* A truant.

Thou art a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow. *Burton.*

**Trivantly**† (triv'ant-li), *adv.* In a truant or trivant manner. *Burton.*

**Triverbial** (trī-vėr'bi-al), *a.* [L. *tri=tres*, three, and *verbum*, a word.] Of or pertaining to certain days in the Roman calendar which were juridical, or days allowed to the prætor for deciding causes: so named from the three characteristic words of his office, *do, dico, addico.* They were also called *dies fasti.*

**Trivet** (triv'et), *n.* [Corruption of *three-feet* or *three-foot*, or of Fr. *trépied*, from L. *tripes, tripedis*, a three-footed stool.] Anything supported by three feet; specifically, a movable part of a kitchen range, a kind of iron frame or stand, whereon to place vessels for boiling, &c., or to receive something placed before the fire.

On the stove are a couple of *trivets* for the pots and kettles. *Dickens.*

*Trivet* is frequently used as a proverbial comparison indicating stability, inasmuch as having three legs to stand on, it is never unstable, as in the phrases 'right as a *trivet*,' 'to suit to a *trivet*.'

Go home! you'll find there all as right as a *trivet*. *R. H. Barham.*

Spelled also *Trevet.*

**Trivet-table** (triv'et-tā-bl), *n.* A table supported by three feet. *Dryden.*

**Trivial** (triv'i-al), *a.* [Fr. *trivial*, from L. *trivialis*, belonging to the cross-roads or public streets, hence common, from *trivium*, a place where three roads meet, a cross-road (see TRIVIUM)—*tri=tres*, three, and *via*, a way, a road.] 1. Such as may be found everywhere; everyday; commonplace; vulgar; ordinary. 'A *trivial* saying.' *Bp. Hacket.* 2. Trifling; insignificant; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; as, a *trivial* subject; a *trivial* affair. '*Trivial* faults.' *Pope.*—3. Occupying one's self with trifles; trifling.

As a scholar meantime he was *trivial* and incapable of labour. *De Quincey.*

4.† Of or pertaining to the trivium, or the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic; hence, initiatory; rudimentary. *Bp. Hall.*—*Trivial name*, in *classification*, same as *Specific Name.* See under SPECIFIC. Also used for the common English name.

**Trivial**† (triv'i-al), *n.* One of the three liberal arts which constitute the trivium (which see).

**Trivialism** (triv'i-al-izm), *n.* A trivial matter or mode of acting. *Carlyle.*

**Triviality** (triv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being trivial. 'The *triviality* of its meaningless details.' *Dr. Caird.*—2. A trivial thing; a trifle; a matter of little or no value.

The philosophy of our times does not expend itself in furious discussions on mere scholastic *trivialities*. *Dr. Lyon Playfair.*

**Trivially** (triv'i-al-li), *adv.* In a trivial manner: (*a*) commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the sinews of war, as is *trivially* said, where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*

(*b*) Lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling manner or degree.

**Trivialness** (triv'i-al-nes), *n.* The state of being trivial; triviality.

**Trivium** (triv'i-um), *n.* [L., a place where three roads meet, or whence they diverge. See TRIVIAL.] The name given in the schools of the middle ages to the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic; the other four—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy—being termed quadrivium.

**Tri-weekly** (trī'wēk-li), *a.* 1. Properly, occurring, performed, or appearing once every three weeks.—2. Happening, performed, or appearing thrice a week; as, a *tri-weekly* newspaper.

**Troad** (trō'ad), *n.* Same as *Troäe.*

**Troat** (trōt), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To cry, as a buck in rutting time.

**Troat** (trōt), *n.* The cry of a buck in rutting time.

**Trocar** (trō'kär), *n.* [Fr., from *trois*, three, and *carre*, a square, a face. The instrument has a triangular face.] A surgical instrument used in cases of dropsy, hydrocele, &c. It consists of a perforator, or stylet, and a cannula. After the puncture is made the stylet is withdrawn, and the cannula remains and affords a means of evacuating from the cavity. Written also *Trochar.*

**Trochaic, Trochaical** (trō-kā'ik, trō-kā'ik-al), *a.* [L. *trochaicus.* See TROCHEE.] In *pros.* pertaining to or consisting of trochees; as, *trochaic* measure or verse. The trochaic verse used by the Greek and Latin poets, especially by the tragedians and comedians, most commonly consists of a perfect dimeter, followed by a dimeter wanting the last half foot.

**Trochaic** (trō-kā'ik), *n.* A trochaic verse or measure.

**Trochal** (trō'kal), *a.* [Gr. *trochos*, a wheel.] Wheel-shaped; specifically applied to the ciliated disc of the Rotifera.

**Trochanter** (trō-kan'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *trochantēr*, a runner, the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket, from *trochazō*, to run along, from *trechō*, to run.] In *anat.* a process of the upper part of the femur or thigh-bone to which are attached the muscles which rotate the limb. There may be two or even three trochanters present. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Trochanterian** (trō-kan-tē'ri-an), *a.* In *anat.* of or pertaining to the greater trochanter. *Dunglison.*

**Trochantinian** (trō-kan-tin'i-an), *a.* In *anat.* of or pertaining to the lesser trochanter. *Dunglison.*

**Trochar** (trō'kär), *n.* Same as *Trocar.*

**Troche** (trōch or trosh), *n.* [Gr. *trochos*, something circular, a round ball or cake, from *trechō*, to run.] A form of medicine in a circular cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine with sugar and mucilage, and is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

**Trochee** (trō'kē), *n.* [L. *trochæus*, Gr. *trochaios*, from *trechō*, to run.] In *pros.* a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, as *nation.*

**Trochidæ** (trō'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [From L. *trochus*, a hoop or top, and *eidos*, resemblance. The shells of the species, especially those of the genus Trochus, or top-shell, are shaped like a top.] A family of testaceous turbinated gasteropods, of the order Prosobranchiata, section Holostomata, very nearly allied to the Turbinidæ, and by some naturalists included in that family. The shell has the aperture entire, closed with an operculum; spiral, and generally top-shaped, as in the genus Trochus.

**Trochil** (trō'kil), *n.* [See TROCHILUS.] A bird described by ancient writers as a kind of wagtail or sandpiper which entered the mouth of the crocodile and fed by picking the crocodile's teeth.

The crocodile opens its mouth to let the *trochil* in to pick his teeth, which gives it its usual feeding. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Trochilic** (trō-kil'ik), *a.* [See below.] Pertaining to or characterized by rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round. *Camden.* [Rare.]

**Trochilics** (trō-kil'iks), *n.* [Gr. *trochilia*, a revolving cylinder, *trochos*, a wheel, from *trechō*, to run.] The science of rotary motion. [Rare.]

**Trochilidæ** (trō-kil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See TROCHILUS.] The humming-birds, a family of extremely minute, but exquisitely beautiful tenuirostral passerine birds, chiefly tropical American, but with some species ranging far to the south, and others extending northwards as far as the southern portions of Canada. The species are very numerous. See HUMMING-BIRD.

**Trochilus** (trok'il-us), *n.* [L. *trochilus*, Gr. *trochilos*, a small bird, perhaps the golden-crested wren, from *trechō*, to run.] 1. A genus of birds, family Trochilidæ, popularly known as *humming-birds.*—2. A name applied by some of the older naturalists, as White of Selborne, to several small English birds.—3. Same as *Trochil.*—4. In *arch.* same as *Scotia* (which see).

**Troching** (trō'king), *n.* [Fr. *trochure*, an antler; O. Fr. *troche*, a bundle, a bouquet; Norm. *troche*, a branch.] One of the small branches on a stag's horn. *Howell.*

**Trochiscus, Trochisk** (trō-kis'kus, trō'kisk), *n.* [Gr. *trochiskos.*] A kind of tablet or lozenge; a troche. See TROCHE.

**Trochite** (trō'kīt), *n.* [Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, from *trechō*, to run.] The name given by the earlier palæontologists to the wheel-like joints of the encrinite.

**Trochlea** (trok'lē-a), *n.* [L., a pulley, from Gr. *trechō*, to run.] In *anat.* (*a*) the articular surface at the lower extremity of the os humeri: so called from its forming a kind of pulley on which the ulna moves in flexion and extension of the forearm. (*b*) A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes.

**Trochlear** (trok'lē-ar), *a.* [See above.] Pulley-shaped; specifically, in *bot.* circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle of its circumference, so as to resemble a pulley, as the embryo of *Commelyna communis.*

**Trochleary** (trok'lē-a-ri), *a.* [See TROCHLEA.] Pertaining to the trochlea; as, the *trochleary* muscle, the superior oblique muscle of the eye; the *trochleary* nerve, the pathetic nerve, which goes to that muscle.

**Trochoid** (trō'koid), *a.* 1. Trochoidal.—2. In *conch.* conical with a flat base: applied to shells.

**Trochoid** (trō'koid), *n.* [Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, and *eidos*, resemblance.] 1. In *geom.* same as *Cycloid* (which see).—2. In *anat.* a trochoidal articulation. See TROCHOIDAL, *a.* 2.

**Trochoidal** (trō-koid'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a trochoid; partaking of the nature of a trochoid; as, the *trochoidal* curves, such as the epicycloid, the involute of the circle, the spiral of Archimedes, &c.—2. In *anat.* a term employed to designate a species of movable articulation of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another, as the radius upon the ulna.

**Trochometer** (trō-kom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for computing the revolutions of a wheel.

**Trochus** (trō'kus), *n.* [L. *trochus*, a hoop or top, Gr. *trochos*, a wheel.] The top-shells, a genus of prosobranchiate gasteropods, family Trochidæ. The shell has a flattened base, and is of pyramidal shape, bearing some resemblance to a child's top. The aperture is oblique and rhombic in form, and the operculum is of horny consistence.

**Trock** (trok), *v.t.* To truck; to barter; to troke. [Scotch.]

**Troco** (trō'kō), *n.* [Sp. *trucos*, 'trucks, a game somewhat resembling billiards.' *Neuman and Baretti.*] An old English game revived, formerly known as 'lawn billiards,' from which billiards are said to have had their origin. Troco is played on a lawn with wooden balls and a cue ending in a spoon-shaped iron projection. In the centre of the green there is an iron ring moving on a pivot, and the object is to drive the ball through the ring. Points are also made by cannoning, that is, by the player striking two balls in succession with his own ball.

**Trod** (trod), pret. of *tread.*

**Trod, Trodden** (*trod*, trod'n), *pp.* of *tread*.

**Trode**† (trōd), *n.* Tread; footing; path.

> The *trode* is not so tickle. *Spenser.*

**Troglodyte** (trō'glod-īt), *n.* [Gr. *trōglodytēs*, a troglodyte, from *trōglē*, a cavern, and *dyō*, to enter.] 1. A cave-dweller; one dwelling in a cave or underground habitation. The ancient Greeks gave the name to various races of savages inhabiting caves, especially to the cave-dwellers on the coast of the Red Sea and along the banks of the Upper Nile in Nubia and Abyssinia, the whole of this district being known by the name Troglodytikē. Archæological investigations show that cave-dwellers everywhere probably preceded house-builders. Hence—2. One living in seclusion; one unacquainted with the affairs of the world. *Sat. Rev.*

**Troglodytes** (trō-glod'i-tēz), *n.* 1. The wrens, a genus of insessorial birds, family Certhiadæ. *Troglodytes europæus* is the common wren. See WREN.—2. A genus of anthropoid apes, of which there are two well-established species, viz. *T. niger*, the chimpanzee, and *T. Gorilla*, the gorilla. See CHIMPANZEE, GORILLA.

**Troglodytic, Troglodytical** (trō-glo-dit'-ik, trō-glo-dit'ik-al), *a* Relating to the troglodytes, their manners or customs.

**Troglodytism** (trō'glod-it-izm), *n.* The state or condition of troglodytes; the state of living in caves. See TROGLODYTE.

**Trogon** (trō'gon), *n.* [Gr. *trōgōn*, gnawing, eating vegetables.] A genus of birds, the type of the family Trogonidæ. The trogons inhabit the most retired recesses of the forests of the intertropical regions of both hemispheres, and show many decided points

Trogon pavoninus.

of affinity to the goat-suckers. There are numerous species, all of them possessing most brilliantly coloured plumage, only second in splendour to the humming-birds. The peacock trogon (*T. pavoninus* or *Caturus resplendens*) is a native of Central America, and is one of the most gorgeous of all the feathered tribe. The colour of the adult male is a rich golden green on the upper parts of the body, while the under parts are brilliant scarlet; the central feathers of the tail are black, and the exterior white with black bars. The wonderful plumes which hang over the tail are generally about 3 feet in length. See CURUCUI.

**Trogonidæ** (trō-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of birds remarkable for the beauty of their plumage, and typically represented by the trogons. They are ranked by some naturalists, on account of their habits, in the order Insessores and tribe Fissirostres, but more generally, on account of the formation of the feet, having two toes before and two behind, they are classed among the Scansores.

**Trogontherium, Trogonotherium** (trō-gon-thē'ri-um, trō'gon-ō-thē''ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *trōgō*, to gnaw, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] An extinct rodent, closely allied to the beavers, but of much larger proportions, whose remains are found in caverns and uppermost tertiaries of Europe.

**Trogue** (trog), *n.* [Form of *trough*, A. Sax. *trog*.] A wooden trough forming a drain in mines.

**Troic** (trō'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient *Troy* or the Troas; Trojan; relating to the Trojan war. *Gladstone.*

**Trojan** (trō'jan), *a.* Of or relating to ancient Troy.

**Trojan** (trō'jan), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of ancient Troy.—2. A plucky or determined fellow; one who fights or works with a will; one who bears courageously. [Colloq.]

> He bore it (the amputation of his hand), of course, like a *Trojan*. *Thackeray.*

3. An old cant familiar name for an aged inferior or equal.

> Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend *Trojan*. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. An old cant name for a person of doubtful character.

> Tut! there are other *Trojans* that thou dream'st not of, the which, for sport sake, are content to do the profession some grace. *Shak.*

**Troke** (trōk), *v.t.* and *i.* To truck; to barter; to bargain in the way of exchange; especially, to do business on a small scale. *Ferguson.* [Scotch.]

**Troke** (trōk), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. The act of trucking; exchange; barter; dealings; hence, familiar intercourse.

> I never had much *troke* with strangers. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

2. A trinket; a small ware.

**Troll** (trōl), *v.t.* [From the Celtic: W. *troliaw*, to troll, to roll; *troelli*, to turn, wheel, or whirl; *troell*, a wheel, a reel; *trol*, a roller. Comp. Armor. *tróel*, a twining plant, from *tró*, a circle, movement in a circle. Fr. *trôler*, to lead about, to drag, to stroll; G. *trollen*, to roll, to stroll, are probably also to be traced to the Celtic, and the former is probably the origin of the word as applied to a certain method of angling.] 1. To move in a circular direction; to turn round; to roll; to move volubly. 'To dress and *troll* the tongue and roll the eye.' *Milton.*—2. To circulate; to pass round, as a vessel of liquor at table. '*Troll* about the bridal bowl.' *B. Jonson.*

> Then doth she *troll* to me the bowl,
> Even as a malt-worm should. *Bp. Still.*

3. To sing the parts of in succession, as of a catch or round; also, to sing in a full, jovial voice. 'To *troll* a careless, careless tavern-catch.' *Tennyson.*

> His sonnets charm'd the attentive crowd,
> By wide-mouth'd mortal *troll'd* aloud. *Hudibras.*

4. To angle for; hence, to allure; to entice; to draw on.

> He . . . *trolls* and baits him with a nobler play. *Hammond.*

5. To angle in; to fish in. 'With patient angle *trolls* the finny deep.' *Goldsmith.*

**Troll** (trōl), *v.i.* 1. To go round; to move or run round; to roll; to turn about: often with an indefinite *it*.

> How pleasant, on the banks of Styx,
> To *troll it* in a coach and six. *Swift.*

2. To angle with a rod and line running on a reel; specifically, to fish for pike with a rod in a particular manner. See TROLLING.
3. To stroll; to ramble. *Bailey.*

**Troll** (trōl), *n.* 1. The act of going or moving round; routine; repetition.

> The *troll* of their categorical table might have informed them that there was something else in the intellectual world besides substance and quantity. *Burke.*

2. A song the parts of which are sung in succession; a round. *Prof. Wilson.*—3. A reel on a fishing-rod.

**Troll** (trōl), *n.* [Icel. *troll*, Dan. and Sw. *trold*, L.G. *drull*; hence E. *droll*.] In *Northern myth.* a name of certain supernatural beings in old Icelandic literature, represented as a kind of giants, but in modern Scandinavia regarded as of diminutive size and inhabiting fine dwellings in the interior of hills and mounds, answering in some respects to the brownie of Scotland. The trolls are described as obliging and neighbourly, freely lending and borrowing, and otherwise keeping up a friendly intercourse with mankind. But they have a sad propensity to thieving, not only stealing provisions, but even women and children. They can make themselves invisible; can confer personal strength and prosperity upon men; can foresee future events, &c. *Keightley.*

**Troller** (trōl'ėr), *n.* One who trolls.

**Trolley, Trolly** (trol'i), *n.* [W. *troell*, a wheel; *trol*, a roller. See TROLL, *v.t.*] 1. A costermonger's name for a narrow cart which can be either driven by the hand or drawn by a donkey.—2. A form of truck which can be tilted over by removing pins which attach it to the frame.

**Trolling** (trōl'ing), *n.* The act of one who trolls; specifically applied to a certain method of fishing for pike with a rod and line, and with a dead bait, used chiefly when the water is full of weeds, rushes, &c. A gudgeon is the best bait, and is used by running longitudinally through it a piece of twisted brass wire, weighted with a long piece of lead, and having two hooks attached. The bait is dropped into holes, and is worked up and down by the lifting and falling of the rod-point.

**Trollius** (trol'i-us), *n.* Globe-flower, a genus of plants. See GLOBE-FLOWER.

**Trollol** (trōl-lol'), *v.t.* and *i.* To troll; to sing in a jovial rollicking way.

> They got drunk and *trollolled* it bravely. *Roger North.*

**Trollop** (trol'op), *n.* [Perhaps from *troll*, to stroll; comp. G. *trollen*, to stroll, *trolle*, *trulle*, a trollop, a trull; also Sc. *trollop*, *trallop*, a loose hanging rag; in any case probably of Celtic origin; comp. Armor. *trul*, a rag or tatter, *trulen*, a dirty, slatternly, ragged woman; Ir. *troll*, *truaill*, corruption; Gael. *truaill*, to pollute. *Trull* is closely allied.] A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a draggle-tail; a drab. *Milton.*

**Trollopee**† (trol-op-ē'), *n.* [Lit. a loose dress. See TROLLOP.] A loose dress for females.

> There goes Mrs. Roundabout; I mean the fat lady in the lutestring *trollopee*. *Goldsmith.*

**Trollopish** (trol'op-ish), *a.* Like a trollop or slattern; slovenly dressed.

**Trollopy** (trol'op-i), *a.* Slatternly. '*A trollopy* looking maid-servant.' *Jane Austen.*

**Troll-plate** (trol'plāt), *n.* In *mach.* a rotating disc employed to effect the simultaneous convergence or divergence of a number of objects, such as screw-dies in a stock, or the jaws of a universal chuck. *E. H. Knight.*

**Trolly.** See TROLLEY.

**Trolmydames** (trol'mi-damz), *n.* [Fr. *trou-madame*, pigeon-hole—*trou*, a hole, *madame*, lady. *Trou* has been modified to *trol* by influence of E. *troll*.] An old English game; pigeon-holes (which see). *Shak.*

**Trombidiдæ** (trom-bid'i-dē), *n. pl.* The garden or ground mites, a family of arachnidans, division Trachearia and order Acarida, living in crevices of the ground, and distinguished by having the palpi converted into raptorial organs. The well-known scarlet mite, or 'soldier,' belongs to the family. They spin little webs for the protection of their eggs; and some species are very injurious to plants in hothouses and frames by making their webs over the leaves. The young are parasitic, usually on insects.

**Trombone** (trom'bōn), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba*, a trumpet. See TRUMP.] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes; the first, to which the mouthpiece is attached, and the third, which terminates in a bell-shaped orifice, are placed side by side; the middle tube is doubled,

1, Valve Trombone. 2, Slide Trombone.

and slides into the other two like the tube of a telescope. By the manipulation of the slide the tube of air is altered in length, and the pitch accordingly varied. The trombone is of three kinds, the alto, the tenor, and the bass; and some instruments are fitted with pistons, when they are known as valve trombones.

**Tromp** (tromp), *n.* [Fr. *trompe*, a tube, a trumpet.] The blowing machine used in the process of smelting iron by the Catalan forge. The air is drawn in to the upper part of a vertical tube through side holes by a stream of water within, and is carried down with the water into a box or chamber below, from which it can only escape by a pipe leading to the furnace.

**Trompe,**† *n.* A trump; a trumpet. *Chaucer.*

**Trompour,**† *n.* A trumpeter. *Chaucer.*

**Tron** (tron), *n.* 1. A weighing-machine. See TRONE.—2. A wooden air-shaft in a mine.

**Trona** (trō'na), *n.* [An African word.] Same as *Natron*.

**Tronage**† (tron'āj), *n.* [From *trone*, a steelyard.] A toll or duty paid for weighing wool; also, the act of weighing it.

**Tronator**† (tron'āt-ėr), *n.* [From *trone*, a steelyard.] An officer in London, whose business was to weigh wool. *Cowell.*

**Tronchoun,**† *n.* A truncheon; a spear without a head. *Chaucer.*

**Tronçonee-demembré** (tron'son-ē-dē-mem''brē), *a.* In *her.* said of a cross or other bearing cut in pieces and separated, though still preserving the form of the cross or whatever the bearing may be.

**Trone** (trōn), *n.* A small drain. [Provincial.]

**Trone**† (trōn), *n.* A throne.

**Trone, Trones** (trōn, trōnz), *n.* [L.L. *trona*, O.Fr. *tronel, troneau*, balance, weight, from L. *trutina*, a balance.] A kind of steelyard or beam used in former times for weighing heavy commodities.—*Tron* or *trone weight*, an ancient Scottish weight used for many home productions, as wool, cheese, butter, &c. In this weight the pound varied in different counties, from 21 oz. to 28 oz. avoirdupois. The later tron stone or standard weight contained 16 tron pounds, the tron pound being equivalent to 1·3747 lbs. avoirdupois.

**Troolie-palm** (trö'li-päm), *n.* See WINE-PALM.

**Troop** (tröp), *n.* [Fr. *troupe*, It. *truppa*, Sp. *tropa*, from L.L. *troppus*, a troop; origin doubtful. Diez suggests that it is by metathesis and change of consonant from L. *turba*, perhaps changed in the mouths of the Germans into *turpa*. Comp. *trouble*, from *turbula*.] 1. A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude. Hos. vii. 1. '*Troops* of friends.' *Shak.*

Sometimes a *troop* of damsels glad, . . .
Goes by to tower'd Camelot. *Tennyson.*

2. A body of soldiers: generally used in the plural, and signifying soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Farewell the plumed *troop*, and the big sword
That make ambition virtue. *Shak.*

Æneas seeks his absent foe,
And sends his slaughter'd *troops* to shades below. *Dryden.*

3. In *cavalry*, the unit of formation, forming the command of a captain, consisting usually of sixty troopers, and corresponding to a company of infantry.

When a *troop* dismounts and acts on foot, it is still called by that name. *Stocqueler.*

4. A band or company of performers; a troupe.—5. A particular roll or call of the drum; a signal for marching; also, a march in quick time. *De Foe.*

**Troop** (tröp), *v.i.* 1. To collect in numbers; to assemble or gather in crowds.

Come *trooping* at the house-wife's well-known call
The feather'd tribes domestic. *Cowper.*

2. To march in a body or in company.

Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
*Troop* in the throngs of military men. *Shak.*

3. To march in haste: often with *off*. 'She was at last forced to *troop off*.' *Addison.*

Aurora's harbinger;
At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
*Troop* home to churchyards. *Shak.*

**Troop-bird** (tröp'bėrd), *n.* Same as *Troopial.*

**Trooper** (tröp'ėr), *n.* A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier. 'Sits firmer than in a *trooper's* saddle.' *Dampier.*

**Troopial** (trö'pi-al), *n.* [From the great *troops* or flocks in which some of the species unite.] The name common to a group of passerine birds, akin to the orioles and starlings, in which the beak is large, conical, thick at the base, and very sharp at the point. They mostly inhabit the southern states of America, but several of them appear as birds of passage in the northern states in early spring. The cow-troopial, cow-bird, or cow-bunting, the blue-bird, and the bobolink or rice-bunting, belong to this group.

**Troop-meal**† (tröp'mēl), *adv.* [From *troop*, and *-meal*, signifying division, as in *piece-meal*, &c.] By troops; in crowds.

So, *troop-meal*, Troy pursued awhile, laying on
with swords and darts. *Chapman.*

**Troop-ship** (tröp'ship), *n.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

**Tropæoleæ, Tropæolaceæ** (trō-pē-ō'lē-ē, trō-pē'ō-lā''sē-ē), *n.pl.* A sub-order of plants in the nat. order Geraniaceæ, of which Tropæolum is the principal genus. Some authorities regard Tropæoleæ as a distinct order, akin to Balsaminaceæ and Geraniaceæ.

**Tropæolum** (trō-pē'ō-lum), *n.* [From Gr. *tropaion*, a trophy. The leaves resemble a buckler, and the flowers an empty helmet.] Indian cress, a genus of handsome trailing or climbing plants, nat. order Geraniaceæ. The species are all inhabitants of South America. Some of them have pungent fruits, which are used as condiments, and others have obtained a place in our collections on account of their handsome and various-

*Tropæolum majus* (Great Indian Cress).

coloured flowers. The principal species are *T. minus*, small Indian cress, introduced into this country at an early period; the fruit is pickled and eaten as capers, and the leaves may be eaten as a salad; and *T. majus*, great Indian cress, the fruit of which is also made into a pickle. *T. peregrinum*, the canary plant, is a popular and graceful climber, with irregular yellow flowers. *T. tricolorum*, tricolor Indian cress, is a showy and handsome species. See NASTURTIUM.

**Trope** (trōp), *n.* [Fr. *trope*, from L. *tropus*, from Gr. *tropos*, a trope or figure, a turn, from *trepō*, to turn.] In *rhet.* a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly possesses, or a word changed from its original signification to another for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea; as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony; but to these may be added allegory, prosopopœia, antonomasia, and perhaps some others. Some authors make figures the genus, of which trope is a species; others make them different things, defining trope to be a change of sense, and figure to be any ornament except what becomes so by such change.

**Trophi** (trō'fī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *trophos*, one who feeds, from *trephō*, to nourish, to feed.] In *entom.* the parts of the mouth employed in the acquisition and preparation of food. They include the labrum, labium, maxillæ, mandibulæ, lingua, and pharynx.

**Trophical** (trof'ik-al), *a.* [From Gr. *trophē*, nourishment, from *trephō*, to nourish.] Relating to nourishment or nutrition. [Rare.]

**Trophied** (trō'fid), *a.* Adorned with trophies. 'The *trophied* arches, storied halls invade.' *Pope.*

**Trophonian** (trō-fō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Grecian architect *Trophonius*, or his cave or his architecture. [In Greek mythology Trophonius was the builder of the temple of Delphi. After his death he was worshipped as a hero, and had a famous oracle in a cavern near Lebadeia in Bœotia.]

**Trophosome** (trof'o-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *trophē*, nourishment, and *sōma*, body.] A term applied collectively to the nutritive zooids of any hydrozoon or zoophyte.

**Trophy** (trō'fi), *n.* [Fr. *trophée*, the spoil of an enemy; from L. *tropæum*, Gr. *tropaion*, trophy, from *tropē*, the act of putting to rout, lit. a turn or turning, from *trepō*, to turn.] 1. In *antiq.* a monument or memorial in commemoration of some victory. It consisted of some of the arms and other spoils of the vanquished enemy, hung upon the trunk of a tree or a stone pillar by the victorious army, either on the field of battle or in the capital of the conquered nation. If a naval victory, it was erected on the nearest land. The custom of erecting trophies was most general among the Greeks, but it passed at length to the Romans. It was the practice also to have representations of trophies carved in stone, in bronze, and other solid substances. In modern times trophies have been erected in churches and other public buildings to commemorate victories.—2. Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards, and the like, taken from an enemy.

Around the posts hung helmets, darts and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

3. A memorial; a monument. 'A lying *trophy.*' *Shak.*—4. In *arch.* an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive.—5. Something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest; as, every redeemed soul is a *trophy* of grace.

**Trophy-money** (trō'fi-mun-i), *n.* A duty formerly paid in England annually by housekeepers toward providing harness, drums, colours, &c., for the militia.

**Tropic** (trop'ik), *n.* [Fr. *tropique*, L. *tropicus*, Gr. *tropikos*, turning, pertaining to a turn, from *tropē*, a turning, from *trepō*, to turn.] 1. In *astron.* one of two circles on the celestial sphere, whose distances from the equator are each equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23½° nearly. The northern one touches the ecliptic at the sign Cancer, and is thence called the *tropic of Cancer*, the southern one being for a similar reason called the *tropic of Capricorn*. The sun's annual path in the heavens is bounded by these two circles, and they are called *tropics*, because when the sun, in his journey northward or southward, reaches either of them, he, as it were, *turns back*, and travels in an opposite direction in regard to north and south.—2. In *geog.* one of two parallels of latitude, each at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator. The one north of the equator is called the tropic of Cancer, and that south of the equator the tropic of Capricorn. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include that portion of the globe called the torrid zone, a zone 47° wide, having the equator for its central line.—3. *pl.* The regions lying between the tropics or near them on either side. 'The brilliant flowers of the *tropics.*' *Bancroft.*

**Tropic** (trop'ik), *a.* Tropical; pertaining to the tropics. 'The *tropic* sea.' *Wordsworth.*

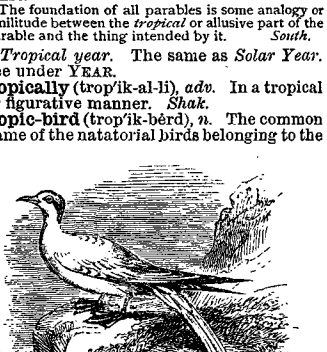
**Tropical** (trop'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; as, *tropical* climates; *tropical* regions; *tropical* latitudes; *tropical* heat; *tropical* winds.—2. Incident to the tropics; as, *tropical* diseases.—3. [From *trope.*] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

The foundation of all parables is some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable and the thing intended by it. *South.*

—*Tropical year.* The same as *Solar Year.* See under YEAR.

**Tropically** (trop'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner. *Shak.*

**Tropic-bird** (trop'ik-bėrd), *n.* The common name of the natatorial birds belonging to the



Tropic-bird (*Phaëton phœnicurus*).

genus Phaëton and pelican family, peculiar to tropical regions. There are only two species, the *P. æthereus* and *P. phœnicurus*. They are distinguished by two very long, slender tail-feathers. They are wonderfully powerful on the wing, being able to pass whole days in the air without needing to settle. The long tail-shafts of the tropic-bird are much valued in some places, the natives wearing them as ornaments or weaving them

into various implements. The total length of the bird is about 30 inches, of which the tail-feathers occupy about 15.

**Tropicopolitan** (trop'i-kō-pol"i-tan), *a.* [*Tropic*, and Gr. *politēs*, a citizen.] Belonging to the tropics; found only within the tropics.

Among birds and reptiles we have several families which, from being found only within the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America, have been termed *tropicopolitan* groups. *A. R. Wallace.*

**Tropidonotus** (trop'i-do-nō"tus), *n.* [Gr. *tropis*, *tropidos*, a keel, and *nōtos*, the back.] A genus of non-venomous serpents, family Natricidæ, and nearly allied to the colubers, but with bodies thicker in proportion to their length, which rarely exceeds 3 to 4 feet. They all belong to the Old World. The common ringed-snake or grass-snake (*T. natrix*) of England is an example. See RINGED-SNAKE.

**Tropidorhynchus** (trop'i-do-ring"kus), *n.* [Gr. *tropis*, *tropidos*, a ship's keel, and *rhynchos*, a snout.] The friar-bird, a genus of birds of the family Meliphagidæ, inhabiting Australia. See FRIAR-BIRD and LEATHER-HEAD.

**Tropist** (trōp'ist), *n.* One who deals in tropes; especially, one who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech.

**Tropologic, Tropological** (trop-o-loj'ik, trop-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* [See TROPOLOGY.] Varied or characterized by tropes; changed from the original import of the words; figurative. *Burton.*

**Tropologically** (trop-o-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a tropological manner.

**Tropologize** (tro-pol'o-jīz), *v.t.* To use in a tropological sense, as a word; to change to a figurative sense; to use as a trope. *Cudworth.*

**Tropology** (tro-pol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *tropos*, trope, and *logos*, discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word.

**Trossers** † (tros'ėrz), *n.* Same as *Strossers* (which see).

**Trot** (trot), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trotted;* ppr. *trotting.* [Fr. *trotter*, It. *trottare*, from L. *tolutare*, to trot, modified into *tlutare*, *tlotare*, *trotare.*] 1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time. *Shak.*—2. To walk or move fast; to run.

He that rises late must *trot* all day, and will scarcely overtake his business at night. *Franklin.*

**Trot** (trot), *n.* 1. The pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, but of various degrees of swiftness, when he lifts one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time.

The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the *trot.* *Youatt.*

2. One who trots; specifically, (*a*) an endearing term used to a child.

Ethel romped with the little children, the rosy little *trots.* *Thackeray.*

(*b*) An old woman: in contempt. 'An old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head.' *Shak.*

**Trot** (trot), *v.t.* To cause to trot; to ride at a trot.—*To trot out*, to cause to trot, as a horse, to show his paces; hence, to induce a person to exhibit himself or his hobby; to draw out. 'Anything that was likely to afford occasion for *trotting* him out.' *Macmillan's Mag.* [Colloq.]

**Trotcosie, Trotcosy** (trot-kō'zi), *n.* [Originally perhaps *throat-cosy.*] A warm covering for the head, neck, and breast in cold weather when one is travelling. [Scotch.]

**Troth** (troth), *n.* [O. E. *trouthe*, A. Sax. *treowthe*, a form of *truth.* See TRUTH.] 1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Bid her alight and her *troth* plight. *Shak.*

2. Truth; verity; veracity; as, in *troth;* by my *troth.*

In *troth*, thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs. *Addison.*

**Trothless** † (troth'les), *a.* Faithless; treacherous. 'The faithless waves and *trothless* sky.' *Fairfax.*

**Troth-plight** † (troth'plīt), *v.t.* To betroth or affiance.

**Troth-plight** † (troth'plīt), *a.* Betrothed; espoused; affianced.

This, your son-in-law,
Is *troth-plight* to your daughter. *Shak.*

**Troth-plight** (troth'plīt), *n.* The act of betrothing or plighting faith.

This dispute . . . ended by the lovers going through an emblematic ceremony of their *troth-plight*, of which the vulgar still preserve some traces. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Troth-plighted** (troth'plīt-ed), *a.* Having fidelity pledged.

**Troth-ring** (troth'ring), *n.* A betrothal ring. *E. B. Browning.*

**Trotter** (trot'ėr), *n.* One who trots; specifically, (*a*) an animal, particularly a horse, that trots, or usually trots.

My chestnut horse was a good *trotter.* *T. Hook.*

(*b*) The foot of an animal, especially of a sheep: applied ludicrously to the human foot.

**Trotting-paritor** (trot'ing-pa-rit-or), *n.* An officer of the ecclesiastical court who carries out citations. *Shak.*

**Trottoir** (trot-war), *n.* [Fr.] The footway on each side of a street; the pavement.

**Troubadour** (trō'ba-dör), *n.* [Fr. *troubadour*, from Fr. *trobador*, a troubadour (Sp. *trovador*, It. *trovatore*), from *trobar*, Fr. *trouver*, It. *trovare*, to find; according to some from L. *turbare*, to turn topsy-turvy in searching for things; according to G. Paris from L.L. *tropare*, to sing, from *tropus*, a song, a trope. See TROPE.] A name given to a class of early poets who first appeared in Provence, in France. The troubadours were considered the inventors of a species of lyrical poetry, characterized by an almost entire devotion to the subject of romantic gallantry, and generally very complicated in regard to its metre and rhymes. They flourished from the eleventh to the latter part of the thirteenth century, their principal residence being the south of France, but they also lived in Catalonia, Arragon, and North Italy. The most renowned among the troubadours were knights who cultivated music and poetry as an honourable accomplishment; but their art declined in its later days, when it was chiefly cultivated by minstrels of a lower class. See TROUVÈRE.

**Troublable** † (trub'l-a-bl), *a.* Causing trouble; troublesome. 'Troublable ire.' *Chaucer.*

**Trouble** (trub'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *troubled;* ppr. *troubling.* [Fr. *troubler*, by metathesis and alteration from L. *turbula*, dim. from *turba*, a crowd, confusion, uproar, connected with A. Sax. *thrym*, a crowd. *Troop* has perhaps a kindred origin.] 1. To put into confused motion; to agitate; to disturb; to confuse; to disorder.

A woman moved is like a fountain *troubled.* *Shak.*

An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and *troubled* the water. Jn. v. 4.

2. To annoy; to disturb; to interrupt; to tease; to fret; to molest.

The boy so *troubles* me
'Tis past enduring. *Shak.*

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

3. To afflict; to grieve; to distress.

Thou didst hide thy face, and I was *troubled.*
Ps. xxx. 7.

4. To put to some labour, exertion, or pains: used in courteous phraseology; as, may I *trouble* you to pass the salt? I will not *trouble* you to deliver the letter.—SYN. To disturb, perplex, afflict, distress, grieve, harass, annoy, tease, vex, molest.

**Trouble** (trub'l), *n.* 1. The state of being troubled, afflicted, perplexed, annoyed, or teased; disturbance; distress; affliction; agitation; annoyance; vexation; molestation.

Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of *trouble.* Job xiv. 1.

2. That which gives trouble, annoyance, disturbance; that which causes grief, affliction, pain, or the like. 'To take arms against a sea of *troubles.*' *Shak.*—3. Pains; labour; exertion. 'This is a joyful *trouble* to you.' *Shak.* 'Is twenty hundred kisses such a *trouble?*' *Shak.*—4. In *mining*, a fault or interruption in a stratum, especially a stratum of coal.—*To take the trouble*, to be at the pains; to exert one's self; to give one's self inconvenience.—SYN. Distress, perplexity, annoyance, molestation, vexation, inconvenience, affliction, calamity, misfortune, adversity, embarrassment, anxiety, sorrow, misery.

**Trouble,** † *a.* Troubled; clouded; dark; gloomy. *Chaucer.*

**Troubledly** † (trub'ld-li), *adv.* In a troubled or confused manner; confusedly.

Our meditations must proceed in due order, not *troubledly*, not preposterously. *Bp. Hall.*

**Trouble-house** † (trub'l-hous), *n.* A disturber of the peace of a house or household. 'Simple sots, or peevish *trouble-houses.*' *Urquhart.*

**Trouble-mirth** (trub'l-mėrth), *n.* One who mars or disturbs enjoyment or mirth, as a person of morose disposition; a spoil-sport.

But once more to this same *trouble-mirth*, this Lady Varney. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Troubler** (trub'l-ėr), *n.* One who troubles or disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber. 'The *troubler* of the poor world's peace.' *Shak.* 'The rich *troublers* of the world's repose.' *Waller.*

**Trouble-rest** † (trub'l-rest), *n.* A disturber of rest or quiet. *Sylvester.*

**Troublesome** (trub'l-sum), *a.* Giving or causing trouble; disturbing; molesting; annoying; vexatious; tiresome; importunate.

He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at things very *troublesome.* *Tillotson.*

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

Two or three *troublesome* old nurses never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*

SYN. Uneasy, vexatious, harassing, annoying, irksome, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome, importunate.

**Troublesomely** (trub'l-sum-li), *adv.* In a troublesome manner; vexatiously. 'So *troublesomely* critical.' *Locke.*

**Troublesomeness** (trub'l-sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being troublesome; vexatiousness; uneasiness; importunity; irksomeness; as, the *troublesomeness* of a creditor.

The lord-treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place for that the exchequer was so empty. *Bacon.*

**Trouble-state** † (trub'l-stāt), *n.* A disturber of the community. *Daniel.*

**Troublous** (trub'lus), *a.* 1. Full of commotion; disturbed; agitated. 'A tall ship toss'd in *troublous* seas.' *Spenser.*—2. Full of trouble, public commotions, or disorder; unsettled; tumultuous.

The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in *troublous* times. Dan. ix. 25.

**Trough** (trof), *n.* [A. Sax. *trog*, *troh*, Icel. D. and G. *trog*, Dan. *trug*—trough. Akin *tray.*] 1. A vessel of wood, stone, or metal, generally rather long and not very deep, open along the top, for holding water, feeding-stuffs for animals, or the like—2. A channel or spout for conveying water, as to a mill. 3. The array of connected cells of a galvanic battery, in which the copper and zinc plates of each pair are on opposite sides of the partition.—4. A frame, vat, buddle, or rocker in which ores or slimes are washed and sorted in water.—5. Anything resembling a trough in shape, as a depression between two ridges or between two waves; a basin-shaped or oblong hollow; as, the *trough* of the sea.

**Trough** † (trof), *v.i.* To feed grossly as a sow does from a trough. *Richardson.*

**Trough-battery** (trof'bat-tėr-i), *n.* A galvanic battery. See GALVANIC.

**Trough-gutter** (trof'gut-ėr), *n.* A gutter in the form of a trough placed below the eaves of buildings.

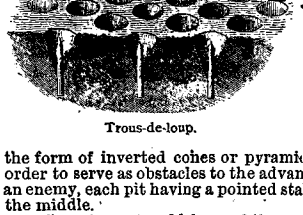
**Troul** (troul), *v.* and *n.* Same as *Troll.*

**Trounce** (trouns), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *trounced;* ppr. *trouncing.* [O. Fr. *troncer*, *troncir*, to cut or break off or into pieces, *tronce*, *tronc*, a stump, from L. *truncus*, a trunk. See TRUNK.] To punish or to beat severely; to thrash or whip smartly; to castigate. [Colloq.]

It is not from mercenary motives the present performer is desirous to show up and *trounce* his villains. *Thackeray.*

**Troupe** (tröp), *n.* [Fr.] A troop; a company; particularly, a company of players, operatic performers, dancers, acrobats, or the like.

**Trous-de-loup** (trų-de-lö'), *n. pl.* [Fr., lit. wolf-holes—*trou*, a hole, and *loup*, a wolf.] *Milit.* trapholes or pits dug in the ground,



Trous-de-loup.

in the form of inverted cones or pyramids, in order to serve as obstacles to the advance of an enemy, each pit having a pointed stake in the middle.

**Trouse** (trouz), *n.* An old form of the word *Trousers.* *Spenser.*

**Trousered** (trou'zėrd), *a.* Wearing trousers. 'The inferior or *trousered* half of the creation.' *T. Hughes.*

**Trousering** (trou'zėr-ing), *n.* Cloth for making trousers.

**Trousers** (trou'zėrz), *n. pl.* [For older *trouses, trowses*, a kind of drawers, from O. Fr. *trousses*, a kind of hose, from *trousse*, a truss. See TRUSS.] A garment worn by men and boys, extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk, and each leg separately.

**Trousseau** (trö-sō'), *n.* [Fr., from *trousse*, a bundle, a truss. See TRUSS.] The clothes and general outfit of a bride.

**Trout** (trout), *n.* [Fr. *truite*, from L.L. *trutta*, L. *tructa*, from Gr. *trōktēs*, a kind of fish, from *trōgō*, to gnaw.] 1. The common name of various species of the genus Salmo, as the bull-trout (*S. eriox*), the salmon-trout (*S. trutta*), the common trout (*S. fario*), and the great gray or lake-trout (*S. ferox*). The Lochleven trout, found in the loch of that name, is a distinct species (*S. levenensis*), the brook-trout of America is *S. fontinalis*, and the common American lake-trout *S. confinis*. There are, however, several species of lake-trout in America, the finest and largest of which is the Mackinaw trout or namaycush (*S. amethystus*) of Lakes Huron and Superior and the more northern lakes. The great gray or lake trout of Britain weighs sometimes 30 lbs., while the North American lake-trout attains a weight of upwards of 60 lbs.

**Trout-coloured** (trout'kul-ėrd), *a.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel; as, a *trout-coloured* horse.

**Troutful** (trout'fųl), *a.* Abounding in trout. 'Clear and fresh rivulets of *troutful* water.' *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**Troutless** (trout'les), *a.* Without trout.

I catch a trout now and then . . . so I am not left *troutless*. *Kingsley.*

**Troutlet** (trout'let), *n.* A small trout. *Hood.*

**Troutling** (trout'ling), *n.* A troutlet.

**Trout-stream** (trout'strēm), *n.* A stream in which trout breed.

**Trouvère, Trouveur** (trö-vār, trö-vėr), *n.* [Fr. *trouver*, to find.] A name given to the ancient poets of Northern France, corresponding to the *Troubadour* of Provence. Their productions partake of a narrative or epic character, and thus contrast broadly with the lyrical, amatory, and more polished effusions of their southern rivals. See TROUBADOUR.

**Trover** (trō'vėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *trover*, Fr. *trouver*, It. *trovare*, to find. See TROUBADOUR.] Properly, the finding of anything. Hence, in *law*, (*a*) the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means. (*b*) Originally, a form of action at law based on the finding by defendant of the plaintiff's goods and converting them to his own use. In course of time, however, the suggestion of the finding became mere matter of form, and all that had to be proved was that the goods were the plaintiff's and that the defender had converted them to his own use. In this action the plaintiff could not recover the specific chattel, but only damages for its conversion. It is no longer a technical form of action.

**Trow** † (trō), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *treówian, treówan, trúwian*, to believe, to trust, a verb common to the Teutonic languages. See TRUE.] To think to be true; to believe; to trust; to think or suppose. Hence the following quotation from the fool's speech in *Lear* may be explained: Let your certain knowledge be more than your mere belief, or do not believe all that is brought to your notice.

Learn more than thou *trowest*. *Shak.*

*I trow*, or *trow* alone, was frequently added to questions, and was expressive of contemptuous or indignant surprise, or nearly equivalent to *I wonder*.

What tempest, *I trow*, . . . threw this whale ashore? *Shak.*

Well, if you be not turned Turk, there is no more sailing by the star.—What means the fool, *trow*? *Shak.*

**Trow,** *n.* See DROW.

**Trowandise,** † *n.* See TRUANDISE. *Chaucer.*

**Trowel** (trou'el), *n.* [Fr. *truelle*, L. *trulla*, a small ladle, a dipper, dim. of *trua*, a stirring-spoon, a skimmer, a ladle.] 1. A tool, generally consisting of a triangular or oblong iron or steel, fitted with a handle, used by masons, plasterers, and bricklayers for spreading and dressing mortar and plaster, and for cutting bricks, and also by moulders for smoothing the surface of the sand or loam composing the mould.—2. A gardener's tool, somewhat like a trowel, made of iron, and scooped, used in taking up plants and for other purposes.—*To lay on with a trowel*, to lay or spread thickly and coarsely; hence, to flatter grossly.

Well said; that was *laid on with a trowel*. *Shak.*

**Trowel** (trou'el), *v.t.* To dress or form with a trowel; as, *trowelled* stucco.

**Trowl** (trōl), *v.* and *n.* Same as *Troll.*

**Trowsed** † (trouzd), *a.* Wearing or clothed with trowsers. *Drayton.*

**Trowsering** (trou'zėr-ing), *n.* Same as *Trousering.*

**Trowsers** (trou'zėrz), *n.* Same as *Trousers.*

**Troy, Troy-weight** (troi, troi'wāt), *n.* [Origin doubtful. Some take it from *Troyes*, in France. Others believe it to be contracted from Fr. *octroi*, grant or concession by authority, toll, custom, from L. *auctoritas*, authority; hence, *livre d'octroi*, a pound of authority, or the pound used in calculating the weight of goods subject to custom.] A weight chiefly used in weighing gold, silver, and articles of jewelry. The pound troy contains 12 ounces; each ounce is divided into 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight into 24 grains. Hence the pound contains 5760 grains and the ounce 480 grains. As the avoirdupois pound (the weight in general commercial use) contains 7000 grains, and the ounce 437½ grains, the troy pound is to the avoirdupois as 144 to 175, and the troy ounce to the avoirdupois as 192 to 175.

**Truage** † (trö'āj), *n.* 1. A pledge of truth or truce given on payment of a tax. *Lord Berners.*—2. The impost or tax itself. 'Great *truage* they took of this land.' *R. Brunne.* 3. An act of homage or honour.

**Truancy** (trö'an-si), *n.* The act of playing truant, or the state of being a truant.

I had many flattering reproaches for my late *truancy* from these parties. *Miss Burney.*

**Truanding,** † *n.* The act of begging under false pretences. *Chaucer.*

**Truandise,** † *n.* [Fr. See TRUANT.] A begging under false pretences. *Chaucer.*

**Truant** (trö'ant), *n.* [O. Fr. *truant*, Mod. Fr. *truand*, a vagabond, from the Celtic: Armor. *truant*, vagabond, W. *tru, truan*, wretched, Ir. and Gael. *truaghan, truagh*, poor, miserable.] One who shirks or neglects his duty; an idler; a loiterer; especially, a child who stays from school without leave.

I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shak.*

—*To play truant*, to stay from school without leave.

**Truant** (trö'ant), *a.* [See the noun.] Characteristic of or pertaining to a truant; wandering from business; shirking duty; wilfully absent from a proper or appointed place; idle; loitering; as, a *truant* boy. 'A *truant* disposition.' *Shak.* 'With *truant* pace.' *Dryden.*

**Truant** (trö'ant), *v.i.* To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shak.*

**Truant** (trö'ant), *v.t.* To waste or idle away. [Rare.]

I dare not be the author of *truanting* the time. *Ford.*

**Truantly** (trö'ant-li), *adv.* Like a truant; in idleness.

**Truantship** (trö'ant-ship), *n.* The conduct of a truant; neglect of employment; neglect of study.

The master should not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and used no *truantship*. *Ascham.*

**Trub** † (trub), *n.* A truffle.

**Trubtail** † (trub'tāl), *n.* A short, squat woman. *Ainsworth.*

**Truce** (trös), *n.* [O. E. *trews, trewse, trewis*, O. Fr. *trues* (pl., les *trues furent rompues*, Froissart), from O.H.G. *triuwa, triwa*, Mod. G. *treue*, faith. Akin *trow, true, trust.*] 1. *Milit.* a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of the opposing armies; a temporary cessation of hostilities, either for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice.—2. Intermission of action, pain, or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.

There he may find
*Truce* to his restless thoughts. *Milton.*

—*Truce of God*, a suspension of arms which occasionally took place in the middle ages, and was introduced by the church in order to mitigate the evils of private war. This truce provided that private feuds should cease at least on the holidays from Thursday evening to Sunday evening each week, during the season of Advent and Lent, and on the octaves of the great festivals. This institution was gradually abolished as the rulers of the various countries became strong enough to check their turbulent and powerful subjects.—*Flag of truce.* See under FLAG.

**Truce-breaker** (trös'brāk-ėr), *n.* One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement. 2 Tim. iii. 3.

**Truceless** (trös'les), *a.* 1. Without truce; as, a *truceless* war.—2. Granting or holding no truce; unforbearing.

**Truchman,** † **Truchement** † (truch'man, truch'ment), *n.* [See DRAGOMAN.] An interpreter. 'The interpreter and *truchman* of his creation.' *Drummond.*

**Trucidation** (trų-si-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *trucidatio*, from *trucido*, to kill.] The act of killing. *Cockeram.*

**Truck** (truk), *v.i.* [Fr. *troquer*, to truck, to exchange, to barter, from Sp. *trocar*, to exchange; probably from Ar. *traqa*, an instrument for striking, *taraq*, to strike; comp. E. to *strike* a bargain.] To exchange commodities; to barter. 'A master of a ship who deceived them under colour of *trucking* with them.' *Palfrey.*

**Truck** (truk), *v.t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to *truck* knives for gold-dust.

I see nothing left us but to *truck* and barter our goods, like the wild Indians with each other. *Swift.*

**Truck** (truk), *n.* 1. Exchange of commodities; barter. See TRUCK-SYSTEM.

And no commutation or *truck* can be made by any of the petty merchants without the assent above-said. *Hackluyt.*

2. Commodities appropriate for barter or for small trade; hence, small commodities; specifically, in the United States, agricultural or horticultural produce for market. 3. † *pl.* A kind of game. See TROCO.

**Truck** (truk), *n.* [Said to be from L. *trochus*, a hoop, from Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, a disk, &c., from *trechō*, to run; comp. also W. *trwc*, something rounded, a turn, a truck; but this may be from the English.] 1. A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder.—2. A kind of low carriage for conveying goods, stones, &c.; a small wheel carriage or species of barrow, with two low wheels, upon which boxes, bales, and other heavy packages of goods are tilted.

There were more *trucks* near Todgers's than you would suppose a whole city could ever need; not active *trucks*, but a vagabond race, for ever lounging in the narrow lanes before their masters' doors, and stopping up the pass. *Dickens.*

3. In *rail.* (*a*) an open wagon for the conveyance of goods. (*b*) A swivelling carriage consisting of a frame with one or more pairs of wheels, and the necessary boxes, springs, &c., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive. *Goodrich.*—4. In *gun.* a circular piece of wood like a wheel, fixed on an axle-tree, for moving ordnance.—5. *Naut.* (*a*) the small circular wooden cap at the extremity of a flagstaff or of a topmast, generally furnished with two or more pulleys, used to reeve the halliards. (*b*) A small circular piece of wood, having a hole bored through it for a rope to run through; as, the *trucks* of the shrouds.

**Truck** (truk), *v.t.* To put in a truck; to send or convey by truck; as, to *truck* cattle.

**Truckage** (truk'āj), *n.* The practice of bartering goods.

**Truckage** (truk'āj), *n.* Money paid for conveyance of goods on a truck; freight.

**Trucker** (truk'ėr), *n.* One who trucks; one who traffics by exchange of goods. 'No man having ever yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* of souls.' *South.*

**Truckle** (truk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *truck*, a wheel.] 1. A small wheel or castor.—2. A truckle-bed.

He roused the squire in *truckle* lolling. *Hudibras.*

3. A small flat cheese. [Local.]

**Truckle** (truk'l), *v.t.* To move on rollers; to trundle.

Chairs without bottoms were *truckled* from the middle to one end of the room. *Miss Burney.*

**Truckle** (truk'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *truckled;* ppr. *truckling.* [Dim. of *truck*, to barter.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to cringe; to act in a servile manner: usually with *to*.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us? *Cleaveland.*

I cannot *truckle* to a fool of state,
Nor take a favour from a man I hate.
*Churchill.*

Never let it
Be said that we still *truckle* unto thrones. *Byron.*

**Truckle-bed** (truk'l-bed), *n.* A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed. In former times the truckle-bed was generally appropriated

to a servant or attendant of some kind, the master or mistress occupying the principal bed.

First, that he lie upon the *truckle-bed*,
While his young master lieth o'er his head.
*Bp. Hall.*

The *truckle-bed* of Valour and Freedom is not waded with flosh-silk. *Landor.*

**Truckle-cheese** (truk'l-chēz), *n.* See TRUCKLE, *n.* 3.

**Truckler** (truk'lėr), *n.* One who truckles or yields obsequiously to the will of another.

**Truckling** (truk'ling), *a.* Given to truckle; cringing; fawning; slavish; servile.

Terms which lead the reader to believe that there was something in these sophists peculiarly greedy, exorbitant, and *truckling;* something beyond the mere fact of asking and receiving remuneration. *Grote.*

**Truck-man** (truk'man), *n.* 1. A truck driver; a carter or carman.—2. One who trucks or exchanges.

**Truck-system** (truk'sis-tem), *n.* The practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money. This practice has prevailed particularly in the mining and manufacturing districts; the masters establishing warehouses or shops, and the workmen in their employment either getting their wages accounted for to them by supplies of goods from such establishments, without receiving any money, or getting the money on a tacit or express understanding that they were to resort to the premises of their masters for such necessaries as they required. Under this system the workmen have often to pay exorbitant prices for their goods, and from the great facility afforded to them of procuring liberal supplies of goods in anticipation of wages, they are apt to be led into debt. These and other evils incident to the system induced the legislature to endeavour to put a stop to it by an act passed in 1831; but the act is scarcely comprehensive enough, and is still often more or less violated.

**Trucos** (trų'kos), *n.* [Sp.] A game somewhat resembling billiards. See TROCO. *Prescott.*

**Truculence, Truculency** (truk'ū-lens, truk'ū-len-si), *n.* [L. *truculentia.*] 1. The state or quality of being truculent; savageness of manners; ferociousness.

He loves not tyranny; . . . the *truculency* of the subject, who transacts this, he approves not. *Waterhouse.*

2. Terribleness of countenance.

**Truculent** (truk'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *truculentus,* from *trux, trucis,* fierce, savage.] 1. Fierce; savage; barbarous. 'A barbarous Scythia where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants . . . live upon milk and flesh roasted in the sun.' *Ray.*—2. Inspiring terror; ferocious. 'Their *truculent* aspects.' *Sandys.*

Triptolemus . . . was alarmed by the *truculent* looks of Goffe, in particular. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Cruel; destructive. '*Truculent* plagues.' *Harvey.*

**Truculently** (truk'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a truculent manner; fiercely; destructively.

**Trudge** (truj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trudged;* ppr. *trudging.* [Probably a modification of *tread,* through the influence of *drudge.* There is in it the idea of labouring heavily.] To travel on foot, the idea of fatigue or more or less painful exertion being generally implied; to travel or march with labour.

Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,
And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet.
*Dryden.*

**Trudgeman** (truj'man), *n.* Same as *Truchman.*

**True** (trö), *a.* [O.E. *truwe, trewe,* &c., A.Sax. *treówe* (whence *treówian,* to *trow* or believe); O.Sax. *triwi,* O.Fris. *triuwe, triowe,* L.G. *truw, trû,* Icel. *trúr,* Dan. *tro,* D. *trouw,* G. *treu*—faithful, true. Cog. Zend. *drva,* solid, constant; Skr. *dhru,* to be fixed. Akin *truce, trust.*] 1. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; not false or erroneous.

Those propositions are *true* which express things as they are. *Wollaston.*

2. Free from falsehood; habitually speaking the truth; veracious; truthful.

Master, we know that thou art *true,* and teachest the way of God in truth. Mat. xx. 16.

3. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated, false, or pretended.

Never call a piece of *true* gold a counterfeit. *Shak.*
In a false quarrel there is no *true* valour. *Shak.*
Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *truest* poetry. *Cowley.*

4. Firm or steady in adhering to promises, to friends, to a prince, or the like; not fickle, false, or perfidious; faithful; constant; loyal. 'This *true* wife.' *Shak.*

Fair is my love, but not so fair as fickle,
Mild as a dove, but neither *true* nor trusty. *Shak.*

5. Honest; not fraudulent.

Rich preys make *true* men thieves. *Shak.*
Every *true* man's apparel fits your thief. *Shak.*

6. Conformable to reason or to rules; exact; just; accurate; correct; right. '*True* computation of the time.' *Shak.* 'A circle regularly *true.*' *Prior.* 'A translation nicely *true* to the original.' *Arbuthnot.*—7. Conformable to law and justice; legitimate; rightful; as, a *true* heir; a *true* king. 'An oath . . . before a *true* and lawful magistrate.' *Shak.*—*True bill,* in *law,* a bill of indictment endorsed by the grand jury after evidence as containing a well-founded accusation.—*True place of a star* OR *planet,* in *astron.* the place which the star or planet would be seen to occupy, if the effects of refraction, parallax, &c., were removed, or the place which it would occupy if viewed from the earth's centre, supposing the rays coming from it not to be subject to refraction.

**True** (trö), *v.t.* To give a right form to; to adjust nicely; to put a keen, fine, or smooth edge on; to make exactly straight, square, level, or the like: a workman's term.

**True-blue** (trö'blū), *a.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; said to be from the *true* or *Coventry blue,* formerly celebrated for its unchanging colour. Hence, unwavering; unbending; stanch; inflexible. 'Blue was the favourite colour of the Covenanters; hence the vulgar phrase of a *true-blue* whig.' *Sir W. Scott.*

For his religion . . .
'Twas Presbyterian *true-blue.* *Hudibras.*

**True-blue** (trö'blū), *n.* A person of inflexible honesty or stanchness: specifically, a stanch Presbyterian or Whig. See the adjective.

**Trueborn** (trö'born), *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman.
*Shak.*

**Truebred** (trö'bred), *a.* 1. Of a genuine or right breed; as, a *truebred* horse.—2. Being of genuine breeding or education; as, a *truebred* gentleman.

**True-derived** (trö'dē-rīvd), *a.* Of lawful descent; legitimate. 'To draw forth your noble ancestry unto a lineal *true-derived* course.' *Shak.*

**True-devoted** (trö'dē-vōt-ed), *a.* Full of true devotion and honest zeal. 'A *true-devoted* pilgrim.' *Shak.*

**True-disposing** (trö'dis-pōz-ing), *a.* Disposing, arranging, or ordaining justly; just. 'O upright, just, and *true-disposing* God.' *Shak.*

**True-divining** (trö'di-vīn-ing), *a.* Having a true presentiment. 'Thou hast a *true-divining* heart.' *Shak.*

**Truehearted** (trö'härt-ed), *a.* Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful; as, a *truehearted* friend. *Macaulay.*

**Trueheartedness** (trö'härt-ed-nes), *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.

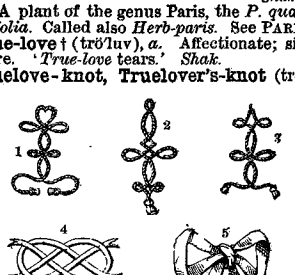
**True-love** (trö'luv), *n.* 1. One truly loved or loving; one whose love is pledged to another; a lover; a sweetheart.

Thou hast mistaken quite
And laid the love-juice on some *true-love's* sight.
*Shak.*

2. A plant of the genus Paris, the *P. quadrifolia.* Called also *Herb-paris.* See PARIS.

**True-love** † (trö'luv), *a.* Affectionate; sincere. '*True-love* tears.' *Shak.*

**Truelove-knot, Truelover's-knot** (trö'luv-not, trö'luv-ėrz-not), *n.* A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side interlacing each other and with two ends; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements. 'Twenty odd-conceited *true-love knots.*' *Shak.*



Truelove Knots.

1, 2, 3. Of the time of Elizabeth, used for tying initials together on seals; 1 and 3, Engaged. 2, Married. 4, The Knot of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. 5, The usual or modern form.

**Trueness** (trö'nes), *n.* The quality of being true; faithfulness; sincerity; reality; genuineness; exactness; correctness; accuracy. *Bacon.*

**Truepenny** (trö'pen-ni), *n.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny!* *Shak.*

**True-service, True-service-tree** (trö'sėr-vis, trö'sėr-vis-trē), *n.* A plant of the genus Pyrus, the *P. domestica.* See PYRUS.

**True-table** † (trö'tā-bl), *n.* A hazard-table.

There is also a bowling-place, a tavern, and a *true-table.* *Evelyn.*

**Truff** (truf), *v.t.* To steal. [Old Scotch.]

Be sure to *truff* his pocket-book. *Ramsay.*

**Truffet** † (truf), *n.* [An old form of *turf* with *r* transposed as in *thirst, thrist,* &c. Still common in Scotland.] Turf.

No holy *truffe* was left to hide the head
Of holiest men. *Sir J. Davies.*

**Truffle** (truf'l), *n.* [O. Fr. *trufle,* Fr. *truffe;* origin uncertain.] A genus (Tuber) of fungi of the section Gasteromycetes growing underground. The common truffle (*T. cibarium*) is of a fleshy fungous structure and roundish figure, without any visible root; of a dark colour, approaching to black, and studded over with tubercles, and varies in size from that of a large plum to that of a large potato. It grows abundantly in some parts of England, also in Italy, the south of France, and several other countries, being found most numerously in oak and chestnut forests. It is much esteemed and sought after as an ingredient in certain high-seasoned dishes. There being no appearance above-ground to indicate the existence of the truffle, which lies concealed some inches under the surface of the clayey sandy soil, dogs are trained to find this fungus by the scent and scratch it up. Hogs, which are extremely fond of truffles, are also employed to discover them and root them up. Other species, as *T. æstivum, T. rufum, T. moschatum* or musk-scented truffle, are used in the same manner as the common truffle.

**Truffled** (truf'ld), *a.* Furnished, cooked, or stuffed with truffles; as, a *truffled* turkey is a favourite French dish.

**Truffle-worm** (truf'l-wėrm), *n.* A worm found in truffles, the larva of a fly, a species of Leiodes.

**Trug** (trug), *n.* [The same as *trough,* A. Sax. *trog,* the original pronunciation being retained in some parts of England.] 1. A hod for mortar. *Bailey.*—2. † A measure of wheat, as much as was carried in a trough, three trugs making two bushels.—3. A kind of wooden basket for carrying vegetables, &c. [Provincial.]—4. † A concubine. *Middleton.*

**Trugging-house** † (trug'ing-hous), *n.* A brothel or house of ill-fame. *R. Greene.*

**Truish** (trö'ish), *a.* Somewhat true.

They perchance light upon something that seems *truish* and newish. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Truism** (trö'izm), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth. 'Conclusions which in one sense shall be true, and in another false, at once seeming paradoxes and manifest *truisms.*' *Berkeley.*

**Truismatic** (trö-iz-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to truisms; consisting of truisms. [Rare.]

**Trull** (trul), *n.* [Of similar origin with *trollop* (which see).] 1. A low vagrant strumpet; a drab; a trollop.

These to the town afford each fresher face,
And the clown's *trull* receives the peer's embrace.
*Crabbe.*

2. † A girl; a lass; a wench. *Wotton.*

**Trull** (trul), *v.t.* [Contr. for *trundle.*] To trundle. [Local.]

**Trullization** (trul-iz-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *trullisatio,* from *trullisso,* to trowel, from *trulla,* a trowel. See TROWEL.] The laying of layers of plaster with a trowel.

**Truly** (trö'li), *adv.* 1. In a true manner; in accordance with truth; as, (*a*) in accordance or agreement with fact.

He whom thou now hast is not thy husband: in that saidst thou *truly.* Jn. iv. 18.

(*b*) Exactly; accurately; precisely; correctly; unerringly; unmistakably; justly.

Right reason is nothing but the mind of man judging of things *truly* as they are in themselves. *South.*

(*c*) Sincerely; faithfully; loyally; constantly; honestly.

We have always *truly* served you. *Shak.*
All masters cannot be *truly* followed. *Shak.*

2. According to law; legitimately. 'His innocent babe *truly* begotten.' *Shak.* 'To give obedience where 'tis *truly* owed.' *Shak.*—3. In deed; in truth; in reality; in fact: often used emphatically, sometimes almost expletively.

*Truly* the light is sweet. Eccles. xi. 7.
To-morrow *truly* I will meet thee. *Shak.*

**Trump** (trump), *n.* [Fr. *trompe*, a trumpet or horn, a Jew's harp; Sp. and Pg. *trompa*, It. *tromba*, a trumpet; comp. also Icel. *trumba*, a pipe, a trumpet; O.H.G. *trumba, trumpa*, a drum. Perhaps imitative of sound, like *drum;* comp. Lett. *trûbêt*, to snore, to sound a horn; Lith. *truba*, a herdsman's horn. Akin *trombone.* Diez suggests that it may be from L. *tuba*, a trumpet, nasalized and having *r* inserted.] 1. A wind-instrument of music; a trumpet: now used only in poetic, sustained, or elevated language. 1 Cor. xv. 51, 52. 'The wakeful *trump* of doom.' *Milton.* 2. A Jew's harp. [Scotch.] Hence, *tongue of the trump*, the reed of a trump by which the sound is produced; *fig.* the principal person in any undertaking; that which is essential to the success of anything.

Though he be termed my lord, and so forth, all the world knows that you are the *tongue of the trump.* *Sir W. Scott.*

**Trump**† (trump), *v.i.* To blow a trumpet.

**Trump** (trump). *n.* [Contr. from *triumph*, in former sense of *trump.* See TRIUMPH.] 1. A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits.—2. An old game with cards, nearly the same as whist, the modern game being only improved from it.—3. A good fellow; a person upon whom one can depend. [Colloq. or slang.]

I wish I may die if you're not a *trump*, Pip. *Dickens.*

—*To put to one's trumps*, to reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power: a figure borrowed from games at cards. *Milton; Irving.*

**Trump** (trump), *v.t.* To take with a trump card; to put a trump card upon in order to win, or in accordance with the rules of the game.

**Trump** (trump), *v.i.* In *card-playing*, to play a trump card when another suit has been led.

**Trump** (trump), *v.t.* [Fr. *tromper*, to deceive, to dupe, probably from *trompe*, a trumpet, and said originally of mountebanks or charlatans who summoned people by a trumpet.] 1.† To trick or impose upon; to deceive. 'To *trick* or *trump* mankind.' *B. Jonson.*—2. To obtrude or impose unfairly. 'Authors have been *trumped* on us.' *Leslie.*—*To trump up*, to devise; to forge; to seek and collect from every quarter; as, to *trump up* a story.

**Trumpery** (trump'pėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *tromperie*, from *tromper*, to deceive. See TRUMP, to trick.] 1.† Deceit; fraud. *Sir J. Harington.*—2. Something calculated to deceive by false show; something externally splendid but intrinsically of little value; worthless finery.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,
For state to catch these thieves. *Shak.*

3. Things worn out and of no value; useless matter; trifles; rubbish.

Upon the coming of Christ, very much, though not all, of this idolatrous *trumpery* and superstition was driven out of the world. *South.*

**Trumpery** (trump'pėr-i), *a.* Trifling; worthless.

A very *trumpery* case it is altogether, that I must admit. *Th. Hook.*

**Trumpet** (trum'pet), *n.* [Fr. *trompette*, a dim. of *trompe*, a trumpet. See TRUMP, a trumpet.] 1. A wind-instrument of music of the highest antiquity, having a clear ringing and penetrating tone. In its modern form it consists of a metal tube (usually brass, sometimes silver), about 8 feet long, doubled up in the form of a parabola, becoming conoid in the last fold, and expanding into a bell-shape end, the other end being fitted with a mouth-piece by which the instrument is sounded. The trumpet tuned on C produces with great power and brilliancy the following series of tones in an ascending scale. C in the second space of the bass clef, G, C, E, G, B♭, C, D, E, and G. By means of crooks and slides the length of the tube can be increased, and the pitch correspondingly lowered. Trumpets are also sometimes fitted with pistons, valves, or keys, by which the intermediate tones and semitones can be produced, but at the expense of the clear resonant tone characteristic of the trumpet which makes it such a favourite and valuable military and orchestral instrument.—2.† A trumpeter.

He wisely desired that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon.*

3. One who praises or propagates praise, or is the instrument of propagating it. 'To be the *trumpet* of his own virtues.' *Shak.*

That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the *trumpet* of his praises. *Dryden.*

—*Hearing trumpet.* See EAR-TRUMPET.—*Speaking trumpet.* See SPEAKING-TRUMPET.—*Trumpet marine*, an old musical stringed instrument, having a triangular-shaped body or chest and a long neck, a single string raised on a bridge, and running along the body and neck. It was played with a bow, and the sounds were stopped by the fingers gently touching the string so as to produce the harmonics of the string in the same manner as is practised on the violin.—*Feast of trumpets*, a feast among the Jews, which was held on the first and second days of the month Tisri, which was the commencement of the Jewish civil year. It derived its name from the blowing of trumpets in the temple with more than usual solemnity.—*Trumpet honeysuckle*, a plant of the genus Lonicera. See HONEYSUCKLE.

**Trumpet** (trum'pet), *v.t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; hence, to blaze or noise abroad; to proclaim; to celebrate.

Why so tart a favour
To *trumpet* such good tidings? *Shak.*

They did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon.*

**Trumpet-call** (trum'pet-kal), *n.* A call by the sound of the trumpet.

**Trumpeter** (trum'pet-ėr), *n.* 1. One who sounds a trumpet.

*Trumpeters*,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear. *Shak.*

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. 'The *trumpeters* of our unlawful intents.' *Shak.*—3. A bird, a variety of the domestic pigeon.—4. A grallatorial bird of South America, of the genus Psophia, the *P. crepitans*, called also *Agami* (which see).

**Trumpet-fish** (trum'pet-fish), *n.* An acanthopterygious fish of the genus Centriscus (*C. Scolopax*), so named from its tubular muzzle. Called also *Sea-snipe* and *Bellows-fish.* See BELLOWS-FISH.

**Trumpet-flower** (trum'pet-flou-ėr), *n.* A name applied to various large tubular flowers, as those of Bignonia, Tecoma, Catalpa, Brunsfelsia, Solandra, &c.

**Trumpet-fly** (trum'pet-fli), *n.* The black œstrus with a yellow-breast; the gray-fly.

**Trumpet-major** (trum'pet-mā-jėr), *n.* A head trumpeter in a band or regiment.

**Trumpetry** (trum'pet-ri), *n.* The sounding or sounds of a trumpet. 'A prodigious annual pageant, chariot, progress, and flourish of *trumpetry.*' *Thackeray.*

**Trumpet-shaped** (trum'pet-shāpt), *a.* Formed like a trumpet; specifically, in *bot.* tubular with one end dilated.

**Trumpet-shell** (trum'pet-shel), *n.* The shell of the *Triton variegatus*, a gasteropod found on the coasts of the West Indies, of Asia, and of the South Sea Islands. The shell, which sometimes attains a length of a foot or more, is used by the natives of the last-named localities as a trumpet. For this purpose a hole is pierced at about a fourth of the length from the top, and a loud disagreeable sound is produced when the mouth is applied as in flute-blowing.

**Trumpet-tongued** (trum'pet-tungd), *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

His virtues
Will plead like angels, *trumpet-tongued*, against
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shak.*

**Trumpet-tree** (trum'pet-trē), *n.* A name given to a species of the genus Cecropia (*C. peltata*), nat. order Artocarpaceæ.

**Trumpet-weed** (trum'pet-wēd), *n.* 1. A large South African sea-weed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*, nat. order Laminariaceæ, the stem of which being hollow is used as a siphon, as also as a trumpet by the native herdsmen for collecting their cattle in the evening.—2. A stout herbaceous plant, *Eupatorium purpureum*, having flowers in cylindrical heads.

**Trumpet-wood** (trum'pet-wụd), *n.* A West Indian tree of the genus Cecropia (*C. peltata*), nat. order Artocarpaceæ: so called from its hollow stems being used as wind-instruments; snake-wood.

**Truncal** (trung'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the trunk or body.

**Truncate** (trung'kāt), *v.t.* [L. *trunco, truncatum*, to maim, to cut off, from *truncus*, maimed, mutilated, and as substantive, the stem or trunk of a tree.] To shorten by cutting abruptly; to lop; to cut short.

The examples are too often injudiciously *truncated.* *Johnson.*

**Truncate** (trung'kāt), *a.* In *bot.* appearing as if cut short at the tip by a transverse line; as, a *truncate* leaf. The leaves of *Liriodendron tulipifera* are truncate. See cut TULIP-TREE.

**Truncated** (trung'kāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cut off; cut short abruptly.—*A truncated cone* or *pyramid* is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base; the frustum of a cone or pyramid.—2. In *mineral.* having a solid angle or edge cut off so as to produce a new surface or plane, as a crystal.—3. In *zool.* applied to univalve shells the apex of which breaks off, so that the shell becomes decollated.

**Truncation** (trung-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of truncating or cutting short; the act of cutting off. 'Decreeing judgement of death or *truncation* of members.' *Prynne.*—2. In *crystal.* a term used to signify that change in the geometrical form of a crystal which is produced by the cutting off of an angle or edge so as to leave a face more or less large in place of the edge or angle. When the face thus produced does not make equal angles with all the contiguous faces, the truncation is said to be *oblique.*

**Trunch**† (trunsh), *n.* [O.Fr. *tronche*, a fem. form of *tronc.* See TRUNK.] A stake or small post.

**Truncheon** (trun'shon), *n.* [O. Fr. *tronchon*, Fr. *tronçon*, from *tronche, tronce*, a trunk, staff, &c., L. *truncus.* See TRUNK.] 1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. A baton or staff of authority. 'The marshal's *truncheon* nor the judge's robe.' *Shak.* 3. A tree the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth.

**Truncheon** (trun'shon), *v.t.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel.

An captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out, for taking their names upon you before you have earn'd them. *Shak.*

**Truncheoned** (trun'shond), *a.* Furnished with a truncheon.

**Truncheoner, Truncheoneer** (trun'shon-ėr, trun-shon-ėr'), *n.* A person armed with a truncheon.

I might see from far some forty *truncheoners* draw to her succour. *Shak.*

**Trundle** (trun'dl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *trundled;* ppr. *trundling.* [A. Sax. *tryndel, trendel*, a circle, a wheel; Sw. and Dan. *trind*, round. See TRENDLE and TREND.] 1. To roll, as on little wheels; as, a bed *trundles* under another.—2. To roll; to bowl along.

Who's unskilful at the coit, or ball,
Or *trundling* wheel, he can sit still from all. *B. Jonson.*

**Trundle** (trun'dl), *v.t.* 1. To roll, as on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed or a gun-carriage.—2. To cause to roll, as a circular or spherical body; as, to *trundle* a hoop.

They . . . who play at nine holes, and who *trundle* little round stones. *Holland.*

**Trundle** (trun'dl), *n.* 1. A round body; a little wheel; a roller; a castor.—2. A small wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles; also called a *Lantern-wheel* or *Wallower.* See LANTERN-PINION.—3. One of the bars of such a wheel.—4. A small carriage with low wheels; a truck.

**Trundle** (trun'dl), *a.* Shaped like a trundle or wheel; round; curled.

Like a poor cur, clapping his *trundle* tail
Betwixt his legs. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Trundle-bed** (trun'dl-bed), *n.* A low bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels, so that it can be trundled under a higher bed. Called also *Truckle-bed.*

My wife and I on the high bed in our chamber, and Willet in the *trundle-bed.* *Pepys.*

**Trundle-head** (trun'dl-hed), *n.* 1. The wheel that turns a millstone.—2. *Naut.* the head of a capstan into the peripheral sockets of which the capstan bars are inserted.—3. One of the end discs of a trundle-wheel.

**Trundle-tail** (trun'dl-tāl), *n.* A curled tail; a dog with a curled tail.

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bob-tail tyke, or *trundle-tail.* *Shak.*

**Trundle-wheel** (trun'dl-whēl), *n.* In *mach.* a lantern-wheel. See LANTERN-PINION.

**Trunk** (trungk), *n.* [Fr. *tronc*, a trunk of a tree, a main body, a broken shaft of a column, a charity box; from L. *truncus*, mutilated, truncated, and as noun, a trunk or stem, a body, a piece cut off, &c. Hence *truncheon*, *truncate*.] 1. The woody stem of trees, such as the oak, ash, and elm; that part of a plant which, springing immediately from the root, ascends in a vertical position above the surface of the soil, and constitutes the principal bulk of the individual, sending out branches whose structure is similar to that of itself. In shrubs, properly speaking, that part which is between the root and the branches is called the *stem;* shrubs having no trunk in the strict sense of the term.—2. The body of an animal without the limbs, or considered as apart from the limbs.

My ransom is this frail and worthless *trunk*. *Shak.*

3. The main body of anything relatively to its branches or ramifications; as, the *trunk of a vein or of an artery* as distinct from the branches.—4. ['A chest would seem to be called a trunk as resembling the trunk or chest of a man's body. In the same way G. *rumpf*, the trunk of the body, is applied to a hollow vessel of various kinds.' *Wedgwood*.] A box or chest, usually covered with leather or its substitute, for containing clothes, &c.; a box to be carried about with a person's clothes or other effects. 'To lie like pawns locked up in chests and *trunks*.' *Shak.*—5. In *arch.* the shaft of a column; that part between the base and capital. The term is sometimes used to signify the dado or body of a pedestal.—6. [The word in this sense, as in some of the others below, may be a corruption of Fr. *trompe*, a trumpet, a horn, the trunk of an elephant, a tube.] The snout or proboscis of an elephant; also, a similar organ of other animals, as the proboscis of an insect, by means of which it sucks the blood of animals or the juices of vegetables. 7. A tube, usually wooden, to convey air, dust, broken matter, grain, &c.; as, (*a*) an *air-trunk* to a mine or tunnel. (*b*) A *dust-trunk* from a cotton-cleaner or the like. (*c*) A *broken-material trunk*, to convey graded coal to a wagon or heap, broken quartz from a mill to the stampers, &c. (*d*) A grain or flour trunk, up or down which the said articles are conveyed in an elevator or mill. 8. In *mining*, (*a*) a long narrow cistern or pit, in which muddy matter containing ore is made to part with the ore. (*b*) An upcast or downcast air-passage in a mine. (*c*) A wooden spout for water or the pipe of a draining pump. (*d*) A box-tube in which attal or rubbish is sent out of a mine.—9. A trough to convey water from a race to a water-wheel, &c.; a flume; a penstock.—10. A boxed passage for air to or from a blast apparatus or blowing-engine.—11. In *steam-engines*, a large pipe passing longitudinally through the cylinder of a steam-engine, attached to the piston and moving with it, its diameter being sufficient to allow one of the connecting-rods to be attached to the crank and the other end directly to the piston, thus dispensing with an intermediate rod: used chiefly in marine engines for driving propellers.—12. † A long tube through which peas, pellets, &c., were driven by the force of the breath; a pea-shooter.

While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk*, which they were to pick up. *Howell.*

13. In *fishing*, an iron hoop with a bag, used to catch crustaceans. *E. H. Knight.*—14. *pl.* Trunk-hose. 'Red-striped cotton stockings, with full *trunks*, dotted red and black.' *Mayhew.*—*Trunk road*, a highway or main road.

Englebourne was situated on no *trunk road*. *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Trunk** (trungk), *v.t.* 1. † To lop off; to curtail; to truncate.—2. In *mining*, to extract, as ore, by means of a trunk. See TRUNK, *n.* 8.

**Trunk-breeches** (trungk'brēch-ez), *n. pl.* Trunk-hose.

**Trunked** (trungkt), *a.* 1. Having a trunk. 2. In *her.* the term applied to a tree which is borne couped of all its branches, and separated from its roots. Also, when the main stem of a tree is borne of a different tincture from the branches, it is said to be *trunked* of such a tincture.

**Trunk-engine** (trungk'en-jin), *n.* A form of marine steam-engine designed to obtain the direct connection of the piston with the crank without the intervention of a beam or oscillating the cylinder. Attached to the piston is a beam or *trunk*, which is packed in the cylinder-heads, and has sufficient interior diameter to allow the vibration of the connecting-rod by the throw of the crank.

**Trunk-fish** (trungk'fish), *n.* See OSTRACION.

**Trunk-hose** (trungk'hōz), *n. pl.* A kind of short wide breeches gathered in above the

Trunk-hose.
1, Charles IX. of France, 1550-1574.
2, Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, died 1645.

knees, or immediately under them, and distinguished according to their peculiar cut as French, Gallic, or Venetian. This garment prevailed during the reign of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I.

**Trunk-line** (trungk'līn), *n.* The main line of a railway, canal, and the like, from which branch-lines diverge.

A well-judging man will open his *trunk-line* of study in such a direction that, while habitually adhering to it, he may enjoy a ready access to such other fields of knowledge as are most nearly related to it. *Sir J. Stephens.*

**Trunk-sleeve** (trungk'slēv), *n.* A large wide sleeve. *Shak.*

**Trunk-turtle** (trungk'tėr-tl), *n.* A species of tortoise, *Testudo arcuata*.

**Trunk-work** (trungk'wėrk), *n.* Concealed work; a secret stratagem.

This has been some stair-work, some *trunk-work*, some behind-door work. *Shak.*

**Trunnel** (trun'nel), *n.* 1. A round rolling substance; a trundle.—2. A wooden pin or plug; a treenail.

**Trunnion** (trun'yon), *n.* [Fr. *trognon*, a stalk, a stock, a stump; comp. It. *troncone*, a stump, from L. *truncus*, the trunk or stem of a tree.] 1. A knob projecting on each side of a gun, mortar, &c., and serving to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.—2. In *steam-engines*, a hollow gudgeon on each side of an oscillating cylinder to support it, and through which steam is received and exhausted.

**Trunnioned** (trun'yond), *a.* Provided with trunnions, as the cylinder of an oscillating steam-engine.

**Trunnion-plate** (trun'yon-plāt), *n.* A plate on a gun-carriage which covers the upper part of each side-piece, and goes under the trunnion.

**Trunnion-ring** (trun'yon-ring), *n.* A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.

**Trunnion-valve** (trun'yon-valv), *n.* A valve attached to or included in the trunnions of an oscillating-cylinder steam-engine so as to be reciprocated by the motions of the cylinder.

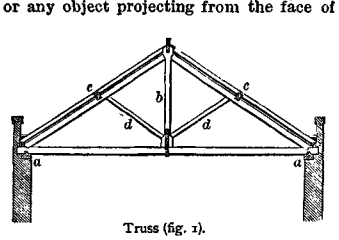
**Trusion** (trö'zhon), *n.* [From L. *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust, shove.] The act of pushing or thrusting. [Rare.]

By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and *trusion*. *Bentley.*

**Truss** (trus), *n.* [Fr. *trousse*, a bundle, in pl. trunk-hose, breeches (whence E. *trousers*), from *trousser*, O.Fr. *trosser*, *trusser*, *trorser*, Pr. *trossar*, to tuck up, to pack; It. *torciare*, to twist, to tie fast; from L.L. *tortiare*, to twist, *torta*, a bundle, from L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist. See TORTURE.] 1. A bundle, especially a small hand-packed bundle of dry goods; a quantity, as of hay or straw tied together. A truss of hay is 56 lbs. of old and 60 lbs. of new, and 36 trusses make a load. A truss of straw is of different weights in different places. 'Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back.' *Spenser.*—2. In *surg.* a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes.—3. A tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants; an umbel.—4. A padded jacket or dress worn under armour to protect the body from the effects of friction.

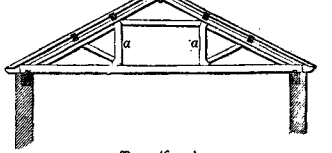
Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore
The stains of ancient arms. *Drayton.*

5. In *building*, a combination of timbers, of iron, or of timbers and iron work, so arranged as to constitute an unyielding frame. The simplest example of a truss is the principal or main couple of a roof, in which *a a* (fig. 1), the tie-beam, is suspended in the middle by the king-post *b* to the apex of the angle formed by the meeting of the rafters *c c*. The feet of the rafters being tied together by the beam *a*, and being thus incapable of yielding in the direction of their length, their apex becomes a fixed point, to which the beam *a* is *trussed* or tied up to prevent its sagging, and to prevent the rafters from sagging there are inserted the struts *d d*. There are other forms of truss suited to different purposes, but the conditions are the same in all, viz. the establishing of fixed points to which the tie-beam is trussed. Thus, in fig. 2, two points *a a*, are substituted for the single one, and two suspending posts are required. These are called *queen-posts*, and the truss is called a *queen-post truss*. The principle of the truss has been widely adopted in bridge building. See ROOF.—6. In *arch.* a large corbel or modillion supporting a mural monument, or any object projecting from the face of




Truss (fig. 1).

a wall.—7. *Naut.* the rope or iron used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast.—8. In *ship-building*, a short piece of carved




Truss (fig. 2).

work fitted under the taffrail: chiefly used in small ships.

**Truss** (trus), *v.t.* 1. To put in a truss or bundle; to pack up: often with *up*. 'For it was *trussed up* in his valet.' *Chaucer.* 'Truss *up* bag and baggage.' *Hooker.*

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eelskin. *Shak.*

2. To seize and hold firmly; to seize and carry off; to seize and bear aloft: said especially of birds of prey.

His eagle, sacred bird of heaven, he sent,
A fawn his talons *truss'd*, divine portent! *Pope.*

3. To adjust and fasten the clothing of; to draw tight and tie the laces of, as garments; hence, to skewer; to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body in cooking it. 'A fowl *trussed* for roasting.' *Dickens.*

The criminals *trussed* for the grave came out. *D. Jerrold.*

4. To pull up by a rope or ropes; to hang: usually with *up*.

If they must *truss* me, I will repent of nothing so much, even at the last hard pinch, as of the injury I have done my Lily. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. In *building*, to furnish with a truss; to suspend or support by a truss.

**Truss-bridge** (trus'brij), *n.* A bridge which depends for its stability upon the application of the principle of the truss. See BRIDGE.

**Trussed** (trust), *a.* Provided with a truss or

trusses.—*Trussed beam*, a compound beam composed of two beams secured together side by side with a truss generally of iron between them.—*Trussed roof*, a roof in which the principal rafters and tie-beam are framed together so as to form a truss.

**Trussel-tree** (trus'el-trē), *n.* Same as *Trestle-tree*.

**Truss-hoop** (trus'höp), *n.* *Naut.* a hoop round a yard, and also round a mast, to which an iron truss is fixed.

**Trussing** (trus'ing), *n.* In *building*, the timbers, &c., which form a truss.—*Diagonal trussing*, in *ship-building*, a particular method of binding a vessel internally by means of a series of wooden or iron braces laid diagonally on the framing from one end of the ship to the other.

**Trussing-bed**† (trus'ing-bed), *n.* A bed of the Tudor times which packed into a chest for travelling.

**Trust** (trust), *n.* [O.E. *trust, trost, trest*, from the stem of *true, trow;* not in A.Sax., and probably directly from the Scandinavian; Icel. *traust*, trust, confidence of protection (from *trúa*, E. *trow*, to believe); Dan. and Sw. *tröst*, comfort, consolation; Goth. *trausti*, convention, compact; G. *trost*, consolation, hope. See TRUE, TROW, also TRUST, *v.t.*] 1. A reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another person; a firm reliance on promises or on laws or principles; confidence.

Whoso putteth his *trust* in the Lord shall be safe. Prov. xxix. 25.

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Confident opinion or expectation; assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent as if present or actual; belief; hope.

To desperation turn my *trust* and hope. *Shak.*

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength. *Milton.*

3. Credit given without examination; as, to take opinions on *trust*.

Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

4. The transfer of goods, property, &c., in confidence of future payment; exchange without immediate receipt of an equivalent; credit; as, to take or purchase goods on *trust*.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust. *Raleigh.*

5. One who or that which is the ground of confidence or reliance; one confided in and relied on.

Blessed is that man that maketh the Lord his *trust*. Ps. xl. 4.

6. That which is committed or intrusted to one; something committed to one's faith; a charge given or received in confidence; something which one is bound in duty and in honour to keep inviolate.

Reward them well if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*

To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton.*

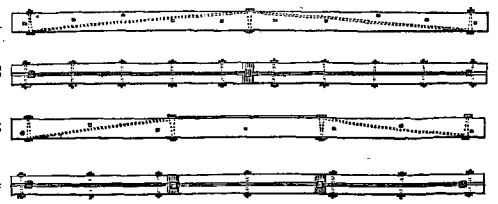
Hence—7. Something committed to one's care for use or for safe-keeping of which an account must be rendered.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*. *Swift.*

8. The state of being confided in and relied on; the state of one to whom something is intrusted.

I do profess to be no less than I seem; to serve him truly that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*

9. The state of being confided to another's care and guard. 'His seal'd commission left in *trust* with me.' *Shak.*—10. Care; management. 'That which is committed to thy *trust*.' 1 Tim. vi. 20.—11. In *law*, (*a*) a confidence reposed by one person, called the *truster*, or *celui que trust*, in conveying or bequeathing property to another (hence called the *trustee*), that the latter will apply it for the benefit of a third party (called the *cestui que trust*, or *beneficiary*), or to some specified purpose or purposes. The purposes of a trust are generally indicated in the instrument, whether deed or will, by which the disposition is made. Trusts are divided generally into *simple trusts* and *special trusts*, the corresponding terms in *Scots law* being *proprietary trusts* and *accessory trusts*. *Simple trusts* are those in which the trustee holds the legal estate subject to the duties implied by law. *Special trusts* are those in which



Trussed Beams.
1, Elevation; 2, Plan. 3, Elevation; 4, Plan.

the trustee has some special purpose to execute or carry out. Trusts may be created by the voluntary act of a party or by the operation of law. See USE. (*b*) The beneficial interest created by such a transaction; a beneficial interest in or ownership of real or personal property, unattended with the legal or possessory ownership thereof. *Mozley and Whiteley.*—SYN. Confidence, reliance, dependence, belief, faith, hope, credit, expectation.

**Trust** (trust), *v.t.* [From the above noun. O.E. *trusten, trosten, traysten*; Icel. *treysta*, to trust to, to rely upon, from *traust*, confidence; Dan. *fortröste*, to confide. See TRUST, *n.*] 1. To place confidence in; to rely on; to depend upon; as, we cannot *trust* those who have deceived us.

He that *trusts* every one without reserve will at last be deceived. *Johnson.*

2. To believe; to credit; to receive as true.

*Trust* me, you look well. *Shak.*

If he be credulous and *trust* my tale,
I'll make him glad to seem Vincentio. *Shak.*

3. To put confidence in with regard to the care of; to show confidence by intrusting to; to intrust: with *with* before the object confided.

I will rather *trust* a Fleming *with* my butter. *Shak.*

Whom *with* your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*,
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*

4. To commit, as to one's care; to intrust.

Merchants were not willing to *trust* precious cargoes to any custody but that of a man-of-war. *Macaulay.*

5. To leave to one's self or to itself without fear of consequences; to allow to be exposed.

I wonder men dare *trust* themselves with men. *Shak.*

Fool'd and beguiled; by him thou, I by thee,
To *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*

6. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit or in confidence of future payment. 'To *trust* a customer for goods.' *Johnson.*—7. To be confident; to feel sure; to expect; to hope confidently: followed by a clause.

I *trust* it will grow to a most prosperous perfection. *Shak.*

Oh yet we *trust* that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill. *Tennyson.*

**Trust** (trust), *v.i.* 1. To have trust; to be inspired with confidence or reliance.—2. To be credulous; to be won to confidence; to confide or believe readily.

Well, you may fear too far.—
Safer than *trust* too far. *Shak.*

3. To practise giving credit; to sell in reliance upon future payment; as, that shopkeeper *trusts* too much.—*To trust in*, to confide in; to place confidence in; to rely on.

*Trust in* the Lord, and do good. Ps. xxxvii. 3.

He's mad that *trusts in* the tameness of a wolf. *Shak.*

—*To trust to*, to depend on; to have confidence in; to rely on.

The men of Israel . . . *trusted to* the liers in wait. Judg. xx. 36.

The mouse that always *trusts to* one poor hole
Can never be a mouse of any soul. *Pope.*

**Trust** (trust), *a.* Held in trust; as, *trust* property; *trust* money.

**Trust-deed** (trust'dēd), *n.* In *Scots law*, a deed or disposition which conveys property not for the behoof of the disponee but for other purposes pointed out in the deed, as a deed by a debtor conveying property to a person as trustee for payment of his debts.

**Trustee** (trus-tē'), *n.* 1. A person who holds lands or tenements or other property upon the *trust* or confidence that he will apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves or by the deed, will, settlement, or arrangement of another.—*Trustee on bankrupt's estate.* See *Assignees in Bankruptcy* under ASSIGNEE.—2. In *Amer. law*, a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a *trustee process*, that is a process by which a creditor may attach goods, effects, and credits belonging to or due to his debtor when in the hands of a third person: equivalent to the process known in English law as *foreign attachment*.

**Trusteeship** (trus-tē'ship), *n.* The office or functions of a trustee.

**Truster** (trust'ėr), *n.* 1. One who trusts or gives credit; a creditor.

Bankrupts, hold fast;
Rather than render back, out with your knives,
And cut your *trusters'* throats. *Shak.*

2. One who trusts in a thing as true; a believer. '*Truster* of your own report against yourself.' *Shak.*—3. In *Scots law*, one who grants a trust-deed: the correlative of *trustee*.

**Trust-estate** (trust'es-tāt), *n.* An estate under the management of a trustee or trustees.

**Trustful** (trust'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of trust; trusting; as, a person of a *trustful* disposition.—2. Worthy of trust; faithful; trusty. *Stanihurst.*

**Trustfully** (trust'fụl-li), *adv.* In a trustful manner.

**Trustfulness** (trust'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trustful; faithfulness.

**Trustily** (trus'ti-li), *adv.* In a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly; with fidelity. *Spenser.*

**Trustiness** (trus'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being trusty; that quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty; as, the *trustiness* of a servant. *N. Grew.*

**Trustingly** (trust'ing-li), *adv.* In a trusting manner; with trust or implicit confidence.

**Trustless** (trust'les), *a.* Not worthy of trust; unreliable; unfaithful. 'The *trustless* wings of false desire.' *Shak.*

Though, in daily life, we are constantly obliged to act out our inferences, *trustless* as they may be. *H. Spencer.*

**Trustlessness** (trust'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trustless; unworthiness of trust.

**Trustworthiness** (trust'wėr-ŦHi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trustworthy.

**Trustworthy** (trust'wėr-ŦHi), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty.—*Trustworthy, Reliable.* See under RELIABLE.

**Trusty** (trus'ti), *a.* 1. Admitting of being safely trusted; justly deserving confidence; fit to be confided in; as, a *trusty* servant. 'Use careful watch, choose *trusty* sentinels.' *Shak.*—2. Not liable to fail a person; strong; firm; as, a *trusty* sword.

The neighing steeds are to the chariot tied,
The *trusty* weapon sits on ev'ry side. *Dryden.*

3. Involving trust and responsibility. [Rare.]

It were fit you knew him; lest, . . . he might at some great and *trusty* business in a main danger fail you. *Shak.*

—*Trusty, Reliable.* See under RELIABLE.

**Truth** (tröth), *n.* [O.E. *truthe, trowthe*, &c., A. Sax. *treówthe*, from *treówe*, true. (See TRUE.) Formed similarly to *sloth, filth*, &c.] 1. The state or quality of being true; trueness; as, (*a*) conformity to fact or reality, as of notions to things, words to thoughts, statements to facts, motives or actions to professions; exact accordance with that which is, has been, or shall be; as, the *truth* of a statement.

There is no *truth* at all i' the oracle. *Shak.*

(*b*) The state of being made true or exact; faithful adherence to a model; accuracy of adjustment; exactness.

Ploughs, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the iron-work. *Mortimer.*

(*c*) In the *fine arts*, the proper and correct representation of any object in nature, or of whatever subject may be under treatment.

The agony of the Laocoon, the action of the Discobulus, the upspringing of the Mercury, are all apparently real in their action by the innate *truth* of their conformation. . . . *Truth* is therefore the highest quality in Art. *Fairholt.*

(*d*) Habitual disposition to speak only what is true; veracity; purity from falsehood;—hence, honesty; virtue; sincerity; as, he is a man of *truth*. 'Love is all *truth*.' *Shak.*

It must appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shak.*

(*e*) Disposition to be *faithful* to one's engagements; fidelity; constancy. 'We were resolved of your *truth*.' *Shak.*

Alas! they had been friends in youth,
But whispering tongues can poison *truth*.
*Coleridge.*

(*f*) The state of not being counterfeited or adulterated; genuineness; purity. *Shak.*— 2. That which is true; as, (*a*) the opposite of falsehood; fact; reality; verity; as, a lover of *truth*: often personified.

Let *Truth* and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew *Truth* put to the worst in free and open encounter? *Milton.*

It is in the determination to obey the *truth*, and to follow wherever she may lead, that the genuine love of *truth* consists. *Whately.*

(*b*) What conforms to fact or reality; the real or true state of things; true representation. Prov. viii. 7.

For *truth* is *truth*
To the end of reckoning. *Shak.*

(*c*) True religion; the doctrines of the gospel.

For the law was given by Moses; but grace and *truth* came by Jesus Christ. John i. 17.

(*d*) A verified fact; a true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

Fundamental *truths*, like the lights of heaven, are not only beautiful in themselves, but give light to other things, that, without them, could not be seen. *Locke.*

According to Dr. Reid, the truths that fall within the compass of human knowledge, whether they be self-evident or deduced from those that are self-evident, may be reduced to two classes, namely, *necessary, immutable*, or *first truths*, and *contingent* and *mutable truths*. A *necessary truth* is one that depends not upon the will and power of any being; it is immutably true, and its contrary impossible. A *contingent truth* is one which depends upon some effect of will and power, which had a beginning and may have an end. Of the first class are the relations of numbers (as that two and two make four), axioms in mathematics, and all the conclusions drawn from them; that is, the whole body of the science of mathematics. To the second class of truths, viz., those that are contingent, belong all those truths that express matters of fact or real existences (as that grass is green), depending upon the will and power of the Supreme Being.—*In truth*, in reality; in fact; in sincerity.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and *in truth*. John iv. 24.

—*Of a truth*, in reality; certainly.

*Of a truth* it is good to be with good people. *Thackeray.*

—*To do truth*, to practise what God commands. John iii. 21.

**Truth**† (tröth), *v.t.* To affirm or declare as true; to declare. [Rare.]

Had they dreamt this, they would have *truth'd* it heaven. *Ford.*

**Truthful** (tröth'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of truth; loving and speaking the truth.

I profess to be as accurate as I can, and as *truthful* as the character of my records will allow. *Berrington.*

2. Conformable to truth; correct; true; as, a *truthful* statement.

**Truthfully** (tröth'fụl-li), *adv.* In a truthful manner.

**Truthfulness** (tröth'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being truthful; as, the *truthfulness* of a person or of a statement.

**Truthless** (tröth'les), *a.* 1. Wanting truth; wanting reality.—2. Faithless.

What shall I call her? *truthless* woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Truthlessness** (tröth'les-nes), *n.* The state of being truthless.

**Truth-lover** (tröth'luv-ėr), *n.* One devoted to the truth.

Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named;
*Truth-lover* was our English Duke. *Tennyson.*

**Truthness**† (tröth'nes), *n.* Truth. *Marston.* [Rare.]

**Truth-teller** (tröth'tel-ėr), *n.* One who tells the truth. *Tennyson.*

**Truthy** (tröth'i), *a.* Truthful; veracious. [Rare.]

The best coffee, let cavillers say what they will, is that of the Yemen, commonly entitled 'Mokha,' from the main port of exportation. Now I should be sorry to incur a lawsuit for libel and defamation from our wholesale or retail salesmen; but were the particle NOT prefixed to the countless labels in London shop-windows that bear the name of the Red Sea haven, they would have a more *truthy* import than what at present they convey. *W. G. Palgrave.*

**Trutinate**† (trö'ti-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *trutinor*, to weigh, from *trutina*, a balance.] To weigh; to balance. *Whiting.*

**Trutination**† (trö-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [See above.] The act of weighing; examination by weighing. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Truttaceous** (trut-ā'shus), *a.* [From L. *trutta*, trout.] Pertaining to the trout; as, fish of the *truttaceous* kind.

**Try** (trī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tried;* ppr. *trying.* [Fr. *trier*, to pick, to cull, to select after examination; It. *triare, tritare*, to grind, to bruise, to examine, consider; from L. *tritum* (see TRITE), pp. of *tero*, to rub, to cleanse corn by thrashing, through a L.L. freq. form *tritare*. The original sense of the Fr. *trier* is, therefore, to separate grain from the husks, awns, &c. In Prov. E. *try* is the name of a kind of sieve. In O.E. the adjective *trie, trye*, choice, select, was common. 'Sugar that is so *trye*.' *Chaucer.*] 1.† To separate, as what is good from what is bad; to sift or pick out: with *out*.

The wylde corne, being in shape and greatnesse lyke to the good, if they be mengled, with great difficultie wyll be *tryed out*. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. To purify; to assay; to refine, as metals; to melt out and procure in a pure state, as tallow, oil, lard, and the like. 'Silver *tried* in a furnace of earth, purified seven times.' Ps. xii. 6.

The fire seven times *tried* this:
Seven times *tried* that judgement is,
That did never choose amiss. *Shak.*

3. To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment. 'Doth not the ear *try* words.' Job xii. 11.

You must note beside,
That we have *tried* the utmost of our friends. *Shak.*

4. To experience; to have knowledge by experience of. 'Or *try* the Libyan heat or Scythian cold.' *Dryden.*—5. To prove by a test; to compare with a standard; as, to *try* weights and measures; to *try* one's opinions.

*Try* your penitence, if it be sound,
Or hollowly put on. *Shak.*

6. To act upon as a test; to subject to severe trial; hence, to cause suffering or trouble to.

By faith Abraham, when he was *tried*, offered up Isaac. Heb. xi. 17.

Steeped to the lips in misery,
Longing, and yet afraid to die,
Patient, though sorely *tried*. *Longfellow.*

7. To examine; to inquire into in any manner. 'That's a question; how shall we *try* it?' *Shak.* Hence—8. To examine judicially; to subject to the examination and decision or sentence of a judicial tribunal; as, causes *tried* in court. 'Guiltier than him they *tried*.' *Shak.*—9. To bring to a decision; to adjust; to settle; hence, to *settle* and decide by combat.

Nicanor . . . durst not *try* the matter by the sword. 2 Maccab. xiv. 18.

Purposely therefore
Left I the court, to see this quarrel *tried*. *Shak.*

10. To essay; to attempt; to undertake. 'Let us *try* advent'rous work.' *Milton.*—11. To use as means or as a remedy; as, to *try* remedies for a disease.

Sweet practiser, thy physic I will *try*. *Shak.*

12. To strain; as, to *try* the eyes or the muscles.—13. To incite to wrong; to tempt; to solicit.

In part she is to blame that has been *tried*;
He comes too near that comes to be denied.
*Lady M. W. Montagu.*

14. In *joinery*, to dress with a trying-plane. See TRYING-PLANE.—*To try on*, (*a*) to put on, as a garment, to see if it fits the person. (*b*) To attempt; to undertake. 'It wouldn't do *to try* it *on* there.' *Dickens.* [Colloq.]—*To try a fall with*, to engage in a bout of wrestling with; to match one's self against one in any contest.

She had in her time *tried* one or two *falls with* the doctor, and she was conscious that she had never got the better of him. *Trollope.*

**Try** (trī), *v.i.* 1. To exert strength; to endeavour; to make an effort; to attempt; as, *try* to learn; *try* to lift a weight; the horses *tried* to draw the load.—2. To find or show by experience what a person or a thing is; to prove by a test.

Well, Time is the old justice that examines all such offenders, and let Time *try*. *Shak.*

—*To try back*, to go back, as in search of a road that one has missed; to go back, as in conversation, in order to recover some point that one has missed. 'The leading hounds . . . are *trying back*.' *T. Hughes.*

She was marvellously quick to discover that she was astray, and *try back*. *Lever.*

**Try** (trī), *n.* 1. The act of trying; attempt; a trial; experiment.

This breaking of his has been but a *try* for his friends. *Shak.*

2. A corn-screen. [Provincial.]

They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, ruddle, or *try*, if they be narrow. *Holland.*

**Tryable** (trī'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being tried; fit to be tried or stand trial.

They objected to another, which made informations for assault upon officers *tryable* in any county of England. *Hallam.*

**Try-cock** (trī'kok), *n.* A gauge-cock (which see).

**Trye,**† *a.* Choice; select; refined.

**Trygon** (trī'gon), *n.* [Gr. *trygōn*, a sort of fish.] A genus of cartilaginous fishes, to which the sting-ray belongs. See TRYGONIDÆ and STING-RAY.

**Trygonidæ** (trī-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* The sting-rays, a family of elasmobranchiate fishes, allied to the Raiidæ, or true rays, but having the tail armed with a single strong spine, notched on both sides, with which they can inflict severe wounds on their captors.

**Trying** (trī'ing), *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive.

They were doubtless in a most *trying* situation. *Macaulay.*

**Trying-plane** (trī'ing-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used after the jack-plane, for taking off a shaving the whole length of the stuff, which operation is called *trying up*. See PLANE.

**Tryma** (trī'ma), *n.* In *bot.* an inferior drupe, with a two-valved separable flesh, as the walnut.

**Tryne**† (trīn), *a.* Threefold; trine. *Chaucer.*—*Tryne compas*, the threefold compass of the world—earth, sky, and sea.

**Try-sail** (trī'sāl), *n.* *Naut.* a fore-and-aft sail, set with a boom and gaff, and hoisting on a lower mast or on a small mast abaft that mast, called a *try-sail mast*. Try-sail is also the name given to a sail set on a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, if two-masted, on the main-mast, hoisted by a gaff, but having no boom at its lower edge; this is used only in bad weather as a *storm-trysail*.

**Tryst, Tryste** (trīst), *n.* [A form of Sc. and O.E. *traist*, trust, faith.] [A Scotch word sometimes used in English.] 1. An appointment to meet; an appointed meeting; as, to keep *tryst;* to break *tryst*.—2. A market; as, Falkirk *Tryst*. 'At fair or *tryst* where I may be.' *Border Minstrelsy.*—3. Rendezvous.—*To bide tryst*, to meet one with whom an engagement has been entered into at the appointed time and place; to keep an engagement or appointment.

'You walk late,' said I. 'I *bide tryste*,' was the reply, 'and so, I think, do you, Mr. Osbaldiston.'' *Sir W. Scott.*

And Vivien, like the tenderest-hearted maid,
That ever *bided tryst* at village style,
Made answer. *Tennyson.*

**Tryst** (trīst), *v.t.* [Scotch.] 1. To engage a person to meet one at a given time and place. 2. To bespeak; to order or engage against a future time; as, to *tryst* a pair of boots.

**Tryst** (trīst), *v.i.* To agree to meet at any particular time or place. [Scotch.]

**Trysteŕ** (trīst'ėr), *n.* One who trysts; one who sets or makes a tryst; one who fixes a time and place of meeting.

**Trysting-day** (trīst'ing-dā), *n.* An appointed day of meeting or assembling, as of military followers, friends, &c.

By the nine gods he swore it, and named a *trysting-day*. *Macaulay.*

**Trysting-place** (trīst'ing-plās), *n.* An arranged meeting-place; a place where a tryst or appointment is to be kept.

The frequent sigh, the long embrace,
Yet binds them to their *trysting-place*. *Byron.*

**Tsar** (tsär), *n.* The title of the Emperor of Russia. See CZAR.

**Tsarina, Tsaritsa** (tsä-rē'na, tsä-rit'sa), *n.* The Empress of Russia. See CZARINA.

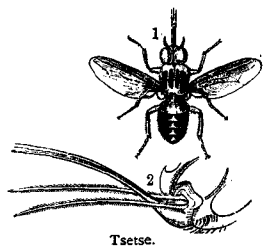
**Tschetvert** (tchet'vėrt), *n.* Same as *Chetvert*.

**Tschudi, Tschudic.** See TCHUDI, TCHUDIC.

**Tse-hong** (tsē'hong), *n.* A mixture of white lead with alumina, ferric oxide, and silica, used by the Chinese as a red colour for painting on porcelain.

**Tsetse** (tset'sē), *n.* A South African dipterous insect of the family Tipulidæ and genus Glossina (*G. morsitans*), akin to the gad-fly, whose bite is often fatal to horses, dogs, and cows, but is innoxious to man and wild beasts. It is a little larger than the common house-fly. The following account of the effect of its bite is given by Dr. Livingstone: 'In the ox the bite produces no more immediate effect than in man. It does not startle him as the gad-fly does, but in a few days the following symptoms supervene: the eyes

and the nose begin to run, the coat stares as if the animal were cold, a swelling appears under the jaw and sometimes at the



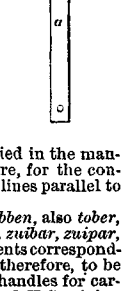
Tsetse.

1, Insect. 2, Mouth organs (greatly magnified).

navel, and, though the animal continues to graze, emaciation commences, accompanied with a peculiar flaccidity of the muscles, and this continues unchecked until, perhaps months afterwards, purging comes on, and the animal, no longer able to graze, perishes in a state of extreme exhaustion. Those which are in good condition often perish soon after the bite is inflicted, with staggering and blindness, as if the brain were affected by it. Sudden changes of the temperature produced by falls of rain seem to hasten the progress of the complaint, but in general the emaciation goes on uninterruptedly for months, and, do what we will, the poor animals perish miserably.'

**Tsing-lien** (tsing'li-en), *n.* A red colour used for porcelain-painting in China, consisting chiefly of stannic and plumbic silicates, together with small quantities of oxide of copper, or cobalt and metallic gold.

**T-square** (tē'skwār), *n.* An instrument used in drawing plans of architectural and mechanical objects. It consists of two slips of hardwood, *a* and *b*, whose edges are dressed truly straight and parallel; the former, called the *blade*, is much thinner than the stock *b*, into which one of its extremities is fixed firmly at right angles; consequently, when the stock is applied to the edges of a rectangular drawing-board on which the paper is stretched, a pen or pencil pressed tightly against the blade will trace straight lines parallel or at right angles to each other as may be required. Sometimes a *shifting-stock*, *c*, is also applied in the manner represented in the figure, for the convenience of drawing oblique lines parallel to each other.




**Tub** (tub), *n.* [L.G. *tubbe, tubben*, also *tober, tover*; D. *tobbe*, G. *zuber*, O.G. *zuibar, zuipar*, a compound word from elements corresponding to E. *two* and *bear*; lit., therefore, to be carried by two or with two handles for carrying. Distinguished from O.H.G. *einbar* (*ein*, one), Mod. G. *eimer*, an urn or cask, with one handle, or to be carried by one person.] 1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops; a small cask or half barrel with one bottom and open above; as, a washing *tub*; a meal *tub*; a mash *tub*, &c. Hence—2. The amount which a tub contains, reckoned as a measure of quantity; as, a *tub* of tea; a *tub* of camphor; a *tub* of vermilion.—3. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, for the sake of being movable and set in a house in cold weather.—4. Any wooden structure shaped like or resembling a tub, as a certain form of pulpit.

All being took up and busied, some in pulpits and some in *tubs*, in the grand work of preaching and holding forth. *South.*

5. A small cask; a barrel for holding liquor; specifically, a barrel used by smugglers.

I made three seizures, besides sweeping up those thirty-seven *tubs*. *Marryat.*

6. In *mining*, (*a*) a corve or bucket for raising coal or ore from the mine. (*b*) A casing of wood or of cast-iron sections bolted together lining a shaft. (*c*) A kind of trough in which ores or slimes are washed to remove lighter refuse.—7. Sweating in a heated tub, formerly the usual cure of lues venerea. *Shak.*—*A tale of a tub*, an idle or silly fiction; a cock-and-bull story. 'Which is a *tale of a tub*.' *Bale.*

You shall see in us that we preached no lyes, nor *tales of tubs*, but even the true word of God. *Coverdale.*

**Tub** (tub), *v.t.* 1. To plant or set in a tub; as, to *tub* plants.—2. To bathe in a tub or bath.—3. In *mining*, to line (a shaft) with a casing of wood.

**Tub** (tub), *v.i.* To wash; to make use of a bathing-tub; to lie or be in a bath; to bathe. 'We all *tub* in England.' *Spectator newspaper.*

**Tuba** (tū'ba), *n.* [L., a trumpet.] 1. A brass wind-instrument, the lowest as to pitch in the orchestra. It has five cylinders, and its compass is four octaves. *E. H. Knight.*—2. In *anat.* a canal resembling a trumpet.

**Tubber** (tub'ėr), *n.* In *mining*, a sort of pick-axe: called also a *Beele.*

**Tubber-man** (tub'ėr-man), *n.* In *mining*, the man who uses a tubber: called also a *Beele-man.*

**Tubbing** (tub'ing), *n.* 1. The act of making tubs; material for tubs. Hence—2. The lining or casing of the shaft of a mine, of an artesian well, or the like, to prevent the falling in of the sides as well as infiltration of water, originally of wood but now generally consisting of a series of cast-iron cylinders. Tubbing is especially employed to enable a shaft to be sunk through quicksand, or porous strata in which there are many springs.

**Tubbish** (tub'ish), *a.* Like a tub; tubby; round-bellied. 'A short, round, large-faced, *tubbish* sort of man.' *Dickens.*

**Tubby** (tub'i), *a.* 1. Tub-shaped; round like a tub or barrel. 'The fat, *tubby* little horse.' *Dickens.*—2. Having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck; wanting elasticity of sound; sounding dull and without resonance: applied to musical stringed instruments, as the violin.

**Tub-drubber** (tub'drub-ėr), *n.* A tub-thumper or tub-preacher (which see). 'The famed *tub-drubber* of Covent Garden.' *Tom Brown.* [Slang.]

**Tube** (tūb), *n.* [Fr. *tube*, from L. *tubus*, a tube, *tuba*, a trumpet.] 1. A pipe; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder, either of wood, metal, glass, india-rubber, &c., used for the conveyance of fluids and for various other purposes.—2. A vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid or other substance; as, the eustachian and fallopian *tubes* in anatomy, the sap-*tubes* in plants.—3. In *bot.* the part of a monosepalous calyx or monopetalous corolla formed by the union of the edges of the sepals or petals. The term is also applied to adhesions of stamens. *Lindley.*—4. A small cylinder placed in the vent of a gun, and containing a rapidly-burning composition whose ignition fires the powder of the charge; a priming-tube.—5. A telescope, or that part of it into which the lenses are fitted, and by which they are directed and used. 'His glazed optic *tube*.' *Milton.*—6. A pipe for water or fire in a steam-boiler. See *Tubular Boiler* under BOILER.—7. The barrel of a chain-pump.—*Lightning-tube.* Same as *Fulgurite.*—*Tube of safety.* Same as *Safety-tube.*

**Tube** (tūb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tubed*; ppr. *tubing*. To furnish with a tube; as, to *tube* a well.

**Tube-compass** (tūb'kum-pas), *n.* A draftsman's compass, having tubular legs containing sliding extension-pieces adjustable to any required length by means of set-screws.

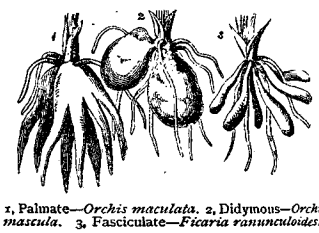
**Tubeform** (tūb'form), *a.* In the form of a tube; tubular; tubiform.

**Tube-plate** (tūb'plāt), *n.* In *steam-boilers*, the same as *Flue-plate.*

**Tube-plug** (tūb'plug), *n.* In *locomotive engines*, a plug for driving into the end of tubes when burst by the steam.

**Tube-pouch** (tūb'pouch), *n.* A pouch for holding priming-tubes. See TUBE, 4.

**Tuber** (tū'bėr), *n.* [L., a swelling, a tumour, a protuberance; same root as *tumid, tumour.*] 1. In *bot.* an underground fleshy stem, often considered as a modification of the root. It may be defined as an oblong or roundish body, of annual duration, composed chiefly of cellular tissue, with a great quantity of amylaceous matter intended for the development of the stems or branches which are to spring from it, and of which the rudiments, in the form of buds, are irregularly distributed over its surface. Examples are seen in the potato, the Jerusalem artichoke, and arrow-root. Tubers are distinguished, according to their forms, into *didymous*, that is, of an oblong form and in pairs; *digitate, fasciculate, globular, oblong,*



1, Palmate—*Orchis maculata*. 2, Didymous—*Orchis mascula*. 3, Fasciculate—*Ficaria ranunculoides*.

and *palmate*. See these terms.—2. A genus of fungi comprising the truffles. See TRUFFLE.—3. In *surg.* a knot or swelling in any part.—4. In *anat.* any rounded part; as, the *annular tuber*, an eminence of the medulla oblongata, called also *pons varolii, tuber ischii*, &c.

**Tuberaceæ, Tuberacei** (tū-bėr-ā'sē-ē, tū-bėr-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* A nat. order of fungi strictly analogous, amongst the sporiferous kind, with the Hypogæi amongst the sporiferous. All the genera with a single exception are strictly subterraneous, many are remarkable for their strong scent, and several are esteemed as great delicacies. The order includes the genus Tuber, the common truffle, and Rhizopogon, the white truffle.

Tuberated.

**Tuberated** (tū'bėr-āt-ed), *a.* In *her.* gibbous; knotted or swelled out, as the middle part of the serpent in the cut.

**Tubercle** (tū'bėr-kl), *n.* [O.Fr. *tubercle*, Fr. *tubercule*; from L. *tuberculum*, dim. from *tuber*, a knob or bunch.] 1. In *anat.* a natural small rounded body or mass; as, the four white oval *tubercles* of the brain (technically called *tubercula quadrigemina*).—*Tubercle of Lower*, an eminence in the right auricle of the heart, where the two venæ cavæ meet: so named from *Lower*, who first described it.—2. In *pathol.* a small mass of morbid matter; especially, a small aggregation of an opaque matter of a pale yellow colour, having at first a consistence analogous to that of concrete albumen, subsequently becoming soft, and ultimately acquiring a consistence and appearance similar to pus. Tubercles may be developed in different parts of the body, but are most frequently observed in the lungs and mesentery. Tubercles in the lungs are the cause of the well-known fatal disease *phthisis pulmonaris*, or pulmonary consumption.—3. In *bot.* a little knob like a pimple on plants; a little knob or rough point on the fronds of some lichens, supposed to be the fructification.

**Tubercled** (tū'bėr-kld), *a.* 1. Having tubercles; affected with tubercles; as, a *tubercled* lung.—2. In *bot.* tuberculate.

**Tubercular** (tū-bėr'kū-lėr), *a.* 1. Full of knobs or pimples; tuberculate.—2. Affected with tubercles; tuberculose.

**Tuberculate, Tuberculated** (tū-bėr'kū-lāt, tū-bėr'kū-lāt-ed), *a.* 1. Tubercular; tuberculose.—2. In *bot.* having small knobs or pimples, as a plant.

**Tubercule** (tū'bėr-kūl), *n.* A tubercle; a little tuber.

**Tuberculization** (tū-bėr'kū-līz-ā"shon), *n.* In *pathol.* the formation of tubercles, or the condition of becoming tubercled.

**Tuberculose, Tuberculous** (tū-bėr'kū-lōs, tū-bėr'kū-lus), *a.* Tubercular.

**Tuberiferous** (tū-bėr-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *tuber*, a tuber, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or bearing tubers; as, a *tuberiferous* root.

**Tuberiform** (tū'bėr-i-form), *a.* Tuber-shaped.

**Tuberon†** (tū'bėr-on), *n.* [Sp. *tiburon*, a shark.] A shark.

A shark or *tuberon* that lay gaping for the flying-fish hard by . . . snapt her up. *Nash.*

**Tuberose** (tū'bėr-ōs), *a.* [Latin *tuberosus*, tuberous.] Tuberous; having knobs or tubers.

**Tuberose** (tūb'rōz or tū'be-rōz), *n.* [From the Latin specific name, which means simply 'tuberous;' so Fr. *tubéreuse*, Sp. *tuber-*

*osa.*] An odoriferous plant with a tuberous root, the *Polianthes tuberosa*. It is a favourite flower, and much cultivated. In this country it requires artificial protection and heat. See POLIANTHES.

Tuberose (*Polianthes tuberosa*).

**Tuberosity** (tū-bėr-os'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being tuberous.—2. A swelling or prominence. 'Starched ruffs, buckram stuffings, and monstrous *tuberosities*.' *Carlyle.* Specifically, in *anat.* a projection or elevation on a bone, having a rough, uneven surface, to which muscles and ligaments are attached.

**Tuberous** (tū'bėr-us), *a.* [See TUBEROSE, *a.*] 1. Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed.—2. In *bot.* consisting of or containing tubers; resembling a tuber.

**Tuberousness** (tū'bėr-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being tuberous.

**Tube-sheet** (tūb'shēt), *n.* See FLUE-PLATE.

**Tube-well** (tūb'wel), *n.* An apparatus for quickly obtaining a limited supply of water, and consisting of a cylindrical iron tube, having a sharp point of solid tempered steel, and perforated immediately above the point with many small holes. This, by means of a rammer or monkey, is driven into the earth till symptoms of water appear, when a small suction-pump is applied to the tube, and the water pumped up. By means of it water is got very quickly from small depths.

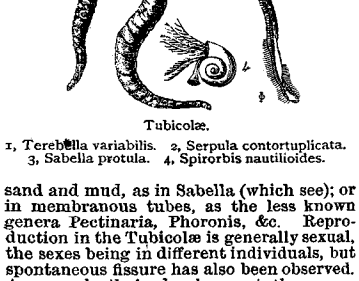
**Tub-fast** (tub'fast), *n.* A process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub for a considerable time, during which the patient had to observe strict abstinence. *Shak.*

**Tub-fish** (tub'fish), *n.* A local name for the sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*).

**Tubful** (tub'ful), *n.* A quantity sufficient to fill a tub; as much as a tub will hold.

**Tubicinate** (tū-bis'in-āt), *v.i.* [L. *tubicen*, a trumpeter, from *tuba*, a trumpet.] To blow a trumpet. [Rare.]

**Tubicolæ** (tū-bik'ō-lē), *n.pl.* [L. *tubus*, a tube, and *colo*, to inhabit, live, or dwell in.] 1. A family of spiders, which inclose themselves in a silken tube, strengthened externally by leaves or other foreign substances. It includes two genera, Dysdera and Segestria.—2. An order of annelids, comprehending those which live in calcareous tubes, composed of secretions from the animal itself, as in Serpula (which see); in tubes composed of sand and fragments of shell connected together by a glutinous secretion, as in Terebella (which see); or in a tube composed of granules of



Tubicolæ.

1, Terebella variabilis. 2, Serpula contortuplicata. 3, Sabella protula. 4, Spirorbis nautilioides.

sand and mud, as in Sabella (which see); or in membranous tubes, as the less known genera Pectinaria, Phoronis, &c. Reproduction in the Tubicolæ is generally sexual, the sexes being in different individuals, but spontaneous fissure has also been observed. As regards their development the young pass through a distinct metamorphosis.

**Tubicolar** (tū-bik'ō-lėr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tubicolæ. *H. A. Nicholson.*

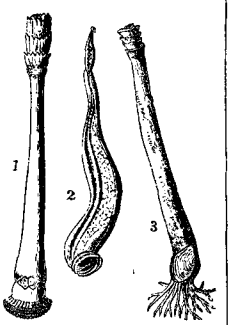
**Tubicole** (tū'bi-kōl), *n.* An annelid of the order Tubicolæ.

**Tubicolidæ** (tū-bi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See TUBICOLÆ.] A family of lamellibranchiate mollusca deriving their name from being connected when fully grown with a long calcareous tube. They burrow into coral, stone, other shells, or sand. The genera are Aspergillum, or watering-pot shell (so called from perforated disc at the lower extremity), Clavagella, and Fistulana.

**Tubicolous** (tū-bik'ō-lus), *a.* In *zool.* inhabiting a tube; tubicolar.

**Tubiform** (tū'bi-form), *a.* Having the form of a tube; tubular.

**Tubing** (tūb'ing), *n.* 1. The act of making or providing with tubes.—2. A length of tube; a series of tubes; material for tubes; as, leather *tubing*, metal *tubing*, &c.



Tubicolidæ. 1, Aspergillum vaginiferum. 2, Animal of Fistulana aggregata. 3, Clavagella coronata.

**Tubipore** (tū'bi-pōr), *n.* A member of the family Tubiporidæ, or organ-pipe coral. See TUBIPORIDÆ.

**Tubiporidæ** (tū-bi-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *tubus*, a tube, and *porus*, a pore.] The organ-pipe corals, a family of Actinozoa or corals, order Alcyonaria, comprehending those which are provided with internal ovaries, and eight pinnated tentacula, and contained in elongated cylindrical cells, which are calcareous or coriaceous, and attached by their base. They have their name from the coral consisting of a cluster of small tubes or pipes of a reddish colour, each tube being the abode of a polype.

**Tubiporite** (tū'bi-pōr-īt), *n.* The name formerly given to Syringopora.

**Tubivalve** (tū'bi-valv), *n.* An annelid of the order Tubicolidæ.

**Tub-man** (tub'man), *n.* A barrister who has a preaudience in the exchequer division of the high court, and also a particular place in court. See POSTMAN.

**Tub-preacher** (tub'prēch-ėr), *n.* [*Tub*, a kind of pulpit, and *preacher*.] A contemptuous term for a dissenting minister; hence, a ranting, ignorant preacher. *Bp. Hacket.*

**Tubster** (tub'stėr), *n.* Same as *Tub-preacher* or *Tub-thumper*. *Tom Brown.*

**Tub-thumper** (tub'thump-ėr), *n.* A violent or gesticulating preacher; one who employs violent action to give effect or appearance of earnestness to his sermons: used in derision. [Slang.]

**Tubular** (tū'bū-lėr), *a.* [From L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as, a *tubular* snout.—*Tubular boiler.* See BOILER.—*Tubular bridge.* See BRIDGE.

**Tubularia** (tū-bū-lā'ri-a), *n.* A genus of Hydrozoa, of the sub-class Hydroida, order Corynidæ or Tubularida. In this genus the hydrosome consists of clustered horny, straw-like tubes, each of which is filled with a soft, semi-fluid reddish cœnosarc, and gives exit at its distal extremity to a single bright red unretractile polypite.

**Tubularian** (tū-bū-lā'ri-an), *n.* A member of the order Tubularida.

**Tubularida** (tū-bū-lar'i-da), *n. pl.* Same as *Corynidæ*. See also TUBULARIA.

**Tubulated, Tubulate** (tū'bū-lāt-ed, tū'bū-lāt), *a.* 1. Made in the form of a small tube. 2. Furnished with a small tube.—*Tubulated retort*, a retort having a small tube furnished with a stopper, so placed above the bulb as to enable substances to be introduced into the retort without soiling the neck. A receiver with a similar tube and stopper is called a *tubulated* receiver.

**Tubulation** (tū-bū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of making hollow, as a tube, or the act of forming a tube.

**Tubulature** (tū'bū-lā-tūr), *n.* [L. *tubulus*, a little tube.] The mouth or short neck at the upper part of a tubulated retort.

**Tubule** (tū'būl), *n.* [L. *tubulus*; dim. of *tubus*, a tube.] A small pipe or fistular body. *Woodward.*

**Tubulibranchian** (tū'bū-li-brang'ki-an), *n.* A mollusc of the order Tubulibranchiata.

**Tubulibranchiata** (tū'bū-li-brang'ki-ā"ta), *n. pl.* [L. *tubulus*, a tubule, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Cuvier's name, rarely used in modern zoology, for those gasteropods of which that part of the shell in which the branchiæ (and indeed the whole animal) are lodged is a more or less regularly shaped tube, including the genera Vermetus, Magilus, and Siliquaria (which see).

**Tubulicolæ** (tū-bū-lik'o-lē), *n. pl.* Cuvier's name for an order of polyps inhabiting tubes of which the axis is traversed by the gelatinous flesh, and which are open at the summits or sides to give passage to the digestive sacs and prehensile mouths of the polyps.

**Tubulicole** (tū'bū-li-kōl), *n.* A polyp of the order Tubulicolæ.

**Tubulifloræ** (tū'bū-li-flō"rē), *n. pl.* [L. *tubulus*, a little tube, and *flos, floris*, a flower.] One of the three sub-orders into which De Candolle divided the Compositæ, including those species which have all, or at least the central, florets of each head regular and tubular. It comprises the Corymbiferæ and Cynarocephalæ of Jussieu.

**Tubuliform** (tū'bū-li-form), *a.* [L. *tubulus*, a tubule, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a small tube.

**Tubulose** (tū'bū-lōs), *a.* Resembling a tube or pipe; fistular; tubular; tubulous.

**Tubulous** (tū'bū-lus), *a.* Resembling a tube or pipe; longitudinally hollow; tubular; specifically, in *bot.* (*a*) containing small tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets; as, a *tubulous* compound flower. (*b*) Having a bell-shaped border, with five reflex segments, rising from a tube; as, a *tubulous* floret.

**Tubulure** (tū'bū-lūr), *n.* In *chem.* a short open tube at the top of a retort.

**Tubulus** (tū'bū-lus), *n.* pl. **Tubuli** (tū'bū-lī). [L.] A little tube or pipe; in *anat.* a minute duct, as the *tubuli lactiferi*, or milk ducts.

**Tuburcinia** (tū-bėr-sin'i-a), *n.* A genus of moulds. *T. scabies* is known by the name of *potato-scab*.

**Tub-wheel** (tub'whēl), *n.* A horizontal water-wheel, usually in the form of a short cylinder, with a series of floats placed radially attached to its rim, turned by the impact or percussion of one or more streams of water so directed as to strike each float as it passes.

**Tucet**† (tū'set), *n.* A steak. '*Tucets* or gobbets of condited bull's flesh.' *Jer. Taylor.* See TUCKET.

**Tuch**† (tuch), *n.* Same as *Touch*, a kind of marble.

**Tuck**† (tuk), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *estoc*, a long sword (with falling away of initial *s* as in *ticket*); Sp. *estogue*, It. *stocco;* all from G. *stock*, a stick. Comp., however, W. *twca*, a knife, *twc*, a cut or chip; Ir. *tuca*, a rapier.] A long narrow sword; a rapier. *Shak.*

**Tuck** (tuk), *n.* [From *tuck*, to draw.] 1.† A pull; a lugging. *A. Wood.*—2. A kind of net.

> The *tuck* is narrower meshed and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Rich. Carew.*

3. *Naut.* the part where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern. 4. A fold in a dress; a horizontal fold made in the skirt of a garment or dress, in order to accommodate it to the height of a growing person, or for ornamental purposes.—5. Food, especially sweet-stuff, pastry, &c. *T. Hughes.* [Slang.]

**Tuck** (tuk), *n.* [From *tucket.*] The sound produced by beating a drum; beat.

> Leslie's foot and Leven's troopers
> Marching to the *tuck* of drum. *Aytoun.*

**Tuck** (tuk), *v.t.* [Same word as L.G. *tucken*, G. *zucken*, to draw in or together, to shrug; Sw. *tocka*, to draw, to contract. Same root as E. *tug.*] 1. To thrust or press in or together; to fold in or under; to gather up; as, to *tuck* up a bed; to *tuck* up a garment; to *tuck* in the skirt of anything.

> She *tucked* up her vestments like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory. *Addison.*

2. To inclose by pushing the clothes close around; as, to *tuck* a child into a bed.

> I declare you ought to go back to your schoolroom in Virginia again; have your black nurse to *tuck* you up in bed. *Thackeray.*

3. To gobble up; to eat: usually with *in*. [Slang.]—4. To string up; to hang.

> The hangman . . . then calmly *tucked* up the criminal. *Richardson.*

5. To full, as cloth. [Local.]

**Tuck** (tuk), *v.i.* To contract; to draw together.

> An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp.*

**Tuckahoe** (tuk'a-hō), *n.* [American Indian word for bread.] A singular vegetable found in the southern seaboard states of the North American Union, growing underground, like the European truffle. It is also called *Indian bread* and *Indian loaf*. It is referred to a genus Pachyma of spurious fungi, but in all probability it is a peculiar condition of some root, though of what plant has not been properly ascertained.

**Tucker** (tuk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which tucks.—2. An ornamental frilling of lace or muslin round the top of a woman's dress and descending to cover part of the bosom.—3. A fuller. [Local.]

**Tucket** (tuk'et), *n.* [It. *toccata*, a prelude, *toccato*, a touch, from *toccare*, to touch. See TOUCH.] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. *Shak.*

**Tucket**† (tuk'et), *n.* [It. *tocchetto*, a ragout of fish or flesh, from *tocco*, a bit, a morsel; perhaps from root of *touch*.] A steak; a collop.

**Tucketsonance**† (tuk'et-sō-nans), *n.* The sound of the tucket.

Let the trumpets sound
The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount. *Shak.*

**Tuck-net** (tuk'net), *n.* A small net used to take out fish from a larger one.

**Tuck-pointing** (tuk'point-ing), *n.* Marking the joints of brickwork with a narrow parallel ridge of fine white putty.

**Tuck-shop** (tuk'shop), *n.* A shop where tuck, that is food, particularly sweet-stuffs, pastry, &c., is sold. *T. Hughes.* [Slang.]

**Tucum** (tu'kum), *n.* [The name given by the Indians of Brazil.] A species of palm (*Astrocaryum vulgare*) of great importance to the Brazilian Indians, who make cordage, bowstrings, fishing-nets, &c., from the fine durable fibre consisting of the epidermis of its unexpanded leaves. Hammocks, hats, fans, &c., are also fabricated of this thread. Where not indigenous the tree is cultivated with care. The name is also given to the fibre or thread.

**Tucu-tucu** (tu'ku-tu-ku), *n.* The *Ctenomys braziliensis*, a small rodent animal, native of South America. It is of nocturnal habits, lives almost entirely underground, forming extensive burrows near the surface, and is about the size of the common water-rat, but with fur like that of a squirrel. It receives its name in imitation of the sound it utters.

**Tudas** (tū'das), *n. pl.* Same as *Todas*.

**Tudor** (tū'dor), *a.* [W. *Tewdyr*, Theodore.] 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to an English royal line founded by Owen Tudor of Wales, who married the widowed queen of Henry V. The first of the Tudor sovereigns was Henry VI., the last Elizabeth.—2. Of, pertaining, or belonging to the Tudor style of architecture; as, a *Tudor* window or arch. 'Tudor-chimneyed bulk of mellow brickwork.' *Tennyson.*—*Tudor style*, in *arch.* a name frequently applied to the latest Gothic style in England, being the last phase of the Italian style with the Gothic. It is characterized by a flat arch, shallow mouldings, and a profusion of panelling on the walls.

Tudor Architecture, Hengrave Hall, Essex, 1538.

Perpendicular, and sometimes known as *Florid Gothic*. The period of this style is from 1400 to 1537, but the term is sometimes extended so as to include the Elizabethan period also, which brings it down to 1603. It is the result of a combination of

**Tudor-flower** (tū'dor-flou-ėr), *n.* A trefoil ornament much used in Tudor architecture. It is placed upright on a stalk, and is employed in long rows as a crest or ornamental finishing on cornices, ridges, &c.

Tudor-flower.

**Tuefall** (tū'fal), *n.* [A corruption from *to-fall*—to and *fall*.] A building with a sloping roof on one side only; a pent-house. Written more properly *To-fall*.

**Tue-iron** (tū'ī-ėrn), *n.* 1. Same as *Tuyère*. 2. *pl.* A pair of blacksmiths' tongs.

**Tuel**† (tū'el), *n.* [Lit. a pipe. See TEWEL.] The anus.

**Tuesday** (tūz'dā), *n.* [A. Sax. *Tiwesdæg*, that is, Tiw's day, the day of *Tiw*, the Northern Mars, or god of war. (See TIU.) So Icel. *týsdagr* (Sc. *tiseday*), *tyrsdagr*, Sw. *tisdag*, Dan. *tirsdag*, D. *dingsdag*, G. *dienstag*. Comp. *Thursday* = *Thor's* day.] The third day of the week.

**Tufa** (tū'fa), *n.* [It. *tufa*, Fr. *tuf*, a kind of porous stone, from L. *tophus*, tuff, tufa.] In *geol.* a term originally applied to a light porous rock composed of cemented scoriæ and ashes, but now to any porous vesicular compound. See TUFF.

**Tufaceous** (tū-fā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to tufa; consisting of tufa or tuff, or resembling it.

**Tuff** (tuf), *n.* [See TUFA.] The name originally given to a kind of volcanic rock, consisting of accumulations of scoria and ashes about the crater of a volcano, which are agglutinated together so as to make a coherent or solid mass. Sometimes tuff is composed of volcanic ashes and sand, transported and deposited by rain-water. The name is now applied to any porous vesicular compound; thus rounded fragments of greenstone, basalt, and other trap rocks, cemented into a solid mass, are termed *trap-tuff*, while a vesicular carbonate of lime, generally deposited near the sources and along the courses of calcareous springs, incrusting and incorporating twigs, moss, shells, and other objects that lie in its way, is called *calc-tuff*.

**Tuffoon** (tuf-fön'), *n.* A corruption of *Typhoon*. [Rare.]

**Tufftaffaty**,† *n.* Same as *Tuf-taffeta*.

**Tuft** (tuft), *n.* [Formerly *tuffe*, from Fr. *touffe*, a tuft, a thicket or clump of trees, with addition of a *t* (comp. *graft* and *graff*); from the Teutonic: G. *zopf*, Icel. *toppr*, a tuft of hair = E. *top*. See TOP.] 1. A collection of small flexible or soft things in a knot or bunch; as, a *tuft* of flowers; a *tuft* of feathers; a *tuft* of grass or hair. 'Edged round with moss and *tufts* of matted grass.' *Dryden.*—2. A cluster; a clump; as, a *tuft* of trees; a *tuft* of olives.

Behind the *tuft* of pines I met them. *Shak.*

3. In *bot.* a head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stock, and all forming together a dense roundish mass. The word is sometimes applied to other collections, as little bundles of leaves, hairs, and the like.—4. In English universities, a young nobleman entered a student at a university: so called from the *tuft* on the cap worn by him. 'Several young *tufts*, and others of the faster men.' *T. Hughes.* [Slang.]

**Tuft** (tuft), *v.t.* 1. To separate into tufts. 2. To adorn with or as with tufts or a tuft.

To make old bareness picturesque
And *tuft* with grass a feudal tower. *Tennyson.*

**Tuft**† (tuft), *v.i.* To grow in tufts; to form a tuft or tufts. *Holland.*

**Tuf-taffeta**,† **Tuftaffaty**† (tuf-taf'fē-ta, tuf-taf'fa-ti), *n.* A shaggy, long piled, or villous kind of silk fabric. *Donne.*

**Tufted** (tuft'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Adorned with a tuft or tufts; as, the *tufted* duck.—2. Growing in tufts or clusters. 'Tufted trees and springing corn.' *Pope.*

**Tuft-hunter** (tuft'hunt-ėr), *n.* One who covets the society of titled persons; one who is willing to submit to the insolence of the great for the sake of the supposed honour of being in their company. The term took its rise at the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where the young noblemen wear a peculiarly formed cap with a *tuft*. [Slang.]

At Eton a great deal of snobbishness was thrashed out of Lord Buckram, and he was birched with perfect impartiality. Even there, however, a select band of sucking *tuft-hunters* followed him. *Thackeray.*

**Tuft-hunting** (tuft'hunt-ing), *n.* The practice of a tuft-hunter.

**Tufty** (tuf'ti), *a.* 1. Abounding with tufts. 'The *tufty* frith and . . . mossy fell.' *Drayton.*—2. Growing in tufts. 'Tufty daisies.' *W. Browne.*

**Tug** (tug), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tugged*; ppr. *tugging*. [A. Sax. *teôhan*, *teón*, to tug or pull; pret. pl. *tugon*, pp. *togen*; Icel. *toga*, *tjúga*, to draw; G. *zug*, a pull, from stem of *ziehen*, to draw; Goth. *tiuhan*, to draw. Akin *tow*, *tuck*, L. *duco*. See DUKE.] 1. To pull or draw with great effort or with a violent strain; to haul with great labour or force. 'There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar.' *Roscommon.*—2. To pull; to pluck.

To ease the pain,
His *tugg'd* ears suffer'd with a strain. *Hudibras.*

3. To drag by means of a steam-tug; as, the vessel had to be *tugged* into port.

**Tug** (tug), *v.i.* 1. To pull with great effort; as, to *tug* at the oar.

We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream. *Addison.*

2. To labour; to strive; to struggle. 'As one that grasp and *tugged* for life, and was by strength subdued.' *Shak.*

**Tug** (tug), *n.* 1. A pull with the utmost effort.

At the *tug* he falls—
Vast ruins come along. *Dryden.*

Hence—2. A supreme effort; the severest strain or struggle.

When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the *tug* of war. *Lee.*

3. A sort of carriage, used in some parts of England for conveying bavins or faggots and other things.—4. A tug-boat.—5. A chain, strong rope, or leather strap used as a trace.—6. In *mining*, an iron hoop to which a tackle is affixed.—*To hold tug*,† to stand severe handling or hard work.—*To hold one tug*,† to keep one busily employed; to keep one in work.

This was work enough for a curious and critical antiquary that would *hold him tugg* for a whole yeare. *Life of A. Wood.*

**Tug-boat** (tug'bōt), *n.* A strongly built steam-boat, used for dragging sailing and other vessels. Such a boat is also sometimes called a *Steam-tug*.

**Tugger** (tug'ėr), *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

**Tuggingly** (tug'ing-li), *adv.* With laborious pulling.

**Tug-iron** (tug'ī-ėrn), *n.* The iron on the shaft of a wagon, to which the traces are attached. [United States.]

**Tuille, Tuillette** (twil, twil-et'), *n.* [Fr. *tuile*, from L. *tegula*, a tile.] In *milit. antiq.* one of the guard plates appended to the tasses, to which they were frequently fastened by straps. They hung down and covered the upper part of the thigh, and were first introduced during the reign of Henry V.

**Tuilyie, Tuilzie** (tūl'ye), *n.* [See TOOLYE.] A broil; a quarrel; a skirmish. [Scotch.]

He said that Callum Beg . . . and your honour were killed that same night in the *tuilyie*. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Tuition** (tū-i'shon), *n.* [L. *tuitio*, *tuitionis*, guardianship, from *tueor*, *tuitus*, to see, to look to.] 1.† Guardianship; superintending care or keeping generally.

Afterwards turning his speech to his wife and his son, he commended them both with his kingdom to the *tuition* of the Venetians. *Knolles.*

2.† The particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.—3. Instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning.

Whatever classical instruction Sir Joshua received was under the *tuition* of his father. *Malone.*

**Tuitionary** (tū-i'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

**Tula** (tö'la), *n.* [Hind.] A native cooking-place in India. 'A plain . . . charred by camp-fires, and ragged with *tulas* or native cooking-places.' *Russell.*

**Tula-metal** (tö'la-met-al), *n.* [From *Tula*, the Russian town where it is extensively made.] An alloy of silver, with small pro-

portions of lead and copper, forming the base of the celebrated Russian snuff-boxes popularly called platinum boxes.

**Tulchan, Tulchin** (tul'ch'an, tul'ch'in), *n.* [Comp. Sc. *tulchan, tulchet,* an ill made up bundle; Gael. and Ir. *tulach,* a heap.] A calf's skin stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow, to make her give her milk: used formerly in Scotland.—*Tulchan bishops,* a name derisively applied to the persons appointed as titular bishops to the Scottish sees immediately after the Reformation, in whose names the revenues of the sees were drawn by the lay barons who had impropriated them. [Scotch.]

**Tule** (tō'lā), *n.* [Sp.] A large club-rush or sedge, *Scirpus validus,* nat. order Cyperaceæ, which grows to a great height, and covers large tracts of marshy land in some parts of California.

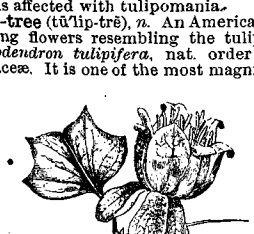
**Tulip** (tū'lip), *n.* [Fr. *tulipe,* from Sp. *tulipa, tulipan,* It. *tulipano,* a tulip, from Turk. *tolipend,* a name given to the flower on account of its resemblance to a turban. See TURBAN.] A genus of plants (Tulipa), nat. order Liliaceæ. The species are herbaceous plants, developed from a bulb, inhabiting the warmer parts of Europe and Asia Minor, and are much cultivated for the beauty of the flowers. About forty species have been described, of which the most noted is the common garden tulip (*T. gesneriana*), a native of the Levant, and introduced into England about 1577. Upwards of 1000 varieties of this plant have been enumerated, and these varieties have been divided into four families, viz. *bizarres* (characterized by a yellow ground marked with purple or scarlet), *byblœmens* (a white ground variegated with violet or purple of various shades), *roses* (a white ground, marked with rose, scarlet, or crimson), and *selfs* (a white or yellow ground without any marks). Several other species are cultivated. The wild tulip (*T. sylvestris*) is a doubtful native of Britain, and grows in chalk pits and quarries. It has yellow flowers, and blooms in April and May. The sweet-scented tulip or Van Thol tulip (*T. suaveolens*), although far inferior as a flower to the common or garden tulip, is much prized for its fragrance, and for appearing more early in the season. It is much grown in pots in windows.

**Tulipist** (tū'lip-ist), *n.* A cultivator of tulips.

**Tulipomania** (tū'lip-ō-mā''ni-a), *n.* [*Tulip,* and L. *mania,* madness. Beckman says the word was coined by Menage.] A violent passion for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips. This species of mania began to exhibit itself in Holland about the year 1634, when it seemed to seize on all classes like an epidemic, leading to disasters such as result from great financial catastrophes. Tulip-marts were established in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Leyden, and other towns, where roots were sold and resold as stocks on the exchange. A single root of *Semper Augustus* was thought cheap at 5500 florins, and on one occasion 12 acres of building lots was offered for a single root of this species at Haarlem. The mania raged for several years till the government found it necessary to interfere. Dutch floriculturists still hold the tulip in especial esteem.

**Tulipomaniac** (tū'lip-ō-mā''ni-ak), *n.* One who is affected with tulipomania.

**Tulip-tree** (tū'lip-trē), *n.* An American tree bearing flowers resembling the tulip, the *Liriodendron tulipifera,* nat. order Magnoliaceæ. It is one of the most magnificent



Flower of Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

of the forest trees in the temperate parts of North America. Throughout the States it is generally known by the name of poplar, white wood, or canoe-wood. It attains a height of from 80 to 140 feet, the trunk being from 3 to 8 or 9 feet in diameter. The wood is light, compact, and fine-grained, and is employed for various useful purposes, such as the interior work of houses, coach-panels, door-panels, wainscots, mouldings of chimney-pieces, bedsteads, trunks, &c. The Indians of the Middle and Western States prefer this tree for their canoes. The bark, especially of the roots, has an aromatic smell and bitter taste, and has been used in medicine as a tonic and febrifuge. In this country the tulip-tree is cultivated as an ornamental tree. See LIRIODENDRON.

**Tulip-wood** (tū'lip-wụd), *n.* See PHYSOCALYMMA.

**Tulle** (tụl), *n.* A kind of thin, open net, silk fabric, originally manufactured at *Tulle* in France, in narrow strips, and much used in female head-dresses, collars, &c.

**Tulle,† Tull,†** *v.t.* [See TOLE.] To allure; to entice. *Chaucer.*

**Tullian** (tul'li-an), *a.* [From Marcus *Tullius* Cicero, the great Roman orator.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Tully or Cicero; Ciceronian.

**Tulwar** (tul'war), *n.* [Hind.] The East Indian sabre.

The wounds, many of them very serious and severe, were inflicted by the sabre or native *tulwar.*
*W. H. Russell.*

**Tumbeki** (tụm'bek-i), *n.* See TOUMBEKI.

**Tumble** (tum'bl), *v.i.* [Directly from the Scandinavian: Dan. *tumle,* Sw. *tumla,* to tumble, to toss, to reel, freq. forms allied to A. Sax. *tumbian,* to dance, which gives rise to meaning 3; allied also to D. *tuimelen,* to tumble, G. *taumeln,* to reel, to stagger. The word has passed from the Germanic into the Romance languages, hence Fr. *tomber,* to fall. See TUMBREL.] 1. To roll about by turning one way and the other; to toss; to roll; to pitch about; as, a person in pain *tumbles* and tosses; waves *tumble.* 'Hedgehogs which lie *tumbling* in my barefoot way.' *Shak.*—2. To lose footing or support and fall to the ground; to come down suddenly and violently; to be precipitated; as, to *tumble* from a scaffold. 'To stand or walk, to rise or *tumble.*' *Prior.*

And here had fall'n a great part of a tower
Whole, like a crag that *tumbles* from the cliff.
*Tennyson.*

3. To play mountebank tricks, by various librations, movements, and contortions of the body.—*To tumble in, to tumble home,* said of a ship's sides when they incline in above the extreme breadth.—*To tumble to,* to understand; to comprehend. [Slang.]

To other ears than mine the closing remark would have appeared impertinent; but I '*tumbled to*' it immediately. *Mayhew.*

**Tumble** (tum'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tumbled;* ppr. *tumbling.* 1. To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching: often with *over;* as, to *tumble over* books or papers; to *tumble over* clothes. '*Tumbling* it *over* and *over* in his thoughts.' *Bacon.*

They *tumble* all their little quivers *o'er*
To choose propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To disturb; to disorder; to rumple; as, to *tumble* a bed.—3. To throw by chance or violence.

I learnt more from her in a flash
Than if my brainpan were an empty hull,
And every Muse *tumbled* a science in. *Tennyson.*

4. To throw down; to overturn or overthrow; to cast to the ground; to precipitate. 'To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself.' *Shak.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain
His friend to free, was *tumbled* on the plain.
*Dryden.*

—*To tumble in,* in *carp.* to fit, as a piece of timber, into other work.

**Tumble** (tum'bl), *n.* A fall; a rolling over.

A country fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Tumble-bug, Tumble-dung** (tum'bl-bug, tum'bl-dung), *n.* A species of dung-beetle, the *Coprobius volvens,* common in the United States, which rolls about balls of dung containing its eggs.

**Tumble-down** (tum'bl-doun), *a.* In a falling state; ruinous. 'Slovenly *tumble-down* cottages of villanous aspect.' *Lord Lytton.* [Colloq.]

**Tumble-home** (tum'bl-hōm), *n.* *Naut.* the part of a ship which falls inward above the extreme breadth.

**Tumbler** (tum'blėr), *n.* 1. One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank, such as turning summersaults, walking on the hands, and the like.

What incredible and astonishing actions do we find rope-dancers and *tumblers* bring their bodies to.
*Locke.*

2. A large drinking glass of a cylindrical form, or of the form of the frustum of an inverted cone: so called because formerly, from its base ending in a point, it could not be set down till completely empty of liquor; also, the contents of such a glass.

The room was fragrant with the smell of punch, a *tumbler* of which grateful compound stood upon a small round table. *Dickens.*

3. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from his practice of tumbling or turning over in flight. It is a short-bodied pigeon, of a plain colour, black, blue, or white.—4. A sort of dog, so called from his practice of tumbling before he attacks his prey. This kind of dog was formerly employed for catching rabbits.—5. A sort of spring-latch in a lock which detains the bolt so as to prevent its motion, until a key lifts it and sets the bolt at liberty.—6. A tumbrel. *Sir W. Scott.*—7. One of the religious sect known as Tunkers (which see).

**Tumblerful** (tum'blėr-fụl), *n.* A quantity sufficient to fill a tumbler; as much as a tumbler can contain.

**Tumbling-bay** (tum'bling-bā), *n.* An overfall or weir in a canal.

**Tumbling-net** (tum'bling-net), *n.* See TRAMMEL-NET.

**Tumbrel, Tumbril** (tum'brel, tum'bril), *n.* [O.Fr. *tomberel,* Fr. *tombereau,* a dung-cart, from *tomber,* to fall, from the body of the cart being capable of being turned up and the contents tumbled out without unyoking. See TUMBLE.] 1. A ducking stool formerly used for the punishment of scolding women. See DUCKING-STOOL.—2. A dung-cart; a sort of low carriage with two wheels occasionally used by farmers for the most ordinary purposes.

My corps is in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclosed with dung.
*Dryden.*

3. A covered cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, and the like.—4. A sort of circular cage or crib, made of osiers or twigs, used in some parts of England for feeding sheep in the winter.

**Tumefaction** (tū-mē-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *tumefacio,* to make tumid. See TUMID.] The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumour; a tumour; a swelling. '*Tumefactions* in the whole body or parts.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Tumefy** (tū'mē-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tumefied;* ppr. *tumefying.* [Fr. *tuméfier,* from L. *tumefacio—tumeo,* to swell, and *facio,* to make.] To swell or cause to swell or be tumid. 'To swell, *tumefy,* stiffen, not the diction only, but the tenor of the thought.' *De Quincey.*

**Tumefy** (tū'mē-fī), *v.i.* To swell; to rise in a tumour.

**Tumescence** (tū-mes'ens), *n.* The state of growing tumid; tumefaction.

**Tumid** (tū'mid), *a.* [L. *tumidus,* from *tumeo,* to swell, from root *tu,* producing also *tumulus, tumultus, tumor, tuber,* &c., whence E. *tumult, tumour,* &c. Akin *tomb.*] 1. Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; as, a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.—2. Protuberant; rising above the level. 'So high as heaved the *tumid* hills.' *Milton.*—3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; puffy; bombastic; falsely sublime; as, a *tumid* expression; a *tumid* style.

Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here,
To turgid ode and *tumid* stanza dear? *Byron.*

**Tumidity** (tū-mid'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being tumid; a swelled state.

**Tumidly** (tū'mid-li), *adv.* In a tumid manner or form.

**Tumidness** (tū'mid-nes), *n.* A swelling or swelled state; tumidity.

**Tummals** (tum'alz), *n.* [Probably a corruption of L. *tumulus,* a mound, a heap.] In *mining,* a heap, as of waste.

**Tumor** (tū'mor), *n.* See TUMOUR.

**Tumorous†** (tū'mor-us), *a.* 1. Swelling; protuberant. *Sir H. Wotton.*—2. Vainly pompous; bombastic, as language or style; fustian; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these styles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous,* speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Jonson.*

**Tumour** (tū'mor), *n.* [L. *tumor,* from *tumeo,* to swell. See TUMID.] 1. In *surg.* in its widest sense, a morbid enlargement or swelling of any part of the body or of any kind; more strictly, however, it implies a permanent swelling occasioned by a new

growth, and not a mere enlargement of a natural part, which is called hypertrophy. Tumours may be divided into three well-defined classes: (*a*) *simple, solid, benign,* or *innocent tumours,* the substance of which has anatomical resemblance to some tissues of the body; they gradually increase in size, and generally only produce inconvenience from the great bulk they sometimes attain; a complete cure may be effected by simple excision. (*b*) *Malignant* or *cancerous tumours,* which bear no resemblance in substance to normal tissue; they are exceedingly liable to ulceration, they invade all the textures of the part in which they occur, affecting the mass of the blood, and terminate fatally; when excised they are apt to recur in remote parts of the body. (*c*) *Semi-malignant tumours,* which closely resemble in structure the part in which they are seated; they may recur after excision, or may gradually spread to all the neighbouring tissues, and ultimately cause death by ulceration; but they do not affect the lymphatic system nor reappear in remote parts of the body after excision. Innocent tumours are often named from the tissues in which they occur, as *adipose* or *fatty tumours, fibrous tumours, cartilaginous tumours, bony tumours,* and the like. Of the malignant class cancer is a well-known example. See CANCER.—2. A swell or rise, as of water. [Rare.]

One *tumour* drown'd another, billows strove
To outswell ambition, water air outdrove.
*B. Jonson.*

3. Affected pomp; bombast in language; swelling words or expressions; false magnificence or sublimity. [Rare.]

Better, however, to be a flippant, than, by a revolting form of *tumour* and perplexity, to lead men into habits of intellect such as result from the modern vice of English style. *De Quincey.*

**Tumoured** (tū'mord), *a.* Distended; swelled. *Junius.* [Rare.]

**Tump** (tump), *n.* [W. *twmp,* a round mass, a hillock. Akin L. *tumulus,* a heap, E. *tomb.* See TUMID.] A little hillock.

Every bush and *tump* and hillock quite knows how to look. *George Eliot.*

**Tump** (tump), *v.t.* In *hort.* to form a mass of earth or a hillock round, as round a plant; as, to *tump* teasel.

**Tump** (tump), *v.t.* [Probably Indian.] To draw a deer or other animal home after it has been killed. [United States.]

**Tump-line** (tump'lin), *n.* A strap placed across the forehead to assist a man carrying a pack on his back. [United States.]

**Tum-tum** (tum'tum), *n.* A favourite dish in the West Indies, made by beating the boiled plantain quite soft in a wooden mortar. It is eaten like a potato-pudding, or made into round cakes and fried.

**Tumular** (tū'mū-lėr), *a.* Same as *Tumulary. Pinkerton.*

**Tumulary** (tū'mū-la-ri), *a.* [L. *tumulus,* a heap. See TUMID.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock. 'The sea . . . bounded by red *tumulary* cliffs.' *W. H. Russell.*

**Tumulate** (tū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *tumulo, tumulatum,* to cover with a mound, to bury, from *tumulus,* a mound. See TUMID.] To cover with a mound; to bury.

**Tumulate** (tū'mū-lāt), *v.i.* To swell.

His heart begins to rise, and his passions to *tumulate* and ferment into a storm. *Wilkins.*

**Tumulosity** (tū-mū-los'i-ti), *n.* The state of being tumulous. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

**Tumulous, Tumulose** (tū'mū-lus, tū'mū-lōs), *a.* [L. *tumulosus,* from *tumulus,* a mound.] Full of mounds or hills. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

**Tumult** (tū'mult), *n.* [L. *tumultus,* from *tumeo,* to swell. See TUMID.] 1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices; an uproar.

What meaneth the noise of this *tumult?*
1 Sam. iv. 14.

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; as, the *tumult* of the elements. *Addison.*—3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion; as, the *tumult* of the spirits or passions.—SYN. Uproar, ferment, disturbance, turbulence, disorder, confusion, noise, bluster, hubbub, bustle, stir, brawl, riot.

**Tumult**† (tū'mult), *v.i.* To make a tumult, to be in great commotion.

They who attended them without, *tumulting* at the death of their masters, were beaten back. *Milton.*

**Tumulter**† (tū'mult-ėr), *n.* One who raises or takes part in a tumult.

Afterwards he severely punished the *tumulters. Milton.*

**Tumultuarily** (tū-mul'tū-a-ri-li), *adv.* In a tumultuary or disorderly manner. *Abp. Sandys.*

**Tumultuariness** (tū-mul'tū-a-ri-nes), *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult.

The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *Eikon Basilike.*

**Tumultuary** (tū-mul'tū-a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *tumultuaire,* L. *tumultuarius,* from L. *tumultus.* See TUMULT.] 1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; as, a *tumultuary* conflict. 'A *tumultuary* attack of the Celtic peasants.' *Macaulay.*

Then, according to circumstances, came sudden flight or *tumultuary* skirmish. *De Quincey.*

2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

**Tumultuate**† (tū-mul'tū-āt), *v.i.* [L. *tumultuor, tumultuatus,* from *tumultus.* See TUMULT.] To make a tumult.

Like an opposed torrent, it *tumultuates,* grows higher and higher. *South.*

**Tumultuation** (tū-mul'tū-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *tumultuatio.* See TUMULTUATE.] Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement; as, the *tumultuation* of the parts of a fluid.

**Tumultuous** (tū-mul'tū-us), *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux,* L. *tumultuosus,* from *tumultus.* See TUMULT.] 1. Full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; conducted with tumult; disorderly; as, a *tumultuous* conflict or retreat. 2. Conducted with or characterized by uproar, noise, confusion, or the like; as, a *tumultuous* assembly.—3. Agitated; disturbed, as by passion or the like.

His dire attempt, which nigh the birth,
Now rolling boils in his *tumultuous* breast.
*Milton.*

4. Turbulent; violent.

Furiously running in upon him, with *tumultuous* speech he raught from his head his rich cap of sables. *Knolles.*

SYN. Noisy, confused, turbulent, violent, agitated, disturbed, boisterous, riotous, disorderly, irregular.

**Tumultuously** (tū-mul'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a tumultuous manner; with turbulence; by a disorderly multitude. *Tennyson.*

**Tumultuousness** (tū-mul'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.

Keep down this boiling and *tumultuousness* of the soul. *Hammond.*

**Tumulus** (tū'mū-lus), *n.* pl. **Tumuli** (tū'mū-lī). [L., a hillock, from *tumeo,* to swell. See TUMID.] A barrow, or artificial burial mound of earth. See BARROW.

**Tun** (tun), *n.* [A. Sax. *tunne,* a large vessel, a butt; Icel. Sw. and O.H.G. *tunna,* L.G. *tunne,* D. *ton,* G. *tonne*—cask, tun. The word seems to have passed from the Teutonic into the Romance and Celtic tongues: Fr. *tonne* (with the derivative forms *tonneau,* Sp. and Pg. *tonel*), Ir. and Gael. *tunna, tonna,* W. *tynell.* The German forms themselves are probably foreign, and L. *tina,* a wine-vessel, has been suggested as the origin of all, but with no great probability. *Ton* is the same word. *Tunnel* is a derivative.] 1. A name originally applied to all large casks or similar vessels for containing liquids or the like. Hence—2. A certain measure or quantity such as would be contained in this vessel, as the old English *tun* of wine, which contained 4 hogsheads, or 252 gallons, but in Britain all higher measures than the gallon are no longer legal.—3.† The ton weight of 2240 lbs. As the liquid tun would weigh a little over 2000 lbs. it is probable the weight was taken from the measure of capacity.—4. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of 40 solid feet if round, or 54 feet if square.—5. Proverbially, a large quantity. 'Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast.' *Shak.*—6. A molluscous shell, belonging to the various species of the genus Dolium.

**Tun** (tun), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tunned;* ppr. *tunning.* To put into casks.

The same juice *tunned* up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle.*

**Tunable** (tūn'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious.—2. Harmonious; musical; tuneful. 'And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song.' *Milton.*

**Tunableness** (tūn'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tunable; harmony; melodiousness. 'The *tunableness* and chiming of verse.' *Swift.*

**Tunably** (tūn'a-bli), *adv.* In a tunable manner; harmoniously; musically. 'Nor sing *tunably.*' *Skelton.*

**Tun-bellied** (tun'bel-lid), *a.* Having a large protuberant belly; resembling a tun in appearance.

**Tun-belly** (tun'bel-li), *n.* A large protuberant belly, having the appearance of a tun. 'A double chin and a *tun-belly.*' *Tom Brown.*

**Tun-dish**† (tun'dish), *n.* A funnel. 'Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish.*' *Shak.*

**Tundra** (tun'dra), *n.* A term applied to the immense stretches of flat, boggy country, extending through the northern part of Siberia and part of Russia, where vegetation takes an arctic character. They are frozen the greater part of the year.

**Tune** (tūn), *n.* [A form of *tone.* See TONE.] 1. A sound; a tone. 'Nor are my ears with thy tongue's *tune* delighted.' *Shak.*—2. A rhythmical, melodious succession or series of musical tones produced by one voice or instrument, or by several voices or instruments in unison; an air; a melody. The term, however, is sometimes used to include both the air and the combined parts (as alto, tenor, bass) with which it is harmonized.

*Tunes* and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes,* doleful *tunes,* solemn *tunes.* *Bacon.*

3. Correct intonation in singing or playing; the condition or quality of producing or being able to produce tones in unison, harmony, or due relation with others; the normal adjustment of the parts of a musical instrument so as to produce its tones in correct key-relationship, or in harmony or concert with other instruments. 'Like sweet bells jangled, out of *tune* and harsh.' *Shak.*

Strange! that a harp of thousand strings
Should keep in *tune* so long. *Watts.*

4. Frame of mind; mood; temper, especially temper for the time being; as, not to be in the proper *tune;* his *tune* was now changed; hence, to be *in tune,* to be in the right disposition, fit temper or humour.

The poor distressed Lear's i' the town
Who sometime, in his better *tune,* remembers
What we are come about. *Shak.*

A child will learn three times as fast when he is *in tune,* as he will when he is dragged to his task. *Locke.*

5. In *phren.* one of the perceptive faculties. Its organ is situated above the external angle of the orbit of the eye, as high as the middle of the forehead on each side of the temporal ridge. This faculty gives the perception of melody or harmony. See PHRENOLOGY.—*To the tune of,* to the sum or amount of. [Colloq.]

We had been robbed *to the tune of* about four hundred pounds. *Marryat.*

**Tune** (tūn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tuned;* ppr. *tuning.* 1. To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to cause to be in tune; as, to *tune* a piano; to *tune* a violin.

*Tune* your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound! *Dryden.*

2. To sing with melody or harmony.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow
Melodious murmurs, warbling, *tune* his praise.
*Milton.*

3. To give a special tone or character to; to attune.

For now to sorrow I must *tune* my song. *Milton.*

4. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect.

Especially he hath incurred the everlasting displeasure of the king, who had even *tuned* his bounty to sing happiness to him. *Shak.*

**Tune** (tūn), *v.i.* 1. To form melodious or accordant sounds.

Whilst *tuning* to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

2. To utter inarticulate musical sounds with the voice; to sing without using words; to hum a tune. [Rare.]

**Tuneful** (tūn'fụl), *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical; as, *tuneful* notes; *tuneful* birds. 'His *tuneful* tongue.' *Pope.*

**Tunefully** (tūn'fụl-li), *adv.* In a tuneful manner; harmoniously; musically. 'The praises of God, *tunefully* performed.' *Atterbury.*

**Tunefulness** (tūn'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tuneful.

**Tuneless** (tūn'les), *a.* 1. Unmusical; unharmonious.

How often have I led thy sportive choir,
With *tuneless* pipe, beside the murmuring Loire!
*Goldsmith.*

2. Not employed in making music; as, a *tuneless* harp. *Spenser.*—3. Not expressed rhythmically or musically; unexpressed; silent; without voice or utterance.

On thy voiceless shore
The heroic lay is *tuneless* now—
The heroic bosom beats no more! *Byron.*

**Tuner** (tūn'ėr), *n.* One who tunes; specifically, one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

**Tung-oil** (tung'oil), *n.* A valuable wood oil, expressed in China from the seeds of *Elæococca oleifera*, which is much used for painting boats, furniture, &c.

**Tungstate** (tung'stāt), *n.* A salt of tungstic acid; as, *tungstate* of lime.

**Tungsten** (tung'sten), *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone, heavy stone, or ponderous ore, so named from the density of its ores.] 1. At. wt. 184. Sym. W. A metal discovered by D'Elhuyart in 1781. It has a grayish white colour, and considerable lustre. It is brittle, nearly as hard as steel, and less fusible than manganese. Its specific gravity varies from 17·5 to 18·5. When heated to redness in the open air it takes fire, and is converted into *tungstic oxide* ($WO_3$), and it undergoes the same change by the action of hydrochloric acid. Digested with a concentrated solution of pure potash, it is dissolved with disengagement of hydrogen gas, and tungstate of potash is generated. The ores of this metal are the native tungstate of lime, and the tungstate of iron and manganese, which latter is also known by the name of wolfram, and the same name is also given to the metal. Tungsten may be procured in the metallic state by exposing tungstic oxide to the action of charcoal or dry hydrogen gas at a red heat, but an exceedingly intense heat is required for fusing the metal. 2. An obsolete name for the native tungstate of lime.

**Tungstenic** (tung-sten'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or procured from tungsten; tungstic.

**Tungstic** (tung'stik), *a.* Of or pertaining to or obtained from tungsten; as, *tungstic acid*, an acid obtained by precipitating a solution of tungstic oxide in an alkali by addition of acid. It has the composition $H_2WO_4$; it is dibasic.

**Tunguslc** (tun-gus'ik), *a.* A term applied to a group of Turanian tongues spoken by tribes in the north-east of Asia. The most prominent dialect is the Manchu, spoken by the tribes who conquered China in 1644.

**Tunhoof** (tun'höf), *n.* Ground-ivy; alehoof.

**Tunic** (tū'nik), *n.* [L. *tunica*, a tunic, from the root *tan*, to stretch, whence also E. *thin* (which see).] 1. A very ancient form of garment in constant use among the Greeks (see CHITON), and ultimately adopted by the Romans. Among the Romans the tunic was an under garment worn by both sexes (under the *toga* and the *palla*), and was fastened by a girdle or belt about the waist. The tunic was at first worn without sleeves. The senators had a broad stripe of purple (called *latus clavus*) sewed on the breast of their tunic, and the equites had a narrow stripe (called *angustus clavus*) on the breast. Hence the terms *laticlavii* and *angusticlavii* applied to persons of these orders.—2. A somewhat similar garment formerly worn in this country and elsewhere; at the present day a loose garment worn by women and boys drawn in at the waist and reaching not far below it.—3. In *eccles.* a dress worn by the subdeacon, made originally of linen, reaching to the feet, and then of an inferior silk, and narrower than the dalmatic of the deacon, with shorter and tighter sleeves. See DALMATICA.—4. A military surcoat; the garment worn by a knight over his armour. 5. In *anat.* a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ; as, the *tunics* or coats of the eye; the *tunics* of the stomach, &c.—6. A natural covering; an integument; as, (*a*) in *zool.* one of the layers which form the covering of a tunicary. See TUNICATA. (*b*) In *bot.* any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis; the skin of a seed; also, the peridium of certain fungals.

**Tunicary** (tū'ni-ka-ri), *n.* One of the Tunicata (which see).

**Tunicata** (tū-ni-kā'ta), *n. pl.* An order of molluscoida or lower mollusca, which are enveloped in a coriaceous tunic or mantle, provided with two orifices, the one branchial, and the other anal, and covering beneath it a second tunic, which adheres to the outer one at the orifices; the ascidians. These animals are popularly named *sea squirts*, and are found either solitary or in groups, fixed or floating, and sometimes joined together in a common mass. See ASCIDIA.

**Tunicate, Tunicated** (tū'ni-kāt, tū'ni-kāted), *a.* 1. In *bot.* covered with a tunic or membranes; coated.—*A tunicated bulb*, one composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion.—2. Enveloped in a tunic or mantle; belonging to the Tunicata; as, the *tunicate* molluscs.

**Tunicle** (tū'ni-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *tunic.*] 1. A small and delicate natural covering; a fine integument. 'The *tunicles* that make the ball or apple of the eye.' *Holland.*—2. *Eccles.* same as *Tunic*, 2. When used in the plural it signifies the vestments, including dalmatic and tunic, worn by the deacon when reading the epistle.

**Tuning** (tūn'ing), *n.* The art or operation of adjusting a musical instrument so that the various sounds may be all at due intervals, and the scale of the instrument brought into as correct a state as possible. For the tuning of fixed-toned instruments see TEMPERAMENT.

**Tuning-fork** (tūn'ing-fork), *n.* A steel instrument with two prongs, designed when set in vibration to give a musical sound of a certain fixed pitch. The ordinary tuning-fork sounds only one note—usually the middle or tenor C in this country, and A in Germany; but some are made with a slider on each prong, which, according as it is moved up or down, regulates the pitch of the note produced.

**Tuning-hammer** (tūn'ing-ham-mėr), *n.* An instrument used by pianoforte tuners; it has two heads on the handle and so resembles a hammer.

**Tuning-key** (tūn'ing-kē), *n.* A kind of wrench used for imparting the proper tension to the strings of pianofortes, &c.

**Tunisian** (tū-nis'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Tunis*.

**Tunisian** (tū-nis'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Tunis* or its inhabitants.

**Tunker** (tung'kėr), *n.* [G. *tunken*, to dip.] One of a religious sect in America which was founded by Conrad Peysel, a German, in 1724, and which takes its name from the mode of baptizing converts by plunging them three times into the water. They reject infant baptism; use great plainness of dress and language; refuse to take oaths or to fight; and anoint the sick with oil in order to their recovery, depending upon this unction and prayer, and rejecting the use of medicine. Every brother is allowed to speak in the congregation, and their best speaker is usually ordained to be their preacher. Also called *Dipper*, *Dunker*, and *Tumbler*.

**Tunnage** (tun'āj). See TONNAGE.

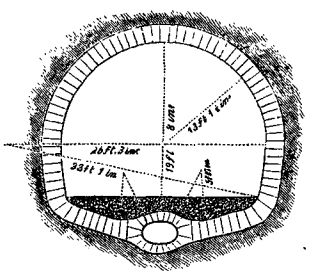
**Tunnel** (tun'el), *n.* [In sense 1 probably directly from *tun*, from being used to fill tuns or casks; comp. *tun-dish*. In sense 3 from Fr. *tonnelle*, a round-topped arbour, an alley with arched top, from *tonne*, a cask, also an arbour, from its form and structure. (See TUN.) Sense 2 may be from sense 1, comp. *funnel*.] 1. A vessel with a wide opening at one end and a narrow one at the other, by which liquids are poured into casks, bottles, and the like; a funnel.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

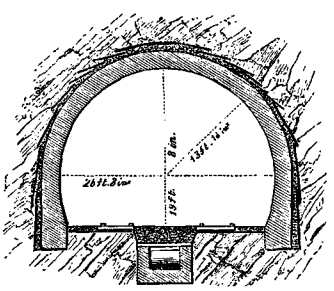
2. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; a funnel.

And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoak forth threw. *Spenser.*

3. In *engin.* a subterranean passage cut through a hill, a rock, or any eminence, or under a river, a town, &c., to carry a canal, a road, or a railway in an advantageous course. In the construction of canals and railways tunnels are frequently had recourse to in order to preserve the desired level, and for various other local causes. Tunnels when not pierced through solid rock have usually an arched roof and are lined with brickwork or masonry. The sectional form of the passage is various. The cuts show two sections of the St. Gothard tunnel, which connects the railway systems of Switzerland and Germany with that of Italy, and has the great length of fully 9¼ miles. The one section shows how in some parts the tunnel requires to be strengthened with an arching of masonry all round to resist pressure upwards as well as downwards; the other shows the internal masonry in its more common form.—4. In *mining*, a level passage driven across the measures, or at right angles to the veins which *its* object is to reach; and thus distinguished from the *drift* or *gangway* which is led along the vein when reached by the tunnel. *Goodrich.*—5. A tunnel-net (which see).



St. Gothard Tunnel. Section showing construction in soft strata.



St. Gothard Tunnel. Section near entrance on Italian side.

**Tunnel** (tun'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tunnelled*; ppr. *tunnelling*. 1. To form or cut a tunnel through or under; as, to *tunnel* the English Channel.—2. To form like a tunnel; to hollow out in length.

Some foreign birds not only plat and weave the fibrous parts of vegetables together, and curiously *tunnel* them and commodiously form them into nests, but also artificially suspend them on the tender twigs of trees. *Derham.*

3. To catch in a net called a tunnel-net.

**Tunnel-head** (tun'el-hed), *n.* The cylindrical chimney or mouth of a blast-furnace.

**Tunnel-net** (tun'el-net), *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.

**Tunnel-pit, Tunnel-shaft** (tun'el-pit, tun'el-shaft), *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to meet a tunnel at a point between its ends.

**Tunny** (tun'i), *n.* [It. *tonno*; Fr. *thon*; L. *thynnus*, from Gr. *thynnos*, a tunny, from *thynō*, to dart along. The English form may be directly from the Italian, modified to give it an English look.] A fish of the genus Thynnus and family Scomberidæ, the *T. vulgaris*, closely allied to the mackerel.

Tunny (*Thynnus vulgaris*).

These fish live in shoals in almost all the seas of the warmer and temperate parts of the earth. They are taken in immense quantities on the Mediterranean coasts, where the fishing is chiefly carried on. The flesh, which somewhat resembles veal, is delicate, and has been in request from time immemorial. The common tunny attains a length of from 4 feet to even 20 feet, and sometimes exceeds half a ton in weight. Its colour is

a dark blue on the upper parts, and silvery-white below. It has occasionally been found in the British seas. The American tunny (*T. secundo-dorsalis*) is found on the American coast from New York to Nova Scotia. It attains a length sometimes of 12 feet, and yields often 20 gallons of oil. Its flesh is esteemed excellent. The albacore (*T. pacificus*) and the bonito (which see) are allied species.

**Tup** (tup), *n.* [O.E. *tuppe*, also *tip*, so called perhaps from the tendency of the animal to butt with its head. Comp. L.G. *tuppen, toppen*, to push, to butt, so that it may be akin to E. *top*.] A ram.

**Tup** (tup), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *tupped;* ppr. *tupping.* 1. To butt, as a ram. [Local.]—2. To cover, as a ram. *Shak.*

**Tupaia** (tū-pī'a), *n.* A genus of remarkable mammals, comprising three known species, natives of Sumatra and Java. They feed on fruit and insects, living on trees like squirrels, which they resemble in general appearance and sprightliness, and, more specifically, in the possession of remarkably long, bushy tails. Called also *Banxring.*

**Tupaiadæ** (tū-pī'a-dē), *n. pl.* The banxrings or 'squirrel-shrews,' a family of insectivorous vertebrate animals, consisting of the single genus Tupaia. See TUPAIA.

**Tupelo** (tū'pe-lō), *n.* [The native Indian name.] A North American forest tree of the genus Nyssa, the *N. denticulata*, nat. order Santalaceæ. It is a lofty tree of great beauty. The same name is given to other species of the genus, some of which are also called *Black Gum, Sour Gum, Gum Tree, Piperidge, &c.*

**Tup-man** (tup'man), *n.* A man who breeds or deals in tups. [Local.]

**Turacine** (tö'ra-sin), *n.* An animal pigment, discovered in the primary and secondary pinion feathers of four species of Turaco (hence the name) or plantain-eater. It contains nearly 6 per cent of copper, which cannot be removed without the destruction of the colouring matter itself.

**Turanian** (tū-rā'ni-an), *a.* [From *Turan.* See under IRANIAN.] A term appellative of one of the great classes into which human speech has been divided, and including the Ugrian or Finnish, Samoyedic, Turkish, Mongolian, Tungusic, and possibly the Dravidian. It is called also *Altaic, Scythian*, as well as *Agglutinate* and *Polysynthetic*, from the facts that its words are polysynthetic, or composed of several distinct words, each, even in composition, retaining its significance.

**Turban** (tėr'ban), *n.* [O.E. *turband, turbant, tulibant, tulipant, tolibant, &c.*, Fr. *turban*, O.Fr. *tolliban*, Sp. and It. *turbante*, from Turk. *tulbend, dulbend*, Ar. and Per. *dulband*, turban—*dul*, a turn, a round, and *band*, a band. *Tulip* is a modified form of the same word.] 1. A form of head-dress worn by the Orientals. It varies in form in different nations, and in different classes of the same nation. It consists of two parts: a quilted cap without brim, fitted to the head; and a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, wound about the cap, and sometimes hanging down the neck.—2. A kind of head-dress worn by ladies.—3. In *conch.* the whole set of whorls of a shell.

**Turband†** (tėr'band), *n.* A turban.

**Turbaned** (tėr'band), *a.* Wearing a turban. 'A malicious and a *turban'd* Turk.' *Shak.*

**Turban-shell** (tėr'ban-shel), *n.* The popular name given to an echinus or sea-urchin when deprived of its spines: so called from some resemblance to a turban.

**Turbant†** (tėr'bant), *n.* A turban.

**Turban-top** (tėr'ban-top), *n.* A plant of the genus Helvella; a kind of fungus or mushroom.

**Turbary** (tėr'ba-ri), *n.* [L.L. *turbaria*, from O.H.G. *turba*, E. *turf.* See TURF.] 1. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. *Blackstone.*—2. The place where turf is dug.

**Turbellaria** (tėr-bel-lā'ri-a), *n. pl.* [From L. *turba*, a crowd, a stir, from the currents caused by their moving cilia.] An order of Annuloida, of the class Scolecida, almost all the members of which are aquatic and non-parasitic. The external surface is always permanently ciliated, and the animals are destitute both of a suctorial disc and a circlet of cephalic hooklets. A water vascular system is always present; the alimentary canal is imbedded in the parenchyma of the body; the intestine straight or branched; and the nervous system consisting of ganglia situated in the fore-part of the body, united to one another by transverse cords. There are two sub-orders, Planarida and Nemertida.

**Turbellarian** (tėr-bel-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to or one of the order Turbellaria.

**Turbeth** (tėr'beth), *n.* See TURPETH.

**Turbid** (tėr'bid), *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turba*, a crowd, *turbare*, to trouble. See TROUBLE.] 1. Properly, having the lees disturbed; but in a more general sense, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick; not clear: used of liquids of any kind; as, *turbid* water; *turbid* wine. 'Though lees make the liquid *turbid.*' *Bacon.*—2. Vexed; disquieted; disturbed. '*Turbid* intervals that use to attend close prisoners.' *Howell.*

**Turbidity** (tėr-bid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being turbid.

**Turbidly** (tėr'bid-li), *adv.* 1. In a turbid manner; muddily.—2.† Proudly; haughtily. 'One of great merit *turbidly* resents them.' *Young.* [A Latinism.]

**Turbidness** (tėr'bid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being turbid; muddiness.

**Turbillion** (tėr-bil'yon), *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*, a dim. from L. *turbo*, a whirlwind, a whipping top, from the same root as *turba*, confusion, a crowd. See TURBID.] A whirl; a vortex.

Each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the centre of its own vortex or *turbillion.* *Steele.*

**Turbinaceous** (tėr-bi-nā'shus), *a.* [An ill-formed word from L. *turba*, turf. See TURBARY.] Of or belonging to peat or rather turf; turfy; peaty. [Rare.]

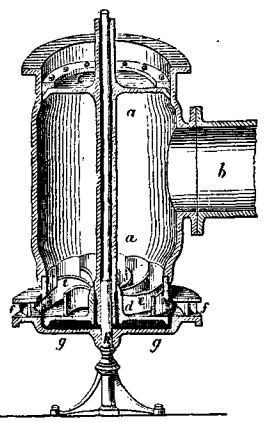
The real *turbinaceous* flavour no sooner reached the nose of the captain, than the beverage was turned down his throat with symptoms of most unequivocal applause. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Turbinate, Turbinated** (tėr'bin-āt, tėr'bin-āt-ed), *a.* [From *turbo, turbinis*, a top. See TOURBILLION.] 1. Shaped like a whipping top; specifically, (*a*) in *conch.* spiral or wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex like a top; as, *turbinated* shells. (*b*) In *bot.* shaped like a top or cone inverted; narrow at the base and broad at the apex; as, a *turbinated* germ, nectary, or pericarp.—2. Whirling in the manner of a top. 'A spiral and *turbinated* motion.' *Bentley.*—*Turbinated bones*, very thin bony plates, rolled up in the form of horns, and situated in the nasal fossa.

**Turbinate** (tėr'bin-āt), *v.i.* To revolve like a top; to spin; to whirl. [Rare.]

**Turbination** (tėr-bin-ā'shon), *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

**Turbine** (tėr'bin), *n.* [L. *turbo, turbinis*, that which spins or whirls round, whirl. See TOURBILLION, TURBINATE, &c.] A kind of horizontal water-wheel, made to revolve




Section of Turbine.

by the escape of water through orifices, under the influence of pressure derived from a fall. Turbines are now made after a vast variety of patterns. The oldest and simplest is the Scotch turbine, or Barker's mill (which see). In another common form the water passes vertically down through the wheel between fixed screw blades, which give it a spiral motion, and then strikes similar blades attached to a movable spindle, but placed in the opposite direction, so that the impact of the water communicates a rotatory motion to the blades and spindles. Or the water may be passed from the centre horizontally outwards through fixed curved blades, so as to give it a tangential motion, and thereby cause it to act on the blades of the wheel which revolves outside. In the example represented in the annexed cut, the water is introduced into a close cast-iron vessel *a*, by the pipe *b*, connecting it with the reservoir. Here, by virtue of its pressure, it tends to escape by any aperture which may be presented; but the only apertures consist of a series of curved float-boards *f f*, fixed to a horizontal plate *g*, mounted upon a central axis *h*, which passes upwards through a tube connecting the upper and lower covers, *c* and *d*, of the vessel *a*. Another series of curved plates *e e*, is fixed to the upper surface of the disc *d*, to give a determinate direction to the water before flowing out at the float-boards, and the curves of these various parts are so adjusted as to render the reactive force of the water available to the utmost extent in producing a circular motion, and thus carrying round the disc and the axis *h* with which the machinery to be impelled is connected.

**Turbinidæ** (tėr-bin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See TURBO.] A family of marine, phytophagous, gasteropodous molluscs, characterized by a shell turbinated or pyramidal, and nacreous inside, and a horny and multispiral operculum, or a calcareous and paucispiral one. They are allied to the Trochidæ. See TURBO.

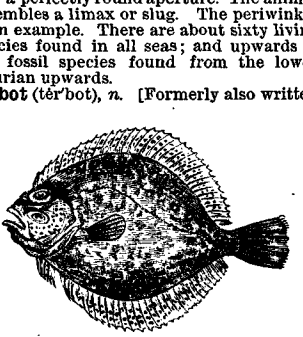
**Turbinite, Turbite** (tėr'bin-īt, tėr'bīt), *n.* A petrified shell of the turbo kind.

**Turbit** (tėr'bit), *n.* [In meaning 1 perhaps corruption of D. name *kort-bek*, short-beak.] 1. A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak. The head is flat, and the feathers on the breast spread both ways. 2. The turbot.

**Turbith** (tėr'bith), *n.* An incorrect spelling of *Turpeth* (which see).

**Turbo** (tėr'bō), *n.* [L., a whirling or turning round, a top.] A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, the type of the family Turbinidæ. It comprises all those species which have a completely and regularly turbinated shell and a perfectly round aperture. The animal resembles a limax or slug. The periwinkle is an example. There are about sixty living species found in all seas; and upwards of 360 fossil species found from the lower Silurian upwards.

**Turbot** (tėr'bot), *n.* [Formerly also written



Turbot (*Rhombus maximus*).

*turbet, turbutte.* A word of doubtful origin. It may perhaps be Celtic originally; comp. W. *torbwt*, Ir. *turbit*, Gael. *turbaid*, Armor. *turboden, tulbozen*, a turbot; so that Fr. *turbot*, O.D. *turbot* would like the English be borrowed forms. W. *torbwt* seems to be from *tor*, a bulge, a belly, and *pwt*, something short and squat. Diez and Brachet, however, would derive Fr. *turbot* from L. *turbo*, a whipping top, comparing Gr. *rhombos*, which means both top and turbot, there being a supposed similarity in shape. The latter part of the word might also be explained as meaning flat-fish by itself=*but* in *halibut*, D. *bot*, a plaice, G. *butte*, a flat-fish; comp. also G. *butt*, Dan. *but*, short and thick.] A well-known and highly esteemed fish of the genus Rhombus or Pleuronectes (*R.* or *P. maximus*), family Pleuronectidæ or flat-fishes. Next to the halibut, the turbot is the largest of the Pleuronectidæ found on the British coast, and is the most highly esteemed for the table. It is of a short and broad form, and rather deeper than many of the flat-fishes. The colour is brown on the left side, which is usually the upper side, or that on which the eyes are placed through the twisting of the head. It attains a large size, sometimes weighing from 70 to 90 lbs. The American or spotted turbot (*Rhombus maculatus*), common on the coasts of New England and New York, attains a weight of

20 lbs., and is much esteemed for the table.

**Turbulence** (tėr'bū-lens), *n.* [See TURBULENT.] The state or quality of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumultuousness; agitation; disorder; commotion; refractoriness; insubordination. 'The years of internal warfare and *turbulence* which ensued.' *Southey.*

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind. *Dryden.*
You think this *turbulence* of blood
From stagnating preserves the flood. *Swift.*

**Turbulency** (tėr'bū-len-si), *n.* The state or quality of being turbulent; turbulence. '*Turbulencies* in the affairs of men.' *Milton.*

What a tale of terror, now, their *turbulency* tells
In the startled ear of night. *Poe.*

**Turbulent** (tėr'bū-lent), *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, from *turbo*, to disturb. See TROUBLE.] 1. Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; being in violent commotion; as, the *turbulent* ocean.

'T has been a *turbulent* and stormy night. *Shak.*
Calm region once,
And full of peace, now tost and *turbulent*. *Milton.*

2. Restless; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; hence, violent; tumultuous; riotous; disorderly; as, *turbulent* spirits. 'So untamed, so *turbulent* a mind.' *Dryden.*

When I that knew him fierce and *turbulent*
Refused her to him, then his pride awoke. *Tennyson.*

3. Producing commotion or agitation.

Nor envied them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

**Turbulently** (tėr'bū-lent-li), *adv.* In a turbulent manner; tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

**Turcism** (tėrk'izm), *n.* The religion, manners, character, or the like, of the Turks. 'Preferring *Turcism* to Christianity.' *Atterbury.*

**Turco** (tür'ko), *n.* The name given by the French to the Arab *tirailleur* or sharpshooter in their army. Written also *Turko.*

**Turcois** (tėr'koiz), *n.* Same as *Turquoise.*

**Turcoman** (tųrk'ō-man), *n.* See TURKOMAN.

**Turd** (tėrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *tord.*] Excrement; dung. [Low.]

**Turdidæ** (tėr'di-dē), *n. pl.* [See TURDUS.] The family of thrushes. Called also *Merulidæ.*

**Turdus** (tėr'dus), *n.* [L.] The thrush; a genus of passerine birds. Called also *Merula.* See THRUSH.

**Tureen** (tu-rēn'), *n.* [Fr. *terrine*, a tureen, lit. an earthen vessel, from *terre* = L. *terra*, earth.] A rather large deep vessel for holding soup, or other liquid food, at the table. Also written *Terreen.*

**Turf** (tėrf), *n.* pl. **Turfs** (tėrfs), obsolete or obsolescent **Turves** (tėrvz). [A. Sax. and D. *turf*, Icel. Sw. and L.G. *torf*, Dan. *törv*, O.H.G. *zurf*, *zurba*—turf. The Fr. *tourbe* and other Romance forms are from the Teutonic. Comp. Skr. *dûrvâ*, millet-grass; Slav. *trawa*, grass.] 1. The surface or sward of grass lands, consisting of earth or mould filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; a piece of earth covered with grass; such a piece dug or torn from the ground; a sod.

One *turf* shall serve as pillow for us both. *Shak.*
The Greek historian sets her in the field on a high heap of *turves*. *Milton.*
All the *turf* was rich in plots that look'd
Each like a garnet or a turkis in it. *Tennyson.*

2. A kind of blackish, fibrous, peaty substance, cut from the surface of the ground, and used as fuel. See PEAT.—*The turf*, the race-course; and hence, the occupation or profession of horse-racing.

The honours of *the turf* are all our own. *Cowper.*

—*On the turf*, in horse-racing; making one's chief occupation or means of living the running of horses or betting on races.

All men are equal *on the turf* or under it.
*Lord George Bentinck.*

**Turf** (tėrf), *v.t.* To cover with turf or sod; as, to *turf* a bank or border.

And whelm all this beneath as vast a mound
As after furious battle *turfs* the slain. *Tennyson.*

**Turf-clad** (tėrf'klad), *a.* Covered with turf. 'The *turf-clad* heap of mould which covers the poor man's grave.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Turf-drain** (tėrf'drān), *n.* A kind of pipe-drain constructed with turfs cut from the surface of the soil.

**Turfen** (tėrf'n), *a.* Made of turf; covered with turf.

They descended from the woods to the margin of the stream by a flight of *turfen* steps. *Disraeli.*

**Turf-hedge** (tėrf'hej), *n.* A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds.

**Turf-house** (tėrf'hous), *n.* A house or shed formed of turf, common in the northern parts of Europe.

**Turfiness** (tėrf'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being turfy.

**Turfing-iron** (tėrf'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* An implement for paring off turf.

**Turfing-spade** (tėrf'ing-spād), *n.* An instrument for under-cutting turf, when marked out by the plough.

**Turfite** (tėrf'īt), *n.* A votary of the turf; one devoted to horse-racing.

The very flashy *turfite* at Hyde Park Corner, and the less flashy, but quite as turfy, gentleman who operates at the other corner of Piccadilly. *Thackeray.*

**Turf-knife** (tėrf'nīf), *n.* An implement for tracing out the sides of drains, trenches, &c. It has a scimitar-like blade, with a tread for the foot and a bent handle.

**Turf-moss** (tėrf'mos), *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.

**Turf-plough** (tėrf'plou), *n.* A plough adapted to remove the turf from the surface of the ground preparatory to deep ploughing, or for destroying grubs, &c.

**Turf-spade** (tėrf'spād), *n.* A spade used for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common spade.

**Turfy** (tėrf'i), *a.* 1. Abounding or covered with turf; covered with short grass. 'Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep.' *Shak.*—2. Having the qualities, nature, or appearance of turf.—3. Of or connected with the turf or race-ground; characteristic of the turf or of horse-racing; sporting.

Mr. Bailey asked it again, because—accompanied with a straddling action of the white cords, a bend of the knees, and a striking forth of the top-boots—it was an easy, horse-fleshy, *turfy* sort of thing to do. *Dickens.*

**Turgent** (tėr'jent), *a.* [L. *turgens*, *turgentis*, ppr. of *turgeo*, to swell; whence also *turgid.*] 1. Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumour or puffy state; as, when the humours are *turgent. Dr. H. More.*—2. † Tumid; turgid; inflated; pompous; bombastic. 'Recompensed with *turgent* titles.' *Burton.*

**Turgesce** (tėr-jes'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *turgesced*; ppr. *turgescing.* [L. *turgesco*, to begin to swell, inceptive verb from *turgeo*, to swell.] To become turgid; to swell; to inflate. [Rare.]

**Turgescence, Turgescency** (tėr-jes'ens, tėr-jes'en-si), *n.* [See above.] 1. The act of swelling; the state of being swelled.—2. In *med.* superabundance of humours in any part of the body.—3. Empty pompousness; inflation; bombast. *Johnson.*

**Turgescent** (tėr-jes'ent), *a.* [L. *turgescens.*] Growing turgid; in a swelling state.

**Turgid** (tėr'jid), *a.* [L. *turgidus*, from *turgeo*, to swell; whence *turgent*, *turgescence*, &c.; connections doubtful.] 1. Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force: often applied to an enlarged part of the body; as, a *turgid* limb.

A bladder held by the fire grew *turgid*. *Boyle.*

2. Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic; as, a *turgid* style.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking. *Watts.*
Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here,
To *turgid* ode and tumid stanza dear? *Byron.*

**Turgidity** (tėr-jid'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being turgid or swollen; tumidness. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Hollow magnificence; bombast; turgidness; pomposity. *Cumberland.*

**Turgidly** (tėr'jid-li), *adv.* In a turgid manner; with swelling or empty pomp; pompously.

**Turgidness** (tėr'jid-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being turgid; a swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent, as in a limb.—2. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast; as, the *turgidness* of language or style.

The *turgidness* of a young scribbler might please his magnificent spirit, always upon the stilts. *Warburton.*

**Turgidous** † (tėr'jid-us), *a.* Turgid. *B. Jonson.*

**Turin-nut** (tō-rēn'nut), *n.* The fossil fruit of a species of walnut: so called because their kernels occur inclosed in calc-spar in the upper tertiary of Turin.

**Turio** (tū'ri-ō), *n.* pl. **Turiones** (tū-ri-ō'nēz). [L.] In *bot.* the subterranean bud of a perennial herbaceous plant, annually developed, and producing a new stem, as the young shoots of grasses which have a rhizoma or creeping stem.

**Turioniferous** (tū'ri-ō-nif"ėr-us), *a.* [L. *turio*, a shoot, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* having turiones; producing shoots.

**Turk** (tėrk), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Turkey. Hence—2. † From the established religion in Turkey being Mohammedanism, a follower of Mohammed; a Mohammedan.

Have mercy upon all Jews, *Turks*, infidels, and heretics. *Common Prayer.*
It is no good reason for a man's religion that he was born and brought up in it; for then a *Turk* would have as much reason to be a *Turk* as a Christian to be a Christian. *Chillingworth.*

3. † A sword, probably a scimitar. 'He forthwith unsheathed his trusty *turke*.' *Whiting.*

**Turkeis,** † *n.* A turquoise. *Chaucer.*

**Turkeis,** † *a.* Turkish. *Chaucer.*

**Turken** † (tėr'ken), *v.t.* [See TURKIS.] To furbish; to give a new appearance to. 'Either articles of his own lately devised, or the old newly *turkened*.' *Thos. Rogers.*

**Turkess** (tėrk'es), *n.* A female Turk. 'Disdainful *Turkess*.' *Marlowe.*

**Turkey** (tėr'kē), *n.* [So called because it was erroneously believed to have come from *Turkey.*] A large gallinaceous bird (*Meleagris gallo-pavo*), well known as an inmate of our poultry-yards. It is a native of North America, and was introduced into Europe in the sixteenth century. Wild turkeys abound in the forests of America, where they feed on berries, fruits, grasses, beetles, tadpoles, young frogs, &c. The plumage of the wild male turkey is a golden bronze, shot with violet and green, and

American Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallo-pavo*).

banded with black. It has a curious tuft of hair-like feathers projecting from the breast. Its average length is 4 feet. On account of its size and the excellence of its flesh and eggs, the turkey is one of the most valued kinds of poultry. There is another species, the Honduras or West Indian turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*), which derives its specific name from the presence of bright eye-like spots on the tail coverts. It is not so large as the common turkey, but its plumage is brilliant, rivalling that of the peacock in its metallic hues.

**Turkey-berry** (tėr'kē-be-ri), *n.* One of the berries of some species of Rhamnus, which form an article of commerce from the Mediterranean, on account of the colouring matter which they yield, which varies from yellow to green. See RHAMNUS.

**Turkey-bird** (tėr'kē-bėrd), *n.* A local name for the wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*). *Halliwell.*

**Turkey-buzzard** (tėr'kē-buz-ėrd), *n.* A rapacious bird belonging to the vulture family (Vulturidæ), and the genus Cathartes (*C. aura*): so named from its bearing a distant resemblance to a turkey. It is about 2½ feet long, and with wings extended about 6 feet in breadth, and is remarkable for its graceful flight in the higher regions of the air. It inhabits a vast range of territory in the warmer parts of America, but in the northern and middle states is partially migratory, the greater number retiring to the south on the approach of cold weather. Its food consists of carrion of all kinds. Called also *Turkey-vulture.*

**Turkey-carpet** (tėr'kē-kär-pet), *n.* A carpet made entirely of wool, the loops being larger than those of Brussels carpeting and always cut. The cutting of the yarn gives it the appearance of velvet.

**Turkey-cock** (tėr'kē-kok), *n.* A male turkey: the representative of foolish vanity and pride.

Here he comes, swelling like a *turkey-cock*. *Shak.*

**Turkey-hone** (tėr'kē-hōn), *n.* Same as *Turkey-stone.*

**Turkey-red** (tėr'kē-red), *n.* A brilliant and durable red colour produced by madder upon cotton cloth, and introduced from the East about the end of the eighteenth century. The processes which a fabric undergoes in receiving this dye are numerous, and vary in different establishments, but the most essential is the preliminary treatment of the fabric with oils or fats, combined with certain other substances, such as carbonate of potash or soda.

**Turkey-slate** (tėr'kē-slāt), *n.* Same as *Turkey-stone.*

**Turkey-stone** (tėr'kē-stōn), *n.* A very fine-grained siliceous slate, commonly of a greenish-gray, sometimes yellowish or brownish-gray colour. It is translucent on the edges, yields to the knife, and is somewhat unctuous to the touch. When cut and polished it is used for sharpening small cutting instruments. It is also termed *Novaculite* and *Turkey oil-stone,* and was first brought from the Levant.

**Turkey-vulture** (tėr'kē-vul-tūr), *n.* Same as *Turkey-buzzard.*

**Turkey-wheat** (tėr'kē-whēt), *n.* Maize or Indian corn.

> We saw a great many fields of Indian corn which . . . goes by the name of *Turkey-wheat.* *Smollett.*

**Turkis**† (tėr'kis), *v.t.* [Perhaps lit. to twist or wrest, from O. Fr. *torquer,* to twist. Halliwell thinks '*torkess,* to alter a house, &c.' *Turken* is another form.] To furbish; to alter.

> He taketh the same sentence out of Esay (somewhat *turkised*) for his poesie as well as the rest. *Bp. Bancroft.*

**Turkis** (tėr'kis), *n.* Same as *Turquoise.* '*Turkis* and agate and almondine.' *Tennyson.*

**Turkish** (tėr'kish), *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or to the Turks.

**Turkishly** (tėr'kish-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Turks. *Quart. Rev.*

**Turkishness** (tėr'kish-nes), *n.* The religion, manners, character, or the like of the Turks; Turcism. *Ascham.*

**Turkman** (tėrk'man), *n.* Same as *Turkoman* (which see). *Byron.*

**Turko** (tur'ko), *n.* Same as *Turco.*

**Turkois** (tėr'koiz), *n.* See TURQUOISE.

**Turkoman** (tur'kō-man), *n.* One of a nomadic Tartar people occupying a territory stretching between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, the khanates of Khīva and Bokhara, Afghanistan, and Persia. They do not form a single nation, but are divided into numerous tribes or clans. Written also *Turcoman.*

**Turk's-cap** (tėrks'kap), *n.* A plant of the genus Lilium (*L. Martagon*): the name is also given to *Melocactus communis,* or Turk's-head.

**Turk's-head** (tėrks'hed), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus Melocactus; turk's-cap.—2. *Naut.* a sailor's knot worked on a rope with a piece of small line so as somewhat to resemble a turban.

**Turky,† Turky-stone**† (tėr'ki, tėr'ki-stōn), *n.* A turquoise. 'The emerald and the *turky.*' *Sandys.*

> She shows me her ring of a *turky-stone,* set with little sparks of dyamonds. *Pepys.*

**Turlupins** (tėr'lū-pinz), *n. pl.* In *Fr. eccles. hist.* a nickname applied to the sectaries of the fourteenth century, who were the precursors of the Reformation.

**Turm**† (tėrm), *n.* A troop or company of horse. *Milton.*

> O fair is the pride of these *turms* as they ride, to the eye of the morning shown!
> But a God in the sky hath doomed them to lie in the dust on Marathon. *Prof. Blackie.*

**Turma** (tėr'ma), *n.* [L.] Among the Romans, a company of cavalry, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men.

**Turmalin** (tur'ma-lin), *n.* Same as *Tourmalin.*

**Turmeric** (tėr'mer-ik), *n.* [Probably from Hind. *zurd,* yellow, and *mirch,* pepper.] 1. A name of one or two East Indian plants of the genus Curcuma, nat. order Zingiberaceæ.—2. The rhizome, prepared and unprepared, of the *Curcuma longa* and *C. rotunda.* It is used as a condiment, a dye, and also as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies. It forms one of the chief ingredients of curry powder, and various beautiful shades of yellow are produced by it, but its colour has no permanence. Medicinally it is much employed in the East as a carminative.

**Turmeric-paper** (tėr'mer-ik-pā-pėr), *n.* Unsized paper stained yellow with an aqueous or alcoholic solution of turmeric, used in chemical operations as a test for the alkalies and for boracic acid, which changes the colour to a reddish brown.

**Turmoil** (tėr'moil), *n.* [Origin doubtful; probably from *turn* and *moil.*] Harassing labour; molestation by tumult; commotion; disturbance; tumult.

> There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
> A blessed soul doth in Elysium. *Shak.*

**Turmoil** (tėr-moil'), *v.t.* To harass with commotion; to trouble; to disturb; to agitate; to molest. *Milton.*

> It is her fatal misfortune, above all other countries, to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

**Turmoil** (tėr-moil'), *v.i.* To be disquieted; to be in commotion. 'Sweating and *turmoiling* under the inevitable and merciless dilemmas of Socrates.' *Milton.*

**Turn** (tėrn), *v.t.* [O.E. *torne, tourne,* from O. Fr. *turner, torner,* Mod. Fr. *tourner,* to turn, Sp. and Pg. *tornar,* It. *tornare,* from L. *tornare,* to turn in a lathe, from *tornus,* a turner's wheel, a lathe, from Gr. *tornos,* a turner's chisel. The word early passed into the Teutonic tongues, hence A. Sax. *turnian,* to turn, Icel. *turna,* O.H.G. *turnjan;* as also into the Celtic: Ir. *tour,* a turn; W. *tvrn,* a turn; Gael. *turna,* a spinning-wheel. The root is the same as that of L. *tero, tritum* (E. *trite*) to rub, bruise, grind, *terebra,* a boring instrument, *teredo,* boring worm.] 1. To cause to move round on a centre or axis, or as on a centre or axis; to cause to move circularly; to put into circular motion; to move round; to make to go round; to cause to rotate or revolve.

> She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit. *Shak.*
> *Turn,* Fortune, *turn* thy wheel, and lower the proud. *Tennyson.*

2. To cause to move, go, aim, point, or look in a different direction, or towards a different object; to direct or put into an opposite or different way, course, or channel; to change the direction of; to cause to leave a certain course or direction.

> He'll *turn* your current in a ditch. *Shak.*
> A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may choose whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*
> Unless he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will have no more distinct ideas of the operation of his mind than he will have of a clock who will not turn his eyes to it. *Locke.*

3. To apply or devote to a different purpose, object, or the like; to apply or devote generally.

> He *turned* his parts rather to books and conversation than to politics. *Prior.*
> My thoughts, I must confess, are *turned* on peace. *Addison.*
> He is still to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from whom he might inherit a soul *turned* to poetry. *Pope.*

4. To shift or change with respect to the top, bottom, front, back, sides, or the like; to put the upper side downward, or one side in the place of another; to reverse; to invert. 'This house is *turned* upside down.' *Shak.*

> When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently that all parts may partake of the vital warmth! *Addison.*

5. To bring the inside of out, as a garment. 'A pair of old breeches thrice *turned.*' *Shak.*

6. To form or fashion by revolving motion in a lathe; to shape, as wood, metal, and other hard substances, especially into round or rounded figures by means of the lathe; as, to *turn* the legs of a chair, table, or the like; to *turn* ivory figures. Hence—7. To form, fashion, or shape in any way.

> What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
> His limbs how *turned!* *Pope.*
> Then her shape
> From forehead down to foot perfect—again
> From foot to forehead exquisitely *turned.*
> *Tennyson.*

8. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another; to change from a given use or office; to divert; to use or employ.

> Great Apollo, *turn* all to the best. *Shak.*
> When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it to advantage to serve religion or prudence. *Jer. Taylor.*

9. To change to another opinion or party; to change with respect to belief, convictions, sentiments, or feelings; to convert; to pervert; as, he can be *turned* into a Whig or Tory at another's will.

> Will nothing *turn* your unrelenting hearts? *Shak.*

10. To give a different form of expression to; to paraphrase; to *translate*; to *construe.*

> Who *turns* a Persian tale for half-a-crown,
> Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

11. To change or alter the state, nature, or appearance of in any way; to alter into something else; to metamorphose; to transform; to transmute; to change. 'Mountains *turned* into clouds.' *Shak.*

> The empiric alchemist
> Can *turn,* or holds it possible to *turn*
> Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

12. To transfer; to put into different hands.

> Our inheritance is *turned* to strangers, our houses to aliens. *Lam.* v. 2.

13. To reverse; to repeal.

> God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. Deut. xxx. 3.

14. To revolve, ponder, or agitate, as in the mind; to place in different points of view; to consider and reconsider.

> *Turn* these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides. *Watts.*

15. To make suitable, fit, or proper; to adapt. [Perhaps only in pp.]

> However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for trade. *Addison.*

16. To change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to cause to ferment, turn sour, or the like; as, warm weather *turns* milk; to *turn* cider, beer, wine, and the like.—17. To put, bring, or place in a certain state or condition; as, the wine has *turned* him sick; a subject *turned* into ridicule. 'A slave that still . . . *turns* me to shame.' *Shak.*—*To turn adrift,* to expel from some safe or settled place, position, or office; to sever all connection with; to cast out; to throw upon one's own resources; as, the lazy rogues were *turned adrift.*—*To turn against,* (*a*) to direct towards or against; hence, to use to one's disadvantage, injury, or the like; as, his argument was *turned against* himself; they *turned* their arms *against* their best friends. (*b*) To render unfavourable, hostile, or opposed to; as, his master was *turned against* him by false reports.—*To turn aside,* to ward off; to avert; as, to *turn aside* a blow, a thrust, &c.—*To turn away,* (*a*) to dismiss from service; to discharge; to discard.

> I must *turn away* some of my followers. *Shak.*

(*b*) To avert.

> We pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us. *Dr. H. More.*

—*To turn back,* (*a*) to cause to return or retrace one's footsteps; hence, to drive off or away; as, the intruder was *turned back;* I was half on my way, but was *turned back* by stress of weather. (*b*)† To send back; to return.

> We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchant
> When we have spoiled them. *Shak.*

—*To turn down,* to fold or double down.

> Is not the leaf *turned down!* *Shak.*

—*To turn forth,* to drive away; to cast out; to expel.

> *Turn* melancholy *forth* to funerals. *Shak.*

—*To turn in,* to fold or double in.

> Thus a wise tailor is not pinching,
> But *turns* at every seam an inch *in.* *Hudibras.*

—*To turn off,* (*a*) to dismiss or put away with contempt; to discharge.

> He *turned off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addison.*

(*b*)† To give over; to resign. *Dr. H. More.* (*c*) To deflect; to divert.

> The institution of sports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state. *Addison.*

(*d*) To accomplish; to perform; to complete; as, the printer *turned off* 10,000 copies. (*e*) To shut off, as a fluid, by means of a stopcock, valve, &c., so as to prevent the working, operation, or effect of; to stop or withdraw the effective supply of; as, to *turn off* the gas, the water, the steam. (*f*) To hang; to execute, as a criminal. [Slang.] Hence, with probable primary reference to altar and halter, or to the noose or knot, to put through the marriage ceremony; to marry. 'I saw them *turned off* at exactly a quarter past 12.' *Dickens.*—*To turn on,* to open a passage to, or admit, as a fluid, by means of a stopcock or valve, so as to allow to do the required work or have the desired effect; to put on or provide with the effective supply of; as, to *turn on* the gas, steam, water, &c.—

*To turn out*, (*a*) to drive out; to expel: in this sense often followed by *of*; as, the unruly persons were *turned out*. 'I'll *turn* my mercy *out* o' doors.' *Shak.*

A great man in a peasant's house, finding his wife handsome, *turned* the good man *out of* his dwelling. *Addison.*

(*b*) To put out to pasture, as cattle or horses. (*c*) To produce, as the result of labour, or any process of manufacture; to furnish in a complete state; to send out finished; as, this factory *turns out* 1000 pieces of cloth in a week. (*d*) To bring the inside of out; to reverse; hence, to bring to view; to show; to produce; as, to *turn out* one's pockets; *turn out* your money.—*To turn over*, (*a*) to change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; to put one side or end of in the place of another; to knock or throw down; to overturn; as, to *turn over* a box; the seats were *turned over* in the struggle. (*b*) To transfer; to put into different hands; as, the business was *turned over* to his creditors. (*c*) To refer.

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand. *Dryden.*

(*d*) To do business, sell goods, or draw money to the amount of; as, he *turns over* in his shop about £500 a week. (*e*) To open and turn the leaves of for the purpose of examining.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift.*

(*f*)† To throw off the ladder in order to be hanged.

Criminals condemned to suffer,
One blinded first, and then *turned over*. *Hudibras.*

—*To turn up*, (*a*) to bring to the surface; to bring from below to the top; as, to *turn up* the soil; to *turn up* the grass. (*b*) To bring or put a different surface or side uppermost; to place with the face upward; as, to *turn up* a card. 'The coldest that ever *turned up* ace.' *Shak.* (*c*) To tilt up; to make point upward; to bring the end, tip, or point uppermost; as, to *turn up one's nose* (an expression of contempt). (*d*) To refer to in a book; as, to *turn up* a passage or text.—*To turn upon* (or *on*), to cause to operate on or against; hence, to cast back; to retort; as, he *turned* his sword *upon* himself; to *turn* the arguments of an opponent *upon* himself.—*To turn the back*, to turn away; hence, to leave a place or company; to go off; to flee. 'Make mouths upon me when I *turn* my *back*.' *Shak.* 'Turn thy *back* and run.' *Shak.*—*To turn the back on* or *upon*, to withdraw one's favour, friendship, or assistance from; to treat with disfavour, anger, contempt, or the like; to desert; to leave in the lurch.—*To turn a corner*, to go or pass round a corner.—*To turn the die* or *the dice*, to change fortune.

Fortune confounds the wise
And, when they least expect it, *turns the dice*. *Dryden.*

—*To turn the edge of*, to blunt or render dull; to deprive of sharpness or keenness.

This news hath *turned* your weapon's *edge*. *Shak.*

—*To turn an enemy's flank, line, position*, or *army*, to manœuvre so as to pass round his forces and attack him from behind or on the side; hence, *to turn one's flank*, in a figurative sense, to attack one at a weak or unexpected point; to outwit one.

Tom felt at once that his *flank* was *turned*. *T. Hughes.*

—*To turn one's hand*, to apply or adapt one's self.

To all things could he *turn his hand*. *Tennyson.*

—*To turn head*,† to face or confront the enemy; to make a stand. '*Turn head*, and stop pursuit.' *Shak.*—*To turn one's head* or *brain*, (*a*) to make one giddy or dizzy; as, looking down from that great height has *turned his head*. (*b*) To make one insane, wild, or the like; to deprive of one's reason or judgment; to infatuate.

This cursed love will surely *turn my brain*. *Dryden.*

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has *his head turned* with religious enthusiasm. *Addison.*

—*To turn a penny*, or *the penny*, to keep one's money in brisk circulation; to give and take money more or less rapidly in the course of business; to have a lively exchange or trade; to increase one's capital by business.

Be sure to *turn the penny*. *Dryden.*

—*To turn the scale*, to make one side of the balance go down; hence, *fig.* to decide in one way or another: to give superiority or success.

You weigh equally; a feather will *turn the scale*. *Shak.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?
A single soul's too light to *turn the scale*. *Dryden.*

—*To turn the stomach of*, to cause nausea, disgust, or loathing in; to make qualmish, sick, or the like.

This filthy simile, this beastly line
Quite *turns my stomach*. *Pope.*

—*To turn the tables*, to alter the superiority or success; to give a formerly successful opponent fully the worst of it; to fairly overthrow a formerly victorious rival, antagonist, or the like.

The girls have only to *turn the tables*, and say of one of their own sex, 'She is as vain as a man.' *Thackeray.*

—*To turn tail*, to retreat with ignominy; to flee like a coward.

**Turn** (tèrn), *v. i.* 1. To have a circular or rotatory motion; to move round, as on an axis, pivot, hinge, centre, or the like; to revolve. 'The world *turns* round.' *Shak.* Hence—2. *Fig.* to revolve or move as on a point of support; to depend, as on the chief point for decision or the like; to hinge; as, the question *turns* upon this point.

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*

3. To move the body, face, or head in another direction; to direct the face to a different quarter.

Now to right she *turned*, and now to left. *Tennyson.*

4. To change the position or posture of the body, as in bed; to shift or roll from side to side.

I *turned* and tried each corner of my bed
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

5. To retrace one's steps; to go or come back; to return. 'Ere from this war thou *turn* a conqueror.' *Shak.*

*Turn*, good lady, our Perdita is found. *Shak.*

6. To face or confront the enemy; to offer opposition; to show fight.

Should I *turn* upon the true prince? *Shak.*
The smallest worm will *turn*, being trodden on. *Shak.*

7. To change direction; to take an opposite or different course or way; to take a new course.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch
*Turn* and re-*turn*, indenting with the way. *Shak.*

Hence—8. To have any particular direction, way, or course; to be directed; to be bent; to have recourse. 'I know not where to *turn*.' *Shak.*—9. To be changed or altered in appearance, nature, character, inclination, sentiments, temper, disposition, opinions, use, or the like; to be transformed or transmuted; to be converted or perverted; hence, in a general sense, to become; to grow.

Thy mirth shall *turn* to moan. *Shak.*
This Hebrew will *turn* Christian. *Shak.*
This suspicion *turned* to jealousy, and jealousy to rage. *Dryden.*
Pale he *turned*, and red. *Tennyson.*

10. In a specific manner=(*a*) to change from a fresh or sweet condition or taste; to become sour or spoiled, as milk, wine, cider, or the like.

Asses' milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'. *Bacon.*

(*b*) To become light, dizzy, or giddy, as the head or brain; to reel; hence, to become infatuated, mad, insane, or the like.

I'll look no more
Lest my brain *turn*. *Shak.*

(*c*) To become nauseated, qualmish, sick, disgusted, as the stomach. (*d*) To become inclined in another direction. 'If the scale do *turn* but in the estimation of a hair.' *Shak.* (*e*) To change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb, as the tide.

My uncontrolled tide
*Turns* not but swells the higher by this let. *Shak.*

11. To have a consequence; to result; to terminate.

Is all our travail *turned* to this effect? *Shak.*

For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker.*

12. To be changeable, fickle, or inconstant; to vacillate. *Shak.*—13. To take form on the lathe; to undergo the process of turning on a lathe; as, ivory *turns* well.—*To turn about*, to turn the face in another direction; as, he *turned about* and told me to be off.—*To turn again*, to return. 'His voice, *turning again* to childish treble.' *Shak.*

Tarry with him, till I *turn again*. *Shak.*

—*To turn against*, to become unfavourable, unfriendly, or hostile to; as, my friends have all *turned against* me.—*To turn aside*, (*a*) to leave a straight course; to go off in a different direction; as, to *turn aside* to let the people pass. (*b*) To withdraw from the notice or the presence of others; as, I *turned aside* to hide my blushes.—*To turn away*, (*a*) to leave a straight or former course; to deviate; to forsake.

When the righteous *turneth away* from his righteousness . . . shall he live? Ezek. xviii. 24.

(*b*) To move the face to another direction; to avert one's looks.

She paused, she *turned away*, she hung her head. *Tennyson.*

—*To turn back*, to go or come back; to return. '*Turn back* to me.' *Shak.*—*To turn in*, (*a*) to bend or double or point inwards; as, his legs *turn in*. (*b*) To enter. '*Turn in*, I pray you, into your servant's house.' Gen. xix. 2. (*c*) To go to bed. [Colloq.]—*To turn off*, to be diverted; to deviate from a course; as, the road *turns off* to the right.—*To turn on* or *upon*, (*a*) to show anger, resentment, or hostility by directing the look towards; to confront in a hostile or angry manner. '*Turn on* the bloody hounds.' *Shak.*

Pompey *turned upon* him, and bade him be quiet. *Bacon.*

(*b*) To depend on; to hinge upon. 'The question *turns upon* this point.' *Swift.*—*To turn out*, (*a*) to bend or point outwards; as, his legs *turn out;* her toes *turn out*. (*b*) To come abroad; to leave one's residence; to appear outside; as, the volunteers *turned out* in force; the people *turned out* to see the show. (*c*) Specifically, of workmen, to throw up work in order to go on strike. (*d*) To get out of bed; as, we *turned out* at six every morning. (*e*) To prove in the result or issue; to appear or show in the issue; to issue; to terminate; to occur; to happen; as, the affair *turned out* better than was expected. —*To turn over*, to move, shift, or change from side to side, or from top to bottom; to roll; to tumble. —*To turn to*, (*a*) to be directed towards; as, the needle *turns to* the pole. (*b*) To apply or betake one's self to; to direct one's mind or attention to.

What is that which I should *turn to*, lighting upon days like these?
Every door is barred with gold, and opens but to golden keys. *Tennyson.*

—*To turn under*, to bend, double, or be folded downwards or under.—*To turn up*, (*a*) to point upwards; as, her nose *turns up* slightly. (*b*) To come to the surface; hence, to come to light; to transpire; to happen; to occur; to appear.

I am, however, delighted to add that I have now an immediate prospect of something *turning up*. *Dickens.*

I will go and look at the paper the while, and see whether anything *turns up* among the advertisements. *Dickens.*

—*To be turned*, or *to be turned of*, to be advanced beyond: said with regard to age. 'The little princess, just *turned of* three years old.' *Cornhill Mag.*

How am I, just *turned* twenty-three, . . . to instruct these graybeards? *Trollope.*

**Turn** (tèrn), *n.* 1. The act or state of turning; as, (*a*) motion or movement about, or as if about, a centre; revolution; rotation; as, the *turn* of a wheel; the *turn* of the wrist. (*b*) Movement from a straight line or course, or in a different direction; as, the *turn* of the tide.—2. The point or place of deviation from a straight line, course, or the like; a winding; a curve; a bend; a flexure; an angle.

The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand *turns* disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round. *Byron.*

3. A walk in a more or less circuitous direction; a walk to and fro; any short walk, promenade, or excursion.

You and I must walk a *turn* together. *Shak.*

Nothing but the open air will do me good; I'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden.*

The stranger took two or three *turns* around the room in silence. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Alteration of course; new direction or tendency; different order, position, or aspect of things; change of effect or purpose; hence, change or alteration generally; vicissitude. 'O, world! thy slippery *turns*.' *Shak.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know. *Pope.*

At length his complaint took a favourable *turn*. *Macaulay.*

5. Opportunity enjoyed in alternation with another or with others, or in due rotation or order; the time or occasion which comes in succession to each of a number of persons when anything has to be had or done; due chance, time, or opportunity.

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil he. *Swift.*

6. Incidental opportunity; occasion.

An old dog, falling from his speed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

7. Incidental or opportune act, deed, office, or service; occasional act of kindness or malice.

For your kindness I owe you a good *turn*. *Shak.*

Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delayed. *Fairfax.*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. Convenience; purpose; requirement; use; exigence.

If you have occasion to use me for your own *turn*, you shall find me yare. *Shak.*

But for my daughter Katharine, this I know,
She is not for your *turn*. *Shak.*

They tried their old friends of the city, who had served their *turns* so often. *Clarendon.*

9. Prevailing inclination; tendency; fashion.

This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and fashion of the age. *Swift.*

10. Form; cast; shape; mould; manner; fashion; character; temper.

Female virtues are of a domestic *turn*. *Addison.*

A young man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. *Addison.*

Books give the same *turn* to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift.*

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

11. A piece of work requiring little time or exertion; a short spell; a little job. 'Not able to do a hand's *turn* for myself.' *Lever.* [Colloq.]—12. A nervous shock, such as is caused by alarm or sudden excitement. [Colloq.]

What a hard-hearted monster you must be not to have said so at once, and saved me such a *turn*. *Dickens.*

He gave me a *turn* I shall not soon forget. *Charlotte Bronte.*

13. A fall off the gallows ladder; a hanging: from the practice of making the criminal stand on a ladder which was turned over at a signal, leaving him suspended. *Hudibras.*—14. One round of a rope or cord.—15. In *mining*, a pit sunk in some part of a drift.—16. In *law*, same as *Tourn.*—17. *pl.* In *med.* monthly courses; menses. 18. In *music*, an embellishment or grace (indicated by the sign ~ written over the principal note), formed by grouping the notes immediately above and below with the principal note; the group to be played in the normal time of the principal note. The turn is performed in various ways, the most usual of which are here exemplified: (1) the common turn which takes a *higher* note first in the change; (2) the back turn (↕), which takes a lower note first in the change; (3) when the common turn appears over a

note followed by a *rising* or falling interval; (4) when the back turn appears over a note followed by a rising or falling interval.—*By turns*, (*a*) one after another; alternately; in succession.

*By turns* put on the suppliant and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implored. *Prior.*

(*b*) At intervals.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change. *Milton.*

—*In turn*, in due order of succession.—*To a turn*, to a *nicety*; exactly; perfectly; as, the meat is done *to a turn*: from the practice of roasting meat on a revolving spit.—*To take turns*, to take each other's place alternately.—*Turn of life*, the period of life in women, between the ages of 45 and 50, when the menses cease naturally.—*Turn and turn about*, alternately; successively; by turns.

Tacitus says that the land in his time was occupied by the whole community *turn and turn about*. *Brougham.*

**Turn-bench** (tėrn'bensh), *n.* A simple portable lathe, used by clock and watch makers.

**Turn-broach** (tėrn'brōch), *n.* [Fr. *tournebroche.*] A turn-spit.

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow, one that was her *turn-broach*! *Beau. & Fl.*

**Turnbull's Blue** (tėrn'bụlz-blū), *n.* A blue precipitate, containing iron and cyanogen, which is thrown down when red prussiate of potash is added to a protosalt of iron.

**Turncap** (tėrn'kap), *n.* A chimney top which turns round with the wind.

**Turn-coat** (tėrn'kōt), *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles.

Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence.—Then is courtesy a *turn-coat*. *Shak.*

**Turn-cock** (tėrn'kok), *n.* The servant of a water company who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fireplugs, &c.

**Turn-down** (tėrn'doun), *a.* Folded or doubled down. 'A highly developed Byronic *turn-down* collar.' *Kingsley.*

**Turnep** (tėr'nep), *n.* Same as *Turnip.*

**Turner** (tėr'nėr), *n.* 1. One who turns; specifically, one whose occupation is to form things with a lathe.—2. A variety of pigeon.

**Turnera** (tėr'ne-ra), *n.* [Dedicated by Linnæus to the memory of William *Turner* of York, author of *New Herbal*, published in 1551.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Turneraceæ. The species are found in South America and the West India Islands. They are mostly herbs or undershrubs, with inconspicuous flowers, generally of a yellow colour, and are frequently cultivated in gardens. An infusion of the leaves of *T. opifera* is used as an astringent by the Brazilians, and *T. ulmifolia* is said to be a tonic and expectorant.

**Turneraceæ** (tėr-ne-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants, nearly allied to Loasaceæ and Passifloraceæ. This order contains only three genera, of which Turnera is the best known. See TURNERA.

**Turnerite** (tėr'nėr-īt), *n.* [After C. H. *Turner*, an English chemist and mineralogist.] A rare mineral, occurring in small crystals of a yellowish-brown colour, externally brilliant and translucent. The primary form is an oblique rhombic prism; fracture conchoidal; lustre vitreous. It occurs at Mount Sorel, in France, and is essentially a silicate of aluminium, iron, calcium, and magnesium.

**Turner's Cerate** (tėr'nėrz sē'rāt), *n.* A cerate consisting of prepared calamine, yellow wax, and olive-oil.

**Turner's Yellow** (tėr'nėrz-yel-ō), *n.* An oxychloride of lead employed as a yellow pigment. It is also called *Cassel Yellow* and *Patent Yellow.*

**Turnery** (tėr'nėr-i), *n.* 1. The art of turning articles by the lathe.—2. Articles made by a turner or formed in the lathe. 'Chairs of wood, . . . the backs, arms, and legs loaded with *turnery*.' *H. Walpole.*—3. A place where articles are turned.

**Turney** (tėr'ne), *n.* Same as *Tourney. Hood.* [Rare.]

**Turney** (tėr'ni), *n.* [From Fr. *Tournois*, of or belonging to Tours.] A name given to black or copper money current in Ireland in the reign of Edward III., coined at Tours and surreptitiously introduced. The circulation of turneys was prohibited under severe penalties.

**Turn-file** (tėrn'fīl), *n.* An instrument used by comb-makers in sharpening a kind of tool called a *float.*

**Turning** (tėr'ning), *n.* 1. The act of one who turns.—2. A bend, or bending course; flexure; meander; often the place where a road or street diverges from another road or street.

I ran with headlong haste
Through paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton.*

In the Highlands the primitive direction to travellers is by the points of the compass, and not 'first *turning* to the right and third to the left.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

3. The art or operation of giving circular and other forms to bodies, as wood, metal, bone, ivory, &c., by making them revolve in various manners in a machine called a *lathe*, and applying cutting instruments so as to produce the form required, or by making the cutting instrument revolve when the substance to be operated upon is fixed. In ordinary turning the body operated upon is made to revolve on a stationary axis, and a cutting tool applied to its surface in such a way as, in the circumvolutions of the object, to cut off those parts which lie farthest from the axis, and make the outside of the substance concentric with the axis. In this case any section of the work made at right angles to its axis will be of a circular figure; but there are methods of turning several other curves in a variety of ways. See LATHE and ROSE-ENGINE.—4. *pl.* The chips detached in the process of turning.—5. *Milit.* a manœuvre by which an enemy or position is turned.—6. In *obstetrics*, the operation by which the feet of a child are brought down in order to facilitate delivery.

**Turning-engine** (tėr'ning-en-jin), *n.* An engine-lathe.

**Turning-lathe** (tėr'ning-lāтн), *n.* A lathe used by turners to shape their work. See LATHE and TURNING. *Simmonds.*

**Turningness** † (tėr'ning-nes), *n.* Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him to all *turningness* of sleights. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Turning-piece** (tėr'ning-pēs), *n.* In *arch.* a board having a circular edge for turning a thin brick arch upon.

**Turning-plate** (tėr'ning-plāt), *n.* See TURN-TABLE.

**Turning-point** (tėr'ning-point), *n.* The point on which a thing turns; the point at which motion in one direction ceases and that in a contrary or different direction begins; the point at which a deciding change takes place, as from good to bad, increase to decrease, or the opposite.

**Turnip** (tėr'nip), *n.* [Formerly also *turnep.* The latter part of the word is A. Sax. *næp*, Icel. *næpa*, Sc. *neip*, a turnip, borrowed from L. *napus*, a turnip or plant allied to the turnip. It is difficult to account for the first syllable. It may perhaps be W. *tor*, something bulging, a belly, the epithet being applied to distinguish the turnip from the rape or cabbage that do not have a swelling root; but this explanation is not quite satisfactory.] The common name of the *Brassica Rapa*, a cruciferous, biennial plant, much cultivated both in the field and in the garden on account of its esculent root. The radical leaves are oblong and lyrate, the upper ones entire; the flowers usually yellow. The upper part of the root, which in the wild state is a comparatively hard woody substance, has been transformed by cultivation into a large fleshy bulb. The turnip, as a culinary vegetable and as a cattle food, was well known to the Greeks and Romans, the latter of whom may have introduced it into gardens in Britain. The root is generally used as a culinary vegetable in all temperate climates; the leaves and flower-shoots are used as greens, and the seed-leaves as a salad. The field culture of the larger-rooted varieties has proved of great advantage to the British farmer, supplying a very valuable rotation crop, and providing a winter food for cattle and sheep. The most advantageous mode of field culture is by drills, which will produce crops of treble the weight of those grown in the broadcast manner. The roots of the turnip have often a tendency to divide and become hard and worthless—a condition known as finger-and-toe, or dactylorhiza. This disease seems to be a tendency of the plant to return to the wild state, and is best met by the farmer using new and selected seed. The plant thrives best on a rich and free soil and in moist cloudy weather. The Swedish turnip is probably a hybrid between *B. campestris* and *B. Rapa* or *Napus*. *B. Napus* yields rape, cole, or colza seeds, from which a well-known fixed oil is expressed.

**Turnip-cutter** (tėr'nip-kut-ėr), *n.* A revolving machine with knives for slicing roots for cattle and sheep.

**Turnip-fly, Turnip-flea** (tėr'nip-flī, tėr'nip-flē), *n.* The *Haltica nemorum*, a small coleopterous insect, very destructive to the seed-leaves and young crops of turnips. It is common in British meadows from April to October, and may be recognized by two yellow stripes on its wing-cases. The name *turnip-fly* is also given to a hymenopter, the

*Athalia centifoliæ*. The larvæ of this fly, popularly known as *niggers*, are very destructive to the leaves of the turnip, and

Striped Turnip-fly (*Haltica nemorum*). *a a*, Natural size. *b b*, Magnified. *c*, Larva, natural size.

pass their chrysalis stage on the ground. *Anthomyia radicum*, another species of turnip-fly, is a dipterous insect of the family Muscidæ, the larva of which lives in the turnip root.

**Turnix** (tėr'niks), *n.* A genus of gallinaceous birds, closely allied to the quails. *T. andalusica*, the Andalusian quail, is a rare visitor to this country.

**Turnkey** (tėrn'kē), *n.* 1. A person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and fastening the doors. — 2. A somewhat clumsy instrument, now almost obsolete, used for extracting teeth.

**Turn-out** (tėrn'out), *n.* 1. The act of coming forth; a quitting of employment, especially with a view to obtain increase of wages or some other advantage; a strike. —2. A short side track in a railway, with movable rails or switches, for enabling one train of carriages to pass another; a siding. —3. A multitude of persons who have *come out* on some particular occasion, as to see a spectacle, to witness a performance at the theatre, attend a *public meeting*, &c.; a party to which a considerable number of guests have been invited. —4. That which is brought prominently forward or exhibited; hence, an equipage; as, a man with a showy carriage and horses is said to have a good *turn-out*.

I rather piqued myself on my *turn-out*. *Th. Hook.*

5. The net quantity of produce yielded.

**Turn-over** (tėrn'ō-vėr), *n.* 1. The act or result of turning over; as, the doctor had a bad *turn-over* in his carriage. —2. A kind of apple-pie or tart in a semicircular form: so called because made by turning over one half of a circular crust upon the other. — 3. An apprentice transferred from one master to another to complete his term of apprenticeship. —4. A piece of white linen formerly worn by cavalry over their stocks. —5. The amount of money turned over or drawn in a business, as in a retail shop, in a given time; as, the *turn-over* is £80 a week. —*Turn-over table*, a table whose top is so fitted to the supporting block or pedestal that it can be turned up at pleasure; and thus, when out of use, it may be placed against the wall of the apartment so as to occupy less space.

**Turn-over** (tėrn'ō-vėr), *a.* Admitting of being or made to be turned or laid over; as, a *turn-over* collar.

**Turnpike** (tėrn'pīk), *n.* [See extract from Nares.] 1. Strictly, a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, placed on a road or footpath, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms; a turnstile.

I move upon my axle like a *turnpike*. *B. Jonson.*

(*Turnpikes*) seem originally to have belonged to fortifications, the points being made sharp to prevent the approach of horses; they were, therefore, *pikes* to *turn* back the assailants. *Nares.*

2. A gate set across a road, watched by a person appointed for the purpose, in order to stop carriages, carts, wagons, &c., and sometimes travellers, till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair. It is generally called a *Toll-bar* or *Toll-gate*. —3. A turnpike-road.

The road is by this means so continually torn that it is one of the worst *turnpikes* round about London. *De Foe.*

4. A turnpike stair. [Scotch.] — 5. *Milit.* a beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage.

**Turnpike-man** (tėrn'pīk-man), *n.* A man who collects tolls at a turnpike.

**Turnpike-road** (tėrn'pīk-rōd), *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from carriages, wagons, cattle, &c., which travel on them.

**Turnpike-stair** (tėrn'pīk-stār), *n.* A spiral or winding staircase. [Scotch.]

**Turn-plate** (tėrn'plāt), *n.* A turn-table.

**Turn-screw** (tėrn'scrö), *n.* A screw-driver.

**Turn-serving** (tėrn'sėrv-ing), *n.* The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest. *Bacon.*

**Turnsick** (tėrn'sik), *a.* Giddy; vertiginous.

If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth *turnsick*. *Bacon.*

**Turnsick** (tėrn'sik), *n.* A disease of sheep; gid or sturdy (which see).

**Turnsole, Turnsol** (tėrn'sōl), *n.* [Fr. *tournesol*, from *tourner*, to turn, and L. *sol*, the sun.] 1. A plant of the genus Heliotropium, so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun. See HELIOTROPE. — 2. A leguminous plant, the *Crozophora tinctoria*, found on the coast of the Mediterranean. Its juice is rendered blue by ammonia and air, and linen dipped in it is a test for acids. The name is also given to deep purple dye obtained from the plant. — 3. A blue pigment obtained from the lichen Rocella (*Rocella tinctoria*), also called *archil*.

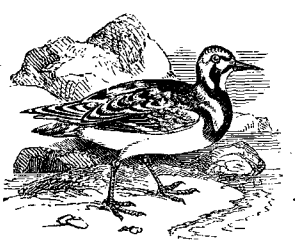
**Turnspit** (tėrn'spit), *n.* 1. A person who turns a spit.

His lordship is his majesty's *turnspit*. *Burke.*

2. A variety of the dog allied to the terriers, so called from having formerly been employed to turn a wheel on which depended the spit for roasting meat in the kitchen.

**Turnstile** (tėrn'stīl), *n.* A post surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person pushes by them; a turnpike. Turnstiles are usually placed on roads, bridges, or other places either to prevent the passage of cattle, horses, vehicles, and the like, but to admit that of persons, or to temporarily bar a passage until toll or passage-money is collected; they are also placed at the entrance of public buildings where entrance money is to be collected, or where it is desired to ascertain the number of persons admitted.

**Turnstone** (tėrn'stōn), *n.* A grallatorial bird of the plover family, Charadriadæ, and genus Strepsilas (*S. collaris*), called also the *Sea-dotterel*. The upper part of the back is



Turnstone (*Strepsilas collaris*).

black, with a band of bright rust-red; the breast is jetty black, and a band of black crosses the forehead and passes over the eyes; the under part is pure white, and the legs and toes are scarlet-orange. The length of the bird is about 9 inches, and the bill is longer than the head, of a conical shape, and hard at the point. It takes its name from its practice of turning up small stones in search of the marine worms, minute crustaceans, &c., on which it feeds. It appears in most parts of the globe, and occurs in Britain as a winter visitant.

**Turn-table** (tėrn'tā-bl), *n.* In *rail.* a circular platform of iron and wood, supported on rollers, and turning upon a centre without much friction, even when loaded with a considerable weight. It is used for removing single carriages from one line of rails to another, and also for reversing engines on the same line of rails. The annexed figures illustrate its mechanism. In fig. 1, *a a* are solid rails of wrought iron, corresponding with the gauge of the lines AB; *k* is a rim of iron within which the plate turns, but the space within the rails *b b* is in general covered with wood; *l l l* are latches fixed on the outer rim, and dropping into notches as at *m*. Fig. 2 shows the method of using the turn-table. When a carriage is to be transferred from the track AA to BB, it is pushed on to the turning-plate T, and the latches which hold the plate being raised, the table with the carriage upon it is turned a quarter round into the position shown by the dotted line E. The carriage is then rolled upon the turning-plate U (at H), which being in like manner turned a quarter round, the carriage is in a proper position for being moved on to the track B. By this arrange-

Fig 1

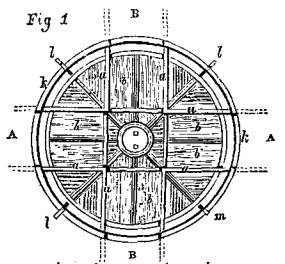
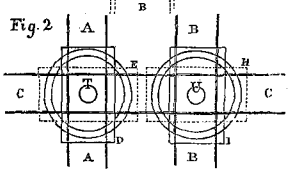



Fig. 2




Turn-table.

ment carriages may also be moved on to the iron track CC.

**Turn-tippet**† (tėrn'tip-et), *n.* A turn-coat.

The priests, for the most part, were double-faced, *turn-tippets*, and flatterers. *Cranmer.*

**Turpentine** (tėr'pen-tīn), *n.* [Probably directly borrowed from the D. *terpentijn*, turpentine, which, like Dan. Sw. and G. *terpentin*, are from the L.L. *terbentina*, turpentine, or from O. Fr. *terbenthine*, Mod. Fr. *térébenthine*, It. *terebentina*, the origin being L. *terebinthinus*, pertaining to the terebinth or turpentine tree, Gr. *terebinthos*.] An oleo-resinous substance flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, pistacia, &c. Common turpentine is obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris*, and some other species of Pinus. Venice turpentine is yielded by the larch, *Larix europæa*; Strasburg turpentine by *Abies picea*; Bordeaux turpentine by *Pinus maritima*; Canadian turpentine, or Canada balsam, by *Abies balsamifera*; and Chian turpentine by *Pistacia Terebinthus*. Turpentine is an energetic producer of ozone, and on a bottle being opened in which it has been long kept the odour of ozone is very perceptible. All the turpentines dissolve in pure alcohol, and by distillation yield oils, which are termed *spirits of turpentine*. Oil or spirits of turpentine is used in medicine externally as an excellent rubefacient and counter-irritant, and internally as a vermifuge, stimulant, and diuretic. It is also much used in the arts for dissolving resins and oils in making varnishes. It consists mainly of a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$. See TEREBINTH.

**Turpentine** (tėr'pen-tīn), *v.t.* To apply turpentine to; to rub with turpentine. 'Fired like *turpentined* poor wasting rats.' *Wolcot.*

**Turpentine-tree** (tėr'pen-tīn-trē), *n.* The name given to some species of trees of the genus Pistacia, nat. order Anacardiaceæ, which yield turpentine, as the *P. Tere-*

Turpentine-tree (*Pistacia Terebinthus*).

*binthus*, the Chian or Cyprus turpentine-tree, *P. lentiscus*, the Mount Atlas mastic or turpentine tree, &c. The *P. Terebinthus* produces not only its proper fruit, but a kind of horny substance which grows on the

surface of its leaves. This is an excrescence, the effect of the puncture of an insect, and is produced in the same manner as the galls of other plants.

**Turpeth** (tėr'peth), *n.* [Written also *turbeth, turbith,* from Fr. *turbith, turbit;* Sp. *turbit,* from Per. *turbed, tirbid,* the name of the plant. The name was given to *turpeth*-mineral on account of its medicinal properties.] 1. The root of *Convolvulus Turpethum* or *Ipomœa Turpethum,* a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which has a cathartic property. It is sometimes called *vegetable turpeth,* to distinguish it from *mineral turpeth.*—2. Turpeth-mineral.

**Turpeth-mineral** (tėr'peth-min-ėr-al), *n.* [See above.] ($Hg_3O_4$ 2 Hg O.) The name formerly given to the yellow basic sulphate of mercury. It acts as a powerful emetic, but it is not now used internally. It is a very useful errhine in cases of headache, amaurosis, &c.

**Turpin** (tėr'pin), *n.* A fresh-water or land tortoise: corruption of *Terrapin.*

**Turpis causa** (tėr'pis kạ'za), *n.* In *Scots law,* a base or vile consideration on which no action can be founded. This would be called in English law *a consideration contra bonos mores,* or *against public policy.*

**Turpitude** (tėr'pi-tūd), *n.* [L. *turpitudo,* from *turpis,* foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; shameful wickedness.

> How wouldst thou have paid
> My better service, when my *turpitude*
> Thou thus dost crown with gold! *Shak.*

**Turquoise** (tėr'koiz), *n.* [Fr. *turquoise,* so called because brought originally from *Turkey,* Fr. *Turquie.*] A greenish-blue opaque precious stone, consisting essentially of a phosphate of alumina, containing a little oxide of iron and oxide of copper. The true or oriental turquoise, a favourite ornamental stone in rings and other articles of jewelry, is only found in a mountain region in Persia, and was originally brought into Western Europe by way of Turkey. Impure varieties, valueless to the jeweller, have been found in Germany.

**Turræa** (tu-rē'a), *n.* [In honour of George *Turra,* professor of botany at Padua, who died in 1607.] A genus of plants, nat. order Meliaceæ. Many of the species are highly ornamental trees or shrubs, inhabiting the interior of the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, the Mauritius, and the eastern parts of India.

**Turrel** (tur'rel), *n.* [Probably a dim. of Fr. *tour,* a turn.] A tool used by coopers.

**Turret** (tur'et), *n.* [O. Fr. *tourette,* dim. of *tour,* a tower. See TOWER.] 1. A little tower on a larger building, a small tower, often crowning the angle of a wall, &c. Turrets are of two kinds such as rise immediately from the ground, as *staircase turrets,* and such as are formed on the upper part of a building by being carried up higher than the rest, as *bartizan turrets.* 'On this *turret's* top.' *Shak.* 'And lift her *turrets* nearer to the sky.' *Pope.*—2. In *milit. antiq.* a movable building of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes 180 feet high, usually moved on wheels, and employed in approaches to a fortified place for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, &c.

**Turreted** (tur'et-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Formed like a tower; as, a *turreted* lamp.—2. Furnished with turrets.

**Turret-ship** (tur'et-ship), *n.* An armour-plated ship of war with low sides, and having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more turrets, which are made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction.

**Turribant**† (tėr'ri-bant), *n.* [See TURBAN.] A turban. *Spenser.*

**Turriculate, Turriculated** (tu-rik'ū-lāt, tu-rik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Resembling a turret; having the form of a turret; as, a *turriculated* shell.

**Turrilite** (tur'il-īt), *n.* [L. *turris,* a tower, and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.] A fossil cephalopod, the shells of which occur in the cretaceous formations. The shell is spiral, turreted, chambered; the turns are contiguous, and all visible; the chambers are divided by sinuous septa, pierced by a siphuncle in their discs. The mouth is round. The turrilites are nearly related to the ammonites. There are several British species, found in the chalk and greensand formations.

**Turrited** (tur'it-ed), *a.* Same as *Turriculated.*

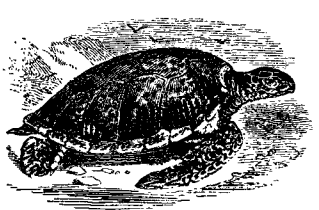
**Turritella** (tu-ri-tel'la), *n.* [Dim. of L. *turris,* a tower.] A genus of gasteropods with turriculated, elongated spirally striated shells, belonging to the family Turritellidæ, both recent and fossil.

**Turritellidæ** (tu-ri-tel'li-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gasteropodous molluscs of which the genus Turritella is the type.

**Turritis** (tu-rī'tis), *n.* [From L. *turris,* a tower. The foliage is so disposed on the stems as to give them a pyramidal form.] A genus of plants. See TOWER-MUSTARD.

**Turtle** (tėr'tl), *n.* [A. Sax. *turtle,* a corruption of L. *turtur,* Fr. *tourtre,* a turtle-dove. The name is perhaps an imitation of the cry of the bird. The other Teutonic tongues have borrowed the name also; hence D. *tortel,* G. *turtel,* Icel. *turtil.*] A gallinaceous bird of the genus Turtur, family Columbidæ. The common turtle, or as it is frequently called turtle-dove or turtle pigeon (*Turtur communis*), is about 11 inches in length, colour pale brown marked with a darker hue above, a purple tinge pervading the feathers of the breast. They are in general smaller and more slender than the domesticated pigeons, with longer wings and tail. They generally frequent the thickest parts of the woods, and their cooing note is plaintive and tender. Turtle-doves are found throughout the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, and also in many of the South Sea Islands. They are only summer visitors in Britain, arriving about the end of April or the beginning of May, and leaving about the end of August. The turtle-dove is celebrated for the constancy of its affection, and few birds have been more sung by poets or more appealed to by lovers.

**Turtle** (tėr'tl), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *tortoise.* Some suppose the preceding word to have suggested or led to the corruption, from the strong affection of the marine tortoise for its mate at pairing-time. The word as applied to a tortoise first occurs at the beginning of the seventeenth century.] The name given to the marine members of the order Chelonia constituting the family Chelonidæ, distinguished from the other families of the order by the comparatively depressed carapace, and the long and broad paddles adapted for swimming, the anterior of which are very much prolonged when compared with the posterior ones. They are found in all the seas of warm climates, and feed mostly on marine plants. They swim with great ease, and come to land only to deposit their eggs, which they do several times a year to the number of from 150 to 200 each time. The most important species is the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), so much prized as a luxury at the tables of the rich. It is found from 6 to 7 feet long,



Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).

and weighing from 700 to 800 pounds. Its flesh is highly esteemed, and furnishes a wholesome and palatable supply of food to the mariner in every latitude of the torrid

Logger-head Turtle (*Chelonia caretta*).

zone. It is a native of the tropical parts of the Atlantic as well as of the Indian Ocean, being especially abundant near Ascension Island. The logger-head turtle (*Chelone* or *Chelonia caretta*) yields an oil which is used for lamps and for dressing leather. The hawk's-bill turtle (*C. imbricata*) is remarkable for the beautiful imbricated horny plates covering the carapace and constituting the tortoise-shell of commerce. The finest tortoise-shell is from the Indian Archipelago. The mud-turtles do not belong to this family, but constitute a separate family, Trionychidæ (which see). See TORTOISE.

**Turtle-back** (tėr'tl-bak), *n.* A kind of shell common in the West Indies; it is the *Cassis tuberosa.*

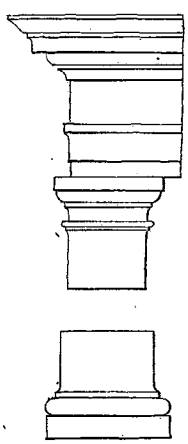
**Turtle-dove** (tėr'tl-duv), *n.* A bird of the genus Turtur. See TURTLE.

**Turtle-footed** (tėr'tl-fụt-ed), *a.* Slow-footed. 'Turtle-*footed* peace.' *Ford.*

**Turtler** (tėr'tl-ėr), *n.* One who catches turtles.

**Turtle-shell** (tėr'tl-shel), *n.* A shell, a beautiful species of Murex; also, tortoise-shell.

**Turtle-soup** (tėr'tl-söp), *n.* A rich soup, the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meat. The meat used for mock-turtle soup is that of calf's-head.



Tuscan Order.

**Turtle-stone** (tėr'tl-stōn), *n.* In *geol.* a familiar name for Septaria (which see).

**Turtling** (tėr'tl-ing), *n.* The act of catching turtles. *Marryat.*

**Turves** (tėrvz), *n.* A plural of *Turf.*

**Turwar** (tur'wėr), *n.* A tanning bark obtained in India from *Cassia auriculata.*

**Tuscan** (tus'kan), *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy:—*Tuscan order,* one of the five orders of architecture, according to Vitruvius and Palladio. It admits of no ornaments, and the columns are never fluted. It differs so little, however, from the Doric that it is generally regarded as being only a variety of the latter. See DORIC.

**Tuscan** (tus'kan), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Tuscany.—2. In *arch.* the Tuscan order.

**Tuscor** (tus'kor), *n.* A tusk or tush of a horse.

**Tush** (tush), *interj.* An exclamation, indicating rebuke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent to pshaw! be silent; as, *tush, tush,* never tell me such a story as that.

**Tush** (tush), *n.* [Softened form of *tusk.*] A long, pointed tooth; a tusk: applied especially to certain of the teeth of horses. 'His crooked *tushes.*' *Shak.*

> The *tushes* (of the horse) are four in number, two in each jaw. *Youatt.*

**Tushed** (tusht), *a.* Tusked.

**Tusk** (tusk), *n.* [A. Sax. *tusc, tux,* a tusk; O. Fris. *tusk, tusch,* a tooth. Ettmüller takes it for *twisc,* from *two,* and this seems probable.] 1. The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth on each side of the jaw of certain animals, as in the elephant, narwhal, dugong, &c.; the canines of the boar, walrus, hippopotamus, &c.—2. In *locks,* a sharp projecting point or claw which forms a means of attachment or engagement.—3. A term applied to the share of a plough, a harrow tooth, or the like.

> Shortly plough or harrow
> Shall pass o'er what was Ismail, and its *tusk*
> Be unimpeded by the proudest mosque. *Byron.*

4. In *carp.* a bevel shoulder made above a tenon to give additional strength to it.

**Tusk** (tusk), *n.* Same as *Torsk* (which see).

**Tusk**† (tusk), *v.i.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar; to show the tusks.

> Nay, now you puff, *tusk,* and draw up your chin.
> *B. Jonson.*

**Tuskar** (tus'kär), *n.* A form of spade; a twiscar (which see).

**Tusked** (tuskt), *a.* 1. Furnished with tusks.

> Of those beasts no one was horned and *tusked* too.
> *N. Grew.*

2. In *her.* having tusks of such or such a tincture: said of boars, elephants, &c.

**Tusker** (tus'kėr), *n.* An elephant that has its tusks developed; one of the males of the Asiatic species. 'The sacrifice of a *tusker*.' *Quart. Rev.*

**Tusky** (tus'ki), *a.* Furnished with tusks; tusked. 'The *tusky* boar.' *Gray.*

**Tussac-grass** (tus'ak-gras), *n.* See TUSSOCK-GRASS.

**Tusseh-silk** (tus'se-silk), *n.* A strong, coarse, brown silk obtained from the cocoons of a wild native Bengal silk-worm, the *Antheræa paphia*, which feeds on the leaves of the sal and other forest trees. This silk seems likely to become an important article of commerce. Written also *Tussah-*, *Tusser-*, and *Tussore-silk.*

**Tussicular** (tus-sik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *tussicularis*, from *tussis*, a cough.] Of or pertaining to a cough.

**Tussilago** (tus-si-lā'gō), *n.* [L., from *tussis*, a cough, for the cure of which the leaves have been employed.] Colt's-foot, a genus of broad-leaved plants, nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Corymbiferæ. The species are natives of Europe and America. *T. Farfara* (common colt's-foot) is a native of Britain. See COLT'S-FOOT.

**Tussle** (tus'l), *n.* [Another form of *tousle*, to pull about roughly.] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle; as, we had a *tussle* for it. [Colloq.]

**Tussle** (tus'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tussled;* ppr. *tussling.* To struggle; to scuffle. [Colloq.]

**Tussock** (tus'ok), *n.* [Modified from O.E. *tuske* (also *tushe*), a tuft, a bush; Dan. *dusk*, a *tuft*, a tassel; Sw. dial. *tuss*, a wisp of hay; comp. also W. *tusw*, *tuswy*, a wisp, a bundle.] 1. A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.—2. A tuft or lock, as hair, or the like; a tangled knot. 'Such laying of the hair in *tussocks* and tufts.' *Latimer.*—3. Same as *Tussock-moth.*—4. Same as *Tussock-grass.*

**Tussock-grass** (tus'ok-gras), *n. Dactylis cæspitosa*, a large grass, of the same genus with the cock's-foot grass of Britain, a native of the Falkland Islands, Fuegia, and South Patagonia. It grows in great tufts or tussocks sometimes 5 or 6 feet in height, the

Tussock-grass (*Dactylis cæspitosa*).

long tapering leaves hanging over in graceful curves. The plant contains a large quantity of saccharine constituents, rendering it a useful food for cattle, and several attempts have been made to establish it upon seaside districts in Scotland. Written also *Tussac-grass.*

**Tussock-moth** (tus'ok-moth), *n.* A light, brownish-gray moth (*Dasychira* or *Laria pudibunda*), so called from the tufts of hair growing from its body when in the caterpillar state. It is about 1 inch long, and the upper wings are marked by four brownish-black bands, the under ones nearly white. The caterpillar is very destructive in hop plantations. Called also *Pale Tussock-moth.*

**Tussocky** (tus'ok-i), *a.* Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

**Tussuck** (tus'uk), *n.* Same as *Tussock.*

**Tut** (tut), *interj.* An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt. It is synonymous with *tush.*

*Tut, tut!* grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shak.*

**Tut** (tut), *n.* An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it; a mound. [Bailey seems to be the only authority for this word and its meaning.]

**Tutage** † (tū'tāj), *n.* Tutelage. *Drayton.*

**Tutania** (tū-tā'ni-a), *n.* A white alloy for table ware, &c., composed of copper 1, tin 48, antimony 4; or of steel 1, tin 24, antimony 2.

**Tutelage** (tū'tel-āj), *a.* [From L. *tutela*, protection, from *tueor*, to defend (whence also *tutor*, *tuition*).] 1. Guardianship; protection: applied to the person protecting; as, the king's right of seignory and *tutelage.* 2. State of being under a guardian; care or protection enjoyed.

The childhood of the European nations was passed under the *tutelage* of the clergy. *Macaulay.*

**Tutelar, Tutelary** (tū'tel-ăr, tū'tel-a-ri), *a.* [L. *tutelaris.* See above.] 1. Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as, *tutelary* genii; *tutelary* goddesses. *'Tutelary* spirits.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Tending to guard or protect; protective. *Landor.*

**Tutele** † (tū'tēl), *n.* Tutelage. *Howell.*

**Tutenag** (tū'te-nag), *n.* 1. The Indian name of zinc or spelter.—2. Chinese white copper, an alloy of copper 50, nickel 19, and zinc 31, used for table ware, &c. A small quantity of lead or iron is added in some formulas. It much resembles packfong, which is also called Chinese white copper.

**Tutenague** (tū'te-nag), *n.* Same as *Tutenag.*

**Tut-mouthed** † (tut'mouŦhd), *a.* Having a projecting under-jaw. *Holland.*

**Tut-nose** (tut'nōz), *n.* A snub-nose. [Provincial.]

**Tutor** (tū'tor), *n.* [L., a defender or guardian, from *tueor*, to defend.] 1. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of learning; a private instructor; also, a teacher or instructor in anything. 'The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots.' *Shak.*

Let your own discretion be your *tutor.* *Shak.*

2. In English universities, one of a body attached to the various colleges or halls, by whom, assisted by private tutors, the education of the students is chiefly conducted. They are selected from the fellows.—3. In American colleges, a teacher subordinate to a professor.—4. In *Scots law*, the guardian of a boy or girl in pupilarity. By common law a father is tutor to his children. Failing him there may be three kinds of tutor, a *tutor-nominate*, a *tutor-at-law*, or a *tutor-dative.* A *tutor-nominate* is one nominated in a testament, &c., by the father of the child or children to be placed under guardianship. A father may nominate any number of tutors. A *tutor-at-law* is one who acquires his right by the mere disposition of law, in cases where there is no tutor-nominate, or where the tutor-nominate is dead, or cannot act, or has not accepted. A *tutor-dative* is one named by the sovereign on the failure both of tutors-nominate and tutors-at-law.

**Tutor** (tū'tor), *v.t.* 1. To have the guardianship or care of.—2. To instruct; to teach. 'So *tutor'd* by my art.' *Shak.*

False fame, thy mistress *tutor'd* thee amiss. *Sir W. Davenant.*

3. To train; to discipline; to correct. 'Tried and *tutor'd* in the world.' *Shak.* 'Little girls *tutoring* their babies.' *Addison.*

Her mind she strictly *tutored* to find peace
And pleasure in endurance. *Wordsworth.*

**Tutorage** (tū'tor-āj), *n.* The office, occupation, or authority of a tutor or guardian; guardianship. *Dr. H. More.*

**Tutoress** (tū'tor-es), *n.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess. 'At once your *tut'ress* and your wife.' *C. Smart.*

**Tutorial** (tū-tō'ri-al), *a.* Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

**Tutorism** (tū'tor-izm), *n.* The office, state, or duty of a tutor or of tutors; tutorship. *N. Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

**Tutorly** † (tū'tėr-li), *a.* Like, suiting, or belonging to a tutor; pedagogic. *Roger North.*

**Tutorship** (tū'tor-ship), *n.* 1. The office of a tutor or private instructor.—2. Guardianship; tutelage.

**Tutory** † (tū'tor-i), *n.* Tutorage; instruction. 'The guardianship or *tutorie* of a king.' *Holinshed.*

**Tutrix** (tū'triks), *n.* A female guardian. *Smollett.*

**Tutsan** (tut'san), *n.* [Fr. *toutesaine*=all-heal, from L. *totus*, whole, and *sanus*, sound.] Parkleaves, a plant of the genus Hypericum, *H. Androsæmum. Drayton.*

**Tutti** (tụt'tē), *n.* [It., from L. *totus*, pl. *toti*, all.] In *music*, all; a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement.

**Tutty** (tut'ti), *n.* [Fr. *tutie*, Pg. *tutia*, from Ar. *tūtiya.*] An impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of the smelting furnaces. It is said also to be found native in Persia. In the state of powder tutty is used as a polishing powder, and in medicine to dust irritated surfaces.

**Tut-work** (tut'wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, work done by the piece, usually paid at so much per fathom. See TRIBUTE, 4 (*a*).

**Tut-workman** (tut'wėrk-man), *n.* In *mining*, one who works at tut-work.

**Tu-whit, Tu-whoo** (tụ-whit', tụ-whō'), *n.* An imitation of the cry of the owl. *Shak.*

Thy *tu-whits* are lulled, I wot,
Thy *tu-whoos* of yesternight. *Tennyson.*

**Tuyere** (twi-yār' or tụ-yār'), *n.* [Fr. *tuyère*, akin to *tuyau*, a pipe, Pr. *tudel: of* Teutonic origin; O.H.G. *tuda*, D. *tuit*, a pipe; Dan. *tud*, a spout.] A name formerly given to the opening in a blast-furnace to admit the nozzle of the blast-pipe, as well as to the nozzle itself, but now applied to the blast-pipe, of which there are usually two, or in other cases five. They are conical tubes of cast-iron, having a casing surrounding them, through which a stream of water is kept playing to keep them cool. See BLAST-FURNACE. Written also *Tue-iron*, *Twyer*, *Twier*, *Tweer.*

**Tuz** † (tuz), *n.* [Comp. W. *tusw*, a wisp, a tuft. See TUSSOCK.] A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

**Twa, Twae** (twä or twạ, twā), *a.* Two. [Scotch.]

**Twaddle** (twod'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *twaddled;* ppr. *twaddling.* [Older form *twattle*, also *twittle*, *twittle-twattle;* an imitative word like *tattle*, *twitter*, &c.] To talk in a weak, silly, or tedious manner; to prate.

An occasion for *twaddling* had come, and this good soul seized it, and *twaddled* into a man's ear who was fainting on the rack. *C. Reade.*

**Twaddle** (twod'l), *n.* Empty silly talk; insignificant discourse.

**Twaddle** (twod'l), *n.* A twaddler. *Sir W. Scott; Macaulay.*

**Twaddler** (twod'lėr), *n.* One who twaddles; one who proses on in a weak or silly manner about commonplace matters. 'A mere *twaddler.*' *Kingsley.* 'A laugh at the style of this ungrammatical *twaddler.*' *Dickens.*

**Twaddling** (twod'ling), *n.* The act of one who twaddles; silly, empty talk.

**Twaddly** (twod'li), *a.* Consisting of twaddle; twaddling.

It is rather an offensive word to use, especially considering the greatness of the writers who have treated the subject (old age), but their lucubrations seem to me to be *twaddly.* *Helps.*

**Twagger** † (twag'ėr), *n.* A lamb. *Peele.*

**Twain** (twān), *a.* [O.E. *tweyne*, *tweyen*, &c., A. Sax. *twegen* (masc. and neut.—*twā*, fem.), two, O.Fris. *twēne*, Dan. *tvende*, G. *zween.* (See TWO.) Comp. *twin.*] Two. [Obsolete unless in poetry.]

Riding at noon, a day or *twain* before,
Across the forest call'd of Dean. *Tennyson.*

**Twain** (twān) *n.* A pair; a couple.

Go with me
To bless this *twain*, that they may prosperous be *Shak.*

**Twain-cloud** (twān'kloud), *n.* In *meteor.* the same as *Cumulo-stratus.*

**Twaite** (twāt), *n.* A fish, the twaite shad (*Alosa finta*). Written also *Thwaite.* See SHAD.

**Twaite** (twāt), *n.* Wood grubbed up and converted into arable land. See THWAITE. [Local.]

**Twall** (twäl), *a.* Twelve. [Scotch.]

**Twa-lofted** (twä'loft-ed), *a.* Two-storied. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Twalpennies** (twal'pen-niz), *n.* One penny sterling, which is equivalent to twelve pence ancient Scottish currency.

Saunders, in addition to the customary *twalpennies* on the postage, had a dram for his pains. *Galt.*

**Twang** (twang), *n.* [Probably imitative of a resonant sound. In sense 3, however, it is a form of *tang.*] 1. A sharp quick sound; as, the *twang* of a bowstring. 'Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn, and brass.' *Pope.*—2. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound. 'He has such a *twang* in his discourse.' *Arbuthnot.*—3. Aftertaste; disagreeable flavour left in the mouth.

Hot, bilious, with a confounded *twang* in his mouth, and a cracking pain in his head, he stood one moment and snuffed in the salt sea breeze. *Disraeli.*

**Twang** (twang), *v.i.* 1. To sound with a quick sharp noise; to make the sound of a

string which is stretched and suddenly pulled. 'And boasts his *twanging* bow.' *Dryden.* '*Twang* out my fiddle!' *Tennyson.*—2. To utter with a sharp or nasal sound. 'Every accent *twanged.*' *Dryden.* —*To go off twanging,*† to go well; to go swimmingly.

An old fool, to be gull'd thus! had he died, . . .
It had *gone off twanging.* *Massinger.*

**Twang** (twang), *v.t.* 1. To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.

The fleet in view, he *twanged* his deadly bow.
*Pope.*

Waved her dread standard to the breeze of morn,
Pealed her loud drum, and *twanged* her trumpet-horn. *Campbell.*

2. To utter with a short, sharp sound. 'A terrible oath, with a swaggering accent, sharply *twanged* off.' *Shak.*

**Twang** (twang), *interj.* Imitative of a sharp, quick sound, as that made by a bowstring.

There's one, the best in all my quiver,
*Twang!* thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

**Twangle**† (twang'gl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *twangled;* ppr. *twangling.* To twang.

**Twangle**† (twang'gl), *n.* A twangling sound; a twang. *Colman the younger.*

**Twangling**† (twang'gling), *a.* Twanging; noisy; shrill-sounding; jingling. *Shak.*

**Twank** (twangk), *v.t.* [Imitative of a more abrupt sound than *twang.*] To cause to make a sharp, twanging sound; to twang. *Tennyson.*

**Twank** (twangk), *n.* A twang.

**Twankay** (twang'kā), *n.* [Chinese, lit. beacon brook.] A sort of green tea.

**'Twas** (twoz). A contraction of *It was.*

**Twasome** (twä'sum), *a.* Done or performed by two together. [Scotch.]

**Twasome** (twä'sum), *n.* Two persons in company; a pair. [Scotch.]

'I think,' said I, 'that if ae kail-wife pou'd aff her neighbour's mutch, they wad hae the *twasome* o' them into the Parliament-House o' Lunnun.'
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Twattle** (twot'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *twattled;* ppr. *twattling.* [An older form of *twaddle.* See TWADDLE.] To prate: to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter. 'Every *twattling* gossip.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Twattle** (twot'l), *n.* Act of prating; idle talk; twaddle.

**Twattle** (twot'l), *v.t.* To pet; to make much of. [Local.]

**Twattler** (twot'lér), *n.* One who twattles.

**Tway**† (twā), *a.* and *n.* Two; twain.

**Twayblade** (twā'blād), *n.* [That is, *two-blade.*] A plant (*Listera ovata*), growing in Britain. Written also *Twy-blade.* See LISTERA.

**Tweag**† (twēg), *v.t.* To tweak.

**Tweag, Tweague**† (twēg), *n.* [A form of *tweak.*] Distress; perplexity. *Arbuthnot.*

**Tweak** (twēk), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *twiccian,* to twitch; L.G. *twikken,* D. *zwikken,* G. *zwicken.* It is an older form of *twitch.*] To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk. '*Tweaks* me by the nose.' *Shak.*

**Tweak** (twēk), *n.* 1. A sharp pinch or jerk; a twitch; as, a *tweak* of the nose. *Swift; Dickens.*—2.† Distress; trouble; perplexity; tweag.—3.† A prostitute. *Rich. Brathwaite.*

**Tweed** (twēd), *n.* [See extract.] A twilled fabric, principally for men's wear, having an unfinished surface, and two colours generally combined in the same yarn. The best quality is made all of wool, but in inferior kinds cotton, &c., are introduced. The manufacture is largely carried on in the south of Scotland.

It was the word 'tweels' having been blotted or imperfectly written on an invoice which gave rise to the now familiar name of these goods. The word was read as '*tweeds*' by the late James Locke of London, and it was so appropriate, from the goods being made on the banks of the Tweed, that it was at once adopted, and has been continued ever since.
*Border Advertiser*

**Tweedle** (twē'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tweedled;* ppr. *tweedling.* [Perhaps allied to *twaddle* or *twitter.*] 1. To handle lightly; to twiddle; to fiddle with.—2. To wheedle; to coax.

A fiddler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows whom he had *tweedled* into the service.
*Addison.*

**Tweedle** (twē'dl), *n.* A sound, such as is made by a fiddle.—*Tweedledum* and *tweedledee* are two ludicrous compounds of this word.

Strange all this difference should be,
'Twixt *tweedledum* and *tweedledee.* *Byrom.*

**Tweeg** (twēg), *n.* See MENOPOME.

**Tweel** (twēl), *n.* and *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tweeled;* ppr. *tweeling.* Same as *Twill* (which see). *Ure.*

**'Tween** (twēn), *prep.* A contraction of *Between. Shak.*

**Tweer** (twēr), *n.* Same as *Tuyere.*

**Tweese, Tweeze** (twēz), *n.* [See TWEEZERS.] A surgeon's case of instruments.

**Tweezer-case** (twē'zėr-kās), *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.

**Tweezers** (twē'zėrz), *n. pl.* [Formerly *tweezes,* from *tweeze,* a surgeon's box of instruments, a case containing scissors, penknife, or similar articles, from Fr. *étuis,* pl. of *étui,* O.Fr. *estui,* a case or sheath.] An instrument consisting of two pointed branches for taking hold of small objects; small pincers used to pluck out hairs, &c.; forceps.

**Tweifold,**† *a.* Twofold. *Chaucer.*

**Tweine,**† *a.* or *n.* Twain; two. *Chaucer.*

**Twelfth** (twelfth), *a.* [See TWELVE.] 1. The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.—2. Constituting or being one of twelve equal parts into which anything is divided.

**Twelfth** (twelfth), *n.* 1. One of twelve equal parts; the quotient of a number divided by twelve.—2. In *music,* (*a*) an interval comprising an octave and a fifth. (*b*) An organ stop tuned twelve notes above the diapasons.

**Twelfth-cake** (twelfth'kāk), *n.* A large cake, into which a bean was often introduced, prepared for Twelfth-night festivities. The family and friends being assembled, the cake was divided by lot, and whoever got the piece containing the bean was accepted as king for the occasion. See BEAN-KING.

**Twelfth-day** (twelfth'dā), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany. Called also *Twelfth-tide.* See EPIPHANY.

**Twelfth-night** (twelfth'nīt), *n.* The evening of the festival of the Epiphany. Many social rites and ceremonies have for long been connected with Twelfth-night. See BEAN-KING, TWELFTH-CAKE.

**Twelfth-tide** (twelfth'tīd), *n.* [*Twelfth,* and *tide,* time.] Same as *Twelfth-day.*

**Twelve** (twelv), *a.* [A. Sax. *twelf,* O. Sax. *twelif,* O.Fris. *twelef,* Goth. *twalif,* O.H.G. *zwelif,* Mod. G. *zwölf.* Formed similarly to *eleven,* the elements being *two,* A. Sax. *twā,* and a suffix = *ten.* See ELEVEN.] The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen.—*Twelve tables.* See under TABLE.

**Twelve** (twelv), *n.* 1. The number which consists of ten and two.—2. A symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii.—*In twelves,* in duodecimo; as, an edition *in twelves.*

**Twelvemo** (twelv'mō), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Duodecimo;* contracted 12mo.

**Twelvemonth** (twelv'munth), *n.* A year which consists of twelve calendar months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shak.*

My three nephews, whom, in June last was *twelvemonth,* I disposed of according to their several capacities and inclinations. *Tatler.*

**Twelve-pence** (twelv'pens), *n.* A shilling.

**Twelve-penny** (twelv'pen-ni), *a.* 1. Sold for or costing a shilling; worth a shilling.

I would wish no other revenge, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

2.† Applied to anything of insignificant value; twopenny. 'Trifles and *twelve-penny* matters.' *Heylin.*

**Twelve-score** (twelv'skōr), *a.* Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Twelve-score* yards was a common length for a shot in archery, and hence a measure often alluded to; the word *yards,* which is implied, being generally omitted. 'A march of *twelve-score.*' *Shak.* 'Salutations *twelve-score* off.' *B. Jonson.*

**Twentieth** (twen'ti-eth), *a.* 1. The ordinal of twenty; next in order after the nineteenth; as, the *twentieth* year.—2. Constituting or being one of twenty equal parts into which anything is divided.

**Twentieth** (twen'ti-eth), *n.* One of twenty equal parts; the quotient of a number divided by twenty.

**Twenty** (twen'ti), *a.* [A. Sax. *twēntig,* from *twegen,* two, *twain,* and *-tig,* ten; *-tig* being cog. with L. *decem,* ten; so D. and L.G. *twintig,* G. *zwanzig,* Goth. *twaitigjus.* The termination *ty* implies multiplication of ten by the number by which it is prefixed; *teen* implies addition of that number to ten.] 1. Twice ten; as, *twenty* men; *twenty* years. 2. Proverbially, an indefinite number: sometimes duplicated. '*Twenty* and *twenty* birthdays in a year.' *Tom Brown.* '*Twenty* and *twenty* times.' *Richardson.*

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man. *Bacon.*

**Twenty** (twen'ti), *n.* 1. The number of twice ten; a score.—2. A symbol representing twenty units, as 20 or xx.

**Twenty-fold** (twen'ti-fōld), *a.* Twenty times as many.

**Twibill** (twī'bil), *n.* [A. Sax. *twibill,* from *twi* = *two,* and *bill, bil,* an axe, a bill. Written also *Twibil, Twybill.*] 1. A kind of double axe; a kind of mattock, the blade of which has one end shaped like an axe and the other like an adze.—2. A mortising tool.—3. A kind of reaping-hook. *Drayton.*

**Twibilled** (twī'bild), *a.* Armed with twibills.

**Twice** (twīs), *adv.* [O. E. *twies,* from A. Sax. *twi, twȳ,* two. *Twice,* like *thrice,* is really an adverbial genitive.] 1. Two times.—2. Doubly; in twofold degree or quantity; as, he is *twice* as fortunate as his neighbour.

A victory is *twice* itself when the achiever brings home full numbers. *Shak.*

**Twice-told** (twīs'tōld), *a.* Related or told twice. 'As tedious as a *twice-told* tale.' *Shak.*

**Twich** (twich), *n.* Same as *Twitch-grass.*

**Twich**† (twich), *v.* and *n.* Same as *Twitch.*

**Twiddle** (twid'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twiddled;* ppr. *twiddling.* [A form of *tweedle.*] To twirl, in a small way; to touch lightly, or play with; as, to *twiddle* one's thumbs when the hands are otherwise clasped; to *twiddle* a watch-key. [Colloq.]

**Twiddle** (twid'l), *v.i.* 1. To play with a tremulous quivering motion. *Thackeray.*—2. To be busy about trifles; to quiddle. [Local.]

**Twiddle** (twid'l), *n.* 1. A slight twist with the fingers.—2. A pimple. [Provincial English.]

**Twidle** (twid'l), *v.t.* To twiddle.

**Twier** (twī'ér), *n.* Same as *Tuyere.*

**Twies,**† *adv.* Twice. *Chaucer.*

**Twifallow** (twī'fal-lō), *v.t.* [*Twi,* two, and *fallow.*] To plough a second time, as fallow land, to prepare it for seed.

**Twifold**† (twī'fōld), *a.* Twofold.

**Twig** (twig), *n.* [A. Sax. *twig,* from stem of *twā, twegen,* two, alluding to the bifurcation of the branch; L.G. *twieg,* D. *twijg,* G. *zweig,* a twig. See TWO.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant of no definite length or size.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs,* covered on the outside with hides. *Raleigh.*

**Twig** (twig), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twigged;* ppr. *twigging.* [Ir. and Gael. *tuig,* to perceive, discern, whence *tuigse,* understanding, knowledge, discernment; *tuigseach,* intelligent, wise.] 1. To take notice of; to observe keenly; to watch; to detect.

Now *twig* him; now mind him. *Foote.*

2. To apprehend one's motives or meaning; to understand. *Marryat.* [Slang.]

The word seems to have got into English through the ugliest kind of jargon, as in the choice morsel of thieves' cant, '*twig* the cull, he's peery,' *i.e.* 'observe the fellow, he is watching.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Twig** (twig), *v.i.* To see; to apprehend; to understand. *T. Hook; Disraeli.*

**Twiggen** (twig'en), *a.* Made of or surrounded with twigs; wicket. 'A *twiggen* bottle.' *Shak.*

**Twiggy** (twig'i), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a twig; being or resembling a twig. '*Twiggy* tendrils.' *Gerarde.*—2. Having twigs; full of twigs; abounding with shoots. 'The lowest of all the *twiggy* trees.' *Evelyn.*

**Twight,**† pret. & pp. of *twitch.* Pulled; plucked; twitched. *Chaucer.*

**Twight,**† *v.t.* [An erroneous spelling. See TWIT.] To twit; to upbraid. *Spenser.*

**Twig-rush** (twig'rush), *n.* Cladium, a genus of plants, nat. order Cyperaceæ. *C. Mariscus* is a British perennial plant, growing in boggy and fenny places. The leaves are keeled, ending in a sharp point, with prickly serratures.

**Twigsome** (twig'sum), *a.* Abounding in or full of twigs. '*Twigsome* trees.' *Dickens.* [Rare.]

**Twilight** (twī'līt), *n.* [From *twi,* two, double (as in *twibill, twifallow, twifold*), A. Sax. *twi, twȳ,* and *light.*] 1. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light. The word when used without qualification is usually understood as applying to evening twilight, while morning twilight is distinguished as the *dawn.* The twilight is occasioned by the reflection of sunlight from the higher

parts of the atmosphere which are still illuminated after the sun has become invisible from ordinary heights. The morning twilight is said to begin, and the evening twilight to end, in our latitudes when the sun is 18° below the horizon, but much depends on the state of the atmosphere as to clouds, &c. Twilight is of longer duration in high latitudes than at or near the equator on account of the obliquity of his course. When he sinks perpendicularly below the horizon naturally there is little twilight.—2. A faint light in general. ''Mid the dim *twilight* of the laurel grove.' *Milman.* Hence—3. A dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is seen or examined; a partial revelation or disclosure.

In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity. *Locke.*

**Twilight** (twī'līt), *a.* 1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded. 'O'er the *twilight* groves and dusky caves.' *Pope.*—2. Seen, done, or appearing by twilight.

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*

**Twill** (twil), *v.t.* [Either from L.G. *twillen*, to make double, or divide in two; G. *zwillich*, twill; or from *tweel*, a corruption of *tweedle*, to twill, from A. Sax. *twœde*, double; in either case the origin is to be traced in *two*, *twi*. See TWILIGHT, TWIN, &c.] To weave in such a manner as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.

**Twill** (twil), *n.* 1. A variety of textile fabric very extensively employed. In the twill the weft-threads do not pass over and under the warp-threads in regular succession, as in common plain weaving, but pass over one and under two, over one and under three, or over one and under eight or ten, according to the kind of twill. The effect of this is to produce the appearance of parallel diagonal lines or ribs over the whole surface of the cloth; but the regularity of the parallel lines is broken in various ways in what is termed fanciful *twilling.*—2. The raised line made by twilling.

**Twill** (twil), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *quill;* comp. *twilt* for *quilt.*] A reed; a quill; a spool to wind yarn on. [Provincial.]

**Twilled** (twild), *p.* and *a.* Shakspere uses this word in *Tempest* iv. 64, 'Thy banks with pioned and *twilled* brims,' in a sense not yet satisfactorily explained; according to some =hedged; more probably = covered with reeds or sedges. See TWILL, a reed.

**Twilly, Twilly-devil** (twil'li, twil'li-de-vil), *n.* Same as *Willow* (which see).

**Twilt** (twilt), *n.* A quilt. *Sir W. Scott.* [Local.]

**Twin** (twin), *n.* [A. Sax. *twin*, double, *getwinne*, pl. twins, from *twi*, two; Icel. *tvennr*, *twinnr*, a pair; comp. G. *zwilling*, a twin. See TWILL, TWILIGHT, &c.] 1. One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily bears but one: applied to the young of beasts as well as to human beings.—2. One very much resembling another; one of two things generally associated together.

He was most princely; ever witness for him
Those *twins* of learning that he raised in you,
Ipswich and Oxford. *Shak.*

—*The Twins*, a constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini.

**Twin** (twin), *a.* 1. Applied to one of two born at a birth; as, a *twin* brother or sister. 2. Very much resembling something else; standing in the relation of a twin to something else.

An apple cleft in two is not more *twin*
Than these two creatures. *Shak.*

3. In *bot.* swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ.—4. In *crystal.* applied to two crystals so joined that by revolving 180° round a common axis, one would come into the space occupied by the other.

**Twin** (twin), *v.i.* 1. To be born at the same birth. *Shak.*—2. To bring forth two at a birth. *Tusser.*—3. To be paired; to be suited. [Rare.]

O how inscrutable! his equity
*Twins* with his power. *Sandys.*

**Twin** (twin), *v.t.* 1. To separate; to disjoin; to sever.—2. To strip; to divest; to deprive; to rob. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Twin**† (twin), *v.i.* To part; to go away or asunder. *Fairfax.*

**Twin-born** (twin'born), *a.* Born at the same birth. 'Twin-*born* with greatness.' *Shak.*

**Twin-brother** (twin'bruŦH-ėr), *n.* One of two brothers who are twins; hence, the facsimile of something else. 'The *twin-brother* of thy letter.' *Shak.*

**Twine** (twīn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twined;* ppr. *twining.* [A. Sax. *twinan*, from *twi*, two; so D. *twijnen*, Icel. *tvinna*, to double, to twine. See TWIN.] 1. To twist; to form by twisting of threads or fibres. 'Fine *twined* linen.' Ex. xxvii. 9.—2. To wind round; to entwine; to encircle; to surround.

Let me *twine* mine arms about that body. *Shak.*
Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine.* *Pope.*
She, leaning on a fragment *twined* with vine,
Sang to the stillness. *Tennyson*

3.† To direct to another quarter; to change the direction of; to turn. *Fairfax.*—4.† To mingle; to mix; to unite. *Crashaw.*

**Twine** (twin), *v.i.* 1. To unite closely by twisting or winding.—2. To wind round; to cling by encircling. 'Some *twine* about her thigh.' *Shak.*—3. To make flexures; to wind; to bend; to make turns. 'As rivers, though they bend and *twine*.' *Swift.*—4.† To turn round; to whirl. *Chapman.*—5. To ascend or grow up in convolutions about a support; as, the plant *twines.*

**Twine** (twīn), *n.* 1. A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, used for various purposes, as for binding small parcels, sewing sails to their bolt-ropes, making nets, &c.; a small cord or string.—2 A twist; a convolution. 'Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*.' *Milton.*—3. Embrace; act of winding round. *J. Philips.*—4.† A turning round with rapidity; a whirl.

**Twine** (twīn), *v.t.* and *i.* [See TWIN, TWINNE.] To separate; to part; to strip; to divest. [Scotch.]

'Alas!' said I, 'what ruefu' chance
Has *twined* ye o' your stately trees?' *Burns.*

**Twine-reeler** (twīn'rēl-ėr), *n.* A kind of mule or spinning-machine for making twine or twisting string.

**Twin-flower** (twin'flou-ėr), *n.* In *bot.* the common name of *Linnæa borealis*, a slender, creeping, evergreen plant, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. See LINNÆA.

**Twinge** (twinj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twinged;* ppr. *twinging.* [A nasalized form allied to *twitch*, *tweak*, probably also to *twang.* Comp. Icel. *thvinga*, to weigh down, to oppress, Dan. *twinge*, G. *zwingen*, to constrain.] 1. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.

The gnat charged into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak; to pull with a jerk. '*Twingeing* him by the ears or nose.' *Hudibras.*

**Twinge** (twinj), *v.i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen, darting, or shooting pain; as, the side *twinges.*

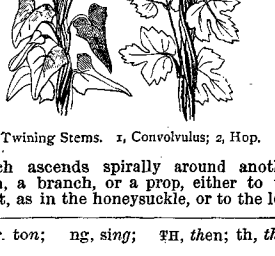
**Twinge** (twinj), *n.* 1. A sudden, sharp pain; a darting, local pain of momentary continuance; as, a *twinge* in the arm or side.

The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, though far short of his. *Dryden.*

2. A pinch; a tweak; as, a *twinge* of the ear.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ear.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Twining** (twīn'ing), *p.* and *a.* Twisting; winding round; uniting closely to; embracing.—*Twining stem*, in *bot.* a stem



Twining Stems. 1, Convolvulus; 2, Hop.

which ascends spirally around another stem, a branch, or a prop, either to the right, as in the honeysuckle, or to the left, as in the kidney-bean. In the woodcut 1 shows the white convolvulus (*Calystegia sepium*) twining from right to left, or *contrary* to the direction of the sun's course; 2, the hop (*Humulus Lupulus*) twining from left to right, or *in* the direction of the sun's course.

**Twiningly** (twīn'ing-li), *adv.* In a twining manner; by twining.

**Twink**† (twingk), *n.* A wink; a twinkling. 'In a *twink* she won me to her love.' *Shak.*

**Twinkle** (twing'kl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *twinkled;* ppr. *twinkling.* [A. Sax. *twinclian*, to twinkle, to sparkle, a dim. and freq. of verb not in A. Sax., but seen in O. E. *twinken*, G. *zwinken*, to wink with the eyes; probably a nasalized form corresponding to *twitch.* The winking or twitching of the eyelids would easily connect itself with the twinkling of the stars, &c.] 1. To open and shut the eyes rapidly. 'The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—2. To gleam; to sparkle: said of the eyes.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
As though he beckon'd and call'd back his soul.
*Donne.*
I see his gray eyes *twinkle* yet
At his own jest. *Tennyson.*

3. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous, intermitted light, or with a broken, quivering light; to scintillate; as, the fixed stars *twinkle*, the planets do not.

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes that have large apertures. *Newton.*

**Twinkle** (twing'kl), *n.* 1. A wink or quick motion of the eye.—2. A gleam or sparkle of the eye; as, a humorous *twinkle.*—3. The time of a wink; a twinkling.

**Twinkler** (twingk'lėr), *n.* One who or that which twinkles or winks; an eye. 'Following me up and down with those *twinklers* of yours.' *Marryat.* [Colloq.]

**Twinkling** (twingk'ling), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which twinkles; especially, a quick movement of the eye; a wink.—2. The time taken up in winking the eye; a moment; an instant.

In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye, at the last trump . . . the dead shall be raised incorruptible. 1 Cor. xv. 52.

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection they vanish in a *twinkling.*
*Dryden.*

**Twin-leaf** (twin'lēf), *n.* The common name of *Jeffersonia diphylla*, nat. order Berberidaceæ, an American perennial, glabrous herb, with matted roots. The root-leaves have long petioles parted into two half-ovate leaflets, whence the name. Called also *Rheumatism-root.*

**Twinling** (twin'ling), *n.* A twin lamb. *Tusser.*

**Twinne**† (twin), *v.t.* and *i.* [See TWIN.] To disunite; to separate; to part or depart from. *Chaucer.*

**Twinned** (twind), *a.* 1. Produced at one birth, like twins. '*Twinn'd* brothers of one womb.' *Shak.*—2. Like as twins; matched; paired. 'The *twinn'd* stones upon the number'd beach.' *Shak.*

Still we moved
Together, *twinn'd* as horse's ear and eye. *Tennyson.*

**Twinner** (twin'ėr), *n.* One who produces twins. *Tusser.*

**Twin-screw** (twin'skrö), *a.* and *n.* A term applied to a steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts, having right-handed and left-handed twists respectively. Being turned in contrary directions in driving ahead, they counteract each other's tendencies to produce lateral vibration.

**Twin-sister** (twin'sis-tėr), *n.* One of two sisters who are twins. *Tennyson.*

**Twin-steamer** (twin-stēm'ėr), *n.* A form of steam-vessel, principally employed in ferries, the deck, &c., of which is supported on two distinct hulls which are placed some distance asunder, and between which the paddle-wheels are placed.

**Twinter** (twin'tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *twiwintre*, two winters old.] A beast two winters old. [Local.]

**Twire**† (twīr), *v.i.* [In meaning 1 perhaps a softened form of *twitter*, or at any rate intended to be imitative of sound. In meanings 2 and 3 rather allied to O. or Prov. G. *zwieren*, *zwiren*, to glance sideways, to take a stolen glance.] 1. To chirp, as a bird; to sing; to twitter. *Chaucer.*—2. To twinkle; to glance; to gleam.

When sparkling stars *twire* not thou gild'st the even.
*Shak.*

3. To look slyly askance; to wink; to leer;

to peep; to simper. 'Which maids will *twire* at 'tween their fingers.' *B. Jonson.*

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee.
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Twire**† (twīr), *v.t.* [Allied to *twirl.*] To twirl; to curl. *Burton.*

**Twire**† (twīr), *n.* A twisted thread or filament. *Locke.*

**Twire-pipe**† (twīr'pīp), *n.* A vagrant musician. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Twirl** (twėrl), *v.t.* [Like *twire*, to twirl, allied to such words as Fris. *twierren*, to whirl, D. *dwarl*, a whirling, *dwarl*, to whirl, O. G. *twirel*, what turns rapidly round, Swiss *zwirlen*, to twirl. Holland has the form *turl.*] To move or turn round with rapidity; to whirl round; to cause to rotate with rapidity, especially with the fingers. 'Like a light feather *twirl* me round about.' *Beau. & Fl.*

See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dext'rous hand to *twirl* the wheel.
*Dodsley.*

**Twirl** (twėrl), *v.i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.

**Twirl** (twėrl), *n.* 1. A rapid, circular motion; quick rotation.—2. Twist; convolution.

The *twirls* on this are different from that of the others; this being an heterostropha, the *twirls* turning from the right hand to the left. *Woodward.*

**Twiscar** (twis'kär), *n.* A narrow spade for cutting and shaping peats; a tuscar. *Sir W. Scott.* [Orkney and Shetland.]

**Twist** (twist), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *twist*, cloth of double thread, from stem of *twā*, two; hence allied to *twine*. Words of similar origin and form, but containing the idea of twoness in a different sense, are L. G. and D. *twist*, Dan. and Sw. *twist*, G. *zwist*, discord, division in two parties. There is also O. and Prov. E. *twist*, meaning the bifurcation of a branch, a twig, also, like *twig*, from *two.*] 1. To form by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution or winding separate things round each other; to twine; as, to *twist* yarn or thread.—2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments; as, to *twist* wool or cotton.—3. To contort; to writhe; to crook spirally; to convolve; as, to *twist* a thing into a serpentine form.—4. To wreathe; to wind; to encircle. 'Longing to *twist* bays with that ivy.' *Waller.* 'Pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame.' *T. Burnet.*—5. To fabricate; to weave; to make up; to compose. 'To *twist* so fine a story.' *Shak.*

Consort both heart and lute, and *twist* a song
Pleasant and long. *G. Herbert.*

6. To wind in; to enter by winding; to insinuate.

When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church . . . the mischief seems fatal. *Dr. H. More.*

7. To pervert; to turn from the true form or meaning; as, to *twist* a passage in an author. 8. To turn from a straight line; as, to *twist* a ball in cricket.—*To twist round one's finger*, to completely control the opinions and actions of; to make submissive to one's will.

**Twist** (twist), *v.i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other; to be or become twisted; as, some strands will *twist* more easily than others.

**Twist** (twist), *n.* 1. A convolution; a contortion; a writhe; a bending; a flexure. 'Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal.' *Addison.*—2. Manner of twisting; the form given by twisting. 'The length, the thickness, and the *twist.*' *Arbuthnot.* 3. In *cricket*, a particular turn given by the bowler to the ball in delivering it, so that instead of going straight for the wicket it takes a curved direction. *Hughes.*—4. That which is formed by twisting or uniting the parts; as, (*a*) a cord, thread, or anything flexible formed by winding strands or separate things round each other. 'A *twist* of gold was round her hair.' *Tennyson.* (*b*) A kind of closely-twisted, strong sewing-silk used by tailors, saddlers, and the like. (*c*) A kind of cotton yarn of several varieties. (*d*) A kind of manufactured tobacco rolled or twisted into the form of a thick cord. (*e*) A small roll of twisted dough baked. (*f*) In *weaving*, a warp of a certain reed which can be joined to another by twisting. (*g*) A drink made of brandy and gin. [Slang.]—5. In *ordnance*, the spiral in the bore of a rifled gun.—6. In *arch.* the wind of the bed-joint of each course of voussoirs in a skew arch. 7. Capacity for swallowing; appetite. 'What a *twist* the fellow has!' *Ainsworth.* [Slang.] 8.† A branch; a twig.

Nor bough, nor branch, the Saracens therefore,
Nor *twist*, nor twig, cut from that sacred spring.
*Fairfax.*

**Twiste,**† *v.t.* To twitch; to pull hard. *Chaucer.*

**Twister** (twist'ėr), *n.* 1. One that twists; the person whose occupation is to twist or join the threads of one warp to those of another in weaving.—2. The instrument used in twisting.—3. In *carp.* a girder.—4. In *cricket*, a ball delivered by the bowler with a twist. See TWIST, 3.—5. In the *manege*, the inner part of the thigh; the proper place to rest upon when on horseback.

**Twisting-crook** (twist'ing-krōk), *n.* An agricultural implement used for twisting straw ropes; a throw-crook.

**Twistingly** (twist'ing-li), *adv.* In a twisting manner; by twisting or being twisted.

**Twit** (twit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *twitted;* ppr. *twitting.* [O. E. *atwite, atwiten*, A. Sax. *ætwītan*, to twit, reproach—*æt*, at, and *wītan*, to punish, to blame, from *wīte*, punishment, Sc. *wite*, blame, Icel. *vīta*, to fine, *vīti*, a fine.] To vex or annoy by bringing to remembrance a fault, imperfection, or the like; to taunt; to reproach; to upbraid, as for some previous act.

She *twits* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shak.*

Æsop minds men of their errors without *twitting* them for what is amiss. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Twitch** (twich), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *twiccian*, to pluck, to twitch. Same word as G. *zwicken*, to pluck, to nip, from *zwick*, a nip, a pinch, D. *zwik*, a sprain, *zwikken*, to sprain. *Tweak* is another form, and *twinge*, *twink*, *twinkle* are probably akin.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch; as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve; to *twitch* a thing out of another's hand; to *twitch* off clusters of grapes.

Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

**Twitch** (twich), *v.i.* To be suddenly contracted, as a muscle; to be affected with a spasm. *Spenser.*

**Twitch** (twich), *n.* 1. A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as, a *twitch* by the sleeve.

The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. A short, spastic contraction of the fibres or muscles; as, a *twitch* in the side; convulsive *twitches.* 'Wrenched with horrid *twitches.*' *Chapman.*

A *twitch* of pain
Tortured her mouth. *Tennyson.*

3. A noose attached to a stock or handle and twisted around the upper lip of a horse so as to bring him under command when shoeing. *E. H. Knight.*—4. In *mining*, a place where a vein becomes very narrow. *Weale.*

**Twitcher** (twich'ėr), *n.* One that twitches.

**Twitch-grass** (twich'gras), *n.* [Corrupted from *quitch-grass.* See QUEACH.] Couch-grass, a species of grass (*Triticum repens*) difficult to exterminate: applied also to various other species of grass difficult to pull out of the ground.

**Twite** (twīt), *n.* [From its cry.] A sort of finch, the mountain-linnet (*Fringilla montium*), distinguished from the common linnet by the greater length of tail and by having a reddish tawny-coloured throat.

**Twitter** (twit'ėr), *n.* One who twits or reproaches.

**Twitter** (twit'ėr), *v.i.* [Probably imitative originally of the notes of a bird, and then of a tremulous movement; comp. G. *zwitschern*, to twitter, Prov. G. *zwitschern, zwitzern*, to flicker, *zwitzern*, to tremble, wink, twinkle.] 1. To utter a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted notes. 'The swallow, *twittering* from the straw-built shed.' *Gray.*—2. To have a tremulous motion of the nerves; to be agitated; to be flurried. 'My heart *twitters.*' *Ray.*—3.† To make the sound of a half-suppressed laugh; to titter.

O the young handsome wenches, how they *twitter'd.*
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Twitter** (twit'ėr), *n.* 1. A small intermitted noise or series of chirpings, as the sound made by a swallow.—2. A slight trembling of the nerves; slight nervous excitement or agitation. 'Amorous *twitters.*' *Hudibras.*

I am all of a *twitter* to see my old John Harrowby again. *Colman & Garrick.*

3.† A titter, as in half-suppressed laughter.

**Twitter-boned** (twit'ėr-bōnd), *a.* Shaking in the limbs; shaky.

His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greazed;—or he was *twitter-boned* or broken-winded. *Sterne.*

**Twittering** (twit'ėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which twitters; a sharp, intermitted, chirping noise; twitter. 'The *twitterings* of that slender image of a voice.' *Lamb.*—2. Slight nervous excitement; agitation arising from suspense, desire, inclination, or the like.

A widow which had a *twittering* towards a second husband took a gossipping companion to manage the job. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Twitter-light**† (twit'ėr-līt), *n.* Twilight.

Then cast she up
Her pretty eye, and wink'd; the word methought was then,
'Come not till *twitter-light.*' *Middleton.*

**Twittingly** (twit'ing-li), *adv.* In a twitting manner; with upbraiding.

**Twittle-twattle** (twit'l-twat-l), *n.* [Reduplication of *twattle.*] Tattle; gabble.

Insipid *twittle-twattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms inure us to a misunderstanding of things.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**'Twixt** (twikst). A contraction of *Betwixt:* used in poetry, and colloquially. 'And set dissension *'twixt* the sire and son.' *Shak.*

**Two** (tō), *a.* [A. Sax. *twā*, originally a fem. form with masc. *twegen*, whence *twain.* The word occurs in more or less similar forms in most or all of the Indo-European tongues. Icel. *tveir, tvö*, Goth. *tvai*, D. *twee*, G. *zwei*, Rus. *dwa*, Lith. *du*, L. and Gr. *duo*, Ir. and Gael. *da, do*, Per. *do*, Hind. *do, doo*, Skr. *dvi, dvau. Twin, twist*, &c., are connected.] 1. One and one.—2. Used indefinitely for a small number in such phrases as a word or *two; two* or three hours.—*In two*, into two parts; asunder; as, cut *in two.*—*To be two,*† to be at variance or irreconciled, as opposed to being *at one.*

When did you see your old acquaintance, Mrs. Cloudy? You and she *are two*, I hear.—See her! Marry, I don't care whether I ever see her again.
*Swift.*

—*Two* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds denoting something having or consisting of two parts, divisions, or organs, or something designed for or to be used with two objects; as, *two*-eared, *two*-flowered, *two*-leaved, *two*-legged, *two*-masted, *two*-pronged, &c. &c.

**Two** (tō), *n.* 1. The number which consists of one and one.—2. The symbol representing this number, as 2 or ii.

**Two-capsuled** (tō'kap-sūld), *a.* Bicapsular; having two distinct capsules.

**Two-celled** (tō'seld), *a.* Bilocular; having two cells.

**Two-cleft** (tō'kleft), *a.* Bifid; divided halfway from the border to the base into two segments.

**Two-decker** (tō'dek-ėr), *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks. *Simmonds.*

**Two-edged** (tō'ejd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two*-edged sword.

**Two-faced** (tō'fāst), *a.* 1. Having two visages, like the Roman deity Janus.—2. Given to equivocation or double-dealing; insincere.

Wherefore, to me, *two-faced* in one hood,
As touching this, he fully brake his mind.
*Mir. for Mags.*

**Two-flowered** (tō'flou-ėrd), *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

**Twofold** (tō'fōld), *a.* 1. Double; multiplied by two; duplicate; as, *twofold* nature; a *twofold* sense; a *twofold* argument. 'A *twofold* image.' *Wordsworth.*

Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space and duration have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*

2. In *bot.* two and two together growing from the same place; as, *twofold* leaves.

**Twofold** (tō'fōld), *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

Ye make him *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves. Mat. xxiii. 15.

**Two-foot** (tō'fut), *a.* Measuring two feet; as, a *two-foot* rule.

**Two-forked** (tō'forkt), *a.* Dichotomous: divided into two parts somewhat after the manner of a fork.

**Two-hand**† (tō'hand), *a.* Same as *Two-handed.* 'Thy *two-hand* sword.' *Shak.*

**Two-handed** (tō'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Having two hands; an epithet occasionally also used as equivalent to large, stout, strong, powerful. '*Two-handed* sway.' *Milton.*—2. Large; bulky; requiring the two hands to grasp; as, a *two-handed* sword.—3. Using both hands with equal readiness or dexterity; hence, able to apply one's self readily to anything; dexterous.

A man soon learns to be *two-handed* in the bush.
*Whyte Melville.*

**Two-headed** (tō'hed-ed), *a.* Having two heads. 'By *two-headed* Janus.' *Shak.*

**Two-leaved** (tō'lēvd), *a.* Having two distinct leaves.

**Two-lipped** (tō'lipt), *a.* 1. Having two lips.—2. In *bot.* divided in such a manner as to resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open; bilabiate.

**Twoness** (tō'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being two; duplicity.

**Two-parted** (tō'pärt-ed), *a.* Bipartite; divided from the border to the base into two distinct parts.

**Twopence** (tō'pens or tup'ens), *n.* A small silver coin formerly current in this country, equivalent to two pennies or one-sixth of a shilling, but now only specially coined annually to a fixed amount, to be given by the sovereign as alms-money on Maundy-Thursday.

You show all like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shak.*

**Twopenny** (tō'pen-ni or tup'en-ni), *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, mean; vulgar; of little worth.

**Twopenny** (tō'pen-ni or tup'en-ni), *n.* Beer sold at twopence a quart. 'A chopin of *twopenny*, which is a thin, yeasty beverage made of malt.' *Smollett.* 'Bottled *two-penny*.' *Southey.*

**Two-petaled** (tō'pet-ald), *a.* Dipetalous; having two perfectly distinct petals.

**Two-ply** (tō'plī), *a.* Having two strands, as cord, or two thicknesses, as cloth, carpets, &c.

**Two-ranked** (tō'rangkt), *a.* In *bot.* alternately disposed in exactly opposite sides of the stem so as to form two rows.

**Two-seeded** (tō'sēd-ed), *a.* In *bot.* dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds.

**Twosome** (tō'sum), *a.* A term specifically applied to a reel danced by two persons.

The Mussulman's eyes danced *twosome* reels. *Hood.*

**Two-tongued** (tō'tungd), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.

I hate the *two-tongued* hypocrite. *Sandys.*

**Two-valved** (tō'valvd), *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell, pod, or glume.

**Two-way** (tō'wā), *a.* Having two ways or passages; as, a *two-way* cock, that is, a cock by which a fluid may be distributed to each of two branches, to either of them separately, or be entirely shut off.

**Twybill** (twī'bil), *n.* Same as *Twibill.*

**Twyblade** (twī'blād), *n.* Same as *Twayblade.*

**Twyer** (twī'ėr), *n.* A tuyere.

**Twyfoil** (twī'foil), *a.* In *her.* having only two leaves. Written also *Dufoil.*

**Twy-forked** (twī'forkt), *a.* Cleft or parted in two, like a fork; bifurcated. 'Her flaming head *twy-forked* with death.' *Quarles.*

**Twy-formed** (twī'formd), *a.* Having two forms; characterized by a double shape or by a form made up from two different creatures or things; twofold. 'This huge *twy-formed* fabric (heaven and earth) which we see.' *Davies.*

**Tyall** † (tī'al), *n.* Something that ties or secures. *Latimer.*

**Tyburn-ticket** (tī'bėrn-tik-et), *n.* A certificate formerly given to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction, the original proprietor or first assignee of it being exempted by law (a stat. of Will. III.) from all parish and ward offices within the parish or ward where the felony had been committed.

**Tyburn-tree** (tī'bėrn-trē), *n.* [From *Tyburn*, near London, where executions long took place.] The gallows; a gibbet.

**Tychonic** (tī-kon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Tycho* Brahe or to his system of astronomy. See SOLAR.

**Tycoon, Taicoon** (tī-kön'), *n.* [Chinese *Tai-koon*, great lord.] The generalissimo of the Japanese army, and formerly virtual emperor and real ruler of the country. Called also *Shogun*, *Siogun*. See MIKADO.

**Tyde** † (tīd), *n.* A season. *Spenser.* See TIDE.

**Tydy** † (tī'di), *n.* A kind of singing bird. *Drayton.* See TIDY, *n.*

**Tye** (tī), *v.t.* An old spelling of *Tie*, to bind or fasten.

**Tye** † (tī), *n.* A tie; a bond. See TIE.

By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*

Tyger.

**Tyer** (tī'ėr), *n.* One who ties or unites.

**Tyfoon** (tī-fön'), *n.* Same as *Typhoon.*

**Tyger** (tī'gėr), *n.* 1. † A tiger.—2. In *her.* a beast having more resemblance to a lion than a tiger, having a pointed nose, and a tufted mane, legs, and tail. It is seldom used, and is condemned by good heralds.

**Tying** (tī'ing), *n.* In *mining*, the act or process of washing ores. *Weale.*

**Tyke** (tīk), *n.* [See TIKE.] A dog; a base fellow. 'Base *tyke*.' *Shak.*

**Tyle** (tīl), *v.t.* Same as *Tile* in *freemasonry.*

**Tyler** (tī'lėr), *n.* Same as *Tiler* in *freemasonry.*

**Tylophora** (tī-lof'o-ra), *n.* [Gr. *tylos*, a knob or swelling, and *phoreō*, to bear, in allusion to the ventricose pollen masses.] A genus of plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. The species are twining herbs or undershrubs, inhabiting India, the Malayan Peninsula, Java, and New South Wales. The roots of *T. asthmatica* are used on the coast of Coromandel for the same purpose as ipecacuanha. It has its specific name from its being supposed to have a good effect in asthma.

**Tylopoda** (tī-lop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *tylos*, a knob or swelling, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Same as *Camelidæ.*

**Tymbal** (tim'bal), *n.* [Fr. *timbale*, It. *timballo*, *taballo*, from Ar. *thabal*—tymbal.] A kind of kettle-drum. Spelled also *Timbal.*

A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice. *Prior.*

**Tymp** (timp), *n.* A space in the bottom of a blast-furnace adjoining the crucible.

**Tympan** (tim'pan), *n.* [Fr. *tympan.* See TYMPANUM.] 1. † A drum.—2. In *arch.* same as *Tympanum* (which see).—3. In *printing*, a frame attached to the carriage of the hand-press or platen machine by joints, and covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed. There is another frame which fits into this, called the *inner tympan*, also covered with parchment. Between these are placed pieces of cloth called *blankets*, which form a soft medium between the types and the platen, and tend to produce an equal impression. See PRINTING-PRESS.—*Tympan sheet*, a sheet of paper laid on the tympan and serving as the guide on which the sheets to be printed are laid, by which means the margin is kept regular and uniform.

**Tympanal** (tim'pan-al), *a.* Same as *Tympanic.*

**Tympanic** (tim-pan'ik), *a.* 1. Like a tympanum or drum; acting like a drum-head.—2. In *anat.* of or pertaining to the tympanum; as, the *tympanic* canal.

**Tympanites** (tim-pa-nī'tēz), *n.* [L. *tympanum*, a drum. See TYMPAN.] In *med.* an elastic distension of the abdomen, from a morbid collection of air in the intestines, caused by indigestion, colic, &c., or in the peritoneum, in which case it is the result of some serious organic disease. Called also *Timpany.*

**Tympanitic** (tim-pa-nit'ik), *a.* Relating to tympany or tympanites; affected with tympany or tympanites.

All that he had eaten or drunk or done had flown to his stomach, producing a *tympanitic* action in that organ. *H. Kingsley.*

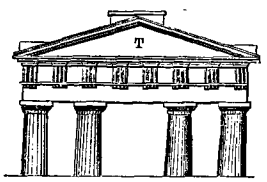
**Tympanitis** (tim-pa-nī'tis), *n.* In *pathol.* inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear or tympanum.

**Tympanize** † (tim'pan-īz), *v.i.* To act the part of a drummer. *Coles.*

**Tympanize** † (tim'pan-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *tympanized*; ppr. *tympanizing.* To make into a drum.

**Tympano** (tim'pan-ō), *n.* pl. **Tympani** (tim'pan-ī). [It.] A kettle-drum: said chiefly of the kettle-drums of an orchestra. Written also *Timpano.*

**Tympanum** (tim'pan-um), *n.* [L. *tympanum*, a drum, the triangular area of a pediment, from Gr. *tympanon*, *typanon*, a drum, from *typtō*, to beat.] 1. In *anat.* (*a*) the drum of the ear; a cavity of an irregular shape, constituting the middle ear. It contains the small bones, and is separated by a membrane from the external passage. (*b*) The flat scale or membrane which forms the external organ of hearing in birds and reptiles.—2. In *arch.* (*a*) the triangular space in a pediment included between the cornices of the inclined sides and the horizontal cornice; also, any similar space, as above a window, or the space included between the lintel of a door and the arch above it. The tympanum is often ornamented with carving or sculpture. (*b*) The die of a pedestal. (*c*) The panel of a door.—3. In *mach.* (*a*) a drum-shaped wheel with spirally curved partitions, by which water is raised to the axis, when the wheel revolves with the lower part of the circumference submerged. (*b*) A kind of hollow tread-wheel, wherein two or more persons walk in order to turn it, and thus give motion to a machine.—




Façade of Doric Temple. T, Tympanum.

4. In *bot.* a membranous substance stretched across the theca of a moss.

**Tympany** (tim'pan-i), *n.* 1. Same as *Tympanites.* Hence—2. Inflation; conceit; bombast; turgidity. 'A plethoric and tautologic *tympany* of sentence.' *De Quincey.*

**Tyndaridæ** (tin-dar'i-dē), *n. pl.* See CASTOR AND POLLUX.

**Tyne** (tīn), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *tyned*; ppr. *tyning.* Same as *Tine*, to lose.

**Tyne** † (tin), *n.* Teen; anxiety; pain; sorrow. *Spenser.*

**Tyne** (tin), *n.* See TINE, the tooth of a harrow, &c.

**Typal** (tīp'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a type; constituting or serving as a type; typical.

**Type** (tīp), *n.* [Fr. *type*, from L. *typus*, from Gr. *typos*, a blow, an impression, from root of *typtō*, to strike.] 1. Distinguishing mark or stamp; sign; emblem; characteristic.

The faith they have in tennis, long stockings,
Short, bolstered breeches, and those *types* of travel.
*Shak.*

Thy father bears the *type* of king of Naples. *Shak.*

2. An allegorical or symbolic representation of some object, which is called the *antitype*; a symbol; a sign: theologically the word is mainly applied to those prophetic prefigurings of the persons and things of the new dispensation which occur in the Old Testament. Thus the paschal lamb is considered a *type* of Christ, who, as the object typified or prefigured, is the *antitype.*

A *type* is no longer a *type* when the thing typified comes to be actually exhibited. *South.*

3. An example or specimen of any class which is considered as eminently possessing the properties or characters of the class; the ideal representation of a group combining its essential characteristics; or a general form or structure pervading a number of individuals: used especially in natural science.

Are God and Nature then at strife,
That Nature ends such evil dreams?
So careful of the *type* she seems,
So careless of the single life, . . .
'So careful of the *type*?' but no.
From scarped cliff and quarried stone
She cries 'a thousand *types* are gone:
I care for nothing, all shall go.' *Tennyson.*

The six *types* or plans of structure upon one or other of which all known animals have been constructed are technically called 'sub-kingdoms,' and are known by the names Protozoa, Cœlenterata, Annuloida, Annulosa, Mollusca, and Vertebrata. We have then to remember that every member of these primary divisions of the animal kingdom agrees with every other member of the same division in being formed upon a certain plan or *type* of structure, and differs from every other simply in the grade of its organization, or, in other words, in the degree to which it exhibits specialization of function. *H. A. Nicholson.*

4. In the *fine arts*, (*a*) the model or pattern, in nature, of any object. (*b*) The original conception which becomes the subject of a copy.—5. The design on the face of a medal or coin. *Fairholt.*—6. In *printing*, (*a*) a rectangular solid or prism of metal, wood, or other hard material having a raised letter, figure, punctuation mark, or other character on the upper end, which, when inked, is used to make impressions on paper and other smooth surfaces. (*b*) Types collectively; the quantity of types used in printing. Types must be all of a uniform height, and perfectly true in their angles, otherwise they could not be locked together. The different parts of a type are technically named as follows: the *body* or *shank* (*a*), the rectangular solid itself; the *face* (*b*), the raised letter or character; the *beard* (*c*), the part of the end of the body unoccupied by the face; the *nick* (or *nicks*, *d d d*), a notch made on one side of the prism, and designed to assist the compositor in distinguishing

the bottom of the face from the top; the *groove* (*e*), a channel made in the bottom or foot of the type to make it stand steadily. The fine lines at the top and bottom of a letter are called *ceriphs;* the parts of the face of some letters, such as *j* and *f*, which project over the body, are called *kerns*. From the character of the letters types are known as CAPITALS, small or lower case letters, *italics*, script, &c. From their size they receive the following names, from *brilliant*, which, however, is rarely used, to *English*, the largest used in ordinary book-work:—

Brilliant... William Caxton was the first English Printer.
Diamond... William Caxton was the first English Printer.
Pearl..... William Caxton was the first English P
Ruby..... William Caxton was the first Englis
Nonpareil.. William Caxton was the first En
Minion.... William Caxton was the firs
Brevier.... William Caxton was the fir
Bourgeois.. William Caxton was the
Longprimer William Caxton was th
Small Pica. William Caxton was
Pica..... William Caxton w
English.... William Caxton
Brevier.. Black Letter *or* Old English

—*In type*, set up, ready for printing; having all the types duly arranged so that an impression can be taken when desired.

**Type** (tīp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *typed;* ppr. *typing*. 1. To exhibit or represent by a model or symbol beforehand; to prefigure. [Rare.]—2. To exhibit an example or copy of; to represent; to typify.

> But let us *type* them now
> In our own lives. *Tennyson.*

**Type-casting** (tīp'kast-ing), *n.* Same as *Type-founding*.

**Type-founder** (tīp'found-ėr), *n.* A person who manufactures type.

**Type-founding** (tīp'found-ing), *n.* The art or practice of manufacturing metallic movable types, used by printers.

**Type-foundry, Type-foundery** (tīp'-found-ri, tīp'found-ė-ri), *n.* A place where types are manufactured.

**Type-metal** (tīp'met-al), *n.* An alloy of lead, antimony, and tin, used in making types. The usual proportion is one part of antimony to three of lead; but the proportions vary for different sorts of types.

**Type-setter** (tīp'set-ėr), *n.* 1. One who sets up type; a compositor.—2. A type-setting machine. See under TYPE-SETTING.

**Type-setting** (tīp'set-ing), *n.* The act or process by which type is set up or placed in the composing-stick, ready to be printed from.—*Type-setting machine*, a machine for composing or setting up type. There are several varieties of machines for this purpose, but ordinarily they all possess the following leading features: they have separate galleys or pockets for each sort of type, and the mechanical arrangement is such that on touching a key, arranged with others like the keyboard of a piano, the end type of the row is displaced, and conducted in a channel or by a tape to a composing-stick, where the types are arranged in a regular order in a line of indefinite length; thence they are removed in successive portions to a justifying stick, in which they are spaced out to the proper length of line required.

**Type-writer** (tīp'rīt-ėr), *n.* A machine intended to be used as a substitute for the pen, and by which the letters are produced by the impression of inked types. The essential elements in such machines (of which there are several varieties) is a movement to bring the type into position, an inking device, an impression movement, and means for letter and line spacing. A successful form of the machine has a series of letter keys arranged in four rows, to be worked by the fingers of both hands, a letter being imprinted on the paper (which moves automatically) each time a key is struck.

**Typha** (tī'fa), *n.* [Gr. *typhos*, a marsh, from the habitat of the species.] A genus of plants, the species of which are known by the name of cat-tail or reed-mace. See REED-MACE.

**Typhaceæ** (tī-fā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *typha*, Gr. *typhē*.] A nat. order of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by their calyx being three-sepaled and half-glumaceous, or a mere bundle of long hairs, long lax filaments, clavate anthers, solitary pendulous ovules, and peculiar habit. The order includes two genera, Typha and Sparganium, the species of which are abundant in the northern parts of the world. They are herbaceous reed-like plants, growing in marshes and ditches.

**Typh-fever** (tīf'fē-vėr), *n.* A general name for continued low fevers, as typhus and typhoid.

**Typhline** (tif'līn), *n.* [Gr. *typhlinēs*, a kind of serpentine animal like the blind-worm, from *typhlos*, blind.] A curious lizard belonging to a family in which the eyes and ears are hidden under the skin, and which has two limbs at most, the front being always and the hinder pair sometimes wanting. In the typical species, the common typhline (or blind acontias), the limbs are entirely wanting, and the animal looks utterly helpless, having no apparent legs, feet, eyes, or ears. It is a native of South Africa.

**Typhlopidæ** (tif-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *typhlōps*, from *typhlos*, blind, and *ōps*, the eye or face.] A family of reptiles, distinguished from the typical ophidians by the comparative narrowness of their gape, and by their habit of burrowing in the ground; and so named because the eye resembles a point hardly visible through the skin. They resemble at first sight earthworms, and are found in the hot portions of both hemispheres. They differ from all other reptiles in possessing teeth in only one of the jaws. The typical genus is Typhlops, and there are several others.

**Typhlops** (tif'lops), *n.* See TYPHLOPIDÆ.

**Typhoëan** (tī-fō'ē-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling *Typhoëus*, the fabled giant with a hundred heads. Sometimes incorrectly written *Typhœan* or *Typhean*.

**Typhoid** (tī'foid), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling typhus; as, a *typhoid* fever; *typhoid* symptoms.—*Typhoid fever*, a species of continued fever, characterized by abdominal pains and diarrhœa due to ulceration of the intestines, frequently by derangement in the functions of the lungs and brain, by spots on the skin, and analogous in many respects to eruptive fevers. Unlike the spots of typhus those of typhoid fever disappear on pressure. By some authorities typhoid and typhus fevers have been regarded as the less and greater degree of one common disease, but the majority of physicians now consider them to be distinct diseases with certain resemblances. Typhus has generally prevailed as an epidemic where insanitary conditions, overcrowding, and famine have prevailed; the rebreathing of air loaded with emanations from crowded living beings being its chief cause. Typhoid, on the other hand, is now far more common, occurring among all classes of society, in isolated and healthy villages, as well as in the larger cities. It may be induced by purely external causes, as by bad ventilation, sewer-gas, exhalations of decomposing matter in cellars or near houses, privies, and especially the contamination of drinking water. It is also of longer duration than typhus, there being at least three full weeks of the active fever, followed by several weeks' gradual convalescence, while in the average from typhus speedy recovery ensues at the end of the second week. Known also as *Enteric* and *Gastric Fever*.

**Typhomania** (tī-fō-mā'ni-a), *n.* The low muttering delirium which accompanies typhoid fever.

**Typhon** (tī'fon), *n.* The Greek name of the Egyptian divinity Set, the personification of the principle of evil.

**Typhoon** (tī-fōn'), *n.* [Chinese *tai-fong*, great wind. The spelling has been influenced by Gr. *typhōn*, a violent whirlwind, also the name of a divinity.] One of the violent hurricanes which rage on the coasts of China and Japan and the neighbouring archipelago, occurring from May to November, being most frequent and disastrous in July, August, and September.

**Typhous** (tī'fus), *a.* Relating to typhus.

**Typh-poison** (tīf'poi-zn), *n.* Poison or virus, which when admitted into the system produces typh-fever, or continued low fevers, as typhus or typhoid fevers.

**Typhus** (tī'fus), *n.* [Gr. *typhos*, stupor or coma.] A species of continued fever attended by great debility. It is contagious or infectious, and often epidemic, but is most prone to attack debilitated persons, and is aided in its progress by want of cleanliness, good food, and fresh air. With the sanitary reform of overcrowded localities, barracks, jails, ships, &c., the prevalence of this plague has now been considerably diminished. Its attack is generally characterized by inordinate muscular and nervous debility, great depression of spirits, weariness, flying pains, sighing, and a frequent, small, and sometimes fluttering pulse. The tongue is foul and brown, and the taste impaired, and not unfrequently nausea and bilious vomiting prevail. About the fourth or fifth day an eruption of a deep livid colour appears on the abdomen, the spots of which do not disappear on pressure, as those of typhoid do. As the disease advances the debility increases; the speech becomes inarticulate, muttering, and delirious, and there is a tendency to bleeding from the nose, mouth, and bowels. Typhus is frequently fatal, death in the majority of cases supervening before the fifteenth day after attack. This disease is also known as hospital fever, ship-fever, jail-fever, camp-fever, brain-fever, and spotted fever, and has sometimes been considered as an acute form of fever of which typhoid is a less virulent example. See TYPHOID.

**Typic** (tip'ik), *a.* Same as *Typical*, but less commonly used.—*Typic fever*, a fever that is regular in its attacks, or that follows a particular type: opposed to *erratic fever*.

**Typical** (tip'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a type; having the character of a type; as, (*a*) prefiguring or representing something; foreshadowing; emblematic; figurative.

> The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the Christian. *Atterbury.*

(*b*) In *nat. hist.* combining the characteristics of a group; as, the *typical* species of a genus; the *typical* genus of a family, &c.

**Typically** (tip'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol, or resemblance.

> In the Eucharist he (Christ) is still figured . . . more clearly, but still *typically*. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Typicalness** (tip'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being *typical*.

**Typification** (tip'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of typifying.

**Typifier** (tip'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who typifies. 'A modern *typifier* who deals only in similitudes and correspondences.' *Warburton.*

**Typify** (tip'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *typified;* ppr. *typifying*. 1. To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance.

> Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To exemplify; to type.

**Typo** (tī'pō), *n.* An abbreviation of *Typographer;* a compositor. [Colloq.]

**Typocosmy** (tī'pō-kos-mi), *n.* [Gr. *typos*, an impression, and *kosmos*, the world.] A representation of the world. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

**Typographer** (tī-pog'raf-ėr), *n.* [See TYPOGRAPHY.] A printer. 'An edition of this work, without date, place, or *typographer*.' *T. Warton.*

**Typographic, Typographical** (tī-pō-graf'-ik, tī-pō-graf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to printing; as, the *typographic* art; *typographical* errors.—2.† Emblematic; figurative; typical.

**Typographically** (tī-pō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. By means of types; after the manner of printers.—2. Emblematically; figuratively.

**Typography** (tī-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *typos*, type, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on paper by types.

> Caxton taught us *typography* about the year 1474. *Johnson.*

2. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Typolite** (tī'pō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *typos*, form, and *lithos*, stone.] An old name for a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals.

**Typology** (tī-pol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *typos*, form, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of types; a discourse on types, especially those of Scripture.

**Tyr** (tēr), *n.* [Icel. *Týr*.] In *northern mythol.* the god of war and victory. He is the son of Odin, and the same as the Anglo-Saxon Tyw or Tiu. See TIU.

**Tyran**† (tī'ran), *v.t.* To act the tyrant to; to tyrannize over.

> What glorie or what guerdon has thou (Love) found
> In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sore. *Spenser.*

**Tyran,† Tyranne†** (tī'ran), *n.* A tyrant. *Spenser.*

**Tyranness†** (tī'ran-es), *n.* A female tyrant. 'A most insulting *tyranness.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Tyrannic** (tī-ran'ik), *a.* Same as *Tyrannical:* chiefly occurring in poetry. 'Brute violence, and proud *tyrannic* power.' *Milton.*

**Tyrannical** (tī-ran'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique*, Gr. *tyrannikos.* See TYRANT.] Pertaining to a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel; as, a *tyrannical* prince; a *tyrannical* master; *tyrannical* government or power.

You have contrived . . . to wind
Yourself into a power *tyrannical.* *Shak.*

If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Tyrannically** (tī-ran'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a tyrannical manner; with unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively. *Shak.*

**Tyrannicalness** (tī-ran'ik-al-nes), *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice.

**Tyrannicidal** (tī-ran'i-sīd"al), *a.* Relating to tyrannicide.

**Tyrannicide** (tī-ran'i-sīd), *n.* [L. *tyrannus*, tyrant, and *cædo*, to kill.] 1. The act of killing a tyrant.

It was in the most patient period of Roman servitude that themes of *tyrannicide* made the ordinary exercise of boys at school. *Burke.*

2. One who kills a tyrant. 'A band of *tyrannicides.*' *Moore.*

**Tyrannidæ** (tī-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of insessorial birds, of which Tyrannus is the typical genus. See TYRANNUS.

**Tyrannish†** (tir'an-ish), *a.* Like a tyrant; tyrannical. 'The proud, *tyrannish* Roman.' *Gower.*

**Tyrannize** (tir'an-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *tyrannized;* ppr. *tyrannizing.* [Fr. *tyranniser.*] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to exercise unjust severity; as, a prince will often *tyrannize* over his subjects. 'Him that thus doth *tyrannize* o'er me.' *Shak.*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannizes* over his own mind. *Locke.*

The selfish and the strong still *tyrannize*
Without reproach or check. *Shelley.*

**Tyrannize†** (tir'an-īz), *v.t.* To overrule by tyranny; to tyrannize over to oppress. *Milton.*

**Tyrannous** (tir'an-us), *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic; oppressive; violent. 'The *tyrannous* breathings of the north' (wind). *Shak.* 'This *tyrannous* and despotic king.' *Sir W. Temple.*

And now the storm-blast came, and he
Was *tyrannous* and strong. *Coleridge.*

**Tyrannously** (tir'an-us-li), *adv.* In a tyrannous manner; tyrannically; oppressively; violently; cruelly. *Spenser.*

**Tyrannus** (tī-ran'nus), *n.* A genus of insessorial birds, having the bill straight, rather long, strong, the upper mandible rounded above, the point suddenly hooked. The birds of this genus, which is entirely American, are noted for their boldness and fierceness, and will attack any aggressor, even the eagle, in defence of their young. The best-known species is the tyrant-shrike (*T. intrepidus*).

**Tyranny** (tir'an-i), *n.* [See TYRANT.] 1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; oppressive conduct of a tyrant; cruel government or discipline; as, the *tyranny* of a master. 'Thy insulting *tyranny.*' *Shak.*

Where law ends *tyranny* begins. *Pitt.*

2. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* o' th' open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shak.*

—*Despotism, Tyranny.* See under DESPOTISM.

**Tyrant** (tī'rant), *n.* [O. E. *tyran, tiran*, O. Fr. *tiran, tirant*, L. *tyrannus*, from Gr. *tyrannos*, a Doric form for *koiranos*, allied to *kyros, kyrios*, lord, master. The final *t* does not properly belong to the word, but has become appended to it, as in *pheasant, peasant, &c.*] 1. Originally, in ancient Greece, one who had usurped the ruling power without the consent of the people or at the expense of the existing government; a usurper. Such a ruler, although he obtained his power illegally, did not always use it oppressively and violently; it was occasionally used humanely and beneficently.

The *tyrant* of the Chersonese
Was freedom's best and bravest friend;
That *tyrant* was Miltiades! *Byron.*

Hence—2. A monarch or other ruler or master who uses power to oppress those under him; a person who imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control which law and humanity do not authorize or which the purposes of government do not require; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, to a resisting heart is a *tyrant.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

I am subject to a *tyrant*, a sorcerer. *Shak.*

3. The tyrant-shrike or king-bird.

**Tyrant†** (tī'rant), *v.i.* To play the tyrant; to tyrannize. *Fuller.*

**Tyrant-shrike** (tī'rant-shrīk), *n.* A North American insessorial bird, of the genus Tyrannus (*T. intrepidus*), remarkable for its bold and pugnacious disposition. Called also *Tyrant Fly-catcher* and *King-bird.* See TYRANNUS.

**Tyre** (tīr), *n.* A preparation of milk and rice used by the East Indians.

**Tyrian** (tir'i-an), *n.* A native of Tyre.

**Tyrian** (tir'i-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ancient Tyre.—2. Being of a purple colour. —*Tyrian purple*, a celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from shell-fish. See PURPURA, MUREX.

**Tyro** (tī'rō), *n.* [L. *tiro*, a newly levied soldier, a young soldier.] A beginner in learning anything; one who is employed in learning or who has only mastered the rudiments of any branch of knowledge; a novice. *Garth.* [Also written *Tiro.*]

**Tyrocinium** (tī-rō-sin'i-um), *n.* Same as *Tirociny. Gayton.*

**Tyrociny** (tī'rō-sin-i), *n.* [L. *tirocinium*, first service or trial, from *tiro.* See TYRO.] The state of being a tyro, beginner, or learner; apprenticeship. *Blount.*

**Tyrolese** (tir'ol-ēz or tir'ol-ēz), *a.* Belonging or relating to the Tyrol; as, a *Tyrolese* air.

**Tyrolese** (tir'ol-ēz or tir'o-lēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of the Tyrol; the people of the Tyrol.

**Tyrolienne** (tē-rō-li-en), *n.* [Fr.] A Tyrolese popular song or melody, especially one in which rapid alternation in melodic progressions of the natural and falsetto voice is introduced.

**Tyrolite** (tir'ol-īt), *n.* [From the *Tyrol*, where it occurs.] A fine azure-blue or verdigris-green ore of copper, a carbonate of copper and arsenic.

**Tyronism** (tī'ron-izm), *n.* State of being a tyro.

**Tythe** (tīTH), *n.* See TITHE.

**Tzar** (tsär), *n.* The Emperor of Russia. See CZAR.

**Tzarina, Tzaritza** (tsä-rē'na, tsär-it'sa), *n.* The Empress of Russia. See CZARINA.

# U.

**U.** The twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet. Its true primary sound was that which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe, that of *oo* in *cool, tool, good, wood, &c.*, answering to the French *ou* in *tour*, the sound being sometimes short, sometimes long. This sound is one of the original Indo-European vowel-sounds. (See A.) In Anglo-Saxon the long sound was often marked with an accent to distinguish it from the short. The former has in modern English commonly become the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as A. Sax. *thū* = *thou, nū* = *now, mūth* = *mouth, &c.* After *r*, however, and also after the sounds *sh* and *zh*, *u* has generally the old long sound, as in *rule, truth, sure, &c.*, and the same sound differently represented is still heard in *room* = A. Sax. *rūm, brook* (verb) = A. Sax. *brūcan.* The old short sound of *u* is still retained in some words, as in *bull, full, put, &c.*, but in general this sound became changed (apparently about the middle of the seventeenth century) to the sound heard in *cut, tun, &c.*, which was a new sound in English. In *us, but*, the *u* was originally long. This sound, which is very similar to that of the unaccented French *e*, is characteristic of English, and is often given to the other vowels, *a, e, o*, when unaccented, as in the words *cavalry, sister*, where the italicized vowels have almost, if not altogether, this indistinct, stifled *u*-sound. In the case of *o* this pronunciation is not confined to unaccented vowels, as in numerous instances the accented *o* is exactly equivalent to this sound of *u;* for example, *come, money, among, &c.* The long sound that this letter commonly represents at the present day, as in *mute, pure, duke, diffuse, &c.*, is not a simple vowel, the *u*-sound having really an *i*-sound before it. This latter sound seems to have established itself about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Some speakers give *u* this sound even after *r*, but the letter is not commonly so pronounced. Vulgar speakers, again, pronounce such words as *duke, &c.*, as if they were written *dook, &c.* The words *bury* and *busy* (with their derivatives) exhibit solitary peculiarities in the pronunciation of this character. The sound of *u* in *mute* is also represented by other combinations, as by *ue* in *due, ew* in *dew*, and *ui* in *suit.* With regard to *ue* the remark has been made 'that it is used in later spelling as a final *u* owing to a rule made by no one knows whom, no one knows why, and no one knows when, that no English word can end in *u*.' (*A. J. Ellis.*) In *plague, rogue, &c., ue* indicates that the preceding vowel is to be pronounced long and the *g* with its hard sound; in *tongue* it is a useless excrescence. Besides the sound in *suit, ui* has several other sounds, as in *build, guide, fruit, anguish, mosquito, &c.* In *buoy* the *u* is no longer heard, and probably it never was heard in *buy.* In the best period of Roman literature the *u*-sound was expressed by the character V. The Anglo-Saxon alphabet did not have the character V at all, the sound, when it occurred (as between two vowels) being represented by *f*, or occasionally by *u.* In later times *u* and *v* stood indifferently for either sound, the capital being generally written V. In the seventeenth century its special function was assigned to each, yet almost every dictionary continued to combine the *u* and *v*, and this was not quite given up till far on in the present century.—U, in *chem.* is the symbol of uranium. U.C., in dates belonging to Roman history, is a contraction for *ab urbe condita*, from the time the city was built; as, U.C. 400, the year of Rome 400. U.K., the United Kingdom. U.P., in Scotland, United Presbyterian. U.S., United States. U.S.A., United States of America.

**Uberous†** (ū'bėr-us), *a.* [L. *uber*, fruitful.] Yielding largely or copiously; productive; fruitful; copious.

Here the women give suck, the *uberous* dug being thrown over their naked shoulder. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Uberty†** (ū'bėr-ti), *n.* [L. *ubertas*, from *uber*, fruitful or copious.] Fertility; fruitfulness. *Florio.*

**Ubication, Ubiety** (ū-bi-kā'shon, ū-bī'e-ti), *n.* [L. *ubi*, where.] The state of being in a place; local relation; whereness. 'If my *ubiety* did not so nearly resemble ubiquity.' *Southey.* [Rare.]

Among other solutions he suggests that the board affects the upper weight, which it does not touch, by determining its *ubication* or whereness. *Whewell.*

**Ubiquarian** (ū-bi-kwā'ri-an), *a.* Existing everywhere; ubiquitary; ubiquitous. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

**Ubiquist** (ū'bi-kwist), *n.* [Fr. *ubiquiste*, from L. *ubique*, everywhere, in every place, from *ubi*, where.] One of a sect of Lutherans who sprung up in Germany about the year 1560. Their distinguishing tenet was that the body of Christ is omnipresent, or in every place at the same time, and hence that he is corporeally present in the eucharist. Written also *Ubiquitist, Ubiquitarian, Ubiquitary.*

**Ubiquitaire** † (ū-bik'wi-tār), *a.* Ubiquitary. *Howell.*

**Ubiquitarian** (ū-bik'wi-tā"ri-an), *n.* 1. One who exists everywhere.—2. One of the sect called Ubiquists. See UBIQUIST.

**Ubiquitariness** (ū-bik'wi-ta-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being ubiquitary; existence everywhere. *Fuller.*

**Ubiquitary** (ū-bik'wi-ta-ri), *a.* Existing everywhere or in all places; ubiquitous.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce none can excel her. *Howell.*

**Ubiquitary** (ū-bik'wi-ta-ri), *n.* 1. One who exists everywhere.

There is a nymph of a most curious and elaborate strain, light, all motion, an *ubiquitary*, she is everywhere, Phantaste. *B. Jonson.*

2. A ubiquist.

**Ubiquitist** (ū-bik'wi-tist), *n.* Same as *Ubiquitarian.*

**Ubiquitous** (ū-bik'wi-tus), *a.* Existing or being everywhere; omnipresent.

**Ubiquitously** (ū-bik'wi-tus-li), *adv.* In a ubiquitous manner; in a manner involving real or apparent omnipresence.

**Ubiquity** (ū-bik'wi-ti), *n.* [See UBIQUITOUS, &c.] 1. The state of being ubiquitous; existing in all places or everywhere at the same time; omnipresence. *Hooker.*—2. The doctrines or beliefs of the Ubiquists.

No one sequel urged by the apostles against the Galatians for joining circumcision with Christ but may be as well enforced against the Lutherans holding *ubiquity*. *Iz. Walton.*

3.† Locality; neighbourhood; whereabout. 'In any street in that *ubiquity*.' *B. Jonson.*

**Ubi supra** (ū'bī sū'pra). [L.] In the place above mentioned; marking reference to some passage or page before named.

**Uckewallist** (uk-e-wal'ist), *n.* [After *Ucke Wallis*, a native of Friesland, founder of the sect.] A member of a sect of rigid Anabaptists, essentially the same as *Mennonites*, except that they hold that Judas and the other murderers of Christ are, or will be, saved.

**Udal** (ū'dal), *a.* [Icel. *ódal*, ancestral possessions, allodium. See ALLODIUM.] A term applied to that right in land which prevailed in Northern Europe before the introduction of the feudal system. Udal tenure still prevails in Orkney and Shetland. This tenure, which was completed by undisturbed possession provable by witnesses, has been held by the Court of Session to be the same as allodial.

**Udaller, Udalman** (ū'dal-ėr, ū'dal-man), *n.* One who holds property by udal right; a freeholder without feudal dependencies. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Udder** (ud'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *ûder*, O. Fris. *uder*, O. H. G. *ûtar*, Mod. G. *euter*; cog. L. *uber*, an udder, a teat, fertility; Gr. *outhar*, an udder, the female breast, fertility; Skr. *ûdhar*, *ûdhas*, an udder.] 1. The glandular organ or bag of cows and other quadrupeds, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young.

The she-goat,
Not without pain, dragged her distended *udder*.
*Prior.*

2. A teat or dug. [Rare.]

A lionness with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shak.*

**Uddered** (ud'ėrd), *a.* Furnished with udders. 'The *udder'd* cow.' *Gay.*

**Udderless** (ud'ėr-les), *a.* Destitute of an udder; hence, deprived of nourishment from a mother; motherless. 'Gentle girls who foster up *udderless* lambs.' *Keats.*

**Udometer** (ū-dom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *udus*, moist, wet, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A pluviometer; a rain-gauge (which see).

**Ugh** (u), *interj.* An expression of horror or recoil: usually accompanied by a shudder.

**Uglesome**† (ug'l-sum), *a.* Ugly. 'Such an *uglesome* countenance.' *Latimer.*

**Uglify** (ug'li-fi), *v.t.* To make ugly; to disfigure. [Rare.]

She is certainly, in my eyes, the most completely a beauty of any woman I ever saw. . . . She *uglifies* everything near her. *Miss Burney.*

**Uglily** (ug'li-li), *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

**Ugliness** (ug'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being ugly: (*a*) want of beauty; deformity of person; as, old age and *ugliness*. (*b*) Moral repulsiveness. 'Vice in its own pure native *ugliness*.' *Crabbe.* (*c*) Ill-nature; crossness. [American.]

**Ugly** (ug'li), *a.* [O. E. *uggely*, *uglike*, also *ugsome*, dreadful, ugly—a Scandinavian word; Icel. *uggligr*, dreadful, terrible, *uggr*, fear; Prov. E. and Sc. *ug*, to disgust; Icel. *ugga*, to fear; perhaps allied to A. Sax. *ôga*, dread, great fear; comp. also the interjection *ugh!*] 1. Possessing qualities opposite to beauty; offensive to the sight; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect; deformed; as, an *ugly* person; an *ugly* face. 'So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams.' *Shak.*

The *ugliest* man was he who came to Troy;
With squinting eyes and one distorted foot. *Derby.*

2. Morally repulsive; hateful.—3. Ill-natured; cross-grained; ill-conditioned. [American.] —*An ugly customer*, a troublesome or dangerous person to deal with or tackle. [Colloq.]

**Ugly** (ug'li), *n.* A kind of shade which was worn by ladies in front of their bonnets to defend the face from the sun. 'Whenever she assumed her Murray, *ugly*, and railway-bag.' *Mrs. Gore.*

**Ugrian** (ö'gri-an), *a.* [After name of a Finnish tribe.] Applied to the Finnic group of Turanian peoples, comprising the Lapps, Finns, and Magyars or Hungarians, as also their tongues. By some used as equivalent to Uralo-Altaic or Turanian.

**Ugric** (ö'grik), *a.* Same as *Ugrian.*

**Ugsome** (ug'sum), *a.* Ugly; hideous; disgusting; loathsome. 'The *ugsome* sights I saw.' *Surrey.* 'An *ugsome*, ill-shaped, and most uncouth dwarf.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Ugsomeness** (ug'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ugsome; ugliness. 'The *ugsomeness* of death.' *Latimer.* [Now only provincial.]

**Uhlan** (ö'lan or ū'lan), *n.* [Polish *ulan*, a lancer, an uhlan, from *ula*, a lance. The word is of Tartar origin.] The name of a variety of light cavalry of Asiatic origin, introduced first into Poland by Tartar colonists. Uhlans are employed by the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and German armies. The Germans have used them very effectually in their wars, particularly in skirmishing, reconnoitring, and scouring the country in advance of their armies. Written also *Ulan.*

**Ukase** (ū-kās'), *n.* [Rus., from *kasati*, to show.] A Russian edict or order, legislative or administrative, emanating from the government. Ukases have the force of laws till they are annulled by subsequent decisions. A collection of the ukases issued at different periods, made by order of the Emperor Nicholas in 1827, and supplemented since year by year, constitutes the legal code of the Russian Empire.

**Ulan** (ö'lan or ū'lan), *n.* See UHLAN.

**Ulcer** (ul'sėr), *n.* [Fr. *ulcère*, from L. *ulcus*, *ulceris*, akin to Gr. *helkos*, an ulcer.] A sore in any of the soft parts of the body, either open to the surface or to some natural cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge. Ulcers are of various kinds, as *scorbutic*, *cancerous*, *scrofulous*, &c.

**Ulcer** (ul'sėr), *v.t.* To ulcerate. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**Ulcerable** (ul'sėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of becoming ulcerated.

**Ulcerate** (ul'sėr-āt), *v.i.* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

**Ulcerate** (ul'sėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *ulcero*, *ulceratum*, from *ulcus*. See ULCER.] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers. *Harvey.*

**Ulceration** (ul-sėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *ulceratio*. See ULCER.] 1. The process of forming into an ulcer, or the process of becoming ulcerous; the state of being ulcerated.—2. An ulcer.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest. *Arbuthnot.*

**Ulcerative** (ul'sėr-āt-iv), *a.* Of or relating to ulcers; as, an *ulcerative* process.

**Ulcered** (ul'sėrd), *a.* Having become an ulcer; affected with an ulcer; ulcerated.

**Ulcerous** (ul'sėr-us), *a.* 1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter. '*Ulcerous* sores.' *Shak.*—2. Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers. 'Strangely-visited people, all swoln and *ulcerous*.' *Shak.*

**Ulcerously** (ul'sėr-us-li), *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

**Ulcerousness** (ul'sėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

**Ulcuscle, Ulcuscule** (ul'kus-l, ul-kus'kūl), *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, from *ulcus*. See ULCER.] A little ulcer. [Rare.]

**Ule** (ū'le), *n.* The ule-tree (which see).

**Ulema** (ū-lē'ma), *n.* [Ar. *ulemá*, pl. of *alim*, wise, learned, from *alima*, to know.] The collective name of the hierarchical corporation of learned men in Turkey, who have the advantages of freedom from military service, furnishing judges, ministers of mosques, professors, and having charge of the department of government relating to sacred matters. This body is composed of the Imams or ministers of religion, the Muftis or doctors of law, and the Cadis or administrators of justice.

**Ule-tree** (ū'lē-trē), *n.* A Mexican tree, a species of Castilloa (*C. elastica*), from the milky juice of which caoutchouc is obtained.

**Ulex** (ū'leks), *n.* [L. *ulex*, a shrub resembling rosemary.] Furze, a genus of plants. See FURZE.

**Uliginose** (ū-lij'in-ōs), *a.* [L. *uligo*, *uliginis*, moisture.] 1. Uliginous.—2. In *bot.* growing in swampy places.

**Uliginous** (ū-lij'in-us), *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, from *uligo*, ooziness.] Muddy; oozy; slimy. *Woodward.*

**Ullage** (ul'āj), *n.* [O. or Prov. Fr. *eullage*, ullage; also *ouillage*, *œillage* ('*œillage de vin*, the filling up of leaky wine vessels.' *Cotgrave*), from *euiller*, *euillier*, *ouiller*, *œiller*, &c., to fill up a vessel that has leaked, to fill up to the bunghole, from *œil*, the eye, the bunghole, from L. *oculus*, the eye. See OCULAR.] In *com.* the wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full.

**Ullmannite** (ul'man-īt), *n.* [After *Ullmann*, by whom it was analysed.] A sulphide of nickel and antimony, part of the latter being frequently replaced by arsenic. It generally occurs massive with a granular structure, and is of a gray colour with a metallic lustre.

**Ulmaceæ** (ul-ma'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of incomplete exogens, of which the genus Ulmus or elm is the type. It is nearly related to Urticaceæ, from which it differs only in having a two-celled fruit, and hermaphrodite flowers. It consists of trees or shrubs, which have scabrous, alternate, simple, deciduous leaves and fugacious stipules. The genera included in it are Planera, Ulmus, and Holoptelea. The species are natives of the north of Asia, the mountains of India, China, North America, and Europe, in the latter of which countries they form valuable timber-trees.

**Ulmaceous** (ul-mā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to the Ulmaceæ.

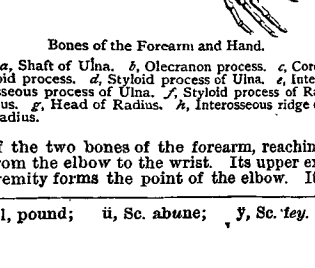
**Ulmic** (ul'mik), *a.* [L. *ulmus*, an elm.] Applied to an acid produced by decaying vegetable matter, now generally called *humic acid*. See ULMIN.

**Ulmin** (ul'min), *n.* [L. *ulmus*, an elm.] 1. A name given to the various substances which are present in vegetable mould, peat, &c. The name has also been applied to the dark-brown substance which exudes from the oak, elm, and various other trees. It has also been called *Humus*, *Humin*, *Geine*. See HUMUS.—2. A brown pigment produced by the action of strong acids or alkalies on various organic bodies, especially by heating treacle or alcohol with strong sulphuric acid, thoroughly washing the residue with water, then triturating it with gum, and drying the mixture.

**Ulmous** (ul'mus), *a.* In *chem.* applied to a group of brown or black substances, in which ulmin or ulmic acid is present, occurring in vegetable mould, peat, &c.; humous.

**Ulmus** (ul'mus), *n.* [L., an elm, a word cog. with E. *elm*.] The elm, a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Ulmaceæ. It includes about thirteen species, all trees, some of them attaining a great size and age. *U. campestris* is the common English or small-leaved elm; *U. montana*, the wych-elm. See ELM.

**Ulna** (ul'na), *n.* [L.] 1. In *anat.* the larger




Bones of the Forearm and Hand.

*a*, Shaft of Ulna. *b*, Olecranon process. *c*, Coronoid process. *d*, Styloid process of Ulna. *e*, Interosseous process of Ulna. *f*, Styloid process of Radius. *g*, Head of Radius. *h*, Interosseous ridge of Radius.

of the two bones of the forearm, reaching from the elbow to the wrist. Its upper extremity forms the point of the elbow. Its

chief use seems to be to support and regulate the motions of the *radius*, the other bone of the forearm.—2. In *old law*, an ell.

**Ulnage** (ul'nāj), *n.* Same as *Alnage*.

**Ulnager** (ul'nā-jėr), *n.* Same as *Alnager*.

**Ulnar** (ul'nėr), *a.* Pertaining to the ulna; as, the *ulnar* nerve. 'The *ulnar muscles*, two muscles of the forearm, one of which assists in bending the arm, and the other in extending it.

**Ulodendron** (ū-lō-den'dron), *n.* [Gr. *oulē*, a scar, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of fossil trees in the coal formation. They have their stems covered with rhomboidal scales, with two rows of oval or circular scars (whence the name) arranged vertically, probably representing the cicatrices produced by the bases of cones, branches, or leaf-stalks. They are supposed to have been cryptogams allied to Lycopodium.

**Ulorrhagia** (ū-lor-rā'ji-a), *n.* See ULORRHAGY.

**Ulotrichan** (ū-lot'ri-kan), *n.* One of the Ulotrichi.

**Ulotrichi** (ū-lot'ri-kī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *oulos*, crisp, and *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.] Crisp- or woolly-haired people. One of the two great divisions into which Huxley has classified man, in accordance with the character of the hair, the other division being the *Leiotrichi*, or smooth-haired people. The Ulotrichi comprise the Negroes, Bushmen, Malays, &c.

**Ulotrichous** (ū-lot'ri-kus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ulotrichi.

**Ulster** (ul'stėr), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ulster, the northern province of Ireland.—*Ulster custom.* See under TENANT-RIGHT.—*Ulster king-at-arms*, the chief heraldic officer for Ireland, whose office was created by Edward VI. in 1552.

**Ulster** (ul'stėr), *n.* 1. A long loose overcoat for either a male or a female, originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster.—2. The Ulster king-at-arms.

**Ulster-badge** (ul'stėr-baj), *n.* In *her.* the badge of the province of Ulster, a sinister hand, erect, open, and couped at the wrist (gules). This 'red hand' was assigned by King James I. as a badge of the baronets whose duty it was to colonize Ulster. See BARONET.

**Ulterior** (ul-tē'ri-or), *a.* [L. compar. from *ulter*, beyond, further. See ULTRA.] 1. Being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary.—2. Not at present in view or consideration; in the future or in the background; more remote; distant; as, what *ulterior* measures will be adopted is uncertain; I do not know his *ulterior* object. 'The *ulterior* accomplishment of that part of Scripture.' *Boyle.*

**Ulterior** (ul-tē'ri-or), *n.* The further side; the remote part. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**Ulteriorly** (ul-tē'ri-or-li), *adv.* In an ulterior manner; more distantly; remotely.

**Ultima** (ul'ti-ma), *a.* [L.] Most remote; farthest; final; last.—*Ultima ratio*, the last reason or argument.—*Ultima ratio regum*, the last reason of kings, resort to arms or war.—*Ultima thule.* See THULE.

**Ultima** (ul'ti-ma), *n.* In *gram.* the last syllable of a word.

**Ultimate** (ul'ti-māt), *a.* [L. *ultimus*, last, furthest, superl. of *ulter*. See ULTERIOR, ULTRA.] 1. Furthest; most remote in place.—2. Last; terminating; final, in time. 'My *ultimate* repose.' *Milton.*—3. Last in a train of progression or consequences; arrived at as a final result; such that we cannot go beyond; being that to which all the rest is directed, as to the main object; as, the *ultimate* end of our actions should be the glory of God; the *ultimate* end and aim of men is to be happy. 'Those *ultimate* truths and those universal laws of thought which we cannot rationally contradict.' *Coleridge.*—4. Incapable of further resolution or analysis; incapable of further division or separation; as, the *ultimate* elements of a body.—*Ultimate analysis*, in *chem.* the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements: opposed to *proximate analysis*, or the resolution of a substance into its constituent compounds.—*Prime and ultimate ratios.* See under RATIO.—*Final, Conclusive, Ultimate.* See under FINAL.

**Ultimately** (ul'ti-māt-li), *adv.* As an ultimate or final result; at last; in the end or last consequence; as, afflictions may *ultimately* prove blessings.

**Ultimation** † (ul-ti-mā'shon), *n.* A last offer or concession; an ultimatum.

> Lord Bolingbroke was authorized to know the real *ultimation* of France. *Swift.*

**Ultimatum** (ul-ti-mā'tum), *n.* pl. **Ultimatums** (ul-ti-mā'tumz) or **Ultimata** (ul-ti-mā'ta). [L.] Any final proposal or statement of conditions; especially, in diplomatic negotiations, the final terms of the one party, the rejection of which often involves an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations and a declaration of war.

> He delivered to the mediators an *ultimatum* importing that he adhered to the treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen. *Smollett.*

**Ultime**† (ul'tim), *a.* Ultimate. *Bacon.*

**Ultimity**† (ul-tim'i-ti), *n.* The last stage or consequence. *Bacon.*

**Ultimo** (ul'ti-mō), *n.* [L. *ultimo mense*, in the last month.] The month which preceded the present; last month, as distinguished from the current or present month and all others. It is usually contracted to *ult.*; as, parliament met on the 12th *ult.*

**Ultimus hæres** (ul'ti-mus hē'rez). [L.] In *law*, the last or remote heir. Thus, in cases of intestate succession, failing relations of every kind, the succession devolves on the crown as *ultimus hæres*.

**Ultion** † (ul'shon), *n.* [L. *ultio*, *ultionis*, from *ulciscor*, to take vengeance on.] Revenge. 'To do good for evil, a soft and melting *ultion.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Ultra** (ul'tra). [Compounded of *uls*, beyond, from pronominal root *il*, whence *ille*, that person, he, and *-tra*, as in *contra*, *intra*, &c. (See CONTRA.) *Outrage*, which seems to be from *out* and *rage*, is really from this word.] A Latin preposition signifying beyond, used (1) as a prefix, in sense of (*a*) beyond; on further side of: chiefly with words implying natural objects forming great barriers, boundaries, or landmarks; as, *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane. (*b*) Exceedingly; excessively; beyond what is reasonable, natural, or right: with words admitting of degrees, frequently employed in this sense in political and polemical terms; as, *ultra*-conservative, *ultra*-liberal, *ultra*-radical, *ultra*-catholic, and the like. (2) As an independent adjective, to signify beyond due limit; extreme; extravagant; as, *ultra* measures. 'The extreme or *ultra* party.' *Milman.* (3) As a noun, to signify one who advocates extreme views or measures; an ultraist.

> The *Ultras* would have owned him for their leader, and would have admitted that he went beyond them in uncompromising consistency. *Brougham.*

**Ultrage**† (ul'trāj), *n.* [L. *ultra.* See above.] Outrage.

**Ultraism** (ul'tra-izm), *n.* The principles of ultras, or men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, &c. See ULTRA.

**Ultraist** (ul'tra-ist), *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes; one who advocates extreme measures; an ultra.

**Ultramarine** (ul'tra-ma-rēn''), *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.] Situated or being beyond the sea. 'The loss of the *ultramarine* colonies lightened the expenses of France.' *Burke.*

**Ultramarine** (ul'tra-ma-rēn''), *n.* [From lapis lazuli being brought from beyond sea. See above.] 1. A beautiful and durable sky-blue; a colour formed of the mineral called lapis lazuli. This substance is much valued by painters, on account of the beauty and permanence of its colour, both for oil and water painting. The colour of ultramarine appears to be due to the presence of sulphide of sodium. Artificial ultramarine is prepared by heating sulphide of sodium with a mixture of silicic acid and alumina. Artificial ultramarine thus prepared is sold at a moderate price. The finer specimens are quite equal to the native ultramarine, and much less expensive.—2. Azure-stone.—*Ultramarine ashes*, the residuum of lapis lazuli after the ultramarine has been extracted. This pigment was used by the old masters as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies; it is a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by mixture of more positive colours. *Fairholt.*

**Ultramontane** (ul-tra-mon'tān), *a.* [Fr. *ultramontain*, from L. *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, from *mons*, mountain.] Being or lying beyond the mountains; tramontane; specifically, (*a*) lying or belonging to the north of the Alps, in reference to Italy: the sense in which the epithet was originally used. *Tramontane* is now more generally employed. (*b*) Lying to the south of the Alps, that is beyond the mountains as regards the countries to the north of the Alps; Italian; specifically, of or belonging to the Italian or ultra-papal party in the Church of Rome; holding the doctrines of ultramontanism; as, *ultramontane* opinions. This is the sense in which the word is commonly used in English. See below.

**Ultramontane** (ul-tra-mon'tān), *n.* A foreigner; one who resides beyond the mountains; specifically, (*a*) one who resides north of the Alps. Hence, one maintaining the rights of the northern churches, as the Gallican, in opposition to the claims of universal supremacy put forth for the popes; one unfavourable to papal claims of supremacy and infallibility, and who held that council and pope combined were alone supreme and infallible. [In this sense now obsolete.]

> He is an *ultramontane*, of which sort there have been none (popes) these fifty years. *Bacon.*

> To the petition of the Bannerets of Rome for a promotion of Cardinals, he (Pope Urban) openly avowed his design to make so large a nomination that the Italians should resume their ascendancy over the *Ultramontanes.* *Milman.*

(*b*) One who belongs to the Italian or ultra-papal party in the Church of Rome; one holding the doctrines of ultramontanism.

**Ultramontanism** (ul-tra-mon'tān-izm), *n.* The doctrines of ultramontanists; the *views* of that party in the Church of Rome who place an absolute authority in matters of faith and discipline in the hands of the pope, in opposition to the views of the party who would place the national churches, such as the Gallican, in partial independence of the Roman curia, and make the pope subordinate to the statutes of an œcumenical council. According to ultramontanism the pope is superior to general councils, independent of their decrees, and considered to be the source of all jurisdiction in the church. The Vatican Council of 1870 virtually established the views of ultramontanism as dogmas of the church.

**Ultramontanist** (ul-tra-mon'tān-ist), *n.* One of the ultramontane party; a promoter of ultramontanism.

**Ultramundane** (ul-tra-mun'dān), *a.* [L. *ultra*, and *mundus*, world.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system. '*Ultramundane* spaces.' *Boyle.*

**Ultra vires** (ul'tra vī'rēz). [L.] Beyond one's power; specifically, beyond the power of a person, court, or corporation legally or constitutionally.

**Ultroneous** (ul-trō'nē-us), *a.* [L. *ultroneus*, from *ultro*, of one's own accord.] Spontaneous; voluntary. 'A spontaneous offer, and *ultroneous* seeking of opportunities.' *Jer. Taylor.*—*Ultroneous witness*, in *Scots law*, a witness who offers his testimony without being regularly cited.

**Ultroneously** (ul-trō'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an ultroneous manner; of one's own free-will. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Ululant** (ul'ū-lant), *a.* Ululating; howling.

**Ululate** (ul'ū-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *ululo*, *ululatum*, to howl.] To howl, as a dog or wolf. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Ululation** (ul-ū-lā'shon), *n.* A howling, as of the wolf or dog; a wailing. 'The *ululation* of vengeance ascended.' *De Quincey.*

**Ulva** (ul'va), *n.* [L. *ulva*, sedge, allied to *ulmus*, an elm.] Green laver, a genus of cryptogamic plants, nat. order Algæ, and type of the tribe Ulvaceæ, distinguished by having a flat membranaceous frond of a green colour, with its reproductive granules arranged in fours. Some species are British. *U. latissima*, broad green laver, and *U. lactuca*, lettuce green laver, are edible.

**Ulvaceæ** (ul-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A tribe of cryptogamic plants, nat. order Algæ. It includes plants which are found in the sea, in fresh-water, or on the damp ground. The flat or tubular frond is generally of a herbaceous green or fine purple colour, and of a thin, tender, membranaceous, reticulated structure, rarely gelatinous; the fruit consists of zoospores furnished with two or four lash-shaped appendages. The tribe includes about ten genera, of which five are British, viz. Porphyra, Ulva, Tetraspora, Entermorpha, and Bangia.

**Ulzie** (ul'yē), *n.* Oil. [Scotch.]

**Uma** (ö'ma), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* one of the names given to the consort of Siva. See DURGA.

**Umbel** (um'bel), *n.* [L. *umbella*, a little shade, dim. of *umbra*, a shade.] A particular mode of inflorescence or flowering, which consists of a number of flower-stalks or pedicels, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common centre, their summits forming a level, convex, or even globose surface, more rarely a concave one, as in the carrot.

It is *simple* or *compound*. A *simple umbel* is when only a single flower is seated on each pedicel, as in *Butomus umbellatus*, &c. When the primary pedicels have other smaller pedicels, which form of themselves a smaller umbel (as in nearly all the members of the nat. order Umbelliferæ), the umbel is said to be *compound*, and the smaller umbels are called *umbellules* or *umbellets*. The whole assemblage of the umbels is called the *universal umbel*, and the secondary umbels or umbellules are called *partial umbels*.

Umbel of Hemlock.

**Umbella** (um-bel'a), *n.* In *bot.* an umbel.

**Umbellal, Umbellar** (um-bel'al, um-bel'är), *a.* Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

**Umbellate, Umbellated** (um'bel-āt, um'-bel-āt-ed), *a.* Bearing umbels; pertaining to an umbel; umbel-like; as, *umbellate* plants or flowers.

**Umbellet** (um'bel-et), *n.* A little or partial umbel; an umbel formed at the end of one of the rays of another umbel; an umbellule.

**Umbellifer** (um-bel'i-fėr), *n.* [L. *umbella*, a little shade, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* a plant producing an umbel.

**Umbelliferæ** (um-bel-lif'ėr-ē), *n. pl.* An extensive and important nat. order of plants, the flowers of which are almost always in regular compound umbels, each blossom having five stamens and two stigmas. The plants of this order are natives chiefly of the northern parts of the northern hemisphere, inhabiting groves, thickets, plains, marshes, and waste places. They are herbs, seldom shrubs, with fistular furrowed stems. The leaves are in most cases divided; they are alternate, and all of them embrace or clasp the stem by a sheathing petiole. The small flowers are white, pink, yellow, or blue. The fruit consists of two indehiscent dorsally or laterally compressed ridged carpels separated by a commissure. The seed is pendulous, and contains a large quantity of albumen in proportion to the size of the embryo. There are about 152 genera and 1300 species. Some are very poisonous, as hemlock, fool's parsley, and others; others are esculents, as celery, carrots, and parsnips; many yield aromatics, as caraway, coriander, dill, anise; a few secrete a fœtid gum-resin, much used in medicine, as asafetida, galbanum, opopanax, and sagapenum.

**Umbelliferous** (um-bel-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [See UMBELLIFER.] Producing the inflorescence called an umbel; bearing umbels; as, *umbelliferous* plants.

**Umbellule** (um'bel-lūl), *n.* A partial umbel; an umbellet. See UMBEL.

**Umber** (um'bėr), *n.* [L. *umbra*, a shade, or from *Umbria*, a district of Italy, where, according to some, it was first obtained.] A well-known pigment, of an olive-brown colour in its raw state, but much redder when burnt. It occurs either naturally in veins and beds, or is prepared artificially from various admixtures. The umber proper of the mineralogist is a soft earthy combination of the peroxides of iron and manganese, with minor proportions of silica, alumina, and water. The commercial varieties are known as Turkey umber, raw and burnt, and English umber, the latter being an artificial ochrey admixture.

> I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
> And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face.
> *Shak.*

Also used adjectively. 'The *umber* shade that hides the blush of waking day.' *Drake.*

**Umber** (um'bėr), *v.t.* To colour with umber; to shade or darken. 'To dye your beard and *umber* o'er your face.' *B. Jonson.*

**Umber** (um'bėr), *n.* 1. A teleostean fish of the salmon family, called the *grayling* (*Thymallus vulgaris*). See GRAYLING.—2. Same as *Umbre*.—3. Same as *Umbriere*.

**Umbery** (um'bėr-i), *a.* Of or pertaining to umber; of the colour of umber; dark brown; dark; dusky.

**Umbilic**† (um-bil'ik), *n.* Same as *Umbilicus*.

**Umbilic** (um-bil'ik), *a.* Same as *Umbilical*.

**Umbilical** (um-bil'ik-al or um-bi-lī'kal), *a.* [L. *umbilīcus*, the navel.] Of or pertaining to the navel; formed in the middle like a navel; navel-shaped; central; as, *umbilical* vessels; *umbilical* region.

> The chapter-house is large, supported as to its arched roof by one *umbilical* pillar. *Defoe.*

—*Umbilical arteries*, in *anat.* certain arteries which exist only in the fetus, conveying a part of the blood sent to the fetus by the umbilical vein to the placenta. Their office ceases when respiration is established.—*Umbilical cord*, (*a*) in *anat.* the navel-string. (*b*) In *bot.* an elongation of the placenta in the form of a little cord; a funicle.—*Umbilical points*, in *math.* same as *Foci*. See FOCUS.—*Umbilical ring*, in *anat.* a fibrous ring which surrounds the aperture of the umbilicus, and through which umbilical hernia occurs in children.—*Umbilical vein*, in *anat.* a vein which arises from the placenta, and terminates at the fissure on the inferior surface of the liver of the fetus, to which it conveys the blood necessary for its nutrition.—*Umbilical vessels*, (*a*) in *anat.* the umbilical arteries and vein. (*b*) In *bot.* the small vessels which pass from the heart of the seed into the side seed-lobes, through which the germ is nourished.

**Umbilicate, Umbilicated** (um-bil'ik-āt, um-bil'ik-āt-ed), *a.* Navel-shaped; depressed in the middle like a navel; specifically, in *bot.* fixed to a stalk by a point in the centre.

**Umbilicus** (um-bi-lī'kus), *n.* [L. *umbilīcus*.] 1. In *anat.* the navel.—2. In *bot.* (*a*) an old generic name for the wall pennywort or navelwort, now frequently classed in the genus Cotyledon. (*b*) The part of a seed by which it is attached to the placenta; the hilum. (*c*) A depression or elevation about the centre of a given surface. *Henslow.*—3. In *conchol.* a circular depression in the base of the lower whorl or body of many spiral univalves, and common to most of the Trochidæ.—4. In *antiq.* an ornamented or painted ball or boss fastened at each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled.—5. In *geom.* a term used by the older geometers as synonymous with focus; but, in modern works, a point in a surface through which all lines of curvature pass.

*a*, Umbilicus of a Shell —*Helix lapicida*.

**Umble-pie** (um'bl-pī), *n.* A pie made of the umbles or entrails of a deer.—*To eat umble-pie*, to humiliate one's self abjectly. See HUMBLE-PIE, NUMBLES.

**Umbles** (um'blz), *n. pl.* [For *numbles* (which see).] The entrails of a deer; hence, sometimes entrails in general. Written also *Humbles*.

**Umbo** (um'bō), *n.* [L.] 1. The boss or protuberant part of a shield. *Swift.*—2. In *bot.* the knob in the centre of the pileus or hat of the fungous tribe.—3. In *conch.* that point of a bivalve shell situated immediately above the hinge; the beak.

**Umbonate, Umbonated** (um'bō-nāt, um'-bō-nāt-ed), *a.* 1. Bossed; knobbed in the centre.—2. In *bot.* round with a projecting point in the centre, as the pileus of many species of Agaricus.

**Umbonulate** (um-bon'ū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* terminated by a very small boss or nipple.

**Umbra** (um'bra), *n.* [L., a shadow.] 1. Among the Romans, one who went to a feast merely at the solicitation of one invited, so called because he followed the guest as a shadow.—2. In *astron.* (*a*) a term applied to the total shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse, or to the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun. See PENUMBRA. (*b*) The dark central portion of a sun-spot, which is surrounded by a brighter annular portion called the *penumbra*.

**Umbraced** (um'brāst), *a.* In *her.* same as *Vambraced*.

**Umbracle**† (um'brak-l), *n.* [L. *umbraculum*, dim. of *umbra*, a shade.] A shade; umbrage. *Davies.*

**Umbraculiferous** (um-brak'ū-lif''ėr-us), *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, anything that furnishes a shade, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* bearing a body in the form of an expanded umbrella.

**Umbraculiform** (um-brak'ū-li-form), *a.* [See above.] Forming a shade; umbrella-shaped, as a mushroom.

**Umbraculum** (um-brak'ū-lum), *n.* [L., dim. of *umbra*, a shade.] In *bot.* a term applied to certain umbrella-shaped appendages.

**Umbrage** (um'brāj), *n.* [O. Fr. *umbrage*, Mod. Fr. *ombrage*, from L. *umbra*, a shade.] 1. A shade; a shadow; obscurity. 'In the dark *umbrage* of a green hill's shade.' *Byron.*—2. That which affords a shade; specifically, a screen of trees or foliage. 'Where highest woods, impenetrable to star or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad.' *Milton.*—3. Shadow; shade; slight appearance or show.

> It is also evident that St. Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture or *umbrage* to make any one suspect he had any such pre-eminence. *Jer. Taylor.*
>
> The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason on its side. *Woodward.*

4. The feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of injury; offence; resentment.

> It will not be convenient to give him any *umbrage*, by seeing me with another person. *Dryden.*

**Umbrageous** (um-brā'jus), *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux*. See UMBRAGE.] 1. Shading; forming a shade; as, *umbrageous* trees or foliage.—2. Shady; shaded; as, an *umbrageous* grotto or garden. '*Umbrageous* grots and caves of cool recess.' *Milton.*—3.† Obscure; not easy to be perceived, as if from being darkened or shaded; hence, suspicious.

> At the beginning some men were a little *umbrageous*. *Donne.*
>
> The present constitution of the court is very *umbrageous*. *Wotton.*

4.† Apt or disposed to take umbrage; feeling jealousy or umbrage; taking umbrage.

**Umbrageously** (um-brā'jus-li), *adv.* In an umbrageous manner.

**Umbrageousness** (um-brā'jus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being umbrageous; shadiness; as, the *umbrageousness* of a tree.

**Umbrana**† (um-brā'na), *n.* Same as *Umbrina*.

**Umbrate**† (um'brāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *umbrated*; ppr. *umbrating*. [L. *umbro*, *umbratum*, to shade, from *umbra*, a shade.] To shade; to shadow; to foreshadow.

**Umbratic,† Umbratical**† (um-brat'ik, um-brat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *umbraticus*, from *umbra*, a shade.] 1. Shadowy; typical. '*Umbratick* representations.' *Barrow.*—2. Keeping in the shade or at home; secluded; retired. *B. Jonson.*

**Umbratile**† (um'brat-īl), *a.* [L. *umbratilis*, from *umbra*, a shade.] 1. Being in the shade. *Johnson.*—2. Unreal; unsubstantial.

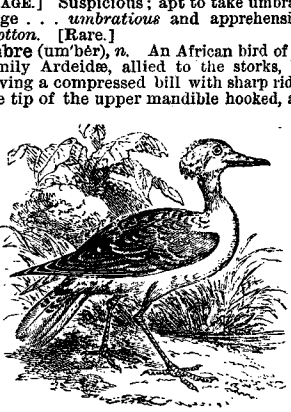
> This life, that we live disjoined from God, is but a shadow and *umbratile* imitation of that. *Dr. H. More.*

3. Being in retirement; secluded; as, an *umbratile* life. *Evelyn.*

**Umbration** (um-brā'shon), *n.* In *her.* same as *Adumbration*.

**Umbratious**† (um-brā'shus), *a.* [See UMBRAGE.] Suspicious; apt to take umbrage. 'Age . . . *umbratious* and apprehensive.' *Wotton.* [Rare.]

**Umbre** (um'bėr), *n.* An African bird of the family Ardeidæ, allied to the storks, but having a compressed bill with sharp ridge, the tip of the upper mandible hooked, and


Tufted Umbre (*Scopus umbretta*).

the nostrils situated in a furrow which extends all the length of the bill. But one species is known, the *Scopus umbretta*, or tufted umbre; it is about the size of a crow, is umber-coloured (whence the name), and the male is crested.

**Umbrel,† Umbrello**† (um'brel, um-brel'lō), *n.* An umbrella (which see). 'Each of them besides bore their *umbrels*.' *Shelton.* 'Like the top of an *umbrello*.' *Tatler.*

**Umbrella** (um-brel'la), *n.* [It. *ombrella*, an umbrella, a dim. from L. *umbra*, a shade.] 1. A portable shade, screen, or canopy which opens and folds, carried in the hand for

sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow. It is formed of silk, cotton, or other cloth extended on a sliding frame composed of bars or strips of steel, cane, &c., and inserted in or fastened to a rod or stick. *The light* kind of umbrella, carried by ladies as a defence from the rays of the sun, is more usually termed a *parasol.* The umbrella had its origin in the East in very remote times, where it was (and still is) regarded as an emblem of royalty or a mark of distinction; but as a defence from rain it was not used in England till early in the eighteenth century. Old forms were *Umbrel, Umbrello.*—2. A genus of tectibranchiate molluscs: so called from a fanciful resemblance of the shell to an umbrella.—3. In *zool.* the swimming-bell of certain of the Hydrozoa, by the alternate contraction and expansion of which the animal is propelled through the water.

**Umbrella-bird** (um-brel'la-bėrd), *n.* A South American bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*), allied to the crows, remarkable for the crest of blue-black feathers rising from the head and curving towards the end of the beak, which it nearly reaches. Another long tuft of feathers hangs down from the breast. The bird inhabits the islands in the Amazon, &c. It is about the size of a crow and somewhat similar in colour, but with rich blue and purple tints. Two other South American species are found.

**Umbrella-tree** (um-brel'la-trē), *n.* A name given to two species of Magnolia, *M. Umbrella* and *M. tripetala*, from the form and position of the leaves. The same name is given to *Thespesia populnea* (see THESPESIA), and to *Pandanus odoratissimus.*—*Guinea umbrella-tree, Paritium guineense.*

**Umbrere** (um-brēr'), *n.* See UMBRIERE.

**Umbrian** (um'bri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Umbria*, its inhabitants, or language.

**Umbrian** (um'bri-an), *n.* 1. One of an ancient Italian people who inhabited one of the principal divisions of Central Italy.—2. The language of the Umbrians, regarded as one of the oldest of the Latin dialects.

**Umbriere** (um-brēr'), *n.* [O. Fr. *umbriere, ombriere,* from L. *umbra*, a shade.] The visor of a helmet; a projection like the peak of a cap, to which a face-guard was sometimes attached, which moved freely upon the helmet, and could be lifted up like the beaver; the umbril. 'But only vented up her *umbriere.*' *Spenser.* Written also *Umbrere.*

**Umbriferous** (um-brif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *umbra,* a shade, and *fero*, to bear.] Casting or making a shade.

**Umbriferously** (um-brif'ėr-us-li), *adv.* So as to make or cast a shade. 'Growing *umbriferously.*' *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Umbril** (um'bril), *n.* [See UMBRIERE.] The movable part of a helmet; the umbriere; the visor.

**Umbrina** (um-brī'na), *n.* [Sp., from L. *umbra,* a shade—reason doubtful.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the family Sciænidæ. The *U. cirrhosa* or *vulgaris,* or bearded umbrina, is a beautiful fish, the

*Umbrina vulgaris* (Bearded Umbrina).

ground colour being gold, with bright bands of steel-blue, frequently attaining 2 feet in length, and sometimes 40 lbs. in weight. The flesh is white and well flavoured, and is in much request. Its food is small fish, molluscs, and sea-weed. It is common on the coasts of France, Spain, and Italy, and has been taken on the coast of Britain.

**Umbrose**† (um'brōs), *a.* [L. *umbrosus*, shady, from *umbra,* a shade.] Shady; umbrageous.

**Umbrosity**† (um-bros'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being umbrose; shadiness. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Umiak, Umyak** (ụm'yak), *n.* The native name of the women's or larger kind of Esquimaux boats, carrying ten or twelve people, and consisting of a wooden frame covered with *seal-skins,* with several seats. It is used for fishing or transporting families, and is worked by women. It often has a mast and a triangular sail made of seals' entrails.

**Umlaut** (öm'lout), *n.* [G., from prefix *um,* indicating alteration, and *laut,* sound = change of sound.] In *philol.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of one of the vowels *a, i, u* in the syllable immediately following—a common feature in several of the Teutonic tongues. In German umlaut is seen in the frequent change of the vowels *a, o, u* to *ä, ö, ü.* In Anglo-Saxon it was very common, and it still appears in the plurals *feet* and *geese,* from *foot* and *goose,* the vowels being changed by an *i* that originally followed. Umlaut is therefore a kind of assimilation of sounds. The change caused by *a* is called *a-umlaut,* and so of the others.

The conception of a sound tends to put the vocal organs in a position to utter it. We conceive the later sounds in a word while yet speaking the former; hence the tendency to utter a sound between the two. No *umlaut* shows in Gothic. Old H. German has most *a-umlaut;* Norse, *u-umlaut.*
*Prof. March.*

**Umpirage** (um'pīr-āj), *n.* [From *umpire.*] The post of an umpire; the act of one who arbitrates as umpire; the decision of an umpire; arbitrament. *Bp. Hall.*

**Umpire** (um'pīr), *n.* [From O.E. *noumpere, nowmpere, nompere, nompeyr,* and with loss of initial *n owmper,* &c., from O.Fr. *nonper,* not equal, odd—L. *non,* not, and *par,* equal, a pair. The loss of initial *n* (see APRON) would be assisted by the collateral form *impier,* from Fr. *impair,* L. *impar,* uneven, odd. Lit. an odd person, in addition to a pair.] 1. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or referee, in case of conflict of opinions. 'Three *umpires* in this matter.' *Shak:*

'Twixt my extremes and me this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire.* *Shak.*

In this great duel, Nature herself is *umpire* and can do no wrong. *Carlyle.*

2. In *law,* a third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.

**Umpire** (um'pīr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *umpired;* ppr. *umpiring.* To decide as umpire; to settle, as a dispute. *South.* [Rare.]

**Umpireship** (um'pīr-ship), *n.* The office of an umpire.

**Umquhile** (um'whīl), *adv.* [O.E. *umwhile,* perhaps by inversion from A. Sax. *hwilum* (E. *whilom*), adverbial dat. pl. of *hwil,* while, meaning at times, once, formerly, whilom.] Some time ago; formerly. 'A lost man—*umquhile* dead—defunct.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Umquhile** (um'whīl), *a.* Former; late; deceased. 'Miss Barbara Clinkscale, daughter to the *umquhile,* and sister to the then existing Clinkscale of that ilk.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Umstroke**† (um'strōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *um-, ym-, ymb-,* Icel. *um-, umb-,* G. *um,* around, and E. *stroke,* a line, a mark. In O. E. words with this prefix were not uncommon.] Boundary line; extreme edge. 'Such towns as stand . . . on the very *umstroke,* or on any part of the utmost line of a map.' *Fuller.*

**Un-.** A prefix derived from two sources with two uses, viz. those of negation and those of reversal or undoing, and hence privation. 1. [A. Sax. *un-,* O.Sax. and Goth. *un-,* G. *un-,* D. *on-,* Icel. *ú-, ó-,* cog. with L. *in-,* Gr. *an-, a-,* Skr. *an-, a-,* all signifying not.] Expressive of simple negation. In this sense it is used chiefly before adjectives, past participles passive, and present participles used adjectively, and when so used it signifies simply not; as, *unable, unfair, untrue, untruthful, unwise, uninvited, unwedded, unseen, unaccommodating, unchanging, undoubting, unthinking,* &c. From such words again adverbs in *-ly* and nouns in *-ness* are formed; hence, *unfairly, unfairness, untruthfulness,* unchangingly, &c. It is also directly prefixed to some nouns to express the absence or contrary of what the noun expresses, as in *untruth, undress, unrest, unwisdom,* &c. Before many words of Latin origin, *un,* in the sense of mere negation, is naturally represented by *in* or by *non,* and sometimes by *dis;* thus, for *uncomplete* we have *incomplete;* for *unability, inability;* for *unelastic, inelastic* and *non-elastic;* for *unemphatic, non-emphatic;* for *unreputable, disreputable,* &c.—2. [A. Sax. *on-, ond-, and-,* as in *on-lūcan,* to unlock, *on-leōsan,* to unloose, *and-swarian,* to answer, &c.; Icel. O.Sax. and Goth. *and-,* G. *ant-,* as in *ant-worten,* to answer; cog. L. *ante,* before; Gr. *anti,* against, opposite; Skr. *anti,* over against.] Prefixed to verbs (generally active transitive) it signifies properly the reversing or annulling of the action expressed by the verb; as, *undo, unlearn, unlock, unmake,* &c. When prefixed to nouns it changes them into verbs implying privation of the object named by the noun or of the qualities connoted by it. Thus *unfrock, uncowl, uncoat, unhelm,* &c., signify to deprive or divest of a frock, cowl, &c., while *unman, unsex, unshape,* signify to deprive of the qualities of a man, sex, &c. This is sometimes called *un privative.* Another peculiar use of this *un* is found in a few verbs, chiefly obsolete, where it is used in the sense of retract or revoke, as *unpredict, unsay, unspeak, unswear,* to retract a prediction, a saying, &c. As further illustrating the force of *un* in both its senses we may remark that under the form *unlearned* we have really three words—one an adjective signifying illiterate; as, an *unlearned* man (*un-,* not, and adj. *learned*); one a true past participle of the active verb to *unlearn* (*un-* in sense 2 and *learn*); as, all you have learned must be *unlearned*; and, finally, one formed by prefixing *un* negative to the past participle of the active verb to *learn;* as, his task is still *unlearned.* Some words with *un-* prefixed are hardly used unless qualified by *not;* thus we speak of a *striking* prospect, but we should not be likely to say an *unstriking* prospect, though we should readily say the prospect is *not unstriking.*—[*Note.* Adjectives and participles with the prefix *un-,* in the sense of not, being almost unlimited in number, and their meaning generally so obvious, many of them are omitted from this work, as well as their derivative adverbs in *-ly* and nouns in *-ness.* When such words, however have a special signification or usage of their own, and are not simply to be explained as equivalent to 'not' and their latter element, they are admitted into the vocabulary. As words of this kind may be instanced *unruly, unconscionable, unpretending, unparalleled, unsafe,* and the like. Verbs and nouns with *un* as a prefix (such as *unlock, untruth*) are also carefully defined, as they belong to a limited class, and are not coined at will by writers or speakers. It may also be added that a number of the words below have only been inserted because used by writers of more or less eminence.]

**Unabased** (un-a-bāzd'), *a.* Not abased; not humbled. 'The reverence of Religion *unabased.*' *Bp. Gauden.*

**Unabashed** (un-a-basht'), *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame or by modesty.

Earless on high, stood *unabash'd* Defoe. *Pope.*

**Unabated** (un-a-bāt'ed), *a.* Not abated; not lessened or lowered; not diminished in strength or violence. 'To keep her husband's greatness *unabated.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unability**† (un-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Want of ability; inability. *Milton.*

**Unable** (un-ā'bl), *a.* 1. Not able; not having sufficient ability; not equal for some task; as, *unable* to rise; *unable* to labour; *unable* to paint a good likeness.—2. Weak; helpless; useless. 'Sapless age, and weak, *unable* limbs.' *Shak.*—*Incapable, Unable.* See under INCAPABLE.

**Unabled**† (un-ā'bld), *a.* Disabled; incapacitated. *B. Jonson.*

**Unableness** (un-ā'bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unable; inability. *Hales.*

**Unabolishable** (un-a-bol'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being abolished, annulled, or destroyed. *Milton.*

**Unabolished** (un-a-bol'isht), *a.* Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force. '*Unabolished* orders and laws.' *Hooker.*

**Unabridged** (un-a-brijd'), *a.* Not abridged; not shortened; as, an *unabridged* edition of a dictionary. 'Verdure, pure, unbroken, *unabridged.*' *Mason.*

**Unabsolvable**† (un-ab-solv'a-bl), *a.* Not admitting of absolution from. '*Unabsolvable* oathes.' *Jas. Hayward.*

**Unabsurd** (un-ab-sėrd'), *a.* Not absurd; reasonable. *Young.*

**Unabundant** (un-a-bun'dant), *a.* Not abundant or plentiful. *Prof. G. Wilson.*

**Unaccented** (un-ak-sent'ed), *a.* Not accented; having no accent; as, an *unaccented* syllable. *Harris.*

**Unacceptable** (un-ak-sep'ta-bl), *a.* Not

acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

**Unaccessible** (un-ak-ses'i-bl), *a.* Inaccessible. *Holland.*

**Unaccessibleness** (un-ak-ses'i-bl-nes), *n.* State of not being accessible; inaccessibleness. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unaccommodated** (un-ak-kom'mō-dāt-ed), *a.* 1. Not accommodated; not fitted or adapted.—2. Not furnished with necessary conveniences or appliances.

*Unaccommodated* man is no more than such a poor forked animal as thou art. *Shak.*

**Unaccommodating** (un-ak-kom'mō-dāting), *a.* Not accommodating; not ready to oblige. *Byron.*

**Unaccompanied** (un-ak-kum'pa-nid), *a.* 1. Not attended; having no attendants, companions, or followers.

Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Sir F. Hayward.*

2. In *music*, performed or written without an accompaniment or subordinate instrumental parts.

**Unaccomplished** (un-ak-kom'plisht), *a.* 1. Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete. 'Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue.' *Dryden.*—2. Not furnished, or not completely furnished, with accomplishments.

Still *unaccomplish'd* may the maid be thought,
Who gracefully to dance was never taught.
*Congreve.*

**Unaccomplishment** (un-ak-kom'plishment), *n.* The state of being unaccomplished. *Milton.*

**Unaccorded** (un-ak-kord'ed), *a.* Not accorded; not brought to harmony or concord; not agreed upon. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unaccountability** (un-ak-kount'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of not being accountable.—2. That which is unaccountable or incapable of being explained. 'Many peculiarities and *unaccountabilities.*' *Miss Burney.*

**Unaccountable** (un-ak-kount'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not to be accounted for; not explicable; not to be solved by reason or the light possessed; not reducible to rule; hence, strange.

What can be more *unaccountable* than to solicit against justice? *Jeremy Collier.*

2. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible. 'His absolute *unaccountable* dominion and sovereignty over the creature.' *South.*—3.† Not to be counted; countless; innumerable. '*Unaccountable* numbers.' *Wollaston.*

**Unaccountableness** (un-ak-kount'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unaccountable or incapable of being explained or accounted for. 'The *unaccountableness* of this theory.' *Glanville.*

**Unaccountably** (un-ak-kount'a-bli), *adv.* In an unaccountable manner; strangely. 'Not with intent to imply that God ever acteth *unaccountably* or without highest reason.' *Barrow.*

**Unaccredited** (un-ak-kred'it-ed), *a.* Not accredited; not received; not authorized; as, the minister or the consul remained *unaccredited.*

**Unaccurate** (un-ak'kū-rāt), *a.* Inaccurate; not correct or exact. 'An *unaccurate* work, or perhaps corrupted.' *Waterland.*

**Unaccurateness** (un-ak'kū-rāt-nes), *n.* Want of correctness. *Boyle.*

**Unaccursed** (un-ak-kėrst'), *a.* Not accursed. *Thomson.*

**Unaccustomed** (un-ak-kus'tumd), *a.* 1. Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar; not habituated. 'A bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke.' Jer. xxxi. 18.—2. Not according to custom; unusual; extraordinary; strange. 'These apparent prodigies, the *unaccustomed* terror of this night.' *Shak.*

**Unaching** (un-āk'ing), *a.* Not aching; not giving or feeling pain. 'The *unaching* scars which I should hide.' *Shak.*

**Unacknowledged** (un-ak-nol'ejd), *a.* 1. Not acknowledged; not recognized; as, an *unacknowledged* agent or consul. 'An *unacknowledged* successor to the crown.' *Clarendon.*—2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed; as, an *unacknowledged* crime or fault.

**Unacquaintance** (un-ak-kwānt'ans), *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; want of knowledge. 'His absolute *unacquaintance* with the matters on which he so intrepidly discourses.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Unacquainted** (un-ak-kwānt'ed), *a.* 1. Not well known; unusual. 'Kiss the lips of *unacquainted* change.' *Shak.*—2. Not having familiar knowledge: followed by *with*. '*Unacquainted with* such bold truths.' *Denham.*

**Unacquaintedness** (un-ak-kwānt'ed-nes), *n.* Want of acquaintance. 'The saints' *unacquaintedness* with what is done here below.' *South.*

**Unacquired** (un-ak-kwīrd'), *a.* Not acquired; not gained.

The work of God is left imperfect . . . and our ends *unacquired.* *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unactable** (un-ak'ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being acted; unfit to be represented.

Much of the unacted drama is really *unactable.* *Quart. Rev.*

**Unacted** (un-akt'ed), *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed.

The fault unknown is as a thought *unacted.* *Shak.*

**Unactive**† (un-ak'tiv), *a.* Inactive. 'A being utterly *unactive*, no agent at all.' *Wollaston.*

**Unactive**† (un-ak'tiv), *v.t.* To render inactive or incapable; to incapacitate. *Fuller.*

**Unactiveness** (un-ak'tiv-nes), *n.* Inactivity. 'A religion teaching peace and *unactiveness.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unactuated** (un-ak'tū-āt-ed), *a.* Not actuated; not acted upon. *Glanville.*

**Unadditioned**† (un-ad-di'shond), *a.* Without a title; not titled; not being mentioned with an addition or title.

He was a knight, howsoever it cometh to passe he is here *unadditioned.* *Fuller.*

**Unadjusted** (un-ad-just'ed), *a.* Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated; as, differences *unadjusted.* *Burke.*

**Unadmired** (un-ad-mīrd'), *a.* Not admired; not regarded with great affection or respect.

The diction and the sentiment, the delicacy and dignity, passed *unadmired.* *Dr. Knox.*

**Unadmitted** (un-ad-mit'ed), *a.* Not admitted. 'The *unadmitted* flames.' *Southey.*

**Unadmonished** (un-ad-mon'isht), *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned, warned, or advised. 'Surprisal, *unadmonished*, unforewarned.' *Milton.*

**Unadoptable** (un-a-dopt'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being adopted or used. *Carlyle.*

**Unadored** (un-a-dōrd'), *a.* Not adored; not worshipped. *Milton.*

**Unadorned** (un-a-dornd'), *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when *unadorn'd*, adorn'd the most.
*Thomson.*

**Unadulterate, Unadulterated** (un-a-dul'tėr-āt, un-a-dul'tėr-āt-ed), *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure. 'Twelve jars with wine replete, high, *unadulterate*, drink for gods.' *Cowper.*

**Unadvantaged** (un-ad-van'tājd), *a.* Not profited or favoured. *Fuller.*

**Unadventurous** (un-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. 'Irresolute, unhardy, *unadventurous.*' *Milton.*

**Unadvisable** (un-ad-vīz'a-bl), *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.

Extreme rigour would have been *unadvisable* in the beginning of a new reign. *Bp. Lowth.*

**Unadvised** (un-ad-vīzd'), *a.* 1. Not prudent; not discreet. 'Thou *unadvised* scold.' *Shak.* 2. Done without due consideration; rash; as, an *unadvised* measure or proceeding.

I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too rash, too *unadvised*, too sudden. *Shak.*

**Unadvisedly** (un-ad-vīz'ed-li), *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; without due consideration. 'A word *unadvisedly* spoken.' *South.*

**Unadvisedness** (un-ad-vīz'ed-nes), *n.* Imprudence; rashness.

Sometimes evill speeches come from good men, in their *unadvisednesse.* *Bp. Hall.*

**Unaffable** (un-af'a-bl), *a.* Not affable; not free to converse; reserved. 'Law, stern and *unaffable.*' *Daniel.*

**Unaffected** (un-af-fekt'ed), *a.* Not affected; as, (*a*) not showing affectation; plain; natural; not artificial; simple. 'A wise, sober, seemly, *unaffected* deportment.' *Bp. Hall.* (*b*) Real; not hypocritical; sincere; as, *unaffected* sorrow. (*c*) Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched; destitute of affection or emotion. 'A poor, cold, unspirited, . . . *unaffected* fool.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unaffectedly** (un-af-fekt'ed-li), *adv.* In an unaffected manner; without attempting to produce false appearances. '*Unaffectedly* cheerful.' *Locke.*

**Unafflicted** (un-af-flikt'ed), *a.* Not afflicted; free from trouble. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unaffrighted** (un-af-frīt'ed), *a.* Not frightened.

Sit still, and *unaffrighted*, reverend fathers.
*B. Jonson.*

**Unafraid** (un-a-frād'), *a.* Not afraid. *Thomson.*

**Unagreeable** (un-a-grē'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not agreeable or pleasing; disagreeable. [Rare.] 2.† Not consistent; unsuitable. 'The manner of their living *unagreeable* to the profession of the names of Christians.' *Ed. Knight.*

**Unagreeableness**† (un-a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unagreeable; unsuitableness; inconsistency. 'A doctrine whose *unagreeableness* to the scripture economy rendered it suspicious.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Unaided** (un-ād'ed), *a.* Not aided; not assisted. 'Thy allies, who . . . perish *unaided* and unmissed by thee.' *Cowper.*

**Unaiming** (un-ām'ing), *a.* Having no particular aim or direction.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky.
*Granville.*

**Unalarmed** (un-a-lärmd'), *a.* Not alarmed; not disturbed with fear. 'Retire secure to thy straw couch, and slumber *unalarmed.*' *Cowper.*

**Unalarming** (un-a-lärm'ing), *a.* Not alarming or frightening. '*Unalarming* turbulence of transient joys.' *Coleridge.*

**Unalienable** (un-āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* Not alienable; that cannot be alienated; that may not be transferred; as, *unalienable* rights. 'The *unalienable* treasure.' *Coleridge.*

**Unalienably** (un-āl'yen-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that admits of no alienation; as, property *unalienably* vested. *Young.*

**Unalist** (ū'nal-ist), *n.* *Eccles.* a holder of only one benefice: as opposed to *pluralist.* *Dr. Knox.* [Rare.]

**Unallayed**† (un-al-lād'), *a.* Unalloyed. '*Unallayed* satisfactions.' *Boyle.*

**Unalleviated** (un-al-lē'vi-āt-ed), *a.* Not alleviated; not mitigated. *Secker.*

**Unalliable** (un-al-lī'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be allied or connected in amity. 'Perpetual and *unalliable* aliens.' *Burke.*

**Unallied** (un-al-līd'), *a.* 1. Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage, or treaty; as, *unallied* families, or nations, or substances.—2. Having no powerful ally or relation. 'Narcissa not unknown, not *unallied.*' *Young.*

**Unallowable** (un-al-lou'a-bl), *a.* That may not be allowed. *Secker.*

**Unalloyed** (un-al-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture; as, metals *unalloyed.*

I enjoyed *unalloyed* satisfaction in his company.
*Mitford.*

**Unalterable** (un-al'tėr-a-bl), *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable. 'The law of nature, consisting in a fixed *unalterable* relation of one nature to another.' *South.*

**Unalterableness, Unalterability** (un-al'tėr-a-bl-nes, un-al'tėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

**Unalterably** (un-al'tėr-a-bli), *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably. 'Retain *unalterably* firm his love entire.' *Milton.*

**Unaltered** (un-al'tėrd), *a.* Not altered or changed. 'Keep an even and *unaltered* gait.' *B. Jonson.*

**Unamazed** (un-a-māzd'), *a.* Not amazed; free from astonishment. *Milton.*

**Unambiguous** (un-am-big'ū-us), *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain. *Chesterfield.*

**Unambitious** (un-am-bi'shus), *a.* 1. Not ambitious; free from ambition. 'My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains.' *Pope.*—2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; as, *unambitious* ornaments.

**Unamendable** (un-a-mend'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being amended or corrected. 'Mankind is *unamendable.*' *Pope.*

**Unamiable** (un-ā'mi-a-bl), *a.* Not amiable or lovable; not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection; repelling love or kind advances; ill-natured; repulsive.

These ladies of irresistible modesty are those who make virtue *unamiable.* *Steele.*

**Unamused** (un-a-mūzd'), *a.* Not amused; not entertained; not occupied or taken up with amusement; not cheered by diversion or relaxation.

O ye Lorenzos of our age! who deem
One moment *unamused* a misery
Not made for feeble man! *Young.*

**Unamusive** (un-a-mū'ziv), *a.* Not affording amusement.

I have passed a very dull and *unamusive* winter. *Shenstone.*

**Unanalogical** (un'an-a-loj"ik-al), *a.* Not analogical.

Shine is a (substantive) though not *unanalogical*, yet ungraceful, and little used. *Johnson.*

**Unanalysable** (un'an-a-līz"a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being analysed. 'Simple, homogeneous, *unanalysable*.' *H. Spencer.* Spelled also *Unanalyzable*.

**Unanchor** (un-ang'kėr), *v.t.* To loose from anchor. 'Free elbow-room for *unanchoring* her boat.' *De Quincey.*

**Unaneled**† (un-a-nēld'), *a.* Not having received extreme unction. 'Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unaneled*.' *Shak.* See ANNEAL.

**Unangular** (un-ang'gū-lėr), *a.* Having no angles. 'Soft, smooth, *unangular* bodies.' *Burke.*

**Unanimalized** (un-an'i-mal-īzd), *a.* Not formed into animal matter.

**Unanimate**†, (ū-nan'i-māt), *a.* Of one mind; unanimous.

**Unanimated** (un-an'i-māt-ed), *a.* 1. Not animated; not possessed of life. 'A lump of unformed, *unanimated* mud.' *Dryden.* 2. Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull; inanimate.

**Unanimating** (un-an'i-māt-ing), *a.* Not animating; dull; not enlivening.

**Unanimity** (ū-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* [L. *unanimitas.*] The state of being unanimous; agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination; as, there was perfect *unanimity* among the members of the council.

Where they do agree on the stage, their *unanimity* is wonderful. *Sheridan.*

**Unanimous** (ū-nan'i-mus), *a.* [L. *unanimus*, of one mind—*unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.] 1. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; as, the house of assembly was *unanimous;* the members of the council were *unanimous*. 'Both in one faith *unanimous*.' *Milton.*—2. Formed by unanimity; as, a *unanimous* vote.

**Unanimously** (ū-nan'i-mus-li), *adv.* With entire agreement of minds. 'We affirm it *unanimously*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unanimousness** (ū-nan'i-mus-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being unanimous.—2. Proceeding from unanimity; as, the *unanimousness* of a vote.

**Unannoyed** (un-an-noid'), *n.* 1. Not annoyed. 2. Uninjured. 'The double guard preserved him *unannoyed*.' *Cowper.*

**Unanointed** (un-a-noint'ed), *a.* 1. Not anointed.—2. Not having received extreme unction.

**Unanswerability** (un-an'sėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being unanswerable; unanswerableness.

The beauty of these exposés must lie in the precision and *unanswerability* with which they are given. *Poe.*

**Unanswerable** (un-an'sėr-a-bl), *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation; as, an *unanswerable* argument. *Boyle.*

**Unanswerableness** (un-an'sėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unanswerable. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unanswerably** (un-an'sėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. 'From whence the unlawfulness of resisting is *unanswerably* concluded.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unanswered** (un-an'sėrd), *a.* 1. Not answered; not opposed by a reply.

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd*? Thou'rt a traitor. *Addison.*

2. Not refuted. 'Besides a number of merriments and jests *unanswered* likewise.' *Hooker.*—3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire. *Dryden.*

**Unanticipated** (un-an-tis'i-pāt-ed), *a.* Not anticipated. 'Boasting of his new and *unanticipated* objection.' *Warburton.*

**Unanxious** (un-angk'shus), *a.* Free from anxiety. 'Nobly rest *unanxious* for ourselves.' *Young.*

**Unapocryphal** (un-a-pok'ri-fal), *a.* Not apocryphal; not of doubtful authority. 'That *unapocryphal* vision.' *Milton.*

**Unapostolic, Unapostolical** (un'ap-os-tol"ik, un'ap-os-tol"ik-al), *a.* Not apostolic; not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolical authority.

**Unappalled** (un-ap-pald'), *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear. 'While thou sat'st *unappalled* in calm and sinless peace.' *Milton.*

**Unapparelled** (un-ap-par'eld), *a.* Not apparelled; not clothed.

They were *unapparelled* people, according to the clime, and had some customs very barbarous. *Bacon.*

**Unapparent** (un-ap-pā'rent), *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible. 'Bitter actions of despite, too subtle and *unapparent* for law to deal with.' *Milton.*

**Unappealable** (un-ap-pēl'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not appealable; incapable of being carried to a higher court by appeal; as, an *unappealable* cause.—2. Not admitting an appeal from; not to be appealed from. 'The infallible *unappealable* Judge.' *South.*

At length we submitted to a galling yet *unappealable* necessity. *Shelley.*

**Unappeasable** (un-ap-pēz'a-bl), *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; as, an *unappeasable* clamour.

My anger, *unappeasable*, still rages: *Milton.*

**Unappeased** (un-ap-pēzd'), *a.* Not appeased; not pacified. 'God's heavy indignation . . . as yet *unappeased*.' *Hooker.*

**Unapplausive** (un-ap-plaz'iv), *a.* Not applauding; not cheering or encouraging as by applause. 'The cold, shadowy *unapplausive* audience.' *George Eliot.*

**Unappliable** (un-ap-plī'a-bl), *a.* Inapplicable. *Milton.*

**Unapplicable** (un-ap'lik-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being applied; inapplicable. '*Unapplicable* to some purposes, and less proper in others.' *Boyle.*

**Unapplied** (un-ap-plīd'), *a.* Not specially applied; not used according to the destination; as, *unapplied* funds. 'Men dedicated to a private, free, *unapplied* course of life.' *Bacon.*

**Unapprehended** (un-ap'prē-hend"ed), *a.* 1. Not apprehended; not taken.—2. Not understood, perceived, or conceived.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number. *Hooker.*

**Unapprehensible** (un-ap'prē-hen"si-bl), *a.* Not capable of being understood or apprehended; inapprehensible. *South.*

**Unapprehensive** (un-ap'prē-hen"siv), *a.* 1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting.—2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception, perception, or understanding; inapprehensive. '*Unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others.' *South.*

**Unapprehensiveness** (un-ap'prē-hen"siv-nes), *n.* State of being unapprehensive. *Richardson.*

**Unapprised** (un-ap-prīzd'), *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed. '*Unapprised* of Henry's designs.' *Burke.*

**Unapproachable** (un-ap-prōch'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible. *Hammond.*

**Unapproached** (un-ap-prōcht'), *a.* Not approached; not to be approached.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton.*

**Unappropriate** (un-ap-prō'pri-āt), *a.* 1. Not appropriate; inappropriate.—2. Not assigned or allotted to any person or persons; unappropriated.

Goods which God at first created *unappropriate*, and Nature threw in common to all her children. *Warburton.*

**Unappropriate** (un-ap-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* To take from the possession or custody of particular individuals; to make open or common to the use or possession of all. '*Unappropriating* and unmonopolising the rewards of learning and industry from the greasy clutch of ignorance.' *Milton.*

**Unappropriated** (un-ap-prō'pri-āt-ed), *a.* Not appropriated; having no particular application.

Ovid could not restrain the luxuriancy of his genius, . . . from wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes, and equally applicable to any other person or place. *J. Warton.*

Hence, specifically, (*a*) not applied or directed to be applied to any specific object, as money or funds. (*b*) Not granted or given to any person, company, or corporation; as, *unappropriated* lands.

**Unapproved** (un-ap-prövd'), *a.* 1. Not approved; not having received approbation.

Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, so *unapproved*, and leave
No spot or blame behind. *Milton.*

2.† Not justified and confirmed by proof; not corroborated or proved.

Thou register of lies,
What *unapproved* witness dost thou bear? *Shak.*

**Unapt** (un-apt'), *a.* 1. Not apt; not ready or inclined.

I am a soldier and *unapt* to weep. *Shak.*

2. Dull; not ready to learn. 'Very dull and *unapt*.' *Bacon.*—3. Unfit; unsuitable; not qualified; not disposed.

Why are our bodies soft and weak and smooth,
*Unapt* to toil and trouble in the world? *Shak.*

I shall prove of little force
Hereafter, and for manly feats *unapt*. *Cowper.*

**Unaptly** (un-apt'li), *adv.* Unfitly; improperly. 'Who nought assays *unaptly* or amiss.' *B. Jonson.*

**Unaptness** (un-apt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unapt; as, (*a*) unsuitableness; unfitness. *Spenser.* (*b*) Want of apprehension; dulness. (*c*) Disqualification; disinclination; want of will or ability; unreadiness.

The mind, being engaged in a task beyond its strength, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness* or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

**Unaraced**,† *a.* Not rooted up or eradicated, *Chaucer.*

**Unargued** (un-ärg'ūd), *a.* 1. Not argued; not debated.—2. Not argued with; not disputed; not opposed by argument.

My author and disposer, what thou bidd'st
*Unargued* I obey. *Milton.*

3.† Not censured. *B. Jonson.*

**Unarm** (un-ärm'), *v.t.* To strip of armour or arms; to disarm. 'To help *unarm* our Hector.' *Shak.*

**Unarm** (un-ärm'), *v.i.* To take off or lay aside one's arms or armour. *Shak.*

**Unarmed** (un-ärmd'), *a.* 1. Not having on arms or armour; not equipped. *Milton.*—2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, or other defence, as animals and plants.

**Unarrayed** (un-a-rād'), *a.* 1. Not arrayed; not dressed. 'This infant world, yet *unarray'd*, naked and bare.' *Dryden.*—2. Not disposed in order.

**Unarted**† (un-ärt'ed), *a.* Ignorant of the arts. 'God, who would not have his church and people letterless and *unarted*.' *Waterhouse.*

**Unartful** (un-ärt'fųl), *a.* 1. Not artful; artless; not having cunning.

I'm sure *unartful* truth lies open
In her mind. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting skill. [Rare.]

**Unartfully** (un-ärt'fųl-li), *adv.* Without art; in an unartful manner; artlessly. *Burke.*

**Unartificial** (un-är'ti-fish"al), *a.* Inartificial; not artificial; not formed by art. 'The coarse *unartificial* arrangement of the monarchy.' *Burke.*

**Unartificially** (un-är'ti-fish"al-li), *adv.* Not with art; in an unskilful manner. '*Unartificially* built.' *Milton.*

**Unartistic** (un-är-tist'ik), *a.* Not according to the rules of art; inartistic. *Edin. Rev.*

**Unascertainable** (un-as'ėr-tān"a-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being ascertained or reduced to a certainty.—2. Incapable of being certainly known.

**Unascertained** (un-as'ėr-tānd"), *a.* 1. Not reduced to a certainty; not made certain and definite.—2. Not certainly known. 'The only part of the Russian empire that now remains *unascertained*.' *Cook.*

**Unascried**† (un-as-krīd'), *a.* Not descried or seen. *Hall.*

**Unasked** (un-askt'), *a.* 1. Not asked; unsolicited; as, to bestow favours *unasked*. 'You followed me *unasked*.' *Tennyson.*—2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth *unask'd*. *Dryden.*

**Unaspective**† (un-as-pek'tiv), *a.* Not having a view to; inattentive. *Feltham.*

**Unaspirated** (un-as'pi-rāt-ed), *a.* Having no aspirate; pronounced or written without an aspirate. *Dr. Parr.*

**Unaspiring** (un-as-pīr'ing), *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious; as, a modest and *unaspiring* person.

**Unassailable** (un-as-sāl'a-bl), *a.* Not assailable; incapable of being assailed; hence, not to be moved or shaken from a purpose.

I do know but one.
That *unassailable* holds on his rank
Unshaked of motion. *Shak.*

**Unassailed** (un-as-sāld'), *a.* Not assailed; not attacked by violence. 'To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*.' *Milton.*

**Unassaultable** (un-as-salt'a-bl), *a.* Not assaultable. 'The rock is *unassaultable*.' *Hackluyt.*

**Unassayed** (un-as-sād'), *a.* 1. Not essayed; not attempted. 'Virtue *unassay'd*.' *Milton.* 2. Not subjected to assay or trial.

**Unassimilated** (un-as-sim'i-lāt-ed), *a.* 1. Not assimilated; not made to resemble. 2. In *physiol.* not united with, and actually made a part, either of the proper fluids or solids of the body; not taken into the system; as, food still *unassimilated.*

**Unassisted** (un-as-sist'ed), *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped; unaided. 'The victories of reason *unassisted* by the force of human power.' *Addison.*

**Unassuming** (un-as-sūm'ing), *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant; modest; as, an *unassuming* youth; *unassuming* manners.

Sweet Daisy! . . .
Thou *unassuming* common-place
Of Nature! *Wordsworth.*

**Unassured** (un-a-shörd'), *a.* 1. Not assured; not bold or confident.—2.† Not to be trusted. 'The feigned friends, the *unassured* foes.' *Spenser.*—3. Not insured against loss; as, goods *unassured.*

**Unatonable** (un-a-tōn'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not to be expiated or atoned for.—2.† Not to be reconciled; not to be brought into concord. *Milton.*

**Unatoned** (un-a-tōnd'), *a.* Not expiated; not atoned for. 'A brother's blood yet *unaton'd.*' *Rowe.*

**Unattached** (un-at-tacht'), *a.* Not attached; specifically, (*a*) in *law*, not taken on account of debt. (*b*) *Milit.* not belonging to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay: said of officers.

**Unattainable** (un-at-tān'a-bl), *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; as, *unattainable* good. 'No such *unattainable* privilege.' *Locke.*

**Unattainableness** (un-at-tān'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unattainable or beyond the reach. *Locke.*

**Unattainted** (un-at-tānt'ed), *a.* 1. Not attainted.—2. Not corrupted; not affected; hence, impartial. 'With *unattainted* eye.' *Shak.*

**Unattempted** (un-at-tempt'ed), *a.* 1. Not attempted; not tried; not essayed. 'Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme.' *Milton.* 2. Not having had a trial or test applied; not tried, as by temptation. [Rare.]

But for my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. *Shak.*

**Unattended** (un-at-tend'ed), *a.* 1. Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance.

With goddess-like demeanour forth she went,
Not *unattended.* *Milton.*

2. Not attended to; not dressed; as, *unattended* wounds.

**Unattending** (un-at-tend'ing), *a.* Not attending or listening; not being attentive. '*Unattending* ears.' *Milton.*

**Unattentive** (un-at-tent'iv), *a.* Not attentive; inattentive. *Clarke.*

**Unattested** (un-at-test'ed), *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.

Thus God has not left himself *unattested*, doing good, sending us from heaven rains and fruitful seasons. *Barrow.*

**Unattire** (un-at-tīr'), *v.t.* To take off the dress or attire; to undress.

We both left Mrs. Schwellenberg to *unattire.*
*Miss Burney.*

**Unau** (ū-naw'), *n.* An edentate mammal, the *Bradypus didactylus.* See SLOTH.

**Unaudienced** (un-a'di-enst), *a.* Not admitted to an audience. *Richardson.*

**Unauspicious** (un-a-spi'shus), *a.* Not auspicious; unfavourable; not propitious. 'Ingrate and *unauspicious* altars.' *Shak.*

**Unauthentic** (un-a-then'tik), *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true. 'Amyot's *unauthentic* French Plutarch.' *T. Warton.*

**Unauthenticated** (un-a-then'ti-kāt-ed), *a.* Not authenticated; not attested; not shown to be genuine. '*Unauthenticated* by testimony.' *Paley.*

**Unauthorized** (un-a'thor-izd), *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned. 'An *unauthorized* kiss.' *Shak.*

**Unavailable** (un-a-vāl'a-bl), *a.* Not available; not effectual; vain; useless.

But to complain or not complain alike
Is *unavailable.* *Abp. Potter.*

**Unavailableness** (un-a-vāl'a-bl-nes), *n.* Inefficacy; uselessness. *Sir E. Sandys.*

**Unavailing** (un-a-vāl'ing), *a.* Not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain; as, *unavailing* efforts; *unavailing* prayers. *Dryden.*

**Unavenged** (un-a-venjd'), *a.* Not avenged; not having obtained retaliation, revenge, or satisfaction; not punished; not atoned for; as, a person is *unavenged;* a crime is *unavenged.* *Byron; Tennyson.*

**Unavoidable** (un-a-void'a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being made null or void.—2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable; as, *unavoidable* evils. '*Unavoidable* occasions of war.' *Dryden.*

**Unavoidableness** (un-a-void'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unavoidable; inevitableness. *Glanville.*

**Unavoidably** (un-a-void'a-bli), *adv.* Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.

Many severe reflections on their own mistaken choice must *unavoidably* torture the minds of the vicious. *Secker.*

**Unavoided** (un-a-void'ed), *a.* 1. Not avoided or shunned.—2.† Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer,
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shak.*

**Unawaked, Unawakened** (un-a-wākt', un-a-wāk'nd), *a.* 1. Not awakened; not roused from sleep.—2. Not roused from spiritual slumber or stupidity. '*Unawakened* dream beneath the blaze of truth.' *Thomson.*

**Unaware** (un-a-wār'), *a.* Not aware; not heeding; heedless; without thought; inattentive: only used predicatively.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through impotence, or *unaware?* *Milton.*

I am not *unaware* how the productions of the Grub-street brotherhood have of late years fallen under many prejudices. *Swift.*

Sometimes used adverbially, but *unawares* is the proper adverb. 'As one that hath *unaware* dropped a precious jewel in the flood.' *Shak.*

**Unawares** (un-a-wārz'), *adv.* [An adverbial genitive, like *betimes*, &c.] 1. Suddenly; unexpectedly; without previous preparation; as, the evil came upon us *unawares.* 'Take the great-grown traitor *unawares.*' *Shak.*—2. Without premeditated design; inadvertently.—*At unawares*, sometimes *at unaware*, unexpectedly. 'By his foe surprised *at unawares.*' *Shak.*

He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks. *Dryden.*

I came to do it with a sort of love
*At* foolish *unaware.* *E. B. Browning.*

**Unawed** (un-ad'), *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted. *Clarendon.*

**Unbacked** (un-bakt'), *a.* 1. Not having been backed; not taught to bear a rider; unbroken. 'Like *unback'd* colts they prick'd their ears.' *Shak.*—2. Unsupported; left without aid; not countenanced, upheld, or encouraged. *Daniel.*—3. Not moved back or backwards. *C. Richardson.*

**Unbaffled** (un-baf'fld), *a.* Not baffled nor defeated; not confounded.

**Unbag** (un-bag'), *v.t.* To let out of a bag; as, to *unbag* a fox.

**Unbagged** (un-bagd'), *a.* or *pp.* 1. Not bagged; not put into a bag or bags.—2. Ejected from a bag.

**Unbailable** (un-bāl'a-bl), *a.* Not bailable; as, the offence is *unbailable.*

**Unbaked** (un-bākt'), *a.* Not baked. *Shak.*

**Unbalanced** (un-bal'anst), *a.* 1. Not balanced; not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly. *Pope.*

2. Not brought to an equality of debt and credit; as, an *unbalanced* account.—3. Not restrained by equal power; not having equal weight, force, power, or authority; as, *unbalanced* parties.—4. Not in equilibrium; unsteady; easily swayed.

Thus good or bad, to one extreme betray
Th' *unbalanced* mind. *Pope.*

**Unballast** (un-bal'last), *v.t.* To free from ballast; to discharge the ballast from.

**Unballast**† (un-bal'last), *a.* Unballasted. '*Unballast* vessel.' *Addison.*

**Unballasted** (un-bal'last-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Freed from ballast.—2. Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady; as, *unballasted* wits.

**Unbanded** (un-band'ed), *a.* Stripped of a band; having no band; unfastened. 'Your bonnet *unbanded.*' *Shak.*

**Unbank** (un-bangk'), *v.t.* To take a bank from; to open, as by levelling or removing banks. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Unbaptized** (un-bap-tizd'), *a.* Not baptized. *Drayton.*

**Unbar** (un-bär'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unbarred;* ppr. *unbarring.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open; as, to *unbar* a gate. 'To *unbar* these locks.' *Shak.*

**Unbarbarized** (un-bär'bär-izd), *a.* Civilized. 'A life totally *unbarbarized.*' *Ozell.*

**Unbarbed** (un-bärbd'), *a.* 1.† Not sheared, shaven, or mown. 'The thick *unbarbed* grounds.' *Drayton.*—2.† Unharnessed; bare.

Must I go show them my *unbarbed* sconce? *Shak.*

3. In *nat. hist.* not furnished with barbs or reversed points, hairs, or plumes.

**Unbarbered** (un-bär'bėrd), *a.* Unshaven.

We'd a hundred Jews to larboard
Unwashed, uncombed, *unbarbered.* *Thackeray.*

**Unbark**† (un-bärk'), *v.t.* 1. To strip off the bark from, as from a tree; to bark. 'A branch of a tree being *unbarked.*' *Bacon.*—2. To disembark; to land.

We did *unbarke* our selves and went on land up to the citie. *Hackluyt.*

**Unbarricade** (un-bar'i-kād), *v.t.* To throw open; to unbar. '*Unbarricade* the doors.' *Sterne.*

**Unbarricadoed** (un-bar-i-kā'dēd), *a.* Not barricaded, stopped, or blocked up; unobstructed. 'The *unbarricadoed* streets.' *Burke.*

**Unbase** (un-bās'), *a.* Not base, low, or mean; not degrading or disgraceful. 'In honest counsels, and in way *unbase.*' *Daniel.*

**Unbashed**† (un-basht'), *a.* Not filled with or not feeling shame; unabashed. 'With *unbashed* hearts. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unbashful** (un-bash'fụl), *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent; shameless. 'With *unbashful* forehead.' *Shak.*

**Unbated**† (un-bāt'ed), *a.* 1. Unabated; undiminished. '*Unbated* fire.' *Shak.*—2. Unblunted: applied to a sword without a button on the point. *Shak.*

**Unbathed** (un-bāṪHd'), *a.* Not bathed; not wet.

The blade return'd *unbathed* and to the handle bent.
*Dryden.*

**Unbattered** (un-bat'tėrd), *a.* Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows. 'My sword with an *unbattered* edge.' *Shak.*

**Unbay**† (un-bā'), *v.t.* To open; to free from restraint. 'To *unbay* the current of my passions.' *Norris.*

**Unbe**† (un-bē'), *v.i.* Not to be, or not to be the same; to be another.

How oft, with danger of the field beset,
Or with home mutinies, would he *unbe*
Himself! *Old play.*

**Unbear** (un-bār'), *v.t.* To take the bearing-rein off: said of a horse.

*Unbear* him half a moment, to freshen him up.
*Dickens.*

**Unbearable** (un-bār'a-bl), *a.* Not to be borne or endured; intolerable. 'A noisome smell . . . that is almost *unbearable.*' *Sir H. Sidney.*

**Unbearably** (un-bār'a-bli), *adv.* In an unbearable manner; intolerably. *Brougham.*

**Unbearded** (un-bērd'ed), *a.* Having no beard; beardless. 'Th' *unbearded* youth.' *B. Jonson.* '*Unbearded* grain.' *Dryden.*

**Unbearing** (un-bār'ing), *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit; sterile; barren. '*Unbearing* branches.' *Dryden.*

**Unbeast**† (un-bēst'), *v.t.* To divest of the form or qualities of a beast. 'Let him *unbeast* the beast.' *Sandys.*

**Unbeaten** (un-bēt'n), *a.* 1. Not beaten; not treated with blows.—2. Untrod; not beaten by the feet; as, *unbeaten* paths.

**Unbeauteous, Unbeautiful** (un-bū'tē-us, un-bū'ti-fụl), *a.* Not beautiful; having no beauty. '*Unbeauteous* in its own eyes.' *Hammond.* 'In the midst of *unbeautiful* things.' *Ruskin.*

**Unbeavered** (un-bē'vėrd), *a.* With the beaver or hat off; uncovered. *Gay.*

**Unbeclouded** (un-bē-kloud'ed), *a.* Not beclouded or dimmed; seeing clearly. '*Unbeclouded* eyes.' *Watts.*

**Unbecome**† (un-bē-kum'), *v.t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; to misbecome.

It neither *unbecomes* God nor men to be moved by reason. *Bp. Sherlock.*

**Unbecoming** (un-bē-kum'ing), *a.* and *pp.* 1. Not becoming; improper; indecent; indecorous. '*Unbecoming* speeches.' *Dryden.* 2. [*Un*, not, and pres. part. of *become*, *v.t.*] Not becoming some person.

But something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
Not *unbecoming* men that strove with gods.
*Tennyson.*

**Unbecomingly** (un-bē-kum'ing-li), *adv.* In an unbecoming manner; unsuitably. 'We behave ourselves very *unbecomingly* and unworthily.' *Barrow.*

**Unbecomingness** (un-bē-kum'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unbecoming; impropriety; indecorousness. *Locke.*

**Unbed** (un-bed'), *v.t.* To raise or rouse from bed.

Eels *unbed* themselves and stir at the noise of thunder. *Iz. Walton.*

**Unbedded** (un-bed'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Raised from bed; disturbed.—2. Applied to a bride whose marriage had not been consummated.

We deem'd it best that this *unbedded* bride
Should visit Chester, there to live recluse.
*Sir H. Taylor.*

**Unbedinned** (un'bē-dind), *a.* Not made noisy. 'A princely music *unbedinned* with drums.' *L. Hunt.* [Rare.]

**Unbefitting** (un-bē-fit'ing), *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.

Love is full of *unbefitting* strains,
All wanton as a child. *Shak.*

**Unbefool** (un-bē-fōl'), *v.t.* 1. To change from a foolish nature; to restore from the state or condition of a fool. *South.*—2. To open the eyes of to a sense of folly.—3. To undeceive.

**Unbefriended** (un-bē-frend'ed), *a.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid. 'The patronage of the poor and *unbefriended*.' *Killingbeck.*

**Unbeget** (un-bē-get'), *v.t.* To deprive of existence. 'Wishes each minute he could *unbeget* those rebel sons.' *Dryden.*

**Unbeginning** (un-bē-gin'ing), *a.* Having no beginning. 'An *unbeginning*, midless, endless ball.' *Sylvester.*

**Unbegot, Unbegotten** (un-bē-got', un-bē-got'n), *a.* Not generated; not begot; especially, having never been generated; having always been self-existent; eternal. 'Your children yet unborn and *unbegot*.' *Shak.* 'The eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God.' *Stillingfleet.*

**Unbeguile** (un-bē-gīl'), *v.t.* To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit.

Break from these snares, thy judgment *unbeguile*.
*Daniel.*

**Unbeguiled** (un-bē-gīld'), *p.* and *a.* Not beguiled or deceived. 'A virgin *unbeguiled* by Cupid's dart.' *Congreve.*

**Unbegun** (un-bē-gun'), *a.* Not yet begun. 'A work *unbegun*.' *Hooker.*

**Unbeheld** (un-bē-held'), *a.* Not beheld; not seen; not visible one's self. 'May'st well behold them *unbeheld*.' *Tennyson.*

**Unbehovable**† (un-bē-hōv'a-bl), *a.* Not behovable; not needful; unprofitable. *Sir J. Cheke.*

**Unbeing**† (un-bē'ing), *a.* Not existing. 'Beings yet *unbeing*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unbeknown** (un-bē-nōn'), *a.* Unknown. [Vulgar.]

'I was there,' resumed Mrs. Cluppins, '*unbeknown* to Mrs. Bardell.' *Dickens.*

**Unbelief** (un-bē-lēf'), *n.* 1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief; as, *unbelief* is blind. 2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation.

As doubt attacked faith, *unbelief* has avenged faith by destroying doubt. *Card. Manning.*

3. In the *New Testament*, disbelief of the truth of the gospel; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, &c. Mat. xiii. 58; Mark vi. 6; Heb. iii. 12.

**Unbelievability** (un-bē-lēv'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Incapability of being believed; incredibility. *J. S. Mill.* 'Mud-oceans of Hypocrisy and *Unbelievability*.' *Carlyle.*

**Unbelievable** (un-bē-lēv'a-bl), *a.* Not to be believed; incredible. 'A thing *unbelievable*.' *J. Udall.*

**Unbelieve** (un-bē-lēv'), *v.t.* 1. To discredit; not to believe or trust. 'As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go.' *Shak.*—2. Not to think real or true. 'Seas unknown, and *unbelieved*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unbeliever** (un-bē-lēv'ėr), *n.* 1. An incredulous person; one who does not believe.—2. An infidel; one who discredits revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ. 'Atheists and *unbelievers* of all sorts.' *Clarke.*

**Unbelieving** (un-bē-lēv'ing), *a.* 1. Not believing; incredulous.—2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ; as, the *unbelieving* Jews. Acts xiv. 2.

**Unbelievingly** (un-bē-lēv'ing-li), *adv.* In an unbelieving manner. *Clarke.*

**Unbeloved** (un-bē-luvd'), *a.* Not loved. 'Not *unbelov'd* by Heav'n.' *Dryden.*

**Unbelt** (un-belt'), *v.t.* To unfasten the belt of; to ungird. 'Would have *unbelted* their swords.' *De Quincey.*

**Unbend** (un-bend'), *v.i.* 1. To become relaxed or unbent.—2. To rid one's self of constraint; to act with freedom; to give up stiffness or austerity of manner.

**Unbend** (un-bend'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unbent*. 1. To free from flexure; to make straight; as, to *unbend* a bow.—2. To relax; to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care. 'You *unbend* your noble strength.' *Shak.* 'To slacken and *unbend* his cares.' *Denham.*—3. *Naut.* (*a*) to unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails; (*b*) to cast loose, as a cable from the anchors; (*c*) to untie, as a rope.

**Unbending** (un-bend'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Not suffering flexure. 'The *unbending* corn.' *Pope.*—2. Unyielding; resolute; inflexible: applied to persons.—3. Unyielding; inflexible; firm: applied to things; as, *unbending* truths.—4. Given up temporarily to relaxation or amusement.

I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

**Unbendingly** (un-bend'ing-li), *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.

**Unbendingness** (un-bend'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being unbending; inflexibility. *Landor.*

**Unbeneficed** (un-ben'e-fist), *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice. *Dryden.*

**Unbeneficial** (un-ben-e-fi'shal), *a.* Not beneficial; not advantageous, useful, profitable, or helpful. *Milton.*

**Unbenefited** (un-ben'e-fit-ed), *a.* Having received no benefit, service, or advantage. *Dr. Knox.*

**Unbenighted** (un-bē-nīt'ed), *a.* Not benighted; never visited by darkness.

To them day
Had *unbenighted* shone. *Milton.*

**Unbenign** (un-bē-nīn'), *a.* Not benign; the reverse of benign; malignant. *Milton.*

**Unbent** (un-bent'), pp. of *unbend*.

**Unbenumb** (un-bē-num'), *v.t.* To relieve from numbness; to restore sensation to. '*Unbenumbs* his sinews and his flesh.' *Sylvester.*

**Unbereaven** (un-bē-rēv'en), *a.* Not bereaved; unbereft. *E. B. Browning.*

**Unbereft** (un'bē-reft), *a.* Not bereaved; unbereaven. *Sandys.*

**Unbeseem** (un'bē-sēm), *v.t.* Not to be fit for or worthy of; to be unbecoming or not befitting to; to belie.

Ah! may'st thou ever be what now thou art,
Nor *unbeseem* the promise of thy spring. *Byron.*

**Unbeseeming** (un-bē-sēm'ing), *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable. *Eikon Basilike.*

**Unbeseemingly** (un-bē-sēm'ing-li), *adv.* In an unbecoming manner. *Barrow.*

**Unbeseemingness** (un-bē-sēm'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unbeseeming. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unbesought** (un-bē-sąt'), pp. Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. *Milton.*

**Unbespeak** (un'bē-spēk), *v.t.* To make void or put off, as something spoken for beforehand; to annul, as an order or engagement against a future time. '*Unbespeak* what I have ordered.' *Garrick.*

To Whitehall to look, among other things, for Mr. May, to *unbespeak* his dining with me to-morrow. *Pepys.*

**Unbestowed** (un-bē-stōd'), *a.* Not bestowed; not given, granted, or conferred; not disposed of. *Bacon.*

**Unbetide**† (un-bē-tīd'), *v.i.* To fail to happen or betide. *Chaucer.*

**Unbetrayed** (un-bē-trād'), *a.* Not betrayed. *Daniel.*

**Unbewailed** (un-bē-wāld'), *a.* Not bewailed; not lamented.

Let determined things to destiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *Shak.*

**Unbeware,**† **Unbewares**† (un'bē-wār, un'bē-wārz), *adv.* Unaware; unawares. *Bale.*

**Unbewitch** (un-bē-wich'), *v.t.* To free from fascination, deception, or delusion.

Ordinary experience observed would *unbewitch* men as to these delusions. *South.*

**Unbias** (un-bī'as), *v.t.* To free from bias; to turn or free from prejudice or prepossession.

The truest service a private man can do his country, is to *unbias* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*

**Unbiassed** (un-bī'ast), *a.* Free from bias, undue partiality, or prejudice; impartial; as, an *unbiassed* mind; *unbiassed* opinion or decision. '*Unbiass'd* by self-profit.' *Tennyson.*

**Unbiassedly** (un-bī'ast-li), *adv.* Without prejudice; impartially. *Locke.*

**Unbiassedness** (un-bī'ast-nes), *n.* The state of being unbiassed; freedom from bias or prejudice.

**Unbid**† (un-bid'), *a.* [See BID.] Without having said prayers. *Spenser.*

**Unbid, Unbidden** (un-bid', un-bid'n), *a.* 1. Not bid; not commanded; hence, spontaneous.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth *Unbid*. *Milton.*

2. Uninvited; not requested to attend. '*Unbidden* guests.' *Shak.*

**Unbide**† (un-bīd'), *v.i.* Not to abide; not to remain or stay. *Chaucer.*

**Unbigoted** (un-big'ot-ed), *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addison.*

**Unbind** (un-bīnd'), *v.t.* To untie; to remove a band from; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles; as, *unbind* the prisoner's arms. '*Unbind* my sons.' *Shak.*

**Unbirdly** (un-bėrd'li), *adv.* Unlike or unworthy of a bird. *Cowley.*

**Unbishop** (un-bish'up), *v.t.* To deprive of episcopal orders; to divest of the rank of bishop. *South.*

**Unbit** (un-bit'), *p.* and *a.* Not bitten. '*Unbit* by rage canine of dying rich.' *Young.*

**Unbit** (un-bit'), *v.t.* *Naut.* to remove the turns of from the bitts; as, to *unbit* a cable.

**Unbitted** (un-bit'ed), *a.* Unbridled. 'Our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts.' *Shak.*

**Unblamable** (un-blām'a-bl), *a.* Not blamable; not culpable; innocent. *Bacon.*

**Unblamableness** (un-blām'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being unblamable or chargeable with no blame or fault. '*Unblamableness* of life.' *South.*

**Unblamably** (un-blām'a-bli), *adv.* In an unblamable manner; so as to incur no blame. 1 Thes. ii. 10.

**Unblamed** (un-blāmd'), *a.* Not blamed; free from censure. 'So . . . *unblamed* a life.' *B. Jonson.*

**Unblasted** (un-blast'ed), *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither. *Peacham.*

**Unbleached** (un-blēcht'), *a.* Not bleached; not whitened by bleaching; as, *unbleached* cottons.

**Unbleaching** (un-blēch'ing), *a.* Not whitening or becoming white or pale. 'Blood's *unbleaching* stain.' *Byron.*

**Unbleeding** (un-blēd'ing), *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood. '*Unbleeding* wounds.' *Daniel.*

**Unblemishable** (un-blem'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton.*

**Unblemished** (un-blem'isht), *a.* Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless; as, an *unblemished* reputation or life.

*Unblemish'd* let me live, or die unknown. *Pope.*

**Unblenched**† (un-blenshť), *a.* Not daunted or disconcerted; unconfounded.

By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,
She may pass on with *unblench'd* majesty. *Milton.*

**Unblended** (un-blend'ed), *a.* Not blended; not mingled. '*Unblended* divinity.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Unbless**† (un-bles'), *v.t.* To make unhappy; to neglect to make happy.

Thou dost beguile the world, *unbless* some mother.
*Shak.*

**Unblessed** (un-blest' or un-bles'ed), *a.* Not blessed; unblest. 'Every inordinate cup is *unblessed*.' *Shak.*

**Unblessedness** (un-bles'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unblessed; exemption from bliss. *Udall.*

**Unblest** (un-blest'), *a.* Not blest; excluded from benediction; hence, cursed; wretched; unhappy.

Child, if it were thine error or thy crime
I care no longer, being all *unblest*. *Tennyson.*

**Unblighted** (un-blīt'ed), *a.* Not blighted; not blasted. 'Happiness *unblighted*.' *Cowper.*

**Unblind** (un-blīnd'), *v.t.* To free from blindness; to give sight to; to open the eyes of. 'To *unblind* some of the people.' *Bp. Hacket.*

**Unblind** (un-blīnd'), *a.* Unclouded; clear. 'His inward sight *unblind*.' *Keats.*

**Unblindfold** (un-blīnd'fōld), *a.* Not blindfolded. *Spenser.*

**Unblooded** (un-blud'ed), *a.* Not marked or distinguished by improved blood; not thoroughbred; as, an *unblooded* horse.

**Unbloodied** (un-blud'ed), *a.* Not stained with blood. 'Although the kite soar with *unbloodied* beak.' *Shak.*

**Unbloody** (un-blud'i), *a.* 1. Not stained with blood. 'Wholesome bev'rage and *unbloody* feasts.' *Dryden.*—2. Not shedding blood; not cruel.

**Unblossoming** (un-blos'som-ing), *a.* Not producing blossoms. '*Unblossoming* branches.' *Evelyn.*

**Unblotted** (un-blot'ed), *a.* Not blotted, or not blotted out; not deleted; not erased.

We still leave *unblotted* in the leaves of our Statute Book the just and wholesome law which declares that the sturdy felon shall be fed and clothed. *Dickens.*

**Unblown** (un-blōn'), *a.* 1. Not blown; not having the bud expanded. 'My tender babes, my *unblown* flowers.' *Shak.*—2. Not extinguished: with *out*. 'Lamps . . . *unblown out*.' *Dr. H. More.*—3. Not inflated or inflamed with wind.

A fire *unblown* (shall) devour his race. *Sandys.*

**Unblunted** (un-blunt'ed), *a.* Not blunted; not made obtuse or dull. *Cowley.*

**Unblushing** (un-blush'ing), *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent; as, an *unblushing* assertion.

That bold, bad man . . . pretending still,
With hard *unblushing* front, the public good.
*T. Edwards.*

**Unblushingly** (un-blush'ing-li), *adv.* In an unblushing or shameless manner.

**Unboastful** (un-bōst'fụl), *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest.

Oft in humble station dwells
*Unboastful* worth, above fastidious pomp.
*Thomson.*

**Unbodied** (un-bo'did), *a.* 1. Having no material body; incorporeal.

We know not where *unbodied* spirits dwell,
But this we know, they are invisible. *Crabbe.*

2. Freed from the body. 'Her soul *unbodied* of the burdensome corpse.' *Spenser.*

**Unbodkined** (un-bod'kind), *a.* Unfastened with a bodkin. *E. B. Browning.*

**Unbokel,**† *v.t.* To unbuckle; to unfasten; to open. *Chaucer.*

**Unbolt** (un-bōlt'), *v.t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open. 'He shall *unbolt* the gates.' *Shak.*

**Unbolt**† (un-bōlt'), *v.i.* To unfold; to explain.

How shall I understand you?—
I'll *unbolt* to you. *Shak.*

**Unbolted** (un-bōlt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Freed from fastening by bolts.—2. Not bolted or sifted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter; as, *unbolted* meal. Hence—3.† Coarse; gross; not refined.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar. *Shak.*

**Unbone** (un-bōn'), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of bones.—2. To fling or twist about as if boneless. [Rare.]

So many young divines . . . have been seen so often upon the stage, writhing and *unboning* their clergy limbs to all the antics and dishonest gestures of trinculos, buffoons, and bawds. *Milton.*

**Unbonnet** (un-bon'net), *v.i.* To remove or take off the bonnet, especially as a token of respect. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unbonnet** (un-bon'net), *v.t.* To remove the bonnet from; to take the bonnet off; as, all heads were at once *unbonneted.*

**Unbonneted** (un-bon'net-ed), *a.* 1. Having no bonnet on. '*Unbonneted* he runs.' *Shak.* 2. Without taking the bonnet or cap off; making no obeisance. *Shak.* See BONNET, *v.i.*

**Unbookish** (un-bụk'ish), *a.* 1. Not addicted to books or reading.

It is to be wondered how muscless *unbookish* they were, minding nought but the feats of war. *Milton.*

2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shak.*

**Unbooklearned** (un-bụk'lėrnd), *a.* Illiterate. '*Unbooklearned* people.' *Fuller.*

**Unboot** (un-bōt'), *v.t.* To take off boots from.

**Unbooted** (un-bōt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Stripped of boots.—2. Not having boots on.

**Unborn** (un-born'), *a.* 1. Not born; not brought into life; not existing.

Never so much as in a thought *unborn*
Did I offend your highness. *Shak.*

2. Not yet born; future; to come.

The woes to come; the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day as sharp to them as thorn. *Shak.*

**Unborrowed** (un-bor'rōd), *a.* Not borrowed; genuine; original; native; one's own; as, *unborrowed* beauties; *unborrowed* gold; *unborrowed* excellence. *Dryden.*

**Unbosom** (un-bō'zum), *v.t.* To reveal in confidence; to disclose, as one's secret opinions or feelings.

Their several counsels they *unbosom* shall. *Shak.*

Often used with reflexive pronouns; as, to *unbosom himself.*

**Unbosomer** (un-bō'zum-ėr), *n.* One who unbosoms, discloses, or reveals. 'An *unbosomer* of secrets.' *Thackeray.*

**Unbottomed** (un-bot'omd), *a.* 1. Having no bottom; bottomless. 'The dark, *unbottomed*, infinite abyss.' *Milton.*—2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God. *Hammond.*

**Unbought** (un-bạt'), *a.* Not bought; obtained without money or purchase. 'The *unbought* dainties of the poor.' *Dryden.*—

**Unbound** (un-bound'), *a.* 1. Not bound; loose; not tied. *Milton.*—2. Wanting a cover; as, *unbound* books. 'Volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles.' *Locke.*—3. Not bound by obligation or covenant.—4. Pret. of *unbind.*

**Unboundably**† (un-bound'a-bli), *adv.* Without bounds or limits; infinitely. *Webster.*

**Unbounded** (un-bound'ed), *a.* 1. Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable; very great; excessive; as, *unbounded* space; *unbounded* power. 'The wide, the *unbounded* prospect.' *Addison.*—2. Having no check or control; unrestrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shak.*

SYN. Boundless, infinite, unlimited, illimitable, interminable, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

**Unboundedly** (un-bound'ed-li), *adv.* In an unbounded manner; without bounds or limits. '*Unboundedly* generous.' *Byron.*

**Unboundedness** (un-bound'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unbounded; freedom from bounds or limits. *Cheyne.*

**Unbounteous** (un-boun'tē-us), *a.* Not bounteous; not liberal. *Milton.*

**Unbow**† (un-bou'), *v.t.* To unbend.

Looking back would *unbow* his resolution. *Fuller.*

**Unbowable**† (un-bou'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being bent or inclined. *Stubbes.*

**Unbowed** (un-bou'd), *a.* 1. Not bowed or arched; not bent. 'With stiff, *unbowed* knee.' *Shak.* Hence—2. Not subjugated; unsubdued; not put under the yoke. *Shak.*

He stood *unbowed* beneath the ills upon him sent. *Byron.*

**Unbowel** (un-bou'el), *v.t.* To deprive of the entrails; to eviscerate; to disembowel. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unboy** (un-boi'), *v.t.* To free from boyish thoughts or habits; to raise above boyhood. *Clarendon.*

**Unbrace** (un-brās'), *v.t.* To remove the points or braces of; to free from tension; to loose; to relax; as, to *unbrace* a drum; to *unbrace* the arms; to *unbrace* the nerves. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unbrace**† (un-brās'), *v.i.* To grow flaccid; to relax; to hang loose. *Dryden.*

**Unbraced** (un-brāst'), *p.* and *a.* Loosened; ungirt; unbuttoned; relaxed. 'With his doublet all *unbraced.*' *Shak.* 'When *unbraced* warriors on the rushy floor stretch them in pleasing sloth.' *J. Baillie.*

**Unbraid** (un-brād'), *v.t.* To separate the strands of; to unweave; to unwreathe.

**Unbraided** (un-brād'ed), *p.* and *a.* Disentangled, as the strands of a braid; not knitted or wreathed; unplaited. 'Her *unbraided* hair.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unbrained** (un-brānd'), *a.* Not deprived of brains; not brained. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unbranching** (un-bransh'ing), *a.* Not dividing into branches; not branching. *Goldsmith.*

**Unbranded** (un-brand'ed), *a.* Not branded. *Milton.*

**Unbreast** (un-brest'), *v.t.* To disclose or lay open; to unbosom.

Could'st thou unmask their pomp, *unbreast* their heart,
How would'st thou laugh at this rich beggerie.
*Ph. Fletcher.*

**Unbreathed** (un-brēŦHd'), *a.* 1. Not breathed; as, air *unbreathed.*—2.† Not exercised; unexercised; unpractised. 'Our *unbreathed* memories.' *Shak.*

**Unbred** (un-bred'), *a.* 1.† Unbegot; unborn. *Shak.*—2. Not well bred; destitute of breeding.—3. Not taught or trained. '*Unbred* to spinning.' *Dryden.*

**Unbreech** (un-brēch'), *v.t.* 1. To remove the breeches of; to divest or strip of breeches. 2. To free the breech of, as of a cannon, from its fastenings or coverings. *Pennant.*

**Unbreeched** (un-brēcht'), *a.* Wearing no breeches. 'Saw myself *unbreech'd.*' *Shak.*

**Unbrewed** (un-brōd'), *a.* Not brewed or mixed; pure; genuine.

They drink the stream
*Unbrew'd*, and ever full. *Young.*

**Unbribable** (un-brīb'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being bribed. *Feltham.*

**Unbridged** (un-brijd'), *a.* Not furnished or crossed by a bridge; as, an *unbridged* stream. *Wordsworth.*

**Unbridle** (un-brī'dl), *v.t.* To free from the bridle; to let loose. *Shak.*

**Unbridled** (un-brī'dld), *p.* and *a.* Loosed from the bridle, or as from the bridle; hence, unrestrained; unruly; violent; licentious. 'Rash and *unbridled* boy.' *Shak.* 'Lands deluged by *unbridled* floods.' *Wordsworth.*

**Unbroached** (un-brōcht'), *a.* Not broached or tapped, as a cask; unopened. *Young.*

**Unbroken, Unbroke** (un-brō'n, un-brōk'), *a.* 1. Not broken; not violated. 'God keep all vows *unbroke.*' *Shak.*—2. Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued. 'By age *unbroke.*' *Pope.*—3. Not tamed and rendered tractable; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke; as, an *unbroken* horse or ox.

**Unbrotherlike**† (un-bruŦH'ėr-līk), *a.* Unbrotherly. *Bacon; Dr. H. More.*

**Unbrotherly** (un-bruŦH'ėr-li), *a.* Not brotherly; not becoming a brother. *Bacon.*

**Unbruised** (un-brōzd'), *a.* Not bruised; not crushed or hurt; undamaged. 'Helmets all *unbruised.*' *Shak.*

**Unbuckle** (un-buk'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unbuckled*; ppr. *unbuckling.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten; as, to *unbuckle* a shoe; to *unbuckle* a girdle. *Shak.*

**Unbuckramed** (un-buk'ramd), *a.* Not starched or stiff; not precise; not formal. 'Moral but *unbuckram'd* gentlemen.' *Colman the younger.* [Rare.]

**Unbudded** (un-bud'ed), *a.* Not having put forth a bud; unblown. 'The hid scent in an *unbudded* rose.' *Keats.*

**Unbuild** (un-bild'), *v.t.* To demolish, as that which is built; to raze; to destroy. 'To *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat.' *Shak.*

**Unbuilt** (un-bilt'), *a.* Not yet built; not erected. '*Unbuilt* Babel.' *Drayton.*

**Unbundle** (un-bun'dl), *v.t.* To open; to disclose; to declare.

*Unbundle* your griefs, madam, and let us into the particulars. *Jarvis.*

**Unbuoyed** (un-boid'), *a.* Not buoyed or borne up. *Edin. Rev.*

**Unburden,** *v.t.* See UNBURTHEN.

**Unburiable** (un-be'ri-a-bl), *a.* Unfit to be buried. *Tennyson.*

**Unburied** (un-be'rid), *a.* Not buried; not interred. 'The dead carcasses of *unburied* men.' *Shak.*

**Unburned, Unburnt** (un-bėrnd', un-bėrnt'), *a.* 1. Not burned; not consumed by fire. *Shak.*—2. Not injured by fire; not scorched. 3. Not baked, as brick.

**Unburning** (un-bėrn'ing), *a.* Not consuming away by fire. 'The *unburning* fire called light.' *Sir K. Digby.*

**Unburnished** (un-bėr'nishd), *a.* Not burnished; not brightened or cleaned. *Southey.*

**Unburrow** (un-bu'rō), *v.t.* To take from a burrow; to unearth.

He can bring down sparrows and *unburrow* rabbits. *Dickens.*

**Unburthen, Unburden** (un-bėr'ŦHn, un-bėr'dn), *v.t.* 1. To rid of a load; to free from a burden; to ease.

While we
*Unburthened* crawl toward death. *Shak.*

2. To throw off, as a burden; to discharge.

Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shak.*

3. To relieve the mind or heart of, as by disclosing what lies heavy on it: with reflexive pronouns.

**Unbury** (un-be'ri), *v.t.* To disinter; to exhume. '*Unburying* our bones, and burying our reputations.' *Jarvis.*

**Unbusied** (un-bi'zid), *a.* Not busied; not employed; idle. *Bp. Rainbow.*

**Unbusinesslike** (un-biz'nes-līk), *a.* Not businesslike. *Edin. Rev.*

**Unbusy** (un-bi'zi), *a.* Not busy; idle. 'Neither busy nor *unbusy.*' *Richardson.*

**Unbutton** (un-but'n), *v.t.* To loose the buttons of. *Shak.*

**Unbuxom**† (un-buk'sum), *a.* Disobedient. *Piers Plowman.*

**Uncabled** (un-kā'bld), *a.* Not fastened or secured by a cable.

Within it ships . . . *uncabled* ride secure. *Cowper.*

**Uncadenced** (un-kā'densd), *a.* Not regulated by musical measure. *E. B. Browning.*

**Uncage** (un-kāj'), *v.t.* To set free from a cage or from confinement.

The *uncaged* soul flew through the air. *Fanshaw.*

**Uncalled** (un-kạld'), *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited. 'Mild Lucina came *uncalled.*' *Dryden.*—*Uncalled for,* not re-

quired; not needed or demanded; improperly brought forward. 'Power of herself would come *uncall'd for.' Tennyson.* Also written *Uncalled-for*, as a compound adjective, which indeed it often is; as, most *uncalled-for* remarks.

**Uncalm** (un-käm'), *v.t.* To disturb. 'What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast.' *Dryden.*

**Uncamp** (un-kamp'), *v.t.* To cause to decamp; to dislodge; to expel. 'If they could but now *uncamp* their enemies.' *Milton.*

**Uncancelled** (un-kan'seld), *a.* Not cancelled; not erased; not abrogated or annulled. 'My yet *uncancell'd* score.' *Dryden.*

**Uncandid** (un-kan'did), *a.* Not candid; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial. '*Uncandid* as the world often is.' *Whately.*

**Uncanny** (un-kan'ni), *a.* [Scotch and Northern English. See CANNY.] 1. Not safe; dangerous. —2. Not gentle or careful in handling; uncautious; harsh. *Ferguson.*—3. Eerie; mysterious; not of this world; hence applied to one supposed to possess preternatural powers; as, I wish she binna *uncanny. Sir W. Scott.*

What does . . . that *uncanny* turn of countenance mean? *Charlotte Brontë.*

He . . . rather expected something *uncanny* to lay hold of him from behind. *Kingsley.*

4. Severe, as applied to a fall or blow. 'An *uncanny* coup I got for my pains.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Uncanonical** (un-ka-non'ik-al), *a.* Not canonical; not agreeable to the canons. '*Uncanonical* times.' *Barrow.* 'If ordinations were *uncanonical.' Jer. Taylor.*

**Uncanonicalness** (un-ka-non'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being uncanonical. *Bp. Lloyd.*

**Uncanonize** (un-kan'on-īz), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of canonical authority.—2. To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.

**Uncanonized** (un-kan'on-īzd), *a.* Not canonized; not enrolled among the saints. *Atterbury.*

**Uncanopied** (un-kan'ō-pid), *a.* Not covered by a canopy; uncovered. *W. Browne.*

**Uncapable**† (un-kā'pa-bl), *a.* Incapable; not susceptible. 'An inhuman wretch, *uncapable* of pity.' *Shak.*

**Uncape** (un-kāp'), *v.t.* and *i.* In *hawking*, to prepare for flying at game by taking off the *cape* or hood. — Various explanations are given to the word as used by Shakspere, *Merry Wives*, iii. 3. 176. 'I warrant we'll unkennel the fox. Let me stop this way first. So now *uncape;' Steevens*, to turn the fox out of the bag. *Warburton*, to dig out the fox when earthed. *Nares*, to throw off the dogs or to begin the hunt. *Schmidt*, to uncouple hounds.

**Uncaptious** (un-kap'shus), *a.* Not captious; not ready to take objection or offence. '*Uncaptious* and candid natures.' *Feltham.*

**Uncardinal** (un-kär'di-nal), *v.t.* To divest of the cardinalate.

Borgia . . . got a dispensation to *uncardinal* himself. *Fuller.*

**Uncared** (un-kārd'), *a.* Not regarded; not heeded: with *for*. 'Their own . . . ghostly condition *uncared for.' Hooker.*

**Uncareful** (un-kār'fụl), *a.* 1. Having no care; careless.—2.† Producing no care. '*Uncareful* treasure.' *Quarles.*

**Uncaria** (un-kā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *uncus*, a

Uncaria Gambier.

hook. The old petioles are converted into hooked spines.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ. The species are chiefly natives of India, but a few are found in America. They are permanent cirriferous ramblers, hanging to different trees by the old hooked peduncles. They have entire opposite stipulate leaves, and dense globose heads of small flowers. The most important species is the *U. Gambier*, a native of Penang, Sumatra, Malacca, &c., which yields the substance called gambier or gambeer by the Malays, and which is known in commerce by the names of *terra japonica, catechu*, and *cutch.*

**Uncarnate**† (un-kär'nāt), *a.* Not fleshly; not incarnate. 'The *uncarnate* Father.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Uncarnate**† (un-kär'nāt), *v.t.* To divest of flesh or fleshliness. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Uncart** (un-kärt'), *v.t.* To unload or discharge from a cart. 'Carted and *uncarted* the manure.' *George Eliot.*

**Uncase** (un-kās'), *v.t.* and *i.* 1. To disengage from a case or covering.—2. To unfurl and display, as the colours of a regiment.—3.† To undress. 'See Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat.' *Shak.*—4. To strip; to flay; to case. See CASE.

Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass was discovered, and consequently *uncased*, well laughed at, well cudgelled. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Uncast** (un-kast'), *a.* Not thrown, cast, or hurled. 'No stone unthrown, nor yet no dart *uncast.' Surrey.*

**Uncastle** (un-kas'l), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of a castle. *Fuller.*—2. To deprive of the distinguishing marks or appearances of a castle. *Fuller.*

**Uncatechised** (un-kat'ē-kīzd), *a.* Not catechised; untaught. *Milton.*

**Uncatechisedness**† (un-kat'ē-kīzd"nes), *n.* The state of being uncatechised. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Uncaused** (un-kạzd'), *a.* Having no precedent cause; existing without an author. 'The idea of *uncaused* matter.' *A. Baxter.*

**Uncautelous**† (un-kạ'tel-us), *a.* Incautious. *Hales.*

**Uncautious**† (un-kạ'shus), *a.* Not cautious; incautious. 'Every obscure or *uncautious* expression.' *Waterland.*

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepared;
*Uncautious* Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

**Uncautiously**† (un-kạ'shus-li), *adv.* Without caution; incautiously. *Waterland.*

**Unce,**† *n.* [L. *uncia*, an ounce.] An ounce. *Chaucer.*

**Unce,**† [L. *uncus*, a hook.] A claw. 'Horrid crest, blew skales, and *unces* black.' *Heywood.*

**Unceaseable**† (un-sēs'a-bl), *a.* Unceasing. 'Zealous prayers and *unceaseable* wishes.' *Dekker.*

**Unceasing** (un-sēs'ing), *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual. '*Unceasing* tears.' *Ph. Fletcher.* '*Unceasing* show'rs.' *Cowper.*

**Unceasingly** (un-sēs'ing-li), *adv.* In an unceasing manner; without intermission or cessation; continually. *Richardson.*

**Uncelebrated** (un-sel'ē-brāt-ed), *a.* Not celebrated; not solemnized. *Milton.*

**Uncelestial** (un-sē-les'ti-al), *a.* Not heavenly; opposite to what is heavenly. '*Uncelestial* discord.' *Young.*

**Uncensured** (un-sen'shörd), *a.* Not censured; exempt from blame or reproach. 'Whose right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull.' *Pope.*

**Uncentre** (un-sen'tėr), *v.t.* To throw off the centre.

Let the heart be *uncentred* from Christ, it is dead. *T. Adams.*

**Unceremonious** (un-sėr'ē-mō"ni-us), *a.* Not using ceremony or form; not ceremonious; familiar.

No warning given! *unceremonious* fate! *Young.*

**Unceremoniously** (un-sėr'ē-mō"ni-us-li), *adv.* In an unceremonious manner; without ceremony; informally. *Quart. Rev.*

**Uncertain** (un-sėr'tān or un-sėr'tin), *a.* 1. Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known; as, it is *uncertain* how the war will terminate.—2. Ambiguous; equivocal; not to be known with certainty.—3. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge; not sure. '*Uncertain* of the issue.' *Shak.*

Man without the protection of a superior Being . . . is *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*

3. Not sure as to aim or effect desired. 'Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim.' *Dryden.* 'Or whistling slings dismiss'd the *uncertain* stone.' *Gay.*—5. Unreliable; insecure; not to be depended on. 'The *uncertain* glory of an April day.' *Shak.* 'An *uncertain* peace.' *Sir W. Scott.*—6. Undecided; hesitating; wavering; not having the mind made up. *Shak.*—7. Not fixed or settled; not steady; fitful.

Amid the strings his fingers strayed
And an *uncertain* warbling made. *Sir W. Scott.*

8. Liable to change; fickle; inconstant; capricious.

O woman! in our hours of ease
*Uncertain*, coy, and hard to please. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Uncertain** (un-sėr'tān or un-sėr'tin), *v.t.* To cause to be or to make uncertain. *Raleigh.* [Rare.]

**Uncertainly** (un-sėr'tān-li or un-sėr'tin-li), *adv.* In an uncertain manner; as, (*a*) not surely; not certainly. 'Wealth which so *uncertainly* must come.' *Dryden.* (*b*) Not confidently. 'Speak softly, or *uncertainly.' Denham.* (*c*) Not distinctly; not so as to convey certain knowledge. 'Her certain sorrow writ *uncertainly.' Shak.*

**Uncertainty** (un-sėr'tān-ti or un-sėr'tin-ti), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being uncertain; want of certainty; (*a*) of things: state of not being certainly known; absence of certain knowledge; doubtfulness; want of reliability; precariousness.

The glorious *uncertainty* of it (the law) is of mair use to the professors than the justice of it. *Macklin.*

(*b*) Of persons: a state of doubt; a dubiety; a state in which one knows not what to think or do; hesitation; as, we remained all night in great *uncertainty.*

Here remain with your *uncertainty;*
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts. *Shak.*

2. Something not certainly and exactly known; something not determined, settled, or established; a contingency. 'Until I know this sure *uncertainty.' Shak.* 'Steadfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties.' South.*

**Uncertificated** (un-sėr-tif'i-kāt-ed), *a.* Having no certificate to show; as, an *uncertificated* bankrupt.

**Uncertified** (un-sėr'ti-fīd), *a.* Not certified; having no certificate; uncertificated; as, an *uncertified* bankrupt. *Smollett.*

**Uncessant**† (un-ses'ant), *a.* Continual; incessant. *Dr. H. More.*

**Uncessantly**† (un-ses'ant-li), *adv.* Incessantly. *Dr. John Smith.*

**Unchain** (un-chān'), *v.t.* To free from chains or slavery; to let loose. *Shak.*

**Unchallengeable** (un-chal'lenj-a-bl), *a.* Not to be challenged; secure.

His title . . . might be rendered *unchallengeable. Sir W. Scott.*

**Unchallenged** (un-chal'lenjd), *a.* Not challenged or called to account; not objected to.

It was not to be expected that the Tory peers would suffer a phrase which contained the quintessence of Whiggism to pass *unchallenged. Macaulay.*

**Unchancy** (un-chans'i), *a.* [Rather a Scotch than an English word. Probably modified from *wanchancy*, which is used with similar meanings; from *chance*, and A.-Sax. prefix *wan-* (Icel. *van-*), denoting want, lack, and often conveying the notion of evil or misfortune.] 1. Unlucky; unfortunate. *Bellenden.*—2. Dangerous.

Although rather a small bird, being only about fifteen inches in total length, it (the brown owl) is possessed of a powerful pounce and audacious spirit, and when roused to anger or urged by despair, is a remarkably *unchancy* antagonist. *Rev. J. G. Wood.*

3. Inconvenient; unseasonable; unsuitable.

Why had his Grace come at so *unchancy* a moment? *Trollope.*

**Unchangeability** (un-chānj'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being unchangeable. *Journal Asiat. Soc.*, 1854.

**Unchangeable** (un-chānj'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation; as, God is an *unchangeable* being.

**Unchangeableness** (un-chānj'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unchangeable or subject to no change; immutability. *Newton.*

**Unchangeably** (un-chānj'a-bli), *adv.* In an unchangeable manner; without change; immutably. 'All truth is *unchangeably* the same.' *South.*

**Unchanging** (un-chānj'ing), *a.* Not changing; suffering no alteration; unalterable.

Thy face is visard-like, *unchanging. Shak.*

**Unchaplain** (un-chap'lān or un-chap'lin), *v.t.* To dismiss from a chaplaincy. *Fuller.*

**Uncharge** (un-chärj'), *v.t.* 1. To free from a charge, load, or cargo; to unload. *Wickliffe.* 2. Not to charge; not to make a matter of accusation; not to bring as a charge or accusation; to acquit of blame.

Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice
And call it accident. *Shak.*

**Uncharged** (un-chärjd'), *a.* 1. Not charged; not loaded; as, the guns were *uncharged*.—2. Unassailed. 'Open your *uncharged* gates.' *Shak.*

**Unchariot** (un-char'i-ot), *v.t.* 1. To throw out of a chariot. 'Unhorsed and *unchariotted*.' *Pope.*—2. To deprive of a chariot.

**Uncharitable** (un-char'i-ta-bl), *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; harsh; censorious; severe in judging; as, *uncharitable* opinions or zeal. '*Uncharitable* interpretations of those actions of which they are not competent judges.' *Addison.*

**Uncharitableness** (un-char'it-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being uncharitable; want of charity; censoriousness.

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableness*. *Atterbury.*

**Uncharitably** (un-char'it-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.

*Uncharitably* with me have you dealt. *Shak.*

**Uncharity** (un-char'i-ti), *n.* Want of charity; uncharitableness; severity of judgment. 'Much *uncharity* in you.' *Webster.* 'Fought with what seemed my own *uncharity*.' *Tennyson.*

**Uncharm** (un-chärm'), *v.t.* To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Uncharming** (un-chärm'ing), *a.* Not charming; no longer able to charm. '*Uncharming* Catherine.' *Dryden.*

**Uncharnel** (un-chär'nel), *v.t.* To remove from a tomb; to disinter. 'Whom would'st thou *uncharnel*?' *Byron.*

**Unchary** (un-chā'ri), *a.* Not chary; not frugal; not careful; heedless.

I've said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shak.*

Your mother must have been a pretty thing
To make a good man, which my brother was,
*Unchary* of the duties to his house.
*E. B. Browning.*

**Unchaste** (un-chāst'), *a.* Not chaste; not continent; libidinous; lewd. *Shak.*

**Unchastely** (un-chāst'li), *adv.* In an unchaste manner; lewdly. *Udall.*

**Unchastened** (un-chās'nd), *a.* Not chastened. *Milton.*

**Unchastisable** (un-chas-tīz'a-bl), *a.* Unfit to be chastised; undeserving of punishment; unpunishable. *Milton.*

**Unchastised** (un-chas-tīzd'), *a.* 1. Not chastised; not punished.—2. Not corrected; not restrained. *Tickell.*

**Unchastity** (un-chas'ti-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being unchaste; incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.

**Uncheckable** (un-chek'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being checked or examined. 'His most private and *uncheckable* trusts.' *Roger North.*

**Unchecked** (un-chekt'), *a.* 1. Not checked; not restrained; not hindered. *Milton.*—2.† Not contradicted. *Shak.*

**Uncheerful** (un-chēr'fụl), *a.* Not cheerful; sad; gloomy; melancholy. '*Uncheerful* night.' *Shak.* '*Uncheerful* in countenance.' *Burton.*

**Uncheerfulness** (un-chēr'fụl-nes), *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness. *Spectator.*

**Uncheery** (un-chēr'i), *a.* Dull; not enlivening. 'The *uncheery* hours which perpetually overtake us.' *Sterne.*

**Unchild** (un-child'), *v.t.* 1. To bereave of children; to make childless. *Shak.*—2. To divest of the character of a child.

They do justly *unchild* themselves, that in main elections dispose of themselves without the consent of those which gave them being. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unchildish** (un-child'ish), *a.* Not childish; not fit or proper for children. *Webbe.*

**Unchilled** (un-child'), *a.* Not chilled; not cooled, or destitute, or deprived of warmth or heat. 'Unbent by winds, *unchilled* by snows.' *Byron.*

**Unchivalrous** (un-shiv'al-rus), *a.* Not according to the rules of chivalry; wanting in chivalry or honour. 'So thankless, cold-hearted, *unchivalrous*, unforgiving.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Uncholeric** (un-kol'ėr-ik), *a.* Not choleric; even-tempered. *Carlyle.*

**Unchristen**† (un-kris'n), *v.t.* 1. To annul the baptism of; to deprive of the rite or sacrament of baptism.—2. To render unchristian; to deprive of sanctity. 'Hath, as it were, unhallowed and *unchristened* the very duty of prayer itself.' *Milton.*

**Unchristened** (un-kris'nd), *a.* Not baptized or christened. *Burns.*

**Unchristian** (un-kris'tyan), *a.* 1. Contrary to the laws of Christianity; as, an *unchristian* reflection; *unchristian* temper or conduct.—2. Not Christian; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel.

**Unchristian** (un-kris'tyan), *v.t.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity; to make unchristian.

Atheism is a sin that doth not only *unchristian*, but unman, a person that is guilty of it. *South.*

**Unchristianize** (un-kris'tyan-īz), *v.t.* To turn from the Christian faith; to cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.

**Unchristianly** (un-kris'tyan-li), *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unbecoming Christians. '*Unchristianly* compliances.' *Milton.*

**Unchristianly** (un-kris'tyan-li), *adv.* In an unchristian manner; in a manner contrary to Christian principles. *Bp. Bedell.*

**Unchristianness** (un-kris'tyan-nes), *n.* The character of being unchristian; contrariety to Christianity. 'The *unchristianness* of these denials.' *Eikon Basilike.*

**Unchurch** (un-chėrch'), *v.t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.

The Greeks . . . for this cause stand utterly *unchurched* by the Church of Rome. *South.*

**Uncia** (un'shi-a), *n.* [L.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* the twelfth part of anything; an ounce, as being the twelfth part of the Roman *as*.—2. A term formerly used to signify the numerical coefficient of any term of the binomial theorem.

**Uncial** (un'shi-al), *a.* [Probably from L. *uncia*, an inch, the letters being about an inch long; or from *uncus*, crooked, the letters being more curved than the capitals previously in universal use.] Pertaining to or appellative of letters of a large size, used in ancient Latin and Greek manuscripts.

## CENTESIMO:

Uncial Letters (CENTESIMO).

These letters were compounded between the majuscule or capital and minuscule or small character, some of the letters resembling the former, others the latter. Uncial writing is supposed to have been employed in Latin MSS. as early as the third or fourth century, but was seldom used after the tenth. *Brande & Cox.*

**Uncial** (un'shi-al), *n.* An uncial letter.

**Unciatim** (un-si-ā'tim), *adv.* [L.] Ounce by ounce.

**Unciform** (un'si-form), *a.* [L. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form.] Hook-like, having a curved or hooked form.—*Unciform bone*, in *anat.* the last bone of the second row of the carpus or wrist, so named from its hook-like process.

**Uncinate** (un'si-nāt), *a.* [L. *uncinatus*, from *uncus*, a hook.] In *bot.* hooked at the end, as an awn.

**Uncinctured** (un-singk'tūrd), *p.* and *a.* Not cinctured; not wearing a cincture or girdle. *Cowper.*

**Uncinia** (un-sin'i-a), *n.* [From L. *uncus*, a hook.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cyperaceæ, having erect solitary terminal spikes of inflorescence, one-flowered imbricated scales, and a peculiar hooked bristle, which Schleiden takes to be a third glume.

**Uncipher**† (un-sī'fėr), *v.t.* To decipher. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Uncircumcised** (un-sėr'kum-sīzd), *a.* Not circumcised. Rom. iv. 11.

**Uncircumcision** (un-sėr'kum-si"zhon), *n.* Absence or want of circumcision. Rom. iv. 9, 10.

**Uncircumscribed** (un-sėr'kum-skrībd), *a.* Not circumscribed; not bounded; not limited.

He (the monarch of Russia) is absolute and *uncircumscribed* in all respects. *Brougham.*

**Uncircumspect** (un-sėr'kum-spekt), *a.* Not circumspect; not cautious. '*Uncircumspect* simplicity.' *Sir J. Hayward.*

**Uncircumspectly** (un-sėr'kum-spekt-li), *adv.* Without circumspection. *Strype.*

**Uncircumstantial** (un-sėr'kum-stan"shal), *a.* 1. Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.—2.† Not important.

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in Holy Scripture. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Uncivil** (un-siv'il), *a.* Not civil; as, (*a*) not pertaining to a settled government or settled state of society; not civilized.

Men cannot enjoy the rights of an *uncivil* and civil state together. *Burke.*

(*b*) Not courteous; ill-mannered; rude; coarse; as, an *uncivil* answer; an *uncivil* fellow. 'That rude *uncivil* touch.' *Shak.* Syn. Uncourteous, rude, clownish, unmannerly.

**Uncivilized** (un-siv'il-īzd), *a.* 1. Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage; as, *uncivilized* hordes. 2.† Coarse; indecent. 'The most *uncivilized* words in our language.' *Addison.*

**Uncivilly** (un-siv'il-li), *adv.* In an uncivil manner; not courteously; rudely. *Dryden.*

**Unclad** (un-klad'). 1. *a.* Not clad; not clothed.—2. Pret. & pp. of verb to *unclothe*. *Tennyson.*

**Unclaimed** (un-klāmd'), *a.* Not claimed; not demanded; not called for; as, *unclaimed* dividends of a bank.

**Unclarified** (un-klar'i-fīd), *a.* Not clarified or purified. *Bacon.*

**Unclasp** (un-klasp'), *v.t.* 1. To loose the clasp of; to open what is fastened with a clasp.—2.† To lay open; to reveal; to disclose.

He . . . to my kingly guest
*Unclasp'd* my practice. *Shak.*

**Unclassable** (un-klas'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being classed or classified.

Mind remains *unclassable* and therefore unknowable. *H. Spencer.*

**Unclassic, Unclassical** (un-klas'ik, un-klas'ik-al), *a.* Not classic. '*Unclassic* ground.' *Pope.* 'An education totally *unclassical*.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Uncle** (ung'kl), *n.* [O. Fr. *uncle*, Mod. Fr. *oncle*, from L. *avunculus*, a dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.] 1. The brother of one's father or mother; also applied to the husband of one's aunt.—2. A pawnbroker. [Slang.]

'Dine in your frock, my good friend, and welcome, if your dress coat is in the country.' 'It is at present at an *uncle's*,' Mr. Bayham said with great gravity. *Thackeray.*

—*Uncle Sam*, the name given jocularly to the government and sometimes to the people of the United States, regarded as embodied in an individual representative; just as *John Bull* represents the English people. The word is a sportive extension of the initials *U. S.* printed on *United States* government property, and, in particular, on the knapsacks of the soldiery, to whom it represented their paymaster and guardian.

**Unclean** (un-klēn'), *a.* 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.—2. In *Jewish law*, ceremonially impure; (*a*) not free from ceremonial defilement: said of persons. (*b*) Causing ceremonial defilement: said of animals or things, and specifically applied to animals forbidden to be used in sacrifice and for food. Lev. xi. 26.—3. Morally impure; foul with sin; wicked; evil; hence, lewd; unchaste. 'The *unclean* knight.' *Shak.*

**Uncleanliness** (un-klen'li-nes), *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness. *Clarendon.*

**Uncleanly** (un-klen'li), *a.* 1. Foul; filthy; dirty. 'The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat.' *Shak.*—2. Indecent; unchaste; obscene.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have indulged anything *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

**Uncleanness** (un-klēn'nes), *n.* The state of being unclean; as, (*a*) foulness; dirtiness; filthiness.

Be not troublesome to thyself or to others by unhandsomeness or *uncleanness*. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*b*) Want of ritual or ceremonial purity. Lev. xxii. 3. (*c*) Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness; obscenity.

I will also save you from all your *uncleannesses*. Ezek. xxxvi. 29.

**Unclear**† (un-klēr'), *a.* 1. Not clear, bright, shining, transparent, or the like.—2. Not free from obscurity, uncertainty, or indistinctness; doubtful.

In *unclear* and doubtful things, be not pertinacious. *Abp. Leighton.*

**Uncleared** (un-klērd'), *a.* 1. Not cleared; as, *uncleared* land. *Cook.*—2. Not freed from charges or imputations; as, his character remains *uncleared*.

**Unclench** (un-klensh'), *v.t.* and *i.* To open, or to force open, as the closed hand.

The fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

**Unclerical** (un-kler'ik-al), *a.* Not clerical; not befitting the clergy; as, an *unclerical* style of language, manners, or appearance. 'The *unclerical* character of a captain of horse.' *Macaulay.*

**Unclew**† (un-klū'), *v.t.* To unwind; *fig.* to undo or ruin.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shak.*

**Unclinch** (un-klinsh'), *v.t.* To unclench (which see).

**Uncling**† (un-kling'), *v.i.* To cease from clinging, adhering, entwining, embracing, or holding fast. *Milton.*

**Unclipped** (un-klipt'), *a.* Not clipped; not diminished or shortened by clipping.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped money and *unclipped* money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

**Uncloak** (un-klōk'), *v.t.* To deprive of the cloak.

**Uncloak** (un-klōk'), *v.i.* To take off one's cloak; as, where do we *uncloak?*

**Unclog** (un-klog'), *v.t.* To disencumber of what clogs; to relieve of difficulties and obstructions; to free from encumbrances.

It would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shak.*

**Uncloister** (un-kloisʹtêr), *v.t.* To release from a cloister or from confinement; to set at liberty. *Norris.*

**Unclose** (un-klōz'), *v.t.* 1. To open. 'Iphigene the fair . . . *unclosed* her eyes.' *Dryden.*

Thy letter trembling I *unclose.* *Pope.*

2. To disclose; to lay open.

**Unclosed** (un-klōzd'), *a.* 1. Not separated by inclosures; open.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

2. Not finished; not concluded. *Madison.* [Rare.]—3. Not closed. 'His *unclosed* eye yet lowering on his enemy.' *Byron.*

**Unclothe** (un-klōᵺhd'), *v.t.* pret. *unclad.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest of covering or the like. 'People . . . whose employment and study is to *unclothe* themselves of the covers of reason or modesty.' *Jer. Taylor.* '*Unclad* herself in haste.' *Tennyson.*

**Unclothed** (un-klōᵺhd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Stripped of clothing or covering. 2 Cor. v. 4.—2. Not clothed; wanting clothes.

**Uncloud** (un-kloud'), *v.t.* To free from clouds; to unveil; to clear from obscurity, gloom, sadness, dulness, or the like. '*Uncloud* thy covered spirits.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unclouded** (un-kloud'ed), *a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds; not darkened or obscured; free from gloom; clear; as, an *unclouded* sky. 'The moon's *unclouded* grandeur.' *Shelley.*

Oh! blest with temper, whose *unclouded* ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

**Uncloudedness** (un-kloud'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unclouded; freedom from obscurity or gloom. *Boyle.*

**Uncloudy** (un-kloud'i), *a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds. 'The *uncloudy* sky.' *Gay.*

**Uncloven** (un-klōv'n), *p.* and *a.* Not cloven, split, or divided. 'My skull's *uncloven* yet.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unclubbable** (un-klubʹa-bl), *a.* Not clubbable; unsocial. Said by Miss Burney to have been used by Johnson.

**Unclutch** (un-kluch'), *v.t.* To open, as something clutched, clenched, or closely shut. '*Unclutch* his griping hand.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Unco** (ungʹko), *a.* [Contr. from *uncouth* (which see).] Unknown; strange; unusual. [Scotch.]

**Unco** (ungʹko), *adv.* Very; remarkably; as, *unco* glad; *unco* guid. [Scotch.]

**Unco** (ungʹko), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. Anything strange or prodigious. *Galt.*—2. A strange person; a stranger. '*Uncos* and strangers.' *Galt.*

**Uncoach** (un-kōch'), *v.t.* To detach or loose from a coach or other vehicle. 'Mules *uncoached.*' *Chapman.*

**Uncock** (un-kok'), *v.t.* 1. To let down the cock of, as of a gun or a hat.—2. To open or spread out from a cock or heap, as hay.

**Uncoffined** (un-kofʹfind), *a.* Not furnished with a coffin; not put into a coffin. 'Unknelled, *uncoffined*, and unknown.' *Byron.*

**Uncogitable** (un-kojʹi-ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being cogitated or thought of. *Sir T. More.*

**Uncoif** (un-koif'), *v.t.* To pull the cap off. 'Two apple-women scolding and just ready to *uncoif* one another.' *Arbuthnot & Pope.*

**Uncoifed** (un-koift'), *a.* Not wearing a coif. 'Her majesty's renown'd though *uncoif'd* counsel.' *Young.*

**Uncoil** (un-koil'), *v.t.* To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope or other line.

The snake of gold slid from her hair, the braid
Slipt and *uncoil'd* itself. *Tennyson.*

**Uncoined** (un-koind'), *a.* 1. Not coined; as, *uncoined* silver. *Locke.*—2. [A doubtful meaning.] Not having the current stamp of insinuating, insincere phrases; not counterfeit; genuine. 'A fellow of plain and *uncoined* constancy.' *Shak.*

**Uncollected** (un-kol-lekt'ed), *a.* 1. Not collected; not received; as, *uncollected* taxes; debts *uncollected.*—2. Not having one's thoughts collected; not recovered from confusion, distraction, or wandering.

Ashamed, confused, I started from my bed,
And to my soul, yet *uncollected* said. *Prior.*

**Uncoloured** (un-kulʹêrd), *a.* 1. Not coloured; not stained or dyed. 'Things *uncoloured* and transparent.' *Bacon.*—2. Not heightened in description.

**Uncolt** (un-kōlt'), *v.t.* To unhorse; to deprive of a horse. [Rare.]

Thou liest; thou art not colted, thou art *uncolted.* *Shak.*

**Uncombine** (un-kom-bīn'), *v.t.* To sever or destroy the combination, union, or junction of; to separate; to disconnect. 'Outbreaking vengeance *uncombines* the ill-joined plots.' *Daniel.*

**Uncomeatable** (un-kum-atʹa-bl), *a.* Not attainable; not obtainable. [Colloq.]

He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business. *Steele.*

**Uncomeliness** (un-kumʹli-nes), *n.* 1. Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; as, *uncomeliness* of person, of dress, or behaviour.—2. Indecency. *Shak.*

**Uncomely** (un-kumʹli), *a.* 1. Not comely; wanting grace; as, an *uncomely* person; *uncomely* dress; *uncomely* manners.—2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable; indecent.

Besides (to say truth) nakedness is *uncomely*, as well in mind, as in body. *Bacon.*

**Uncomely**† (un-kumʹli), *adv.* In an uncomely or unbecoming manner; indecently. 1 Cor. vii. 36.

**Uncomfortable** (un-kumʹfêrt-a-bl), *a.* 1. Affording no comfort; gloomy.

Christmas is in the most dead and the most *uncomfortable* time of the year. *Addison.*

2. Causing bodily discomfort; giving uneasiness; as, an *uncomfortable* seat or condition. 3. Receiving no comfort; disagreeably situated; uneasy; ill at ease; as, I felt myself very *uncomfortable* there.

**Uncomfortableness** (un-kumʹfêrt-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being uncomfortable, miserable, sad, uneasy. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Uncomfortably** (un-kumʹfêrt-a-bli), *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; with discomfort or uneasiness; in an uneasy state. 'Upon the floor *uncomfortably* lying.' *Drayton.*

**Uncomforted** (un-kumʹfêrt-ed), *a.* Not comforted, consoled, or tranquillized. 'Walking through the cold and starless road of Death, *uncomforted.*' *Tennyson.*

**Uncommanded** (un-kom-mandʹed), *a.* Not commanded; not required by precept, order, or law. 'Those affected, *uncommanded*, absurd austerities of the Romish profession.' *South.*

**Uncommendable** (un-kom-mendʹa-bl), *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable. 'The *uncommendable* licentiousness of his poetry.' *Feltham.*

**Uncommercial** (un-kom-mêrʹshal), *a.* Not commercial; not carrying on commerce; not travelling to solicit orders for goods. 'The *Uncommercial* Traveller.' *Dickens.*

**Uncommissioned** (un-kom-miʹshond), *a.* Not commissioned or duly appointed; not having a commission.

We should never hastily run after *uncommissioned* guides. *Secker.*

**Uncommitted** (un-kom-mitʹed), *a.* 1. Not committed. 'The *uncommitted* sin.' *Hammond.*—2. Not referred to a committee.—3. Not pledged by anything said or done; as, *uncommitted* by rash promises or statements.

**Uncommixed**† (un-kom-mikstʹ), *a.* Not commixed or mingled. *Chapman.*

**Uncommon** (un-komʹmon), *a.* Not common; not usual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; extraordinary; strange; as, an *uncommon* season; an *uncommon* degree of cold or heat; *uncommon* courage.—SYN. Rare, scarce, unwonted, seldom, unusual, remarkable, extraordinary, unique, singular.

**Uncommon** (un-komʹmon), *adv.* Exceedingly; very; as, *uncommon* cheap. [Vulgar.]

**Uncommonly** (un-komʹmon-li), *adv.* 1. In an uncommon manner; rarely; not usually. 2. To an uncommon degree. 'Gentlemen . . . *uncommonly* qualified for that purpose.' *Cook.*

**Uncommonness** (un-komʹmon-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being uncommon; rareness of occurrence; infrequency. *Addison.*

**Uncommunicable** (un-komʹmū'ni-ka-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being communicated, transferred, or imparted; incommunicable. 'Peculiar reserved and *uncommunicable* rights.' *Burke.*—2. Not communicative; reserved; taciturn.

**Uncommunicated** (un-kom-mūʹni-kāt-ed), *a.* 1. Not communicated; not disclosed or made known to others.—2. Not imparted or bestowed; as, the *uncommunicated* perfections of God. *Waterland.*

**Uncommunicative** (un-kom-mūʹni-kāt-iv), *a.* Not communicative; not free to communicate to others; reserved. 'A churlish and *uncommunicative* disposition.' *Chesterfield.*

**Uncommunicativeness** (un-kom-mūʹni-kāt-iv-nes), *n.* The state of being uncommunicative, reserved, or taciturn; reserve. *Richardson.*

**Uncompact** (un-kom-pakt'), *a.* Not compact; not of close texture; incompact. 'A furrowed, *uncompact* surface.' *Addison.*

**Uncompacted** (un-kom-pakt'ed), *a.* Not compact; not firm or settled. 'An *uncompacted* mind.' *Feltham.*

**Uncompanied**† (un-kumʹpa-nid), *a.* Having no companion; unaccompanied. 'Thence she fled *uncompanied*, unsought.' *Fairfax.*

**Uncompanionable** (un-kom-panʹyon-a-bl), *a.* Not companionable or sociable. *Miss Burney.*

**Uncompassionate** (un-kom-paʹshon-āt), *a.* Not compassionate; having no pity. '*Uncompassionate* anger.' *Milton.*

**Uncompatibly**† (un-kom-patʹi-bli), *adv.* Incompatibly.

**Uncompellable** (un-kom-pelʹa-bl), *a.* Not compellable; that cannot be forced or compelled. *Feltham.*

**Uncompensated** (un-kom-penʹsāt-ed), *a.* Not compensated; unrewarded. 'Perfect, *uncompensated* slavery.' *Burke.*

**Uncomplaining** (un-kom-plānʹing), *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.

There is a sublime, *uncomplaining* melancholy traceable in these old hearts. *Carlyle.*

**Uncomplaisant** (un-komʹplā-zant), *a.* Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous.

A natural roughness makes a man *uncomplaisant* to others. *Locke.*

**Uncomplaisantly** (un-komʹplā-zant-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; discourteously. *Blackstone.*

**Uncomplete** (un-kom-plēt'), *a.* Not complete; not finished; not perfect; incomplete. 'The *uncomplete* and unfinished parts.' *Pope.*

**Uncompliant** (un-kom-plīʹant), *a.* Not yielding; not obsequious; inflexible.

Be justly opposite and *uncompliant* to these errors. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Uncomplying** (un-kom-plīʹing), *a.* Not complying; not yielding to request or command; unbending.

The king was induced to take away the seal from the *uncomplying* chancellor. *Bp. South.*

**Uncomposeable** (un-kom-pōzʹa-bl), *a.* Incapable of being composed; not to be allayed or arranged.

A difference . . . at length flamed so high as to be *uncomposeable.* *Roger North.*

**Uncompounded** (un-kom-poundʹed), *a.* 1. Not compounded; not mixed. '*Uncompounded* matter.' *Newton.*—2. Simple; not intricate. 'That *uncompounded* style.' *Hammond.*

**Uncomprehensible** (un-komʹprē-henʺsi-bl), *a.* Incomprehensible. *Bp. Jewel.*

**Uncomprehensive** (un-komʹprē-henʺsiv), *a.* 1. Not comprehensive; not including much. 2. Unable to comprehend; incomprehensive. 'Narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots.' *South.*—3.† Incomprehensible.

The providence that's in a watchful state
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' *uncomprehensive* deep. *Shak.*

**Uncompromising** (un-komʹpro-mīz-ing), *a.* Not compromising; not agreeing to terms; not complying; inflexible; as, *uncompromising* hostility.

**Unconceivable**† (un-kon-sēvʹa-bl), *a.* Incapable of being conceived or understood; inconceivable. 'Obscure and *unconceivable.*' *Locke.*

**Unconceivableness**† (un-kon-sēvʹa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inconceivable. *Locke.*

**Unconceivably**† (un-kon-sēvʹa-bli), *adv.* Inconceivably. '*Unconceivably* small bodies or atoms.' *Locke.*

**Unconcern** (un-kon-sêrn'), *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from

solicitude. 'A listless *unconcern*, cold and averting from our neighbour's good.' *Thomson.*

**Unconcerned** (un-kon-sêrnd'), *a.* 1. Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no concern or solicitude; easy in mind. 'The morn, all *unconcerned* with our unrest.' *Milton.* 'Happy mortals, *unconcerned* for more.' *Dryden.* — 2. Having or taking no interest; not interested; not affected.

An idle person is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and necessities of the world. *Jer. Taylor.*

Nothing can be more exposed to violent and sudden changes than the possession of the crown in despotic governments, where the interests of the community at large are quite *unconcerned*. *Brougham.*

**Unconcernedly** (un-kon-sêrnd'li), *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without anxiety. 'And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around.' *Dryden.*

**Unconcernedness** (un-kon-sêrnd'nes), *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety. *South.*

**Unconcerning** † (un-kon-sêrn'ing), *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unconcernment** † (un-kon-sêrn'ment), *n.* The state of having no interest or concern. *South.*

**Unconcludent** † (un-kon-klūd'ent), *a.* Not decisive; inconclusive.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcludent*. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unconcludible** † (un-kon-klūd'i-bl), *a.* Not determinable. 'That which is *unconcludible* . . . to the understanding.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Unconcluding** † (un-kon-klūd'ing), *a.* Inconclusive. 'False and *unconcluding* reasonings.' *Locke.*

**Unconcludingness** † (un-kon-klūd'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of being inconclusive.

**Unconclusive** † (un-kon-klū'siv), *a.* Not decisive; inconclusive. *Hammond.*

**Unconcocted** (un-kon-kokt'ed), *a.* Not concocted; not digested. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unconcurrent** † (un-kon-kur'ent), *a.* Not concurring or agreeing. *Daniel.*

**Uncondemned** (un-kon-demd'), *a.* 1. Not condemned; not judged guilty. 'A man that is a Roman and *uncondemned*.' Acts xxii. 25. — 2. Not disapproved; not pronounced criminal. 'A familiar and *uncondemned* practice.' *Locke.*

**Uncondited** (un-kon'dit-ed), *pp.* [Prefix *un*, not, and *conditus*, pp. of *condio*, to season, to spice, to flavour.] Unseasoned. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

**Unconditional** (un-kon-di'shon-al), *a.* Not conditional; absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions; as, an *unconditional* surrender.

O pass not, Lord, an absolute decree.
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional*. *Dryden.*

**Unconditionally** (un-kon-di'shon-al-li), *adv.* In an unconditional manner; without conditions; as, the troops did not surrender *unconditionally*, but by capitulation. 'The special favorites to whom those promises are *unconditionally* consigned.' *Hammond.*

**Unconditioned** (un-kon-di'shond), *a.* In *metaph.* a word coined by Sir William Hamilton to designate that which has neither conditions, relations, nor limitations either as regards space or time, and which is therefore unthinkable or incapable of being made an object of thought: used commonly in the noun-phrase, *the Unconditioned*, the Absolute, the Infinite.

**Unconditionedness** (un-kon-di'shond), *n.* See the adjective.

**Unconducing** † (un-kon-dūs'ing), *a.* Not conducive. 'A work in some sort not *unconducing* to a publick benefit.' *E. Phillips.*

**Unconfidence** † (un-kon'fi-dens), *n.* Want of confidence; uncertainty; hesitation; doubt. *Bp. Hacket.*

**Unconfinable** (un-kon-fin'a-bl), *a.* 1. † Unbounded.

You rogue! You stand upon your honour! Why thou *unconfinable* baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shak.*

2. Incapable of being confined or restrained.

**Unconfined** (un-kon-find'), *a.* 1. Not confined; free from restraint; free from control. 'Poets, a race long *unconfined* and free.' *Pope.* — 2. Not having narrow limits; not narrow; wide and comprehensive. 'Blest with a taste exact, yet *unconfined*.' *Pope.*

**Unconfinedly** (un-kon-find'li), *adv.* Without confinement or limitation. *Barrow.*

**Unconfirmed** (un-kon-fêrmd'), *a.* 1. Not firmly established; not possessed of its full measure of strength or stability; as, his health was still *unconfirmed*. — 2. Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw.

In the *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

3. Not confirmed or strengthened by additional testimony. 'His witness *unconfirm'd*.' *Milton.* — 4. Not confirmed according to the church ritual.

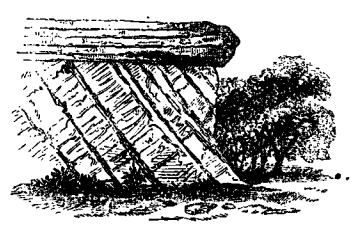
**Unconform** † (un-kon-form'), *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. 'Not *unconform* to other shining globes.' *Milton.*

**Unconformability** (un-kon-form'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state of being unconformable.

**Unconformable** (un-kon-form'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming.

Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to the rule of our duty. *Watts.*

2. In *geol.* a term applied to strata whose planes do not lie parallel with those of the



Unconformable Strata near Frome.

subjacent or superjacent strata but have a different line of direction or inclination, as shown in cut. See also CONFORMABLE.

**Unconformably** (un-kon-form'a-bli), *adv.* In an unconformable manner. See UNCONFORMABLE.

**Unconformity** (un-kon-form'i-ti), *n.* Incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity.

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions . . . consists in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason. *South.*

**Unconfound** (un-kon-found'), *v.t.* To mix; to mingle; to involve; to confuse. *Milton.*

**Unconfused** (un-kon-fūzd'), *a.* 1. Free from confusion or disorder. *Locke.* — 2. Not embarrassed.

**Unconfutable** (un-kon-fūt'a-bl), *a.* Not confutable; not to be refuted or overthrown; incapable of being disproved or convicted of error; as, an *unconfutable* argument. *Bp. Sprat.*

**Unconfuted** (un-kon-fūt'ed), *a.* Not confuted.

What he writes, though *unconfuted*, must therefore be mistrusted. *Milton.*

**Uncongeal** (un-kon-jēl'), *v.i.* To thaw; to melt. 'When meres begin to *uncongeal*.' *Tennyson.* [Rare.]

**Uncongealable** (un-kon-jēl'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being congealed, frozen, or rendered hard by cold. 'Platina *uncongealable* like quicksilver.' *Southey.*

**Uncongenial** (un-kon-jē'ni-al), *a.* Not congenial. 'An *uncongenial* climate.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Unconjugal** (un-kon'jū-gal), *a.* Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. 'The blot of falsehood most *unconjugal*.' *Milton.*

**Unconjunctive** (un-kon-junk'tiv), *a.* That cannot be joined. 'Two persons *unconjunctive* and unmarriable together.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Unconnected** (un-kon-nekt'ed), *a.* 1. Not connected; not united; separate. — 2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; rambling; desultory; as, an *unconnected* discourse.

**Unconning,** † *a.* [See CON.] Unknowing; ignorant. *Chaucer.*

**Unconning,** † *n.* Ignorance. *Chaucer.*

**Unconniving** (un-kon-nīv'ing), *a.* Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at. 'Rigour *unconniving*.' *Milton.*

**Unconquerable** (un-kong'kėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not conquerable; incapable of being vanquished or defeated; not to be overcome in contest; as, an *unconquerable* foe. 'Achilles, her *unconquerable* son.' *Cowper.* — 2. Incapable of being subdued and brought under control; as, *unconquerable* passions or temper. 'The *unconquerable* will.' *Milton.* — SYN. Invincible, insuperable, insurmountable.

**Unconquerably** (un-kong'kėr-a-bli), *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably. 'Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* strong.' *Pope.*

**Unconquered** (un-kong'kėrd), *a.* 1. Not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued; not brought under control. — 2. Invincible; insuperable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unconscionable** (un-kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not conscionable; unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; inordinate.

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Not guided or influenced by conscience. 'Ungenerous as well as *unconscionable* practices.' *South.* — 3. † Enormous; vast; as, *unconscionable* size.

His giantship is gone somewhat crestfallen,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides.
*Milton.*

**Unconscionableness** (un-kon'shon-a-bl-nes), *a.* The character of being unconscionable; unreasonableness of hope or claim. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unconscionably** (un-kon'shon-a-bli), *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify.

All things here
Are sold, and sold *unconscionably* dear. *Dryden.*

**Unconscious** (un-kon'shus), *a.* Not conscious; (*a*) having no mental perception; as, *unconscious* causes. 'Passive, *unconscious* substances.' *Paley.* (*b*) Not conscious to one's self; not knowing; not perceiving; as, *unconscious* of guilt or error. 'Unconscious of the sliding hour.' *Tennyson.* (*c*) Not taking cognizance by consciousness; not resulting from consciousness; as, *unconscious* cerebration. See CEREBRATION.

**Unconsciously** (un-kon'shus-li), *adv.* In an unconscious manner; without perception.

**Unconsciousness** (un-kon'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being unconscious; want of perception.

**Unconsecrate** † (un-kon'sē-krāt), *v.t.* To render not sacred; to desecrate.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and profaned that sacred edifice. *South.*

**Unconsecrated** (un-kon'sē-krāt-ed), *a.* Not consecrated; as, a temple *unconsecrated*; *unconsecrated* bread. *Milton.*

**Unconsenting** (un-kon-sent'ing), *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent. 'Nor *unconsenting* hear his friend's request.' *Pope.*

**Unconsiderate** † (un-kon-sid'ėr-āt), *a.* Not considering with due care or attention; heedless; inconsiderate. *Daniel.*

**Unconsiderateness** † (un-kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being unconsiderate; inconsiderateness. 'Conceit and *unconsiderateness*.' *Hales.*

**Unconsidered** (un-kon-sid'ėrd), *a.* Not considered or regarded; not attended to. 'A snapper-up of *unconsidered* trifles.' *Shak.*

**Unconsidering** (un-kon-sid'ėr-ing), *a.* Not considering; void of consideration; regardless. *Swift.*

**Unconsonant** (un-kon'sō-nant), *a.* Not consonant; not consistent. *Hooker.*

**Unconspiringness** † (un-kon-spīr'ing-nes), *n.* Absence of plot or conspiracy. 'A harmony whose dissonance serves but to manifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the writers.' *Boyle.*

**Unconstancy** † (un-kon'stan-si), *n.* Inconstancy. *Fuller.*

**Unconstant** † (un-kon'stant), *a.* Not constant; inconstant. 'More *unconstant* than the wind.' *Shak.*

**Unconstantly** † (un-kon'stant-li), *adv.* Inconstantly.

Consider . . . how *unconstantly* names have been settled, and how subject they are to equivocation. *Hobbes.*

**Unconstitutional** (un-kon'sti-tū''shon-al), *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution of a country; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution. 'The dangerous and *unconstitutional* practice of removing military officers for their votes in parliament.' *Burke.*

**Unconstitutionality** (un-kon'sti-tū''shon-al''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being unconstitutional.

**Unconstitutionally** (un-kon'sti-tū''shon-al-li), *adv.* In an unconstitutional manner.

**Unconstrained** (un-kon-strānd'), *a.* Free from constraint; voluntary.

We *unconstrained*, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

God delights not to make a drudge of virtue, whose actions must be all elective and *unconstrained*. *Milton.*

**Unconstrainedly** (un-kon-strān'ed-li), *adv.* In an unconstrained manner; without force or constraint; spontaneously. *Hooker.*

**Unconstraint** (un-kon-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. 'That air of freedom

and *ungonstraint* which is more sensibly to be perceived than described.' *Felton.*

**Unconsulting** (un-kon-sult'ing), *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent. '*Unconsulting* affection.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unconsummate**† (un-kon-sum'māt), *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden.*

**Uncontemned** (un-kon-temd'), *a.* Not despised; not contemned.

Which of the peers
Have *uncontemned* gone by him? *Shak.*

**Uncontended** (un-kon-tend'ed), *a.* Not disputed for; not contested. 'This *uncontended* prize.' *Dryden.*

**Uncontented**† (un-kon-tent'ed), *a.* Not contented; not satisfied; discontented. *Daniel.*

**Uncontentedness**† (un-kon-tent'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being uncontented; discontentedness. *Hammond.*

**Uncontentingness**† (un-kon-tent'ing-nes), *n.* Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle.*

**Uncontestable**† (un-kon-test'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being contested; indisputable; not to be controverted; incontestable. '*Uncontestable* evidence.' *Locke.*

**Uncontested** (un-kon-test'ed), *a.* Not contested; not disputed; hence, evident. 'Experience *uncontested.*' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

**Uncontradictable** (un-kon'tra-dikt"a-bl), *a.* That cannot be contradicted. *Carlyle.*

**Uncontradicted** (un-kon'tra-dikt'ed), *a.* Not contradicted; not denied. '*Uncontradicted* testimony.' *Bp. Pearson.*

**Uncontrite** (un-kon'trīt), *a.* Not contrite; not penitent. *Hammond.*

**Uncontriving** (un-kon-trīv'ing), *a.* Not contriving; deficient in contrivance. 'The savage, *uncontriving* man.' *Goldsmith.*

**Uncontrollable** (un-kon-trōl'a-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be controlled or ruled; ungovernable; that cannot be restrained; as, an *uncontrollable* temper; *uncontrollable* subjects.

The will itself, how absolute and *uncontrollable* soever it may be thought, never fails in its obedience to the dictates of the understanding. *Locke.*

2. That cannot be guided or directed; as, *uncontrollable* events.—3.† Indisputable; irrefragable.

This pension was granted by reason of the King of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Sir J. Hayward.*

**Uncontrollably** (un-kon-trōl'a-bli), *adv.* In an uncontrollable manner; without being subject to control.

God may *uncontrollably* and lawfully deal with his creatures as he pleases. *Abr. Tucker.*

**Uncontrolled** (un-kon-trōld'), *a.* 1. Not controlled or governed.—2. Not yielding to restraint; uncontrollable.

Do I not know the *uncontrolled* thoughts
That youth brings with him when his blood is high?
*Beau. & Fl.*

3.† Not disproved; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born is an *uncontroulled* report. *Sir J. Hayward.*

**Uncontrolledly** (un-kon-trōld'li), *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition. *Dr. H. More.*

**Uncontroversory**† (un-kon'trō-vėr"so-ri), *a.* Free from controversy. 'An *uncontroversory* piety.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Uncontroverted** (un-kon'trō-vėrt-ed), *a.* Not controverted or disputed; not liable to be called in question. 'The *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science.' *Glanville.*

**Unconversable** (un-kon-vėrs'a-bl), *a.* Not free in conversation; not social; reserved.

In what a miserable state shall we be, when every member of our society shall be of the same *unconversable* temper as ourselves. *Dr. J. Scott.*

**Unconversant** (un-kon'vėrs-ant), *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted: followed usually by *with* before an object, sometimes by *in*. '*Unconversant in* disquisitions of this kind.' *Madox.*

**Unconversion** (un-kon-vėr'shon), *n.* The state of being unconverted; impenitence. [Rare.]

**Unconverted** (un-kon-vėrt'ed), *a.* Not converted; not changed in opinion; specifically, not turned from one faith to another, or not renewed and regenerated. '*Unconverted* to Christianity.' *Jer. Taylor.* 'A call to the *unconverted.*' *Baxter.*

**Unconvertible** (un-kon-vėrt'i-bl), *a.* That cannot be converted or changed in form; as, lead is *unconvertible* into silver. '*Unconvertible* ignorance.' *Congreve.*

**Unconvinced** (un-kon-vinst'), *a.* Not convinced; not persuaded. 'The ignorant and *unconvinced.*' *Locke.*

**Unconvincing** (un-kon-vins'ing), *a.* Not sufficient to convince. '*Unconvincing* citations.' *Milton.*

**Uncoquettish** (un-kō-ket'ish), *a.* Not coquettish. 'So pure and *uncoquettish* were her feelings.' *Jane Austen.*

**Uncord** (un-kord'), *v.t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind; as, to *uncord* a bed; to *uncord* a package.

**Uncordial** (un-kor'di-al), *a.* Not cordial; not hearty. 'A little proud-looking woman of *uncordial* address.' *Jane Austen.*

**Uncork** (un-kork'), *v.t.* To draw the cork from; as, to *uncork* a bottle.

**Uncorrect** (un-ko-rekt'), *a.* Not correct; not free from faults or errors. *Dryden.*

**Uncorrected** (un-ko-rekt'ed), *a.* 1. Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact; as, an *uncorrected* copy of a writing.

The faulty passages . . . will perhaps be charged upon those that suffered them to pass *uncorrected.* *Boyle.*

2. Not reformed; not amended; as, life or manners *uncorrected.*—3. Not chastised.

**Uncorrespondency** † (un'ko-rē-spond"en-si), *n.* The state of being uncorrespondent, or not mutually adapted or agreeable. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Uncorrespondent**† (un-ko're-spond"ent), *a.* Not correspondent; not suitable, adapted, or agreeable. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Uncorrigible** (un-kor'ij-i-bl), *a.* Incapable of being corrected; incorrigible. *Outred.*

**Uncorrupt** (un-kor-rupt'), *a.* Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; incorrupt; as, an *uncorrupt* judgment. 'For ever *uncorrupt* and pure.' *Swift.*

**Uncorrupted** (un-ko-rupt'ed), *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved.

**Uncorruptedness** (un-ko-rupt'ed-nes), *n.* State of being uncorrupted. *Milton.*

**Uncorruptible** (un-ko-rupt'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of being corrupted; incorruptible. Rom. i. 23.

**Uncorruptness** (un-ko-rupt'nes), *n.* Integrity; uprightness. Tit. ii. 7.

**Uncostly** (un-kost'li), *a.* Not costly; not of a high price or value. 'Baser and *uncostly* materials.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Uncounsellable** (un-koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. *Clarendon.*

**Uncounselled** (un-koun'seld), *a.* Not having counsel or advice. *Burke.*

**Uncountable** (un-kount'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being counted; innumerable. 'Those *uncountable* bodies set in the firmament.' *Raleigh.*

**Uncounted** (un-kount'ed), *a.* Not counted; not numbered; innumerable.

The blunt monster with *uncounted* heads,
The still discordant wavering multitude. *Shak.*

**Uncounterfeit** (un-koun'tėr-fit), *a.* Not counterfeit; not spurious; genuine. 'Pious intentions, all not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent.' *Bp. Sprat.*

**Uncouple** (un-ku'pl), *v.t.* To loose, as dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.

Neither life nor death can *uncouple* us. *J. Udall.*
So when our mortal frame shall be disjoined,
The lifeless lump *uncoupled* from the mind,
From sense of grief and pain we shall be free.
*Dryden.*

**Uncouple** † (un-ku'pl), *v.i.* To go loose, as hounds.

**Uncoupled** (un-ku'pld), *a.* Not coupled; not united; not wedded; single. '*Uncoupled*, cold virginity.' *Chamberlayne.*

**Uncourted** (un-kōrt'ed), *a.* Not courted; not wooed. '*Uncourted*, unrespected, unobeyed.' *Daniel.*

**Uncourteous** (un-kōrt'ē-us), *a.* Not courteous; uncivil; unpolite. 'In behaviour . . . somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Uncourteously** (un-kōrt'ē-us-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely. '*Uncourteously* he railed upon England.' *Ascham.*

**Uncourtierlike** (un-kōrt'ėr-līk), *a.* Unlike a courtier; hence, not flattering, bland, suave, or the like. 'I acted but an *uncourtierlike* part.' *Miss Burney.*

**Uncourtliness** (un-kōrt'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being uncourtly; as, *uncourtliness* of manners. 'The *uncourtliness* of their phrases.' *Addison.*

**Uncourtly** (un-kōrt'li), *a.* Not courtly; (*a*) untrained in the manners of a court; hence, not suave, bland, pleasing, flattering, or the like; blunt; impolite.

When I had once addressed your lordship in public, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing which a retired and *uncourtly* scholar can possess. *Johnson.*

(*b*) Uncivil; rude; coarse; plain. 'A plain *uncourtly* speech.' *Pope.*

**Uncous**† (ung'kus), *a.* [L. *uncus*, a hook.] Hook-like; hooked. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Uncouth** (un-kōth'), *a.* [A. Sax. *uncūth*, unknown—*un*, not, and *cūth*, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. See CUNNING.] 1.† Unknown. *Surrey.*

I am surprised with an *uncouth* fear. *Shak.*

Hence—2. Not familiar; strange; extraordinary: thus conveying a sense (*a*) of suspicion, dread, fear, alarm, or the like; or, (*b*) of awkwardness, clumsiness, oddity, or the like, the latter being now the usual meaning; as, *uncouth* manners or behaviour.

It is no *uncouth* thing
To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring.
*B. Jonson.*

Nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream of evil sprung, I fear. *Milton.*

The dress of a New Zealander is certainly, to a stranger, at first sight, the most *uncouth* that can be imagined. *Cook.*

**Uncouthly** (un-kōth'li), *adv.* In an uncouth manner; oddly; strangely; awkwardly; clumsily. *Dryden.*

**Uncouthness** (un-kōth'nes), *n.* The state of being uncouth; oddness; strangeness; as, the *uncouthness* of a word or of dress. 'The disadvantage of *uncouthness* and perfect strangeness to enhance their difficulty.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Uncovenable**† (un-kuv'en-a-bl), *a.* [See COVENABLE.] Inconvenient; unsuitable. *Chaucer.*

**Uncovenanted** (un-kuv'en-ant-ed), *a.* 1. Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise; specifically, not proceeding from or belonging to the covenant made between God and his people through Christ and resting on acceptance of the appointed means of grace: a theological term used by some, especially in the phrase *uncovenanted mercies;* that is, such mercies as God may be pleased to show to those not sharing in the covenant.

I will cast me on His free *uncovenanted* mercy. *Horsley.*

If nineteen-twentieths of the world are to be left to *uncovenanted mercies*, and that sort of thing, which means in plain English to go to hell, and the other twentieth are to rejoice at it all, &c. *Hughes.*

2. Not bound by a covenant, contract, or agreement; not having joined in a covenant, compact, league, or the like; specifically, not subscribing to the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant.

In Scotland a few fanatical non-jurors may have grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king. *Sir E. May.*

—*Uncovenanted civil service*, a branch of the Indian civil service whose members (Europeans or natives) are subject to no entrance examination, nor entitled to promotion or retiring pension, and who may resign their office at pleasure.

**Uncover** (un-kuv'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To remove a cover or covering from; to divest of a cover or covering, such as a hat, a veil, clothing, a roof, or the like.

None of the Eastern people use the compliment of *uncovering* their heads when they meet as we do. *Dampier.*

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Hence—2. To lay bare; to disclose; to lay open to view.

In vain thou strivest to cover shame with shame,
Or by evasions thy crime *uncoverest* more.
*Milton.*

**Uncover** (un-kuv'ėr), *v.i.* To bare the head; to take off one's hat.

We are forced to *uncover* after them. *Addison.*

**Uncovered** (un-kuv'ėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deprived of a cover; having a cover or covering removed.—2. Not provided with a cover or covering; having no covering; bare; naked. *Shak.*

**Uncowl** (un-koul'), *v.t.* To deprive of a cowl; to remove a cowl from.

I pray you think us friends—*uncowl* your face. *Coleridge.*

**Uncrafty** (un-kraf'ti), *a.* Not crafty, cunning, or designing. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Uncreate** (un-krē-āt'), *v.t.* To annihilate; to deprive of existence.

Then who created thee lamenting learn;
When who can *uncreate* thee, thou shalt know.
*Milton.*

**Uncreate**† (un'krē-āt), *a.* Uncreated. *Athanasian Creed.*

**Uncreated** (un-krē-āt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Reduced to nothing; deprived of existence.—2. Not yet created. *Clarke.*—3. Not produced by creation. 'Misery *uncreated* till the crime of thy rebellion.' *Milton.*

**Uncredible**† (un-kred'i-bl), *a.* Not to be believed; not entitled to credit; incredible. 'Reports that seem *uncredible.*' *Bacon.*

**Uncredit**† (un-kred'it), *v.t.* To discredit. *Fuller.*

**Uncreditable**† (un-kred'it-a-bl), *a.* Not in good credit or reputation; discreditable. '*Uncreditable* or unfashionable, . . . branded or disused sins.' *Hammond.*

**Uncrippled** (un-krip'ld), *a.* 1. Not crippled or lamed; not deprived of the use of the limbs. 'Two feet *uncrippled*.' *Cowper.* Hence—2. Not having the powers of motion, activity, usefulness, &c., impaired; as, the ship came out of the action *uncrippled*.

**Uncritical** (un-kri'tik-al), *a.* 1. Not critical; wanting in judgment. 'Rude understanders or *uncritical* speakers.' *Bp. Gauden.*—2. Not according to the just rules of criticism; as, an *uncritical* estimate.

**Uncrooked** (un-krökt' or un-krök'ed), *a.* Not crooked, winding, or tortuous; straight. 'Ways *uncrooked*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Uncropped** (un-kropt'), *a.* Not cropped, cut, or plucked. 'A fresh *uncropped* flower.' *Shak.*

**Uncrossed** (un-krost'), *a.* 1. Not crossed; not cancelled. 'Keeps his books *uncrossed*.' *Shak.*—2. Not thwarted; not opposed.

**Uncrowded** (un-kroud'ed), *a.* Not crowded; not compressed; not straitened for want of room. 'And held *uncrowded* nations in its womb.' *Addison.*

**Uncrown** (un-kroun'), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of a crown; to dethrone.

I'll *uncrown* him ere it be long. *Shak.*

2. To pull off the crown. '*Uncrown* his head.' *Dryden.*

**Unction** (ungk'shon), *n.* [L. *unctio, unctionis*, from *ungo, unctum*, to anoint (whence *unguent, ointment, anoint*); cog. Skr. *anj*, to anoint; O.H.G. *ancho*, butter.] 1. The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, ointment, or oil; especially, (*a*) as a symbol of consecration, dedication, or appointment to an important office. 'Of all things to be heir and king, by sacred *unction*.' *Milton.* (*b*) For medical purposes. *Arbuthnot.*—2. That which is used for anointing; unguent; ointment; a salve.

The king himself the sacred *unction* made. *Dryden.*

Hence—3. Anything that is soothing or lenitive.

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul. *Shak.*

4. That quality in language, tone of expression, mode of address, manner, and the like, which excites strong devotion, fervour, tenderness, sympathy, and the like; that which melts to religious fervour and tenderness.

His (South's) sermons want all that is called *unction*, and sometimes even earnestness; but there is a masculine spirit about them. *Hallam.*

5. Sham fervour, devotion, or sympathy; factitious emotional warmth; counterfeited melting emotion; nauseous sentimentality. 'The delightful equivoque and *unction* of the passage in Farquhar.' *Hazlitt.*—*Extreme unction.* See under EXTREME.

**Unctious**† (ungk'shus), *a.* Unctuous. *B. Jonson.*

**Unctuosity** (ungk-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unctuous; greasiness; oiliness; unctuousness; specifically, the state of feeling greasy or oily when rubbed or touched by the fingers, a characteristic of steatite, talc, and certain other minerals.

**Unctuous** (ungk'tū-us), *a.* 1. Of the nature of or resembling an unguent or ointment; greasy; oily; fat and clammy; soapy.

Ingrateful man, with liquorish draughts
And morsels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind. *Shak.*

There was something in the sound of the last word ('eatables') which roused the *unctuous* boy. *Dickens.*

2. Having a greasy, oily, or soapy feel when rubbed or touched by the fingers, a characteristic of steatite, talc, serpentine, and other magnesian minerals, due to the magnesia which they contain.—3. Nauseously bland, suave, tender, sympathetic, fervid, devotional, emotional, or the like; soothing; fawning; mollifying; as, an *unctuous* mode of address.

**Unctuously** (ungk'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an unctuous manner.

**Unctuousness** (ungk'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being unctuous in all its senses.

**Uncuckolded**† (un-kuk'old-ed), *a.* Not made a cuckold. *Shak.*

**Unculled** (un-kuld'), *a.* 1. Not gathered.—2. Not separated; not selected. *Milton.*

**Unculpable**† (un-kulp'a-bl), *a.* Not culpable, guilty, or blamable; inculpable.

**Uncult**† (un-kult'), *a.* Uncultivated; rude; illiterate.

**Uncultivable** (un-kul'ti-va-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tilled or cultivated.

**Uncultivated** (un-kul'ti-vāt-ed), *a.* 1. Not cultivated; not tilled; not improved or fertilized by tillage. *Dryden.*—2. Not instructed; not civilized; rude; rough in manners.

These are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itself without the help of letters. *Locke.*

3. Not improved by labour, study, care, exercise, or the like; not applied to with special attention; not fostered or promoted; neglected.

The art (of dancing) is esteemed only as an amusing trifle; it lies altogether *uncultivated*. *Spectator.*

**Uncultured**† (un-kul'tūr), *n.* Neglect or want of culture or education. 'Idleness, ill-husbandry . . . *unculture*, ill choice of seeds.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Uncumbered** (un-kum'bèrd), *a.* Not encumbered or burdened; not embarrassed; unencumbered. 'Lord of yourself, *uncumber'd* with a wife.' *Dryden.*

**Uncurable**† (un-kūr'a-bl), *a.* Incurable. *Chaucer.*

**Uncurable**† (un-kèrb'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being curbed or checked. *Shak.*

**Uncurbed** (un-kèrbd'), *a.* 1. Not curbed; not furnished with or having a curb. 'The warhorse of their chief, *uncurbed*, unreined.' *Longfellow.*—2. Not checked or kept within due bounds; unrestrained; unfettered; free and open.

With frank and with *uncurbed* plainness
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shak.*

**Uncurious**† (un-kū'ri-us), *a.* 1. Not curious or inquisitive; not caring to know; indifferent; incurious.

I have not been so *incurious* a spectator as not to have seen Prince Eugene. *Steele.*

2. Not curious, odd, or strange.

He added very many particulars not *uncurious* concerning the manner of taking an audience. *Steele.*

**Uncurl** (un-kèrl'), *v.t.* To loose from ringlets or curls; to straighten out, as something which has been once curled.

The lion *uncurls* his angry mane. *Dryden.*

**Uncurl** (un-kèrl'), *v.i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight. 'My fleece of woolly hair that now *uncurls* even as an adder when she doth unroll.' *Shak.*

**Uncurled** (un-kèrld'), *a.* Not curled; not having or wearing curls or ringlets. *Pope.*

**Uncurrent** (un-ku'rent), *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment; as, *uncurrent* coin or notes. 'Like a piece of *uncurrent* gold.' *Shak.*

**Uncurse**† (un-kèrs'), *v.t.* To free from any execration; to revoke a curse on. *Shak.*

**Uncursed** (un-kèrst'), *a.* Not cursed; not execrated.

Heaven, sure, has kept this spot of earth *uncursed*. *Waller.*

**Uncustomable** (un-kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* Not subject to customs duties; as, *uncustomable* goods.

**Uncustomary** (un-kus'tum-a-ri), *a.* Not customary; not usual. 'A most unlawful and *uncustomary* manner.' *Carlyle.*

**Uncustomed** (un-kus'tumd), *a.* 1. Not subjected to customs or duty.—2. Not having paid duty or been charged with customs.

A bill was prepared . . . against the clandestine running of *uncustomed* goods. *Smollett.*

**Uncut** (un-kut'), *a.* Not cut. 'An *uncut* diamond.' *Drayton.*

Trees *uncut* fall for his funeral pile. *Waller.*

**Uncypher** (un-sī'fèr), *v.t.* Same as *Uncipher*.

**Undam** (un-dam'), *v.t.* To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction.

The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
*Undams* his watery stores. *Dryden.*

**Undamaged** (un-dam'ājd), *a.* Not damaged; not made worse; as, *undamaged* goods. *J. Philips.*

**Undamped** (un-dampt'), *a.* Not damped; not depressed; not dejected. '*Undamped* by doubt.' *Young.*

**Undangerous** (un-dān'jèr-us), *a.* Not dangerous. 'This unexpensive power, *undangerous* to the public.' *Thomson.*

**Undashed**† (un-dasht'), *a.* Not dashed; not frightened or alarmed; undaunted.

Yet stands he stiff, *undashed*, unterrified. *Daniel.*

**Undated** (un'dāt-ed), *a.* [L. *undatus*, from *unda*, a wave.] Having a waved surface; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf; waved.

**Undated** (un-dāt'ed), *a.* Not dated; having no date; as, an *undated* letter or bill.

**Undaughterly** (un-da'tėr-li), *a.* Unbecoming in or unworthy of a daughter; unsuited to a daughter; unfilial. *Richardson.*

**Undauntable** (un-dant'a-bl), *a.* Not to be daunted. 'Heroick and *undauntable* boldness.' *Bp. Hacket.*

**Undaunted** (un-dant'ed), *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; bold; fearless; intrepid. 'His *undaunted* hardiness of speech.' *Cowper.*

**Undauntedly** (un-dant'ed-li), *adv.* In an undaunted manner; boldly; intrepidly.

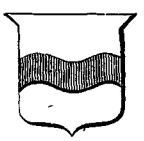
A good conscience will make a man *undauntedly* confident. *Bp. Hall.*

**Undauntedness** (un-dant'ed-nes), *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity. *Boyle.*

**Undawning** (un-dan'ing), *a.* Not yet dawning; not showing the dawn; not growing light.

Thou (winter) hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east. *Cowper.*

**Undé, Undee, Undy** (un'dē, un'dē, un'di), *a.* [From L. *unda*, a wave.] In *her.* wavy, applied to ordinaries or division lines which curve and recurve like the waves of water.



A fess undé.

**Undeadly**† (un-ded'li), *a.* Not subject to death; immortal. *Wickliffe.*

**Undeaf**† (un-def'), *v.t.* To free from deafness; to restore the sense of hearing.

My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shak.*

**Undebauched** (un-dē-bącht'), *a.* Not debauched; not corrupted; pure.

Her sons were *undebauched*, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

**Undecagon** (un-de'ka-gon), *n.* [L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *gōnia*, an angle.] In *geom.* a plane figure of eleven angles or sides.

**Undecaying** (un-dē-kā'ing), *a.* 1. Not decaying; not suffering diminution or decline. 2. Immortal; as, the *undecaying* joys of heaven.

**Undeceivable** (un-dē-sēv'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being deceived; not subject to deception. 'This sure anchor of our *undeceivable* hope.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. Incapable of deceiving; undeceitful. *Jas. Hayward.*

**Undeceive** (un-dē-sēv'), *v.t.* To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves; to open one's eyes.

This confirmed me in my opinion, and I was just going to leave him, when one of the natives . . . undertook to *undeceive* me. *Cook.*

**Undecency**† (un-dē'sen-si), *n.* Unbecomingness; indecency. 'An *undecency* of deportment.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Undecennary** (un-dē-sen'na-ri), *a.* [L. *undecim*, eleven.] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.

**Undecennial** (un-dē-sen'ni-al), *a.* [L. *undecim*, eleven, and *annus*, a year.] Belonging or relating to a period of eleven years; occurring or observed every eleven years, or on every eleventh year; as, an *undecennial* festival.

**Undecent**† (un-dē'sent), *a.* Not decent; indecent. 'To renounce every ill word or thought, or *undecent* action.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Undecently**† (un-dē'sent-li), *adv.* Indecently. 'To wear their hair *undecently* long.' *Abp. Laud.*

**Undecidable** (un-dē-sīd'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being decided, settled, or solved.

There is hardly a greater and more *undecidable* problem in natural theology. *South.*

**Undecide**† (un-dē-sīd'), *v.t.* Not to decide; to reverse a decision concerning. 'To *undecide* the late concluded act they held for vain.' *Daniel.*

**Undecided** (un-dē-sīd'ed), *a.* 1. Not decided or determined; not settled.

Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *J. Philips.*

2. Not having the mind made up or the purpose fixed; irresolute.

So doubted he, and *undecided* yet
Stood drawing forth his falchion huge. *Cowper.*

**Undecipherable** (un-dē-sī'fėr-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being deciphered, read, or understood; of hidden or unknown meaning. 'The present *undecipherable* state of affairs.' *Chesterfield.*

**Undecisive** (un-dē-sī'siv), *a.* Not decisive or conclusive; indecisive. 'An appeal to an *undecisive* experiment.' *Glanville.*

**Undeck** (un-dek'), *v.t.* To divest of ornaments or dress. 'To *undeck* the pompous body of a king.' *Shak.*

**Undecked** (un-dekt'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Not decked; not adorned.—2. Not having a deck; as, an *undecked* vessel or barge.

**Undeclinable** (un-dē-klīn'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being declined; specifically, in *gram.* not variable in the termination; as, an *undeclinable* noun.—2. †Not to be avoided.

I have shown how blameless the Lord Keeper was, and that the offence on his part was *undeclinable.* *Bp. Hacket.*

**Undeclined** (un-dē-klīnd'), *a.* 1. †Not deviating; not turned from the right way. 'His *undeclined* ways precisely kept.' *Sandys.*—2. Not having cases marked by different terminations; as, a noun *undeclined.*

**Undecomposable** (un-dē'kom-pōz"a-bl), *a.* Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed. *H. Spencer.*

**Undecorated** (un-de'kō-rāt-ed), *a.* Not adorned; not embellished; plain. 'To leave the character of Christ *undecorated,* to make its own impression.' *Buckminster.*

**Undecreed** (un-dē-krēd'), *a.* Not decreed; having a decree reversed; released from a decree. 'As if eternal doom could be reversed or *undecreed* for me.' *Dryden.*

**Undedicated** (un-de'di-kāt-ed), *a.* 1. Not dedicated; not consecrated.—2. Not inscribed to a patron. 'Let this book come forth *undedicated.*' *Boyle.*

**Undeeded** (un-dēd'ed), *a.* 1. Not signalized by any great action. [Rare.]

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheathe again, *undeeded.* *Shak.*

2. Not transferred by deed; as, *undeeded* land.

**Undefaced** (un-dē-fāst'), *a.* Not defaced; not deprived of its form; not disfigured; as, an *undefaced* statue.

He was his Maker's image *undefaced.* *Coleridge.*

**Undefatigable**† (un-dē-fat'ig-a-bl), *a.* Indefatigable. '*Undefatigable* pains.' *Camden.*

**Undefeasible** (un-dē-fēz'i-bl), *a.* Not defeasible; indefeasible. *J. Udall.*

**Undefecated** (un-de'fē-kāt-ed), *a.* Not defecated; not cleared from dregs or impurities; unrefined; thick. 'Pure, simple, *undefecated* rage.' *Godwin.*

**Undefended** (un-dē-fend'ed), *a.* Not defended; (*a*) not protected; being without works of defence. *South.* (*b*) In *law,* not characterized by a defence being put forward; as, an *undefended* action.

**Undefinable** (un-dē-fīn'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not definable; not capable of being marked out or limited; as, the *undefinable* bounds of space. 2. Not capable of being defined or described by a definition.

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea which has no composition at all. *Locke.*

**Undefine** (un-dē-fīn'), *v.i.* To render indefinite; to confound or confuse definitions. [Rare.]

In fact, their application to logic, or any other subject, is hereafter only to *undefine,* and to confuse. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Undefined** (un-dē-fīnd'), *a.* 1. Not defined or explained; not described by definition or explanation. 'Obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words.' *Locke.*—2. Not having its limits distinctly marked or seen.

**Undeformed** (un-dē-formd'), *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured. 'So many gallant fellows, . . . yet *undeformed* by battles.' *Pope.*

**Undeify** (un-dē'i-fī), *v.t.* To reduce from the state of deity; to deprive of the character or qualities of a god; to deprive of the honour due to a god. *Addison.*

**Undelectable** (un-dē-lekt'a-bl), *a.* Not delectable or pleasant. *Sterne.*

**Undelegated** (un-de'lē-gāt-ed), *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted; as, *undelegated* authority. 'Your assumption of *undelegated* power.' *Burke.*

**Undeliberate** (un-dē-lib'é-rāt), *a.* Indeliberate. 'The prince's coming and *indeliberate* throwing himself into that engagement.' *Clarendon.*

**Undelighted** (un-dē-līt'ed), *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased. 'The fiend saw *undelighted* all delight.' *Milton.*

**Undelightful** (un-dē-līt'fụl), *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure.

Nor *undelightful* is the ceaseless hum
To him who muses through the woods at noon.
*Thomson.*

**Undeliverable** (un-dē-liv'ér-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being delivered, freed, or released. *Carlyle.*

**Undelivered** (un-dē-liv'érd), *a.* Not delivered; as, (*a*) not freed or released. *Milton.* (*b*) Not disburdened, as of a child. (*c*) Not brought forth, as a child. 'Dies *undelivered,* perishes unborn.' *Daniel.*

**Undeluded** (un-dē-lūd'ed), *a.* Not deluded or deceived. *Young.*

**Undeluged** (un-del'ūjd), *a.* Not overwhelmed.

The field remains *undeluged* with your blood. *Cowper.*

**Undelved** (un-delvd'), *a.* Not delved. *Southey.*

**Undemonstrable** (un-dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* Not capable of being demonstrated; indemonstrable. 'Certain, common, and *undemonstrable* principles.' *Hooker.*

**Undemonstrative** (un-dē-mon'stra-tiv), *a.* Not demonstrative or given to excited or strong expression of feeling; reserved, either from modesty, diffidence, or policy; as, an *undemonstrative* person; *undemonstrative* manners.

**Undeniable** (un-dē-nī'a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being denied; indisputable; evidently true; as, *undeniable* evidence; his ability is *undeniable.*—2. Decidedly and unmistakably good; excellent. [A colloquial and incorrect use of the word.]

The daylight, furnished gratis, was certainly '*undeniable*' in its quality. *De Quincey.*

SYN. Indubitable, indisputable, uncontrovertible, unquestionable.

**Undeniably** (un-dē-nī'a-blī), *adv.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial; indisputably. *Locke.*

**Undepartable**† (un-dē-pärt'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being parted or separated. *Chaucer.*

**Undepending** (un-dē-pend'ing), *a.* Not dependent; independent.

They . . . claim an absolute and *undepending* jurisdiction. *Milton.*

**Undeplored** (un-dē-plōrd'), *a.* Not deplored or lamented. 'Nor *undeplored* permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford.' *Dryden.*

**Undepraved** (un-dē-prāvd'), *a.* Not depraved or corrupted. 'A state *undepraved* by artificial refinement.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Undepreciated** (un-dē-prē'shi-āt-ed), *a.* Not depreciated or lowered in value; as, the *undepreciated* value of bank-notes.

**Undepressed** (un-dē-prest'), *a.* Not depressed, dejected, or cast down. 'Disarmed but *undepressed.*' *Byron.*

**Undeprived** (un-dē-prīvd'), *a.* Not deprived, stripped, or dispossessed of any property, right, or the like; not divested by authority. *Dryden.*

**Under** (un'dėr), *prep.* [A. Sax. *under,* under, among; L.G. *under, unner,* Sw. and Dan. *under,* Icel. *undir,* under, underneath; D. *onder,* under, among, between; G. *unter,* under, among, in the midst; Goth. *undar,* under, below; cog. L. *inter,* between, among, Gr. *enteron,* an intestine; Skr. *antar,* in the midst, under. The term. *-der, -dar, -tar* is the compar. suffix, and the root portion is akin to the prepositions *in, on,* L. *in,* Gr. *en,* which again are believed to be from a pronominal root.] 1. In a lower place or position than; so as to be lower than, or overtopped, overhung, or covered by; below; beneath: correlative of *over, above, upon, on;* as, he stands *under* a tree; the carriage is *under* cover; there is a cellar *under* the whole house.

Be gathered now, ye waters *under* heaven,
Into one place. *Milton.*

2. Denoting a state of being loaded, oppressed, burdened, overwhelmed, or distressed by. 'Fainting *under* the pleasing punishment.' *Shak.* 'To groan and sweat *under* the business.' *Shak.*—3. Subject to the government, rule, direction, guidance, instruction, or influence of.

*Under* which king, Bezonian? speak or die! *Shak.*
Thy Cæsar knighted me; my youth I spent
Much *under* him. *Shak.*
To those that live
*Under* thy care, good rules and patterns give.
*Denham.*

4. In a state of liability, obligation, or limitation with respect to; as, *under* the penalty of fine or imprisonment; *under* the vow of chastity.

*Under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

The greater part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes. *South.*

5. Inferior to in point of rank, dignity, social position, or the like.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*

6. Inferior to or less than with respect to number, amount, quantity, in value, &c.; falling short of; in or to a less degree than; hence, sometimes at, for, or with less than; as, it cannot be bought *under* £20.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under,* and sometimes over the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

7. Comprehended by; included in; in the same category, division, section, class, &c., as; as, we will treat them both *under* one head. '*Under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine.' *Felton.*—8. During the time or existence of; as, the Armada was destroyed *under* the reign of Elizabeth; the American revolution broke out *under* the administration of Lord North.—9. Bearing or being in the form or style of; by the appearance or show of; with the character, designation, pretence, pretext, or cover of.

He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shak.*

Morpheus is represented by the ancient statuaries *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppies in his hand. *Addison.*

10. With the sanction, authorization, permission, or protection of; as in the phrases, *under* favour; *under* leave; *under* protection, &c. '*Under* whose countenance we steal.' *Shak.*

*Under* favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth besides stark love and kindness. *Jeremy Collier.*

11. Being the subject of; subjected to; as, the bill is now *under* discussion.—*Under arms,* fully armed and equipped so as to be ready for action, as troops.—*Under fire,* exposed to the enemy's shot; subjected to the fire of an enemy; taking part in a battle or engagement.—*Under foot,* † under the real value. 'Would be forced to sell their means . . . far *under foot.*' *Bacon.*—*Under ground,* below the surface of the ground.—*Under one's hand, signature, seal,* or the like, attested, authorized, or confirmed by writing or adding one's name, mark or sign, or by affixing a seal.

Cato major . . . has left us an evidence, *under his* own *hand,* how much versed he was in country affairs. *Addison.*

—*Under sail,* having the sails unfurled or spread out to catch the wind; hence, in motion.—*Under the breath,* with a low voice; in a whisper; very softly.—*Under the lee* (*naut.*), to the leeward; as, *under the lee* of the land.—*Under the rose,* in secret; privately.—*Under water,* below the surface of the water.—*Under way* or *under weigh,* a nautical expression denoting that a vessel has weighed her anchor or has left her moorings and is making progress through the water; hence, generally making progress; having started.

**Under** (un'dėr), *adv.* In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition or degree.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah and Jerusalem for bondmen and bondwomen unto you. 2 Chron. xxviii. 10.

But I keep *under* my body and bring it into subjection. 1 Cor. ix. 27.

—*To knock under.* See KNOCK.—*Under,* with its adverbial force, is frequently used as the first element of a compound with verbs and adjectives, when it denotes, not so as to reach a fixed standard or requirement; not sufficiently; imperfectly; as, *under*bred, *under*done, *under*rate, &c. It has sometimes, also, reference to literal inferiority of place, and is equivalent to, from below; on the lower part or surface; beneath; as, to *under*brace, *under*mine, *under*pin, *under*prop, &c. (See those words.) It has, hence, sometimes a sense of concealment, secrecy, clandestineness, &c., as in *under*aid, *under*pull, &c.

**Under** (un'dėr), *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate; as, an *under* officer; *under* sheriff. *Under,* in this sense of inferior, subordinate, subject to something else, is often used with nouns as the first element of a compound; it is also frequently used in regard to literal inferiority of place, as in *under*-lip, *under*current, &c.; and sometimes has a sense of concealment, secrecy, or clandestineness, as in *under*plot, &c.

**Underact** (un-dėr-akt'), *v.t.* To act or perform, as a play or part, inefficiently; to play feebly.

The play was so *underacted* it broke down. *Macready.*

**Underaction** (un'dėr-ak-shon), *n.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least and most trivial episodes or *underactions*

. . . are parts either necessary or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

**Under-age**† (un'dėr-āj), *a.* Not of age or adult; hence, boyish; raw; green. *Webster.*

**Underagent** (un-dėr-ā'jent), *n.* A subordinate agent. 'A factor or *underagent* to their extortion.' *South.*

**Underaid** (un-dėr-ād'), *v.t.* To aid or assist secretly.

Robert . . . is said to have *underaided* Roul. *Daniel.*

**Underbear**† (un-dėr-bār'), *v.t.* 1. To support; to endure.

And leave those woes alone
Which I alone am bound to *underbear.* *Shak.*

2. To line; to border. 'The duchess of Milan's gown . . . *underborne* with a bluish tinsel.' *Shak.*

**Underbearer** (un-dėr-bār'ėr), *n.* In funerals, one who sustains the corpse.

**Underbid** (un-dėr-bid'), *v.t.* To bid or offer less than another, as in auctions; to offer to execute work, supply goods, and the like, at a lower price than.

**Underbind** (un-dėr-bīnd'), *v.t.* To bind underneath.

But the good prince, his hand more fit for blows,
With his huge weight the pagan *underbound.*
*Fairfax.*

**Underboard**† (un'dėr-bōrd), *adv.* Secretly; clandestinely; underhand; unfairly: as opposed to *above-board.* 'To act *underboard.*' *Tom Brown.*

**Underbrace** (un-dėr-brās'), *v.t.* To bind, fasten, or tie together below. 'The 'broidered band that *underbraced* his helmet at the chin.' *Cowper.*

**Underbranch**† (un'dėr-bransh), *n.* A lower or inferior branch. *Spenser.*

**Underbred** (un'dėr-bred), *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar. 'An *underbred* fine-spoken fellow.' *Goldsmith.*

**Underbrush** (un'dėr-brush), *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees; brush; undergrowth.

**Under-builder** (un'dėr-bild-ėr), *n.* A subordinate builder or workman in building. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Underbuy** (un-dėr-bī'), *v.t.* 1. To buy at less than the value. *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To buy at a lower price than another.

**Underchamberlain** (un-dėr-chām'bėr-lān), *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

**Underchaps** (un'dėr-chops), *n. pl.* The lower chaps or underjaw. *Paley.*

**Undercharge** (un-dėr-chärj'), *v.t.* 1. To charge less than a fair sum or price for; as, the goods are *undercharged.*—2. Not to put a sufficient charge in; as, to *undercharge* a gun.

**Undercharged** (un-dėr-chärjd'), *p.* and *a.* Not adequately or sufficiently charged; specifically, *milit.* applied to a mine whose crater is not so wide at top as it is deep. See under MINE.

**Under-clay** (un'dėr-klā), *n.* A layer of clay underlying another deposit: specifically, (*a*) in *agri.* a layer of clay underlying the tilled soil. (*b*) In *geol.* a stratum of clay underlying a seam of coal, and constituting the soil or bed on which the coal-plants flourished. Such under-clays generally contain roots of plants, especially stigmaria.

**Under-cliff** (un'dėr-klif), *n.* A terrace stretching along the sea-shore at the base of a higher cliff, originally washed by the sea, and formed by the materials falling from the cliff above.

**Underclothes, Underclothing** (un'dėr-klōᵺz, un'dėr-klōᵺ-ing), *n.* Clothes worn under others or next the skin.

**Under-coat** (un'dėr-kōt), *n.* A coat worn under another.

**Under-conduct**† (un'dėr-kon-dukt), *n.* An under or subterranean conduit. *Wotton.*

**Under-crest** (un-dėr-krest'), *v.t.* To support, as a crest; to bear. *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Undercroft** (un'dėr-kroft), *n.* [*Under*, and prov. E. *croft*, a vault, a corruption of *crypt.*] A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk underground.

**Undercurrent** (un'dėr-ku-rent), *n.* 1. A current below the surface of the water.—2. *Fig.* something at work out of sight, as influence, feeling, and the like, which has a tendency opposite to or different from what is visible or apparent.

In the Puritan supremacy there was a strong *undercurrent* of loyalty to the banished prince. *Brewer.*

**Undercurrent** (un'dėr-ku-rent), *a.* Running below or out of sight; hidden. 'Some dark *undercurrent* woe.' *Tennyson.* See the noun. [Rare.]

**Under-dauber**† (un'dėr-dą̈b-ėr), *n.* A subordinate or assistant dauber. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Under-dealing** (un'dėr-dēl-ing), *n.* Clandestine dealing; artifice. *Milton.*

**Underdegreed**† (un-dėr-dē-grēd'), *a.* Of inferior degree or rank. *Richardson.*

**Underdelve**† (un-dėr-delv'), *v.t.* pp. *underdolven.* To dig down. *Wickliffe.*

**Underditch** (un-dėr-dich'), *v.t.* In *agric.* to form a deep ditch or trench in order to drain the surface.

**Underdo** (un-dėr-dö'), *v.i.* 1. To act below one's abilities.

You overact when you should *underdo.* *B. Jonson.*

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes:* you will find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that hath none. *N. Grew.*

**Underdo** (un-dėr-dö'), *v.t.* To do less thoroughly than is requisite; more especially to cook insufficiently; as, the beef was *underdone.*

**Underdoer** (un-dėr-dö'ėr), *n.* One who does less than is necessary, required, or expedient. *Richardson.*

**Underdose** (un'dėr-dōs), *n.* A quantity less than a dose; an insufficient dose.

**Underdose** (un-dėr-dōs'), *v.t.* and *i.* To give or take small or insufficient doses.

**Underdrain** (un'dėr-drān), *n.* A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

**Underdrain** (un-dėr-drān'), *v.t.* To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.

**Underdressed** (un-dėr-drest'), *a.* 1. Not well or sufficiently dressed.—2. Underdone, as meat.

**Underestimate** (un-dėr-es'tim-āt), *v.t.* To estimate at too low a rate; not to value sufficiently.

**Underestimate** (un-dėr-es'tim-āt), *n.* An estimate or valuing at too low a rate.

**Underfaction** (un'dėr-fak-shon), *n.* A subordinate faction; a subdivision of a faction. *Dr. H. More.*

**Underfaculty** (un'dėr-fa-kul-ti), *n.* A subordinate faculty, endowment, or power.

**Underfeed** (un-dėr-fēd'), *v.t.* To supply with too little food; to feed insufficiently.

The fanatics strive to *underfeed* and starve it.
*Bp. Gauden.*

**Underfellow**† (un'dėr-fel-lō), *n.* A mean, sorry fellow; a low wretch. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Underfilling** (un'dėr-fil-ing), *n.* The lower part of a building. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**Underfong**† (un-dėr-fong'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *underfangan—under*, and *fangan*, to seize. See FANG.] 1. To undertake; to manage.—2. To ensnare; to entrap; to deceive by false suggestions. *Spenser.*—3. To support or guard from beneath. 'Mounts *underfonging* and enflancking them.' *Nash.*

**Underfoot** (un-dėr-fụt'), *adv.* 1. Under the feet; underneath; beneath; below. 'Utterly smite the heathen *underfoot.*' *Tennyson.*

*Underfoot* the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth, with rich inlay,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. *Naut.* under the ship's bottom: said of an anchor which is dropped while the ship has headway.

**Underfoot** (un-dėr-fụt'), *a.* Low; base; abject; trodden down. 'The most *underfoot* and down-trodden vassals of perdition.' *Milton.*

**Underfoot** (un-dėr-fụt'), *v.t.* To underpin (which see).

**Underfurnish** (un-dėr-fėr'nish), *v.t.* To supply with less than enough.

Can we suppose that God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him? *Jeremy Collier.*

**Underfurrow** (un-dėr-fu'rō), *adv.* Under a furrow.—*To sow underfurrow*, in *agri.* to plough in seed. This phrase is applied to other operations in which something is covered by the furrow-slice.

**Underfurrow** (un-dėr-fu'rō), *v.t.* To cover with a furrow, as seed or manure; to plough in.

**Undergird** (un-dėr-gėrd'), *v.t.* To gird round the bottom. Acts xxvii. 17.

**Undergo** (un-dėr-gō'), *v.t.* 1.† To go or move under or below.

That day the sea seemed mountains' tops t' o'erflow,
And yielding earth that deluge t' *undergoe.* *May.*

2. To bear up against; to endure with firmness; to sustain without fainting, yielding, or giving way; to suffer; to bear; to pass through; as, to *undergo* great toil and fatigue; to *undergo* pain; to *undergo* a surgical operation.

Some kinds of baseness
Are nobly *undergone.* *Shak.*

3. To be subjected to; to go through; to experience; as, to *undergo* successive changes.

Bread put into the stomach of a dying man will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

4.† To be the bearer of; to partake of; to enjoy. 'To *undergo* such ample grace and honour.' *Shak.*—5.† To undertake; to perform; to hazard. 'To *undergo* with me an enterprise.' *Shak.*—6.† To be subject to; to underlie. 'Claudio *undergoes* my challenge.' *Shak.*

**Under-god** (un'dėr-god), *n.* An inferior deity; a demigod.

**Undergoing** (un-dėr-gō'ing), *a.* Suffering; enduring; patient; tolerant. 'An *undergoing* stomach to bear up against what should ensue.' *Shak.*

**Under-gown** (un'dėr-goun), *n.* A gown worn under another or under some other article of dress. 'An *under-gown* and kirtle of pale sea-green silk.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Undergraduate** (un-dėr-grad'ū-āt), *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.

**Undergroan** (un-dėr-grōn'), *v.t.* To groan under. [Rare.]

Earth *undergroaned* their high-raised feet. *Chapman.*

**Underground** (un'dėr-ground), *n.* What is beneath the surface of the ground. 'A spirit raised from depth of *underground.*' *Shak.*

**Underground** (un'dėr-ground), *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; as, an *underground* story or apartment.—*Underground railroad*, a name applied in the United States before the abolition of slavery to the organized means for assisting fugitive slaves to escape to the free states or Canada.

**Underground** (un'dėr-ground), *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth; as, to sink *underground.*

**Undergrow**† (un-dėr-grō'), *v.i.* To grow below the usual size or height.

**Undergrowe,**† *p.* and *a.* Undergrown; of a low stature. *Chaucer.*

**Undergrowth** (un'dėr-grōth), *n.* That which grows under; especially, shrubs or small trees growing among large ones. 'The *undergrowth* of shrubs and tangling bushes.' *Milton.*

Broader brows
Howbeit, upon a slenderer *undergrowth*
Of delicate features. *E. B. Browning.*

**Undergrub** (un-dėr-grub'), *v.i.* To undermine. [Provincial.]

**Underhand** (un'dėr-hand), *adv.* [An expression which is said to have originated in the fact that gamesters who wished to cheat put their hands under the table in order to exchange cards, while those who played fairly kept their hands above the table or *above-board.* See ABOVE-BOARD.] 1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner and often with a bad design. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

Baillie Macwheeble provided Janet, *underhand*, with meal for their maintenance. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. By fraud; by fraudulent means. 'Such mean revenge, committed *underhand.*' *Dryden.*

**Underhand** (un'dėr-hand), *a.* 1. Secret; clandestine: usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have by *underhand* means laboured to dissuade him. *Shak.*

I should take it as a great favour from . . . my *underhand* detractors if they would break all measures with me. *Addison.*

2. Performed or done with the knuckles of the hand turned under, the palm upwards, and the thumb turned from the body; as, *underhand* bowling in cricket.

**Underhanded** (un'dėr-hand-ed), *a.* 1. Kept secret; underhand. 'Covert, sly, *underhanded* communications.' *Dickens.* [Incorrect.]—2. Not having an adequate supply of hands; short-handed; sparsely peopled. [Rare.]

If Norway could be brought to maintain a million more of inhabitants it might defy the world; but it is much *underhanded* now. *Coleridge.*

**Underhead**† (un'dėr-hed), *n.* [Probably for *dunderhead.*] A stupid person; a blockhead; a dunderhead. [Rare.]

*Underheads* may stumble without dishonour.
*Sir T. Browne.*

**Underheave** (un-dėr-hēv'), *v.i.* To heave or lift from below. *Wickliffe.*

**Underhew** (un-dėr-hū'), *v.t.* To hew less than is proper or usual; to hew a piece of timber which should be square in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does.

**Underhonest** (un-dêr-on'est), *a.* Not honest enough; not entirely honest. 'Over-proud and *underhonest*.' *Shak.*

**Underhung** (un-dêr-hung'), *a.* 1. Projecting beyond the upper jaw: applied to the under jaw.

His jaw was *underhung*, and when he laughed two white buck-teeth protruded themselves. *Thackeray.*

2. Having the under jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw: applied to persons.

He . . . had got the trick which many *underhung* men have of compressing his upper lip. *T. Hughes.*

**Underjaw** (un'dêr-ja), *n.* The lower jaw. *Paley.*

**Under-keeper** (un'dêr-kēp-êr), *n.* A subordinate or assistant keeper, warder, gamekeeper, or the like. *Strype.*

**Under-kind** (un'dêr-kind), *n.* A lower or inferior kind or class. 'An *under-kind* of chymist to blow the coals.' *Dryden.*

**Underlaid** (un-dêr-lād'), *p.* and *a.* Having something lying or laid beneath; as, sand *underlaid* with clay.

**Underlay** (un-dêr-lā'), *v.t.* 1. To lay beneath; to put under.—2. To support by laying something under.

**Underlay** (un-dêr-lā'), *v.i.* In *mining*, to dip or incline from the perpendicular; to hade: said of a vein.

**Underlay** (un'dêr-lā), *n.* 1. In *mining*, the dip or inclination of a lode or vein from the perpendicular. Also called *Underlie.*—2. In *printing*, a layer of paper, pasteboard, or the like, placed below anything to be printed, so as to bring it up to the proper level to secure a good impression.—*Underlay-shaft*, in *mining*, a shaft sunk on the course of a lode.

**Underlayer** (un'dêr-lā-êr), *n.* 1. One that underlays.—2. A lower layer.—3. In *mining*, a perpendicular shaft sunk to cut an underlaying lode at any required depth.

**Underleaf** (un'dêr-lēf), *n.* A sort of apple good for cider.

**Under-lease** (un'dêr-lēs), *n.* In *law*, a lease granted by a lessee of his interest under the original lease; a sublease.

**Underlet** (un-dêr-let'), *v.t.* 1. To let below the value.

All my farms were *underlet*. *Smollett.*

2. To sublet. *Dickens.*

**Underlie** (un-dêr-lī'), *v.t.* 1. To lie under or beneath; to be situated under; as, the carboniferous strata *underlie* the Permian.—2. To be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; as, the doctrine of the atonement *underlies* the whole system of Calvin. 'The principle or essence which *underlies* and interprets appearances.' *Dr. Caird.*

This scale of action must *underlie* the whole structure of its experiences—must be the substratum of its thoughts—must be that mode of consciousness to which all other modes are ultimately reducible. *H. Spencer.*

3. To lie under, in a figurative sense, to be subject to; to be liable to answer, as a charge, a challenge, or the like.

When the knight of Ivanhoe comes within the four seas of Britain, he *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois-Guilbert. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Underlie** (un-dêr-lī'), *n.* In *mining*, same as *Underlay*, 1.

**Underlie** (un-dêr-lī'), *v.i.* To lie beneath.

**Underline** (un'dêr-līn), *v.t.* 1. To mark underneath or below with a line; to underscore; as, to *underline* words in a letter.—2.† To influence secretly.

By mere chance, . . . though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta. *Wotton.*

**Underling** (un'dêr-ling), *n.* [*Under*, and term. *-ling.*] An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow. 'The fault is . . . in ourselves that we are *underlings*.' *Shak.*

They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it. *Swift.*

**Underlip** (un'dêr-lip), *n.* The lower lip. 'An *underlip*, you may call it, a little too ripe, too full.' *Tennyson.*

**Underlock** (un'dêr-lok), *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.

**Underlying** (un-dêr-lī'ing), *a.* Lying beneath or under; specifically, in *geol.* applied to a formation, rocks, or strata lying below others.

**Undermasted** (un'dêr-mast-ed), *a.* Inadequately or insufficiently masted: said of a ship when the masts are either too small or too short, so that she cannot spread the sail necessary to give her proper speed.

**Undermaster** (un'dêr-mas-têr), *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master. 'An *undermaster* or usher.' *Bp. Lovth.*

**Undermatch**† (un'dêr-mach), *n.* One unequal or inferior to some one else. *Fuller.*

**Undermeal**,† **Undermele**† (un'dêr-mēl), *n.* [*Undern* (which see), and *meal*, a portion, a repast.] 1. The meal eaten at *undern*, or the chief meal of the day. *B. Jonson.*—2. The portion or division of the day which included *undern:* originally the morning, latterly the afternoon.—3. An after-dinner sleep; a siesta taken in the afternoon. 'The forty years' *undermeale* of the seven sleepers.' *Nash.*

He hath dined at a tavern, and slept his *undermeal* at a bawdy-house. *Nash.*

**Undermine** (un-dêr-mīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *undermined;* ppr. *undermining.* 1. To form a mine under; to sap; to render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation of; to make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up; as, to *undermine* a wall; a river *undermines* its banks.

If Troy be not taken till these two *undermine* it, the walls will stand till they fall of themselves. *Shak.*

2. *Fig.* to subvert by removing the foundation of clandestinely; to injure by an invisible, secret, or dishonourable means; as, to *undermine* the constitution of the state.

They . . . have hired me to *undermine* the duchess. *Shak.*

In himself and near him, there were faults
At work to *undermine* his happy state.
*Wordsworth.*

**Undermine**† (un'dêr-mīn), *n.* A cave. *Holland.*

**Underminer** (un-dêr-mīn'êr), *n.* 1. One who undermines, saps, or excavates. '*Underminers* and blowers up.' *Shak.*—2. *Fig.* one who clandestinely subverts or injures; one who secretly overthrows; a secret enemy; as, an *underminer* of the church. 'His backbiter or his *underminer*.' *South.*

**Underministry** (un-dêr-min'is-trī), *n.* A subservient or subordinate ministry. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Undermirth**† (un'dêr-mêrth), *n.* Suppressed or concealed mirth. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Undermonied**† (un-dêr-mun'id), *a.* Taken by corrupt means with money. 'Whether they were undermined or *undermonied*.' *Fuller.*

**Undermost** (un'dêr-mōst), *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition. 'The party that is *undermost*.' *Addison.*

**Undern**† (un'dêrn), *n.* [A. Sax. *undern*, the third hour of the day (about nine o'clock), or the period extending from that to midday. The word is a common Teutonic one (O. Sax. and Icel. *undorn*, Goth. *undaurns*), and originally meant an intermediate time (either mid-forenoon or mid-afternoon) or an intermediate meal. It is still used provincially (*ornderns, aandorn*, Sc. *orntren*) for a meal between dinner and supper. Allied to *under* (which see).] The time of the mid-day meal; the time for taking the chief meal of the day: used a little loosely and indefinitely. *Chaucer.*

**Underneath** (un-dêr-nēth'), *adv.* Beneath; below; in a lower place. 'Or sullen mole that runneth *underneath*.' *Milton.*

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*

**Underneath** (un-dêr-nēth'), *prep.* Under; beneath. '*Underneath* thy black, all-hiding cloak.' *Shak.*

*Underneath* this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die. *B. Jonson.*

**Underniceness** (un-dêr-nīs'nes), *n.* Deficient niceness, delicacy, or fastidiousness. *Richardson.*

**Undernome**† (un-dêr-nōm'). [Pret. of *undernime*, from A. Sax. *underniman*—*under*, and *niman*, to take.] Perceived. *Chaucer.*

**Underntide**† (un'dêrn-tīd), *n.* See UNDERTIDE.

**Underofficer** (un'dêr-of-fis-êr), *n.* A subordinate officer.

**Underpart** (un'dêr-pärt), *n.* A subordinate part. '*Underparts* of mirth.' *Dryden.*

**Underpay** (un-dêr-pā'), *v.t.* To pay insufficiently.

**Under-peep**† (un-dêr-pēp'), *v.t.* To peep or to look under. '*Underpeep* her lids.' *Shak.*

**Underpeer**† (un-dêr-pēr'), *v.t.* To peer under; to underpeep. *Puttenham.*

**Under-peopled** (un'dêr-pē-pld), *a.* Not fully peopled. *Adam Smith.*

**Underpight**, *pret.* [See PIGHT.] Fixed or thrust under. *Chaucer.*

**Underpin** (un-dêr-pin'), *v.t.* To pin or support underneath; to place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed; to underset; as, (*a*) to support (a wall) when an excavation is made beneath, by bringing up a new portion of building from the lower level. (*b*) To support, as an overhanging bank of earth or rock by masonry or brickwork.

**Underpinning** (un-dêr-pin'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who underpins; the act of supporting a superior part of a wall, &c., by introducing solid masonry underneath it.—2. The solid building or other supports, temporary or permanent, introduced beneath a wall, &c., already constructed.

**Underplay** (un-dêr-plā'), *v.t.* 1. To play in an inferior manner.—2. In *whist*, to play, as a low card in place of a high one, thereby losing a trick which might have been won, in the hope of subsequent advantage.

**Underplot** (un'dêr-plot), *n.* 1. A plot subordinate to another plot, as in a play or a novel.

In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. *Dryden.*

2. An underhand clandestine scheme.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*

**Underpoise**† (un-dêr-poiz'), *v.t.* To weigh or estimate under what is just or below desert. *Marston.*

**Underpossessor** (un-dêr-poz-zes'êr), *n.* A subordinate or inferior possessor. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Underpraise** (un-dêr-prāz'), *v.t.* To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

**Underprize** (un-dêr-prīz'), *v.t.* To value at less than the worth; to undervalue. *Shak.*

**Underprop** (un-dêr-prop'), *v.t.* To prop from beneath; to support; to uphold. 'Should *underprop* her fame.' *Shak.* 'Six columns . . . *underprop* a rich throne.' *Tennyson.*

**Underproportioned** (un'dêr-prō-pōr''shond), *a.* Having too little proportion; not in equal or adequate proportions. 'Scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility.' *Jeremy Collier.*

**Underpropper** (un-dêr-prop'êr), *n.* One who or that which underprops or supports; a stay; a support. *Sir T. More.*

**Underpull**† (un'dêr-pul), *v.i.* To do work without one's agency appearing. *Roger North.*

**Underpuller**† (un'dêr-pul-êr), *n.* One who underpulls; an inferior puller. *Jeremy Collier.*

**Underput**† (un'dêr-put), *v.t.* To place or set below or under. *Chaucer; Chapman.*

**Underrate** (un-dêr-rāt'), *v.t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue. 'To *underrate* the evils which may arise.' *Burke.*

**Underrate** (un'dêr-rāt), *n.* A price less than the worth.

To give all will befit thee well,
But not at *underrates* to sell. *Cowley.*

**Under-rate**† (un-dêr-rāt), *a.* Inferior.

These *under-rate* mortals are as incapable to be moved by kindness as to practise it.
*Gentleman Instructed* (1704).

**Under-reckon** (un-dêr-rek'on), *v.t.* To reckon or calculate too low; to underrate. *Bp. Hall.*

**Under-region** (un'dêr-rē-jon), *n.* An inferior region.

**Under-roof** (un'dêr-rōf), *n.* A roof under another; a lower roof. 'An *under-roof* of doleful gray.' *Tennyson.*

**Underrun** (un-dêr-run'), *v.t. Naut.* to pass under, as for the purpose of examining; as, to *underrun* a cable, to pass under it in a boat, in order to examine whether any part of it is damaged or entangled.—*To underrun a tackle*, to separate its parts and put them in order.

**Undersay**† (un-dêr-sā'), *v.t.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. *Spenser.*

**Underscore** (un-dêr-skōr'), *v.t.* To draw a mark or line under; to underline.

'Your Letty, only yours;' and this
Thrice *underscored*. *Tennyson.*

**Under-searching** (un-dêr-sêrch'ing), *a.* Searching or seeking below. 'Th' *under-searching* water working on.' *Daniel.*

**Under-secretary** (un'dêr-sek-rē-ta-ri), *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary.

**Undersell** (un-dêr-sel'), *v.t.* To sell under or cheaper than. 'The emulation betwixt these owners to *undersell* one another.' *Fuller.*

**Under-servant** (un'dêr-sêr-vant), *n.* An inferior or subordinate servant. 'An *under-servant* in the queen's stable.' *Camden.*

**Underset** (un-dêr-set'), *v.t.* To support by a prop or stay, masonry, &c.; to underpin; to put or place under, as a prop; to prop; to support. *Sir T. More.*

**Underset** (un-dêr-set'), *v.t.* To sublet.

These middlemen will *underset* the land, and live in idleness, whilst they rack a parcel of wretched under tenants, *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Underset** (un'dêr-set), *n.* *Naut.* a current of water below the surface in a direction contrary to that of the wind, or of the water at the surface.

**Undersetter** (un'dêr-set-êr), *n.* A prop; a pedestal; a support. 1 Ki. vii. 30.

**Undersetting** (un'dêr-set-ing), *n.* 1. Same as *Underpinning.*—2. The lower part; the pedestal. 'Their *undersettings* or pedestals.' *Wotton.*

**Undershapen** (un'dêr-shāp-en), *a.* Undersized; dwarfish. *Tennyson.* [Rare.]

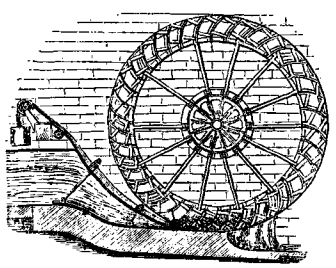
**Under-sheriff** (un'dêr-sher-if), *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

**Under-sheriffry**† (un'dêr-sher-if-ri), *n.* The office of an under-sheriff.

**Undershoot** (un'dêr-shōt), *v.t.* To shoot short of.

They overshoot the mark who make it a miracle; they *undershoot* it who make it magick. *Fuller.*

**Undershot** (un'dêr-shot), *a.* Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest part of.—*Undershot wheel*, a form of water-wheel having a number of float-boards disposed on its circumference, and turned round by the moving force of a stream of water acting on the float-boards at its lowest



Poncelet's Undershot Water-wheel.

part. In this wheel the water acts entirely by its momentum, and therefore the effect depends on the quantity of water in the mill course, and the velocity with which it strikes the float-boards. The velocity will depend upon the height of the fall, which therefore should be as much increased as the peculiar circumstances of the situation will admit.

**Undershrievalty** (un'dêr-shrēv-al-ti), *n.* Same as *Undersheriffry.*

**Undershrieve**† (un'dêr-shrēv), *n.* Under-sheriff. *Cleveland.*

**Undershrub** (un'dêr-shrub), *n.* A plant of shrubby habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub.

**Underside** (un'dêr-sīd), *n.* The lower side or side beneath. 'Hollowed out, on the *underside*, like a scoop.' *Paley.*

**Undersign** (un-dêr-sīn'), *v.t.* To sign under or beneath; to write one's name at the foot or end of, as of a letter or any legal instrument; to subscribe.

**Undersigned** (un-dêr-sīnd'), *p.* and *a.* Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.—*The undersigned*, the person or persons signing any document; the subscriber or subscribers.

**Undersized** (un'dêr-sīzd), *a.* Being of a size less than common. *Edin. Rev.*

**Under-skinker** (un'dêr-skingk-êr), *n.* 1. An under drawer or tapster. *Shak.*—2. *Naut.* the assistant to the purser's steward. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Under-sky** (un'dêr-skī), *n.* A lower sky; the lower part of the atmosphere. 'Floating about the *under-sky.*' *Tennyson.*

**Undersoil** (un'dêr-soil), *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

**Undersong** (un'dêr-song), *n.* 1. Chorus; burden or accompaniment of a song.

Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong.* *Dryden.*

Soft went the music the soft air along,
While fluent Greek a vowell'd *undersong*
Kept up among the guests. *Keats.*

2. A subordinate strain; an underlying meaning. *Landor.*

**Under-sparred** (un'dêr-spärd), *a.* Not having sufficient spars; undermasted.

**Underspend** (un'dêr-spend), *v.t.* To spend less than. *Fuller.*

**Undersphere** (un'dêr-sfêr), *n.* A lower or inferior sphere. *Elegy on Dr. Donne*, 1635.

**Underspore**† (un-dêr-spōr'), *v.t.* [*Under*, and *spore*, a form equivalent to *spar.*] To raise or support a thing by putting a stake or pole under it. *Chaucer.*

**Understair** (un'dêr-stâr), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a lower flat; down-stairs; hence, humble; low; mean. 'Living in some *understair* office.' *T. Adams.*

**Understand** (un-dêr-stand'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *understood*, formerly also by an innovation *understanded.* [A. Sax. *understandan*, to understand, lit. to stand under—*under*, and *standan*, to stand; so O.Fris. *understonda*, Icel. *undirstanda.*] 1. To apprehend or comprehend fully; to know or apprehend the meaning, import, intention, or motive of; to appreciate the force or value of; to perceive or discern by the mind; to have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to know; as, to *understand* a problem, an argument, an oracle, a secret sign, an indistinct speech, and the like; as, I cannot *understand* his conduct.

I *understand* not what you mean by this. *Shak.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

The prophecy given of old
And then not *understood*,
Has come to pass as foretold. *Tennyson.*

2. To be informed or receive notice of; to learn; as, I *understand* the bill has passed the House of Commons.—3. To accept or hold as signifying; to attach or give as a meaning or explanation to; to suppose to mean; to interpret; as, I always *understood* this as said of our Saviour.

The most learned *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

4. To take as meant or implied; to imply; to infer; to assume.

War
Open or *understood* must be resolved. *Milton.*

5. To supply or leave to be supplied mentally, as a word necessary to bring out the sense of an author; to recognize as implied or meant although not expressed; to regard as following naturally without the necessity of express stipulation; as, in the phrase 'All are mortal,' we must *understand* the word *men*, *creatures*, or the like.—6. To stand under. [Rare and humorous.]

My legs do better *understand* me, sir, than I understand what you mean. *Shak.*

—*To give to understand, to let understand, to make understand*, to tell; to inform; to let know. '*To make you understand* this in a manifested effect.' *Shak.*—*To have to understand*,† to learn; to be informed. *Shak.*

**Understand** (un-dêr-stand'), *v.i.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent and conscious being; to have understanding.

All my soul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another; to learn.

I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did. Neh. xiii. 7.

**Understandable** (un-dêr-stand'a-bl), *a.* That can be understood; capable of being understood; comprehensible. [Rare.]

To be *understandable* is a condition requisite to a judge. *Chillingworth.*

**Understander** (un-dêr-stand'êr), *n.* One who understands or knows by experience. *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare.]

**Understanding** (un-dêr-stand'ing), *a.* Knowing; skilful; intelligent; possessed of good sense. 'An *understanding*, feeling man.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Was this taken
By any *understanding* pate but thine? *Shak.*

**Understanding** (un-dêr-stand'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; the perception and comprehension of the ideas expressed by others; apprehension and appreciation; discernment; as, for the better *understanding* of the passage it is needful to study the context; my *understanding* of your meaning is imperfect. 'The children of Issachar, which were men that had *understanding* of the times.' 1 Chr. xii. 32.—2. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; union of sentiments; anything mutually understood or agreed upon. 'The preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people.' *Clarendon.*—3. That power by which we perceive, conceive, and apprehend; that mental faculty which comprehends the just import, relations, and value of all concepts, notions, and ideas, however derived, as well as of the deductions formed by reason; the faculty of forming judgments on the communications made through the senses. But as a term in philosophy the word has been used differently by different writers. See extracts; also REASON.

By *understanding* I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge, generals as well as particulars, absent things as well as present, and to judge of their truth or falsehood. *Bp. Wilkins.*

The *understanding* comprehends our contemplative powers; by which we perceive objects; by which we conceive or remember them; by which we analyze or compound them; and by which we judge and reason concerning them. *Reid.*

In its wider acceptation, *understanding* is the entire power of perceiving and conceiving, exclusive of the sensibility; the power of dealing with the impressions of sense, and composing them into wholes, according to a law of unity; and in its most comprehensive meaning it includes even simple apprehension. *Coleridge.*

4. In a more popular sense, clear insight and intelligence in practical matters; the power of forming sound judgments in regard to some course of action; wisdom and discernment; as, a man of sound *understanding.*

I had thought I had men of some *understanding*
And wisdom of my council; but I find none. *Shak.*

SYN. Intellect, intelligence, comprehension, apprehension, conception.

**Understandingly** (un-dêr-stand'ing-li), *adv.* In an understanding manner; intelligently; with full knowledge or comprehension of a question or subject; as, to vote upon a question *understandingly*; to act or judge *understandingly.* 'Yet spake *understandingly.*' *Burton.* '*Understandingly* read in the necessities of the life of man.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Understate** (un-dêr-stāt'), *v.t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear; to state too low. 'Rather *understated* for so high an honour.' *Fuller.*

**Understatement** (un-dêr-stāt'ment), *n.* 1. The act of understating.—2. That which is understated; a statement under the truth.

**Understock** (un-dêr-stok'), *v.t.* To supply insufficiently with stock; to put too small a stock in or on: said generally of a farm.

A new colony must always for some time be more *understocked* in proportion to the extent of its territory, . . . than the greater part of other countries. *Adam Smith.*

**Understood** (un-dêr-stud), pret. & pp. of *understand.*

**Understrapper** (un'dêr-strap-êr), *n.* [Comp. *strapper*, in local sense of groom.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

Every *understrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*

**Understrapping** (un'dêr-strap-ing), *a.* Subordinate; subservient. 'That *understrapping* virtue of discretion.' *Sterne.*

**Understratum** (un'dêr-strā-tum), *n.* A substratum; subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the mould or soil rests.

**Understroke** (un-dêr-strōk'), *v.t.* To underline; to underscore.

You have *understroked* that offensive word, to show that it is to be printed in italic. *Swift.*

**Under-suit** (un'dêr-sūt), *n.* A suit under or beneath another suit. 'His own *under-suit* was so well lined.' *Fuller.*

**Undertakable** (un-dêr-tāk'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being undertaken. *Chillingworth.*

**Undertake** (un-dêr-tāk'), *v.t.* pret. *undertook*; pp. *undertaken.* 1. To take on one's self; often to take formally or expressly on one's self; to lay one's self under obligations or enter into stipulations to perform or execute; to pledge one's self: often with infinitives.

I'll *undertake* to land them on our coast. *Shak.*

2. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform; to set about; to attempt.

The task he *undertakes*
Is numbering sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shak.*

3. To warrant; to answer for; to guarantee: especially with a following clause. *Shak.*—4.† To take in; to hear; to understand; to have knowledge of. *Spenser.*—5.† To assume, as a character.

His name and credit shall you *undertake.* *Shak.*

6.† To engage with; to have to do with; to attack.

Your lordship should not *undertake* every companion you offend. *Shak.*

7.† To have the charge of. 'Who *undertakes* you to your end.' *Shak.*

**Undertake** (un-dėr-tāk'), *v.i.* 1. To take up or assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed; *undertake* for me.
Is. xxxviii. 14.

2. To venture; to hazard.

It is the cowish tenor of his spirit
That dare not *undertake*. *Shak.*

3. To promise; to be bound; to warrant; to answer for something; to guarantee.

On mine honour dare I *undertake*
For good Lord Titus' innocence in all. *Shak.*

**Undertaker** (un-dėr-tāk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who undertakes or engages to perform any business; one who engages in any project or business.

Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*.
*Clarendon.*

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another; a contractor.

Should they build as fast as write,
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift.*

3. [In its specialized sense this word resembles *upholsterer*.] One who manages funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground.
*Young.*

4. In *Scots hist.* a name given to one of a party of Lowland adventurers who, in the reign of James VI., by authority of the crown attempted to colonize some of the Hebrides, and so displace the original Celtic population. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Undertaking** (un-dėr-tāk'ing), *n.* 1. That which a person undertakes: a business, work, or project which a person engages in or attempts to perform; an enterprise. 'The will to desperate *undertakings*.' *Shak.* 'Too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age.' *Sir W. Temple.*—2. The business of an undertaker or manager of funerals.—3. A promise; an engagement; an obligation; a guarantee.

The father had obtained a written *undertaking* from him, that he would marry her at a certain age.
*Trollope.*

**Undertaking** (un-dėr-tāk'ing), *a.* Enterprising. 'The *undertaking* talent of Prince Eugene.' *Swift.*

**Under-taxed** (un'dėr-takst), *a.* Taxed at a low or too low rate.

**Under-tenancy** (un'dėr-ten-an-si), *n.* A tenancy or tenure under a tenant or lessee; the tenure of an under-tenant.

**Under-tenant** (un'dėr-ten-ant), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

**Undertide,† Undertime†** (un'dėr-tīd, un'dėr-tīm), *n.* The portion or division of the day which included *undern:* generally applied to the after part of the day. *Spenser.* See UNDERN.

**Undertone** (un'dėr-tōn), *n.* A low or subdued tone; a tone lower than is usual, as in speaking; as, to say something in an *undertone*.

And from within me a clear *undertone*
Thrill'd thro' mine ears in that unblissful clime.
*Tennyson.*

**Undertook** (un-dėr-tụk'), pret. of *undertake*.

**Under-tow** (un'dėr-tō), *n.* A current of water below the surface in a different direction from that at the surface; the backward flow of a wave breaking on a beach.

The moment he touched the ground with his foot, the recoil of the sea, and what is called by sailors the *under-tow*, carried him back again and left him in the rear of the last wave. *Marryat.*

**Under-treated** (un'dėr-trēt-ed), *a.* Treated with too little respect; treated slightingly. *Cibber.*

**Underturn†** (un-dėr-tėrn'), *v.t.* To turn upside down; to subvert. *Wiclife.*

**Undervaluation** (un'dėr-val'ū-ā'shon), *n.* The act of undervaluing or valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth. 'A general *undervaluation* of the nature of sin.' *South.*

**Undervalue** (un-dėr-val'ū), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *undervalued;* ppr. *undervaluing.* 1. To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth. '*Undervalue* not the worth you carry.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth; to despise; to hold in mean estimation.

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

**Undervalue** (un-dėr-val'ū), *n.* A value below the proper or natural value; a low estimate of worth; a price less than the real worth.

The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Undervaluer** (un-dėr-val'ū-ėr), *n.* One who undervalues or esteems lightly. *Iz. Walton.*

**Underverse†** (un'dėr-vėrs), *n.* The lower or second verse. *Spenser.*

**Under-water** (un'dėr-wą-tėr), *a.* Being or lying under water; subaquatic. *May.*

**Underwear** (un'dėr-wār), *n.* A wearing under the outer clothing; as, clothes suited for *underwear*.

**Underwent** (un-dėr-went'), pret. of *undergo*.

**Under-wing** (un'dėr-wing), *n.* The posterior wing of an insect. 'Gauzy *underwings*.' *Southey.*

**Underwitch** (un'dėr-wich), *n.* A subordinate or inferior witch. *Hudibras.*

**Underwitted** (un-dėr-wit'ed), *a.* Half-witted; silly. *Bp. Kennet.*

**Underwood** (un'dėr-wụd), *n.* Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees; coppice; underbrush. 'More *underwood* and break, than oak for greater use.' *Drayton.*

**Underwork** (un'dėr-wėrk), *n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs.

Those . . . fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addison.*

**Underwork** (un-dėr-wėrk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *underwrought.* 1. To work or practise on underhand; to undermine; to destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far
That thou hast *underwrought* his lawful king.
*Shak.*

2. To put insufficient work or labour on.

A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought*. *Dryden.*

3. To do like work at a less price than; as, one mason may *underwork* another.

**Underwork†** (un-dėr-wėrk'), *v.i.* To work in secret or clandestinely. *B. Jonson.*

**Underworker** (un'dėr-wėrk-ėr), *n.* 1. One who underworks.—2. A subordinate workman.

Athanasius guards against the notion of the Son's being an *underworker* in the low Arian sense.
*Waterland.*

**Underworkman** (un'dėr-wėrk-man), *n.* An inferior or subordinate workman. *Swift.*

**Under-world** (un'dėr-wėrld), *n.* 1. The loweror inferior world; the sublunary world. 'The glory . . . that overspreads . . . this *under-world*.' *Daniel.*—2. The opposite side of the globe; the antipodes.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the *under-world*.
*Tennyson.*

3. The world of spirits, the place or state of departed souls; Hades.

The Achilles of the Iliad reappears in all his grandeur, but beneath a veil of sadness, as befits the *under-world*. *Gladstone.*

4. The lower or inferior part of mankind. *Atterbury.*

**Underwrite** (un-dėr-rīt'), *v.t.* pret. *underwrote;* ppr. *underwritten* (*underwrit*, pret. & pp., obsolete). [See WRITE.] 1. To write below or under.

We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole, and *underwrit*,
'Here may you see the tyrant.' *Shak.*

What change and addition I have made I have here *underwritten*. *Saunderson.*

2. To subscribe; specifically, to subscribe or set one's name to, as a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage for a certain premium per cent.—3. To subscribe; to submit to; to put up with. [Rare.]

*Underwrite* in an observing kind
His humorous predominance. *Shak.*

**Underwrite** (un-dėr-rīt'), *v.i.* To practise insuring, particularly marine insuring.

**Underwriter** (un'dėr-rīt-ėr), *n.* The name given to individual marine insurers. Previous to 1824 these persons, being unable to enter into any joint-stock action, as it could be prohibited by the monopoly held by two chartered companies, subscribed (or *wrote under*) their policies of insurance with the sums for which they severally bound themselves. This system still prevails, though there are also numerous companies whose business it is to grant marine insurances. The London underwriters form an influential society known as *Lloyd's*.

**Underwriting** (un'dėr-rīt-ing), *n.* The practice of an underwriter. See UNDERWRITER.

**Undescendable, Undescendible** (un-dē-send'a-bl, un-dē-send'i-bl), *a.* 1. Not descendable; hence, unfathomable. 'The *undescendable* abysm.' *Tennyson.*—2. Not capable of descending to heirs.

**Undescribable** (un-dē-skrīb'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of description or of being represented in words. 'Let these describe the *undescribable*.' *Byron.*

**Undescribed** (un-dē-skrībd'), *a.* Not described; not depicted, defined, or delineated. 'The *undescribed* coast.' *Cook.*

**Undescried** (un-dē-skrīd'), *a.* Not descried; not discovered; not seen. *Shak; Tennyson.*

**Undeserved** (un-dē-zėrvd'), *a.* Not deserved; not merited. 'An *undeserved* reproach.' *Addison.*

**Undeservedly** (un-dē-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil. 'Athletick brutes whom *undeservedly* we call heroes.' *Dryden.*

**Undeservedness** (un-dē-zėrv'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being undeserved. *Wood.*

**Undeserver** (un-dē-zėrv'ėr), *n.* One of no merit; one who is not deserving or worthy. 'To sell and *mart* your offices to *undeservers*.' *Shak.*

**Undeserving** (un-dē-zėrv'ing), *a.* 1. Not deserving; not having merit. 'Your gracious favours done to me, *undeserving* as I am.' *Shak.*—2. Not meriting; with *of*; as, a man *undeserving of* happiness or *of* punishment. '*Undeserving of* destruction.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Undeservingly** (un-dē-zėrv'ing-li), *adv.* Without meriting any particular advantage or harm; undeservedly. *Milton.*

**Undesigned** (un-dē-sīnd', un-dē-zīnd'), *a.* Not designed; not intended; unintentional; not proceeding from purpose; as, to do an *undesigned* injury. *Paley.*

**Undesignedly** (un-dē-sīn'ed-li, un-dē-zīn'ed-li), *adv.* In an undesigned manner; without design or intention. *Paley.*

**Undesignedness** (un-dē-sīn'ed-nes, un-dē-zīn'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being undesigned; freedom from design or set purpose. *Paley.*

**Undesigning** (un-dē-sīn'ing, un-dē-zīn'ing), *a.* Not having any underhand design; sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose. 'Weak *undesigning* minds.' *South.*

**Undesirable** (un-dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* Not desirable; not to be wished. 'A thing not *undesirable*.' *Milton.*

**Undesired** (un-dē-zīrd'), *a.* Not desired; or not solicited. *Dryden.*

**Undesiring** (un-dē-zīr'ing), *a.* Not desiring; not wishing. 'With *undesiring* eyes.' *Dryden.*

**Undesirous** (un-dē-zīr'us), *a.* Not desirous. *Dr. Knox.*

**Undespairing** (un-dē-spār'ing), *a.* Not yielding to despair. 'With steady *undespairing* breast.' *Dyer.*

**Undespondent** (un-dē-spond'ent), *a.* Not marked by or given to despondence. 'Those sorrowing but *undespondent* years.' *J. R. Lowell.*

**Undestined** (un-des'tīnd), *a.* Not destined. *R. Pollok.*

**Undestroyable†** (un-dē-stroi'a-bl), *a.* Indestructible. *Boyle.*

**Undeterminable** (un-dē-tėr'min-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being determined or decided. *Locke.*

**Undeterminate†** (un-dē-tėr'min-āt), *a.* Not determinate; not settled or certain; indeterminate. 'An *undeterminate* event.' *South.*

**Undeterminateness†** (un-dē-tėr'min-āt-nes), *n.* Uncertainty; unsettled state; indecision; indeterminateness. *Dr. H. More.*

**Undetermination†** (un'dē-tėr'min-ā"shon), *n.* Indecision; uncertainty of mind; indetermination. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Undetermined** (un-dē-tėr'mind), *a.* 1. Not determined; not settled; not decided. '*Undetermined* differences of kings.' *Shak.*—2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate.

**Undetesting** (un-dē-test'ing), *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring. *Thomson.*

**Undeviating** (un-dē'vi-āt-ing), *a.* Not deviating; not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady; regular; as, an *undeviating* course of virtue. '*Undeviating* rectitude of intention.' *Horsley.* 'The *undeviating* and punctual sun.' *Cowper.*

**Undevil†** (un-de'vil), *v.t.* To free from possession by the devil; to exorcise. *Fuller.*

**Undevised** (un-dē-vīzd'), *a.* Not devised; not bequeathed by will. *Blackstone.*

**Undevoted** (un-dē-vōt'ed), *a.* Not devoted. '*Undevoted* to the church.' *Clarendon.*

**Undevout** (un-dē-vout'), *a.* Not devout; having no devotion. 'An *undevout* astronomer is mad.' *Young.*

**Undiademed** (un-dī'a-demd), *a.* Not adorned with a diadem. *Milman.*

**Undiaphanous** (un-dī-af'a-nus), *a.* Not transparent; not pellucid; opaque. *Boyle.*

**Undid** (un-did'), pret. of *undo*.

**Undifferencing** (un-dif'fĕr-ens-ing), *a.* Not marking any difference. 'An *undifferencing* difference.' *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**Undigenous** (un-dij'en-us), *a.* [L. *unda*, a wave, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, Gr. *gignomai*, to produce.] Generated by, or owing origin to, water. *Kirwan.* [Rare.]

**Undigested** (un-di-jest'ed), *a.* 1. Not digested; not acted on or prepared by the stomach. 'Filled with fumes of *undigested* wine.' *Dryden.*—2. Not properly prepared or arranged; not reduced to order; crude. *Milton.* 'Some hasty and *undigested* thoughts.' *Locke.*

**Undight** † (un-dit'), *v.t.* [See DIGHT.] To put off, as ornaments or apparel. *Spenser.*

**Undignified** (un-dig'ni-fid), *a.* Not dignified; not consistent with dignity; exhibiting an absence of dignity. *Dr. Knox.*

**Undine** (un'din), *n.* [From L. *unda*, a wave.] A water-spirit of the female sex, resembling in character the sylphs or spirits of the air, and corresponding somewhat to the naiads of classical mythology. According to Paracelsus, when an undine married a mortal and bore a child she received a soul.

**Undinted** (un-dint'ed), *a.* Not impressed by blows; unbattered. 'Our targes *undinted.*' *Shak.*

**Undiocesed** (un-dī'ō-sēsd), *a.* Not possessed of or preferred to a diocese. *Milton.*

**Undirect** † (un-di-rekt'), *v.t.* To misdirect; to mislead. 'Who make false fires to *undirect* seamen in a tempest.' *Fuller.*

**Undirectly** (un-di-rekt'li), *adv.* Not directly; indirectly. 'Directly or *undirectly*, secretly or openly.' *Strype.*

**Undiscernable** (un-diz-zĕrn'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Undiscernible*.

**Undiscerned** (un-diz-zĕrnd'), *a.* Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not descried; not discovered; as, truths *undiscerned*. *Sir T. More.*

**Undiscernedly** (un-diz-zĕrn'ed-li), *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen. *Boyle.*

**Undiscernible** (un-diz-zĕrn'i-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be discerned, seen, or discovered; invisible.—2. Not to be seen through; not to have one's deeds perceived. *Shak.* Written also *Undiscernable*.

**Undiscernibleness** (un-diz-zĕrn'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being undiscernible.

**Undiscernibly** (un-diz-zĕrn'i-bli), *adv.* In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Undiscerning** (un-diz-zĕrn'ing), *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination. '*Undiscerning* Muse.' *Donne.*

**Undischarged** (un-dis-chärjd'), *a.* Not discharged; not dismissed; not freed from obligation. 'Hold still in readiness and *undischarged*.' *B. Jonson.*

**Undisciplinable** (un-dis'si-plin-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being disciplined. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Undisciplined** (un-dis'si-plind), *a.* Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not properly trained or brought to regularity and order; raw; as, *undisciplined* troops; *undisciplined* valour; *undisciplined* minds.

An armed disciplined body is, in its essence, dangerous to liberty; *undisciplined*, it is ruinous to society. *Burke.*

**Undisclose** † (un-dis-klōz'), *v.t.* Not to disclose; to keep close or secret. *Daniel.*

**Undiscordant** (un-dis-kord'ant), *a.* Not discordant. *Wordsworth.*

**Undiscording** (un-dis-kord'ing), *a.* Not discording; not disagreeing; not jarring in music; harmonious. 'With *undiscording* voice.' *Milton.*

**Undiscoursed** (un-dis-kōrsd'), *a.* Not discoursed; not made the subject of talk or discussion; silent. '*Undiscoursed* obedience.' *Bp. Hacket.*

**Undiscoverable** (un-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out; as, *undiscoverable* principles.

**Undiscoverably** (un-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be discovered. *Milton.*

**Undiscovered** (un-dis-kuv'ėrd), *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not descried; not laid open to view; lying hid.

The *undiscover'd* country, from whose bourne
No traveller returns. *Shak.*

**Undiscreet** † (un'dis-krēt), *a.* Not discreet; not prudent or wise; indiscreet. Ecclus. xxvii. 12.

**Undiscreetness** † (un-dis-krēt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being undiscreet; indiscretion. *Udall.*

**Undiscretion** † (un-dis-kre'shŏn), *n.* The act or quality of being undiscreet; indiscretion. *Lydgate.*

**Undiscriminating** (un-dis-krim'in-āt-ing), *a.* Not discriminating; not distinguishing or making a difference. 'With *undiscriminating* aim.' *Cowper.*

**Undiscussed** (un-dis-kust'), *a.* Not discussed; not argued or debated. *Bp. Hall.*

**Undisgraced** (un-dis-grāst'), *a.* Not disgraced or dishonoured.

May our country's name be *undisgraced*. *Byron.*

**Undisguisable** (un-dis-gīz'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being disguised. *Quart. Rev.*

**Undisguised** (un-dis-gīzd'), *a.* Not disguised; not covered with a mask or with a false appearance; hence, open; frank; candid; plain; artless. 'Plain English *undisguised*.' *Chaucer.*

You . . . behold your amiable sovereign in his true, simple, *undisguised*, native character of majesty. *Burke.*

**Undishonoured** (un-dis-on'ėrd), *a.* Not dishonoured; not disgraced. *Shak.*

**Undisjoined** (un-dis-joind'), *a.* Not disjoined; not separated or parted. *Cowper.*

**Undismayed** (un-dis-mād'), *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged; as, troops *undismayed*.

**Undismissed** (un-dis-mist'), *a.* Not dismissed. *Cowper.*

**Undispensable** † (un-dis-pens'a-bl), *a.* 1. Indispensable. *Milton.*—2. Unavoidable. 'A necessary and *undispensable* famine in a camp.' *Fuller.*—3. Excluded from dispensation. *Ld. Herbert.*

**Undispensed** (un-dis-penst'), *a.* 1. Not dispensed.—2. Not freed from obligation. *Canon Tooker.*

**Undispensing** (un-dis-pens'ing), *a.* Not allowing to be dispensed with. *Milton.*

**Undispersed** (un-dis-pėrst'), *a.* Not dispersed; not scattered; indispersed. *Boyle.*

**Undispose** (un-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* To disincline; to indispose.

**Undisposed** (un-dis-pōzd'), *a.* 1. Indisposed; having the health somewhat out of order.—2. Not disposed; not inclined. 'Careless and *undisposed* to joyne with them.' *Hooker.* [For these senses *Indisposed* is now used.] 3. Not set apart; not allocated; not appropriated: with *of*.

One of them, I observed, was bestowed upon the king's brother; and one remained *undisposed of*, which, I judged, was for the king himself, as it was a choice bit. *Cook.*

**Undisputable** † (un-dis'pūt-a-bl), *a.* Not disputable; indisputable. *Spectator.*

**Undisputed** (un-dis-pūt'ed), *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not called in question; as, an *undisputed* title; *undisputed* truth. 'Owns thy *undisputed* sway.' *Congreve.*

**Undissembled** (un-dis-sem'bld), *a.* Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned; as, *undissembled* friendship or piety. '*Undissembled* love.' *J. Philips.*

**Undissipated** (un-dis'si-pāt-ed), *a.* Not dissipated; not scattered. *Boyle.*

**Undissolvable** (un-diz-zolv'a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being dissolved or melted.—2. Incapable of being loosened or broken; as, the *undissolvable* ties of friendship. *Rowe.*

**Undissolved** (un-diz-zolvd'), *a.* Not dissolved; not melted; not loosened, dispelled, broken, &c. 'A sleep by kisses *undissolved*.' *Tennyson.*

**Undissolving** (un-diz-zolv'ing), *a.* Not dissolving; not melting.

Where *undissolving*, from the first of time,
Snows swell on snows amazing to the sky. *Thomson.*

**Undistempered** (un-dis-tem'pėrd), *a.* Free from distemper, disease, or perturbation; free from any disordering influence. 'Any unprejudiced and *undistempered* mind.' *Barrow.*

**Undistinctive** (un-dis-tingkt'iv), *a.* Indiscriminating; making no distinctions. '*Undistinctive* Death.' *Dickens.*

**Undistinctly** † (un-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* Indistinctly. *Hooker.*

**Undistinguishable** (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green
For lack of tread are *undistinguishable*. *Shak.*

2. Not to be known or distinguished by the intellect by any peculiar property.

Confused passions make *undistinguishable* characters. *Dryden.*

**Undistinguishably** (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* In an undistinguishable manner; so as not to be known from each other or to be separately seen. *Tatler.*

**Undistinguished** (un-dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* 1. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other; not discerned or discriminated. '*Undistinguish'd* seeds of good and ill.' *Dryden.*

Wrinkles *undistinguish'd* pass,
For I'm ashamed to use a glass. *Swift.*

2. Not treated with any particular respect. *Pope.*—3. Not separated from others by extraordinary qualities; not famous; not distinguished by any particular eminence; as, a number of *undistinguished* people.—4. † Incalculable; unaccountable. *Shak.*

**Undistinguishing** (un-dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating; as, *undistinguishing* favour. '*Undistinguishing* distribution of good and evil.' *Addison.*

**Undistracted** (un-dis-trakt'ed), *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts, desires, or concerns. *Boyle.*

**Undistractedly** (un-dis-trakt'ed-li), *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of thoughts or multiplicity of concerns. *Boyle.*

**Undistractedness** (un-dis-trakt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being undistracted. *Boyle.*

**Undistracting** (un-dis-trakt'ing), *a.* Not confusing the mind by drawing it towards a variety of objects; not distracting. *Leighton.*

**Undisturbed** (un-dis-tėrbd'), *a.* 1. Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; as, *undisturbed* with company or noise.—2. Free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; not agitated; as, to be *undisturbed* by danger, by perplexities, by injuries received, is a most desirable condition.—3. Not agitated; not stirred; not moved. 'The *undisturbed* and silent waters.' *Dryden.*

**Undisturbedly** (un-dis-tėrb'ed-li), *adv.* In an undisturbed manner; calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*

**Undiversified** (un-di-vėrs'i-fid), *a.* Not diversified; not varied; uniform. 'A particle of mere *undiversified* matter.' *Dr. T. Cogan.*

**Undiverted** (un-di-vėrt'ed), *a.* 1. Not diverted; not turned aside.

These grounds have not any patent passages . . . and therefore must suffer the greatest part of it (the river) to run by them *undiverted*. *Boyle.*

2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.

The reader, however, may not be *undiverted* with its unaffected simplicity and pathos. *Wakefield.*

**Undividable** (un-di-vīd'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being divided or separated; indivisible. *Shak.*

**Undivided** (un-di-vīd'ed), *a.* 1. Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole; as, *undivided* attention. 'A whole and *undivided* affection.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. Not made separate and limited to a particular sum; as, to own an *undivided* share of a business. 3. In *bot.* not lobed, cleft, or branched.

**Undividedly** (un-di-vīd'ed-li), *adv.* In an undivided manner.

Creation, nature, religion, law, and policy make them (man and wife) *undividedly* one. *Feltham.*

**Undividual** † (un-di-vid'ū-al), *a.* Not capable of being *divided*; indivisible.

True courage and courtesy are *undividual* companions. *Fuller.*

**Undivine** (un-di-vīn'), *a.* Not divine; opposed to what is divine or elevated. *Ruskin.*

**Undivorced** (un-di-vōrst'), *a.* Not divorced; not separated.

These died together,
Happy in ruin, *undivorced* by death. *Young.*

**Undivulged** (un-di-vuljd'), *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. '*Undivulged* crimes.' *Shak.*

**Undo** (un-dō'), *v.t.* pret. *undid*; pp. *undone*. 1. [In meaning 1 from *un-*, simply negative or with sense of *not*, and *do;* in 2 and following from *un-* in sense of reversal. See UN-.] 1. Not to do; to leave unperformed, unexecuted, or undone: usually in opposition with *to do*.

What to your wisdoms seemeth best,
Do or *undo*, as if ourself were here. *Shak.*

These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other *undone*. Luke xi. 42.

2. To reverse, as something which has been done; to annul; to bring to nought.

To-morrow ere the setting sun,
She'd all *undo* what she had done. *Swift.*

3. To untie or unfasten; to unloose; to unfix; to unravel; to open out. '*Undo* this button.' *Shak.* '*Undo* this knot.' *Waller.* Hence—4. To find an answer or explanation to; to solve. 'To *undo* this knotty question.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'Seeking to *undo* one riddle.' *Tennyson.*—5. To bring ruin or distress upon;

to ruin the morals, character, reputation, or prospects of; to destroy; to annihilate; to spoil; to impoverish.

This love will *undo* us all. *Shak.*

Some *undone* widow sits upon mine arm,
And takes away the use of it. *Massinger.*

Through several ways they run,
Some to *undo*, and some to be *undone*. *Denham.*

**Undock** (un-dok'), *v.t.* To take out of dock; as, to *undock* a ship.

**Undoer** (un-dö'ér), *n.* One who undoes; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins. 'And be mine own *undoer*.' *Heywood.*

**Undoing** (un-dö'ing), *n.* 1. The reversal of what has been done.—2. Ruin; destruction.

False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing*. *Addison.*

**Undomestic** (un-dō-mes'tik), *a.* Not domestic; not caring for home life or duties. 'The *undomestic* Amazonian dame.' *Cumberland.*

**Undomesticate** (un-dō-mes'ti-kāt), *v.t.* To estrange from home life or duties. *Richardson.*

**Undomesticated** (un-dō-mes'ti-kāt-ed), *a.* 1. Not domesticated; not accustomed to a family life.—2. Not tamed.

**Undone** (un-dun'), pp. of *undo*.

**Undoubtable** (un-dout'a-bl), *a.* Not to be doubted; indubitable. 'Whose *undoubtable* authority was able to bear down calumny itself.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Undoubted** (un-dout'ed), *a.* 1. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable. 'A proposition of *undoubted* truth.' *Addison.*—2. Not filled with doubt, apprehension, fear, or the like; hence, confident; bold; fearless. 'Hardy and *undoubted* champions.' *Shak.*—3. Not being an object of doubt or suspicion; unsuspected.

More should I question thee, and more I must,
Though more to know could not be more to trust,
From whence thou camest, how tended on; but rest
Unquestioned welcome, and *undoubted* blest. *Shak.*

**Undoubtedly** (un-dout'ed-li), *adv.* Without doubt; without question; indubitably.

This cardinal . . . *undoubtedly* was fashioned to much honour. *Shak.*

**Undoubtful** (un-dout'fụl), *a.* 1. Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident. 'His fact . . . came not to an *undoubtful* proof.' *Shak.*—2. Harbouring no doubt or suspicion; unsuspicious.

Our husbands might have looked into our thoughts
And made themselves *undoubtful*. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Undoubting** (un-dout'ing), *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty; as, an *undoubting* believer; an *undoubting* faith. 'With the assurance of *undoubting* conviction.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Undoubtingly** (un-dout'ing-li), *adv.* In an undoubting manner; without doubting.

**Undoubtous,†** *a.* Undoubting. *Chaucer.*

**Undrainable** (un-drān'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being drained or exhausted; inexhaustible. 'Mines *undrainable* of ore.' *Tennyson.*

**Undraw** (un-drạ'), *v.t.* To draw aside or open.

Angels *undrew* the curtains of the throne. *Young.*

**Undrawn** (un-drạn'), *p.* and *a.* Not drawn; as, (*a*) not pulled, dragged, or hauled. 'Forth rushed the chariot . . . *undrawn*.' *Milton.* (*b*) Not portrayed or delineated.

The deathbed of the just is yet *undrawn*
By mortal hand. *Young.*

**Undreaded** (un-dred'ed), *a.* Not dreaded; not feared. 'Unnamed, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starved.' *Milton.*

**Undreamed, Undreamt** (un-drēmd', un-dremt'), *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of; not imagined. 'Unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores.' *Shak.* Often followed by *of*.

Many things fall out by the design of the general motor, and *undreamt of* contrivance of nature. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Undress** (un-dres'), *v.t.* 1. To divest of clothes; to strip.

Madam, *undress* you now, and come to bed. *Shak.*

2. To divest of ornaments or the attire of ostentation; to disrobe. *Pope.*—3. To take the dressing, bandages, or covering from, as a wound. *Sir W. Davenant.*

**Undress** (un-dres'), *v.i.* To take off one's dress or clothes. 'To make me undress, and *undress*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Undress** (un'dres), *n.* A loose negligent dress; also, ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress or uniform.

O fair *undress*, best dress! it checks no vein,
But every flowing limb in pleasure drowns,
And heightens ease with grace. *Thomson.*

**Undressed** (un-drest'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Divested of dress; disrobed.—2. Not dressed; not attired.—3. Not prepared; in a raw or crude state; as, meat *undressed; undressed* ores. 'Shoes of *undressed* leather.' *Arbuthnot.*—4. Not trimmed; not put in order.

Thy vineyard lies half pruned, and half *undressed*. *Dryden.*

**Undried** (un-drīd'), *a.* 1. Not dried or dried up; wet; moist. 'Funeral tears *undried*.' *Dryden.*—2. Not dried; green; as, *undried* hay; *undried* hops.

**Undrinkable** (un-dringk'a-bl), *a.* Not drinkable; not fit for drinking; as, this water is *undrinkable*.

**Undriven** (un-driv'n), *a.* Not driven; not moved or impelled by force; not constrained to act by force; not compelled. *Bp. Hall.*

**Undrooping** (un-drōp'ing), *a.* Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing. *Thomson.*

**Undrossy** (un-dros'i), *a.* Not drossy; free from dross or other impurities. *Pope.*

**Undrowned** (un-drownd'), *p.* and *a.* Not drowned. *Shak.*

**Undubbed** (un-dubd'), *a.* Not dubbed; not having received the honour of knighthood. *Donne.*

**Undubitable†** (un-dū'bi-ta-bl), *a.* Not to be doubted; indubitable. *Locke.*

**Undue** (un-dū'), *a.* 1. Not due; not yet demandable by right; as, a debt, note, or bond *undue*.—2. Not right; not lawful; improper; unworthy; as, an *undue* proceeding. *Bacon.* 'Mean and *undue* ends.' *Atterbury.* 'Superstition of an *undue* object.' *Jer. Taylor.*—3. Erring by excess; excessive; inordinate; as, an *undue* regard to the externals of religion; an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigour in the execution of law.

**Undueness** (un-dū'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being undue. *Roget.*

**Unduke** (un-dūk'), *v.t.* To deprive of dukedom.

The king hath *unduked* twelve dukes. *Pepys.*

**Undulant** (un'dū-lant), *a.* Undulatory. 'Gliding and lapsing in an *undulant* dance.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Undulary†** (un'dū-la-ri), *a.* [L. *undula*, a little wave, dim. of *unda*, a wave.] Playing like waves; wavy; coming with regular intermissions.

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Undulate** (un'dū-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *undulo, undulatum*, from L. *undula*, a little wave, dim. of *unda*, a wave; from a root *vad, ud*, nasalized, a root seen also in E. *water*.] To have a wavy motion; to rise and fall in waves; to move in arching, curving, or bending lines; to wave; as, the sea gently *undulates*, or the surface of standing corn. 'The dread ocean *undulating* wide.' *Thomson.*

And in the blast and bray of the long horn
And serpent-throated bugle, *undulated*
The banner. *Tennyson.*

**Undulate** (un'dū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *undulated;* ppr. *undulating.* To cause to wave, or move with a wavy motion; to cause to vibrate. 'Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and *undulated*.' *Holder.*

**Undulate, Undulated** (un'dū-lāt, un'dū-lāt-ed), *a.* Wavy; having a waved surface. In *bot.* an epithet for a leaf either of a wavy character throughout, as in *Hypnum undulatum*, or having the limb near the margin waved, as in *Reseda lutea*.

**Undulating** (un'dū-lāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Waving; vibrating; rising and falling like waves. 2. Having a form or outline resembling that of a series of waves; wavy. A stretch of country is said to be *undulating* when it presents a succession of elevations and depressions, resembling the waves of the sea.

The Christ is a better character, has more beauty and grace than is usual with Rubens; the outline remarkably *undulating*, smooth, and flowing. *Reynolds.*

**Undulatingly** (un'dū-lāt-ing-li), *adv.* In an undulating manner; in the form of waves.

**Undulation** (un-dū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of undulating; a waving motion; fluctuation.

Worms and leeches move by *undulation*. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A wavy form; a form resembling that of a wave or waves.

The root of the wilder sort (is) incomparable for its crisped *undulations*. *Evelyn.*

3. In *physics*, a motion resembling that of waves, propagated in succession through some fluid medium by impulses communicated to the medium; any one wave or moving portion of such fluid; as, the *undulations* of water or air. Undulations are said to be *progressive* when they successively traverse the different parts of a body, as the waves of the sea; and they are said to be *stationary* when all the particles of a body begin their vibrations simultaneously and end them at the same instant.—4. In *med.* a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.—5. In *surg.* a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.

**Undulationist** (un-dū-lā'shon-ist), *n.* One who advocates the undulatory theory of light. *Whewell.*

**Undulative** (un'dū-lāt-iv), *a.* Undulatory. [Rare.]

**Undulatory** (un'dū-la-to-ri), *a.* Having an undulating character; moving in the manner of waves; resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall; pertaining to such a motion; as, the *undulatory* motion of water, of air, or other fluid.—*Undulatory theory*, in *optics*, the theory which regards light as a mode of motion generated by molecular vibrations in the luminous source, and propagated by undulations in a subtle medium (ether), sensibly imponderable, presumed to pervade all space, including the intervals which separate the molecules or atoms of ponderable bodies. When these undulations reach and act on the nerves of our retina, they produce in us the sensation of light. The only other theory of light which can be opposed to this, and which is variously called the *corpuscular, emission*, or *material theory*, supposes light to consist of material particles, emitted from the source, and projected in straight lines in all directions with a velocity which continues uniform at all distances, and is the same for all intensities. It would seem that every phenomenon which can be brought under the corpuscular theory can with equal facility be explained by the undulatory theory; while there are some known effects, as the phenomena of reflection and refraction, in strict accordance with the principles of the latter, which cannot, without great difficulty and the introduction of gratuitous suppositions, be accounted for by the corpuscular theory. The undulatory theory is therefore now generally adopted by physicists.

**Undull†** (un-dul'), *v.t.* To remove dulness or obscurity from; to clear; to purify. '*Undulling* their grossness.' *Whitlock.*

**Unduly** (un-dū'li), *adv.* In an undue manner; wrongly; improperly; excessively; inordinately. 'The delusions of the mind when *unduly* agitated.' *Warburton.*

Men *unduly* exercise their zeal. *Bp. Sprat.*

**Undumpish†** (un-dump'ish), *v.t.* To free from the dumps. *Fuller.*

**Undurable†** (un-dūr'a-bl), *a.* Not durable; not lasting. *Arnway.*

**Undust†** (un-dust'), *v.t.* To free from dust. '*Undust* it from all these little foulnesses.' *W. Montague.*

**Unduteous** (un-dū'tē-us), *a.* Not duteous; not performing duty to parents and superiors; not obedient; as, an *unduteous* child. 'His *unduteous* son.' *Dryden.*

**Undutiful** (un-dū'ti-fụl), *a.* 1. Not dutiful; not performing duty; as, an *undutiful* son or subject.

I know my duty; you are all *undutiful*. *Shak.*

2. Not characterized by a sense of duty or obedience; rebellious; irreverent. '*Undutiful* proceedings and rebellious against the supreme natural power.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Undutifully** (un-dū'ti-fụl-li), *adv.* In an undutiful manner; not according to duty; in a disobedient manner. 'From its lord *undutifully* fled.' *Dryden.*

**Undutifulness** (un-dū'ti-fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being undutiful. *Secker.*

**Undy** (un'di), *a.* In *her.* see UNDÉ.

**Undying** (un-dī'ing), *a.* Not dying; not subject to death; immortal; as, the *undying* souls of men. 'Chains of darkness and the *undying* worm.' *Milton.*

**Uneared†** (un-ērd'), *a.* Unploughed; untilled. *Shak.*

**Unearned** (un-ėrnd'), *a.* Not merited by labour or services. 'And give thee bread *unearned*.' *J. Philips.*

**Unearth** (un-ėrth'), *v.t.* 1. To drive or bring forth from an earth or burrow; to drive from any underground hole or burrow.

The mighty robber of the fold;
Him from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd*,
Let all the thunder of the chase pursue. *Thomson.*

2. To bring to light; to discover or find out.

**Unearthly** (un-ėrth'li), *a.* Not earthly; not terrestrial; supernatural; not like, or as if not proceeding from anything belonging to the earth; as, an *unearthly* cry or sight.

**Unease**† (un-ēz'), *n.* Uneasiness; trouble. *Bp. Hacket.*

**Uneasily** (un-ēz'i-li), *adv.* 1. In an uneasy manner; with uneasiness or pain.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. With difficulty; not readily.

**Uneasiness** (un-ēz'i-nes), *n.* The state of being uneasy; restlessness; want of ease or comfort, physical or mental; disquiet; perturbation; anxiety. 'Heart-grief and *uneasiness.*' *Shak.*

**Uneasy** (un-ēz'i), *a.* 1. Feeling some degree of pain either mental or physical; restless; disturbed; unquiet; troubled; anxious.

*Uneasy* lies the head that wears the crown. *Shak.*

The soul *uneasy* and confin'd from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

2. Not easy or elegant in manner or style; not graceful; constrained; cramped; stiff; awkward.

In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

3. Causing pain, trouble, constraint, discomfort, or want of ease; cramping; constraining; irksome; disagreeable. 'This *uneasy* station.' *Milton.* 'Strict *uneasy* rules.' *Roscommon.*—4. Not easy to be done or accomplished; difficult.

But this swift business
I must *uneasy* make, lest too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shak.*

**Uneatable** (un-ēt'a-bl), *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten; as, *uneatable* fruit.

**Uneaten** (un-ēt'n), *a.* Not eaten; not devoured. *Cowper.*

**Uneath**† (un-ēth'), *adv.* [*Un*, and *eath*, easy.] Not easily; scarcely.

*Uneath* may she endure the flinty street. *Shak.*

**Uneath**† (un-ēth'), *a.* Not easy; difficult. '*Uneath* it were to tell.' *Southey.*

**Unebbing** (un-eb'ing), *a.* Not ebbing, receding, or falling back. *Byron.*

**Unebriate** (un-ē'bri-āt), *a.* Unintoxicating; also, unintoxicated. *Ld. Lytton.* [Rare.]

**Unecclesiastical** (un-ek-klē'zi-as"tik-al), *a.* Not ecclesiastical. *S. Smith.*

**Uneclipsed** (un-ē-klipst'), *a.* Not eclipsed; not obscured; not dimmed or lessened in brightness or splendour. 'Her glory . . . *uneclipsed.*' *Camden.*

**Unedge** (un-ej'), *v.t.* To deprive of the edge; to blunt. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unedible** (un-ed'i-bl), *a.* Not edible; not fit to be eaten as food; inedible. *Hugh Miller.*

**Unedified** (un-ed'i-fīd), *a.* Not edified. *Milton.*

**Unedifying** (un-ed'i-fī-ing), *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind. *Boyle.*

**Uneducate**† (un-ed'ū-kāt), *a.* Not educated. 'O harsh, *uneducate*, illiterate peasant.' *Solyman and Perseda*, 1599.

**Uneducated** (un-ed'ū-kāt-ed), *a.* Not educated; illiterate. *Bp. Horsley.*

**Uneffectual** (un-ef-fek'tū-al), *a.* Having no longer the usual or desired effect; ineffectual.

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire. *Shak.*

**Unelected** (un-ē-lekt'ed), *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred. 'Passed him *unelected.*' *Shak.*

**Unelegant**† (un-el'ē-gant), *a.* Not elegant; inelegant. 'A man of no *unelegant* taste.' *Budgell.*

**Unembarrassed** (un-em-ba'rast), *a.* Not embarrassed; as, (*a*) not perplexed; not confused; not disturbed mentally. 'Minds *unembarrassed* with any sort of terror.' *Burke.* (*b*) Free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances; as, he or his property is *unembarrassed.*

**Unembellished** (un-em-bel'isht), *a.* Not embellished. '*Unembellished* facts.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Unembittered** (un-em-bit'ėrd), *a.* Not embittered. 'Pleasure *unembittered.*' *Byron.*

**Unembodied** (un-em-bo'did), *a.* 1. Free from a corporeal body; disembodied; as, *unembodied* spirits. *Byron.*—2. Not embodied; not collected into a body; as, *unembodied* militia.

**Unemotional** (un-ē-mō'shon-al), *a.* Not emotional; free from emotion or feeling; impassive. *George Eliot.*

**Unemotioned** (un-ē-mō'shond), *a.* Free from emotion; impassive. *Godwin.*

**Unemphatic, Unemphatical** (un-em-fat'-ik, un-em-fat'ik-al), *a.* Not emphatic; having no emphasis or stress of voice; as, an *unemphatic* syllable.

**Unemphatically** (un-em-fat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an unemphatic manner; with no emphasis.

**Unemployed** (un-em-ploid'), *a.* 1. Not employed; having no work or employment; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged. 'Men sour with poverty and *unemployed.*' *Addison.* With the definite article it is often used as a noun plural—*the unemployed*, work-people who are out of work. 2. Not being in use; as, *unemployed* capital or money.

**Unemptiable** (un-em'ti-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being emptied; inexhaustible. *Hooker.*

**Unemptied** (un-em'tid), *a.* Not emptied. '*Unemptied* cloud of gentle rain.' *Byron.*

**Unenchanted** (un-en-chant'ed), *a.* Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. 'With *unenchanted* eye.' *Milton.*

**Unendeared** (un-en-dērd'), *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton.*

**Unending** (un-end'ing), *a.* Not ending; having no end. 'The *unending* circles of laborious science.' *Feltham.*

**Unendly**† (un-end'li), *a.* Having no end; endless. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unendowed** (un-en-doud'), *a.* 1. Not endowed; not furnished; not invested. 'A man . . . *unendowed* with any notable virtues.' *Clarendon.*—2. Not endowed with funds; not having endowments; as, an *unendowed* college or hospital.—3. Not provided with a dower. *Locke.*

**Unendurable** (un-en-dūr'a-bl), *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable. *Dr. Arnold.*

**Unenfranchised** (un-en-fran'chizd), *a.* Not endowed with the franchise or right to vote for a member of parliament; not enfranchised. *Gladstone.*

**Unengaged** (un-en-gājd'), *a.* 1. Not engaged; not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person; as, a lady is *unengaged.*—2. Free from attachment that binds; as, her affections are *unengaged.*—3. Disengaged; unemployed; unoccupied; not busy; as, let him wait till I am *unengaged.*—4. Not appropriated. 'The *unengaged* revenues left.' *Swift.*

**Unenglish** (un-ing'glish), *a.* Not English; not characteristic or worthy of Englishmen; opposed in character, feeling, or the like to what is English.

**Unenglished**† (un-ing'glisht), *a.* Not translated or rendered into English. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unenjoyed** (un-en-joid'), *a.* Not enjoyed; not obtained; not possessed. *Dryden.*

**Unenjoying** (un-en-joi'ing), *a.* Not using; having no fruition. 'The *unenjoying*, craving wretch.' *Creech.*

**Unenlarged** (un-en-lärjd'), *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

*Unenlarged* souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered. *Watts.*

**Unenlightened** (un-en-līt'end), *a.* Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated. 'Natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation.' *Atterbury.*

The people may, especially in *unenlightened* times, err by undervaluing peace. *Brougham.*

**Unenlivened** (un-en-līv'end), *a.* Not enlivened; not rendered bright, gay, cheerful, or animated. *Atterbury.*

**Unenslaved** (un-en-slāvd'), *a.* Not enslaved; free. 'A sovereign *unenslaved* and free.' *Addison.*

**Unentangle** (un-en-tang'gl), *v.t.* To free from complication or perplexity; to disentangle. *Donne.*

**Unentangled** (un-en-tang'gld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Disentangled.—2. Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed. '*Unentangled* through the snares of life.' *Johnson.*

**Unentering** (un-en'tėr-ing), *a.* Not entering; making no impression. *Southey.*

**Unenterprising** (un-en'tėr-prīz"ing), *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous. *Burke.*

**Unentertaining** (un-en'tėr-tān"ing), *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight. *Gray.*

**Unentertainingness** (un-en'tėr-tān"ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull. *Gray.*

**Unenthralled** (un-en-thrąld'), *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thraldom. *Milton.*

**Unentombed** (un-en-tōmd'), *a.* Not buried; not interred. *Dryden.*

**Unentranced** (un-en-transt'), *a.* Not entranced or under the influence of a charm or spell; disentranced. 'His heart was wholly *unentranced.*' *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Unenviable** (un-en'vi-a-bl), *a.* Not enviable. 'The *unenviable* distinction of being wonderfully fertile in bad rhymers.' *Macaulay.*

**Unenvied** (un-en'vid), *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others. *Pope.*

**Unenvious** (un-en'vi-us), *a.* Not envious; free from envy. 'An *unenvious* hand.' *Cowley.*

**Unepilogued** (un-ep'i-lōgd), *a.* Not provided with an epilogue. *Goldsmith.*

**Unepiscopal** (un-ē-pis'kō-pal), *a.* Not episcopal; without bishops. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Unequable** (un-ē'kwa-bl), *a.* Not equable; not uniform; changeful; fitful; as, *unequable* motions; an *unequable* temper. 'March and September, . . . the two most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons.' *Bentley.*

**Unequal** (un-ē'kwal), *a.* 1. Not equal; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, quality, strength, talents, age, station. 'To shape my legs of an *unequal* size.' *Shak.* 2. Inadequate; insufficient; inferior; as, his strength was *unequal* to the task.—3.† Inequitable; unfair; unjust. [In this sense probably a Latinism translating *iniquus*, from *in*, not, and *æquus*, equal, fair, just.]

To punish me for what you make me do
Seems much *unequal.* *Shak.*

You are *unequal* to me, and however
Your sentence may be righteous, you are not. *B. Jonson.*

4. Not equable; not uniform; irregular; as, *unequal* pulsations.—5. In *bot.* not having the two sides or the parts symmetrical; thus, an *unequal* leaf is one in which the parenchyma is not developed symmetrically on each side of the midrib or stalk: called also *oblique.*

**Unequal** (un-ē'kwal), *n.* One not equal to another in station, power, ability, age, or the like. *Milton.*

**Unequalable**† (un-ē'kwal-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being equalled; not capable of being matched or paralleled; matchless; peerless. *Boyle.*

**Unequalled** (un-ē'kwald), *a.* Not to be equalled; unparalleled; unrivalled: in a good or bad sense; as, *unequalled* excellence; *unequalled* ingratitude or baseness. 'Love *unequalled.*' *Milton.* '*Unequalled* and invaluable blessings.' *Boyle.*

**Unequally** (un-ē'kwal-li), *adv.* In an unequal manner or degree; not equally; in different degrees; in disproportion; unsymmetrically; irregularly. '*Unequally* yoked together.' 2 Cor. vi. 14.—*Unequally pinnate*, in *bot.* same as *Imparipinnate.*

**Unequalness** (un-ē'kwal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unequal; inequality. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Unequitable** (un-ek'wit-a-bl), *a.* Not equitable, fair, or just; not impartial; inequitable.

Nor will sterling benevolence ever make the possessor *unequitable.* *Abr. Tucker.*

**Unequitably** (un-ek'wit-a-bli), *adv.* In an unequitable manner; unjustly; unfairly. 'Illegally or *unequitably* seized or detained.' *Secker.*

**Unequity**† (un-ek'wi-ti), *n.* Want of equity; iniquity; injustice. *Wicklife.*

**Unequivocal** (un-ē-kwiv'ō-kal), *a.* 1. Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; as, *unequivocal* evidence.—2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; as, *unequivocal* words or expressions.

**Unequivocally** (un-ē-kwiv'ō-kal-li), *adv.* In an unequivocal manner; without room for doubt; plainly; not ambiguously; with no double meaning. *Paley.*

**Unerrable**† (un-er'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible. *Sheldon.*

**Unerrableness**† (un-er'a-bl-nes), *n.* Incapacity of error. 'The *unerrableness* of a guide.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Unerring** (un-er'ing), *a.* 1. Committing no mistake; incapable of error; as, the *unerring* wisdom of God. 'An infallible *unerring* spirit.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. Incapable of missing the mark; certain.

Well skilled was he
To rouse, and with *unerring* aim, arrest
All savage kinds. *Cowper.*

**Unerringly** (un-er'ing-li), *adv.* In an unerring manner; without error, mistake, or failure; infallibly. *Locke.*

**Unescapable** (un-es-kāp'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be escaped. *Ruskin.*

**Unese**† (un-ēz'), *n.* Uneasiness. *Chaucer.*

**Unespied** (un-es-pīd'), *n.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen. *Spenser.*

**Unessayed** (un-es-sād'), *a.* Not essayed; unattempted. *Milton.*

**Unessential** (un-es-sen'shal), *a.* 1. Not essential; not constituting the real essence;

not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance. 'The *unessential* parts of Christianity.' *Addison.*—2. Void of real being: 'darkness,' according to Hume's explanation of the passage, 'approaching nearest to, and being the best resemblance of non-entity.' 'The void profound of *unessential* night.' *Milton.*

**Unessential** (un-es-sen'shal), *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity; as, forms are among the *unessentials* of religion.

**Unestablish** (un-es-tab'lish), *v.t.* To unfix; to deprive of establishment; to disestablish. *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Uneth,† Unethes,†** *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not easily. Also *Unneath* and *Unneth.*

**Unevangelical** (un-ē-van-jel'ik-al), *a.* Not evangelical; not according to the gospel. *Milton.*

**Uneven** (un-ē'vn), *a.* 1. Not even; as, (*a*) not level, smooth, or plain; rough; rugged. 'Fallen am I in dark *uneven* way.' *Shak.* (*b*) Not straight or direct; crooked. '*Uneven* is the course.' *Shak.* (*c*) Not uniform, equable, regular, or continuous; changeable; jerky. 'Light quirks of music, broken and *uneven*.' *Pope.* (*d*) Not perfectly horizontal or level, as the beam of a scale; not at the same height or on the same plane; hence, not fair, just, or true.

Belial, in much *uneven* scale thou weigh'st
All others by thyself. *Milton.*

(*e*) In *arith.* odd; not divisible by 2 without a remainder; as, 3, 5, 7, &c., are *uneven* numbers.—2.† Ill-matched; unsuitable; ill-assorted. 'An *uneven* pair, a salvage man matched with a ladye fair.' *Spenser.*—3.† Difficult; perplexing; embarrassing. '*Uneven* and unwelcome news.' *Shak.*

**Unevenly** (un-ē'vn-li), *adv.* In an uneven manner; not smoothly or regularly. 'Whose pulse . . . beats *unevenly*.' *Donne.*

**Unevenness** (un-ē'vn-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being uneven; as, (*a*) inequality of surface; as, the *unevenness* of ground or of roads. (*b*) Turbulence; change; want of uniformity. *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.] (*c*) Want of uniformity or equableness; unsteadiness; variableness. '*Unevenness* of temper.' *Addison.* (*d*) Want of smoothness in regard to style or composition. *Boyle.*

**Uneventful** (un-ē-vent'fụl), *a.* Not eventful; as, an *uneventful* reign or life. *Southey.*

**Unevident** (un-ev'i-dent), *a.* Not evident, clear, obvious, or manifest; obscure. *Bp. Hacket.*

**Unexact** (un-egz-akt'), *a.* Not exact, correct, or accurate; inexact.

**Unexacted** (un-egz-akt'ed), *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*

**Unexaminable** (un-egz-am'in-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being examined. *Milton.*

**Unexamined** (un-egz-am'ind), *a.* Not examined; as, (*a*) not interrogated judicially. 'Untainted, *unexamined*, free, at liberty.' *Shak.* (*b*) Not submitted to a test, inquiry, investigation, discussion, or the like.

They utter all they think . . . *unexamined.*
*B. Jonson.*

(*c*) Not explored or surveyed. 'Large islands in places wholly *unexamined*.' *Cook.*

**Unexampled** (un-egz-am'pld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled. *Milton.*

**Unexceptionable** (un-ek-sep'shon-a-bl), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless; hence, excellent; good. 'Men of clear and *unexceptionable* characters.' *Waterland.*

**Unexceptionableness** (un-ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unexceptionable. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unexceptionably** (un-ek-sep'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner. 'Persons so *unexceptionably* qualified.' *South.*

**Unexceptive** (un-ek-sep'tiv), *a.* Not exceptive; admitting no exception.

**Unexcised** (un-ek-sīzd'), *a.* Not charged with the duty of excise; not subject to the payment of excise.

**Unexclusive** (un-eks-klū'siv), *a.* Not exclusive; general; comprehensive.

His erudition was as *unexclusive* as profound.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Unexclusively** (un-eks-klū'siv-li), *adv.* Without exclusion of anything; so as not to exclude. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Unexcogitable** (un-eks-ko'jit-a-bl), *a.* Not excogitable; incapable of being conceived; incapable of being thought, or mentally discovered. 'His *unexcogitable* power and perfectedness.' *Sir W. Raleigh.*

**Unexcusable** (un-eks-kūz'a-bl), *a.* Not excusable; inexcusable. '*Unexcusable* laziness.' *Fuller.*

**Unexcusableness** (un-eks-kūz'a-bl-nes), *n.* Inexcusableness. *Hammond.*

**Unexecuted** (un-ek'sē-kūt-ed), *a.* 1. Not executed or performed; not done; as, a task, business, or project *unexecuted*. *Burke.*—2. Not signed or sealed; not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity; as, a contract or deed *unexecuted*.—3.† Unemployed; not brought into use; inactive. 'You therein . . . leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge.' *Shak.*

**Unexemplified** (un-egz-em'pli-fīd), *a.* Not exemplified; unexampled; not illustrated by example. 'A new, *unexemplified* kind of policy.' *South.*

**Unexempt** (un-egz-emt'), *a.* 1. Not exempt; not free by privilege.—2.† Not exempting from or depriving of some privilege or the like. *Milton.*

**Unexercised** (un-eks'ėr-sīzd), *a.* Not exercised; not practised; not disciplined; not experienced.

Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet *unexercised* mind, as particular ones. *Locke.*

**Unexhausted** (un-egz-hąst'ed), *a.* 1. Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom or to the last article. 'What avail her *unexhausted* stores.' *Addison.*—2. Not spent; not worn out or fatigued; as, *unexhausted* patience or strength.

Bloodily fall the battle-axe, *unexhausted*, inexorable.
*Tennyson.*

**Unexpectant** (un-ek-spekt'ant), *a.* Not expectant; not expecting, looking for, or eagerly waiting for something. 'With bent *unexpectant* faces.' *George Eliot.*

**Unexpectation** † (un-ek'spekt-ā''shon), *n.* Want of previous consideration; want of foresight. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unexpected** (un-ek-spekt'ed), *a.* Not expected; not looked for; unforeseen; sudden. 'Death *unexpected*.' *Hooker.*

**Unexpectedly** (un-ek-spekt'ed-li), *adv.* In an unexpected manner; at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly. *Milton.*

**Unexpectedness** (un-ek-spekt'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly and by surprise. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unexpedient** † (un-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* Not expedient; inexpedient. *Milton.*

**Unexpensive** (un-ek-spens'iv), *a.* Not expensive; inexpensive. *Milton.*

**Unexperience** † (un-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* Inexperience. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unexperienced** (un-eks-pē'ri-ėnst), *a.* 1. Not experienced; not versed; inexperienced. *Milton.*—2. Untried; not yet known from experience: applied to things. *Cheyne.*

**Unexperient** † (un-eks-pē'ri-ent), *a.* Inexperienced. *Shak.*

**Unexpert** (un-eks-pėrt'), *a.* 1. Wanting skill; not ready or dexterous in performance; inexpert.—2. Without knowledge; unacquainted; ignorant.

Him you will find in letters, and in laws
Not *unexpert*. *Prior.*

**Unexpired** (un-eks-pīrd'), *a.* 1. Not expired; not having come to an end or termination; as, an *unexpired* term of years; an *unexpired* lease.—2. Not having reached the date at which it is due; as, an *unexpired* promissory note or bill.

**Unexplored** (un-eks-plōrd'), *a.* 1. Not explored; not searched or examined by the eye; unknown. 'To regions *unexplored*.' *Dryden.*—2. Not examined intellectually; not searched out. *Dryden.*

**Unexposed** (un-eks-pōzd'), *a.* Not exposed; as, (*a*) not open to view; remaining concealed or hidden from view; hence, not held up to censure. *Watts.* (*b*) Covered, shielded, or protected from violence, injury, danger, or the like; sheltered; as, the house stands in an *unexposed* situation.

**Unexpounded** (un-eks-pound'ed), *a.* Not expounded; not explained. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unexpressed** (un-eks-prest'), *a.* Not expressed; not mentioned, declared, proclaimed or uttered. 'Thy praises *unexpressed*.' *Tennyson.*

**Unexpressible** (un-eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of being expressed, uttered, or mentioned; inexpressible. *Tillotson.*

**Unexpressibly** (un-eks-pres'i-bli), *adv.* Inexpressibly. '*Unexpressibly* wofull.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unexpressive** (un-eks-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Not expressive; deficient in expression.—2.† Not to be expressed; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable. *Shak.*

**Unextended** (un-eks-tend'ed), *a.* 1. Not extended or stretched out. '*Unextended* arms.' *Congreve.*—2. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. 'A spiritual, that is, an *unextended* substance.' *Locke.*

**Unextinguishable** (un-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being extinguished; inextinguishable. '*Unextinguishable* fire.' *Milton.* '*Unextinguishable* beauty.' *Bentley.* 'His hate . . . undying and *unextinguishable*.' *Dickens.*

**Unextinguished** (un-eks-ting'gwisht), *a.* Not extinguished; not quenched; not entirely repressed. *Dryden.*

**Unextirpated** (un-eks-tėr'pāt-ed), *a.* Not extirpated; not rooted out. *Bp. Horsley.*

**Unextorted** (un-eks-tort'ed), *a.* Not extorted; not wrested; spontaneous. 'Free, *unextorted* addresses.' *Swift.*

**Unextricable** † (un-eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* Inextricable. 'Confusions and distractions *unextricable*.' *Barrow.*

**Uneyed** (un-īd'), *a.* Unobserved; unnoticed; unseen; unperceived. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unfabled** (un-fā'bld), *a.* Not fabled or imaginary; not mentioned in fable; unconnected or unmixed with fable; real. *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Unfadable** (un-fād'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of fading, perishing, or withering. 'A crown incorruptible, *unfadable*.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unfaded** (un-fād'ed), *a.* 1. Not faded; not having lost its strength of colour.—2. Unwithered, as a plant. *Dryden.*

**Unfading** (un-fād'ing), *a.* 1. Not liable to lose strength or freshness of colouring.—2. Not liable to wither; not liable to decay. 'The *unfading* rose of Eden.' *Pope.*

**Unfailable** † (un-fāl'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of failing; infallible. 'This *unfailable* word of truth.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unfailing** (un-fāl'ing), *a.* 1. Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted; as, an *unfailing* spring; *unfailing* sources of supply.—2. Not missing; ever fulfilling a hope, promise, or want; sure; certain. 'Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word.' *Dryden.*

**Unfainting** (un-fānt'ing), *a.* Not fainting; not sinking; not failing under toil; not succumbing or giving way. '*Unfainting* perseverance.' *Sandys.*

**Unfair** (un-fār'), *a.* Not fair; as, (*a*) not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

(*b*) Not based on honesty, justice, or fairness; proceeding from trick or dishonesty; as, *unfair* advantages; *unfair* practices.

**Unfair** (un-fār'), *v.t.* To deprive of fairness or beauty. *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Unfairly** (un-fār'li), *adv.* In an unfair or unjust manner. *Secker.*

**Unfairness** (un-fār'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unfair; want of fairness; dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; injustice. 'His ignorance and *unfairness* in several incidents.' *Bentley.*

**Unfaith** (un'fāth), *n.* Want or absence of faith; distrust. *Tennyson.*

**Unfaithful** (un-fāth'fụl), *a.* 1. Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; faithless; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; as, an *unfaithful* subject; an *unfaithful* husband or wife; an *unfaithful* servant. Prov. xxv. 19.—2. Not performing the proper duty or function. 'My feet through wine *unfaithful* to their weight.' *Pope.*—3. Not possessing faith; unbelieving; impious; infidel. *Milton.*

**Unfaithfully** (un-fāth'fụl-li), *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; as, (*a*) in violation of promises, vows, or duty; treacherously; perfidiously. 'The danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled.' *Bacon.* (*b*) Negligently; imperfectly; as, work *unfaithfully* done.

**Unfaithfulness** (un-fāth'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being unfaithful; as, the *unfaithfulness* of a subject to his prince or the state; the *unfaithfulness* of a husband to his wife.

**Unfalcated** (un-fal'kāt-ed), *a.* 1. Not falcated; not hooked; not bent like a sickle.—2.† Not curtailed; having no deductions,

I am of opinion that a real, *unfalcated* income of six hundred pounds a year, is a sufficient income for a country dean in this kingdom. *Swift.*

**Unfallible** † (un-fal'i-bl), *a.* Infallible. *Shak.*

**Unfallowed** (un-fal'lōd), *a.* Not fallowed. 'Th' *unfallowed* glebe.' *J. Philips.*

**Unfaltering** (un-fal'tèr-ing), *a.* Not faltering; not failing; not hesitating. '*Unfaltering* trust.' *Bryant.*

**Unfamed** (un-fāmd'), *a.* Not renowned; inglorious. 'Death *unfamed.*' *Shak.*

**Unfamiliar** (un-fa-mil'yèr), *a.* Not familiar; not well known to or acquainted with; not familiar by frequent use. *Byron.*

**Unfamiliarity** (un-fa-mil'i-a"ri-ti), *n.* The state of being unfamiliar; want of familiarity. 'Unfamiliar by disuse, and unpleasing by *unfamiliarity.*' *Johnson.*

**Unfamous**† (un-fā'mus), *a.* Not famous; having no fame; unknown. *Chaucer.*

**Unfardle**† (un-far'dl), *v.t.* To unloose and open, as a pack (fardel); to unpack. *Nash.*

**Unfarrowed** (un-far'rōd), *a.* Deprived of a farrow or litter. *Tennyson.*

**Unfashionable** (un-fa'shon-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode; as, *unfashionable* dress or language. 2. Not complying in dress or manners with the reigning custom; as, an *unfashionable* man.—3.† Shapeless; deformed. *Shak.*

**Unfashioned** (un-fa'shond), *a.* 1. Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form.

> There's something roughly noble there;
> Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine.
> *Dryden.*

2. Unfashionable. [Rare.]

> I found a sober modest man was always looked upon by both sexes as a precise *unfashioned* fellow. *Steele.*

**Unfast** (un-fast'), *a.* Not safe; not secure. *Johnson.*

**Unfasten** (un-fas'n), *v.t.* To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie. 'My broken chain with links *unfasten'd.*' *Byron.*

> He doth *unfasten* so and shake a friend. *Shak.*

**Unfathered** (un-fā'ᴛʜèrd), *a.* 1. Having no father: fatherless; hence, produced contrary to the course of nature.

> The people fear me; for they do observe
> *Unfathered* heirs and loathly births of nature. *Shak.*

2. Not acknowledged by its father; having no acknowledged father, as an illegitimate child.

**Unfatherly** (un-fā'ᴛʜèr-li), *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind. *Cowper.*

**Unfathomable** (un-fa'ᴛʜom-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fathomed or sounded; too deep to be measured; as, an *unfathomable* lake; the designs of Providence are often *unfathomable.*

**Unfathomableness** (un-fa'ᴛʜom-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unfathomable. *Norris.*

**Unfathomably** (un-fa'ᴛʜom-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be fathomed or sounded. '*Unfathomably* deep.' *Thomson.*

**Unfathomed** (un-fa'ᴛʜomd), *a.* Not sounded; not to be sounded. 'The dark *unfathom'd* caves of ocean.' *Gray.* 'Into the gulf of my *unfathom'd* thought.' *Byron.*

**Unfatigueable** (un-fa-tēg'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fatigued; unwearable; never tired. *Southey.*

**Unfatigued** (un-fa-tēgd'), *a.* Not wearied; not tired. 'His *unfatigued* attention to a long poem.' *Goldsmith.*

**Unfaultering** (un-fal'tèr-ing), *a.* Same as *Unfaltering.* '*Unfaultering* accent.' *Thomson.*

**Unfaulty** (un-fal'ti), *a.* Free from fault, defect, or deficiency. *Milton.*

**Unfavourable** (un-fā'vèr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not favourable; not propitious; discouraging; as, we found the minister *unfavourable* to our project; the committee made a report *unfavourable* to the petitioner.—2. Not adapted to promote any object; somewhat prejudicial; as, weather *unfavourable* for harvest.

> These communications have been *unfavourable* to literature. *T. Warton.*

3.† Ill-favoured; ugly.

**Unfavourableness** (un-fā'vèr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being unfavourable. 'The extraordinary *unfavourableness* of the seasons.' *Adam Smith.*

**Unfavourably** (un-fā'vèr-a-bli), *adv.* In an unfavourable manner; so as not to countenance or promote; in a manner to discourage. 'Judging so *unfavourably.*' *Secker.*

**Unfeared** (un-fērd'), *a.* 1.† Not affrighted; not daunted; intrepid. *B. Jonson.*—2. Not feared; not dreaded. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unfearful** (un-fēr'fụl), *a.* Not fearful or influenced by fear; courageous. '*Unfearefull* preachers of my name.' *Udall.*

**Unfearfully** (un-fēr'fụl-li), *adv.* In an unfearful manner; bravely. 'Life *unfearfully* parted with.' *Sandys.*

**Unfeasible** (un-fēz'i-bl), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable; infeasible. *South.*

**Unfeather** (un-feᴛʜ'èr), *v.t.* To strip or denude of feathers.

> We'll *unfeather* the whole nest in time. *Colman.*

**Unfeathered** (un-feᴛʜ'èrd), *a.* Having no feathers; unfledged; naked of feathers.

> And all to leave what with his toil he won
> To that *unfeathered* two-legged thing, a son. *Dryden.*

**Unfeatured** (un-fē'tūrd), *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed. 'Visage rough, deformed, *unfeatured.*' *Dryden.*

**Unfeaty**† (un-fēt'i), *a.* Not feat; unskilful. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unfed** (un-fed'), *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food; not nourished or sustained. '*Unfed* sides.' *Shak.* 'A flame *unfed*, which runs to waste.' *Byron.*

**Unfeed** (un-fēd'), *a.* Not feed; not retained by a fee; unpaid. 'An *unfeed lawyer.*' *Shak.*

**Unfeeling** (un-fēl'ing), *a.* 1. Devoid of feeling; insensible; void of sensibility. 'With my fingers feel his hand *unfeeling.*' *Shak.* 2. Devoid of sympathy with others; hard-hearted.

> To each his sufferings; all are men,
> Condemn'd alike to groan,—
> The tender for another's pain,
> The *unfeeling* for his own. *Gray.*

**Unfeelingly** (un-fēl'ing-li), *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner. *Sterne.*

**Unfeelingness** (un-fēl'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unfeeling; insensibility; hardness of heart; cruelty. *W. Gilpin.*

**Unfeigned** (un-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; as, *unfeigned* piety to God; *unfeigned* love to man. 'The like *unfeigned* oath.' *Shak.*

**Unfeignedly** (un-fān'ed-li), *adv.* In an unfeigned manner; without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.

> He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel.
> *Common Prayer.*

**Unfeignedness** (un-fān'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unfeigned; truth; sincerity. 'Evidence of its *unfeignedness.*' *Leighton.*

**Unfeigning** (un-fān'ing), *a.* Not feigning; true. 'Their *unfeigning* honesty.' *Cowper.*

**Unfellow** (un-fel'lō), *v.t.* To separate from being fellows or from one's fellows; to sunder; to disassociate. 'Death quite *unfellows* us.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Unfellowed** (un-fel'lōd), *a.* Not matched; having no equal. *Shak.*

**Unfelt** (un-felt'), *a.* Not felt; not perceived. 'An *unfelt* sorrow.' *Shak.* 'A glow *unfelt* before.' *Cowper.*

**Unfeminine** (un-fem'in-in), *a.* Not feminine; not according to the female character or manners; as, *unfeminine* boldness.

**Unfence** (un-fens'), *v.t.* To strip of fence; to remove a fence from. *South.*

**Unfenced** (un-fenst'), *a.* Having no fence; without protection, guard, or security; defenceless. 'A town . . . unwalled and *unfenced.*' *Holinshed.*

**Unfermented** (un-fèr-ment'ed), *a.* 1. Not fermented; not having undergone fermentation, as liquor.—2. Not leavened; not made with yeast, as bread.

**Unfertile** (un-fèr'til), *a.* 1. Not fertile; unproductive; as, *unfertile* land.—2. Not prolific; not producing progeny, fruit, or the like; as, an *unfertile* tree. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unfertileness** (un-fèr'til-nes), *n.* State of being unfertile; infertility.

**Unfetter** (un-fet'èr), *v.t.* 1. To loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle.—2. To free from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *unfetter* the mind.

**Unfettered** (un-fet'èrd), *a.* Unchained; unshackled; free from restraint; unrestrained. '*Unfetter'd* by the sense of crime.' *Tennyson.*

**Unfeudalise** (un-fū'dal-īz), *v.t.* To free from feudalism; to divest of feudal rights or character. *Carlyle.*

**Unfigured** (un-fig'ūrd), *a.* 1. Representing no animal or vegetable figures or forms; devoid of figures.

> In *unfigured* paintings the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture itself, as of arches, friezes, columns, and the like. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

2. Literal; devoid of figures of speech. *Blair.* 3. In *logic*, not according to mood and figure.

**Unfile** (un-fīl'), *v.t.* To remove from a file or record. *Ford.*

**Unfiled**† (un-fīld'), *a.* Not dirtied, polluted, corrupted, or contaminated; undefiled. *Surrey.*

**Unfilial** (un-fil'i-al), *a.* Unsuitable to a son or daughter; not becoming a child. *Shak.*

**Unfilially** (un-fil'i-al-li), *adv.* In an unfilial manner; in a manner unbecoming a child.

**Unfilled** (un-fild'), *a.* Not filled; not full of something; empty. 'The veins *unfilled.*' *Shak.*

**Unfinishable** (un-fin'ish-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being finished, concluded, or completed. *Jarvis.*

**Unfinished** (un-fin'isht), *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch; as, an *unfinished* house; an *unfinished* painting. 'A garment shapeless and *unfinished.*' *Shak.*

**Unfirm** (un-fèrm'), *a.* Not firm; not strong or stable.

> The sway of earth shakes like a thing *unfirm.* *Shak.*

**Unfirmamented** (un-fèrm'a-ment-ed), *a.* Not having a firmament; unbounded; boundless.

> This nation will have . . . to perish piecemeal, burying itself, down to the last soul of it, in the waste *unfirmamented* seas. *Carlyle.*

**Unfirmness** (un-fèrm'nes), *n.* The state of being unfirm; want of firmness; instability.

**Unfist** (un-fist'), *v.t.* To unhand; to release.

> You goodman Brandy face, *unfist* her,
> How durst you keep my wife? *Cotton.*

**Unfit** (un-fit'), *a.* Not fit; as, (*a*) improper; unsuitable; unbecoming: said of things. 'Means *unfit.*' *Shak.* 'A most *unfit* time.' *Shak.* (*b*) Wanting suitable qualifications, physical or moral; not suited or adapted; not competent; unable: of persons; as, a man *unfit* for an office. '*Unfit* to live or die.' *Shak.*

> I am very ill at ease,
> *Unfit* for mine own purposes. *Shak.*

Syn. Improper, unsuitable, unqualified, unmeet, unworthy, incompetent.

**Unfit** (un-fit'), *v.t.* To render unfit; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for anything; as, sickness *unfits* a man for labour.

> The peculiarity of structure by which an organ is made to answer one purpose necessarily *unfits* it for some other purpose. *Paley.*

**Unfitly** (un-fit'li), *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably. *Hooker.*

**Unfitness** (un-fit'nes), *n.* The quality of being unfit; want of suitable powers or qualifications; as, the *unfitness* of a sick man for labour; want of propriety; unsuitableness; as, *unfitness* of behaviour or of dress. *Shak.*

**Unfitting** (un-fit'ing), *a.* Improper; unbecoming. 'A passion most *unfitting* such a man.' *Shak.* 'Monosyllables . . . are *unfitting* for verses.' *Camden.*

**Unfix** (un-fiks'), *v.t.* 1. To make no longer fixed or firm; to loosen from any fastening; to detach; to unsettle; as, to *unfix* the mind or affections. '*Unfix* his earth-bound root.' *Shak.*—2. To melt; to dissolve.

> Nor can the *rising* sun
> *Unfix* their frosts. *Dryden.*

**Unfixed** (un-fikst'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Not fixed; unsettled; loosened.—2. Wandering; erratic; inconstant.—3. Having no settled view or object of pursuit; irresolute; undetermined. *Pope.*

**Unfixedness** (un-fiks'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unfixed or unsettled. *Barrow.*

**Unflagging** (un-flag'ing), *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit. '*Unflagging* vigour of expression.' *South.*

**Unflame**† (un-flām'), *v.t.* Not to inflame; to unkindle; to cool.

> Fear
> *Unflames* your courage in pursuit. *Quarles.*

**Unflattering** (un-flat'tèr-ing), *a.* 1. Not flattering; not colouring the truth to please. 'Th' *unflatt'ring* voice of freedom.' *Thomson.*—2. Not affording a favourable prospect; as, the weather is *unflattering.*

**Unfledged** (un-flejd'), *a.* 1. Not yet furnished with feathers; as, an *unfledged* bird. 'Her *unfledg'd* brood.' *Cowper.*—2. Not having attained to full growth or experience; not fully developed; immature. '*Unfledged* actors.' *Dryden.*

**Unflesh** (un-flesh'), *v.t.* To deprive of flesh; to reduce to a skeleton. [Rare.]

**Unfleshed** (un-flesht'), *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; untried; as, an *unfleshed* hound; *unfleshed* valour. '*Unfleshed* lions.' *J. Baillie.* [Rare.]

**Unfleshy**† (un-flesh't), *a.* Bare of flesh. 'Gastly Death's *unfleshy* feet.' *Davies.*

**Unflinching** (un-flinsh'ing), *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking; as, *unflinching* bravery.

**Unflower** (un-flou'ér), *v.t.* To strip of flowers. *G. Fletcher.*

**Unfluent** (un-flū'ent), *a.* Not fluent; unready in speech. 'My faint *unfluent* tongue.' *Sylvester.*

**Unfoiled** (un-foild'), *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated; not baffled. 'An *unfoil'd* army of sixty thousand men.' *Sir W. Temple.*

**Unfold** (un-fōld'), *v.t.* 1. To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out; as, to *unfold* a letter or a package. 'Unfolds her arms.' *Pope.*—2. To lay open to view or contemplation; to make known in all the details; to disclose; to reveal; as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides. *Shak.*

To what purpose have you *unfolded* this to me? *Shak.*

3. To show or let be seen; to display. '(Lightning) that in a spleen *unfolds* both heaven and earth.' *Shak.*

Nay, answer me; stand and *unfold* yourself. *Shak.*

4. To release from a fold or pen; as, to *unfold* sheep.

**Unfold** (un-fōld'), *v.i.* To become gradually expanded; to be spread apart; to become disclosed or developed; to develop itself.

I see thy beauty gradually *unfold*. *Tennyson.*

**Unfolded** (un-fōld'ed), *p.* and *a.* Released from a pen or fold; also, not penned or folded. *Greene.*

**Unfool**† (un-fōl'), *v.t.* To restore from folly; to make satisfaction to for calling one a fool; to take away the reproach of folly from.

Have you any way, then, to *unfool* me again? *Shak.*

**Unfooted** (un-fụt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Not trod by the foot of man; unvisited. [Rare.]

Until it came to some *unfooted* plains
Where fed the herds of Pan. *Keats.*

**Unforbade** (un-for-bād'), *a.* Unforbidden. *E. B. Browning.*

**Unforbidden, Unforbid** (un-for-bid'n, un-for-bid'), *a.* 1. Not forbidden; not prohibited: applied to persons.—2. Allowed; permitted; legal: applied to things.

**Unforbiddenness** (un-for-bid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*

**Unforced** (un-fōrst'), *a.* 1. Not forced; not compelled; not constrained; not urged or impelled. 'This gentle and *unforced* accord.' *Shak.*—2. Not feigned; not artificially assumed or heightened; natural. 'Such *unforced* and unfeigned passions.' *Sir J. Hayward.*—3. Not violent; easy; gradual. [Rare.]

Windsor the next above the valley swells . . .
With such an easy and *unforced* ascent
That no stupendous precipice denies
Access. *Denham.*

4. Not strained; easy; natural.

If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforced*. *Dryden.*

**Unforcedly** (un-fōrs'ed-li), *adv.* In an unforced manner; without force. *Sandys.*

**Unforcible** (un-fōrs'i-bl), *a.* Wanting force or strength; as, an *unforcible* expression. *Hooker.*

**Unforded** (un-fōrd'ed), *a.* Not forded; not having a ford; unfordable. 'Unruly torrents and *unforded* streams.' *Dryden.*

**Unforeboding** (un-fōr-bōd'ing), *a.* Not foretelling; not telling the future; giving no omens. *Pope.*

**Unforeknowable** (un-fōr-nō'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being foreknown. *Cudworth.*

**Unforeknown** (un-fōr-nōn'), *a.* Not previously known or foreseen. 'Which had no less proved certain, *unforeknown*.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Unforesee** (un-fōr-sē'), *v.t.* Not to foresee or anticipate; to have no previous view or impression of. *Bp. Hacket.*

**Unforeseeable**† (un-fōr-sē'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being foreseen. *South.*

**Unforeseeing** (un-fōr-sē'ing), *a.* Not foreseeing. 'An *unforeseeing* greedy mind.' *Daniel.*

**Unforeseen** (un-fōr-sēn'), *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown. 'Evils *unforeseen*.' *Cowper.*—*The unforeseen*, that which is not foreseen or expected.

Nothing is certain but *the unforeseen*. *Froude.*

**Unforeskinned** (un-fōr'skind), *a.* Circumcised. *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Unforetold** (un-fōr-tōld'), *a.* Not predicted or foretold. *Eclec. Rev.*

**Unforewarned** (un-fōr-wārnd'), *a.* Not forewarned; not previously warned or admonished. *Milton.*

**Unforfeited** (un-for'fit-ed), *a.* Not forfeited; maintained; not lost. 'To keep obliged faith *unforfeited*.' *Shak.*

**Unforgiveable** (un-for-giv'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable. 'The *unforgiveable* sin.' *Carlyle.*

**Unforgiven** (un-for-giv'n), *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned. *Bp. Jewel.*

**Unforgiver** (un-for-giv'ėr), *n.* One who does not pardon or forgive; an implacable person. *Richardson.*

**Unforgiving** (un-for-giv'ing), *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offences; implacable. *Byron.*

**Unforgivingness** (un-for-giv'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being unforgiving; implacability. *Richardson.*

**Unforgotten, Unforgot** (un-for-got'n, un-for-got'), *a.* 1. Not forgot; not lost to memory. 'Clime of the *unforgotten* brave.' *Byron.*—2. Not overlooked; not neglected.

**Unform** (un-form'), *v.t.* To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts.

**Unformal** (un-form'al), *a.* Not formal; informal.

**Unformalized** (un-for'mal-īzd"), *a.* Not made formal; unreduced to forms. *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Unformed** (un-formd'), *p.* and *a.* Not having been formed; not fashioned; not moulded into regular shape. 'Matter *unform'd* and void.' *Milton.*—*Unformed stars*, in *astron.* same as *Informed Stars*. See INFORMED.

**Unforsaken** (un-for-sāk'n), *a.* Not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected. *Hammond.*

**Unfortified** (un-for'ti-fīd), *a.* 1. Not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds; wanting means of defence. 'Towns *unfortified*.' *Pope.*—2. Not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials; exposed; defenceless; as, an *unfortified* mind. 'A heart *unfortified*, a mind unpatient.' *Shak.*

**Unfortunacy**† (un-for'tū-na-si), *n.* Misfortune. 'The *unfortunacies* of his reign.' *Heylin.*

**Unfortunate** (un-for'tū-nāt), *a.* Not successful; not prosperous; unlucky; unhappy; as, an *unfortunate* adventure; an *unfortunate* man; an *unfortunate* commander; an *unfortunate* business.

Look unto those they call *unfortunate*,
And closer viewed, you'll find they were unwise.
*Young.*

**Unfortunate** (un-for'tū-nāt), *n.* One who is unfortunate; especially a term applied to a woman who has lapsed from virtue; a prostitute.

One more *unfortunate*
Weary of breath. *Hood.*

**Unfortunately** (un-for'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune; unhappily; as, the scheme *unfortunately* miscarried. *Shak.*

**Unfortunateness** (un-for'tū-nāt-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being unfortunate; ill luck; ill fortune. 'My sister's *unfortunateness*.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unfossilized** (un-fos'sil-īzd), *a.* Not fossilized. *Quart. Rev.*

**Unfostered** (un-fos'tėrd), *a.* 1. Not fostered; not nourished.—2. Not countenanced by favour; not patronized; as, a scheme *unfostered*.

**Unfought** (un-fạt'), *a.* Not fought. *Shak.*

**Unfouled** (un-fould'), *a.* Not fouled; not polluted; not soiled; not corrupted; pure. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unfound** (un-found'), *a.* Not found; not met with; not discovered or invented. *Milton.*

**Unfounded** (un-found'ed), *a.* 1. Not founded; not built or established. *Milton.*—2. Having no foundation; vain; idle; baseless; as, *unfounded* expectations. *Paley.*

**Unfoundedly** (un-found'ed-li), *adv.* In an idle or unfounded manner.

**Unfractured** (un-frak'tūrd), *a.* Not fractured; unbroken. *Defoe.*

**Unframable**† (un-frām'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being framed or moulded. *Hooker.*

**Unframableness** † (un-frām'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of not being framable. *Bp. Sanderson.*

**Unframe** (un-frām'), *v.t.* To destroy the frame of; to take apart.

Sin has *unframed* the fabric of the whole man. *South.*

**Unframed** (un-frāmd'), *a.* Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned. 'Unfashioned and *unframed*.' *Dryden.*

**Unfranchised** (un-fran'chizd), *a.* Not franchised; disfranchised.

**Unfrangible**† (un-fran'ji-bl), *a.* Incapable of being broken; not frangible; infrangible. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unfrankable** (un-frangk'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being franked or sent by a public conveyance free of expense. *Southey.*

**Unfraught** (un'frạt), *a.* Not fraught; not filled with a load or burden; freed from load or burden. 'Thy heavenly load *unfraught*.' *Ph. Fletcher.*

**Unfree** (un-frē'), *a.* Not free; held in bondage.

There had always been a slave class, a class of the *unfree* among the English as among all German peoples. *J. R. Green.*

**Unfreeze**† (un-frēz'), *v.t.* To thaw. 'Unfreeze the frost of her chaste heart.' *T. Hudson.*

**Unfrequency** (un-frē'kwen-si), *n.* The state of being unfrequent; infrequency. 'The *unfrequency* of apparitions.' *Glanville.*

**Unfrequent** (un-frē'kwent), *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. *Spectator.*

**Unfrequent**† (un-frē-kwent'), *v.t.* To cease to frequent. *J. Philips.* - [Rare.]

**Unfrequented** (un-frē-kwent'ed), *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings; solitary; as, an *unfrequented* place or forest. *Shak.*

**Unfrequently** (un-frē'kwent-li), *adv.* Not often; seldom; infrequently. *Cogan.*

**Unfret**† (un-fret'), *v.t.* To smooth out; to relax. 'Until the Lord *unfret* His angry brow.' *Greene.*

**Unfretted** (un-fret'ed), *a.* Not fretted; not worn or rubbed. 'The paper *unfretted*.' *Holinshed.*

**Unfriable** (un-frī'a-bl), *a.* Not friable; incapable of being crumbled or pulverized. 'The elastic and *unfriable* nature of cartilage.' *Paley.*

**Unfriend** (un'frend), *n.* One not a friend; an enemy. 'Turn from him as an *unfriend*.' *Carlyle.*

**Unfriended** (un-frend'ed), *a.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported. *Shak.*

**Unfriendliness** (un-frend'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; want of kindness; disfavour. 'The troubles and *unfriendliness* of the world.' *Leighton.*

**Unfriendly** (un-frend'li), *a.* 1. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; as, an *unfriendly* neighbour.—2. Not favourable; not adapted to promote or support any object. 'The *unfriendly* elements.' *Shak.*

**Unfriendly** (un-frend'li), *adv.* In an unkind manner; not as a friend. 'Nothing, surely, that looks *unfriendly* upon truth.' *Wollaston.*

**Unfrighted** (un-frīt'ed), *a.* Not frighted; not scared or terrified. *B. Jonson.*

**Unfrightful** (un-frīt'fụl), *a.* Not frightful; not terrifying or repulsive. *Carlyle.*

**Unfrock** (un-frok'), *v.t.* To deprive of a frock; to divest of a frock; hence, to deprive of the character and privileges of a priest or clergyman. *Trollope.*

**Unfroze**† (un-frōz'), *a.* Unfrozen. 'The *unfroze* waters.' *J. Philips.*

**Unfrozen** (un-froz'n), *a.* Not frozen; not congealed. 'Their *unfrozen* womb.' *Ph. Fletcher.*

**Unfruitful** (un-frōt'fụl), *a.* 1. Not producing fruit; barren; as, an *unfruitful* tree.—2. Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren; as, an *unfruitful* female.—3. Unproductive; not fertile; as, an *unfruitful* soil.—4. Not productive of good; as, an *unfruitful* life.—5. Not bringing about a result; vain; fruitless; ineffectual. 'In the midst of his *unfruitful* prayer.' *Shak.*

**Unfruitfully** (un-frōt'fụl-li), *adv.* In an unfruitful manner; fruitlessly.

I had rather do anything than wear out time so *unfruitfully*. *B. Jonson.*

**Unfruitfulness** (un-frōt'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness: applied to persons or things.

**Unfuelled** (un-fū'eld), *a.* Not supplied with fuel; not fed with fuel. *Southey.*

**Unfulfilled** (un-fụl-fild'), *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished; as, a prophecy or prediction *unfulfilled*. 'Fierce desire . . . still *unfulfill'd*.' *Milton.*

**Unfull**† (un-fụl'), *a.* Not full or complete; imperfect. *Sylvester.*

**Unfumed** (un-fūmd'), *a.* 1. Not fumigated. 2.† Not extracted or drawn forth by fumigation; undistilled: said of odour or scent.

She . . . strows the ground
With rose and odours from the shrub *unfumed*. *Milton.*

**Unfunded** (un-fund'ed), *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest; as, an *unfunded* debt. *Un-*

*funded debt* arises from any national expense for which no provision has been made, or the provision has proved insufficient or not forthcoming at the time wanted. It usually exists in the form of exchequer bills and bonds. See under EXCHEQUER.

**Unfurl** (un-fêrl'), *v.t.* To loose from a furled state; to expand to the wind; to spread out. '*Unfurl* the maiden banner of our rights.' *Tennyson.*

**Unfurnish** (un-fêr'nish), *v.t.* To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip in general. 'That which may *unfurnish* me of reason.' *Shak.*

**Unfurnished** (un-fêr'nisht), *a.* 1. Not furnished; not supplied with furniture; empty. 'A vast *unfurnished* house.' *Swift.*—2. Unsupplied with what is necessary; unprovided.

We shall be much *unfurnished* for this time. *Shak.*

**Unfurrowed** (un-fu'rōd), *a.* Not furrowed; not formed into drills or ridges. 'The unseeded and *unfurrowed* soil.' *Cowper.*

**Unfused** (un-fūzd'), *a.* Not fused; not melted.

**Unfusible** (un-fūz'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fused; infusible.

**Ungain**† (un-gān'), *a.* [*Un-*, and *gain*, *a.* (which see).] Ungainly; awkward; clumsy. 'One of the most *ungain*, conceited professors of the art of murdering I ever met with.' *Beckford.*

**Ungained** (un-gānd'), *a.* Not yet gained; unpossessed. *Shak.*

**Ungainful** (un-gān'fụl), *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain. *Daniel.*

**Ungainliness** (un-gān'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ungainly; clumsiness; awkwardness.

**Ungainly** (un-gān'li), *a.* [*Un-*, not, and *gainly*. See GAIN, *a.*] Clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as, an *ungainly* strut in walking. 'His *ungainly* figure and eccentric manners.' *Macaulay.*

**Ungainly**† (un-gān'li), *a.* Unprofitable; unremunerative; vain.

Misusing their knowledge to *ungainly* ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity. *Hammond.*

**Ungallant** (un-gal'lant), *a.* Not gallant; uncourtly to ladies. *Gay.*

**Ungalled** (un-gạld'), *a.* Unhurt; not galled; uninjured.

Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play. *Shak.*

**Ungarmented** (un-gär ment-ed), *a.* Unclothed; naked. 'Her limbs *ungarmented*.' *Southey.*

**Ungarnished** (un-gär'nisht), *a.* Not garnished or furnished; unadorned. 'A plain *ungarnish'd* present.' *Milton.*

**Ungartered** (un-gär'tẽrd), *a.* Being without garters. 'Your hose . . . *ungartered*, your bonnet unbanded.' *Shak.*

**Ungathered** (un-gaTH'ẽrd), *a.* Not gathered; not culled; not picked. *Tennyson.*

**Ungauged** (un-gājd'), *a.* Not gauged; not measured or calculated. '*Ungauged* by temperance.' *Young.*

**Ungear** (un-gẽr'), *v.t.* To strip of gear; to throw out of gear.

**Ungeneralled** (un-jen'ẽr-ald), *a.* Made not general; local; particular. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**Ungenerated** (un-jen'ẽr-āt-ed), *a.* Not generated; not brought into being. *Raleigh.*

**Ungenerous** (un-jen'ẽr-us), *a.* Not generous; not showing liberality or nobility of mind or sentiments; illiberal; ignoble; dishonourable.

The victor never will impose on Cato
*Ungen'rous* terms. *Addison.*

**Ungenerously** (un-jen'ẽr-us-li), *adv.* In an ungenerous manner; illiberally; ignobly.

**Ungenial** (un-jē'ni-al), *a.* Not genial; not favourable to nature or to natural growth; as, *ungenial* air; *ungenial* soils. 'Th' *ungenial* pole.' *Thomson.*

**Ungenitured**† (un-jen'it-ūrd), *a.* Wanting genitals; wanting the power of propagation; impotent. *Shak.*

**Ungenteel** (un-jen-tēl'), *a.* Not genteel; unpolite; rude: of persons or manners.

**Ungenteelly** (un-jen-tēl'li), *adv.* In an ungenteel manner; impolitely; uncivilly. *Edin. Rev.*

**Ungentle** (un-jen'tl), *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude. 'That *ungentle* flavour which distinguishes nearly all our native and uncultivated grapes.' *Hawthorne.*

Cæsar cannot live to be *ungentle*. *Shak.*

**Ungentlemanlike** (un-jen'tl-man-līk), *a.* Not like a gentleman; not becoming a gentleman. *Chesterfield.*

**Ungentlemanliness** (un-jen'tl-man-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being ungentlemanly. *Quart. Rev.*

**Ungentlemanly** (un-jen'tl-man-li), *a.* Not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

**Ungentleness** (un-jen'tl-nes), *n.* 1. Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness. 2. Want of politeness; incivility.

You have done me much *ungentleness*
To show the letter that I writ to you. *Shak.*

**Ungently** (un-jent'li), *adv.* In an ungentle manner; harshly; with severity; rudely. *Shak.*

**Unget** (un-get'), *v.t.* To cause to be unbegotten. [Rare.]

I'll disown you, I'll disinherit you,
I'll *unget* you. *Sheridan.*

**Ungifted** (un-gift'ed), *a.* Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties. 'A hot-headed, *ungifted*, unedifying preacher.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Ungilded, Ungilt** (un-gild'ed, un-gilt'), *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gold. 'Our mean *ungilded* stage.' *Dryden.*

**Ungird** (un-gẽrd'), *v.t.* To loose or free from a girdle or band; to unbind; to divest of a girdle or of what is girt on. Gen. xxiv. 32. 'The sportive exercises for the which the genius of Milton *ungirds* itself.' *Macaulay.*

**Ungive**† (un-giv'), *v.t.* and *i.* To relax; to slacken. *Fuller.*

**Ungiving** (un-giv'ing), *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*

**Ungka-puti** (ung'ka-pụ-ti), *n.* The name of an arboreal gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*, or agile gibbon), remarkable for its agility, swinging itself from tree to tree to the distance of 40 feet. This it is able to do from the power of its arms, which are so disproportionately long that, when extended, they measure 6 feet, though the animal, standing upright, is only 3 feet high. Its call-note, also, is curious. It is timid, gentle, and affectionate when tamed.

**Unglaze** (un-glāz'), *v.t.* To strip of glass; to remove the glass, as from windows.

**Unglazed** (un-glāzd'), *a.* 1. Deprived of glass; not furnished with glass; as, the windows are *unglazed*.—2. Wanting glass windows. 'A shed . . . until'd and *unglaz'd*.' *Prior.*—3. Not covered with vitreous matter. '*Unglazed* earthen vessels.' *Kirwan.*

**Ungloomed** (un-glömd'), *a.* Not darkened, overshadowed, or overclouded. 'With look *ungloomed* by guile.' *Mat. Green.*

**Unglorified** (un-glō'ri-fid), *a.* Not glorified; not honoured with praise or adoration. *Dryden.*

**Unglorify** (un-glō'ri-fī), *v.t.* To deprive of glory. *Watts.* [Rare.]

**Unglorious**† (un-glō'ri-us), *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory or honour; inglorious. *Wickliffe.*

**Unglove** (un-gluv'), *v.t.* To take off the glove or gloves from. '*Unglove* your hand.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unglue** (un-glū'), *v.t.* To separate, as anything that is glued or cemented. '*Unglue* thyself from the world and the vanities of it.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unglutted** (un-glut'ed), *a.* Not glutted; not satiated or saturated; not cloyed. 'Seyd's *unglutted* eye.' *Byron.*

**Ungod** (un-god'), *v.t.* 1. To divest of the divine attributes or qualities, real or supposed; to divest of divinity; to undeify. *Dr. J. Scott.* [Rare.]—2. To deprive of a god or cause to recognize no god; to make atheistical or godless. [Rare.]

Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And sects may be preferred without disguise.
*Dryden.*

**Ungodlily** (un-god'li-li), *adv.* In an ungodly manner; impiously; wickedly.

**Ungodliness** (un-god'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all *ungodliness*. Rom. i. 18.

**Ungodly** (un-god'li), *a.* 1. Not godly; careless of God; godless; wicked; impious; sinful; as, *ungodly* men or *ungodly* deeds. 1 Pet. iv. 18.—2. Polluted by wickedness. 'The hours of this *ungodly* day.' *Shak.*

**Ungored** (un-gōrd'), *a.* Not stained or marked with gore; unbloodied. *Sylvester.*

**Ungored** (un-gōrd'), *a.* 1. Not gored; not wounded with a horn or tusk.—2. Not wounded; unhurt. 'To keep my name *ungored*.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Ungorged** (un-gorjd'), *a.* Not gorged; not filled; not sated. '*Ungorged* with flesh and blood.' *Dryden.*

**Ungorgeous** (un-gor'jus), *a.* Not gorgeous; not showy or splendid. 'In most *ungorgeous* pall.' *Carlyle.*

**Ungot, Ungotten** (un-got', un-got'n), *a.* 1. Not gained. *Daniel.*—2. † Not begotten. '*Ungotten* and unborn.' *Shak.* 'His loins yet full of *ungot* princes.' *Waller.*

**Ungovernable** (un-gu'vẽrn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; incapable of being regulated by laws or rules; refractory; unruly.

So *ungovernable* a poet cannot be translated literally. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled; as, *ungovernable* passions.

**Ungovernableness** (un-gu'vẽrn-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being ungovernable.

**Ungovernably** (un-gu'vẽrn-a-bli), *adv.* In an ungovernable manner; so as not to be governed or restrained. '*Ungovernably* wild.' *Goldsmith.*

**Ungoverned** (un-gu'vẽrnd), *a.* 1. Not being governed; having no government; anarchical.

The estate is green and yet *ungovern'd*. *Shak.*

2. Not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious; as, *ungoverned* passions. 'To some *ungoverned* appetite.' *Milton.*

**Ungown** (un-goun'), *v.t.* To strip of a gown, as a clergyman; to unfrock.

**Ungraced** (un-grāst'), *a.* Not graced; not favoured; not honoured. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Ungraceful** (un-grās'fụl), *a.* Not graceful; wanting grace and elegance; inelegant; clumsy; as, *ungraceful* manners. 'Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*.' *Milton.* 'The other oak remaining a blackened and *ungraceful* trunk.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Ungracefully** (un-grās'fụl-li), *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly. *Spectator.*

**Ungracefulness** (un-grās'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being ungraceful; want of gracefulness; awkwardness; as, *ungracefulness* of manners. *Locke.*

**Ungracious** (un-grā'shus), *a.* 1. Rude; unmannerly; odious; hateful; brutal. 'Seven other spirits more *ungracious* than himself.' *Udall.*

*Ungracious* wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where manners ne'er were preached. *Shak.*

2. Offensive; disagreeable; unpleasing. 'Parts which are *ungracious* to the sight.' *Dryden.*—3. Unacceptable; not well received; not favoured.

Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

4. Showing no grace; impious; wicked.

Swearest thou, *ungracious* boy? *Shak.*

**Ungraciously** (un-grā'shus-li), *adv.* In an ungracious manner; with disfavour; as, the proposal was received *ungraciously*.

**Ungraciousness** (un-grā'shus-nes), *n.* State of being ungracious. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Ungrammatical** (un-gram-mat'ik-al), *a.* Not according to the established rules of grammar.

**Ungrammatically** (un-gram-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar. *Dr. Knox.*

**Ungrate**† (un-grāt'), *a.* [Prefix *un*, not, and L. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable.] 1. Not agreeable.—2. Ungrateful. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Ungrate**† (un'grāt), *n.* An ungrateful person; an ingrate. *Swift.*

**Ungrateful** (un-grāt'fụl), *a.* 1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for favours; not making returns, or making ill returns for kindness.—2. Making no returns for culture; sterile. 'Th' *ungrateful* plain.' *Dryden.*—3. Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable; harsh. 'Not all *ungrateful* to thine ear.' *Tennyson.*

**Ungratefully** (un-grāt'fụl-li), *adv.* In an ungrateful manner.

**Ungratefulness** (un-grāt'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ungrateful; (*a*) ingratitude; (*b*) disagreeableness.

**Ungratified** (un-gra'ti-fid), *a.* Not gratified; not satisfied; not indulged. 'Should turn thee away *ungratified*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Ungrave** † (un-grāv'), *v.t.* To take out of the grave; to disinter. *Fuller.*

**Ungrave** (un-grāv'), *a.* Not grave or serious. *Davies.*

**Ungraved** (un-grāvd'), *a.* 1. Unburied; not placed in a grave; not interred. *Surrey.*—2. Not engraved; not carved.

**Ungravely** (un-grāv'li), *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness; without dignity; indecently. *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Ungreable**,† *a.* Not agreeable; unpleasant; disagreeable. *Chaucer.*

**Unground** (un-ground'), *a.* Not ground; not bruised or crushed, as in a mill. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Ungrounded** (un-ground'ed), *a.* Having no foundation or support; not grounded; unfounded; as, *ungrounded* hopes or confidence.

**Ungroundedly** (un-ground'ed-li), *adv.* In an ungrounded manner; without ground or support; without reason. *Bale.*

**Ungroundedness** (un-ground'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ungrounded; want of foundation or support. *Steele.*

**Ungrown**† (un-grōn'), *a.* Not grown; immature. '*My ungrown* muse.' *Ph. Fletcher.*

**Ungrudging** (un-gruj'ing), *a.* Not grudging; freely giving; liberal; hearty. 'No *ungrudging* hand.' *Lamb.*

**Ungrudgingly** (un-gruj'ing-li), *adv.* In an ungrudging manner; without grudge; heartily; cheerfully; as, to bestow charity *ungrudgingly.* 'Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly.*' *Donne.*

**Ungual** (ung'gwal), *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail, claw, or hoof. The root is that of *nail* (which see).] 1. Of or relating to a nail, claw, or hoof; unguicular.—2. Said of such bones of the feet of animals as have attached to them a nail, claw, or hoof.

**Unguard**† (un-gärd'), *v.t.* To deprive of a guard; to render defenceless. 'So softened and *unguarded* the girl's heart.' *Fielding.*

**Unguarded** (un-gärd'ed), *a.* 1. Not guarded; not watched; not defended; having no guard. 'Her *unguarded* nest.' *Shak.*—2. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious; as, to be *unguarded* in conversation.—3. Negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution; as, an *unguarded* expression or action.

Every *unguarded* word uttered by him was noted down. *Macaulay.*

**Unguardedly** (un-gärd'ed-li), *adv.* In an unguarded manner; without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly; as, to speak or promise *unguardedly.*

**Unguardedness** (un-gärd'ed-nes), *n.* State of being unguarded. *Quart. Rev.*

**Ungueal** (ung'gwē-al), *a.* Same as *Ungual.*

**Unguent** (ung'gwent), *n.* [L. *unguentum*, from *ungo*, to anoint. See UNCTION.] Any soft composition used as an ointment, or for the lubrication of machinery. '*Unguent* mellow'd by nine circling years.' *Cowper.*

**Unguentous, Unguentary** (ung-gwen'tus, ung'gwen-ta-ri), *a.* Like unguent, or partaking of its qualities. *Wright.* [Rare.]

**Unguessed** (un-gest'), *a.* Not arrived at or attained by guess or conjecture. 'For cause to me *unguessed.*' *Spenser.*

**Unguical** (ung'gwik-al), *a.* [L. *unguis*, a claw.] Pertaining to or resembling a nail or claw; ungual.

**Unguicular** (ung-gwik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *unguis*, the nail.] 1. Of or pertaining to a claw or nail.—2. In *bot.* of the length of a human nail, or half an inch.

**Unguiculata** (ung-gwik'ū-lā"ta), *n. pl.* In *zool.* a term formerly applied to all animals the nails of which were developed to form prominent claws. Edentates, rodents, Felidæ, and other quadrupeds were included by Linnæus under this name.

**Unguiculate, Unguiculated** (ung-gwik'ū-lāt, ung-gwik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *unguis*, a claw.] 1. Clawed; having claws.—2. In *bot.* Furnished with a claw; having a narrow base, as the petal in a polypetalous corolla.

**Unguiculate** (un-gwik'ū-lāt), *n.* A quadruped of the division Unguiculata.

**Unguidable** (un-gīd'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being guided.

**Unguidably** (un-gīd'a-bli), *adv.* In an unguidable manner. *Carlyle.*

**Unguided** (un-gīd'ed), *a.* 1. Not guided; not led or conducted. 'A stranger *unguided* and unfriended.' *Shak.*—2. Not regulated; ungoverned. 'The accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter.' *Locke.*

**Unguiferous** (ung-gwif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing, having, or supporting nails or claws.

**Unguiform** (ung'gwi-form), *a.* Claw-shaped.

**Unguinous** (ung'gwin-us), *a.* [L. *unguinosus*, from *unguen*, *unguinis*, a fattening, fat, from *ungo*, to anoint.] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it.

**Unguis** (ung'gwis), *n.* [L., a nail, a claw. See NAIL.] 1. A nail, claw, or hoof of an animal.—2. In *bot.* the claw or lower contracted part of a petal, by which it is attached to the receptacle. It is analogous to the petiole of a leaf.

**Ungula** (ung'gū-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *unguis*, a nail or claw. See UNGUAL.] 1. A hoof, as of a horse.—2. In *geom.* a part cut off from a cylinder, cone, &c., by a plane passing obliquely through the base and part of the curved surface: so named from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.—3. In *surg.* an instrument for extracting a dead fœtus from the womb.—4. In *bot.* same as *Unguis* (which see).

**Ungulata** (ung-gū-lā'ta), *n. pl.* [From *ungula*, a hoof. See above.] The hoofed quadrupeds, formerly a division of the Mammalia, including the old orders Pachydermata, Solidungula, and Ruminantia; but in modern zoology the term is applied to an order under which are classified all the animals belonging to the above three old orders, with the exception of the elephant, which now forms a separate order, Proboscidea. The order, which is the largest and most important of the Mammalia, is subdivided into (*a*) the section Perissodactyla, which includes the rhinoceros, the tapirs, the horse and all its allies; and (*b*) the Artiodactyla, which comprises the hippopotamus, the pigs, and the whole group of ruminants, including oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, camels, deer, &c.

**Ungulate** (ung'gū-lāt), *n.* A hoofed quadruped; an animal of the order Ungulata.

**Ungulate** (ung'gū-lāt), *a.* 1. Hoof-shaped; shaped like the hoof of a horse.—2. Having hoofs; as, an *ungulate* animal.

**Unguled** (ung'gūld), *a.* In *her.* having hoofs of such or such a tincture: said of the horse, stag, &c., when the hoofs are borne of a different tincture from that of the body of the animal.

**Ungulous** (ung'gū-lus), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a hoof; ungulate.

**Unhabile**† (un-hab'il), *a.* Unfit; unsuitable. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unhabitable**† (un-ha'bit-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being inhabited; unfit for being occupied by inhabitants; uninhabitable. *Swift.*

**Unhacked** (un-hakt'), *a.* Not hacked; not cut or mangled; not notched. '*Unhacked* swords and helmets all unbruised.' *Shak.*

**Unhackneyed** (un-hak'nid), *a.* Not hackneyed; not worn out or rendered stale, flat, or commonplace by frequent use or repetition. 'So fresh and *unhackneyed.*' *Times newspaper.*

**Unhailed** (un-hāld'), *p.* and *a.* Not hailed; not called to. '*Unhail'd* the shallop flitteth.' *Tennyson.*

**Unhair**† (un-hār'), *v.t.* To deprive of hair; to remove the hair from; as, to *unhair* skins or hides.

I'll *unhair* thy head. *Shak.*

**Unhale**† (un-hāl'), *a.* Unsound; not healthy. *Waterhouse.*

**Unhallow** (un-hal'lō), *v.t.* To profane; to desecrate.

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Unhallowed** (un-hal'lōd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Not hallowed, consecrated, or dedicated to sacred purposes.

Let never day nor night *unhallowed* pass. *Shak.*

2. Unholy; profane; impious.

All our actions . . . are *unhallowed* and profane if not accompanied with devotion. *Barrow.*

**Unhalsed** (un-halst'), *a.* [See HALSE.] *Lit.* not embraced about the neck; hence, not greeted; unsaluted. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Unhampered** (un-ham'pėrd), *a.* Not hampered, hindered, or restricted. 'A community *unhampered* by any previous possession.' *J. S. Mill.*

**Unhand** (un-hand'), *v.t.* To take the hand or hands from; to release from a grasp; to let go.

*Unhand* me, gentlemen.
By Heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets (hinders) me. *Shak.*

**Unhandily** (un-hand'i-li), *adv.* In an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.

**Unhandiness** (un-hand'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unhandy; want of dexterity; clumsiness.

**Unhandled** (un-han'dld), *a.* 1. Not handled; not touched; not treated or managed. 'Left the cause o' the king *unhandled.*' *Shak.*—2. Not accustomed to being used; not trained or broken in. 'Youthful and *unhandled* colts.' *Shak.*

**Unhandsome** (un-hand'sum), *a.* 1. Not handsome; not good-looking; not well-formed; not beautiful.

Were she other than she is, she were *unhandsome.* *Shak.*

2. Not generous or decorous; not liberal; unfair; disingenuous; mean; unbecoming; improper.

Why all this shifting and shuffling, if a man were not conscious of a bad cause, and of his acting an *unhandsome* part? *Waterland.*

3.† Not well adapted for being handled or used; inconvenient; awkward; untoward; unmanageable; unhandy. '*Unhandsome* and ill-tasted physick, . . . against nature in the taking.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unhandsomely** (un-hand'sum-li), *adv.* In an unhandsome manner; as, (*a*) inelegantly; ungracefully; clumsily; awkwardly. 'The ruined churches, . . . *unhandsomely* patched and thatched.' *Spenser.* (*b*) Ungenerously; illiberally; unfairly; discourteously. 'To hear those whom you respect *unhandsomely* spoken of.' *Secker.*

**Unhandsomeness** (un-hand'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unhandsome; as, (*a*) want of beauty, elegance, or grace. *Sir P. Sidney.* (*b*) Unfairness; disingenuousness; ungenerousness; ungratefulness; illiberalness. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unhandy** (un-hand'i), *a.* Not handy; as, (*a*) not dexterous; not skilful and ready in the use of the hands; awkward; as, a person *unhandy* at his work. (*b*) Not convenient; awkward; as, an *unhandy* posture for writing.

**Unhang** (un-hang'), *v.t.* 1. To divest or strip of hangings, as a room.—2. To take from the hinges; as, to *unhang* a gate.

**Unhanged, Unhung** (un-hangd', un-hung'), *a.* Not hung or hanged; not punished by hanging.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England. *Shak.*

**Unhap**† (un-hap'), *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. 'These *unhaps* that now roll down upon the wretched land.' *Sackville.*

**Unhappied**† (un-hap'pid), *p.* and *a.* Made unhappy. *Shak.*

**Unhappily** (un-hap'pi-li), *adv.* 1. In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably; as, to live *unhappily.* '*Unhappily* deceived.' *Milton.*—2. By ill fortune; as ill luck would have it; to some one's misfortune; as, *unhappily* I missed seeing him.—3.† Mischievously; evilly. *Shak.*

**Unhappiness** (un-hap'pi-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being unhappy; some degree of wretchedness or misery.—2. Misfortune; ill luck.

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Abp. Wake.*

3.† Mischievous prank. *Shak.*

**Unhappy** (un-hap'pi), *a.* 1. Not happy; as, (*a*) not cheerful or gay; in some degree miserable or wretched; cast down; sad.

Ah, me, *unhappy!* to be a queen. *Shak.*

(*b*) Marked by or associated with ill fortune, infelicity, or mishap; inauspicious; ill-omened; calamitous; evil. 'This *unhappy* morn.' *Milton.*

*Unhappy* was the clock
That struck the hour. *Shak.*

2.† Not having good hap, fortune, or luck; unfortunate; unlucky.

Prince Rupert . . . is to go to command the fleet going to Guinny against the Dutch. I doubt few will be pleased with his going, (he) being accounted an *unhappy* man. *Pepys.*

3.† Full of tricks; mischievous; tricksy.

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*—So he is; my lord that's gone made himself much sport out of him. *Shak.*

SYN. Cheerless, downcast, miserable, wretched, afflicted, unfortunate, calamitous.

**Unharbour** (un-här'bėr), *v.t.* To drive from harbour or shelter; to dislodge.

Let us *unharbour* the rascal. *Foote.*

**Unharboured** (un-här'bėrd), *a.* Not sheltered; affording no shelter. '*Unharboured* heaths.' *Milton.*

**Unhardened** (un-härd'nd), *a.* 1. Not hardened; not indurated; as metal.—2. Not hardened; not made obdurate, as the heart. 'Messengers of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth.' *Shak.*

**Unhardy** (un-härd'i), *a.* 1. Not hardy; not able to endure fatigue.—2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous. 'Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadventurous.' *Milton.*

**Unharmed** (un-härmd'), *a.* Not harmed or injured. *Shak.*

**Unharmful** (un-härm'ful), *a.* Not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharmed. *Dryden.*

**Unharming** (un-härm'ing), *a.* Not inflicting harm or injury; innocuous; harmless. 'The *unharming* stroke.' *Southey.*

**Unharmonious** (un-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* Not harmonious; inharmonious; as, (*a*) not having symmetry or congruity; not harmonizing; disproportionate.

Those pure, immortal elements, that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture. *Milton.*

(*b*) Discordant; unmusical; jarring. 'Harsh, *unharmonious* sounds.' *Swift.*

**Unharness** (un-här'nes), *v.t.* 1. To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear. 'The sweating steers *unharnessed* from the yoke.' *Dryden.*—2. To divest of armour. *Holinshed.*

**Unhasty** (un-hās'ti), *a.* Not hasty; not precipitate; not rash; deliberate. 'So *unhasty* and wary a spirit.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unhat** (un-hat'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unhatted;* ppr. *unhatting.* To remove the hat from.

**Unhat** (un-hat'), *v.i.* To take off the hat, as from politeness, respect, or reverence. '*Unhatting* on the knees when the host is carried by.' *H. Spencer.*

**Unhatched** (un-hacht'), *a.* 1. Not hatched; not having left the egg.—2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed. 'Some *unhatched* practice.' *Shak.*

**Unhatting** (un-hat'ing), *n.* A taking off of the hat. 'Bows, and curtseys, and *unhattings.*' *H. Spencer.*

**Unhaunted** (un-hant'ed), *a.* Not haunted; not frequented; not resorted to; unvisited. 'A lone *unhaunted* place.' *Donne.*

**Unhazarded** (un-haz'ėrd-ed), *a.* Not exposed or submitted to hazard, chance, or danger; not ventured. *Milton.*

**Unhazardous** (un-haz'ėrd-us), *a.* Not hazardous; not full of risk or danger; free from risk or danger. *Dryden.*

**Unhead** (un-hed'), *v.t.* To take the head from; to remove the head of; to deprive of the head or of a head. 'To *unhead* a monarch.' *Tom Brown.*

**Unhealable** (un-hēl'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being healed; incurable. 'An *unhealable* sprain.' *Fuller.*

**Unhealthful** (un-helth'ful), *a.* Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious; as, an *unhealthful* climate or air. 'Sultry summers or *unhealthful* springs.' *Dryden.*

**Unhealthfulness** (un-helth'ful-nes), *n.* The state of being unhealthful; unwholesomeness; insalubriousness. 'The healthfulness or *unhealthfulness* of the southern winds.' *Bacon.*

**Unhealthily** (un-helth'i-li), *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton.*

**Unhealthiness** (un-helth'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unhealthy; as, (*a*) want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition: applied to persons. (*b*) Unsoundness; want of vigour; as, the *unhealthiness* of trees or other plants. (*c*) Unfavourableness to health; as, the *unhealthiness* of a climate.

**Unhealthy** (un-helth'i), *a.* 1. Wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed; as, an *unhealthy* person.—2. Wanting vigour of growth; unsound; as, an *unhealthy* plant. 3. Abounding with disease; unfavourable to the preservation of health; as, an *unhealthy* season or city.—4. Adapted to generate disease; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, an *unhealthy* climate or country.—5. Not indicating health; resulting from bad health; morbid; as, an *unhealthy* sign or craving; an *unhealthy* appearance.

**Unheard** (un-hėrd'), *a.* 1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear.—2. Not admitted to audience.

What pangs I feel unpitied and *unheard.* *Dryden.*

3. Not known to fame; not celebrated.

Nor was his name *unheard.* *Milton.*

—*Unheard-of,* unprecedented; such as was never known before. 'The most *unheard-of* confusion.' *Swift.*

**Unheart**† (un-hārt'), *v.t.* To discourage; to depress; to dishearten. *Shak.*

**Unheavenly** (un-hev'n-li), *a.* Not heavenly; not pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for heaven. 'Many evil and *unheavenly* spirits.' *Byron.*

**Unhedged** (un-hejd'), *a.* Not hedged; not surrounded by a hedge; not shut in or inclosed, as by a hedge or barriers.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
*Unhedged,* lies open in life's common field.
*Young.*

**Unheeded** (un-hēd'ed), *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected; unnoticed.

The world's great victor passed *unheeded* by.
*Pope.*

**Unheededly** (un-hēd'ed-li), *adv.* Without being noticed.

Beneath the fray
An earthquake reeled *unheededly* away. *Byron.*

**Unheedful** (un-hēd'fụl), *a.* 1. Not heedful; unheeding; not cautious; inattentive; careless. *Tennyson.*—2. Not marked by caution or consideration; rash; inconsiderate.

*Unheedful* vows may heedfully be broken. *Shak.*

**Unheedfully** (un-hēd'fụl-li), *adv.* Carelessly; incautiously. *Shak.*

**Unheeding** (un-hēd'ing), *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent.

He passed unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes.
*Dryden.*

**Unheedy** (un-hēd'i), *a.* 1. Unheeding; careless.

So have I seen some tender slip . . .
Pluck'd up by some *unheedy* swain. *Milton.*

2. Precipitate; sudden. '*Unheedy* haste.' *Shak.*

**Unheired** (un-ārd'), *a.* Without an heir. 'To leave him utterly *unheired.*' *Chapman.*

**Unhele**† (un-hēl'), *n.* Misfortune. *Chaucer.*

**Unhele,**† **Unheale** † (un-hēl'), *v.t.* To uncover. *Spenser.*

**Unhelm** (un-helm'), *v.t.* To deprive of a helm or helmet. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unhelmed** (un-helmd'), *a.* Divested of a helm or helmet; not wearing a helmet.

**Unhelped** (un-helpt'), *a.* Unassisted; having no aid or auxiliary; unsupported.

*Unhelped* I am, who pitied the distressed.
*Dryden.*

**Unhelpful** (un-help'fụl), *a.* 1. Affording no aid. '*Unhelpful* tears.' *Shak.*—2. Unable to help one's self; helpless. '*Unhelpful* and unable persons.' *Ruskin.*

**Unheppen** (un-hep'pen), *a.* Misshapen; ill-formed; clumsy; awkward. *Tennyson.* [Provincial.]

**Unherse**† (un-hėrs'), *v.t.* To remove from a hearse or monument. *Spenser.*

**Unhesitating** (un-he'zi-tāt-ing), *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.

**Unhesitatingly** (un-he'zi-tāt-ing-li), *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.

**Unhidden** (un-hid'n), *a.* Not hidden or concealed; open; manifest. *Shak.*

**Unhide**† (un-hīd'), *v.t.* To bring out from concealment; to discover. *Chaucer.*

**Unhide-bound** (un-hīd'bound), *a.* Not hidebound; not having the skin sitting closely, as in the case when animals are swoln and full; hence, hungry and with empty stomach. *Milton.*

**Unhinge** (un-hinj'), *v.t.* 1. To take from the hinges; as, to *unhinge* a door.—2. To displace; to unfix by violence.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge
Just or unjust I would the world *unhinge.*
*Waller.*

3. To unsettle; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering; to discompose; to disorder; as, to *unhinge* the mind; to *unhinge* opinions. '*Unhinge* my brains, ruin my mind.' *South.*

His sufferings . . . had not in the least *unhinged* his mind, *H. Walpole.*

4. To put quite out of sorts; to incapacitate or render useless by disturbing the nerves.

**Unhingement** (un-hinj'ment), *n.* The act of unhinging or state of being unhinged. [*Rare.*]

**Unhired** (un-hīrd'), *a.* Not hired. *Milton.*

**Unhit** (un-hit'), *a.* Not hit; not receiving a stroke, blow, or the like. 'As unhurt of envy as *unhit.*' *B. Jonson.*

**Unhitch** (un-hich'), *v.t.* To disengage from a hitch; to set free; to unfasten.

**Unhive** (un-hīv'), *v.t.* 1. To drive from a hive.—2. To deprive of habitation or shelter.

**Unhoard** (un-hōrd'), *v.t.* To steal from a hoard; to scatter. 'A thief bent to *unhoard* the cash of some rich burgher.' *Milton.*

**Unhold**† (un-hōld'), *v.t.* To cease to hold; to let go the hold of. *Otway.*

**Unholily** (un-hō'li-li), *adv.* In an unholy manner. 'Lest . . . holy things be handled *unholily.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unholiness** (un-hō'li-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unholy; want of holiness; impiety; wickedness; profaneness. 'The *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money.' *Raleigh.*

**Unholy** (un-hō'li), *a.* Not holy; as, (*a*) not sacred; not hallowed or consecrated.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy* which the Lord himself hath not precisely instituted? *Hooker.*

(*b*) Impious; wicked. 'Blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, *unholy.*' 2 Tim. iii. 2. (*c*) Not ceremonially purified. Lev. x. 10.

**Unhonest**† (un-on'est), *a.* Dishonest; dishonourable. 'Nothing thou canst deserve, thou art *unhonest.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unhonestly**† (un-on'est-li), *adv.* Dishonestly. *J. Udall.*

**Unhonoured** (un-on'ėrd), *a.* Not honoured; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. 'Unwept, *unhonoured,* and unsung.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unhood** (un-hụd'), *v.t.* To deprive of a hood; to remove a hood or disguise from. *Quart. Rev.*

**Unhook** (un-hōk'), *v.t.* To loose from a hook; to open or undo by detaching the hook or hooks of.

**Unhoop** (un-hōp'), *v.t.* To strip of hoops.

*Unhoop* the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them. *Addison.*

**Unhoped** (un-hōpt'), *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope. 'With *unhop'd* success.' *Dryden.*—*Unhoped-for,* unhoped; not hoped for.

**Unhopeful** (un-hōp'fụl), *a.* Not hopeful; leaving no room for hope; hopeless. *Shak.*

**Unhorse** (un-hors'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unhorsed;* ppr. *unhorsing.* 1. To throw or strike down from a horse; to cause to dismount or fall from the saddle.

He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger. *Shak.*

2. To deprive of a horse or horses; to remove the horse or horses from. '*Unhorse* the gilded equipage.' *Cowper.*

**Unhospitable** (un-hos'pit-a-bl), *a.* Not hospitable or kind to strangers or guests; inhospitable. 'The *unhospitable* coast.' *Dryden.*

**Unhospital** † (un-hos'pit-al), *a.* Inhospitable. *Sandys.*

**Unhostile** (un-hos'tīl), *a.* Not hostile; not pertaining or relating to an enemy. 'By *unhostile* wounds destroy'd.' *J. Philips.*

**Unhouse** (un-houz'), *v.t.* 1. To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge. *Milton.*—2. To deprive of shelter.

**Unhoused** (un-houzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Not housed or sheltered as by a house; having no house or home.—2. Deprived of or driven from a house, home, roof, or shelter. *Shak.*

**Unhouseled, Unhouselled** (un-houz'eld), *a.* Not having received the sacrament. '*Unhouseled,* disappointed, unaneled.' *Shak.* 'To die like the houseless dog on yonder common, unshriven and *unhouselled,*' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unhuman** (un-hū'man), *a.* Inhuman. '*Unhuman* and remorseless cruelty.' *South.*

**Unhumanize** (un-hū'man-īz), *v.t.* To cause to cease to be human; to deprive or divest of the nature or characteristics of human beings.

Men were not intended to work with the accuracy of tools, to be precise and perfect in all their actions. If you will have that precision out of them, and make their fingers measure degrees like cogwheels, and their arms strike curves like compasses, you must *unhumanize* them. *Ruskin.*

**Unhumbled** (un-hum'bld), *a.* Not humbled; not having the temper, spirit, pride, vanity, or the like subdued. '*Unhumbled,* unrepented, unreformed.' *Shak.*

**Unhung** (un-hung'), *a.* Not hanged; as, he is the greatest rascal *unhung.*

**Unhurt** (un-hėrt'), *a.* *Not hurt:* not harmed; free from wound or injury. 'Through burning climes I passed *unhurt.*' *Addison.*

**Unhurtful** (un-hėrt'fụl), *a.* *Not hurtful;* wanting the power of doing harm or injury. *Shak.*

**Unhurtfully** (un-hėrt'fụl-li), *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly. *Pope.*

**Unhusbanded** (un-huz'band-ed), *a.* 1. Having no husband; unmarried; also, deprived of a husband; widowed. *Southey.*—2. Not managed with care or frugality.

**Uniat, Uniate** (ū'ni-at, ū'ni-āt), *a.* [From L. *unus,* one.] A term applied to a church which, although not a member of the Roman Catholic communion, acknowledges the supremacy of Rome: specifically applied to the Greek Catholic churches.

**Uniat, Uniate** (ū'ni-at, ū'ni-āt), *n.* A church which acknowledges the supremacy of Rome, although not a member of the Roman communion.

**Uniaxal, Uniaxial** (ū-ni-ak'sal, ū-ni-ak'si-al), *a.* [L. *unus,* one, and *axis,* an axle.] Having but one optical axis, or axis of double refraction. Iceland-spar is a *uniaxial* crystal.

In *uniaxal* crystals, the optic axis is identical with the geometrical axis. *Goodrich.*

**Unicameral** (ū-ni-kam'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *unus,* one, and *camera,* a chamber.] Consisting of a single chamber: said of a legislative body,

**Unicapsular** (ū-ni-kap'sū-lėr), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *capsula*, a chest.] In *bot.* having one capsule to each flower.

**Unicarinated** (ū-ni-kar'in-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *carina*, a keel.] Having one ridge or keel.

**Unicellular** (ū-ni-sel'ū-lėr), *a.* Consisting of a single cell, as some of the infusoria and some cryptogams; pertaining to or exhibiting only a single cell. 'Simple *unicellular* beings.' *Allman.* '*Unicellular* simplicity.' *Allman.*

**Unicity** (ū-nis'i-ti), *n.* [L. *unicus*, single.] 1. The state of being unique.—2. The state of being in unity, or of being united into one. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

**Uniclinal** (ū-ni-klī'nal), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *clino*, to slope.] Inclined in one direction only; specifically, in *geol.* applied to a bend or inclination of a stratum either up or down, or to a simple elevation or depression, after which the stratum regains its normal inclination: opposed to *anticlinal* and *synclinal*.

**Unicorn** (ū'ni-korn), *n.* [L. *unicornis*, one-horned—*unus*, one, and *cornu*, horn.] 1. An animal with one horn; the monoceros. Such an animal is frequently mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, who generally describe it as a native of India, of the size and form of a horse, exceedingly swift, and one-hoofed, the body being white, according to one description, the head red, and the eyes blue, a straight horn growing from its forehead, white at the base, black in the middle, and red at the tip. It is possible that one or other of the larger straight-horned antelopes may have formed the groundwork of the popular conception of this animal. The 'reem' of the Hebrews, of which 'unicorn' is a mistranslation (Deut. xxxiii. 17, and elsewhere), was probably a urus. It was a two-horned animal.—2. In *her.* a fabulous animal having the head, neck, and body of the horse, with a tuft of hair under the chin like a goat, the legs of the buck, the tail of the lion, and a long horn growing out of the middle of the forehead. The unicorn is one of the supporters of the royal arms of Great Britain, in that posture termed *salient*. It was taken from the arms of Scotland which had two unicorns as supporters.—3.† A kind of insect having a horn upon its head. *Sir T. Browne.*—4.† A carriage and pair with a third horse in front; also applied to the whole equipage.

Unicorn.

Let me drive you out some day in my *unicorn*.
*Miss Edgeworth.*

*-Sea unicorn*, the narwal or narwhal. See NARWHAL. What was called *unicorn's horn* was formerly in repute in medicine. It seems to have been generally prepared from the horn or tooth of the narwhal.—*Unicorn bird*, a bird mentioned by Grew, who describes it as having a horn on its forehead and spurs on its wings; probably the horned screamer. See PALAMEDEA.

**Unicorn-fish** (ū'ni-korn-fish), *n.* The sea-unicorn or narwhal. See NARWHAL.

**Unicornous** (ū-ni-kor'nus), *a.* [See UNICORN.] Having only one horn. '*Unicornous* beetles.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unicorn-root** (ū'ni-korn-röt), *n.* A popular name of two plants, viz. *Chamælirium carolinianum*, to which this name was first applied, and *Aletris farinosa*, to which it has been subsequently applied; both used in medicine. *A. farinosa* is an iridaceous plant, with fibrous roots, thin lanceolate leaves, and small white-spiked flowers, and is a native of North America. It is one of the most intense bitters known, and is used in infusion as a tonic and stomachic, but large doses produce nausea. It has also been employed in chronic rheumatism.

**Unicostate** (ū-ni-kos'tāt), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *costa*, a rib.] In *bot.* a term applied to those leaves which have one large vein running down the centre, called the *midrib*. Those having more than one great division are called *multicostate*.

**Unideaed** (un-ī-dē'ad), *a.* Having no ideas or thoughts; not intelligent; senseless; frivolous. '*Unideaed* girls.' *Johnson.*

**Unideal** (un-ī-dē'al), *a.* 1. Not ideal; real.—2. Having no ideas; destitute of ideas, thoughts, or mental action. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

**Unifacial** (ū-ni-fā'shi-al), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *facies*, a face.] Having but one front surface; thus, some foliaceous corals are *unifacial*, the polyp-mouths being confined to one surface.

**Unific** (ū-nif'ik), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, to make.] Making one; forming unity.

**Unification** (ū'ni-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of unifying or state of being unified; the act of uniting into one.

*Unification* is the act of so uniting ourselves with another as to form one being. *Unification* with God was the final aim of the Neo-Platonicians. And *unification* with God is also one of the beliefs of the Chinese philosopher Lao Tseu. *Fleming.*

**Unifilar** (ū-ni-fī'lėr), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *filum*, a thread.] Having only one thread; specifically, applied to a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread. See MAGNETOMETER.

**Uniflorous** (ū-ni-flō'rus), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *flos, floris*, flower.] In *bot.* bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle.

**Unifoil** (ū'ni-foil), *n.* [L. *unus*, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *her.* a plant with only one leaf.

**Unifoliate, Unifoliolate** (ū-ni-fō'li-āt, ū-ni-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* a term applied to a compound leaf consisting of one leaflet only, as in the orange-tree.

**Uniform** (ū'ni-form), *a.* [L. *uniformis—unus*, one, and *forma*, form.] 1. Having always the same form; not changing in shape, appearance, character, &c.; not variable; as, some national costumes remain quite *uniform*.—2. Not varying in degree or rate; equable; invariable; as, a *uniform* temperature; a *uniform* motion, that is the motion of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times. '*Uniform* circular motion.' *Whewell.*—3. Having only one character throughout; homogeneous; of the same kind or matter all through. *Woodward.*

Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is *uniform*, and hath in it but one duty. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Consistent at all times; not different; as, one's opinions on a particular subject have been *uniform*.—5. Of the same form or character with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies. *Hooker.*

SYN. Invariable, unvarying, unchanging, equable, alike, regular, constant, undeviating, consistent.

**Uniform**† (ū'ni-form), *v.t.* To make conformable; to cause to conform; to adapt. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Uniform** (ū'ni-form), *n.* [Fr. *uniforme*, a uniform. As an English word it is probably not a century old.] A dress of the same kind, fabrics, fashion, or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, by which the members may be recognized as belonging to the particular body: opposed to *plain clothes* or ordinary civil dress; as, the *uniform* of a soldier, sailor, policeman, and the like. 'The proposed *uniform*, sir, of the Pickwick Club.' *Dickens.* 'The gray *uniform* of the Bengal cavalry.'. *Thackeray.*

And Sir Curry Baughton, not quite in his deputy-lieutenant's *uniform* as yet, looking very shy in a pair of blue trousers, with a stripe of glittering silver down the seams. *Thackeray.*

**Uniformal**† (ū'ni-form-al), *a.* Uniform; symmetrical. '*Uniformal* grace.' *Herrick.*

**Uniformitarian** (ū-ni-for'mi-tā"ri-an), *n.* One who upholds a system or doctrine of uniformity; specifically, one who maintains that all geologic changes and phenomena are due to agencies working uniformly and uninterruptedly, as opposed to a *catastrophist*, who refers such changes to great occasional convulsions. The uniformitarian maintains that the influence of the agencies that we see working now, continued during all the æons of geologic time, is sufficient to account for all the phenomena presented to us in the structure of the earth.

**Uniformitarian** (ū-ni-for'mi-tā"ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to uniformity or the doctrine of uniformity. 'The catastrophist and the *uniformitarian* opinions.' *Whewell.* See the noun.

**Uniformity** (ū-ni-for'mi-ti), *n.* The state or character of being uniform; state of matters in which sameness is exhibited; freedom from variation or difference; as, (*a*) resemblance to itself at all times; character of adhering to one plan all through or of having parts similar.

There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Consistency; sameness; as, the *uniformity* of a man's opinions.

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*

(*c*) Conformity among several or many to one pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; as, the *uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites. (*d*) Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness; monotony.

*Uniformity* must tire at last, though it is a *uniformity* of excellence. *Johnson.*

—*Act of uniformity*, in *Eng. hist.* the act of parliament (13 and 14 Car. II. xi.) by which the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments, and other rites is prescribed to be observed in all the churches.

**Uniformly** (ū'ni-form-li), *adv.* In a uniform manner; as, (*a*) with even tenor; without variation; as, a temper *uniformly* mild. (*b*) Without diversity of one from another; as, things *uniformly* coloured or shaped.

**Uniformness** (ū'ni-form-nes), *n.* State of being uniform; uniformity. 'Rules grounded on the analogy and *uniformness* observed in the production of natural effects.' *Berkeley.*

**Unify** (ū'ni-fi), *v.t.* [L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, to make.] To form into one; to make a unit of; to reduce to unity or uniformity; to view as one.

Perception is thus a *unifying* act.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Unigeniture** (ū-ni-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [L. *unigenitus*, only begotten—*unus*, one, and *genitus*, pp. of *gigno, genitum*, to beget, to produce.] The state of being the only begotten. *Bp. Pearson.*

**Unigenous** (ū-nij'en-us), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.] Of one kind; of the same genus. *Kirwan.*

**Unijugate** (ū-nij'ū-gāt), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *jugum*, a yoke.] In *bot.* a term applied to a pinninerved compound leaf, consisting of only one pair of leaflets.

**Unilabiate** (ū-ni-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *labium*, a lip.] In *bot.* having one lip only, as a corolla.

**Unilateral** (ū-ni-lat'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *latus, lateris*, side.] One-sided; pertaining to one side: used chiefly in some legal and botanical phrases. Thus a *unilateral* bond or contract is one which binds one party only. In *bot.* a *unilateral raceme* is when the flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle. *Unilateral leaves* are such as lean towards one side of the stem, as in *Convallaria multiflora*.

**Uniliteral** (ū-ni-lit'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of one letter only; as, a *uniliteral* word.

**Unillumed** (un-il-lūmd'), *a.* Not illumined; not lighted up. 'Her fair eye, now bright, now *unillumed*.' *Coleridge.*

**Unilluminated** (un-il-lū'min-āt-ed), *a.* 1. Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark.—2. Ignorant.

**Unillusory** (un-il-lū'so-ri), *a.* Not producing or causing illusion, deception, fallaciousness, or the like; not illusory; not deceptive. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Unilocular** (ū-ni-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *loculus*, cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] Having one cell or chamber only; not divided by septa into chambers or cells; as, a *unilocular* pericarp or anther.

**Unimaginable** (un-im-aj'in-a-bl), *a.* Not imaginable; not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of; inconceivable. 'Things to their thought so *unimaginable* as hate in heaven.' *Milton.*

**Unimaginableness** (un-im-aj'in-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unimaginable; inconceivableness. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unimaginably** (un-im-aj'in-a-bli), *adv.* In an unimaginable manner; inconceivably. *Boyle.*

**Unimagined** (un-im-aj'ind), *a.* Not imagined, conceived, or formed in idea. '*Unimagined* bliss.' *Thomson.*

**Unimitable**† (un-im'it-a-bl), *a.* Not imitable; inimitable. '*Unimitable* peculiarities.' *South.*

**Unimmortal**† (un-im-mor'tal), *a.* Not immortal; mortal. *Milton.*

**Unimpairable** (un-im-pār'a-bl), *a.* Not impairable; incapable of being impaired. *Hakewill.*

**Unimpaired** (un-im-pārd'), *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury; as, an *unimpaired* constitution. 'My strength is *unimpaired*.' *Cowper.*

**Unimparted** (un-im-pärt'ed), *a.* Not imparted; not shared or divided among others. 'An *unimparted* store.' *Cowper.*

**Unimpassioned** (un-im-pa'shond), *a.* Not impassioned; not moved or actuated by passion; free from or not influenced by passion; calm; tranquil; not violent; as, an *unimpassioned* address.

He (Anselm) was exiled: he returned the same meek, unoffending, *unimpassioned* man. *Milman.*

**Unimpeachable** (un-im-pēch'a-bl), *a.* Not impeachable; not capable of being impeached, accused, censured, or called in question; free from guilt, stain, or fault; blameless; irreproachable. '*Unimpeachable* integrity and piety.' *Burke.*

**Unimpeachableness** (un-im-pēch'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unimpeachable. 'Insinuations . . . against the *unimpeachableness* of his motives.' *Godwin.*

**Unimpeached** (un-im-pēcht'), *a.* 1. Not impeached; not charged or accused. —2. Not called in question; as, testimony *unimpeached.*

**Unimplored** (un-im-plōrd'), *a.* Not implored; not solicited. 'My celestial patroness who deigns her nightly visitation *unimplored.*' *Milton.*

**Unimportance** (un-im-port'ans), *n.* Want of importance, consequence, weight, value, or the like.

By such acts of voluntary delusion does every man endeavour to conceal his own *unimportance* from himself. *Johnson.*

**Unimportant** (un-im-port'ant), *a.* 1. Not important; not of great moment. —2. Not assuming airs of dignity. 'A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner.' *Pope.* [Rare.]

**Unimporting** † (un-im-port'ing), *a.* Not importing; of no importance or consequence; trivial. 'Only matter of rite or of *unimporting* consequence.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unimportuned** (un-im-por'tūnd), *a.* Not importuned; not solicited with pertinacity or perseverance. *Donne.*

**Unimposed** (un-im-pōzd'), *a.* Not imposed; not laid on or exacted, as a tax, burden, toll, duty, command, service, task, &c.; not enjoined. 'Free and *unimposed* expressions . . . from a sincere heart.' *Milton.*

**Unimposing** (un-im-pōz'ing), *a.* 1. Not imposing; not commanding respect. —2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary.

Beauteous order reigns
Manly submission, *unimposing* toil. *Thomson.*

**Unimpressible** (un-im-pres'i-bl), *a.* Not impressible; not sensitive; apathetic.

Clara was honest and quiet; but heavy, mindless, *unimpressible.* *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Unimprovable** (un-im-prōv'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of improvement, melioration, or advancement to a better condition. 'A boundless, absolute, *unimprovable* perfection.' *South.*—2. Incapable of being cultivated or tilled.

**Unimproved** (un-im-prōvd'), *a.* Not improved; as, (*a*) not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence. 'Shallow, *unimproved* intellects.' *Glanville.* (*b*) Not used for a valuable purpose; as, advantages *unimproved.* (*c*) Not tilled; not cultivated; as, *unimproved* land or soil; *unimproved* lots of ground.

**Unimpugnable** (un-im-pūn'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being impugned; unimpeachable.

His knowledge must be also supernatural and his truthfulness *unimpugnable.* *W. R. Greg.*

**Unimuscular** (ū-ni-mus'kū-lėr), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *musculus*, a muscle.] Having one muscle only and one muscular impression, said of bivalve molluscs.

**Unincensed** † (un-in-senst'), *a.* Not incensed, inflamed, provoked, or irritated.

Jove! see'st thou *unincensed* these deeds of Mars? *Cowper.*

**Uninclosed** (un-in-klōzd'), *a.* Not inclosed; not shut in or surrounded, as by a fence, wall, &c. ☞ Waste and *uninclosed* lands.' *Adam Smith.*

**Unincorporated** (un-in-kor'po-rāt-ed), *a.* Not incorporated; not mixed or united in one body; not associated or united in one body politic. *Atterbury.*

**Unincreasable** (un-in-krēs'a-bl), *a.* Admitting no increase. 'An altogether or almost *unincreasable* elevation.' *Boyle.*

**Unincumbered** (un-in-kum'bėrd), *a.* Same as *Unencumbered.*

**Unindented** (un-in-dent'ed), *a.* Not indented; not marked by any indentation, cut, notch, wrinkle, or the like. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Unindifferent** (un-in-dif'fėr-ent), *a.* Not indifferent; not unbiassed; partial; leaning to one party. *Hooker.*

**Unindustrious** (un-in-dus'tri-us), *a.* Not industrious; not diligent in labour, study, or other pursuit. *Daniel.*

**Unindustriously** (un-in-dus'tri-us-li), *adv.* Without industry. *Boyle.*

**Uninfected** (un-in-fekt'ed), *a.* Not infected; not contaminated, tainted, or corrupted. 'Faithful to their chiefs and *uninfected* with the fever of migration.' *Johnson.*

**Uninflamed** (un-in-flāmd'), *a.* Not inflamed; not set on fire; not aglow, in a literal or figurative sense. '*Uninflamed* with love.' *Young.*

**Uninflammable** (un-in-flam'a-bl), *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being inflamed or set on fire, in a literal or figurative sense. *Boyle.*

**Uninfluenced** (un-in'flū-enst), *a.* 1. Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biassed; acting freely. 'Men . . . *uninfluenced* by fashion and affectation.' *Dr. Knox.*—2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice; as, *uninfluenced* conduct or actions.

**Uninformed** (un-in-formd'), *a.* 1. Not informed; not instructed; untaught.—2. Not animated; not enlivened.

The Picts, though never so beautiful, have dead, *uninformed* countenances. *Spectator.*

3. Not imbued; as, a picture *uninformed* with imagination.

**Uninfringible** (un-in-frinj'i-bl), *a.* That cannot be infringed upon. 'An *uninfringible* monopoly.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Uningenious** (un-in-jē'ni-us), *a.* Not ingenious; not witty or clever; stupid; dull. '*Uningenious* paradoxes.' *Burke.*

**Uningenuous** (un-in-jen'ū-us), *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous. 'Such indirect and *uningenuous* proceedings.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Uningenuousness** (un-in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* Want of ingenuousness; disingenuousness. *Hammond.*

**Uninhabitable** (un-in-ha'bit-a-bl), *a.* Not inhabitable; not capable of affording habitation; unfit to be the residence of men. 'Though this island seem to be desert . . . *uninhabitable.*' *Shak.*

**Uninhabitableness** (un-in-ha'bit-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being uninhabitable. *Boyle.*

**Uninhabited** (un-in-ha'bit-ed), *a.* Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants.

**Uninjured** (un-in'jėrd), *a.* Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm. 'And let a single helpless maiden pass *uninjured.*' *Milton.*

**Uninquisitive** (un-in-kwi'zit-iv), *a.* Not inquisitive; not curious to search and inquire. 'This *uninquisitive* belief.' *Daniel.*

**Uninscribed** (un-in-skrībd'), *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription. 'Obscure the place, and *uninscribed* the stone.' *Pope.*

**Uninspired** (un-in-spīrd'), *a.* Not inspired; as, (*a*) not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. 'The *uninspired* teachers and believers of the gospel.' *Gibbon.* (*b*) Not produced under the direction or influence of inspiration; as, *uninspired* writings.

**Uninstructed** (un-in-strukt'ed), *a.* 1. Not instructed or taught; not educated. 'Poor, *uninstructed* persons.' *Addison.*—2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions. '*Uninstructed* how to stem the tide.' *Dryden.*

**Uninstructive** (un-in-strukt'iv), *a.* Not instructive; not serving to instruct or improve the mind. 'Captious, *uninstructive* wrangling.' *Locke.* 'Unpleasant and *uninstructive* companions.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Unintelligence** (un-in-tel'li-gens), *n.* Want of intelligence; stupidity due to ignorance.

Their *unintelligence*, numbers, and fluctuating association, prevented them from anticipating and following out any uniform and systematic measures. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Unintelligent** (un-in-tel'li-jent), *a.* Not intelligent; (*a*) not having reason or understanding.

What the stream of water does in the affair is neither more nor less than this: by the application of an *unintelligent* impulse to a mechanism previously arranged . . . by intelligence, an effect is produced, viz. the corn is ground. *Paley.*

(*b*) Not knowing; not having the mental faculties acute; not showing intelligence; dull. '*Unintelligent* persons that want wit or breeding.' *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unintelligibility** (un-in-tel'li-ji-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being not intelligible. *Carlyle.*

**Unintelligible** (un-in-tel'li-ji-bl), *a.* Not intelligible; not capable of being understood. 'Such *unintelligible* stuff as would make fools stare, and wise men at a loss.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unintelligibleness** (un-in-tel'li-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unintelligible. *Bp. Croft.*

**Unintelligibly** (un-in-tel'li-ji-bli), *adv.* In an unintelligible manner; so as not to be understood. 'To talk *unintelligibly.*' *Locke.*

**Unintentional** (un-in-ten'shon-al), *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design. '*Unintentional* lapses in the duties of friendship.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Unintentionally** (un-in-ten'shon-al-li), *adv.* Without design or purpose. 'Ignorance may be productive of many evils *unintentionally.*' *Cogan.*

**Uninterested** † (un-in'tėr-est), *a.* Uninterested. '*Uninteressed* respect.' *Dryden.*

**Uninterested** (un-in'tėr-est-ed), *a.* 1. Not interested; not having any interest or property in; not personally concerned; as, to be *uninterested* in any business or in some calamity.—2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged; as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*, though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

**Uninteresting** (un-in'tėr-est-ing), *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions; as, an *uninteresting* story or poem. '*Uninteresting* barren truths, which generate no conclusion.' *Burke.*

**Unintermitted** (un-in'tėr-mit"ed), *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued; continuous. 'An eternity of *unintermitted* misery.' *Macaulay.*

**Unintermittedly** (un-in'tėr-mit"ed-li), *adv.* Without being intermitted; uninterruptedly.

**Unintermitting** (un-in'tėr-mit"ing), *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.

To procure an *unintermitting* joy . . . is beyond a Solomon. *Feltham.*

**Unintermixed** (un-in'tėr-mikst"), *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled. '*Unintermix'd* with fictions.' *Daniel.*

**Uninterpretable** (un-in-tėr'pret-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being interpreted. *Edin. Rev.*

**Uninterpreted** (un-in-tėr'pret-ed), *a.* Not explained or interpreted. *Secker.*

**Uninterrupted** (un-in'tėr-rupt"ed), *a.* Not interrupted; not broken; unintermitted; unceasing; incessant; specifically, in *bot.* consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size.

**Uninterruptedly** (un-in'tėr-rupt"ed-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance; unintermittedly. *Paley.*

**Unisthralled** (un-in-thrald'), *a.* Not inthralled; not enslaved. *Milton.*

**Unintitled** (un-in-tit'ld), *a.* Having no title; without right or claim. *Secker.*

**Unintombed** (un-in-tōmd'), *a.* Not intombed; not interred or buried.

**Unintricated** † (un-in'trik-āt-ed), *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate. 'Clear, *unintricated* designs.' *Hammond.*

**Unintroduced** (un-in'trō-dūsd"), *a.* Not introduced; obtrusive. *Young.*

**Uninured** (un-in-ūrd'), *a.* Not inured; not hardened by use or practice. 'Too delicate and *uninur'd* to toil.' *Cowper.*

**Uninvented** (un-in-vent'ed), *a.* Not invented; not found out. *Milton.*

**Uninventive** (un-in-vent'iv), *a.* Not inventive; not having the power of invention, of finding, discovering, or contriving. 'Thou sullen *uninventive* companion.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Uninvestigable** (un-in-ves'ti-ga-bl), *a.* Incapable of being investigated or searched out. 'To whom God's judgments are inscrutable and his ways *uninvestigable.*' *Barrow.*

**Uninvite** (un-in-vīt'), *v.t.* To countermand the invitation of; to put off. 'Made them *uninvite* their guests.' *Pepys.* [Rare.]

**Uninvolved** (un-in-volvd'), *a.* Not involved, complicated or perplexed. 'Finances *uninvolved.*' *Dr. Knox.*

**Unio** (ū'ni-ō), *n.* [L., lit. oneness, unity, from *unus*, one; hence, a fine large pearl, properly an unmatched pearl. See UNION.] A genus of lamellibranchiate bivalve molluscs, of the family Unionidæ, comprising *U. margaritiferus*, or pearl mussel. See UNIONIDÆ.

**Union** (ūn'yon), *n.* [Fr. *union*, from L. *unio*, oneness, unity, later a union, from *unus*, one; allied to E. *one*. See ONE.] 1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture;

the state of being united; junction; coalition; as, the *union* of soul and body. *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain.

So we grew together
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an *union* in partition. *Shak.*

2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest.

Self-love and social at her birth began;
*Union* the bond of all things, and of man. *Pope.*

3. That which is united or made into one; something formed by a combination of various parts or individual things or persons; the aggregate of the united parts; a coalition; a combination; a confederation; as, (*a*) a confederacy of two or more nations, or of the various states of a nation; in this sense the United States of America are sometimes called by way of pre-eminence 'The *Union*.' (*b*) Two or more parishes consolidated into one for the better administration of the poor-laws. It is in the discretion of the Local Government Board to consolidate any two or more parishes into one union under a single board of guardians elected by the owners and rate-payers of the component parishes. Each union has a common workhouse, and all the cost of the relief of the poor is charged upon the common fund. (*c*) Two or more parishes or contiguous benefices consolidated into one for ecclesiastical purposes. (*d*) A permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade. See TRADES-UNION.—4. A contraction for *Union Workhouse*, a workhouse erected and maintained at the joint expense of parishes which have been formed into a union: in Scotland called a *Combination Poor-house*. 'The poor old people that they brick up in the *union*.' *Dickens.*—5. A kind of device for a flag either used by itself or forming the upper inner corner of an ensign; a flag marked with this device. The *union* or *union flag* of Britain, the national banner of the United Kingdom, is formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white ground), the diagonal cross or saltire of St. Andrew (white on a blue ground), and the diagonal cross or saltire of St. Patrick (red on a white ground). The national flag of England was the banner of St. George (heraldically described as argent, a cross *gules*), and soon after the union of the crowns this was united with the Scottish national flag or banner of St. Andrew (in the language of heraldry azure, a saltire argent), thus forming the first union flag. On the legislative union with Scotland in 1707 a new design for the national or union flag was adopted, described in heraldic terms as azure, a saltire argent surmounted by a cross gules fimbricated or edged of the second. On the union with Ireland the red cross or saltire of St. Patrick was introduced, and as thus modified the flag now exists. The union flag, when used by itself or as an independent flag, is the national banner always used on shore. When it occupies the upper corner or canton next the staff of a red, white, or blue field, the flag so formed is called the red, white, or blue ensign, and in this form it is only used on board ship. (See JACK.) The union of the United States is a blue field with white stars, the stars denoting the union of the States and properly being equal in number to the states. The name seems also to be given to a corresponding portion of any flag.—6. A joint, screw, or other connection uniting parts of machinery, or the like; a kind of coupling for connecting tubes together.—7. A mixed fabric, in which cotton, flax, jute, silk, wool, &c., are united in various combinations.—8. In *breweries*, one of a series of casks placed side by side and supported on pivots or trunnions, in which fermentation is completed.—9. † [See UNION.] A large fine pearl.

Union Flag of Britain.

In the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shak.*

—*Union*, or *Act of Union*, in *Eng. hist.* (*a*) the act by which Scotland was united to England, or by which the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, in 1707. (*b*) The act by which Ireland was legislatively united to Great Britain in 1800.—*Hypostatic union*. See HYPOSTATIC.—*Union down*, a signal of distress at sea made by reversing the flag or turning the union downward.—SYN. Junction, conjunction, connection, combination, coalition, confederacy, concord, harmony, alliance.

**Unionidæ** (ū-ni-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *unio*, a pearl, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness. See UNIO.] A family of lamellibranchiate, bivalve molluscs, comprising the genera Unio, Anodon, Hyria, and Iridina. The *U. margaritiferus* is the pearl-mussel found in various British rivers, in the north of Europe, and in Canada. *U. pictorum* derives its name from its shell being used to hold paints. The Unionidæ are distinguished from the Mytilidæ (mussels proper) by having a larger foot, which does not produce a byssus except in the very young state. The sexes are distinct; and all the known members of the family are inhabitants of fresh water, being especially abundant in the rivers of North America.

**Unionism** (ūn'yon-izm), *n.* The principle of uniting or combining; specifically, the system of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade; trades-unionism.

**Unionist** (ūn'yon-ist), *n.* 1. One who promotes or advocates union.—2. A member of a trades-union; a trades-unionist.

**Unionistic** (ūn-yon-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to unionism or unionists; relating to or promoting union.

**Union-jack** (ūn'yon-jak), *n.* See JACK.

**Union-joint** (ūn'yon-joint), *n.* Same as *T-joint*.

**Uniparous** (ū-nip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *pario*, to bear.] 1. Producing one at a birth. 'Animals *uniparous*.' *Sir T. Browne.* 2. In *bot.* having but one peduncle.

**Uniped** (ū'ni-ped), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having only one foot. [Often used as a noun.]

**Unipersonal** (ū-ni-pėr'son-al), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *persona*, a person.] 1. Having but one person; existing in one person, as the Deity.—2. In *gram.* used only in one person: said chiefly of verbs used only in the third person singular; impersonal.

**Unipersonalist** (ū-ni-pėr'son-al-ist), *n.* One who believes there is but a single person in the Deity.

**Uniplicate** (ū-nip'li-kāt), *a.* [L. *unus*, one and *plica*, a fold.] Consisting of or having one fold only.

**Unipolar** (ū-ni-pōl'ėr), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and E. *polar* (which see).] Applied to substances of imperfect conducting power which are capable of receiving only one kind of electricity when made to form links in the voltaic chain.

**Unique** (ū-nēk'), *a.* [Fr., from L. *unicus*, from *unus*, one.] Without a like or equal; unmatched; sole; unequalled; single in its kind or excellence.

In the lower jaw the crowns of the first two incisors present the form of a comb, and are in this respect *unique* in the class Mammalia. *Owen.*

**Unique** (ū-nēk'), *n.* A thing unique; a thing unparalleled or sole of its kind. 'The phœnix the *unique* of birds.' *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

But then there are *uniques*, and extremely rare volumes which can be found only there (at the national library of Paris) and in two or three other places. *R. G. White.*

**Uniquely** (ū-nēk'li), *adv.* In a unique manner; so as to be unique.

**Uniqueness** (ū-nēk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unique.

**Uniquity** (ū-nēk'wi-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being unique; uniqueness.

*Uniquity* will make them valued more. *H. Walpole.*

**Uniradiated** (ū-ni-rā'di-āt-ed), *a.* Having one ray.

**Uniseptate** (ū-ni-sep'tāt), *a.* In *bot.* having but one septum or partition.

**Uniserial** (ū-ni-sē'ri-al), *a.* Having only one row or series; uniseriate.

**Uniseriate** (ū-ni-sē'ri-āt), *a.* Having a single line or series.

**Uniseriately** (ū-ni-sē'ri-āt-li), *adv.* In a uniserial manner; in a single line or series.

**Unisexual** (ū-ni-seks'ū-al), *a.* Having one sex only; specifically, in *bot.* applied to plants having separate male and female flowers.

**Unison** (ū'ni-son), *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.] 1. In *music*, (*a*) the state of sounding at the same pitch; accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body. (*b*) Music in octaves for mixed voices or instruments. 2. A single unvaried tone. *Pope.*—3. Accordance; agreement; harmony. 'Unison of soul.' *Thomson.*

**Unison** (ū'ni-son), *a.* 1. Sounding alone; unisonous.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or *unison*. *Milton.*

2. In *music*, sounded together; coinciding or according in pitch or sound; as, *unison* passages: said of two or more parts.

**Unisonance** (ū-nis'ō-nans), *n.* Accordance of sounds; unison.

**Unisonant** (ū-nis'ō-nant), *a.* Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

**Unisonous** (ū-nis'ō-nus), *a.* 1. Being in unison; concordant: said of two or more sounds having the same pitch.—2. Sounding alone; without harmony.

These apt notes were about forty tunes, of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key. *T. Warton.*

**Unit** (ū'nit), *n.* [L. *unitas*, unity, from *unus*, one. See UNION.] 1. A single thing or person regarded as having oneness for its main attribute; a single one of a number, forming the basis of count or consideration; as, each of us is but a *unit*.—2. In *arith.* the least whole number, or one, represented by the figure 1. Every other number is an assemblage of units. This definition is applicable to fractions as well as to whole numbers. Thus, the fraction $\frac{7}{10}$ is an assemblage of seven units, each of which is one-tenth of the integer.—3. In *math.* and *physics*, any known determinate quantity by the constant repetition of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured; that magnitude which is to be considered or reckoned as one when other magnitudes of the same kind are to be measured. It is not itself *one*, but is the magnitude which *one* or *1* shall stand for in calculation. It is a length, or a surface, or a solid, or a weight, or a time, as the case may be, while 1 is only a numerical symbol.—*Abstract unit*, the unit of numeration; the number represented by 1.—*Concrete* or *denominate unit*, a unit which expresses also character, as one foot, one pound, one yard.—*Decimal* and *duodecimal units*, those in scales of numbers increasing or decreasing by ten or twelve.—*Unit of measure*, a certain conventional dimension or magnitude assumed as a standard by which other dimensions or magnitudes of the same kind are to be measured, as a foot, a gallon, an ounce, a pound, an hour, and the like. See MEASURE, WEIGHT.—*Specific gravity unit:* for solids or liquids, 1 cubic foot of distilled water at 62° Fahr. = 1; of air and gases, 1 cubic foot of atmospheric air at 62° Fahr. = 1.—*The unit of minute* or *microscopic measurement*, as for the lines in spectrum analysis, is the wave-length of light, the mean value of which is about $\frac{1}{50000}$ of an inch.—*Dynamic unit*, one which forms a basis for expressing the quantity of a force, as the *unit of mechanical power* (see FOOT-POUND), the unit known as *horse-power* (see HORSE-POWER.) The system of units recommended by a committee of the British Association for scientific calculations, and known as the *C.G.S. system*, adopts the *centimetre* as the unit of length, the *gramme* as the unit of mass, and the *second* as the unit of time, these words being represented respectively by the above letters. In this system the *unit of area* is the square centimetre, the *unit of volume* is the cubic centimetre, and the *unit of velocity* is a velocity of a centimetre per second. The *unit of momentum* is the momentum of a gramme moving with a velocity of a centimetre per second. The *unit-force* is that force which acting on a gramme for one second generates a velocity of a centimetre per second. This force is called a *dyne* (which see). The *unit of work* is the work done by the force of a dyne working through a distance of a centimetre. This is called an *erg* (which see).—The *unit of heat*, or *thermal unit*, in Britain, the quantity of heat which corresponds to 1° Fahr. in the temperature of 1 lb. of pure water at about 39° Fahr.; in France, the heat required to raise a gramme of pure water at about 3·94° C., 1° C.—In *elect.*: *unit of resistance*, see under RESISTANCE; *unit of tension*, a volt, which is to the tension of a Daniell's cell as ·9268 is to 1·079; *unit of quantity*, that

quantity of electricity which with an electromotive force of one volt will flow through a resistance of 1,000,000 ohms in one second, called a *farad; unit of current*, a current of one farad per second; *unit of work*, that which will produce a velocity of one metre (39·37 inches) per second in a mass weighing one gramme (15·432 grains) after acting upon it a second of time.—*Electro-chemical unit*, the quantity of current that will decompose ·143 grain of water or generate 1·02 cubic inch of gas per second, the amount of zinc consumed in each cell being ·513 grain.—*Unit jar*, an instrument of various forms devised for measuring definite quantities of electricity.—*Unit of illumination*. See CANDLE-POWER.

**Unitable** (ū-nīt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being united; capable of union by growth or otherwise.

**Unitarian** (ū-ni-tā'ri-an), *n.* [From L. *unitas*, unity, from *unus*, one.] 1. One who ascribes divinity to God the Father only; specifically, one of a religious sect or congeries of sects, distinguished by the denial of the received doctrine of the Trinity. The Unitarians may be divided into two classes: (1) The conservative or orthodox Unitarians, who accept the general articles of the Christian creed (with the exception of the Trinity), such as miracles, the resurrection of Christ, and the plenary inspiration of Scripture. (2) The liberal or progressive Unitarians, whose creed is purely rationalistic. They consider Christ as a mere man, inspired as other great men are, though in a greater degree; they reject the doctrines of original sin, eternal punishments, the belief in miracles, and generally the whole supernatural element in Christianity. They deny the necessity of an atonement, considering Christ's death but as a martyrdom in defence of truth. This latter class forms the majority of the body in numbers, in intellect, and in position.—2. A monotheist; a believer in one God, as opposed to a polytheist, or a believer in many gods. In this sense it is applicable to all Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, as well as Deists. *Fleming.* [Rare.]

**Unitarian** (ū-ni-tā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines.

**Unitarianism** (ū-ni-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines of those who deny the divinity of Christ or the personality of the Holy Ghost; the tenets of the Unitarians. See UNITARIAN.

**Unitarianize** (ū-ni-tā'ri-an-īz), *v.t.* and *i.* To cause to conform, or to conform to Unitarianism.

**Unitary** (ū'ni-ta-ri), *a.* Of or relating to a unit; specifically, in *chem.* applied to that system of chemistry in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one molecule—water, for example—and all chemical reactions are as far as possible reduced to one typical form of reaction, namely, double decomposition. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

**Unite** (ū-nīt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *united;* ppr. *uniting.* [L. *unio, unitum*, from *unus*, one. See UNION.] 1. To combine or conjoin, so as to form one; to make to be one and no longer separate; to incorporate in one; as, to *unite* two kingdoms or two bodies of troops. 'Unite your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot.' *Shak.*—2. To connect, conjoin, bring together, or associate by some bond, legal or other; to join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like; to ally; to link together; to associate; to conjoin; to couple; as, to *unite* families by marriage; to *unite* nations by treaty; to *unite* fresh adherents to a cause.

> Hymen did our hands
> *Unite* commutual in most sacred bands. *Shak.*
>
> Let the bond
> Of mutual firm accord, as heretofore,
> *Unite* them. *Cowper.*

3. To make to agree or be uniform.

> The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

4. To cause to adhere; to attach; to connect together; as, to *unite* bricks or stones by cement.

> The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh. *Wiseman.*

**Unite** (ū-nīt'), *v.i.* 1. To become one; to become incorporated; to grow together; to be consolidated; to coalesce; to combine; to commingle. 'So God with man *unites.*' *Milton.*—2. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

> If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
> And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
> Cannot stand under them. *Shak.*

**Unite**† (ū-nīt'), *a.* United; joint. '*Unite* consent.' *Webster.*

**Unite** (ū-nīt'), *n.* [See the verb.] A gold coin of the reign of James I., originally of the value of 20*s.*, afterwards increased to 25*s.* It bore on the obverse the figure of the king crowned with laurel, and on the reverse the royal arms crowned with the legend 'Faciam eos in gentem *unam.*' It was afterwards called *Jacobus, Broad Piece*, and *Laurel.*

**Uniteable**† (ū-nīt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being united. *Dr. H. More.*

**United** (ū-nīt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Joined or combined; made one; made to agree; allied; harmonious; as, a *united* household.

> *United*, yet divided, twain at once—
> So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne.
> *Cowper.*

—*United Brethren*, a religious community commonly called Moravians. See MORAVIAN.—*United Presbyterians*, the Presbyterian church formed in Scotland by the union of the Associate Synod and the Relief Church in May, 1847. See SECEDER, and *Relief Church* under RELIEF.

**Unitedly** (ū-nīt'ed-li), *adv.* In a united manner; with union or joint efforts; jointly; amicably. *Dryden.*

**Uniter** (ū-nīt'ėr), *n.* The person or thing that unites or forms a connection.

> The Priest presides over the worship of the people; is the *Uniter* of them with the Unseen Holy. *Carlyle.*

**Unition**† (ū-ni'shon), *n.* The act of uniting, or the state of being united; junction.

> As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure the wound. *Wiseman.*

**Unitive** (ū'nit-iv), *a.* Having the power of uniting; causing or tending to unite; producing or promoting union. 'A *unitive* power.' *J. H. Newman.*

**Unitively** (ū'nit-iv-li), *adv.* In a united or unitive manner. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

**Unitize** (ū'nit-īz), *v.t.* To form into or reduce to a unit; to make a unit of.

**Unity** (ū'ni-ti), *n.* [L. *unitas*, from *unus*, one.] 1. The state or property of being one; oneness; singleness, as opposed to plurality.

> Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity.* *Locke.*
>
> 'An empirical acquaintance with facts rises to a scientific knowledge of facts, as soon as the mind discovers beneath the multiplicity of single production, the *unity* of an organic system. *Max Müller.*

2. Concord; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; oneness of sentiment, affection, behaviour, and the like. 'There is such *unity* in the proofs.' *Shak.* '*Unity* as well in ceremonies as in doctrine.' *Hooker.*

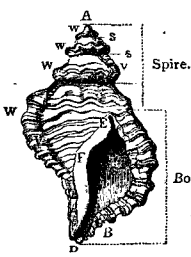
> How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!* Ps. cxxxiii. 1.
>
> We, of all Christians, ought to promote *unity* among ourselves and others. *Bp. Sprat.*

3. In *math.* the abstract expression for any unit whatsoever; any definite quantity or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation. The terms *unit* and *unity* are often used synonymously, but in general the number 1 is *unity* when it is not applied to any particular object, and a *unit* when it is so applied. See UNIT, 3.—4. The principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved in literary compositions; conformity in a composition to these principles; a reference to some one purpose or leading idea in all the parts of a discourse or composition. The so-called Aristotelian law of *unity of time, of place, and of action* in a drama was the fundamental rule or general idea from which the French classical dramatic writers and critics derived, or to which they referred, all their practical rules for the construction of a drama. This law demanded that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.—5. In *music* and the *fine arts*, such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole or a kind of symmetry of style and character; the quality of any work by which all the parts are subordinate to or promotive of one general design or effect.—6. In *law*, (*a*) the holding of the same estate in undivided shares by two or more; joint-tenancy (which see). (*b*) The joint possession by one person of two rights by several titles.—7. A gold coin of the reign of James I. See UNITE.

**Univalent** (ū-niv'a-lėnt), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valere*, to be worth.] Relating to an element having an equivalence of one; capable of being combined with or exchanged for one atom of another element; monatomic.

**Univalve** (ū'ni-valv), *a.* Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

**Univalve** (ū'ni-valv), *n.* A shell having one valve only; a mollusc with a shell composed of a single piece. The univalves formed one of the three divisions into which shells were divided by Linnæus, the other two divisions being bivalves and multivalves; but this is not a scientific classification, and has long been given up, the term being now used only as a convenient description of certain of the mollusca. The univalves include most of




Univalve Shell of *Buccinum undatum.*

A, Apex. B, Base. C, Aperture. D, Anterior canal. E, Posterior canal. F, Inner lip, pillar lip, columellar lip or labium. G, Outer lip or labrum. D,E,F,G, Peristome or margin of aperture. W, Whorls or volutions. S, Sutures, or lines of separation. V, Varix.—The last whorl of the shell, usually much larger than the rest, is called the 'body whorl,' the rest of the volutions constitute the 'spire.'

the Gasteropoda, as land-snails, sea-snails, whelks, limpets, &c. The majority of univalve shells are cone-shaped and spiral. In the simplest form the conical shape is retained without any alteration, as in the limpet. In most cases, however, the cone is elongated, sometimes forming a simple tube, as in Dentalium, but usually coiled up into a spiral. Sometimes, as in Vermetus, the coils or 'whorls' of the shell are hardly in contact, but most commonly they are so amalgamated that the inner side of each convolution is formed by the pre-existing whorl. In some cases, as in the common fresh-water Planorbis, the whorls are coiled round a central axis in the same plane, and the shell is said to be *discoidal.* In most cases, however, the whorls are *wound* round an axis obliquely, a true spiral being formed, and the shell becoming *turreted, trochoid, turbinated*, &c.

**Univalved** (ū'ni-valvd), *a.* Having only one valve; univalvular.

**Univalvular** (ū-ni-val'vū-lėr), *a.* Having one valve only; having a shell consisting of a single piece; as, a *univalvular* pericarp or shell.

**Universal** (ū-ni-vėr'sal), *a.* [L. *universalis*, universal, from *universus*, universal, lit. turned into one—*unus*, one, and *verto, versum*, to turn. Comp. *diversus*, different, turned away or apart.] 1. Extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; pertaining to or pervading all or the whole; all-embracing; all-reaching; as, *universal* ruin; *universal* good; *universal* benevolence.

> If all the world could have seen't the woe had been *universal.* *Shak.*
>
> The *universal* cause,
> Acts not by partial, but by general laws. *Pope.*

2. Considered as or constituting a whole; entire; total; whole. 'Sole monarch of the *universal* earth.' *Shak.*

> From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
> This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Comprising particulars, or all the particulars; as, *universal* terms.

> From things particular
> She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

—*Universal church*, in *theol.* the church of God throughout the universe.—*Universal dial*, a dial by which the hour may be found by the sun in any part of the world or under any elevation of the pole.—*Universal instrument*, in *astron.* a species of altitude and azimuth instrument constructed so as to combine portability with great power. The peculiarities of this instrument are that

the telescope, instead of being a straight tube, is broken into two arms at right angles to each other in the middle of the length of the tube, and at the break a totally reflecting prism is placed, which turns the rays entering the object-glass in a rectangular direction along the eye-end of the telescope which forms part of the horizontal axis of the circle, so that the telescope becomes free to move through all altitudes. — *Universal joint.* See JOINT.— *Universal legatee,* in *Scots law,* a legatee to whom the whole estate of a deceased party is given, subject only to the burden of other legacies and debts.— *Universal lever.* See LEVER.— *Universal proposition,* in *logic,* one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent and the predicate applies to everything which the subject can denote. A universal proposition may be *affirmative* or *negative.* Thus, 'all men are mortal' is a universal *affirmative* proposition; 'no man is perfect' is a universal *negative* one. A *universal proposition* is opposed to a *particular proposition.* See under PARTICULAR. — *Universal successor,* in *Scots law,* an heir who succeeds to the whole of the heritage of a person who dies intestate. — *A universal umbel,* in *bot.* a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel: opposed to *partial.* A universal involucre is not unfrequently placed at the foot of a universal umbel. — *Common, General, Universal.* See under COMMON.

**Universal** (ū-ni-vėr's'al), *n.* 1.† The whole; the system of the universe.

> To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's expulsion if the *universal* had been paradise? *Raleigh.*

2. In *philos.* a general notion or idea; that which by its nature is fit to be predicated of many; that which by its nature has a fitness or capacity to be in many. Universals have been divided into *metaphysical,* or those archetypal forms existing in the divine mind and forming the patterns after which all things were created; *physical,* or certain common natures diffused over or shared in by many, as *rationality* by all men; and *logical,* or general notions framed by the human intellect, and predicated of many things, on the ground of their possessing common properties, as *animal,* which may be predicated of man, lion, horse, &c. In *anc. philos.* the *universals* were called *predicables,* and were arranged in five classes, *genus, species, differentia, proprium,* and *accidens.*

> The same colour being observed to-day in chalk or snow which the mind yesterday received from milk, it considers that appearance alone makes it a representative of all of that kind, and having given it the name of whiteness, it by that sound signifies the same quality wheresoever to be imagined or met with, and thus *universals,* whether ideas or terms, are made. *Locke.*

3. In *logic,* a universal proposition. See under adjective.

**Universalian** (ū'ni-vėr-sā"li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Universalism. [Rare.]

**Universalism** (ū-ni-vėrs'al-izm), *n.* In *theol.* the doctrine of the Universalists; the belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

**Universalist** (ū-ni-vėrs'al-ist), *n.* 1. One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved, in opposition to the doctrine of eternal punishment; specifically, one of a sect founded about 1750 who believe in the ultimate salvation of all men and created spirits, and who direct their criticism against an eternal hell, and in some cases even against any suffering after death. The name *Universalists* is sometimes applied to the Arminians in consequence of the *universality* which they ascribe to the operation of divine grace and their opposition to the doctrine of *particular* election.—2.† One who affects to understand all statements or propositions.

> A modern freethinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he is ready to decide; self-assurance supplies all want of abilities. *Bentley.*

**Universalist** (ū-ni-vėrs'al-ist), *a.* Of or pertaining to Universalism; as, *universalist* views; *universalist* church.

**Universalistic** (ū-ni-vėrs'al-is"tik), *a.* Of, relating to, or affecting the whole; universal. 'Egoistic and *universalistic* hedonism.' *Prof. Jevons.*

**Universality** (ū'ni-vėr-sal"i-ti), *n.* The state of being universal or extending to the whole; as, the *universality* of a proposition; the *universality* of the deluge.

**Universalize** (ū-ni-vėrs'al-iz), *v.t.* To make universal; to generalize. *Berkeley.*

**Universally** (ū-ni-vėrs'al-li), *adv.* In a universal manner; with extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception; as, air is a fluid *universally* diffused; God's laws are *universally* binding on his creatures.

**Universalness** (ū-ni-vėrs'al-nes), *n.* Universality.

**Universe** (ū'ni-vėrs), *n.* [Fr. *univers,* from L. *universum,* the universe, neut. of the adj. *universus,* all together, all taken collectively, the whole. See UNIVERSAL.] The general system of things; all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the whole creation; the world; the *to pan* of the Greeks and the *mundus* of the Latins.

> For nothing this wide *universe* I call,
> Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all. *Shak.*

— *World, Universe, Creation. World* properly signifies this globe and everything inhabiting it, as animals and vegetables, or immediately associated with it, as the atmosphere, &c. *Universe* designates the entire mass of worlds, with everything associated with them, comprehending all stars, planets, satellites, comets, &c., regarded as one system. *Creation,* in its most extended sense, is nearly synonymous with *universe,* differing from it principally in not comprehending the Great First Cause and the idea of space. It is often used in a sense limited by the epithet or qualifying word preceding it; as, the *brute creation,* the *rational creation.*

**University** (ū-ni-vėr'si-ti), *n.* [L. *universitas,* the whole of anything as contrasted with its parts, the universe; later, an association, corporation, company, &c.] 1.† The whole; the universe. 'Speaking with respect to the *university* of things.' *Barrow.*—2.† A corporation; a guild.—3. In the modern sense of the term, an establishment or corporation for the purposes of instruction in all or some of the most important branches of science and literature, and having the power of conferring certain honorary dignities, termed *degrees,* in several faculties, as arts, medicine, law, and theology. In most cases the corporations constituting universities include a body of teachers or professors for giving instruction to students; but this is not essential to a university, the staff of London University being merely an examining body. In the middle ages, when the term began to be used in reference to seminaries of learning, it denoted either the whole body of teachers and learners, or the whole body of learners, with corporate rights and under by-laws of their own, divided either by faculty or by country (hence the 'nations' into which the students were classed), or both together, its meaning being determined by the words with which it was connected. At a later period the expression *universitas literarum* (the whole of literature or learning) was used to indicate that all the most important branches of knowledge were to be taught in these establishments; and it would seem that the twofold application of *universitas* led to the distinctive meaning of the term as now used. Some, forming their notion of the word *university* merely from the English universities, suppose that it necessarily means a collection and union of colleges, that it is a great corporation embodying in one the smaller and subordinate collegiate bodies; but this is not correct, for many universities exist in which there are no colleges. This is the case with most of the German universities, and in the Scottish universities there are no foundations which bear any resemblance to the English colleges. Besides, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge existed before a single college was endowed. The oldest of the European universities were those of Bologna and Paris, and these formed the models on which the other universities which subsequently sprung up in various parts of Europe were established.

**Universityless** (ū-ni-vėr'si-ti-les), *a.* Having no university. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**Universological** (ū-ni-vėrs'ō-loj"i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the science of universology.

**Universologist** (ū'ni-vėr-sol"o-jist), *n.* One versed in the science of universology.

**Universology** (ū'ni-vėr-sol"o-ji), *n.* [L. *universum,* the universe, and Gr. *logos,* discourse.] The science of the universe, or the whole system of created things; a science covering the whole ground of philosophy, of the sciences in their general aspects, and of social polity, or the collective life of the human world. *H. Spencer.*

**Univocacy** (ū-niv'o-ka-si), *n.* The quality or state of being univocal. [Rare.]

**Univocal** (ū-niv'o-kal), *a.* [L. *unus,* one, and *vox, vocis,* a voice, a word.] 1. Having one meaning only; having the meaning certain and unmistakable. 'A *univocal* precept.' *Jer. Taylor.* A *univocal* word is opposed to an *equivocal,* which has two or more significations.—2. Having unison of sounds, as the octave in music and its replicates.—3. Certain; not to be doubted or mistaken. 'The true mothers, the *univocal* parents of their productions.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Univocal** (ū-niv'o-kal), *n.* A word having only one signification or meaning; a generic word, or a word predicable of many different species, as fish, tree.

**Univocally** (ū-niv'o-kal-li), *adv.* 1. In a univocal manner; in one sense; not equivocally; unmistakably.

> The same word may be employed either *univocally,* equivocally, or analogously. *Whately.*

2. In one tenor. *Ray.* [Rare.]

**Univocation** (ū-niv'o-kā"shon), *n.* Agreement of name and meaning. *Whiston.*

**Unjaundiced** (un-jąn'dist), *a.* Not jaundiced; hence, not affected by envy, jealousy, or the like. 'An *unjaundiced* eye.' *Cowper.*

**Unjealous** (un-jel'us), *a.* Not jealous; not suspicious or mistrustful. *Clarendon.*

**Unjoin** (un-join'), *v.t.* To separate; to disjoin.

**Unjoint**† (un-joint'), *v.t.* To disjoint. 'Unjointing the bones.' *Fuller.*

**Unjointed** (un-joint'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having no joints; as, an *unjointed* stem of a plant. 2. Deprived of a joint; disjointed; disconnected; hence, incoherent. 'This bald, *unjointed* talk.' *Shak.*

**Unjoyful** (un-joi'fųl), *a.* Not joyful; sad. 'This *unjoyful* set of people.' *Steele.*

**Unjoyous** (un-joi'us), *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.

> Where nothing can be hearty it must be *unjoyous* and injurious to any perceiving person. *Milton.*

**Unjudged** (un-jujd'), *a.* Not judged; not judicially determined. 'Causes *unjudged* . . . and sleeping laws.' *Prior.*

**Unjust** (un-just'), *a.* 1. Not just; as, (*a*) not acting or disposed to act according to law and justice; not conforming to divine precept or moral law.

> He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the *unjust.* Mat. v. 45.

(*b*) Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; unjustifiable; as, an *unjust* sentence, or cause. 'Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal.' *Shak.*—2.† Dishonest. 'Discarded *unjust* servingmen.' *Shak.*—3.† False; faithless; perfidious. 'O passing traitor, perjured and *unjust.*' *Shak.*—4.† Not according to or founded on fact; untrue. *Shak.*

**Unjustice**† (un'jus-tis), *n.* Injustice. 'To free his justice from seeming *unjustice.*' *Hales.*

**Unjustifiable** (un-jus'ti-fī"a-bl), *a.* Not justifiable; not capable of being justified or proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended; as, an *unjustifiable* motive or action. 'The foolish and *unjustifiable* doctrine of indulgences.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unjustifiableness** (un-jus'ti-fī"a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*

**Unjustifiably** (un-jus'ti-fī"a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated. *Burke.*

**Unjustly** (un-just'li), *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully. *Milton.*

**Unked** (ungk'ed), *a.* [Corrupted for *uncouth.*] 1. Unusual; odd; strange; ugly.—2. Lonely; solitary. *Cowper.* Written variously *Unketh, Unkid, Unkad.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

**Unkemmed**† (un-kem'ed), *a.* Unkempt. 'With long *unkemmed* hairs.' *May.*

**Unkempt** (un-kemt'), *a.* Uncombed; hence, rough; unpolished. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> But, ah! too well I wot . . .
> . . . My rimes been rugged and *unkempt.*
> *Spenser.*

**Unkenn'd, Unkent** (un-kend', un-kent'), *a.* [*Un,* and *ken,* to know.] Unknown. 'A swaine *unkent.*' *W. Browne.* 'Miseries *unkend* before they come.' *Daniel.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Unkennel** (un-ken'nel), *v.t.* 1. To drive or force from a kennel; to take out of a kennel. 'We'll *unkennel* the fox.' *Shak.*—2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat. 'If his occult guilt do not itself *unkennel.*' *Shak.*

**Unkept** (un-kept'), *a.* 1. Not kept; not retained; not preserved.—2. Not sustained, maintained, or tended. 'He . . . stays me

here at home *unkept.' Shak.* — 3. Not observed; not obeyed, as a command. *Hooker.*

**Unketh**† (ung'keth), *a.* Uncouth; strange. See UNKED.

**Unkid** † (ung'kid). See UNKED.

**Unkind** (un-kīnd'), *a.* 1.† Violating the laws of kind or kindred; unnatural. *Chaucer; Gower.* — 2.† Not recognizing the duties arising out of kinship.—3. Wanting in kindness, benevolence, affection, or the like; not kind; harsh; cruel.

Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove *unkind.* *Shak.*

**Unkindliness** (un-kīnd'li-nes), *n.* Character of being unkindly; unkindness; unfavourableness. 'Killed with unutterable *unkindliness.*' *Tennyson.*

**Unkindly** (un-kīnd'li), *a.* 1. Not kind; unkind; ungracious; as, an *unkindly* manner. 2.† Unnatural; contrary to nature. 'And gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime.' *Spenser.*—3. Unfavourable; malignant. 'Every bleak, *unkindly* fog.' *Milton.*

**Unkindly** (un-kīnd'li), *adv.* 1. Without kindness; without affection; as, to treat one *unkindly.*—2.† In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally. *Milton.*

**Unkindness** (un-kīnd'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being unkind; want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good-will.—2. Unkind act; disobliging treatment; disfavour. 'A small *unkindness* is a great offence.' *Cowper.*

**Unkindred**† (un-kin'dred), *a.* Not of the same kindred, blood, race, or kind; not related. 'One . . . of blood *unkindred* to your royal house.' *Rowe.*

**Unking** (un-king'), *v.t.* To deprive of royalty.

They would *unking* my father now
To make you way. *Southern.*

**Unkinglike, Unkingly** (un-king'līk, un-king'li), *a.* Unbecoming a king; not noble.

**Unkingship**† (un-king'ship), *n.* The quality or condition of being unkinged.

*Unkingship* was proclaimed, and his majesty's statues thrown down. *Evelyn.*

**Unkiss**† (un-kis'), *v.t.* To retract or annul by kissing again, as an oath taken by kissing the book.

Let me *unkiss* the oath 'twixt thee and me;
And yet not so, for with a kiss 'twas made. *Shak.*

**Unkissed** (un-kist'), *p.* and *a.* Not kissed.

Foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkissed.* *Shak.*

**Unknelled** (un-neld'), *a.* Untolled; not having the bell tolled for one at death or funeral. *Byron.*

**Unknightly** (un-nīt'li), *adv.* In a manner unlike or unbecoming a knight or knighthood. *Tennyson.*

**Unknit** (un-nit'), *v.t.* To separate so as to be no longer knit; hence, to smooth or open out.

*Unknit* that threatening, unkind brow. *Shak.*

**Unknot** (un-not'), *v.t.* To free from knots; to untie.

**Unknotty** (un-not'i), *a.* Having no knots. 'Unknotty fir.' *Sandys.*

**Unknow**† (un-nō'), *v.t.* 1. To become ignorant of, or unacquainted with, as something already known; to lose the knowledge of.

Can I *unknow* it?—No, but keep it secret. *Dryden.*

2.† Not to know; to have no knowledge of or acquaintance with. *Wicklife.*

**Unknowability** (un-nō'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being unknowable. *J. S. Mill.*

**Unknowable** (un-nō'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being known; not capable of being ascertained or discovered.

Their objects, transcending the sphere of all experience actual or possible, consequently do not fall under the categories, in other words are positively *unknowable.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Unknowing** (un-nō'ing), *a.* Not knowing; ignorant: with *of* before an object.

Let me speak to the yet *unknowing* world
How these things came about. *Shak.*

His hounds, *unknowing of* his change, pursue
The chase, and their mistaken master slew. *Dryden.*

**Unknowingly** (un-nō'ing-li), *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design.

*Unknowingly* she strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

**Unknowledged**† (un-nol'ejd), *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized. *B. Jonson.*

**Unknown** (un-nōn'), *a.* 1. Not known; not become an object of knowledge; not recognized, discovered, or found out. — 2. Not ascertained, with relation to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable; inexpressible; immense.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3.† Not to be made known, expressed, or communicated.

For divers *unknown* reasons, I beseech you,
Grant me this boon. *Shak.*

4. Not having had sexual commerce. 'I am yet *unknown* to woman.' *Shak.*—The word is used adverbially in the phrase *unknown to* = without the knowledge of. 'That he, *unknown to* me, should be in debt.' *Shak.*

The man of the house had . . . *unknown to* Sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison.*

**Unknownness** (un-nōn'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unknown. *Camden.*

**Unlaborious** (un-la-bō'ri-us), *a.* Not laborious; not toilsome; not difficult; easy.

All things seem easy and *unlaborious* to them. *Milton.*

**Unlaboured** (un-lā'bėrd), *a.* 1. Not produced by labour or toil.

*Unlaboured* harvests shall the fields adorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labour; not tilled.

Let thy ground not lie *unlaboured.* *J. Philips.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary; natural; hence, easy; free; not cramped or stiff.

And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickel.*

**Unlabouring** (un-lā'bėr-ing), *a.* Not labouring or moving with great exertion.

A mead of mildest charm delays the *unlabouring* feet. *Coleridge.*

**Unlace** (un-lās'), *v.t.* 1. To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord, string, band, or the like, passed through loops, holes, &c.; to open or unfasten by undoing or untying the lace of; as, to *unlace* a garment or helmet. *Tennyson.* — 2. To loosen the dress of; to undress. *Sir P. Sidney.* Hence—3. To divest of due covering; to expose to injury or damage.

What's the matter,
That you *unlace* your reputation thus? *Shak.*

**Unlade** (un-lād'), *v.t.* 1. To unload; to take out the cargo of. 'Lading and *unlading* the tall barks.' *Tennyson.* — 2. To unload; to remove, as a load or burden; to discharge.

There the ship was to *unlade* her burden.
Acts xxi. 3.

**Unlaid** (un-lād'), *a.* 1. Not laid or placed; not fixed. 'The first foundations of the world being yet *unlaid.*' *Hooker.*—2. Not allayed; not pacified; not exorcised; not suppressed. 'Meagre hag, a stubborn, *unlaid* ghost.' *Milton.*—3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *B. Jonson.*

**Unlamented** (un-la-ment'ed), *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away. *Pope.*

**Unland** (un-land'), *v.t.* To deprive of lands. *Fuller.*

**Unlap** (un-lap'), *v.t.* To unfold. 'Tapestry . . . *unlapt* and laid open.' *Hooker.*

**Unlarded** (un-lärd'ed), *a.* Not larded, or dressed with lard; hence, not mixed with something by way of improvement; not intermixed or adulterated.

Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely and *unlarded* with any other. *Chesterfield.*

**Unlash** (un-lash'), *v.t.* *Naut.* to loose, unfasten, or separate, as something lashed or tied down.

**Unlatch** (un-lach'), *v.t.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.

Meantime my worthy wife our arms mislay'd . . .
The door *unlatched.* *Dryden.*

**Unlaurelled** (un-lą'reld), *a.* Not crowned with laurel; not honoured. '*Unlaurelled* to descend in vain, by all forgotten.' *Byron.*

**Unlavished** (un-lav'isht), *a.* Not lavished; not spent wastefully.

*Unlavished* wisdom never works in vain. *Thomson.*

**Unlaw**† (un-lą'), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of the authority or character of law.

That which is impious or evil absolutely, either against faith or manner, no law can possibly permit, that intends not to *unlaw* itself. *Milton.*

2. In *Scots law*, to fine.

**Unlaw** (un-lą'), *n.* In *Scots law*, (*a*) any transgression of the law; any injury or act of injustice. (*b*) A fine or amerciament legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law.

**Unlawful** (un-lą'fụl), *a.* 1. Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law, human or divine; as, an *unlawful* act; an *unlawful* oath; an *unlawful* society.—2. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate. '*Unlawful* issue.' *Shak.*—*Unlawful assembly,* according to Blackstone and Cowel, the meeting of three or more persons to commit an unlawful act; according to Stephen any meeting of great numbers of people with such circumstances of terror as cannot but endanger the public peace, and raise fears and jealousies among the subjects of the realm.

**Unlawfully** (un-lą'fụl-li), *adv.* 1. In an unlawful manner; in violation of law or right; illegally. 'Judges incompetent to judge their king *unlawfully* detained.' *Daniel.*—2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born. *Shak.*

**Unlawfulness** (un-lą'fụl-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being unlawful; illegality; contrariety to law. 'The *unlawfulness* of lying.' *South.*—2. Illegitimacy.

**Unlay** (un-lā'), *v.t.* *Naut.* to untwist, as the strands of a rope, &c. 'To *unlay* a cable.' *Anson.*

**Unlearn** (un-lėrn'), *v.t.* 1. To divest one's self of the acquired knowledge of; to make one's self become ignorant of, or lose acquaintance with or experience in; to undo or reverse training, skill, or learning in; to forget the knowledge of.

He (Pope) used to say that he had been seven years . . . in *unlearning* all he had been acquiring for twice that time. *Warburton.*

2.† To fail to learn; not to learn. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unlearned** (un-lėrn'ed), *a.* 1. Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed; inexperienced. *Tennyson.*—2. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove these verses to be very *unlearned,* neither savouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shak.*

3. (un-lėrnd'.) Not gained by study; not known.

They learned mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned.* *Milton.*

**Unlearnedness** (un-lėrn'ed-nes), *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness. 'My stammering muse's poor *unlearnedness.*' *Sylvester.*

**Unleash** (un-lēsh'), *v.t.* To free from a leash, or as from a leash; to let go.

**Unleavened** (un-lev'nd), *a.* Not leavened; not raised by leaven, barm, or yeast. Ex. xii. 39.

**Unlectured** (un-lek'tūrd), *a.* 1. Not addressed in a lecture or lectures.—2. Not taught or inculcated by lecture. 'A science yet *unlectured* in our schools.' *Young.*

**Unleisured**† (un-lē'zhūrd), *a.* Not having leisure; occupied. 'Her *unleisured* thoughts.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unleisuredness**† (un-lē'zhūrd-nes), *n.* Want of leisure. *Boyle.*

**Unless** (un-les'), *conj.* [A word not older than the beginning of the 15th century and compounded of *on less, upon less* (than), the older forms being *onles, onlesse* = on lower terms, on any lower condition; Fr. *à moins que.* Sir John Maundeville (who wrote 1356) has 'But that may not bee upon *lesse than* wee mowe falle upon hevene fro the erthe.' *Less than, less that,* and *less* alone were also used.] 1. If it be not that; if it be not the case that; were it not the fact that; if . . . not; supposing that . . . not; except; excepting.

*Unless* thou tell'st me where thou had'st this ring
Thou diest within this hour. *Shak.*

No poet ever sweetly sung
*Unless* he were, like Phœbus, young,
Nor ever nymph inspired to rhyme,
*Unless* like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

2.† For fear that; in case; lest.

Beware you do not once the same gainsay,
*Unless* with death he do your rashness pay. *Greene.*

3. By omission of a verb *unless* may have the force of a preposition, = except, but for. Thus in the sentence: 'Here nothing breeds *unless* the nightly owl' (*Shak.*), we may regard 'unless' as a preposition, or may supply 'it be' after 'unless,' or 'breed' after 'owl.'

Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a spinster; *unless* the bookish theoric. *Shak.*

*Except* and *unless* were common formerly as conjunctions, nearly or quite interchangeable ('*Except* thou make thyself a prince over us.' Num. xvi. 13), but the former is now comparatively seldom used in that way (at least with the verb directly expressed), having usually a prepositional force. In the Bible *except* (conj.) occurs eight or ten times as often as *unless.* The special function of *except* is to introduce an exception to a generalistatement; of *unless* to introduce a restriction, limitation, or alternative. 'So

that he could not be impleaded in any civil court *except* on criminal charges.' *Hallam.* 'And made it hard for any nation to be thenceforth safe *except* by its sheer strength.' *Kinglake.*

A relief was a sum of money (*unless* where charter or custom introduced a different tribute) due from every one of full age, &c. *Hallam.*

*Except* when it happens that the people are turned aside for a moment . . . the foreigner has good grounds for inferring that, whatever the policy of England may be, it will not be altogether unstable. *Kinglake.*

In Europe, all States *except* the five great Powers are exempt from the duty of watching over the general safety; and even a State which is one of the five great Powers is not practically under an obligation to sustain the cause of justice *unless* its perception of the wrong is reinforced by a sense of its own interests. *Kinglake.*

**Unlessoned** (un-les'nd), *a.* Not taught; not instructed. 'An *unlessoned* girl, unschooled, unpractised.' *Shak.*

**Unlettered** (un-let'ėrd), *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant. 'The loose *unlettered* hinds.' *Milton.* 'An *unlettered* man.' *Carlyle.*

**Unlibidinous** (un-li-bid'in-us), *a.* Not libidinous; not lustful. 'Love *unlibidinous* reigned.' *Milton.*

**Unlicensed** (un-lī'senst), *a.* 1. Not licensed; not having a license or legal permission; specifically, not entitled to deal in certain commodities or engage in a certain business, from not possessing special qualifications or the like; as, an *unlicensed* medical practitioner; an *unlicensed* innkeeper.—2. Done or undertaken without, or in defiance of, due license or permission; as, an *unlicensed* traffic.

**Unlicked** (un-likt'), *a.* Not licked; not brought to proper shape by licking: from the old popular notion that the she-bear licked her cubs into shape; hence, ungainly; raw; unmannerly; uncultivated. 'Like to a chaos or *unlicked* bear-whelp.' *Shak.*

**Unlightsome** (un-lit'sum), *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

First the sun,
A mighty sphere, he framed, *unlightsome* first. *Milton.*

**Unlike** (un-līk'), *a.* 1. Not like; dissimilar; having no resemblance.

So the twin humours, in our Terence, are
*Unlike*; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair. *Sir J. Denham.*

2. Improbable; unlikely.

What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain. *Bacon.*

—*Unlike quantities*, in *math.* quantities expressed by different letters or combinations of letters, or by the same letters with different powers.—*Unlike signs*, the signs *plus* (+) and *minus* (−).

**Unlikelihood** (un-līk'li-hụd), *n.* The state of being unlikely or improbable; improbability. 'The extreme *unlikelihood* that such men should engage in such a measure.' *Paley.*

**Unlikeliness** (un-līk'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being unlikely; improbability.

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonstration, quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*. *Locke.*

2.† The state of being unlike; dissimilarity. *Bp. Hall.*—3.† The state of being not likable or lovable. *Chaucer.*

**Unlikely** (un-līk'li), *a.* 1. Such as cannot be reasonably expected; improbable; as, an *unlikely* event; the thing you mention is very *unlikely*.—2. Not holding out a prospect of success or of a desired result; likely to fail; unpromising.

Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

3.† Not calculated to inspire liking or affection; not likable or lovable. *Chaucer.*

**Unlikely** (un-līk'li), *adv.* With no or little likelihood; improbably.

The pleasures . . . not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another. *Pope.*

**Unliken**† (un-līk'n), *v.t.* To feign; to pretend. *Wickliffe.*

**Unlikeness** (un-lik'nes), *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.

And he supplied my want the more
As his *unlikeness* fitted mine. *Tennyson.*

**Unlimber** (un-lim'bėr), *a.* Not limber; not flexible; not yielding. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**Unlimber** (un-lim'bėr), *v.t. Milit.* to take off the limbers; as, to *unlimber* the guns.

**Unlimitable**† (un-lim'it-a-bl), *a.* Admitting no limits; boundless; illimitable. 'No *unlimitable* exemption.' *Milton.* 'Unlimited and *unlimitable*.' *Locke.*

**Unlimited** (un-lim'it-ed), *a.* 1. Not limited; having no bounds; boundless.

So *unlimited* is our impotence, . . . that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions.

With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight. *Hooker.*

3. Unconfined; not restrained. 'An unguarded, *unlimited* will.' *Jer. Taylor.*—*Unlimited problem*, in *math.* a problem which may have an infinite number of solutions.

**Unlimitedness** (un-lim'it-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unlimited or boundless, or of being undefined. *South.*

**Unline** (un-līn'), *v.t.* To take the lining out of; hence, to empty. 'It *unlines* their purses.' *Davies.*

**Unlineal** (un-lin'ē-al), *a.* Not lineal; not coming in the order of succession. *Shak.*

**Unlining** (un-līn'ing), *n.* In *bot.* a term applied by Lindley to a process consisting in the separation of a layer from the inside of a petal. Called also *Chorisis*, *Chorization*, and *Deduplication*. See CHORISIS.

**Unlink** (un-lingk'), *v.t.* To separate the links of; to loose, as something fastened by a link; to unfasten; to untwist.

Seeing Orlando, it (the snake) *unlinked* itself. *Shak.*

**Unliquefied** (un-lik'wē-fīd), *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved. 'Remained in the melted matter, rigid, and *unliquefied*.' *Addison.*

**Unliquidated** (un-lik'wi-dāt-ed), *a.* Not liquidated; not settled; not having the exact amount ascertained; as, an *unliquidated* debt; *unliquidated* accounts. — *Unliquidated damages*, penalties or damages not ascertained in money.

**Unliquored** (un-lik'ėrd), *a.* 1. Not moistened or smeared with liquor. 'Churches and states, like an *unliquored* coach . . . on fire with their own motion.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. Not filled with liquor; not in liquor; not intoxicated. 'An *unliquored* Silenus.' *Milton.*

**Unlistening** (un-lis'n-ing), *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding or heeding. '*Unlistening*, barbarous force.' *Thomson.*

**Unlive**, *v.t.* 1. (un-liv'.) To live in a manner contrary to; to annul or undo by living. 'We must *unlive* our former lives.' *Glanvil.*—2. (un-līv'.) To bereave of life.

If in the child the father's image lies,
Where shall I live, now Lucrece is *unlived*. *Shak.*

**Unliveliness** (un-līv'li-nes), *n.* Want of liveliness; dulness. *Milton.*

**Unload** (un-lōd'), *v.t.* 1. To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden; as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a cart.—2. To remove (as a cargo or burden) from a vessel, vehicle, or the like; to discharge; as, to *unload* a freight or goods.—3. *Fig.* to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; or to remove and make cease to be burdensome.

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen. *Shak.*

4. To withdraw the charge (that is, powder and ball) from; as, to *unload* a gun.

**Unlocated** (un-lō-kāt'ed), *a.* Not located or placed; specifically, in America, not surveyed and marked off. See LOCATE.

**Unlock** (un-lok'), *v.t.* 1. To unfasten, as something which has been locked; to open, as what has been shut, closed in, or protected by a lock; as, to *unlock* a door or a chest. 'I have seen her . . . *unlock* her closet.' *Shak.*—2. To open, in general; to lay open.

*Unlock* your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

**Unlodge** (un-loj'), *v.t.* To deprive of a lodging; to dislodge. *Carew.*

**Unlogical** (un-loj'ik-al), *a.* Not logical; illogical. 'His *unlogical* reason.' *Fuller.*

**Unlook** (un-lōk'), *v.t.* To recall or retract, as a look.

He . . . turned his eyes towards me, then from me, as if he would *unlook* his own looks. *Richardson.*

**Unlooked-for** (un-lōkt'for), *a.* Not looked for; not sought or searched for; not expected; not foreseen.

Nor Fame I slight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlook'd-for*, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

The participial form standing alone has been sometimes used in this sense. 'By some *unlooked* accident cut off.' *Shak.*

**Unloose** (un-lōs'), *v.t.* 1. To loose; to unfasten; to untie; to undo; to unravel.

The Gordian knot of it he will *unloose*. *Shak.*

2. To let go or free from hold or fastening; to unbind from bonds, fetters, cords, or the like; to set at liberty.

Where I am robbed and bound,
There must I be *unloosed*. *Shak.*

**Unloose** (un-lōs'), *v.i.* To fall in pieces; to loose all connection or union.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*, the strength decay, and the pleasure grow faint. *Jeremy Collier.*

**Unloosen** (un-lōs'n), *v.t.* To unloose; to loosen. *Dr. Knox.*

**Unlord**† (un-lord'), *v.t.* To deprive of the title, rank, and dignities of a lord; to reduce or degrade from a peer to a commoner. 'The *unlording* of bishops.' *Milton.*

**Unlorded** (un-lord'ed), *a.* Not raised or preferred to the rank of a lord.

**Unlordly** (un-lord'li), *a.* Not lordly; not arbitrary. 'Meek and *unlordly* discipline.' *Milton.*

**Unlosable, Unloseable** (un-lōz'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being lost.

The Epicureans . . . ascribe to every particular atom an innate and *unloseable* mobility. *Boyle.*

**Unlost** (un-lost'), *a.* Not lost. 'A paradise *unlost*.' *Young.*

**Unlove**† (un-luv'), *v.t.* To cease to love; to hate. *Spectator.*

**Unloved** (un-luvd'), *a.* Not loved.

Alas the great grevaunce
To love *unloved*. *Chaucer.*

**Unloveliness** (un-luv'li-nes), *n.* Want of loveliness; as, (*a*) unamiableness; want of the qualities which attract love.

The old man . . . followed his suit with all means . . . that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*b*) Want of beauty or attractiveness to the eye; plainness of feature or appearance.

**Unlovely** (un-luv'li), *a.* Not lovely; as, (*a*) not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike. (*b*) Not beautiful or attractive to the eye.

**Unloven,**† *v.t.* To cease loving. *Chaucer.*

**Unloving** (un-luv'ing), *a.* Not loving; not fond; unkind. *J. Udall.*

**Unlucent** (un-lū'sent), *a.* Not lucent; not giving light; not bright or shining. 'A combustion most fierce but *unlucent*.' *Carlyle.*

**Unluckily** (un-luk'i-li), *adv.* 1. In an unlucky or unfortunate manner; unfortunately; unhappily. 'Starr'd most *unluckily*.' *Shak.* 2. By ill luck; with regret be it said; unfortunately; as, *unluckily* we have let the opportunity slip.

**Unluckiness** (un-luk'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being unlucky; unfortunateness; ill fortune.—2.† Mischievousness.

As there is no moral in these jests, they ought to be discouraged, and looked upon rather as pieces of *unluckiness* than wit. *Addison.*

**Unlucky** (un-luk'i), *a.* 1. Not lucky or fortunate; not favoured by fortune; not successful in one's undertakings; subject to frequent misfortune, failure, or mishap; unfortunate; unhappy.

The lucky have whole days, which still they choose;
The *unlucky* have but hours, and those they lose. *Dryden.*

2. Not resulting in success; resulting in failure, disaster, or misfortune. '*Unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry.' *Boyle.*—3. Accompanied by or bringing misfortune, disappointment, disaster, or the like; ill-omened; inauspicious. 'A most *unlucky* hour.' *Shak.*

Haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*

4.† Somewhat mischievous; mischievously waggish.

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad but new. *Dr. W. King.*

**Unluminous** (un-lūm'in-us), *a.* Not luminous; not throwing out light; not bright or shining. 'A tragical combustion, long smoking and smouldering, *unluminous*.' *Carlyle.*

**Unlust,**† *n.* Dislike. *Chaucer.*

**Unlustrous** (un-lus'trus), *a.* Wanting lustre; not shining.

In an eye
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow. *Shak.*

[The above is the reading in some modern editions; the old editions have *illustrious*.]

**Unlute** (un-lūt'), *v.t.* To separate things cemented or luted; to take the lute or clay from. '*Unluting* the vessels.' *Boyle.*

**Unmade** (un-mād'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deprived of its form or qualities.—2. Not made; not yet

formed. 'Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave.' *Shak.*

**Unmagistrate**† (un-maj'is-trāt), *v.t.* To degrade from or deprive of the office and authority of a magistrate. *Milton.*

**Unmaidenly** (un-mād'n-li), *a.* Not becoming a maiden.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and *unmaidenly*. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unmaimed** (un-māmd'), *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; complete in all the parts; unmutilated; entire.

It is the first grand duty of an interpreter to give his author entire and *unmaimed*. *Pope.*

**Unmakable** (un-māk'a-bl), *a.* Not possible to be made. '*Unmakable* by any but a divine power.' *N. Grew.*

**Unmake** (un-māk'), *v.t.* 1. To destroy the essential form and qualities of; to cause to cease to exist; to annihilate; to uncreate; to annul, reverse, or essentially change the nature of.

God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments. *T. Burnet.*

2. To leave unmade, unformed, uncreated, or unfashioned. 'May make, *unmake*, do what she list.' *Shak.*

God when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*

**Unmalleable** (un-mal'lē-a-bl), *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by heating, as a metal.

**Unman** (un-man'), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of the character or qualities of a human being, as reason, &c.; as, fear *unmans* him.

Gross errors *unman*, and strip them of the very principles of reason and sober discourse. *South.*

2. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.—3. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or reduce into irresolution; to dishearten; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojan ears,
*Unman* their courage, and augment their fears.
*Dryden.*

4. To deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship or town.

**Unmanacle** (un-man'a-kl), *v.t.* To release from or as from manacles; to set free. '*Unmanacled* from bonds of sense.' *Tennyson.*

**Unmanageable** (un-man'āj-a-bl), *a.* Not manageable; not readily submitting to handling or management; not easily restrained, governed, or directed; not controllable. '*Unmanageable* by the milder methods of government.' *Locke.*

**Unmanaged** (un-man'ājd), *a.* 1. Not broken in, as a horse; not trained in general. 'Like colts or *unmanaged* horses.' *Jer. Taylor.* 2. Not tutored; not educated. 'An unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue.' *Felton.*

**Unmanhode**,† *a.* Cowardice. *Chaucer.*

**Unmanlike** (un-man'līk), *a.* Not manlike; as, (*a*) unlike man in form or appearance. (*b*) Unbecoming a man as a member of the human race; inhuman; brutal.

It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind. *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*c*) Unsuitable to a man, as opposed to a woman or child; effeminate; childish.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of a man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unmanliness** (un-man'li-nes), *n.* State of being unmanly; effeminacy.

You and yours make piety a synonym for *unmanliness*. *Kingsley.*

**Unmanly** (un-man'li), *a.* Not manly; more especially, (*a*) not having the qualities or attributes of a man, as opposed to a woman or child; not having the strength, vigour, robustness, fortitude, courage of a man; soft; weak; effeminate; womanish; childish; as, a poor-spirited, *unmanly* wretch. (*b*) Unbecoming in a man; unworthy of a man; cowardly; as, *unmanly* fears. 'My *unmanly* tears.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'The soft *unmanly* warmth and tenderness of love.' *Addison.*

**Unmanned** (un-mand'), *pp.* and *a.* 1. Deprived of the qualities of a man; rendered effeminate; deprived of manly fortitude.

What, quite *unmanned* in folly! *Shak.*

2. Not furnished with men. *Milton.*—3. Not tamed; not yet familiar with man: a term in falconry. Used figuratively in the following passage.

Come civil night,
Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks
With thy black mantle. *Shak.*

**Unmannered** (un-man'ėrd), *a.* Uncivil; rude.

You have a slanderous . . . tongue, *unmanner'd* lord. *B. Jonson.*

**Unmannerliness** (un-man'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unmannerly; want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behaviour. 'A sort of *unmannerliness*, . . . a forwardness to interrupt others speaking.' *Locke.*

**Unmannerly** (un-man'ėr-li), *a.* 1. Not mannerly; wanting in manners; not having good manners; rude in behaviour; ill-bred.

I were *unmannerly* to take you out
And not to kiss you. *Shak.*

2. Not according to good manners; as, an *unmannerly* jest.

**Unmannerly**† (un-man'ėr-li), *adv.* With ill manners; uncivilly.

Forgive me
If I have used myself *unmannerly*. *Shak.*

**Unmanufactured** (un-man'ū-fak"tūrd), *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use; as, *unmanufactured* silk, cotton, tobacco, or the like.

**Unmanured** (un-ma-nūrd'), *a.* 1. Not manured; not enriched by manure.—2. Uncultivated. *Spenser.*

**Unmarked** (un-märkt'), *a.* 1. Not marked; having no mark.—2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished.

He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng.
*Dryden.*

**Unmarketable** (un-mär'ket-a-bl), *a.* Not fit for the market; not saleable; of no merely pecuniary value.

That paltry stone brought home to her some thought, true, spiritual, *unmarketable*. *Kingsley.*

**Unmarred** (un-märd'), *a.* Not marred; not injured; not spoiled; not obstructed. '*Unmarr'd* with ragged mosse or filthy mud.' *Spenser.* 'A serene fairness *unmarred* by passion or want or care.' *Dr. Caird.*

**Unmarriable**† (un-ma'ri-a-bl), *a.* Not marriageable. *Milton.*

**Unmarriageable** (un-ma'rij-a-bl), *a.* Not fit to be married; too young for marriage.

**Unmarry** (un-ma'ri), *v.t.* To divorce; to dissolve the marriage contract. 'A law . . . giving permissions to *unmarry* a wife, and marry a lust.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Unmartyr** (un-märtėr), *v.t.* To degrade from the standing or dignity of a martyr.

Scotus . . . was made a martyr after his death, . . . but since, Baronius hath *unmartyred* him. *Fuller.*

**Unmarvellous** (un-mär'vel-us), *a.* Not marvellous or astonishing; not exciting wonder or surprise. *Dr. Wolcot.*

**Unmasculate**† (un-mas'kū-lāt), *v.t.* To emasculate.

The sins of the south *unmasculate* northern bodies. *Fuller.*

**Unmasculine** (un-mas'kū-līn), *a.* Not masculine or manly; effeminate. *Milton.*

**Unmask** (un-mask'), *v.t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open what is concealed.

With full cups they had *unmask'd* his soul.
*Roscommon.*

**Unmask** (un-mask'), *v.i.* To put off a mask.

My husband bids me; now I will *unmask*. *Shak.*

**Unmasterable**† (un-mas'tėr-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be mastered or subdued. '*Unmasterable* by the art of man.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unmastered** (un-mas'tėrd), *a.* 1. Not subdued; not conquered.—2. Not conquerable.

He cannot his *unmaster'd* grief sustain. *Dryden.*

**Unmatchable** (un-mach'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be matched; that cannot be equalled; unparalleled. 'Most radiant, exquisite and *unmatchable* beauty.' *Shak.*

**Unmatched** (un-macht'), *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.

That glorious day, which two such navies saw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law.
*Dryden.*

**Unmeaning** (un-mēn'ing), *a.* 1. Having no meaning or signification; as, *unmeaning* words.—2. Not having or not indicating intelligence or sense; mindless; senseless. *Byron.*

**Unmeaningness** (un-mēn'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unmeaning. *Miss Burney.*

**Unmeant** (un-ment'), *a.* Not meant; not intended. 'But Rhætus happened on a death *unmeant*.' *Dryden.*

**Unmeasurable** (un-mezh'ūr-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being measured; unbounded; boundless; immeasurable. 'Womb *unmeasurable* and infinite breast.' *Shak.*

**Unmeasurably** (un-mezh'ūr-a-bli), *adv.* In an unmeasurable manner or state; beyond all measure. 'How *unmeasurably* glad his catholick majesty was.' *Howell.*

**Unmeasured** (un-mezh'ūrd), *a.* 1. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.—2. Immense; infinite; as, *unmeasured* space. 'Peopling, they also, the *unmeasured* solitudes of time.' *Carlyle.*—3. Not subject to or obeying any musical rule of measure, time, or rhythm; irregular; capricious. 'The *unmeasured* notes of that strange lyre.' *Shelley.*

**Unmechanize** (un-mek'an-īz), *v.t.* To undo or destroy the mechanism of; to unmake; to destroy. 'Embryotic evils that could *unmechanize* thy frame.' *Sterne.*

**Unmeddling** (un-med'ling), *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious. *Chesterfield.*

**Unmeddlingness** † (un-med'ling-nes), *n.* Forbearance of interposition, or of busying one's self with something.

If then we be but sojourners, . . . here must be an . . . *unmeddlingness* with these worldly concernments. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unmeditated** (un-med'i-tāt-ed), *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought; unpremeditated. 'Fit strains pronounced, or sung, *unmeditated*.' *Milton.*

**Unmeet** (un-mēt'), *a.* Not meet or fit; not proper; not worthy or suitable: in modern usage followed by *for* before the object.

Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of sway.
*Spenser.*

You are all *unmeet for* a wife. *Tennyson.*

**Unmeetly** (un-mēt'li), *adv.* Not fitly; not properly; not suitably. 'A faire mayden . . . upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* set.' *Spenser.*

**Unmeetness** (un-mēt'nes), *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness. 'Vast *unmeetness* in marriage.' *Milton.*

**Unmellowed** (un-mel'lōd), *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured; not toned down or softened by ripeness or length of years. 'His head *unmellowed* but his judgment ripe.' *Shak.*

**Unmelodious** (un-me-lō'di-us), *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh. 'The *unmelodious* noise of the braying mules.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

**Unmentionable** (un-men'shon-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being mentioned; unworthy of or unfit for being mentioned, named, or noticed.

**Unmentionables** (un-men'shon-a-blz), *n. pl.* Trousers or breeches, as a piece of dress not to be mentioned in polite circles; inexpressibles. [Colloq. and humorous.]

**Unmentioned** (un-men'shond), *a.* Not mentioned; not named. 'In musty fame's records *unmentioned* yet.' *Dryden.*

**Unmercenary** (un-mėr'se-na-ri), *a.* Not mercenary; not sordid. 'A generous and *unmercenary* principle.' *Atterbury.*

**Unmerchantable** (un-mėr'chant-a-bl), *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market; unsaleable. '*Unmerchantable* pilchard.' *Rich. Carew.*

**Unmercied**† (un-mėr'sid), *a.* Unmerciful; merciless. *Drayton.*

**Unmerciful** (un-mėr'si-fūl), *a.* 1. Not merciful; not influenced by mercy; cruel; inhuman; merciless: of persons or things.

God never can hear the prayers of an *unmerciful* man. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant. '*Unmerciful* demands.' *Pope.*

**Unmercifully** (un-mėr'si-fūl-li), *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; without mercy or tenderness; cruelly. 'Blows *unmercifully* sore.' *Spenser.*

**Unmercifulness** (un-mėr'si-fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unmerciful.

Consider the rules of friendship, lest justice turn to *unmercifulness*. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unmeritable**† (un-me'rit-a-bl), *a.* Having no merit or desert. 'A slight, *unmeritable* man.' *Shak.*

**Unmerited** (un-me'rit-ed), *a.* 1. Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; as, *unmerited* promotion. 'Favour *unmerited* by me.' *Milton.* 2. Not deserved through wrongdoing; cruel; unjust; as, *unmerited* sufferings or injuries.

**Unmeritedness** (un-me'rit-ed-nes), *n.* State of being unmerited. 'The freeness and *unmeritedness* of God's grace.' *Boyle.*

**Unmeriting** (un-me'rit-ing), *a.* Not meriting; not meritorious or deserving. 'A brace of *unmeriting*, proud, violent, testy magistrates.' *Shak.*

**Unmeted** (un-mēt'ed), *a.* Not meted or measured. 'Some little of the anxiety I felt in degree so *unmeted*.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Unmethodized** (un-meth'od-īzd), *a.* Not methodized or regulated by method, system, or plan. *Jas. Harrington.*

**Unmew** (*un-mū'*), *v.t.* To set free as from a *mew*; to emancipate. [Rare and poetical.]

But let a portion of ethereal dew
Fall on my head, and presently *unmew*
My soul. *Keats.*

**Unmild** (un-mīld'), *a.* Not mild; harsh; severe. *Gower.*

**Unmildness** (un-mīld'nes), *n.* Want of mildness; harshness. *Milton.*

**Unmilked** (un-milkt'), *a.* Not milked. 'The ewes . . . *unmilked.*' *Pope.*

**Unminded** (un-mīnd'ed), *a.* Not minded; not heeded. 'A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home.' *Shak.*

**Unmindful** (un-mīnd'fụl), *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless; as, *unmindful* of laws; *unmindful* of health or of duty. '*Unmindful* of the crown that virtue gives.' *Milton.*

**Unmindfully** (un-mīnd'fụl-li), *adv.* In an unmindful manner; carelessly; heedlessly.

**Unmindfulness** (un-mīnd'fụl-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.

**Unmingle** (un-ming'gl), *v.t.* To separate, as things mixed. [Rare.]

It will *unmingle* wine from the water; the wine ascending and the water descending. *Bacon.*

**Unmingleable** (un-ming'gl-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being mingled or mixed. 'The property of oil being *unmingleable* with water.' *Boyle.* [Rare.]

**Unmingled** (un-ming'gld), *a.* Not mingled; not mixed; unmixed; unalloyed; pure. 'Springs on high hills are pure and *unmingled.*' *Bacon.*

**Unmiraculous** (un-mi-rak'ū-lus), *a.* Not miraculous. *Young.*

**Unmiry** (un-mī'ri), *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt. 'With safe *unmiry* feet.' *Gay.*

**Unmissed** (un-mist'), *a.* Not missed; not perceived to be gone or lost.

Why should he not steal away, unasked and *unmissed*? *Gray.*

**Unmistakable, Unmistakeable** (un-mis-tāk'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident.

Not the Scripture, but *unmistakeable* and indefectible oral tradition, was the rule of faith. *Tillotson.*

**Unmistrusting** (un-mis-trust'ing), *a.* Not mistrusting; not suspecting; unsuspicious. 'An *unmistrusting* ignorance of the plies and foldings of the heart of a woman.' *Sterne.*

**Unmitigable** (un-mit'i-ga-bl), *a.* Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened. 'Her most *unmitigable* rage.' *Shak.*

**Unmitigated** (un-mit'i-gāt-ed), *a.* Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened or toned down. 'With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour.' *Shak.*

**Unmitre** (un-mī'tẽr), *v.t.* To deprive of a mitre; to degrade or depose from the rank and dignity of a bishop. *Milton.*

**Unmixed, Unmixt** (un-mikst'), *a.* Not mixed; not mingled; pure; unadulterated; unmingled; unalloyed.

Thy commandment all alone shall live . . .
*Unmixed* with baser matter. *Shak.*

**Unmoaned** (un-mōnd'), *a.* Not bemoaned or lamented.

Our fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd.* *Shak.*

**Unmodernized** (un-mo'dern-īzd), *a.* Not modernized; not altered to a modern fashion. 'The mansion of the squire . . . *unmodernized.*' *Jane Austen.*

**Unmodifiable** (un-mo'di-fī''a-bl), *a.* Not modifiable; not capable of being modified.

**Unmodifiableness** (un-mo'di-fī''a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unmodifiable. 'A nature not of brutish *unmodifiableness.*' *George Eliot.*

**Unmodified** (un-mo'di-fīd), *a.* Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning; not limited or circumscribed. 'An universal, *unmodified* capacity to which the fanatics pretend.' *Burke.*

**Unmodish** (un-mōd'ish), *a.* Not modish; not according to custom or fashion; unfashionable. *Pope.*

**Unmoist** (un-moist'), *a.* Not moist; not humid; dry; unmoist. *J. Philips.*

**Unmoistened** (un-mois'nd), *a.* Not made moist or humid; not wetted.

He lightly flew,
And with *unmoistened* axle skimmed the flood.
*Cowper.*

**Unmolested** (un-mō-lest'ed), *a.* Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance.

Meanwhile the swains
Shall *unmolested* reap what plenty sows.
*J. Philips.*

**Unmoneyed** (un-mun'id), *a.* Not having money; impecunious. 'The *unmoneyed* wight.' *Shenstone.*

**Unmonkish** (un-mungk'ish), *a.* Unlike or unbecoming a monk; not given to or sympathizing with monasticism. *Carlyle.*

**Unmonopolize** (un-mo-nop'ol-īz), *v.t.* To recover from being monopolized. '*Unmonopolizing* the rewards of learning and industry.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Unmoor** (un-mōr'), *v.t.* *Naut.* (*a*) to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables. (*b*) To loose from anchorage or from moorings. 'Thy skiff *unmoor.*' *Byron.*

**Unmoralized** (un-mor'al-īzd), *a.* Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals. 'A dissolute and *unmoralized* temper.' *Norris.*

**Unmorrised**† (un-mor'ist), *a.* Not wearing the dress of a morris-dancer.

What ails this fellow,
Thus to appear before me *unmorrised*?
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Unmortise** (un-mor'tis), *v.t.* To loosen or undo as a mortise; to separate as a joint from its socket. 'The feet *unmortised* from their ankle bones.' *Tennyson.*

**Un-Mosaic** (un-mō-zā'ik), *a.* The reverse of Mosaic; contrary to Moses or his law.

By this reckoning Moses should be most *un-Mosaic.* *Milton.*

**Unmothered** (un-muᴛʜ'ẽrd), *a.* Not having or deprived of a mother; motherless. '*Unmothered* little child of four years old.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Unmotherly** (un-muᴛʜ'ẽr-li), *a.* Not resembling or not becoming a mother.

**Unmould** (un-mōld'), *v.t.* To change the form of; to reduce from any form. '*Unmoulding* reason's mintage, charactered in the face.' *Milton.*

**Unmounted** (un-mount'ed), *a.* Not mounted; not performing their special duties on horseback; as, mounted and *unmounted* police.

**Unmourned** (un-mōrnd'), *a.* Not mourned; not grieved for or lamented. *Byron.*

**Unmovable, Unmoveable** (un-möv'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being moved; immovable. 'The precise and *unmovable* boundaries of that species.' *Locke.*

**Unmovably, Unmoveably** (un-möv'a-bli), *adv.* In an unmovable or immovable manner; immovably. 'My mind is fixt *unmoveably.*' *Surrey.*

**Unmoved** (un-mövd'), *a.* 1. Not moved; not transferred from one place to another. *Locke.*—2. Not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken; firm. '*Unmoved*, unshaken, unseduced.' *Milton.*—3. Not affected; not having the passions or feelings excited; not touched or impressed; not altered by passion or emotion; calm. 'With face *unmoved.*' *Dryden.*

'Tis time this heart should be *unmoved*,
Since others it has ceased to move. *Byron.*

4. Not susceptible of excitement by passion of any kind; cool.

Who, moving others, are themselves as stone,
*Unmoved*, cold, and to temptation slow. *Shak.*

**Unmoving** (un-möv'ing), *a.* 1. Having no motion. '*Unmoving* heaps of matter.' *Cheyne.*—2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions; unaffecting.

**Unmown** (un-mōn'), *p.* and *a.* Not mown or cut down. 'Braided blooms *unmown.*' *Tennyson.*

**Unmuffle** (un-muf'l), *v.t.* To uncover by removing a muffler; to remove something that conceals, or something that dulls or deadens the sound of; as, to *unmuffle* the face; to *unmuffle* a drum.

**Unmurmured** (un-mėr'mėrd), *a.* Not murmured at. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unmurmuring** (un-mėr'mėr-ing), *a.* Not murmuring; not complaining; as, *unmurmuring* patience. *Byron.*

**Unmuscled** (un-mus'ld), *a.* Having the muscles relaxed; flaccid. 'Their *unmuscled* cheeks.' *Richardson.*

**Unmuscular** (un-mus'kū-lẽr), *a.* Not muscular; physically weak. *C. Reade.*

**Unmusical** (un-mū'zik-al), *a.* 1. Not musical; not harmonious or melodious. *B. Jonson.*—2. Not pleasing to the ear. 'A name *unmusical* to the Volscian's ears.' *Shak.*

**Unmutilated** (un-mū'ti-lāt-ed), *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire. *Pennant.*

**Unmuzzle** (un-muz'l), *v.t.* To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from; to free from restraint. 'Ay, marry, now *unmuzzle* your wisdom.' *Shak.*

The hell-hounds of war, on all sides, will be uncoupled and *unmuzzled.* *Burke.*

**Unmysterious** (un-mis-tē'ri-us), *a.* Not mysterious; not shut up, hidden, or concealed; clear. *Young.*

**Unmystery** (un-mis'tẽr-i), *v.t.* To divest of mystery; to make clear or plain. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**Unnail** (un-nāl'), *v.t.* To remove or take out the nails from; to unfasten or loosen by removing nails. 'Whiles Joseph of Arimathæa and Nicodemus *unnail* our Lord.' *Evelyn.*

**Unnameable** (un-nām'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being named; indescribable. 'A cloud of *unnameable* feeling.' *Poe.*

**Unnamed** (un-nāmd'), *a.* 1. Not named; not having received a name. *Milton.*—2. Not named; not mentioned.

Be glad thou art *unnamed.* *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unnapped** (un-napt'), *a.* Not having a nap; as, *unnapped* cloth.

**Unnative** (un-nā'tiv), *a.* Not native; foreign; not natural. [Rare.]

Whence . . . this *unnative* fear,
To generous Britons never known before?
*Thomson.*

**Unnatural** (un-nat'ū-ral), *a.* 1. Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings.

*Unnatural* deeds do breed *unnatural* troubles. *Shak.*

That death's *unnatural* that kills for loving. *Shak.*

2. Acting without the affections of our common nature; not having the feelings natural to humanity. 'An *unnatural* dam.' *Shak.* 3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real character of persons or things; not representing nature; forced; strained; affected; artificial; as, affected and *unnatural* thoughts; *unnatural* images or descriptions.

It is *unnatural* for any one in a gust of passion to speak long together. *Dryden.*

**Unnaturalize** (un-nat'ū-ral-īz), *v.t.* To make unnatural; to divest of natural feelings.

**Unnaturalized** (un-nat'ū-ral-īzd), *a.* Not naturalized; not invested, as a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a native subject.

**Unnaturally** (un-nat'ū-ral-li), *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. *Shak.*

**Unnaturalness** (un-nat'ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unnatural; contrariety to nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unnature**† (un-nā'tūr), *v.t.* To change or take away the nature of; to endow with a different nature.

A right heavenly nature indeed, as it were *unnaturing* them, doth so bridle them. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unnature** (un'nā-tūr), *n.* The absence of nature or of the order of nature; the contrary of nature; that which is unnatural. 'So as to be rather *unnature*, after all, than nature.' *H. Bushnell.*

*Unnature*, what we call Chaos, holds nothing in it but vacuities, devouring gulfs. *Carlyle.*

**Unnavigable** (un-nav'i-ga-bl), *a.* Not navigable; incapable of being navigated. 'That *unnavigable* stream.' *Dryden.*

**Unnavigated** (un-nav'i-gā-ted), *a.* Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels. *Cook.*

**Unnear**† (un'nẽr), *prep.* Not near; at a distance from. *Davies.*

**Unnecessarily** (un-ne'ses-sa-ri-li), *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without necessity; needlessly; superfluously. *Shak.*

**Unnecessariness** (un-ne'ses-sa-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unnecessary** (un-ne'ses-sa-ri), *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; as, *unnecessary* labour or care; *unnecessary* rigour.

**Unnecessity**† (un-nē-ses'i-ti), *n.* The contrary of necessity; something unnecessary. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unneedful** (un-nēd'fụl), *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless.

The text was not *unneedful.* *Milton.*

**Unneighboured** (un-nā'bẽrd), *a.* Having no neighbours; not placed or dwelling nigh or near. *Cowper.*

**Unneighbourly** (un-nā'bẽr-li), *a.* Not neighbourly; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth.*

**Unneighbourly** † (un-nā'bėr-li), *adv.* In an unneighbourly manner.

The French . . . have dealt . . . very unfriendly and *unneighbourly* to us. *Strype.*

**Unnervate** † (un-nėrv'āt), *a.* Not strong; feeble; enervate. *W. Broome.*

**Unnerve** (un-nėrv'), *v.t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to *unnerve* the arm. 'The *unnerved* father falls.' *Shak.*

The precepts are often so minute and full of circumstances, that they weaken and *unnerve* his verse. *Addison.*

**Unnestle** (un-nes'l), *v.t.* To deprive of, or eject from a nest; to dislodge; to eject. 'To *unnestle* and drive out of heaven all the gods.' *Urquhart.*

**Unneth,** † **Unnethes,** † *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. *Spenser.* See UNEATH.

**Unnetted** (un-net'ed), *a.* Not inclosed in a net or net-work; unprotected by nets, as cherries. *Tennyson.*

**Unniggard** (un-nig'ėrd), *a.* Not niggard or miserly; liberal. *Sylvester.*

**Unniggardly** (un-nig'ėrd-li), *a.* Not niggardly or miserly; unniggard. *Abr. Tucker.*

**Unnoble** (un-nō'bl), *a.* Not noble; ignoble; mean. 'A most *unnoble* swerving.' *Shak.*

**Unnobleness** (un-nō'bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unnoble; meanness. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unnobly** (un-nō'bli), *adv.* Ignobly. 'You do the most *unnobly* to be angry.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unnooked** (un-nökt'), *a.* Without nooks or crannies; hence, *fig.* without guile; open; simple. 'My *unnooked* simplicity.' *Marston.* [Obsolete and rare.]

**Unnoted** (un-nōt'ed), *a.* 1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded.

Secure, *unnoted*, Conrad's prow pass'd by, *Byron.*

2. Not marked or shown outwardly. 'With . . . sober and *unnoted* passion.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Unnoticed** (un-nō'tisd), *a.* 1. Not observed; not regarded. 'I've acted no *unnoticed* part.' *James Smith.*—2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly and hospitably entertained; neglected.

**Unnotify** (un-nō'ti-fī), *v.t.* To contradict, as something previously made known, declared, or notified. *H. Walpole.*

**Unnourished** (un-nur'ishd), *a.* Not nourished; not fostered or cherished. *Daniel.*

**Unnumbered** (un-num'bėrd), *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous.

Mothers of many children, and blest fathers,
That see their issues like the stars *unnumber'd*.
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Unnun** (un-nun'), *v.t.* To release or depose from the condition of a nun; to cause to cease to be a nun.

Many did quickly *unnun* and disfriar themselves. *Fuller.*

**Unnurtured** (un-nėr'tūrd), *a.* Not nurtured; not educated. '*Unnurtured* souls have erred.' *Wisdom of Solomon.*

**Unobedience** † (un-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* Disobedience. *Wickliffe.*

**Unobedient** † (un-ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* Disobedient. *Milton.*

**Unobjectionable** (un-ob-jek'shon-a-bl), *a.* Not liable to objection; incapable of being condemned as faulty, false, or improper. *Paley.*

**Unobnoxious** (un-ob-nok'shus), *a.* Not liable; not subject; not exposed to harm. '*Unobnoxious* to decay.' *Cowper.*

**Unobscured** (un-ob-skūrd'), *a.* Not obscured; not darkened, dimmed, clouded, or overcast. 'His glory *unobscured*.' *Milton.*

**Unobservable** (un-ob-zėrv'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being observed; not observable; not discoverable. *Boyle.*

**Unobservance** (un-ob-zėrv'ans), *n.* The state or quality of being unobservant; want of observation; inattention. *Whitlock.*

**Unobservant** (un-ob-zėrv'ant), *a.* 1. Not observant; not attentive; heedless. 'An unexperienced and *unobservant* man.' *Dr. Knox.*—2. Not obsequious.

**Unobserved** (un-ob-zėrvd'), *a.* Not observed; not noticed; not seen; not regarded; not heeded. '*Unobserved* the glaring orb declines.' *Pope.*

**Unobservedly** (un-ob-zėrv'ed-li), *adv.* In an unobserved manner; without being observed.

**Unobserving** (un-ob-zėrv'ing), *a.* Not observing; inattentive; heedless.

**Unobstructed** (un-ob-struk'ted), *a.* Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; not hindered or stopped; as, an *unobstructed* stream or channel. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

**Unobstructive** (un-ob-struk'tiv), *a.* Not presenting any obstacle. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

**Unobtrusive** (un-ob-trō'siv), *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest. *Young.*

**Unobtrusively** (un-ob-trō'siv-li), *adv.* In an unobtrusive manner; not forwardly.

**Unobvious** (un-ob'vi-us), *a.* Not obvious, evident, or manifest. *Boyle.*

**Unoccupied** (un-ok'kū-pīd), *a.* 1. Not occupied; not possessed; as, *unoccupied* land. *N. Grew.*—2. Not employed or taken up in business or otherwise; as, time *unoccupied.*

**Unoffending** (un-of-fend'ing), *a.* Not offending; not giving offence; not sinning; free from sin or fault; harmless; innocent. 'My *unoffending* child.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unoffensive** (un-of-fen'siv), *a.* Not offensive; harmless; inoffensive. *Bp. Fell.*

**Unofficious** (un-of-fi'shus), *a.* Not officious; not forward or intermeddling. *Milton.*

**Unoften** † (un-of'n), *adv.* Rarely.

The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner. *Harris.*

**Unoil** (un-oil'), *v.t.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*

**Unoiled** (un-oild'), *a.* Not oiled; free from oil. '*Unoiled* hinges.' *Young.*

**Unold** † (un-ōld'), *v.t.* To make young; to rejuvenate. 'Minde-gladding fruit, that can *unolde* a man.' *Sylvester.*

**Unona** (ū-nō'na), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Anonaceæ. The species consist of trees, large shrubs, or climbing plants, found in India and tropical Africa. The bark and fruit of many of the species are aromatic, with some degree of acridity, and are employed as stimulants and febrifuges.

**Unoperative** (un-o'pe-rāt-iv), *a.* Not operative; producing no effect; inoperative. *Burke.*

**Unoperculate, Unoperculated** (un-ō-pėr'kū-lāt, un-ō-pėr'kū-lāt-ed), *a.* Having no operculum.

**Unopposed** (un-op-pōzd'), *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction; as, an army or stream *unopposed.*

For what end was that bill to linger beyond the usual period of an *unopposed* measure? *Burke.*

**Unoppressive** (un-op-pres'iv), *a.* Not oppressive. 'An *unoppressive* but a productive revenue.' *Burke.*

**Unorder** (un-or'dėr), *v.t.* To counterorder. [Rare.]

I think I must *unorder* the tea. *Miss Burney.*

**Unorderly** (un-or'dėr-li), *a.* Not orderly; irregular; disorderly. '*Unorderly* confusion in the church.' *Bp. Sanderson.*

**Unordinary** † (un-or'din-a-ri), *a.* Not ordinary; not common. 'An *unordinary* shape.' *Locke.*

**Unorganized** (un-or'gan-īzd), *a.* Not organized; inorganized; inorganic; as, metals are *unorganized* bodies. *Locke.*

**Unoriginal** (un-ō-rij'i-nal), *a.* 1. Not original; derived.—2. Having no birth; ungenerated. '*Unoriginal* night and chaos wild.' *Milton.*

**Unoriginated** (un-ō-rij'i-nāt-ed), *a.* Not originated; having no birth or creation.

The Father alone is self-existent, underived; *unoriginated.* *Waterland.*

**Unornamental** (un-or'na-ment''al), *a.* Not ornamental. *West.*

**Unornamented** (un-or'na-ment''ed), *a.* Not ornamented; not adorned; plain. *Coventry.*

**Unorthodox** (un-or'tho-doks), *a.* Not orthodox; heterodox; heretical. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unorthodoxy** (un-or'tho-doks-i), *n.* The state or quality of being unorthodox; unsoundness in faith; heterodoxy. *Tom Brown.*

**Unostentatious** (un-os'ten-tā''shus), *a.* 1. Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest. *West.*—2. Not glaring; not showy; as, *unostentatious* colouring.

**Unostentatiously** (un-os'ten-tā''shus-li), *adv.* In an unostentatious manner; without show, parade, or ostentation. *Dr. Knox.*

**Unostentatiousness** (un-os'ten-tā''shus-nes), *n.* State or quality of being free from ostentation.

**Unowed** (un-ōd'), *a.* 1. Not owed; not due. 2. † Not owned; having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scamble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* interest of proud, swelling state.
*Shak.*

**Unowned** (un-ōnd'), *a.* 1. Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed. *Milton.* 2. Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self. *Gay.*

**Unpack** (un-pak'), *v.t.* 1. To open, as things packed; as, to *unpack* goods.—2. To relieve of a pack or burden; to unload; to disburden. 'Must . . . *unpack* my heart with words.' *Shak.*

**Unpacked** (un-pakt'), *a.* Not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices; as, an *unpacked* jury. *Hudibras.*

**Unpacker** (un-pak'ėr), *n.* One who unpacks.

By the awkwardness of the *unpacker* the statue's thumb was broken. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Unpaid** (un-pād'), *a.* 1. Not paid; not discharged, as a debt. *Milton.*—2. Not having received what is due; as, *unpaid* workmen.

If her armies are three years *unpaid*, she is the less exhausted by expense. *Burke.*

—*Unpaid for*, not paid for; taken on credit.

**Unpained** (un-pānd'), *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain. *B. Jonson.*

**Unpainful** (un-pān'fųl), *a.* Not painful; giving no pain. 'An easy and *unpainful* touch.' *Locke.*

**Unpaint** (un-pānt'), *v.t.* To efface the painting or colour of. *Parnell.*

**Unpaired** (un-pārd'), *a.* Not paired; not matched. 'And minds *unpaired* had better think alone.' *Crabbe.*

**Unpalatable** (un-pal'at-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not palatable; disgusting to the taste. *Anson.*—2. Not such as to be relished; disagreeable. 'The prickles of *unpalatable* law.' *Dryden.*

**Unpanged** (un-pangd'), *a.* Not afflicted with pangs; not pained. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unpannel** (un-pan'el), *v.t.* To take off a pannel from; to unsaddle.

God's peace be with him who saved us the trouble of *unpannelling* Dapple. *Jarvis.*

**Unparadise** (un-pa'ra-dīs), *v.t.* To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy.

Ghastly thought would drink up all your joy,
And quite *unparadise* the realms of light. *Young.*

**Unparagoned** (un-par'a-gond), *a.* Unequalled; unmatched; matchless. 'Your *unparagoned* mistress.' *Shak.*

**Unparallelable** (un-pa'ra-lel-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being paralleled. 'My *unparallelable* love to mankind.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unparalleled** (un-pa'ra-leld), *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequalled; unmatched. 'His fame *unparallel'd*.' *Shak.* 'A deity so *unparallel'd*.' *Milton.*

**Unpardonable** (un-pär'dn-a-bl), *a.* Not to be forgiven; incapable of being pardoned or remitted; as, an *unpardonable* sin.

'Tis a fault too too *unpardonable*. *Shak.*

**Unparliamentariness** (un-pär'li-ment''a-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being unparliamentary.

**Unparliamentary** (un-pär'li-ment''a-ri), *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament or of a legislative body; not such as can be used or uttered in parliament; as, *unparliamentary* language.

**Unparroted** (un-par'ot-ed), *a.* Not repeated by rote like a parrot.

Her sentiments were *unparroted* and unstudied. *Godwin.*

**Unpartial** † (un-pär'shal), *a.* Not partial; impartial. 'A serious and *unpartial* examination.' *Bp. Sanderson.*

**Unpassable** (un-pas'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not admitting passage; impassable. 'Vast and *unpassable* mountains.' *Sir W. Temple.*—2. Not current; not received in common payments; uncurrent; as, *unpassable* notes or coins.

Making a new standard for money, must make all money which is lighter than that standard *unpassable.* *Locke.*

**Unpassableness** (un-pas'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unpassable. *Evelyn.*

**Unpassionate** (un-pa'shon-āt), *a.* 1. Free from passion or bias; impartial; dispassionate.—2. Not angry. 'Sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words.' *Locke.*

**Unpassionated** † (un-pa'shon-āt-ed), *a.* Dispassionate. *Glanville.*

**Unpassioned** (un-pa'shond), *a.* Free from passion; dispassionate. *Davies.*

**Unpastor** † (un-pas'tor), *v.t.* To deprive of the office of a pastor. *Fuller.*

**Unpathed** (un-pāthd'), *a.* Unmarked by passage; not trodden; trackless. '*Unpath'd* waters.' *Shak.*

**Unpathwayed** (un-pāth'wād), *a.* Having no pathway; pathless. 'The smooth *unpathwayed* plain.' *Wordsworth.*

**Unpatience** † (un-pā'shens), *n.* Want of patience; impatience. *Udall.*

**Unpatient** † (un-pā'shent), *a.* Impatient. *Holland.*

**Unpatriotic** (un-pā'tri-ot''ik), *a.* Not patriotic. *Quart. Rev.*

**Unpatronized** (un-pat'ron-īzd), *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends. *Johnson.*

**Unpatterned** (un-pat'ėrnd), *a.* Having no pattern; unequalled. 'Should I prize you less, *unpattern'd* Sir.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unpaved** (un-pāvd'), *a.* 1. Not paved; not covered with stone.—2.† Castrated; gelded. *Shak.* [Ludicrous.]

**Unpay** (un-pā'), *v.t.* 1.† To undo; to annul by payment. [Humorous.]

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villany you have done her. *Shak.*

2. Not to pay or compensate: only in past participle.

**Unpayable** (un-pā'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being paid. *South.*

**Unpeace**† (un'pēs), *n.* Dispeace. *Chaucer.*

**Unpeaceable** (un-pēs'a-bl), *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome. 'Away, *unpeaceable* dog.' *Shak.*

**Unpeaceableness** (un-pēs'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unpeaceable; unquietness; quarrelsomeness. *Mountagu.*

**Unpeaceful** (un-pēs'fụl), *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet. *Milton.*

**Unpedigreed** (un-ped'ī-grēd), *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree. *R. Pollok.*

**Unpeerable, Unpeered** (un-pēr'a-bl, un-pērd'), *a.* Having no peer or equal; unequalled. '*Unpeered* excellence.' *Marston.*

**Unpeg** (un-peg'), *v.t.* To pull out the peg from; to open by removing a peg or pegs.

*Unpeg* the basket on the house's top,
Let the birds fly. *Shak.*

**Unpen** (un-pen'), *v.t.* To let out or release from being penned up; to set free from a pen or confinement. 'If a man *unpens* another's water.' *Blackstone.*

**Unpenetrable**† (un-pen'ē-tra-bl), *a.* Not to be penetrated; impenetrable. *Holland.*

**Unpenitent**† (un-pen'i-tent), *a.* Not penitent; impenitent. *Sandys.*

**Unpensioned** (un-pen'shond), *a.* 1. Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension; as, an *unpensioned* soldier.—2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension. *Byron.*

**Unpeople** (un-pē'pl), *v.t.* To deprive of people; to deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople. 'I'll *unpeople* Egypt.' *Shak.*

**Unpeopled** (un-pē'pld), *p.* and *a.* Depopulated; dispeopled; uninhabited; desolate. '*Unpeopled* offices, untrodden stones.' *Shak.*

**Unperceivable** (un-pėr-sēv'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being perceived; not perceptible. *South.*

**Unperceived** (un-pėr-sēvd'), *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed. 'Shade, *unperceived*, so softening into shade.' *Thomson.*

**Unperceptible**† (un-pėr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Imperceptible. *Holland.*

**Unperegal,**† *a* Unequal. *Chaucer.*

**Unperfect**† (un-pėr'fekt), *a.* Not perfect; not complete; deficient; imperfect. 'An *unperfect* actor.' *Shak.*

Nature . . . hath made nothing *unperfect*. *Holland.*

**Unperfect**† (un-pėr'fekt), *v.t.* To make imperfect or incomplete; to leave unfinished. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unperfectly**† (un-pėr'fekt-li), *adv.* Imperfectly. *Hales.*

**Unperformed** (un-pėr-formd'), *a.* Not performed; not done; not executed; not fulfilled; as, the business remains *unperformed*; an *unperformed* promise. 'This voyage, *unperform'd* by living man.' *Cowper.*

**Unperishable**† (un-pėr'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not perishable; not subject to decay; imperishable. *Spectator.*

**Unperishing** (un-per'ish-ing), *a.* Not perishing; lasting; durable. 'Her great sire's *unperishing* abode.' *Cowper.*

**Unperjured** (un-pėr'jūrd), *a.* Free from the crime of perjury; not forsworn. *Dryden.*

**Unperplex**† (un-pėr-pleks'), *v.t.* To free or relieve from perplexity. *Donne.*

**Unperplexed** (un-pėr-plekst'), *a.* 1. Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed. 2. Free from perplexity or complication; simple. 'Simple, *unperplexed* proposition.' *Locke.*

**Unpersecuted** (un-pėr-se-kū'ted), *a.* Free from persecution. *Milton.*

**Unpersonable** (un-pėr'son-a-bl), *a.* Not personable; not handsome or of good appearance. *Holland.*

**Unpersuadable** (un-pėr-swād'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being persuaded or influenced by motives urged. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unpersuadableness** (un-pėr-swād'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being unpersuadable; resistance to persuasion. *Richardson.*

**Unpersuasion** (un-pėr-swā'zhon), *n.* The state of being unpersuaded. *Leighton.*

**Unpersuasive** (un-pėr-swā'siv), *a.* Not persuasive; unable to persuade. 'I bit my *unpersuasive* lips.' *Richardson.*

**Unperturbed** (un-pėr-tėrbd'), *a.* Not perturbed; not disturbed.

These perturbations would be so combined with the *unperturbed* motion as to produce a new motion not less regular than the other. *Whewell.*

**Unpervert** (un-pėr-vėrt'), *v.t.* To reconvert; to recover from being a pervert. *Fuller.*

I had the credit all over Paris of *unperverting* Madame de V——. *Sterne.*

**Unperverted** (un-pėr-vėrt'ed), *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use. *Swift.*

**Unpetrified** (un-pet'ri-fid), *a.* Not petrified; not converted into stone. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unphilosophic, Unphilosophical** (un-fil'ō-sof''ik, un-fil'ō-sof''ik-al), *a.* Not philosophic; the reverse of philosophic; not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy.

**Unphilosophize** (un-fi-los'ō-fīz), *v.t.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. [A word made by Pope, according to Dr. Johnson.]

Our passions and our interests flow in upon us,
And *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

**Unpickable** (un-pik'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being picked; incapable of being opened with a pointed instrument. 'Locks *unpickable*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unpicked** (un-pikt'), *a.* 1. Not picked; not chosen or selected.—2. Unplucked; ungathered; unenjoyed.

Now comes in the sweetest morsel of the night, and we must hence and leave it *unpicked*. *Shak.*

3. Having the stiches picked out; unstitched. 'A robe, half-made, and half *unpicked* again.' *W. Collins.*—4. Not picked or opened with an instrument, as a lock.

**Unpierceable** (un-pėrs'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pierced. 'So *unpierceable* an armour.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unpierced** (un-pėrst'), *a.* Not pierced; not penetrated. *Byron.*

**Unpillared** (un-pil'ėrd), *a.* Deprived of pillars; not having or supported by pillars. 'Th' *unpillared* temple.' *Pope.*

**Unpillowed** (un-pil'lōd), *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported. *Milton.*

**Unpin** (un-pin'), *v.t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten or undo what is held together by a pin or pins; to remove the pins of; as, to *unpin* a frock; to *unpin* a building; to *unpin* a door. 'His mouth *unpinn'd*.' *Gower.*

Prithee, *unpin* me. *Shak.*

**Unpinion** (un-pin'yon), *v.t.* To loose from pinions or manacles; to free from restraint. *Clarke.*

**Unpinked**† (un-pingkt'), *a.* Not pinked; not pierced with eyelet-holes. *Shak.*

**Unpiteously** (un-pit'e-us-li), *adv.* In an unpiteous manner.

Oxford, in her senility, has proved no Alma Matér in thus so *unpiteously* cramming her alumni with the shells alone. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Unpitied** (un-pit'id), *a.* 1. Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.

Stumbling across the market to his death
*Unpitied*. *Tennyson.*

2.† Unmerciful; pitiless.

You shall have your full time of imprisonment and your deliverance with an *unpitied* whipping. *Shak.*

**Unpitiful** (un-pit'i-fụl), *a.* 1. Having no pity; not merciful.—2. Not exciting pity.

**Unpitifully** (un-pit'i-fụl-li), *adv.* In an unpitiful manner; unmercifully; without mercy. 'Beat him most *unpitifully*.' *Shak.*

**Unpitifulness** (un-pit'i-fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unpitiful. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unpitous,**† *a.* Unpitiful; cruel. *Chaucer.*

**Unpitying** (un-pit'i-ing), *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.

Plunging from his castle, with a cry
He raised his hands to the *unpitying* sky.
*Longfellow.*

**Unplaced** (un-plāst'), *a.* 1. Not arranged or distributed in proper places; undetermined in regard to place; confused; jumbled.

*Unplaced* kings, whose position in the series of Egyptian kings is undetermined. *Gliddon.*

2. Having no place, office, or employment under government. '*Unplaced*, unpension'd.' *Pope.*

**Unplagued** (un-plāgd'), *a.* Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented; not afflicted. '*Unplagued* with corns.' *Shak.*

**Unplain**† (un-plān'), *a.* Not plain; not simple; not open; insincere. *Gower.*

**Unplained**† (un-plānd'), *a.* Not deplored; not bewailed or lamented. *Spenser.*

**Unplanted** (un-plant'ed), *a.* Not planted; of spontaneous growth. *Waller.*

**Unplausible** (un-plạz'i-bl), *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair or specious appearance; as, arguments not *unplausible*. 'Such *unplausible* propositions.' *Barrow.*

**Unplausibly** (un-plạz'i-bli), *adv.* In an unplausible manner; not plausibly. *Burke.*

**Unplausive**† (un-plạz'iv), *a.* Not approving; not applauding; displeased; disapproving.

'Tis like he'll question me
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him. *Shak.*

**Unpleadable** (un-plēd'a-bl), *a.* Unfit to be pleaded or urged as a plea. 'Ignorance was here *unpleadable*.' *South.*

**Unpleaded** (un-plēd'ed), *a.* 1. Not pleaded. 2. Undefended by an advocate. *Otway.*

**Unpleasable** (un-plēz'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pleased. 'My *unpleasable* daughter.' *Burgoyne.*

**Unpleasant** (un-plez'ant), *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable. 'The *unpleasant'st* words that ever blotted paper.' *Shak.*

**Unpleasantish** (un-plez'ant-ish), *a.* Somewhat unpleasant. 'A rather *unpleasantish* job.' *Hood.* [Colloq.]

**Unpleasantly** (un-plez'ant-li), *adv.* In an unpleasant manner; in a manner not pleasing.

**Unpleasantness** (un-plez'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness. '*Unpleasantness* of sound.' *Hooker.*

**Unpleasantry** (un-plez'ant-ri), *n.* Want of pleasantry; absence or the opposite of cheerfulness, humour, or gaiety. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

**Unpleased** (un-plēzd'), *a.* Not pleased; displeased. 'My *unpleased* eye.' *Shak.*

**Unpleasing** (un-plēz'ing), *a.* Unpleasant; offensive; disgusting; disagreeable. 'Harsh discords and *unpleasing* sharps.' *Shak.*

**Unpleasingly** (un-plēz'ing-li), *adv.* In an unpleasing manner. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unpleasingness** (un-plēz'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unpleasing. *Milton.*

**Unpleasive**† (un-plēz'iv), *a.* Not pleasing.

Grief is never but an *unpleasive* passion. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unpleasurable** (un-plezh'ụr-a-bl), *a.* Not pleasurable; not giving pleasure. *Coleridge.*

**Unpliable** (un-plī'a-bl), *a.* Not pliable; not yielding or conforming; not easily bent. *Holland.*

**Unpliant** (un-plī'ant), *a.* 1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff. 'The *unpliant* bow.' *Cowper.*—2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant. 'A stubborn, *unpliant* morality.' *Tatler.*

**Unplight,**† **Unplite,**† *v.t.* To unfold; to explain. *Chaucer.*

**Unplucked** (un-plukt'), *a.* Not plucked; not pulled or torn away. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unplumb** (un-plum'), *v.t.* [L. *plumbum*, lead.] To deprive of lead; to plunder of lead. *Burke.* [Very rare.]

**Unplumb** (un-plum'), *a.* Not plumb; not perpendicular; not vertical. *Clarke.*

**Unplumbed** (un-plumd'), *a.* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed. 'The *unplumbed*, salt, estranging sea.' *Matt. Arnold.*

**Unplume** (un-plūm'), *v.t.* To strip of plumes or feathers; to degrade. 'Enough to shame confidence and *unplume* dogmatising.' *Glanville.*

**Unpoetic, Unpoetical** (un-pō-et'ik, un-pō-et'ik-al), *a.* 1. Not poetical; not having or possessing poetical qualities. *T. Warton.*—2. Not proper to or becoming a poet. *Bp. Corbet.*

**Unpoetically** (un-pō-et'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an unpoetic or unpoetical manner. *Dryden.*

**Unpointed** (un-point'ed), *a.* 1. Having no point or sting; wanting point or definite aim or purpose.

The conclusion . . . here, would have shown dull, flat, and *unpointed*. *B. Jonson.*

2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members, and clauses in writing; unpunctuated.—3. Not having the vowel points or marks; as, an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic.

**Unpoised** (un-poizd'), *a.* 1. Not poised; not balanced.—2.† Unweighed; unhesitating; regardless of consequences. *Marston.*

**Unpoison** (un-poi'zn), *v.t.* To remove or expel poison from.

Such a course could not but in a short time have *unpoisoned* their perverted minds. *South.*

**Unpolicied** (un-po'li-sid), *a.* 1. Not having civil polity or a regular form of government. *Warburton.*—2. Void of policy; impolitic; stupid. 'That I might hear thee call great Cæsar, ass *unpolicied*.' *Shak.*

**Unpolish** (un-pol'ish), *v.t.* To deprive of polish or politeness. *Richardson.*

**Unpolished** (un-pol'isht), *a.* 1. Not polished; not made smooth or bright by rubbing.—2. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain. 'Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold.' *Dryden.*

**Unpolite** (un-pō-līt'), *a.* Not polite; not refined in manners; uncivil; rude; impolite. *Tatler.*

**Unpolitely** (un-pō-līt'li), *adv.* In an unpolite, uncivil, or rude manner.

**Unpoliteness** † (un-pō-līt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unpolite; want of courtesy; rudeness; incivility.

**Unpolitic** † (un-po'li-tik), *a.* Impolitic.

**Unpolled** (un-pōld'), *a.* 1. Not polled; not having had his vote registered.

The opposite party bribed the bar-maid at the Town Arms to hocus the brandy and water of fourteen *unpolled* electors. *Dickens.*

2. Unplundered; not stripped. 'Richer than *unpoll'd* Arabian wealth and Indian gold.' *Fanshawe.*

**Unpolluted** (un-pol-ūt'ed), *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted; pure. 'Her fair and *unpolluted* flesh.' *Shak.*

**Unpope** (un-pōp'), *v.t.* 1. To cause to cease to be a pope; to divest or deprive of the office, authority, and dignities of a pope.—2. To deprive of a pope.

Rome will never so far *unpope* herself as to part with her pretended supremacy. *Fuller.*

**Unpopular** (un-pop'ū-lėr), *a.* Not popular; not having the public favour; as, an *unpopular* magistrate; an *unpopular* law.

**Unpopularity** (un-pop'ū-lar"i-ti), *n.* The state of being unpopular.

**Unpopularly** (un-pop'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In an unpopular manner; not popularly.

**Unportable** † (un-pōrt-a-bl), *a.* Not portable or capable of being carried. *Raleigh.*

**Unportioned** (un-pōr'shond), *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.

Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair,
But if *unportioned*, all will interest wed. *Young.*

**Unportuous** † (un-pōr'tū-us), *a.* Having no ports. 'An *unportuous* coast.' *Burke.*

**Unpossessed** (un-poz-zest'), *a.* Not possessed; not held; not occupied. 'Such vast room in nature *unpossessed* by living soul.' *Milton.*

**Unpossessing** † (un-poz-zes'ing), *a.* Having no possessions. 'Thou *unpossessing* bastard.' *Shak.*

**Unpossible** † (un-pos'i-bl), *a.* Not possible; impossible. 'For us to levy power . . . is all *unpossible*.' *Shak.*

**Unposted** (un-pōst'ed), *a.* Not having a fixed post or situation.

There were also some Queen's officers going out to join their regiments, a few younger men, *unposted*, who expected to be attached to Queen's regiments, as their own corps were fighting . . . against us. *W. H. Russell.*

**Unpowerful** † (un-pou'ėr-fųl), *a.* Not powerful; impotent. *Cowley.*

**Unpracticable** (un-prak'ti-ka-bl), *a.* Not practicable; not feasible; not capable of being performed; impracticable. *Barrow.*

**Unpractical** (un-prak'ti-kal), *a.* Not practical; inclined to give time and attention to matters of speculation and theory rather than those of practice, action, or utility; careless about things merely profitable or of sordid utility. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Unpractised** (un-prak'tist), *a.* 1. Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskilful. 'A child *unpractised* in destructive fight.' *Cowper.*—2. † Not known; not familiar by use.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray
Wounded, and flying from *unpractised* day. *Prior.*

**Unpraise** † (un-prāz'), *v.t.* To deprive of praise; to strip of commendation. *Young.*

**Unpraised** (un-prāzd), *a.* Not praised; not celebrated. *Spenser.*

**Unpray** (un-prā'), *v.t.* To revoke, recall, or negative by a subsequent prayer having a contrary tendency or effect to a former one.

The freedom and purity of his obedience . . . made him, as it were, *unpray* what he had before prayed. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unprayed** (un-prād'), *a.* Not prayed for; not solicited reverently: with *for* before the object. *Sir T. More.*

**Unpreach** (un-prēch'), *v.t.* To preach the contrary of; to recant in preaching.

The clergy their own principles denied,
*Unpreached* their non-resisting cant. *Defoe.*

**Unpreaching** (un-prēch'ing), *a.* Not in the habit of preaching. '*Unpreaching* prelates.' *Latimer.*

**Unprecarious** (un-prē-kā'ri-us), *a.* Not precarious; not uncertain. '*Unprecarious* bliss.' *Young.*

**Unprecedented** (un-pre'sē-dent-ed), *a.* Having no precedent or example; unexampled.

In the House of Commons the opposition became at once irresistible, and carried by more than two votes to one, resolutions of *unprecedented* violence. *Macaulay.*

**Unprecedentedly** (un-pre'sē-dent-ed-li), *adv.* Without precedent; exceptionally.

That motion . . . was rejected, in a House *unprecedentedly* large, by a majority of only five. *Gladstone.*

**Unpredict** † (un-prē-dikt'), *v.t.* To revoke or retract prediction.

Means I must use, thou say'st: prediction else
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*

**Unpreferred** (un-prē-fėrd'), *a.* Not preferred: (*a*) not regarded with preference. (*b*) Not having received preferment; not having got a living. 'A scholar . . . young or *unpreferred*.' *Jeremy Collier.*

**Unpregnant** (un-preg'nant), *a.* 1. Not pregnant.—2. Not prolific; not quick of wit.

This deed . . . makes me *unpregnant*
And dull to all proceedings. *Shak.*

**Unprejudicate** (un-prē-jū'di-kāt), *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions; unprejudiced. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unprejudiced** (un-pre'jū-dist), *a.* 1. Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* mind.

The meaning of them may be so plain, that any *unprejudiced* and reasonable man may certainly understand them. *Tillotson.*

2. Not warped by or proceeding from prejudice; as, an *unprejudiced* judgment.

**Unprejudicedness** (un-pre'jū-dist-nes), *n.* State of being unprejudiced. 'Hearing the reason of the case with patience and *unprejudicedness*.' *Clarke.*

**Unprelated** (un-prel'at-ed), *p.* and *a.* Deposed from the dignity of prelate; deposed from the episcopate. *Bp. Hacket.*

**Unprelatical** (un-pre-lat'ik-al), *a.* Unlike or unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*

**Unpremeditable** (un-prē-med'it-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being premeditated or previously thought of.—2. Unforeseen; unlooked for. 'A capfull of wind . . . with such *unpremeditable* puffs.' *Sterne.*

**Unpremeditated** (un-prē-med'i-tāt-ed), *a.* 1. Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind. 'My *unpremeditated* verse.' *Milton.*—2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design; as, an *unpremeditated* offence.

**Unpreparation** (un-pre'pa-rā"shon), *n.* The state of being unprepared; want of preparation; unpreparedness. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unprepared** (un-prē-pārd'), *a.* Not prepared; as, (*a*) not fitted or made suitable, fit, or ready for future use; as, *unprepared* provisions. (*b*) Not brought into a right, safe, or suitable condition in view of a future event, contingency, accident, attack, danger, or the like; specifically, not made ready or fit for death or eternity.

I would not kill thy *unprepared* spirit. *Shak.*

**Unpreparedly** (un-prē-pār'ed-li), *a.* In an unprepared manner or condition; without due preparation. 'Dies not *unpreparedly*.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unpreparedness** (un-prē-pār'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unprepared, unready, or unfitted; want of preparation.

**Unprepossessed** (un-prē'poz-zest"), *a.* Not prepossessed; not biassed by previous opinions; not prejudiced.

It finds the mind naked, and *unprepossessed* with any former notions. *South.*

**Unprepossessing** (un-prē'poz-zes"ing), *a.* Not having a prepossessing or winning appearance; not attractive or engaging; as, he has a very *unprepossessing* appearance.

**Unprescribed** (un-prē-skrībd'), *a.* Not prescribed; not authoritatively laid down. '*Unprescribed* ceremony.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unpresentable** (un-prē-zent'a-bl), *a.* Not presentable; not fit for being presented or introduced to company or society.

**Unpressed** (un-prest'), *a.* 1. Not pressed. 'My pillow left *unpressed*.' *Shak.*—2. Not enforced. *Clarendon.*

**Unpresuming** (un-prē-zūm'ing), *a.* Not presuming; modest; humble. 'Modest, *unpresuming* men.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Unpresumptuous** (un-prē-zum'tū-us), *a.* Not presumptuous or arrogant; humble; submissive; modest. 'Lift to heaven an *unpresumptuous* eye.' *Cowper.*

**Unpretending** (un-prē-tend'ing), *a.* Not pretending to or claiming any distinction or superiority; unassuming; modest. 'To undeceive and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind.' *Pope.*

**Unprettiness** (un-prit'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being unpretty; want of prettiness. *Richardson.*

**Unpretty** (un-prit'ti), *a.* Not pretty; wanting prettiness, attractiveness, elegance, or charm.

His English is blundering, but not *unpretty*. *Miss Burney.*

**Unprevailing** † (un-prē-vāl'ing), *a.* Being of no force; unavailing; vain.

Throw to the earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shak.*

**Unprevented** (un-prē-vent'ed), *a.* 1. Not prevented; not hindered.—2. † Not preceded by anything.

Grace . . .
Comes *unprevented*, unimplored, unsought. *Milton.*

**Unpriest** (un-prēst'), *v.t.* To deprive of the orders or authority of a priest.

Leo, bishop of Rome, only *unpriests* him. *Milton.*

**Unpriestly** (un-prēst'li), *a.* Unsuitable to a priest. '*Unpriestly* conduct.' *Pennant.*

**Unprince** (un-prins'), *v.t.* To deprive of the character or authority of a prince; to deprive of principality or sovereignty.

Queen Mary . . . would not *unprince* herself to obey his Holiness. *Fuller.*

**Unprincely** (un-prins'li), *a.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. '*Unprincely* usage.' *Milton.*

**Unprinciple** (un-prin'si-pl), *v.t.* To destroy the moral principles of; to corrupt.

They have been principled, or rather *unprincipled*, by such tutors. *H. Brooke.*

**Unprincipled** (un-prin'si-pld), *a.* 1. Not having settled principles. 'Souls *unprincipled* in virtue.' *Milton.*—2. Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate; immoral; as, a gay, *unprincipled* fellow.—3. Not resulting from good principles; iniquitous; wicked. 'This *unprincipled* cession.' *Burke.*

**Unprinted** (un-print'ed), *a.* 1. Not printed, as a literary work. *Pope.*—2. Not stamped with figures; white; as, *unprinted* cotton.

**Unprivileged** (un-priv'i-lejd), *a.* Not privileged; not enjoying a particular privilege, liberty, or immunity. *Dr. Knox.*

**Unprizable** † (un-priz'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being prized or having its value estimated; (*a*) as being below valuation.

A baubling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable*. *Shak.*

(*b*) As being above or beyond valuation; invaluable.

Your ring may be stolen too: so, of your brace of *unprizable* estimations, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shak.*

**Unprized** (un-prīzd'), *a.* Not valued; (*a*) as being below valuation. (*b*) † As being beyond or above valuation; invaluable.

Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy
Can buy this *unprized*, precious maid of me. *Shak.*

**Unprobably** † (un-pro'ba-bli), *adv.* 1. In a manner not to be approved of; improperly. 'To diminish by the authority of wise and knowing men, things unjustly and *unprobably* crept in.' *Strype.*—2. Improbably.

**Unproclaimed** (un-prō-klāmd'), *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration. 'Assassin-like, had levied war, war *unproclaimed*.' *Milton.*

**Unproductive** (un-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* 1. Not productive; barren; more especially, not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour; as, *unproductive* land.—2. Not producing profit or interest; not bringing in any return; as, *unproductive* capital; *unproductive* funds.—3. Not producing goods or articles for consumption; as, *unproductive* labour (such as that of domestic servants, &c.).—4. Not producing any effect or result: with *of*.

**Unproductiveness** (un-prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being unproductive; as, land, stock, capital, labour, &c.

**Unprofaned** (un-prō-fānd'), *a.* Not profaned or desecrated; not polluted or violated. *Dryden.*

**Unprofessional** (un-prō-fe'shon-al), *a.* 1. Not pertaining to one's profession.—2. Not belonging to a profession; as, an *unprofessional* man.

**Unproficiency** (un-prō-fish'en-si), *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unprofitable** (un-pro'fit-a-bl), *a.* Not profitable; bringing no profit; producing no gain, advantage, or improvement; serving no useful or desired ends; useless; profitless; as, an *unprofitable* business; an *unprofitable* servant. 'Unprofitable talk.' Job xv. 3. 'Not with grief, for that is *unprofitable*.' Heb. xiii. 17.

**Unprofitableness** (un-pro'fit-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility. *Addison.*

**Unprofitably** (un-pro'fit-a-bli), *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; without profit, gain, benefit, advantage, or use; to no good purpose or effect.

Our wasted oil *unprofitably* burns,
Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns. *Cowper.*

**Unprofited** (un-pro'fit-ed), *a.* Not having profit or gain. *Shak.*

**Unprofiting**† (un-pro'fit-ing), *a.* Unprofitable. *B. Jonson.*

**Unprohibited** (un-prō-hib'it-ed), *a.* Not prohibited; not forbidden; lawful. *Milton.*

**Unprojected** (un-prō-jekt'ed), *a.* Not planned; not projected. *South.*

**Unprolific** (un-prō-lif'ik), *a.* Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit; not fertile or fruitful. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unpromise** (un-prom'is), *v.t.* To revoke, retract, or recall, as a promise. 'Thy promise past, *unpromise* it again.' *Chapman.*

**Unpromised** (un-prom'ist), *a.* Not promised or engaged. 'Leave nought *unpromised*.' *Spenser.*

**Unpromising** (un-prom'is-ing), *a.* Not promising; not affording a favourable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.; as, an *unpromising* youth; an *unpromising* season. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

**Unprompted** (un-promt'ed), *a.* Not prompted; not dictated; not urged or instigated.

My tongue talks *unprompted* by my heart.
*Congreve.*

**Unpronounceable** (un-prō-nouns'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not pronounceable; incapable of being pronounced; as, a harsh *unpronounceable* word.—2. Unfit for being pronounced, named, or mentioned; unmentionable as being offensive to chaste ears.

**Unpronounced** (un-prō-nounst'), *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered. *Milton.*

**Unproper**† (un-pro'pėr), *a.* 1. Not proper or confined to one person; not peculiar.

Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shak.*

2. Not fit or proper; improper. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unproperly**† (un-pro'pėr-li), *adv.* Unfitly; improperly. *Holland.*

**Unprophetic, Unprophetical** (un-prō-fet'ik, un-prō-fet'ik-al), *a.* Not prophetic; not foreseeing or not predicting future events. 'Wretch . . . of *unprophetic* soul.' *Pope.*

**Unpropitious** (un-prō-pi'shus), *a.* Not propitious; not favourable; inauspicious.

Now flamed the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray,
Smote every brain, and wither'd every bay. *Pope.*

**Unproportionable** (un-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* Wanting due proportion; disproportionable. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unproportionate** (un-prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportionate; unfit. 'No swelling member, *unproportionate*.' *Daniel.*

**Unproportioned** (un-prō-pōr'shond), *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable. 'This *unproportioned* frame.' *B. Jonson.*

**Unproposed** (un-prō-pōzd'), *a.* Not proposed; not offered for acceptance, adoption, or the like; as, the motion or candidate is as yet *unproposed*. *Dryden.*

**Unpropped** (un-propt'), *a.* Not propped; not supported or upheld. 'The bulk, *unpropped*, falls headlong.' *Dryden.*

**Unproselyte** (un-pros'ē-līt), *v.t.* To prevent being made a proselyte or convert; to win back from proselytism. *Fuller.*

**Unprosperous** (un-pros'pėr-us), *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate. *Pope.*

**Unprosperously** (un-pros'pėr-us-li), *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unprosperousness** (un-pros'pėr-us-nes), *n.* Want of success; failure of the desired result. *Hammond.*

**Unprotected** (un-prō-tekt'ed), *a.* Not protected; not defended; not supported. 'Men *unprotected* from above.' *Hooker.*

**Unprotestantize** (un-prot'es-tant-īz), *v.t.* To cause to change from the Protestant religion to some other; to render other than Protestant; to divest of Protestant characteristics or features.

To *unprotestantize* (the Church of England) is not to reform it. *Kingsley.*

**Unprovable, Unproveable** (un-prōv'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being proved, demonstrated, confirmed, or established. 'Poor uncertainties and *unproveable* supposals.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unproved** (un-prövd'), *a.* 1. Not proved; not known by trial. 'A fresh *unproved* knight.' *Spenser.*—2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

There is much of what should be demonstrated left *unproved*. *Boyle.*

**Unprovide** (un-prō-vīd'), *v.t.* To unfurnish; to divest or strip of qualifications; to divest of resolution.

I'll not expostulate with her, lest her beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shak.*

**Unprovided** (un-prō-vīd'ed), *a.* 1. Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied; as, *unprovided* with money. Formerly it might have *of* after it instead of *with*. 'Utterly *unprovided of* all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities.' *Bp. Sprat.*—2. Having made no preparation; not suitably prepared; unprepared.

Tears, for a stroke unseen afford relief:
But *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow. *Dryden.*

3.† Unforeseen. *Spenser.*

**Unprovident**† (un-prō-vi-dent), *a.* Improvident. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unprovoked** (un-prō-vōkt'), *a.* 1. Not provoked; not incited. 'Men *unprovoked* . . . fly in my face.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause; as, an *unprovoked* attack. 'A rebellion so destructive and so *unprovoked*.' *Dryden.*

**Unprudential**† (un-prō-den'shal), *a.* Imprudent. 'The most unwise and *unprudential* act.' *Milton.*

**Unpruned** (un-prönd'), *a.* Not pruned; not lopped. 'Fruit-trees all *unpruned*.' *Shak.*

**Unpublic** (un-pub'lik), *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known. 'Virgins must be retired and *unpublic*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unpublished** (un-pub'lisht), *a.* 1. Not made public; secret; private. '*Unpublished* virtues.' *Shak.*—2. Not published, as a manuscript or book. *Pope.*

**Unpunctual** (un-pungk'tū-al), *a.* Not punctual; not exact, especially with reference to time. *Pope.*

**Unpunishable** (un-pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not punishable; not capable or deserving of being punished: applied to persons or things.

Where all offend the crime's *unpunishable*. *May.*

**Unpunished** (un-pun'isht), *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity; as, a thief *unpunished*; an *unpunished* crime. *Dryden.*

**Unpurchased** (un-pėr'chāst), *a.* Not purchased; not bought. '*Unpurchased* plenty.' *Sir J. Denham.*

**Unpure**† (un-pūr'), *a.* Not pure; impure. '*Unpure* constitutions.' *Donne.*

**Unpurged** (un-pėrgd'), *a.* Not purged; unpurified. 'The rheumy and *unpurged* air.' *Shak.*

**Unpurified** (un-pū'ri-fīd), *a.* Not purified; hence, not cleansed from sin; unsanctified.

Our sinful nation having long been in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified*. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unpurposed** (un-pėr'pōst), *a.* Not intended; not designed. 'Accidents *unpurposed*.' *Shak.*

**Unpursed** (un-pėrst'), *a.* Robbed of a purse or money. *Pollok.* [Rare.]

**Unqualified** (un-kwol'i-fid), *a.* 1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments. 'Writers . . . *unqualified* to propagate heresies.' *Swift.*—2. Not being qualified legally; not having the legal qualification; specifically, not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not having passed the necessary examinations and received a diploma or license; as, an *unqualified* practitioner of medicine.—3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; as, *unqualified* praise.

**Unqualify** (un-kwol'i-fī), *v.t.* To divest of qualifications; to disqualify.

Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

**Unqualitied**† (un-kwol'i-tid), *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties.

He is *unqualitied* with very shame. *Shak.*

**Unquarrelable**† (un-kwor'el-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being quarrelled with, objected to, or impugned. 'Such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unqueen** (un-kwēn'), *v.t.* To divest of the dignity of queen.

Although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter of a king, inter me. *Shak.*

**Unquelled** (un-kweld'), *a.* Not quelled, subdued, or subjugated. 'Horse *unquelled* by toil, ardent.' *Thomson.*

**Unquenchable** (un-kwensh'a-bl), *a.* Not quenchable; incapable of being quenched, extinguished, allayed, or the like; as, *unquenchable* fire, thirst, &c. Lu. iii. 17.

**Unquenchableness** (un-kwensh'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unquenchable. *Hakewill.*

**Unquenchably** (un-kwensh'a-bli), *adv.* In an unquenchable manner.

That lamp shall burn *unquenchably*.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Unquestionable** (un-kwest'yun-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain; as, *unquestionable* evidence or truth; *unquestionable* courage.

There is an *unquestionable* magnificence in every part of Paradise Lost. *Addison.*

2. Averse to being questioned; averse to conversation. 'An *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not.' *Shak.*

**Unquestionably** (un-kwest'yun-a-bli), *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably. *Clarke.*

**Unquestioned** (un-kwest'yund), *a.* 1. Not called in question; not doubted. 'So natural an account of the original of languages, and so *unquestion'd* by antiquity.' *Warburton.*—2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined. *Dryden.*—3. Not to be opposed or disputed. 'Their *unquestioned* pleasures must be served.' *B. Jonson.*

**Unquick** (un-kwik'), *a.* 1. Not quick; slow. 2.† Not alive or lively. *Daniel.*

**Unquiet** (un-kwī'et), *a.* Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed. 'This troublous and *unquiet* world.' *J. Udall.* 'Unquiet eyes.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'Unquiet depths of controversy.' *Milton.* 'A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing.' *Pope.*

**Unquiet**† (un-kwī'et), *v.t.* To disquiet. 'They were greatly troubled and *unquieted*.' *Lord Herbert.*

**Unquietly** (un-kwī'et-li), *adv.* In an unquiet manner or state; without rest; in an agitated state. 'One minded like the weather, most *unquietly*.' *Shak.*

**Unquietness** (un-kwī'et-nes), *n.* The state of being unquiet, disturbed, agitated, roused; agitation; excitement; turbulence; uneasiness; unsettledness; restlessness.

Is my lord angry? He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness*. *Shak.*

What pleasure can there be in that estate
Which your *unquietness* has made me hate.
*Dryden.*

**Unquietude**† (un-kwī'et-ūd), *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disquietude; inquietude. 'A kind of *unquietude* and discontentment.' *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

**Unracked** (un-rakt'), *p.* and *a.* Not racked; not having the contents poured or freed from the lees. 'The *unracked* vessel.' *Bacon.*

**Unraised** (un-rāzd'), *a.* Not elevated or raised. 'The flat *unraised* spirits.' *Shak.*

**Unraked** (un-rākt'), *a.* 1. Not raked; as, land *unraked*.—2. Not raked together; not raked up. 'Where fires thou findst *unraked*.' *Shak.*

**Unransacked** (un-ran'sakt), *a.* 1. Not ransacked; not searched.—2.† Not pillaged. *Knolles.*

**Unraptured** (un-rap'tūrd), *a.* Not enraptured, enchanted, charmed, or transported. 'Man *unraptured*, uninflamed.' *Young.*

**Unravel** (un-rav'el), *v.t.* 1. To disentangle; to unknot; to disengage or separate, as threads that are knit, interlaced, interwoven, or the like.—2. To clear from complication or difficulty; to unriddle; to unfold.

There *unravel* all
This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison.*

3.† To separate the connected or united parts of; to throw into disorder. 'Unravelling all the received principles of reason and religion.' *Tillotson.*—4. To unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot or intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

**Unravel** (un-rav'el), *v.i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.

What webs of wonder shall *unravel* there! *Young.*

**Unrazored** (un-rā'zord), *a.* Unshaven. 'Their *unrazor'd* lips.' *Milton.*

**Unreached** (un-rēcht'), *a.* Not reached; not attained to. 'That lofty hill *unreached.*' *Dryden.*

**Unread** (un-red'), *a.* 1. Not read; not perused. 'Books safer left *unread.*' *Hooker.* 2. Untaught; not learned in books. 'The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman.' *Dryden.*

**Unreadable** (un-rēd'a-bl), *a.* Not readable; as, (*a*) incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible; as, *unreadable* manuscript or writing. (*b*) Not suitable or fit for reading; not worth reading; as, a dry, dull, *unreadable* book or poem.

**Unreadiness** (un-red'i-nes), *n.* 1. Want of readiness; want of promptness or dexterity. 2. Want of preparation. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unready** (un-red'i), *a.* 1. Not ready; not prepared; not fit.—2. Not prompt; not quick. 3.† Awkward; ungainly. 'An *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn.' *Bacon.*—4.† Not dressed; undressed.

Come, where have you been, wench? Make me *unready*:
I slept but ill last night. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unready**† (un-red'i), *v.t.* To undress. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unreal** (un-rē'al), *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only.

Hence, horrible shadow!
*Unreal* mockery, hence! *Shak.*

**Unreality** (un-rē-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. Want of reality or real existence.—2. That which has no reality or real existence. 'A mere tissue of airy phantoms and *unrealities.*' *Dr. Caird.*

**Unrealize** (un-rē'al-iz), *v.t.* To take away the reality of; to make or consider unreal; to divest of reality; to present or treat in an ideal form.

In Mr. Shelley's case . . . there seems to have been an attempt to *unrealize* every object in nature, presenting them under forms and combinations in which they are never to be seen through the mere medium of our eyesight. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Unreason** (un-rē'zn), *n.* Want of reason; unreasonableness; nonsense; folly; absurdity.—*Abbot of Unreason.* See under ABBOT.

**Unreason**† (un-rē'zn), *v.t.* To prove to be unreasonable; to disprove by argument. 'To *unreason* the equity of God's proceedings.' *South.* [Rare.]

**Unreasonable** (un-rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not agreeable to reason. '*Unreasonable* prejudices.' *Addison.*—2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; beyond what is reasonable or moderate; exorbitant; immoderate. 'A very *unreasonable* request.' *Swift.* '*Unreasonable* love of life.' *Atterbury.*—3.† Not endowed with reason; irrational.

*Unreasonable* creatures feed their young. *Shak.*

**Unreasonableness** (un-rē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unreasonable; as, (*a*) inconsistency with reason. (*b*) Exorbitance; excess, as of demand, claim, passion, and the like; as, the *unreasonableness* of a proposal. *Addison.*

**Unreasonably** (un-rē'zn-a-bli), *adv.* In an unreasonable manner; foolishly; excessively; immoderately. *Shak.*

**Unreasoned** (un-rē'zn̈d), *a.* 1. Not reasoned or argued.—2. Not derived from or founded on reason. 'Old prejudices and *unreasoned* habits.' *Burke.*

**Unreasoning** (un-rē'zn-ing), *a.* Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason.

To these rational considerations there is superadded, in extreme cases, a panic as *unreasoning* as the previous over confidence. *J. S. Mill.*

**Unreave**† (un-rēv'), *v.t.* [See REAVE, RAVEL.] To unwind; to disentangle; to loose. *Spenser.*

**Unreaved**† (un-rēvd'), *a.* Not taken or pulled to pieces. 'A cottage . . . *unreaved.*' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unrebated** (un-rē-bāt'ed), *a.* Not blunted.

A number of fencers tried it, with *unrebated* swords. *Hakewill.*

**Unrebukable, Unrebukeable** (un-rē-būk'a-bl), *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. 1 Tim. vi. 14.

**Unrecallable** (un-rē-kal'a-bl), *a.* Not recallable; incapable of being called back, revoked, annulled, or recalled.

That which is done is *unrecallable.* *Feltham.*

**Unrecalled** (un-rē-kald'), *a.* Not recalled; not called back or restrained. 'Give us up to license, *unrecalled.*' *Young.*

**Unrecalling**† (un-rē-kal'ing), *a.* Not to be recalled.

And ever let his *unrecalling* crime
Have time to wail the abusing of his time. *Shak.*

**Unreceived** (un-rē-sēvd'), *a.* Not received; not taken; not come into possession; not embraced or adopted. *Hooker.*

**Unreckonable** (un-rek'n-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being reckoned or counted; immeasurable; immense. '*Unreckonable* riches.' *Hawthorn.*

**Unreckoned** (un-rek'nd), *a.* Not reckoned, computed, counted, or summed up. 'A long bill that yet remains *unreckoned.*' *Dryden.*

**Unreclaimable** (un-rē-klām'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being reclaimed, reformed, tamed, or cultivated; irreclaimable. 'Careless and *unreclaimable* sinners.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unreclaimably** (un-rē-klām'a-bli), *adv.* In an unreclaimable manner; irreclaimably. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unreclaimed** (un-rē-klāmd'), *a.* Not reclaimed; as, (*a*) not brought to a domestic state; not tamed. 'A savageness in *unreclaimed* blood.' *Shak.* 'Bullocks *unreclaimed* to bear the yoke.' *Dryden.* (*b*) Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue; as, a sinner *unreclaimed.*

**Unrecognizable** (un-rek'og-niz"a-bl), *a.* Not recognizable; incapable of being recognized; irrecognizable. *Coleridge.*

**Unrecommended** (un-rek'om-mend"ed), *a.* Not recommended; not favourably mentioned. *Dr. Knox.*

**Unrecompensed** (un-rek'om-penst), *a.* Not recompensed, rewarded, or requited. 'Love *unrecompensed.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unreconcilable**† (un-rek'on-sīl"a-bl), *a.* Not reconcilable; irreconcilable; as, (*a*) not capable of being reconciled or made consistent; not to be brought in harmony. '*Unreconcilable* principles.' *Burke.* (*b*) Not capable of being brought into friendly relations; not to be persuaded to lay aside mutual animosity; implacable. (*c*) Characterized by implacable animosity. 'An *unreconcilable* war.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unreconcilably** (un-rek'on-sīl"a-bli), *adv.* In an unreconcilable manner; irreconcilably. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unreconciled** (un-rek'on-sīld), *a.* Not reconciled; as, (*a*) not made consistent; as, *unreconciled* statements. (*b*) Not restored to friendship or favour; still at enmity or opposition; as, a sinner *unreconciled* to God. (*c*)† Not atoned for. 'Any crime *unreconciled* as yet to heaven.' *Shak.*

**Unreconciliable**† (un-rek'on-sil"i-a-bl), *a.* Unreconcilable. *Shak.*

**Unrecorded** (un-rē-kord'ed), *a.* 1. Not recorded; not registered; as, an *unrecorded* deed or lease.—2. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments. 'Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame.' *Pope.*

**Unrecounted** (un-rē-kount'ed), *a.* Not recounted; not related or recited. *Shak.*

**Unrecoverable** (un-rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being recovered, found, restored, or obtained again; irrecoverable. 'The very loss of minutes may be *unrecoverable.*' *Bp. Hall.*—2.† Not capable of recovering; incurable; irremediable.

'Tis the dead palsy, that, without almost a miracle, leaves a man *unrecoverable.* *Feltham.*

**Unrecoverably** (un-re-kuv'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an unrecoverable manner; irrecoverably; incurably. 'Long sick, and *unrecoverably.*' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unrecruitable** (un-rē-krōt'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being recruited; as, (*a*) incapable of regaining a supply of what has been lost, wasted, or the like; as, *unrecruitable* health, strength, &c. (*b*) Incapable of receiving recruits or fresh supplies of men, as an army. *Milton.*

**Unrecumbent** (un-rē-kum'bent), *a.* Not reclining or reposing.

The cattle . . . seem half-petrified to sleep
In *unrecumbent* sadness. *Cowper.*

**Unrecuring**† (un-rē-kūr'ing), *a.* Incapable of being cured; incurable. 'Some *unrecuring* wound.' *Shak.*

**Unredeemed** (un-rē-dēmd'), *a.* 1. Not redeemed; not ransomed.—2. Not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money; as, *unredeemed* bills, notes, or stock.—3. Not counterbalanced or alleviated by any countervailing quality; unmitigated. 'The *unredeemed* ugliness . . . of a slothful people.' *Carlyle.*

**Unredressed** (un-rē-drest'), *a.* 1. Not redressed; not relieved from injustice: applied to persons.—2. Not removed; not reformed; as, *unredressed* evils.

**Unreeve** (un-rēv'), *v.t.* *Naut.* to withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, &c. See UNREAVE.

**Unrefined** (un-rē-fīnd'), *a.* 1. Not refined; not purified. 'Muscovada, as we call our *unrefined* sugar.' *Dampier.*—2. Not refined or polished in manners, taste, or the like. 'These early and *unrefined* ages.' *Burke.*

**Unreformable** (un-rē-form'a-bl), *a.* Not reformable; not capable of being reformed or amended. 'The just extinguishment of *unreformable* persons.' *Hooker.*

**Unreformation**† (un-ref'or-mā"shon), *n.* The state of being unreformed; want of reformation. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unreformed** (un-rē-formd'), *a.* Not reformed; as, (*a*) not reclaimed from vice; as, an *unreformed* youth. (*b*) Not corrected or amended; not brought into a new and better form or condition; not freed from defects, inaccuracies, blemishes, and the like; as, an *unreformed* calendar; an *unreformed* parliament.

**Unrefracted** (un-rē-frakt'ed), *a.* Not refracted, as rays of light. 'An *unrefracted* beam of light.' *Newton.*

**Unrefusable** (un-rē-fūz'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being refused; reasonable; just.

'Fair day's wages for a fair day's work' is the most *unrefusable* demand. *Carlyle.*

**Unregarded** (un-rē-gärd'ed), *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted. 'Learning lies *unregarded.*' *Spenser.* 'Laws . . . and proclamations . . . wholly *unregarded.*' *Swift.*

**Unregeneracy** (un-rē-jen'ėr-a-si), *n.* State of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart. *South.*

**Unregenerate, Unregenerated** (un-rē-jen'ėr-āt, un-rē-jen'ėr-āt-ed), *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God. '*Unregenerate* carnal man.' *Bp. Horsley.* 'Man in his corrupt and *unregenerated* state.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Unregistered** (un-rej'is-tėrd), *a.* Not registered; not recorded. 'Hours *unregistered* in vulgar fame.' *Shak.*

**Unrein** (un-rān'), *v.t.* To loosen the rein of; to give the rein to. *Addison.*

**Unreined** (un-rānd'), *a.* 1. Not restrained by the reins or bridle. *Milton.* Hence—2. Not held in proper sway or subjection; unchecked. 'This wild, *unreined* multitude.' *Daniel.*

**Unrejoiced** (un-rē-joist'), *a.* Not made joyful or glad. 'Not *unrejoiced* to see him once again.' *Byron.*

**Unrejoicing** (un-rē-jois'ing), *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad.

Here winter holds his *unrejoicing* court. *Thomson.*

**Unrelated** (un-rē-lāt'ed), *a.* 1. Not related by blood or affinity. 'A stranger, . . . one indifferent or *unrelated* to us.' *Barrow.*—2. Having no connection or relation with. 'A matter *unrelated* or not essential to the dispensation.' *Warburton.*

**Unrelative** (un-rel'a-tiv), *a.* Not relative; having no relation; irrelative.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it. *Clarendon.*

**Unrelenting** (un-rē-lent'ing), *a.* Not relenting; not being or becoming lenient, mild, gentle, merciful; continuing to be hard, severe, pitiless, hostile, or cold. 'An *unrelenting* foe.' *Thomson.*

Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts? *Shak.*

SYN. Relentless, inexorable, implacable, cruel, merciless, hard-hearted.

**Unreliability** (un-rē-lī'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Unreliableness. *Literary Churchman.*

**Unreliable** (un-rē-lī'a-bl), *a.* Not reliable; not to be relied or depended on. *Coleridge.* See RELIABLE. [This and its two derivatives of course partake in the discredit which by some is attached to *reliable.*]

**Unreliableness** (un-rē-lī'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unreliable. *Coleridge.*

**Unrelievable** (un-rē-lēv'a-bl), *a.* Admitting no relief or succour.

No degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power. *Boyle.*

**Unrelieved** (un-rē-lēvd'), *a.* Not relieved; as, (*a*) not eased or delivered from pain; not rendered painless or less painful. 'The uneasiness of *unrelieved* thirst.' *Boyle.* (*b*) Not succoured; not delivered from distress; as, a garrison *unrelieved.* *Dryden.* (*c*) Not released from duty; as, an *unrelieved* sentinel.

**Unreluctant** (un-rē-luk'tant), *a.* Not reluctant; not acting with or feeling unwillingness. '*Unreluctant*, all obeyed.' *Cowper.*

**Unreluctantly** (un-rē-luk'tant-li), *adv.* In an unreluctant manner; willingly and unhesitatingly. *Abr. Tucker.*

**Unremarkable** (un-rē-märk'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not remarkable; not worthy of particular notice. 2. Not capable of being observed. 'This fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies.' *Sir K. Digby.*

**Unremediable** (un-rē-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be cured; admitting no remedy; irremediable. 'An *unremediable* mischief.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unremedied** (un-rem'e-did), *a.* Not cured; not remedied. *Milton.*

**Unremembered** (un-rē-mem'bèrd), *a.* Not remembered; forgotten. 'Little nameless, *unremembered* acts of kindness.' *Wordsworth.*

**Unremembering** (un-rē-mem'bèr-ing), *a.* Having no memory or recollection. '*Unrememb'ring* of its former pain.' *Dryden.*

**Unremembrance** (un-rē-mem'brans), *n.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. [Rare.]

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because their negation is unknown; as, amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts.*

**Unremitted** (un-rē-mit'ed), *a.* 1. Not remitted; not forgiven; as, punishment *unremitted.* 2. Not having a temporary relaxation; as, pain *unremitted.*

**Unremitting** (un-rē-mit'ing), *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued; as, *unremitting* exertions. '*Unremitting* energy.' *Thomson.* '*Unremitting* speed.' *Cowper.*

**Unremorseful** (un-rē-mors'fụl), *a.* Feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless. '*Unremorseful* folds of rolling fire.' *Tennyson.*

**Unremorseless**† (un-rē-mors'les), *a.* Showing or feeling no remorse; unpitying; unsparing; remorseless.

His mellifluous breath
Could not at all charm *unremorseless* death.
*Cowley.*

[This word is irregularly formed, the negative prefix *un* being probably meant to augment the force of the privative affix *less.*]

**Unremovable** (un-rē-möv'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be removed; fixed; irremovable; immovable. 'How *unremovable* and fixt he is in his own course.' *Shak.*

**Unremovableness** (un-rē-möv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unremovable, irremovable, or immovable. 'The *unremovableness* of that load.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unremovably** (un-rē-möv'a-bli), *adv.* In an unremovable manner; irremovably. *Shak.*

**Unremoved** (un-rē-mövd'), *a.* Not removed; not taken away; hence, firm; unshaken. 'Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd.*' *Milton.*

**Unrenewed** (un-rē-nūd'), *a.* 1. Not made anew; as, the lease is *unrenewed.*—2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit; as, a heart *unrenewed. South.*

**Unrent** (un-rent'), *a.* Not rent; not torn asunder. *Spenser.*

**Unrepaid** (un-rē-pād'), *a.* Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; not requited; as, a kindness *unrepaid.* 'My wrongs, too, *unrepaid.*' *Byron.*

**Unrepairable** (un-rē-pār'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being repaired or mended; irreparable. '*Unrepairable* breaches.' *Daniel.*

**Unrepealable** (un-rē-pēl'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being repealed. 'Ancient and *unrepealable* statute.' *Milton.*

**Unrepealed** (un-rē-pēld'), *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force. 'Any *unrepealed* act of parliament.' *Dryden.*

**Unrepentance** (un-rē-pent'ans), *n.* State of being unrepentant or impenitent; impenitence.

The necessity of destruction, consequent upon *unrepentance*, is drawn chiefly from the determination of the Divine will. *H. Wharton.*

**Unrepentant** (un-rē-pent'ant), *a.* Not repenting; not penitent; not contrite for sin. 'Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd.' *Milton.*

**Unrepented** (un-rē-pent'ed), *a.* Not repented of. '*Unrepented* sin.' *Dryden.*

**Unrepining** (un-rē-pīn'ing), *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. *Rowe.*

**Unrepiningly** (un-rē-pīn'ing-li), *adv.* Without peevish complaints. *Wotton.*

**Unreplenished** (un-rē-plen'isht), *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. *Boyle.*

**Unrepliable**† (un-rē-plī'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being replied to; unanswerable. '*Unrepliable* demonstrations from the law of nature.' *Bp. Gauden.*

**Unrepresented** (un-rep'rē-zent"ed), *a.* Not represented; as, (*a*) not represented by a delegate; having no one acting in one's stead. (*b*) Not yet put on the stage; as, a play still *unrepresented.*

**Unreprievable** (un-rē-prēv'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being reprieved or respited from death. *Shak.*

**Unreprieved** (un-rē-prēvd'), *a.* Not reprieved; not respited. *Milton.*

**Unreproachable** (un-rē-prōch'a-bl), *a.* Not deserving reproach; irreproachable. 'Innocency *unreproachable.*' *Holland.*

**Unreprovable** (un-rē-prōv'a-bl), *a.* Not reprovable; not deserving reproof; not liable to be justly censured. Col. i. 22.

**Unreproved** (un-rē-prövd'), *a.* 1. Not reproved; not censured.

Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys.*

2. Not liable to reproof or blame.

Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her and live with thee
In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton.*

**Unrepulsable** (un-rē-puls'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being repulsed. *Jane Austen.*

**Unreputable** (un-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* Not reputable; disreputable. 'Piety is no *unreputable* qualification.' *Dr. Rogers.*

**Unrequested** (un-rē-kwest'ed), *a.* Not requested; not asked. *Knolles.*

**Unrequitable** (un-rē-kwit'a-bl), *a.* Not requitable; not capable of being requited, recompensed, repaid, or the like. *Boyle.*

**Unrequited** (un-rē-kwit'ed), *a.* Not requited; not recompensed; not reciprocated. '*Unrequited* loves.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Unreserve** (un-rē-zėrv'), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *T. Warton.*

**Unreserved** (un-rē-zėrvd'), *a.* 1. Not reserved; not restricted; not limited; not withheld in part; full; entire; as, *unreserved* obedience to God's commands.—2. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free; as, an *unreserved* disclosure of facts.

**Unreservedly** (un-rē-zėrv'ed-li), *adv.* In an unreserved manner; as, (*a*) without limitation or reservation. *Boyle.* (*b*) With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment. *Pope.*

**Unreservedness** (un-rē-zėrv'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being unreserved; frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. *Pope.*

**Unresistance** (un-rē-zist'ans), *n.* The state or quality of being unresisting. 'A trembling *unresistance.*' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unresisted** (un-re-zist'ed), *a.* 1. Not resisted; not opposed. *Bentley.*—2.† Resistless; irresistible; such as cannot be successfully opposed. *Shak.*; *Pope.*

**Unresistible** (un-re-zist'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of being resisted; irresistible. *Milton.*

**Unresisting** (un-rē-zist'ing), *a.* Not making resistance; not opposing; submissive; humble. *Dryden.*

**Unresolvable** (un-rē-zolv'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being resolved; not to be solved; insoluble. *South.*

**Unresolve** (un-rē-zolv'), *v.i.* To give up or change a resolution. 'The man resolved and *unresolved* again.' *T. Ward.*

**Unresolved** (un-rē-zolvd'), *a.* 1. Not resolved; not determined. *Shak.*—2. Not solved; not cleared. 'Doubt *unresolved.*' *Locke.*

**Unresolvedness** (un-rē-zolv'ed-nes), *n.* State of being unresolved or undetermined; irresolution. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unresolving** (un-rē-zolv'ing), *a.* Not resolving; undetermined. 'Her *unresolving* husband.' *Dryden.*

**Unrespect**† (un-rē-spekt'), *n.* Disrespect; want of respect or reverence; disesteem. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unrespectable** (un-rē-spekt'a-bl), *a.* Not respectable; disreputable; dishonourable. *Henry Brooke; Kingsley.*

**Unrespective**† (un-rē-spekt'iv), *a.* 1. Not regarding circumstances or conditions; devoid of respect and consideration; regardless; unthinking. '*Unrespective* boys.' *Shak.* 2. Not respected; used at random; unheeded; common. '*Unrespective* sieve.' *Shak.*

**Unrespited** (un-res'pit-ed), *a.* 1. Not respited.—2.† Admitting no pause or intermission. *Milton.*

**Unresponsible** (un-rē-spons'i-bl), *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not to be trusted; irresponsible. 'His *unresponsible* memory.' *Fuller.*

**Unresponsibleness** (un-rē-spons'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unresponsible; irresponsibility. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Unrest** (un-rest'), *n.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness; unhappiness. 'Woe and *unrest.*' *Shak.* 'Wild *unrest.*' *Longfellow; Tennyson.* ['A poetical word,' says Nares, 'too long disused, but now revived.']

**Unrestful** (un-rest'fụl), *a.* Not at rest; restless. *Sir T. More.*

**Unresting** (un-rest'ing), *a.* Not resting; continually in motion. *Daniel.*

**Unrestingness** (un-rest'ing-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unresting; absence of repose or quiet. *De Quincey.*

**Unrestored** (un-rē-stōrd'), *a.* 1. Not restored; not given back. 'Shipping *unrestored.*' *Shak.*—2. Not restored to a former and better state; as, a building *unrestored; unrestored* health; *unrestored* to favour.

**Unrestrained** (un-rē-strānd'), *a.* 1. Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered; not limited; as, an *unrestrained* power.—2. Licentious; loose. *Shak.*

**Unrestraint** (un-rē-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from restraint. *Carlyle.*

**Unrestricted** (un-rē-strikt'ed), *a.* Not restricted; not limited or confined. *Watts.*

**Unresty**† (un-res'ti), *a.* Unquiet. *Chaucer.*

**Unretarded** (un-rē-tärd'ed), *a.* Not retarded; not delayed, hindered, or impeded. *B. Jonson; Dr. Knox.*

**Unretentive** (un-rē-tent'iv), *a.* Not retentive. *Coleridge.*

**Unreturnable** (un-rē-tėrn'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being returned; impossible to be repaid. 'An *unreturnable* obligation.' *Charlotte Lennox.*

**Unreturning** (un-rē-tėrn'ing), *a.* Not returning. 'The *unreturning* brave.' *Byron.*

**Unrevenged** (un-rē-venjd'), *a.* Not revenged; as, an injury *unrevenged. Addison.*

**Unrevengeful** (un-rē-venj'fụl), *a.* Not disposed to revenge. *Bp. Hacket.*

**Unreverence**† (un-rev'er-ens), *n.* Want of reverence; irreverence. *Wickliffe.*

**Unreverend** (un-rev'er-end), *a.* 1. Not reverend.—2.† Disrespectful; irreverent. *Shak.*

**Unreverent**† (un-rev'er-ent), *a.* Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shak.*

**Unreverently**† (un-rev'er-ent-li), *adv.* In an unreverent manner; irreverently.

**Unreversed** (un-rē-vėrst'), *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter decision; not revoked; not repealed; as, a judgment or decree *unreversed. Shak.*

**Unreverted** (un-rē-vėrt'ed), *a.* Not reverted. *Wordsworth.*

**Unrevoked** (un-rē-vōkt'), *a.* Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled. *Milton.*

**Unrewarded** (un-rē-wȧrd'ed), *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated. *Shak.*

**Unrewarding** (un-rē-wȧrd'ing), *a.* Not rewarding; not affording a reward; uncompensating. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unriddle** (un-rid'l), *v.t.* To read the riddle of; to solve or explain; to interpret; as, to *unriddle* an enigma or mystery. *Tennyson.*

**Unriddler** (un-rid'l-ėr), *n.* One who unriddles anything; one who explains an enigma. *Lovelace.*

**Uridiculous** (un-ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* Not ridiculous. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unrifled** (un-rī'fld), *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped. *Hume.*

**Unrig** (un-rig'), *v.t. Naut.* to strip, as a ship, of both standing and running rigging, &c. *Dryden.*

**Unright**† (un-rīt'), *a.* Not right; unrighteous; unjust; wrong. Wisdom of Solomon xii. 13; *Dryden.*

**Unright**† (un-rīt'), *v.t.* To make wrong. *Gower.*

**Unright**† (un-rīt'), *n.* That which is unright or not right; wrong. *Chaucer.*

**Unrighteous** (un-rīt'yus), *a.* [A. Sax. *unrihtwis*, not right-wise. See RIGHTEOUS.] Not righteous; not just; evil; wicked; not honest and upright: of persons or things. *Shak.*

**Unrighteously** (un-rīt'yus-li), *adv.* In an unrighteous manner; unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Dryden.*

**Unrighteousness** (un-rīt'yus-nes), *n.* The quality of being unrighteous; injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity; wickedness. Rom. i. 18; 2 Cor. vi. 14.

Every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness.* *Bp. Hall.*

**Unrightful**† (un-rīt'fụl), *a.* Not rightful; not just; not consonant to justice. *Shak.*

**Unrightwise**† (un-rīt'wīz), *a.* Unrighteous. *Wickliffe.*

**Unringed** (un-ringd'), *a.* Not having a ring, as in the nose. 'Pigs *unringed.*' *Hudibras.*

**Unrioted**† (un-rī'ot-ed), *a.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot. 'A chaste *unrioted* house.' *May.*

**Unrip** (un-rip'), *v.t.* To rip; to cut open. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unripe** (un-rīp'), *a.* 1. Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection or maturity; as, *unripe* fruit. 'An *unripe* girl.' *Wordsworth.*—2. Not seasonable; not yet proper or suitable.

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer. *Dryden.*

3. Not fully prepared; not completed; as, an *unripe* scheme.—4.† Too early; premature. 'Dorilaus, whose *unripe* death.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unripened** (un-rīp'nd), *a.* Not ripened; not matured. '*Unripen'd* beauties.' *Addison.*

**Unripeness** (un-rīp'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unripe; want of ripeness; immaturity. *Bacon.*

**Unrivalable** (un-rī'val-a-bl), *a.* Inimitable; not to be rivalled. 'The . . . *unrivalable* production.' *Southey.*

**Unrivalled** (un-rī'vald), *a.* 1. Having no rival; having no competitor. *Pope.*—2. Having no equal; peerless. *Shak.*

**Unrivet** (un-riv'et), *v.t.* To loose the rivets of; to unfasten. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unrobe** (un-rōb'), *v.t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe. *Young.*

**Unroll** (un-rōl'), *v.t.* 1. To open, as something rolled or convolved; as, to *unroll* cloth. 2. To display; to lay open. *Dryden; Tennyson.*—3. To strike off from a roll or register. *Shak.*

**Unroll** (un-rōl'), *v.i.* To unfold; to uncoil. 'As an adder when she doth *unroll*.' *Shak.*

**Unromanized** (un-rō'man-īzd), *a.* 1. Not subjected to Roman arms or customs.—2. Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Unromantic** (un-rō-man'tik), *a.* Not romantic; contrary to romance. *Swift.*

**Unroof** (un-rōf'), *v.t.* To strip off the roof or roofs of. *Shak.*

**Unroosted** (un-rōst'ed), *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shak.*

**Unroot** (un-rōt'), *v.t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate; as, to *unroot* an oak. *Shak.*

**Unroot** (un-rōt'), *v.i.* To be torn up by the roots. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unrotten** (un-rot'n), *a.* Not rotten; not putrefied; not corrupted. *Young.*

**Unrough** (un-ruf'), *a.* Not rough; unbearded; smooth. 'Many *unrough* youths.' *Shak.*

**Unrouted** (un-rout'ed), *a.* Not routed; not thrown into disorder. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unroyal** (un-roi'al), *a.* Not royal; unprincely. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unrude**† (un-rōd'), *a.* 1. Not rude; polished; cultivated. 'A man *unrude*.' *Herrick.*—2. Excessively rude. 'The *unrude* rascal.' *B. Jonson.* [Very rare.]

**Unruffle** (un-ruf'l), *v.i.* To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to smoothness. *Dryden.*

**Unruffled** (un-ruf'ld), *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed; as, an *unruffled* temper.

Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea. *Addison.*

**Unruinable** (un-rō'in-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ruined or destroyed. 'May the *unruinable* world be my portion.' *Watts.*

**Unruinated** (un-rō'in-āt-ed), *a.* Not brought to ruin; not in ruins. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unruined** (un-rō'ind), *a.* Not ruined; not destroyed. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unruled** (un-rōld'), *a.* Not ruled; not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser.*

**Unruliment**† (un-rō'li-ment), *n.* Unruliness. *Spenser.*

**Unruliness** (un-rō'li-nes), *n.* State or condition of being unruly; disregard of restraint; turbulence; as, the *unruliness* of men or of their passions. *South.*

**Unruly** (un-rō'li), *a.* [From *un*, not, and *ruly;* but *ruly* here may have nothing to do with *rule*, but is probably from O.E. *ro, roo,* rest, quietness, and term. *-ly* (as we find *roless,* restless, *unroo,* unrest, restlessness), from A. Sax. *rōw,* Icel. *ró,* D. *roe,* G. *ruhe,* rest. *Rule,* however, has certainly influenced the meaning.] Disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; disorderly; tumultuous; as, an *unruly* youth.

The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil. Jam. iii. 8.

**Unrumple** (un-rum'pl), *v.t.* To free from rumples; to spread or lay even. *Addison.*

**Unsacked** (un-sakt'), *a.* Not sacked; not pillaged. *Daniel.*

**Unsacrament** (un-sak'ra-ment), *v.t.* To deprive of sacramental virtue.

The profaneness of a bad man administering it doth *unsacrament* baptism itself. *Fuller.*

**Unsad**† (un-sad'), *a.* [See SAD.] Unsteady; fickle. *Chaucer.*

**Unsadden**† (un-sad'n), *v.t.* To relieve from sadness. 'Musick *unsaddens* the melancholy.' *Whitlock.*

**Unsaddle** (un-sad'l), *v.t.* To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from; as, to *unsaddle* a horse.

**Unsadness**† (un-sad'nes), *n.* Infirmity; weakness. *Wickliffe.*

**Unsafe** (un-sāf'), *a.* 1. Not affording or accompanied by complete safety; not free from danger; perilous; hazardous; not to be trusted. 'No incredulous or *unsafe* circumstance.' *Shak.* 'A very *unsafe* anchorage.' *Anson.*—2. Not free from risk of error.

It would be *unsafe* to assert that more praise is due to him than to his father. *Brougham.*

**Unsafely** (un-sāf'li), *adv.* Not safely; not without danger; in a state exposed to loss, harm, or destruction. *Dryden.*

**Unsafety**† (un-sāf'ti), *n.* State of being unsafe; exposure to danger; insecurity; risk.

Mixed with some peril and *unsafety*, as in military persons . . . it (ostentation) doth greatly add to reputation. *Bacon.*

**Unsage**† (un-sāj'), *a.* Not sage or wise; foolish. 'Words *unsage.*' *T. Hudson.*

**Unsaid** (un-sed'), *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered. 'His words *unsaid.*' *Dryden.*

**Unsailable** (un-sāl'a-bl), *a.* Not sailable; not navigable. *May.*

**Unsaint**† (un-sānt'), *v.t.* To deprive of saintship; to divest of saintly character; to deny sanctity to. *South.*

**Unsaintly** (un-sānt'li), *a.* Not like a saint; unholy. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Unsalaried** (un-sal'a-rid), *a.* Not provided with or paid by a fixed salary; hence, depending solely on fees. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Unsaleable** (un-sāl'a-bl), *a.* Not saleable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as, *unsaleable* goods.

**Unsaleable** (un-sāl'a-bl), *n.* That which is unsaleable or cannot be sold. *Byron.*

**Unsalted** (un-sa|lt'ed), *a.* Not salted; not pickled; fresh; unseasoned; as, *unsalted* meat. '*Unsalted* leven.' *Shak.*

**Unsaluted** (un-sa-lūt'ed), *a.* Not saluted; not greeted. *Shak.*

**Unsanctification** (un-sangk'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The state or quality of being unsanctified. *Coleridge.*

**Unsanctified** (un-sangk'ti-fīd), *a.* 1. Not sanctified; unholy; profane; wicked. '*Unsanctified* science.' *Dr. Knox.*—2. Not consecrated. 'Ground *unsanctified.*' *Shak.*

**Unsanguine** (un-sang'gwin), *a.* Not sanguine; not ardent, animated, or hopeful. *Young.*

**Unsanitary** (un-san'i-ta-ri), *a.* Not sanitary; unhealthy; not designed to secure health or sanity. *George Eliot.*

**Unsapped** (un-sapt'), *a.* Not sapped; not undermined or secretly attacked. *Sterne.*

**Unsatiability,**† **Unsatiableness**† (un-sā'-shi-a-bil"i-ti, un-sā'shi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being insatiable; insatiability; insatiableness.

**Unsatiable** (un-sā'shi-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satiated or appeased; insatiable. *Hooker.*

**Unsatiate**† (un-sā'shi-āt), *a.* Not satisfied; insatiate. '*Unsatiate* covetise.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Unsatisfaction**† (un-sat'is-fak"shon), *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unsatisfactoriness** (un-sat'is-fak"to-ri-nes), *n.* The quality or state of not being satisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. *Boyle.*

**Unsatisfactory** (un-sat'is-fak"to-ri), *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction.

**Unsatisfiable** (un-sat'is-fī-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satisfied. '*Unsatisfiable* passions.' *Paley.*

**Unsatisfied** (un-sat'is-fīd), *a.* 1. Not satisfied; not having enough; not appeased; not gratified to the full; as, *unsatisfied* appetites or desires. '*Unsatisfied* in getting.' *Shak.*—2. Not content; not pleased; dissatisfied.—3. Not fully informed; not convinced or fully persuaded; as, the judges appeared to be *unsatisfied* with the evidence.

Report me and my cause aright
To the *unsatisfied.* *Shak.*

4. Not paid; unpaid. 'One half which is *unsatisfied.*' *Shak.*

**Unsatisfiedness** (un-sat'is-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being not satisfied or content. *Boyle.*

**Unsatisfying** (un-sat'is-fī-ing), *a.* Not affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind. *Addison.*

**Unsatisfyingness** (un-sat'is-fī"ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unsatisfying or not gratifying to the full. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unsavourily** (un-sā'vėr-i-li), *adv.* In an unsavoury manner. *Milton.*

**Unsavouriness** (un-sā'vėr-i-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being unsavoury.

**Unsavoury** (un-sā'vėr-i), *a.* 1. Not savoury; tasteless; insipid. Job vi. 6.—2. Disagreeable to the taste or smell. *Shak.; Milton.*—3. Unpleasing; offensive; disagreeable. 2 Sam. xxii. 27. 'The most *unsavoury* similes.' *Shak.*

**Unsay** (un-sā'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unsaid;* ppr. *unsaying.* [The prefix *un* has here the sense of to retract or revoke. Comp. *unshout, unpredict.*] To recant or recall after having been said; to retract; to take back; as, to *unsay* one's words. 'Scorns to *unsay* what once it hath delivered.' *Shak.*

**Unscale** (un-skāl'), *v.t.* To remove scales from; to divest of scales. '*Unscaling* her long-abused sight.' *Milton.*

**Unscaleable** (un-skāl'a-bl), *a.* Not to be scaled; incapable of being climbed or mounted. *Shak.*

**Unscaly** (un-skā'li), *a.* Not scaly; having no scales. *Gay.*

**Unscanned** (un-skand'), *a.* Not scanned; not measured; not computed. '*Unscanned* swiftness.' *Shak.*

**Unscared** (un-skārd'), *a.* Not scared; not frightened away. *Cowper.*

**Unscarred** (un-skārd'), *a.* Not marked with scars; hence, unwounded; unhurt. *Shak.*

**Unscathed** (un-skāтнd'), *a.* Uninjured. 'Render him up *unscathed.*' *Tennyson.*

**Unsceptered** (un-sep'tėrd), *a.* 1. Having no sceptre or royal authority.—2. Deprived of a sceptre; unkinged. '*Unscepter'd* Lear.' *Antijacobin.*

**Unschooled** (un-sköld'), *a.* Not schooled; not taught; not educated; illiterate; not developed by study. 'An unlesson'd girl, *unschool'd,* unpractised.' *Shak.*

**Unsciencet** (un-sī'ens), *n.* Want of science or knowledge; ignorance; inscience. *Chaucer.*

**Unscissared** (un-siz'ėrd), *a.* Not cut with scissors; not sheared. '*Unscissar'd* shall this hair of mine remain.' *Shak.*

**Unscorched** (un-skorcht'), *a.* Not scorched; not affected by fire. *Shak.*

**Unscoured** (un-skourd'), *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing; as, *unscoured* armour. *Shak.*

**Unscratched** (un-skracht'), *a.* Not scratched; not torn. *Shak.*

**Unscreened** (un-skrēnd'), *a.* Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected. *Boyle.*

**Unscrew** (un-skrö'), *v.t.* To draw the screws from; to unfasten by screwing back; to loosen, as if by withdrawing screws. *Dickens.*

**Unscriptural** (un-skrip'tūr-al), *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the Word of God; as, an *unscriptural* doctrine. *Atterbury.*

**Unscripturally** (un-skrip'tūr-al-li), *adv.* In an unscriptural manner; in a manner not according with the Scriptures. *Clarke.*

**Unscrupulous** (un-skrö'pū-lus), *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; regardless of principle; unprincipled. *Godwin.*

**Unscrupulously** (un-skrö'pū-lus-li), *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner. *Quart. Rev.*

**Unscrupulousness** (un-skrö'pū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unscrupulous; want of scrupulousness.

**Unscrutable** (un-skrö'ta-bl), *a.* Inscrutable. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

**Unscutcheoned** (un-skuch'ond), *a.* Not having or deprived of a scutcheon; not honoured with a coat of arms. *R. Pollok.*

**Unseal** (un-sēl'), *v.t.* 1. To open after having been sealed; to free from a seal. *Shak.* 2. To disclose. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unsealed** (un-sēld'), *p.* and *a.* Not sealed or stamped with a seal; not ratified; not confirmed; not sanctioned. *Shak.*

**Unseam** (un-sēm'), *v.t.* To open by undoing seams; to rip; to cut open. *Shak.*

**Unsearchable** (un-sėrch'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being discovered by search; not to be traced or searched out; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. 'The *unsearchable* perfections of the works of God.' *Tillotson.*

**Unsearchableness** (un-sėrch'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore. 'The *unsearchableness* of God's ways.' *Bramhall.*

**Unsearched** (un-sėrcht'), *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined. *Shak.*

**Unseason**† (un-sē'zn), *v.t.* To strike or affect unseasonably or disagreeably. *Spenser.*

**Unseasonable** (un-sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not seasonable; not being in the proper season or time; ill-timed; untimely; as, he called at an *unseasonable* hour. 'At any *unseasonable* instant of the night.' *Shak.*—2. Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; as, *unseasonable* advice. *Bacon.*—3. Not agreeable to the time of the year; as, an *unseasonable* frost. 'Like an *unseasonable* stormy day.' *Shak.*

**Unseasonableness** (un-sē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unseasonable. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unseasonably** (un-sē'zn-a-bli), *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not seasonably; not at the most suitable time. *Shak.*

**Unseasoned** (un-sē'znd), *a.* 1. Not seasoned; not kept and made fit for use; as, *unseasoned* wood, &c.—2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure anything by use or habit; as, men *unseasoned* to tropical climates.—3. Not qualified by use or experience; unripe; imperfect. 'An *unseason'd* courtier.' *Shak.*—4. Not sprinkled or impregnated with seasoning or what gives relish; as, *unseasoned* meat.—5.† Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. 'These *unseason'd* hours.' *Shak.*—6.† Irregular; intemperate; inordinate. *Hayward.*

**Unseat** (un-sēt'), *v.t.* To remove from a seat; specifically, (*a*) to throw from one's seat on horseback. (*b*) To depose from a seat in the House of Commons; as, to be *unseated* for bribery.

It might be necessary to *unseat him*; but the whole influence of the opposition should be employed to procure his re-election. *Macaulay.*

**Unseaworthiness** (un-sē-wėr'ŦHi-nes), *n.* The state of being unseaworthy.

**Unseaworthy** (un-sē-wėr'ŦHi), *a.* Not fit for a voyage: applied to a ship not in a fit state, as to repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.

**Unseconded** (un-sek'und-ed), *a.* 1. Not seconded; not supported; not assisted; as, the motion was *unseconded;* the attempt was *unseconded. Shak.*—2.† Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unsecret** (un-sē'kret), *a.* Not secret; not close; not trusty. *Shak.*

**Unsecret**† (un-sē'kret), *v.t.* To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon.*

**Unsectarian** (un-sek-tā'ri-an), *a.* Not sectarian; not intended or adapted to promote a sect; not characterized by any of the peculiarities or narrow prejudices of a sect.

**Unsecular** (un-sek'ū-lėr), *a.* Not secular or worldly. *Eclec. Rev.*

**Unsecularize** (un-sek'ū-lėr-īz), *v.t.* To cause to become not secular; to detach from secular things; to alienate from the world; to devote to sacred uses.

**Unsecure**† (un-sē-kūr'), *a.* Not secure; not safe; insecure. *Denham.*

**Unseduced** (un-sē-dūst'), *a.* Not seduced; not drawn or persuaded to deviate from the path of duty; not corrupted; not enticed to a surrender of chastity. *Shak.*

**Unseeded** (un-sēd'ed), *a.* 1. Not seeded; not sown. 'The *unseeded* and unfurrow'd soil.' *Cowper.*—2. Not having or bearing seed, as a plant.

**Unseeing** (un-sē'ing), *a.* Wanting the power of vision; not seeing; blind. 'Your *unseeing* eyes.' *Shak.*

**Unseel**† (un-sēl'), *v.t.* To open, as the eyes of a hawk which have been seeled; to restore the sight of; to enlighten. *Queen Elizabeth.* See SEEL.

**Unseem**† (un-sēm'), *v.i.* Not to seem. *Shak.*

**Unseemliness** (un-sēm'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being unseemly; uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. *Hooker.*

**Unseemly** (un-sēm'li), *a.* Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent. 'Let your *unseemly* discord cease.' *Dryden.*

**Unseemly** (un-sēm'li), *adv.* In an unseemly manner; indecently; unbecomingly. 1 Cor. xiii. 4, 5.

**Unseen** (un-sēn'), *a.* 1. Not seen; not discovered.—2. Invisible; not discoverable; as, the *unseen* God. *Milton.*—3.† Unskilled; inexperienced. 'Not *unseen* in the affections of the court.' *Clarendon.*—*The unseen,* that which is unseen; especially, the world of spirits; the hereafter. 'Into *the unseen* for ever.' *Tennyson.*

**Unseized** (un-sēzd'), *a.* 1. Not seized; not apprehended; not taken. *Dryden.*—2. In *law,* not possessed; not put in possession; as, *unseized* of land.

**Unseldom** (un-sel'dom), *adv.* Not seldom; sometimes; frequently.

**Unselfish** (un-sel'fish), *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest. *Spectator.*

**Unsely** † (un-sēl'i), *a.* Unhappy; unlucky; unblessed. *Chaucer.*

**Unseminared** † (un-sem'i-nārd), *a.* Destitute of seed or sperm; deprived of virility; impotent; made a eunuch. *Shak.*

**Unsensed** † (un-senst'), *a.* Wanting a distinct sense or meaning; without a certain signification. 'A parcel of *unsensed* characters.' *Rev. J. Lewis.*

**Unsensible** † (un-sens'i-bl), *a.* Not sensible; insensible. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unsensualize** (un-sen'sū-al-īz), *v.t.* To purify; to elevate from the dominion of the senses. '*Unsensualized* the mind.' *Coleridge.*

**Unsent** (un-sent'), *a.* Not sent; not despatched; not transmitted.—*Unsent for,* not called or invited to attend. *Dryden.*

**Unsentenced** (un-sen'tenst), *a.* 1. Not having received sentence.—2.† Not definitively pronounced, as judgment; undecreed. 'The divorce being yet *unsentenced* betwixt him and the Queen.' *Heylin.*

**Unsentimental** (un-sen'ti-ment"al), *a.* Not sentimental; not apt to be swayed by sentiment; matter of fact. *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Unseparable** † (un-sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* Not to be parted; inseparable. *Shak.*

**Unseparably** † (un-sep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* In an unseparable manner; inseparably. *Milton.*

**Unsepulchred** (un-sep'ul-kėrd), *a.* Having no grave; unburied. *Chapman.*

**Unsequestered** (un-sē-kwes'tėrd), *a.* Not sequestered; unreserved; open; frank; free. 'His *unsequestered* spirit.' *Fuller.*

**Unservice** (un-sėr'vis), *n.* Want of service; neglect of duty; idleness.

You tax us for *unservice,* lady. *Massinger.*

**Unserviceable** (un-sėr'vis-a-bl), *a.* Not serviceable; not fit for service; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless; as, an *unserviceable* utensil or garment; 'Very weak and *unserviceable.*' *Shak.*

**Unserviceableness** (un-sėr'vis-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unserviceable; uselessness. *Barrow.*

**Unset** (un-set'), *a.* 1. Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*—2. Unplanted. 'Many maiden gardens yet *unset.*' *Shak.*—3. Not sunk below the horizon.—4.† *Not* settled, fixed, or appointed. *Chaucer.*

**Unsettle** (un-set'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unsettled;* ppr. *unsettling.* 1. To change from a settled state; to make no longer fixed, steady, or established; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; as, to *unsettle* doctrines or opinions. '*Unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. To move from a place; to remove. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—3. To disorder; to derange; to make mad. *Shak.*

**Unsettle** (un-set'l), *v.i.* To become unfixed; to give way; to be disordered. *Shak.*

**Unsettled** (un-set'ld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fickle. 'This *unsettled* character.' *Secker.*—2. Unhinged; disturbed; troubled; not calm or composed; deranged. 'An *unsettled* fancy.' *Shak.*—3. Having no fixed place of abode; not established. *Hooker; Dryden.*—4. Unequal; not regular; changeable. '*Unsettled* and unequable seasons.' *Bentley.*—5. Not having the lees or dregs deposited; turbid; roily; as, an *unsettled* liquid. 'So muddy, so *unsettled.*' *Shak.*—6. Displaced from a fixed or permanent position.—7. Not adjusted; not liquidated; unpaid; as, an *unsettled* dispute; an *unsettled* bill.—8. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants; as, *unsettled* lands in America.

**Unsettledness** (un-set'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being unsettled; irresolution; fluctuation of mind or opinions; uncertainty. *Dryden.*

**Unsettlement** (un-set'l-ment), *n.* 1. The act of unsettling.—2. The state of being unsettled; unsettledness. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

**Unseven**† (un-sev'n), *v.t.* To make no longer seven. 'To *unseven* the sacraments of the Church of Rome.' *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**Unsevered** (un-sev'ėrd), *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided; inseparable. '*Unsevered* friends.' *Shak.*

**Unsex** (un-seks'), *v.t.* To deprive of sex or the qualities of sex; to make otherwise than the sex commonly is; to transform in respect to sex; usually, to deprive of the qualities of a woman; to unwoman. *Shak.; Byron.*

**Unshackle** (un-shak'l), *v.t.* To unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint; as, to *unshackle* the hands; to *unshackle* the mind. *Addison.*

**Unshaded** (un-shād'ed), *a.* 1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. *Sir W. Davenant.*—2. Not having shades or gradations of light or colour, as a picture.

**Unshadowed** (un-shad'ōd), *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glanville.*

**Unshakable** (un-shāk'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shaken. *Shak.; South; J. S. Mill.*

**Unshaked** † (un-shākt'), *pp.* Not shaken; unshaken; firm; steady. *Shak.*

**Unshaken** (un-shāk'n), *a.* 1. Not shaken; not agitated; not moved without being shaken and put into a vibrating motion. *Shak.*—2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady. *Shak.; Milton; Tennyson.*

**Unshale** (un-shāl'), *v.t.* To strip the shale or husk off; to unshell; to expose or disclose. [Rare.]

I will not *unshale* the jest before it be ripe. *Marston.*

**Unshamed** (un-shāmd'), *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden.*

**Unshamefaced** (un-shām-fāst'), *a.* Wanting modesty; impudent. *Bale.*

**Unshape** (un-shāp'), *v.t.* To deprive of shape; to throw out of form or into disorder; to confound; to derange. 'This deed *unshapes* me quite.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Unshaped, Unshapen** (un-shāpt', un-shāp'n), *a.* Shapeless; misshapen; deformed; ugly. *Shak.; Addison.*

**Unshapely** (un-shāp'li), *a.* Not shapely; not well formed; ill formed.

**Unshared** (un-shārd'), *a.* Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common; as, *unshared* bliss. *Milton.*

**Unsheathe** (un-shēŦH'), *v.t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard. '*Unsheathe* thy sword.' *Shak.*—*To unsheathe the sword* is often equivalent to to make war.

**Unshed** (un-shed'), *a.* Not shed; not spilt; as, blood *unshed. Milton.* 'Unshed tears.' *Byron.*

**Unshed** (un-shed'), *a.* [See SHED, to divide.] Undivided; unparted, as the hair. *Spenser.*

**Unshell** (un-shel'), *v.t.* To divest of the shell; to take out of a shell; to hatch; hence, to release. *Sheridan; Dickens.*

**Unsheltered** (un-shel'tėrd), *a.* Not sheltered; not screened; not defended from danger or annoyance; unprotected. *Dr. H. More; Byron.*

**Unshent** † (un-shent'), *a.* Not shent; not spoiled; not disgraced; unblamed. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unsheriffed** (un-sher'ifd), *a.* Removed from or deprived of the office of sheriff. *Fuller.*

**Unshette,**† *v.t.* To unshut; to open. *Chaucer.*

**Unshielded** (un-shēld'ed), *a.* Not shielded; not protected; exposed. *Dryden.*

**Unshiftable** (un-shift'a-bl), *a.* Not shiftable; shiftless; helpless. 'How *unshiftable* they are.' *Bp. Ward.*

**Unship** (un-ship'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unshipped;* ppr. *unshipping.* 1. To take out of a ship or other water craft; as, to *unship* goods. *Swift.*—2. *Naut.* to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted; as, to *unship* an oar; to *unship* capstan bars; to *unship* the tiller, &c.

**Unshivered** (un-shiv'ėrd), *a.* Not shivered or split; not rent; not shattered. *Bp. Hall; Hemans.*

**Unshocked** (un-shokt'), *a.* Not shocked; not shaken with horror, dislike, or the like; not offended. *Thomson.*

**Unshod** (un-shod'), *a.* Not shod; having no shoes. *Clarendon.*

**Unshook** † (un-shuk'), *a.* Not shaken; not agitated; unshaken.

Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world. *Pope.*

**Unshorn** (un-shorn'), *a.* Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped; as, *unshorn* locks. *Shak; Milton; Tennyson.*

**Unshortened** (un-short'nd), *a.* Not shortened; not made shorter. *Young.*

**Unshot** (un-shot'), *a.* 1. Not hit by shot. *Waller.*—2. Not shot; not discharged.

**Unshot** (un-shot'), *v.a.* To take or draw the shot or ball out of; as, to *unshot* a gun.

**Unshout**† (un-shout'), *v.t.* [Comp. *unpredict, unswear*, &c.] To recall or revoke what is done by shouting.

*Unshout* the noise that banish'd Marcius. *Shak.*

**Unshowered** (un-shou'ėrd), *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers; as, *unshowered* grass. *Milton.*

**Unshown** (un-shōn'), *a.* Not shown; not exhibited. *Shak.*

**Unshrined** (un-shrīnd'), *a.* Not deposited in a shrine. *Southey.*

**Unshrinking** (un-shringk'ing), *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling; as, *unshrinking* firmness. *Shak.*

**Unshriven** (un-shriv'n), *a.* Not shriven. *Clarke.*

**Unshroud** (un-shroud'), *v.t.* To remove the shroud from; to discover; to uncover; to unveil; to disclose. *Ph. Fletcher.*

**Unshrubbed** (un-shrubd'), *a.* Bare of shrubs; not set with shrubs. *Shak.*

**Unshunnable**† (un-shun'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shunned; inevitable. *Shak.*

**Unshunned** (un-shund'), *a.* Not shunned; not avoided; unshunnable. *Shak.*

**Unshut**† (un-shut'), *v.t.* To open or throw open. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unshutter** (un-shut'ėr), *v.t.* To take down or put back the shutters of. *T. Hughes.*

**Unshy** (un-shī'), *a.* Not shy; familiar; confident. *Richardson.*

**Unsifted** (un-sift'ed), *a.* 1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May.*—2. Not critically examined; untried. *Shak.*

**Unsight**† (un-sīt'), *a.* Without sight; not seeing or examining. — *Unsight, unseen*, a phrase formerly used, and equivalent to *unseen* repeated; as, to buy anything *unsight, unseen*, to buy without seeing it.

Subscribe *unsight, unseen*,
To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras.*

There was a great confluence of chapmen, that resorted from every part, with a design to purchase, which they were to do *unsight, unseen*. *Addison.*

**Unsightable**† (un-sīt'a-bl), *a.* Invisible. *Wickliffe.*

**Unsighted**† (un-sīt'ed), *a.* Not seen; invisible. *Suckling.*

**Unsightliness** (un-sīt'li-nes), *n.* The state of being unsightly; disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. *Wiseman.*

**Unsightly** (un-sīt'li), *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed. *Shak.; Milton.*

**Unsignificant**† (un-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* Having no meaning or importance; insignificant. 'An empty, formal, *unsignificant* name.' *Hammond.*

**Unsignificantly**† (un-sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* Insignificantly. *Milton.*

**Unsimple** (un-sim'pl), *a.* Not simple; affected; not natural. 'Such profusion of *unsimple* words.' *J. Baillie.*

**Unsimplicity** (un-sim-plis'i-ti), *n.* Want of simplicity; artfulness. 'His simple *unsimplicity* and cunning foolishness.' *Kingsley.* [Rare.]

**Unsin**† (un-sin'), *v.t.* To deprive of sinful character or quality; to cause to be no sin. *Feltham.*

**Unsincere** (un-sin-sēr'), *a.* 1. Not sincere; not faithful; insincere. *Shenstone.*—2.† Not genuine; adulterated. 'Chymical preparations, . . . *unsincere*.' *Boyle.* — 3. Not sound; not solid. 'Clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unsincere*.' *Dryden.*

**Unsincereness** (un-sin-sēr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unsincere; insincerity.

**Unsincerity**† (un-sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* Want of genuineness; adulteration. *Boyle.*

**Unsinew** (un-sin'ū), *v.t.* To deprive of strength, might, firmness, vigour, or energy. *Dryden.*

**Unsinewed** (un-sin'ūd), *p.* and *a.* Deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless. *Shak.*

**Unsing** (un-sing'), *v.t.* [Comp. *unshout, unswear*, &c.] To recant, recall, or retract what has been sung. '*Unsing* their thanks.' *Defoe.*

**Unsinged** (un-sinjd'), *a.* Not singed; not scorched. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unsingled** (un-sing'gld), *a.* Not singled; not separated. *Dryden.*

**Unsinking** (un-singk'ing), *a.* Not sinking; not settling, subsiding, or submerging; not failing. '*Unsinking* sand.' *Addison.*

**Unsinning** (un-sin'ing), *a.* Committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin; as, *unsinning* obedience. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unsister** (un-sis'tėr), *v.t.* To make no longer in a sisterly relation. 'To sunder and *unsister* them again.' *Tennyson.*

**Unsisterly** (un-sis'tėr-li), *a.* Not like or unbecoming a sister. *Richardson.*

**Unsizable**† (un-sīz'a-bl), *a.* Not being of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk. *Tatler.*

**Unsized** (un-sīzd'), *a.* Not sized or stiffened; as, *unsized* paper. 'An *unsized* camlet.' *Congreve.*

**Unskilful** (un-skil'fųl), *a.* 1. Not skilful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; as, an *unskilful* surgeon; an *unskilful* mechanic; an *unskilful* logician. *Locke.* — 2.† Destitute of discernment. 'Though it make the *unskilful* laugh.' *Shak.*

**Unskilfully** (un-skil'fųl-li), *adv.* In an unskilful manner; without knowledge or discernment; without skill or dexterity; clumsily. *Shak.*

**Unskilfulness** (un-skil'fųl-nes), *n.* The quality of being unskilful; want of art or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution which is acquired by use, experience, and observation. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unskill**† (un'skil), *n.* Unskilfulness. *Sylvester.*

**Unskilled** (un-skild'), *a.* 1. Wanting skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance.—2. Destitute of practical knowledge.—*Unskilled labour*, labour not requiring special skill or training; simple manual labour. *Mayhew.*

**Unslain** (un-slān'), *a.* Not slain; not killed. *Dryden.*

**Unslaked** (un-slākt'), *a.* 1. Not slaked; unquenched; as, *unslaked* thirst. *Byron.* — 2. Not mixed with water so as to form a true chemical combination; as, *unslaked* lime.

**Unslaughtered** (un-sla'tėrd), *a.* Not slaughtered; not slain; unkilled. *Cowper.*

**Unsleek** (un-slēk'), *a.* Not sleek or smooth; rough; dishevelled. 'Lying *unsleek*, unshorn.' *Tennyson.*

**Unsleeping** (un-slēp'ing), *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful. 'The *unsleeping* eyes of God.' *Milton.*

**Unslekked**,† *pp.* Unslaked. *Chaucer.*

**Unsling** (un-sling'), *v.t. Naut.* to take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, &c.; to release from slings.

**Unslipping** (un-slip'ing), *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip. *Shak.*

**Unsluice** (un-slūs'), *v.t.* To open the sluice of; to open; to let flow. *Dryden.*

**Unslumbering** (un-slum'bėr-ing), *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant.

**Unslumbrous** (un-slum'brus), *a.* Not slumberous; not inviting or causing sleep. 'A foreknowledge of *unslumbrous* night.' *Keats.*

**Unsmirched** (un-smėrcht'), *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked. *Shak.*

**Unsmitten** (un-smit'n), *a.* Not smitten; not struck; not afflicted. *Young.*

**Unsmoked** (un-smōkt'), *a.* 1. Not smoked; not dried in smoke.—2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe.—3. Smoked out; emptied by smoking.

His antient pipe in sable dyed
And half *unsmoked* lay by his side. *Swift.*

**Unsmooth** (un-smōᴛʜ'), *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough. *Milton.*

**Unsmote** (un-smōt'), *a.* Not smitten. *Byron.* [Rare.]

**Unsmotherable** (un-smuᴛʜ'ėr-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being smothered, suppressed, or restrained.

He expresses a very unexpected shock, to the *unsmotherable* delight of all the porters and bystanders. *Dickens.*

**Unsoaped** (un-sōpt'), *a.* Not soaped; unwashed. Dickens uses *the unsoaped* as equivalent to *the unwashed*. See under UNWASHED.

*The unsoaped* of Ipswich brought up the rear. *Dickens.*

**Unsociability** (un-sō'shi-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* State of being unsociable; unsociableness.

**Unsociable** (un-sō'shi-a-bl), *a.* Not sociable: (*a*) not suitable for society; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable; indisposing for society; as, an *unsociable* temper.

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

(*b*) Not inclined for society; not free in conversation; reserved; solitary; not companionable; unsocial; as, an *unsociable* person.

**Unsociableness** (un-sō'shi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unsociable; unsociability.

**Unsociably** (un-sō'shi-a-bli), *adv.* In an unsociable manner. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Unsocial** (un-sō'shal), *a.* Not social; not adapted to society; reserved; unsociable. *Shenstone.*

**Unsoft**† (un-soft'), *a.* Not soft; hard. *Chaucer.*

**Unsoft**† (un-soft'), *adv.* Not with softness; not softly. *Spenser.*

**Unsoiled** (un-soild'), *a.* Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted; unspotted; untainted; pure: literally and figuratively. 'My *unsoiled* name.' *Shak.*

**Unsold** (un-sōld'), *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration. 'Wares therein *unsold*.' *Hackluyt.*

**Unsolder** (un-sol'dėr), *v.t.* To separate, as what is joined by solder; to disunite; to dissolve; to break up.

The sequel of to-day *unsolders* all
The goodliest fellowship of famous knights.
*Tennyson.*

**Unsoldiered**† (un-sol'jėrd), *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier; not having the qualifications or appearance of trained soldiers. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unsolemn** (un-sol'em), *a.* Not solemn; as, (*a*) not sacred, serious, or grave. (*b*) Not accompanied by the due ceremonies or forms; not regular or formal; legally informal.

A testament is a solemn last will; and a last word is an *unsolemn* testament. *Aylifje.*

**Unsolicited** (un-sō-lis'it-ed), *a.* Not solicited; as, (*a*) not applied to or petitioned. 'Not a god left *unsolicited*.' *Shak.* (*b*) Not asked for; not eagerly requested. *Ld. Halifax.*

**Unsolicitous** (un-sō-lis'it-us), *a.* Not solicitous; as, (*a*) not deeply concerned or anxious. *Abr. Tucker.* (*b*) Not marked or occupied by care, anxiety, or solicitude. 'Many *unsolicitous* hours.' *Johnson.*

**Unsolid** (un-sol'id), *a.* Not solid; as, (*a*) not having the properties of a solid; liquid or gaseous. *Locke.* (*b*) Not sound, substantial, or firm; empty; weak; vain; ill-founded. 'False and *unsolid* science.' *T. Warton.* '*Unsolid* hopes of happiness.' *Thomson.*

**Unsolved** (un-solvd'), *a.* Not solved, explained, or cleared up. 'A riddle . . . *unsolved*.' *Dryden.* 'Perplexities . . . *unsolved*.' *Watts.*

**Unsonsy** (un-son'si), *a.* 1. Not sonsy; not buxom, plump, or good-looking. [Scotch.] 2. Bringing or boding ill luck; unlucky; ill-omened; unpropitious. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

At these *unsonsy* hours the glen has a bad name.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Unsoot**† (un-sōt'), *a.* Unsweet; unpleasant. *Spenser.*

**Unsoothed** (un-sōᴛʜd'), *a.* Not soothed, solaced, calmed, or tranquillized. *Byron.*

**Unsophisticate** (un-sō-fis'tik-āt), *a.* Unsophisticated. *Dr. H. More.*

**Unsophisticated** (un-sō-fis'tik-āt-ed), *a.* Not sophisticated; not corrupted, adulterated, or perverted by art; unmixed; pure; genuine. 'Unfouled and *unsophisticated* by any inward tincture.' *Dr. H. More.* 'Feelings still native and entire, *unsophisticated* by pedantry and infidelity.' *Burke.*

**Unsorrowed** (un-sor'ōd), *a* Not sorrowed, grieved, or mourned for; not lamented or regretted: sometimes followed by *for*. 'Die, like a fool, *unsorrowed*.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'Transgressions . . . *unsorrowed for* and repented of.' *Hooker.*

**Unsorted** (un-sort'ed), *a.* 1. Not sorted; not arranged or put in order; not assorted or classified. *Watts.*—2.† Ill chosen; unsuitable; unfit.

The purpose you undertake is dangerous; the time itself *unsorted*. *Shak.*

**Unsought** (un-sąt'), *a.* Not sought; as, (*a*) not searched for. 'Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsought*.' *Shak.* (*b*) Unasked for; unsolicited.

Love sought is good, but given *unsought* is better.
*Shak.*

**Unsoul**† (un-sōl'), *v.t.* To deprive of mind or understanding. *Hewyt.*

**Unsouled**† (un-sōld'), *a.* Without soul; having no good principle. *Skelton.*

**Unsound** (un-sound'), *a.* Not sound; as, (*a*) not healthy; diseased; morbid; corrupt; rotten; decayed; as, an *unsound* body or mind; *unsound* teeth; *unsound* timber; *unsound* fruit. (*b*) Not solid, firm, strong, compact, or the like; not whole or entire; as, *unsound* ice. (*c*) Not founded on truth or correct principles; ill-founded; not valid; incorrect; erroneous; wrong; not orthodox; as, *unsound* reasoning or arguments; *unsound* doctrine or opinions. (*d*) Not sincere;

not genuine or true; faithless; deceitful. 'His love's *unsound.*' *Gay.*

**Unsoundable** (un-sound'a-bl), *a.* Not soundable; deep; profound; unfathomable. 'The thoughts of God . . . deep and *unsoundable.*' *Leighton.*

There shall be depth of silence in thee, deeper than the sea; . . . a silence *unsoundable;* known to God only. *Carlyle.*

**Unsounded** (un-sound'ed), *a.* Not sounded; not tried with the sounding line or lead; hence, not measured, examined, tried, or tested. 'Huge leviathans forsake *unsounded* deeps.' *Shak.* 'A man *unsounded* yet and full of deep deceit.' *Shak.*

**Unsoundly** (un-sound'li), *adv.* In an unsound manner; as, he reasons *unsoundly;* he sleeps *unsoundly.* 'Discipline *unsoundly* taught.' *Hooker.*

**Unsoundness** (un-sound'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unsound; want of health, strength, or solidity; infirmity; weakness; erroneousness; defectiveness; as, *unsoundness* of body or mind; *unsoundness* of principles, opinions, or arguments. 'The *unsoundness* of his own judgment.' *Milton.*

**Unsoured** (un-sourd'), *a.* 1. Not made sour. 2. Not made morose or crabbed. 'Youth *unsoured* with sorrow.' *Dryden.*

**Unsowed, Unsown** (un-sōd', un-sōn'), *a.* Not sown; as, (*a*) not furnished or planted with seed; as, *unsown* or *unsowed* ground. (*b*) Not scattered on land for growth; as, seed *unsown.* (*c*) Not propagated by seed scattered; as, *unsown* flowers. *Dryden.*

**Unspar** (un-spär'), *v.t.* To withdraw the spars or bars of.

Forty yeomen tall . . .
The lofty palisade *unsparred,*
And let the drawbridge fall. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unspared** (un-spārd'), *a.* Not spared; not saved for future use; not treated with mildness; not saved from destruction, ruin, death, or the like. *Milton.*

**Unsparing** (un-spār'ing), *a.* 1. Not parsimonious; liberal; profuse. 'Heaps with *unsparing* hand.' *Milton.*—2. Not merciful or forgiving. 'The *unsparing* sword of justice.' *Milton.*

**Unspeak** (un-spēk'), *v.t.* To recant; to retract, as what has been spoken; to unsay.

I put myself to thy direction, and
*Unspeak* mine own detraction, here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shak.*

**Unspeakable** (un-spēk'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being spoken or uttered; beyond the power of speech to express; unutterable; ineffable; inexpressible. 'Joy *unspeakable* and full of glory.' 1 Pet. i. 8.

**Unspeakably** (un-spēk'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably. 'A state *unspeakably* anxious and uncomfortable.' *Boyle.*

**Unspeaking** (un-spēk'ing), *a.* Without the power or gift of speech or utterance.

His description proved us *unspeaking* sots. *Shak.*

**Unspecified** (un-spes'i-fīd), *a.* Not specified; not particularly mentioned. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unspectacled** (un-spek'ta-kld), *a.* Not furnished with or wearing spectacles. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unsped**† (un-sped'), *a.* Not performed; not despatched. *Garth.*

**Unspeedy** (un-spēd'i), *a.* Not speedy; slow. 'A mute and *unspeedy* current.' *Sandys.*

**Unspell** (un-spel'), *v.t.* To release from the power of spells or enchantments; to disenchant. *Tate.*

**Unspent** (un-spent'), *a.* 1. Not spent; not used or wasted; as, water in a cistern *unspent.*—2. Not exhausted; as, strength or force *unspent.*—3. Not having lost its force or impulse; as, an *unspent* ball.

**Unsperde,**† *pp.* [See UNSPAR.] Unbolted. *Chaucer.*

**Unsphere** (un-sfēr'), *v.t.* To remove from a sphere. 'T' *unsphere* the stars.' *Shak.*

**Unspied** (un-spīd'), *a.* 1. Not spied or narrowly searched; not explored. 'No corner leave *unspied.*' *Milton.*—2. Not espied or seen; not discovered.

**Unspike** (un-spīk'), *v.t.* To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

**Unspilt** (un-spilt'), *a.* 1. Not spilt; not shed. 'Blood . . . *unspilt.*' *Denham.*—2.† Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser.*

**Unspirit**† (un-spir'it), *v.t.* To depress in spirits; to dispirit; to dishearten. 'To discompose and *unspirit* my soul.' *Norris.*

**Unspiritual** (un-spir'it-ū-al), *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly. 'An *unspiritual* and unsanctified man.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unspiritualize** (un-spir'it-ū-al-īz), *v.t.* To deprive of spirituality. 'Will . . . *unspiritualize* the mind.' *South.*

**Unspleened** (un-splēnd'), *v.t.* Deprived of the spleen; destitute of spleen; not splenetic. *Ford.*

**Unspoil** (un-spoil'), *v.t.* To undo or destroy the effect of spoiling or over-indulgence in; to cure of being spoiled or over-indulged. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Unspoiled** (un-spoild'), *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not rendered useless. 'Bathurst, yet *unspoiled* by wealth.' *Pope.*—2. Not plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden.*

**Unspoken** (un-spō'kn), *a.* Not spoken or uttered. 'What to speak, . . . what to leave *unspoken.*' *Bacon.*

**Unspontaneous** (un-spon-tā'nē-us), *a.* Not spontaneous; not voluntary; forced; artificial. '*Unspontaneous* laughter.' *Cowper.*

**Unsportful** (un-spōrt'fụl), *a.* Not sportful, gay, or merry; sad; uncheerful. 'Dry, husky, *unsportful* laughs.' *Carlyle.*

**Unspotted** (un-spot'ed), *a.* 1. Not spotted or stained; free from spots.—2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate. Jas. i. 27.—3. Unblemished; faultless; pure; perfect. 'Cæsar's Commentaries . . . wherein is seene the *unspotted* proprietie of the Latin tongue.' *Ascham.*

**Unsquared** (un-skwārd'), *a.* 1. Not made square; as, *unsquared* timber.—2. Not properly formed or proportioned; irregular.

When he speaks
'Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms *unsquared.* *Shak.*

**Unsqueezed** (un-skwēzd'), *a.* Not squeezed or compressed; not deprived of juice or other valuable properties by compression; hence, not pillaged or impoverished by oppression or the like. 'Rich as an *unsqueezed* favourite.' *Thomson.*

**Unsquire** (un-skwīr'), *v.t.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire; to degrade from the rank of an esquire. *Swift.*

**Unstable** (un-stā'bl), *a.* 1. Not stable; not fixed.—2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering. '*Unstable* as water.' Gen. xlix. 4.

**Unstabled** (un-stā'bld), *a.* Not put up in a stable. 'The *unstabled* Rosinante.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Unstableness** (un-stā'bl-nes), *n.* Instability. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Unstaid** (un-stād'), *a.* Not staid or steady; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle; as, *unstaid* youth. '*Unstaid* minds, . . . men given to change.' *Milton.*

**Unstaidness** (un-stād'nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unstaid.—2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness 'A kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unstained** (un-stānd'), *a.* 1. Not stained; not dyed.—2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonoured; as, an *unstained* character. 'A lovelier life, a more *unstain'd.*' *Tennyson.*

**Unstamped** (un-stampt'), *a.* Not stamped or impressed; not having a stamp impressed or affixed; as, an *unstamped* deed, receipt, or letter.

**Unstanchable** (un-stānsh'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being stanched; inexhaustible.

**Unstanched** (un-stānsht'), *a.* 1. Not stanched; not stopped, as blood.—2.† Insatiate; not to be satisfied.

Stifle the villain whose *unstanched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shak.*

**Unstarch** (un-stärch'), *v.t.* To take the starch or stiffening from; hence, to free from stiffness, reserve, formality, pride, haughtiness, or the like; to relax. 'Cannot *unstarch* his gravity.' *Bp. Kennet.*

**Unstartled** (un-stär'tld), *a.* Not startled; shocked, or alarmed. *Coleridge.*

**Unstate** (un-stāt'), *v.t.* To deprive of state or dignity. *Shak.*

**Unstatutable** (un-stat'ūt-a-bl), *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift.*

**Unstaunched** (un-stänsht'). Same as *Unstanched.*

**Unsteadfast** (un-sted'fast), *a.* 1. Not steadfast; not firmly adhering to a purpose.—2. Insecure; unsafe. '*Unsteadfast* footing.' *Shak.*

**Unsteadfastness** (un-sted'fast-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unsteadfast; inconstancy. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unsteadily** (un-sted'i-li), *adv.* In an unsteady, staggering, or shaking manner; without steadiness, firmness, or consistency; with wavering or changeableness; restlessly; inconsistently. *Locke.*

**Unsteadiness** (un-sted'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unsteady; want of steadiness, firmness, fixedness, or stability; shakiness; restlessness; unsettledness; unfirmness; inconstancy. 'To fix the *unsteadiness* of our politics.' *Addison.*

**Unsteady** (un-sted'i), *a.* Not steady; as, (*a*) not firm; shaking; staggering; reeling; wavering; trembling; fluctuating; as, an *unsteady* hand; an *unsteady* flame. (*b*) Not constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; fickle; changeable; unstable; unsettled; wavering; as, an *unsteady* mind. (*c*) Not regular, constant, or uniform; varying in force, direction, &c.; as, *unsteady* winds.

**Unsteeped** (un-stēpt'), *a.* Not steeped; not soaked. *Bacon.*

**Unstimulated** (un-stim'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Not stimulated; not excited. *Cowper.*

**Unsting**† (un-sting'), *v.t.* To disarm of a sting; to deprive of the power of giving acute pain.

He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries. *South.*

**Unstirred** (un-stėrd'), *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*

**Unstitch** (un-stich'), *v.t.* To open by picking out stitches. *Jeremy Collier.*

**Unstock** (un-stok'), *v.t.* To deprive of stock. *Surrey.*

**Unstockinged** (un-stok'ingd), *a.* Deprived of or not wearing stockings. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unstooping** (un-stōp'ing), *a.* Not stooping; not bending; not yielding. '*Unstooping* firmness.' *Shak.*

**Unstop** (un-stop'), *v.t.* 1. To free from a stopper, as a bottle or cask.—2. To free from any obstruction; to open. Is. xxxv. 5.

**Unstormed** (un-stormd'), *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault. 'The doom of towns *unstormed.*' *Addison.*

**Unstowed** (un-stōd'), *a.* Not stowed; as, (*a*) not compactly placed or arranged; as, *unstowed* cargo or cables. (*b*) Not filled by close packing; also, emptied of goods or cargo. 'My hold *unstowed.*' *Smollett.*

**Unstrain** (un-strān'), *v.t.* To relieve from a strain; to relax. *B. Jonson.*

**Unstrained** (un-strānd'), *a.* 1. Not strained or purified by straining; as, *unstrained* oil. 2. Easy; not forced; natural.

By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill.*

**Unstraitened** (un-strāt'nd), *a.* Not straitened; not contracted, narrowed, or limited. '*Unstraitened* goodness.' *Glanville.*

**Unstratified** (un-strat'i-fid), *a.* Not stratified; not consisting of a series of strata or layers (as is the case with rocks deposited by water), but forming amorphous masses: a geological term applied to such rocks as granite, greenstone, porphyry, and lava. See GEOLOGY, STRATUM.

**Unstrengthened** (un-strength'end), *p.* and *a.* Not strengthened; unsupported; unassisted. '*Unstrengthened* . . . with authority from above.' *Hooker.*

**Unstrewed** (un-strōd' or un-strōd'), *p.* and *a.* Not strewed; as, (*a*) not scattered or spread by scattering. (*b*) Not covered by scattering. 'A vacant space . . . *unstrewed* with bodies of the slain.' *Cowper.*

**Unstring** (un-string'), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of strings; also, to relax or untune the strings of; as, to *unstring* a harp. *Cowper.*—2. To loose; to untie. 'His garland they *unstring.*' *Dryden.*—3. To take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.—4. To relax the tension of; to loosen; as, to *unstring* the nerves.

**Unstringed** (un-stringd'), *a.* Not stringed; not furnished with strings; deprived of strings. 'An *unstringed* viol.' *Shak.*

**Unstruck** (un-struk'), *a.* Not struck; not greatly impressed. '*Unstruck* with horror at the sight.' *J. Philips.*

**Unstudied** (un-stud'id), *a.* 1. Not studied; not premeditated. 'Ready and *unstudied* words.' *Dryden.*—2. Not laboured; easy; natural; as, an *unstudied* style.—3. Not having made study; unacquainted; unskilled. 'Not so *unstudied* in the nature of councils, as not to know, &c.' *Bp. Jewell.*—4. Not devoted to or occupied by study; not passed in study. 'The defects of their *unstudied* years.' *Milton.*

**Unstuffed** (un-stuft'), *a.* Not stuffed; not crowded. 'With *unstuff'd* brain.' *Shak.*

**Unsubduable** (un-sub-dū'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being subdued or conquered; unconquerable; invincible. 'Stern patience *unsubduable* by pain.' *Southey.*

**Unsubdued** (un-sub-dūd'), *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered; as, nations or passions *unsubdued*. *Atterbury.*

**Unsubject** (un-sub'jekt), *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious. 'By fix'd decrees, *unsubject* to her will.' *J. Baillie.*

**Unsubmissive** (un-sub-mis'iv), *a.* Not submissive; disobedient. 'A stubborn *unsubmissive* frame of spirit.' *South.*

**Unsubmitting** (un-sub-mit'ing), *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. 'Of *unsubmitting* soul.' *Thomson.*

**Unsubordinate** (un-sub-or'din-āt), *a.* Not subordinate; not of inferior rank, dignity, class, or order. *Milton.*

**Unsubstantial** (un-sub-stan'shal), *a.* 1. Not substantial; not solid. 'Thou *unsubstantial* air.' *Shak.*—2. Not real; not having substance. '*Unsubstantial*, empty forms.' *Rowe.*

**Unsubstantiality** (un-sub-stan'shi-al"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being unsubstantial, or of having no real existence; want of real or material existence. *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Unsucceedable**† (un-suk-sēd'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of succeeding or of bringing about the desired effect or result; not able or likely to succeed. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unsucceeded** (un-suk-sēd'ed), *a.* Not succeeded or followed. *Milton.*

**Unsuccess** (un-suk-ses'), *n.* Want of success. *Prof. Wilson.*

**Unsuccessful** (un-suk-ses'fụl), *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.

Ye powers returned
From *unsuccessful* charge, be not dismayed.
*Milton.*

**Unsuccessfully** (un-suk-ses'fụl-li), *adv.* In an unsuccessful manner; without success; unfortunately. *South.*

**Unsuccessfulness** (un-suk-ses'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being unsuccessful. *Milton.*

**Unsuccourable** (un-suk'ėr-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being succoured or remedied. 'An *unsuccourable* mischief.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Unsucked** (un-sukt'), *p.* and *a.* Not sucked; not drawn or drained by the mouth. 'The teats *unsucked* of lamb or kid.' *Milton.*

**Unsufferable**† (un-suf'fėr-a-bl), *a.* Not sufferable; insufferable; intolerable. '*Unsufferable* misery.' *Milton.*

**Unsufferably**† (un-suf'fėr-a-bli), *adv.* Insufferably; intolerably. '*Unsufferably* ugly.' *Sir J. Vanbrugh.*

**Unsufficience,**† **Unsufficiency**† (un-suf-fi'shens, un-suf-fi'shen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being unsufficient or insufficient; insufficiency. 'The error and *unsufficience* of the arguments.' *Hooker.* 'The *unsufficiency* of the light of nature.' *Hooker.*

**Unsufficient**† (un-suf-fi'shent), *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate; insufficient. *Locke.*

**Unsufficiently**† (un-suf-fi'shent-li), *adv.* Insufficiently. *Hooker.*

**Unsufficingness** (un-suf-fis'ing-nes), *n.* Insufficiency. *Coleridge.*

**Unsuit** (un-sūt'), *v.t.* To be unsuitable for; to be out of accordance with. *Quarles.*

**Unsuitable** (un-sūt'a-bl), *a.* Not suitable, fit, or adapted; incapable of suiting; unfit; incongruous; improper. '*Unsuitable* return for so much good.' *Milton.*

**Unsuitableness** (un-sūt'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unsuitable; unfitness; incongruity; impropriety. *South.*

**Unsuitably** (un-sūt'a-bli), *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; unfitly; inadequately; improperly; incongruously. *Tillotson.*

**Unsuited** (un-sūt'ed), *a.* Not suited; as, (*a*) not suitable or adapted; unfit. (*b*) Not accommodated or fitted; unsupplied with what is wanted. *Burke.*

**Unsuiting** (un-sūt'ing), *a.* Not suiting; not suitable. 'Joys *unsuiting* to thy age.' *Dryden.*

**Unsullied** (un-sul'lid), *a.* Not sullied; as, (*a*) not stained; not tarnished.

Maiden honour . . . pure as the *unsullied* lily.
*Shak.*

(*b*) Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless. *Pope.*

**Unsung** (un-sung'), *a.* 1. Not sung; not recited musically, as a song. 'Half yet remains *unsung*.' *Milton.*—2. Not celebrated in verse or song. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unsunned** (un-sund'), *a.* Not exposed to the sun. 'Chaste as *unsunned* snow.' *Shak.*

**Unsunny** (un-sun'ni), *a.* Not sunny; not bright, dazzling, or radiant, as with pleasure, joy, &c.; gloomy. 'Damsel, wearing this *unsunny* face.' *Tennyson.*

**Unsuperfluous** (un-sū-pėr'flū-us), *a.* Not superfluous; not in excess; not more than enough. *Milton.*

**Unsupplanted** (un-sup-plant'ed), *a.* Not supplanted; not tripped up. '*Unsupplanted* feet.' *J. Philips.*

**Unsupple** (un-sup'l), *a.* Not supple; not easily bending; stiff. *Sandys.*

**Unsuppliable** (un-sup-plī'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being supplied. 'The *unsuppliable* defect.' *Chillingworth.*

**Unsupplied** (un-sup-plīd'), *a.* Not supplied; not provided or furnished. 'Left *unsupplied* her only want.' *Dryden.*

**Unsupportable** (un-sup-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* Not supportable; insupportable. 'An *unsupportable* yoke.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unsupportableness** (un-sup-pōrt'a-bl-nes), *n.* Insupportableness. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**Unsupportably** (un-sup-pōrt'a-bli), *adv.* Insupportably. 'Infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable.' *South.*

**Unsupported** (un-sup-pōrt'ed), *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not maintained; not countenanced; not aided. 'Christianity . . . how utterly *unsupported* by the secular arm.' *Atterbury.*

**Unsuppressed** (un-sup-prest'), *a.* Not suppressed; not held or kept under; not subdued; not quelled; not put down; as, *unsuppressed* laughter or applause; *unsuppressed* rebellion.

**Unsure** (un-shōr'), *a.* Not sure; not fixed; not certain.

What is to come is still *unsure*. *Shak.*
*Unsure* the tenure, but how vast the fine. *Pope.*

**Unsured** (un-shōrd'), *a.* Not made sure; not securely established.

By this knot thou shalt so surely tie
Thy now *unsured* assurance to the crown. *Shak.*

**Unsurely** (un-shōr'li), *adv.* In an unsure manner; unsafely; uncertainly. '*Unsurely* stands the foot of pride.' *Daniel.*

**Unsuretyt** (un-shōr'ti), *n.* Uncertainty. *Sir T. More.*

**Unsurmountable** (un-sėr-mount'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being surmounted or overcome; insurmountable. *Warburton.*

**Unsurpassable** (un-sėr-pas'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded. 'She is *unsurpassable* in lies.' *Thackeray.*

**Unsurpassed** (un-sėr-past'), *a.* Not surpassed, excelled, exceeded, or outdone. 'Victor *unsurpassed* in modern song.' *Byron.*

**Unsurrendered** (un-sėr-ren'dėrd), *a.* Not surrendered; not given up or delivered. 'An *unsurrendered* prize.' *Cowper.*

**Unsusceptible** (un-sus-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving; insusceptible. '*Unsusceptible* of stain.' *Swift.* '*Unsusceptible* of analysis.' *J. S. Mill.*

**Unsuspect**† (un-sus-pekt'), *a.* Unsuspected. 'Author *unsuspect*.' *Milton.*

**Unsuspected** (un-sus-pekt'ed), *a.* Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act or to have a disposition to evil. 'An *unsuspected* old patriot.' *Pope.*

**Unsuspecting** (un-sus-pekt'ing), *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion. 'To circumvent an *unsuspecting* wight.' *Daniel.*

**Unsuspicion** (un-sus-pi'shon), *n.* Want of suspicion; unsuspiciousness.

Old men may come here, through their own heedlessness and *unsuspicion*. *Dickens.*

**Unsuspicious** (un-sus-pish'us), *a.* Not suspicious; not inclined to suspect or to imagine evil; unsuspecting. '*Unsuspicious* magnanimity.' *Daniel.*

**Unsustainable** (un-sus-tān'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being sustained, maintained, or supported. *Barrow.*

**Unsustained** (un-sus-tānd'), *a.* Not sustained; not maintained, held up, or supported. '*Unsustained*, the chiefs of Turnus yield.' *Dryden.*

**Unswaddle** (un-swod'l), *v.t.* To remove a swaddle or bandages from; to unswathe. *B. Jonson.*

**Unswathe** (un-swāᵀᴴ), *v.t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me.
*Addison.*

**Unswayable** (un-swā'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being swayed, governed, or influenced by another. 'Rough, *unswayable*, and free.' *Shak.*

**Unswayed** (un-swād'), *p.* and *a.* Not swayed; as, (*a*) not wielded. 'The sword *unswayed*.' *Shak.* (*b*) Not biassed, controlled, or influenced; as, *unswayed* by passion, ambition, or the like.

**Unswayedness** (un-swād'nes), *n.* The state of being unswayed; steadiness. 'Constancy and *unswayedness*.' *Hales.*

**Unswear** (un-swār'), *v.t.* [Comp. *unsay*, *unshout*.] To recant, revoke, or recall by a subsequent oath; to retract by a second oath; to abjure. '*Unswear* faith sworn.' *Shak.* '*Unswear* that oath again.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unswear**† (un-swār'), *v.i.* To recant or recall an oath. *Spenser.*

**Unsweat**† (un-swet'), *v.t.* To remove or reduce the sweating of; to ease or cool after exercise or toil.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves . . . may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn music. *Milton.*

**Unsweating** (un-swet'ing), *a.* Not sweating or perspiring. 'The *unsweating* brow.' *Dryden.*

**Unsweet** (un-swēt'), *a.* Not sweet. 'With voice *unsweet*.' *J. Baillie.* [Rare.]

**Unswept** (un-swept'), *a.* Not swept; as, (*a*) not cleaned by passing or rubbing a brush, broom, or besom over. 'Hearths *unswept*.' *Shak.* (*b*) Not cleaned up or removed by sweeping. 'Dust *unswept*.' *Shak.* (*c*) Not moved or passed over by a sweeping motion or action. 'Foam *unswept* by wandering gusts.' *Cowper.*

**Unswerving** (un-swėrv'ing), *a.* Not deviating from any rule or standard; undeviating; unwavering; firm. 'The *unswerving* heroism of the immortal Joan.' *Hallam.*

**Unswilled** (un-swild'), *a.* Not swilled; not swallowed or gulped down in large draughts; not emptied by swilling or greedily swallowing. 'An *unswilled* hogshead.' *Milton.*

**Unsworn** (un-swōrn'), *a.* Not sworn; as, (*a*) not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath; as, the witness is *unsworn*. (*b*) Not solemnly pronounced or taken. 'Her solemn oath remained *unsworn*.' *Cowper.*

**Unsyllabled** (un-sil'la-bld), *p.* and *a.* Not syllabled; not articulated, uttered, or pronounced. *Motherwell.*

**Unsymmetrical** (un-sim-met'rik-al), *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts; specifically, in *bot.* said of such flowers as have not the segments of the calyx and corolla, the sepals and petals, as also the stamens, regular and similar.

**Unsystematic, Unsystematical** (un'sis-te-mat''ik, un'sis-te-mat''ik-al), *a.* Not systematic; not having regular order, distribution, or arrangement of parts. 'Desultory *unsystematic* endeavours.' *Burke.*

**Untack** (un-tak') *v.t.* To separate what is tacked; to disjoin; to loosen what is fast.

His mind then roving, and being *untacked* from honest cares, temptation seized on him. *Barrow.*

**Untainted** (un-tānt'ed), *a.* 1. Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter; as, *untainted* air. 'Narcissus pining o'er the *untainted* stream.' *Keats.*—2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished.

What stronger breast-plate than a heart *untainted*.
*Shak.*

3. Not rendered unsavoury by putrescence; as, *untainted* meat.

**Untaintedt** (un-tānt'ed), *a.* [Contr. for *unattainted*. See ATTAINT.] Not charged with a crime; not accused.

Within these five hours Hastings lived
*Untainted*, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shak.*

**Untaken** (un-tāk'n), *n.* 1. Not taken; not seized or captured; not apprehended; not made prisoner; as, a thief *untaken*.—2. Not reduced; not subdued; as, *untaken* Troy.—3. Not swallowed.—*Untaken away*, not removed. 2 Cor. iii. 14.—*Untaken up*, not occupied; not filled.

The narrow limits of this discourse will leave no more room *untaken up*. *Boyle.*

**Untalented** (un-tal'ent-ed), *a.* Not talented; not gifted; not accomplished or clever. 'A poor *untalented* girl.' *Richardson.*

**Untalked** (un-tąkt'), *a.* Not talked or spoken. —*Untalked of*, not talked or spoken about; not made the subject of talk. '*Untalked of* and unseen.' *Shak.*

**Untamable, Untameable** (un-tām'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tamed, domesticated, subjugated, or subdued; not to be rendered tame, docile, or serviceable to man; incapable of being brought from a wild, savage, barbarous, rude, or violent state; as, the *untamable* tiger; an *untamable* savage. '*Untameable* passions.' *Barrow.*

**Untame** (un-tām'), *a.* Not tame; wild. 'Beasts *untame*.' *Chapman.*

**Untamed** (un-tāmd'), *a.* Not tamed; as, (*a*) not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man; as, an

*untamed* beast. *Locke.* (*b*) Not subdued; not brought under control; as, a turbulent *untamed* mind. 'A people very stubborn and *untamed.*' *Spenser.*

**Untangle** (un-tang'gl), *v.t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle; hence, to free from embarrassment, doubt, or uncertainty; to clear up; to explain. '*Untangle* but this cruel chain.' *Prior.*

If Leonara's innocent, she may *untangle* all.
*Vanbrugh.*

**Untappice†** (un-tap'is), *v.i.* To come out of concealment, as game. *Massinger.*

**Untarnished** (un-tär'nisht), *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished; as, *untarnished* silk; *untarnished* reputation. *Tennyson.*

**Untasted** (un-tāst'ed), *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue; hence, not experienced or enjoyed. 'Wedlock's *untasted* rites.' *May.*

**Untaught** (un-tạt'), *a.* Not taught; as, (*a*) not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate. 'An *untaught* child.' *Locke.* (*b*) Unskilled; not having use or practice. 'Suffolk's imperial tongue . . . *untaught* to plead for favour.' *Shak.* (*c*) Not made the subject of teaching or instruction; not communicated by teaching. 'Wild and *untaught* fashions.' *Dryden.*

**Untaxed** (un-takst'), *a.* Not taxed; as (*a*), not charged with or liable to pay taxes. *T. Warton.* (*b*) Not charged with any fault, offence, &c.; not accused. 'Common speech, which leaves no virtue *untaxed.*' *Bacon.*

**Unteach** (un-tēch'), *v.t.* 1. To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what has been taught. 'Experience will *unteach* us.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. To make forgotten; to make to cease from being acquired by instruction.

But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught.
*Dryden.*

**Unteachable** (un-tēch'a-bl), *a.* Not teachable or docile; indocile. *Milton.*

**Unteam** (un-tēm'), *v.t.* To unyoke a team from; to take a team, as of horses or oxen, from. 'As soon as the sun *unteamed* his chariot.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Untemper** (un-tem'pėr), *v.t.* 1. To remove the temper or due degree of hardness from, as metal; hence, to soften; to mollify.

The study of sciences does more soften and *untemper* the courages of men than any way fortify and incite them. *Cotton.*

2.† Not to mould, fashion, or dispose; to have no power of influencing, disposing, or winning: suggested meanings for the word in the following passage (*Henry V.*, v. 2).

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to flatter me that thou dost, notwithstanding the poor and *untempering* effect of my visage. *Shak.*

**Untemperate†** (un-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* Not temperate; intemperate. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Untempered** (un-tem'pėrd), *a.* Not tempered; as, (*a*) not duly mixed for use; as, *untempered* lime. (*b*) Not brought to the proper state of hardness; as, an *untempered* sword-blade. (*c*) Not brought to a fit or proper state generally; not regulated, moderated, or controlled; not mollified. '*Untempered* severity.' *Johnson.* 'The *untempered* spirit of madness.' *Burke.*

**Untempted** (un-tem't'ed), *a.* Not tempted; not invited by anything alluring. 'To live thus long *untempted.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Untenable** (un-ten'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession; as, an *untenable* post or fort. *Clarendon.*—2. That cannot be maintained by argument; not defensible; as, an *untenable* doctrine. *Dryden.*

**Untenant** (un-ten'ant), *v.t.* To deprive of a tenant or tenants; to expel or remove a dweller from. '*Untenanting* creation of its God.' *Coleridge.*

**Untenantable** (un-ten'ant-a-bl), *a.* Not fit for an occupant; not in suitable condition for a tenant; not capable of being tenanted; uninhabitable. 'Frozen and *untenantable* regions.' *Whewell.*

**Untenanted** (un-ten'ant-ed), *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Untender** (un-ten'dėr), *a.* 1. Not tender; not soft.—2. Wanting sensibility or affection. 'So young and so *untender.*' *Shak.*

**Untendered** (un-ten'dėrd), *a.* Not tendered; not offered; as, *untendered* money or tribute. *Shak.*

**Untent** (un-tent'), *v.t.* To bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair request
*Untent* his person, and share the air with us.
*Shak.*

**Untented** (un-tent'ed), *a.* Not having a medical tent applied; hence, not having the pain lessened.

The *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee. *Shak.*

**Untenty** (un-ten'ti), *a.* Incautious; careless. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Unterrific** (un-ter-rif'ik), *a.* Not terrific; not having the power to terrify, appal, or frighten. *Carlyle.*

**Unterrified** (un-ter'ri-fīd), *a.* Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted. *Milton.*

**Unthank†** (un-thangk'), *n.* Ingratitude; ill-will.

**Unthanked** (un-thangkt'), *a.* 1. Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments.—2. Not received with thankfulness. 'Unwelcome freedom, and *unthanked* reprieve.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

**Unthankful** (un-thangk'fụl), *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.

For he is kind unto the *unthankful* and to the evil.
Luke vi. 35.

**Unthankfully** (un-thangk'fụl-li), *adv.* In an unthankful or ungrateful manner; without thanks. *Boyle.*

**Unthankfulness** (un-thangk'fụl-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterward hate. *Sir J. Hayward.*

**Unthawed** (un-thạd'), *a.* Not thawed; not melted or dissolved, as ice or snow. 'Some frozen silver stream *unthawed.*' *Cowper.*

**Untheological** (un-thē'ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Not theological; not according to sound principles of theology. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unthink** (un-thingk'), *v.t.* To retract in thought; to remove from the mind or thought; to think differently about. 'To *unthink* your speaking, and to say so no more.' *Shak.*

**Unthinkable** (un-thingk'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be made an object of thought; that cannot be thought; incogitable.

It is positively conceivable: if conceived as an indefinite past, present, or future; and as an indeterminate mean between the two *unthinkable* extremes of an absolute least and an infinite divisibility.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Unthinker** (un-thingk'ėr), *n.* One who does not think or who is not given to thinking; a thoughtless person. *Carlyle.*

**Unthinking** (un-thingk'ing), *a.* 1. Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as, *unthinking* youth. 'The shallow, *unthinking* vulgar.' *Glanville.* 'A very merry . . . and *unthinking* time.' *Dryden.*—2. Not indicating thought or reflection. 'Earnest eyes, and round, *unthinking* face.' *Pope.*

**Unthinkingly** (un-thingk'ing-li), *adv.* In an unthinking manner; without reflection; thoughtlessly. *Pope.*

**Unthorny** (un-thor'ni), *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns. 'A paradise or *unthorny* place of knowledge.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unthought** (un-thạt'), *a.* Not thought; not imagined or conceived; not considered: often followed by *of*. 'In an *unthought* moment, before a man hath opportunity to consider.' *Sir M. Hale.* '*Unthought of* frailties.' *Pope.*

**Unthread** (un-thred'), *v.t.* 1. To draw or take out a thread from; as, to *unthread* a needle.—2. To relax the ligaments of; to loosen. [Rare.]

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton.*

**Unthrift†** (un-*thrift'*), *a.* Profuse; prodigal; unthrifty.

What man didst thou ever know *unthrift* that was beloved after his means? *Shak.*

**Unthrift** (un'thrift), *n.* A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance; one lost to all ideas of thrift. *B. Jonson.*

**Unthriftiness** (un-thrif'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being unthrifty; prodigality; profusion.

**Unthrifty** (un-thrif'ti), *a.* 1. Not thrifty; not careful of one's means; prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful. 'An *unthrifty* knave.' *Shak.*—2.† Not thriving; not in good condition; not vigorous in growth.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horse recover him. *Mortimer.*

3. Preventing thrift or thriving; mischievous; wicked. *Spenser.*

**Unthrone** (un-thrōn'), *v.t.* To remove from a throne or from supreme authority; to dethrone. *Milton.*

**Untie** (un-tī'), *v.t.* 1. To loosen, as a knot; to undo; to unfasten.

The chain I'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again shalt fly. *Prior.*

2. To unbind; to free from any fastening or bond; to let or set loose; to liberate.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches. *Shak.*

3. To loosen from coils or convolution. 'Snakes *untied.*' *Pope.*—4. To free from hinderance or obstruction; to set loose. 'All the evils of an *untied* tongue.' *Jer. Taylor.*—5. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie.* *Drayton.*

**Until** (un-til'), *prep.* [From a prefix *und-*, *unt-* (in A. Sax. only in the modified form *öth-*), and *till*, the prefix itself meaning till or to. This prefix also occurs in *unto*, and is the same as O.Sax. *unt*, *unte*, O.Fris. *ont*, Icel. *unz*, *undz*, Goth. *unde*, till, to. *Until* and *unto* occur for the first time in English literature about the year 1250.] 1. Till; to: (*a*) used before nouns of time.

He and his sons were priests to the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity. Judg. xviii. 30.

(*b*) Preceding a sentence or clause: till the time that; till the point or degree that.

*Until* I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy. *Shak.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
*Until* the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*

*Note.* Like *on* and *upon*, *till* and *until* can hardly be distinguished as to usage. See TILL.—2.† To: before nouns denoting physical objects.

He roused himself full blithe, and hasten'd them *until.* *Spenser.*

**Untile** (un-til'), *v.t.* To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles; to strip of tiles. '*Untile* the house.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Untillable** (un-til'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tilled or cultivated; barren. 'The *untillable* and barren deep.' *Cowper.*

**Untilled** (un-tild'), *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated. *Holinshed.*

**Untimbered** (un-tim'bėrd), *a.* 1. Not furnished with timber. 'The saucy boat, whose weak *untimber'd* sides.' *Shak.*—2. Not covered with timber trees.

**Untime†** (un-tīm'), *n.* Not a fit time; an unseasonable time. *Chaucer.*

**Untimely** (un-tīm'li), *a.* Not timely; as, (*a*) not done or happening in the right season; as, *untimely* frost. '*Untimely* storms.' *Shak.* (*b*) Ill-timed; inopportune; unsuitable; unfitting; improper. 'Some *untimely* thought.' *Shak.* (*c*) Happening before the natural time; premature; as, *untimely* death; *untimely* fate. 'The *untimely* fall of virtuous Lancaster.' *Shak.*

**Untimely** (un-tīm'li), *adv.* Before the natural time; prematurely; unseasonably; amiss. 'Leaf and fruit, both too *untimely* shed.' *Spenser.* 'If I not press *untimely* on his leisure.' *Rowe.*

**Untimeous** (un-tīm'us), *a.* Untimely; unseasonable; as, *untimeous* hours. 'His irreverent and *untimeous* jocularity.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Untimeously** (un-tīm'us-li), *adv.* In an untimeous manner; untimely. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Untinctured** (un-tingk'tūrd), *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected; unimbued. 'Not altogether *untinctured* with martial discipline.' *Macaulay.*

**Untinged** (un-tinjd'), *a.* 1. Not tinged; not stained; not discoloured; as, water *untinged*; *untinged* beams of light.—2. Not infected; unimbued. *Swift.*

**Untirable** (un-tīr'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tired; unwearied. *Shak.*

**Untired** (un-tīrd'), *a.* Not tired; not exhausted. *Shak.*

**Untiring** (un-tīr'ing), *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; as, *untiring* patience.

**Untithed** (un-tīтнd'), *a.* Not subjected to tithes. *R. Pollok.*

**Untitled** (un-tī'tld), *a.* Having no title; having no claim or right; as, an *untitled* tyrant. *Shak.*

**Unto** (un'tō), *prep.* [Prefix *unt*, and *to*. See UNTIL.] 1. To. [*Unto* is now antiquated, but is still sometimes used in the scriptural, solemn, or elevated style.]

Come *unto* me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Mat. xi. 28.
I'll follow you *unto* the death. *Shak.*

2.† Until. *Chaucer.*

**Untoiling** (un-toil'ing), *a.* Without toil or labour. *Thomson.*

**Untold** (un-tōld'), *a.* 1. Not told; not related; not revealed. *Dryden.*—2. Not numbered; as, money *untold.* 'In the number let me pass *untold.*' *Shak.*

**Untolerable†** (un-tol'ėr-a-bl), *a.* Not tolerable; intolerable. *Bp. Jewel.*

**Untomb** (un-töm'), *v.t.* To disinter. *Fuller.*

**Untongue** † (un-tung'), *v.t.* To deprive of a tongue or of a voice; to silence. *Fuller.*

**Untooth** (un-töth'), *v.t.* To deprive of teeth. *Cowper.*

**Untoothsome** (un-töth'sum), *a.* Not toothsome; unpalatable. *Bp. Hall.*

**Untoothsomeness** (un-töth'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being untoothsome or unpalatable. *Bp. Hall.*

**Untormented** (un-tor-ment'ed), *a.* Not tormented; not put in pain; not teased. *Young.*

**Untorn** (un-törn'), *a.* Not torn; not rent or forced asunder. *Cowper.*

**Untouched** (un-tucht'), *a.* 1. Not touched; not reached; not hit; not meddled with; uninjured. 'Depart *untouched*.' *Shak.*—2. Not mentioned. '*Untouched*, or slightly handled, in discourse.' *Shak.*—3. Not affected. '*Untouch'd* with any shade of years.' *Tennyson.* 4. Not moved; not affected emotionally. 'Wholly *untouched* with his agonies.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Untoward** (un-tō'wêrd), *a.* 1. Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught. 'This *untoward* generation.' Acts ii. 40.

What means this scorn, thou most *untoward* knave? *Shak.*

2. Awkward; ungraceful; as, an *untoward* manner. *Swift.*—3. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; as, an *untoward* event; an *untoward* vow. *Hudibras.*

**Untowardly** (un-tō'wêrd-li), *adv.* In an untoward, froward, or perverse manner; perversely. *Tillotson.*

**Untowardly** (un-tō'wêrd-li), *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward. '*Untowardly* tricks and vices.' *Locke.*

**Untowardness** (un-tō'wêrd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being untoward; awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Wilson.*

**Untowered** (un-tou'êrd), *a.* Not having towers; not defended by towers. *Wordsworth.*

**Untraceable** (un-trās'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being traced or followed. *South.*

**Untraced** (un-trāst'), *a.* 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked by footsteps. *Denham.*—3. Not marked out.

**Untracked** (un-trakt'), *a.* 1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps; pathless. '*Untracked* woods.' *Sandys.*—2. Not followed by the tracks.

**Untractable** (un-trak'ta-bl), *a.* 1. Not tractable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn; indocile; ungovernable; intractable; as, an *untractable* son.—2. Not to be reduced to rule or system; not to be made regular; unmanageable.

There was room among these hitherto *untractable* irregularities for the additional results of the theory. *Whewell.*

3. Rough; difficult. 'I forced to ride the *untractable* abyss.' *Milton.*—4. Not yielding to the heat or to the hammer, as an ore.

**Untractableness, Untractability** (un-trak'ta-bl-nes, un-trak'ta-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being untractable; refractoriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed, controlled, or managed. *Locke; Burke.*

**Untraded** † (un-trād'ed), *a.* 1. Not resorted to or frequented for the sake of trading. 'An *untraded* place.' *Hackluyt.*—2. Unpractised; inexperienced. 'A people not utterly *untraded* . . . in his discipline.' *Udall.* 3. Unhackneyed; unusual; not used in common practice. 'That I affect the *untraded* oath.' *Shak.*

**Untrading** (un-trād'ing), *a.* Not engaged in commerce; not accustomed to trade; as, an *untrading* country or city. '*Untrading* and unskilful hands.' *Locke.*

**Untragic** (un-traj'ik), *a.* Not tragic; hence, comic; ludicrous. *Carlyle.*

**Untrained** (un-trānd'), *a.* 1. Not trained; not disciplined; not skilful; not educated; not instructed. 'My wit *untrained* in any kind of art.' *Shak.*—2. Irregular; ungovernable; as, *untrained* hope. *G. Herbert.*

**Untrampled** (un-tram'pld), *a.* Not trampled; not trod upon. *Shelley.*

**Untransferable** (un-trans-fer'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another; as, power or right *untransferable*. *Howell.*

**Untranslatable** (un-trans-lāt'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being translated. *Gray.*

**Untranslatableness** (un-trans-lāt'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being untranslatable; impossibility of being translated. *Coleridge.*

**Untransmutable** (un-trans-mūt'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being changed into a different substance; unchangeable; constant.

Each character . . . appears to me in practice pretty durable and *untransmutable*. *Hume.*

**Untransparent** (un-trans-pā'rent), *a.* Not transparent; opaque. *Boyle.*

**Untravelled** (un-trav'eld), *a.* 1. Not travelled; not trodden by passengers; as, an *untravelled* forest. '*Untravelled* parts.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Having never seen foreign countries; not having gained experience by travel. 'An *untravelled* Englishman.' *Addison.*

**Untread** (un-tred'), *v.t.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps; to retrace. *Shak.*

**Untreasure** (un-trezh'ûr), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of a treasure.

They found the bed *untreasured* of their mistress. *Shak.*

2. To bring forth, as treasure; to set forth; to display. 'The quaintness with which he *untreasured* . . . the stores of his memory.' *J. Mitford.*

**Untreatable** (un-trēt'a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being treated; not treatable.—2. † Not practicable. *Dr. H. More.*

**Untrembling** (un-trem'bling), *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. *J. Philips.*

**Untremulous** (un-trem'ū-lus), *a.* Not tremulous; steady. '*Untremulous* fingers.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Untrespassing** (un-tres'pas-ing), *a.* Not trespassing; not transgressing. 'An *untrespassing* honesty.' *Milton.*

**Untressed** † (un-trest'), *pp.* Not tied in a tress or tresses. *Chaucer.*

**Untried** (un-trīd'), *a.* 1. Not tried; not attempted.—2. Not yet felt or experienced; as, *untried* sufferings.—3. Not subjected to trial; not showing capabilities by proof given; as, he is quite *untried* yet.—4. † Unnoticed; unexamined. *Shak.*—5. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law; as, the cause remains *untried*.

**Untrifling** (un-trī'fl-ing), *a.* Not trifling; not indulging in levities. *Savage.*

**Untrimmed** (un-trimd'), *a.* 1. Not trimmed; not pruned; not put in order.—2. Dishevelled; stripped of ornamental dress. *Shak.*

**Untriste,** † *v.t.* To mistrust. *Chaucer.*

**Untriumphable** † (un-trī'um-fa-bl), *a.* Admitting no triumph; not an object of triumph. 'Vain, *untriumphable* fray.' *Hudibras.*

**Untriumphed** (un-trī'umft), *a.* Not triumphed over. *May.*

**Untrod, Untrodden** (un-trod', un-trod'n), *a.* Not having been trod; not passed over; not marked by the feet; unfrequented. *Shak.* '*Untrodden* ways.' *Wordsworth.*

**Untrolled** (un-trōld'), *a.* Not bowled or thrown; not rolled along. *Dryden.*

**Untrouble** † (un-trub'l), *v.t.* To free from trouble; to disabuse. *Leighton.*

**Troubled** (un-trub'ld), *a.* 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; not agitated; not moved; not ruffled; not confused; free from passion; as, an *untroubled* mind. 'Quiet *untroubled* soul, awake!' *Shak.*—2. Not disturbed or raised into waves or ripples.—3. Not foul; not turbid; clear; as, an *untroubled* stream. 'Bodies clear and *untroubled*.' *Bacon.*

**Untroubledness** (un-trub'ld-nes), *n.* State of being untroubled; freedom from trouble; unconcern. *Hammond.*

**Untrowable** † (un-trō'a-bl), *a.* Incredible. *Wickliffe.*

**Untrue** (un-trö'), *a.* 1. Not true; false; contrary to the fact; as, the story is *untrue*.—2. Not faithful to another; inconstant; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, friend, &c.; not to be trusted; false; disloyal.—3. Inconstant, as a lover. *Shak.*

**Untruism** (un-trö'izm), *n.* Something obviously untrue; the opposite of a truism. 'Platitudes, truisms, and *untruisms*.' *Trollope.* [Rare.]

**Untruly** (un-trö'li), *adv.* In an untrue manner; not truly; falsely; not according to reality. *Raleigh.*

**Untruss** (un-trus'), *v.t.* To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss, or as from a truss; to let out; specifically, to loose, as to let down the breeches, by untying the points by which they were held up. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Untrussed** (un-trust'), *a.* Not trussed; not tied up; not bundled up. *Fairfax.*

**Untrusser** † (un-trus'êr), *n.* One who untrusses; one who prepares for punishment by untrussing. 'The *untrussers* or whippers of the age.' *B. Jonson.*

**Untrust** † (un-trust'), *n.* Distrust. *Chaucer.*

**Untrustful** (un-trust'fụl), *a.* 1. Not trustful or trusting.—2. Not to be trusted; not trustworthy; not trusty. *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]

**Untrustiness** (un-trus'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being untrusty; unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust. *Sir T. Hayward.*

**Untrustworthy** (un-trust'wêr-ŦHi), *a.* Not worthy of being trusted; not deserving of confidence. *Eclec. Rev.*

**Untrusty** (un-trus'ti), *a.* Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful. *Bp. Hall.*

**Untruth** (un-tröth'), *n.* 1. The quality of being untrue; contrariety to truth; want of veracity. 'He who is perfect and abhors *untruth*.' *Sandys.*—2. Treachery; want of fidelity; faithlessness. 'Too wholly true to dream *untruth* in thee.' *Tennyson.*—3. A false assertion; a falsehood; a lie. *Shak.*

No *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long. *Hooker.*

**Untruthful** (un-tröth'fụl), *a.* Not truthful; wanting in veracity. *Clarke.*

**Untuckered** (un-tuk'êrd), *a.* Having or wearing no tucker. *Addison.*

**Untunable** (un-tūn'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.—2. Not harmonious; discordant; not musical.

My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shak.*

**Untunableness** (un-tūn'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being untunable; want of harmony or concord; discord. *T. Warton.*

**Untune** (un-tūn'), *v.t.* 1. To put out of tune; to make incapable of consonance or harmony. '*Untune* that string.' *Shak.*—2. To disorder; to confuse. '*Untun'd* and jarring senses.' *Shak.*

**Untuned** (un-tūnd'), *a.* Unmusical; unharmonious. 'With boisterous *untuned* drums.' *Shak.*

**Unturbaned** (un-tėr'band), *a.* Not wearing a turban; having the turban off. *Southey.*

**Unturn** (un-tėrn'), *v.t.* To turn in the reverse way. [Rare.]

Think you he nought but prison walls did see,
Till, so unwilling, thou *unturn'dst* the key. *Keats.*

**Unturned** (un-tėrnd'), *a.* Not turned.—*To leave no stone unturned.* See under STONE.

**Untutored** (un-tū'tord), *a.* Uninstructed; untaught; rude; raw; as, *untutored* infancy. 'Some *untutor'd* youth.' *Shak.*

**Untwine** (un-twīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *untwined*; ppr. *untwining*. 1. To untwist; to open or separate after having been twisted. *Waller.*—2. To separate, as that which winds or clasps; to cause to cease winding round and clinging to.

It requires a long and powerful counter-sympathy in a nation to *untwine* the ties of custom which bind a people to the established and the old. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Untwine** (un-twīn'), *v.i.* To become untwined. 'His silken braids *untwine*, and slip their knots.' *Milton.*

**Untwist** (un-twist'), *v.t.* 1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; or to turn back from being twisted. '*Untwist* a wire.' *Swift.* 2. *Fig.* to disentangle; to solve. '*Untwist* this riddle.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Untwist** (un-twist'), *v.i.* To become untwisted; to untwine; as, a cord *untwists*.

**Unty** † (un-tī'), *v.t.* To untie. *Young.*

**Ununderstood** † (un-un'dėr-stụd), *a.* Not understood; not comprehended. *Fuller.*

**Ununiform** (un-ū'ni-form), *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. 'An *ununiform* piety.' *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

**Ununited** (un-ū-nīt'ed), *a.* Not united; not connected or combined. *Warburton.*

**Unurged** (un-ėrjd'), *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; unsolicited; voluntary; of one's own accord. 'An *unurged* faith to your proceedings.' *Shak.*

**Unusage** † (un-ūz'āj), *n.* Want of usage.

**Unused** (un-ūzd'), *a.* 1. Not put to use; not employed; not applied; disused. *Shak.*—2. That has never been used.—3. Not accustomed; as, hands *unused* to labour; hearts *unused* to deceit. '*Unused* to the melting mood.' *Shak.*

**Unuseful** (un-ūs'fụl), *a.* Useless; serving no good purpose. *Dryden.*

**Unusual** (un-ū'zhū-al), *a.* Not usual; not frequent; not common; rare; as, an *unusual* season; a person of *unusual* erudition. 'Some comet or *unusual* prodigy.' *Shak.*

**Unusuality** (un-ū'zhū-al"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being unusual; unwontedness. '*Unusuality of* expression.' *Poe.*

**Unusually** (un-ū'zhū-al-li), *adv.* In an unusual manner; not commonly; not frequently; rarely. *Paley.*

**Unusualness** (un-ū'zhū-al-nes), *n.* The state of being unusual; uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unutterability** (un-ut'tėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being unutterable.—2. That which cannot be uttered or spoken. *Carlyle.*

**Unutterable** (un-ut'tėr-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; as, *unutterable* anguish; *unutterable* joy. 'Sighed and looked *unutterable* things.' *Thomson.*

**Unutterably** (un-ut'tėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an unutterable manner. *Dr. Knox.*

**Unuttered** (un-ut'tėrd), *a.* Not uttered or spoken; silent. 'The *unuttered* pangs that rend his righteous heart.' *Horsley.*

**Unvacillating** (un-vas'il-āt-ing), *a.* Not vacillating; not wavering; steady. 'Firm and *unvacillating* steps.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unvail** (un-vāl'), *v.t.* To unveil. *Denham.* See UNVEIL.

**Unvaluable** (un-val'ū-a-bl), *a.* 1. Being above price; invaluable.—2. Valueless; worthless. *T. Adams.*

In proportion as it leads away from life, it is *unvaluable* or malignant. *Ruskin.*

**Unvalued** (un-val'ūd), *a.* 1. Not valued; not prized; neglected. '*Unvalued* persons.' *Shak.*—2.† Inestimable; not to be valued. '*Unvalued* jewels.' *Shak.*—3. Not estimated; not having the value set; not appraised; as, an estate *unvalued.*

**Unvanquishable** (un-vang'kwish-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being conquered. *Udall.*

**Unvanquished** (un-vang'kwisht), *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shak.*

**Unvariable** (un-vā'ri-a-bl), *a.* Not variable; invariable. *Norris.*

**Unvaried** (un-vā'rid), *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified. 'The same *unvaried* chimes.' *Pope.*

**Unvariegated** (un-vā'ri-gāt-ed), *a.* Not variegated; not diversified. *Edin. Rev.*

**Unvarnished** (un-vär'nisht), *a.* 1. Not overlaid with varnish.—2. *Fig.* not artfully embellished; plain. 'A round *unvarnish'd* tale.' *Shak.*

**Unvarying** (un-vā'ri-ing), *a.* Not altering; not liable to change; uniform. *Locke.*

**Unveil** (un-vāl'), *v.t.* To remove a vail from; to uncover; to disclose to view. *Shak.; Milton.*

**Unveiledly** (un-vāl'ed-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

**Unveiler** (un-vāl'ėr), *n.* One who unveils; one who expounds. *Boyle.*

**Unvenerable** (un-ven'ėr-a-bl), *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration; contemptible. *Shak.*

**Unvenomed** (un-ven'omd), *a.* Having no venom; not poisonous. 'A toad *unvenomed.*' *Bp. Hall.*

**Unvenomous** (un-ven'om-us), *a.* Free from venom; not poisonous. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Unvented** (un-vent'ed), *a.* Not vented; not opened for utterance or emission. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unventilated** (un-ven'ti-lā-ted), *a.* Not ventilated; not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

**Unveracious** (un-ve-rā'shus), *a.* Not veracious; not having a strict regard for truth; untruthful; dishonest. *Prof. Knight.*

**Unveracity** (un-vē-ras'i-ti), *n.* Want of veracity; untruthfulness; falsehood. 'A certain very considerable finite quantity of *Unveracity* and Phantasm.' *Carlyle.*

**Unverdant** (un-vėr'dant), *a.* Not verdant; not green; having no verdure. *Congreve.*

**Unveritable**† (un-vėr'i-ta-bl), *a.* Not veritable; not true. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Unversed** (un-vėrst'), *a.* Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted. '*Unversed* in spinning, and in looms unskilled.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

**Unvexed, Unvext** (un-vekst'), *a.* 1. Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed. '*Unvexed* Paradise.' *Donne.*—2. Not injured; uninjured. *Tennyson.*

**Unvicar** (un-vī'kėr), *v.t.* To deprive of the office or position of a vicar. *Strype.*

**Unvigorously** (un-vig'or-us-li), *adv.* Not vigorously; without energy. *Milton.*

**Unviolable** (un-vī'ō-la-bl), *a.* Not to be violated or broken. *Shak.*

**Unviolated** (un-vī'ō-lāt-ed), *a.* 1. Not violated; not injured. 'Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife.' *Shak.*—2. Not broken; not transgressed; as, laws *unviolated.* 'My *unviolated* vow.' *Milton.*

**Unvirtuous** (un-vėr'tū-us), *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue. *Shak.*

**Unvisible**† (un-viz'i-bl), *a.* Invisible.

**Unvital** (un-vī'tal), *a.* Not vital; not essential to life; hence, fatal.

Lavoisier showed that the atmospheric air consists of pure or vital, and of an *unvital* air, which he thence called azote. *Whewell.*

**Unvitiated** (un-vish'i-āt-ed), *a.* Not vitiated; not corrupted. *B. Jonson.*

**Unvizard, Unvisard** (un-viz'ärd), *v.t.* To divest of a vizard or mask; to unmask. 'Thus *unvizarded*, thus unmasked!' *Milton.*

**Unvoiced** (un-voist'), *a.* 1. Not spoken; unuttered; not articulated or pronounced. *Emerson.*—2. In *phonetics*, not uttered with voice as distinct from breath.

**Unvoidable** (un-void'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being made void; irreversible. 'That *unvoidable* sentence.' *Bailey.*

**Unvoluntary**† (un-vol'un-ta-ri), *a.* Involuntary. *Fuller.*

**Unvoluptuous** (un-vo-lup'tū-us), *a.* Free from voluptuousness; not sensuous. *George Eliot.*

**Unvote** (un-vōt'), *v.t.* To retract, annul, or undo by vote. *Burnet.*

**Unvowed** (un-voud'), *a.* Not vowed; not consecrated by solemn promise. *Sandys.*

**Unvoyageable** (un-voi'āj-a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being navigated; innavigable. *De Quincey.*—2. Not to be crossed or passed over; impassable. 'This *unvoyageable* gulf obscure.' *Milton.*

**Unvulgar** (un-vul'gėr), *a.* Not vulgar or common. *B. Jonson.*

**Unvulgarize** (un-vul'gėr-īz), *v.t.* To divest of vulgarity; to make not vulgar or common. *Lamb.*

**Unwaited** (un-wāt'ed), *a.* Not attended: with *on.* 'To wander up and down *unwaited on.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unwakened** (un-wā'kend), *a.* Not wakened; not roused from sleep or as from sleep. *Milton.*

**Unwandering** (un-won'dėr-ing), *a.* Not wandering; not moving or going from place to place. *Cowper.*

**Unwappered**† (un-wap'ėrd), *a.* [See WAPPER.] Not caused or not having reason to tremble; not made tremulous; unpalsied; hence, fearless through innocence.

We come towards the gods
Young, and *unwapper'd*, not halting under crimes.
*Beau. & Fl.*

**Unwarded** † (un-wȧrd'ed), *a.* Unwatched; unguarded. *Brande.*

**Unware**† (un-wār'), *a.* 1. Not aware; off one's guard; unaware. *Fairfax.*—2. Unforeseen; unexpected. *Chaucer.*

**Unwares**† (un-wārz'), *adv.* Unawares. *Shak.; Spenser.*

**Unwarily** (un-wā'ri-li), *adv.* In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly; unexpectedly. *Shak.*

**Unwariness** (un-wā'ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being unwary; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness. *Spectator.*

**Unwarlike** (un-wȧr'lik), *a.* Not warlike; not fit for war; not used to war; not military. *Dryden.*

**Unwarm** (un-wȧrm'), *v.i.* To lose warmth; to become cold. [Rare.]

With horrid chill each little heart *unwarms.*
*Hood.*

**Unwarned** (un-wȧrnd'), *a.* Not warned; not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. *Locke.*

**Unwarp** (un-wȧrp'), *v.t.* To reduce from the state of being warped. *Evelyn.*

**Unwarped** (un-wȧrpt'), *a.* Not warped; not biassed; impartial; unbiassed. 'Honest zeal *unwarped* by party rage.' *Thomson.*

**Unwarrantable** (un-wor'ant-a-bl), *a.* Not warrantable; not defensible; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. 'An *unwarrantable* action.' *South.*

**Unwarrantableness** (un-wor'ant-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unwarrantable. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unwarrantably** (un-wor'ant-a-bli), *adv.* In an unwarrantable manner; in a manner that cannot be justified. *Bp. Hall.*

**Unwarranted** (un-wor'ant-ed), *a.* 1. Not warranted; not authorized.—2. Not guaranteed; not assured or certain. 'Upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest.' *Bacon.*—3. Not guaranteed to be good, sound, or of a certain quality; as, an *unwarranted* horse.

**Unwary** (un-wā'ri), *a.* 1. Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate. *Milton.*—2.† Unexpected. *Spenser.*

**Unwashed** (un-wosht'), *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by water; filthy; vulgar. 'Another lean *unwashed* artificer.' *Shak.* '*Unwash'd* hands.' *Cowper.*—*The unwashed, the great unwashed*, the lower class of people. The latter phrase was first applied by Burke to the artisan class, but is now used to designate the lower classes generally; the mob; the rabble.

**Unwashen** (un-wosh'n), *a.* Not washed; unwashed. '*Unwashen* hands.' Mat. xv. 20.

**Unwasted** (un-wāst'ed), *a.* 1. Not wasted or lost by extravagance; not lavished away; not dissipated.—2. Not consumed or diminished by time, violence, or other means. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

**Unwatchful** (un-woch'fụl), *a.* Not vigilant. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unwatchfulness** (un-woch'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unwatchful; want of vigilance. *Leighton.*

**Unwavering** (un-wā'vėr-ing), *a.* Not wavering; not unstable; not fluctuating; fixed; constant; steadfast. *Strype.*

**Unwayed**† (un-wād'), *a.* Not used to travel; unaccustomed to the road. 'Colts *unwayed* and not used to travel.' *Suckling.*

**Unweakened** (un-wēk'nd), *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled. *Boyle.*

**Unweaned** (un-wēnd'), *a.* Not weaned; hence, not withdrawn or disengaged. *Cogan.*

**Unweariable** (un-wē'ri-a-bl), *a.* Not to be tired out or wearied. *Hooker.*

**Unwearied** (un-wē'rid), *a.* 1. Not tired; not fatigued. 'The *unwearied* sun.' *Addison.* 2. Indefatigable; continual; assiduous; as, *unwearied* perseverance. '*Unwearied* virtue.' *Denham.*

**Unweariedly** (un-wē'rid-li), *adv.* In an unwearied manner; indefatigably. *Chesterfield.*

**Unweariedness** (un-wē'rid-nes), *n.* State or quality of being unwearied. *Baxter.*

**Unweary**† (un-wē'ri), *v.t.* To refresh after fatigue. 'To *unweary* myself after my studies.' *Dryden.*

**Unweave** (un-wēv'), *v.t.* To undo what has been woven; to disentangle. '*Unweave* the web of fate.' *Sandys.*

**Unwebbed** (un-webd'), *a.* Not webbed; not having the toes united by a membrane. *Pennant.*

**Unwed** (un-wed'), *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*

**Unwedgeable** (un-wej'a-bl), *a.* Not to be split with wedges. 'The *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak.' *Shak.*

**Unweeded** (un-wēd'ed), *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. ''Tis an *unweeded* garden.' *Shak.*

**Unweeping** (un-wēp'ing), *a.* Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears. '*Unweeping* eyes.' *Drayton.*

**Unweeting**† (un-wēt'ing), *a.* [See WEET and WIT.] Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenser; J. Philips.*

**Unweetingly**† (un-wēt'ing-li), *adv.* Unwittingly; ignorantly; without consciousness. *Milton.*

**Unweighed** (un-wād'), *a.* 1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed.* 1 Ki. vii. 47.

2. Not deliberately considered and examined; not considerate; negligent; unguarded; as, words *unweighed.* 'An *unweighed* behaviour.' *Shak.*

**Unweighing** (un-wā'ing), *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. 'A very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow.' *Shak.*

**Unwelcome** (un-wel'kum), *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing; not well received; as, an *unwelcome* guest. 'Uneven and *unwelcome* news.' *Shak.*

**Unwelcomely** (un-wel'kum-li), *adv.* In an unwelcome manner; without welcome.

Garcio is come *unwelcomely* upon her. *J. Baillie.*

**Unweldy**† (un-wel'di), *a.* Unwieldy. *Chaucer.*

**Unwell** (un-wel'), *a.* 1. Not well; indisposed; not in good health; ailing; somewhat ill.—2. Used euphemistically, signifying ill from menstruation; affected with or having catamenial discharges. *Dunglison.*

**Unwellness** (un-wel'nes), *n.* State of being unwell or indisposed. *Chesterfield.*

**Unwemb'ed,**† *a.* Same as *Unwemmed.*

**Unwemmed,**† *pp.* [See WEM.] Unspotted; unstained. *Chaucer.*

**Unwept** (un-wept'), *a.* Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned. '*Unwept*, unhonoured, and unsung.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Unwet** (un-wet'), *a.* Not wet; not moist or humid; not moistened. '*Unwet* eye.' *Daniel.* '*Unwet* feet.' *Garth.*

**Unwhipped** (un-whipt'), *a.* Not whipped; not punished. *Shak.*

**Unwhole**† (un-hōl'), *a.* Not whole; not sound; infirm. *Todd.*

**Unwholesome** (un-hōl'sum), *a.* 1. Not wholesome; unfavourable to health; insalubrious; as, *unwholesome* air. 'Unwholesome food.' *Shak.*—2. Not sound; diseased; tainted; impaired; defective. 'The people muddied, thick and *unwholesome* in their thoughts.' *Shak.*

**Unwholesomeness** (un-hōl'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unwholesome; insalubrity; as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate. 'The *unwholesomeness* of the air.' *Dryden.*

**Unwieldily** (un-wēl'di-li), *adv.* In an unwieldy manner; cumbrously. *Dryden.*

**Unwieldiness** (un-wēl'di-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unwieldy; heaviness; difficulty of being moved; as, the *unwieldiness* of a person having a corpulent body. 'A cumbersome *unwieldiness.*' *Donne.*

**Unwieldsome**† (un-wēld'sum), *a.* Unwieldy. *North.*

**Unwieldy** (un-wēl'di), *a.* [Formerly *unweldy* (*Chaucer*), *unwealdy*, &c., from *un*, not, and *weldy*, *wieldy*, active, brisk, strong. See WIELDY, WIELD.] Movable with difficulty; especially, too bulky and clumsy to move or be moved easily; unmanageable from weight; bulky; ponderous; as, an *unwieldy* bulk; an *unwieldy* rock. 'And clap their joints in stiff *unwieldy* arms.' *Shak.* 'A fat, *unwieldy* body.' *Clarendon.*

I give this heavy weight from off my head
And this *unwieldy* sceptre from my hand. *Shak.*

**Unwild**† (un-wīld'), *v.t.* To tame. *Sylvester.*

**Unwilful** (un-wil'fụl), *a.* Not wilful; undesigned. *Richardson.*

**Unwill** (un-wil'), *v.t.* To will the reverse of; to reverse one's will in regard to. 'He . . . who *unwills* what he has willed.' *Longfellow.*

**Unwilled** (un-wild'), *a.* Not willed; not produced by the will; involuntary; undesigned; unintentional. *Clarke.*

**Unwilling** (un-wil'ing), *a.* 1. Not willing; loth; disinclined; reluctant; as, an *unwilling* servant. 'If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race.' *Dryden.*—2.† Undesigned; involuntary. 'A fault *unwilling.*' *Shak.*

**Unwillingly** (un-wil'ing-li), *adv.* In an unwilling manner; against one's will; not with good-will; reluctantly. *Shak.*

**Unwillingness** (un-wil'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unwilling; lothness; disinclination; reluctance. 'With dull *unwillingness.*' *Shak.*

**Unwily** (un-wī'li), *a.* Not wily; free from cunning. *Eclec. Rev.*

**Unwind** (un-wīnd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unwound.* 1. To wind off; to loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved; as, to *unwind* thread or a ball.—2. To disentangle; to free from entanglement. *B. Jonson.*

**Unwind** (un-wīnd'), *v.i.* To admit of being unwound; to become unwound. *Mortimer.*

**Unwinking** (un-wingk'ing), *a.* Not winking; not shutting the eyes; not ceasing to wake or watch. 'Unwinking vigilance.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Unwinning** (un-win'ing), *a.* Not winning; not adapted to win or gain favour; unconciliatory. 'Pride being an *unwinning* quality.' *Fuller.*

**Unwiped** (un-wīpt'), *a.* Not wiped; not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak.*

**Unwisdom** (un-wiz'dom), *n.* Want of wisdom; ignorance; foolishness; unwise conduct or speech. 'The results of sin or *unwisdom.*' *J. R. Lowell.*

Sumptuary laws are among the exploded fallacies which we have outgrown, and we smile at the *unwisdom* which could expect to regulate private habits and manners by statute. *Froude.*

**Unwise** (un-wīz'), *a.* 1. Not wise; defective in wisdom or judgment; foolish; as, an *unwise* man; *unwise* kings. 'Most *unwise* patricians.' *Shak.*—2. Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the end; injudicious; imprudent; as, *unwise* measures. 'Unwise delay.' *Shak.*

**Unwisely** (un-wīz'li), *adv.* In an unwise manner; injudiciously; indiscreetly; not wisely; not prudently; as, *unwisely* rigid; *unwisely* studious. *Shak.*

**Unwish**† (un-wish'), *v.t.* To wish not to be; to make away with by wishing. 'Thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand men.' *Shak.*

**Unwished** (un-wisht'), *a.* Not wished; not sought; not desired; unwelcome. *Shak.*

**Unwist**† (un-wist'), *a.* Not known; not thought of. *Spenser.*

**Unwit,**† *n.* Want of wit or understanding. *Chaucer.*

**Unwit**† (un-wit'), *v.t.* To deprive of understanding.

**Unwitch**† (un-wich'), *v.t.* To free from the effects of witchcraft; to disenchant. *B. Jonson.*

**Unwithdrawing** (un-with-drą'ing), *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal. 'Such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand.' *Milton.*

**Unwithered** (un-wiTH'ėrd), *a.* Not withered or faded. 'The yet *unwithered* blush.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unwithering** (un-wiTH'ėr-ing), *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper.*

**Unwithheld** (un-with-held'), *a.* Not withheld; not kept or held back; not hindered. *Thomson.*

**Unwithstood** (un-with-stụd'), *a.* Not opposed or resisted. *J. Philips.*

**Unwitnessed** (un-wit'nest), *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony. *Hooker.*

**Unwittily** (un-wit'i-li), *adv.* Without wit; not wittily. 'Unwittily and ungracefully merry.' *Cowley.*

**Unwitting** (un-wit'ing), *a.* Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant.

**Unwittingly** (un-wit'ing-li), *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly; inadvertently; as, he has *unwittingly* injured himself or his neighbour. *Shak.*

**Unwitty** (un-wit'i), *a.* Not witty; destitute of wit. 'Unwitty jokes.' *Shenstone.*

**Unwived**† (un-wīvd'), *a.* Having no wife. 'Unwived bachelors.' *Selden.*

**Unwoman** (un-wụ'man), *v.t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman. 'She whose wicked deeds *unwoman'd* her.' *Sandys.*

**Unwomanly** (un-wụ'man-li), *a.* Not womanly; unbecoming a woman.

A woman sat, in *unwomanly* rags,
Plying her needle and thread. *Hood.*

**Unwonder**† (un-wun'dėr), *v.t.* To explain, so as to make no longer a wonder or marvel. *Fuller.*

**Unwondering** (un-wun'dėr-ing), *a.* Not wondering; incurious. 'The *unwondering* world.' *Dr. Wolcot.*

**Unwont**† (un-wunt'), *a.* Unwonted. *Spenser.*

**Unwonted** (un-wunt'ed), *a.* 1. Not wonted; not common; uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as, an *unwonted* sight; *unwonted* changes. *Dryden.*—2. Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; as, a child *unwonted* to strangers. *Milton.*

**Unwontedly** (un-wunt'ed-li), *adv.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner.

**Unwontedness** (un-wunt'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being unwonted; uncommonness; rareness. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unwooed** (un-wōd'), *a.* Not wooed; not courted. *Shak.*

**Unworded**† (un-wėrd'ed), *a.* Not worded; not spoken, told, or mentioned; silent. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unworking** (un-wėrk'ing), *a.* Living without labour. 'Converting the working classes into *unworking* classes.' *J. S. Mill.*

**Unworldliness** (un-wėrld'li-nes), *n.* State of being unworldly.

**Unworldly** (un-wėrld'li), *a.* Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or sordid motives.

**Unwormed**† (un-wėrmd'), *a.* Not wormed; not having the worm-like ligament cut from under the tongue: said of a dog.

She is mad with love
As mad as ever *unwormed* dog was. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Unworn** (un-wōrn'), *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Burke.*

**Unworshipped** (un-wėr'shipt), *a.* Not worshipped; not adored. *Milton.*

**Unworth**† (un-wėrth'), *a.* Unworthy; little worth. *Milton.*

**Unworth** (un'wėrth), *n.* Unworthiness. 'Reverence for worth, abhorrence of *unworth.*' *Carlyle.*

**Unworthily** (un-wėr'THi-li), *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert; either above or below merit; as, to treat a man *unworthily*; to advance a person *unworthily.* *Shak.*; *Tennyson.*

**Unworthiness** (un-wėr'THi-nes), *n.* The quality of being unworthy; want of worth or merit. *Shak.*; *Dryden.*

**Unworthy** (un-wėr'THi), *a.* 1. Not deserving; not worthy; undeserving: followed by *of*, which, however, is sometimes omitted. 'Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance.' *Knolles.* 'The most *unworthy of* her you call Rosalind.' *Shak.*—2. Wanting merit; worthless; vile; base.

Look you now, how *unworthy* a thing you make of me. *Shak.*

3. Unbecoming; shameful; discreditable. 'Unworthy usage of the maid.' *Dryden.*—4. Not having suitable qualities or value; unsuitable; unbecoming; beneath the character: with *of*; as, work *unworthy* of the man. 'Something *unworthy* of the author.' *Swift.*

I will take care to suppress things *unworthy of* him. *Pope.*

5.† Not deserved; not justified.

Worthy vengeance on thyself,
Which didst *unworthy* slaughter upon others. *Shak.*

**Unwounded** (un-wönd'ed), *a.* 1. Not wounded; not hurt; not injured in body; as, *unwounded* enemies. *Milton.*—2. Not hurt; not offended; as, *unwounded* ears. *Pope.*

**Unwrap** (un-rap'), *v.t.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded.

**Unwray**† (un-rā'), *v.t.* To take off, as the clothes or covering of; to unwrie. *North.*

**Unwreaked** (un-rēkt'), *a.* Not wreaked; unavenged; unrevenged. *Spenser.*

**Unwreath, Unwreathe** (un-rēTH'), *v.t.* To untwist or untwine; to untwist or undo, as anything wreathed. *Boyle.*

**Unwrecked** (un-rekt'), *a.* Not wrecked; not ruined; not destroyed. *Drayton.*

**Unwrie,**† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *unwreón*, *unwrigan*, to uncover.] To uncover; to unwray. *Chaucer.*

**Unwrinkle** (un-ring'kl), *v.t.* To reduce from a wrinkled state; to smooth.

**Unwrinkled** (un-ring'kld), *a.* Not wrinkled; not having wrinkles or furrows. *Byron.*

**Unwrite** (un-rīt'), *v.t.* To cancel, as that which is written; to erase. *Milton.*

**Unwriting** (un-rīt'ing), *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author. 'The honest *unwriting* subject.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Unwritten** (un-rit'n), *a.* 1. Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional. *Spenser.*—2. Not written upon; blank; containing no writing. 'A rude, *unwritten* blank.' *South.*—*Unwritten law*, a law not formulated in or inculcated from written documents; as, the *unwritten laws* of Britain. See *Common law* under COMMON.

**Unwrought** (un-rąt'), *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured; not worked up. *Dryden.*

**Unwrung** (un-rung'), *a.* Not pinched; not galled.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwrung.* *Shak.*

**Unyielding** (un-yēld'ing), *a.* Not yielding to force or persuasion; unbending; unpliant; stiff, firm, obstinate. 'Compassed by *unyielding* foes.' *Byron.*

**Unyoke** (un-yōk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *unyoked*; ppr. *unyoking.* 1. To loose from a yoke; to free from a yoke. 'Unyoke the steers.' *Shak.*—2.† To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands . . . *unyoke* this seizure and this kind regret. *Shak.*

**Unyoked** (un-yōkd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Freed from the yoke.—2. Not having worn the yoke.—3.† Licentious; unrestrained. 'The *unyoked* humour of your idleness.' *Shak.*

**Unzealous** (un-zel'us), *a.* Not zealous; destitute of fervour, ardour, or zeal. *Milton.*

**Unzoned** (un-zōnd'), *a.* Having no zone, belt, or girdle; ungirded; unincturced.

Full, though *unzoned* her bosom rose. *Prior.*

**Up** (up), *adv.* [A. Sax. *up*, *upp*, *uppe*, up, upwards, almost always as an adverb; D. Fris. and Dan. *op*, Icel. *upp*, *uppi*, Sw. *up*, *upp*, Goth. *jup*, O.H.G. *ûf*, Mod. G. *auf*. It can hardly be connected with L. *super*, Gr. *hyper*, above (which are cog. with *over*).] The opposite of *down*. 1. To a higher place or position; from a lower to a higher place; in the direction of the zenith; pointing to movements of the most general kind resulting in elevation.

Lo, here the gentle lark, weary of rest,
From his low cabinet mounts *up* on high. *Shak.*
They presumed to go *up* unto the hill top.
Num. xiv. 44.

2. In a high place; on high; aloft; as, I see him *up* there. 'Prayers that shall be *up* at heaven.' *Shak.*—3. Raised; elevated; upright; erect; not in a lying position; as, to wear one's visor *up*; the lid of the chest was *up*. When said of persons, opposed to any sense of recumbency, prostration, lying, kneeling, sitting, or the like; hence, (*a*) risen from bed. 'To be *up* early and down late.' *Shak.* (*b*) Standing, as if prepared to speak or the like.

Members arrive every moment in a great bustle to report that the 'Chancellor of the Exchequer's *up*.' *Dickens.*

4. In a state of action; in commotion, excitement, tumult, revolt, insurrection, or the like. 'The storm is *up*.' *Shak.*

The rebels there are *up*
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shak.*

Thou hast fired me; my soul's *up* in arms. *Dryden.*

Here may be classed also such colloquial phrases as, what is *up*? what is going on? what is the matter? is there anything *up*? there's nothing *up*.

Mohun's old Austrian servant went down to see what was *up*. *Lawrence.*

5. In a state of being higher or more advanced generally; higher or advanced in price, rank, social standing, &c.; as, prices are *up*; corn is *up* five shillings per quarter; he is now high *up* in his sovereign's favour. 6. To a higher altitude or stature; to a more complete or mature condition; as, he is now well grown *up*; a child brought *up* by hand. *Dickens.*

Train *up* a child in the way he should go. Prov. xxii. 6.

7. Reaching a certain point measured perpendicularly; as far as; with *to*; as, from the ground *up to* the roof; to be *up to* the chin in water.—8. To or in a state or position of equal advance or of equality; so as not to fall short of; not below or inferior to: with *to*; as, to live *up to* one's income; a result not *up to* one's expectations or hopes.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country. *Addison.*

They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule. *Atterbury.*

9. In a state of being able to understand or do; in a condition of fitness, ability, or capability, or of being acquainted with: with *to*; as, he is *up to* all the moves of the game; *up to* all the tricks of the trade, &c. [Colloq. or slang.]—10. Denoting approach to or arriving at a place or person; as, to go *up* and speak to a person; to bring *up* one's troops.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

11. To or in a state of completion or accomplishment; completely; quite; thoroughly: often used to intensify the meaning of the verb; as, to eat *up* all the food; to drink *up* the liquor; to burn *up* the fuel; to sum *up* the evidence; to break *up* the door; to pay *up* one's debts, and the like; to shut *up* an apartment.—12. Denoting a state of being put in a place where a thing is kept when not used. 'Keep *up* your bright swords.' *Shak.*

Lay not *up* for yourselves treasures upon earth. Mat. vi. 19.

13. In a state of being contracted, drawn, or brought together into order, into less bulk, or into concealment, &c.; as, to draw *up* one's forces; to shrivel *up*. 'Sleeves cut out and sewed *up* again;' 'bind *up* my wounds;' 'tie my treasure *up* in silken bags;' 'an adder wreathed *up* in fatal folds;' 'shame folded *up* in blind concealing night.' *Shak.*—14. Used elliptically for rise up, get up, go up, rouse up, with omission of verb in the imperative.

*Up*, gentlemen, follow me. *Shak.*

*Up, up*, my friend! and quit your books,
Or surely you'll grow double. *Wordsworth.*

Followed by *with* in this elliptical use it signifies set up, erect, raise. '*Up with* my tent.' *Shak.* Sometimes a past or other tense is omitted. 'She, quick and proud, . . . *up* with her fist and took him on the face.' *Sir P. Sidney.* It is even frequently inflected like a verb in vulgar speech.

Then we both of us *ups* and says that minute, 'Prove so!' *Dickens.*

—*All up*, all over, completely done or ruined; come to an end; as, in the phrase, it is *all up* with him, that is, it is all over with him; he is ruined or lost.—*To come up with*, to overtake; as, to *come up with* the enemy.—*The time is up*, the allotted time is past; the appointed moment has come.—*To have one up*, or *pull one up*, to bring one before a magistrate or court of justice.

I'll *have you up* for assault. *Farrar.*

—*Up and down*, here and there; hither and thither; from one place to another.—*Up to snuff*, knowing; acute; cunning; having the necessary knowledge. [Colloq.]—*Up to the knocker*, *up to the door*, reaching the desired standard; good; excellent. [Low.]

**Up** (up), *prep.* 1. From a lower to a higher place or point on; along the ascent of; toward a higher point of; at or in a high or higher position on.

In going *up* a hill the knees will be the most weary. *Bacon.*

A voice replied, far *up* the height,
Excelsior! *Longfellow.*

2. Towards the interior (generally the more elevated part) of a country; in a direction from the coast, or towards the head or source of a stream; as, the explorers went *up* the country; we sailed *up* the Thames from London to Windsor.

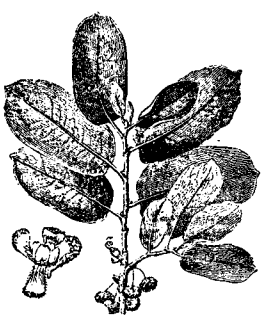
**Up** (up), *n.* Used in the phrase *ups and downs*, rises and falls; alternate states of prosperity and the contrary; vicissitudes; as, there are usually many *ups and downs* in an adventurer's life.

Accustomed to the quiet of the hills, I did not find it easy to sleep in the palkee, with its *ups and downs*, its voyages across streams, &c. *W. H. Russell.*

They had had their *ups and downs* of fortune. *Thackeray.*

**Upanishad** (ū-pan'i-shad), *n.* [Skr.] In *Sanskrit literature*, a name given to a series of treatises or commentaries on the Vedic hymns, the contents of which are partly ritualistic partly speculative. They are of different dates, some of them being as old as several centuries B.C. They exhibit the earliest attempts of the Hindu mind to penetrate into the mysteries of creation and existence.

**Upas, Upas-tree** (ū'pas, ū'pas-trē), *n.* [Malay *upas*, poison.] A tree common in the forests of Java, and of some of the neighbouring islands, and found also in tropical Africa. It is a species of the genus Antiaris (*A. toxicaria*), nat. order Artocarpaceæ.



Upas-tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*).

Many exaggerated stories were formerly current concerning the deadly properties of this plant, its exhalations being said to be fatal to both animal and vegetable life at several miles distance from the tree itself. The truth is, that the upas is a tree which yields a poisonous secretion and nothing more. The active principle in this secretion has been termed *antiarin* (which see). —*Upas tieute*, a name of the *Strychnos tieute*, a very poisonous species which yields a great quantity of strychnia.—2. *Fig.* something baneful or pernicious from a moral point of view; as, the *upas* of drunkenness.

**Upbar** (up-bär'), *v.t.* To lift up the bar of; to unbar. *Spenser.*

**Upbear** (up-bār'), *v.t.* 1. To bear, carry, or raise aloft; to lift; to elevate.

One short sigh of human breath, *upborne*
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton.*

2. To sustain aloft; to support in an elevated situation. '*Upborne* they fly.' *Pope.* 3. To support; to sustain. 'His resolve *upbore* him.' *Tennyson.*

**Upbind** (up-bind'), *v.t.* To bind up. 'Thy injured robes *upbind*.' *Collins.*

**Upblaze** (up-blāz'), *v.i.* To blaze up; to shoot up, as a flame. *Southey.*

**Upblow**† (up-blō'), *v.t.* To blow up; to inflate.

His belly was *upblowne* with luxury. *Spenser.*

**Upbraid** (up-brād'), *v.t.* [From *up*, and *braid*, in old sense of to scold. See BRAID and ABRAID.] 1. To cast some fault or offence in the teeth of; to charge reproachfully; to reproach: followed by *with* or *for* before the thing imputed.

If you refuse your aid, yet do not
*Upbraid* us *with* our distress. *Shak.*

It were a thing monstrously absurd and contradictory to give the parliament a legislative power, and then to *upbraid* them *for* transgressing old establishments. *Milton.*

Occasional uses of *to* before the offender and *of* before the offence are met with.

May they not justly *to* our clime *upbraid*
Shortness of night? *Prior.*

You may the world *of* more defects *upbraid*.
*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Sometimes it was used without any preposition before the thing imputed.

How cunningly the sorceress displays
Her own transgressions to *upbraid* me mine.
*Milton.*

2. To reprove with severity; to chide.

Then he began to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. Mat. xi. 20.

3. To bring reproach on; to be a reproach to.

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4.† To treat with contempt. *Spenser.*

**Upbraid**† (up'brād), *n.* The act of upbraiding; reproach; contumely; abuse. *Spenser.*

**Upbraider** (up-brād'ėr), *n.* One who upbraids or reproves. *B. Jonson.*

**Upbraiding** (up-brād'ing), *n.* The act or language of one who upbraids; severe reproof or reproach.

I have too long borne
Your blunt *upbraidings*. *Shak.*

He that knowingly commits an ill has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Dr. H. More.*

**Upbraidingly** (up-brād'ing-li), *adv.* In an upbraiding manner. *B. Jonson.*

**Upbray**† (up-brā'), *v.t.* To upbraid; to shame. *Spenser.*

**Upbray**† (up'brā), *n.* Upbraiding; reproach. *Spenser.*

**Upbreak** (up-brāk'), *v.i.* To break or force a way upwards; to come to the surface; to appear. [Rare.]

**Upbreak** (up'brāk), *n.* A breaking or bursting up; an upburst.

**Upbreathe**† (up-brēTH'), *v.t.* To breathe up or out; to exhale. *Marston.*

**Upbreed**† (up-brēd'), *v.t.* To breed up; to nurse; to train up. 'Born and *upbred* in a foreign country.' *Holinshed.*

**Upbringing** (up'bring-ing), *n.* The process of bringing up, nourishing, maintaining; training; education.

Let me not quarrel with my *upbringing*. *Carlyle.*

**Upbrought**† (up-brąt'), *a.* Brought up; educated. 'With the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*.' *Spenser.*

**Upbuoyance** (up-boi'ans), *n.* The act of buoying up; uplifting. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**Upburst** (up'bėrst), *n.* A bursting up; a breaking way up and through; an uprush; as, an *upburst* of lava.

**Upbye** (up'bī), *adv.* A little way further on; up the way. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Upcast** (up'kast), *a.* 1. Cast up: a term in bowling.—2. Thrown or turned upward; directed up. 'With *upcast* eyes.' *Addison.*

**Upcast** (up'kast), *n.* 1. In *bowling*, a cast; a throw.

Was there ever man had such luck? When I
Kiss'd the jack upon an *upcast* to be hit away.
*Shak.*

2. In *mining*, the ventilating shaft of a mine up which the air passes after circulating in the mine: called also *Upcast Shaft* or *Pit*. 3. The act of being overturned. [Scotch.]

What wi' the *upcast* and terror that I got a wee while syne, . . . my head is sair eneugh.
*Sir W. Scott.*

4. A taunt; a reproach. [Scotch.]

**Upcaught** (up-kąt'), *p.* and *a.* Caught or seized up.

None ever boasted yet that he had passed
Her cavern safely, for with every mouth
She bears, *upcaught*, a mariner away. *Cowper.*

**Upcheer** (up-chēr'), *v.t.* To cheer up; to enliven. *Spenser.*

**Upclimb** (up-klīm'), *v.t.* or *i.* To climb up; to ascend. '*Upclomb* the shadowy pine.' *Tennyson.*

**Upcoil** (up-koil'), *v.t.* or *i.* To make or wind up into a coil.

**Upcurl** (up-kėrl'), *v.t.* To curl or wreathe upwards. 'Through the wreaths of floating dark *upcurled*.' *Tennyson.*

**Updraw** (up-drą'), *v.t.* To draw up. *Cowper.*

**Upfill** (up-fil'), *v.t.* To fill up; to make full. 'A cup . . . to the brim *upfilled*.' *Spenser.*

**Upflowing** (up-flō'ing), *a.* Flowing up; rising; ascending. 'That *upflowing* flame.' *Southey.*

**Upgather** (up-gaTH'ėr), *v.t.* To gather up or together; to contract.

Himself he close *upgathered* more and more.
*Spenser.*

The winds that wail, howling at all hours,
And are *upgathered* now like sleeping flowers.
*Wordsworth.*

**Upgaze** (up-gāz'), *v.i.* To gaze upwards; to look steadily upwards.

Tired of *upgazing* still, the wearied eye
Reposes. *Byron.*

**Upgrow** (up-grō'), *v.i.* To grow up. *Milton.*

**Upgrowth** (up'grōth), *n.* The process of growing up; development; rise and progress. 'The new and mighty *upgrowth* of poetry in Italy.' *J. R. Green.*

**Uphaf**,† pret. of *upheve*. Heaved up. *Chaucer.*

**Uphand** (up'hand), *a.* Lifted by the hand.
The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen. *Moxon.*

**Uphang** (up-hang'), *v.t.* To hang up; to suspend or affix aloft. *Spenser.*

**Uphaud** (up-hâd'), *v.t.* To uphold; to support; to maintain. [Scotch.]

**Upheaped** (up-hēpt'), *a.* Piled up; accumulated. '*Upheaped* measure.' *J. Udall.*

**Upheaval** (up-hē'val), *n.* The act of upheaving; a heaving or lifting up; in *geol.*

Upheaval.—Strata raised by Granite.

a lifting up of a portion of the earth's crust by some expansion or elevating power from below; the phenomenon exhibited by such heaving up of rock masses. Called also *Upthrow, Uplift.*

**Upheave** (up-hēv'), *v.t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; to raise up or aloft. 'A wave by wintry blasts *upheaved.*' *Cowper.*

**Upheld** (up-held'), pret. & pp. of *uphold.*

**Uphild**† (up-hild'), *pp.* Upheld; sustained; supported. *Spenser.*

**Uphill**† (up'hil), *n.* Rising ground; ascent; upward slope. 'Country full of *uphills* and downhills.' *J. Udall.*

**Uphill** (up'hil), *a.* 1. Leading or going up a rising ground; as, an *uphill* road. — 2. Attended with labour, fatigue, or exertion; difficult; severe; fatiguing; as, *uphill* work.
What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner. *Richardson.*

**Uphoard** (up-hōrd'), *v.t.* To hoard up. *Shak.*

**Uphold** (up-hōld'), *v.t.* 1. To hold up; to raise or lift on high; to keep raised or elevated; to elevate.
The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To keep erect; to keep from sinking or falling; hence, to support; to sustain; to maintain; to keep up; to keep from declining or being lost or ruined.
While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shak.*
Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themselves. *Raleigh.*
Let Ireland tell how wit *upheld* her cause,
Her trade supported, and supplied her laws. *Pope.*

**Upholder** (up-hōld'ėr), *a.* 1. One that upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer. An earnest and zealous *upholder* of his country.' *Holinshed.* —2.† An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.
The *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

3.† A dealer in furniture, &c.; an upholsterer. *Smollett.*

**Upholster** (up-hōl'stėr), *v.t.* To furnish with upholstery; to work on, prepare, or finish with upholsterer's furnishings.
Farewell thou old Château with thy *upholstered* rooms! *Carlyle.*

**Upholsterer** (up-hōl'stėr-ėr), *n.* [Lengthened from older *upholdster* (the termination being altered after the type of *fruiterer, poulterer*); lit. an *upholder. Upholdster* and *upholder* were formerly applied to a dealer in old clothes, second-hand furniture, &c., a broker, from which to the present meaning there is no very difficult transition. Comp. *undertaker* as to similar transition of meanings.] One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, carpets, covers, and cushions for chairs, sofas, and the like.

**Upholstery** (up-hōl'stėr-i), *n.* 1. The business of an upholsterer. — 2. The articles or furnishings supplied by upholsterers.

**Uphroe** (uf'rō), *n.* Same as *Euphroe.*

**Upland** (up'land), *n.* 1. The higher grounds of a district; ground elevated above meadows and valleys; slopes of hills, &c.
Its *uplands* sloping deck the mountain's side. *Goldsmith.*

2.† The country as distinguished from the neighbourhood of towns or populous districts; hence, often, inland districts.

**Upland** (up'land), *a.* 1. Pertaining to uplands or higher grounds; as, *upland* pasturage.—2.† Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from the neighbourhood of towns.
Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

Hence—3.† Rustic; countrified; rude; savage; uncivilized. *Chapman.*

**Uplander** (up'land-ėr), *n.* An inhabitant of the uplands.

**Uplandish**† (up-land'ish), *a.* 1. Pertaining to uplands; pertaining to country districts. Hence—2. Rustic; rude; boorish; countrified; uncultured; unrefined. 'The country people, or *uplandish* folk, as they were called.' *Hallam.*

**Uplay** (up-lā'), *v.t.* To lay up; to hoard. '*Uplay* . . . treasure for the great rent-day.' *Donne.*

**Uplead** (up-lēd'), *v.t.* To lead upward. '*Upled* by thee.' *Milton.*

**Uplean** (up-lēn'), *v.i.* To lean upon anything. *Spenser.*

**Uplift** (up-lift'), *v.t.* To raise aloft; to raise; to elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm; *uplifted* eyes. 'A lever to *uplift* the earth.' *Tennyson.*

**Uplift** (up'lift), *p.* and *a.* Uplifted. [Rare.]
We humbly screen
With *uplift* hands our foreheads. *Keats.*

**Uplift** (up'lift), *n.* Upheaval. See UPHEAVAL.

**Up-line** (up'lin), *n.* A line of railway which leads to the metropolis or to a main or central terminus from the provinces.

**Uplock**† (up-lok'), *v.t.* To lock up. 'His sweet *uplocked* treasure.' *Shak.*

**Uplook**† (up-luk'), *v.i.* To look up.

**Upmost** (up'mōst), *a.* Highest; topmost; uppermost.
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder
Whereto the climber upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the *upmost* round
He then unto the ladder turns his back. *Shak.*

**Upon** (up-on'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *uppan, uppon*, upon—*up, upp*, up, and *an, on*, on, upon. See UP, ON.] On; especially, resting on; at or in contact with the upper or outer part of a thing; resting, lying, or placed in contact with: used in connection with words expressing or implying, literally or metaphorically, a ground, foundation, standing-place, resting-place, support, dependence, aim, end, and the like. This word may be said to be now all but synonymous with *on* in all its senses, and to be therefore interchangeable with it, the ear and taste of the writer or speaker seeming in many cases to determine the choice of the one word or the other. *Upon*, however, often implies more emphasis and force, and conveys a more distinct notion of something that, literally or figuratively, bears or supports.
And thou shalt take of the blood that is *upon* the altar, . . . and sprinkle it *upon* Aaron, and *upon* his garments. Ex. xxix. 21.
The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson. Judg. xvi. 9.
*Upon* thy side against myself I'll fight. *Shak.*
I have it *upon* his own report. *Shak.*
It stood *upon* the choice of friends. *Shak.*
*Upon* the love you bear me, get you in. *Shak.*
I wish it may be concluded, lest, *upon* second cogitations, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*
*Upon* pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded. *Sir J. Hayward.*
The king's servants . . . were examined *upon* all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*
*Upon* the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*
Constantia . . . he looked *upon* as given away to his rival *upon* the day on which . . . their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison.*
Philip swore *upon* the Evangelists to abstain from aggression in my absence. *Landor.*
*Upon* the death of Edgar, the royal family wanted some prince of mature years to prevent the crown from resting *upon* the head of a child. *Hallam.*
In proportion to the immense artillery-power which the two fleets exerted, the loss they inflicted *upon* the enemy was small. *Kinglake.*

Some singular uses of *upon* are to be met with in our older writers, as signifying (*a*) amounting to; at.
I judge their number *upon* or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shak.*

(*b*) According to; after.
This shepherd's passion is much *upon* my fashion. *Shak.*

(*c*) By means, agency, or act of; by.
I'll follow thee, and make a heaven of hell,
To die *upon* the hand I love so well. *Shak.*

*Upon* is sometimes used adverbially to complete a verbal notion; as, a piece of paper not yet written *upon.*
Thou art a woman fair to look *upon.* Gen. xii. 11.

It was formerly used more freely in this way, as *on* is still used. 'The hour prefixed . . . comes fast *upon.*' *Shak.*
He had *upon* a courtepy of grene. *Chaucer.*

**Upper** (up'ėr), *a.* [Compar. from *up.*] The correlative of *lower.* 1. Higher in place; as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing; an *upper* story; the *upper* deck.
And such a swell was there
Of sudden and portentous birth,
As if men fought upon the earth,
And fiends in *upper* air. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Superior in rank or dignity; as, the *upper* house of a legislature.—*Upper Bench,* in *Eng. hist.* the name given to the Court of King's Bench during the exile of Charles II. —*Upper case,* among printers, the top one of a pair of cases, used by compositors to hold capital letters, reference marks, and other less used type.—*Upper crust,* the higher circles of society; the aristocracy. [Originally American slang.]
I want you to see Peel, Stanley, Graham, Shiel, Russell, Macaulay, old Joe, and so on. They are all *upper crust* here. *Haliburton.*

—*Upper House,* specifically in England, the House of Lords, as distinguished from the Lower House, or House of Commons.—*Upper ten thousand,* a phrase originally employed by N. P. Willis to designate the wealthier or more aristocratic persons (supposed to be of about that number) in New York, and since extended to the higher circles, the leading classes in society, the aristocracy generally: often contracted to *the upper ten.*
Petty jealousy and caste reigned in the residency (Calcutta); the '*upper ten*' with stoical grandeur would die the '*upper ten,*' and as they fell, composed their robes after the latest fashion. *W. H. Russell.*

**Upper** (up'ėr), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *Upper-leather* of shoes, &c.

**Upperest**,† *a. superl.* Uppermost; highest. *Chaucer.*

**Upper-hand** (up-ėr-hand'), *n.* Superiority; advantage.
Scarcely had the nobles thus attained the *upper-hand,* when they began to quarrel among themselves. *Buckle.*

**Upper-leather** (up'ėr-leŦH-ėr), *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.

**Uppermost** (up'ėr-mōst), *a.* [Superl. of *up* or *upper.*] 1. Highest in place; as, the *uppermost* seats.—2. Highest in power or authority; predominaut; most powerful. 'Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost.*' *Swift.*
As in perfumes composed with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost. Dryden.*

**Upper-world** (up'ėr-wėrld), *n.* 1. The ethereal regions; heaven.—2. The earth, as opposed to the *infernal regions.*

**Up-pile** (up-pīl'), *v.t.* To pile up; to heap. 'Rock above rock, and mountain ice *up-pil'd.*' *Southey.*

**Uppish** (up'ish), *a.* 1. Proud; arrogant. *Tom Brown.*—2. Aiming to appear higher than one's social position; putting on airs as if superior to the common run of people. [Colloq.]

**Uppishness** (up'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being uppish.

**Up-plough** (up-plou'), *a.* To plough up; to tear as by ploughing. 'The *up-ploughed* heart, all rent and torn.' *G. Fletcher.*

**Up-pluck** (up-pluk'), *v.t.* To pluck, pull, or tear up. *G. Fletcher.*

**Up-pricked** (up-prikt'), *a.* Set up sharply or pointedly; erected; pointed. 'His ears *up-prick'd. Shak.*

**Up-prop** (up-prop'), *v.t.* To prop up; to sustain by a prop. *Donne.*

**Up-putting** (up'put-ing), *n.* Lodging; entertainment for man or beast. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Upraise** (up-rāz'), *v.t.* To raise; to lift up.
The sick *up-rais'd* their heads, and droop'd their woes awhile. *Thomson.*

**Uprear** (up-rēr'), *v.t.* To rear up; to raise. 'In his chair himself *upreared.*' *Tennyson.*

**Upridge** (up-rij'), *v.t.* To raise up in ridges or extended lines.
Many a billow, then
*Upridged,* rides turbulent the sounding flood. *Cowper.*

**Upright** (up'rīt), *a.* 1. Erect; perpendicular; as, an *upright* tree; an *upright* post. '*Upright* as the palm-tree.' Jer. x. 5.—2. Erect on one's feet.
Stood
A virtuous gentlewoman deeply wrong'd
*Upright* and flush'd before him. *Tennyson.*

3. Erected; pricked up; shooting directly from the body. 'Their ears *upright.*' *Spenser.* 'With chattering teeth and bristling hair *upright.*' *Dryden.*—4. Adhering to rectitude; not deviating from correct moral principles; of inflexible honesty.
That man was perfect and *upright,* and one that feared God. Job i. 1.

5. Conformable to moral rectitude.

It is very meet
The Lord Bassanio live an *upright* life. *Shak.*

6.† Straight: applied indifferently to persons lying as well as standing. *Chaucer.*

**Upright** (up'rīt), *n.* 1. Something standing erect or perpendicular; specifically, in *building*, (*a*) a principal piece of timber placed vertically, and serving to support rafters. (*b*) The newel of a staircase.—2. In *arch.* the elevation or orthography of a building. *Gwilt.* [Rare.]

**Uprighteously**† (up-rīt'yus-li), *adv.* Righteously; justly; uprightly. *Shak.*

**Uprightly** (up'rīt-li), *adv.* In an upright manner; (*a*) perpendicularly. (*b*) Honestly; with strict observance of rectitude; as, to live *uprightly.*

He that walketh *uprightly*, walketh surely.
Prov. x. 9.

**Uprightness** (up'rīt-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being upright; as, (*a*) erectness; perpendicularity. *Waller.* (*b*) Honesty; integrity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice.

The truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness.* *Atterbury.*

**Uprise** (up-rīz'), *v.i.* pret. *uprose* (sometimes in poetry *uprist*); pp. *uprisen.* 1. To rise from bed or from a seat. 'Uprose the virgin with the morning light.' *Pope.*—2. To ascend above the horizon. 'Uprose the sun.' *Cowley.*

Nor dim, nor red, like God's own head
The glorious sun *uprist.* *Coleridge.*

3. To ascend, as a hill; to slope upwards. *Tennyson.*

**Uprise** (up'rīz), *n.* Uprising. 'The sun's *uprise.*' *Shak.*

**Uprising** (up-rīz'ing), *n.* 1. The act of rising, as from below the horizon, or from a bed or seat. 'The sun's first *uprising.*' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Thou knowest my downsitting and mine *uprising.*
Ps. cxxxix. 2.

2. Ascent; declivity; rising.

Was that the king, that spurr'd his horse so hard
Against the steep *uprising* of the hill? *Shak.*

3. A riot; an emeute; a rebellion. 'Such tumults and *uprisings.*' *Holinshed.*

**Uproar** (up'rōr. In verse sometimes accented on the second syllable), *n.* [Formerly written *uprore*, and probably borrowed from D. *oproer*, uproar, tumult, sedition, which is the same word as Dan. *uprör*, Sw. *upror*, G. *aufruhr*, from *op, up, auf*, up, and D. *roeren*, Dan. *röre*, Sw. *röra*, G. *rukren*, to stir; A. Sax. *hréran*, to stir, to agitate. The spelling has been affected by that of *roar*, with which the word has no connection.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour. 'The wild *uproar.*' *Milton.*

The Jews who believed not . . . set all the city on an *uproar.* Acts xvii. 5.

**Uproar**† (up-rōr'), *v.t.* To throw into confusion; to stir up to tumult; to disturb. '*Uproar* the universal peace.' *Shak.*

**Uproar** (up-rōr'), *v.i.* To make an uproar; to cause a disturbance.

The man Danton was not prone to show himself; to act or *uproar* for his own safety. *Carlyle.*

**Uproarious** (up-rō'ri-us), *a.* Making or accompanied by a great uproar, noise, or tumult; tumultuous; noisy; loud. *Moore.*

**Uproariously** (up-rō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an uproarious manner; with great noise and tumult.

**Uproariousness** (up-rō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being uproarious, or noisy and riotous.

**Uproll** (up-rōl'), *v.t.* To roll up. *Milton.*

**Uproot** (up-rōt'), *v.t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; to remove utterly; to eradicate. 'Trees *uprooted* left their place.' *Dryden.*

**Uprouse** (up-rouz'), *v.t.* To rouse up; to rouse from sleep; to awake; to arouse. *Shak.*

**Uprun** (up-run'), *v.t.* To run, ascend, or mount up. *Cowper.*

**Uprush** (up'rush), *n.* A rush upward. 'A violent *uprush* of molten matter.' *R. A. Proctor.*

**Uprush** (up-rush'), *v.i.* To rush upwards. 'The *uprushing* wind.' *Southey.*

**Upsee-Dutch** (up'sē-duch), *adv.* [D. *op-zyn-Deutsch*, in the Dutch fashion; so *op-zyn-Engelsch*, in the English fashion.] An old phrase signifying in the Dutch style or manner; Dutch-like; as, to drink *upsee-Dutch*, to drink in the Dutch manner; that is, to drink deeply. 'Drink me *upsey-Dutch.*' *Beau. & Fl.* Similarly *Upsee-Freeze*, in the Frisian manner.

I do not like the dulness of your eye,
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee-Dutch.*
*B. Jonson.*
This valiant pot-leech that, upon his knees,
Has drunk a thousand pottles *upse-Freeze.*
*John Taylor.*

*Beau. & Fl.* use the phrase *Upsey-English* = English-like. The liquor seems sometimes to be meant by these terms.

**Upseek** (up-sēk'), *v.i.* To seek or strain upwards. *Southey.*

**Upsees** (up'sēz), *adv.* Same as *Upsee-Dutch.*

Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,
Drink *upsees* out, and a fig for the vicar.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Upsend** (up-send'), *v.t.* To send, cast, or throw up. '*Upsends* a smoke to Heav'n.' *Cowper.*

**Upset** (up-set'), *v.t.* 1.† To set or place up. 'With saile on mast *upsette.*' *R. Brunne.*—2. To overturn; to overthrow; to overset, as a carriage.—3. To put out of one's normal state; to put much out of order; to discompose completely; to overcome.

Eleanor answered only by a sort of spasmodic gurgle in her throat. She was a good deal *upset*, as people say. *Trollope.*

4. To shorten and thicken by hammering, as a heated piece of metal set up endwise: said also of the shortening and resetting of the tire of a wheel.

**Upset** (up'set), *n.* The act of upsetting, overturning, or severely discomposing; as, the carriage had an *upset;* the news gave me quite an *upset.*

**Upset** (up'set), *a.* Set up; fixed; determined. —*Upset price*, the price at which any subject, as lands, tenements, goods, &c., is exposed to sale by auction; a price set by the exposer below which the thing is not to be sold. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Upsetting** (up-set'ing), *a.* Assuming; conceited; uppish. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Upshoot** (up-shōt'), *v.i.* To shoot upward. 'Trees *upshooting* high.' *Spenser.*

**Upshot** (up'shot), *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end; as, the *upshot* of the matter. *Shak.* 'The *upshot* and result of all.' *Burnet.*

**Upside** (up'sīd), *n.* The upper side; the upper part.—*Upside down*, the upper part undermost. 'A burning torch that's turned *upside down.*' *Shak.* Hence, in complete disorder.

This house is turned *upside down.* *Shak.*

[This phrase is a modification of the old *up so down, upsodown, upsedown*, up as before down.]—*To be upsides with*, to be even with; to be quits. *T. Hughes.* [Scotch and provincial English.]

**Upsitting**† (up'sit-ing), *n.* The sitting up of a woman to see her friends after her confinement; also, the feast held on such an occasion.

I was entreated to invite your ladyship to a lady's *upsitting.* *Beau. & Fl.*

**Upskip**† (up'skip), *n.* An upstart. *Latimer.*

**Upsoar** (up-sōr'), *v.i.* To soar aloft; to mount up. *Pope.*

**Upsodoun,**† *adv.* Upside down. Written also *Upso-doune, Up so down, Up-so-downe*, &c. *Chaucer; Wicklife.*

**Upspear** (up-spēr'), *v.i.* To shoot upwards like a spear. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

**Upspring** (up-spring'), *v.i.* To spring up.

The lemon-grove
In closest coverture *upsprung.* *Tennyson.*

**Upspring**† (up'spring), *n.* 1. A spring up; a leap in the air—perhaps a kind of dance.

We Germans have no changes in our dances,
An almain and an *upspring*, that is all.
*Chapman.*

2. An upstart; a man suddenly exalted. *Shak.*

**Upstairs** (up'stārz), *a.* Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat; as, an *upstairs* room.

**Upstairs** (up'stārz), *adv.* In or towards an upper story.

**Upstand**† (up-stand'), *v.i.* To stand up; to be erected. *Milton; May.*

**Upstare** (up-stār'), *v.i.* To stare or stand on end; to be erect or conspicuous: said of the hair, &c. '*Upstaring* crests.' *Spenser.* 'With hair *upstaring.*' *Shak.*

**Upstart** (up-stärt'), *v.i.* To start or spring up suddenly. *Tennyson.*

**Upstart** (up'stärt), *n.* 1. One that suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.

Mean *upstarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2.† One who assumes a lofty or arrogant tone. *Shak.* [A doubtful meaning: 1 *Hen. VI.* act 7.]

**Upstart** (up'stärt), *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence. 'A race of *upstart* creatures.' *Milton.*

**Upstay** (up-stā'), *v.t.* To sustain; to support. *Milton.*

**Upstir**† (up'stėr), *n.* Commotion; tumult; insurrection. *Sir J. Cheke.*

**Upstroke** (up'strōk), *n.* An upward line made by the pen or pencil in writing. 'Some *upstroke* of an alpha.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Upsun**† (up'sun), *n.* The time during which the sun is above the horizon; the time between sunrise and sunset. *Fountainhall.*

**Upswarm**† (up-swarm'), *v.t.* To cause to rise in a swarm or swarms; to raise in a swarm. *Shak.*

**Upswell** (up-swel'), *v.i.* To swell up; to rise up. *Tennyson.*

**Uptake**† (up-tāk'), *v.t.* To take up; to take into the hand. *Spenser.*

**Uptake** (up'tāk), *n.* 1. Perceptive power; apprehension; conception; as, he is quick in the *uptake.* [Provincial.]—2. The upcast pipe from the smoke-box of a steam-boiler leading to the chimney.

**Uptear** (up-tār'), *v.t.* To tear up. 'The neighbouring hills *uptore.*' *Milton.*

**Upthrow** (up-thrō'), *v.t.* To throw up; to elevate.

**Upthrow** (up'thrō), *n.* See UPHEAVAL.

**Uptie,**† (up-tī'), *v.t.* To tie or twist up; to wind up. *Spenser.*

**Up-till**† (up-til'), *prep.* On. *Shak.* (*Passionate Pilgrim*).

**Up-town** (up'toun), *a.* Situated in or belonging to the upper part of a town; as, *up-town* people. [United States.]

**Uptrace** (up-trās'), *v.t.* To trace up; to investigate; to follow out. *Thomson.*

**Uptrain**† (up-trān'), *v.t.* To train up; to educate. *Spenser.*

**Up-train** (up'trān), *n.* A railway train proceeding to the capital or other important centre from the provinces; as, the *up-train* to London.

**Upturn** (up-tėrn'), *v.t.* To turn up; to throw up; as, to *upturn* the ground in ploughing. 'With lusty strokes *up-turn'd* the flashing waves.' *Cowper.*

**Upupa** (ū'pụ-pa), *n.* [L. *upupa*, like Gr. *epops*, hoopoe, from the bird's cry.] A genus of insessorial or perching birds, distinguished by an ornament on the head, formed of a double range of long feathers, which they can erect at will. *U. epops*, or common

*Upupa epops* (Hoopoe).

hoopoe, is about the size of a missel-thrush; its plumage exhibits a fine mixture of white, buff, and black. It is an inhabitant of the whole of North Africa. In summer it migrates to most parts of Europe, and is found also in some parts of Asia. It occasionally breeds in England.

**Upupidæ** (ū-pụ'pi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of insessorial or perching birds, of which the genus Upupa is the type. Besides the hoopoes it comprises the genera Epimachus (plume-birds. See EPIMACHINÆ) and Neomorpha (which see).

**Upwafted** (up-wäft'ed), *a.* Borne up; carried aloft with a waving or undulatory motion. '*Upwafted* by the winds.' *Cowper.*

**Upward, Upwards** (up'wėrd, up'wėrdz), *adv.* [A. Sax. *upweard, upweardes*, the latter being an adverbial genitive, like *towards*, &c.] 1. Toward a higher place; in an upward direction: opposed to *downwards.* 'To leap twenty yards *upwards.*' *Locke.*

I felt to his knees, and they were as cold as any stone, and so *upward* and *upward*, and all was as cold as any stone. *Shak.*

2. Toward heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are struck dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part; in the upper parts. 'Upward man, and downward fish.' *Milton.*—4. Toward the source or origin; as, trace the stream *upwards.* 'And trace the muses *upward* to their spring.' *Pope.*—5. More: used indefinitely.

I am a very foolish fond old man,
Fourscore and *upward.* *Shak.*

—*Upwards of, upward of,* more than; above; as, *upwards of* ten years have elapsed; *upwards of* a hundred men were present.

I have been your wife . . .
*Upward of* twenty years. *Shak.*

**Upward** (up'wĕrd), *a.* Directed or turned to a higher place; as, with *upward* eye. 'An *upward* course.' *Shak.* 'The *upward* glancing of an eye.' *James Montgomery.*

**Upward**† (up'wĕrd), *n.* The top; the height. 'The extremest *upward* of thy head.' *Shak.*

**Upwhirl** (up-whĕrl'), *v.i.* To rise upward in a whirl; to whirl upward.

**Upwhirl** (up-whĕrl'), *v.t.* To raise upward in a whirling direction. *Milton.*

**Upwind** (up-wind'), *v.t.* To wind up; to roll up; to convolve. *Spenser.*

**Uræmia** (ū-rē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *ouron,* urine, and *haima,* blood.] A condition of the blood in which it contains urine or urea. *Dunglison.*

**Uræmic** (ū-rē'mik), *a.* Pertaining to uræmia; as, *uræmic* convulsions.

**Uralian** (ū-rā'li-an), *a.* Relating to the river *Ural,* or the *Ural* Mountains, in Russia.

**Uralic** (ū-ral'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ural* Mountains; specifically, applied to the languages of the Finnic tribes, from it being generally supposed that the original seat of such tribes was in the Ural Mountains.

**Uralo-Altaic** (ū-ral'o-äl-tā'ik), *a.* Same as *Turanian.*

**Uranate** (ū'ra-nāt), *n.* One of a series of salts formed by uniting uranic oxide with metallic oxides.

**Uran-glimmer** (ū'ran-glim-ėr), *n.* See URANITE.

**Urania** (ū-rā'ni-a), *n.* [L. *Urania,* Gr. *Ourania,* lit. 'the Heavenly,' from *ouranos,* heaven. See URANUS.] 1. In *Greek myth.* the muse of astronomy. She was a daughter of Zeus by Mnemosyne, and is generally represented holding in her left hand a celestial globe to which she points with a little staff.—2. In *bot.* a genus of plants, nat. order Musaceæ. It has but one species, ravenala (*U. speciosa*), a native of Madagascar, with flowers similar to the bananas, and leaves arranged in a fan-shape. The arillus surrounding the seeds is of a beautiful blue colour. The leaves when cut yield an abundant and refreshing juice, and the tree has hence obtained the name of 'the traveller's tree.' It is occasionally grown in our hothouses. See RAVENALA.—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects, found chiefly in the West Indian Islands. They are moths, but their splendid colouring, their diurnal flight, and their form give them all the appearance of butterflies, to which the tailed hind wings add considerably.

Urania, antique statue in the Vatican.

**Uranic** (ū-ran'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical. 'On I know not what telluric or *uranic* principles.' *Carlyle.*—2. Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing uranium: said of salts of which the base is sesquioxide of uranium, or in which oxide of uranium acts as an acid.

**Uranisconitis** (ū-ra-nis'kō-nī"tis), *n.* [Gr. *ouraniskos,* the palate, and *-itis,* denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the palate.

**Uraniscoplasty** (ū-ra-nis'kō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ouraniskos,* the palate, and *plastikos,* forming.] In *surg.* the operation of engrafting in case of deficiency of the soft palate.

**Uraniscoraphy** (ū'ra-nis-kor"a-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ouraniskos,* the palate, and *raphē,* a suture.] In *surg.* suture of the palate.

**Uranite** (ū'ran-īt), *n.* An ore of uranium, called also *Uran-glimmer,* of an emerald-green, grass-green, leek-green, or yellow colour; transparent or sub-translucent. It appears essentially to consist of the phosphates of uranium and calcium. It occurs crystallized in rectangular prisms, in imperfect octahedrons, &c. Its structure is lamellar, and it yields to the knife. Uranite is found in granitic rocks and occasionally in veins and beds in the crystalline strata with other ores.—*Copper-uranite* is an isomorphous mineral having the calcium replaced by copper.

**Uranitic** (ū-ra-nit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing uranium.

**Uranium** (ū-rā'ni-um), *n.* Sym. U. At. wt. 240; sp. gr. 18·4. A rare metal, whose oxide Klaproth, in 1789, discovered in pitchblende or pechblende and uranite. Peligiot first isolated uranium in a pure form in 1840, and determined its atomic weight, at the same time showing that Klaproth's uranium was a protoxide (U O). It was not obtained compact till 1856. The chief source of uranium is pitchblende, which contains nearly 80 per cent of the black oxide and uranite. Metallic uranium is obtained by decomposing its protochloride with potassium or sodium, first in the form of a black powder, or sometimes aggregated on the sides of a crucible in small plates, having a silvery lustre and a certain degree of malleability. By subjecting the metal in either of these forms to further processes it is ultimately obtained in fused globules. In its compact state uranium is somewhat malleable and hard, but is scratched by steel. Its colour is like that of nickel or iron. When exposed to the air it soon tarnishes and assumes a yellow colour. Uranium forms several oxides, which are used in painting on porcelain, yielding a fine orange colour in the enamelling fire, and a black colour in that in which the porcelain itself is baked.

**Uran-mica** (ū'ran-mī-ka), *n.* Same as *Uranite.*

**Uran-ochre** (ū'ran-ō-kėr), *n.* A yellow earthy oxide of uranium, which seems to be derived from the decomposition of the protoxide. It occurs in soft friable masses, disseminated or incrusting, along with pitchblende or protoxide of uranium, in the granites of Saxony and France. It is also termed *Uran-bloom, Uraconise,* and *Uranium Ochre.*

**Uranographic, Uranographical** (ū'ra-nō-graf"ik, ū'ra-nō-graf"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to uranography; as, *uranographical* problems.

**Uranographist** (ū-ra-nog'ra-fist), *n.* One versed in uranography. Written also *Ouranographist.*

**Uranography** (ū-ra-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ouranos,* heaven, and *graphō,* to describe.] That branch of astronomy which consists in the determination of the relative situations of the heavenly bodies, and the construction of celestial maps and globes, &c. Written also *Ouranography.*

**Uranolite** (ū-ran'ō-lit), *n.* A meteoric stone; an aerolite. *Hutton.*

**Uranology** (ū-ra-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ouranos,* heaven, and *logos,* discourse.] The knowledge of the heavens.

**Uranoscopidæ** (u'ran-ō-skop"i-dē). See TRACHINIDÆ.

**Uranoscopus** (ū-ra-nos'ko-pus), *n.* [Gr. *ouranos,* heaven, and *skopeō,* to look at.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Trachinidæ or Uranoscopidæ. They are very nearly related to the wevers of the British seas. One species (*U. scaber*), the star-gazer, inhabits the Mediterranean. See STAR-GAZER.

**Uranoscopy** (ū-ra-nos'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ouranos,* heaven, and *skopeō,* to view.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

**Uranous** (ū'ra-nus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the metal uranium: said of salts of which the base is protoxide of uranium.

**Uranus** (ū'ra-nus), *n.* [L. = Gr. *ouranos* = Skr. *varuna.*] 1. In *Greek myth.* the son of Gæa, the earth, and by her the father of the Titans, Cyclopes, Hecatoncheirians, &c. He hated his children, and confined them in Tartarus, but on the instigation of Gæa, Kronos, the youngest of the Titans, overthrew and dethroned him. Written also *Uranos.*—2. In *astron.* one of the primary planets, discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781. It was first called *Georgium Sidus* in honour of George III., afterwards called *Herschel,* in honour of the discoverer. It is the seventh planet in order of distance from the sun. It presents the appearance of a small round uniformly illuminated disc, without rings, belts, or discernible spots. To the naked eye it appears like a star of the sixth magnitude. Its mean distance from the sun is about 1754 millions of miles, and the length of the year 30686·82 days, or about 84 of our years. Its mean diameter is estimated at about 33,000 miles. Its volume exceeds the earth's about 74 times, but as its mean density is only 0·17 (the earth's being 1) its mass is only about 12½ times more. The length of its day is supposed to be between 9 and 10 hours. There is still some uncertainty as to the number of satellites belonging to Uranus. Herschel records six, and two of the four which are seen by astronomers at the present time cannot be identified with any of these. The satellites of Uranus differ from the other planets, primary and secondary (with the exception of Neptune's satellite), in the direction of their motion, which is from east to west, and they move in planes nearly perpendicular to the ecliptic.

**Uran-utan** (ō-ran'ō-tan), *n.* Orang-outang.

**Urao** (u-rā'ō), *n.* A native term for natron found in the dried-up lakes and river-courses of South America; the trona of the Egyptian lakes. See TRONA, NATRON.

**Urari** (u'ra-rē), *n.* See CURARI.

**Urate** (ū'rāt), *n.* A salt of uric acid.

**Urban** (ėr'ban), *a.* [L. *urbanus,* from *urbs,* a city, whence also *suburb.*] 1.† Civil; courteous in manners; polite. [In this sense *urbane* is now used.]—2. Of or belonging to a town or city; as, *urban* population; *urban* districts.—*Urban servitudes,* in *law.* See under SERVITUDE.

**Urbane** (ėr-bān'), *n.* [See above.] Courteous; polite; suave; elegant or refined; as, a man of *urbane* manners. 'A more civil and *urbane* kind of life.' *World of Wonders,* 1608.

The gods have denied to Demosthenes many parts of genius; the *urbane,* the witty, the pleasurable, the pathetic. *Landor.*

**Urbanist** (ėr'ban-ist), *n.* 1. An adherent of Pope *Urban* VI., in opposition to whom a faction set up Clement VII. in 1378.—2. One of a branch of Franciscan nuns founded by Pope *Urban* IV.—3. A sort of dessert pear of the highest excellence.

**Urbanity** (ėr-ban'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being urbane; that civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; suavity; courtesy. 'True valour and *urbanity.*' *B. Jonson.* '*Urbanity* of manners.' *Dr. Knox.*

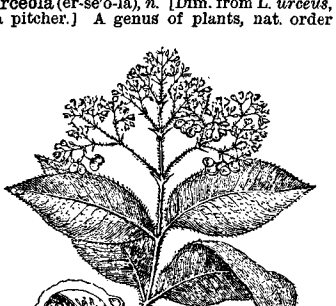
I wish that, even there, you had been less irrisory less of a pleader, that you had been in dispassionate *urbanity* his follower. *Landor.*

2. A polished humour or facetiousness. '*Urbanity* or well-mannered wit.' *Dryden.*

**Urbanize**† (ėr'ban-īz), *v.t.* To render urbane. *Howell.*

**Urbiculous** (ėr-bik'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *urbs, urbis,* a city, and *colo,* to inhabit.] Inhabiting a city; urban. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

**Urceola** (ėr-sē'ō-la), *n.* [Dim. from L. *urceus,* a pitcher.] A genus of plants, nat. order



Urceola elastica.

Apocynaceæ. There is only one species, *U. elastica,* or caoutchouc-vine, which is a native of the Malay Archipelago. From wounds made in the bark of this plant there oozes out a milky fluid, which, on exposure to the

open air, separates into an elastic coagulum and a watery fluid. This coagulum is found to resemble india-rubber, and to possess all its properties. See CAOUTCHOUC.

**Urceolaria** (ėr'sē-ō-lā"ri-a), *n.* [From *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher.] A genus of crustaceous lichens. They are generally found on rocks and stones and walls. *U. scruposa* and *U. cinerea* are used for dyeing. *U. esculenta* is a native of Tartary, and is used as an article of diet.

**Urceolate** (ėr'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [From L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher.] In *bot.* shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher as respects the body, and contracted at the orifice, as a calyx or corolla.

**Urceole** (ėr'sē-ōl), *n.* [See URCEOLUS.] In *R. Cath. Ch.* (*a*) a vessel to contain water for washing the hands. (*b*) A vessel to contain wine and water.

**Urceolus** (ėr-sē'ō-lus), *n.* [Dim. of L. *urceus*, a water-pitcher.] In *bot.* a small pitcher-like body, formed by the two bracts, which, in the genus Carex, become confluent at their edges, and inclose the pistil; any flask-shaped or cup-shaped anomalous organ. *Treas. of Bot.*

**Urchin** (ėr'chin), *n.* [O. E. *urchone, hirchen*, Prov. Fr. *hurchon, hirchon*, Fr. *hérisson*, from L.L. *ericio, ericionis*, L. *ericius*, a hedgehog, from *er*=Gr. *chēr*, hedgehog.] 1. A name given to the hedgehog. 'The common hedgehog or *urchin*.' *Ray.* — 2.† An elf; a fairy: from its being supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog. 'Like *urchins*, ouphes, and fairies, green and white.' *Shak.* — 3. A familiar, half-chiding name sometimes given in sport to a child.

Pleased Cupid heard, and checked his mother's pride,
'And who's blind now, mamma?' the *urchin* cried.
*Prior.*

You did dissemble, you *urchin* you; but where's the girl that won't dissemble for a husband? *Goldsmith.*

4. A sea-urchin. See ECHINUS.

**Urchin** (ėr'chin), *a.* Prickly; stinging; rough; keen. 'Urchin blasts.' *Milton.* [Rare and poetical.]

**Urchon**† (ėr'chon), *n.* An urchin; a hedgehog. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Urdée, Urdy** (ėr'dē), *a.* In *her.* pointed. A *cross urdée* is one in which the extremities are drawn to a sharp point instead of being cut straight.

**Urdu** (ur'dų), *n.* A native name for the present Hindustani tongue, a member of the Indic family of Aryan tongues, so named because it grew up since the eleventh century in the camps (*ûrdû*) of the Mohammedan conquerors of India as a means of communication between them and the subject population of Central Hindustan. In this way it abounds with Persian and Arabic words. It is now, however, the literary tongue of India and the means of general intercourse.

**Ure**† (ūr), *n.* [Same as the *ure* of manure, inure=Fr. *œuvre*, work. See INURE.] Use; practice. 'Lest his hand should be out of *ure*.' *Bacon.* 'Never henceforth to . . . put in *ure* any new canons.' *Fuller.*

Let us be sure of this, to put the best in *ure*
That lies in us. *Chapman.*

**Ure**† (ūr), *v.t.* To inure; to practise; to accustom by use or practice. *Sir T. More.*

**Ure,**† *n.* [O. Fr. *eür*, lot, chance, from L. *augurium*, augury. See AUGUR.] Chance; destiny; fortune. *Chaucer.*

**Ure** † (ūr), *n.* [L. *urus*, a wild bull.] A wild bull; the urus. *Golding.*

**Urea** (ū'rē-a), *n.* [Formed from *ur*, the radical of *urine*.] ($CO(H_2N_2)$.) A remarkable compound which exists in large proportion in healthy urine, and is extracted from it by the action of oxalic acid or nitric acid. It is also prepared artificially and more easily from cyanate of ammonium. Urea crystallizes in four-sided prisms resembling nitre in appearance, and also in taste. It is soluble both in water and alcohol, and, when heated, it melts, gives off much ammonia, and finally solidifies, being in a great measure converted into ammonia and cyanuric acid. Urea is interesting as being the first substance of animal or vegetable origin which chemists succeeded in preparing by artificial means from inorganic constituents.

**Ured,**† *pp.* Fortunate. *Chaucer.*

**Uredinei** (ū-rē-din'ē-ī), *n. pl.* See UREDO.

**Uredo** (ū-rē'dō), *n.* [L., a blast, blight, from *uro*, to burn. Applied to those plants called mildew or blight.] 1. A genus of microscopic fungi. The original genus has been broken up into many genera, which form the group or section Uredinei of the nat. order Fungi. The species are parasitic on plants, and most injurious to them. The diseases called smut, brand, burnt-ear, rust, &c. are caused by their ravages. Their presence is known by the burnt appearance of the part they infest. — 2. In *pathol.* same as *Urticaria*. *Dunglison.*

**Urena** (ū-rē'na), *n.* [From *uren*, the Malabar name of one of the species.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ. The species consist of tall, rigid herbs or shrubs, with small pink flowers, indigenous in India, China, Mauritius, South America, and the West Indies. The bark is very fibrous; and the fibre of *U. lobata* and *U. sinuata*, weeds common in most parts of India, which is strong and tolerably fine, is used as a substitute for flax. All the species possess mucilaginous properties, for which some are used medicinally.

**Ureter** (ū-rē'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ourētēr*, from *oureō*, to make water. See URINE.] The excretory duct of the kidney, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. There are two ureters, one on each side.

**Ureteritis** (ū-rē'tėr-ī"tis), *n.* [*Ureter*, and *-itis*, term. meaning inflammation.] Inflammation of the ureter.

**Urethra** (ū-rē'thra), *n.* [Gr. *ourēthra*. See above.] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

**Urethral** (ū-rē'thral), *a.* Pertaining to the urethra.

**Urethritis** (ū-rē-thrī'tis), *n.* [*Urethra*, and *-itis*, term. meaning inflammation.] An inflammation in the urethra.

**Urethroplastic** (ū-rē'thrō-plas"tik), *a.* In *surg.* of or relating to urethroplasty.

**Urethroplasty** (ū-rē'thrō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *urēthra*, and *plassō*, to mould.] In *surg.* an operation for remedying defects in the urethra.

**Urethrotomy** (ū-rē-throt'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *urēthra*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* the operation for urethral stricture.

**Uretic** (ū-ret'ik), *a.* In *med.* of or relating to or promoting the flow of urine.

**Urge** (ėrj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *urged;* ppr. *urging.* [L. *urgeo, urgere*, to press, press hard, push, force, urge, drive, from same root as Gr. *(v)eirgō*, to press, to constrain, L. *vergo*, to tend, to verge, *vulgus* (with change of *r* to *l*), the throng, the rabble (whence *vulgar*).] 1. To press; to impel; to force onward.

Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

2. To hasten laboriously; to quicken with effort. 'Through the thick deserts headlong *urg'd* his flight.' *Pope.* — 3. To press the mind or will of; to serve as a motive or impelling cause; to impel; to constrain; to stimulate.

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what *urges* men . . . to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

4. To press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; to request with more or less earnestness; to importune; to solicit earnestly. 'And *urge* her to a present answer.' *Shak.*

And when they *urged* him till he was ashamed, he said, Send. 2 Ki. ii. 17.

Good my lord . . . *urge* the king
To do me this last right. *Shak.*

5. To press upon attention; to present in an earnest manner; to press by way of argument or in opposition; to insist on; as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* the necessity of a case.

He knows not what I can *urge* against him. *Shak.*
*Urge* the necessity and state of times. *Shak.*

6. To ply hard in a contest or argument; to attack briskly.

Every man has a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion with all its absurd consequences. *Tillotson.*

7.† To provoke; to exasperate; to incite; to stimulate.

*Urge* not my father's anger. *Shak.*
I'll in to *urge* his hatred more to Clarence. *Shak.*

SYN. To press, constrain, force, incite, impel, importune, instigate, stimulate, encourage.

**Urge** (ėrj), *v.i.* 1. To press forward. 'He strives to *urge* upward.' *Donne.* — 2.† To make a claim; to insist; to persist.

One of his men . . . *urged* extremely for't, and showed what necessity belonged to it. *Shak.*

3.† To produce arguments or proofs; to make allegations.

I do beseech your lordships,
That, in this case of justice, my accusers,
Be what they will, may stand forth face to face,
And freely *urge* against me. *Shak.*

**Urgency** (ėr'jen-si), *n.* The state or character of being urgent; as, (*a*) importunity earnest solicitation; as, to yield to a person's *urgency*. (*b*) Pressure of necessity; as the *urgency* of want or distress; the *urgency* of the occasion. — In *parliament*, *urgency* when, by a vote of three to one in a house of not less than 300 members, a measure is declared urgent in the interest of the state in which case it takes precedence of all other business.

**Urgent** (ėr'jent), *a.* [Fr. *urgent*, L. *urgens, urgentis*. See URGE.] Having the character of urging, pressing, or constraining; as (*a*) of things: pressing; necessitating immediate action; forcing itself upon notice; cogent; vehement; as, an *urgent* case or occasion. 'To take the *urgent* hour.' *Shak.* 'Very *urgent* necessity.' *Locke.* (*b*) Of persons: pressing with importunity. Ex. xii. 33.

**Urgently** (ėr'jent-li), *adv.* In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; pressingly; vehemently; forcibly.

**Urger** (ėrj'ėr), *n.* One who urges; one who importunes. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Urge-wonder** (ėrj'wun-dėr), *n.* A variety of barley. Known also as *Husked Barley*. *Mortimer.*

**Urginea** (ėr-jī'nē-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ, very nearly allied to Scilla, but differing in the more widely spreading segments of the perianth, and in the greater number of seeds. The bulbs of *U. Scilla*, the *Scilla maritima* of Linnæus are known in medicine as squills. See SQUILL.

**Uria** (ū'ri-a), *n.* [L. *urinor*, to dive.] The guillemots, a genus of palmiped birds, of the family Alcidæ. See GUILLEMOT.

**Uric** (ū'rik), *a.* [From *ur* in *urine*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from urine: applied to an acid ($C_5N_4H_4O_3$) discovered by Scheele and sometimes called *Lithic Acid*. It occurs in small quantity in the healthy urine of man and quadrupeds, and in much larger quantity in the urine of birds. The semi-fluid excretions of birds and serpents is principally composed of uric acid and urate of ammonia; and guano, which is the decomposed excrement of aquatic birds, is mainly impure uric acid in a remarkable state of decomposition. Uric acid constitutes the principal proportion of the urinary calculi and the concretions causing the complaint known as the gravel. It crystallizes in fine scales of a brilliant white colour and silky lustre; it is inodorous and insipid, heavier than water, and nearly insoluble in it when cold, and only slightly dissolved by it when hot; the solution reddens litmus paper, but feebly. When it is dissolved in nitric acid and the solution is evaporated and treated with ammonia, a fine purple colour is produced; by this reaction uric acid may be detected.

**Urim** (ū'rim), *n.* [Heb. *urim*, lights or flames, pl. of *ûr*, flame.] A kind of ornament or appendage belonging to the habit of the Jewish high-priest in ancient times along with the Thummim, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people, but what the Urim and Thummim really were has not been satisfactorily ascertained.

Thou shalt put on the breastplate of judgment the *Urim* and the Thummim. Ex. xxviii. 30.

And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by *Urim* nor by prophets. 1 Sam. xxviii. 6.

When the Jewish exiles were met on their return from Babylon by a question which they had no data for answering, they agreed to postpone the settlement of the difficulty till there should arise up a priest with *Urim* and Thummim' (Ezr. ii. 63; Neh. vii. 65). The inquiry what these *Urim* and Thummim themselves were seems likely to wait as long for a final and satisfying answer.
*Smith's Dict. of the Bible.*

**Urinal** (ū'rin-al), *n.* [Fr. *urinal*, L. *urinal* from *urina*, urine.] 1. A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection. *Shak.* — 2. A vessel for containing urine; specifically, a vessel for receiving urine in cases of incontinence. — 3. A convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine.

**Urinant** (u-rī'nant), *ppr.* [L. *urinor*, to duck or dive under water.] In *her.* a term applicable to the dolphin or other fish when borne with the head downwards and the tail erect, exactly in a contrary position to what is termed *haurient*.

**Urinary** (ū'ri-na-ri), *a.* Pertaining to urine or to the organs connected with the secretion and discharge of urine; as, the *urinary* bladder; *urinary* calculi; *urinary* abscesses. — *Urinary organs*, the kidneys, the ureters, the bladder, and the urethra.

**Urinary** (ū'ri-na-ri), *n.* [L.L. *urinarium.*] 1. In *agri.* a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c., for manure.—2. Same as *Urinal*, 3. [In this sense *Urinal* is more commonly used.]

**Urinate** (ū'ri-nāt), *v.i.* To discharge urine.

**Urination** (ū-ri-nā'shon), *n.* The act of passing urine; micturition.

**Urinative** (ū'ri-nāt-iv), *a.* Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic. *Bacon.*

**Urinator** (ū-ri-nāt'ėr), *n.* [L., from *urino*, to dive.] A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls. [Rare.]

Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are only rocky. *Ray.*

**Urine** (ū'rīn), *n.* [Fr. *urine*, from L. *urina*, allied to Gr. *ouron*, urine; Skr. *vâri*, water; A.Sax. *úrig*, dewy, humid; Icel. *úr*, drizzling rain.] An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged. In its natural state it is acid, transparent, of a pale amber or straw colour, a brackish taste, a peculiar odour, and of a specific gravity varying from 1·012 to 1·030. The character of the urine, however, is apt to be altered by a variety of circumstances, and from the variety of the substances extracted from the body through the medium of the kidneys the urinary system may be regarded as the emunctory of the entire animal economy, in which we meet with every principle and constituent that analysis has discovered forming the solids and fluids of the body. A knowledge of the urine in health, and of the variations to which it is subject in disease, is of the utmost importance to the medical practitioner, as the different appearances of this fluid indicate not merely the state of the urinary system, but the changes which have taken place in other parts of the animal economy. It varies even in its healthy state according to age, drink, food, medicines, the time of the year, the muscular motion of the body, and the affections of the mind.

**Urine** † (ū'rīn), *v.i.* To discharge urine; to urinate.

No oviparous animals, which spawn or lay eggs, do *urine*, except the tortoise. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Uriniferous** (ū-ri-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *urina*, urine, and *fero*, to bear.] Conveying urine. 'Uriniferous tubes or ducts.' *Dunglison.*

**Uriniparous** (ū-ri-nip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *urina*, urine, and *pario*, to produce.] In *physiol.* producing or preparing urine; specifically, applied to certain tubes with this function in the cortical portion of the kidney.

**Urino-genital** (ū'ri-nō-jen"it-al), *a.* Same as *Urogenital.*

**Urinometer** (ū-ri-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *urina*, urine, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed upon the principle of the common hydrometer.

**Urinous, Urinose** (ū'rin-us, ū'rin-ōs), *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities. 'Urinose particles.' *Ray.*

**Urle** (ėrl), *n.* In *her.* same as *Orle.*

**Urn** (ėrn), *n.* [L. *urna*, from *uro*, to burn, as being made of burned clay.] 1. A kind of vase: a term, like many other names of vessels, somewhat loosely applied. 'A vessell that men clepeth an *urne*, of gold.' *Chaucer.* Specifically, (*a*) a rather large vessel with a foot or pedestal, and a stopcock, employed to keep hot water at the tea-table, commonly called a *tea-urn.* 'The babbling and loud-hissing *urn.*' *Cowper.* (*b*) A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept; a cinerary urn. See CINERARY. Hence—2. A place of burial; a grave. [Rare.]

The most noble corse that ever herald
Did follow to his *urn.* *Shak.*

3. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about 3 gallons. One urn was four times the congius and half the amphora.—4. In *bot.* the hollow vessel in which the spores of mosses are lodged; the spore-case; the theca.

**Urn** † (ėrn), *v.t.* To inclose in an urn, or as in an urn.

When horror universal shall descend,
And heaven's dark concave *urn* all human race.
*Young.*

**Urnal** (ėr'nal), *a.* Belonging to, resembling, or by means of an urn. '*Urnal* interment.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Urnful** (ėrn'fụl), *n.* As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

**Urocyon** (ū-ros'i-on), *n.* Same as *Cerdocyon.*

**Urodela** (ū-rō-dē'la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *oura*, a tail, and *dēlos*, evident.] The tailed amphibians, an order of amphibian vertebrates in which the larval tail is always retained in the adult, the body being elongated posteriorly into the tail. The skin is naked and destitute of any exo-skeleton. There are two sections, the *Perennibranchiate Urodela*, in which the gills are retained through life, as in proteus, siren, &c.; and the *Caducibranchiate*, in which the gills disappear at maturity, as in the newts and the salamanders. The axolotl, though generally perennibranchiate, appears sometimes to be caducibranchiate. See ICHTHYOMORPHA.

**Urodele** (ū'rō-dēl), *n.* and *a.* One of, or pertaining to, the Urodela.

**Urogenital** (ū-rō-jen'it-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the urinary and genital apparatus; as, the *urogenital* organs. *Dunglison.*

**Urology, Uronology** (ū-rol'o-ji, ū-rō-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *logos*, discourse, description.] That branch of medicine which treats of urine. *Dunglison.*

**Uromastix** (ū-rō-mas'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *oura*, a tail, and *mastix*, a whip.] A genus of lizards belonging to the Iguana group, and so called from the long tail. The species are distinguished from other members of the group by all the body-scales being small, uniform, and smooth; while those of the upper surface of the tail are large and spinous. There are none underneath the tail.

**Uroplania** (ū-rō-plā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *planaō*, to wander.] In *pathol.* erratic urine, an affection in which the urine is conveyed to various parts of the body.

**Uroscopy** (ū-ros'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *skopeō*, to view.] The judgment of diseases by inspection of the urine.

**Urox** (ū'roks), *n.* Same as *Aurochs.* [Rare.]

**Urry** (ur'i), *n.* [Comp. Gael. *uirlach*, mould, dust.] A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. *Mortimer.* [Local.]

**Ursa** (ėr'sa), *n.* [L., a she-bear, a constellation.] A name of two constellations. *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, is one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole. It is remarkable from its well known seven stars,

Constellation of Ursa Major.

by two of which, called the pointers, the pole-star is always readily found. These seven stars are popularly called the *Wagon, Charles's Wain*, or the *Plough. Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear, is the constellation which contains the pole-star. This constellation has seven stars placed together in a manner very much resembling those in Ursa Major, the pole-star being placed in the corner of the triangle which is farthest from the quadrangle.

**Ursal** (ėr'sal), *n.* Same as *Ursine Seal*, or *Sea-bear.*

**Ursidæ** (ėr'si-dē), *n. pl.* A family of plantigrade carnivorous animals, of which the bear is the type. Besides their plantigrade walk the Ursidæ are characterized by grinders less or more tuberculated, claws fitted for digging, and generally by a short tail. They are carnivorous and frugivorous.

**Ursiform** (ėr'si-form), *a.* [L. *ursus*, a bear, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a bear.

**Ursine** (ėr'sīn), *a.* [L. *ursinus.*] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.—*Ursine howler*, the *Mycetes ursinus.* See HOWLER.—*Ursine seal* (*Otaria ursina* or *Arctocephalus ursinus*), one of the otaries or eared seals, a native of the North Pacific, about 8 feet long. Called also *Ursine Otary* and *Sea-bear.*

**Urson** (ėr'son), *n.* A North American rodent quadruped, *Erethizon dorsatum.* See CAWQUAW.

**Ursuline** (ėr'sū-līn), *a.* Applied to an order of nuns founded by St. Angela Merici at Brescia in the early part of the sixteenth century. They took their name from St. *Ursula*, a celebrated saint and martyr of the Roman calendar. They devote themselves to the succour of poverty and sickness, and the education of female children.

**Ursuline** (ėr'sū-līn), *n.* A nun of the order of St. Ursula. See the adjective.

**Ursus** (ėr'sus), *n.* [L.] The bear; a genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, found in various parts of the world. See BEAR.

**Urtica** (ėr-ti'ka), *n.* [L., the nettle, from *uro*, to burn.] A genus of plants, nat. order Urticaceæ, mostly erect and herbaceous in their habit, covered with stinging hairs, having opposite leaves, and monœcious or dicœcious flowers in axillary clusters or spikes, and known under the common name of nettle. The effects of the venomous sting of the common nettle are well known. Some Indian species, as *U. heterophylla*, *crenulata*, and *stimulans*, are particularly powerful in this respect. The most important species is *U. tenacissima*, now more commonly called *Boehmeria tenacissima*, which abounds in ligneous fibre, and may be converted into very strong cordage. See NETTLE, BOEHMERIA, RHEA-FIBRE.

**Urticaceæ** (ėr'ti-kā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of exogenous trees, herbs, and shrubs. In an extended sense the order includes the Ulmeæ, or elm family; the Artocarpeæ, or bread-fruit family; and the Cannabineæ, or hemp family. But the order is more frequently confined to the Urticeæ, or nettle family. The juice of the restricted order is watery, not milky; the wood in the arboreous or shrubby species, which are all tropical, is soft and light. The fibre of the bark of some is valuable. (See URTICA.) It is in the restricted Urticaceæ that species covered with stinging hairs are found.

**Urticaceous** (ėr-ti-kā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to the Urticaceæ.

**Urtical** (ėr'ti-kal), *a.* [See above.] In *bot.* of or belonging to the nettles; allied to the nettles. *Lindley.*

**Urticaria** (ėr-ti-kā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *urtica*, a nettle.] In *pathol.* the nettle-rash; uredo.

**Urticating** (ėr'ti-kāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Stinging like a nettle; pertaining to urtication.—*Urticating cells*, in *zool.* the thread-cells, or cnidæ, of many of the Cœlenterata, whereby they possess the power of stinging.

**Urtication** (ėr-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *urtica*, a nettle.] The stinging of nettles or a similar stinging; the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

**Urubu** (ụ-rō'bụ), *n.* The native name of an American vulture, the *Catharista Iota* (black vulture or zopilote), very nearly allied to the turkey-buzzard, which it closely resembles. It is very voracious, and when in search of prey soars to a vast height, so as to be nearly or quite invisible. It is common in the villages and towns of the Southern States, acting as a scavenger.

**Urus** (ū'rus), *n.* [L.] The mountain bull or *Bos Urus*, which ran wild in Gaul at the period of the Roman invasion. It is generally conceded that the animal described by Cæsar was the wild ox such as still exists at Chillingham in Northumberland and Hamilton in Lanarkshire, or possibly the aurochs (which see).

**Urushi** (ụ-rō'shi), *n.* The Japanese name of the varnish or lacquer tree, *Rhus vernix* or *vernicifera.*

**Urvant, Urved** (ėr'vant, ėr'ved), *a.* In *her.* turned or bowed upwards.

**Us** (us), *pron.* [A. Sax. *ûs*, us, acc., also *ûs*, to us, dat.; Goth. *unsis*, *uns*, G. *uns*, us. In A. Sax. the *n* has as usual disappeared before *s*, leaving the vowel long. *Us* is regarded as ultimately from the pronominal radicles *ma-sma—ma*, the first personal pronoun, seen in *me*, and *sma*=he, that, this; *us*, therefore = *I* + *he*. The changes would be *masma*, *masm*, *mans* (by metathesis), *muns*, *uns.*] 1. The objective or accusative case of *we*; as, 'Lead *us* not into temptation.' Mat. vi. 13.

The Lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of *us* here alive this day. Deut. v. 3.

2. The dative of *we*, used after certain verbs; as, 'Give *us* this day our daily bread' (where bread is the accusative or direct object). Mat. vi. 11.

**Usable** (ūz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being used.

**Usage** (ūz'āj), *n.* [Fr. *usage*, from *user*, to use. See USE, *n.* and *v.t.*] 1. The mode of using or treating; treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one person toward another, or which directly affect him; as, good *usage*; ill *usage*; hard *usage.* 'This most cruel *usage* of your queen.' *Shak.*

2. Long continued use or practice; customary way of acting; custom; practice; as, according to the ancient *usage* of parliament.

Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. *Hooker.*

*Usage* signifies—(1) the custom of a locality; (2) the custom of merchants; (3) the customs of particular trades. *Mozley & Whitely.*

3. Established or common mode of employing some particular word; current locution.

4.† Manners; behaviour; conduct. *Spenser.*

**Usager**† (ūz'āj-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *usager.*] One who has the use of anything in trust for another. *Daniel.*

**Usance** (ūz'ans), *n.* [Fr. *usance*, from *user*, to use.] 1.† Use; usage; employment.

By this discriminative *usance* or sanctification of things sacred, the name of God is honoured and sanctified. *Joseph Mede.*

2.† Usury; interest paid for the loan of money.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down the rate of *usance.* *Shak.*

3. The time which in certain countries is allowed by custom or usage for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on these countries. The length of the usance varies in different places from fourteen days to one, two, or even three months after the date of the bill, and the bill may be drawn at usance, half usance, double usance, &c. But bills are now commonly drawn at so long after date or after sight.

**Usant,** *ppr.* [O.Fr.] Using; accustomed. *Chaucer.*

**Usbeg, Usbeck** (us'beg, us'bek), *n.* A member of a Turkish or Tartar tribe scattered over Turkestan in Central Asia.

**Use** (ūs), *n.* [O.Fr. *ūs*, use; partly no doubt also from the verb to *use*, partly from L. *usus*, use, a using, constant use or practice, service, benefit, need, want, necessity; *usus et fructus*, the use and enjoyment of property; from *utor*, *usus*, to use. See the verb.] 1. The act of employing anything, or the state of being employed; employment; application; conversion to a purpose, especially to a profitable purpose; as, the *use* of a pen in writing; the *use* of books in study; this spade is not in *use.*

Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself . . . may be used in any other *use.* Lev. vii. 24.

I know not what *use* to put her to. *Shak.*

Often in the phrase *to make use of*, that is, to put in use; to use or employ. 'Make *use of* time.' *Shak.*—2. The quality that makes a thing proper for a purpose; usefulness; utility; service; convenience; help; profit; as, the value of a thing is to be estimated by its *use;* he is of no *use* to me.

God made two great lights, great for their *use*
To man. *Milton.*

You shew us Rome was glorious, not profuse,
And pompous buildings once were things of *use.*
*Pope.*

3. Need for employing; occasion to employ; necessity; exigency; need; as, I have no further *use* for this book. 'I have *use* for it.' *Shak.*

This will secure a father to my child,
That done I have no further *use* for life. *Philips.*

More figures in a picture than are necessary, our authors call figures to be let; because the picture has no *use* for them. *Dryden.*

4. Continued or repeated practice or employment; custom; wont; usage.

How *use* doth breed a habit in a man. *Shak.*

How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the *uses* of this world. *Shak.*

It is not Arthur's *use* to hunt by moonlight.
*Tennyson.*

5. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. [Rare.]

The noise of battle hurtled in the air,
Horses did neigh and dying men did groan
And ghosts did shriek and squeal about the streets.
O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use,*
And I do fear them. *Shak.*

6.† Interest for money.

Thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use* and principal, to him. *Jer. Taylor.*

I am become a mere usurer, and want to make *use* upon *use.* *Richardson.*

7. The practical application of doctrines; a term particularly affected by the Puritans, and consequently ridiculed by the dramatists. *Nares.*

He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines,
And four in *uses.* *B. Jonson.*

8. A liturgical form of service set forth by a bishop for use in his diocese, as the *Sarum use* compiled by the Bishop of Salisbury about 1080.—9. In *law*, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements that are in the possession of another who simply holds them for a beneficiary. He to whose *use* or benefit the trust is intended, enjoys the profits, and is called *cestui que use.* Since the Statute of Uses the *use* of an estate involves the legal ownership, and the term *trust* is now commonly used to denote the kind of estate formerly signified by *use.* (See TRUST, 11, *b.*) All modern conveyances are directly or indirectly founded on the doctrine of *uses* and *trusts*, which has been deemed the most intricate part of the property law of England. Uses only apply to land of inheritance; no use can subsist of leaseholds.—*Statute of uses*, the stat. 27 Henry VIII. x. (1536), which transfers uses into possession, or which unites the use and possession.—*Executed use*, one to which the statute applies by annexing it to the legal ownership.—*Springing use*, one limited to arise on a future event, where no preceding use is limited.—*Future or contingent use*, one limited to a person not ascertained, or upon an uncertain event, but without derogation of a use previously limited.—*Resulting use.* See under RESULT, *v.i.*—*Secondary* or *shifting use*, is that which, though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances.—*Use and occupation*, the form of words usual in pleadings in an action for rent against a person who has held and enjoyed lands not under a written deed.—*In use*, (*a*) in employment; as, the book is now *in use.* (*b*) In customary practice or observance; as, such words, rites, and ceremonies have long been *in use.*—*Use and wont*, the common or customary practice. 'Make one wreath more for *use and wont.*' *Tennyson.*

**Use** (ūz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *used;* ppr. *using.* [Fr. *user*, from a L.L. *usare*, to use, from *usus*, pp. of L. *utor*, to use. Of similar origin are *usual, utility, utensil, usury, inutile*, &c.] 1. To employ or make use of; (*a*) to handle, hold, or move for some purpose; to avail one's self of; to act with or by means of; as, to *use* a plough; to *use* a chair; to *use* a book.

They . . . could *use* both the right hand and the left in hurling stones. 1 Chr. xii. 2.

Lancelot Gobbo, *use* your legs. *Shak.*

Some other means I have, which may be *used.*
*Milton.*

(*b*) To expend, consume, or exhaust by employment; as, to *use* flour for food; to *use* beer for drink; to *use* water for irrigation, or for turning the wheel of a mill. 'Instant occasion to *use* fifty talents.' *Shak.* (*c*) To practise or employ, in a very general way; to do, exercise, &c.; as, 'to buy and pay and *use* good dealing;' 'they cannot *use* such vigilance;' 'you *use* this dalliance;' 'what treachery was *used.*' *Shak.*

And *use* thou all the endeavour of a man
In speed to Padua. *Shak.*

(*d*) To practise customarily; to make a practice of.

*Use* hospitality one to another. 1 Pet. iv. 9.

2. To act or behave towards; to treat; as, to *use* one well or ill; to *use* people with kindness and civility; to *use* a beast with cruelty. 'Cato has *us'd* me ill.' *Addison.* 3. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; to inure; as, to *use* one's self to cold and hunger: most common in past participle; as, soldiers *used* to hardships and danger. 'Used to the yoke.' *Milton.*—4. To frequent; to visit often or habitually.

'I was better off once, sir,' he did not fail to tell everybody who '*used* the room.' *Thackeray.*

5.† To comport; to behave; to demean: used reflexively. 'If I have *used myself* unmannerly.' *Shak.*—*To use up*, (*a*) to consume entirely by using; to use the whole of; as, the iron was all *used up.* (*b*) To exhaust, as a person's means or strength; to wear out; to leave no force or capacity in; as, the man is completely *used up.* [Slang.]

**Use** (ūz), *v.i.* 1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily; to be in the habit; as, I *used* to go there regularly.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone always reserved for that purpose.
*Spenser.*

2. To be wont; to be customarily. 'Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion.' *Bacon.*—3.† To be accustomed to go; to frequent; to inhabit. 'Where never foot did *use.*' *Spenser.* 'Snakes that *use* within the house.' *May.*

**Useful** (ūs'fųl), *a.* Full of use, advantage, or profit; valuable for use; suited or adapted to the purpose; producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; as, vessels and instruments *useful* in a family; books *useful* for improvement; *useful* knowledge; *useful* arts.

Now blind, dishearten'd, sham'd, dishonour'd, quell'd,
To what can I be *useful?* *Milton.*

**Usefully** (ūs'fųl-li), *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably; beneficially; in such a manner as to produce or advance some end; as, instruments or time *usefully* employed.

**Usefulness** (ūs'fųl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being useful; conduciveness to some end; as, *the usefulness* of canal navigation; the *usefulness* of machinery in manufactures. *Addison.*

**Useless** (ūs'les), *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; as, a *useless* garment; *useless* pity.

Where none admire, 'tis *useless* to excel.
*Ld. Lyttelton.*

Used adverbially in following extract.

Like still-pining Tantalus he sits,
And *useless* barns the harvest of his wits. *Shak.*

**Uselessly** (ūs'les-li), *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage. *Locke.*

**Uselessness** (ūs'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being useless; unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose or for the purpose intended; as, the *uselessness* of certain studies.

**User** (ūz'ėr), *n.* One who uses, treats, or occupies. *Shak.*

**Ushas, Ushasa** (ų'shas, ų-shä'sa), *n.* [From Skr. *ush*, to shine; cog. Gr. *Heōs*, L. *Aurora*, the dawn, the goddess of dawn. See AURORA.] In *Hind. myth.* one of the ancient elemental divinities, the goddess of dawn. In the Vedic hymns she is represented as a young wife awakening her children and giving them new strength for the toils of the coming day. She became also the goddess of wisdom.

**Usher** (ush'ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *ussier, uissier, hussier*, Fr. *huissier*, a door-keeper, from *huis*, O.Fr. *uis, huis*, from L. *ostium*, a door, so that *usher*=L. *ostiarius.*] 1. Properly an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank. In the royal household of Britain there are four gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber.—*Gentleman usher of the black rod*, an officer of the order of the Garter, who usually unites this office with that of the first gentleman usher at court, in which capacity he is one of the chief officers in the House of Lords. See BLACK-ROD.—*Usher of the green rod*, an officer of the order of the Thistle, who attends on the sovereign and knights assembled in chapter. There are also ushers doing similar duties in the order of St. Patrick, the order of the Bath, &c.—2. An under teacher or assistant to a schoolmaster or principal teacher, so denominated probably because he is intrusted with the junior classes, and introduces them to the higher branches of learning.

**Usher** (ush'ėr), *v.t.* To act as an usher towards; to attend on in the manner of an usher; to introduce, as forerunner or harbinger; generally followed by *in, forth*, &c. 'That full star that *ushers in* the even.' *Shak.*

No sun shall ever *usher forth* mine honours. *Shak.*

In the ascending scale
Of heaven the stars that *usher* evening rose.
*Milton.*

**Usherance**† (ush'ėr-ans), *n.* Introduction. *Shaftesbury.*

**Usherdom** (ush'ėr-dum), *n.* The functions or power of ushers; ushers collectively. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

**Ushership** (ush'ėr-ship), *n.* Office of an usher.

**Usnea** (us'nē-a), *n.* A genus of lichens belonging to the order Parmeliaceæ and the typical genus of the division Usneacei. The species are branched and filiform in their structure, growing on rocks and trunks of trees, whence they are often called *tree-moss* or *tree-hair.* Some of the southern species, as *U. melaxantha*, are magnificent.

**Usquebaugh** (us'kwē-bą), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *uisge-beatha*, whisky, lit. water of life, like Fr. *eau de vie*, brandy—*uisge*, water, and *beatha*, life. *Whisky* is another form of this word.] 1. Whisky.

Wi' tippenny we fear nae evil,
Wi' *usquebae* we'll face the devil. *Burns.*

2. A strong compound cordial, made in Ireland of brandy or other spirits, raisins,

cinnamon, cloves, and other ingredients. *Brande & Cox.*

**Usself**† (us'self), *pron.* Ourselves. *Wickliffe.*

**Ustilaginei** (us'ti-lā-jin''ē-ī), *n. pl.* A section of fungi, nat. order Puccinacei, in which the protospores are not disposed in orbital or elliptic sori, but form irregular dusty masses. The genus Ustilago, or smut, is the type. See SMUT.

**Ustilago** (us-ti-lā'gō), *n.* [L. *ustilago*, from *uro, ustum*, to burn.] A genus of fungi; smut. See SMUT.

**Ustion** (ust'shon), *n.* [Fr. *ustion*, L. *ustio*, from *uro, ustum*, to burn.] The act of burning; the state of being burned. [So given by Dr. Johnson, without an example.]

**Ustorious** (us-tō'ri-us), *a.* [See above.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

**Ustulate** (us'tū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ustulatus*, pp. of *ustulo*, dim. of *uro, ustum*, to burn.] In *bot.* blackened as if burned.

**Ustulation** (us-tū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *ustulatus*. See USTULATE.] 1. The act of burning or searing. 'Sindging and *ustulation* such as rapid affrictions do cause.' *Sir W. Petty.*—2. In *metal.* the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle.—3. In *phar.* (*a*) the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing. (*b*) The burning of wine.—4.† Ardent lustful passion; concupiscence. [The reference in the quotation is to 1 Cor. vii. 9.]

It is not certain that they took the better part when they chose *ustulation* before marriage, expressly against the apostle. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Usual** (ū'zhū-al), *a* [L. *usualis*, Fr. *usuel*. See USE.] In common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the ordinary course of events; customary; habitual; common; frequent; ordinary.

All glory arrogate, to God give none,
Rather accuse him under *usual* names,
Fortune and Fate. *Milton.*

Consultation with oracles was formerly a thing very *usual*. *Hooker.*

**Usually** (ū'zhū-al-li). *adv.* According to what is usual or customary; commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

Thou hast men about thee that *usually* talk of a noun and a verb. *Shak.*

**Usualness** (ū'zhū-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being usual; commonness; frequency.

Almost every thing, as well what we call natural, as what we call supernatural, is in this sense really miraculous; and 'tis only *usualness* or unusualness that makes the distinction. *Clarke.*

**Usucaption** (ū-zū-kap'shon), *n.* [L. *usucapio, usucapionis*—*usus*, use, and *capio*, to take.] In *civil law*, the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law: equivalent to *prescription* in the common law.

**Usufruct** (ū'zū-frukt), *n.* [L. *usufructus*—*usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit or enjoyment.] In *law*, the temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements, or the right of receiving the fruits and profits of lands or other thing without having the right to alienate or change the property.

The persons receiving the same have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*

**Usufructuary** (ū-zū-fruk'tū-a-ri), *n.* A person who has the usufruct or use and enjoyment of property for a time without having the title or property. *Ayliffe.*

**Usufructuary** (ū-zū-fruk'tū-a-ri), *a.* Of or relating to usufruct; of the nature of a usufruct. *Coleridge.*

**Usurarious**† (ū-zhū-rā'ri-us), *a.* Usurious. '*Usurarious* contracts.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Usurer** (ū'zhur-ėr), *n.* [From O.E. *usure*, usury. See USURY.] 1. Formerly, any person who lent money and took interest for it.

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Sir J. Child.*

2. One who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest; a money-lender who exacts excessive or inordinate interest. See USURY. [This is its present usage.]

**Usuring**† (ū'zhur-ing), *a.* Practising usury; usurious.

See if there be any such tiger or wolf, as an enemy, as an *usuring* oppressor. *Bp. Hall.*

**Usurious** (ū-zhū'ri-us), *a.* 1. Practising usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money. '*Usurious* cannibals.' *B. Jonson.*—2. Pertaining to or partaking of usury; acquired by usury. 'Enemies to interest, . . . holding any increase of money to be indefensibly *usurious*.' *Blackstone.*

**Usuriously** (ū-zhū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a usurious manner.

**Usuriousness** (ū-zhū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being usurious.

**Usurp** (ū-zėrp'), *v.t.* [Fr. *usurper*, from L. *usurpo, usurpatum*, from *usus*, use, and *rapio*, to seize. See USE and RAPID.] 1. To seize and hold possession of, as of some important or dignified place, office, power, or property, by force or without right; to seize, appropriate, or assume illegally or wrongfully; as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power. '*Usurp* a name thou ow'st not.' *Shak.* '*Usurps* the regal title.' *Shak.*

Vice sometimes *usurps* the place of virtue. *Denham.*

2.† To assume in a much wider sense; to put on; sometimes to counterfeit. *Shak.*

**Usurp** (ū-zėrp'), *v.i.* To be or act as an usurper; hence, to commit illegal seizure; to encroach; with *on* or *upon*. 'The parish churches *on* which the Presbyterians and fanatics had *usurped*.' *Evelyn.*

And now the Spirits of the Mind
Are busy with poor Peter Bell;
*Upon* the rights of visual sense
*Usurping*, with a prevalence
More terrible than a magic spell.
*Wordsworth.*

**Usurpant** (ū-zėrp'ant), *a.* Inclined or apt to usurp; guilty of usurping.

Some factious and insolent Presbyters ventured to be extravagant and *usurpant*. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Usurpation** (ū-zėr-pā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of usurping; the act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the place, power, functions, or property of another without right; especially, the unlawful occupation of a throne; as, the *usurpation* of supreme power. 'The *usurpation* of thy unnatural uncle, English John.' *Shak.*

An usurper can never have right on his side, it being no *usurpation* but where one is got into the possession of what another has a right to. *Locke.*

2. In *law*, the absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted; intrusion.—3. An encroaching; encroachment: with *on* or *upon*. *D. Webster.*—4.† Use; usage. *Bp. Pearson.* [A Latinism.]

**Usurpatory** (ū-zėrp'a-to-ri), *a.* Characterized or marked by usurpation; usurping.

**Usurpature** (ū-zėrp'a-tūr), *n.* The act of usurping; usurpation. *Browning.* [Rare.]

**Usurper** (ū-zėrp'ėr), *n.* One who usurps; one who seizes power or property without right; as, the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron. 'Sole heir to the *usurper* Capet.' *Shak.*

That an enthusiastic votary of liberty should accept office under a military *usurper* seems, no doubt, at first sight, extraordinary. *Macaulay.*

**Usurping** (ū-zėrp'ing), *p.* and *a.* Characterized by usurpation. 'The worst of tyrants an *usurping* crowd.' *Pope.*

**Usurpingly** (ū-zėrp'ing-li), *adv.* In a usurping manner; by usurpation; without just right or claim. *Shak.*

**Usurpress**† (ū-zėrp'res), *n.* A female usurper. *Howell.*

**Usury** (ū'zhu-ri), *n.* [O.E. *usure*, later *usurie*, from Fr. *usure*, L. *usura*, interest for money lent, lit. a using, from *utor*, to use.] 1.† Originally, any premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money; interest.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then, at my coming, I should have received mine own with *usury*. Mat. xxv. 27.

2. An excessive or inordinate premium paid or stipulated to be paid for the use of money borrowed.—3. The practice of lending money at interest; the practice of taking interest for money lent; or, as the term is now almost exclusively applied, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest; the practice of taking interest in an extortionate way from the needy or extravagant.

Since there must be borrowing and lending, and men are so hard of heart as they will not lend freely, *usury* must be permitted. *Bacon.*

I know of but two definitions that can be possibly given of *usury;* one is the taking of a greater interest than the law allows of: this may be stiled the political or legal definition. The other is the taking of a greater interest than it is usual for men to give or take: this may be stiled the moral one. *Bentham.*

**Ut** (ut), *n.* The name given to the first or key note in the musical scale of Guido, from being the initial word in the Latin hymn *Ut queant laxis*, &c. Except among the French, it has been superseded by *do*.

**Utas**, *n.* Same as *Utis* (which see).

**Utensil** (ū-ten'sil or ū'ten-sil), *n.* [Fr. *utensile*, from L. *utensilis*, fit for use, from *utor*, to use.] An implement; an instrument; particularly, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war. *Milton.*

The springs of life their former vigour feel,
Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil*. *Garth.*

**Uterine** (ū'tėr-īn), *a.* [Fr. *utérin*, L. *uterinus*, from *uterus*, the womb.] 1. Pertaining to the womb; as, *uterine* complaints.—2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father; as, a *uterine* brother or sister. *Wood.*

**Uterogestation** (ū'tėr-ō-jes-tā''shon), *n.* [*Uterus* and *gestation*.] Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.

**Uterus** (ū'tėr-us), *n.* [L.] The womb.

**Utgard** (ut'gärd), *n.* [Icel., lit. 'out-yard.'] In *Scand. myth.* the name given to the circle of rocks bounding the ocean which encompasses the world. It is the abode of the giants.

**Utile**† (ū'til), *a.* [L. *utilis*, useful, from *utor*, to use.] Useful, profitable, or beneficial. *Levins* (1570).

**Utilitarian** (ū-til'i-tā''ri-an), *a.* [From *utility*.] Consisting in or pertaining to utility; pertaining to utilitarianism. See extract.

It was in the winter of 1822–23 that I formed the plan of a little society, to be composed of young men agreeing in fundamental principles—acknowledging Utility as their standard in ethics and politics, and a certain number of the principal corollaries drawn from it in the philosophy (Benthamism) I had accepted—and meeting once a fortnight to read essays and discuss questions conformably to the premises thus agreed on. The fact would hardly be worth mentioning, but for the circumstance that the name I gave to the society I had planned was the *Utilitarian* Society. It was the first time that any one had taken the title of *utilitarians;* and the term made its way into the language from this humble source. I did not invent the word, but found it in one of Galt's Novels, *The Annals of the Parish*, in which the Scotch clergyman, of whom the book is a supposed autobiography, is represented as warning his parishioners not to leave the gospel and become *utilitarians*. With a boy's fondness for a name and a banner I seized on the word, and for some years called myself and others by it as a sectarian appellation; and it came to be occasionally used by some others holding the opinions which it was intended to designate. *J. S. Mill.*

**Utilitarian** (ū-til'i-tā''ri-an), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

The *utilitarians* are for merging all the particular virtues into one, and would substitute in their place the greatest usefulness, as the alone principle to which every question respecting the morality of actions should be referred. *Dr. Chalmers.*

See also extract under the adjective.

**Utilitarianism** (ū-til'i-tā''ri-an-ism), *n.* 1. The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions. *Bentham.*—2. The doctrine that virtue is founded on utility, or that *utility* is the sole standard of morality, so that actions are right because they are useful; the doctrine, in the words of one of its chief exponents, 'which holds that actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness.' *J. S. Mill.*

**Utility** (ū-til'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *utilité*, L. *utilitas*, from *utilis*, useful, from *utor*, to use.] The state or quality of being useful; usefulness; the state of being serviceable or conducive to some desirable or valuable end; as, the *utility* of manures upon land; the *utility* of the sciences; the *utility* of medicines.

What we produce, or desire to produce, is always, as M. Say rightly terms it, an *utility*. Labour is not creative of objects but of *utilities*. *J. S. Mill.*

**Utilization** (ū'til-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of utilizing or turning to account.

**Utilize** (ū'til-īz), *v.t.* [Fr. *utiliser*, from *utile*, useful.] To turn to profitable account or use; to make useful; as, to *utilize* a stream for driving machinery.

In the *Edinburgh Review* for 1809 . . . exception is taken to . . . *utilize*. . . . *Utilize*, a word both useful and readily intelligible, was very slow in becoming naturalized. *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Uti possidetis** (ū'tī pos-si-dē'tis). [L., as you possess.] 1. An interdict of the civil law as to heritage, ultimately assimilated to the interdict *utrubi*, as to movables, whereby the colourable possession of a *bona fide* possessor is continued until the final settlement of a contested right.—2. In *international law*, the basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerent parties in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war.

**Utis,**† **Utas**† (ū'tis, ū'tas), *n.* [Norm. *utes, utas, ute,* the eighth, *ut,* eight; O.Fr. *oit,* Mod. Fr. *huit,* eight; from L. *octo,* eight.] 1. The octave of a legal term or of any festival; the space of eight days after it; also, the festival itself. 'The *utas* of Saynte Hilary.' *Holinshed.*—2. Bustle; stir; unrestrained jollity or festivity.

Then here will be old *utis;* it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shak.*

**Utlary,**† **Utlawry**† (ut'lą-ri), *n.* Outlawry. 'Actions where process of *utlary* lieth.' *Camden.*

**Utlegation**† (ut-lē-gā'shon), *n.* The act of outlawing; outlawry. *Hudibras.*

**Utmost** (ut'mōst), *a.* [A. Sax. *ūtmest,* uttermost, to the furthest point or extremity, a double superlative, being from *ūtema,* which itself is a superlative, and *-est,* also a superlative termination; similarly *aftermost. Outmost* is another form.] 1. Being at the furthest point or extremity; farthest out; most distant; extreme. 'The *utmost* limits of the land.' *Dryden.* 'Antibes, which is the *utmost* town in France.' *Evelyn.* 'The *utmost* headland of the coast.' *Cowper.*—2. Being in the greatest or highest degree; as, the *utmost* assiduity; the *utmost* harmony; the *utmost* misery or happiness. '*Utmost* peril.' *Shak.*—It is often used substantively preceded by *the,* by a possessive noun or pronoun, or other word of a like limiting force, to signify the most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort; as, he has done *his utmost;* try *your utmost.*

I will be free
Even to *the utmost* as I please in words. *Shak.*

**Utopia** (ū-tō'pi-a), *n.* [Lit. the land of Noplace, from Gr. *ou,* not, and *topos,* a place.] 1. A term invented by Sir Thomas More, and applied by him to an imaginary island which he represents in his celebrated work (called also *Utopia*) as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, &c., as contrasted with the defects of those which then existed. Hence—2. A place or state of ideal perfection.

**Utopian** (ū-tō'pi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling Utopia; founded upon or involving imaginary or ideal perfection.

The task is so difficult that I look upon it rather as an *utopian* idea. *H. Swinburne.*

**Utopian** (ū-tō'pi-an), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Utopia.—2. One who forms or favours schemes founded on an idea of mankind living in a state of perfect happiness and virtue; an ardent but impractical political or social reformer.

Such subtile opinions as few but *Utopians* are likely to fall into, we in this climate do not greatly fear. *Hooker.*

**Utopianiser** (ū-tō'pi-an-īz-ėr), *n.* Same as *Utopian, n.* 2. *Southey.* [Rare.]

**Utopianism** (ū-tō'pi-an-izm), *n.* The characteristic views or bent of mind of a utopian; ideas founded on or relating to ideal social perfectibility.

**Utopical**† (ū-top'ik-al), *a.* Utopian.

Let no idle Donatist of Amsterdam dream hence of an *utopical* perfection. *Bp. Hall.*

**Utraquist** (ū'tra-kwist), *n.* See CALIXTINES.

**Utricle** (ū'tri-kl), *n.* [L. *utriculus,* dim. of *uter, utris,* a bag or bottle of hide or skin.] *Lit.* a little bag or reservoir; a cell to contain any fluid; specifically, (*a*) in *physiol.* a microscopic cell in an animal or vegetable structure. (*b*) In *bot.* a seed-vessel consisting of a very thin loose pericarp, inclosing a single seed; any thin bottle-like or bladder-like body; the two confluent glumes of Carex. —*Internal* or *primordial utricle,* a layer of a dense mucilaginous consistence, applied intimately to the inner surface of the cell wall in young cells of plants.

**Utricular** (ū-trik'ū-lėr), *a.* 1. Containing utricles; furnished with utricules or glandular vessels like small bags, as sundry plants. 2. Resembling a utricle or bag; specifically, in *chem.* a term applied to the condition of certain substances, as sulphur, the vapour of which, on coming in contact with cold bodies, condenses in the form of globules, composed of a soft external pellicle filled with liquid.

**Utricularia** (ū-trik'ū-lā"ri-a), *n.* [L. *utriculus,* a little bladder — from the small inflated appendages of the roots.] A genus of aquatic plants, nat. order Lentibulaceæ. It is distinguished by the calyx having two equal lobes, a personate spurred corolla, a two-lipped stigma, a globose capsule of one cell, and several seeds fixed to a central receptacle. About 120 species have been described, three or four of which are natives of Great Britain, and known by the common name of bladder-wort. They grow in ditches and pools. The metamorphosed leaves attached to the roots are often furnished with little bladders, by means of which the plant is supported in the water.

**Utriculate** (ū-trik'ū-lāt), *a.* Utricular.

**Utriculiform** (ū-trik'ū-li-form), *a.* In *bot.* having the shape of a bottle; utricular.

**Utriculoid** (ū-trik'ū-loid), *a.* Shaped like a bladder; utricular.

**Utriculose** (ū-trik'ū-lōs), *a.* Same as *Utricular,* 1.

**Utriculus** (ū-trik'ū-lus), *n.* In *bot.* see UTRICLE.

**Utter** (ut'tėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *ūtor, ūttra,* compar. of *ūt, out. Outer* is the same word. See OUT, UTMOST.] 1.† Being on the exterior or outside; outer. 'By him a shirt and *utter* mantle laid.' *Chapman.*

To the Bridge's *utter* gate I came. *Spenser.*

2.† Situated at or beyond the limits of something; remote from some centre; outside of any place or space. 'Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne.' *Milton.*

Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
From all heaven's bounds unto the *utter* deep.
*Milton.*

[Comp. the '*outer* darkness' of Mat. viii. 12.] 3. Complete; total; entire; perfect. '*Utter* ruin.' *Shak.* '*Utter* strangers.' *Atterbury.*

He to whom she told her sins, or what
Her all but *utter* whiteness held for sin,
Spake often with her of the Holy Grail. *Tennyson.*

4. Peremptory; absolute; unconditional; unqualified. '*Utter* refusal.' *Clarendon.*—*Utter barrister.* See BARRISTER.

**Utter** (ut'tėr), *v.t.* [From the above word; comp., as also from comparatives, the verbs to *lower,* to *better.*] 1.† To put out or forth; to expel; to emit.

How bragly it (the hawthorn) begins to bud,
And *utter* his tender head. *Spenser.*

2. To dispose of to the public or in the way of trade; to put into circulation, as money, notes, base coin, &c.: now only used in regard to the latter articles.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shak.*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish. *Abp. Abbot.*

The whole country should continue in a resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

3. To give expression to; to disclose; to publish; to pronounce; to speak: sometimes followed by *forth.*

These very words
I've heard him *utter* to his son-in-law. *Shak.*
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And *utter forth* a glorious voice. *Addison.*

**Utterable** (ut'tėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

When his woe became *utterable,* he . . . called out, art thou gone so soon? *Miss Burney.*

**Utterance** (ut'tėr-ans), *n.* The act of uttering; as, (*a*) a putting forth; disposal by sale or otherwise; circulation. 'Victuals and many necessities . . . sure of *utterance.*' *Bacon.* (*b*) Emission from the mouth; vocal expression; manner of speaking; expression; pronunciation.

They . . . began to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gave them *utterance.* Acts ii. 4.

Many a man thinks admirably well who has a poor *utterance.* *Watts.*

**Utterance**† (ut'tėr-ans), *n.* The last or utmost extremity; the bitter end; death.

This battle was fought so farre forth to the *utterance,* that, after a wonderfull slaughter on both sides, when that their swordes and other weapons were spent, they buckled together with short daggers. *Holinshed.*

Come, fate, into the lists,
And champion me, to the *utterance.* *Shak.*

[Equivalent to the common French phrase *à outrance,* to which the word probably owes its origin, though the spelling connects it with *utter.*]

**Utterer** (ut'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who utters; as, (*a*) one who puts into circulation; as, an *utterer* of base coin. (*b*) One who pronounces, speaks, discloses, or publishes. '*Utterers* of secrets.' *Spenser.*

**Uttereste,**† *a.* Uttermost. *Chaucer.*

**Utterless** (ut'tėr-les), *a.* That cannot be uttered or expressed in words; unutterable; inexpressible. [Rare.]

He means to load
His tongue with the full weight of *utterless* thought.
*Keats.*

**Utterly** (ut'tėr-li), *adv.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; as, *utterly* debased; *utterly* lost to all sense of shame; it is *utterly* vain; *utterly* out of my power. '*Utterly* tired with an employment so contrary to his humour.' *Clarendon.*

**Uttermost** (ut'tėr-mōst), *a.* Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; utmost; as, the *uttermost* extent or end.

Bereave me not . . .
Thy counsel in this *uttermost* distress. *Milton.*

Used also substantively, like *utmost* = the most that can be done; the highest, greatest, or furthest degree or effort; the utmost power or extent.

He is also able to save them to the *uttermost.*
Heb. vii. 25.

He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermost* we can do we must. *Hooker.*

**Uttren.**† To utter; to publish. *Chaucer.*

**Uva** (ū'va), *n.* [L., a grape.] In *bot.* a term applied to such succulent indehiscent fruits as have a central placenta.—*Uva ursi,* bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva ursi*).

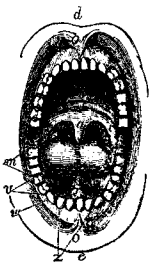
**Uvate** (ū'vāt), *n.* [L. *uva,* a grape.] A conserve made of grapes. *Simmonds.*

**Uvea** (ū'vē-a), *n.* [L. *uva,* a grape.] A name given by some anatomists to the choroid coat of the eye; by others to the black layer on the back part of the iris: so called from resembling a grape skin.

**Uveous** (ū'vē-us), *a.* [L. *uva,* a grape.] 1. Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes. 2. Pertaining to the *uvea,* or black pigment on the back part of the iris. 'The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye.' *Ray.*

**Uvrou** (ū'vrou), *n.* See EUPHROE.

**Uvula** (ū'vū-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *uva,* a grape, the uvula.] The small conical fleshy substance which projects from the middle of the soft palate, and hangs over the root of the tongue. It is composed of the common integuments of the mouth and of muscular tissue, by the contraction of which the uvula is elevated. It serves to fill up the gap which remains between the arches of the palate, but its exact use is undetermined. The woodcut shows *a,* the uvula; *b,* palate; *i,* soft palate; *u,* posterior arch of ditto; *c,* tonsils; *x,* pharynx; *d,* upper lip; *e,* under lip; *t,* tongue; *r,* frænum linguæ, or bridle of the tongue; *o o,* frænum of upper and lower lips; *m,* molar teeth; *v,* bicuspid teeth; *w,* canine teeth; *z,* incisor teeth.—*Uvula spoon,* a surgical instrument like a spoon, to be held just under the uvula, for the purpose of conveying any substance into the cavity behind.



Interior of the Human Mouth.

**Uvular** (ū'vū-lėr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the uvula; as, the *uvular* glands.

**Uvularly** (ū'vū-lėr-li), *adv.* With thickness of voice, utterance, or emission, as when the uvula is too long. 'Number Two laughed (very *uvularly*).' *Dickens.*

**Uwarowite** (ų'va-rof-it), *n.* [After *Uwarow,* a Russian savant.] Chrome-garnet, an emerald-green variety of garnet, crystallizing in rhombic dodecahedrons.

**Uxorial** (ug-zō'ri-al), *a.* [See UXORIOUS.] 1. Of or pertaining to a wife or married woman. 'The beauty of wives, the *uxorial* beauty.' *Ld. Lytton.*—2. Same as *Uxorious.*

Riccabocca . . . melted into absolute *uxorial* imbecility at the sight of that mute distress. *Ld. Lytton.*

[Rare in both senses.]

**Uxoricide** (uk-sor'i-sīd), *n.* [L. *uxor, uxoris,* a wife, and *cædo,* to kill.] 1. The murder of a wife by her husband.—2. A husband who murders his wife.

**Uxorious** (ug-zō'ri-us), *a.* [L. *uxorius,* from *uxor, uxoris,* a wife.] Excessively or foolishly fond of a wife; doting on a wife.

Toward his queen he was nothing *uxorious,* nor scarce indulgent. *Bacon.*

**Uxoriously** (ug-zō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an uxorious manner; with foolish or doting fondness for a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden.*

**Uxoriousness** (ug-zō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being uxorious; connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife.

As of a prince whose manhood was all gone,
And molten down in mere *uxoriousness.*
*Tennyson.*

**Uzema** (ū'ze-ma), *n.* A linear measure in the Birman Empire; it is about twelve statute miles.

# V.

**V**, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, representing a labial or labio-dental consonant sound, produced by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *av, ev, ov, vain.* Its sound (which never varies) is accompanied by the same position of the organs as that required for *f*, but *v* is uttered with voice, and is therefore called sonant, while *f* is surd, or uttered with breath merely. Both *v* and *f* are also continuous consonants, their sound being not checked at once (as in the case of *p, t,* &c.), and they also belong to the class of the spirants. As mentioned under *U*, *v* and *u* were formerly the same letter, but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet. The Roman letter *v* consonant was probably pronounced as a *w:* thus *ver*, spring, would be pronounced *wer; vespa*, a wasp, *wespa.* This letter did not belong to the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, and its sound is believed to have been represented by *f*, but appears to have occurred only between two vowels (as in *heofon*, heaven). At the beginning of words *f* regularly kept its own sound, and this explains how at the present day scarcely any of the English words that begin with *v* are Teutonic (*vat, vane,* and *vixen* are exceptions), though *v* is common enough in the body of words, as in *have, leave, live, heaven,* &c. Almost all English words with initial *v*, therefore, are of Romance origin, the letter having entered our alphabet from the French. The giving of the *v* sound to *f* also illustrates the change of consonant in the plural of such words as *thief, thieves, wolf, wolves, life, lives.* In the dialect of Southern England *v* commonly takes the place of *f.* In spelling this letter is never final (though its sound often is), nor is it ever doubled. See also *U.*—As a numeral, V stands for 5. —In *music*, V. S. stands for *volta subito*, turn over (the leaf) quickly.—In *her.* V. is used to express *vert* or *green*, in the tricking or drawing of arms with a pen and ink.

**Va** (vä). [It.] In *music*, go on; continue; as, *va crescendo*, go on increasing the strength of tone; *va rallentando*, continue dragging the time.

**Vacance** (vā'kans), *n.* [Fr. *vacance*, vacancy; in pl. vacations, holidays. The Scotch word is usually treated as a plural. See VACANT.] Vacation; recess of a court or school; holidays, especially harvest or summer holidays. [Scotch.]

**Vacancy** (vā'kan-si), *n.* [See VACANT.] 1. The quality or state of being vacant, empty, or unoccupied; emptiness; freedom from employment; leisure; idleness; listlessness.

> All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton.*

2. That which is vacant or unoccupied; as, (*a*) empty space; outward space, conveying no impression to the eye; vacuity; as, to gaze on *vacancy.*

> Alas, how is't with you,
> That you do bend your eye on *vacancy*? *Shak.*

(*b*) A space between objects or things; an intermediate space; a gap; a chasm; as, a *vacancy* between two buildings; the *vacancies* between words in writing or printing. (*c*) An interval of time not devoted to the ordinary duties or business of life; unoccupied, unemployed, or leisure time; holiday time; vacation; relaxation. 'No interim, not a minute's *vacancy.*' *Shak.*

> Those little *vacancies* from toils are sweet. *Dryden.*

> An industrious husbandman, tradesman, scholar, will never want business for occasional *vacancies* and horæ subcisivæ. *Sir M. Hale.*

(*d*) An unoccupied or unfilled post, position, or office; a post, situation, or office destitute of a person to fill it; as, a *vacancy* in the judicial bench, in a parish, in a school, or the like.

**Vacant** (vā'kant), *a.* [L. *vacans, vacantis*, ppr. of *vaco*, to be empty, to be free from or devoid of something, to have leisure; connections doubtful.] 1. Having no contents; empty; unfilled; void; as, a *vacant* space; a *vacant* room. '*Vacant* garments.' *Shak.* 'Being of these virtues *vacant.*' *Shak.* 'A *vacant* seat prepared for the commodore.' *Anson.*

> There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
> But has one *vacant* chair. *Longfellow.*

2. Not occupied or filled with an incumbent, possessor, or official; unoccupied. 'Special dignities which *vacant* lie for thy best use and wearing.' *Shak.* 'They allowed the throne *vacant.*' *Swift.*—3. Not engaged with business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; free; as, *vacant* hours. 'Those who are *vacant* from the affairs of the world.' *Dr. H. More.* '*Vacant* moments.' *Addison.* 4. Free from thought; not given to thinking, study, reflection, or the like; thoughtless; inane. 'The loud laugh that spoke the *vacant* mind.' *Goldsmith.*—5. In *law*, abandoned; having no heir; as, *vacant* effects or goods.—*Vacant succession*, a succession which is claimed by no one, or the heir to which is unknown.—SYN. Empty, unfilled, unoccupied, void, unemployed, free, unencumbered, uncrowded, idle, thoughtless, inane.

**Vacate** (va-kāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vacated;* ppr. *vacating.* [See VACANT.] 1. To make vacant; to cause to be empty; to quit the occupancy or possession of; to leave empty or unoccupied; as, James II. *vacated* the throne.—2. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity; as, to *vacate* a commission; to *vacate* a charter. 'That after-act, *vacating* the authority of the preceding.' *Eikon Basilikē.* 'Would not *vacate* the reasoning.' *Paley.*—3. To defeat; to put an end to.

> He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden.*

**Vacation** (va-kā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *vacation*, from L. *vacatio.* See VACATE.] 1. The act of vacating; (*a*) the act of leaving without an occupant; as, the *vacation* of an office. (*b*) The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity; as, the *vacation* of a charter.—2. A space of time, or a condition, in which there is an intermission of a stated employment or procedure; stated interval in a round of duties; holidays; as, specifically, (*a*) in *law*, temporary cessation of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; recess; non-term.

> Why should not conscience have *vacation*
> As well as other courts o' th' nation? *Hudibras.*

(*b*) The intermission of the regular studies of a college, school, or other educational institution, when the students have a recess; holidays; as, the summer *vacation.*—3. The time when an office is unoccupied, especially when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.—4.† Time not disposed of; leisure time.

> So taken up with what they endured, they had no *vacation* largely to relate their own or others' sufferings. *Fuller.*

**Vaccary** (vak'a-ri), *n.* [L.L. *vaccarium*, from L. *vacca*, a cow.] An old provincial term for a cow-house, dairy, or a cow-pasture. *Halliwell.*

**Vaccina** (vak-sī'na), *n.* Same as *Vaccinia. Dunglison.*

**Vaccinate** (vak'si-nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vaccinated;* ppr. *vaccinating.* [L. *vaccinus*, pertaining to a cow, from *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox by means of vaccine matter or lymph taken directly or indirectly from the cow for the purpose of procuring immunity from small-pox or of mitigating its attack.

**Vaccination** (vak-si-nā'shon), *n.* The act of vaccinating; the art or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of securing them from the contagion of small-pox. The indirect method of vaccination by lymph taken from a pustule caused by previous vaccination in a healthy child is the most common. Dr. Jenner was the first who showed the beneficial effects of vaccination, which, in a great proportion of instances, confers a complete security against small-pox. Even in those cases where the small-pox does occur after vaccination it is generally divested of its more formidable characters. Repeated vaccinations, with intervals of several years, are believed to increase the security. In England the vaccination of all children, excepting those in an unhealthy or otherwise unfit condition, is compulsory within three months after birth; in Scotland the time extends to six months. See COW-POX, also INOCULATION.

**Vaccinator** (vak'si-nāt-ėr), *n.* One who vaccinates.

**Vaccine** (vak'sīn), *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.] Pertaining to cows; derived from cows; as, the *vaccine* disease or cow-pox.—*Vaccine matter*, the lymph contained in the pustules produced by vaccination or derived from vesicles on the udder of the cow. See COW-POX.

**Vaccinia** (vak-sin'i-a), *n.* [See VACCINE.] Cow-pox.

**Vacciniaceæ** (vak'si-ni-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogens, consisting of shrubby plants, with aqueous juices, round or angled stems and branches, alternate simple leaves, with a solitary or racemose inflorescence, the flowers regular and united; the fruit is a berry, four or five celled, few or many seeded. The species are natives of North America, where they are abundant; in Europe they occur sparingly, but they are not uncommon in mountainous districts. The properties of the order closely resemble those of Ericaceæ, with which, indeed, Vacciniaceæ have much in common, being mainly distinguished by the inferior ovary and epigynous stamens. The bark and leaves of many of the species are astringent, slightly tonic, and stimulating. The berries of many are eaten under the names of cranberry, whortleberry, &c. Several species are elegant garden shrubs, as those belonging to the genus Gaylussacia. The typical genus is Vaccinium.

**Vaccinist** (vak'sin-ist), *n.* A vaccinator. *Dunglison.*

**Vaccinium** (vak-sin'i-um), *n.* [L., the whortleberry.] A genus of plants, nat. order Vacciniaceæ, of which it is the type. The species, of which about 100 have been described, are shrubs, producing berries which are generally eatable, and are known by the common names of bilberries, whortleberries, cranberries, &c. The following are natives of Britain: *V. Myrtillus*, the common bilberry or blaeberry; *V. uliginosum*, great bilberry or bog whortleberry; *V. Vitis idæa*, red whortleberry or cow-berry; *V. Oxycoccos*, marsh whortleberry or cranberry, the berries of which made into tarts are much esteemed. This last, a pretty little trailing bog plant, with slender stems, pink flowers, and bright red berries, is sometimes considered the type of a distinct genus, Oxycoccos. *V. stamineum* and *V. corymbosum*, swamp blueberry, are natives of North America.

*Vaccinium Myrtillus* (Bilberry).

**Vacher** (vä-shā'), *n.* [Fr. *vacher*, from *vache*, L. *vacca*, a cow.] In America, the stock or cattle keeper on the prairies of the south-west.

**Vachery** (vash'ėr-i), *n.* [A provincial word. Fr. *vacherie.* See VACHER.] 1. A pen or inclosure for cows.—2. A dairy.—3. A place-name for farms.

> *Vachery* (the *ch* with its French sound) is the name of several farms in different parts of England. *Latham.*

**Vacillancy** (vas'il-lan-si), *n.* [From L. *vacillo*, to waver. See VACILLATE.] A state of vacillating or wavering; vacillation; inconstancy. 'That *vacillancy* in human souls.' *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

**Vacillant** (vas'il-lant), *a.* Vacillating; fluctuating; unsteady. [Rare.]

**Vacillate** (vas'il-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vacillated; ppr. vacillating.* [L. *vacillo, vacillatum*, to sway to and fro; connections doubtful; probably not allied to E. *wag*,

*waggle.*] 1. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger.

But whilst it (a spheroid) turns upon an axis that is not permanent . . . it is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another. *Paley.*

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be unsteady or inconstant.

**Vacillating** (vas'il-lāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Moving so as to vacillate.—2. Unsteady in opinion or resolution; inclined to fluctuate. *Milman.*

**Vacillatingly** (vas'il-lāt-ing-li), *adv.* In a vacillating manner; unsteadily.

**Vacillation** (vas-il-lā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *vacillation*, from L. *vacillatio*, from *vacillo*. See VACILLATE.] 1. The act of vacillating; a wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.

They (the bones of the feet) are put in action by every slip or *vacillation* of the body. *Paley.*

2. Vacillating conduct; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another; inconstancy. 'No remainders of doubt, no *vacillation*.' *Bp. Hall.*

By your variety and *vacillation* you lost the acceptable time of the first grace. *Bacon.*

**Vacillatory** (vas'il-la-to-ri), *a.* Inclined to vacillate; wavering; vacillating; uncertain. 'Such *vacillatory* accounts of affairs of state.' *Roger North.* [Rare.]

**Vacoa** (va-kō'a), *n.* A species of screw-pine (*Pandanus utilis*) abounding in the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, whose leaf-fibre is made into sacks for colonial produce.

**Vacuate** (vak'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vacuated*; ppr. *vacuating*. [L. *vacuo*, *vacuatum*, to empty, from *vacuus*, empty.] To make empty; to evacuate. [Rare.]

**Vacuation** (vak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [See VACUATE.] The act of emptying; evacuation. [Rare.]

**Vacuist** (vak'ū-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature: opposed to a *plenist*.

Those spaces which the *vacuists* would have to be empty because they are manifestly devoid of air the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle.*

**Vacuity** (va-kū'i-ti), *n.* [L. *vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, empty. Akin *vacant*, *vacate*.] 1. The state of being vacuous, empty, or unfilled; emptiness.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity* as to require a fresh supply. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; vacuum.

A *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

3. Want of reality; inanity; nihility.

If they'll run behind the glass to catch at it their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville.*

4. Freedom from mental exertion; thoughtlessness; listlessness; vacancy. 'A patient people, much given to slumber and *vacuity*, and but little troubled with the disease of thinking.' *W. Irving.*—5. Absence of intelligence in look or countenance; expression showing want of thought or intelligence.

**Vacuna** (va-kū'na), *n.* [From *vaco*, to be at leisure.] In *Latin myth.* the goddess of rural leisure, to whom husbandmen sacrificed at the close of harvest. She was especially a deity of the Sabines.

**Vacuolated** (vak'ū-ō-lāt-ed), *a.* Full of vacuoles or small air-cavities.

**Vacuolation** (vak'ū-ō-lā"shon), *n.* The multiplication of vacuoles or air-cells which takes place in the process of the development of an organism from the germ—seen also in the adult state of many Protozoa.

**Vacuole** (vak'ū-ōl), *n.* [A dim. from *vacuum*.] A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of organisms, as in the Protozoa. According to Beale, vacuoles are little cavities in the tissues of plants and animals in which the living, forming, or germinal matter, called *bioplasm*, exists.

**Vacuous** (vak'ū-us), *a.* [L. *vacuus*. See VACUUM.] Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
Infinitude, nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton.*

**Vacuousness** (vak'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being vacuous or empty. *W. Montagne.*

**Vacuum** (vak'ū-um), *n.* pl. **Vacuums** (vak'ū-umz), or sometimes **Vacua** (vak'ū-a). [L., an empty space, a void or vacuity, neut. sing. of *vacuus*, empty; akin *vacant*, *vacation*, &c.] Space empty, or space devoid of all matter or body. Whether there is such a thing as an absolute vacuum in nature is a question which has been much controverted. The existence of a vacuum was maintained by the Pythagoreans, Epicureans, and Atomists; but it was denied by the Peripatetics, who asserted that 'nature abhors a vacuum.' The modern theory, which seems to be warranted by experience, is that an absolute vacuum cannot exist, the subtle medium known as ether being believed to be everywhere present. In a less strict sense a vacuum (more or less perfect) is said to be produced when air is more or less completely removed from an inclosed space, such as the receiver of an air-pump, a portion of a barometric tube, &c. In the receiver of the air-pump the vacuum can only be partial, as the exhaustion is limited by the remaining air not having sufficient elasticity to raise the valves. The Torricellian vacuum, that is, the space above the mercury in a carefully manipulated barometer tube, is more nearly perfect in this respect, but the space is to some extent filled with the vapour of mercury. If, however, an air-pump receiver, filled with pure carbonic acid gas (so as to expel the air), be exhausted, a small vessel containing moist caustic potash, and another containing concentrated sulphuric acid, having been previously introduced, the remaining carbonic acid is taken up and a vacuum produced so nearly absolute that the electric spark fails to pass through it.

**Vacuum-brake** (vak'ū-um-brāk), *n.* A brake operated by steam, used in connection with railway carriages, &c., in which the power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere produced by creating a vacuum.

**Vacuum-gauge** (vak'ū-um-gāj), *n.* An instrument for indicating difference between the external atmospheric pressure and the pressure inside a partially exhausted vessel, such as a steam-boiler which has become cold and in which the steam has condensed, the receiver of an air-pump, &c. *E. H. Knight.*

**Vacuum-pan** (vak'ū-um-pan), *n.* A vessel for boiling saccharine juices in a partial vacuum during the process of sugar-making. It is usually spheroidal in shape, and is made in two segmental or semi-globular portions. The vapour from the boiling juice rises into the dome at the top, when it is removed by a pump or condenser. The advantages of this vessel over the old pans are that the quality and quantity of the crystallizable sugar are raised, a smaller proportion of grape-sugar or molasses being produced. *E. H. Knight.*

**Vacuum-pump** (vak'ū-um-pump), *n.* A pump connected with the boiler of a marine steam-engine for pumping out the air and so creating a vacuum, whereupon the sea-water flows in from the pressure of the atmosphere.

**Vacuum-tube** (vak'ū-um-tūb), *n.* A tube employed to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or gas rarefied or exhausted to the required degree. The most striking phenomenon is the magnificent coloured light with which the tube is filled, the colour of the light being different at the positive and negative electrodes, and varying with the gas through which the discharge is passed. Thus, in common air it is purple or red at the positive end, blue or violet at the negative; in hydrogen, it is greenish-blue; in carbonic oxide, bright green, turning to yellow at the positive, and to blue at the negative.

**Vadet** (vād), *v.i.* [A form of *fade*. As to change of *f* to *v* see V.] 1. To pass away; to vanish; to depart.

When he departed, the onelie shield, defense, and comfort of the commonwealth was *vaded* and gone. *Holinshed.*

2. To fade; to wither. 'Fair flower, untimely plucked, soon *vaded*.' *Shak.*

There the sweet flowers of delight *vade* away in that season out of our heart, as the leaves fall from the trees after harvest. *Southey.*

**Vade-mecum** (vā'dē-mē'kum), *n.* [L., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual; a pocket companion.

**Vadimony**† (vad'i-mo-ni), *n.* [L., *vadimonium*, from *vas*, *vadis*, a surety.] In *old law*, a bond or pledge to appear before a judge on a certain day.

**Vadium** (vā'di-um), *n.* [From L. *vas*, *vadis*, a surety, bail.] In *Scots law*, a wad; a pledge or surety.—*Vadium mortuum*, a mortgage.—*Vadium vivum*, a living pledge.

**Vafrous** (vā'frus), *a.* [L. *vafer*, sly, cunning.] Crafty; cunning. '*Vafrous* tricks.' *Feltham.*

**Vagabond** (vag'a-bond), *a.* [Fr. *vagabond*, from L. *vagabundus*, wandering to and fro, from *vagor*, to wander; same root as *veho*, to carry, and as E. *wagon*.] 1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation. '*Vagabond* exile.' *Shak.* 2. Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. 'Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream.' *Shak.*—3. Pertaining to a vagabond or worthless stroller.

**Vagabond** (vag'a-bond), *n.* 1.† One without a settled home; one going from place to place; a wanderer; a vagrant. [Not necessarily in a bad sense.]

Reduced, like Hannibal, to seek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down,
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addison.*

2. An idle worthless stroller from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of earning an honest livelihood; hence, in *law*, an idle, worthless vagrant. See VAGRANT.

You are a *vagabond* and no true traveller. *Shak.*

3. An idle, worthless fellow; a scamp; a rascal. [Colloq.]

**Vagabond** (vag'a-bond), *v.i.* To wander about in an idle manner; to play the vagabond: with an indefinite *it* (comp. *vagabondize*). *C. Reade.*

**Vagabondage** (vag'a-bond-āj), *n.* The state or condition of a vagabond; as, to live in *vagabondage*. *M'Culloch.*

**Vagabondism** (vag'a-bond-izm), *n.* The ways or habits of a vagabond; vagabondage.

**Vagabondize** (vag'a-bond-īz), *v.i.* To wander like a vagabond: with an indefinite *it*. '*Vagabondizing it* all over Holland.' *C. Reade.*

**Vagabondry**† (vag'a-bond-ri), *n.* Vagabondage. *Cotgrave.*

**Vagal** (vā'gal), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to the vagus or pneumogastric nerve.

**Vagancy**† (vā'gan-si), *n.* 1. Vagrancy.—2. Extravagance. *Milton.*

**Vagantes** (va-gan'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *vagans*, *vagantis*, ppr. of *vagor*, to wander.] A tribe of spiders having no fixed place of residence except at the period of oviposition.

**Vagarious** (va-gā'ri-us), *a.* Having vagaries; whimsical; capricious.

**Vagarish** (va-gā'rish), *a.* Wandering; given to vagaries.

His eyes were oft *vagarish*. *Dr. Wolcot.*

**Vagary** (va-gā'ri), *n.* [Probably from the verb *vagary*, and that from It. *vagare*, to wander about, from L. *vagari*, to wander (whence *vagabond*, &c.), or it may be directly from the Latin.] 1.† A wandering or strolling.

The people called Phoenices gave themselves to long *vagaries*, and continual viages by sea. *Barnaby Rich.*

2. A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose. 'A most extravagant *vagary*.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'The *vagaries* of a child.' *Spectator.*

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell. *Milton.*

**Vagary**† (va-gā'ri), *v.i.* [See the noun.] To gad; to range. 'To wander, *vagary*, gad, range.' *Cotgrave.*

**Vagation**† (va-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *vagatio*, from *vagor*, to wander.] A wandering; a roving about.

**Vagient**† (vā'ji-ent), *a.* [L. *vagiens*, *vagientis*, ppr. of *vagio*, to cry like a child.] Crying like a child. '*Vagient* infancy.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Vagina** (va-jī'na), *n.* [L., a sheath.] 1. In *anat.* a name extended to many parts which serve as sheaths or envelopes to other parts; specifically, a cylindrical canal 5 or 6 inches long situated within the pelvis of the female, between the bladder and the rectum, and communicating by one extremity with the vulva, and by the other with the womb, the neck of which it embraces.—2. In *bot.* the sheath formed by the convolution of a flat petiole round a stem, as in grasses.—3. In *arch.* the upper part of the shaft of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise.

**Vaginal** (va-jī'nal or vaj'i-nal), *a.* [L. *vagina*, a sheath. See WAIN.] 1. Pertaining to a sheath or resembling a sheath; as, a *vaginal* membrane.—2. In *anat.* pertaining to the vagina.

**Vaginant** (va-jī'nant), *a.* In *bot.* sheathing; as, a *vaginant* leaf, one investing the stem or branch by its base, which has the form of a tube.

**Vaginata** (va-jī'nā-ta), *n. pl.* [L. *vagina*, a sheath.] The sheathed polyps; an order of polyps, comprising those inclosed in a calcareous or horny polypary.

**Vaginate** (va-jĭ'-nāt), *n.* One of the Vaginata.

**Vaginate, Vaginated** (va-jĭ'nāt, va-jĭ'nāt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf, as a stem.

**Vaginopennous** (va-jĭ'nō-pen"us), *a.* [L. *vagina*, a sheath, and *penna*, a feather.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as some insects.

**Vaginula, Vaginule** (va-jĭn'ū-la, vaj'in-ūl), *n.* [L. *vaginula*, dim. of *vagina*, a sheath.] In *bot.* (*a*) the sheath at the base of the seta of an urn-moss. (*b*) One of the tubular florets in composite flowers.

**Vagous**† (vā'gus), *a.* [L. *vagus*, wandering.] Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe.*

**Vagrancy** (vā'gran-si), *n.* 1. A state of wandering without a settled home. [Not necessarily in a bad sense.]

Did he spend his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy*, going about doing good. *Barrow.*

2. The life and condition of being a vagrant in ordinary sense. In *law*, the name given to a very miscellaneous class of offences against public police and order. See VAGRANT.

**Vagrant** (vā'grant), *a.* [Formerly *vagarant*, Norm. *vagarant*, O.Fr. *vagant*, from L. *vagari*, to wander, to stray.] 1. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation. '*Vagrant* through all the world.' *May.*

An irksome drudgery seems it to plod on
Through dusty ways, in storm, from door to door,
A *vagrant* merchant bent beneath his load.
*Wordsworth.*

2. Pertaining to one who wanders; unsettled; as, a *vagrant* life. *Macaulay.*—3. Moving without any certain direction. 'These same dark curls blown *vagrant* in the wind.' *Keats.*

**Vagrant** (vā'grant), *n.* 1. A wanderer; one without a settled home or habitation. *Barrow.*—2. An idle wanderer or stroller; a vagabond; a tramp: now the ordinary meaning.

*Vagrants* and outlaws shall offend thy view. *Prior.*

In *law*, the word *vagrant* has a much more extended meaning than that assigned to it in ordinary language, and in its application the notion of wandering is almost lost. In the English statutes vagrants are divided into three grades: (*a*) idle and disorderly persons, or such as, while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so; unlicensed pedlars or chapmen, beggars, common prostitutes, &c.; all such persons being liable to a month's imprisonment with hard labour. (*b*) Rogues and vagabonds, or such as have been convicted of being idle and disorderly persons, and have been found guilty of a repeated offence, fortune-tellers and other like impostors, persons gambling and betting in public, persons having no visible occupation, and unable to give a good account of themselves, &c.; such persons being liable to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. (*c*) Incorrigible rogues, or such as have been convicted as rogues and vagabonds, and are guilty of the repetition of the offence, persons breaking out of legal confinement, &c.; all such persons being liable to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, whipping being added at the option of the judge.

**Vagrantly** (vā'grant-li), *adv.* In a vagrant, wandering, unsettled manner. [Rare.]

**Vagrantness** (vā'grant-nes), *n.* The state of being vagrant; vagrancy. [Rare.]

**Vague** (vāg), *a.* [Fr. *vague*, from L. *vagus*, wandering. See VAGABOND.] 1.† Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

I was as *vague* as solitary dove
Nor knew that nests were built. *Keats.*

2. Unsettled as regards meaning, scope, or the like; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite; not clear; hazy; uncertain; doubtful. '*Vague* ideas.' *Locke.*—3. Proceeding from no known authority; flying; uncertain; as, a *vague* report.

I have read in some old marvellous tale
Some legend strange and *vague*,
That a midnight host of spectres pale
Beleaguered the walls of Prague. *Longfellow.*

**Vague**† (vāg), *n.* 1. A wandering.—2. A vagary.

**Vague**† (vāg), *v.i.* To wander; to stroll; to roam. 'To *vague* and range abroad.' *Holland.*

**Vaguely** (vāg'li), *adv.* In a vague, uncertain, unsettled manner; without definiteness, clearness, or distinctness.

**Vagueness** (vāg'nes), *n.* The state of being vague, indefinite, unsettled, or uncertain; want of clearness; ambiguousness; haziness.

His speculations have none of that *vagueness* which is the common fault of political philosophy. *Macaulay.*

**Vagus** (vā'gus), *n.* [L. *vagus*, wandering, from its course.] The pneumogastric nerve or nerves.

**Vahea** (vä'hē-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynaceæ. *V. gummifera*, a species found in Madagascar, is said to yield an excellent kind of caoutchouc.

**Vaik** (vāk), *v.i.* To become vacant; to be vacant; to be unoccupied. [Scotch.]

**Vail** (vāl), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Veil*. See VEIL.

**Vail**† (vāl), *v.t.* [Abbrev. from O.E. *avale*, *avail*, from Fr. *avaler*, to let down, from L. *ad*, to, and *vallis*, a valley.] 1. To let or cast down; to lower; to let fall; to take off.

*Vail* your regard
Upon a wronged, I'd fain have said, a maid. *Shak.*
When as *vailed* was her lofty crest
Her golden locks . . . themselves adown display
And raught unto her heeles. *Spenser.*

2. To let down, lower, or take off, in token of respect or submission. 'Did *vail* their crowns to his supremacy.' *Shak.* 'And Greece itself *vail* to our English voice.' *Chapman.* 'Without *vailing* his bonnet.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Certain of the Turk's gallies, which would not *vail* their topsails, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knolles.*

3. To let sink, as through fear. 'That furious Scot 'gan *vail* his stomach.' *Shak.*

**Vail**† (vāl), *v.i.* To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding, uncovering, or otherwise.

Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbour's necessity. *South.*

**Vail**† (vāl), *n.* Submission; descent: decline.

**Vail** (vāl), *v.i.* [An abbrev. of *avail*.] To profit. [Poetical.]

*Vails* not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the seven spears of Wedderburne,
Their men in battle order set. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Vail** (vāl), *n.* [From *avail*, profit, advantage.] 1.† Profit; proceeds.

My house *is* as 'twere the cave where the young outlaw hoards the stolen *vails* of his occupation. *Chapman.*

2.† An unlooked or casual acquisition; a windfall. *Tooke.*—3. Money given to servants by a visitor.

They (the lackeys) guzzled, devoured, debauched, cheated, played cards, bullied visitors for *vails*. *Thackeray.*

**Vailer**† (vāl'ėr), *n.* One who vails; one who yields from respect.

He is high in his own imagination . . . when he goes he looks who looks; if he finds not a good store of *vailers* he comes home stiff. *Sir T. Overbury.*

**Vaimure**† (vā'mūr), *n.* See VAUNTMURE.

**Vain** (vān), *a.* [Fr. *vain*, vain, fruitless, empty, vainglorious, &c., from L. *vanus*, empty, void; probably from same root as E. to *vane*, *want*.] 1. Having no real value or importance; unsubstantial; empty; idle; trivial; worthless; unsatisfying. '*Vain* wisdom all, and false philosophy.' *Milton.*

Every man walketh in a *vain* show. Ps. xxxix. 6.
*Vain* pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye! *Shak.*

2. Producing no good result; destitute of force or efficacy; fruitless; ineffectual; useless.

Give us help in the time of trouble: for *vain* is the help of man. Ps. lx. 11.
Let no man speak again
To alter this, for counsel is but *vain*. *Shak.*

Comparatively seldom said of concrete objects. 'How these *vain* weak nails may tear a passage.' *Shak.*—3. Light-minded; foolish; silly. 'As school-maids change their name by *vain* though apt affection.' *Shak.* 4. Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments; elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable; having a morbid craving for the admiration or applause of others; puffed up; inflated; conceited; as, to be *vain* of one's fine clothes.

*Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like, by which they plainly confess that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe if they had not been told; whereas a man truly proud thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast. *Swift.*

5. Showy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state. *Pope.*

—*In vain*, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectually.

*In vain* they do worship me. Mat. xv. 9.
Providence and nature never did anything *in vain*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Shakspere has *for vain* in the same sense. —*To take the name of God in vain*, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness. SYN. Empty, trivial, worthless, unsatisfying, fruitless, ineffectual, useless, idle, unreal, void, shadowy, delusive, unimportant, proud, conceited, inflated, showy, ostentatious, false, deceitful.

**Vainglorious** (vān-glō'ri-us), *a.* 1. Feeling vainglory; vain to excess of one's own achievements; elated beyond due measure; boastful.

*Vainglorious* man . . .
In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Spenser.*
Yet to glory aspires
*Vainglorious*, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

2. Indicating or proceeding from vainglory; founded on vanity; boasting. '*Vainglorious* vaunts.' *Hackluyt.* 'Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression.' *Sir M. Hale.*

**Vaingloriously** (vān-glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* With vainglory or empty pride. *Milton.*

**Vainglory** (vān-glō'ri), *n.* Glory, pride, or boastfulness that is vain or empty; tendency to unduly exalt one's self or one's own performances; vanity, especially such as leads a person to endeavour to make a show; vain pomp or show.

*Vaine-glorie* is for to have pompe and delit in his temporal highnesse, and glorie him in his worldly estate. *Chaucer.*

He hath nothing of *vainglory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height. *Bacon.*

Let nothing be done through strife or *vainglory*. Phil. ii. 3.

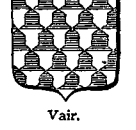
**Vainly** (vān'li), *adv.* In a vain manner; as, (*a*) without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain. 'Benefit no further than *vainly* longing.' *Shak.*

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath. *Dryden.*

(*b*) In an inflated or conceited manner; proudly; arrogantly; as, to strut about *vainly*. (*c*) Idly; foolishly; unreasonably. 'At random from the truth, *vainly* expressed.' *Shak.*

**Vainness** (vān'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness; as, the *vainness* of efforts.—2. Empty pride; vanity. 'Free from *vainness* and self-glorious pride.' *Shak.*

**Vair** (vār), *n.* [O.Fr. *vair*, from L. *varius*, various, variegated.] An old name for a kind of fur, no doubt originally a particoloured fur. In *her.* one of the furs, composed of separate pieces, silver and blue (argent and azure), cut to resemble little shields, or (it is said) the flower of the campanula, and opposed to each other in rows. When of different colours these are specified and described *vairé* or *vairy*, *e.g. vairy* argent and vert. *Counter-vair* differs from *vair* by having the bells or cups arranged base against base, and point against point.


Vair.

*Vair*, a fur ranking with ermine and sable amongst the most highly-prized of the many used for the lining or trimming of mantles, gowns, and other articles of apparel in the middle ages. It is said to have been the skin of a species of squirrel (some say weasel), gray on the back, and white on the throat and belly. *Planché.*

**Vairé, Vairy** (vā'rā, vā'ri), *a.* In *her.* see VAIR.

**Vaiseshika** (vī-sā'shi-ka), *n.* The second of the two great divisions of the Nyaya system of Hindu philosophy, and supposed to be a later development of it, differing from it principally by its doctrine of atomic individualities (*viseshas*), whence the name.

**Vaishnava** (vī-shnä'va), *n.* *Lit.* a worshipper of Vishnu. The Vaishnavas form one of the great divisions into which Brahmanism is divided, characterized by belief in the supremacy of Vishnu over the other gods of the Trimurti. This division is again broken up into subordinate sects named after respective founders.

**Vaisya** (vīs'ya), *n.* A member of the third caste among the Hindus, comprehending merchants, traders, and cultivators. The vaisyas comprise the bulk of the Aryan population of India, after deducting the Brahmans and Kshatriyas or the priestly and warrior castes.

**Vaivode** (vā'vōd), *n.* See WAYWODE.

**Vakeel** (va-kēl'), *n.* In the East Indies, an ambassador or agent sent on a special commission, or residing at a court; a native attorney; a native Indian law-pleader.

**Valance, Valence** (val'ans, val'ens), *n.* [From Norm. *valaunt*, O.Fr. *avalant*, descending, hanging down, from *avaler*, to let down. It was probably a plural form originally. See AVALE, VAIL, to let down.] The drapery hanging round a bed, from the head of window curtains, from a couch, &c. 'Valance of Venice.' *Shak.* 'The *valance* of the bed.' *Swift.*

**Valance, Valence** (val'ans, val'ens), *v.t.* To furnish or decorate with a valance: figuratively used in the quotation for to decorate with a beard.

Thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last. *Shak.*

**Valanche** (va-lansh'), *n.* An avalanche.

The great danger of travelling here . . . proceeds from what they call the *valanches*. *Smollett.*

**Vale** (vāl), *n.* [Fr. *val*, from L. *vallis*, a valley. See VALLEY.] 1. A tract of low ground between hills; a valley: more poetical and less general than *valley*. 'The famous vallies in England of which one is called the *vale* of White Horse.' *Holinshed.*

I pity the people who weren't born in a *vale*. I don't mean a flat country, but a *vale*, that is a flat country bounded by hills. The having your hill always in view if you choose to turn towards him, that's the essence of a *vale*. *Hughes.*

2. A little trough or canal; as, a pump *vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump.—3. *Fig.* a state of decline or wretchedness. 'His comfort in this earthly *vale*.' *Shak.* 'Declined into the *vale* of years.' *Shak.*

**Vale** (vāl), *n.* See VAIL in the sense of a servant's gratuity.

**Vale** (vā'lē), *n.* [L. imper. of *valere*, to be well.] Farewell; adieu.

I dropt a tear, and wrote my *vale*. *Praed.*

**Valediction** (vā-lē-dik'shon), *n.* [From L. *valedico*, *valedictum* — *vale*, farewell, and *dico*, to say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell. 'A *valediction* forbidding to weep.' *Donne.*

**Valedictorian** (vā'lē-dik-tō''ri-an), *n.* In American colleges, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement.

**Valedictory** (vā-lē-dik'to-ri), *a.* Bidding farewell; pertaining or relating to a leave-taking or bidding adieu; farewell; as, a *valedictory* speech.

**Valedictory** (vā-lē-dik'to-ri), *n.* An oration or address spoken at commencement in American colleges by one of the class whose members receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.

**Valencia** (va-len'si-a), *n.* Same as *Valentia*.

**Valenciennes** (vă-lah-si-en), *n.* A rich variety of lace made at Valenciennes in France. The meshes are in the form of an irregular hexagon, formed of two threads partly twisted and plaited at top of the mesh, the pattern being worked in the net.

**Valentia** (va-len'shi-a), *n.* A stuff made of worsted, cotton, and silk, used for waistcoats.

**Valentine** (val'en-tīn), *n.* 1. A sweetheart or choice made on Valentine's day.

To-morrow is St. Valentine's day,
All in the morning betime!
And I a maid at your window,
To be your *Valentine*. *Shak.*

I find that Mrs. Pierce's little girl is my *valentine*, she having drawn me. *Pepys.*

This term is derived from St. *Valentine*, to whom the 14*th* of February is sacred. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakspere, that on this day birds begin to couple. Hence, perhaps, arose the custom of young men and women choosing each other as valentines by a kind of lottery, and of sending special love missives on this day.—2. A letter or missive sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's Day; a printed missive of an amatory or satirical kind, generally sent through the post anonymously. The sentimental class are often highly ornamental and expensive productions, usually bearing pretty pictures on the subject of courtship or matrimony; the comic class have usually vile representations of the human form depicted on them, and are meant to reflect on the personal appearance, habit, character, &c., of the recipient.

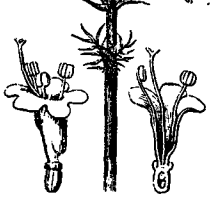
**Valentinian** (val-en-tin'i-an), *n.* One of a sect of heretics who sprung up in the second century, and were so named from *Valentinus* their founder. They were a branch of the Gnostics who regarded Christ as a kind of incorporeal phantom.

**Valerate** (val'ē-rāt), *n.* A salt of valerianic acid.

**Valerian** (va-lē'ri-an), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Valeriana.

**Valerian** (va-lē'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Valerian.—*Valerian oil*, an essential oil obtained by distillation from the root of *Valeriana officinalis*. It is a pale or greenish liquid, having a strong odour of valerian, an aromatic taste, and strong acid reaction. A thousand parts of the root yield from four to twelve of the oil.

**Valeriana** (va-lē'ri-ā''na), *n.* [By some supposed to be from the Emperor *Valerianus*, who had benefited from it, or from *valere*, to be strong, to be well.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Valerianaceæ. The species, which are numerous, are shrubs or undershrubs, with very variable leaves, and mostly reddish-white corymbose flowers. There are about 130 species, two of which are British. These plants are found in abundance in temperate Europe and Asia, and North and South America. *V. officinalis*, the officinal or great wild valerian, is a native of Europe, and grows abundantly by the sides of rivers, and in ditches, and moist woods in Great Britain. The root has a very strong smell, which is dependent on a volatile oil. Cats and rats are very fond of it, and rat-catchers employ it to decoy the latter. It is used in medicine in the form of infusion, decoction, or tincture, as a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic. Besides valerian oil the root contains starch, extractive matter, resin, and valeric acid. *V. rubra*, or red valerian, is occasionally found wild in Britain, and is cultivated in gardens as well as many other species on account of its elegant flowers. *V. Phu* is the garden valerian, and *V. Dioscoridis* the ancient Greek valerian.



*Valeriana officinalis* (Common Valerian).

**Valerianaceæ** (va-lē'ri-a-nā''sē-ē), *n.pl.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogens, composed of annual or perennial herbs, rarely shrubs, inhabiting temperate climates or elevated positions, both in the Old and New World. These plants are most nearly related to Dipsaceæ, from which they are distinguished by their three-celled ovary and exalbuminous seed. The principal genera are Valeriana, Valerianella (the Fedia of Adanson), and Nardostachys, or spikenard.

**Valerianella** (va-lē'ri-a-nel''la), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Valerianaceæ. The species of this genus have been described by Smith, Hooker, and others, under the genus Fedia; but other systematic botanists retain Valerianella, and restrict the genus Fedia to a single species, the *F. cornucopiæ*. *V. olitoria*, common corn-salad, or lamb's lettuce, is an annual plant, with pale green leaves and heads of small slate-coloured flowers: found abundantly in cornfields and cultivated ground in Great Britain. In France and Germany it is much eaten as a salad, and is frequently cultivated for that purpose in this country. There are about fifty species, three or four of which are British.

**Valerianic** (va-lē'ri-an''ik), *a.* Pertaining to valerian.—*Valerianic acid* ($C_5H_{10}O_2$), an acid produced by the oxidation of amylic alcohol. It is also extracted from the root of *Valeriana officinalis*, hence the name. Valerianic acid is a limpid oily fluid, of a disagreeable and peculiar smell. With bases it forms soluble salts, which have a sweet taste. Called also *Valeric Acid*. Another name is *Delphinic Acid*.

**Valeric** (va-ler'ik), *a.* Same as *Valerianic*.

**Valerol, Valerole** (va-lē'rōl), *n.* The neutral oxygenated constituent of valerian oil.

**Valet** (val'et), *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *vallet*, *varlet*, *vaslet*, a lad, a servant; Med. L. *varletus*, *vasletus*, a page, from *vassus*, a youth, a retainer. See VASSAL. *Varlet* is same word.] 1. A man-servant who attends on a gentleman's person. Called also *Valet de Chambre*. Valets, or varlets, were originally the sons of knights, and afterwards, those of the nobility, before they attained the age of chivalry.—2. In the *manege*, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron.

**Valet** (val'et), *v.t.* To attend on as valet; to act the valet to. *Hughes.*

**Valetudinarian** (val-ē-tū'di-nā''ri-an), *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*, from *valetudo*, state of health, good health, ill health, from *valeo*, to be well. See VALID.] Sickly; in a poor state of health; weak; infirm; seeking to recover health.

Shifting from the warmer vallies to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*

**Valetudinarian** (val-ē-tū'di-nā''ri-an), *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

*Valetudinarians* must live where they can command and scold. *Swift.*

**Valetudinarianism** (val-ē-tū'di-nā''ri-an-izm), *n.* A state of feeble health; infirmity.

**Valetudinariness** (val-ē-tū'di-na-ri-nes), *n.* State of being valetudinary.

**Valetudinarious** (val-ē-tū'di-nā''ri-us), *a.* Valetudinary.

**Valetudinary** (val-ē-tū'di-na-ri), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Valetudinarian*.

It renders the habits of society dangerously *valetudinary*. *Burke.*

**Valhalla** (val-hal'la), *n.* [Icel. *valhöll*, the hall of the slain—*valr*, slaughter, and *höll*, a hall.] 1. In *Scand. myth.* the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle who spent much of their time in drinking and feasting. Written also *Walhalla*. Hence—2. A name figuratively applied to any edifice which is the final resting-place of many of the heroes or great men of a nation; and specifically, to the Pantheon or temple of Fame built by Ludwig I. of Bavaria, at Donaustauf, near Ratisbon, and consecrated to all Germans who have become renowned in war, statesmanship, literature, science, and art. 'Westminster Abbey is our *Valhalla*.' *Times newspaper.*

**Valiance,† Valiancy†** (val'yans, val'yan-si), *n.* Bravery; valour. 'His doughty *valiaunce*.' *Spenser.*

Both joyned *valiancy* with government. *North.*

**Valiant** (val'yant), *a.* [Fr. *vaillant*, from *valoir*, L. *valere*, to be strong. See VALID.] 1.† Primarily, strong; vigorous in body; also strong or powerful in a more general sense.

The scent thereof is somewhat *valiant*. *Fuller.*

2. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; puissant.

Be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the LORD's battles. 1 Sam. xviii. 17.

Cowards die many times before their death,
The *valiant* never taste of death but once. *Shak.*

3. Performed with valour; bravely conducted; heroic; as, a *valiant* action or achievement; a *valiant* combat. *Milton.*

**Valiant†** (val'yant), *n.* A valiant person.

Four battles . . . wherein four *valiants* of David slay four giants. Heading to 2 Sam. xxi.

**Valiantly** (val'yant-li), *adv.* In a valiant manner; stoutly; courageously; bravely; heroically. 'Fight *valiantly* to-day.' *Shak.*

**Valiantness** (val'yant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being valiant; valour; bravery; intrepidity in danger. *Shak.*

**Valid** (val'id), *a.* [Fr. *valide*, L. *validus*, strong, powerful, from *valeo*, to be strong, to be well, to have power, from a root *val* (with common change to *l*), to defend, protect, cover, seen also in E. *wary*, *aware*, also *wool*. Of same origin are *value*, *valiant*, *valour*, *valetudinary*.] 1.† Strong; powerful; efficient.

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us. *Milton.*

2. Sufficiently supported by actual fact; well grounded; sound; just; good; capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective; as, a *valid* reason; a *valid* argument; a *valid* objection.—3. Having sufficient legal strength or force; good or sufficient in point of law; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; as, a *valid* deed; a *valid* covenant; a *valid* instrument of any kind; a *valid* claim or title; a *valid* marriage.—SYN. Well-grounded, well-based, sound, justifiable, available, just, good, weighty, sufficient.

**Validate** (val'i-dāt), *v.t.* 1. To make valid; to confirm.

The right remaining
For Philip to succeed in course of years
If years should *validate* the acknowledged claim
Of birthright. *Southey.*

2. To test the validity of.

The assembly occupied itself with the work of *validating* the votes. *Scotsman newspaper.*

**Validation** (val-i-dā'shon), *n.* The act of giving validity. *Blount.* [Rare.]

**Validity** (va-lid'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *validité*, L. *validitas*, from *validus.* See VALID.] 1. The state or quality of being valid: (*a*) strength or force from being supported by fact; justness; soundness; efficacy; as, the *validity* of an argument or proof; the *validity* of an objection. (*b*) Legal strength or force; sufficiency in point of law; as, the *validity* of a will; the *validity* of a grant; the *validity* of a claim or of a title.—2.† Strength or power in general.

Purpose is but the slave to memory,
Of violent birth, but poor *validity.* *Shak.*

3.† Value.

Nought enters there
Of what *validity* and pitch soe'er
But falls into abatement and low price. *Shak.*

**Validly** (val'id-li), *adv.* In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

**Validness** (val'id-nes), *n.* The quality of being valid; validity.

**Valinch** (va-linsh'), *n.* A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole. Also written *Velinche* (which see).

**Valise** (va-lēs'), *n.* [Fr.] A small leather bag or case for holding a traveller's equipment for short journeys, &c.; a portmanteau.

**Valkyr, Valkyria** (väl'kēr, väl-kē'ri-a), *n.* [Icel. *valkyrja—valr*, the slain, and *kjósa*, to select.] In *Scand. myth.* one of the 'choosers of the slain' or fatal sisters of Odin, represented as awful and beautiful maidens, who, mounted on swift horses and holding drawn swords in their hands, presided over the field of battle, selecting those destined to death and conducting them to Valhalla, where they ministered at their feasts, serving them with mead and ale in skulls.

**Valkyrian** (väl-kir'i-an), *a.* Of or relating to the Valkyrs or Valkyrias; of or relating to battle.

Ourselves have often tried *Valkyrian* hymns. *Tennyson.*

**Vallancy**† (val'lan-si), *n.* [From *valance.*] A large wig that shades the face: in the extract used adjectively.

But you, loud sirs, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*

**Vallar** (val'lėr), *a.* [L. *vallaris*, from *vallum*, a palisaded rampart, from *vallus*, a stake.] Pertaining to a rampart or palisade.—*Vallar crown*, among the ancient Romans, a crown made of gold, presented to the first soldier who surmounted the vallum, and forced an entrance into the camp of the enemy. Called also *Vallary Crown.*

**Vallary** (val'la-ri), *a.* Same as *Vallar.*

**Vallation**† (val-lā'shon), *n.* [From L. *vallum*, a rampart.] A rampart or entrenchment. *T. Warton.*

**Vallatory**† (val'la-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a rampart or vallum. *Sir T. Browne.*

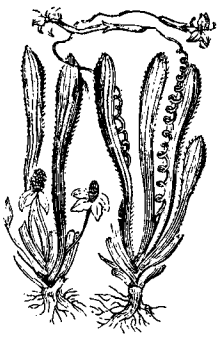
**Valley** (val'li), *n.* pl. **Valleys** (val'liz). [Fr. *vallée*, from *val*, a *vale*, from L. *vallis*, a valley; perhaps from a root meaning to defend or protect. See VALID.] 1. Any hollow or surface depression bounded by hills or mountains, and usually traversed by a stream or river, which receives the drainage of the surrounding heights; a vale. A level tract of great extent, and traversed by more rivers than one, is, properly speaking, not a valley, but a plain; and deep narrow river-courses are more correctly designated glens, ravines, gorges, &c. See *Erosion theory*, under EROSION.

Rush on his host as doth the melted snow
Upon the *valleys.* *Shak.*

2. In *arch.* the internal angle formed by the meeting of the two inclined sides of a roof. The rafter which supports the valley is called the *valley rafter* or *valley piece*, and the board fixed upon it for the leaden gutter to lie upon is termed the *valley board.* By old writers valley rafters were termed sleepers. 3. In *anat.* a depression on the inferior part of the cerebellum, which divides it into two symmetrical portions.

**Vallicula** (val-lik'ū-la), *n.* [Dim. from L. *valles*, a valley.] In *bot.* an interval between the ribs on the fruit of the Umbelliferæ.

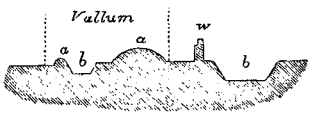
**Vallisneria** (val-is-nē'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of Antonio *Vallisneri*, an Italian botanist.] A genus of aquatic plants, nat. order Hydrocharidaceæ, or according to others the type of the nat. order Vallisneriaceæ. They are plants growing at the bottom of the water, and yet the male and female flowers are separated, and the mode by which they are brought together affords a singular instance of adaptation. The male flowers become detached from the stalk and float about in the water; the female flowers develop long spiral peduncles, by means of which they reach the surface of the water, and become fertilized by the discharge of the pollen from the male flowers which come in contact with them. *V. spiralis* grows in Italy, in ditches near Pisa, and in the Rhone; it is commonly grown in our aquaria.



Vallisneria spiralis.

**Vallisneriaceæ** (val'lis-nē-ri-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* The name for a nat. order of plants into which it has been proposed to erect those members of the family Hydrocharidaceæ which have a one-celled ovary, including Vallisneria, Elodea, and a few others.

**Vallum** (val'lum), *n.* [L.] A rampart; a palisaded rampart; a line of entrenchment; specifically, the rampart with which the Romans inclosed their camps. It consisted




Vallum.—Part of the Roman Wall near Carrow in the north of England.

*a a*, Ramparts. *b b*, Ditches or Fosses. *w*, Wall.

of two parts, the *agger*, or mound of earth, and the *sudes*, or palisades, that were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it.

**Valonia** (va-lō'ni-a), *n.* [It. *vallonia*, from Mod. Gr. *balania*, the holm- or scarlet-oak, from Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, an oak.] A term in commerce for the acorn-cups of *Quercus Ægilops* which are exported from the Morea and Levant for the use of tanners and dyers, as they contain abundance of tannin.

**Valoniaceæ** (va-lō'ni-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of green-spored algæ, characterized by the rooting variously shaped frond, made up of large bladder-like cells filled with a green watery endochrome.

**Valorous** (val'or-us), *a.* Brave; courageous; valiant; intrepid; as, a *valorous* knight. 'The most *valorous* Hector.' *Shak.*

**Valorously** (val'or-us-li), *adv.* In a valorous or brave manner; valiantly.

**Valour** (val'or), *n.* [O.Fr. *valor*, Mod. Fr. *valeur*, from L. *valeo*, to be strong. See VALID.] Strength of mind in regard to danger; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery, especially as regards fighting; intrepidity; prowess. 'For contemplation he and *valour* form'd.' *Milton.*

Fear to do base unworthy things is *valour;*
If they be done to us, to suffer them
Is *valour* too. *B. Jonson.*

SYN. Bravery, courage, intrepidity, prowess, gallantry, boldness, fearlessness.

**Valuable** (val'ū-a-bl), *a.* 1.† Capable of being valued; capable of having the value measured or estimated.

Commodities are movables *valuable* by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

2. Having value or worth; having a high value; having qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious; as, a *valuable* horse; *valuable* land; a *valuable* house.—3. Worthy; estimable; deserving esteem; as, a *valuable* friend; a *valuable* companion.

**Valuable** (val'ū-a-bl), *n.* A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice article of personal property; any piece of precious merchandise of small bulk: usually in the plural. 'Inclining (with my usual cynicism) to think that he did steal the *valuables.* *Thackeray.*

**Valuableness** (val'ū-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being valuable; preciousness; worth.

**Valuation** (val-ū-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of valuing; (*a*) the act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price; appraisement; as, a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation. (*b*) The act of duly valuing; estimation; as, the just *valuation* of civil and religious privileges.—2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth. 'So slight a *valuation.*' *Shak.*

**Valuator** (val'ū-āt-ėr), *n.* One who sets a value; an appraiser. *Swift.*

**Value** (val'ū), *n.* [O.Fr. *value*, properly the fem. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, from L. *valeo*, to be strong, to be worth. See VALID.] 1. Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; or the degree of that property or of such properties; utility; importance.

The Grand Canary is an island much superior to Teneriffe both in bulk and *value.* *Dampier.*

2. Account; estimation; worth; importance: applied to persons. 'Ye are all physicians of no *value.*' Job xiii. 4.

Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows.
Mat. x. 31.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtue,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life.
*Addison.*

3. Estimate of the intrinsic worth of a thing; appreciation.

To loyal hearts the *value* of all gifts
Must vary as the giver's. *Tennyson.*

4. Price equal to the intrinsic worth of a thing; real equivalent.

His design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden.*

5. Market price; the money for which a thing is sold or will sell; equivalent in the market; as, 'The *value* of a thing is what it will bring.'—6. In *pol. econ.* worth as estimated by the power of purchasing or being exchanged for other commodities; the quantity of labour or of the product of labour which will exchange for a given quantity of labour, or of some other product thereof. It is necessary here to distinguish *utility* from *value*, or, as Adam Smith expresses the distinction, '*value in use*' from '*value in exchange.*' The former may be defined the power or capacity of an article to satisfy our wants or gratify our desires, while the *value in exchange*, or exchange value of a thing, is its general power of purchasing; the command which its possession gives over purchasable commodities in general. It differs from *price* inasmuch as *price* always expresses the value of a thing in relation to money; the quantity of money for which it will exchange. In political economy the word *value*, when used without adjunct, always means *value in exchange.* *J. S. Mill.*—7. Esteem; regard. 'My *value* for him so great.' *Burnet.* [Rare.]—8. Import; precise signification; as, the *value* of a word or phrase.—9. In *music*, the relative length or duration of a tone or note; as, a semibreve has the *value* of two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers.—*Value received*, a phrase especially used to indicate that a bill of exchange has been accepted for value, and not by way of accommodation.

**Value,† Valew**† (val'ū), *n.* Valour. *Spenser.*

**Value** (val'ū), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *valued*; ppr. *valuing.* [See the noun.] 1. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; as, to *value* lands or goods.

This is the brief of money, plate, and jewels
I am possess'd of; 'tis exactly *valued.* *Shak.*

2. To consider with respect to importance; to rate, whether high or low.

The king must take it ill,
That he's so slightly *valu'd* in his messenger.
*Shak.*

Neither of them *valued* their promises according to the rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon.*

3. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; to prize; to appreciate; to regard; to hold in respect and estimation. 'Which of the dukes he *values most.*' *Shak.* 'He knew the man, and *valued* him.' *Tennyson.* 4. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power; to compute.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong.
*Shak.*

5. To take account of; to take into account.

If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock . . . for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

6.† To raise to estimation; to cause to have value, either real or apparent.

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown. *Sir W. Temple.*

7.† To give out or represent as having plenty of money or property.

The scriveners and brokers do *value* unsound men to serve their own turn. *Bacon.*

8.† To be worth; to be equal in worth to; to be an equivalent of.

The peace between the French and us not *values* The cost that did conclude it. *Shak.*

SYN. To appraise, rate, compute, reckon, estimate, esteem, respect, regard, appreciate, prize.

**Valued** (val'ūd), *p.* and *a.* Regarded as of high value; highly estimated; esteemed; as, *a valued* friend.—*Valued policy.* See under POLICY.

**Valueless** (val'ū-les), *a.* Being of no value; having no worth; worthless. *Shak.*

**Valuer** (val'ū-ėr), *n.* One who values; an appraiser; one who holds in esteem.

**Valure**† (val'ūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *valur, valor,* the same word as E. *valour.*] Value; worth.

More worth than gold a thousand times in *valure.* *Mir. for Mags.*

**Valvasor**† (val'va-sor), *n.* See VAVASOR.

**Valvata** (val-vā'ta), *n.* A genus of Gasteropoda belonging to the family Peristomata. They are small fresh-water univalves, and occur both recent and fossil. Several species are British.

**Valvate** (val'vāt), *a.* [See VALVE.] 1. Having or resembling a valve; serving as a valve; consisting of valves.—2. In *bot.* united by the margins only, as the sepals of rhamnads, the valves of a capsule, &c.

**Valve** (valv), *n.* [L. *valvæ,* folding doors, from same root *volvo,* to roll.] 1. One of the leaves of a folding door; in the plural, a folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair Repass'd. *Pope.*

Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the *valves* of the barn-doors. *Longfellow.*

2. A kind of movable lid or cover adapted to the orifice of a tube or passage into a vessel, and so formed as to open communication in one direction and to close it in the other, by lifting, sliding, or turning; used to regulate the admission or escape of a fluid, such as water, gas, or steam. Some valves are self-acting, that is, they are so contrived as to open in the required direction by the pressure of the fluid upon their surface, and immediately to shut and prevent the return of the fluid when the direction of its pressure changes. Others are actuated by independent external agency. Examples of the former kind are presented in the valves of pumps, and in the safety-valves of steam boilers, and of the latter in the slide-valves appended to the cylinder of a steam-engine for the purpose of regulating the admission and escape of the steam. The construction of valves admits of an almost endless variety, and the names given to the different classes are derived from peculiar shape, application, mode of actuation, function, &c. See CUP-VALVE, CLACK-VALVE, CONICAL VALVE, D-VALVE, SAFETY-VALVE, THROTTLE-VALVE. 3. In *anat.* a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation; as, the *valves* of the heart.—4. In *bot.* the outer coat, shell, or covering of a capsule or other pericarp, or rather one of the pieces which compose it; also, one of the leaflets composing the calyx and corolla in grasses. The same term is also applied to the opening in the cells of anthers, which occurs when the pollen is about to be discharged. 5. In *conch.* one of the separable portions of the shell of a lamellibranchiate mollusc. When the whole shell is in one piece it is called a *univalve,* when in two pieces a *bivalve,* and when of more than two pieces a *multivalve.*

**Valve-cage** (valv'kāj), *n.* In *mach.* a perforated box placed over a valve to hold it in place and permit the passage of a fluid. *Goodrich.*

**Valved** (valvd), *a.* Having valves or hinges; composed of valves.

**Valve-gear, Valve-motion** (valv'gēr, valv'mō-shon), *n.* In *steam-engines,* the combination of mechanical devices for working a valve.

**Valvelet** (valv'let), *n.* A little valve; a valvule.

**Valve-seat** (valv'sēt), *n.* In *mach.* the flat or conical surface upon which a valve rests.

**Valve-shell** (valv'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus Valvata.

**Valve-stem** (valv'stem), *n.* A rod like a piston-rod by which a valve is moved.

**Valvular** (val'vū-lėr), *a.* Containing valves; having the character of or acting as a valve.

**Valvule** (val'vūl), *n.* [Dim. from *valve.*] A little valve; specifically, in *bot.* one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp. In *anat.* one of the valves of the venous and lymphatic system of animals.

**Vambrace** (vam'brās), *n.* [Also *vantbrace, vantbras*—Fr. *avant,* before, and *bras,* arm.] In *plate armour,* the piece of armour which covered the forearm from the elbow to the wrist.

**Vambraced** (vam'brāst), *a.* In *her.* applied to an arm protected by a vambrace. Called also *Umbraced.*

**Vamose** (va-mōz'), *v.i.* [Sp. *vamos,* let us go, a word originally American, and probably borrowed from the Mexicans.] To be off; to be gone; to decamp. [Slang.]

**Vamp** (vamp), *n.* [Formerly *vampey,* from Fr. *avant-pied,* the forefoot, the vamp of a shoe—*avant,* before, and *pied,* the foot. Comp. *vambrace, vanguard,* of which *avant* also forms the first part.] 1. The upper leather of a boot or shoe.—2. Any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; a piece added for appearance sake. See the verb.

**Vamp** (vamp), *v.t.* 1. To put a new vamp or upper leather on.—2. To furbish up; to mend with a new part; to give a new appearance to; to patch: often followed by *up.*

They maintained the dignity of history, and thought it beneath them to *vamp up* old traditions. *Bolingbroke.*

I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift.*

The word *vamp* was at first a slang word, and even in Grose's time it meant, in general, to refit or rub up old hats, shoes, &c.; while after this is added, 'likewise to put new feet to old boots.' Thus *vamp* meant at first the upper leather of a shoe; and to *vamp* was a special cobbler's word for putting new 'uppers,' as they say; thence, in course of time, it became a recognized dictionary word, meaning to furbish up anything. *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Vamp** (vamp), *v.t.* In *music,* to improvise an accompaniment to.

As soon as I could get in to *vamp* the tunes on the banjo a little I went at it too. *Mayhew.*

**Vamp** (vamp), *n.* In *music,* an improvised accompaniment.

**Vamp**† (vamp), *v.i.* To travel; to proceed; to move forward. *Locke.*

**Vamper** (vamp'ėr), *n.* One who vamps; one who pieces an old thing with something new.

**Vamper** (vamp'ėr), *v.i.* To vapour or swagger. *Jamieson.* [Local.]

**Vampire** (vam'pīr), *n.* [Fr., from G. *vampyr,* and that from Serv. *vampir, vampira,* a vampire.] 1. A kind of spectral being or ghost still possessing a human body, which, according to a superstition existing among the Slavonic and other races on the lower Danube, leaves the grave during the night and maintains a semblance of life by sucking the warm blood of living men and women while they are asleep. Dead wizards, werewolves, heretics, and such like outcasts, become vampires, as do also the illegitimate offspring of parents themselves illegitimate, and any one killed by a vampire. On the discovery of a vampire's grave, the body, all fresh and ruddy, must be disinterred, thrust through with a white-thorn stake, and burned.—2. A person who preys on others; an extortioner or blood-sucker.—3. A vampire-bat.

**Vampire** (vam'pīr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vampire; resembling a vampire in character; blood-sucking; extortionate.

The strong but disinterested wish to co-operate in restoring this noble University to its natural pre-eminence by relieving it from the *vampire* oppression under which it has pined so long in almost lifeless exhaustion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Vampire-bat** (vam'pīr-bat), *n.* A name common to the blood-sucking bats. It was formerly erroneously given to the *Pteropus Edwardsii* of Madagascar and other bats of Eastern Asia and the Malayan Archipelago, which are really frugivorous. The blood-sucking bats are all South American, and constitute the family Phyllostomidæ, *Phyllostoma spectrum* being popularly known as *the* vampire-bat. It is two feet in expanse of wing. Others constitute the genus Desmodus. They have all a small bifid membrane on the nose, no tail, and the inter-femoral membrane little developed. Their peculiar characteristics, however, are two large projecting upper incisors and two lancet-shaped superior

Vampire-bat (*Phyllostoma spectrum*).

canine teeth, all sharp-pointed, and so arranged as to make a triple puncture like that of the leech; a tongue capable of considerable extension, and furnished at its extremity with a number of papillæ arranged so as to form an organ of suction; and an intestine shorter than in any other mammal. Altogether their structure points them out as designed to live on blood alone. They attack horses and cattle, and sometimes even man in his sleep.

**Vampirism** (vam'pir-izm), *n.* 1. Belief in the existence of vampires.

Hungary and its dependencies may be considered as the principal seat of *vampirism.* *Pen. Cyc.*

2. The action of a vampire; blood-sucking. Hence—3. *Fig.* the practice of extortion or preying on others. *Carlyle.*

**Vamplate, Vamplet** (vam'plāt, vam'plet), *n.* [Fr. *avant-plat,* lit. front or fore plate; comp. *vambrace, vanguard,* &c.] A circular shield of metal which was affixed on the lower part of the staff of a tilting spear as a guard or shield for the hand. *Fairholt.* See figure under TOURNAMENT. [Some authorities regard *Vamplate* as synonymous with *Vambrace.*]

**Vamure** (vam'ūr), *n.* See VANTMURE.

**Van** (van), *n.* [Abbrev. from *vanguard* (which see).] The front of an army, or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.

The foe he had survey'd
Arranged, as t' him they did appear
With *van,* main battle, wings, and rear. *Hudibras.*

**Van**† (van), *n.* [Fr. *van,* from L. *vannus,* a van or fan for winnowing grain, from same root as Skr. *vā,* to blow. In meaning 2 from O.Fr. *vanne,* a bird's wing, from L. *vannus.*] 1. A fan or any contrivance for winnowing grain. 'A *vanne* or winnowing sive.' *Cotgrave.*

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar; they called it a corn *van.* *Broome.*

2. A wing. 'Stretch'd his *vans* in vain.' *Dryden.*

Love wept and spread his sheeny *vans* for flight. *Tennyson.*

3. A shovel used in sifting ore.

**Van** (van), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vanned;* ppr. *vanning.* [Fr. *vanner,* to winnow. See VAN.] 1.† To winnow; to fan. *Cotgrave.*—2. In *mining,* to wash or cleanse a small portion of ore, as tin-stuff, by means of a shovel.

**Van** (van), *n.* [Abbrev. from *caravan.*] 1. A large covered carriage. See CARAVAN. 2. A kind of vehicle, sometimes covered and sometimes open, used by tradesmen and others for carrying light goods, &c.—3. A close carriage attached to a railway train for carrying passengers' luggage, for the accommodation of the guard, &c.

**Vanadate, Vanadiate** (van'a-dāt, va-nā'di-āt), *n.* A salt of vanadic acid.

**Vanadic** (va-nad'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from vanadium.—*Vanadic acid* ($V_2O_5H_2O$, or $HVO_3$), an acid of vanadium analogous with phosphoric acid. Vanadic acid forms three series of salts, called respectively ortho-, meta-, and pyro-vanadates.

**Vanadinite** (va-nad'in-īt), *n.* A mineral, vanadate of lead, occurring in yellowish and brownish hexagonal crystals, found chiefly associated with other ores of lead, as at Wanlockhead, Matlock, Wicklow, &c.

**Vanadite** (van'a-dīt), *n.* A salt of vanadous acid.

**Vanadium** (va-nā'di-um), *n.* [From *Vanadis,* a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja, from its being discovered in a Swedish ore.] Sym. V. At. wt. 51·2. A

metal discovered by Sefström in 1830 in iron prepared from the iron ore of Taberg in Sweden. It was afterwards obtained by the same individual in the slag formed during the conversion of the cast-iron of Taberg into malleable iron. It has since been found in a lead ore from Wanlockhead in Scotland, and in a similar mineral from Zimapan in Mexico, and in the sandstone of Alderley Edge, and Mottram St. Andrew, Cheshire. The metal was first obtained by Roscoe, who showed that the substance generally regarded as vanadium was really an oxide. Vanadium has a strong metallic lustre, considerably resembling silver, but still more like molybdenum. When in mass it is not oxidized either by air or water, but the finely-powdered metal quickly takes up oxygen from the air. Oxygen and vanadium combine to form five oxides—viz. a monoxide ($V_2O$), a dioxide ($V_2O_2$), a trioxide ($V_2O_3$), a tetroxide ($V_2O_4$), and a pentoxide ($V_2O_5$).

**Vanadous** (van'a-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to vanadium; as, *vanadous* oxide.

**Van-courier** (van-kö'ri-ėr), *n.* An avant-courier; one sent before; a precursor.

**Vanda** (van'dà). *n.* A genus of epiphytal orchids, comprising *V. cærulea*, found by Dr. Hooker in the Khasia Mountains of tropical Asia, growing on the oak, banyan, &c. It is one of the most magnificent epiphytes cultivated in hothouses of Britain. There are other cultivated species, all beautiful, as *V. suavis*, *V. Batemanni*, *V. gigantea*, *V. Lowii*, *V. tricolor*.

**Vandal** (van'dal), *n.* [L. *Vandali*, *Vinduli*, *Vindili*, the Vandals.] One of a Teutonic race originally inhabiting the southern shore of the Baltic. They pillaged Rome in the fifth century, and unsparingly destroyed the monuments of art and the productions of literature; hence the name is applied to one who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures any work of art, literature, or the like. 'And drove those holy *vandals* off the stage.' *Pope.*

**Vandal, Vandalic** (van'dal, van-dal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Vandals; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous; hostile to the arts and literature.

Rash divines might be apt to charge this holy man . . . with more than *vandalic* rage against human learning. *Bp. Warburton.*

**Vandalism** (van'dal-izm), *n.* The spirit or conduct of Vandals; wilful or ignorant destruction of the monuments of art and literature; hostility to or irreverence for art and literature; disregard for what is beautiful or venerable.

**Vandellia** (van-del'li-a), *n.* [In honour of Dominico *Vandelli*, professor of botany in Lisbon.] A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The species are natives of the warm parts of the world, forming smooth or hairy herbs, with tetragonal stems, opposite leaves, and axillary flowers. *V. diffusa*, a native of Brazil, is described as emetic, and its decoction is useful in fevers and liver complaints.

**Vandyke** (van-dīk'), *n.* A pointed collar of lace or sewed work worn by both sexes during the reign of Charles I., and to be seen in portraits painted by Vandyke. Spelled also *Vandyck*. — *Vandyke brown*, a pigment obtained from a kind of peat or bog-earth, of a fine, deep, semi-transparent brown colour: so called from its being supposed to be the brown used by Vandyke in his pictures.

**Vandyke** (van-dīk'), *a.* Applied to the style of dress in which Vandyke painted his portraits.

It is to such considerations as these, together with his *Vandyke* dress, his handsome face and his peaked beard, that he owes, we verily believe, most of his popularity with the present generation. *Macaulay.*

**Vandyke** (van-dīk'), *v.t.* To scollop the edge of, as of a piece of dress, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

**Vane** (vān), *n.* [O.E. *fane*, a banner, a weathercock, from A. Sax. *fana*, the same word as O.H.G. *fano*, Mod.G. *fahne*, D. *vaan*, flag; Goth. *fana*, cloth; cog. L. *pannus*, cloth.] 1. A weathercock, arrow, or thin slip of metal, wood, &c., placed on a spindle at the top of a spire, tower, &c., for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction which way the wind blows. In ships a piece of bunting is used for the same purpose. See DOG-VANE. 'A *vane* blown with all winds.' *Shak.*

Still on the tower stood the *vane*. *Tennyson.*

2. A somewhat similar device attached to an axis, and having a surface exposed to a moving current, as in an anemometer or a water-meter.—3. A flag carried by a knight in the tournament.—4. The broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft; the web. See FEATHER.—5. One of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw-propeller, and the like.—6. In *surv. instruments*, (*a*) a horizontal piece of wood or metal slipping on a levelling-staff. It is raised or lowered to any point of the staff to indicate the plane of apparent level at which it is cut by the axis of the telescope. See LEVELLING-STAFF. (*b*) The sight of a quadrant or similar instrument for the measurement of angles.

**Vanellus** (va-nel'lus), *n.* [L. L., perhaps from L. *vannus*, a fan, from the character of its flight.] A genus of birds, including the lapwing (*V. cristatus*). See LAPWING.

**Vanessa** (va-nes'sa), *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects belonging to the family Nymphalidæ, section Rhopalocera. The

*Vanessa Io* (Peacock Butterfly), Pupa and Caterpillar.

larvæ are more or less covered with spines, and the chrysalids are suspended by the tail. *V. polychloros* is the great tortoise-shell butterfly; *V. urticæ*, the small tortoise-shell butterfly; *V. Antiopa*, the willow butterfly or Camberwell beauty; *V. Io*, the peacock butterfly; *V. Atalanta*, the red admiral butterfly.

**Van-foss** (van'fos), *n.* [Fr. *avant*, before, and *fosse*, L. *fossa*, a ditch.] In *fort.* a ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

**Vang** (vang), *n.* [D. *vangen*, G. *fangen*, E. *fang*, to catch.] *Naut.* a rope, one on each side, to steady the peak of a gaff to the ship's sides.

**Vanga** (van'ga), *n.* A genus of passerine birds indigenous to South America, and allied to the shrikes and fly-catchers.

**Vangee** (van'jē), *n.* A contrivance for working the pumps of a ship by means of a barrel and crank-breaks.

**Vanglo, Vangloe** (van'glō), *n.* The West Indian name for *Sesamum orientale* or its seeds; teel-seed; bene.

**Vanguard** (van'gärd), *n.* [Fr. *avant-garde*, vanguard—*avant*, before, and *garde*, guard. See AVANT and GUARD.] The troops who march in the van of an army; the advance guard; the van.

**Vanilla** (va-nil'la), *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *vainilla*, a dim. of *vaina*, a scabbard, from L. *vagina*, a scabbard. The cylindrical pod is like a sheath.] A genus of orchidaceous

Vanilla aromatica.

plants, natives of tropical America, remarkable on account of its climbing habit. The fruit of *Vanilla aromatica* or *planifolia* is remarkable for its fragrant odour, and for the volatile odoriferous oil extracted from it. As a medicine it acts as a gentle stimulant and promotes digestion; in large doses it is considered to be a powerful aphrodisiac. It has a strong peculiar agreeable odour, a sweetish aromatic taste, and is employed in confectionery, in the preparation of liqueurs, and in flavouring of chocolate.

**Vanillin** (va-nil'in), *n.* ($C_8H_8O_3$.) The neutral odoriferous principle of vanilla.

**Vaniloquence** † (va-nil'ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *vanus*, vain, and *loquentia*, talk.] Idle or vain talk. *Blount.*

**Vaniloquent** † (va-nil'ō-kwent), *a.* Talking idly.

**Vanish** (van'ish), *v.i.* [From L. *vanesco*, *evanesco*, to vanish, to pass away (through the old French), inceptive from *vanus*, vain, vacant. See VAIN.] 1. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state; to become imperceptible; as, vapour *vanishes* from the sight by being dissipated.

The heavens shall *vanish* away like smoke. Is. li. 6.

2. To pass out of view; to pass beyond the limit of vision; as, a ship *vanishes* from the sight of spectators on land.—3. To pass away; to be annihilated or lost; to be no more. 'Long *vanish'd* days.' *Shak.*

So *vanish* friendships only made in wine. *Tennyson.*

4. To rise or be given off, as breath; to exhale. [Rare.]

A gentler judgement *vanish'd* from his lips. *Shak.*

5. In *math.* to become evanescent, like a quantity when its arithmetical value is nothing, or is denoted by 0.—*Vanishing fractions*, in *alg.* those fractions in which, by giving a numerical value to any variable quantity or quantities which enter into them, both numerator and denominator become zero, and the fraction itself $\frac{0}{0}$.—*Vanishing point*, in *persp.* the point in which an imaginary line passing through the eye of the observer parallel to any straight line of an object to be drawn cuts the horizon, or the point in which all parallel lines in the same plane tend to meet when correctly represented in a picture, the number of such points depending on the object or objects in the picture. These points are situated always somewhere in an indefinitely extended line, supposed to be drawn on a level with the eye parallel to the horizon, and called from this circumstance the *vanishing line*.

**Vanish** (van'ish), *n.* In *elocution*, a sound that gradually becomes weaker till it ceases.

**Vanishment** † (van'ish-ment), *n.* A vanishing.

**Vanity** (van'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *vanité*, from L. *vanitas*, from *vanus*, vain. See VAIN.] 1. The quality or state of being vain; worthlessness; futility; falsity; unsubstantialness; unrealness; illusion; deception; emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire.

'*Vanity* of *vanities*, saith the preacher, all is *vanity*.' Eccles. i. 2.

Here I may well show the *vanity* of what is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. The desire of indiscriminate admiration; inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations, and making its possessor anxious for the notice and applause of others.

*Vanity* is the food of fools. *Swift.*

*Vanity* is that species of pride which, while it presumes upon a degree of superiority in some particular articles, fondly courts the applause of every one within its sphere of action, seeking every occasion to display some talent or some supposed excellency. *Cogan.*

3. Ostentation; ambitious display; pompous vaunting; pride; vainglory.

They through *vanity* . . . do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*

4. That which is vain; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial; as, (*a*) empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride. 'The pomps and *vanity* of this wicked world.' *Common Prayer.*

Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* she still regards. *Pope.*

(*b*) Fruitless desire or endeavour; effort which produces no result.

There far in the apse is seen the sad Madonna standing in her folded robe, lifting her hands in *vanity* of blessing. *Ruskin.*

(c) An empty or vain conceit; a trifle.

I must
Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shak.*

5.† A character in the old moralities and puppet-shows. 'You . . . take *vanity* the puppet's part.' *Shak.*—*Vanity fair*, a scene of vanity or of ostentatious folly, so called from the fair described in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* as established by Beelzebub, Apollyon, and Legion for the sale of all sorts of vanities.

But how preach to Mr. Thorne's laurels, or how preach indeed at all in such a *vanity fair* as this now going on at Ullathorne. *Trollope.*

**Vanmure** (van'mūr), *n.* A front wall or false wall. See VAUNTMURE.

**Vanquish** (vang'kwish), *v.t.* [From Fr. *vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, subj. *vainquisse*, from L. *vincere*, to conquer. As to termination *-ish*, see -ISH.] 1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle, as an enemy.

They *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

2. To defeat in any contest, as in argument; to get the better of.—3. To confute; to show to be erroneous or unfounded; to overturn.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *Atterbury.*

4. To overpower; to prostrate; to be too much for.

Sorrow and grief have *vanquish'd* all my powers. *Shak.*

5. To overpower the peculiar virtue or properties of; to destroy or render inert; to neutralize: an old usage.

If the dry of fire be *vanquished* by the moist of water, air will result; if the hot of air be *vanquished* by the cold of earth, water will result; and if the moist of water be *vanquished* by the dry of fire, earth will result. *Prof. Roscoe.*

—*Conquer, Vanquish, Subdue, Subjugate, Overcome.* See under CONQUER.—SYN. To conquer, subdue, overcome, surmount, confute, refute, silence, overthrow, overturn, prostrate, destroy.

**Vanquish** (vang'kwish), *n.* A disease in sheep in which they pine away. Written also *Vinquish*.

**Vanquishable** (vang'kwish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being vanquished; conquerable.

This great giant was only *vanquishable* by the Knights of the Wells. *Gayton.*

**Vanquisher** (vang'kwish-ėr), *n.* A conqueror; a victor. *Shak.*

**Vanquishment**† (vang'kwish-ment), *n.* The act of vanquishing or state of being vanquished. *Bp. Hall.*

**Vansire** (van'sir), *n.* [The native name.] The *Herpestes* or *Mangusta galera*, a digitigrade, carnivorous quadruped, somewhat resembling a weasel, of a deep brown colour, speckled with yellow, the tail of equal size its whole length, inhabiting Madagascar and Bourbon.

**Vant**† (vant), *v.i.* To boast. See VAUNT.

**Vantage** (van'tāj), *n.* [Fr. *avantage*. See ADVANTAGE.] 1.† Advantage; gain; profit.

What great *vantage* do we get by the trade? *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Advantage; state in which one has better means of action or defence than another; vantage-ground.

He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harassed with a long march. *Bacon.*

3.† Opportunity; convenience.

Be assured, madam, 'twill be done
With his next *vantage*. *Shak.*

4.† Surplus; excess; addition.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the *vantage* as would store the world. *Shak.*

**Vantage**† (van'tāj), *v.t.* To profit.

Needless fear did never *vantage* none. *Spenser.*

**Vantage-ground** (van'tāj-ground), *n.* Superiority of position or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another; favourable position.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the *vantage-ground* of truth. *Bacon.*

**Vantbrace**† (vant'brās), *n.* Same as *Vambrace*. *Shak.* Also written *Vantbras*.

**Vant-courier**† (vant-kö'ri-ėr), *n.* Same as *Van-courier*.

**Vantmure** (vant'mūr), *n.* See VAUNTMURE.

**Vantour**,† *n.* A vaunter; a boaster. *Chaucer.*

**Vanward** (van'wėrd), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the van or front. 'The *vanward* frontier.' *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

**Vap**† (vap), *n.* [L. *vapa, vappa*, wine that has become vapid.] Wine which has become vapid or dead; vapid, flat, or insipid liquor. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Vapid** (vap'id), *a.* [L. *vapidus*, that has lost its spirit, vapid, same root as *vapour*.] 1. Having lost its life and spirit; insipid; dead; flat; as, *vapid* beer. 'A *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. Dull; unanimated; spiritless.

However *vapid* the songs of Provence may seem to our apprehensions, they were undoubtedly the source from which poetry for many centuries derived a great portion of its habitual language. *Hallam.*

**Vapidity** (va-pid'i-ti), *n.* Vapidness.

**Vapidly** (vap'id-li), *adv.* In a vapid manner.

**Vapidness** (vap'id-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being vapid or having lost its life or spirit; deadness; flatness; as, the *vapidness* of ale or cider.—2. Dulness; want of life or spirit.

**Vapor** (vā'por), *n.* Same as *Vapour*.

**Vaporability** (vā'por-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being vaporable.

**Vaporable** (vā'por-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapour.

**Vaporate**† (vā'por-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vaporated*; ppr. *vaporating*. To emit vapour; to evaporate.

**Vaporation**† (vā-por-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *vaporatio, vaporationis*, from *vaporo, vaporatum*. See VAPOUR.] The act or process of converting into vapour, or of passing off in vapour; evaporation.

**Vaporiferous** (vā-por-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *vapor, vaporis*, vapour, and *fero*, to bear.] Conveying or producing vapour.

**Vaporific** (vā-por-if'ik), *a.* [L. *vapor*, vapour, and *facio*, to make.] Forming into vapour; converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids. 'The *vaporific* combination of heat.' *Buckle.*

**Vaporizable** (vā'por-īz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapour.

**Vaporization** (vā'por-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of vaporizing; the artificial formation of vapour.

We cannot as yet comprehend in what manner it (heat) produces the liquefaction or *vaporization* of one body. *Whewell.*

**Vaporize** (vā'por-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vaporized*; ppr. *vaporizing*. To convert into vapour by the application of heat or artificial means; to cause to evaporate; to sublimate.

**Vaporize** (vā'por-īz), *v.i.* To pass off in vapour.

**Vaporose** (vā'por-ōs), *a.* Vaporous.

**Vaporosity** (vā-por-os'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being vaporose or vaporous; vaporousness. 'Volcanic *vaporosity*.' *Carlyle.*

**Vaporous** (vā'por-us), *a.* [Fr. *vaporeux*. See VAPOUR.] 1. Being in the form of, or having the character or nature of vapour.—2. Full of vapours or exhalations; as, the *vaporous* air of valleys. *Derham.*

The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shak.*

3. Promoting exhalation or the flow of effluvia, vapour, gases, or the like; hence, windy; flatulent. 'Beans, or such *vaporous* food.' *Bacon.*

The food which is most *vaporous* and perspirable is the most easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Unsubstantial; vainly imaginative or soaring; whimsical.

High and *vaporous* imaginations, instead of a laborious and sober enquiry of truth. *Bacon.*

Such *vaporous* speculations were inevitable for him at present. *Carlyle.*

**Vaporousness** (vā'por-us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being vaporous or full of vapours. 'The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air.' *Hist. Royal Society.*

**Vapour** (vā'por), *n.* [L. *vapor*, steam, vapour; from same root as *vapidus*, vapid, having lost flavour, *vappa*, wine that has become vapid; comp. Goth. *afhvapnan*, to be suffocated.] 1. In *physics*, a term applied to designate the gaseous form which a solid or liquid substance assumes when heated. Vapour is, therefore, essentially a gas, and seeing that all known gases have now been proved to be liquefiable, no physical difference can be said really to exist between an ordinary gas, such as oxygen, and a vapour, such as steam. In common language, however, a difference is usually recognized: a *gas* is a substance which at ordinary temperatures and pressures exists in a state of vapour; while a *vapour* is produced by the application of heat to a substance which normally exists in a solid or liquid form. The difference has been otherwise explained to be one not so much of kind as of degree; steam in the boiler of a steam-engine being said to be in a state of vapour, while superheated steam is said to be a gas. Aqueous vapour formed on the surface of the land and water is always present in suspension in the atmosphere, and when it meets with a reduction of temperature it condenses into water in the form of rain or dew. See EVAPORATION. 2. In a more general and popular sense, any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as fog or mist; hazy matter.

From the damp earth impervious *vapours* rise,
Increase the darkness and involve the skies. *Pope.*

A bitter day that early sank
Behind a purple frosty bank
Of *vapour*, leaving night forlorn. *Tennyson.*

3. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy.

If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over by a melancholy *vapour*. *Hammond.*

4.† *pl.* A hectoring or bullying style of conversation or mode of behaviour, indulged in by swaggerers for the sake of bringing about a real or mock quarrel, consisting in flatly contradicting whatever was said by a speaker, even if the bully had granted what had been asserted just before. *Nares.*

They are at it (quarrelling) still, sir; this they call *vapours*. *B. Jonson.*

[Hence to *vapour* or bully.]—5. *pl.* A disease of nervous debility in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if real; hence, hypochondriacal affections; depression of spirit; dejection; spleen; the blues: an old term now rarely if ever used.

It is to a neglect in this particular (labour or exercise), that we must ascribe the spleen which is so frequent in men of studious and sedentary tempers, as well as the *vapours* to which those of the other sex are so often subject. *Addison.*

**Vapour** (vā'por), *v.i.* 1.† To pass off in the form of vapour; to dissolve or disappear, as into vapour, steam, or air; to be exhaled; to evaporate.

He now is dead, and all his glory gone,
And all his greatness *vapoured* to nought. *Spenser.*

2.† To give out vapour, steam, or gas; to emit or send off vapours or exhalations.

Running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon.*

3. [See VAPOUR, *n.* 4.] To boast or vaunt with ostentatious display; to bully; to hector; to brag; to bounce.

Poets used to *vapour* much after his manner. *Milton.*

Not true? quoth he. How'er you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*

**Vapour**† (vā'por), *v.t.* 1. To cause to pass into a vaporous state; to cause to dissolve, pass away, or disappear in a vaporous, gaseous, or aeriform condition; to make melt into thin air or other insubstantial thing.

Opium loseth some of its poisonous quality, if *vapoured* out and mingled with spirits of wine. *Bacon.*

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another, sighing, *vapour* forth his soul. *B. Jonson.*

2. To afflict or infect with the vapours; to make melancholy; to dispirit.

She has lost all her sprightliness, and *vapours* me but to look at her. *Miss Burney.*

**Vapour-bath** (vā'por-bath), *n.* 1. The application of vapour or steam to the body in a close place.—2. The place or bath itself; an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapour of water.

**Vapour-douche** (vā'por-dösh), *n.* A topical vapour-bath, which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapour on some part of the body.

**Vapoured**† (vā'pord), *a.* Affected with the vapours; splenetic; peevish. 'So *vapoured* and timorous.' *Whiston.*

**Vapourer** (vā'por-ėr), *n.* One who vapours, brags, or bullies; one who makes a great display of his prowess or worth; a braggart; a bully; a boaster. 'A ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable *vapourer*.' *Camden.*

**Vapourer-moth** (vā'por-ėr-moth), *n.* A common brown moth (*Orgyia antiqua*), the female of which cannot fly.

**Vapouring** (vā'por-ing), *p.* and *a.* Boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly; given to boast or brag; as, *vapouring* talk.

**Vapouring** (vā'por-ing), *n.* The act of bragging or boasting; empty, ostentatious, or windy talk.

Consider them with their tumid, sentimental *vapouring* about virtue, benevolence. *Carlyle.*

**Vapouringly** (vā'por-ing-li), *adv.* In a vapouring or boastful manner.

**Vapourish** (vā'por-ish), *a.* 1.† Full of or abounding in vapours; vaporous: in a physical sense. 'The *vapourish* place.' *Sandys.*

2. Affected by vapours; hypochondriac; splenetic; whimsical; fanciful.

I was not one, a miss, who might presume
Now to be crazed in mirth now sunk in gloom;
Nor to be fretful, *vapourish*, or give way
To spleen and anger as the wealthy may.
*Crabbe.*

**Vapourishness** (vā'por-ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vapourish; hypochondria; spleen; the vapours.

You will not wonder that the *vapourishness* which has laid hold of my heart should rise to my pen.
*Richardson.*

**Vapoury** (vā'por-i), *a.* 1. Vaporous; full of vapours; composed of or characterized by vapours. '*Vapoury* dimness.' *Drayton.*

There is a light cloud by the moon . . . .
If by the time its *vapoury* sail, hath ceased her shaded orb to veil. *Byron.*

2.† Affected with the vapours; hypochondriac; splenetic; peevish.

Court the *vapoury* god soft breathing in the wind.
*Thomson.*

**Vapulation** (vap-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *vapulo*, to be flogged.] The act of beating or whipping; a flogging. [Rare.]

**Vaquero** (vä-ker'ō), *n.* [Sp., a cowherd, from *vaca*, L. *vacca*, a cow.] A term applied in Mexico and the western United States to one who has the charge of cattle, horses, or mules; a herdsman.

**Vara** (vä'ra), *n.* A Chilian measure of length, equal to 2·78061 English feet.

**Varan** (var'an), *n.* A name of the monitor lizards, genus Varanus or Monitor. *Rev. J. G. Wood.*

**Varangian** (va-ran'ji-an), *n.* [Icel. *Væringjar*, lit. confederates or sworn men, from *varar*, an oath.] One of those Scandinavians who entered the service of the Byzantine emperors and became the Imperial Guard at Constantinople. Here they were recruited by Anglo-Saxons and Danes who fled from England to escape the yoke of the Normans. They long upheld the Byzantine throne.

**Varanidæ** (va-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* See Monitoridæ.

**Varanus** (va-rā'nus), *n.* [Ar. *waran*, a lizard.] A genus of lizards; the monitors. See Monitor.

**Vardingale**† (vär'ding-gāl), *n.* A farthingale. *B. Jonson.*

**Vare**† (vär), *n.* [Sp *vara*, a rod, a wand.] A wand or staff of justice or authority.

His hand a *vare* of justice did uphold. *Dryden.*

**Varec** (var'ek), *n.* [Fr. *varech*, a form of E. *wrack*, sea-weed.] The impure carbonate of soda made in Brittany; it corresponds with our *kelp*. *Brande & Cox.*

**Vari** (vä'ri), *n.* A name given to one of the lemurs; the ring-tailed lemur, a native of Madagascar.

**Variability** (vā'ri-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Same as *Variableness.*

**Variable** (vā'ri-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *variable*. See Vary.] 1. Capable of varying, changing, or altering, in a physical sense; liable to change; often changing; changeable; as, *variable* winds or seasons; *variable* colours.—2. Liable to vary or change, in a moral sense; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant.

O swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*. *Shak.*
His heart I know, how *variable* and vain. *Milton.*

3. Capable of being varied, altered, or changed; subject to being changed; as, to place a number of bodies in a position *variable* at pleasure.—*Variable quantities*, in *math.* such quantities as are regarded as being subject to continual increase or diminution, in opposition to those which are *constant*, remaining always the same; or quantities which in the same equation admit of an infinite number of sets of values. Thus, the abscissas and ordinates of a curve are variable quantities, because they vary or change their magnitudes together, and in passing from one point to another their values increase or diminish according to the law of the curve.—*Variable motion*, in *mech.* that which is produced by the action of a force which varies in intensity.—*Variable stars*, in *astron.* stars which undergo a periodical increase and diminution of their lustre.—Syn. Changeable, changeful, mutable, inconstant, fickle, wavering, unsteady, unstable.

**Variable** (vā'ri-a-bl), *n.* 1. That which is variable; that which varies, or is liable or subject to vary or change.

There are many *variables* among the conditions which conspire for the production of a good photograph. *J. N. Lockyer.*

2. In *math.* a variable quantity; a quantity which may be regarded as in a state of continual increase or decrease. See the adjective.—3. A shifting wind as opposed to a trade-wind; hence *the variables*, the intermediate space, region, or belt between the north-east and the south-east trade-winds. Their region varies in width from about 150 to 500 miles, being widest in September and narrowest in December or January, and is characterized by calms, shifting breezes, and sometimes violent squalls, the laws of which are not so readily understood as those of the trade-winds.

**Variableness** (vā'ri-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being variable; as, (*a*) in a physical sense, susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter or to be altered; changeableness; as, the *variableness* of the weather. (*b*) In a moral sense, mutability; inconstancy; fickleness; unsteadiness; levity; as, the *variableness* of human passions. 'The Father of lights, with whom there is no *variableness*, neither shadow of turning.' Jas. i. 17.

**Variably** (vā'ri-a-bli), *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably; mutably; inconstantly.

**Variance** (vā'ri-ans), *n.* [See Vary.] 1. The act or state of being or becoming variant; change of condition; alteration; a variation. [Rare.]—2. In *law*, an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ, or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded; a departure in the oral evidence from the statement in the pleadings.—3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord.

If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant, the old to the weaknesses of the young, there would be nothing but everlasting *variance* in the world. *Swift.*

—*At variance*, (*a*) in disagreement; in a state of difference or want of agreement.

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
How much *at variance* are her feet and eyes!
*Pope.*

(*b*) In a state of dissension or controversy; in a state of enmity.

The Britons (as before ye have heard) were *at variance* among themselves. *Holinshed.*
I am come to set a man *at variance* against his father.
Mat. x. 35.

**Variant** (vā'ri-ant), *a.* 1. Different; diverse; having a different form or character.—2. Variable; varying.

While above in the *variant* breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sung of mutation. *Longfellow.*

**Variant** (vā'ri-ant), *n.* Something that is really the same, though with a different form; a different reading or version. 'A German *variant* of the story.' *Nineteenth Century.*

**Variate** (vā'ri-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *variated*; ppr. *variating*. To make different; to vary; to diversify. 'Their multiplied, *variated*, complotments against her.' *Dean King.*

**Variated** (vā'ri-āt-ed), *a.* In *her.* same as *Varriated.*

**Variation** (vā-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *variatio*. See Vary.] 1. The act or process of varying; partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; alteration; mutation; change; modification; as, a *variation* of colour in different lights; a *variation* in the size of a plant from day to day; the unceasing, though slow *variation* of language.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason. *Sir F. Hayward.*
The essences of things are conceived not capable of such *variation*. *Locke.*
No two plants are indistinguishable, and no two animals are without differences. *Variation* is coextensive with heredity. *H. Spencer.*

2. The extent to which a thing varies; the degree, interval, or amount of departure from a former condition or position; amount or rate of change.—3. In *gram.* change of termination of words, as in declension, conjugation, comparison, and the like; inflection. *Watts.*—4. The act of deviating; deviation; as, a *variation* of a transcript from the original.—5. In *astron.* any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body. When these deviations are compensated in comparatively short periods of time they are called *periodic variations*, but when the compensation requires an immense period of time for its consummation the variation is called a *secular variation*.—*Variation of the moon*, an inequality in the moon's rate of motion, occasioned by the attraction of the sun, and depending as to its degree on the moon's position in her orbit.—6. In *physics* and *navigation*, the deviation of the magnetic needle, or needle of the mariner's compass, from the true north point; or the angle which the needle makes with the plane of the meridian of a ship or station; called also *Declination*. The variation of the compass does not remain constantly the same in the same place, but undergoes a slow and progressive change. The needle is observed to move gradually towards the west of the true meridian until it arrives at its maximum on that side; it then returns, passes over the true meridian, and moves easterly, until it arrives at its maximum towards the east, when it returns as before. In the year 1576, in London, the variation was 11° 15′ east; in 1652, the needle pointed due north, after which time it travelled about 24½° to the westward (the maximum being in 1815); it is now considerably less and is continually decreasing. The variation, however, is very different in different parts of the globe, and it is also subject to diurnal changes in the same place.—7. In *music*, one of a series of ornamental changes or embellishments in the treatment of a tune, movement, or theme during several successive repetitions. The simplest kind of variation is by introducing into the melody a greater or less number of passing notes (that is, notes intermediate in pitch between the original notes of the air), together with cadenzas, scale movements, and the like, or by breaking of the chords into triplets, quadruplets, &c., or throwing them into arpeggio form, the fundamental harmony usually remaining unchanged. In more elaborate styles, however, new harmonies, rhythms, and melodic developments gradually appear, often brilliantly displaying the fertility of the composer's fancy. In many cases variations are mere unmeaning ornaments designed to exhibit the mechanical dexterity of the performer.—*Calculus of variations*, a branch of analysis, the chief object of which is to find what function of a variable will be a maximum or minimum on certain prescribed conditions. This calculus offers the only general, and frequently the only possible, means of solving those problems generally termed isoperimetrical.—Syn. Change, modification, vicissitude, mutation, deviation.

**Varicella** (var-i-sel'la), *n.* [Dim. of *variola*, the small-pox.] In *pathol.* the chicken-pox: called also the *Water-pox.*

**Variciform** (va-ris'i-form), *n.* Resembling a varix (which see).

**Varicocele** (var'i-kō-sēl), *n.* [Fr. *varicocèle*, from L. *varix*, a dilated vein, and Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *surg.* a varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord; or, more rarely, a like enlargement of the veins of the scrotum.

**Varicose** (var'i-kōs), *a.* [L. *varicosus*. See Varix.] 1. Exhibiting a varix; preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated: said of veins.—2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose veins; a term applied to elastic fabrics made into stockings, bandages, and the like, used for this purpose. See Varix.

**Varicosity** (var-i-kos'i-ti), *n.* The state of being varicose: said of a vein.

**Varicous** (var'i-kus), *a.* Same as *Varicose.*

**Varied** (vā'rid), *p.* and *a.* 1. Altered; partially changed; changed.

These, as they change, Almighty Father! these
Are but the *varied* God. *Thomson.*

2. Characterized by variety; consisting of various kinds or sorts; as, a *varied* assortment of goods.—3. Differing from each other; diverse; various; as, commerce with its *varied* interests.

**Variedly** (vā'rid-li), *adv.* Diversely.

**Variegate** (vā'ri-e-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *variegated*; ppr. *variegating*. [L. *variego*, *variegatum*, to variegate, from *varius*, various, different. See Vary.] To diversify by means of different tints or hues; to mark with different colours in irregular patches; to spot, streak, dapple, &c.; as, to *variegate* a floor with marble of different colours.

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show;
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe.
*Pope.*

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone.
*Woodward.*

—*Variegated leaves*, in *bot.* leaves irregularly marked with spots of a light colour arising from the suppression or modification of the chlorophyll.—*Variegated sandstone.* Same as *New Red Sandstone.*

**Variegation** (vā′ri-e-gā″shon), *n.* 1. The act of variegating, or state of being variegated by different colours; diversity of colours. 2. In *bot.* (*a*) a term employed to designate the disposition of two or more colours in the petals, leaves, and other parts of plants. (*b*) A condition of plants in which the leaves become partially white or of a very light colour from suppression or modification of the chlorophyll. Plants showing this unnatural condition may be otherwise quite healthy, and are often prized on account of their peculiar appearance.

**Varien**,† infin. of *vary*. To change; to alter; to vary. *Chaucer.*

**Varier** (vā′ri-ėr), *n.* One who varies; one who strays in search of variety. 'Pious *variers* from the church.' *Tennyson.*

**Varietal** (va-rī′et-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a variety, as distinguished from an individual or a species.

When a young naturalist commences the study of a group of organisms quite unknown to him, he is at first much perplexed in determining what differences to consider as specific, and what as *varietal:* for he knows nothing of the amount and kind of variation to which the group is subject. *Darwin.*

**Variety** (va-rī′e-ti), *n.* [Fr. *variété*, from L. *varietas*, from *varius*, different. See VARY.] 1. The state or quality of being varied or various; intermixture of different things, or of things different in form, or a succession of different things; diversity; multifariousness.

*Variety* is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*

Where order in *variety* we see,
And where, though all things differ, all agree.
*Pope.*

*Variety's* the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour. *Cowper.*

2. Exhibition of different characteristics by one individual; many-sidedness.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite *variety;* other women cloy
The appetites they feed. *Shak.*

3. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. 'A *variety* in things from what they now appear.' *Sir M. Hale.*—4. A collection or number of many different things; a varied assortment; as, he sells a great *variety* of articles.—5. Something differing from others of the same general kind; one of many things which agree in their general features; a sort; a kind; as, *varieties* of rock, of wood, of land, of soil, and the like; to prefer one *variety* of cloth to another.—6. Specifically, in scientific classifications, a subdivision of a species of animals or plants; an individual or group of individuals differing from the rest of the species to which it belongs in some accidental circumstances which are not essential to the species. Varieties are considered as less permanent than species, and those naturalists who look upon species as strictly distinct in their origin, consider varieties as modifications of them arising from particular causes, as climate, nourishment, cultivation, and the like. See the following quotation.

No one definition (of species) has satisfied all naturalists; yet every naturalist knows vaguely what he means when he speaks of a species. . . . The term *variety* is almost equally difficult to define; but here community of descent is almost universally implied, though it can rarely be proved. . . . Practically when a naturalist can unite by means of intermediate links any two forms, he treats the one as a *variety* of the other, ranking the most common, but sometimes the one first described, as the species, and the other as the *variety*. But cases of great difficulty . . . sometimes arise in deciding whether or not to rank one form as a *variety* of another even when they are closely connected by intermediate links. . . . Few well-marked and well-known *varieties* can be named which have not been ranked as species by at least some competent judges. *Darwin.*

In like manner the term *variety* is applied to inorganic substances of the same kind, which are susceptible of classification, to note differences in colour, structure, crystallization, and the like, all the varieties being referable to some one species which is assumed as the typically perfect standard; as, *varieties* of quartz, diamond, and the like.

**Variform** (vā′ri-form), *a.* Having different shapes or forms.

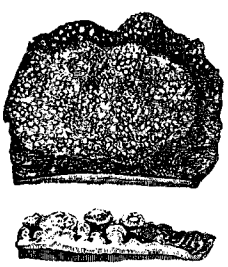
**Variformed** (vā′ri-formd), *a.* Formed with different shapes.

**Varify** (vā′ri-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *varified;* ppr. *varifying.* To diversify; to variegate; to colour variously. 'Lively colours lovely *varified.*' *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

**Variola** (va-rī′ō-la), *n.* [Fr. *variole*, small-pox, from L. *varius*, spotted.] The small-pox; so named from its effects upon the skin.

**Variolar** (va-rī′ō-lėr), *a.* Same as *Variolous.*

**Variolaria** (va-rī′ō-lā″ri-a), *n.* [From *variola*, small-pox; the shields of these plants resemble the eruptive spots of that disease.] A spurious genus of lichens of an ash-gray or white colour found on the bark of the trunks of various trees, on rocks, walls, or on the ground. *V. faginea*, which is a



Variolaria faginea.

special form of a genus to which the name Pertusaria is applied, is distinguished from all others of the genus by its intensely bitter taste, and is employed in France for the purpose of obtaining oxalic acid. The lower fig. above shows part of the surface natural size. *V. lactea*, or milky-white variolaria, which properly belongs to the genus Zeora, is an elegant species, and is collected for the purpose of being used in imparting a red colour in dyeing.

**Variolic** (vā-ri-ol′ik), *a.* Variolous.

**Variolite** (vā′ri-ō-līt), *n.* [L. *varius*, various, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] In *mineral.* a kind of porphyritic rock, in which the imbedded substances are imperfectly crystallized, or are rounded, giving the stone a spotted appearance.

**Variolitic** (vā′ri-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [From *variola*, small-pox.] Thickly marked with small round specks or dots; spotted.

**Varioloid** (vā′ri-ō-loid), *n.* [*Variola* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, form.] In *med.* small-pox modified by previous inoculation or vaccination. It is almost always a milder disease than ordinary small-pox.

**Varioloid** (vā′ri-ō-loid), *a.* 1. Resembling variola or small-pox.—2. Resembling measles; having the appearance of measles, as the skin of diseased pigs.

**Variolous** (vā-rī′ō-lus), *a.* [From *variola* (which see).] Pertaining to or designating the small-pox; variolar; variolic.

**Variorum** (vā-ri-ō′rum), *a.* [From L. *editio cum notis variorum*, an edition with the notes of various persons.] A term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted; as, a *variorum* edition of one of the Greek or Latin classics.

**Various** (vā′ri-us), *a.* [L. *varius*. See VARY.] 1. Differing from each other; different; diverse; manifold; as, men of *various* occupations. 'So many and so *various* laws.' *Milton.* 'Discord with a thousand *various* mouths.' *Milton.*

Vast crowds of vanquished nations march along,
*Various* in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*

Full of great rooms and small the palace stood,
All *various.* *Tennyson.*

2. Divers; several; as, there are *various* other matters to be considered.—3. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. *Locke.*—4. Exhibiting different characters; multiform.

A man so *various* that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome. *Dryden.*

5. Having a diversity of features; not uniform or monotonous; diversified. 'A happy rural seat of *various* view.' *Milton.*

The world was made so *various* that the mind . . .
Pleased with novelty might be indulged. *Cowper.*

**Variously** (vā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In various or different ways; with diversity; diversely; multifariously; as, objects *variously* represented; flowers *variously* coloured. 'So sweet, so shrill, so *variously* she sang.' *Dryden.*

Divers men equally wise and good speak *variously* in the question. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Varix** (vā′riks), *n.* pl. **Varices** (var′i-sēz). [L.] 1. An uneven dilatation of a vein, owing to local retardation of the venous circulation, and in some cases to the irregular relaxation of the coats of the veins; varicose vein, a disease known by a soft tumour on a vein, which does not pulsate. The veins most usually affected are those at the surface of the lower extremities, the vein sometimes bursting, and giving rise to hemorrhage. The treatment is generally palliative, and consists in the application of appropriate bandages.—2. In *conch.* a term used to designate the longitudinal thickened elevations which occur at greater or less intervals on the outer surface of spiral shells, as in Triton and Murex. They mark the former position of the mouth.

**Varlet** (vär′let), *n.* [O.Fr. *varlet, vaslet.* See VALET, VASSAL.] 1. Anciently, a page or knight's follower; an attendant on a gentleman.

Call here my *varlet*, I'll unarm again. *Shak.*

We may enumerate four distinct causes tending to the promotion of chivalry. The first of these was the regular scheme of education, according to which the sons of gentlemen, from the age of seven years, were brought up in the castles of superior lords, where they at once learned the whole discipline of their future profession, and imbibed its emulous and enthusiastic spirit. . . . From seven to fourteen years these boys were called *varlets;* at fourteen they bore the name of esquire. *Hallam.*

Hence—2. A term of contempt or reproach for one in a subordinate or menial position; a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal; as, an impudent *varlet.*

Thou, *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour;
Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour.
*Dryden.*

3.† The court card, now called the *knave.*

**Varletry** (vär′let-ri), *n.* The rabble; the crowd. 'The shouting *varletry* of cens'ring Rome.' *Shak.*

**Varmet** (vär′met), *n.* In *her.* the escallop when represented without the ears.

**Varmint** (vär′mint), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *vermin*, and often applied to any person or animal, specially troublesome, mischievous, disgusting, or the like.

**Varnish** (vär′nish), *v.t.* [Formerly also *vernish*, from Fr. *vernisser, vernir*, to varnish, from a (hypothetical) L. verb *vitrinire*, from *vitrinus*, glassy, from *vitrum*, glass—varnish giving a glassy surface.] 1. To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid for giving anything a glossy surface, and to protect it from the influences of air and moisture; as, to *varnish* a sideboard or table.—2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance; to give an improved appearance to. 'Close ambition, *varnish'd* o'er with zeal.' *Milton.*

A withered hermit, fivescore winters worn,
Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye;
Beauty doth *varnish* age, as if new-born,
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy. *Shak.*

3. To give a fair external appearance by rhetoric; to give a fair colouring to; to gloss over; to palliate; as, to *varnish* errors or deformity.

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes.
*Addison.*

**Varnish** (vär′nish), *n.* [Fr. *vernis*, varnish. See the verb.] 1. A solution of resinous matter, forming a clear limpid fluid capable of hardening without losing its transparency, and used by painters, gilders, cabinet-makers, &c., for coating over the surface of their work in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard surface, capable of resisting in a greater or less degree the influences of air and moisture. The resinous substances most commonly employed for varnishes are amber, anime, copal, elemi, lac, mastic, and sandarach, which may be coloured with arnotto, asphalt, gamboge, saffron, aloes, turmeric, or dragon's-blood. The solvents are, (*a*) fixed or volatile oils or mixtures of them (as linseed-oil or oil of turpentine). (*b*) Concentrated alcohol or methylated spirits. Hence the varnishes are divided into two classes, *oil varnishes* and *spirit varnishes.*—2. That which resembles varnish, either naturally or artificially; a glossy or lustrous appearance. 'The *varnish* of the holly and ivy.' *Macaulay.*—3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss; palliation. 'A double *varnish* on the fame the Frenchman gave you.' *Shak.*

**Varnisher** (vär′nish-ėr), *n.* 1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.—2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance. 'Thou *varnisher* of fools and cheat of all the wise.' *Pope.*

**Varnish-tree** (vär′nish-trē), *n.* The name given to certain trees which exude resinous juices, either naturally or from incisions. These juices harden in the air, and are employed as varnishes. Varnish trees are found chiefly in India, Burmah, and China.

Many of them belong to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ, as the marking-nut (*Semecarpus anacardium*); *Stagmaria verniciflua*, which yields the Japan lacquer; *Melanorrhœa usitatissima*, the varnish-tree of Burmah; and *Rhus vernicifera*, Japan varnish.

**Varriated** (vär'ri-āt-ed), *pp.* In *her.* cut in the form of *vair;* as, a bend *varriated* on the outsides. Spelled also *Variated.*

**Varries, Varreys** (vär'riz), *n.* In *her.* separate pieces of *vair,* in form resembling a shield. Written also *Varrys.* See VAIR.

**Varsal** (vär'sal), *a.* A vulgar corruption of *Universal,* often met with, and frequently used simply to intensify or emphasize.

I believe there is not such another in the *varsal* world. *Swift.*

Every *varsal* soul in the library were gone to bed. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Varsovienne** (var-sō'vi-en), *n.* A celebrated dance, named from *Warsaw,* in Poland, where it probably originated.

**Vartabed, Vartabet** (vär'ta-bed, vär'ta-bet), *n.* One of an order of ecclesiastics in the Armenian church who live like monks, cultivate the sciences, and are the vicars of the bishops.

**Varuna** (var'ų-na), *n.* [Skr., from *vri,* to cover, to surround; hence, lit. the coverer, the surrounder; akin Gr. *ouranos,* heaven.] In *Hind. myth.* a deity represented in the Vedic hymns as of very great and

Varuna, the God of Waters.

manifold powers—the guardian of immortality, cherisher of truth, the seizer and punisher of ill-doers, the forgiver of sins, protector of the good, and the exerciser generally of unlimited control over man. Latterly he became the god of waters, the cause of rain, lord of rivers and the sea, the Hindu Neptune or Poseidon indeed. He is represented as a white man, four-armed, riding on a sea animal, generally with a noose in one of his hands and a club in another, with which he seizes and punishes the wicked.

**Varus** (vā'rus), *n.* [L. *varus,* bow-legged, straddling.] A variety of club-foot in which the person walks on the outer edge of his foot.

**Varvelled** (vär'veld), *a.* Having varvels or rings. In *her.* when the leather thongs or jesses which tie on the bells to the legs of hawks are borne flotant, with rings at the ends, the bearing is then termed jessed, belled, and *varvelled.*

Varvelled.

**Varvels** (vär'velz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *vervelle,* O.Fr. *vertevelle,* L.L. *vertibella, vertebolum,* from *verto,* to turn. *Littré.*] In *falconry,* rings, usually of silver, placed on the legs of a hunting hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. Written also *Vervels.*

**Varvicite** (vär'vis-īt), *n.* [Latinized from *Warwick.*] An oxide of manganese found native in Warwickshire.

**Vary** (vā'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *varied;* ppr. *varying.* [Fr. *varier,* from L. *variare,* to vary, from *varius,* variegated; akin to Gr. *balios,* spotted, dappled.] 1. To alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; to modify; as, to *vary* a thing in dimensions; to *vary* its properties, proportions, or nature; to *vary* a statement; to *vary* one's dress.—2. To change to something else.

Gods, that never change their state,
*Vary* oft their love and hate. *Waller.*

We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

3. To make of different kinds; to make diverse or different one from another. *Sir T. Browne.*—4. To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here
*Varied* his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

5. † To express variously; to diversify in terms or forms of expression.

The man hath no wit that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, *vary* deserved praise on my palfrey. *Shak.*

6. In *music,* to embellish, as a melody or theme with passing notes cadenzas, arpeggios, &c. See VARIATION, 7.

**Vary** (vā'ri), *v.i.* 1. To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to appear in different or various forms; to be changeable; as, colours often *vary* when held in different positions; customs *vary* from one age to another until they are entirely changed; opinions *vary* with the times; the *varying* hues of the clouds; the *varying* plumage of a dove.

Fortune's mood *varies* again. *Shak.*

And as the light of Heaven *varies,* now
At sunrise, now at sunset . . . so loved Geraint
To make her beauty *vary* day by day. *Tennyson.*

2. To differ or be different; to be unlike or diverse; as, the laws of different countries *vary.*

The violet *varies* from the lily as far
As oak from elm. *Tennyson.*

3. To become unlike one's self; to undergo variation, as in purpose, opinion, or the like.

He would *vary* and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*

4. To deviate; to depart; to swerve; as, to *vary* from the law; to *vary* from the rules of justice or reason. 'Varying from the right rule of reason.' *Locke.*—5. To alter or change in succession; to succeed; to alternate.

While fear and anger with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face.
*Addison.*

6. To disagree; to be at variance; as, men *vary* in opinion.

In judgement of her substance thus they *vary,*
And *vary* thus in judgement of her seat;
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat.
*Sir J. Davies.*

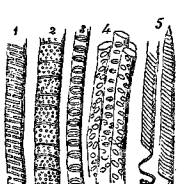
7. In *math. analysis,* to be subject to continual increase or decrease; as, a quantity conceived to *vary* or have different values in the same equation. One quantity is said to *vary directly* as another when if the one is increased or diminished the other increases or diminishes in the same proportion. Quantities *vary inversely* when if one is increased or diminished the other is in like proportion diminished or increased.

**Vary**† (vā'ri), *n.* Alteration; change; variation.

Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and *vary* of their masters. *Shak.*

**Vary-coloured** (vā'ri-kul-ėrd), *a.* Coloured differently in different parts; presenting a diversity of colours; variegated; party-coloured. 'Vary-coloured shells.' *Tennyson.*

**Vascular** (vas'kū-lėr), *a.* [L. *vasculum,* a vessel, dim. of *vas,* a vessel.] Pertaining to the vessels or tubes connected with the vital functions of animals or plants, and especially making up the circulatory system; consisting of, containing, or operating by means of animal or vegetable vessels, as arteries, veins, lacteals, and the like; as, the *vascular* system; *vascular* functions.—*Vascular plants,* the plants pertaining to the phanerogamous division of plants; the vasculares (which see).—*Vascular tissue,* tissue composed of small vessels like the woody tissue or substance of flowering plants: used in contradistinction to *cellular.* The cut shows some of the vessels which compose the vascular tissue of plants: 1, duct with broken spires; 2, dotted ducts; 3, spiral vessels broken into rings; 4, dotted ducts; 5, spiral vessels.—*Vascular system,* in *anat.* the system formed by all the blood-vessels, lacteals, &c.




Vascular Tissue in Plants.

**Vasculares** (vas-kū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* A name given to the first of the two great divisions of plants, consisting of those in which vascular tissue appears, and thus including all the phanerogamous plants, both exogenous and endogenous; vascular plants. See CELLULARES.

**Vascularity** (vas-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being vascular.

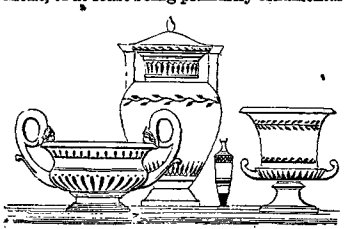
**Vasculiferous** (vas-kū-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *vasculum,* a small vessel, and *fero,* to bear.] In *bot.* applied to such plants as have seed-vessels divided into cells, such as the pomegranate, orange, poppy, &c.

**Vasculose** (vas'kū-lōs), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Vascular.*

**Vasculose** (vas'kū-lōs), *n.* In *chem.* the name given to the substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants.

**Vasculum** (vas'kū-lum), *n.* [Dim. of L. *vas,* a vessel.] 1. A botanist's case for carrying specimens as he collects them.—2. In *bot.* a pitcher-shaped leaf.

**Vase** (vās, vāz, or väz), *n.* [Fr. *vase,* from L. *vas,* a vase, a vessel. The word is not very old in English, probably dating from the latter part of the seventeenth century.] 1. A vessel of some size, made of various materials, and in various forms, and for various purposes, often merely serving for ornament, or at least being primarily ornamental



Grecian Vases.

in character. The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans made them from precious and other stones, bronze, silver, gold, ivory, and glass, and often used them for sacrificial or other sacred purposes; but the most prevalent material for vases of all kinds, including those intended to hold the ashes of the dead, has generally been baked clay. Antique vases of painted earthenware have been discovered by thousands in tombs and catacombs in Etruria, Southern Italy, Sicily, Greece, and some of the Grecian islands. Many of them exhibit great beauty and

Chinese, Japanese, and Indian Vases.

elegance, and are ornamented by artistic designs of the most varied character; accordingly they have been much prized by antiquaries for the light they cast upon the history, mythology, religious, civil, and domestic customs of antiquity. Italy, France, and Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries produced many vases which are the perfection of artistic form and execution, and since the fifteenth century many masterpieces of glass art in the form of vases have issued from the Venetian manufactories. From India, China, and Japan also have been obtained vases of various materials, especially of porcelain, vying in elegance of form and beauty of ornamentation with those produced in Europe.—2. In *arch.* (*a*) a sculptured ornament placed on socles or pedestals, representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. Vases usually crown or finish façades or frontispieces. (*b*) The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital: called also the *Tambour* or *Drum.*—*Vases of a theatre,* in *anc. arch.* same as *Echea* (which see).—3. An old name for the calyx of a plant. *Bailey.*

**Vaseline** (vas'e-lin), *n.* A name given to a product obtained from petroleum after the lighter hydrocarbons are driven off, and composed of a mixture of paraffins. It is used as a base for ointments, pomades, cold-cream, &c., and for coating surgical instruments and steel surfaces generally to protect them from rust.

**Vasiform** (vās'i-form), *a.* [L. *vas*, a vessel, and *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* having a variety of vascular tissue like that of ducts.—*Vasiform tissue*, a name formerly given to that variety of cellular tissue now called *Pitted Tissue* or *Bothrenchyma*. See BOTHRENCHYMA.

**Vasodentine** (vas-ō-den'tīn), *n.* [*L. vas*, a vessel, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] In *anat.* that modification of dentine in which capillary tubes of the primitive vascular pulp remain uncalcified and carry red blood into the substance of the tissue. *Page.*

**Vaso-motor** (vas-ō-mō'tėr), *a.* [L. *vas*, a vessel, and *motor*, a mover.] In *physiol.* applied to the system of nerves distributed over the muscular coats of the blood-vessels.

**Vassal** (vas'sal), *n.* [Fr. *vassal*, Pr. *vassal*, Sp. *vasallo*, It. *vassallo*, from L.L. *vassallus*, a vassal, *vassus*, in the feudal system, the domestic of a prince. *Vassus* is of Celtic origin—Armor. *gwaz*, a young man, a domestic, a vassal; W. *gwas*, a youth, a servant. Of same origin are *valet*, *varlet*.] 1. A feudatory; a tenant holding lands under a lord, and bound by his tenure to feudal services. *A rear vassal*, one who holds of a lord who is himself a vassal.—2. A subject; a dependant; a retainer; a servant; one who attends on or acts by the will of another. 'I am his fortune's *vassal*.' *Shak.*

Let God for ever keep it (the crown) from my head,
And make me as the poorest *vassal* is
That doth with awe and terror kneel to it. *Shak.*

Passions ought to be her (the mind's) *vassals*, not her masters. *Raleigh.*

3. A bondman; a slave.

Not *vassals* to be beat, nor pretty babes
To be dandled—no, but living wills. *Tennyson*

4. A low wretch. *Shak.*

**Vassal** (vas'sal), *v.t.* To subject to vassalage; to enslave; to treat as a vassal. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Vassal** (vas'sal), *a.* Servile; subservient. 'Thy proud heart's slave and *vassal* wretch to be.' *Shak.*

**Vassalage** (vas'sal-āj), *n.* [See VASSAL.] 1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory. Hence—2. Political servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery.

I shall recount . . . how our country from a state of ignominious *vassalage*, rapidly rose to the place of umpire among European powers. *Macaulay.*

3. A territory held in vassalage; a fee or fief. 'The countship of Foix, with six territorial *vassalages*.' *Milman.*—4. Vassals or subjects collectively. [Rare.]

Like *vassalage* at unawares encountering
The eye of majesty. *Shak.*

5.† Valour; courage; prowess. *Chaucer.* [The word probably acquired this signification from the powerful and faithful assistance which the *vassals* supplied to their superior lords in times of danger.]

**Vassalate**† (vas'sal-āt), *v.t.* To reduce to a state of vassalage or dependence; to subordinate. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Vassalry** (vas'sal-ri), *n.* The body of vassals.

**Vast** (vast), *a.* [Fr. *vaste*, from L. *vastus*, waste, desert, vast, huge; *vasto*, to waste; cog. O.H.G. *wuosti*, Mod. G. *wüste*, a desert; E. *waste*. Comp. Skr. *vast*, to molest, injure, kill.] 1.† Wide and vacant or unoccupied; waste; desert; desolate; lonely. 'Antres *vast* and deserts idle.' *Shak.* 'The empty *vast*, and wandering air.' *Shak.* 'The *vast* immeasurable abyss.' *Milton.*—2. Being of great extent; very spacious or large; boundless; capacious; having an extent not to be surveyed or ascertained. 'More devils than *vast* hell can hold.' *Shak.*—3. Huge in bulk and extent; enormous; massive; immense; as, the *vast* mountains of Asia; the vast range of the Andes.—4. Very great in numbers or amount; as, a *vast* army; *vast* numbers or multitudes were slain.—5. Very great as to degree or intensity; mighty; as, *vast* labour.—SYN. Huge, enormous, immense, spacious, mighty, tremendous.

**Vast** (vast), *n.* 1. A boundless waste or space; immensity. 'The *vast* of heaven.' *Milton.* 'The watery *vast*.' *Pope.*

Far had he roam'd
With nothing save the *vast*, that foam'd
Above, around, and at his feet. *Keats.*

2. A great deal; a large quantity. [Local.] *Vast* is applied by Shakspere to the darkness of midnight, in which the prospect is not bounded in by distinct objects. 'The dead *vast* and middle of the night.' *Ham.* I. ii.

**Vastate**† (vas'tāt), *a.* [See below.] Devastated; laid waste. 'The *vastate* ruins of ancient monuments.' *Rev. T. Adams.*

**Vastation**† (vas-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *vastatio*, from *vasto*, to waste. See VAST.] A laying waste; waste; depopulation; devastation. *Bp. Hall.*

**Vastator**† (vas'tāt-ėr), *n.* One who devastates or lays waste. 'The cunning adversaries and *vastators* of the Church of England.' *Bp. Gauden.*

**Vastidity**† (vas-tid'i-ti), *n.* Vastness; immensity. 'All the world's *vastidity*.' *Shak.*

**Vastitude** (vas'ti-tūd), *n.* 1. Vastness; immense extent. [Rare.]—2.† Destruction; vastation.

**Vastly** (vast'li), *adv.* 1. Very greatly; to a vast extent or degree; as, a space *vastly* extended; men differ *vastly* in their opinions and manners.—2.† Like a waste; desolately. *Shak.*

**Vastness** (vast'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vast; as, (*a*) great extent; immensity; as, the *vastness* of the ocean or of space. 'In *vastness* and in mystery.' *Tennyson.* (*b*) Immense bulk; massiveness; as, the *vastness* of a mountain.

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
His *vastness*. *Milton.*

(*c*) Immense magnitude or amount; as, the *vastness* of an army, or of the sums of money necessary to support it. (*d*) Greatness in general.

When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean. *Glanville.*

**Vasto** (vas'to), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a writ against tenants, for terms of life or years, committing waste.

**Vasty**† (vas'ti), *a.* Vast; boundless; being of great extent; very spacious.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shak.*

**Vat** (vat), *n.* [Same word as *fat*, a vat, with change of *f* to *v*; or it may be directly borrowed from D. *vat*, a vat, G. *fass*, a cask.] 1. A large tub, vessel, or cistern, especially one for holding liquors in an immature state, chemical preparations for dyeing or for tanning leather, and the like; as, *vats* for wine, tan-*vats*, &c. 'Red with the spirited purple of the *vats*.' *Tennyson.*

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*

2. A liquid measure in the Netherlands corresponding to the hectolitre = 22 imperial gallons.—3. In *R. Cath. Ch.* a portable vessel to contain holy water for use at the introduction to mass, or on other customary occasions.—4. In *metal.* (*a*) a vessel used in the wet treatment of ores. (*b*) A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace in which tin ore is laid for the purpose of being dried.

**Vat** (vat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vatted;* ppr. *vatting.* To put in a vat.

**Vateria** (vā-tē'ri-a), *n.* [After Abraham *Vater*, a German botanical author.] A genus of plants, nat. order Dipterocarpaceæ. One species, *V. indica*, grows all along the Malabar coast and in Canara; and *V. lanceæfolia* is common in Silhet. Both species form large trees, valuable both for their timber, and also for the products which they yield. *V. indica*, whose timber is much employed in ship-building, produces the resin called in India *copal* and in England *gum anime*. It also yields a fatty substance called *piney-tallow.*

**Vatful** (vat'fụl), *n.* As much as a vat will hold; the contents of a vat.

**Vatic** (vat'ik), *a.* [L. *vates*, a prophet.] Of, relating to, or proceeding from, a prophet or seer; prophetic; oracular; inspired. 'Every *vatic* word.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Vatical**† (vat'ik-al), *a.* Prophetic; vatic. '*Vatical* predictions.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Vatican** (vat'i-kan), *n.* [From *Mons* or *Collis Vaticanus*, the name of one of the hills of ancient Rome, on the west bank of the Tiber.] The most extensive palace in the world, built upon the Vatican hill, immediately to the north of the basilica of St. Peter's at Rome. Since the return of the popes from Avignon the Vatican has been their principal residence, and since the conversion of Rome into the capital of Italy it is their only residence. As such, and as the storehouse of valuable literary and art collections, it is one of the chief attractions of modern Rome. Hence, *the Vatican* is used as equivalent to the papal power or government; as in the phrase *the thunders of the Vatican*, the anathemas or denunciations of the pope.

The *thunders of the Vatican* could no longer strike terror into the heart of princes, as in the days of the Crusades. *Prescott.*

—*Vatican Council*, the Ecumenical Council of the Church of Rome which met in the Vatican in 1870, and declared the personal infallibility of the pope when speaking *ex cathedrâ* to be a dogma of the church. See INFALLIBILITY.

**Vaticanism** (vat'i-kan-izm), *n.* The doctrines and tenets promulgated by the Vatican; the tenets of those who hold extreme views as to the pope's rights and supremacy; ultramontanism.

**Vaticanist** (vat'i-kan-ist), *n.* A devoted adherent of the pope; an ultramontanist.

**Vaticide** (vā'ti-sīd), *n.* [L. *vates*, a prophet, and *cædo*, to kill.] 1. The murder of a prophet.—2. The murderer of a prophet.

**Vaticinal** (vā-tis'in-al), *a.* Relating to or containing predictions; prophetic; vatic; vatical. *T. Warton.*

**Vaticinate** (vā-tis'in-āt), *v.i.* [L. *vaticinor, vaticinatus*, from *vates*, a prophet.] To prophesy; to foretell; to practise prediction. *Howell.*

Dr. Cumming *vaticinates* with his usual amplitude of style and illustration on the fall of Turkey. *Athenæum.*

**Vaticinate** (vā-tis'in-āt), *v.t.* To prophesy; to utter prophetically or as a prophet; to foretell.

**Vaticination** (vā-tis'i-nā"shon), *n.* Prediction; prophecy.

It is no very good symptom either of nations or of individuals that they deal much in *vaticination*. *Carlyle.*

**Vaticinator** (vā-tis'in-āt-ėr), *n.* One who vaticinates or predicts. 'Listen to the *vaticinator*.' *I. D'Israeli.*

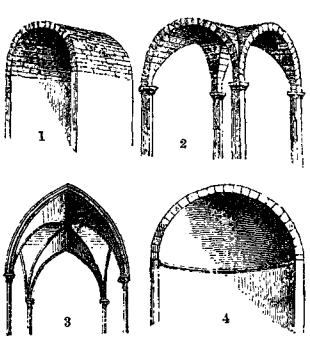
**Vaticine**† (vā'ti-sīn), *n.* A prediction; a vaticination. *Holland.*

**Vatting** (vat'ing), *a.* Relating to the act of putting in a vat; as, *vatting* charges at the docks.

**Vaudeville** (vōd'vēl), *n.* [Fr. *vaudeville*, from O.Fr. *Vau de Vire, Val de Vire*, the valley of the Vire, a little river in Normandy.] 1. The name given by Oliver Basselin, a French poet of the fifteenth century, to his convivial songs composed in the valley of the Vire, and which became very popular over all France. Hence—2. In *modern French poetry*, a light, gay song, frequently embodying a satire, consisting of several couplets and refrain or burden, sung to a familiar air, and often introduced into theatrical pieces; a song common among the vulgar and sung about the streets; a ballad; a topical song.—3. In *French drama*, a piece whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs set to popular airs.

**Vaudois** (vō-dwä), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of the Swiss canton of Vaud. See WALDENSES.

**Vault** (vâlt), *n.* [O.Fr. *vaulte, voulte* (Mod. Fr. *voûte*), It. *volta;* from L.L. *volta, voluta*, a vault, from L. *volvo, volutum*, to turn round, to roll, from the rounded or arched top of vaults.] 1. An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering. 'That heaven's *vault* should crack.' *Shak.*—2. In *arch.* a continued arch, or an arched roof, so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other material of which it is composed, sustain and keep each other in their places. Vaults are of various kinds, cylindrical, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, Gothic, &c. When a vault is of greater height than half its span, it is said to be *surmounted*, and




1, Cylindrical, barrel, or wagon vault. 2, Roman vault, formed by the intersection of two equal cylinders. 3, Gothic groined vault. 4, Spherical or domical vault.

when of less height, *surbased*. A *rampant vault* is one which springs from planes not parallel to the horizon. (See under RAMPANT.) One vault placed above another constitutes a *double vault*. A *conic vault* is formed of part of the surface of a cone, and a *spherical vault* of part of the surface of a sphere, as fig. 4. A vault is *simple*, as figs. 1 and 4, when it is formed by the surface of some regular solid, around one axis, and *compound*, as figs. 2 and 3, when compounded of more than one surface of the same solid, or of two different solids. A *groined vault*, fig. 3, is a compound vault, formed by the intersection of several vaults crossing each other at right angles. See GROIN, GROINED. 3. An arched apartment; especially a subterranean chamber used for (*a*) a place of interment. 'The deep, damp *vault*, the darkness and the worm.' *Young*. (*b*) A place for confinement; a prison. 'The sullen echoes of this dungeon *vault*.' *Sir W. Scott*. (*c*) A place for storing articles; a cellar.

When our *vaults* have wept
With drunken spilth of wine. *Shak.*

**Vault** (vâlt), *v.t.* 1. To form with a vault or arched roof; to give the shape of an arch to; as, to *vault* a passage to a court.

The dark-blue sky,
*Vaulted* o'er the dark-blue sea. *Tennyson.*

2. To cover with an arch or vault.

Fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And, flying, *vaulted* either host with fire. *Milton.*

**Vault** (vâlt), *n.* [Fr. *volte*, a bounding, from It. *volta*, a turn, a leap or vault, from *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn. Hence this word is really the same as *Vault* above.] A leap or spring; especially, (*a*) a leap by means of a pole, or assisted by resting the hand or hands on something. (*b*) The leap of a horse; a curvet.

**Vault** (vâlt), *v.i.* [See VAULT, a leap.] 1. To leap; to bound; to spring, especially by having something to rest the hands on, as in mounting a horse. '*Vaulting* ambition, which o'erleaps itself.' *Shak.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

Lightly *vault* from the throne and play
With the mermen in and out of the rocks. *Tennyson.*

2. To exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.—3. In the *manege*, to curvet.

**Vaultage**† (vâlt'âj), *n.* Vaulted work; an arched cellar; a vaulted room. 'Womby *vaultages* of France.' *Shak.*

**Vaulted** (vâlt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Arched; concave; as, a *vaulted* roof.

*Vaulted* all within, like to the sky
In which the gods doe dwell eternally. *Spenser.*

2. Covered with an arch or vault.—3. In *bot.* arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.

**Vaulter** (vâlt'ėr), *n.* One that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

**Vaulting** (vâlt'ing), *n.* 1. In *arch.* vaulted work; vaults collectively.—2. The art or practice of a vaulter. 'Stilt-*vaulting* is dying out.' *Mayhew.*

**Vaulting-horse** (vâlt'ing-hors), *n.* A wooden horse in a gymnasium for practice in vaulting.

**Vaulting-house**† (vâlt'ing-hous), *n.* A brothel. *B. Jonson; Massinger.*

**Vaulting-shaft, Vaulting-pillar** (vâlt'ing-shaft, vâlt'ing-pil-lėr), *n.* In *arch.* a pillar sometimes rising from the floor to the spring of the vault of the roof; more frequently, a short pillar attached to the wall rising from a corbel, and from the top of which the ribs of the vault spring. The pillars between the triforium windows of Gothic churches rising to and supporting the vaulting may be cited as examples.

The upper pilaster above the nave-pier remains in the stone edifice, and is the first form of the great distinctive feature of Northern architecture—the *vaulting-shaft*. *Ruskin.*

**Vaulty**† (vâl'ti), *a.* Vaulted; arched; concave. 'The *vaulty* top of heaven.' *Shak.*

**Vaunt** (vânt), *v.i.* [Formerly *vant*, from Fr. *vanter*, to boast, to vaunt, to brag, from L.L. *vanitare*, to boast, to be vainglorious, from L. *vanus*, vain, empty. See VAIN.] 1. To boast; to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or decorations; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.

Pride . . . prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is. *Dr. H. More.*

2. To glory; to exult; to triumph. 'The foe *vaunts* in the field.' *Shak.*

**Vaunt** (vânt), *v.t.* 1. To boast of; to brag of; to magnify or glorify with vanity. 'My vanquisher, spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil.' *Milton.*

Charity *vaunteth* not itself. 1 Cor. xiii. 4.

2. To display or put forward boastfully; to exhibit vainglorioustly. *Spenser.*

**Vaunt** (vânt), *n.* A boast; a vain display of what one is or has or has done; ostentation from vanity; a brag. 'Such high *vaunts* of his nobility.' *Shak.*

**Vaunt**† (vânt), *n.* [Fr. *avant*. See AVANT.] The first part; the first beginning. 'The *vaunt* and firstlings of those broils.' *Shak.*

**Vaunt-courier**† (vânt-kö'ri-ėr), *n.* [See VANCOURIER.] A precursor; a van-courier. *Shak.*

**Vaunter** (vânt'ėr), *n.* One who vaunts; a boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation. *Shak.*

**Vauntery** (vânt'ri), *n.* The act of vaunting; bravado. [Rare.]

For she had led
The infatuate Moor, in dangerous *vauntery*,
To these aspiring forms. *Southey.*

**Vauntful** (vânt'fụl), *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Spenser.*

**Vaunting** (vânt'ing), *n.* Ostentatious setting forth of what one is or has; vain boasting; bragging.

You say you are a better soldier:
Let it appear so; make your *vaunting* true. *Shak.*

**Vauntingly** (vânt'ing-li), *adv.* In a vaunting manner; boastfully; with vain ostentation. '*Vauntingly* thou spakest it.' *Shak.*

**Vauntmure** (vânt'mūr), *n.* [Fr. *avantmur*, from *avant*, before, and *mur*, L. *murus*, a wall.] In *anc. fort.* the walk or gangway on the top of a wall behind the parapet. Written also *Vamure* and *Vanmure*.

**Vauquelin** (vōk'lin), *n.* [From French chemist of the name of *Vauquelin*.] 1. A name originally given by Pelletier and Caventon to strychnia (which see).—2. A name given by Pallas to a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the olive-tree.

**Vauquelinite** (vōk'lin-īt), *n.* [See above.] Native chromate of lead and copper, a mineral which occurs in small crystals on quartz accompanying the chromate of lead in Siberia.

**Vaut**† (vât), *v.i.* To leap; to vault. *Spenser.*

**Vaut**† (vât), *n.* A vault. *Spenser.*

**Vauty**† (vâ'ti), *a.* Vaulted.

**Vavasor** (vav'a-sor), *n.* [O. Fr. *vavassor*, *vavasseur*, L.L. *vavassor*, *vasvassor*, probably a contr. of *vasseus vassorum*, the vassal of vassals. See VASSAL.] In *feudal law*, a principal vassal not holding immediately of the sovereign but of a great lord, and having other vassals who held of him; a vassal of the second degree or rank, inferior, but next, to the higher nobility. In the class of vavasors were comprehended *châtelains*, who owned castles or fortified houses, and possessed rights of territorial justice. In England the title was rarely used, though Camden defines it as next to *baron*, while Chaucer applies it to his *Frankeleyn*. Written also *Vavassor*, *Vavasour*, *Valvasor*, &c.

**Vavasory** (vav'a-so-ri), *n.* 1. The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.—2. Lands held by a vavasor.

**Vaward**† (vâ'ward), *n.* [From *van* and *ward*, for *vanward* = *vanguard*.] The fore part; the advance; the van. 'The *vaward* of our youth.' *Shak.*

My Lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
The leading of the *vaward*. *Shak.*

**Vaward** (vâ'ward), *a.* Being in the van or the front; foremost; front.

Where's now the victor *vaward* wing,
Where Huntley, and where Home? *Sir W. Scott.*

**Vayu** (vâ'ū), *n.* [Skr. *vā*, to blow.] In *Hind. myth.* the wind or wind-god, apparently of equal rank with Indra.

**Veadar, Veader** (vē-â'dăr, vē-â'dėr), *n.* The thirteenth or intercalary month which is added to the Jewish year about every third year. It followed the month Adar (which see).

**Veal** (vēl), *n.* [O. E. *veel*, *vele*, O. Sc. *veil*, a calf, O. Fr. *veel*, *vedel*, Pr. *vedel*; It. *vitello*, from L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf; from root of L. *vetus*, old, Gr. (*v*)*etos*, a year.] 1.† A calf. 'A Scotch runt . . . scarce exceeding a South-country *veal* in height.' *Ray*.—2. The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

**Vection**† (vek'shon), *n.* [L. *vectio*, from *veho*, to carry.] The act of carrying or state of being carried.

**Vectitation** (vek-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *vectito*, *vectitatum*, to bear, to carry, freq. from *vecto*, to carry, intens. from *veho*, *vectum*, to bear, to carry.] A carrying. *Arbuthnot and Pope.* [Rare.]

**Vector** (vek'tor), *n.* [L., from *veho*, to carry.] 1. In *quaternions*, a directive quantity, as a straight line, a force, or a velocity. The simplest manner in which to represent such a quantity which involves both direction and magnitude is by means of a straight line in space; then the vector may be regarded as a stepping from one extremity of the line to the other. Vectors are said to be equal when their directions are the same and their magnitudes are equal. See QUATERNION.—2. Same as *Radius vector*. See under RADIUS.

**Vecture**† (vek'tūr), *n.* [L. *vectura*, from *veho*, to carry.] A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. *Bacon.*

**Veda** (vā'dä or vē'da), *n.* [Skr., from *vid*, to know. Cog. L. *video*, E. *wit*, to know. See WIT.] The general name for the body of ancient Sanskrit hymns, with accompanying comments, believed by the Hindus to have been revealed by Brahma, and on which the Brahmanical system is based. The hymns, which are upwards of 1000, fall into four divisions (*Vedas* or *Sanhitas*), called respectively *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sama-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*, of which the first (see RIG-VEDA) is the oldest and the Atharva-Veda the latest. Each of these Vedas or Sanhitas consists of two parts—the *Sanhita* proper, or a collection of *Mantras* or hymns, consisting of invocations, adoration, thanksgiving, praise, prayer, and the like, and of *Brahmanas*, or commentaries, which have grown round the Sanhita, consisting of explanations, mystical and philosophical speculations, legends and illustrations, injunctions in regard to rites and sacrifices, and the like. Varying greatly in age, the Vedas represent many stages of thought and worship, the earliest being the simplest, and the later following and reflecting the development of the Brahmanical system with all its superstitions and rites. Even the most ancient Vedas exhibit a people in an advanced state of civilization. The Vedas had their origin in the wonder with which early man regarded the universe and the operations going on in it. They consist, therefore, largely of highly figurative addresses to the great powers of nature under seemingly individual names, as *Indra* (the Firmament), *Agni* (Fire), *Mitra* (Sunrise), *Varuna* (the Sea), and the like, behind whom, however, a great Being (*Om*) is dimly recognized. Gradually these powers became more and more endowed with personality, and ultimately came to be regarded as real divinities, to whose number more and more were gradually added.

**Vedah, Veddah** (ved'ä), *n.* One of a tribe inhabiting the forests in the interior of Ceylon. They are supposed to be survivors of the original inhabitants of the island, and belong to a very low state of civilization.

**Vedanga** (ve-dän'ga), *n.* [Skr.] *Lit.* a limb of the Veda. A name common to six Sanskrit works interpreting the Vedic texts and applying them to specific purposes. The Vedangas are elaborate treatises on (1) pronunciation, (2) metre, (3) grammar, (4) explanation of difficult terms, (5) astronomy, (6) ceremonial. They are composed in the Sutra or aphoristic style.

**Vedanta** (ve-dän'ta), *n.* A system of philosophy among the Hindus founded on the Vedas. It is chiefly concerned in the investigation of the Supreme Spirit and the relation in which the universe, and especially the human soul, stands to it.

**Vedantic** (ve-dän'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vedas; founded on or derived from the Vedas.

While those Aryan races remained unmixed with the other inhabitants of India, and retained their pure *Vedantic* faith, they left . . . not one single monument to tell of their existence. *Fergusson.*

**Vedantist** (ve-dän'tist), *n.* One versed in the doctrines of the Vedanta (which see).

**Vedette** (vē-det'), *n.* [Fr. *vedette*, from It. *vedetta*, a vedette, from *vedere*, L. *videre*, to see.] A sentinel on horseback stationed on an outpost or elevated point to watch an enemy and give notice of danger; a vidette.

**Vedic** (vē'dik), *a.* Of or relating to a Veda or the Vedas; as, the *Vedic* hymns. See VEDA.

**Veena** (vē'na), *n.* See VINA.

**Veer** (vēr), *v.i.* [Fr. *virer*, to turn, veer, tack, &c.; Prov. *virar*; from L.L. *virare*, to turn, from L. *viria*, a ring, a bracelet.] 1. To turn; to alter its course, as a ship, by turning her head round away from the wind.

'And as he leads the following navy *veers.*' *Dryden.*—2. To shift or to change direction; as, the wind *veers* to the west or north. 'Where wind *veers* oft.' *Milton.* 'And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale.' *Roscommon.* The wind, in nautical language, is said to *veer aft* when it comes to blow more astern; the contrary is to *haul forward.*—3. To turn round; vary; be otherwise minded: said in regard to persons, feelings, intentions; as, his resolution is not to be depended on, he *veers* so often. 'As passion or interest may *veer* about.' *Burke.* See also VEERING.

**Veer** (vēr), *v.t.* *Naut.* to direct into a different course; specifically, to wear or cause to change a course by turning the stern to windward, in opposition to *tacking.*—*To veer out*, to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length; as, to *veer out* a rope.—*To veer away*, to let out; to slacken and let run; as, to *veer away* the cable.—*To veer and haul*, to pull tight and slacken alternately.

**Veerable**† (vēr'a-bl), *a.* Changeable; shifting: said of winds. *Dampier.*

**Veering** (vēr'ing), *p.* and *a.* Turning; changing; shifting.

A subtle sudden flame,
By *veering* passion fanned
About thee breaks and dances. *Tennyson.*

**Veering** (vēr'ing), *n.* The act of turning or changing; a fickle or capricious change.

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison.*

**Veeringly** (vēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a veering manner; changingly; shiftingly.

**Veery** (vē'ri), *n.* A name given in America to Wilson's thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*).

**Vega** (vē'ga), *n.* [Arabic name.] In *astron.* a star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Lyra.

**Vega** (vā'ga), *n.* [Sp.] An open plain; a tract of level and fruitful ground.

Sometimes marauders penetrated into the *vega*, the beautiful *vega*, every inch of whose soil was fertilized with human blood. *Prescott.*

**Vegetability** (vej'e-ta-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being vegetable; vegetable nature.

**Vegetable** (vej'e-ta-bl), *a.* [Fr. *végétable*, from L. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, from *vegeto*, to enliven, to strengthen, from *vegetus*, lively, from *vegeo*, to rouse, excite; from root seen also in *vigour*, *vigilant.*] Belonging, pertaining, or peculiar to plants; having the characteristics of a plant or plants; resembling a plant or what belongs to plants; occupied or concerned with plants; as, *vegetable* qualities; *vegetable* juices; the *vegetable* kingdom.

And all amid them stood the tree of life
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton.*

—*Vegetable acids*, such as are obtained from plants, as malic, citric, gallic, tartaric, &c., acids.—*Vegetable æthiops*, a charcoal prepared by burning *Fucus vesiculosus*, or common seaweed, in a covered crucible.—*Vegetable alkali*, an alkaloid (which see).—*Vegetable anatomy*, that branch of botany which treats of the form, disposition, and structure of the organs of plants.—*Vegetable butters.* See under BUTTER.—*Vegetable flannel*, a fabric made of a fine fibre obtained from the leaves of the *Pinus sylvestris.*—*Vegetable ivory.* See IVORY-NUT.—*Vegetable jelly*, a gelatinous substance found in plants; pectin.—*Vegetable kingdom*, that division of natural history which embraces the various organized bodies to which we indifferently give the names of *vegetables* and *plants.* The science which treats of these is termed *Botany* (which see).—*Vegetable life*, the aggregate of the phenomena exhibited by plants, and which are similar to those that in animals are considered as characteristic of vital agency, agreeing with them in many essential respects, though they differ in others, especially in the absence of sensibility and voluntary motion. Plants breathe, feed, digest, increase in their dimensions, produce new individuals, and perform various other functions analogous to those of animals, and which are essentially characteristic of life. See PLANT.—*Vegetable marrow.* See MARROW, 3.—*Vegetable morphology.* See MORPHOLOGY.—*Vegetable mould*, mould or soil containing a considerable proportion of vegetable constituents; mould consisting wholly or chiefly of humus.—*Vegetable oils.* See OIL.—*Vegetable parchment.* Same as *Parchment paper.* See under PAPER.—*Vegetable physiology*, that branch of botany which treats of the vital actions of plants, or of the offices which their various organs perform.—*Vegetable silk.* Same as *Silk-cotton.*—*Vegetable sulphur*, a powder obtained from the theca of *Lycopodium clavatum*, or common club-moss. It is highly inflammable, and is employed for pyrotechnical purposes.—*Vegetable tallow.* See TALLOW.—*Vegetable tissue.* See TISSUE.—*Vegetable wax.* See WAX.

**Vegetable** (vej'e-ta-bl), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. A plant. See PLANT, in which article the nature and character of vegetables are fully discussed.—2. In a more limited sense, a plant used for culinary purposes, or used for feeding cattle and sheep or other animals. Vegetables for these uses are such as are of a more soft and fleshy substance than trees and shrubs, such as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, pease, beans, &c.

**Vegetal** (vej'e-tal), *a.* [Fr. *végétal.* See VEGETABLE.] 1. Pertaining or relating to a plant or plants; having the characteristics or nature of a vegetable; vegetable. *Burton.*

On the whole it appears to me to be the most convenient to adhere to the old plan of calling such of those low forms as are more animal in habit, *Protozoa*, and such as are more *vegetal*, *Protophyta.* *Huxley.*

2. Of or pertaining to that class of vital phenomena common to plants and animals, namely, digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, and generation, as contradistinguished from sensation and volition, which are peculiar to animals.

The first are called the *vegetal* functions, the second the animal functions; and the powers or forces on which they depend have been termed respectively the *vegetal* life and the animal life. *Brande & Cox.*

**Vegetal** (vej'e-tal), *n.* A plant; a vegetable. 'Your minerals, *vegetals*, and animals.' *B. Jonson.*

In fact many of these smallest *vegetals* . . . display a mechanical activity not distinguishable from that of the simplest animals. *H. Spencer.*

**Vegetality** (vej-e-tal'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or property of being vegetal or vegetable; vegetability.—2. The aggregate of those vital phenomena which constitute the life or existence of a vegetable. See VEGETAL, *a.* 2.

**Vegetarian** (vej-e-tā'ri-an), *n.* 1. One who abstains from animal food, and lives exclusively on vegetables, eggs, milk, &c. Strict vegetarians eat vegetable and farinaceous food only, and will not eat butter, eggs, or even milk.—2. One who maintains that vegetables and farinaceous substances constitute the only proper food for man.

**Vegetarian** (vej-e-tā'ri-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the diet or system of the vegetarians; relating to vegetarians or to vegetarianism.

This . . . type of dentition is associated usually with *vegetarian* or promiscuous diet. *Owen.*

**Vegetarianism** (vej-e-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables. The doctrines and practice of vegetarianism are as old as the time of Pythagoras, and have for ages been strictly observed by many of the Hindus; and of late years the practice of subsisting solely upon vegetable food has come prominently before the public in connection with dietetic reform.

**Vegetate** (vej'e-tāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vegetated*; ppr. *vegetating.* [In form from L. *vegeto, vegetatum*, to enliven, but in meaning from E. *vegetable* (which see).] 1. To grow in the manner of plants; to grow by vegetable growth; as, plants will not *vegetate* without a certain degree of heat.

See dying vegetables life sustain,
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope.*

Hence—2. To live an idle, unthinking, useless life; to have a mere existence. 'Persons who . . . would have *vegetated* stupidly in the places where fortune had fixed them.' *Jeffrey.*

**Vegetation** (vej-e-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of vegetating; the process of growing exhibited by plants; as, *vegetation* takes place after the seed is sown.—2. Vegetables or plants in general or collectively; as, a rich *vegetation* covers the fields; in the midst of luxuriant *vegetation.*

Deep to the root
Of *vegetation* parch'd, the cleaving fields
And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose. *Thomson.*

3. In *med.* a morbid production which rises as an excrescence on the valves of the heart, in syphilis, &c.; also, a fleshy granulation which sometimes grows on the surfaces of wounds or ulcers. *Dunglison.*—*Vegetation of salts*, or *saline vegetation*, a crystalline concretion formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel, and are often in branching forms so as to resemble plants.

**Vegetative** (vej'e-tāt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *végétatif.*] 1. Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants. 'Creatures *vegetative* and growing.' *Raleigh.*—2. Having the power to produce or support growth in plants; as, the *vegetative* properties of soil.

**Vegetative**† (vej'e-tāt-iv), *n.* A vegetable. *Culverwell.*

**Vegetativeness** (vej'e-tāt-iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being vegetative, or producing growth.

**Vegete** (ve-jēt'), *a.* [L. *vegetus*, enlivened, vigorous. See VEGETABLE.] Vigorous; active. [Rare.]

A well radicated habit in a lively, *vegete* faculty is like an apple of gold in a picture of silver. *South.*

**Vegetive**† (vej'e-tiv), *a.* Vegetable; having the nature of plants; capable of growth. '*Vegetive* life.' *Tusser.*

**Vegetive**† (vej'e-tiv), *n.* A vegetable. 'In *vegetives*, in metals, stones.' *Shak.*

**Vegeto-alkali** (vej'e-tō-al-ka-li), *n.* An alkaloid.

**Vegeto-animal** (vej'e-tō-an-i-mal), *a.* Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter.

He (the chemist) also found . . . that this inner matter which was contained in the bag, which constitutes the yeast-plant, was a substance containing the elements carbon and hydrogen, and oxygen and nitrogen, and that it was what Fabroni called a *vegeto-animal* substance, and that it had the peculiarities of what are commonly called animal products. *Huxley.*

—*Vegeto-animal matter* is a term formerly applied to vegetable gluten and albumen.

**Vegetous**† (vej'e-tus), *a.* [See VEGETE.] Vigorous; lively; vegete.

If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies. *B. Jonson.*

**Vehemence** (vē'he-mens), *n.* [Fr. *véhémence*, from L. *vehementia*, eagerness, vehemence. See VEHEMENT.] The character or quality of being vehement; the energy exhibited by one who or that which is vehement; as, (*a*) Violent ardour; fervour; impetuosity; fire; as, the *vehemence* of love or affection; the *vehemence* of anger or other passion. 'His *vehemence* of temper.' *Addison.* 'Fiery *vehemence* of youth.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Nay, I prithee now with most petitionary *vehemence*, tell me who it is. *Shak.*

(*b*) Force or impetuosity accompanying energetic action of any kind; impetuous force; impetuosity; boisterousness; violence; fury; as, the *vehemence* of wind; to speak with *vehemence.*

Stunning sounds and voices all confused
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest *vehemence.* *Milton.*

**Vehemency** (vē'he-men-si), *n.* Vehemence. 'The *vehemency* of your affection.' *Shak.*

**Vehement** (vē'he-ment), *a.* [Fr. *véhément*, from L. *vehemens, vehementis*, eager, vehement, lit. carried out of one's mind, from *veho*, to carry (see VEHICLE), and *mens*, the mind.] 1. Proceeding from or characterized by strength, violence, or impetuosity of feeling or emotion; very ardent; very eager or urgent; fervent; passionate; as, a *vehement* affection or passion; *vehement* desire; *vehement* eloquence. '*Vehement* importunity.' *Shak.* 'Their *vehement* instigation.' *Shak.*—2. Acting with great force or energy; energetic; violent; furious; very forcible; as, a *vehement* wind; a *vehement* torrent.

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time. *N. Grew.*

SYN. Impetuous, violent, furious, boisterous, passionate, fervid, ardent, fiery, glowing, burning, eager, urgent.

**Vehemently** (vē'he-ment-li), *adv.* In a vehement manner; with great force and violence; urgently; forcibly; ardently; passionately. Mark xiv. 31.

**Vehicle** (vē'hi-kl), *n.* [Fr. *véhicule*, from L. *vehiculum*, a vehicle, a carriage, from *veho*, to carry, from a root seen also in E. *wagon, way.*] 1. Any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners, comprehending coaches, chariots, gigs, wagons, carts of every kind, sleighs, sledges, and the like; a conveyance.—2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance, transmission, or communication; as, language is the ordinary *vehicle* for conveying ideas. 'His blood the *vehicle* of life.' *Sir M. Hale.*

'And alms are but the *vehicles* of prayer.' *Dryden.*

The gaiety of a diverting word serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *phar.* a substance in which medicine is taken; an excipient (which see).—4. In *art.* a menstruum or medium in which paints, gums, varnishes, &c., are dissolved and prepared for use; thus in painting water is the vehicle in fresco and water-colours, the colours being consolidated with gum-arabic; size is used in distemper painting, and the fixed oils of linseed, nut, and poppy are used in oil-painting. *Fairholt.*

**Vehicled** (vē'hi-kid), *p.* and *a.* Conveyed in or applied or imparted by means of a vehicle.

Guards us through polemic life
From poison *vehicled* in praise. *Mat. Green.*

**Vehicular** (vē-hik'ū-lėr), *a.* Of, pertaining, or relating to a vehicle or vehicles; as, *vehicular* traffic; *vehicular* conveyance.

**Vehiculary** (vē-hik'ū-la-ri), *a.* Vehicular.

**Vehiculate** (vē-hik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* To convey, apply, or impart by means of a vehicle. *Carlyle.*

**Vehiculatory** (vē-hik'ū-la-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a vehicle; vehicular. '*Vehiculatory* gear for setting out.' *Carlyle.*

**Vehme** (fā'me), *n.* Same as *Vehmgerichte.*

**Vehmgerichte** (fām'ge-riċh-te), *n. pl.* [Pl. of G. *vehmgericht*—O.G. *veme, feme, fem,* punishment, and *gericht,* a court of justice.] A system of secret tribunals which originated during the middle ages in Westphalia, and then spread over Germany when the regular administration of justice had fallen into complete disorder. The chief of the association (the *Freigraf* = free count) was usually a man of exalted rank, and had the supreme direction of the courts. His associates (*Freischöffen* = free justices) concurred in and executed the sentences of the court, being bound by a tremendous oath to obey all its behests, and keep secret its proceedings from all that is between heaven and earth. The assemblies of the tribunal were sometimes held in public and in the open air, but were generally held by night in a forest or in some other concealed place. Any person supposed to be guilty of heresy, sorcery, rape, theft, robbery, or murder, might be summoned before the court and compelled to answer the charge brought against him by the accuser, who was one of the Freischöffen. If the accused was found guilty of a capital crime, or if he repeatedly refused to appear on being duly cited, it was the duty of the Freischöffen to put him to death. This system offered great scope for the spirit of private revenge, malice, and interested motives, and many judicial murders were perpetrated. When the governments of the various states became more effective and society more settled, the regular executive struggled to destroy the power of the vehmgerichte, and ultimately succeeded, the last tribunal being held at Zell in 1568.

**Vehmic** (vē'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vehme or vehmgerichte (which see).

**Veil** (vāl), *n.* [O.Fr. *veile, vaile,* Mod.Fr. *voile,* a veil, a sail, a curtain, &c., from L. *velum,* a sail, covering, veil, derived by some from a root meaning to move, seen also in *veho,* to carry, and in E. *way, wagon.*] 1. Something hung up or spread out to intercept the view; a covering thrown before or over something to prevent it being seen; a screen; a curtain; specifically, any more or less transparent piece of dress worn to conceal, shade, or protect the face.

The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain. Mat. xxvii. 51.

Bonnet nor *veil* henceforth no creature wear!
No sun nor wind will ever strive to kiss you. *Shak.*

2. *Fig.* anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, disguise, or the like.

I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modesty from the so-seeming Mrs. Page. *Shak.*

3. In *bot.* and *zool.* same as *Velum.*—4. In *anat.* the soft palate. See PALATE.—*To take the veil,* to assume the veil according to the custom of a woman when she becomes a nun; to retire to a nunnery.

**Veil** (vāl), *v.t.* 1. To cover or conceal with a veil, curtain, or something similar.

Her face was *veil'd,* yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shined. *Milton.*

Then his robe
Ulysses drew, behind its ample folds
*Veiling* his face through fear to be observed. *Cowper.*

2. To invest; to enshroud; to envelop; to hide; to conceal. 'Pan or Apollo, *veil'd* in human form.' *Wordsworth.*—3. To keep from being seen; to conceal from view.

She bow'd as if to *veil* a noble tear. *Tennyson.*

4. To conceal, figuratively; to mask; to disguise. 'To keep your great pretences *veiled.*' *Shak.* 'Half to show, half *veil* his deep intent.' *Pope.*

**Veilless** (vāl'les), *a.* Destitute of a veil. 'Her *veilless* eyes.' *Tennyson.*

**Vein** (vān), *n.* [Fr. *veine,* from L. *vena,* a blood-vessel, vein, also natural bent, genius, supposed to be from same root as *veho,* to carry. See VEIL.] 1. One of a system of membranous canals or tubes distributed throughout the bodies of animals for the purpose of returning the impure blood from the extremities, surfaces, and viscera to the heart and lungs. They are devoid of elasticity, and have no pulsation, the motion of the blood being mainly secured by pressure of the moving muscles, between which they are imbedded, the backward flow of the blood being prevented where necessary by a series of valves which permit a current only towards the heart. The veins arise from venous capillaries which collect from the tissues the blood recently brought to them by the arterial capillaries. These venous capillaries unite to form ultimate veins, which still unite in turn, forming gradually larger branches and trunks as they approach the centre of the circulation. The venous blood returned from above the region of the heart is united in one great vein, the vena cava superior, all those from below entering by the vena cava inferior. The portal vein (vena porta) receives the venous blood from the intestines and conveys it through the liver to the vena cava inferior. The pulmonary vein and branches go from the right side of the heart to the lungs, carrying the blood to the air-sacs to be revivified by the oxygen of the inspired air. The veins like the arteries are composed of three coats. Valves are absent in the venæ portæ, the portal, the pulmonary, and various other veins, and are present in greatest numbers in the veins of the extremities.—2. A tube or an assemblage of tubes through which the sap of plants is transmitted along the leaves. The term is more appropriately applied to the finer and more complex ramifications which interbranch with each other like net-work, the larger and more direct assemblages of vessels being called *ribs* and *nerves.* Veins are also found in the calyx and corolla of flowers.—3. A crack or fissure in a rock, filled up by substances different from the rock, and which may either be metallic or non-metallic. Veins are sometimes many yards wide, having a length of many miles, and they ramify or branch out into innumerable smaller parts, often as slender as threads. Metallic veins are chiefly found in the primary, and lower and middle secondary rocks. Many species of stones, as granite, porphyry, &c., are often found in veins.—4. A streak or wave of different colour, appearing *in* wood, in marble, and other stones; a long irregular streak of colour.—5. A cavity, fissure, or cleft, as *in* the earth or other substance. 'To do me business in the *veins* o' the earth.' *Shak.*—6. Any distinctive or valuable property or characteristic considered as running through or being intermingled with others; a continued strain; current; stream.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

Many a good poetic *vein* is buried under trade. *Locke.*

7. Manner of speech or action; particular style, character, disposition, or cast of mind.

This is Ercles' *vein,* a tyrant's *vein.* *Shak.*

The whole world again
Cannot pick out five such, take each one *in* his *vein.* *Shak.*

8. Particular mood, temper, humour, or disposition for the time being.

I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shak.*

Speak'st thou in earnest or in jesting *vein?* *Dryden.*

**Vein** (vān), *v.t.* To fill or furnish with veins; to cover with veins; to streak or variegate with veins.

Not tho' all the gold
That *veins* the world, were pack'd to make your crown. *Tennyson.*

**Veinal**† (vā'nal), *a.* Relating to the veins; venous. *Boyle.*

**Veined** (vānd), *a.* 1. Full of veins; streaked; variegated; as, *veined* marble. 'Meadows often *veined* with gentle gliding brooks.' *Drayton.*—2. In *bot.* having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

**Veining** (vān'ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of forming veins.—2. A streaked or variegated appearance as if covered by a network of veins.

In the edifices of man there should be found reverent worship and following of the spirit . . . which gives *veining* to the leaf and polish to the shell. *Ruskin.*

3. In *weaving,* a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp.—4. A kind of needle-work in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern.

**Veinless** (vān'les), *a.* Destitute of veins; as, a *veinless* leaf.

**Veinlet** (vān'let), *n.* A small vein; a vein branching off from a larger vein. 'Veins and *veinlets.*' *Carlyle.*

**Veinous** (vā'nus), *a.* Same as *Venous.*

The excellent old gentleman's nails are long and leaden, and his hands lean and *veinous.* *Dickens.*

**Vein-stone** (vān'stōn), *n.* The stony or mineral matter occupying a vein; vein-stuff.

**Vein-stuff** (vān'stuf), *n.* The non-metalliferous matter found in a vein or lode, and technically called the *matrix* or *gang.*

**Veiny** (vā'ni), *a.* Full of veins; as, *veiny* leaves. 'The *veiny* marble.' *Thomson.*

**Velar** (vē'lėr), *a.* [L. *velum,* a veil.] Of, pertaining, or relating to a veil; specifically, in *philol.* a term applied to certain sounds, as those represented by the letters *gw, kw, qu,* produced by the aid of the veil or soft palate. *A. H. Sayce.*

**Velarium** (vē-lā'ri-um), *n.* [L.] The great awning drawn over the roofless Roman theatres or amphitheatres to protect the spectators from the rain or the sun's rays.

**Velate** (vē'lāt), *a.* [L. *velatus,* pp. of *velo,* to veil.] In *bot.* having a veil; veiled.

**Velatura** (vel'a-tū-ra), *n.* [It., from *velare,* to cover, to veil.] In *fine arts,* the art or process of glazing a picture by rubbing on a thin covering of colour with the hand. This mode was much practised by the early Italian painters.

**Vele**† (vāl), *n.* A veil. *Spenser.*

**Velella** (vē-lel'la), *n.* [L. *velum,* a sail.] A genus of Hydrozoa. See VELELLIDÆ.

**Velellidæ** (vē-lel'li-dē), *n. pl.* A family of Hydrozoa, sub-class Siphonophora, order Physophoridæ. The best known member, *Velella vulgaris* or Sallee-man, is about 2 inches in length by 1½ in height. It is of a beautiful blue colour and semi-transparent, and floats on the surface of the sea with its vertical crest exposed to the wind as a sail: hence the name.

**Velia** (vē'li-a), *n.* [L. *velum,* a sail.] A genus of hemipterous insects. *V. currens* is commonly seen running on the surface of brooks.

**Veliferous** (vē-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *velum,* a sail, and *fero,* to bear.] Bearing or carrying sails. '*Veliferous* chariots.' *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

**Veligerous** (vē-lij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *velum,* a veil, and *gero,* to bear.] Bearing a velum. See VELUM.

**Velinche** (ve-linsh'), *n.* [Also *valinch,* perhaps from Fr. *avaler,* to let down. See AVALE, *v.t.*] A tubular vessel open at both ends, wider above than below, and such that when dipped into liquor and the thumb or finger closed on the upper end the liquid does not run out when the instrument is lifted. It is used in sampling liquors.

**Velitation**† (vel-i-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *velitatio, velitationis,* from *velitor, velitatus,* to skirmish, from *veles, velitis,* a light-armed soldier.] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. *Burton.*

**Velivolant** (ve-liv'ō-lant), *a.* [L. *velivolans, velivolantis*—*velum,* a sail, and *volo,* to fly.] Passing under sail. [Rare.]

**Vell** (vel), *n.* [*Fell,* a skin. *F* is often changed to *v* in the dialect of the South of England.] The maw or stomach of a young calf used for rennet. [Local.]

**Vell** (vel), *v.t.* [Perhaps from *vell,* provincial form of *fell,* a skin. See above.] To cut off the turf or sward of land. [Local.]

**Velleity**† (vel-lē'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *velléité,* from L. *velle,* to will.] Volition in the weakest form; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination towards a thing, which leads to no energetic effort to obtain it: chiefly a scholastic term.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing it, but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *velleity,* and imports no more than an idle inoperative complacency in, and desire of the end, without any consideration of the means. *South.*

**Vellenage,†** *n.* Villanage or villenage. *Spenser.*

**Vellet,† Vellute†** (vel'let, vel'lūt), *n.* Velvet.

His *vellet* head began to shoot out,
And his wreathed horns gan newly sprout.
*Spenser.*

**Vellicate** (vel'li-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *vellico, vellicatum,* from *vello,* to pull.] To twitch; to cause to twitch convulsively: applied to the muscles and fibres of animals. 'Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve.' *Arbuthnot.*

**Vellicate** (vel'li-kāt), *v.i.* To move spasmodically; to twitch; as, a nerve *vellicates.*

**Vellication** (vel-li-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *vellicatio.* See above.] 1. The act of twitching or of causing to twitch.—2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre. *Watts.*

**Vellicative** (vel'li-kāt-iv), *a.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching.

**Vellon** (vel-yon'), *n.* [Sp.; same word as *billon.*] A kind of Spanish money of account. The term is also used like the English word *sterling.* The *reale de vellon* is worth about 2½*d.* English.

**Velloped** (vel'opt), *pp.* In *her.* having gills of such or such a tincture: applied to a cock whose gills are borne of a different tincture from the body.

**Velloxia** (vel-lŏk'zi-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Hæmodoraceæ; the tree lilies. They have the appearance of lilies with a perennial stem, 2 to 10 feet high. They give a peculiar aspect to the flora of some districts of South America, and are chiefly natives of the dry mountain regions of Brazil.

**Vellum** (vel'um), *n.* [Fr. *vélin,* from L. *vitulinus,* pertaining to a calf, from *vitulus,* a calf. See VEAL.] A fine kind of parchment made of calf's skin, and rendered clear, smooth, and white for writing on. (See PARCHMENT.) The term is also applied to a superior kind of writing paper, and to a kind of cotton cloth prepared to imitate more or less vellum in appearance.

**Vellumy** (vel'um-i), *a.* Resembling vellum.

**Vellus** (vel'lus), *n.* [L., a fleece.] In *bot.* the stipe of certain fungi.

**Veloce** (vā-lō'chā). [It., quick.] In *music,* a term prefixed to a passage or movement to indicate that it is to be performed with great quickness or swiftness.

**Velociman** (vē-los'i-man), *n.* [L. *velox, velocis,* swift, and *manus,* the hand.] A carriage of the nature of a velocipede driven by hand.

**Velocimeter** (vē-lō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *velox, velocis,* rapid, and Gr. *metron,* a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the speed of machinery. *Simmonds.*

**Velocipede** (vē-los'i-pēd), *n.* [From L. *velox, velocis,* swift, and *pes, pedis,* a foot. See VELOCITY, FOOT.] A light vehicle or carriage impelled by the rider. One of the older forms of this carriage consisted of two wheels of nearly equal size, placed one before the other, and connected by a beam on which the driver's seat was fixed. The rider, sitting astride the machine, propelled it by the thrust of each foot on the ground. This form dates from the early part of the present century. About half a century later treadles operating cranks on the axle of the front wheel came into use, and soon many modified and improved kinds became popular under the name of the bicycle. (See BICYCLE.) A three-wheeled velocipede, or tricycle, which offers a safer seat to its occupant, is also in extensive use, and may be so constructed as to carry two persons. Light boats driven by a paddle wheel or wheels operated by cranks and treadles, and known as water-velocipedes, have been also brought into use.

**Velocipedist** (vē-los'i-pēd-ist), *n.* One who uses a velocipede; one who runs matches on a velocipede.

**Velocity** (vē-los'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *vélocité,* from L. *velocitas,* from *velox, velocis,* swift, rapid; from a root seen also in *veles,* a light-armed soldier (whence *velitation*); Skr. *val,* to turn about.] 1. Quickness or speed in motion or movement; swiftness; rapidity; celerity; as, the *velocity* of wind; the *velocity* of a planet or comet in its orbit or course; the *velocity* of a cannon-ball; the *velocity* of light. It is not applied to the movements of animals, or but rarely. See CELERITY.—2. In *physics,* rate of motion, whether fast or slow; the rate at which a body changes its position in space; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. The velocity of a body is *uniform* when it passes through equal spaces in equal times, and it is *variable* when the spaces passed through in equal times are unequal. The velocity of a body is *accelerated* when it passes through a greater space in equal successive portions of time, as is the case of falling bodies under the action of gravity, and it is *retarded* when a less space is passed through in each successive portion of time. When the motion of a body is uniform its velocity is measured by the space described by it in a unit of time, as one second. If the motion of the body is not uniform its velocity is measured by the space which it would describe uniformly in a given time, if the motion became and continued uniform from that instant of time. The unit of space and time taken in order to measure velocity, may be assumed of any magnitude, but in theoretical mechanics one second is usually taken as the unit of time, and one foot as the unit of space.—*Angular velocity.* See under ANGULAR.—*Initial velocity,* the rate of movement of a body at starting: especially used of the velocity of a projectile as it issues from a firearm.—*Virtual velocity.* See under VIRTUAL.—SYN. Swiftness, rapidity, celerity, speed, fleetness, quickness.

**Veltfare** (velt'fār), *n.* A fieldfare. 'A *veltfare* or a snipe.' *Swift.* [Local.]

**Velum** (vē'lum), *n.* [L., a veil.] 1. In *bot.* a name given to a horizontal membrane connecting the margin of the pileus of a fungus with the stipes.—2. In *zool.* the membrane which surrounds and partially closes the mouth of the disc of Medusæ or medusiform gonophores.—*Velum palati,* in *anat.* the veil of the palate; the soft palate. See PALATE.

**Velumen** (ve-lū'men), *n.* [L., a cover, a fleece.] In *bot.* the velvety coating formed over some leaves by short soft hairs.

**Velure†** (vel'ūr), *n.* [Fr. *velours,* O.Fr. *velous, velous, villuse,* from L. *villosus,* shaggy, from *villus,* shaggy hair.] Velvet. 'An old hat lined with *velure.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Velutinous** (ve-lū'tin-us), *a.* [It. *veluto,* velvet.] Resembling velvet; velvety; soft; specifically, in *bot.* having a hairy surface, which in texture resembles velvet, as in *Rochea coccinea.*

**Velveret** (vel'vėr-et), *n.* A kind of fustian. *Southey.*

**Velvet** (vel'vet), *n.* [O.E. *velouette* (*Chaucer*), *velwet, vellute;* L.L. *velluetum, vellutum;* It. *velluto;* from a Latin adjective *villutus,* shaggy, from *villus,* shaggy hair.] 1. A rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap. In this fabric the warp is passed over wires so as to make a row of loops which project from the backing, and are thus left, by withdrawing the wire, for an uncut or pile velvet, but are cut by a knife to make a cut velvet. The same name is given to cotton stuffs manufactured in the same way, which are also called *velveteen* or *cotton velvet.*—2. A delicate hairy integument covering a deer's antlers in the first stages of growth. It is amply provided with blood-vessels, which supply nutriment to the horns, but gradually begins to shrivel and peel off, its complete disappearance being hastened by the deer rubbing its antlers against trees, &c.

**Velvet** (vel'vet), *v.i.* To paint velvet. [Rare.]

Verditure . . . is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham.*

**Velvet** (vel'vet), *a.* Made of velvet; or soft and delicate like velvet, as the skin of an animal or the surface of a plant. 'The cowslip's *velvet* head.' *Milton.*

**Velvet** (vel'vet), *v.t.* To cover with velvet; to cause to resemble velvet. [Rare.]

**Velveted** (vel'vet-ed), *a.* Partaking of the nature of velvet; painted so as to resemble velvet.

**Velveteen** (vel-vet-ēn'), *n.* [From *velvet.*] A kind of cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet. See VELVET.

**Velvet-guard** (vel'vet-gärd), *n.* 1. A guard or ornamental trimming of dress worn in the time of Shakspere. 'These *velvet-guards,* and black-laced sleeves.' *Decker.*—2. *Fig.* a person wearing such ornaments. 'To *velvet-guards* and Sunday citizens.' *Shak.*

**Velveting** (vel'vet-ing), *n.* The fine nap or shag of velvet.

**Velvet-leaf** (vel'vet-lēf), *n.* A name given to the *Cissampelos Pareira,* on account of the silky down which covers the leaves, also to *Sida Abutilon.* See CISSAMPELOS.

**Velvet-moss** (vel'vet-mos), *n.* A lichen (*Gyrophora murina*) used in dyeing, found in the Dovrefjeld Mountains of Norway.

**Velvet-painting** (vel'vet-pānt-ing), *n.* The art of colouring on velvet with transparent liquid and other readily diluted colours.

**Velvet-pee†** (vel'vet-pē), *n.* [*Velvet,* and L.G. and D. *pije,* Goth. *paida*—cloth, a warm jacket. See PEA-JACKET.] A velvet jacket.

Though now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a *velvet-pee.* *Beau. & Fl.*

**Velvet-pile** (vel'vet-pīl), *n.* A kind of carpet with a long soft nap. *Simmonds.*

**Velvet-runner** (vel'vet-run-ėr), *n.* A bird, the water-rail (which see). *Willoughby.*

**Velvet-scoter** (vel'vet-skŏ'tėr), *n.* A marine bird of the genus Oidemia (*O. fusca*), a kind of black duck. See SCOTER.

**Velvety** (vel've-ti), *a.* Made of or resembling velvet; smooth, soft, or delicate in surface. 'The beautiful *velvety* turf of the gardens.' *T. Hughes.*

**Vena** (vē'na), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* a vein. *Vena cava,* the largest vein in the body, so named from its great cavity, into which, as a common channel, all the lesser veins except the pulmonaries, empty themselves. This vein receives the blood from the extremities and other parts, and transmits it to the right auricle of the heart. It is divided into the *superior* and *inferior.* (See HEART.) *Vena porta,* the great vein situated at the entrance of the liver. It receives the blood from the abdominal viscera, and carries it into the substance of the liver, where the blood is utilized in the formation of bile. It is distinguished into two portions, the *hepatic* and *abdominal. Vena contracta,* in *hydraulics,* see under CONTRACTED.

**Venal** (vē'nal), *a.* [L. *vena,* a vein.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; venous; as, *venal* blood. [Rare.]

**Venal** (vē'nal), *a.* [L. *venalis,* venal, for sale, from *veneo,* to be sold, from *venum,* sale, and *eo,* I go.] Ready to be sold for money or other consideration and entirely from sordid motives; basely or meanly disposed of or to be disposed of for lucre; mercenary; hireling; as, a *venal* politician; *venal* services. 'And shakes corruption on her *venal* throne.' *Thomson.*

*Venal* and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient talents to clothe the thoughts of a pandar in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the sovereign and the public. *Macaulay.*

—*Venal, Mercenary, Hireling.* Although both *venal* and *mercenary* are used in a bad sense, *venal* is much stronger than *mercenary,* standing to it in the relation of sale to hire. A *venal* man sells himself wholly to his purchaser, sacrificing character, honour, principle, his whole individuality indeed for gain; a *mercenary* man acts with a view to profit in what he does, and is actuated by sordid motives, but he does not necessarily surrender himself unreservedly, or even make any sacrifice of principle, With the mercenary man love of gain is the chief motive; with the venal man it is in effect the only motive. *Hireling* denotes that hire is the motive, and thus implies something servile as well as mercenary, conveying more of contempt than of reprobation.

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made,
And verse became a *mercenary* trade.
*Dryden.*

The fiery duke is pricking fast across St. André's plain,
With all the *hireling* chivalry of Guelders and Almayne. *Macaulay.*

**Venality** (vē-nal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being venal or basely influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness; as, the *venality* of a corrupt court.

**Venantes** (vē-nan'tēs), *n. pl.* [Ppr. pl. of L. *venor,* to hunt.] The hunting-spiders, a family of spiders so called because, instead of weaving webs, they are incessantly running or leaping about the vicinity of their abode to chase and catch their prey. The genus Mygale comprises the largest members, and may be regarded as the type. See MYGALE.

**Venary†** (vē'na-ri), *a.* [From L. *venor,* to hunt.] Relating to hunting. *Howell.*

**Venatic,† Venatical†** (vē-nat'ik, vē-nat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *venaticus,* from *venor,* to hunt.] Pertaining to hunting; used in hunting.

There be three for venary or *venatical* pleasure in England, viz., a forest, a chase, and a park. *Howell.*

**Venatica** (vē-nat'i-ka), *n.* A kind of coarse mahogany used for ship-building. See VINATICO.

**Venation**† (vē-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *venatio*, from *venor*, to hunt. See VENISON.] 1. The act or practice of hunting. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. The state of being hunted.

**Venation** (vē-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *vena*, a vein.] In *bot.* the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.

**Venatorial**† (vē-na-tō'ri-al), *a.* Relating to hunting; venatic.

**Vend** (vend), *v.t.* [L. *vendo*, to sell: said to be from *venum*, sale, and *do*, to give.] To transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; to sell; as, to *vend* goods; to *vend* meat and vegetables in market.

The apothecary in 'Romeo and Juliet' is poor, but is he therefore justified in *vending* poison? *Pope.*

Where, tippling punch, grave Cato's self you'll see,
And *Amor Patriæ vending* smuggled tea. *Crabbe.*

**Vend**† (vend), *n.* Sale. *Richardson.*

**Vendable**† (ven'da-bl), *a.* Vendible. *Chaucer.*

**Vendace** (ven'dās), *n.* [O.Fr. *vendese*, Mod. Fr. *vandoise*, the dace; origin unknown.] A species of teleostean fishes, of the family Salmonidæ, genus Coregonus (*C. Willoughbii*), noted for its restricted distribution, being found in Britain only in Lochmaben, and in two or three of the English lakes, and on the Continent in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden. The body is deep and compressed, the back brown in colour, the sides tinged with yellow, the belly silvery, the tail is broadly forked, pectoral and ventral fins yellow. The average length is about 6 to 7 inches. The fish is esteemed a great delicacy, and is taken with the sweep-net about August.

**Vendean** (ven-dē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to La *Vendée* in France.

**Vendean** (ven-dē'an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of La Vendée.

**Vendee** (ven-dē'), *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold: opposed to *vendor*. *Ayliffe.*

**Vendémiaire** (von-dā-mi-ār'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *vindemia*, the vintage.] The first month of the French republican calendar. It was so called from its being the vintage season. It began September 22 or 23, and ended October 21 or 22.

**Vender** (vend'ér), *n.* One who vends or sells; a seller. Spelled also *Vendor*.

**Vendetta** (ven-det'tä), *n.* [It., from L. *vindicta*, revenge. See VINDICTIVE.] A blood-feud; the act or practice of the nearest of kin executing vengeance on the murderer of a relative. In Corsica the vendetta is regarded as a duty incumbent on the relatives of the murdered man, and, failing to reach the real murderer, they take vengeance on his relatives. The practice exists, although to a more limited extent, in Sicily, Sardinia, and Calabria, as well as among the Druses, Circassians, Arabs, &c.

**Vendibility** (ven-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being vendible or saleable. 'The *vendibility* of commodities.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Vendible** (ven'di-bl), *a.* [L. *vendibilis*, from *vendo*, to sell. See VEND.] Capable of being vended or sold; to be disposed of for money; saleable; marketable; as, goods *vendible* in a market. 'A maid not *vendible*.' *Shak.* 'Prices of things *vendible*.' *Bacon.*

**Vendible** (ven'di-bl), *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale.

**Vendibleness** (ven'di-bl-nes), *n.* Vendibility.

**Vendibly** (ven'di-bli), *adv.* In a vendible or saleable manner.

**Venditation**† (ven-di-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *venditatio*, from *vendito*, to offer again and again for sale, intens. from *vendo*, *venditum*, to sell.] A boastful display. 'The *venditation* of our own worth.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Vendition** (ven-di'shon), *n.* [L. *venditio*, from *vendo*, to sell.] The act of selling; sale. *Sermon*, 1644. [Rare.]

**Vendor** (ven'dor), *n.* A vender; a seller.

In sales of lands the party selling is almost always spoken of as 'the *vendor*;' but in sales of goods he is quite as frequently spoken of as 'the seller.' *Mozley and Whiteley.*

**Venduet** (ven'dū), *n.* [O.Fr. *vendue*, a sale, from *vendre*, to sell.] A public auction.

I went ashore, and having purchased a laced waistcoat . . . at a *vendue*, made a swaggering figure. *Smollett.*

We are offered, by the terms of this *vendue*, six months' credit. *Franklin.*

**Vendue-master**† (ven'dū-mas-tėr), *n.* An auctioneer. *Wharton.*

**Veneer** (ve-nēr'), *n.* [Probably directly from G. *furnier*, a veneer, *furnieren*, to veneer, from Fr. *fournir*, to furnish (which see). It has been conjectured that the word may have been to some extent influenced by *vein*, wood used in veneering being often *veined*.] A thin piece of wood (sometimes ivory or other substance) of a more valuable kind laid upon another of a more common sort, so that the whole substance appears to be of the more valuable sort. Choice and beautiful kinds of hard woods, as mahogany, rosewood, &c., are used for veneers, the wood to which they are attached by gluing being usually deal or pine.

**Veneer** (ve-nēr'), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To cover with veneers; to overlay or face over, as an inferior wood, with wood of a finer or more beautiful kind, so as to give the whole mass the appearance of being made of the more valuable wood; as, to *veneer* a wardrobe or other article of furniture. Hence—2. To give a more agreeable appearance to, as to something bad, worthless, or unattractive; to put a fine superficial show on; to gild. 'A rogue in grain *veneer'd* with sanctimonious theory.' *Tennyson.*

**Veneering** (ve-nēr'ing), *n.* 1. The operation of one who veneers; the art of laying on veneers.—2. The covering laid upon the surface of the coarser material; hence, *fig.* superficial show.

**Veneer-moth** (ve-nēr'moth), *n.* The name given by collectors to moths of the genus Chilo.

**Venefical, Venificial** (ve-nef'ik-al, ven-e-fish'al), *a.* [L. *veneficus*, poisonous, sorcerous. See VENEFICE.] 1. Acting by poison; bewitching; sorcerous. [Rare.]

The magical virtues of misselto, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, seemeth a Pagan relique derived from the ancient Druids. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

**Veneficet** (ven'e-fis), *n.* [L. *veneficium*, from *veneficus*, poisoning—*venenum*, poison, and *facio*, to make.] The practice of poisoning.

**Venefician** (ven-e-fish'us), *a.* Same as *Venefical*. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Veneficiously** (ven-e-fish'us-li), *adv.* By poison or witchcraft. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Venemous**† (ven'em-us), *a.* Venomous; poisonous.

**Venenate** (ven'ē-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *veneno*, *venenatum*, to poison, from *venenum*, poison.] To poison; to infect with poison.

These miasms . . . *venenate* the entire mass of blood. *Harvey.*

**Venenate** (ven'ē-nāt), *a.* Infected with poison. 'The *venenate* parts are carried off.' *Woodward.*

**Venenation** (ven-ē-nā'shon), *n.* [See above.] 1. The act of poisoning.—2. Poison; venom. 'This *venenation* shoots from the eye.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Venene,**† **Venenose**† (ve-nēn', ven'ē-nōs), *a.* [L. *venenosus*, from *venenum*, poison.] Poisonous; venomous. '*Venene* bodies.' *Harvey.* 'Some *venenose* liquor.' *Ray.*

**Venenosa** (ven-ē-nō'sa), *n. pl.* [L. *venenosus*, poisonous, from *venenum*, poison.] One of the three sections into which the colubrine snakes are divided according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other two sections being Innocua and Suspecta. In this group there are canaliculated fangs, placed in front of the superior maxillæ, with smaller solid teeth behind them. It contains some of the most deadly of all living serpents, one of the best known being the Cobra di Capello (*Naja tripudians*) of Hindustan. This section also contains the venomous water-snakes (Hydrophidæ).

**Venerability**† (ven'ėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being venerable. 'The excellency and *venerability* of their prototypes.' *Dr. H. More.*

**Venerable** (ven'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [L. *venerabilis*. See VENERATE.] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honour and respect; as, a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* parent. '*Venerable* Nestor.' *Shak.* It generally implies that the person is well up in years.—2. Rendered sacred by religious or other lofty associations; to be regarded with awe and reverence; hallowed by associations; as, the *venerable* walls of a temple or church. 'The *venerable* church with a tall Gothic spire.' *W. Irving.*

**Venerableness** (ven'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being venerable. 'The *venerableness* of old age.' *South.*

**Venerably** (ven'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a venerable manner; so as to excite reverence.

Proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great. *Addison.*

**Veneraceæ** (ven-ėr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Veneridæ*.

**Venerate** (ven'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *venerated*; ppr. *venerating*. [L. *veneror*, *veneratus*, to venerate, from the same root as *Venus*, *Veneris*; Skr. *van*, to worship, to venerate, to love. See VENUS.] To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere; to regard as hallowed. 'Seemed to *venerate* the sacred shade.' *Dryden.*

While even the peasant boasts these rights to scan
And learns to *venerate* himself as man. *Goldsmith.*

**Veneration** (ven-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *veneratio*. See VENERATE.] 1. The feeling of one who venerates; the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to place, by whatever makes us regard it as hallowed.

Princes are like to heavenly bodies, which cause good or evil times, and which have much *veneration*, but no rest. *Bacon.*

2. In *phren.* the organ which is said to produce the sentiment of adoration, worship, reverence, or respect for what is great and good. See cut PHRENOLOGY.

**Venerator** (ven'ėr-āt-ėr), *n.* One who venerates and reverences. 'Not a scorner of your sex but *venerator*.' *Tennyson.*

**Venereal** (ve-nē'rē-al), *a.* [L. *venereus*, from *Venus* (which see).] 1. Pertaining to venery or sexual love; relating to sexual intercourse. '*Venereal* signs.' *Shak.*

Then swoln with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

2. Arising from or connected with sexual intercourse; as, a *venereal* disease; *venereal* virus or poison.—3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; as, *venereal* medicines.—4. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.—5.† Consisting of or pertaining to copper: formerly called by chemists *Venus*.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

**Venerean**† (ve-nē'rē-an), *a.* Venereal. *Howell.*

**Venereous** (ve-nē'rē-us), *a.* [L. *venereus*.] 1. Lustful; libidinous.

The male is lesser than the female and very *venereous*. *Derham.*

2. Giving vigour or inclination to venery; aphrodisiac; as, *venereous* drugs.

**Veneridæ** (ve-ner'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, of which the Linnæan genus Venus is the type.

**Venerous**† (ven'ėr-us), *a.* Same as *Venereous*. 'A remedy for *venerous* passions.' *Burton.*

**Venery** (ven'ėr-i), *n.* [See VENEREAL.] Sexual intercourse.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence: of unlawful, chastity. *N. Grew.*

**Venery** (ven'ėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *vénerie*, from O.Fr. *vener*, L. *venari*, to hunt, whence also *venison*.] 1. The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase. 'Beasts of *venery* and fishes.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2.† Beasts of the chase; game. 'Follows other game *or venery*.' *Spenser.*

They must have swine for their food, to make their *veneries* or bacon of. *Latimer.*

**Venesection** (ven-e-sek'shon), *n.* [L. *vena*, vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.] The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.

**Venetian** (vē-nē'shi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the city or province of Venice in Northern Italy. — *Venetian architecture*, *Venetian Gothic*, that style of Italian architecture formed by the Venetian architects from the fifteenth to the early part of the seventeenth century. The principal characteristics of the buildings built in this style are: each story is provided with its own tier of columns or pilasters, with their entablature, and separated from the other stories by conspicuous friezes or belts, often in the form of balustrades broken by pedestals and ornamented by figures; the arched windows ornamented with columns, the spandrils being often filled with figures; ornamental parapets are common; and the whole has a rich and varied effect. This style of architecture is characterized by Fergusson as 'Gothic treated with an Eastern feeling, and enriched with many details borrowed from Eastern styles.'—*Venetian blind*, a blind made of slats of wood, so connected as to overlap each other when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when in the other position.—

*Venetian chalk, Venetian talc.* Same as *French Chalk.*—*Venetian door*, a door with long narrow side lights for lighting a lobby, entrance-hall, &c.—*Venetian red*, a burnt ochre which owes its colour to the presence of an oxide of iron. The colours sold under this name are, however, prepared artificially from sulphate of iron or its residuum in the manufacturing of acids. *Scarlet Ochre, Prussian Red, English Red,* and *Rouge de Mars* are other names for the same pigment.—*Venetian school*, in *painting*, that school which arose and declined within the sixteenth century, and whose distinguishing characteristics are the mastery of colour, and a consummate knowledge of chiaro-oscuro, combined with grace, spirit, and faithful adherence to nature. It counts among its masters Titian, Paul Veronese, Giorgione, Tintoretto, and many other illustrious names.—*Venetian white*, a carefully prepared carbonate of lead.

**Venetian** (vē-nē'shi-an), *n.* 1. A native of Venice.—2. A venetian blind. [Colloq.]

We never saw her ladyship, but the attendants told us that the *venetians* of her apartment were not impenetrably opaque from within.
*Capt. M. Thomson.*

3.† *pl.* A particular fashion of hose or breeches originally imported from Venice.

**Venew,†** **Veney†** (ven'ū, ven'ē), *n.* In *fencing*, a bout or turn; a thrust or pass; a venue. See VENUE.

Three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shak.*

—*Veney at wasters*, a bout at cudgels. 'To play half a dozen *veneys at wasters* with a good fellow for a broken head.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Venge†** (venj), *v.t.* [Fr. *venger*. See VENGEANCE, AVENGE, and REVENGE.] 1. To avenge.

I'm coming on to *venge* me as I may. *Shak.*

2. To revenge.

To safeguard thine own life
The best way is to *venge* my Gloster's death. *Shak.*

**Vengeable†** (venj'a-bl), *a.* [From *venge*.] 1. Revengeful.

With that one of his thrillant darts he threw,
Headed with yre, and *vengeable* despite. *Spenser.*

2. Very great; exceeding in degree, intensity, force, or the like. *J. Udall.* See VENGEANCE.

**Vengeance** (venj'ans), *n.* [Fr. *vengeance*, from *venger*, to revenge, from L. *vindicare*, to avenge. (Comp. *jujer*, to judge, from *judicare*.) See VINDICATE.] 1. Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offence. Vengeance generally implies indignation on the part of the punisher, and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment; it may be also inflicted for wrong done to others, as well as to the punisher, in which respects it is usually distinguished from revenge.

To me belongeth *vengeance* and recompense.
Deut. xxxii. 35.

Though with their high wrongs I am struck to the quick,
Yet with my nobler reason 'gainst my fury
Do I take part: the rarer action is
In virtue than in *vengeance*. *Shak.*

2.† Harm, mischief, or evil generally.

Whiles the eye of man did woo me
That could do no *vengeance* to me. *Shak.*

Hence its use as an oath, curse, imprecation, &c. 'A *vengeance* on your crafty, withered hide.' *Shak.* Similarly in the phrases *what a vengeance! what the vengeance!* equivalent to the modern what the deuce! what the mischief!

*What the vengeance!* could he not speak 'em fair?
*Shak.*

But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly? *Hudibras.*

A development of this usage is seen in the common phrase *with a vengeance!* expressive of excess in degree, vehemence, violence, and the like.

This may be called slaying the Cumnor fatted calf for me *with a vengeance*. *Sir W. Scott.*

This is, indeed, a forced march, *with a vengeance!*
*W. H. Russell.*

Still more loosely it, as well as the adjective *vengeable*, was formerly even used adverbially.

He's *vengeance* proud, and loves not the common people. *Shak.*

—*Revenge, Vengeance, Retribution.* See under REVENGE.

**Vengeancely†** (venj'ans-li), *adv.* Extremely; excessively. 'He loves that *vengeancely*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Vengeful** (venj'fụl), *a.* Vindictive; retributive; revengeful. '*Vengeful* ire.' *Milton.* '*Vengeful* wars.' *Prior.* [Poetical.]

**Vengefully** (venj'fụl-li), *adv.* In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

**Vengement†** (venj'ment), *n.* Avengement; retribution. 'Wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of his theft.' *Spenser.*

**Venger†** (venj'ér), *n.* An avenger. *Spenser.*

**Veniable†** (vē'ni-a-bl), *a.* [See VENIAL.] Venial; pardonable. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Veniably†** (vē'ni-a-bli), *adv.* Pardonably; excusably.

**Venial** (vē'ni-al), *a.* [L. *venialis*, from L. *venia*, pardon.] 1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; not deeply sinful; as, a *venial* sin or transgression.—2. Excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure.

If they do nothing 'tis a *venial* slip. *Shak.*

3.† Allowed.

Permitting him the while
*Venial* discourse unblam'd. *Milton.*

—*Venial sin*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* a sin not belonging to the heinous class, and which but diverts the divine law from that to which God intended that it should be directed, as distinguished from mortal or deadly sin which subverts the end of the law. The soul departing from this life stained with venial sin must undergo a more or less severe purification in purgatory, but is not liable to eternal punishment in hell, which is reserved for mortal sin.

**Veniality** (vē-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being venial.

They palliate wickedness with the fair pretence of *veniality*. *Bp. Hall.*

**Venially** (vē'ni-al-li), *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

**Venialness** (vē'ni-al-nes), *n.* State of being excusable or pardonable.

**Venice-glass** (ven'is-glas), *n.* A glass cup or goblet of the rarest purity, so named from its being manufactured near Venice. These glasses were believed to be so exquisitely sensitive that if poison were put into them they would fly into shivers.

**Venime,†** *n.* Poison; venom. *Chaucer.*

**Venire facias** (vē-nī'rē fā'si-as). [L., that you cause to come.] In *law*, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff requiring him to *cause* a jury to *come* or appear in the neighbourhood where a cause is brought to issue to try the same. This writ was abolished in 1852, but the precept issued by the justices of assize, which is substituted, is sometimes loosely spoken of as a *venire*.

**Venison** (ven'zn or ven'i-zn), *n.* [O.Fr. *venison*, Mod.Fr. *venaison*, from L. *venatio*, a hunting (whence E. *venation*), from *venor*, to hunt.] 1. The flesh of such wild animals as are taken in the chase and used as human food; in modern usage restricted to the flesh of animals of the deer kind.

Shall we go kill us *venison?* *Shak.*

In this sense often used adjectively. 'A hot *venison* pasty.' *Shak.*—2.† Beasts of the chase; game.

Therein is *venison* and other wild beasts.
*Fabyan.*

**Venom** (ven'om), *n.* [O.E. *venim, venime*, O.Fr. *venim, venin*, Mod.Fr. *venin*, from L. *venenum*, poison.] 1. Originally, poison in general, but not now so used unless perhaps in poetry.

Shortlye after he and also his wyfe dyed, and not without suspecyon of *venym*. *Fabyan.*

Like some taft tree, the monster of the wood,
O'ershading all that under him would grow,
He sheds his *venom* on the plants below.
*Dryden.*

2. The poisonous fluid secreted by animals in a state of health, and introduced into the bodies of their victims by biting, as in the case of serpents, and stinging, as in the case of scorpions, bees, &c. 'Or hurtful worm with cankered *venom* bites.' *Milton.*—3. Something that blights, cankers, or embitters; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulency. 'The *venom* of such looks.' *Shak.* The word is sometimes adjectively used. '*Venom* mud;' '*venom* toads;' 'the *venom* clamours of a jealous woman.' *Shak.*

**Venom** (ven'om), *v.t.* To infect with venom; to envenom; to poison. '*Venomed* vengeance.' *Shak.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

**Venom-mouthed** (ven'om-mouṮHd), *a.* Having a venomous or poisonous bite; venomous. *Shak.*

**Venomous** (ven'om-us), *a.* 1. Full of venom; noxious to animal life from venom; poisonous; as, the bite of a serpent may be *venomous;* a *venomous* serpent. Hence, hurtful; injurious.

Thy tears are salter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shak.*

2. Designing mischief; malignant; spiteful; malicious.

This falsity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer. *Addison.*

3. Proceeding from or devised by a malicious spirit; malicious; envenomed; as, *venomous* arts.

With vile tongue and *venomous* intent
He sore doth wound. *Spenser.*

**Venomously** (ven'om-us-li), *adv.* In a venomous manner; malignantly; spitefully. 'These things sting him so *venomously*.' *Shak.*

**Venomousness** (ven'om-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being venomous; poisonousness; malignity; spitefulness.

**Venose** (vē'nōz), *a.* In *bot.* having numerous branched veins, as in reticulated leaves.

**Venosity** (vē-nos'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being venous.—2. In *med.* a condition in which, as it has been supposed, the blood moves more slowly, is more venous, and the venous blood itself in greater quantity, as in hemorrhoids, gout, hypochondriasis, &c.

**Venous** (vē'nus), *a.* [L. *venosus*, from *vena*, a vein.] 1. Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins; as, *venous* blood, which is distinguishable from arterial blood by its darker colour.—2. Consisting of veins; as, the *venous* system.—3. In *bot.* veined. A *venous leaf* has vessels branching, or variously divided, over its surface.

**Vent** (vent), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *vent*, wind, air, breath, scent, from L. *ventus*, wind, so that the original meaning would be air-hole.] 1. A small aperture leading out of or into some inclosed space; any small hole or opening made for passage. 'The *vent* of hearing.' *Shak.*

Through little *vents* and crannies of the place
The wind wars with his torch. *Shak.*

2. A term specifically applied to (*a*) the priming and firing aperture of a gun. (*b*) The opening in the top of a barrel to allow air to pass in as the liquid is drawn out. (*c*) The anus; the opening at which the excrements, especially of birds and fishes, are discharged. (*d*) In *moulding*, one of the channels or passages by which the gases escape from the mould. (*e*) The flue or funnel of a chimney. (*f*) A crenelle or loophole in an embattled wall. *Oxford Glossary.* (*g*) In *steam-boilers*, the sectional area of the passage for gases, divided by the length of the same area in feet. *Goodrich.*—3. An escape from confinement or privacy; an outlet.

The smother'd fondness burns within him
When most it swells and labours for a *vent*.
*Addison.*

Man's deepest spiritual susceptibilities could find *vent* in the worship of the beautiful. *Dr. Caird.*

4. Utterance; expression; publication. 'Free *vent* of words.' *Shak.*

Thou didst make tolerable *vent* of thy travel.
*Shak.*

5.† A discharge; an emission.

Here on her breast
There is a *vent* of blood. *Shak.*

6.† Scent; the odour left on the ground by which an animal's track is followed. 'When my hound doth straine upon good *vent*.' *Turberville.*

Let me have war, say I; it exceeds peace as far as day does night; it's sprightly, waking, audible, and full of *vent*. *Shak.*

*Vent* is a technical term in hunting to express the scenting of the game by the hounds employed in the chase. *Edin. Rev.*

[The writer in the *Edinburgh Review* (Oct. 1872) supposes that Shakspere in the above passage has a hound in his mind, and that he has personified war as 'a trained hound roused to animated motion by the scent of game.' See also VENT, *v.t.* 4.]—*To give vent to*, to suffer to escape; to keep no longer pent up; as, to give *vent* to his anger.—*To take vent*, to become public; to become known. 'Whereby the particular design *took vent* beforehand.' *Wotton.*

**Vent** (vent), *v.t.* 1. To let out at a small aperture; to make an opening or outlet for; to give passage to; to emit. *Shak.*—2. To keep no longer pent up in one's mind; to pour forth; as, to *vent* passion or complaint; to *vent* one's spleen upon a person.

The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*.
*Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report; to publish; to promulgate. 'By mixing somewhat true to *vent* more lies.' *Milton.*

In his brain . . . he hath strange places cramm'd
With observation, the which he *vents*
In mangled form. *Shak.*

4.† To scent, as a hound.

I have seen the houndes passe by such a hart within a yard of him and never *vent* him. . . . When he smelleth or *venteth* anything we say he hath this or that in the wind. *Turberville.*

—*To vent up*,† to lift so as to give air. '*Vented up* her umbriere.' *Spenser.*

**Vent**† (vent), *v.i.* [Fr. *vent*, breath, scent. See VENT, opening.] To open or expand the nostrils to the air; to snuff; to snort. *Spenser.*

**Vent** (vent), *n.* [Fr. *vente*, sale, a market; Sp. *venta*, a sale, a market, a mean roadside inn (whence meaning 3); It. *vendita*, sale; from L. *vendo, venditum*, to sell. See VEND.] 1. The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

He threw off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, and can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope.*

2. Opportunity to sell; market.

There is no *vent* for any commodity except wool. *Sir W. Temple.*

3.† An inn; a baiting place.

He perceived an inn near the highway. . . As soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four turrits. *Shelton.*

**Vent**† (vent), *v.t.* [From *vent*, a sale.] To vend; to sell.

Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice. *Raleigh.*

**Venta** (ven'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A mean inn; a wayside tavern. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Ventage** (ven'tāj), *n.* A small hole, as of a flute.

Govern these *ventages* with your finger and thumb. *Shak.*

**Ventail** (ven'tāl), *n.* [O.Fr. *ventaille*, from L. *ventus*, the wind.] The movable front of a helmet or of the hood of a hauberk which covered the entire face, and through apertures in which air was breathed. The ventail succeeded the nasal of the eleventh, and preceded the visor of the fourteenth century; and the term was applied to all defences of the face, whether a continuation of the mail-hood or a plate attached to the front of the helmet. *Planché.* Written also *Ventayle* and *Aventaile.*

**Ventanna**† (ven-tä'na), *n.* [Sp. *ventana*, an air-hole, a window, from L. *ventus*, wind.] A window. *Dryden.*

**Vent-astragal** (vent'as-tra-gal), *n.* In *gun.* that part of a gun or howitzer which determines the vent-field.

**Vent-bit** (vent'bit), *n.* In *gun.* a kind of gimlet used for clearing the vent of a gun.

**Venter** (ven'tėr), *n.* One who vents or gives vent; one who utters, reports, or publishes. *Barrow.*

**Venter** (ven'tėr), *n.* [L., the belly.] 1. In *anat.* (*a*) the abdomen or lower belly. (*b*) The belly of a muscle. (*c*) Formerly applied to any large cavity containing viscera, as the head, thorax, and abdomen: called the three *venters.*—2. The womb; and hence, in legal language, mother; as, A. has a son B. by one *venter*, and a daughter C. by another *venter*; children by different *venters.*—3. In *entom.* the lower part of the abdomen.

**Vent-feather** (vent'feTH-ėr), *n.* In *ornith.* one of the feathers that lie from the vent or anus to the tail underneath.

**Vent-field** (vent'fēld), *n.* The raised tablet in the metal near the breech of a gun in which the vent is bored.

**Ventiduct** (ven'ti-dukt), *n.* [L. *ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, a canal.] In *arch.* a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or pipe for ventilating apartments. *Gwilt.*

**Ventilate** (ven'ti-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ventilated*; ppr. *ventilating.* [L. *ventilo, ventilatum*, to toss, to winnow, to ventilate, from *ventus*, wind; same root as Skr. *vā*, to blow, E. *wind.*] 1.† To winnow; to fan; to remove chaff from.—2. To expose to the free passage of air or wind; to supply with fresh and remove vitiated air; as, to *ventilate* a room by opening the windows; apertures constructed to *ventilate* a cellar.—3. To blow on; to renew or freshen by blowing.

In close, low, and dirty alleys the air is penned up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

4. To expose to common talk or consideration; to let be freely discussed; to expose to examination and discussion; as, to *ventilate* questions of policy.

Much had been *ventilated* in private discourse. *Jas. Harrington.*

*Ventilate* and *proclivity*, after having been half forgotten, have come again into brisk circulation, and a comparison of the literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteeth centuries will show multitudes of words common to the first and last of these periods, but which were little used in the second. *G. P. Marsh.*

**Ventilation** (ven-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *ventilatio.* See VENTILATE.] 1. The act of ventilating, or the state of being ventilated; the replacement of vitiated air by pure fresh air; the art or operation of supplying buildings, apartments, mines, and other confined places with a necessary quantity of fresh air so as to maintain the atmosphere in such places in a constant state of purity. 'Insuring for the labouring man better *ventilation.*' *F. W. Robertson.*—2.† The act of fanning or blowing. 'The *ventilations* of the air.' *Addison.*—3. The act of freely bringing out to view; public examination; open discussion; as, the *ventilation* of abuses or grievances.

The *ventilation* of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world. *Bp. Hall.*

4.† The act of refrigerating or cooling; refrigeration.

Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation*, and transpiration. *Harvey.*

**Ventilative** (ven'ti-lāt-iv), *a.* Of or belonging to ventilation; adapted to secure ventilation; as, *ventilative* appliances.

**Ventilator** (ven'ti-lāt-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for keeping the air fresh in any close space; an apparatus for expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment and introducing that which is fresh and pure. This may be effected either by what is known as the *vacuum* process, that is by withdrawing the foul air and permitting fresh air to flow in and take its place, or by the *plenum* process, which, by forcing in fresh air, drives the foul air before it to the exit.

**Ventose**† (ven'tōs), *a.* Windy; flatulent.

**Ventose**† (ven'tōs), *n.* [Fr. *ventouse*, L. *ventosa cucurbita*, a cupping-glass, from *ventus*, the wind.] A cupping-glass. 'Hollow concavities . . . like to *ventoses* or cupping-glasses.' *Holland.*

**Ventose** (ven'tōs), *n.* [Fr., from the L. *ventus*, wind, on account of the usual windiness of the season thus indicated.] The sixth month of the year, according to the calendar adopted by the French National Convention in 1793, and which was abolished in 1806. It was composed of thirty or of thirty-one days, beginning Feb. 20, and ending March 20, or it ran from Feb. 19 to March 20, according as the year was bissextile or otherwise.

**Ventosity**† (ven-tos'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *ventosité*, from L. *ventosus*, windy, from *ventus*, wind.] 1. Windiness; flatulence.

If there be any danger of *ventosity* . . . then you shall use decoctions. *Chilmead.*

2. Empty pride; vainglory. *Bacon.*

**Ventousing**,† *n.* [Fr. *ventouse*, a cupping-glass. See VENTOSE.] A cupping. *Chaucer.*

**Vent-peg** (vent'peg), *n.* A peg to stop a vent-hole. 'Pulling out the *vent-peg* of the table-beer, and trying to peep down into the barrel through the hole.' *Dickens.*

**Vent-piece** (vent'pēs), *n.* A piece of copper, in some firearms, containing the vent, and screwed in at the proper position.

**Vent-pin** (vent'pin), *n.* Same as *Vent-peg.*

**Vent-plug** (vent'plug), *n.* A tight plug for stopping the vent of a gun during the process of loading. It is pressed into the vent by the thumb, and is intended to prevent the accidental discharge of the gun; also, a fid or stopple made of leather or oakum fitting in the vent of a gun to stop it against weather, &c.

**Ventral** (ven'tral), *a.* [From L. *venter*, belly.] Belonging to the belly; of or pertaining to the belly, or to the surface of the body opposite to the dorsal side or back; specifically, (*a*) in *ich.* applied to the paired fins between the anus and the throat. (*b*) In *bot.* belonging to the anterior surface of anything; as, a *ventral* suture, which is the line running down the front of a carpel on the side next the axis.

**Ventricle** (ven'tri-kl), *n.* [L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly.] 1. A small cavity in an animal body; a place of organic function. 'The *ventricle* of memory.' *Shak.*—2.† The stomach. 'And my *ventricle* digests what is in it.' *Sir M. Hale.*—*Ventricles of the brain*, five cavities in the interior of that organ, which are distinguished into the *lateral ventricles, middle ventricle, fourth ventricle*, and *fifth ventricle.*—*Ventricles of the heart*, two cavities of the heart, distinguished as the *right* and *left ventricles*, which propel the blood into the arteries.—*Ventricles of the larynx*, two deep depressions in the larynx, comprised between the superior and inferior ligaments.

**Ventricous, Ventricose** (ven'tri-kus, ven'tri-kōs), *a.* [L. *ventricosus*, from *venter*, belly.] Resembling the belly; swelled out; distended; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle; as, a *ventricous* perianth. (*b*) In *conch.* applied to shells which are inflated or which swell in the middle.

**Ventricular** (ven-trik'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to a ventricle; bellied; distended in the middle.

**Ventriculite** (ven-trik'ū-līt), *n.* One of a genus of fossil Spongida or sponges characteristic of the cretaceous or chalk rocks. They usually appear as fungiform flints, in the form of vases, tubes, or funnels, variously ridged or grooved, ornamented on the surface, frequently expanded above into a cup-like lip, and continued below into a bundle of fibrous roots. They are commonly known as 'petrified mushrooms,' but are referred by palæontologists to the Spongida or sponges.

**Ventriculous** (ven-trik'ū-lus), *a.* Ventricular.

**Ventrilocution** (ven'tri-lō-kū''shon), *n.* A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist; ventriloquism.

**Ventriloque** (ven'tri-lōk), *a.* Ventriloquial. *Hood.*

**Ventriloquial** (ven-tri-lō'kwi-al), *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism. 'A faint kind of *ventriloquial* chirping.' *Dickens.*

**Ventriloquism** (ven-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* [L. *ventriloquus*, a ventriloquist—*venter*, belly, and *loquor*, to speak, from the erroneous notion that the voice of the ventriloquist proceeded from his belly.] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c. In ventriloquism the sounds are formed by the same organs as the emissions of sound commonly—the larynx or organ of voice, the palate, tongue, &c.—the difference consisting mainly in the mode of respiration. A very full inspiration is taken, which is breathed out slowly and gradually, the sound of the voice being dexterously modified and diminished by the muscles of the larynx and the palate. At the same time the lips of the performer are scarcely moved, and the deception is still further facilitated by the attention of the auditors being directed to the object which is sought to be regarded as the source of the voice. Ventriloquism was known to the ancient Greeks as well as to the Romans.

**Ventriloquist** (ven-tril'ō-kwist), *n.* One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism; one who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place.

**Ventriloquize** (ven-tril'ō-kwīz), *v.i.* To practise ventriloquism.

**Ventriloquous** (ven-tril'ō-kwus), *a.* Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker; ventriloquial.

**Ventriloquy** (ven-tril'ō-kwi), *n.* Same as *Ventriloquism.*

**Venture** (ven'tūr), *n.* [Abbrev. of *aventure*, old form of *adventure.*] 1. An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with tolerable certainty; the staking of something; a hazard. 'To desperate *ventures* and assured destruction.' *Shak.* Specifically—2. A scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation.

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake; a risk; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted. *Shak.*

My poor *venture* but a fleet of glass
Wreck'd on a reef of visionary gold. *Tennyson.*

4. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen. 'Leave little to *venture* or fortune.' *Bacon.*—*At a venture*, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue; at random. 'Spoke *at a venture.*' *Shak.* 'A bargain *at a venture* made.' *Hudibras.*

A certain man drew a bow *at a venture.* 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

**Venture** (ven'tūr), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ventured*; ppr. *venturing.* 1. To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say; as, a man *ventures* to mount a ladder; he *ventures* into battle; he *ven-*

*tures* to assert things which he does not know.

Nor loved she to be left
Alone at home, nor *ventured* out alone. *Tennyson.*

2. To run a hazard or risk; to try the chance. 'Tis but *venturing.' Shak.* 'Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas.' *Dryden.*

You have greatly *ventured*; but all must do so who would greatly win. *Byron.*

—*To venture at, to venture on* or *upon*, to dare to engage in; to attempt without any certainty of success. 'When I *venture at* the comic style.' *Waller.* 'Too conjectural *to venture upon.' Bacon.*

**Venture** (ven'tūr), *v.t.* 1. To expose to hazard; to risk; to stake; as, to *venture* one's person in a balloon.—2. To run the hazard of; to expose one's self to. 'I should *venture* purgatory for't.' *Shak.* 'To *venture* the claws of the lion.' *Swift.* 3. To put or send on a venture or commercial speculation.

The fish *ventured* for France, they pack in staunch hogsheads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

4. To confide in; to rely on; to trust. [Rare.]

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse. *Addison.*

**Venturer** (ven'tūr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who ventures or puts to hazard. *Beau. & Fl.*—2.† A prostitute; a strumpet. *Webster.*

**Venturesome** (ven'tūr-sum), *a.* Inclined to venture; venturous; bold; daring; intrepid; as, a *venturesome* boy. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Venturesomely** (ven'tūr-sum-li), *adv.* In a venturesome or bold, daring manner.

**Venturesomeness** (ven'tūr-sum-nes), *n.* Quality of being venturesome. *Jeffrey.*

**Venturine** (ven'tūr-īn), *n.* [See AVANTURINE.] Powdered gold used in japanning to cover varnished surfaces.

**Venturous** (ven'tūr-us), *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous; as, a *venturous* soldier.

I have a *venturous* fairy that shall seek the squirrel's hoard and fetch thee new nuts. *Shak.*

He paused not, but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he tasted. *Milton.*

**Venturously** (ven'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a venturous manner; daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

**Venturousness** (ven'tūr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being venturous; boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. *Boyle.*

**Venue** (ven'ū), *n.* [Modified from O. Fr. *visne*, from L.L. *visnetus, vicinetus*, from L. *vicinus*, neighbouring, under influence of Fr. *venue*, a coming.] In *law*, a neighbourhood or near place; the place where an action is laid. In England the county in which the trial of a particular cause takes place is said to be the *venue* of that cause. Originally jurors were summoned from the immediate neighbourhood where a fact happened to try it by their own knowledge, but they are now summonable from the body of the county. A venue is either *transitory* or *local*. It is *transitory* when the cause of action is of a sort that might have happened anywhere, and *local* when it could have happened in one county only. (See *Local Action, Transitory Action*, under LOCAL, TRANSITORY.) By the Judicature Act, 1875, the venue in all cases, civil and criminal, may be regulated by order in council.—*To lay a venue*, to allege a place.

**Venue** (ven'ū), *n.* [Fr. *venue*, a coming, from *venir*, to come.] In *fencing*, a coming on; an onset; a bout; a turn; a thrust. Written also *Veney, Venew* (which see).

Like a perfect fencer he will tell beforehand in what button he will give his *venue*. *Fuller.*

**Venule** (ven'ūl), *n.* [L. *venula*, a small vein.] A small vein; specifically, in *bot.* the name given to the last ramifications of the veins of a leaf, which intermingle frequently, and form the skeleton of the leaf.

**Venulose** (ven'ū-lōs), *a.* In *bot.* full of small veins.

**Venus** (vē'nus), *n.* [L. *Venus, Veneris* (hence *venereal*), cog. with A. Sax. *wine*, Icel. *vinr*, O.G. *wini*, a friend, one beloved; Skr. *van*, to love, to be devoted to, to worship.] 1. In *myth.* the goddess of beauty and love, and more especially of sensual love. Venus was originally the Roman goddess of the spring, but at a comparatively late period she became identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*. She is represented as the highest ideal of female beauty and love, and was naturally a favourite subject with the ancient poets and artists, some of her statues being among the noblest remains of Greek and Roman sculpture. Among the most famous of her statues are the Venus of Cnidus, by Praxiteles, of which the Venus de Medici, found in the Villa Hadriana at Tivoli, is supposed to be a free copy, and the Venus of Milo or Melos, found in the island of Melos. Among the modern statues one of the most famous is the Venus of Canova, where she is represented as issuing from the bath. — 2. In *astron.* one of the inferior planets, having its orbit between Mercury and the earth, and the most brilliant of all the planetary bodies. From her alternate appearance in the morning and evening she was called by the ancients *Lucifer* and *Hesperus*, the morning and evening star. The mean distance of Venus from the sun is about 66,134,000 miles; her diameter 7510 miles; and her period of revolution round the sun about 224·7 mean solar days. Her volume is equal to about $\frac{171}{200}$ths of the earth, but her density being slightly greater her mass is actually equal to about $\frac{177}{200}$ths of the earth. She revolves about an axis, and the time of rotation is about $23^h\ 21^m$, the axis of rotation being inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of about 75°. Her greatest angular distance from the sun is from 45° to 47° 12'. According to her various positions relatively to the sun and earth she changes her phases like the moon, appearing *full* at the superior conjunction, *gibbous* between that point and the points of her greatest elongation, *half-mooned* at these points, and *crescent-shaped* or horned between these and the inferior conjunction. Like Mercury, Venus transits the face of the sun, but at longer intervals. The transits of Venus are of much more importance than those of Mercury, because being nearer to us when in transit her position on the sun is measurably different for observers placed on different parts of the earth. See TRANSIT.—3. In *old chem.* a name given to copper.—4. In *her.* the green tincture in coat armour when borne by princes; vert.—5. A Linnæan genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, family Veneridæ. The species are very numerous and widely distributed, and are generally elegant in form and often finely coloured. —*Venus's bath*, a name given to common teasel, the leaves of which collect water.—*Venus's comb*, (*a*) a name given to a plant of the genus Scandix (*S. Pecten-Veneris*): called also *Shepherd's-needle* and *Needle Chervil*. (*b*) A name given to the *Murex tribulus*, a very delicate and beautiful shell, with many long thin spines, found in the Indian seas.—*Venus's fan*, a much branched and reticulated zoophyte of the genus Gorgonia (*G. flabellum*).—*Venus's flower basket*, a beauiful genus of siliceous sponges (Euplectella). They are found at the Philippine Islands, and resemble exactly delicate vases fixed to the sea-bed by a long root of flinty fibres.—*Venus's fly-trap.* See DIONÆA. —*Venus's girdle*, a name given to a long band-like animal (*Cestum Veneris*), attaining a length of from 2 to 3 feet, found in warm seas. It is a cœlenterate animal belonging to the Ctenophora.—*Venus's hair-stones, Venus's pencils*, fanciful names applied to rock crystals inclosing slender hair-like or needle-like crystals of hornblende, asbestos, oxide of iron, rutile, oxide of manganese, &c.—*Venus's looking-glass*, a plant of the genus Campanula (*C. Speculum*).—*Venus's navel-wort*, a plant of the genus Omphalodes, so named from the shape of its seeds, which are round and have a depression in the centre.—*Venus's slipper.* See CARINARIA.

Venus, antique statue in the British Museum.

**Venust**† (ve-nust'), *a.* [L. *venustus*, beautiful, from *Venus*.] Beautiful; amiable.

As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood nobly strenuous. *Waterhouse.*

**Ver**,† *n.* [L.] Spring. 'April . . . of lustie *ver* the prime.' *Chaucer.*

**Veracious** (vē-rā'shus), *a.* [L. *verax, veracis*, from *verus*, true. See VERY.] 1. Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; as, a most *veracious* historian.

The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious.* *Barrow.*

2. Characterized by truth; true; as, a *veracious* account or narrative.—3. Leading to or reporting actual facts. [Rare.]

The young ardent soul that enters on this world with heroic purpose, with *veracious* insight, will find it a mad one. *Carlyle.*

**Veraciously** (vē-rā'shus-li), *adv.* In a veracious manner; truthfully.

**Veracity** (vē-ras'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *véracité*, from L. *verax, veracis*, truthful, from *verus*, true. See VERY.] 1. The state or quality of being veracious or true; specifically, (*a*) habitual regard to or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth; as, a man of *veracity.*

To the honour of their author (Suetonius) it must be said that he appears to have advanced nothing through flattery or resentment, nor to have suppressed anything through fear, but to have paid an undaunted regard to *veracity.* *Dr. Knox.*

(*b*) Consistency of report or expression with truth; agreement with actual fact; as, if I can trust the *veracity* of my senses.

There is no reason to doubt the *veracity* of those facts which they related. *Addison.*

In strict propriety *veracity* is applicable only to persons, and signifies not physical, but moral, truth. *Dr. J. Campbell.*

2. That which is true; that in which truth inheres; as, the everlasting *veracities. Carlyle.*

**Verament**,† *adv.* [See VERAY.] Truly. *Chaucer.*

**Veranda, Verandah** (vē-ran'da), *n.* [Pg. *varanda*, from Skr. *varanda*, a veranda or portico, from *vri*, to cover.] A kind of open portico, or a sort of light external gallery attached to the front of a building, with a sloping roof, supported on slender pillars, and frequently partly inclosed in front with lattice-work.

**Veratrate** (vē-rā'trāt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt of veratric acid. See VERATRIC.

**Veratric** (vē-rā'trik), *a.* Pertaining to veratrin or to the genus Veratrum.—*Veratric acid* ($C_9H_{10}O_4$), the acid with which veratrin exists combined in *Veratrum Sabadilla.* It crystallizes in short white transparent prisms, which are soluble in water and alcohol. It forms crystallizable salts with the alkalies, which are called *veratrates.* It is sometimes called *Cevadillic* or *Sabadillic Acid.*

**Veratrin, Veratrine** (vē-rā'trin), *n.* ($C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_8$.) A vegetable alkaloid found in *Veratrum Sabadilla, Veratrum album*, &c. It is generally obtained as a crystalline powder, nearly white, very acrid and poisonous, insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. In the form of tincture, and still more in that of ointment, veratrine is much used as an external application in cases of neuralgia and obstinate rheumatic pains. The smallest quantity entering the nose causes violent and even dangerous sneezing. Sometimes called *Veratria.*

**Veratrum** (vē-rā'trum), *n.* [L. *veratrum*, hellebore.] A well-known genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Melanthaceæ. *Veratrum album* (common white hellebore)

Veratrum album.

is a native of most alpine meadows in the southern, central, and northern parts of Europe. It has large plaited leaves, erect stems, and large panicles of greenish flowers. Two varieties are officinal. Every part of both is acrid and poisonous, especially the rhizomes. The *V. viride* of North America is an acrid emetic and powerful stimulant, followed by sedative effects.

**Veray,† Verray,†** *a.* [O. Fr. *verai*, Mod. Fr. *vrai*. See VERY.] True. *Chaucer.*

**Verb** (vêrb), *n.* [Fr. *verbe*, from L. *verbum*, a word, a verb; from same root as E. *word* (which see).] 1.† A word.

That so it might appear, that the assistance of the spirit, promised to the Church, was not a vain thing, or a mere *verb*. *South.*

2. In *gram.* that part of speech whose essential function is to predicate or assert something in regard to something else (the subject or thing spoken of); as, the boy *runs*, the man *lifts* the stone, fishes *swim*, he *suffers* much. Verbs have the power of indicating time and mode by means of tenses and moods, but this is not an essential property. They have been divided into *active* and *neuter verbs*, according as they predicate action or state. Active verbs are divided into *intransitive* and *transitive*, according as the action is confined to the actor or passes from him to an object. Intransitive verbs often take an objective of their own nature; as, he *runs* a race; he *sleeps* the sleep of death. When a verb may be used either transitively or intransitively, as, he *walks* the horse, he *walks* to church, the verb in the former use is said to be *causative*. Many causative verbs are distinguished from their corresponding intransitives by a change of form, as *sit, set; lie, lay; fall, fell*. Some verbs are sometimes transitive, sometimes intransitive, and sometimes neuter; as, he *floats* a scheme; John can *float* now; the corpse *floats*. A small class of verbs, as *is, become, exist, wax*, and *grow* (in such phrases as, my hair *becomes* white; he *waxes* weak; he *grows* old), predicating only existence or transition from one state to another, are called *substantive verbs*, and this name is sometimes restricted to the verb *to be*. *Passive verbs* affirm suffering or endurance of what another does. Hence, only verbs which take an object after them can have a passive voice, because it can be said of objects *only* that they suffer or endure the action directed on or towards them by the subject of the active verb. Passive verbs are thus the correlatives or complements of active verbs. The infinitive mood, gerund, and supine are properly verbal nouns, implying action or state only without the power of assertion. Participles are adjectives plus the notion of time, and cannot therefore assert.

**Verbal** (vêr'bal), *a.* [Fr. *verbal*, L. *verbalis*. See VERB.] 1. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; oral; as, a *verbal* message; a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony. 'Made she no *verbal* quest.' *Shak.* 2. Consisting in mere words.

The deed becomes unpraised—the man at least—
And loses, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton.*

3. Respecting words only. 'A *verbal* dispute.' *Whately.* — 4. Minutely exact in words, or attending to words only. 'Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays.' *Pope.* — 5. Literal; having word answering to word; as, a *verbal* translation.

All the neighbour caves, as seeming troubled,
Make *verbal* repetition of her moans. *Shak.*

6. In *gram.* derived from a verb; as, a *verbal* noun.—In the following passage from Shakspere, *verbal* is used according to Schmidt in the sense of plain-spoken, wording one's thoughts without reserve; according to others=verbose.

I am much sorry, Sir,
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so *verbal*. *Cymb.* ii. 3. 111.

**Verbal** (vêr'bal), *n.* In *gram.* a noun derived from a verb.

**Verbalism** (vêr'bal-izm), *n.* Something expressed orally; a verbal remark or expression.

**Verbalist** (vêr'bal-ist), *n.* One who deals in words merely; one skilled in words; a literal adherent to, or a minute critic of words; a verbarian.

**Verbality** (vêr-bal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being verbal; mere words; bare literal expressions. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Verbalization** (vêr'bal-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of verbalizing, or the state of being verbalized.

**Verbalize** (vêr'bal-īz), *v.t.* To convert into a verb; to verbify.

**Verbalize** (vêr'bal-īz), *v.i.* To use many words; to be verbose or diffuse.

**Verbally** (vêr'bal-li), *adv.* In a verbal manner; as, (*a*) in words spoken; by words uttered; orally. '*Verbally* to deny it.' *South.* (*b*) Word for word; as, to translate *verbally*.

**Verbarian** (vêr-bā'ri-an), *n.* A word-coiner; a verbalist.

In 'The Doctor' Southey gives himself free scope, as a *verbarian*, much after the way of Rabelais, Thomas Nash, Taylor the Water-poet, or Feltham. *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Verbascum** (vêr-bas'kum), *n.* [L.] Mullen or mullein, a genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. This genus is distinguished from its congeners by having five fertile stamens.

**Verbatim** (vêr-bā'tim), *adv.* [L.] 1. Word for word; in the same words; as, to tell a story *verbatim* as another has related it.—2.† By word of mouth; orally; verbally. *Shak.*—*Verbatim et literatim*, word for word, and letter for letter.

**Verbena** (vêr-bē'na), *n.* [L. *verbena*, any green bough used in sacred rites, whence *verbenaca*, vervain.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Verbenaceæ; vervain. Most of the species are American; about seventy are enumerated. *V. officinalis* (common vervain), a plant common in England, and widely distributed, was once held in great repute for its medical virtues, and entered into the composition of various charms and love philters. One species (*V. Aubletia*) is cultivated for the great beauty of its flowers. It is a weedy plant with divided leaves and long spikes of lilac flowers. The lemon-scented verbena is *Aloysia citriodora*. The verbena of the perfumers is the lemon-grass (which see), from which the 'oil of verbena' is extracted.

Verbenas—Garden varieties.

**Verbenaceæ** (vêr-bē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, the species of which are trees or shrubs, sometimes only herbaceous plants, with generally opposite or whorled simple or compound leaves without stipules. The flowers are in opposite corymbs, or spiked alternately, sometimes in dense heads, and very seldom axillary or solitary. The species are common in the tropics of both hemispheres, and in the temperate districts of South America; they are rare in Europe, Asia, and North America. They are not of much importance in a medicinal or economical point of view, with the exception of the teak-tree. Certain species of Lantana are used in infusion as tea in Brazil.

**Verbenate** (vêr'bē-nāt), *v.t.* [See VERBENA.] To strew or sanctify with sacred boughs, according to a custom of the ancients.

**Verberate†** (vêr'bêr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *verbero, verberatum*, to beat, to whip, from *verber*, a whip.] To beat; to strike. 'Bosom-quarrels that *verberate* and wound his soul.' *Abp. Sancroft.*

**Verberation** (vêr-bêr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of verberating, beating, or striking; a percussion. *Arbuthnot; Blackstone.*—2. The impulse of a body which causes sound.

**Verbiage** (vêr'bi-āj), *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; wordiness. 'The perplexity of the abounding *verbiage*.' *Warburton.* 'This barren *verbiage* current among men.' *Tennyson.*

**Verbify** (vêrb'i-fī), *v.t.* To make into a verb; to use as a verb; to verbalize. *J. Earle.*

**Verblée** (vêr'blā), *a.* In *her.* applied to a hunting-horn when edged round with metal of different tincture from the rest.

**Verbose** (vêr-bōs'), *a.* [L. *verbosus*, from *verbum*, a word. See VERB.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by a multiplicity of words; as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument.

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking. *Ayliffe.*

**Verbosely** (vêr-bōs'li), *adv.* In a verbose manner; wordily.

**Verboseness** (vêr-bōs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being verbose; verbosity.

**Verbosity** (vêr-bos'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being verbose; employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary; wordiness; prolixity: said either of a speaker or writer or of what is said or written.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity* finer than the staple of his argument. *Shak.*

**Verd** (vêrd), *n.* Same as *Vert*. In the following extract *verd* seems to mean greenness in the sense of freshness.

Like an apothecaries potion, or new ale, they have their best strength and *verd* at the first.
*Declar. of Popish Impostures*, 1603.

**Verdancy** (vêr'dan-si), *n.* [See VERDANT.] 1. The state or quality of being verdant; greenness. Hence—2. Rawness; inexperience; liability to be deceived; as, the *verdancy* of youth.

**Verdant** (vêr'dant), *a.* [A shortened form of Fr. *verdoyant*, from L. *viridans, viridantis*, ppr. of *viridо*, to be green, from *viridis*, green, from *vireo*, to be green, to flourish. The root is the same as that of E. *green*, the initial consonant change resembling that seen in L. *venio*, E. *go*.] 1. Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass; as, *verdant* fields; a *verdant* lawn.

The *verdant* grass my couch did goodly dight.
*Spenser.*

2. Green in knowledge; simple by reason of inexperience; inexperienced; raw; green. [Colloq. or slang.]

**Verd-antique** (vêrd-an-tēk'), *n.* [Fr., from *verd*, green, and *antique*, ancient.] 1. A term given to a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass, or copper. See ÆRUGO.—2. In *mineral.* (*a*) an aggregate of serpentine and white crystallized marble, having a greenish colour. It is beautifully mottled, takes a fine polish, and is much used for ornamental purposes. (*b*) A green porphyry used as marble, and known as *oriental verd-antique*.

**Verdantly** (vêr'dant-li), *adv.* In a verdant manner: (*a*) freshly; flourishingly. (*b*) After the manner of a person green or simple through inexperience. 'To give the young fellow who was so *verdantly* staring at him a start.' *R. B. Kimball.* [Colloq. or slang.]

**Verdea-wine†** (ver'di-a-wīn), *n.* A wine of Italy made from a white grape named *verdea*. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Verderer, Verderor** (vêr'dêr-êr, vêr'dêr-or), *n.* [Fr. *verdier*, L.L. *viridarius*, from Fr. *verd, vert*, green, L. *viridis*; comp. *fruiterer, poulterer*.] In the *forest laws*, a judicial officer in the royal forests, whose peculiar charge was to take care of the *vert*, that is, the trees and underwood of the forest, and to keep the assizes, view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

**Verdict** (vêr'dikt), *n.* [O.Fr. *verdit*, L.L. *verdictum, veredictum*, from L. *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, declaration, something declared, from *dico, dictum*, to say.] 1. In *law*, the answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal causes the usual verdict is 'guilty' or 'not guilty;' in Scotland it may be 'not proven.' In civil causes it is a verdict for the plaintiff or for the defendant, according to the fact. These are called *general verdicts*. In some civil causes when there is a doubt as to how the law ought to be applied to the facts, a *special verdict* is given finding and stating the facts at large, and leaving the court to draw the proper conclusion. See JURY.—2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced; as, to be condemned by the *verdict* of the public.

These enormities were condemned by the *verdict* of common humanity. *South.*

**Verdigris** (vêr'di-gris), *n.* [Fr. *vert-de-gris*, verdigris, apparently from *vert*, green, *de*, of, and *gris*, gray; but according to Littré the oldest form was *verte-grez*, and this he thinks may be decomposed into *vert aigret*, green produced by an acid, from *aigre*, acid (L. *acer*, sharp).] A substance obtained by exposing plates of copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, and much used as a pigment, as a mordant in dyeing wool black, in several processes in the chemical arts, and in medicine. There are two varieties, the blue and the green, the former consisting almost wholly of dibasic cupric acetate, the latter of the sesquibasic salt mixed with

smaller quantities of the dibasic and tribasic acetates. Verdigris, like all the compounds into which copper enters, is poisonous, and is very apt to form on the surface of copper utensils by the action of vegetables.

**Verdigris** (vėr'di-gris), *v.t.* To cause to be coated with verdigris; to cover or coat with verdigris. *Hawthorne.*

**Verdingale**† (vėr'din-gāl), *n.* A farthingale. *Bp. Hall.*

**Verdite,**† *n.* [O. Fr.] Judgment; sentence; verdict. *Chaucer.*

**Verditer** (vėr'di-tėr), *n.* [Fr. *verd-de-terre*, green of earth.] A blue or bluish-green pigment, generally prepared by decomposing nitrate of copper with chalk. It is the commercial name of normal cupric acetate ($Cu\,2\,C_2H_3O_3$).

**Verditure**† (vėr'di-tūr), *n.* A form of *verditer*. See VERDITER.

*Verditure* ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green. *Peacham.*

**Verdoy** (vėr'doi), *a.* [Fr. *verdoyer*, to be green or verdant. See VERDANT.] In *her.* applied to a border charged with flowers, leaves, or other vegetable charges; as, a *border verdoy* of trefoils, cinquefoils, &c.

**Verdugo**† (vėr-dū'go), *n.* [Sp., a hangman, the mark of a stroke on the skin, a switch, &c.] 1. An executioner.—2. A severe stroke. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Verdugoship**† (vėr-dū'go-ship), *n.* 1. The office of a hangman.—2. A mock formal style of address to a hangman or executioner; as, his *verdugoship*, the hangman. *B. Jonson.*

**Verdure** (vėr'dūr), *n.* [Fr. *verdure*, greenness, green vegetation, from *verde*, *vert*, green, from L. *viridis*, green. See VERDANT.] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation; as, the *verdure* of the meadows in June; the *verdure* of spring.

A wide expanse of living *verdure*, cultivated gardens, shady groves, fertile cornfields, flowed round it like a sea. *Motley.*

**Verdured** (vėr'dūrd), *a.* Covered with verdure. '*Verdured* bank.' *Parnell.*

**Verdurous** (vėr'dūr-us), *a.* Covered with verdure; clothed with the fresh colour of vegetation; verdant; as, *verdurous* pastures. '*Verdurous* matting of fresh trees.' *Keats.*

Yet higher than their tops
The *verdurous* wall of paradise up sprung. *Milton.*

**Verecund**† (ver'ē-kund), *a.* [L. *verecundus*, from *vereor*, to feel awe of.] Bashful; modest.

**Verecundious**† (ver-ē-kun'di-us), *a.* Modest; bashful. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

**Verecundity**† (ver-ē-kun'di-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being verecund; bashfulness; modesty; blushing.

**Vergaloo, Vergalieu** (vėr-ga-lö'), *n.* [From Fr. *virgouleuse*. See VIRGOLEUSE.] A kind of pear. Called also *Virgaloo*, *White Doyenné*, and other names.

**Verge** (vėrj), *n.* [Fr. *verge*, a rod or wand, a mace, a ring or hoop, from L. *virga*, a rod, perhaps from root of *vireo*, to be green.] 1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority or ensign of office; the mace of a bishop, dean, or other functionary.

The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

2. The stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. On this account such tenants are called *tenants by the verge*.—3.† In *arch.* the shaft of a column; a small ornamental shaft.—4. The spindle of the balance-wheel of a watch, especially that of the old vertical movement.—5. A quantity of land from 15 to 30 acres; a yard-land; a virgate. *Wharton.*—6.† A ring; a circlet of metal; any circle. 'The inclusive *verge* of golden metal that must round my brow.' *Shak.*

(The spirits) whom we raise
We will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shak.*

7. Compass; space; room; scope. 'Give ample room and *verge* enough.' *Gray.*

I have a soul, that like an ample shield
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more.
*Dryden.*

8. In *law*, the compass of the jurisdiction of the court of the marshalsea or palace court. See MARSHAL, MARSHALSEA.

**Verge** (vėrj), *n.* [Perhaps from *verge*, *v.i.*, or at least to some extent based on it. But see also VERGE, *n.*, above.] 1. The extreme side or edge of anything; the brink; edge; border; margin; limit.

Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shak.*

Even though we go to the extreme *verge* of possibility to invent a supposition favourable to it, the theory . . . implies an absurdity. *J. S. Mill.*

2. In *arch.* the edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof; that on the horizontal portion being called eaves. *Ency. Brit.*—3. In *hort.* the grass edging of a bed or border; a slip of grass dividing the walks from the borders in a garden.—SYN. Border, margin, brink, edge, rim, brim.

**Verge** (vėrj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *verged*; ppr. *verging*. [L. *vergo*, to turn, to incline, to verge; by some connected with *urgeo*, to urge. See URGE.] 1. To tend downward; to bend; to slope; as, a hill *verges* to the north.—2. To tend; to incline; to approach; to border.

I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow. *Swift.*

There is a superfluity of erudition in his novels that *verges* upon pedantry. *Edin. Rev.*

**Verge-board** (vėrj'bōrd). Same as *Barge-board.*

**Vergency** (vėr'jen-si), *n.* 1. The act of verging, tending, or inclining; approach.—2. In *optics*, the reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

**Vergent** (vėr'jent), *a.* [L. *vergens*, *vergentis*, ppr. of *vergo*, to incline, to draw to a close.] *Lit.* drawing to a close; specifically, in *geol.* appellative of the eleventh of Professor H. Rogers's divisions of the palæozoic strata of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It corresponds to our middle Devonian.

**Verger** (vėrj'ėr), *n.* [See VERGE, a rod.] One who carries a verge; especially, (*a*) an officer who bears the verge or staff of office before a bishop, dean, canon, or other dignitary or ecclesiastic; (*b*) the official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church.

**Verger**† (vėrj'ėr), *n.* [Fr., an orchard.] A garden; an orchard. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Vergette** (vėr-jet'), *n.* [Dim. of *verge*, a rod.] In *her.* a pallet; also, a shield divided with pallets.

**Vergouleuse** (vėr'gö-lūs), *n.* A variety of pear. Contracted to *Vergaloo.*

**Veridical** (ve-rid'i-kal), *a.* [L. *veridicus*—*verum*, truth, and *dico*, to say.] Truth-telling; veracious. 'This so *veridical* history.' *Urquhart.*

For our own part, we say, would that every Johnson had his *Veridical* Boswell, or leash of Boswells. *Carlyle.*

**Verifiable** (ver'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being verified; capable of being proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence.

**Verification** (ver'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See VERIFY.] The act of verifying or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence; the state of being verified; authentication; confirmation.

**Verificative** (ver'i-fi-kā"tiv), *a.* Serving to verify; verifying.

**Verifier** (ver'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which proves or makes appear to be true.

**Verify** (ver'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *verified*; ppr. *verifying*. [Fr. *vérifier*, from L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, to make. See VERY.] 1. To prove to be true; to confirm; to establish the proof of.

This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon.*

2. To fulfil, as a promise; to confirm the truth of, as a prediction. 1 Ki. viii. 26.—3. To confirm the truthfulness of; to prove to have spoken truth.

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old. *Milton.*

4. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as a title or power, by examination or competent evidence. 'To *verify* our title with our lives.' *Shak.*—5.† To maintain; to affirm. *Shak.*—6.† To second or strengthen by aid; to back; to support the credit of.

For I have ever *verified* my friends
Of whom he's chief. *Shak.*

**Veriloquent**† (ve-ril'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *verus*, true, and *loquens*, *loquentis*, ppr. of *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking truth; truthful.

**Verily** (ver'i-li), *adv.* [From *very.*] 1. In truth; in very truth or deed; in fact; certainly. '*Verily* thou art a God that hidest thyself.' Is. xlv. 15.

But the centurion . . . said *verily* this man was Goddis son. *Wickliffe*, Mark xv. 39.

2. Really; truly; with great confidence; in sincere earnestness. 'It was *verily* thought that . . . the enterprise had succeeded.' *Bacon.* '*Verily*, I do not jest with you.' *Shak.*

**Verisimilar** (ver-i-sim'i-lėr), *a.* [L. *verisimilis*—*verus*, true, and *similis*, like.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. 'How *verisimilar* it looks.' *Carlyle.*

**Verisimilitude** (ver'i-si-mil"i-tūd), *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*—*verus*, true, and *similitudo*, likeness.] 1. The quality or state of being verisimilar; the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood; as, the *verisimilitude* of a story.

*Verisimilitude* and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. *Glanville.*

2. That which is verisimilar; that which has the appearance of a fact. 'Shadows of facts . . . *verisimilitudes*, not verities.' *Lamb.*

**Verisimility**† (ver'i-si-mil"i-ti), *n.* Verisimilitude. 'Things out of nature and *verisimility*.' *Dryden.*

**Verisimilous**† (ver-i-sim'i-lus), *a.* Probable; verisimilar.

**Veritable** (ver'i-ta-bl), *a.* [Fr. *véritable*, from L. *veritas*, truth. See VERITY.] True; agreeable to truth or fact; real.

Thor draws down his brows in a *veritable* Norse rage. *Carlyle.*

**Veritably** (ver'i-ta-bli), *adv.* In a veritable or true manner; truly.

**Veritas** (ver'i-tas), *n.* A register of shipping established in Paris on the principle of Lloyd's. Commonly called the *Bureau-veritas.*

**Verity** (ver'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *vérité*, from L. *veritas*, from *verus*, true. See VERY.] 1. The quality of being true or real; true or real nature; reality; truth; fact; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact. ''Twould prove the *verity* of certain words.' *Shak.*

It is a proposition of eternal *verity* that none can govern while he is despised. *South.*

2. A true assertion or tenet; a truth. 'Verisimilitudes, not *verities*.' *Lamb.*

Mark what I say, which you shall find
By every syllable a faithful *verity*. *Shak.*

By this it seems to be a *verity*. *Sir J. Davies.*

3.† Honesty; faith; trustworthiness. 'Justice, *verity*, temperance.' *Shak.*—*Of a verity*, in very truth or deed; certainly.

*Of a verity* his position denoted no excess of ease or enjoyment. *Lever.*

**Verjuice** (vėr'jūs), *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, verjuice, the juice of green fruits—*verd*, *vert* (L. *viridis*), green, and *jus*, juice.] 1. An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, &c., used for culinary and other purposes.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree and he'll never love *verjuice*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Sourness or acidity of temper, manner, or expression. 'Inherent bonhomie or inherent *verjuice*.' *A. K. H. Boyd.*

**Vermeil** (vėr'mil), *n.* [See VERMILION.] 1. Vermilion; a bright, beautiful red; the colour of vermilion. 'Snowy substance sprent with *vermeil*.' *Spenser.* Also used adjectively, and frequently as the first element of a compound. 'A *vermeil*-tinctured lip.' *Milton.* 'A blossom *vermeil*-white.' *Tennyson.* [Now only poetical.]—2. Silver gilt or bronze gilt. *Simmonds.*—3. In *gilding*, a liquid composed of arnotto, gamboge, vermilion, dragon's blood, salt of tartar, and saffron, boiled in water and applied to a gilded surface to give lustre to the gold. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A jeweller's name for a crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange.

**Vermelet,**† *n.* Vermilion. *Chaucer.*

**Vermes** (vėr'mēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Worms. The sixth class of animals in the Linnæan arrangement of the animal kingdom. It comprised all animals which could not be arranged under Vertebrata and Insecta. Linnæus divides the Vermes into five orders, viz. Intestina, Mollusca, Testacea, Lithophyta, and Zoophyta. Modern naturalists have made a very different arrangement of these animals, and the term *vermes*, which is no longer used in scientific classification, may be regarded as synonymous with Annuloida, minus the Echinodermata and plus the whole of the anarthropodous division of the Annulosa.

**Vermetus** (vėr-mē'tus), *n.* [From L. *vermis*, a worm.] A genus of mollusca, the shell of which has the whorls at the apex close together and regular, but the more recent ones disconnected, and more or less contorted. The genus consists of various species. The *V. lumbricalis* is found in the seas near Senegal. Others are found in the Mediterranean. This genus is allied to the genera Siliquaria and Magilus.

**Vermicelli** (vėr-mi-chel'li), *n.* [It., lit. little worms, pl. of *vermicello*, a little worm, L. *ver-*

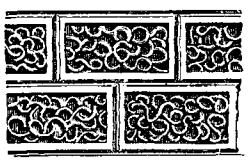
*miculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] An Italian mixture prepared of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, manufactured in the form of long, slender tubes or threads, and so named on account of its worm-like appearance. Vermicelli is the same substance as *macaroni*, the only difference between them being that the latter is made into larger tubes. Both of them are prepared in the greatest perfection at Naples, where they form a principal item in the food of the population, and are a favourite dish of all classes. Vermicelli is used amongst us in soups, broths, &c.

**Vermiceous, Vermicious** (vėr-mish'us), *a.* [From *L. vermis*, a worm.] Pertaining to worms; wormy. [Rare.]

**Vermicide** (vėr'mi-sīd), *n.* [*L. vermis*, a worm, and *cædo*, to kill.] A name common to that class of anthelminthics which destroy intestinal worms; a worm-killer.

Some agents act obnoxiously on intestinal worms —destroying or killing them. These are the *vermicides* of some authors. *Pareira.*

**Vermicular** (vėr-mik'ū-lėr), *a.* [*L. vermiculus*, a little worm, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] 1. Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm; particularly, resembling the motion of a worm; as, the *vermicular* motion of the intestines. Called also *Peristaltic.*—2. In *bot.* shaped like a worm; thick, and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places, as some roots and the like.—*Vermicular* or *vermiculated work*, (*a*) a sort of ornamental work consisting of frets or knots in mosaic pavements, winding and resembling the tracks of worms. (*b*) A species of rusti-



Vermicular Masonry.

cated masonry which is so wrought as to have the appearance of having been eaten into or formed by the tracks of worms.

**Vermiculate** (vėr-mik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vermiculated;* ppr. *vermiculating.* [*L. vermiculor, vermiculatus*, to be full of worms, from *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] To dispose in wreathed lines, like the undulations of worms; to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms. See under VERMICULAR.

**Vermiculate** (vėr-mik'ū-lāt), *a.* 1. Worm-like in shape or appearance; covered with worm-like elevations.—2. Crawling or creeping like a worm; hence, creeping; insinuating; sophistical. [Rare.]

**Vermiculated** (vėr-mik'ū-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Formed with a worm-like pattern. See VERMICULAR.

**Vermiculation** (vėr-mik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The act or operation of moving in the manner of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines. *Sir M. Hale.*—2. The act of forming worm-like ornaments; a worm-like ornament or body of any kind.—3. The state of being worm-eaten; the act of piercing or boring through, as by worms.

This huge olive, which flourished so long, fell, as they say, of *vermiculation*, being all worm-eaten within. *Howell.*

**Vermicule** (vėr'mi-kūl), *n.* [*L. vermiculus*, a dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] A little grub or worm; also, a small worm-like body. *Derham.*

**Vermiculite** (vėr-mik'ū-līt), *n.* [*L. vermiculus* (dim. of *vermis*, a worm), and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] 1. In *mineral.* a mineral composed of micaceous looking plates, cemented together by a whitish, mealy, magnesian matrix. When heated nearly to redness it projects out with a vermicular motion, as if it were a mass of small worms, hence the name. It consists principally of silica, alumina, and magnesia.—2. In *geol.* a short worm-track seen on the surface of many flagstones.

**Vermiculose, Vermiculous** (vėr-mik'ū-lōs, vėr-mik'ū-lus), *a.* [*L. vermiculosus*, from *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] 1. Containing or full of worms or grubs.—2. Resembling worms.

**Vermiform** (vėr'mi-form), *a.* [*L. vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a worm or of its motions; helminthoid; as, the *vermiform* process of the cerebellum.

**Vermifugal** (vėr-mif'ū-gal), *a.* Tending to prevent or destroy worms, or to expel them from animal bodies; anthelminthic.

**Vermifuge** (vėr'mi-fūj), *n.* [*L. vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to expel.] A medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelminthic. Calomel, gamboge, jalap, male-fern root, cowhage, iron, tin, oil of turpentine, &c., are vermifuges or anthelminthics.

**Vermil**† (vėr'mil), *n.* and *a.* Vermilion; vermeil. *Spenser.*

**Vermilion** (vėr-mil'yon), *n.* [Fr. *vermillon*, from *vermeil*, vermilion, red, from L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm, a little worm, the kermes or cochineal insect, hence a scarlet colour such as that obtained from the kermes insect. This colour was formerly called *worm-dye.* The name *crimson* is exactly similar, and indeed the words are etymologically connected. See CRIMSON, also VERMIN.] 1.† The cochineal (which see).—2. The red sulphide of mercury or cinnabar; a pigment formed of this. It occurs in nature as a common ore of mercury, of a carmine red colour. It is procured artificially by heating sulphur with eight times its weight of mercury in an iron vessel. The compound is then sublimated, and the sublimate, which is a compact, deep red, crystalline mass, when reduced to powder is of a beautiful scarlet colour. This artificial compound is extensively employed on account of the beauty of its colour in painting, in making red sealing-wax, and other purposes.—3. A colour such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful red colour.

**Vermilion** (vėr-mil'yon), *v.t.* To colour with vermilion, or as if with vermilion; to dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

A sprightly red *vermilions* all her face. *Granville.*

**Vermily**† (vėr'mi-li), *n.* Same as *Vermilion. Spenser.*

**Vermin** (vėr'min), *n. sing.* and *pl.*: used chiefly in the plural. [Fr. *vermine*, vermin, in sense of parasitic insects, also applied to persons, from *vermineus*, a hypothetical L. adj. from *vermis*, a worm; cog. E. *worm*, Skr. *krimi*, a worm. See CRIMSON.] 1.† Any wild or noxious animal: it seems sometimes to be equivalent to *reptile.*

This crocodile is a mischievous four-footed beast, a dangerous *vermin*, used to both elements. *Holland.*

The Lord rectifies Peter, and frames him to go by a vision of all crawling *vermin* in a clean sheet. *Daniel Rogers.*

2. A name given to certain mischievous or offensive animals: (*a*) to the smaller mammalia and certain kinds of birds which damage man's crops or other belongings, as foxes, otters, polecats, weasels, kites, hawks, rats, mice, voles, &c. (*b*) To noxious or destructive insects or the like, such as grubs, flies, fleas, lice, &c. 'To kill *vermin.*' *Shak.* '*Vermin* such as weasels and polecats.' *Bacon.* 'Like the *vermin* in a nut.' *Tennyson.*

I will track this *vermin* to their earths. *Tennyson.*

3. Used of noxious human beings in contempt.

You are my prisoners, base *vermin.* *Hudibras.*

**Vermin**† (vėr'min), *v.t.* To clear of vermin. '*Vermin* thy ground.' *Tusser.*

**Verminate** (vėr'min-āt), *v.i.* [*L. vermino, verminatum*, to have worms, from *vermis*, a worm.] To breed vermin.

**Vermination** (vėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The breeding of vermin, especially of parasitic vermin.—2. A griping of the bowels.

**Vermin-killer** (vėr'min-kil-ėr), *n.* A term commonly applied to some kind of poisonous substance intended to kill mice or other vermin.

**Verminly**† (vėr'min-li), *adv.* or *a.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin.

**Verminous** (vėr'min-us), *a.* 1. Tending to breed or infested with vermin. 'The *verminous* disposition of the body.' *Harvey.*—2. Caused by or arising from the presence of vermin; as, *verminous* disease.

**Verminously** (vėr'min-us-li), *adv.* In a verminous manner; so as to breed worms; as if infested by worms.

**Vermiparous** (vėr-mip'a-rus), *a.* [*L. vermis*, a worm, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing or breeding worms. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Vermivorous** (vėr-miv'o-rus), *a.* [*L. vermis*, a worm, and *voro*, to devour.] Devouring worms; feeding on worms; as, *vermivorous* birds are very useful to the farmer.

**Vermuth** (vėr'muth), *n.* [Fr. *vermout, vermouth*, from G. *wermuth*, absinthe.] A stimulating liquor compounded of white wine, absinthe, angelica, and other aromatic drugs, professedly used to excite the appetite.

**Vernacle**† (vėr'na-kl), *n.* Same as *Vernicle.*

**Vernacular** (vėr-nak'ū-lėr), *a.* [From L. *vernaculus*, vernacular, domestic, indigenous, from *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native. See also VERNACULOUS.] Native; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to the speech that we all naturally acquire; as, English is our *vernacular* language. The word is always or almost always used of the native language or everyday idiom of a place.

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom, to use the phrase of a great modern critic. *Addison.*

—*A vernacular disease*, one which prevails in a particular country or district: more generally called *endemic.*

**Vernacular** (vėr-nak'ū-lėr), *n.* One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place.

**Vernacularism** (vėr-nak'ū-lėr-izm), *n.* A vernacular idiom. *Quart. Rev.*

**Vernacularly** (vėr-nak'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In agreement with the vernacular manner.

**Vernaculous**† (vėr-nak'ū-lus), *a.* [See VERNACULAR.] 1. Vernacular. 'Their *vernaculous* and mother tongues.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Of or belonging to slaves or the rabble; hence, scurrilous; insolent; scoffing. 'Subject to the petulancy of every *vernaculous* orator.' *B. Jonson.* [A Latinism.]

**Vernage,**† *n.* A sweet wine. *Chaucer.*

**Vernal** (vėr'nal), *a.* [*L. vernalis*, from *ver*, spring; cog. Icel. *vdr*, Dan. *vaar*, the spring; from root signifying to be bright, to burn, seen in *Vesta, Vesuvius*, &c.] 1. Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; as, *vernal* bloom.

In those *vernal* seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against nature not to go out and see her riches. *Milton.*

2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.—*Vernal equinox*, the equinox in spring. See EQUINOCTIAL, EQUINOX.—*Vernal grass*, the same as *Spring-grass.*—*Vernal signs*, the signs in which the sun appears in the spring.

**Vernant**† (vėr'nant), *a.* [*L. vernans, vernantis*, ppr. of *verno*, to flourish, from *ver*, spring. See VERNAL.] Flourishing, as in spring; vernal; as, '*vernant* flowers.' *Milton.*

**Vernate**† (vėr'nāt), *v.i.* [*L. verno, vernatum.* See VERNANT.] To be vernant; to flourish.

**Vernation** (vėr-nā'shon), *n.* [See VERNANT.] In *bot.* the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. It is called also *Præfoliation*, and corresponds to the terms *estivation* and *præfloration*, which are used to indicate the manner in which the parts of the flower are arranged in the flower-bud. The vernation is said to be *conduplicate, revolute, involute, convolute, circinate, plicate, equitant, imbricate*, &c., according to the manner in which the leaf is disposed.

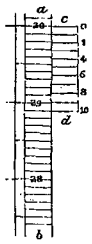
**Vernicle** (vėr'ni-kl), *n.* [A dim. of O.E. *veronike*, from Fr. *veronique.* See VERONICA.] A copy in miniature of the picture of Christ, supposed to have been miraculously imprinted upon a handkerchief, preserved in the church of St. Peter at Rome. See VERONICA. *Chaucer.*

It was usual for persons returning from pilgrimages to bring with them certain tokens of the several places which they had visited; and, therefore, the Pardoner, who is just arrived from Rome, is represented with a *vernicle* sewed upon his cap. *Tyrwhitt.*

**Vernicose** (vėr'ni-kōs), *a.* [L.L. *vernix*, varnish.] In *bot.* covered by a natural varnish, as some leaves.

**Vernier** (vėr'ni-ėr), *n.* [From the inventor, Peter *Vernier*, of Brussels, who died 1637.] A small movable scale, running parallel with the fixed scale of a sextant, theodolite, barometer, or other graduated instrument, and used for measuring a fractional part of one of the equal divisions on the graduated fixed scale or arc. It consists, in its simplest form, of a small sliding scale, the divisions of which differ from those of the primary scale. A space is taken equal to an exact number of parts of the primary scale, and it is divided into a number of equal parts either greater by 1 or less by 1 than the number that it covers on the primary scale. The diagram represents the vernier of the common barometer for measuring to the hundredth of an inch. The scale *a b* is divided into inches and tenths of inches; the small movable scale *c d* is the *vernier*, and consists of a length of eleven parts of *a b*, divided into ten parts, each part being therefore equal

to *one* and *one-tenth* of the divisions upon *a b*, and the difference between any division on the scale and vernier will be *one-hundredth of an inch*. In the figure the zero of the vernier is set to the division 30 inches, the division 10 upon the vernier corresponding with that of 28 inches 9 tenths on the scale. Hence, the vernier division 1 is one-hundredth of an inch below the scale division 29 inches 9 tenths; division 2 on the vernier is two-hundredths below 29 inches 8 tenths, and so on. Supposing the vernier were raised any number of hundredths, as *two hundredths* of an inch, the division 2 would coincide with 29 inches 8 tenths. To read off the hundredths of an inch the vernier zero advances beyond any tenth on the scale; the division that coincides nearest with any on the scale must be taken for the hundredth required. The vernier now usually employed has one graduation more than the corresponding portion of the scale. The principle in both cases is, however, the same.



Vernier.

**Vernile** (vėr'nīl), *a.* [*L. vernilis*, servile. See below.] Suiting a slave; servile; slavish. '*Vernile* scurrility.' *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

**Vernility** (vėr-nil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. vernilitas*, from *vernilis*, slavish, servile, from *verna*, a slave.] Servility; fawning behaviour, like that of a slave. [Rare.]

**Varnish,**† *v.t.* To varnish. *Chaucer.*

**Vernonia** (vėr-nō'ni-a), *n.* [From W. *Vernon*, botanist and traveller in North America.] A very large genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, including about 400 species of herbs or shrubs, chiefly inhabiting the tropical parts of the world, especially America and Africa, several occurring also in Asia. They differ greatly in habit and general appearance, but are of no special importance. *V. anthelmintica* produces dark-coloured seeds, which are extremely bitter, and are considered powerfully anthelminthic. They are also employed as an ingredient in compounds prescribed in snake-bites.

**Vernoniaceæ** (vėr-nō'ni-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A large tribe of plants, nat. order Compositæ, characterized by alternate leaves, rayless flower-heads, and long subulate stigmatic branches to the style. The genus Vernonia is the type. See VERNONIA.

**Verona-serge** (vėr-ō'na-serj), *n.* [From *Verona* in Italy.] A thin fabric of various colours, made of worsted and cotton, and sometimes of mohair and cotton.

**Veronese** (vėr-on-ēz'), *a.* In *geog.* of or pertaining to *Verona*, a city and province of North Italy.

**Veronese** (vėr-on-ēz'), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Verona.

**Veronica** (vē-ron'i-ka), *n.* [From a supposed female saint of the name of *Veronica*. According to the legend Veronica met our Saviour bending under the weight of the cross, and offered him her veil to wipe the sweat from his brow, when the divine features were found miraculously impressed on the cloth. The name Veronica is supposed to have arisen by mistake and ignorance, being probably derived from *vera icon* (*L. verus*, true, *icon*, Gr. *eikōn*, an image), a true image, hence *vericona*, modified into *veronica*. There were various other legends of Christ's features being imprinted on cloths.] 1. A portrait or representation of the face of our Saviour said to have been miraculously stamped on the sudary of the holy Veronica, and brought from Palestine to Rome, where it is still preserved by the canons of St. Peter's; a vernicle.—2. In *bot.* a genus of plants, speedwell (which see).

**Verre,**† *n.* [Fr.] Glass. *Chaucer.*

**Verrel, Verrule** (ver'el, ver'ūl), *n.* A ring at the end of a cane, &c.; a ferrule (which see).

**Verruca** (ver'ū-ka), *n.* [L.] 1. In *pathol.* a wart.—2. In *bot.* a wart or sessile gland produced upon various parts of plants.

**Verrucæform, Verruciform** (vėr-ū'sē-form, vėr-ū'si-form), *n.* [*L. verruca*, a wart, and *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* wart-shaped.

**Verrucariæi** (ver'ū-kā-ri-ē"ī), *n. pl.* A nat. order of lichens, belonging to the division Angiocarpi, mostly growing on trunks of trees, though sometimes found on rocks and pebbles immersed in water.

**Verrucidæ** (ver-ū'si-dē), *n. pl.* A family of sessile cirriped crustaceans, order Thoracica. The shell is asymmetrical with movable scuta and terga, but not furnished with a depressor muscle. The species occur fossil from the chalk upwards.

**Verrucose, Verrucous** (ver'ū-kos, ver'ū-kus), *a.* [*L. verruca*, a wart, *verrucosus*, full of warts.] Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface; as, a *verrucous* capsule.

**Verruculose** (ve-rū'kū-lōs), *a.* [See above.] Having minute wart-like prominences.

**Verry, Verrey** (ver'i), *n.* In *her.* the same as *Vairy* or *Vair* (which see).

**Versability** (vėr-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being versable; aptness to be turned round. *Sterne.*

**Versable** (vėr'sa-bl), *a.* [*L. versabilis*, from *versor*, to turn.] Capable of being turned.

**Versableness** (vėr'sa-bl-nes), *n.* Versability.

**Versal**† (vėr'sal), *a.* Universal; whole. *Shak.*

Some for brevity
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

**Versant** (vėr'sant), *a.* [*L. versans, versantis*, turning about, engaged or busy.] 1. Familiar; having to do with; conversant.

Men not *versant* with courts of justice will not believe it. *Sydney Smith.*

2. In *her.* erected or elevated.

**Versant** (vėr'sant), *n.* [Fr. *versant*, a mountain slope.] All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; the general lie or slope of surface; aspect.

**Versatile** (vėr'sa-tīl), *a.* [*L. versatilis*, from *versor*, to turn, from *verto, versus*, to turn. See VERSE.] 1. Capable of being moved or turned round; as, a *versatile* boat or spindle. '*Versatile*, and sharp-piercing like a screw.' *W. Harke.*—2. Changeable; variable; unsteady. 'Those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove.' *Glanville.*—3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task, or to various subjects; many-sided; as, a man of *versatile* genius. 'His *versatile* powers as poet and dramatist, essayist and critic.' *Edin. Rev.*

Conspicuous among the youths of high promise . . . was the quick and *versatile* Montague. *Macaulay.*

4. In *bot.* applied to an anther fixed by the middle on the point of the filament, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass; fixed by its side, but freely movable.

**Versatilely** (vėr'sa-til-li), *adv.* In a versatile manner.

**Versatileness** (vėr'sa-tīl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being versatile; versatility.

**Versatility** (vėr-sa-til'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being versatile; readiness to be turned; variableness.—2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits or lines of thought; as, the *versatility* of genius.

I do not mean the force alone,
The grace and *versatility* of the man. *Tennyson.*

**Verse** (vėrs), *n.* [*L. versus*, a row, a line in writing, a verse, from *verto, versum*, to turn—a word which has many English derivatives, as *advert, convert, revert, adverse, converse, vertex*, &c. The root is that of E. *worth* (verb).] 1. A line of poetry consisting of a certain number of metrical feet disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose. Verses are of various kinds, as *hexameter, pentameter*, and *tetrameter*, &c., according to the number of feet in each.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying *verse*, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

2. Poetry; metrical language; the metrical arrangement of words; poetical composition; versification.

He says in *verse* what others say in prose. *Pope.*
*Verse* sweetens toil, however rude the sound. *Gifford.*

3. A short division of any composition; as, (*a*) a short division of the chapters in the Scriptures. (*b*) A short division of a poetical composition; a stanza.

Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song . . .
Come, but one *verse*. *Shak.*

(*c*) A portion of an anthem or service intended to be sung by a single voice to a part.—4. A piece of poetry or rhyme. 'This *verse*, my friend, be thine.' *Pope.* [Rare.] —*Blank verse*, poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes.—*Heroic verse* usually consists of ten syllables, or in English of five accented syllables, constituting five feet.

**Verse**† (vėrs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *versed;* ppr. *versing*. 1. To tell in verse; to relate poetically. 'Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love.' *Shak.*—2. To turn; to revolve; to meditate on.

Who, *versing* in his mind this thought, can keep
his cheeks dry? *Rev. T. Adams.*

**Verset**† (vėrs), *v.i.* To make verses; to versify. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Versed** (vėrst), *a.* [Fr. *versé*, from L. *versatus*, pp., or *versor*, to turn about frequently, to be engaged on a thing. See VERSANT, VERSE.] Thoroughly acquainted; practised; skilled: with *in*. 'Deep *versed in* books.' *Milton.*

One indeed I knew
*In* many a subtle question *versed*. *Tennyson.*

—*Versed sine.* See SINE.

**Verse-maker** (vėrs'māk-ėr), *n.* One who writes verses; a rhymer. *Boswell.*

**Verseman** (vėrs'man), *n.* A writer of verses: used humorously or in contempt.

The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior.*

**Verse-monger** (vėrs'mung-gėr), *n.* A maker of verses; a rhymer; a poetaster. *Clarke.*

**Verser** (vėrs'ėr), *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier.

He (*B.* Jonson) thought not Bartas a poet, but a *verser*, because he wrote not fiction. *Drummond.*

**Verset**† (vėr'set), *n.* [Fr.] A verse, as of Scripture. *Milton.*

**Versicle**† (vėr'si-kl), *n.* [*L. versiculus*, dim. of *versus*. See VERSE.] A little verse; specifically, *eccles.* a short verse in the service which is spoken or chanted by the priest or minister alternately with a response by the people.

**Versicolour, Versicoloured** (vėr'si-kul-ėr, vėr'si-kul-ėrd), *a.* [*L. versicolor—verso*, to change, and *color*, colour.] Having various colours; changeable in colour. '*Versicolour* ribands.' *Burton.*

**Versicular** (vėr-sik'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing; as, a *versicular* division.

**Versification** (vėr'si-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See VERSIFY.] The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse; the formation or measure of verse or poetry; the construction of poetry; metrical composition.

Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification*. *Dryden.*

**Versificator** (vėr'si-fi-kāt-ėr), *n.* A versifier. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

**Versifier** (vėr'si-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who versifies; one who makes verses; as, not every *versifier* is a poet.—2. One who converts into verse, or one who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose; as, Dr. Watts was a *versifier* of the Psalms.

**Versiform** (vėr'si-form), *a.* [*L. versiformis*, from *verto, versum*, to turn, and *forma*, shape.] Varied in form; changing form: used in botany.

**Versify** (vėr'si-fī), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *versified;* ppr. *versifying*. [Fr. *versifier*, L. *versificare—versus*, a verse, and *facio*, to make.] To make verses.

I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best. *Dryden.*

**Versify** (vėr'si-fī), *v.t.* 1. To relate or describe in verse; to treat as the subject of verse.

I'll *versify* the truth. *Daniel.*

2. To turn or convert into verse; as, to *versify* the Psalms.

**Versing** (vėrs'ing), *n.* The act of writing verse. See extract under *Prosing.*

**Version** (vėr'shon), *n.* [From L. *verto, versum*, to turn, change, translate, &c. See VERSE.] 1.† A turning; a change or transformation; conversion. 'The *version* of air into water.' *Bacon.*—2.† Direction; change of direction.

What kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

3. The act of translating or rendering from one language into another. ' [Rare.]—4. A translation; that which is rendered from another language; as, the revised *version* of the Scriptures; there is a good *version* of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan; the Septuagint *version* of the Old Testament was made for the benefit of the Jews in Alexandria.—5. A statement, an account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view; as, hear the other party's *version* of the affair.—6. A school exercise consisting of a translation of one language, generally one's vernacular, into another; as, he made a good *version*.—7. In *obstetrics*, same as *Turning*. See TURNING, 6.

**Versionist** (vėr'shon-ist), *n.* One who makes a version; a translator; or one who favours a certain version or translation. *Gent. Mag.*

**Verst** (verst), *n.* [Rus. *versta.*] A Russian measure of length, containing 1166¾ yards or 3500 feet; about two-thirds of an English mile.

**Versus** (vėr'sus). [L., towards, turned in the direction of.] Against: used chiefly in legal phraseology; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe.

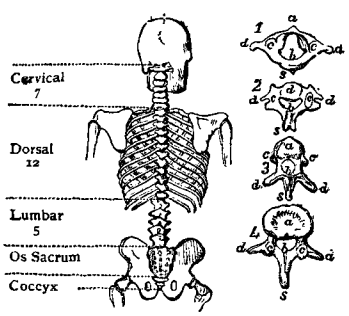
**Versute** (vėr-sūt'), *a.* [L. *versutus*, from *verto, versum*, to turn.] Crafty; wily. 'A person . . . of *versute* and vertiginous policy.' *Bp. Gauden.*

**Vert** (vėrt), *n.* [Fr. *vert*, green, from Latin *viridis*, from *vireo*, to be green. See VERDANT.] 1. In *forest law*, everything within a forest that grows and bears a green leaf, which may serve as a cover for deer, but especially great and thick coverts. Also, a power to cut green trees or wood.—2. In *her.* a green colour. In coats of nobility it is called *emerald*, and in those of princes *venus*. It is expressed in engraving by diagonal lines, drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base.

Vert.

**Vertant** (vėr'tant), *a.* In *her.* the same as *Flected and Reflected*, that is, formed like the letter S reverted.

**Vertebra** (vėr'te-bra), *n.* pl. **Vertebræ** (vėr'te-brē). [L. *vertebra*, a joint, a joint or vertebra of the spine, from *verto*, to turn.] One of the bones of which the spine or backbone of an animal consists; hence, in *pl.* the spine; as, to bend one's *vertebræ*. The different vertebræ which compose the spine are divided into *true* and *false*, the former constituting the upper and longest portion, and the latter the lower portion of the spinal column, consisting of the *os sacrum* and *coccyx*. The true vertebræ are further divided into *cervical*, *dorsal*, and *lumbar*; or those of the neck, back, and loins. In man there are seven cervical vertebræ, twelve




*True vertebræ.*—1, Atlas, or vertebra supporting the head. 2, Cervical vertebra. 3, Dorsal vertebra. 4, Lumbar vertebra. *a*, Body. *b*, Ring. *c*, Oblique or articular process. *d*, Transverse process. *s*, Spinous process.

*False vertebræ.*—Os sacrum. Coccyx, or tail-bone.

dorsal, five lumbar. The false vertebræ consist of five *sacral* (united to form one bone the *sacrum*), and four or five *coccygeal* or caudal vertebræ. There is in every vertebra, between its body and apophyses, a foramen or hole. These foramina correspond with each other through all the vertebræ, and form a long bony conduit for the lodgment of the spinal marrow. The vertebræ are united together by means of a substance compressible like cork, which forms a kind of partition between them, and admits of a certain degree of motion, small between individual bones, but considerable as respects the whole spinal column. The vertebræ and their projections or processes also afford attachments for a number of muscles and ligaments, and also passages for blood-vessels, and for the nerves that pass out of the spine. In different animals the number of vertebræ varies exceedingly.

**Vertebral** (vėr'te-bral), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the vertebræ or joints of the spine or backbone; as, the *vertebral* column; *vertebral* muscles; *vertebral* artery.—2. Having a backbone or spinal joints; vertebrate; as, *vertebral* animals.

**Vertebral** (vėr'te-bral), *n.* An animal of the class which have a backbone; a vertebrate.

**Vertebrata** (vėr-te-brā'ta), *n. pl.* The highest division of the animal kingdom, consisting of those animals which usually possess a backbone, but which invariably in early life possess a *notochord;* which have never more than four limbs disposed in pairs; which possess jaws as parts of their head, and which have the nervous system separated from the body-cavity. The Vertebrata include the classes Pisces (fishes), Amphibia (frogs, &c.), Reptilia (reptiles), Aves (birds), and Mammalia (quadrupeds and man).

**Vertebrate** (vėr'te-brāt), *n.* In *zool.* an animal having an internal jointed skeleton, of which the backbone is called the vertebra; a member of the Vertebrata (which see).

**Vertebrate, Vertebrated** (vėr'te-brāt, vėr'te-brāt-ed), *a.* 1. In *zool.* having a spine, backbone, or vertebral column, as mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes.—2. In *bot.* contracted at intervals, like the vertebral column of animals, there being an articulation at each contraction, as in some leaves.

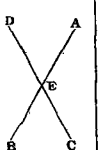
**Vertebret** (vėr'te-bėr), *n.* A vertebra (which see). *Ray.*

**Vertex** (vėr'teks), *n.* E. pl. **Vertexes** (vėr'teks-ez), L. pl. **Vertices** (vėr'tis-ēz). [L., from *verto*, to turn.] 1. *Lit.* a turning-point; the highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit; hence, specifically, (*a*) the crown or top of the head. (*b*) The summit or top of a hill, or the like. *Derham.* (*c*) The point of the heavens directly overhead; the zenith. *Creech.*—2. In *math.* the point in any figure opposite to and most distant from the base.—*Vertex of an angle*, the point in which the two lines meet to form the angle.—*Vertex of a curve*, the point from which the diameter is drawn, or the intersection of the diameter and the curve. Called also the *Vertex of the Diameter.*—*The principal vertex of a conic section*, the point where the axis meets the curve.

**Vertical** (vėr'ti-kal), *a.* [Fr. *vertical.* See VERTEX.] 1. Relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex, apex, or highest point; placed in the zenith or point in the heavens directly overhead. 'Charity itself . . . the *vertical* top of all religion.' *Jer. Taylor.*

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical*, the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.
*Thomson.*

2. Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; placed or acting perpendicularly or in an upright position or direction; upright; plumb. 'The compound motion of the lower jaw, half lateral and half *vertical.*' *Paley.*—*Vertical angles*, in *geom.* the opposite angles, made by two straight lines which intersect each other. Thus, if the straight lines A B and C D intersect each other in the point E, the opposite angles A E C and D E B are vertical angles, as are also A E D and C E B.—*Vertical anthers*, anthers which terminate the filaments, and being inserted by their base, stand no less upright than the filaments themselves.—*Vertical circle*, in *astron.* a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. The meridian of any place is a vertical circle.—*Vertical escapement*, an old escapement in watches, in which the plane of revolution of the scape-wheel was vertical.—*Vertical leaves*, in *bot.* leaves which stand so erect that neither of the surfaces can be called the upper or under.—*Vertical line*, any line perpendicular or at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a line assumed to be perpendicular or at right angles to a base. In *conics*, a vertical line is a straight line drawn on the vertical plane, which passes through the vertex of the cone.—*Vertical plane*, (*a*) a plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. (*b*) In *conic sections*, a plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through its axis. (*c*) In *persp.* a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, passing through the eye, and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.—*Vertical steam-engine*, an engine in which the piston moves vertically, upright, or straight up and down, as distinguished from a horizontal, inclined, or rotatory steam-engine.




**Vertical** (vėr'ti-kal), *n.* A vertical circle, plane, or line.—*Prime vertical*, in *astron.* that vertical circle which is at right angles to the plane of the meridian, and which passes through the zenith, and the east and west points of the horizon.

**Verticality** (vėr-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.* State of being vertical. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Vertically** (vėr'ti-kal-li), *adv.* In a vertical manner, position, or direction; in the zenith; perpendicularly; from above downwards. *Paley.*

**Verticalness** (vėr'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being vertical.

**Verticil, Verticel** (vėr'ti-sil, vėr'ti-sel), *n.* [L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl.] In *bot.* a whorl, a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring, upon the same plane, as in *Hippuris vulgaris.*

**Verticillaster** (vėr'ti-sil-las''tėr), *n.* In *bot.* a name given to the cymose inflorescence of labiate plants. There are usually two verticillasters in the axil of each of the opposite leaves.

**Verticillate, Verticillated** (vėr-tis'il-lāt, vėr-tis'il-lāt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to flowers that grow in a whorl, or are arranged on the same plane round the axis, as in *Hippuris vulgaris.* The term is also applied in this sense to leaves and branches. Verticillate plants are such as bear whorled flowers.

**Verticillus** (vėr-ti-sil'lus), *n.* In *bot.* same as *Verticil.*

**Verticity**† (vėr-tis'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *verticité.* See VERTEX.] The property or power of turning; revolution; rotation. 'Whether they be globules or whether they have a *verticity* about their centres.' *Locke.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

**Verticle**† (vėr'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *verticulum*, dim. of *vertex, verticis*, a whirl.] An axis; a hinge. *Waterhouse.*

**Vertiginate** (vėr-tij'in-āt), *a.* Turned round; giddy. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**Vertiginous** (vėr-tij'in-us), *a.* [L. *vertiginosus.* See VERTIGO.] 1. Turning round; whirling; rotary; as, a *vertiginous* motion. *Bentley.*—2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. *Jer. Taylor.*—3. Apt to turn or change; unstable.

Inconstant they are in all their actions, *vertiginous*, restless. *Burton.*

4. Apt to make one giddy; as, a *vertiginous* height.

**Vertiginously** (vėr-tij'in-us-li), *adv.* In a vertiginous manner; with a whirling or giddiness.

**Vertiginousness** (vėr-tij'in-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vertiginous; giddiness; a whirling or sense of whirling; dizziness.

**Vertigo** (vėr-tī'go or vėr'ti-go), *n.* [L. *vertīgo*, from *verto*, to turn.] 1. Dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head in which objects appear to move in various directions though stationary, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture; giddiness. It is a common symptom of an irregular (excessive or defective) supply of blood to the brain and of nervous and general debility; but it frequently arises from some disturbance of the digestive organs.—2. A genus of marsh or land snails having a cylindrically fusiform shell.

**Vertu** (ver'tų, It. pron. ver-tō'), *n.* [It. *virtù, virtù*, virtue, goodness, excellence, &c. Neither in Italian nor French does this word seem to be used as in English.] Artistic excellence or such quality as recommends articles to the collectors of objects of art or curiosity; hence, objects of art, antiquity, or curiosity taken collectively, especially such as fill private collections or museums.

Bareacres Castle . . . with all its costly pictures, furniture, and articles of *vertu.* *Thackeray.*

Spelled also *Virtu* (which see).

**Vertue**† (vėr'tū), *n.* [Fr. *vertu.*] Virtue; efficacy; power. *Chaucer.*

**Vertules**† (vėr'tū-les), *a.* Without virtue; without power or efficacy. *Chaucer.*

**Vertumnus** (vėr-tum'nus), *n.* A deity among the Romans who presided over gardens and orchards, and who was also worshipped as the god of spring or of the seasons in general.

**Vertuous**† (vėr'tū-us), *a.* Virtuous; active; efficacious. *Chaucer.*

**Verucous** (ver'ū-kus). See VERRUCOSE.

**Vervain** (vėr'vān), *n.* [Fr. *verveine*, from L. *verbena.* See VERBENA.] A plant, the popular name of some species of the genus Verbena. Some of the species were formerly believed to have medicinal properties, and they were also used as a charm against disease, witchcraft, misfortune, &c. See VERBENA.

**Vervain-mallow** (vėr'vān-mal-lō), *n.* A species of mallow, the *Malva Alcea.*

**Verve** (verv), *n.* [Fr., from L. *verva*, the head of a ram sculpturèd, then something whimsical or capricious.] Poetical or artistic rapture or enthusiasm; great spirit; energy; rapture; enthusiasm.

If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own *verve* (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him, Who teaches himself has a fool for his master. *Dryden.*

**Vervels** (vêr'velz), *n. pl.* See VARVELS.

**Vervet** (vêr'vet), *n.* A small monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*), a native of Senegal, and allied to the grivet or green monkey. The tame monkey carried by the organ-men is commonly either a vervet or grivet.

**Very** (ver'i), *adv.* [O. E. *verri*, *veray*, *verray*, *verrei*, from O. Fr. *verai*, Mod. Fr. *vrai*, true, from a L.L. form *veracus*, from L. *verax*, veracious, from *verus*, true. Cog. D. *waar*, G. *wahr*, true.] In a high degree; to a great extent; extremely; exceedingly; as, a *very* high mountain; a *very* bright sun; a *very* cold day; the stream runs *very* rapidly or *very* slowly. Among old writers *very* was frequently used alone to modify a past participle, and it is still to some extent so used; thus, Sir W. Jones has '*very* concerned;' Gibbon, '*very* unqualified;' Sydney Smith, '*very* altered,' &c. Good writers now, however, as a rule interpose an adverb expressive of degree, as *much*, *greatly*, *little*, *far*, &c., between *very* and the participle; as, to be *very much* pleased, *very greatly* astonished, *very highly* amused, *very far* gone, &c.

**Very** (ver'i), *a.* [See the adverb.] Veritable; real; true; actual. 'Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not.' Gen. xxvii. 21.

My *very* friend hath got his mortal hurt
In my behalf. *Shak.*

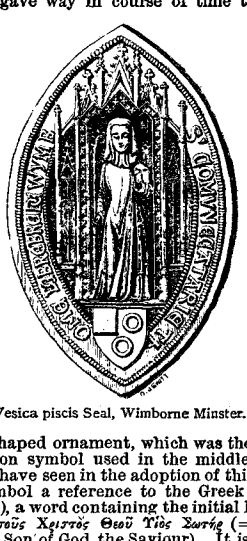
I looked on the consideration of public service or public ornament to be real and *very* justice. *Burke.*

*Very* is often placed before substantives, (*a*) to indicate that they must be understood in their full, unrestricted sense. 'He grieves my *very* heart-strings.' *Shak.* (*b*) To denote exact conformity with what is expressed by the word, or to express identity. 'Those are the *very* words.' *Shak.* 'This is the *very* same, the *very* hand, the *very* words.' *Shak.* (*c*) To give emphasis, intensity, or force generally. 'The *very* birds are mute.' *Shak.* 'I have deceived even your *very* eyes.' *Shak.* *Very* is occasionally met with in the comparative degree, and more frequently in the superlative.

Was not my lord the *verier* wag o' the two? *Shak.*
Thou hast the *veriest* shrew of all. *Shak.*

**Vesania** (vē-sā'ni-a), *n.* [L., madness.] In *med.* derangement of the mental faculties unaccompanied by coma or fever.

**Vesica** (ve-sī'ka), *n.* [L., a bladder.] In *anat.* the bladder.—*Vesica piscis* (=a fish's bladder), a name given to a symbolical representation of Christ, of a pointed oval or egg-shaped form, made by the intersection of two equal circles cutting each other in their centres. The actual figure of a fish found on the sarcophagi of the early Christians gave way in course of time to this



Vesica piscis Seal, Wimborne Minster.

oval-shaped ornament, which was the most common symbol used in the middle ages. Some have seen in the adoption of this form or symbol a reference to the Greek Ἰχθύς (=fish), a word containing the initial letters of Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱὸς Σωτήρ (=Jesus Christ Son of God the Saviour). It is to be met with sculptured, painted on glass, in ecclesiastical seals, &c. The *aureole* or glory in pictures of the Virgin, &c., was frequently made of this form.

**Vesical** (ves'ik-al), *a.* [L. *vesica*, a bladder.] In *anat.* of or pertaining to the bladder.

**Vesicant** (ves'i-kant), *n.* A blistering agent; an epispastic; a vesicatory.

**Vesicate** (ves'i-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vesicated*; ppr. *vesicating*. [L. *vesica*, a bladder.] To raise vesicles, blisters, or little bladders on; to inflame and separate the cuticle of; to blister; as, to *vesicate* the external parts of wounds. *Wiseman.*

I'll name you one or two (new-coined words), to apricate, suscepted, *vesicate*, continently put as opposite to incontinently. *Ray.*

**Vesication** (ves-i-kā'shon), *n.* The process of vesicating or raising blisters on the skin.

**Vesicatory** (ves'i-ka-to-ri), *n.* [Fr. *vésicatoire*, from L. *vesica*, a bladder.] A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic. 'A *vesicatory* of dēvil's dung.' *Tom Brown.*

**Vesicatory** (ves'i-ka-to-ri), *a.* Having the property, when applied to the skin, of raising a blister; blistering.

**Vesicle** (ves'i-kl), *n.* [Fr. *vésicule*, L. *vesicula*, a little bladder, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder.] Any small bladder-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like in a body; a membranous or orbicular vessel or cavity; a little sac or cyst.

Rocks abundantly charged with cavities are said to be *vesicular*, and when the *vesicles* are filled with mineral matter, then the mass becomes, in geological language, amygdaloidal, from the almond-like shape assumed by the flattened *vesicles*. *James Geikie.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *med.* a small blister; an orbicular elevation of the cuticle containing lymph. (*b*) In *anat.* a small sac, cyst, or cavity containing air, blood, or other fluid.

The lungs are made up of such air-pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels. *Ray.*

(*c*) In *bot.* a cell, cellule, or utricle.

Cellular tissue is formed by the union of minute *vesicles* or bladders. *Balfour.*

**Vesicular** (ve-sik'ū-lêr), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; bladdery; cellulose; full of interstices.

The terms Parenchymatous, Areolar, Utricular, and *Vesicular*, when applied to vegetable tissues, may be considered as synonymous. *Balfour.*

**Vesiculate** (ve-sik'ū-lāt), *a.* Full of vesicles or small bladders; bladdery; vesicular.

**Vesiculiferi** (ve-sik'ū-lif''êr-i), *n. pl.* [L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder, and *fero*, to bear.] Same as *Physomycetes.*

**Vesiculosa** (ve-sik'ū-lō''sa), *n. pl.* A tribe of dipterous insects, family Tanystoma, comprising those which have the abdomen in the form of a bladder.

**Vesiculose** (ve-sik'ū-lōs), *a.* See VESICULAR.

**Vesiculose, Vesiculous** (ve-sik'ū-lōs, ve-sik'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *Vesicular.*

**Vespa** (ves'pa), *n.* [L., a wasp.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of which the common wasp (*V. vulgaris*) is the type. See WASP.

**Vesper** (ves'pêr), *n.* [L.; Gr. *Hesperos*, the evening, the evening-star.] 1. The evening-star, a name given to the planet Venus when she is to the east of the sun and appears after sunset; hence, the evening. 'Black *vesper's* pageants.' *Shak.*—2. *pl. Eccles.* (*a*) the time of evening service; originally the last of the canonical hours, but now succeeded by compline. (*b*) Evening worship or service; evening prayer and praise.—*Sicilian vespers.* See under SICILIAN.

**Vesper** (ves'pêr), *a.* Relating to the evening or to the service of vespers; as, *vesper* lamp; *vesper* bells.

**Vesperal** (ves'pêr-al), *a.* Same as *Vesper.* [Rare.]

Fixlein walked home amid the *vesperal* melodies of the steeple sounding-holes. *Carlyle.*

**Vesper-bell** (ves'pêr-bel), *n.* The bell that summons to vespers.

Hark the little *vesper-bell*
Which biddeth me to prayer. *Coleridge.*

**Vespertilio** (ves-pêr-til'i-ō), *n.* [L., the bat.] Originally a Linnæan genus of cheiropterous mammals, now subdivided and forming the family Vespertilionidæ or ordinary bats. The genus, as now restricted, contains the most common British species, the pipistrel (*V. Pipistrellus*), a less abundant species, the noctule (*V. noctula*), and several continental and American species.

**Vespertilionidæ** (ves-pêr-til'i-on''i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *vespertilio*, bat, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of cheiropterous mammals, of which the genus Vespertilio is the type.

**Vespertine** (ves'pêr-tin), *a.* [L. *vespertinus*. See VESPER.] 1. Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening. *Sir T. Herbert.*—2. In *geol.* the term applied to the thirteenth of Prof. H. Rogers's divisions of the palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It corresponds to our lower coal-measures or carboniferous slates.

**Vespiary** (ves'pi-a-ri), *n.* [From L. *vespa*, a wasp.] The nest or habitation of wasps, hornets, &c.; also, a colony or community of such insects.

**Vespidæ** (ves'pi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of hymenopterous insects, of which the genus Vespa (wasps) is the type. See WASP.

**Vespillo**† (ves-pil'lō), *n.* [L., from *vesper*, evening.] Among the Romans, one who carried out the dead in the evening for burial. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Vessel** (ves'el), *n.* [O. Fr. *vessel*, *veissel*; Mod. Fr. *vaisseau*; It. *vascello*; from L. *vascellum*, a dim. of *vasculum*, itself a dim. of *vas*, a vessel; whence also *vase* (which see).] 1. A utensil proper for holding liquors and other things, as a cask, a barrel, a bottle, a kettle, a cup, a dish, &c.

The empty *vessel* makes the greatest sound. *Shak.*
Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's *vessel*. Ps. ii. 9.

2. A ship; a craft of any kind, but usually one larger than a mere boat.

Let's to the seaside, ho!
As well to see the *vessel* that's come in
As to throw out our eyes for brave Othello. *Shak.*

3. In *anat.* any tube or canal, in which the blood and other humours are contained, secreted, or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, spermatics, &c.—4. In *bot.* a canal or tube of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; also, a sac or utricle, filled with pulp, and serving as a reservoir for sap; also, a spiral canal, usually of a larger bore.—5. *Fig.* something conceived as formed to receive or contain; hence, especially in scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused, or to whom something has been imparted; a recipient. 'A chosen *vessel*.' Acts ix. 15. '*Vessels* of wrath fitted to destruction.' '*Vessels* of mercy . . . prepared unto glory.' Rom. ix. 22, 23.

Fit *vessel*; fittest imp of fraud in whom
To enter. *Milton.*

—*The weaker vessel*, a term now generally applied in a jocular way to a woman, a usage borrowed from 1 Pet. iii. 7: 'Giving honour unto the wife as unto *the weaker vessel*.'

I must comfort *the weaker vessel*, as doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticoat. *Shak.*

**Vessel**† (ves'el), *v.t.* To put into a vessel.

Take earth and *vessel* it, and in that set the seed. *Bacon.*

**Vessell**,† *n.* [Fr. *vaisselle*.] Dishes and plates generally or collectively; table-service; plate. *Chaucer.*

**Vesses** (ves'sez), *n.* A sort of worsted. *Halliwell.*

**Vessignon** (ves'sig-non), *n.* [Fr. *vessigon*, a wind-gall, from L. *vesica*, a bladder, a blister.] A kind of soft swelling on a horse's leg; a wind-gall.

**Vest** (vest), *n.* [Fr. *veste*, from L. *vestis*, a garment, a vest. Cog. Gr. (*v*)*esthēs*, dress, clothing; Skr. *vas*, to put on, to be clothed; Goth. *vasti*, O.H.G. *wasti*, *westi*, a garment, Goth. *vasjan*, to clothe. *Vestry*; *vesture*, *vestment*, have the same origin.] 1.† An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; a vestment.

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flowed. *Milton.*

2. *Fig.* garment; dress; array.

Not seldom clad in radiant *vest*,
Deceitfully goes forth the morn. *Wordsworth.*

3. A short sleeveless garment worn by men under the coat, covering the upper part of the body; a waistcoat: now the most frequent use of the word.

**Vest** (vest), *v.t.* 1. To clothe with or as with a garment, vest, or vestment; to robe; to dress; to cover, surround, or encompass closely. '*Vested* all in white, pure as her mind.' *Milton.*

The verdant fields with those of heaven may vie,
With ether *vested*, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

2. To invest or clothe, as with authority; to put in possession; to endow; to confer upon;

to put more or less formally in occupation: followed by *with*.

To settle men's consciences 'tis necessary that they know the person who by right is *vested with* power over them. *Locke.*

3. To place or put in possession or at the disposal of; to give or confer formally or legally an immediate fixed right of present or future possession, occupancy, or enjoyment of: followed by *in*.

Empire and dominion was *vested in* him for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

A statute or conveyance is said to *vest* an estate *in* a person. *Burrill.*

4. To lay out, as money or capital; to invest; as, to *vest* money in land. [Rare.]

**Vest** (vest), *v.i.* To come or descend; to devolve; to take effect, as a title or right: with *in;* as, upon the death of the ancestor the estate, or the right to the estate, *vests in* the heir-at-law.

The supreme power could not be said to *vest in* them exclusively. *Brougham.*

**Vesta** (ves'ta), *n.* [L.] 1. One of the great divinities of the ancient Romans, identical with the Greek *Hestia*, the virgin goddess of the hearth. She was worshipped along with the Penates at every meal, when the family assembled round the hearth, which was in the centre of the room. Æneas was

Vesta.—Antique statue, Florence.

said to have brought the sacred fire, which was her symbol, from Troy, and brought it to Rome, where it was preserved in her temple which stood on the Forum. To prevent this fire from becoming extinguished it was given into the superintendence of six stainless virgins, called *vestals*. See VESTAL.—2. In *astron.* one of the asteroids or ultra-zodiacal planets, discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1807. It performs its sidereal revolution in about 1326 mean solar days; its mean distance from the sun is 2·67, the mean distance of the earth from the sun being taken as unity; and its orbit is inclined to the ecliptic in an angle of 7° 8′ 9″.—3. A wax match which ignites by friction.

**Vestal** (ves'tal), *a.* [L. *vestalis*, from *Vesta*, the goddess of the hearth.] 1. Pertaining to Vesta, the Roman virgin divinity.—2. Pure; chaste. '*Vestal* modesty.' *Shak.*

**Vestal** (ves'tal), *n.* 1. Among the ancient Romans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. The vestals were first four in number, afterwards six. They entered the service of the goddess at from six to ten years of age, their term of service lasting thirty years. They were then permitted to marry, but few did so, as they were treated with great honour, and had important public privileges. Their persons were inviolable, and the vestal found guilty of unchastity was, together with her paramour, put to death. Hence—2. A virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; sometimes, a virgin who devotes her life entirely to the service of religion; a nun; a religieuse. 'A fair *vestal* throned by the west.' *Shak.*

How happy is the blameless *vestal's* lot,
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

**Vested** (vest'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Clothed; habited.—2. Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed; as, *vested* rights or interests in property.—*Vested legacy*, in *law*, a legacy the right to which commences *in presenti*, and does not depend on a contingency, as a legacy to one to be paid when he attains to twenty-one years of age. This is a *vested* legacy, and if the legatee dies before the testator his representative shall receive it.—*Vested remainder.* See REMAINDER.

**Vestiarian** (ves-ti-ā'ri-an), *a.* Same as *Vestiary*.

**Vestiary** (ves'ti-a-ri), *n.* [L. *vestiarium*, from *vestis*, a garment. See VEST.] A room or place for the keeping of vestments, garments, or clothes; a wardrobe. *Fuller.*

**Vestiary** (ves'ti-a-ri), *a.* [L. *vestiarius*, pertaining to clothes. See VEST.] Of or pertaining to costume or dress.

Lord Mark, faithful to his peculiar *vestiary* and sumptuary laws and customs, had his head uncovered and his hair cut short. *W. H. Russell.*

**Vestibular** (ves-tib'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vestibule.

**Vestibule** (ves'ti-būl), *n.* [Fr. *vestibule*, from L. *vestibulum*, a vestibule, an entrance hall or court, from root seen in Skr. *vas*, to remain, to dwell; E. *was*.] 1. A passage, hall, or ante-chamber next the outer door of a house, and from which doors open into the various inner rooms of a house; a porch; a lobby; a hall.—2. In *anat.* a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear, situated between the cochlea and semicircular canals.

**Vestibulum** (ves-tib'ū-lum), *n.* Same as *Vestibule*.

**Vestigate**† (ves'ti-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *vestigo*, *vestigatum*, to search out.] To investigate.

**Vestige** (ves'tij), *n.* [L. *vestigium*, a footprint.] The mark of the foot left on the earth; a footstep; a footprint; a track; a trace; hence, a mark, impression, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence; a sensible evidence or visible sign of something absent, lost, or perished; remains of something long passed away.

Scarce any trace remaining, *vestige* gray,
Or nodding column on the desert shore,
To point where Corinth or where Athens stood.
*Thomson.*

**Vesting** (vest'ing), *n.* Cloth for vests.

**Vestiture**† (ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [L. *vestio*, *vestitum*, to clothe.] 1. The manufacture or preparation of cloth. *R. Parke.*—2. Investiture.

**Vestlet** (vest'let), *n.* A tube-inhabiting zoophyte of the order Actinoida and family Lucernaridæ, remarkable for the fact that it possesses no adherent base, but is furnished with an adherent power upon the stem, enabling it to crawl freely over solid bodies. It is 6 or 7 inches long, and the width of its flower-like plumes is about 1½ inch. *Rev. J. G. Wood.*

**Vestment** (vest'ment), *n.* [O.Fr. *vestement*, L. *vestimentum*, from *vestio*, to clothe. See VEST.] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; an article of clothing; especially, some part of outer clothing. 'Priests in holy *vestments.*' *Shak.*

The sculptor could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

—*Ecclesiastical* or *sacerdotal vestments*, articles of dress or ornament worn by clergymen in the celebration of divine service, as the alb, amice, chasuble (the last often alluded to as *the* vestment), maniple, stole, &c. The term is also applied to the altar-cloths, as the frontal or antependium and the superfrontal.

**Vestry** (ves'tri), *n.* [Fr. *vestiaire*, L. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe, from *vestis*, a garment. See VEST.] 1. A place or room appendant to a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and where the clergy robe themselves. In English parishes the qualified parishioners meet in the vestry to deliberate on parochial business, unless where the room is too small to accommodate the members. In this case the meetings, under permission of the Poor-law Board, may be held in a certain specified room or place, to which the name vestry is also applied.—2. A parochial assembly, so called from its meetings being held in the vestry. The minister, churchwardens, and chief men of a parish generally constitute a vestry, and the minister, whether rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, is ex officio chairman of the meeting. A *general* or *ordinary vestry* is one to which every parishioner or outdweller assessed to or paying poor-rates is admissible of common right. The powers of the vestry extend to the investigation into, and restraining of, the expenditure of the parish funds, the enlarging, repairing, or alteration of the churches or chapels within the parish, and the appointment of certain parish officers. In certain large and populous parishes *select vestries* are annually chosen from the chief or most respectable parishioners to represent and transact the business of the parish.

**Vestry-board** (ves'tri-bōrd), *n.* The persons who manage parochial affairs in English parishes.

**Vestry-clerk** (ves'tri-klärk), *n.* An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.

**Vestry-man** (ves'tri-man), *n.* One of a vestry-board.

**Vestry-room** (ves'tri-röm), *n.* Same as *Vestry*, 1.

**Vestural** (ves'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to vesture or dress. *Carlyle.*

**Vesture** (ves'tūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *vesture*. See VEST.] 1. A garment or garments generally; clothing; apparel; dress; a robe.

What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæsar's *vesture* wounded? *Shak.*

2. That which invests or covers; covering generally; envelope; integument. 'This muddy *vesture* of decay.' *Shak.* 'Rocks, precipices, and gulphs apparelled with a *vesture* of plants.' *Bentley.*

The courser which his grace roade on, was trapped in a marvellous *vesture* of a newe devised fashion. *Hall.*

3. In *old law*, (*a*) all except trees that grows or forms the covering of land; as, the *vesture* of an acre. (*b*) Investiture; seisin; possession.

**Vesture** (ves'tūr), *v.t.* To put vesture or clothing on; to clothe; to robe. *Berners.* [Rare.]

**Vesuvian** (vē-sū'vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Vesuvius*, a volcano near Naples.

**Vesuvian** (vē-sū'vi-an), *n.* 1. In *mineral.* the same as *Idocrase.*—2. A kind of match, not readily extinguishable, for lighting cigars, &c.

**Vetch** (vech), *n.* [O. Fr. *veche*, *vesse*, Mod. Fr. *vesce*, It. *veccia*, from L. *vicia*, a vetch; cog. Gr. *bikos*, *bikion*, G. *wicke*, Dan. *vikke*, a vetch. *Fitch* is another form.] The popular name applied to plants of the genus Vicia, more especially to *V. sativa*, the common vetch or tare. The name is also applied, with various epithets, to many other leguminous plants of different genera; as, the *horse-shoe vetch*, of the genus Hippocrepis; the *milk-vetch*, of the genus Astragalus, &c. See VICIA.

**Vetchling** (vech'ling), *n.* [Dim. of *vetch.*] In *bot.* a name applied to various vetch-like leguminous plants, as the meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*).

**Vetchy** (vech'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of vetches or of pea straw. 'A *vetchy* bed.' *Spenser.* 2. Abounding with vetches.

**Veteran** (vet'e-ran), *a.* [L. *veteranus*, from *vetus*, *veteris*, old; from same root as Gr. (*v*)*etos*, a year, seen also in L. *vitulus*, a calf. See VEAL.] Having been long exercised in anything; long practised or experienced, especially in the art of war and duties of a soldier; as, a *veteran* officer or soldier; *veteran* skill. 'Great and *veteran* service to the state.' *Longfellow.*

**Veteran** (vet'e-ran), *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience.

Ensigns that pierced the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*
Superfluous lags the *veteran* on the stage.
*Johnson.*

**Veterinarian** (vet'e-ri-nā"ri-an), *n.* One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Veterinary** (vet'e-ri-na-ri), *a.* [L. L. *veterinarius*, pertaining to beasts of burden, from L. *veterinæ*, beasts of burden, *veterinus*, contracted from *vehiterinus*, pertaining to carrying or drawing burdens, from *veho*, *vectum*, to carry. See VEHICLE.] Pertaining to the art or science of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, pigs, and the like; as, a *veterinary* surgeon; *veterinary* medicine; a *veterinary* college or school.

**Vetiver** (vet'i-ver), *n.* The rootstock of an Indian grass, probably *Andropogon muricatum*, and similar species, such as *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, used in India for making mats, window-blinds, and other coverings, these, when moistened with water, exhaling the fragrant odour of the root.

**Veto** (vē'tō), *n.* [L. *veto*, I forbid.] 1. The power which one branch of the legislature of a state has to negative the resolutions of

another branch; the right of the executive branch of government, such as king, president, or governor, to reject the bills, measures, or resolutions proposed by other branches; also, the act of exercising this power or right. In Britain the power of the crown is confined to a veto, a right of rejecting and not resolving, and even this right is rarely exercised, the last occasion being in 1707. In the United States the president may veto all measures passed by congress, but after that right has been exercised the rejected bill may become law by being passed by two-thirds of each of the houses of congress.

He gave the parliament a voice in the appointment of ministers, and left to it the whole legislative authority, not even reserving to himself a *veto* on its enactments. *Macaulay.*

2. Any authoritative prohibition, interdict, refusal, or negative.

The rector had beforehand put a *veto* on any dissenting chairman. *George Eliot.*

On George's intercourse with Amelia he put an instant *veto*. *Thackeray.*

—*Veto Act*, an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1835, decreeing that no one should be admitted a minister of any vacant church if a majority of the male heads of families in full communion with the church should dissent from his appointment. The Court of Session, and subsequently the House of Lords, declared this act of the assembly to be illegal; and the dissensions that consequently arose within the church culminated in the disruption of 1843.

**Veto** (vē'tō), *v.t.* To put a veto on; to withhold assent to, as to a law, and thus prevent is enactment; to forbid; to interdict.

**Vetoist** (vē'tō-ist), *n.* One who exercises the right of the veto; one who sustains the use of the veto.

**Vettura** (vet-tū'ra), *n.* [It. *vettura*, Fr. *voiture*, from L. *vectura*, a bearing or conveying, from *veho*, to carry.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

**Vetturino** (vet-tū-rē'nō), *n.* In Italy, one who lends for hire, or who drives a vettura or carriage.

**Vetust**† (ve-tust'), *a.* [L. *vetustus*, old, ancient.] Old; ancient.

**Vex** (veks), *v.t.* [Fr. *vexer*, to vex, to torment, from L. *vexo, vexare*, a freq. or intens. of *veho, vectum*, to carry, the primary sense of *vex* being therefore to drag, to haul about, to tease. *Vex* is therefore closely connected with *vehicle*, more remotely with E. *way*.] 1. To make angry by little provocations; to excite slight anger or displeasure in; to trouble by petty or light annoyances; to irritate; to tease; to fret; to plague; to annoy; to harass.

Such an injury would *vex* a very saint. *Shak.*

2. To make sorrowful; to grieve; to afflict; to distress.

It was ill counsel had misled the girl
To *vex* true hearts. *Tennyson.*

3. To toss into waves; to agitate. 'Mad as the *vexed* sea.' *Shak.*

White curl the waves and the *vexed* ocean roars. *Pope.*

4. To toss to and fro or up and down; hence, to twist or weave. [Rare.]

Some English wool, *vex'd* in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spungy softness made. *Dryden.*

**Vex**† (veks), *v.i.* To fret; to be teased or irritated; to feel annoyed, angry, or displeased. 'We *vex* and complain.' *Killingbeck.*

**Vex** (veks), *n.* A trouble; a vexation. 'A great *vex*.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Vexation** (vek-sā'shon), *n.* [L. *vexatio*. See VEX.] 1. The act of vexing, annoying, troubling, grieving, or distressing.—2. The state of being vexed, irritated, grieved, or distressed; irritation; sorrow; grief; trial.

All thy *vexations*
Were but my trials of thy love. *Shak.*

Passions too violent . . . afford us *vexation* and pain. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. The cause of irritation, annoyance, distress, sorrow, or grief; affliction.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth. *Shak.*

4. A harassing by law; a troubling, annoying, or vexing, as by a malicious suit.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*

SYN. Annoyance, trouble, irritation, sorrow, grief, chagrin, mortification, distress.

**Vexatious** (vek-sā'shus), *a.* 1. Causing vexation, annoyance, trouble, or the like; teasing; annoying; troublesome; as, a *vexatious* neighbour; a *vexatious* circumstance. 2. Distressing; harassing. 'Continual *vexatious* wars.' *South.*—3. Full of trouble and disquiet.

He leads a *vexatious* life who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not take a step without the authority of others. *Sir K. Digby.*

—*Vexatious suit*, in *law*, a suit commenced for the purpose of giving trouble, or without cause.

**Vexatiously** (vek-sā'shus-li), *adv.* In a vexatious manner; so as to give great trouble or disquiet. 'Taxes . . . *vexatiously* collected.' *Burke.*

**Vexatiousness** (vek-sā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vexatious.

**Vexed** (vekst), *p.* and *a.* 1. Annoyed; troubled; agitated; disquieted; afflicted.

With my *vexed* spirits I cannot take a truce. *Shak.*

2. Much disputed or agitated; much contested; causing contention. 'A *vexed* question.' *Quart. Rev.*

**Vexer** (veks'ėr), *n.* One who vexes; one who irritates or troubles.

**Vexil** (vek'sil), *n.* Same as *Vexillum*.

**Vexillar, Vexillary** (vek'sil-lėr, vek'sil-la-ri), *a.* [See VEXILLUM.] 1. Pertaining to an ensign or standard.—2. In *bot.* (*a*) of or pertaining to the vexillum. (*b*) Applied to a mode of æstivation in which the exterior petal, as in the case of the vexillum, is largest, and incloses and folds over the other petals.

**Vexillary** (vek'sil-la-ri), *n.* One who carries a vexillum; a standard-bearer.

Letters like to those the *vexillary*
Hath left crag-carven o'er the streaming Gelt. *Tennyson.*

**Vexillation** (vek-sil-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *vexillatio*. See VEXILLUM.] A company of troops under one vexillum or ensign.

**Vexillum** (vek'sil-um), *n.* [L., a dim. of *velum*. See VEIL.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* (*a*) the standard of the cavalry, consisting of a square piece of cloth expanded upon a cross, and perhaps surmounted by some figure. (*b*) The troops belonging to a vexillum; a company; a troop.—2. *Eccles.* a kind of flag or pennon attached to the upper part of a bishop's pastoral staff by a cord. It is then folded round the staff to prevent the metal, of which the staff is made, or with which it is mounted, from being stained by the moisture of the hand. 3. In *bot.* the standard or fifth petal placed at the back of a papilionaceous corolla.

**Vexingly** (veks'ing-li), *adv.* In a vexing manner; so as to vex, tease, or irritate.

**V-hook** (vē'hōk), *n.* In *steam-engines*, a gab at the end of an eccentric rod, with long jaws shaped like the letter V.

**Via** (vī'a), *n.* [L., a way or road. See WAY.] A highway; a road; a way or passage. It is often used adverbially in the ablative case, and with the meaning by way of; as, to send a letter *via* Falmouth, by the way of Falmouth. Formerly *via* was often used interjectionally in the sense of away, go on, as a word of encouragement by commanders to their men, by riders to their horses, &c.

'*Via!*' says the fiend; 'away!' says the fiend; 'for the heavens, rouse up a brave mind,' says the fiend, 'and run.' *Shak.*

—*Via Lactea*, in *astron.* the Galaxy or Milky Way. See GALAXY.

**Viability** (vī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being viable; the capacity of living after birth; as, the *viability* of male and female children.—2. The capacity of living or being distributed over wide geographical areas; as, the *viability* of a species.

**Viable** (vī'a-bl), *a.* [Fr., likely to live, from *vie*, L. *vita*, life.] A term applied to a newborn child, to express its capability of sustaining independent life. When a fetus is properly organized, and sufficiently developed to live, it is said to be *viable*. *Bouvier.*

**Viaduct** (vī'a-dukt), *n.* [L. *via*, way, and *ductus*, a leading, a duct. See WAY, DUKE.] The name usually given to an extensive bridge or series of arches erected for the purpose of conducting a railway over valleys and districts of low level, or over existing channels of communication where embankments would be impracticable or inexpedient; or more widely, any elevated roadway for which artificial constructions of timber, iron, bricks, or stonework are established. A similar structure for carrying a stream of water or a canal is generally termed an *aqueduct*.

**Viage**,† *n.* A voyage; a journey by sea or land. *Chaucer.*

**Vial** (vī'al), *n.* [A modification of *phial*.] A small glass vessel or bottle; a phial. 1 Sam. x. 1. *Shak.*

A man with knobs and wires and *vials* fired
A cannon. *Tennyson.*

**Vial** (vī'al), *v.t.* To put in a vial or vials. 'Precious *vialled* liquors.' *Milton.*

**Viameter** (vī-am'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *via*, a way, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance travelled by a carriage by registering the revolutions made by a wheel with which it is connected; an odometer.

**Viand** (vī'and), *n.* [Fr. *viande*, meat, viands, food; from L.L. *vivanda*, lit. things to be lived on, provisions, from L. *vivo*, to live. See VITAL.] Meat dressed; food; victuals: used chiefly in the plural.

*Viands* of various kinds allure the taste. *Pope.*

Before us glow'd
Fruit, blossom, *viand*, amber wine, and gold. *Tennyson.*

**Viander**† (vī'an-dėr), *n.* 1. A feeder or eater. *Cranmer.*—2. One who provides viands; a host.

A good *viander* would bid divers guests to a costly dinner. *Holinshed.*

**Viandry**† (vī'and-ri), *n.* Food; victuals; viands. *J. Udall.*

**Viary**† (vī'a-ri), *a.* [From L. *via*, a way.] Of, pertaining to, or happening in, roads or ways. 'In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens.' *Feltham.*

**Viatecture** (vī'a-tek-tūr), *n.* [L. *via*, way, and the term. of *architecture*.] The art of constructing roads, bridges, railways, canals, &c. [Rare.]

**Viatic** (vī-at'ik), *a.* [L. *viaticus*, pertaining to a way or road, from *via*, way. See VOYAGE.] Pertaining to a journey or to travelling.

**Viaticum** (vī-at'ik-um), *n.* [See above.] 1. Provisions for a journey.

And sith thy pilgrimage is almost past,
Thou need'st the less *viaticum* for it.
*Sir J. Davies.*

2. In *Rom. antiq.* an allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service.—3. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the communion or eucharist given to a dying person.

**Viator** (vī'ā-tor), *n.* [L.] 1. A traveller; a wayfaring person.—2. In *Rom. antiq.* a servant who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates; a summoner or apparitor.

**Vibex** (vī'beks), *n.* pl. **Vibices** (vī-bī'sēz). [L., a weal.] In *pathol.* a large purple spot appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers. See MOLOPES.

**Vibraculum** (vī-brak'ū-lum), *n.* pl. **Vibracula** (vī-brak'ū-la). [Dim. from L. *vibro*, to brandish.] A name given to certain long filamentous appendages found in many Polyzoa. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Vibrant** (vī'brant), *a.* [L. *vibrans, vibrantis*, ppr. of *vibro*. See VIBRATE.] Vibrating; tremulous; resonant.

Gaily the old man sang to the *vibrant* sound of his fiddle. *Longfellow.*

**Vibrate** (vī'brāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *vibrated*; ppr. *vibrating*. [L. *vibro, vibratum*, to vibrate, brandish, shake.] 1. To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro; as, the pendulum of a clock *vibrates* more or less rapidly as it is shorter or longer; the chords of an instrument *vibrate* when touched.—2. To move up and down or to and fro with alternate compression and dilation of parts, as an elastic fluid; to undulate. *Boyle.*—3. To produce a vibratory or resonant effect; to sound; to quiver; as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear. *Pope.*

Music when soft voices die,
*Vibrates* in the memory. *Shelley.*

4. To fluctuate or waver, as between two opinions.

**Vibrate** (vī'brāt), *v.t.* 1. To move or wave to and fro; to swing; to oscillate.—2. To affect with vibratory motion; to cause to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion. *Holder.*

3. To measure or indicate by vibrating or oscillating; as, a pendulum which *vibrates* seconds.

**Vibratile** (vī'brā-tīl), *a.* Adapted to or used for vibratory motion; vibratory; as, the *vibratile* organs of radiated animals; vibratile motion.

**Vibratility** (vī-brā-til'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being vibratile; disposition to vibration or oscillation.

**Vibrating** (vī'brāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Vibratory.

This emission (is) performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts. *Sir I. Newton.*

**Vibration** (vī-brā'shon), *n.* [L. *vibratio, vibrationis*, from *vibro*. See VIBRATE.] 1. The act of vibrating; oscillation.—2. In *physics*, the oscillating or reciprocating motion made by a body, as a pendulum, a musical chord, or elastic plate, when disturbed from the position or figure of equilibrium, to recover that position or form again. When the reciprocating movement is comparatively slow, as that of the pendulum, which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body, the term *oscillation* is commonly used; while the term *vibration* is generally confined to a motion with rapid reciprocations, as that of a sonorous body, and which proceeds from the reciprocal action of the molecules of the body on each other when a disturbance takes place in their state of equilibrium. The term *vibration* is also applied to the alternate or reciprocating motion which is produced among the particles of a fluid or ethereal medium when their equilibrium is disturbed by any impulse, by which means waves or undulations are caused. The laws of vibratory motion form the foundation of the theories devised by modern science to account for the phenomena of acoustics and optics. See SOUND, and *Undulatory Theory of Light* under UNDULATORY.—*Amplitude of vibration*, the maximum excursion or displacement of a vibrating body or particle from a position of rest.—*Phase of vibrations*, a term used in reference to the vibrations of the particles of a wave of an elastic or liquid medium, which are said to be in the same *phase* when they are moving in the same direction.

**Vibratiuncle** (vī-brā'ti-ung-kl), *n.* A small vibration.

Hartley, desirous of supplying what he considered a deficiency in the philosophy of Locke, proposed to account for the phenomena of sensation by certain vibrations, which he supposed to take place in the nervous system. . . . Admitting the truth of Hartley's *vibratiuncles*, we get no nearer than ever to the explanation of the mental phenomena of sensation. *J. D. Morell.*

**Vibrative** (vī'brāt-iv), *a.* Vibrating; vibratory. 'A *vibrative* motion.' *Newton.*

**Vibratory** (vī'bra-to-ri), *a.* 1. Vibrating; consisting in or belonging to vibration or oscillation; as, a *vibratory* motion.—2. Causing to vibrate.

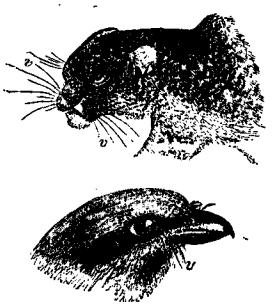
The smoothness of the oil, and the *vibratory* power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness. *Burke.*

**Vibrio** (vī'bri-ō), *n.* A genus of Infusoria belonging to the family Vibrionidæ. See VIBRIONIDÆ.

**Vibrion** (vī'bri-on), *n.* One of the little moving filaments developed in organic infusions. See VIBRIONIDÆ.

**Vibrionidæ** (vī-bri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family or tribe of microscopic organisms, doubtfully animal, abounding in decaying paste and vinegar, called *microscopic eels* from their long filamentous bodies. Vibrionidæ occur in all infusions of animal or vegetable matter. In such infusions there appears first a thin scum or pellicle, consisting of extremely minute molecules. In a second stage these molecules apppear to have increased in size by endogenous division till they form short staff-shaped filaments called Bacteria. These Bacteria increase in length by the same process till they assume the form of Vibrionidæ, so named from the vibratile movements they exhibit. After a period they become motionless and disintegrated so as to be resolved back into a pellicle of fine molecules. By the advocates of spontaneous generation or heterogeny, it is affirmed that the Vibrionidæ are produced spontaneously from the molecular pellicle and not from any pre-existing germs; by panspermists, on the other hand, it is affirmed that they, as well as Bacteria, have their origin in innumerable germs existing in the fluid or in the atmosphere, or both. Some of the Vibrionidæ are found in plants, one, the *Vibrio tritici*, being parasitic in wheat, and producing the disease called *ear-cockles*.

**Vibrissæ** (vī-bris'sē), *n. pl.* [L. *vibrissæ*, the hairs in the nostrils.] 1. The stiff, long, pointed bristles which grow from the upper lip and other parts of the head in many mammals.—2. The hairs which grow from the upper and under sides of the mouth of birds, and stand forward like feelers, and sometimes point both upwards and downwards, as in the fly-catchers.



*v*, Vibrissæ, exemplified in the heads of the Leopard and Butcher-bird (*Lanius collurio*).

**Vibroscope** (vī'brō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for showing graphically the vibrations of a tuning-fork. The fork has a small style attached to it which traces a line corresponding to the vibrations on a piece of smoked paper wound round a cylinder turned by hand.

**Viburnum** (vī-bėr'num), *n.* [L., the wayfaring tree.] A genus of plants, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. The species consist of shrubs or trees, with opposite, simple, petiolate leaves and white or pink corymbose flowers. They are natives of the Andes and the temperate and sub-tropical regions of the northern hemisphere. *V. Tinus*, the laurustinus, is common throughout Europe, and is much cultivated in gardens in Great Britain. There are several varieties, all hardy evergreen shrubs, and general favourites. *V. Lantana*, the wayfaring tree, is a native of Europe and the west of Asia. The young shoots are used in Germany for basket-making; the wood is sometimes employed in turning and cabinet-making; the berries are used for making ink, and the bark of the root for making birdlime. *V. Opulus*, the gelder-rose, is native throughout Europe, and is especially frequent in Britain and Sweden. Several North American species, as *V. Lentago*, *V. prunifolium*, and *V. pyrifolium*, have been introduced as ornamental shrubs into British gardens.

**Vicar** (vik'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *vicaire*, L. *vicarius*, that supplies the place of a person or thing, from *vicis*, change, alternation, post or office of one person as assumed by another. Akin are *vice* (prefix, whence *viceroy*, &c.), *vicissitude*.] 1. In a general sense, a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office; as, the pope assumes to be *vicar* of Jesus Christ on earth.—2. In *canon law*, the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated, that is, belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, who receives them, and only allows the vicar the smaller tithes or a salary. See RECTOR.

**Vicarage** (vik'ėr-āj), *n.* 1. The benefice of a vicar.—2. The house or residence of a vicar.

**Vicar-apostolic** (vik'ėr-ap-os-tol'ik), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a bishop who possesses no diocese, but who exercises jurisdiction over a certain appointed district by direct authority of the pope. Missionary dioceses are usually vicariates-apostolic, and as such must report to the College of the Propaganda.

**Vicar-general** (vik-ėr-jen'ėr-al), *n.* The official assistant of a bishop or archbishop, the exercise and administration of whose jurisdiction is spiritual. This office, as well as that of official principal, is usually united in the chancellor of the diocese. See under CHANCELLOR.

**Vicarial** (vī-kā'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a vicar; small; as, *vicarial* tithes.—2. Vicarious; delegated. 'All derived and *vicarial* power.' *Blackwall.*

**Vicariant**† (vī-kā'ri-an), *n.* A vicar. *Marston.*

**Vicariate** (vī-kā'ri-āt), *a.* Having delegated power; pertaining to such power as a vicar has. 'The *vicariate* authority of our see.' *Barrow.*

**Vicariate** (vī-kā'ri-āt), *n.* The office or power of a vicar; vicarship; a delegated office or power. 'That pretended spiritual dignity . . . or, as it calleth itself, the *vicariate* of Christ.' *Ld. North.*

**Vicarious** (vī-kā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *vicarius*. See VICAR.] 1. Of or belonging to a vicar, deputy, or substitute; deputed; delegated; as, *vicarious* power or authority.—2. Acting for another; filling the place of another; as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.—3. Performed, or suffered for, or instead of, another; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice. 'The *vicarious* work of the Great Deliverer.' *Is. Taylor.*—4. In *med.* taking place in one part instead of another; as, a *vicarious* secretion. *Dunglison.*

**Vicariously** (vī-kā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution. *Burke.*

**Vicarship** (vik'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar. *Swift.*

**Vicary**† A vicar. *Chaucer.*

**Vice** (vis), *n.* [Fr. *vice*, from L. *vitium*, vice, blemish, fault, error, crime; derived by some from root *vi*, meaning to twist, whence *vitis*, a vine, *vinum*, wine. The root would therefore be the same as that of next word.] 1. A defect; a fault; a blemish; as, the *vices* of a political constitution. 'Mark the *vice* of the procedure.' *Sir W. Hamilton.* 2. Any immoral or evil habit or practice; any evil habit or conduct in which a person indulges; a moral fault or failing; a particular form of wickedness or depravity; immorality; specifically, the indulgence of impure or degrading appetites or passions; as, the *vice* of drunkenness, of gambling, of lewdness, &c.; to be attached to various *vices*.

Lord, Lord, how subject we old men are to this *vice* of lying. *Shak.*

How will thy shame be seeded in thine age,
When thus thy *vices* bud before thy spring. *Shak.*

Led by my hand he sauntered Europe round
And gather'd every *vice* on Christian ground. *Pope.*

3. Depravity or corruption of manners: in a collective sense and without a plural; as, an age of *vice*.

When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

4. A fault or bad trick in a horse.

Reared under an open shed, and early habituated to the sight of men, to the sound and glitter of weapons, and to all the accessories of human life, the colt grows up free from *vice* or timidity. *W. G. Palgrave.*

5. The established buffoon in the old English moralities or moral plays, sometimes having the name of one specific vice, as *Fraud, Covetousness*, sometimes of *Vice* in general. Called also *Iniquity* (which see).

Like to the old *Vice*, . . .
Who, with dagger of lath,
In his rage and his wrath
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shak.*

**Vice** (vīs), *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw, a spiral staircase, from L. *vitis*, a vine. (See VICE, above.) The primary sense is something in a spiral form resembling the twinings of a vine-tendril.] 1.† A spiral or winding staircase; a vise. *Chaucer.*—2. An instrument with a pair of iron jaws which serves to hold fast anything worked upon, whether it is to be filed, bent, riveted, &c. The jaws are brought together by means of a screw, so that they can take a very fast hold of anything placed between them.—3.† A gripe or grasp. 'An I but fist him once; an a' come but within my *vice*.' *Shak.*

**Vice** (vis), *v.t.* 1.† To screw; to force, as by a screw. *Shak.*—2. To press or squeeze with a vice, or as if with a vice; to hold as if in a vice. *De Quincey.*

**Vice** (vīs). [L. *vice*, in the room of, ablative of a noun meaning change, turn, &c., the stem being seen also in *vicar, vicissitude*.] A prefix, denoting, in the words compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank; as, *vice*-president, *vice*-chancellor, &c. It is sometimes used alone as a noun, the word for which it stands being indicated by the context.

Within a quarter of an hour were all seated in the great room of the Blue Lion Inn, Muggleton—Mr. Dumkins acting as chairman, and Mr. Luffey officiating as *vice*. *Dickens.*

**Vice** (vī'sē), *prep.* or *adv.* [See above.] In place of; in room of; as, Lieutenant Salter is appointed to be captain *vice* Colman promoted.

**Vice-admiral** (vis-ad'mi-ral), *n.* See under ADMIRAL.

**Vice-admiralty** (vis-ad'mi-ral-ti), *n.* The office of a vice-admiral; a vice-admiralty court.—*Vice-admiralty courts*, tribunals established in the British possessions beyond the seas, with jurisdiction over mari-

time causes, including those relating to prize.

**Vice-bitten** (vīs'bit-n), *a.* Corrupted with vice; given over to evil courses. 'A man *vice-bitten*.' *Richardson.*

**Vice-chamberlain** (vīs-chām'bėr-lān), *n.* The deputy of a chamberlain; in the royal household, the deputy of the lord-chamberlain.

**Vice-chancellor** (vīs-chan'sel-lėr), *n.* An officer next in rank to a chancellor; a chancellor's deputy; as, (*a*) a judge in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England holding a separate court, and whose decisions are subject to appeal to the lords justices of appeal and to the House of Lords, of which the lord-chancellor is head. There are two vice-chancellors at present, besides a vice-chancellor of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; the judge of the local Court of Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster is also called a vice-chancellor. (*b*) An officer of a university who is empowered to discharge certain duties of the chancellor, chiefly those connected with granting degrees in his absence.

**Vice-consul** (vīs-kon'sul), *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul; a subordinate officer, to whom consular functions are delegated in some particular part of a district already under the supervision of a consul.

**Vicegerency** (vīs-jē'ren-si), *n.* The office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power; lieutenancy. '*Vicegerency* and deputation under God.' *South.*

**Vicegerent** (vīs-jē'rent), *n.* [L. *vicem gerens*, acting in the place of another. See VICE, prefix, VICAR.] An officer who is deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of another; a substitute; one having a delegated power.

> All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these: remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's *vicegerent*. *Bacon.*

**Vicegerent** (vīs-jē'rent), *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of another.

> Whom send I to judge? Whom but thee
> *Vicegerent* son. *Milton.*

**Vice-king** (vīs'king), *n.* One who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy.

**Vice-legate** (vīs-leg'āt), *n.* A subordinate, assistant, or deputy legate. *Smollett.*

**Viceman** (vīs'man), *n.* A man who works at a vice; specifically, a smith who works at a vice in place of the anvil.

**Vicenary** (vīs'e-na-ri), *a.* [L. *vicenarius*, from *viceni*, twenty.] Belonging to or consisting of twenty.

**Vicennial** (vi-sen'ni-al), *a.* [L. *viceni*, twenty, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting or continuing twenty years.—*Vicennial prescription*, in *Scots law*, a prescription of twenty years; one of the lesser prescriptions, which is pleadable against holograph bonds not attested by witnesses.

**Vice-presidency** (vīs-pres'i-den-si), *n.* The office of vice-president.

**Vice-president** (vīs-pres'i-dent), *n.* An office-bearer next in rank below a president.

**Vice-regal** (vīs-rē'gal), *a.* Of or relating to a viceroy or to viceroyalty. *Eclec. Rev.*

**Viceroy** (vīs'roi), *n.* [Fr. *viceroi*—*vice*, in the place of, and Fr. *roy*, L. *rex*, a king. See VICAR, REGENT.] A vice-king; the governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the king (or queen) with regal authority, as the king's substitute; as, the *viceroy* and governor-general of India.

> We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four-fifths of his time. *Swift.*

**Viceroyalty** (vīs-roi'al-ti), *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy. *Addison.*

**Viceroyship** (vīs'roi-ship), *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy; viceroyalty. *Fuller.*

**Vice versa** (vī'sē vėr'sa), *adv.* [L.] Contrariwise; the reverse; on the contrary; the terms or the case being reversed.

**Vicia** (vī'si-a), *n.* [L., a vetch. See VETCH.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. They are usually climbing herbs with abruptly pinnate leaves, with many pairs of leaflets, the common petiole terminating in a tendril at the apex, which is mostly branched. The legume is long, compressed, pointed, one-celled, with two leathery stiff-fish valves; the pea-shaped flowers are blue, purple, or yellow. Above 100 species have been described, natives of the temperate northern hemisphere and South America. Many of the species are much in use as green crops for feeding cattle, sheep, &c., especially *V. sativa*, the common vetch or tare.

**Viciate**† (vish'i-āt). To vitiate. *Sir. T. More.*

**Vicinage** (vis'in-āj), *n.* [O. Fr. *veisinage*, Mod. Fr. *voisinage*, neighbourhood, from L. *vicinus*, neighbouring, from L. *vicus*, O.L. *veicus*, a row of houses, a street, a village, akin to Gr. (*v*)*oikos*, Skr. *veça*, a house.] 1. Neighbourhood; the place or places adjoining or near; the vicinity. 'The Protestant gentlemen of the *vicinage*.' *Macaulay.* 2. The condition or quality of being a neighbour or of being neighbourly.

> Civil war had broken up all the usual ties of *vicinage* and good neighbourhood. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Vicinal, Vicine** (vis'in-al, vis'in), *a.* Near neighbouring. *Glanville.* [Rare and obsolete.]

**Vicinity** (vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [L. *vicinitas*, neighbourhood, from *vicinus*, neighbouring. See VICINAGE.] 1. The quality of being near; propinquity; proximity; nearness in place. 'The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats.' *Swift.*—2. Neighbourhood; district or space immediately surrounding anything; adjoining space or country; as, a seat in the *vicinity* of the metropolis.

> Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*

**Viciosity** (vish-i-os'i-ti), *n.* Depravity; corruption of manners; viciousness.

**Vicious** (vish'us), *a.* [Fr. *vicieux*, from L. *vitiosus*, from *vitium*, vice. See VICE.] 1. Characterized by vice; faulty; defective; imperfect; as, a system of government *vicious* and unsound. 'Some *vicious* mole of nature.' *Shak.*—2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; habitually transgressing the moral law.

> He heard this heavy curse,
> Servant of servants, on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*

3. Contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; evil; bad; as, *vicious* examples; *vicious* conduct.—4.† Vitiated; foul; impure; as, *vicious* air.—5. Corrupt; not genuine or pure; not to be approved of; faulty; incorrect; as, a *vicious* style in language; *vicious* idioms. 6. Not well tamed or broken; addicted to bad tricks; as, a *vicious* horse.—7. Characterized by severity; bitter; virulent; malignant; as, a *vicious* day of cold; a *vicious* attack. [Scotch.]—*Vicious intromission*. See INTROMISSION.

**Viciously** (vish'us-li), *adv.* In a vicious manner: (*a*) in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety, or purity; (*b*) Faultily; not correctly.

**Viciousness** (vish'us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vicious; as, (*a*) addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law or of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners. 'When we in our *viciousness* grow hard.' *Shak.*

> What makes a governor justly despised is *viciousness* and ill morals. *South.*

(*b*) The character or state of showing vice or imperfection; imperfection; defectiveness; corruptness. (*c*) Unruliness; refractoriness, as of a horse.

**Vicissitude** (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*, from *vicis*, a change. See VICAR.] 1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; as, the *vicissitudes* of day and night, and of winter and summer; the *vicissitudes* of the seasons. 'Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night.' *Milton.*—2. A passing from one state or condition to another; change; revolution; mutation; as, the *vicissitudes* of fortune.

> All at her work the village maiden sings;
> And, while she turns the giddy wheel around,
> Revolves the sad *vicissitudes* of things.
> *R. Gifford.*

> I shall dwell at some length on the *vicissitudes* of that contest which the administration of King James II. brought to a decisive crisis. *Macaulay.*

**Vicissitudinary** (vi-sis'i-tū"di-na-ri), *a.* Subject to vicissitudes; exhibiting or characterized by vicissitudes.

> We say . . . the days of man (are) *vicissitudinary*, as though he had as many good days as ill. *Donne.*

**Vicissitudinous** (vi-sis'i-tū"di-nus), *a.* Full of vicissitude; characterized by or subject to a regular succession of changes.

**Vicissy-duck** (vi-sis'si-duk), *n.* A West Indian water-fowl, smaller than the European duck, and affording excellent food.

**Vicontiel** (vi-kon'ti-el), *a.* [From old *vicount*, *viconte*, a sheriff. See VICOUNT.] In *old law*, pertaining to the sheriff or vicount.—*Vicontiel rents*, certain farms for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king. By 3 and 4 Wm. IV. these farms were placed under the management of the commissioners of the woods and forests.—*Vicontiel writs*, writs triable in the county or sheriff court.

**Vicount**† (vī'kount), *n.* 1. In *old law*, the sheriff.—2. A viscount. See VISCOUNT.

**Vicountiel.** See VICONTIEL.

**Victim** (vik'tim), *n.* [Fr. *victime*, from L. *victima*, a victim, derived by some from *vigeo*, to be strong, because the *victima* was a large animal, in contradistinction to the *hostia*, which was a small one. The root would therefore be the same as that of E. *wax*, to grow.] 1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice, but the sacrifice of human beings has been practised by many nations for the purpose of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favour of some deity, or in the ceremonies connected with the making of vows and covenants.

> When the dull ox . . .
> Is now a *victim*, and now Egypt's god. *Pope.*
>
> If I be lov'd these are my festal robes,
> If not, the *victim's* flowers before he fall!
> *Tennyson.*

2. A person or thing destroyed; a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; as, how many persons have fallen *victims* to jealousy, to lust, to ambition.—3. A person or living creature sacrificed by, or suffering severe injury from another; hence, one who is cheated or duped; a dupe; a gull.

> He went off to the coach without further ceremony, and left his respected *victim* to settle the bill. *Dickens.*

**Victimate**† (vik'tim-āt), *v.t.* To sacrifice; to make a victim of; to victimize. *Bullokar.*

**Victimize** (vik'tim-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *victimized*; ppr. *victimizing*. To make a victim of; especially, to make the victim of a swindling transaction. [Colloq.]

> In a turf transaction, either Spavin or Cockspur would try to get the better of his father; and to gain a point in the odds *victimize* his friends. *Thackeray.*

**Victor** (vik'tėr), *n.* [L., from *vinco*, *victum*, to conquer.] 1. One who wins or gains the advantage in a contest; one who vanquishes another in any struggle; especially, one who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle. 'If your father had been *victor* there.' *Shak.*

> In love the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly,
> They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.
> *Waller.*

A *victor* differs from a *conqueror* inasmuch as the latter gains a complete success and subdues his opponent perhaps after a series of victories, while the *victor* is so called merely on account of his success in some particular contest, which may be barren of result to him. *Victor* is also applied to one who proves the superior in a personal contest or competition, as in a race. *Conqueror* again is followed by *of* in the sense of over (the *conqueror of* a person or of a country), while *victor* is rarely followed by *of* in this sense. 'The *victor of* your will.' *Tennyson.* 2. One who ruins or destroys; a destroyer. [Rare or poetical.]

> These, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
> And fame; this lord of useless thousands ends.
> *Pope.*

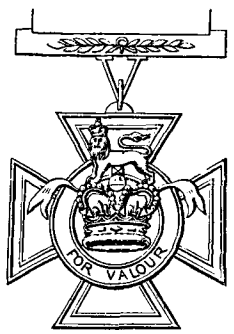
**Victor** (vik'tėr), *a.* Victorious; as, 'the *victor* Greeks.' *Pope.* 'Thy *victor* sword.' *Shak.*

> Where's now their *victor* vaward wing,
> Where's Huntly, and where Home?
> *Sir W. Scott.*

**Victoress** (vik'tėr-es), *n.* A female who vanquishes; a victress.

**Victoria** (vik-tō'ri-a), *n.* 1. One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, September 13, 1850, and named after the Roman goddess *Victoria*. It revolves round the sun in 1303·5 days, and is about 2⅓ times the distance of the earth from the sun. Called also *Clio*.—2. A genus of aquatic plants, named in honour of Queen *Victoria*; nat. order Nymphæaceæ. The *V. regia*, or *V. regina*, is a native of Guiana and Brazil. This most magnificent waterlily has large floating leaves of a bright green above, and a deep violet on the lower surface, measuring as much as from 7 to 8 feet in diameter, with a uniformly turned-up margin of about 3 inches high. The flowers rise amongst the leaves upon prickly stalks; they are more than 1 foot in diameter, are of all shades from white to pink, and are delightfully fragrant. The fruit is globular and thickly beset with prickles. In South America it is called *water-maize*, the seeds being eaten.—3. A kind of four-

wheeled carriage, with a calash top, seated for two persons, and with an elevated driver's seat in front.—*Victoria cross*, a British naval and military decoration, consisting of a bronze Maltese cross having the



Victoria Cross.

royal crest in the centre, with a scroll underneath bearing the words 'For Valour,' and worn, in the case of the navy, with a blue ribbon, and in that of the army, a red one. A single act of valour may win this decoration, and it is granted to all ranks. A pension of £10 a year accompanies it.

**Victorial** † (vik-tō'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to victory; victorious. *Urquhart.*

**Victorine** (vik'to-rēn), *n.* 1. A small fur tippet worn by ladies.—2. A variety of peach.

**Victorious** (vik-tō'ri-us), *a.* [Fr. *victorieux*, from L. *victoriosus*. See VICTOR.] 1. Of or pertaining to victory; having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; wont to conquer; conquering; vanquishing; as, a *victorious* general; *victorious* troops; a *victorious* admiral or navy.

The Son returned *victorious* with his saints. *Milton.*

2. Associated or connected with victory; characterized by victory; producing conquest.

Sudden these honours shall be snatched away,
And cursed for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths. *Shak.*

**Victoriously** (vik-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a victorious manner; with conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly; as, grace will carry us *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

**Victoriousness** (vik-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being victorious.

**Victory** (vik'to-ri), *n.* [L. *victoria*, from *victor*. See VICTOR.] 1. The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in a contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat. 'Before King Harry's *victory.*' *Shak.*—2. The advantage or superiority gained in any contest, as over passions and appetites, or over temptations, or in any struggle or competition.

Thanks be to God, who giveth us the *victory*, through our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. xv. 57.

Peace hath her *victories*
No less renowned than war. *Milton.*

3. A female deity among the Greeks and Romans, the personification of successful conquest. She was represented as a winged woman bearing a palm branch and laurel crown.

**Victress** (vik'tres), *n.* A female that conquers. 'Sole *victress.*' *Shak.*

**Victrice**† (vik'tris), *n.* A victress. *B. Jonson.*

**Victrix** (vik'triks), *a.* [L.] Conquering or victorious; as, Venus *victrix.*

**Victrix** (vik'triks), *n.* A victress. *Charlotte Bronte.* [Rare.]

**Victual** (vit'l), *n.* [O.E. *vitaille* (used by Chaucer), from O. Fr. *vitaille*, provisions, stores (the spelling has been modified by the modern form *victuaille*), from L. *victualia*, provisions, from *victualis*, pertaining to victuals or food, from *victus*, food, nourishment, from *vivo*, *victum*, to live. See VITAL.] 1. Provision of food; store for the support of life; meat; provisions: now generally used in the plural, and signifying food for human beings, prepared for eating.

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual.* *Knolles.*

But that it eats our *victuals*, I should think
Here were a fairy. *Shak.*

There came a fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand
Bare *victual* for the mowers. *Tennyson.*

2. Any sort of grain or corn. [Scotch.]

**Victual** (vit'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *victualled*; ppr. *victualling.* To supply or store with victuals or provisions for subsistence; to provide with stores of food; as, to *victual* an army; to *victual* a garrison; to *victual* a ship.

Thy loving voyage
Is but for two months *victual'd.* *Shak.*

**Victualage** (vit'l-āj), *n.* Food; provisions; victuals. 'My cargo of *victualage.*' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Victualler** (vit'l-ėr), *n.* 1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions.—2. One who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern-keeper. 'All *victuallers* do so.' *Shak.*—*Licensed victualler.* See LICENSED.—3. A ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance. *Admiral Smyth.*—4. A corn-factor; one who deals in grain. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**Victualling-bill** (vit'l-ing-bil), *n.* A custom-house document, warranting the shipment of such bonded stores as the master of an outward-bound merchantman may require for his intended voyage.

**Victualling-house** (vit'l-ing-hous), *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat; an eating-house.

**Victualling-note** (vit'l-ing-nōt), *n.* An order given to a seaman in the royal navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualling the man. *Simmonds.*

**Victualling-ship** (vit'l-ing-ship), *n.* A ship which conveys provisions to the navy; a victualler.

**Victualling-yard** (vit'l-ing-yärd), *n.* A yard, generally contiguous to a dockyard, containing magazines where provisions and other like stores for the navy of a state are deposited, and where war vessels and transports are provisioned.

**Vicugna, Vicuña** (vi-kön'ya), *n.* [Sp. *vicuña*, from native name.] A ruminant mammal, *Auchenia vicugna*, of the family Camelidæ. It is closely allied to the llama,

Vicugna (*Auchenia vicugna*).

the guanaco, and the alpaca, and in size measures about 4 feet from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, and 2½ feet to the shoulders. In colour its upper parts are of a reddish yellow hue, and its breast and lower parts white. It is a native of South America, and frequents lofty slopes in the Andes of Chili, &c., near the region of perpetual snow, and in its habits it bears some resemblance to the chamois. It has as yet resisted all attempts to reduce it to a state of domestication. The short, soft, silken fur of this animal is very valuable, and in much request for making delicate fabrics. A hybrid between the vicugna and the alpaca has a black and white fleece of long wool resembling the richest silk.

**Vidame** (vi-dām'), *n.* [Fr. *vidame*, from L. L. *vice-dominus*—L. *vice*, in place of, and *dominus*, a lord.] In France, an officer who, originally under the feudal system, represented the bishop, abbot, &c., in temporal affairs, as in the command of soldiers, the administration of justice, and the like. In process of time these dignitaries erected their offices into fiefs and became feudal nobles. *Brande & Cox.* The title continued to the revolution of 1789.

**Vide** (vī'dē). [L., imper. of *video*, to see.] See: a word indicating reference to something stated elsewhere; as, *vide ante*, *vide supra*=see before, see above, that is, in a previous place in the same book; *vide post*, *vide infra*=see after, see below, or in a subsequent place; *quod vide*, which see.

**Videlicet** (vi-del'i-set), *adv.* [L., contr. for *videre licet*, it is permitted to see, one may see.] To wit; that is; namely: most frequently met with in its contracted form, *Viz.*

**Vidette** (vi-det'), *n.* See VEDETTE.

**Vidimus** (vī'di-mus), *n.* [L., we have seen.] 1. An examination or inspection; as, a *vidimus* of accounts or documents.—2. An abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, and the like.

**Vidonia** (vi-dō'ni-a), *n.* A white wine, the produce of the island of Teneriffe, much resembling Madeira, but inferior in quality to it and of a tart flavour.

**Viduage** (vid'ū-āj), *n.* [From L. *vidua*, a widow.] The state or class of widows; widowhood; widows collectively.

**Vidual**† (vid'ū-al), *a.* [See above.] Of, pertaining, or relating to the state of a widow. 'Chastity, virginal, conjugal, and *vidual.*' *Partheneia Sacra*, 1633.

**Viduity**† (vi-dū'i-ti), *n.* [L. *viduitas*, from *vidua*, a widow.] Widowhood. *Bp. Hall.*

**Viduous** (vid'ū-us), *a.* Vidual; widowed. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

**Vie** (vī), *v.i.* [Contr. from old *envie*, *envye* (accent on last), from Fr. *envier*, to invite, to vie in games, from L. *invitare*. See INVITE.] 1. In the old games of gleek, primero, &c., to wager on the value of one's hand against an opponent.

To *vie* was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards; to revie was to cover it with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be revied in his turn with a proportionate increase of stake. This *vying* and revying upon each other continued till one of the party lost courage and gave up the whole. *Gifford.*

2. To strive for superiority; to endeavour to be equal or superior; to contend; to rival: followed by *with* and said of persons or things; as, the hues of the kingfisher *vie with* those of the humming-bird.

In a trading nation the younger sons may be placed in a way of life to *vie with* the best of their family. *Addison.*

In . . . arts of grace
Sappho and others *vied with* any man. *Tennyson.*

**Viet**† (vī), *v.t.* 1.† To offer as a stake; to play as for a wager with. See the verb transitive.

She hung upon my neck, and kiss on kiss
She *vied* so fast. *Shak.*

2. To show or practise in competition; to put or bring into competition; to bandy; to try to outdo in; to contend with respect to.

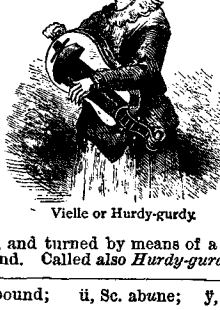
Nature wants stuff
To *vie* such forms with fancy. *Shak.*

What need then we *vie* calumnies with women?
*Chapman.*

**Viet**† (vī), *n.* A contest for superiority, especially a close or keen contest; a contention in the way of rivalry; hence, sometimes, a state where it would be difficult to decide as to which party had the advantage; also, a challenge; a wager.

At this particular of defaming, both the sexes seem to be at a *vie*, and I think he were a very critical judge that should determine between them. *Dr. H. More.*

**Vielle** (vē-el'), *n.* [Fr. *vielle*, akin to *viol.*] An old stringed instrument consisting of an oblong sounding-box over which are stretched four gut-strings, two of which are tuned a fifth apart to produce a drone bass, and placed where they cannot be acted on by the ten or twelve keys fixed on one side of the belly of the instrument; the other two are tuned in unison, and are so arranged that their vibrating length can be shortened by pressing the keys. All the strings are vibrated by means of a wheel charged with


Vielle or Hurdy-gurdy.

rosin, and turned by means of a handle at one end. Called also *Hurdy-gurdy.*

**Viennese** (vi-en-ēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of *Vienna;* natives of Vienna.

**Vi et armis** (vī et är'mis). [L.] In *law*, with force and arms, words made use of in indictments and actions of trespass to show the violent commission of any trespass or crime. Hence, with force or violence generally.

**View** (vū), *n.* [O. Fr. *veue*, Mod. Fr. *vue*, a participial noun, from O. Fr. *veil, veu*, Mod.Fr. *vu*, from a L.L. part. *vidutus*, from L. *video, videre*, to see. See VISION.] 1. The act of viewing, seeing, or beholding; examination by the eye; survey; look; sight. 'Surveying nature with too nice a *view*.' *Dryden.*

She made good *view* of me. *Shak.*

For what can force or guile
With him, or who deceive his mind, whose eye
Views all things at one *view*! *Milton.*

2 The act of perceiving by the mind; mental survey; intellectual inspection or examination; observation; consideration.

If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

3. Range of vision; reach of sight; extent of prospect; power of seeing, or perception, either physical or mental. 'Soar above the *view* of men.' *Shak.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*

But somewhere, out of human *view*,
Whate'er thy hands are set to do
Is wrought with tumult of acclaim. *Tennyson.*

4. That which is viewed, seen, or beheld; something which is looked upon; sight or spectacle presented to the natural eye or to the mind's eye; scene; prospect. 'Telescopes for azure *views*.' *Tennyson.*

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the *view*.
*Campbell.*

5. A scene as represented by painting or drawing; a picture or sketch, as a landscape or the like; as, the artist has produced some charming *views* of this place.—6. Manner or mode of looking at things; manner of regarding subjects on which various opinions may be held; judgment; opinion; notion; way of thinking; theory; as, a man of comprehensive or enlightened *views*.

Leave thou thy sister when she prays
Her early Heaven, her happy *views;*
Nor *thou* with shadowed hint confuse
A life that leads melodious days. *Tennyson.*

7. Something looked towards or forming the subject of consideration; intention; design; purpose; aim.

No man sets himself about anything but upon some *view* or other which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition . . . he passed through Egypt.
*Arbuthnot.*

8.† Appearance; show; aspect.

So, at his bloody *view*, her eyes are fled
Into the deep dark cabins of her head. *Shak.*

New graces find,
Which, by the splendour of her *view*
Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller.*

9. In *law*, an inspection of property in dispute, or of a place where a crime has been committed by the jury previously to the trial of the case.—*Field of view*, the whole region or space within the range of vision; especially, the whole space or area which can be seen through an instrument, as a microscope, telescope, or the like.—*Point of view*, the direction from which a thing is seen; hence, *fig.* the particular mode or manner in which a subject is considered; standpoint.—*View of frank-pledge*, in *law*, a court of record, now fallen into almost total desuetude, held once in the year within a particular hundred, township, or manor, by the steward of the leet. *Wharton.*—*On view*, open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited to the public; as, the goods are now *on view;* the pictures are *on view* from ten to four o'clock.

**View** (vū), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To see; to look on.

When most I wink then do mine eyes best see,
For all the day I *view* things unrespected. *Shak.*

2. To examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to survey; to explore.

Go up and *view* the country. Josh. vii. 2.

I'll *view* the manners of the town. *Shak.*

Whene'er we *view* some well-proportioned dome,
No single parts unequally surprise. *Pope.*

3. To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider.

*Viewing* things on every side, observing how far consequences reach, and proceeding to collect and hear evidence, . . . is grievous labour to indolence and impatience. *Secker.*

**View** (vū), *v.i.* To look; to take a view. *Swift.*

**Viewer** (vū'er), *n.* One who views, surveys, or examines; specifically, (*a*) an official appointed to inspect or superintend something; an overseer; as, a *viewer* or superintendent of a coal-mine. (*b*) One of a body of jurors who are appointed by the court to view or inspect the property in controversy or the place where a crime has been committed. In Scotland two parties called *shewers* point out the subjects to be viewed.

**View-halloo** (vū'hal-lō), *n.* In *fox-hunting*, the shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover.

**Viewless** (vū'les), *a.* Not capable of being viewed or seen; not perceived by the eye; invisible. 'The *viewless* winds.' *Shak.* 'The *viewless* arrows of his thoughts.' *Tennyson.*

Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repass'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air.
*Pope.*

**Viewly** (vū'li), *a.* Pleasing to the view; sightly; handsome. [Provincial English.]

**Viewy** (vū'i), *a.* Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views; given to views or schemes that are speculative rather than practical; holding the notions of a doctrinaire. [Colloq.]

Sheffield, on the other hand, without possessing any real view of things more than Charles, was at this time fonder of hunting for views, and more in danger of taking up false ones, that is, he was *viewy* in a bad sense of the word. *J. H. Newman.*

**Vifda, Vivda** (vif'da, viv'da), *n.* [Perhaps from Icel. *veifa*, to wave, Dan. *vifte*, to wave, to fan, from being hung to the wind.] In Orkney and Shetland Islands, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt.

*Vifda* (dried beef), hams, and pickled pork, flew after each other into empty space, smoked geese were restored to the air, and cured fish to the sea. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Vigesimal** (vi-jes'i-mal), *a.* [L. *vigesimus*, twentieth, from *viginti*, twenty.] The twentieth.

**Vigesimation** (vi-jes'i-mā"shon), *n.* [L. *vigesimus*, twentieth.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. [Rare.]

**Vigil** (vij'il), *n.* [Fr. *vigile*, vigil, from L. *vigilia*, a watch, from *vigil*, watchful, from *vigeo*, to be vigorous or lively, from root seen in E. *wake*, *watch*. See VIGOUR.] 1. The act of keeping awake; abstinence or forbearance from sleep at the natural or ordinary hours of rest; the state of being awake during the natural time for sleep; sleeplessness; wakefulness; watch.

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table. *Addison.*

2. Devotional watching; hence, devotions, services, praise, prayer, or the like, performed during the customary hours of sleep; nocturnal devotions.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned.
*Milton.*

Nor warlike worshipper his *vigil* keeps,
Where demigods appeared, as records tell.
*Byron.*

3. *Eccles.* (*a*) the eve or evening (sometimes extended to the whole day) set aside as a preparatory time of devotion by early Christian usage before the more important festivals, as Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, and the principal saints' and martyrs' days. The vigil should properly be a time of fasting, but certain festivities gradually got associated with such occasions, which led in many cases either to their suspension or suppression.

He that shall live this day, and see old age
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his friends,
And say, To-morrow is St. Crispian. *Shak.*

(*b*) The devotional exercises or services appriate to the vigil or eve before a festival.—*Vigils* or *watchings* of flowers, a term used by Linnæus to express a peculiar faculty belonging to the flowers of certain plants of opening and closing their petals at certain hours of the day.

**Vigilance** (vij'i-lans), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being vigilant; attention of the mind in discovering or guarding against danger, or in providing for safety; watchfulness; circumspection.

Let constant *vigilance* thy footsteps guide. *Gay.*

Sometimes, specifically, watchfulness during the hours of night.

Ulysses yielded unseasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him *vigilance*. *Broome.*

2. A guard or watch. [Rare and obsolete.]

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here plac'd. *Milton.*

—*Vigilance committee*, or a *committee of vigilance*, a committee formed to watch the progress of some measure, or for the purpose of protecting certain interests supposed to be imperilled.

**Vigilancy**† (vij'i-lan-si), *n.* Vigilance. 'The sagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog.' *Ray.*

**Vigilant** (vij'i-lant), *a.* [L. *vigilans, vigilantis*, ppr. of *vigilo*, to watch, from *vigil*, watchful. See VIGIL.] 1. Watchful; ever awake and on the alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; circumspect.

Be sober, be *vigilant*. 1 Pet. v. 8.

Take your places and be *vigilant*. *Shak.*

I am as *vigilant* as a cat to steal cream. *Shak.*

2. In *her.* a term applicable to the cat when borne in a position as if upon the watch for prey.

**Vigilantly** (vij'i-lant-li), *adv.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully; circumspectly.

**Vigilie,**† *n.* A vigil; the eve of a festival. *Chaucer.*

**Vigintivirate** (vi-jin-tiv'i-rāt), *n.* [L. *viginti*, twenty, and *viri*, men.] A body of officers of government consisting of twenty men. [Rare.]

**Vigna** (vig'na), *n.* [After Dominic *Vigna*, a commentator on Theophrastus.] A genus of leguminous plants, of which *V. sinensis* is cultivated largely in India, where its pulse is called *chowlee*. A variety (the *Dolichos melanophthalmus* of some authors) is cultivated in Italy and other parts of southern Europe.

**Vignette** (vin-yet' or vi-net'), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *vigne*, L. *vinea*, a vine.] 1. A running ornament of vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, used in Gothic architecture.—2. The flourishes in the form of vine-leaves, branches, &c., with which the capital letters in ancient manuscripts were often surrounded.—3. Formerly, in *printing*, any kind of printers' ornaments, such as flowers, head and tail pieces, &c.; more recently, any kind of wood-cut or engraving not inclosed within a definite border, especially such as are placed in the title-page of a book opposite the frontispiece.—4. A small photographic portrait, generally showing only the head and shoulders, the edges fading away insensibly into the back-ground.

**Vignite** (vig'nīt), *n.* A magnetic iron ore.

**Vigor** (vig'or), *n.* An old and American spelling of *Vigour*.

**Vigoroso** (vig-ō-rō'sō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, with energy.

**Vigorous** (vig'or-us), *a.* [See VIGOUR.] 1. Possessing vigour; full of physical strength or active force; strong; lusty; as, a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* body.

Famed for his valour, young,
At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong. *Waller.*

2. Exhibiting or resulting from vigour, energy, or strength, either of body or mind; powerful; forcible; energetic; strong; as, a *vigorous* attack; *vigorous* exertions.

The beginnings of confederacies have been *vigorous* and successful. *Sir W. Davenant.*

SYN. Strong, lusty, robust, powerful, forcible, active, alert, brisk.

**Vigorously** (vig'or-us-li), *adv.* In a vigorous manner; with great physical or mental force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions; as, to prosecute an enterprise *vigorously*. 'Money to enable him to push on the war *vigorously*.' *Steele.*

**Vigorousness** (vig'or-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being vigorous or possessed of active strength; force; energy; strength. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Vigour** (vig'or), *n.* [L. *vigor*, vigour, from *vigeo*, to be strong; from root which is also seen in *vigil, vigilant, vegetable*.] 1. Active strength or force of body in animals; physical force. 'The sinewy *vigour* of the traveller.' *Shak.*

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain. *Dryden.*

2. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy; as, *vigour* of mind or intellect.

And strangely spoke
The faith, the *vigour*, bold to dwell
On doubts that drive the coward back.
*Tennyson.*

3. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with *vigour*.—4. Strength; energy; efficacy; potency.

And with a sudden *vigour* it doth posset
And curd . . .
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shak.*

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*

5. Vehemence; violence. 'The *vigour* of his rage.' *Shak.*—*Vigour* and its derivatives

convey the notion of active strength or the power of action and exertion, in distinction from passive strength or strength to endure.

**Vigour** † (vig'or), *v.t.* To invigorate.

**Viking** (vik'ing), *n.* [Icel. *vikingr*, a viking, a pirate; lit. one who lives beside or frequents bays and fiords; hence, one who lurked in the bays and fiords and issued from them to plunder—*vik*, a bay, and term. *-ing*, one who belongs to or is descended from (*r* being the masc. art.).] A rover or sea-robber belonging to one of the predatory bands of Northmen who infested the European seas during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries. *Viking* has been frequently confounded with *sea-king*, but the latter was a man connected with a royal race, and who took by right the title of king when he assumed the command of men, although only of a ship's crew; whereas the former name is applicable to any member of the rover bands.

She was a prince's child,
I but a *viking* wild. *Longfellow.*

**Vil** (vil), *n.* Same as *Vill.*

**Vild,** † **Vilde** † (vild), *a.* An old form of *Vile.* It occurs frequently in the older editions of Shakspere. 'Till ye have rooted all the relickes out of that *vilde* race.' *Spenser.*

**Vile** (vil), *a.* [Fr. *vil, vile*, from L. *vilis*, worthless, vile.] 1. Of small value; held in little esteem; low; base; mean; worthless; despicable. 'A poor man in *vile* raiment.' Jam. ii. 2.

I never knew man hold *vile* stuff so dear. *Shak.*

2. Morally base or impure; depraved; bad; wicked; abject; villainous.

Wisdom and goodness to the *vile* seem vile. *Shak.*

Men sought to prove me *vile*
Because I wish'd to give them greater minds. *Tennyson.*

Hence the word is very frequently used as an epithet of opprobrium, contempt, disgust, or odium generally. ''Tis a *vile* thing to die.' *Shak.* 'The *vile* blows and buffets of this world.' *Shak.*

But for these *vile* guns
He would himself have been a soldier. *Shak.*

In durance *vile* here must I wake and weep. *Burns.*

**Viled** † (vild), *a.* [See VILD.] Vile; scurrilous.

He granted life to all except one, who had used *viled* speeches against King Edward. *Sir J. Hayward.*

**Vilely** (vīl'li), *adv.* In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully; abjectly; opprobriously; odiously; badly; wretchedly; worthlessly. 'I tell this tale *vilely*.' *Shak.* 'His work so noble *vilely* bound up.' *Shak.*

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shak.*

**Vileness** (vīl'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vile; as, (*a*) baseness; despicableness; meanness; contemptibleness; worthlessness.

Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make? *Swift.*

(*b*) Moral or intellectual baseness; depravity; degradation; impurity; wickedness; sinfulness; extreme badness.

We, sensible of our corruption and *vileness*, may be fearful and shy of coming near unto him. *Barrow.*

**Viliaco** † (vil-i-ā'kō), *n.* [O. It. *vigliacco*, a villain.] A villain; a scoundrel; a coward. *B. Jonson.*

**Vilification** (vil'i-fi-kā''shon), *n.* The act of vilifying or defaming. *Dr. H. More.*

**Vilifier** (vil'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who defames or traduces.

**Vilify** (vil'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vilified*; ppr. *vilifying.* [L. *vilifico—vilis*, vile, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make vile; to debase; to degrade. [Rare.]

Their Maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilified*
To serve ungovern'd appetite. *Milton.*

2. To attempt to degrade by slander; to defame; to traduce.

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

SYN. To defame, traduce, asperse, calumniate, slander.

**Vilipend** (vil'i-pend), *v.t.* [L. *vilipendo*, to hold in slight esteem—*vilis*, worthless, and *pendo*, to weigh, to value, to esteem.] To express a disparaging or mean opinion of; to slander; to vilify; to treat slightingly or contemptuously. 'Volatility which is impatient of or *vilipends* the conversation and advice of seniors.' *Sir W. Scott.*

On George's intercourse with Amelia he put an instant veto, menacing the youth with maledictions if he broke his commands, and *vilipending* the poor innocent girl as the basest and most artful of vixens. *Thackeray.*

**Vilipendency** † (vil-i-pen'den-si), *n.* Disesteem; slight. *Bp. Hacket.*

**Vility** † (vil'i-ti), *n.* Vileness; baseness.

The comedians wore these (socks) to represent the *vility* of the persons they represented. *Bp. Kennet.*

**Vill** (vil), *n.* [O. Fr. *ville*, a village, L. *villa*, a country house, a farm.] A small collection of houses; also, a manor; a parish; the outpart of a parish. *Wharton.* (See VILLAGE.) In old writings mention is made of *entire-vills, demi-vills*, and *hamlets.*

Hence they were called villeins or *villani*—inhabitants of the *vill* or district. *Brougham.*

**Villa** (vil'la), *n.* [L. *villa*, a country seat, a country house, a farm, a villa, a contr. of *vicula*, from *vicus*, a village. See VICINAGE, VILLAIN.] A country seat; a country residence, usually of some size and pretension; a rural or suburban mansion.

**Village** (vil'lāj), *n.* [Fr. *village*, from L. *villa*. See VILLA.] 1. A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet.

A walled town is more worthier than a *village*. *Shak.*

The word is often used adjectively = of, pertaining, or belonging to a village; hence, sometimes, rustic.

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn. *Shak.*

Some *village* Hampden, that with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood. *Gray.*

2. In *law*, sometimes a manor; sometimes a whole parish or subdivision of it; most commonly an outpart of a parish consisting of a few houses separate from the rest. Called also a *Vill.*

**Villager** (vil'lāj-ėr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions. *Shak.*

**Villagery** † (vil'lāj-ėr-i), *n.* A district of villages. 'The maidens of the *villagery*.' *Shak.*

**Villain** (vil'lān or vil'lan), *n.* [O. Fr. *villain, villein, vilein*, Mod. Fr. *vilain*, from L. L. *villanus*, a farm-servant, from *villa*, a country house. See VILLA.] 1. A member of the lowest class of unfree persons during the prevalence of the feudal system; a feudal serf. In respect to their lords or owners the villains had no rights, except that the lord might not kill or maim them, or ravish the females; they could acquire or hold no property against their lord's will; they were obliged to perform all the menial services he demanded; and the cottages and plots of land they occupied were held merely at his will. In respect, however, of other persons besides their lord they had the rights and privileges of freemen. Villains were either (*a*) *regardant*, or (*b*) *in gross.* In the former case they were annexed to the soil (*adscripti* or *adscriptitii glebæ*), belonging to a manor as fixtures, passing with it when it was conveyed or inherited; they could not be sold or transferred as persons separate from the land. In the latter case they were not affixed to a manor, but belonged personally to their lord, who could sell or transfer them at will. In this sense spelled also *Villein.* Hence—2. An ignoble base-born person generally; a boor, peasant, or clown.

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall here be proved? *Bacon.*

3. A man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes; a vile, wicked person; a scoundrel, knave, rascal, or rogue, such as a murderer, robber, incendiary, ravisher, seducer, &c.

One may smile, and smile, and be a *villain*. *Shak.*

4. Sometimes used with the force of a term of endearment.

Sweet *villain!* most dear'st! my collop! *Shak.*

**Villain** (vil'lān or vil'lan), *a.* Appropriate to a villain or slave; servile; base. '*Villain* bonds and despot sway.' *Byron.*

**Villainize,** † *v.t.* See VILLANIZE.

**Villainous** (vil'lan-us), *a.* 1. Suited to, like, or pertaining to a villain; very wicked or depraved; extremely vile.

There is nothing but roguery to be found in *villainous* man. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from extreme wickedness or depravity; as, a *villainous* action.—3. Pitiful; sorry; mean; vile; wretched. '*Villainous* saltpetre.' *Shak.* 'A *villainous* trick of thine eye.' *Shak.*—Used adverbially: 'Foreheads *villainous* low.' *Shak.* Spelled also *Villanous.*—*Villainous judgment.* See VILLENOUS.

**Villainously** (vil'lan-us-li), *adv.* In a villainous manner; as, (*a*) wickedly; depravedly; basely. (*b*) Sorrily; wretchedly; meanly. Spelled also *Villanously.* *Shak.*

**Villainousness** (vil'lan-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being villainous; baseness; extreme depravity.

**Villainy** (vil'lan-i), *n.* 1. The quality of being villainous; the qualities characteristic of a villain; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; as, the *villainy* of the thief or the robber; the *villainy* of the seducer.

The commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villainy*. *Shak.*

2. † Foul language or discourse; disgraceful or obscene speech. *Barrow.*—3. A crime; an action of deep depravity. [In this sense the word has a plural.]

Such *villainies* roused Horace into wrath. *Dryden.*

Spelled also *Villany.*

**Villakin** (vil'la-kin), *n.* 1. A little villa.

I wish you had a little *villakin* in this neighbourhood. *Swift.*

2. A little village.

**Villan** (vil'lān), *n.* A villain or villein.

**Villanage** (vil'lan-āj), *n.* 1. The state of a villain or villein; base servitude. See VILLENAGE.—2. † Baseness; infamy. 'Infamy and *villanage* are thine.' *Dryden.* See VILLAINY.

**Villanette** (vil-lan-et'), *n.* [Dim. of *villa.*] A small villa or residence.

**Villanize,** † **Villainize** † (vil'lan-īz), *v.t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame. *Dryden.*

**Villanizer** † (vil'lan-īz-ėr), *n.* One who villanizes.

**Villanous** (vil'lan-us), *a.* Same as *Villainous.*

**Villany** (vil'lan-i), *n.* Villainy (which see).

**Villarsia** (vil-lär'si-a), *n.* [After Dr. *Villars*, a French botanist.] A genus of aquatic or marsh plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ. They inhabit all parts of the world, and are elegant plants when in blossom. One species, *V. nymphœoides*, a floating plant, is a native of Europe, and is found in Great Britain in rivers and still waters, although rare. It is a beautiful plant, resembling a water-lily in habit, with large yellow-fringed flowers, easily cultivated.

**Villatic** (vil-lat'ik), *a.* [L. *villaticus*, pertaining to a farm or villa. See VILLA.] Pertaining to a farm. 'Tame *villatic* fowl.' *Milton.*

**Villein** (vil'len), *n.* A feudal tenant of the lowest class, who held his lands in villenage. See VILLAIN, 1.

**Villein** (vil'len), *a.* Of or pertaining to a villein or villenage.—*Villein services*, in *feudal law*, base, but certain and determined, services performed in consideration of the tenure of land.—*Villein socage*, a species of tenure of lands held of the king by certain villein or base services. See VILLENAGE.

**Villenage, Villeinage** (vil'len-āj), *n.* [See VILLAIN.] A tenure of lands and tenements by base services. It was originally founded on the servile state of the occupiers of the soil, who were allowed to hold portions of land at the will of their lord, on condition of performing base and menial services. Where the service was base in its nature, and undefined as to time and amount, the tenure received the name of *pure villenage*, but where the service, although of a base nature, was certain and defined, it was called *privileged villenage*, and sometimes *villein socage.* It frequently happened that lands held in villenage descended in uninterrupted succession from father to son, until at length the occupiers or villeins became entitled, by prescription or custom, to hold their lands against the lord so long as they performed the required services. And although the villeins themselves acquired freedom, or their land came into the possession of freemen, the villein services were still the condition of the tenure, according to the custom of the manor. These customs were preserved and evidenced by the rolls of the several courts-baron, in which they were entered, or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lay. And as such tenants had nothing to show for their estates but the entries into those rolls, or copies of them authenticated by the steward, they at last came to be called *tenants by copy of court-roll*, and their tenure a *copy-hold.*

It is difficult to say whether England owes more to

the Roman Catholic religion or to the Reformation. For the amalgamation of races and for the abolition of *villenage*, she is chiefly indebted to the influence which the priesthood in the middle ages exercised over the laity. *Macaulay.*

**Villenous** (vil'len-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to a villein.—*Villenous judgment*, in *law*, a judgment which deprived one of his *lex libera*, whereby he was discredited and disabled as a juror or witness; forfeited his goods and chattels and lands for life; wasted the lands, razed the houses, rooted up the trees, and committed his body to prison. *Wharton.*

**Villi** (vil'lī), *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *villus*, hair.] 1. In *anat.* fine small fibres, resembling a covering of down or the pile of velvet, as on the internal coat of the intestinal canal.—2. In *bot.* long, straight, and soft hairs, covering the fruit, flowers, and other parts of a plant.

**Villiform** (vil'li-form), *a.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of villi; resembling the plush or pile of velvet; as, the *villiform* teeth of the perch and other fishes.

**Villosity** (vil-los'i-ti), *n.* The state of being villous, or covered with long smooth hairs.

**Villous, Villose** (vil'lus, vil'lōs), *a.* [L. *villosus*, from *villus*, hair.] Abounding with villi; having the surface covered with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy; shaggy; rough; as, a *villous* membrane. The villous coat of the stomach and intestines is the inner mucous membrane, so called from the innumerable villi or fine fibrils with which its internal surface is covered.

**Vim** (vim), *n.* [L. acc. of *vis*, strength.] Vigour; energy; activity. [Colloq.]

**Vimen** (vī'men), *n.* [L.] In *bot.* a long and flexible shoot of a plant.

**Viminal** (vim'i-nal), *a.* [From L. *vimen, viminis*, a twig, from *vieo*, to weave, to plait.] Pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs.

**Vimineous** (vi-min'ē-us), *a.* [L. *vimineus*, from *vimen*, a twig. See above.] Made of twigs or shoots. 'The hive's *vimineous* dome.' *Prior.* [Rare.]

**Vina** (vē'na), *n.* An Indian seven-stringed guitar, with a long finger-board provided with about twenty movable frets, and having a gourd attached to each end. Spelled also *Veena.*

**Vinaceous** (vī-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *vinaceus*, from *vinum*, wine.] 1. Belonging to wine or grapes.—2. Of the colour of wine; as, a *vinaceous* red colour.

**Vinaigrette** (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* [Fr., from *vinaigre*, vinegar.] 1. A small box of gold, silver, &c., with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, or smelling-salts. It is used like a smelling-bottle. The name is also given to a smelling-bottle containing aromatic vinegar.—2. A vinegar sauce. [Rare.]—3. A small two-wheeled vehicle to be drawn like a bath-chair by a boy or man. *Simmonds.* [Rare.]

**Vinaigrous** (vin'āg-rus), *a.* Sour like vinegar; hence, crabbed, peevish, or ill-tempered. *Carlyle.*

**Vinatico** (vi-nat'i-kō), *n.* [Perhaps from Sp. *vinatico*, vinaceous, from its colour.] A coarse mahogany obtained from *Persea indica*, which grows in Madras. Spelled also *Venatica.*

**Vincentian** (vin-sen'shi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Saint *Vincent* de Paul; specifically, applied to certain religious associations founded by him, the best known of which is the *Vincentian Congregation*, an association of secular priests to promote the education of the clergy, preach to the poor, &c.

**Vincetoxicum** (vin-sē-tok'si-kum), *n.* [L. *vinco*, to conquer, and *toxicum*, poison.] A genus of plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. *V. officinale* inhabits the south of Europe. It is emetic and purgative, and is an old antidote to poisons.

**Vincible** (vin'si-bl), *a.* [From L. *vinco*, to conquer. See VICTOR.] Capable of being vanquished, conquered or subdued; conquerable. 'Not *vincible* in spirit.' *Sir J. Hayward.*

**Vincibleness, Vincibility** (vin'si-bl-nes, vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being vincible; capability of being conquered; conquerableness. 'The *vincibility* of such a love.' *Richardson.*

**Vincture**† (vingk'tūr), *n.* [L. *vinctura*, from *vincio, vinctum*, to bind.] A binding.

**Vinculum** (ving'kū-lum), *n.* [L., from *vincio*, to bind.] 1. A bond of union; a bond or tie.—*Divorce a vinculo matrimonii*, in *law*, an entire release from the bond of matrimony, with leave to marry again.—2. In *alg.* a character in the form of a line or stroke drawn over a quantity and which it consists of several terms, in order to connect them together as one quantity and show that they are to be multiplied or divided, &c., together: thus, $\overline{a+b} \times c$, indicates that the sum of $a$ and $b$ is to be multiplied by $c$; whereas the expression without this character would indicate simply that $b$ is to be multiplied by $c$, and the product added to $a$.

**Vindemial** (vin-dē'mi-al), *a.* [L. *vindemialis*, from *vindemia*, vintage, from *vinum*, wine, and *demo*, to take away.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest. *Bailey.*

**Vindemiate** (vin-dē'mi-āt), *v.i.* [L. *vindemio, vindemiatum.* See VINDEMIAL.] To gather the vintage. [Rare.]

Now *vindemiate* . . . towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

**Vindemiation** (vin-dē'mi-ā''shon), *n.* The operation of gathering grapes. *Bailey.*

**Vindemiatrix** (vin-dē'mi-āt-riks), *n.* A star of the third magnitude in the constellation Virgo.

**Vindicability** (vin'di-ka-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification. *Clarke.*

**Vindicable** (vin'di-ka-bl), *a.* That may be vindicated, justified, or supported; justifiable. [Rare.]

**Vindicate** (vin'di-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vindicated*; ppr. *vindicating.* [L. *vindico, vindicatum*, to lay claim to, to avenge or revenge, from *vindex, vindicis*, one who lays claim. From this word comes the *-venge* of *avenge, revenge.*] 1. To assert a right to; to lay claim to; to claim. [Rare.]

Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain?
The birds of heaven shall *vindicate* their grain.
*Pope.*

2. To defend with success; to prove to be just or valid. 'To *vindicate* a claim.' *Roget.* 3. To defend or support against an enemy; to maintain the cause or rights of; to deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like; as, to *vindicate* our rights.

Arise and *vindicate*
Thy glory, free thy people from their yoke. *Milton.*

He deserves much more
That *vindicates* his country from a tyrant
Than he that saves a citizen. *Massinger.*

4. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; to defend; to justify.

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
But *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

When the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must *vindicate* it. *Watts.*

5.† To avenge; to punish; to retaliate. 'To *vindicate* and punish infidelity.' *Bacon.* 'And *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace.' *Dryden.*

**Vindication** (vin-di-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *vindicatio, vindicationis*, from *vindico.* See VINDICATE.] The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated; as, (*a*) a justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. *Broome.*

(*b*) The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be just; as, the *vindication* of a title, claim, or right. (*c*) Defence from wrong or oppression, by force or otherwise; maintenance of a cause against an assailant or enemy; as, the *vindication* of the rights of man; the *vindication* of our liberties or the rights of conscience.

If one proud man injure or oppress an humble man it is a thousand to one another undertakes his patronage, defence, and *vindication.* *Sir M. Hale.*

**Vindicative** (vin-di-kā'tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to vindicate.—2.† Vindictive; revengeful.

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shak.*

**Vindicativeness**† (vin'di-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness.

**Vindicator** (vin'di-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends. 'A jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty.' *Dryden.*

**Vindicatory** (vin'di-kā-to-ri), *a.* 1. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.—2. Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments. *Bramhall.*

**Vindictive** (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* [Short for *vindicative*, vindictive, the form being influenced by L. *vindicta*, revenge, punishment, of same origin.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force.
*Dryden.*

**Vindictively** (vin-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a vindictive manner; by way of revenge; revengefully.

**Vindictiveness** (vin-dik'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vindictive; revengeful spirit; revengefulness. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Vine** (vīn), *n.* [O.Fr. *vine*, a vine, which seems to have been modified from the regular form *vigne* by the influence of *vin*, wine; Mod.Fr. *vigne*, a vine; from L. *vinea*, a vine, from *vineus*, adj. from *vinum*, wine. See WINE.] 1. A well-known climbing plant with a woody stem, producing the grapes of commerce. It is of the genus Vitis, and of numerous varieties. See VITIS.—2. The long slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers; as, the hop *vine;* the *vines* of melons, &c. [Provincial English and American.]

**Vineal** (vī'nē-al), *a.* Relating to or consisting of vines. 'Vineal plantations.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Vine-clad** (vīn'klad), *a.* Clad or covered with vines. *Tennyson.*

**Vined** (vīnd), *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine; ornamented with vine leaves. 'Wreathed, and *vined*, and figured columns.' *Wotton.*

**Vine-disease** (vīn'diz-ēz), *n.* A disease affecting the vine; more particularly, (*a*) a disease resulting from the presence of a parasitic microscopic fungus, *Oidium Tuckeri*, which first showed itself in an English hothouse in 1845, and in a few years spread itself over France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, appearing in its most virulent form in Madeira, the wine-crop of which it practically annihilated for a time. The disease manifests itself by the development of the fungus over the leaves or shoots as well as over the berries themselves, covering the affected parts with a white powdery-looking net-work of beaded fibres. Growth is soon arrested, and decay or drying up, accompanied with an offensive smell, follows. Sulphur is said to be a reliable remedy. (*b*) A disease due to the invasion of the parasitic insect *Phylloxera vastatrix*, which, making its first appearance near Avignon in France in 1865, spread over in less than ten years a great part of the richest vine-growing regions of that country, almost entirely destroying the crops in several districts. When the Phylloxera attacks a vine the rootlets exhibit peculiar swellings, and the insects multiply so rapidly as soon to overrun all the roots, and by absorbing nourishment from the plant reduce it to a totally exhausted state. No certain remedy has as yet been discovered against this evil. Many other fungous and insect parasites attack the vine, but with far less destructive effects.

**Vine-dresser** (vīn'dres-ėr), *n.* One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.

**Vine-fretter** (vīn'fret-ėr), *n.* A small insect that injures vines, the *Aphis vitis.* Called also *Vine-grub.*

**Vinegar** (vin'e-gėr), *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre*, from *vin*, L. *vinum*, wine, and *aigre*, sour, L. *acer*, sharp, sour.] 1. Dilute and impure acetic acid, obtained by the vinous fermentation. In wine countries it is obtained from the acetous fermentation of inferior wines, but in this country it is usually procured from an infusion of malt which has previously undergone the vinous fermentation. Vinegar may also be obtained from strong beer, by the fermentation of various fruits, or of a solution of sugar mixed with yeast; in short, all liquids which are capable of the vinous fermentation may be made to produce vinegar. 120 parts of water, 12 of brandy, 3 of brown sugar, 1 of tartar, and ½ of sour dough, if left for some weeks in a warm place, yield a strong and pleasant vinegar. All the above vinegars yield by distillation a purer and somewhat weaker acetic acid, called *distilled vinegar.*—*Radical vinegar*, a more concentrated solution of acetic acid, obtained by distilling 3 parts of dry powdered acetate of soda with 9·7 of oil of vitriol, as pure and concentrated as possible. This vinegar, holding camphor and essential oils in solution, constitutes the *aromatic vinegar* of the shops.—*Wood vinegar*, an impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood: called also *Pyroligneous Acid.* Com-

mon and distilled vinegar are used in pharmacy for preparing many remedies, and externally in medicine, in the form of lotions. The use of vinegar as a condiment is universal. It is likewise the antiseptic ingredient in pickles.—2. Anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper. —*Vinegar of lead*, a liquor formed by digesting ceruse or litharge with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.

**Vinegar** (vin'e-gėr), *v.t.* 1. To make into vinegar, or to make sour like vinegar.

> Hoping that he hath *vinegared* his senses
> As he was bid. *B. Jonson.*

2. To apply vinegar to; to pour vinegar over; also, to mix with vinegar. *Dickens.*

**Vinegar-cruet** (vin'e-gėr-krō-et), *n.* A small glass bottle for holding vinegar.

**Vinegar-eel** (vin'e-gėr-ēl), *n.* The *Anguillula aceti*, a minute species of nematoid worm frequently found in vinegar.

**Vinegarette** (vin'e-gėr-et), *n.* A vinaigrette. See VINAIGRETTE, 1.

> And at parting I gave my dear Harry
> A beautiful *vinegarette*. *Thackeray.*

**Vinegar-plant** (vin'e-gėr-plant), *n.* A peculiar state of the *Penicillium glaucum*, a fungus found on decaying substances, and in fluids in a state of acetification. It forms a flocculent mass, which is tough and crust-like or leathery. A small piece of this when immersed in a mixture of sugar or treacle and water produces a rather insipid kind of vinegar.

**Vinegar-yard** (vin'e-gėr-yärd), *n.* A yard where vinegar is made and kept. *Simmonds.*

**Vine-grub** (vīn'grub), *n.* Same as *Vine-fretter.*

**Vine-mildew** (vīn'mil-dū), *n.* A fungus of the genus Oidium (*O. Tuckeri*), very destructive to vines. See OIDIUM, VINE-DISEASE.

**Viner**† (vīn'ėr), *n.* 1. An orderer or trimmer of vines.—2. A member of the vintners' company. *Marvell.*

**Winery** (vīn'ėr-i), *n.* 1.† A vineyard. *Fabyan.* 2. A kind of greenhouse where vines are cultivated, and grapes ripened by artificial heat from stoves and flues.

**Vinew**† (vin'ū), *n.* Mouldiness. *Holland.*

**Vinewed**,† **Vinnewed**† (vin'ūd), *a.* [A form of *finewed*, also written *fenowed*, from A. Sax. *fynegian*, to become musty, from *fynig*, musty.] Mouldy; musty. 'Speak then thou *vinewedst* leaven.' *Shak.*

**Vinewedness**† (vin'ūd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vinewed or mouldy; mustiness; mouldiness.

**Vineyard** (vin'yärd), *n.* [*Vine* and *yard.*] A plantation of vines producing grapes; literally, an inclosure or yard for vines.

**Vingt-un** (vaṅt-ūn), *n.* [Fr., twenty-one.] A popular game at cards, depending on the number of pips on the cards dealt out, or the esteemed value of the cards. The object is to get as near as possible to the number twenty-one without exceeding it.

**Vinic** (vīn'ik), *a.* [L. *vinum*, wine.] Of or pertaining to wine or alcohol; as, *vinic* acid.

**Vinifacteur** (vin-i-fak'tėr), *n.* [Fr., wine-maker.] A contrivance for collecting the alcoholic vapours that escape during the process of vinous fermentation. The vinifacteur, which is a cap on the vat surrounded by cold water, collects, condenses, and returns them to the must.

**Viniferæ** (vī-nif'er-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *vinum*, wine, and *fero*, to bear.] Same as *Vitaceæ.*

**Vinnewed.** See VINEWED.

**Vinny**† (vin'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *fynig*, musty. See VINEWED.] Mouldy; musty. 'Malone.

**Vinolency**† (vīn'ō-len-si), *n.* [L. *vinolentia*, from *vinum*, wine.] Drunkenness; wine-bibbing.

**Vinolent**† (vīn'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *vinolentus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Given to wine; full of wine. *Chaucer.*

**Vinometer** (vī-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *vinum*, wine, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A form of hydrometer for measuring the strength of wine.

**Vin-ordinaire** (vaṅ-or-dē-nār), *n.* [Fr., ordinary wine.] A cheap claret much drunk in France.

**Vinose** (vīn'ōs), *a.* Same as *Vinous.*

**Vinosity** (vī-nos'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being vinous.

**Vinous** (vīn'us), *a.* [L. *vinosus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine; vinose; as, a *vinous* taste; a *vinous* flavour.—*Vinous fermentation.* See FERMENTATION.

**Vinquish** (ving'kwish), *n.* A state of pining or languishing; a disease in sheep. Written also *Vanquish.*

**Vint** (vint), *v.t.* [From *vintage.*] To gather at the vintage; to manufacture or make from the vintage. [Colloq.]

> I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was *vinted*, after it had lain here a couple of years.
> *Trollope.*

**Vintage** (vin'tāj), *n.* [Rather suggested by such words as *vintner*, L.L. *vinitor*, *vinitarius*, one who has charge of wines, from L. *vinum*, wine, than taken directly from Fr. *vendange*, vintage, from L. *vindemia*; the vintage—*vinum*, wine, and *demo*, to take away.] 1. The produce of the vine for the season; as, *vintage* is abundant.—2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes.

> Sweet is the *vintage*, when the showering grapes
> In Bacchanal profusion reel to earth,
> Purple and gushing. *Byron.*

3. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.—4. Wine in general.

> Whom they with meats and *vintage* of the best
> And milk and minstrel melody entertain'd.
> *Tennyson.*

**Vintage**† (vin'tāj), *v.t.* To crop or gather, as grapes, at the vintage.

> I humbly beseech his majesty that these royal boughs of forfeiture may not be *vintaged* or cropped by private suitors. *Bacon.*

**Vintager** (vin'tāj-ėr), *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

**Vintaging** (vin'tāj-ing), *n.* The act of gathering in a crop of grapes.

**Vintner** (vint'nėr), *n.* [O.E. *vintener*, *vinitier*, O. Fr. *vinetier*, from L.L. *vinitarius*, from L. *vinum*, wine. See VINTAGE.] One who deals in wine; a wine-seller; a licensed victualler.

**Vintnery** (vint'nėr-i), *n.* The trade or occupation of a vintner. *Carlyle.*

**Vintry** (vint'ri), *n.* A place where wine is stored or sold.

> In this neighbourhood was the great house called the *vintrie*, with vast wine-vaults beneath. *Pennant.*

**Viny** (vīn'i), *a.* Belonging to vines; producing vines; abounding in vines. 'Baiæ's *viny* coast.' *Thomson.*

**Viol** (vī'ol), *n.* [Fr. *viole*, a viol; It. *viola*, Pr. *viola*, *viula*, M.L. *vitula*, *vidula*, a viol or similar stringed instrument. Diez takes the word from L. *vitulari*, to be joyful, to celebrate a festival. *Fiddle* may have the same origin. See FIDDLE.] An ancient musical instrument of much the same form as the violin, but having the belly and back flat, and with larger bends in the sides than that instrument. It may be considered as the parent of our modern instruments of the violin kind. The viol was a stringed instrument with frets, and played on by a bow. There were three sorts, treble, tenor, and bass, each having from three to six strings, which were tuned in fourths and thirds.

Viol da gamba.—From Harleian MS.

The *treble viol* was somewhat larger than our violin, and the music for it was written in the treble clef. The *tenor viol* was about the same length and breadth as the modern tenor violin, but thicker in the body, and the music for it was in the mean or C clef. The dimensions of the *bass viol* were much the same as those of the violoncello, and the music for it was written in the bass clef. The smaller viols were called *viol da braccio*, from being held by the arm; the larger, *viol da gamba*, from being placed between the legs. The viol da gamba held its place longer than the smaller viols, but at last gave way to the violoncello.—*Viol d'amore*, an obsolete instrument of the violin family. In addition to five or seven catgut strings, the same number of metal strings, tuned in unison, were placed under the finger-board, which, by the production of sympathetic sound, gave a peculiar quality of tone to the instrument.—*Viola pomposa*, a species of *viol da gamba*, invented by Bach, having five strings, the four lower of which were tuned like the violoncello in fifths, and the fifth string was tuned to E.

**Viola** (vī'o-la), *n.* [It.] A large kind of violin, to which the part between the second violin and the bass is generally assigned. It has four catgut strings, of which the third and fourth are covered with silver wire. It is tuned C (in the second space of the bass staff), D, A, G, reckoning upwards, and is an octave higher in pitch than the violoncello, and a fifth lower than the violin. It is called also *tenor violin*, and *alto viola*, from the music being written for it in the alto clef.—*Viola di Bardone.* Same as *Barytone.* —*Viola pomposa.* See under VIOL.

**Viola** (vī'o-la), *n.* [L.] The violet, an extensive genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Violaceæ, common to both hemispheres. The species are exceedingly numerous; they are elegant low herbs, for the most part perennial, rarely annual. The violets are favourite flowers in all northern and temperate climates, and many of them are among the first to make their appearance in the spring. The greatest favourites are the varieties of the *V. odorata*, or common sweet violet, and of *V. tricolor*, the pansy, or heart's-ease, *V. odorata* being especially esteemed for its fragrance and early appearance. The roots of several species of Viola were formerly used in medicine. They contain a bitter alkaloid (*violin*, which see), which acts as an emetic and purgative.

**Violable** (vī'ō-la-bl), *a.* [L. *violabilis.* See VIOLATE.] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured.

**Violaceæ** (vī-ō-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, having the genus Viola for its type. The species are herbs, shrubs, or undershrubs, generally with alternate, simple leaves, furnished with stipules. The flowers are usually irregular, pedunculate, erect or drooping, axillary, solitary, or numerous. The order is divided into two tribes, Violeæ and Alsodineæ. Violeæ chiefly consist of European, Siberian, and American plants; Alsodineæ are South American and African plants. The roots of all the Violaceæ appear to be more or less emetic, a property which is strongly possessed by the South American species.

**Violaceous** (vī-ō-lā'shus), *a.* [L. *violaceus*, from *viola*, a violet.] Resembling violets in colour.

**Violascent** (vī-ō-las'sent), *a.* Approaching a violet in colour; violescent.

**Violate** (vī'ō-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *violated*; ppr. *violating.* [L. *violo*, *violatum*, to violate; akin to *vis*, force.] 1. To treat roughly and injuriously; to handle so as to harm or hurt; to do violence to; to outrage. *Milton.* 2. To break in upon; to interrupt; to disturb. 'It seems to *violate* sleep.' *Milton.* 'To know what known will *violate* thy peace.' *Pope.*—3. To desecrate; to dishonour; to treat with irreverence; to profane or profanely meddle with. 'To *violate* the sacred fruit forbidden.' *Milton.*

> Experience, manhood, honour ne'er before
> Did *violate* so itself. *Shak.*
>
> Oft have they *violated*
> The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts. *Milton.*

4. To infringe; to sin against; to transgress, as a contract, law, promise, or the like, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, &c., or by neglect or non-fulfilment. 'Makest the vestal *violate* her oath.' *Shak.* 'To *violate* the sacred trust of silence.' *Milton.*

> Those reasonings by *violating* common sense tend to subvert every principle of rational belief. *Beattie.*

5. To ravish; to deflower by force; to commit rape on. *Prior.*—SYN. To injure, outrage, hurt, wrong, interrupt, disturb, infringe, transgress, profane, desecrate, deflower, ravish.

**Violation** (vī-ō-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of violating, treating with violence, or injuring.—2. Interruption, as of sleep or peace. 3. Desecration; act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred venerable things; as, the *violation* of a church.—4. Infringement; transgression; non-observance; as, the *violation* of law or positive command; a *violation* of covenants, engagements, and promises; a *violation* of

vows. 'The wilful *violation* of oaths.' *Hooker.* 5. Ravishment; rape. 'If your pure maidens fall into the hand of hot and forcing *violation*.' *Shak.*

**Violative** (vī'ō-lāt-iv), *a.* Violating; tending to or causing violation.

**Violator** (vī'ō-lāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs; as, a *violator* of repose.—2. One who infringes or transgresses; as, a *violator* of law.—3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence; as, a *violator* of sacred things.—4. A ravisher. *Shak.*

**Violence** (vī'ō-lens), *n.* [L. *violentia*, from *violens*. See VIOLENT.] 1. The quality of being violent; force; vehemence; intensity or strength of action or motion. 'Torn with the *violence* of this conflict.' *Milton.*

To be imprisoned in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about. *Shak.*

2. Highly excited feeling or action; impetuosity; vehemence; eagerness.

Mark me with what *violence* she first loved the Moor, but for bragging and telling her fantastical lies. *Shak.*

3. Injury done to anything which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; violation.

We cannot without offering *violence* to all records, divine and human, deny an universal deluge. *T. Burnet.*

4. Power exerted unjustly or without consent; unjust force; force employed against rights, laws, liberty, or the like; outrage; injury; hurt; attack; assault. 'Do *violence* to no man.' Mark iii. 14. 'To prevent the tyrant's *violence*.' *Shak.*—5. Ravishment; rape.—*To do violence on*,† to attack; to murder. 'But, as it seems, *did violence on* herself.' *Shak.*—*To do violence to*, to outrage; to force; to injure.

Great discomfort to all men would follow the inroad made by a violent change in its distribution, because a *violence would be done to* all men's feelings and habits of thinking. *Brougham.*

SYN. Force, vehemence, fury, outrage, fierceness, violation, infraction, infringement, transgression.

**Violence**† (vī'ō-lens), *v.t.* 1. To do violence to; to assault; to injure. 'Nature *violenced*.' *B. Jonson.*—2. To bring by violence; to compel.

Our high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenced* by ambition and malice. *Feltham.*

**Violent** (vī'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *violens, violentis*, from *vis*, strength; akin *violate*.] 1. Characterized by the exertion of force accompanied by rapidity; forcible and quick or sudden; impetuous; furious; as, a *violent* blow or shock; a *violent* conflict. 'A *violent* cross wind from either coast.' *Milton.*

*Violent* fires soon burn out themselves. *Shak.*

2. Produced, effected, or continued by force; accompanied by extraneous or unnatural force; unnatural. '*Violent* or shameful death their due reward.' *Milton.*

No *violent* state can be perpetual. *T. Burnet.*

3. Acting or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; characterized by force or violence unlawfully exercised; outrageous; not authorized. '*Violent* thefts.' *Shak.*

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shak.*

4. Unreasonably vehement; fierce; passionate; furious; malignant; as, a *violent* attack on the ministry; a *violent* philippic; a *violent* remonstrance.—5.† Enormous; excessive; immense; huge; outrageous.

Let this kiss
Repair those *violent* harms that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shak.*

6. Severe; extreme; sharp; acute; as, *violent* pains.—7. Extorted; not voluntary.

Vows made in pain are *violent* and void. *Milton.*

—*Violent presumption*, in *law*, see PRESUMPTION.—*Violent profits*, in *Scots law*, the penalty due by a tenant who forcibly or unwarrantably retains possession after he ought to have removed.—SYN. Forcible, impetuous, fierce, vehement, severe, outrageous, boisterous, turbulent, furious, passionate.

**Violent**† (vī'ō-lent), *n.* An assailant.

Such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force. *Dr. H. More.*

**Violent**† (vī'ō-lent), *v.t.* To urge with violence. *Fuller.*

**Violentt**† (vī'ō-lent), *v.i.* To act or work with violence; to be violent. *Shak.*

**Violently** (vī'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a violent manner; by violence; by force; forcibly; vehemently; as, the wind blows *violently*.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redress. *Shak.*

**Violer**† (vī'ō-lėr), *n.* 1. One skilled in playing on the viol.—2. A violinist; a fiddler.

One . . . stabs a *violer* . . . because he was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle. *Fountainhall.*

**Violescent** (vī-ō-les'sent), *a.* Tending to a violet colour; violascent.

**Violet** (vī'ō-let), *n.* [Fr. *violet, violette*, from L. *viola*, a violet.] 1. The common name of the different species of the genus Viola. 'Daisies pied and *violets* blue.' *Shak.* See VIOLA.—2. A bluish purple colour or pigment like that of the violet. It is produced by a mixture of red and blue. *Fairholt.*—3. One of the primary colours or kinds of light, being the most refrangible of the coloured rays of the spectrum. See COLOUR.—*Violet powder*, starch reduced to a very fine powder, and scented with orris powder or other perfume: used for nursery and other purposes.

**Violet** (vī'ō-let), *a.* Having the colour of violet; dark blue inclining to red.

**Violet-snail** (vī'ō-let-snāl), *n.* See IANTHINA.

**Violet-wood** (vī'ō-let-wụd), *n.* See KINGWOOD.

**Violin** (vī'ō-lin), *n.* [It. *violino*, a dim. of *viola*. See VIOL.] A well-known stringed musical instrument, consisting of four catgut strings, the lowest of which is covered with silvered copper wire, stretched by means of a bridge over a hollow wooden body, and played with a bow; a fiddle. It is considered the most perfect of musical instruments, on account of its capabilities of fine tone and expression, and of producing all the tones in any scale in perfect tune. It forms with its cognates, the viola, violoncello, and double-bass, the main element of all orchestras. The principal parts of the violin are the *scroll* or *head*, in which are placed the pins for tuning the strings; the *neck*, which connects the scroll with the body, and to which is attached the *finger-board*, upon which the strings are stopped by the fingers of the left hand as it holds the neck in playing; the *belly*, over which the strings are stretched, and which has two *f*-shaped sound holes, one on each side; the *back* or under side; the *sides* or *ribs*, uniting the back and belly; the *tail-piece*, to which the strings are fastened; and the *bridge*. The four strings of the violin are tuned at intervals of fifths, G, on the upper space of the bass staff, D, A, E reckoning upwards. Every intermediate semitone in its ordinary compass of 3½ octaves may be produced by stopping the strings, and the compass may be almost indefinitely extended upwards by the harmonics produced by touching the strings lightly. The violin can, to a limited extent, be made to produce harmony by sounding two or three strings together. Instruments of the violin kind are of great antiquity.

**Violin** (vī'ō-lin), *n.* An emetic substance contained in all parts of the common violet. It has not been obtained pure, and is perhaps identical with emetin from ipecacuanha.

**Violine** (vī'ō-lin), *n.* A blue precipitate obtained by treating aniline with sulphuric acid and peroxide of lead. Called also *Aniline Violet*.

**Violinist** (vī-ō-lin'ist), *n.* A person skilled in playing on a violin.

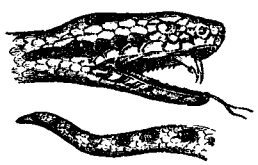
**Violist** (vī'ol-ist), *n.* A player on the viol; a violer.

**Violoncellist** (vī'ō-lon-sel''ist or vē'ō-lon-chel''ist), *n.* A performer on the violoncello.

**Violoncello** (vī'ō-lon-sel''lō or vē'ō-lon-chel''lō), *n.* [It., a dim. of *violone*.] A powerful and expressive bow instrument of the violin kind, held by the performer between the knees, and filling a place between the violin and double-bass. It has four strings, the two lowest covered with silver wire. It is tuned in fifths, C (on the second ledger-line below the bass-staff), G, D, A reckoning upwards, and is an octave lower than the viola or tenor violin. Its ordinary compass from C on the second ledger-line below extends to A on the second space of the treble, but soloists frequently play an octave higher.

**Violone** (vē-ō-lō'nā), *n.* [It.] Same as *Double-bass*.

**Viper** (vī'pėr), *n.* [Fr. *vipère*, from L. *vipera*, probably contracted from *vivipera*—*vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bring forth, as bringing forth its young alive.] 1. A name correctly applicable to all the members of a family (Viperidæ) of poisonous serpents, but in popular or common usage applied, generally with an epithet, to only a few members of the family, as the common viper (*Pelias berus, Vipera communis* of some naturalists),



Head and Tail of Common Viper (*Pelias berus*).

the horned viper (*Cerastes Hasselquistii*), the plumed viper (*Clotho cornuta*), and the death viper or death adder (*Acanthophis tortor*). The common viper is the only poisonous serpent which occurs in Britain, but it is not very common or very dangerous, except in very dry and warm parts of the country, and during the hot season. See VIPERIDÆ.—2. A person or thing mischievous or malignant.

Where is that *viper*? bring the villain forth. *Shak.*

Jenny, the *viper*, made me a mocking curtsey and went. *Tennyson.*

—*Viper's bugloss*. See ECHIUM.—*Viper's grass*. See SCORZONERA.

**Viperidæ** (vī-pėr'i-dē), *n.pl.* The vipers. One of the two families into which the sub-order Viperina is divided, the members of which are distinguished from those of Crotalidæ by the absence of a pit between the eyes and the nostrils. Among the species are the common viper (*Pelias berus*) of Europe, the horned viper (*Cerastes Hasselquistii*) of North Africa, the puff-adder (*Clotho arietans*) of the Cape of Good Hope, the common asp (*Vipera aspis*), common in many parts of Europe, and the death adder or black snake (*Acanthophis tortor*) of Australia, whose bite is said to be sometimes fatal in a quarter of an hour. See VIPER, PUFF-ADDER, VIPERINA.

**Viperina** (vī-pėr-ī'na), *n. pl.* One of the two sub-orders of Ophidia (snakes or serpents), characterized by having only two perforated poison-fangs in the upper jaw, while in the Colubrina, the other sub-order, this jaw is furnished with solid teeth either with or without additional canaliculated fangs. The lower jaw in the Viperina is well supplied with teeth, and both jaws are feeble. The scales of the abdomen are bold, broad, and arranged like overlapping bands. The head is large in proportion to the neck, and very wide behind, so that it has been not unaptly compared to the ace of spades. The hinder limbs are not seen. The sub-order Viperina comprises two families, Viperidæ or vipers, and Crotalidæ or rattlesnakes, the former being mostly confined to the Old World, while the latter are wholly American. This sub-family comprises some of the most terrible reptiles known.

**Viperine** (vī'pėr-in), *a.* [L. *viperinus*. See VIPER.] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers; as, *viperine* snakes.

**Viperish** (vī'pėr-ish), *a.* Somewhat viperous and malignant; inclining to the character of a viper.

**Viperous** (vī'pėr-us), *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a *viperous* tongue.

Some *viperous* critic may bereave
The opinion of thy worth for some defect. *Daniel.*

**Viraginian** (vī-ra-jin'i-an), *a.* Having the qualities of a virago. [Rare.]

The remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops. *Milton.*

**Viraginity** (vī-ra-jin'i-ti), *n.* The qualities of a virago. [Rare.]

**Virago** (vi-rā'gō), *n.* [L., a heroic maiden, a heroine, a female warrior, from *vir*, a man. See VIRILE.] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior. *Pope.* Hence—2. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant: now the usual meaning.

**Viret** (vēr), *n.* [O. Fr. *vire*, an arrow for the cross-bow; Sp. *vira*, a light kind of dart. See VIRETON.] A barbed arrow for the cross-bow; a quarrel.

**Viret** (vēr), *v.i.* [See VEER.] To change direction; to turn about; to veer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Virelay** (vir'ē-lā), *n.* [Fr. *virelai—virer*, to turn, and *lai*, a song, a lay.] An ancient French song or short poem always in short

lines of seven or eight syllables, and wholly in two rhymes, with a refrain. 'To which a lady sung a *virelay*.' *Dryden.*

**Virent** (vī'rent), *a.* [L. *virens, virentis*, from *vireo*, to be green.] Green; verdant; fresh.

In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Vireo** (vir'ē-o), *n.* [L. *vireo*, a greenfinch.] A genus of passerine singing birds belonging to the family Vireonidæ. They are mostly confined to North America.

**Vireonidæ** (vir-ē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of passerine birds of which Vireo is the type. The family, which is peculiar to America, is represented by seven genera and fifty species. The members consist of moderate or small-sized singing birds.

**Virescent** (vi-res'sent), *a.* [L. *virescens, virescentis*, ppr. of *viresco*, to grow green, incept. verb from *vireo*, to be green.] Slightly green; beginning to be green.

**Viretot** (vir'e-ton), *n.* [Fr. *virer*, to turn. See VEER.] A species of arrow or quarrel spirally winged with brass so as to give it a whirling motion when shot from the crossbow.

**Virgaloo** (vèr'ga-lö), *n.* See VIRGOLEUSE.

**Virgate** (vèr'gāt), *a.* [From L. *virga*, a rod.] In *bot.* having the shape of a rod or wand; as, a *virgate* stem.

**Virgate** (vèr'gāt), *n.* [L. *virga*, a rod, in L.L. a measure of land, like our *rod, pole*, or *perch*.] A yardland (which see).

**Virgated** (vèr'gāt-ed), *a.* Same as *Virgate*.

**Virge**† (vèrj), *n.* A wand. *B. Jonson.* See VERGE.

**Virger**† (vèrj'èr), *n.* A verger.

**Virgilia** (vèr-jil'i-a), *n.* [A name given to the genus by Lamarck in honour of *Virgil*, from the interest his *Georgics* possess for botanists.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are chiefly tropical. The roots of *V. aurea*, an Indian species, yield a yellow dye. *V. lutea*, of North America, now more usually called *Cladrastis*

Virgilia aurea (Cladrastis tinctoria).

*tinctoria*, is an elegant hardy shrub, frequently cultivated in gardens. The bark yields a yellow colouring matter.

**Virgilian** (vèr-jil'i-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to *Virgil*, the Roman poet; as, the *Virgilian* poems.—2. Resembling the style of Virgil.

**Virgin** (vèr'jin), *n.* [L. *virgo, virginis*, a virgin, from same root as *virga*, a rod or twig, from a root meaning to swell or be luxuriant, seen also in Gr. *orgaō*, to swell, to teem, *orgē*, passion, *orgia*, orgies.] 1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maiden of inviolate chastity. Gen. xxiv. 16.—2. A woman not a mother. *Milton.* [Rare.]—3. A man who has preserved his chastity. 1 Cor. vii. 25.

These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are *virgins*. Rev. xiv. 4.

4. An insect producing eggs from which young come forth though there has been no fecundation by a male.—5. The sign or the constellation Virgo. 'When the bright *Virgin* gives the beauteous days.' *Thomson.* See VIRGO.

**Virgin** (vèr'jin), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a maid or virgin; becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty; as, a *virgin* blush; *virgin* shame. 'Rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty.' *Shak.*—2. Pure; chaste; undefiled.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy *virgin* knight. *Shak.*

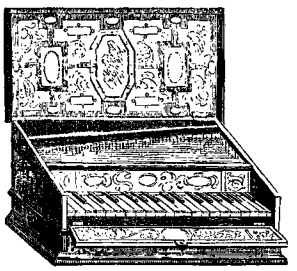
3. Untouched; unused; fresh; new; as, *virgin* soil; *virgin* gold.—4. Unsullied; pure. 'The white cold *virgin* snow upon my heart.' *Shak.*

**Virgin** (vèr'jin), *v.i.* To play the virgin; to be or to continue chaste.

My true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since. *Shak.*

**Virginal** (vèr'jin-al), *a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; as, *virginal* chastity. 'With mildness *virginal*.' *Spenser.*

**Virginal** (vèr'jin-al), *n.* [Fr. *virginal*, from being commonly played by young ladies or virgins.] An obsolete keyed musical instrument with one string, jack and quill to each



Virginal.

note. It differed from the *spinet* only in being square instead of triangular, and was the precursor of the harpsichord, now superseded by the pianoforte. It was sometimes called *a pair of virginals; pair* being used in the former sense of *a set*.

Thy teeth . . . leap up and down like the nimble jacks of *a pair of virginals*. *Dekker.*

Sometimes used adjectively.

Where be these rascals that skip up and down
Faster than *virginal* jacks? *Ram Alley* (1611).

**Virginal** (vèr'jin-al), *v.i.* To strike, as on a virginal; to pat or tap with the fingers. 'Still *virginalling* upon his palm.' *Shak.*

**Virgin-born** (vèr'jin-born), *a.* Born of the Virgin: an epithet applied to our Saviour by Milton.

**Virginhead**† (vèr'jin-hed), *n.* Virginity; virginhood. 'The chaste *virginhead*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Virginhood** (vèr'jin-hụd), *n.* Virginity; maidenhood.

**Virginia** (vèr-jin'i-a), *n.* 1. A largely used tobacco, grown and manufactured in *Virginia*, United States. 'Fair rolls of the best *Virginia*.' *Macaulay.*—2. One of the asteroids discovered 4th October, 1857.

**Virginian** (vèr-jin'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the state of Virginia.—*Virginian creeper*, the *Ampelopsis hederacea*, a shrubby climbing plant often planted to cover walls. Called also *American Ivy.*—*Virginian deer.* See CARIACOU.—*Virginian quail.* Same as *Virginian Colin.* See ORTYX.—*Virginian silk*, a species of Asclepias (*A. syriaca*), the seeds of which furnish a silk-like down which has been used for the manufacture of textile fabrics. The fibre of its stalks is used for the manufacture of thread, cloth, ropes, nets, &c.—*Virginian snake-root.* See POLYGALA.

**Virginity** (vèr-jin'i-ti), *n.* [L. *virginitas.*] The state of being a virgin; virginhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man; perfect chastity.

**Virgin's-bower** (vèr'jinz-bou-èr), *n.* A plant of the genus Clematis, the *C. Vitalba*, called also *Traveller's-joy* and *Old Man's Beard.*—*Sweet virgin's bower*, the *Clematis flammula*. It grows in the south of Europe; the leaves are powerfully epispastic, and the flowers deliciously fragrant. The leaves are used as a rubefacient in rheumatism.

**Virgo** (vèr'gō), *n.* [L. See VIRGIN.] One of the twelve signs or constellations of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 22d of August. It is the sixth in order of the signs beginning with Aries, and contains, according to the British catalogue, 110 stars, among which are two remarkable stars; the first, *Spica Virginis*, of the first magnitude, and the second *Vindimiatrix*, of the third magnitude. Virgo is usually represented with an ear of corn in her hand, intended to denote the period of harvest.

**Virgoleuse** (vèr'gō-lūs), *n.* [Fr. *virgouleuse*, from *Virgoulée*, a village near Limoges in France.] A variety of pear; the virgaloo. See VERGOULEUSE.

**Virgularia** (vèr-gū-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *virgula*, a little rod, from *virga*, a rod.] A genus of cœlenterate animals of the order Alcyonaria, closely allied to the genus Pennatula. One extremity, which is buried in the sand or mud, is always without polypi, and somewhat resembles the barrel of a feather.

**Virgulate** (vèr'gū-lāt), *a.* [See VIRGULE.] Rod-shaped.

**Virgule** (vèr'gūl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *virgula*, a little rod, a critical or accentual mark; a dim. of *virga*, a rod.] A comma. [Rare.]

In the MSS. of Chaucer, the line is always broken by a cesura in the middle, which is pointed by a *virgule*. *Hallam.*

**Virid** (vir'id), *a.* [L. *viridis*, green.] Green; verdant. [Rare.]

**Viridescence** (vir-i-des'sens), *n.* The state or quality of being viridescent.

**Viridescent** (vir-i-des'sent), *a.* Slightly green; greenish.

**Viridity** (vi-rid'i-ti), *n.* [L. *viriditas*, from *viridis*, green. See VERDANT.] Greenness; verdure; the colour of fresh vegetables. 'This deification of their trees for their age and perennial *viridity*.' *Evelyn.*

**Viridness** (vir'id-nes), *n.* Greenness; viridity.

**Virile** (vir'īl or vir'il), *a.* [Fr. *viril*, from L. *virilis*, from *vir*, a man; cog. A. Sax., O.Sax., and O.H.G. *wer*, Icel. *verr*, Goth. *vair*, Ir. and Gael. *fear*, man; Gr. *hērōs* (= *fērōs* or *vērōs*), a hero; Skr. *vīra*, a hero. From L. *vir* comes also *virtus*, E. *virtue*.] 1. Pertaining to a man as opposed to a woman; belonging to the male sex; hence, pertaining to procreation; as, the *virile* power.—2. Masculine; not puerile or feminine; as, *virile* strength or vigour. 'Man and all his *virile* virtues.' *Feltham.*

**Virilescence** (vir-il-es'sens), *n.* [L. *virilis*, manly.] In *med.* that condition in an aged female when she assumes certain of the characteristics of the male. *Dunglison.*

**Virility** (vi-ril'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *virilité*, L. *virilitas*. See VIRILE.] 1. Manhood; the state of one of the male sex who has arrived at the maturity and strength of a man, and to the power of procreation.—2. The power of procreation.—3. Character or conduct of man; masculine conduct or action. 'A country gentlewoman pretty much famed for this *virility* of behaviour in party disputes.' *Addison.*

**Viripotent**† (vi-rip'o-tent), *a.* [L. *vir, viri*, a man, and *potens, potentis*, able, fit.] Fit for a husband; marriageable. *Holinshed.*

**Virmilion**† (vèr-mil'yon), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Vermilion. Roscommon.*

**Virole** (vi-rōl'), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* the hoop, ring, or mouthpiece of the bugle or hunting horn.

**Viroled** (vi-rōld'), *pp.* In *her.* an epithet applied to the garnishings of the bugle horn, being the rings or rims which surround it at various parts.

**Virose** (vī'rōs), *a.* [L. *virosus*, virulent, poisonous, from *virus*, poison.] 1. Poisonous. 2. In *bot.* emitting a fetid odour.

**Virtù** (vèr-tö'), *n.* [It. *virtù*. See VERTU.] Same as *Vertu*. 'His holiness's taste of *virtù*.' *Chesterfield.*

I had thoughts in my chamber to place it in view,
To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virtù*.
*Goldsmith.*

**Virtual** (vèr'tū-al), *a.* [Fr. *virtuel*; from L. *virtus*. See VIRTUE.] 1. Having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without any material or sensible contact; proceeding or characterized by transference of virtue, that is force, energy, or influence.

Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition without communication of substance. *Bacon.*

2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact; not actual but equivalent, so far as result is concerned; as, the *virtual* presence of a man in his agent or substitute.—3.† Potential. *Stillingfleet.*—*Virtual focus*, in *optics*, the point from which rays which have been rendered divergent by reflection or refraction appear to issue.—*Virtual velocity*, in *mech.* the velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion, in case of the equilibrium being disturbed. The *principle of virtual velocities* may be thus enunciated: 'If any system of bodies or material points, urged each by any forces whatever, be in equilibrium, and there be given to the system any small motion, by virtue of which each point describes an infinitely small space, which space will represent the virtual velocity of the point; then the sum of the forces, multiplied each by the space which the point to which it is applied describes in the direction of that force, will be always equal to zero or nothing, regarding as positive the small spaces described in the direction of the forces, and as negative those described in the opposite direction.' This great prin-

ciple is easily verified by experiment with respect to the six mechanical powers, but it applies immediately and most evidently to all questions respecting equilibrium or statical problems, and it furnishes a very easy method of ascertaining the power of any machine, or the proportion between two forces which would balance one another. For according to this principle the power multiplied by the space through which it moves in the vertical direction must always be equal to the weight multiplied by the space through which it moves in the vertical direction.

**Virtuality** (vėr-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being virtual; not actual.—2.† Potentiality; potential existence.

In one grain of corn . . . there lieth dormant the *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed above an hundred ears. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Virtually** (vėr'tū-al-li), *adv.* In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect if not in actuality; as, the citizens of an elective government are *virtually* present in the legislature by their representatives; a man may *virtually* agree to a proposition by silence or withholding objections.

If the Jews had prevailed, they would have imagined their success a full proof that the Messiah was yet *virtually*, though not yet corporally, amongst them. *Secker.*

**Virtuate**† (vėr'tū-āt), *v.t.* To make efficacious. *Harvey.*

**Virtue** (vėr'tū), *n.* [Fr. *vertu*, virtue, goodness, power, efficacy, from L. *virtus*, properly manliness, bravery, hence, worth, excellence, virtue, from *vir*, a man. See VIRILE.] 1. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the abstaining from vice, or a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law; uprightness; rectitude; morality: the opposite of *vice*. 'Daubed his vice with show of *virtue*.' *Shak.* '*Virtue* alone is happiness below.' *Pope.*

*Virtue* could see to do what *virtue* would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the flat sea sunk. *Milton.*

*Virtue* . . . implies opposition or struggle. In man the struggle is between reason and passion—between right and wrong. To hold by the former is *virtue*, to yield to the latter is vice. *Fleming.*

2. A particular moral excellence; as, the *virtue* of temperance, of charity, and the like.

For if our *virtues*
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shak.*

Man is by nature a cowardly animal, and moral courage shines out as the most rare and the most noble of *virtues*. *Prof. Blackie.*

Specifically, female purity; chastity.

Angelo had never the purpose to corrupt her; only he hath made an essay of her *virtue*. *Shak.*

I believe the girl has *virtue*.
And if she has, I should be the last man in the world to attempt to corrupt it. *Goldsmith.*

3. An excellence; any good quality, merit, or accomplishment.

For several *virtues*
Have I liked several women. *Shak.*

Terence, who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable the sticking in of sentences. *B. Jonson.*

4. An inherent power; property capable of producing certain effects; strength; force; efficacy; especially, active, efficacious power; and often medicinal quality or efficacy; as, the *virtue* or *virtues* of plants in medicine; the *virtues* of drugs. Mark v. 30. 'Much *virtue* in *If*.' *Shak.*

All you unpublished *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shak.*

If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Finding his strength every day less, he . . . called for help upon the sages of physic; they filled his apartments with alexipharmics, restoratives, and essential *virtues*. *Johnson* (*Rambler*).

5.† The very substance; the essence; the best part of a thing.

Pity is the *virtue* of the law,
And none but tyrants use it cruelly. *Shak.*

6. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. The virtues are generally represented in art as angels in complete armour, bearing pennons and battle-axes. *Milton.*—7.† Bravery; valour; courage; daring.

Trust to thy single *virtue*. *Shak.*

—*By virtue of, in virtue of*, by or through the efficacy or authority of; in the full power and authority of. '*In* very ample *virtue of* his father.' *Shak.*

Which, *by* the right and *virtue of* my place,
I ought to know of. *Shak.*

He used to travel through Greece *by virtue of* this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*

*In virtue of* is now the more common expression.—*Cardinal virtues*. See CARDINAL.—*Theological virtues*, the three virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

**Virtued**† (vėr'tūd), *a.* Endued with power or virtue; efficacious.

But hath the *virtued* steel a power to move?
Or can the untouched needle point aright? *Quarles.*

**Virtueless** (vėr'tū-les), *a.* 1. Destitute of virtue or moral goodness; vicious.—2. Destitute of efficacy or operating qualities.

*Virtueless* she wish'd all her herbs and charms. *Fairfax.*

3. Destitute of excellence or merit; valueless.

On the right hand of one of the marines of Salvator, in the Pitti palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise, which is thoroughly good, and very like Turner; the rest of the picture, as the one opposite to it, utterly *virtueless*. *Ruskin.*

**Virtue-proof**† (vėr'tū-pröf), *a.* Irresistible in virtue.

No veil
She needed, *virtue-proof*; no thought infirm
Altered her cheek. *Milton.*

**Virtuosity** (vėr-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* Lovers of the elegant arts collectively; the virtuosi.

It was Zur Grünen Gans, where all the *Virtuosity*, and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening. *Carlyle.*

**Virtuoso** (vėr-tū-ō'sō), *n.* pl. **Virtuosi** (vėr-tū-ō'si). [It. See VERTU.] One skilled in or having a taste for artistic excellence; a person skilled in or having a taste for any of the elegant arts, as painting, sculpture, &c.; or one skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

*Virtuoso* the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts and is a critic in them. *Dryden.*

**Virtuososhiip** (vėr-tū-ō'sō-ship), *n.* The pursuits or occupation of a virtuoso. *Bp. Hurd.*

**Virtuous** (vėr'tū-us), *a.* 1. Morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law; practising the moral duties and abstaining from vice; as, a *virtuous* man.

*Virtuous* and vicious every man must be,
Few in the extreme, but all in the degree. *Pope.*

2. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law; as, a *virtuous* action; a *virtuous* life.—3. Chaste; pure; unspotted: applied to women.

Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband. *Shak.*

4.† Efficacious by inherent qualities; having singular qualities or powers; potent; powerful; having eminent properties. 'Culling from every flower the *virtuous* sweets.' *Shak.* 'Every *virtuous* plant and healing herb.' *Milton.*—5.† Having or exhibiting strength and manly courage; brave; valorous. *Chapman.*

**Virtuously** (vėr'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; as, a life *virtuously* spent.

The gods are my witnesses I desire to do *virtuously*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Virtuousness** (vėr'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being virtuous. 'The love of Britomart, the *virtuousness* of Belphœbe.' *Spenser.*

**Virulence** (vir'ū-lens), *n.* [Fr. *virulence*, L. *virulentia*.] The quality of being virulent; as, (*a*) the quality or property of being extremely poisonous, venomous, or injurious to life; as, the *virulence* of poison. (*b*) Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; as, the *virulence* of enmity or malice; the *virulence* of satire; to attack a man with *virulence*. 'Intemperance of speech and *virulence* of pen.' *Swift.*

**Virulency**† (vir'ū-len-si), *n.* Same as *Virulence*. 'The *virulency* of their calumnies.' *B. Jonson.*

**Virulent** (vir'ū-lent), *a.* [Fr. *virulent*, from L. *virulentus*, poisonous, from *virus*, poison. See VIRUS.] 1. Extremely poisonous or venomous; very actively injurious to life. 'A contagious disorder rendered more *virulent* by uncleanness.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. Very bitter in enmity; malignant; as, a *virulent* invective.

**Virulented**† (vir'ū-lent-ed), *a.* Filled with poison. *Feltham.*

**Virulently** (vir'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a virulent manner; with malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity. 'He had employed his pen so *virulently*.' *Camden.*

**Virus** (vī'rus), *n.* [L., poison. Cog. Gr. *ios* for *vios*, *visos*, Skr. *visha*, Ir. *fi*, poison.] 1. Contagious poisonous matter; especially, a poisonous principle or agency (unknown in its nature and inappreciable by the senses) which produces zymotic diseases, as small-pox, measles, scarlatina, continued fevers, cholera, syphilis, hydrophobia, &c.

*Virus* differs from venom in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process.—a morbid poison. *Dunglison.*

2. *Fig.* virulence; extreme acrimony or bitterness; malignity.

**Vis** (vis), *n.* [L., pl. *vires*.] Force; power; strength; vigour; energy: a word chiefly met with in the writings of our older physicists; as, *vis acceleratrix*, accelerating force; *vis impressa*, impressed force, that is, the force exerted as in moving a body or in changing its direction.—*Vis inertiæ*: (*a*) the resistance of matter, as when a body at rest is set in motion, or a body in motion is brought to rest, or has its motion changed either in direction or velocity. (*b*) The resistance offered by the inertness of persons or their unwillingness to alter habits or what is established.—*Vis mortua*, dead force; force doing no work, but merely producing pressure, as a body at rest.—*Vis viva*, living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work. It is expressed by the product of the mass of a body multiplied by the square of its velocity.

**Visa** (vē'zä), *n.* A visé.

**Visa** (vē'zä), *v.t.* To visé. See VISÉ, *v.t.*

**Visage** (viz'āj), *n.* [Fr. *visage*, O. It. *visaggio*, from a hypothetical L. form *visaticum*, from L. *visus*, a look, a seeing, from L. *video*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or of other animal: chiefly applied to human beings; as, a wolfish *visage*.

His *visage* was so marred, more than any man. Is. lii. 14.

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace. *Waller.*

**Visage**† (viz'āj), *v.t.* To front; to face a thing. *Chaucer.*

**Visaged** (viz'ājd), *a.* Having a visage or countenance. 'The one *visaged* like a lion.' *Milton.*

**Visard** (viz'ärd), *n.* A mask. See VISOR.

**Visard** (viz'ärd), *v.t.* To mask.

**Vis-à-vis** (vēz-ä-vē), *adv.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *vis*, a visage, L. *visus*, a look. (See VISAGE.) Lit. face-to-face.] In a position facing each other; standing or sitting face to face.

**Vis-à-vis** (vēz-ä-vē), *n.* 1. One who or that which is opposite to or face to face with another: used specially of one person who faces another in certain dances.

Miss Blanche was indeed the *vis-à-vis* of Miss Laura, . . . and talked to her when they met during the quadrille evolutions. *Thackeray.*

2. A light town-carriage for two persons, who are seated facing each other.

Could the stage be a large *vis-à-vis*,
Reserved for the polished and great;
Where each happy lover might see
The nymph he adores tête-à-tête. *H. Smith.*

**Viscacha, Vizcacha** (vis-kä'cha, viz-kä'cha), *n.* [Sp. *vizcacha*, *bizcacha*.] The *Calamys Viscacha*, a rodent mammal of the family Chinchillidæ, of the size of a badger, very common near Buenos Ayres, where its burrows are so numerous as to render it dangerous to travel over them, especially at night, the holes being so deep that a horse is almost sure to fall if he comes on one. The skins are valued in England on account of their fur. Written also *Biscacha*, *Bizcacha*.

**Viscera** (vis'e-ra), *n.pl.* [L., pl. of *viscus*.] The contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the skull, chest, and abdomen: usually restricted to the organs of the thorax and abdomen; the entrails; the bowels.

**Visceral** (vis'e-ral), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the viscera.—2. Having fine sensibility; tender. [Rare.]

Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the apostle, 'Bowels of Love.' *Bp. Reynolds.*

**Viscerate** (vis'e-rāt), *v.t.* To deprive of the entrails or viscera; to eviscerate.

**Viscid** (vis'sid), *a.* [L. *viscidus*, clammy, from *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird-lime.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; semi-fluid and sticky; as, turpentine, tar, gum, &c., are more or less *viscid*.

**Viscidity** (vis-sid'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness.—2. Glutinous concretion. [Rare.]

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their stypticity. *Floyer.*

**Viscin** (vis'sin), *n.* A clear, colourless, tasteless, and nearly inodorous substance which forms the glutinous constituent of the stalks, leaves, and especially the berries

of the mistletoe, and is the principal constituent of bird-lime. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

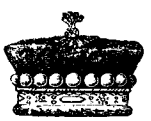
**Viscosimeter** (vis-ko-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [*Viscosity*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the viscosity of colouring liquids thickened with gum, &c., by comparing the time required by a given quantity of the liquid to pass through a certain aperture with that required by an equal quantity of water. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

**Viscosity** (vis-kos'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being viscous; stickiness; adhesiveness; glutinousness; tenacity; viscidity. *Arbuthnot.*—2. A glutinous or viscous body. 'Drops of syrups and seminal *viscosities*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Viscount** (vī'kount), *n.* [O.E. *viconte*, O.Fr. *viceconte, viscomte*, Mod.Fr. *vicomte*, from L.L. *vice-comes*—L. *vice*, in place of, and *comes*, a companion, in late times a count.] 1. An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl, and acted as his deputy in the management of the affairs of the county; he was in fact the sheriff of the county.

*Viscount* signifies as much as sheriff, between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Cowell.*

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl, and immediately above that of baron. It is the most recently established English title, having been first conferred by letters patent on John, Lord Beaumont, by Henry VI. in 1440. In Britain the title is frequently attached to an earldom as a second title, and is held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. The coronet of a viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased, having on the edge twelve, fourteen, or sixteen pearls; the cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold.



Coronet of a Viscount.

**Viscountess** (vī'kount-es), *n.* The wife of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth degree of nobility.

**Viscountship, Viscounty** (vī'kount-ship, vī'kount-i), *n.* The quality and office of a viscount.

**Viscous** (vis'kus), *a.* [L. *viscosus*, from *viscum*, bird-lime. See VISCID.] Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make bird-lime of the bark. *Bacon.*

**Viscousness** (vis'kus-nes), *n.* The state of being viscous; viscosity.

**Viscum** (vis'kum), *n.* 1. A genus of parasitical plants; the mistletoe (which see).—2. Bird-lime.

**Viscus** (vis'kus), *n.* [L.] An entrail, one of the contents of the thorax or abdomen. See VISCERA.

**Visé** (vē-zā'), *n.* [Fr. *visé*, pp. of *viser*, to put a visé to, from L. *visus*, seen, *video, visum*, to see.] An indorsation made upon a passport by the properly constituted authorities, whether ambassador, consul, or police, denoting that it has been examined and found correct. Written also *Visa.*

**Visé** (vē-zā'), *v.t.* To put a visé on; to examine and indorse, as a passport. [Modern.]

**Vise,† Veset** *n.* [Fr. *bise*, north wind.] A blast of wind; a storm; commotion. *Chaucer.*

**Vise** (vīs), *n.* 1.† A spiral staircase.—2. An instrument for holding objects. [In both meanings usually spelled *Vice.*]

**Vishnu** (vish'nö), *n.* [Skr. *Vishnu*, from *vish*, to pervade, to extend through nature.] In *Hind. myth.* the god who, with the other two great gods, Brahma and Siva, forms the *trimurti*, or trinity; the Preserver, considered by his worshippers to be the supreme god of the Hindu pantheon. In the early Vedas he appears as the manifestation of the sun, and was not regarded as the most exalted deity, this rank being accorded to him by the later writers of the Rāmāyana, the Mahābhārata, and more especially of the Purānas. The Brahmanic myths relating to Vishnu are characterized by the idea that, whenever a great physical or moral disorder affected the world, Vishnu descended in a small portion of his essence to set it right. Such descents are called *avatāras* or *avatars*, and consist in Vishnu's assuming the form of some wonderful animal or superhuman being, or as being born in human form of human parents, and always endowed with miraculous power. These avatars are generally given as ten, nine of which are already past, the tenth, the *Kalki-avatāra*, being yet to come, 'when the practices taught by the Vedas and the institutes of the law shall have ceased, and the close of the *Kali* or present age shall be nigh.' Vishnu is sometimes represented as riding on Garuda, a being half bird and half man; as holding in one of his four hands a conch-shell blown in battle, in another a disc, an emblem of supreme power; in the third a mace as the emblem of punishment; and in the fourth a lotus as a type of creative power.

Vishnu on his Man-bird Garuda.

**Visibility** (viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See VISIBLE.] The state or quality of being visible or perceivable to the eye; perceptibility; exposure to view; conspicuousness.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room do depend much for their *visibility* upon the dimness of the light. *Boyle.*

**Visible** (viz'i-bl), *a.* [L. *visibilis*, from *video, visum*, to see. See VISION.] 1. Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; open to sight; in view; perceptible. 'Virtue made *visible* in outward grace.' *Young.*

The least spot is *visible* in ermine. *Dryden.*

2. Apparent; open; conspicuous. 'Though his actions were not *visible*.' *Shak.*

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than before. *Clarendon.*

—*Visible church*, in *theol.* the apparent church of Christ; the whole body of professed believers in Christ, as contradistinguished from the real or *invisible* church, consisting of sanctified persons.—*Visible horizon*, the line that bounds the sight. See HORIZON.—*Visible speech*, a term applied by Prof. A. Melville Bell, its inventor, to a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech. The system is based on an exhaustive classification of the possible actions of the speech organs, each organ and every mode of action having its appropriate symbol. It is said that this invention is of great utility in the teaching of the deaf and dumb to speak, and in enabling learners of foreign languages to acquire their pronunciation from books.—SYN. Perceivable, perceptible, discernible, apparent, obvious, manifest, clear, distinct, evident, plain.

**Visible†** (viz'i-bl), *n.* That which is seen by the eye.

*Visibles* work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye. *Bacon.*

**Visibleness** (viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

**Visibly** (viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a visible manner; perceptibly to the eye; manifestly; obviously; clearly.

In his face
Divine compassion *visibly* appeared. *Milton.*

**Visie, Vizie** (viz'i), *n.* [Fr. *visée*, an aim at, taking a sight at, from *viser*, to aim, to mark. See VISÉ.] [Scotch.] 1. A scrutinizing view or look.

Ye had best take a *visie* of him through the wicket before opening the gate. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. The aim taken at an object, as when one is about to shoot.

Logan took a *visie* and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan. *Galt.*

3. The knob or sight on the muzzle of a gun by which aim is taken.

**Visier** (vi-zēr'). See VIZIER.

**Visigoth** (viz'i-goth), *n.* One of the Western Goths, or that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia, as distinguished from the *Ostrogoths*, or Eastern Goths, who had their seats in Pontus. See GOTH and OSTROGOTH.

**Visigothic** (viz-i-goth'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Visigoths.

**Vision** (vizh'on), *p.* [Fr. *vision*, from L. *visio, visionis*, from *video, visum*, to see, from root seen also in Gr. *(v)idein*, to see, *(v)oida*, I know, *(v)eidos*, appearance; Skr. *vid*, to know; E. *wit, wot.* From the Latin come also *provide, evident, visual, visit*, Fr. *vue*, E. *view*, &c.] 1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there. *Hammond.*

2. The faculty of seeing; the power or faculty by which we perceive the forms and colours of objects through the sense of sight; sight. In opposition to the popular theory that we actually *see* the externality and solidity of the objects around us, Bp. Berkeley maintains that these properties are not the immediate objects of sight at all, but are simply ideas derived originally from the touch and movement, being erroneously attributed to vision from their having been uniformly experienced concurrently with certain visible signs (such as colour) with which the sense of sight is solely and truly conversant.—3. That which is seen; an object of sight.—4. That which is seen by the eye of the mind or imagination; something supposed to be seen otherwise than by the ordinary organs of sight; a supernatural, prophetic, or imaginary appearance; something seen in a dream, ecstasy, trance, or the like; an apparition; a phantom.

Your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see *visions*. Joel ii. 28.

A dream happens to a sleeping, a *vision* may happen to a waking man; a dream is supposed natural, a *vision* miraculous. *Johnson.*

Beauteous as *vision* seen in dreamy sleep
By holy maid on Delphi's haunted steep. *Milman.*

5. Anything unreal and imaginary; a mere creation of fancy; fanciful view.—*Arc of vision*, in *astron.* the arc measuring the sun's distance below the horizon when a star or planet, previously concealed by his rays, becomes visible.—*Beatific* or *intuitive vision*, in *theol.* the sight of God in his divine glory: a term for the state of bliss in heaven. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*—*Direct* or *simple vision*, in *optics*, vision performed by means of rays passing directly or in straight lines from the radiant point to the eye:—*Field of vision.* Same as *Field of View.* See under VIEW.—*Reflected vision*, vision performed by means of rays reflected as by mirrors.—*Refracted vision*, vision performed by means of rays refracted or deviated by passing through mediums of different densities.

**Vision** (vizh'on), *v.t.* To see as in a vision; to perceive by the eye of the intellect or imagination.

We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields
*Visioned* before. *Southey.*

**Visional** (vizh'on-al), *a.* Pertaining to a vision. *Waterland.*

**Visionariness** (vizh'on-a-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being visionary.

**Visionary** (vizh'on-a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire*. See VISION.] 1. Apt to behold visions of the imagination; apt to receive and act on mere fancies or whims as if they were realities; given to indulging in day-dreams, reveries, fanciful theories, or the like. 'Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid.' *Pope.*—2. Existing in imagination only; not real; having no solid foundation; imaginary; as, a *visionary* prospect; a *visionary* scheme or project.

Reason dissipates the illusions and *visionary* interpretations of things in which the imagination runs riot. *Dr. Caird.*

3. Pertaining to visions; appropriate to or characterized by the appearance of visions. 'The *visionary* hour when musing midnight reigns.' *Thomson.*

**Visionary** (vizh'on-a-ri), *n.* 1. One who sees visions or unreal sights.—2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of success in a project which others perceive to be idle and fanciful. 'Some celebrated writers of our country, who, with all their good sense and genius, were *visionaries* on the subject of education.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Visioned** (vizh'ond), *p.* and *a.* Seen in a vision; formed by the fancy, or in a dream, trance, or the like; produced by a vision; spectral.

For them no *visioned* terrors daunt,
Their nights no fancied spectres haunt.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Visionist** (vizh'on-ist), *n.* One who sees, or believes he sees, visions; a believer in visions. 'The crazy fancies of every idle *visionist*.' *Dr. J. Spencer.*

**Visit** (viz'it), *v.t.* [Fr. *visiter*, from L. *visito*, a freq. from *viso*, to go to see, itself a freq. from *video*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] 1. To go or come to see (a person or thing) in the way of friendship, business, curiosity, ceremony, duty, or the like; to call upon; to proceed to in order to view or look on.

I was sick, and ye *visited* me. Mat. xxv. 36.

We will *visit* you at supper-time. *Shak.*

If thou wouldst view fair Melrose right,
Go, *visit* it by the pale moonlight. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To come or go to generally; to make one's appearance in or at; to call at; to enter; as, certain birds *visit* this country only in spring. Specifically—3. To go or come to see for the purpose of inspection, supervision, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; as, an inspector *visits* his district, or a bishop *visits* his diocese regularly.—4. To afflict; to overtake or come upon: said especially of diseases or calamities. 'Ere he by sickness had been *visited*.' *Shak.* 'Those impieties for the which they are now *visited*.' *Shak.* Similarly, in scriptural phraseology, (*a*) to send a judgment from heaven upon, whether for the purpose of chastising or afflicting, or of comforting or consoling; to judge.

Therefore hast thou *visited* and destroyed them. Is. xxvi. 14.

O *visit* me with thy salvation. Ps. cvi. 4.

He shall not be *visited* with evil. Prov. xix. 23.

(*b*) To inflict punishment for. '*Visiting* the iniquity of the fathers upon the children.' Ex. xxxiv. 7.

Now will he remember their iniquity, and *visit* their sins. Hos. viii. 13.

**Visit** (viz'it), *v.i.* To practise going to see others; to keep up friendly intercourse by going to the houses of friends or relatives; to make calls.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Law.*

**Visit** (viz'it), *n.* 1. The act of visiting or going to see a person, place, or thing; a short stay of friendship, ceremony, business, curiosity, or the like; a call; as, to pay a *visit* to a person or a place; to be on a *visit* with a person. '*Visits*, like those of angels, short and far between.' *Blair.*—2. A formal or official visit; a visitation.—*Right of visit.* Same as *Right of Visitation.* See VISITATION.

**Visitable** (viz'it-a-bl), *a.* Liable or subject to be visited or inspected.

All hospitals built since the reformation are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe.*

**Visitant** (viz'it-ant), *n.* One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend; a visitor.

When the *visitant* comes again he is no more a stranger. *South.*

**Visitant** (viz'it-ant), *a.* Acting the part of a visitor; paying visits; visiting. 'Edith ever *visitant* with him.' *Tennyson.*

**Visitation** (viz-i-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *visitatio*, *visitationis*, from *visito*. See VISIT.] 1. The act of visiting or paying a visit; a visit. 'Means to pay Bohemia the *visitation*.' *Shak.* 'Neglect the *visitation* of my friends.' *Shak.*

In the instant that your messenger came, in loving *visitation* was with me a young doctor of Rome. *Shak.*

[Now hardly used in this sense, *visit*, *visiting* being employed.]—2. Object of visit. [Rare.]

O flowers!
My early *visitation* and my last. *Milton.*

3. A formal or judicial visit paid periodically by a superior, superintending officer, or other competent authority, to a corporation, college, church, or other house, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the body is conducted, how its laws and regulations are observed and executed, or the like; as, the diocesan *visitations* of the English bishops; the parochial *visitations* of the archdeacons.—4. A special dispensation or judgment from heaven, communication of divine favour or goodness, more usually of divine indignation and retribution; retributive affliction or trouble; divine chastisement or affliction.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*, and in the desolation which shall come from far? Is. x. 3.

The most comfortable *visitations* God hath sent men from above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

5. In *international law*, the act of a naval commander who visits or enters on board a vessel belonging to another state for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object, but without claiming or exercising the right of search. The right of performing this act is called the *right of visit* or *of visitation*.—6. A church festival in honour of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated on the 2d of July.—*The Visitation of our Lady*, an order of nuns originally founded by St. François de Sales at Annecy in Savoy in 1610, and established in America in 1808. In America the nuns give themselves to the education of girls.

**Visitatorial** (viz'i-tā-tō"ri-al), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation; as, *visitatorial* power.

A special commission was directed to Cartwright, to Wright, and to Sir Thomas Jenner, appointing them to exercise *visitatorial* jurisdiction over the college. *Macaulay.*

**Visiter** (viz'i-tėr), *n.* One who visits. [It has been proposed to distinguish between *visiter* and *visitor*, by employing the former word to designate one who pays an ordinary visit, the latter to denote one who visits officially, as in sense (*b*) of VISITOR.]

His *visiter* observed the look, and proceeded. *Dickens.*

**Visiting** (viz'it-ing), *a.* Pertaining or relating to visits; authorized to visit and inspect; as, a *visiting* committee.

**Visiting** (viz'it-ing), *n.* 1. The act or practice of paying visits or making calls.—2. Prompting; influence.

No compunctious *visitings* of nature shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*

**Visiting-book** (viz'it-ing-bụk), *n.* A book containing a list of names of persons who are to be visited. *Thackeray.*

**Visiting-card** (viz'it-ing-kärd), *n.* A small fine card, bearing one's name, &c., to be left in making calls or paying visits. *Thackeray.*

**Visitor** (viz'i-tor), *n.* [Fr. *visiteur*. See VISIT.] One who visits; (*a*) one who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship. (*b*) A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law are duly performed and executed.

The king is the *visitor* of all lay corporations. *Blackstone.*

Written also *Visiter* (which see).

**Visitress** (viz'it-res), *n.* A female visitor or visiter. *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Visive**† (viz'iv), *a.* [Fr. *visif*, from L. *video*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] Pertaining to the power of seeing; visual.

Christ might suspend the actings of their *visive* faculty in reference to himself. *South.*

**Vismia** (vis'mi-a), *n.* [In honour of M. de *Visme*, a Lisbon merchant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Hypericaceæ. The bark of *V. guianensis*, a native of Guiana, yields

Vismia guianensis.

a gum resin, which resembles gamboge. The leaves and fruit yield a similar secretion. It is used in medicine as a purgative; and a decoction of the leaves is recommended in intermittent fever.

**Visne** (vēn or vē'ne), *n.* [Norm. Fr.; O.Fr. *visnet*, L.L. *visnetus*. See VENUE.] Neighbourhood. See VENUE.

**Visnomy**† (viz'no-mi), *n.* [A corruption of *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance; visage.

Thou out-of-tune psalm-singing slave! spit in his *visnomy*. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Vison** (vī'son), *n.* A genus of semi-aquatic weasels, of which the mink is the best-known species.

**Visor, Vizor** (viz'or), *n.* [Fr. *visière*, a visor, from O.Fr. *vis*, the face or visage. See VISAGE, VISION.] 1. A head-piece or mask used to conceal the face or disguise the wearer.

O, never will I trust to speeches penn'd, . . .
Nor never come in *visor* to my friend. *Shak.*

For a tyrant is but like a king upon a stage, a man in a *vizor*. *Milton.*

2. That part of a helmet which defends the face, and which can be lifted up and down at pleasure, and is perforated for seeing and breathing.

And the knight
Had *visor* up, and show'd a youthful face. *Tennyson.*

3. The fore-piece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes. [Other spellings are *Visard*, *Visar*, *Vizard*.]

**Visored** (viz'ord), *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised. '*Visor'd* falsehood and base forgery.' *Milton.*

**Vista** (vis'ta), *n.* [It., sight, view, from L. *video*, *visum*, to see.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

The finish'd garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens and its alleys green. *Thomson.*

**Visto** (vis'tō), *n.* Same as *Vista*. [Rare.]

Then all beside this glade and *visto*
You'd see nymphs lying like Calisto. *Gay.*

**Visual** (vizh'ū-al), *a.* [Fr. *visuel*, L.L. *visualis*, from L. *visus*, sight, from *video*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as, the *visual* nerve.

The air,
No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray. *Milton.*

—*Visual angle*, the angle under which an object is seen, or the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light which come from the extremities of the object. When an object is near the eye the visual angle is increased, and when at a distance it is diminished. Hence, objects at a distance appear smaller than when near us.—*Visual point*, in *persp.* a point in the horizontal line in which all the visual rays unite.—*Visual rays*, lines of light, imagined to come from the object to the eye.

**Visualise, Visualize** (vizh'ū-al-īz), *v.t.* To make visual or visible. [Rare.]

What is this Me? A Voice, a Motion, an Appearance—some embodied, *visualised* Idea in the Eternal Mind. *Carlyle.*

**Visualise, Visualize** (vizh'ū-al-īz), *v.i.* To call up a mental image or picture with a distinctness approaching actual vision—thus some persons actually almost see the figures in an arithmetical operation mentally performed.

Many of my readers do not and cannot *visualize*, and few have the habit in a pronounced degree. *Francis Galton.*

**Visuality** (vizh-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being visual; a sight; a glimpse; a mental picture.

We have a pleasant *visuality* of an old summer afternoon in the Queen's Court two hundred years ago. *Carlyle.*

**Vitaceæ** (vī-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, of which the genus Vitis (the vines) is the type. The species are, for the most part, inhabitants of the warmer parts of the temperate zone, and are found in both the Old and New Worlds, especially in Asia. They are sarmentose and mostly climbing shrubs; the lower leaves are opposite, and the upper ones alternate, stalked, simple, lobed, or compound, with stipules at the base. The peduncles are racemose, thyrsoid, corymbose, cymose, or umbellate opposite the leaves, and are sometimes changed into tendrils. See VITIS.

**Vitaille,**† *n.* Victuals. *Chaucer.* See VICTUAL.

**Vital** (vī'tal), *a.* [Fr. *vital*, from L. *vitalis*, vital, pertaining to life, from *vita* (for *vivita*), life, from stem of *vivo*, *victum*, to live. Akin are also *vivid*, *vivacity*, *victual*, *viand*, &c. From a root seen also in E. *quick*. See QUICK.] 1. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; as, *vital* energies; *vital* powers. 'Bereft my *vital* powers.' *Shak.*

When I have pluck'd the rose
I cannot give it *vital* growth again;
It needs must wither. *Shak.*

I have adverted to many facts and arguments which seem to me to justify the conclusion that there are certain phenomena characteristic of all living matter, and which are included under the terms *nutrition*, *growth*, *formation*, *multiplication*, which are not physical and which cannot be explained by physical law. I propose therefore to call these *purely vital actions*. . . . I have never been able to discover in any non-living bodies whatever, any phenomenon which can be fairly said to correspond to, or to be compared with, the above. *Dr. Lionel Beale.*

2. Contributing to life; necessary to life; as, *vital* air; *vital* blood.—3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout,
*Vital* in every part. *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. Very necessary; highly important; essential; indispensable.

A competence is *vital* to content. *Young.*

(To) Lanfranc . . . Latin Christianity looked up as the champion of her *vital* doctrine. *Milman.*

6.† So disposed as to live; capable of living; viable.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*. *Sir T. Browne.*

—*Vital air*, an old name for oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.—*Vital fluid*, the name given by Schultze to a fluid in plants found in certain vessels called by him *vital vessels*. It is also termed *Latex* (which see).—*Vital functions*, those functions or faculties of the body on which life immediately depends, as the circulation of the blood, respiration, digestion, &c.—*Vital principle*, the unknown cause of life.

**Vitalism** (vī'tal-izm), *n.* In *biol.* the doctrine that ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces.

**Vitalist** (vī'tal-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of vitalism.

The development of biological science has progressed contemporaneously with the successive victories gained by the physicists over the *vitalists*. Still no physicist has hitherto succeeded in explaining any fundamental vital phenomenon upon purely physical and chemical principles. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Vitality** (vī-tal'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of showing vital powers or capacities; the principle of animation or of life; as, the *vitality* of vegetable seeds or of eggs.

The essential phenomenon of *vitality* is, . . . in the words of Herbert Spencer, 'the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations,' and life, in its effect, is the totality of the functions of a living being. *H. A. Nicholson.*

2. Animation; manifestation of life or of a capacity for lasting; as, an institution devoid of *vitality*.

**Vitalization** (vī'tal-īz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of infusing the vital principle.

**Vitalize** (vī'tal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vitalized;* ppr. *vitalizing*. To give life to; to furnish with the vital principle; as, *vitalized* blood.

Organic assimilation . . . is a force which not only produces motion and chemical change, but also *vitalizes* the matter on which it acts. *Whewell.*

**Vitally** (vī'tal-li), *adv.* 1. In a vital manner; so as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, by which they are fitted to live and move, and to be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise and beneficent Maker. *Bentley.*

2. Essentially; as, *vitally* important.

**Vitals** (vī'talz), *n. pl.* 1. Internal parts or organs of animal bodies essential to life: used vaguely or generally.

The disease preyed upon his *vitals;* and he soon discovered, with indignation, that health was not to be bought. *Johnson.*

2. The part of a complex whole essential to its life, existence, or to a sound state; as, corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

**Vitellary**† (vit'el-la-ri), *n.* [L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.] The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Vitellicle** (vī-tel'li-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *vitellus.*] In *physiol.* the little yolk-bag, or the bag containing that part of the yolk which has not been converted into the germ-mass and embryo. In man it is the *umbilical vesicle.*

**Vitellin, Vitelline** (vi-tel'lin), *n.* A substance consisting of casein and albumen, characteristic of the yolk of birds' eggs.

**Vitelline** (vi-tel'lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the yolk of eggs, more especially to the dentoplastic or nutritive part of the yolk.

**Vitellus** (vi-tel'us), *n.* [L., the yolk of an egg.] 1. In *physiol.* the yolk of an egg.—2. In *bot.* a membrane inclosing the embryo in some plants, as Nymphæa, ginger, and pepper. It seems to be the remains of the embryo sac, or the sac of the amnios.

**Vitex** (vī'teks), *n.* [L., from *vieo*, to bind, in allusion to the flexible branches.] A genus of plants, nat. order Verbenaceæ. The best known species is *V. agnus castus* (the chaste tree), a native of the south of Europe. The fruit is globular, with an acrid and aromatic taste, and is called wild pepper in the south of France. The leaves, in ancient times, were strewed upon beds, and supposed to preserve chastity. *V. altissima* and *V. arborea*, which grow in hot countries, yield valuable timber.

**Vitiate** (vish'i-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vitiated;* ppr. *vitiating*. [L. *vitio, vitiatum*, from *vitium*, a fault, vice. See VICE.] 1. To render vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to injure the quality or substance of; to cause to be defective; to impair; to spoil.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before she was *vitiated* by luxury. *Evelyn.*

This undistinguishing complaisance will *vitiate* the taste of readers. *Garth.*

2. To cause to fail of effect either in whole or in part; to render invalid or of no effect; to destroy the validity or binding force of, as, of a legal instrument or a transaction; to divest of legal value or authority; to invalidate; as, any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict; fraud *vitiates* a contract; a court is *vitiated* by the presence of unqualified persons sitting as members of it.—SYN. To impair, spoil, deprave, embase, contaminate, taint, infect, defile, pollute, sophisticate.

**Vitiation** (vish-i-ā'shon), *n.* The act of vitiating; (*a*) impairment; corruption; as, the *vitiation* of the blood. (*b*) A rendering invalid or illegal; as, the *vitiation* of a contract or a court.

**Viticula** (vi-tik'ū-la), *n.* [Dim. of L. *vitis*, a vine.] In *bot.* a trailing stem, as of a cucumber.

**Viticulture** (vit'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *vitis*, a vine, and *cultura*, culture.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

**Vitilitigate**† (vit-i-lit'i-gāt), *v.i.* [L. *vitilitigo, vitilitigatum*—*vitium*, vice, and *litigo*, to quarrel.] To contend in law litigiously, captiously, or vexatiously.

**Vitilitigation**† (vit-i-lit'i-gā"shon), *n.* Vexatious or quarrelsome litigation.

I'll force you by right ratiocination
To leave your *vitilitigation*. *Butler.*

**Vitiosity** (vish-i-os'i-ti), *n.* The state of being vicious; corrupted state; depravation. 'The corruption, perverseness, and *vitiosity* of man's will.' *South.*

**Vitious, Vitiously, Vitiousness** (vish'us, vish'us-li, vish'us-nes). See VICIOUS and its derivatives.

**Vitis** (vī'tis), *n.* [L., a vine, from a root *vi*, to be pliant, seen in *vieo*, to twist together, to plait, to bend, *vimen*, a pliant twig; and in E. *withe, withy*.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Vitaceæ; the vines. The species, which are found chiefly in Asia and America, are climbing shrubs, with simple lobed, cut, or toothed, rarely compound leaves, and thyrsoid racemes of small greenish yellow flowers, and bearing in clusters a fruit called grapes. The best known, and by far the most important species, is the *V. vinifera*, the common vine or grape-vine, a native of Central Asia, of which there is a multitude of varieties. The cultivation of the vine extends from near 55° north latitude to the equator, but in south latitudes it only extends to about 40°. It is rarely grown at a greater altitude than 3000 feet. In favourable seasons the vine ripens in the open air in England, and in the eleventh and twelfth centuries considerable quantities of inferior wine were made from native grapes. Vineyards are now, however, unknown in this country; but the grapes raised in hothouses are excellent. The vine grows in every sort of soil; but that which is light and gravelly seems best suited for the production of fine wines. The vine is a long-lived plant; indeed, in warm climates, the period of its existence is not known. It is propagated from seeds, layers, cuttings, grafting, and by inoculation. Several species of vine are indigenous in North America, as the *Vitis Labrusca*, the wild-vine or fox-grape; *V. cordifolia*, heart-leaved vine or chicken-grape; *V. riparia*, river-side or sweet-scented vine. See WINE.

**Vitreo-electric** (vit'rē-ō-ē-lek"trik), *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or electricity similar to that which is excited by rubbing glass.

**Vitreous** (vit'rē-us), *a.* [L. *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass; same root as *video*, to see. See VISION.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from glass.—2. Consisting of glass; as, a *vitreous* substance.—3. Resembling glass; as, the *vitreous* humour of the eye, so called from its resembling melted glass. *Ray.* This humour occupies more than three-fourths of the interior of the eye, and is seated behind the crystalline lens. The rays of light which enter the eye undergo two refractions in passing through the aqueous humour and crystalline lens. On entering the vitreous humour they undergo a third refraction, thus acquiring their final degree of convergence, so that they form an image at a focus on the retina or very near it. See EYE.—*Vitreous electricity*, that produced by rubbing glass, as distinguished from *resinous electricity*. See ELECTRICITY.

**Vitreousness** (vit'rē-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance to glass.

**Vitrescence** (vi-tres'sens), *n.* [From L. *vitrum*, glass.] The state or quality of being vitrescent; a tendency to become glass or glassy; susceptibility of being formed into glass; glassiness.

**Vitrescent** (vi-tres'sent), *a.* Turning into glass; tending to become glass.

**Vitrescible** (vi-tres'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being vitrified.

**Vitric** (vit'rik), *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass.] Of or pertaining to the fused compounds in which silex predominates, such as glass and some of the enamels: in contradistinction to *ceramic*.

**Vitrifaction** (vit-ri-fak'shon), *n.* The act, process, or operation of vitrifying or converting into glass or a glassy substance by heat; as, the *vitrifaction* of sand, flint, and pebbles with alkaline salts.

**Vitrifacture** (vit'ri-fak-tūr), *n.* [L. *vitrum*, glass.] The manufacture of glass.

**Vitrifiable** (vit'ri-fī-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being vitrified or converted into glass by heat and fusion; as, flint and alkalies are *vitrifiable.*—*Vitrifiable colours*, metallic pigments, which become vitrified when laid on surfaces. Such are used in enamels, pottery, and stained glass.

**Vitrificable**† (vit-rif'i-ka-bl), *a.* Vitrifiable.

**Vitrificate**† (vit-rif'i-kāt), *v.t.* To vitrify.

**Vitrification** (vit-rif'i-kā"shon), *n.* Vitrifaction (which see).

**Vitrified** (vit'ri-fīd), *p.* and *a.* Converted into glass.—*Vitrified forts*, a class of prehistoric hill fortresses, principally found on the crests of Scottish hills, but also in France, the walls of which are perfectly or partially vitrified or transformed into a kind of glass. It has not yet been satisfactorily solved whether the vitrifaction was intentional or not.

**Vitriform** (vit'ri-form), *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and E. *form*.] Having the form or resemblance of glass.

**Vitrify** (vit'ri-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vitrified;* ppr. *vitrifying*. [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat; as, to *vitrify* sand and alkaline salts.

**Vitrify** (vit'ri-fī), *v.i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

Chemists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

**Vitriol** (vit'ri-ol), *n.* [Fr. *vitriol*, L.L. *vitriolum*, a glassy substance, from L. *vitrum*, glass, from the crystalline form and translucency of the sulphates.] The old chemical and still the common name of sulphuric acid and of many of its compounds, which, in certain states, have a glassy appearance.—*Blue vitriol* or *copper vitriol*, sulphate of copper.—*Green vitriol*. See COPPERAS.—*Lead vitriol*, sulphate of lead; anglesite.—*Nickel vitriol*, hydrated sulphate of nickel.—*Oil of vitriol*, concentrated sulphuric acid.—*Red vitriol*, (*a*) a sulphate of cobalt. Called also *Cobalt Vitriol*. (*b*) Red sulphate of iron. Called also *Vitriol of Mars*.—*White vitriol*, sulphate of zinc.

**Vitriolate** (vit'ri-ō-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vitriolated;* ppr. *vitriolating*. To convert into a vitriol, as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxide, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus the sulphide of iron when *vitriolated* becomes sulphate of iron or green vitriol. [Nearly obsolete.]

**Vitriolate, Vitriolated** (vit'ri-ō-lāt, vit'ri-ō-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Converted into a sulphate or a vitriol.

**Vitriolation** (vit'ri-ō-lā"shon), *n.* The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

**Vitriolic** (vit-ri-ol'ik), *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.—*Vitriolic acid*, an old name for sulphuric acid.

**Vitrioline** (vit'ri-o-līn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling vitriol; vitriolic. 'A spring of a *vitriolin* taste and odour.' *Fuller.*

**Vitriolizable** (vit'ri-ol-īz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

**Vitriolization** (vit'ri-ol-īz-ā"shon). See VITRIOLATION.

**Vitriolize** (vit'ri-ol-īz), *v.t.* Same as *Vitriolate.*

**Vitriolous**† (vi-trī'o-lus), *a.* Containing vitriol; vitriolic.

**Vitro-di-Trino** (vit'rō-dē-trē"nō), *n.* A kind of filigree or reticulated glasswork, invented by the Venetians in the fifteenth century, consisting of a lace-work of white enamel or transparent glass, forming a series of diamond-shaped sections; in the centre of each an air-bubble was allowed to remain as a decoration. *Fairholt.*

**Vitrotype** (vit'ro-tīp), *n.* In *photog.* a name given to the processes which involve the production of collodion film pictures on glass. *E. H. Knight.*

**Vitruvian** (vī-trō'vi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Marcus *Vitruvius* Pollio, a celebrated Roman architect, born about 80 B.C.—*Vitruvian scroll,* an architectural ornament named after Vitruvius, and consisting of a series of convoluted scrolls, which is very fanciful and varied. It frequently occurs in friezes of the Composite order.

Vitruvian Scroll.

**Vitta** (vit'a), *n.* pl. **Vittæ** (vit'ē). [L.] 1. A headband, fillet, or garland; specifically, among ancient Greeks and Romans, a ribbon or fillet used as a decoration of sacred persons or things, as of priests, victims, statues, altars, and the like.

2. In *bot.* a name given to the receptacles of oil which are found in the fruits of umbelliferous plants, as in those of anise, dill, fennel, caraway, &c. The cut shows the fruit of *Carum Carui* (common caraway seeds): *vv*, vittæ. The same term is sometimes applied to the various stripes which are found upon leaves.

*vv*, Vittæ.

**Vittate** (vit'āt), *a.* [From *vitta.*] 1. Provided with a vitta or vittæ.—2. In *bot.* striped lengthwise.

**Vituline** (vit'ū-līn), *a.* [L. *vitulinus,* from *vitula,* a calf. See VEAL.] Belonging to a calf or to veal.

**Vituperable** (vī-tū'pe-ra-bl), *a.* [See VITUPERATE.] Deserving or liable to vituperation; blameworthy; censurable. *Caxton.*

**Vituperate** (vī-tū'pe-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vituperated;* ppr. *vituperating.* [Fr. *vituperer,* 'to vituperate, dispraise, discommend' (*Cotgrave*); from L. *vitupero, vituperatum —vitium,* a vice, a fault, and *paro,* to prepare.] To blame with abusive language; to find fault with abusively; to abuse verbally; to rate; to objurgate. [This word seems to have come into use much later than *vituperation* and *vituperable.*]

**Vituperation** (vī-tū'pe-rā"shon), *n.* [L. *vituperatio.*] The act of vituperating; censure with abusive terms; abuse; railing. *Caxton.*

When a man becomes untractable, and inaccessible, by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him. *Donne.*

Does Demosthenes imagine that Philip is not greatly more fertile in the means of annoyance than any Athenian is in the terms of *vituperation.* *Landor.*

**Vituperative** (vī-tū'pe-rāt-iv), *a.* Serving to vituperate; containing or expressing abusive censure; abusive. '*Vituperative* appellations.' *B. Jonson.*

The torrents of female eloquence, especially in the *vituperative* way, stem all opposition. *Chesterfield.*

**Vituperatively** (vī-tū'pe-rāt-iv-li), *adv.* In a vituperative manner; with vituperation; abusively.

**Vituperator** (vī-tū'pe-rāt-ėr), *n.* One who vituperates; one who censures abusively; a reprehender; a reviler.

**Vituperious**† (vī-tū-pē'ri-us), *a.* Worthy of vituperation; disgraceful. 'A *vituperious* and vile name.' *Shelton.*

**Viva** (vē'vä), *interj.* [It.]. An Italian exclamation of applause or joy, corresponding to the French *vive,* long live: often used substantively; as, the king reached his palace amidst the *vivas* of the people.

**Vivace** (vē-vä'chā), *a.* [It.] In *music,* vivacious; brisk; specifically, a direction to perform a passage in a brisk lively manner.

**Vivacious** (vī-vā'shus), *a.* [L. *vivax, vivacis,* from *vivo,* to live, *vivus,* alive. See VITAL.] 1.† Having vigorous powers of life; long-lived; tenacious of life. *Fuller; Bentley.* See VIVACITY, 1.—2. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct; proceeding from or characterized by sprightliness. 'People of a *vivacious* temper.' *Howell.* 'Here if the poet had not been *vivacious.*' *Spectator.*—3. In *bot.* living throughout the year or for several years; perennial.—SYN. Sprightly, lively, animated, brisk, gay, merry, jocund, light-hearted.

**Vivaciously** (vī-vā'shus-li), *adv.* In a vivacious manner; with vivacity, life, or spirit.

**Vivaciousness** (vī-vā'shus-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being vivacious; vivacity; liveliness.—2.† State of being long-lived; longevity. '(In) *vivaciousness* they outlive most men.' *Fuller.*

**Vivacity** (vī-vas'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *vivacité;* L. *vivacitas.* See VIVACIOUS.] 1.† The quality of being vivacious in old sense of long-lived; tenacity of life; hence, length of life; longevity.

They . . . survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their *vivacity.* *Boyle.*

James Sands of Horborn in this county, is most remarkable for his *vivacity,* for he lived 140 years. *Fuller.*

2. Liveliness of manner or character; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; animation; briskness; cheerfulness; spirit; as, a lady of great *vivacity.* 'A great *vivacity* in his countenance.' *Dryden.* 'Great *vivacity* in his fancy.' *Burnet.*

**Vivandière** (vē-väñ-dē-ār), *n.* [Fr., fem. of *vivandier,* from It. *vivandiere,* a sutler, from *vivanda,* food. See VIAND.] A female attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor. The dress is generally a modified form of that of the regiment.

**Vivarium** (vī-vā'ri-um), *n.* [L., from *vivus,* alive. See VITAL.] A place artificially prepared for keeping animals alive, in as nearly as possible their natural state, as a park, a warren, a fish-pond, or the like; a vivarium for fresh or salt water animals is usually called an *aquarium* (which see).

**Vivary** (vī'va-ri), *n.* A place for keeping living animals, a vivarium (which see). 'That cage and *vivary* of fowls and beasts.' *Donne.*

**Vivat** (vē-vä), *interj.* [Fr., from third pers. sing. pres. subj. of L. *vivo,* to live; lit. may he (or she) live.] An exclamation of applause or joy; a viva: sometimes referred to as a noun.

Twenty-seven millions travelling on such courses, with gold jingling in every pocket, with *vivats* heaven high, are incessantly advancing . . . to the firm land's end. *Carlyle.*

**Viva voce** (vī'va vō'sē), *adv.* [L., by the living voice.] By word of mouth; orally; as, to vote *viva voce;* to communicate with another person *viva voce:* sometimes used adjectively; as, a *viva voce* examination.

**Vivda** (viv'da), *n.* Same as *Vifda.*

**Vive** (vēv), *a.* [Fr., fem. of *vif;* L. *vivus,* lively, alive. See VIVACIOUS, &c.] 1.†Lively; vivid; vivacious; forcible. *Bacon.*—2. Bright; clear; distinct. [Scotch.]

**Vive** (vēv), *interj.* [Fr., from *vivre,* L. *vivere,* to live.] Long live; success to; as, *vive le roi,* long live the king; *vive la bagatelle,* success to trifles or sport.

**Vively**† (vīv'li), *adv.* In a vivid or lively manner. '*Vively* limned.' *Marston.*

**Vivency**† (vī'ven-si), *n.* [L. *vivens, viventis,* ppr. of *vivo,* to live.] Manner of supporting life or vegetation. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Viverra** (vī-ver'a), *n.* [L., a ferret.] A genus of digitigrade and carnivorous mammalia, the type of the family Viverridæ (which see).

**Viverridæ** (vī-ver'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of digitigrade carnivora, many of the species of which are furnished with anal glands, which secrete the peculiar fatty substance known as civet. They are mostly long-bodied, short-legged animals, with stiffish fur, a long tail, and a sharp muzzle. Besides the civet-cat and the genet (which see), numerous other forms are referred to the Viverridæ, as the palm-cat (*Paradoxurus typus*), the binturongs (Arctictis), the cynogale, the suricate, the ichneumon, &c. In anatomical characters, as well as in external appearance, the Viverridæ approach very closely both to the cat family and to the hyænas.

**Vivers** (viv'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *vivres,* provisions, victuals, from *vivre,* L. *vivere,* to live.] Food; eatables; victuals. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Vives** (vīvz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *avives,* according to Littré from *vive,* lively, brisk, *eau vive,* running water, because the animals are said to contract this complaint through drinking running water.] A disease of animals, particularly of horses, and more especially of young horses at grass, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumour is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration. Written also *Fives.*

**Vivianite** (viv'i-an-īt), *n.* [After the English mineralogist, F. G. *Vivian.*] A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green, sometimes used as a pigment.

**Vivid** (viv'id), *a.* [L. *vividus,* from *vivus,* lively, alive, from stem of *vivo,* to live. See VITAL.] 1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; bright; clear; lively; fresh; strong; intense; as, the *vivid* colours of the rainbow; the *vivid* green of flourishing vegetables. 'The fullest and most *vivid* colours.' *Newton.*

*Vivid* was the light
Which flashed at this from out the other's eye. *Wordsworth.*

2. Forming brilliant images or painting in lively colours; realistic.

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid,* the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*

SYN. Lively, bright, strong, clear, lucid, striking, lustrous, splendent, intense, fresh.

**Vividity** (vi-vid'i-ti), *n.* Vividness. [Rare.]

**Vividly** (viv'id-li), *adv.* In a vivid manner: (*a*) with life; in a lively manner; with strength or intensity.

Sensitive objects affect a man much more *vividly* than those which affect only his mind. *South.*

(*b*) With brightness; in bright or glowing colours; with animated exhibition to the mind; as, the scene was *vividly* depicted; the counsel *vividly* represented the miseries of his client.

**Vividness** (viv'id-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being vivid; liveliness; strength; sprightliness.

All great steps in science require a peculiar distinctness and *vividness* of thought in the discoverer. *Whewell.*

2. Strength of colouring; brightness. *Boyle.*

**Vivific, Vivifical** (vi-vif'ik, vi-vif'ik-al), *a.* [L. *vivificus.* See VIVIFY.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening; vivifying. [Rare.]

Without whose (the sun's) salutary and *vivific* beams all motion . . . would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Ray.*

**Vivificate** (viv'i-fik-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vivificated;* ppr. *vivificating.* [L. *vivifico, vivificatum—vivus,* alive, and *facio,* to make.] 1. To give life to; to animate; to vivify. [Rare.]

God *vivificates* . . . the whole world. *Sir T. More.*

2. In *old chem.* to restore or reduce to the natural state or to the metallic state, as a metal from an oxide, solution, or the like; to revive.

**Vivification** (viv'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified; the act of giving life; revival. [Rare.]

The nature of *vivification* is best enquired in creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

**Vivificative** (viv'i-fi-kāt-iv), *a.* Able to animate or give life; capable of vivifying. '*Vivificative* principle.' *Sir T. More.* [Rare.]

**Vivify** (viv'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vivified;* ppr. *vivifying.* [Fr. *vivifier,* L. *vivificare—vivus,* alive, and *facio,* to make.] To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living. *Harvey.*

**Vivify** (viv'i-fī), *v.i.* To impart life or animation.

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify,* not nourish. *Bacon.*

**Viviparity** (viv-i-par'i-ti), *n.* State or character of being viviparous.

In reptiles and fishes it is always essentially oviparous, though there are cases, of the kind above referred to, in which *viviparity* is simulated. *H. Spencer.*

**Viviparous** (vi-vip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *vivus,* alive, and *pario,* to bear.] 1. Producing young in a living state, as distinguished from *oviparous,* producing eggs.—2. In *bot.* producing leaf-buds in place of fruit; as, a *viviparous* plant. *Balfour.*

**Viviparously** (vi-vip'a-rus-li), *adv.* In a viviparous manner.

These, rapidly assuming the organization of other imperfect females, are born *viviparously.* *H. Spencer.*

**Viviparousness** (vi-vip'a-rus-nes), *n.* Viviparity.

**Vivi-perception** (viv'i-pėr-sep"shon), *n.* The perception of the processes of vital functions in their natural action: opposed to observation by *vivisection. J. J. G. Wilkinson.*

**Vivisection** (viv-i-sek'shon), *n.* [From L. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio, sectionis*, a cutting, from *seco, sectum*, to cut.] The dissection of a living animal; the art and practice of experimenting upon living animals for the purpose of ascertaining some fact in physiology or pathology which cannot be otherwise investigated. Though the term strictly is applicable to cutting operations only, it is generally employed for all scientific experiments performed on living animals, whether they consist of cutting operations, the compression of parts by ligatures, the administration of poisons, the inoculation of disease, the subjection to special conditions of food, temperature, or respiration, or to the action of drugs and medicines.

**Vivisector** (viv'i-sek-tėr), *n.* One who practises vivisection.

**Vixen** (vik'sen), *n.* [A. Sax. *fixen, fyxen*, a she-fox, fem. of *fox*. This is the only remnant of an old English mode of forming the feminine by adding the suffix *-en*, which caused umlaut; comp. G. *füchsinn*, a she-fox, from *fuchs*, a fox; Sc. *carline*, from *carle*. As to change of *f* to *v* see V.] 1. A she-fox.—2. A froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a termagant.

O, when she's angry, she's keen and shrewd.
She was a *vixen* when she went to school,
And though she be but little she is fierce. *Shak.*

3.† An ill-tempered snarling man. *Barrow.*

**Vixenish** (vik'sen-ish), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vixen; cross; ill-tempered. 'A *vixenish* countenance.' *Dickens.*

**Vixenly** (vik'sen-li), *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen; ill-tempered; snappish. 'A *vixenly* pope.' *Barrow.*

**Viz.** A contraction of L. *videlicet*, to wit; namely. The *z* represents a symbol of contraction used in manuscripts of the middle ages, which, with many other modes of contraction, was transferred into the earliest printed books.

**Vizament** (vi'za-ment), *n.* Advisement. *Shak.* [An intentionally erroneous form.]

**Vizard**† (viz'ärd), *n.* A mask; a vizor. 'To . . . betray them under the *vizard* of law.' *Milton.* See VISOR.

**Vizard**† (viz'ärd), *v.t.* To mask; to disguise.

**Vizier** (viz'i-ėr or vi-zēr'), *n.* [Fr. *vizir*, from Ar. *waztr*, a vizier, lit. a bearer of burdens, a porter, from *wazara*, to bear a burden.] The title of a high political officer in the Turkish Empire and other Mohammedan states. In Turkey the title vizier is given to the heads of the various ministerial departments into which the divan or ministerial council is divided, and to all pashas of three tails. (See PASHA.) The president of the divan, or prime minister, is known as *grand vizier, vizier-azam*, or *sadr-azam*. In India vizier was the highest officer at the court of the Mogul Empire at Delhi; and *nawab vizier* ultimately became the hereditary title in the dynasty that ruled at Oude. Written also *Vizir*.

*Viziers* nodding together
In some Arabian night. *Tennyson.*

The tyrants of the East become puppets or slaves of their *vizirs*. *Hallam.*

**Vizierate** (viz'i-ėr-āt or vi-zēr'āt), *n.* The office, state, or authority of a vizier.

**Vizierial** (vi-zē'ri-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or issued by a vizier.

**Vizor** (viz'or), *n.* A mask or protection for the face; the movable face-guard of a helmet. See VISOR.

**Vizor** (viz'or), *v.t.* To cover with a vizor, or as with a vizor; to mask; to disguise.

*Vizoring* up a red
And cipher face of rounded foolishness. *Tennyson.*

**Vlacke-vark** (vlak'kā-vark), *n.* See WART-HOG.

**Vocable** (vō'ka-bl), *n.* [L. *vocabulum*, from *voco*, to call, *vox, vocis*, the voice. See VOICE.] A word; a term; a name; specifically, a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters without regard to its meaning.

We will next endeavour to understand that *vocable* or term, *tyrannus*, that is, a tyrant or an evil king. *Sir G. Buck.*

**Vocabulary** (vō-kab'ū-la-ri), *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from L. *vocabulum*, a word. See VOCABLE.] 1. A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order and briefly explained; a word-book; a dictionary or lexicon.—2. Sum or stock of words employed; range of language.

His *vocabulary* seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business. *Macaulay.*

—*Vocabulary, Dictionary, Glossary.* A *vocabulary* is now, at least, commonly understood to be a list of the words occurring in a specific work or author, generally alphabetically arranged, defined, and appended to the text; whereas we apply the term *dictionary* to a word-book of all the words in a language or of any department of art or science, without reference to any particular work; thus, we speak of a *vocabulary* to Cæsar, but of a *dictionary* of architecture, chemistry, the English language, &c. A *glossary* is yet more restricted than a *vocabulary*, being a list and explanation of peculiar terms, as technical, dialectic, or antiquated words, occurring in a particular author or department; as, a *glossary* to Chaucer, Burns, &c.; a *glossary* of terms of art, and the like.

**Vocabulist** (vō-kab'ū-list), *n.* The writer or framer of a vocabulary.

**Vocal** (vō'kal), *a.* [L. *vocalis*. See VOICE.] 1. Pertaining to the voice or speech; uttered or modulated by the voice.

They joined their *vocal* worship to the choir. *Milton.*

2. Having a voice; endowed or as if endowed with a voice.

The stream, the wood, the gale
Is *vocal* with the plaintive wail. *Sir W. Scott.*

Where the brook
*Vocal*, with here and there a silence, ran. *Tennyson.*

3. In *phonetics*, (*a*) voiced; uttered with voice as distinct from breath; sonant: said of certain letters, as *z* as distinguished from *s*, or *v* as distinguished from *f*. (*b*) Having a vowel character; vowel.

These are the principal vowels, and there are few languages in which they do not occur. But we have only to look to English, French, and German in order to perceive that there are many varieties of *vocal* sound besides these. There is the French *u*, the German *ü*, &c. *Max Müller.*

—*Vocal music*, music prepared for, or produced by the human voice alone, or accompanied by instruments, in distinction from instrumental music, which is prepared for, or produced by instruments alone.—*Vocal chords* or *cords*, in *anat.* two elastic folds of mucous membrane, so attached to the cartilages of the larynx and to muscles that they may be stretched or relaxed, and otherwise altered so as to modify the sounds produced by their vibration. See VOICE.—*Vocal tube*, in *anat.* the space which the sound of the voice has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, including the passages through the nose and mouth.

**Vocal** (vō'kal), *n.* In *R. Cath. Ch.* a man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

**Vocalic** (vō-kal'ik), *a.* Relating to or consisting of vowel sounds; containing many vowels. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Vocalism** (vō'kal-izm), *n.* The exercise of the vocal organs; vocalization.

**Vocalist** (vō'kal-ist), *n.* A vocal musician; a singer: as opposed to an instrumental performer.

**Vocality** (vō-kal'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being vocal: (*a*) the quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.* (*b*) The quality of being a vowel; vowel character; as, the *vocality* of a sound.

**Vocalization** (vō'kal-iz-ā"shon), *n.* 1. Act of vocalizing, or the state of being vocalized. 2. The formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

**Vocalize** (vō'kal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vocalized;* ppr. *vocalizing*. 1. To form into voice; to make vocal.

It is one thing to give impulse to breath alone, and another to *vocalize* that breath, that is, in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of human voice. *Holder.*

2. To utter with voice and not merely breath; to make sonant; as, *f vocalized* is equivalent to *v*.

**Vocally** (vō'kal-li), *adv.* 1. In a vocal manner; with voice; with an audible sound.—2. In words; verbally; as, 'to express desires *vocally*.' *Sir M. Hale.*

**Vocalness** (vō'kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being vocal; vocality.

**Vocation** (vō-kā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *vocatio*, from *voco*, to call. See VOICE.] 1. A calling or designation to a particular state or profession; a summons; an injunction; a call; in *theol.* a special calling, under God's guidance, to some special state, office, or duty. 'The golden chain of *vocation*, election, and justification.' *Jer. Taylor.*

What can be urged for them who, not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous. *Dryden.*

Though merely giving pleasure is no part of an orator's duty, yet he has no *vocation* to give his audience pain. *Brougham.*

2. Employment; calling; occupation; trade; a word that includes professions as well as mechanical occupations.

Why, Hal, 'tis my *vocation*, Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labour in his *vocation*. *Shak.*

If wit or wisdom be the head, if honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every *vocation*. *Barrow.*

**Vocative** (vok'a-tiv), *a.* [L. *vocativus*, from *voco*, to call, from *vox*, the voice.] Relating to calling or addressing by name; applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed; as, the *vocative* case.

**Vocative** (vok'a-tiv), *n.* In *gram.* the case employed in calling to or addressing a person or thing; as, L. *Domine*, O Lord, which is the *vocative* case of *dominus*.

**Vochyaceæ, Vochysiaceæ** (vok-i-ā'sē-ē, vo-kiz'i-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *vochy*, name of a species in Guiana.] An order of polypetalous dicotyledonous trees and shrubs, often very beautiful, belonging to tropical America. There are about ten genera, of which Vochysia and Qualea are conspicuous for the beauty of their flowering panicles.

**Vociferant**† (vō-sif'ėr-ant), *a.* Clamorous; noisy; vociferous. 'With voice *vociferant*.' *Davies.*

**Vociferate** (vō-sif'ėr-āt), *v.i.* [L. *vocifero, vociferatum—vox, vocis*, the voice, and *fero*, to bear.] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.

So saying, he lash'd the shoulders of his steeds,
And, through the ranks *vociferating*, call'd
His Trojans on. *Cowper.*

SYN. To exclaim, bawl, shout, bellow, roar, mouth.

**Vociferate** (vō-sif'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vociferated;* ppr. *vociferating*. To utter with a loud voice or clamorously; to shout.

*Vociferated* logic kills me quite;
A noisy man is always in the right. *Cowper.*

**Vociferation** (vō-sif'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of vociferating; a violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice; clamour; exclamation. 'The *vociferations* of emotion or of pain.' *Byron.*

**Vociferosity** (vō-sif'ėr-os"i-ti), *n.* Vociferation; clamorousness. 'Its native twanging *vociferosity*.' *Carlyle.*

**Vociferous** (vō-sif'ėr-us), *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.

Thrice three *vociferous* heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

**Vociferously** (vō-sif'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a vociferous manner; with great noise in calling, shouting, &c. *Carlyle.*

**Vociferousness** (vō-sif'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being vociferous; clamorousness.

**Vocular** (vok'ū-lėr), *a.* Vocal. 'The series of *vocular* exclamations.' *Dickens.* [Rare.]

**Vocule** (vok'ūl), *n.* [Dim. from *vox*, voice.] A faint or weak sound of the voice, as that made on separating the lips on pronouncing *p, t*, or *k*. [Rare.]

**Vodka** (vod'ka), *n.* An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye, and much used in Russia.

**Voe** (vō), *n.* [Icel. *vör*, a voe.] An inlet, bay, or creek. [Orkneys and Shetland.]

**Vogie** (vō'gi), *a.* [Perhaps from *vogue.*] Vain; merry; cheerful; well-pleased. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Vogle** (vog'l), *n.* A cavity in a lode or vein; a vugg or vugh.

**Voglite** (vog'līt), *n.* A hydrated carbonate of uranium, lime, and copper, of an emerald-green colour and pearly lustre, occurring near Joachimsthal in Bohemia.

**Vogue** (vōg), *n.* [Fr. *vogue*, fashion, reputation, lit. rowing of a ship, *voguer*, to sail; from It. *voga*, a rowing, *vogare*, to row, from O.G. *wogôn, wagôn*, Mod.G. *wogen*, to wave, fluctuate, to heave; akin E. *wag, wave*.] The mode or fashion prevalent at any particular time; popular reception for the time; popular repute or estimation: now almost exclusively used in the phrase *in vogue;* as, a particular form of dress is now *in vogue;* an amusing writer is now *in vogue;* such opinions are now *in vogue*. 'To judge a man's saintship from the *vogue* of the world.' *South.* 'Common *vogue* or popular opinion.' *Waterland.*

But considering these sermons bore so great a *vogue* among the papists, I will here give a taste of them. *Strype.*

Use may revive the obsoletest word,
And banish those that now are most *in vogue*. *Roscommon.*

**Voice** (vois), *n.* [O.E. *voys*, O.Fr. *vois*, Mod. Fr. *voix*, from L. *vox, vocis*, voice, a word from stem of *vocare*, to call (whence *vocation, vocative, advocate*, &c.); Skr. *vach*, to speak.] 1. The sound uttered by the mouths of living

creatures, whether men or animals; especially, human utterance in speaking, singing, or otherwise; the sound made when a person speaks or sings; mode or character of sounds uttered; as, to hear a *voice;* to recognize a person's *voice;* a loud *voice;* a low tone of *voice;* 'a man's *voice;*' 'did utter forth a *voice;*' 'the *voice* of a nightingale.' *Shak.*

Her *voice* was ever soft,
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman.
*Shak.*

The women sang
Between the rougher *voices* of the men,
Like linnets in the pauses of the wind. *Tennyson.*

*Voice* as a scientific term may mean either the faculty of uttering audible sounds, or the body of audible sounds produced by the organs of respiration, especially the larynx of men and other animals: contradistinguished from *speech* or *articulate language.* Voice is produced when air is driven by the muscles of expiration from the lungs through the trachea and strikes against the two vocal chords (see under VOCAL), the vibrations of which produce sounds varying in different animals according to the structure of the organs and the power which the animal possesses over them. Voice can, therefore, only be found in animals in which the system of respiration is developed, and the lungs and larynx actually exist. Fishes having no lungs are dumb. In man the superior organization and mobility of the tongue and lips, as well as the perfection of the larynx, enable him to modify his vocal sounds to an almost infinite extent. In ordinary speaking the notes of the voice have nearly all the same pitch, and the variety of the sounds is due rather to articulation in the mouth than to definite movements of the glottis and vocal chords. In singing the successive sounds have vibrations corresponding in relative proportions to the notes of the musical scale. The male voice admits of division into tenor and bass, and the female into soprano and contralto. The lowest female note is an octave or so higher than the lowest note of the male voice; and the female's highest note is about an octave above that of the male. The compass of both voices taken together is about four octaves, the chief differences residing in the pitch and also in the timbre. 2. The faculty of speaking; as, to lose one's *voice.*—3. A sound produced by an inanimate object and regarded as representing the voice of an intelligent being; sound emitted; as, the *voice* of the winds. 'The trumpet's *voice.*' *Addison.*

The floods have lifted up their *voice.* Ps. xciii. 3.

4. Anything analogous to human speech which conveys impressions to any of the senses. 'The *voice* of the recorded law.' *Shak.*

E'en from the tomb the *voice* of Nature cries. *Gray.*

5. Opinion or choice expressed; judgment; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage; as, you have no *voice* in the matter. 'He has our *voices,* sir.' *Shak.* 'Elect by *voice.*' *Dryden.* 'My *voice* is still for war.' *Addison.*

Committing freely
Your scruples to the *voice* of Christendom. *Shak.*

In modern states the public *voice* has frequently occasioned war. *Brougham.*

6. Language; words; speech; mode of speaking or expression.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my *voice.* Gal. iv. 20.

I have no words;
My *voice* is in my sword. *Shak.*

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church.
*Bp. Fell.*

7. One who speaks; a speaker.

A potent *voice* of Parliament,
A pillar steadfast in the storm. *Tennyson.*

8. Wish or order made known in any way; a command; a precept.

Ye would not be obedient to the *voice* of the Lord your God. Deut. viii. 20.

9. In *phonetics,* sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance.

All consonants are really checks, and their character consists in their producing for a time a complete cessation of audible breath or *voice.* Both *p* and *b,* therefore, are momentary negations of breath and *voice.* But *b* differs from *p* in so far as, in order to pronounce it, the breath must have been changed by the glottis into *voice.* *Max Müller.*

10. In *gram.* that form of the verb or body of inflections which shows the relation of the subject of the affirmation or predication to the action expressed by the verb. In English and many other languages there are two voices, *active* and *passive;* some languages (as Greek) have also a *middle* voice. See these terms.—11.† A word; a term; a vocable. *Udall.*—*In my voice,*† in my name. *Shak.*—*With one voice,* unanimously.

The Greekish heads, which *with one voice*
Call Agamemnon head and general. *Shak.*

**Voice** (vois), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *voiced;* ppr. *voicing.* 1. To give utterance to; to announce; to rumour; to report. [Rare.]

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon.*

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ.—3.† To nominate; to adjudge by vote; to vote.

Your minds
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you, against the grain,
To *voice* him consul. *Shak.*

**Voiced** (voist), *a.* 1. Furnished with a voice.

That's Erythæa
Or some angel *voiced* like her. *Denham.*

2. In *phonetics,* uttered with voice. See VOICE, 9.

**Voiceful** (vois'fụl), *a.* Having a voice; vocal.

Behold the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the *voiceful* sea. *Coleridge.*

**Voiceless** (vois'les), *a.* Having no voice, utterance, or vote. 'Childless and crownless in her *voiceless* woe.' *Byron.*

The proctors of the clergy were *voiceless* assistants.
*Coke.*

**Voicing** (vois'ing), *n.* 1. The act of using the voice; raising of a rumour, report, or the like. *Bacon.*—2. The act of voting. 'The people's power of *voicing* in councils.' *Jer. Taylor.*—3. In *organ building,* the paring away the upper edge of the block in a wooden mouth-pipe, or the making of parallel notches on the bevelled surface of the lip of a metallic mouth-pipe in order to regulate the tone and power.

**Void** (void), *a.* [O.Fr. *voide, vuide,* Mod.Fr. *vide,* empty, void, devoid, from L. *viduus,* widowed, deprived, bereaved, from root seen in Skr. *vidh,* to be without, to be deprived; cog. E. *widow.* The French forms arose from transposing the first *u* in *viduus.* Hence, *avoid, devoid.*] 1. Empty or not containing matter; vacant; not occupied; unfilled; as, a *void* space or place. 1 Ki. xxii. 10.

The earth was without form and *void,* and darkness was upon the face of the deep. Gen. i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more *void,* and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along. *Shak.*

2. Having no holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; having no incumbent. 'Divers offices that had been long *void.*' *Camden.* 3.† Not taken up with business.

I chain him in my study, that, at *void* hours,
I may run over the story of his country.
*Massinger.*

4. Being without; devoid; destitute; wanting; without; as, *void* of learning; *void* of reason or common sense. 'A conscience *void* of offence toward God and toward men.' Ac. xxiv. 16.

He that is *void* of wisdom despiseth his neighbour.
Prov. xi. 12.

How *void* of reason are our hopes and fears.
*Dryden.*

5. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; being in vain.

My word . . . shall not return to me *void,* but it shall accomplish that which I please. Is. lv. 11.

I will make *void* the counsel of Judah and Jerusalem in this place. Jer. xix. 7.

6. Unsubstantial; unreal; imaginary. 'Lifeless idol, *void* and vain.' *Pope.*—7. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right; as, a deed not duly signed and sealed is *void;* a fradulent contract is *void,* or may be rendered *void.*—*Void space,* in *physics,* a vacuum.—*To make void,* (*a*) to render useless or of no effect. 'To *make void* my suit.' *Shak.*

For if they which are of the law be heirs, faith is *made void,* and the promise made of none effect.
Rom. iv. 14.

(*b*) To treat as if of no force or importance; to disregard. Ps. cxix. 126.—*Void* and *voidable,* in *law.* A transaction is said to be *void* when it is a mere nullity and incapable of confirmation; whereas a *voidable* transaction is one which may be either avoided or confirmed *ex post facto.*—SYN. Empty, vacant, unoccupied, unfilled, devoid, wanting, unfurnished, unsupplied.

**Void** (void), *n.* An empty space; a vacuum. 'The mighty *void* of sense.' *Pope.* 'The illimitable *void.*' *Thomson.*

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an aching *void*
The world can never fill. *Cowper.*

**Void** (void), *v.t.* [O.E. *voyde, voyden,* to expel, to get rid of, to send away; O.Fr. *voidier,* to empty, remove from. See the adjective.] 1. To make or leave vacant; to quit; to leave.

If they will fight with us bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shak.*

2. To emit, throw, or send out; to empty out; specifically, to evacuate from the bowels; as, to *void* excrementitious matter.

You, that did *void* your rheum upon my beard
And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur. *Shak.*

3.† To cast away from one; to divest one's self of. *Barrow.*—4. To invalidate; to annul; to nullify; to render of no validity or effect.

It had become a practice . . . to *void* the security given for money borrowed. *Clarendon.*

5.† To avoid; to shun. *Wickliffe.*

**Void** (void), *v.i.* To be emitted or evacuated. *Wiseman.* [Rare.]

**Voidable** (void'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being voided or evacuated.—2. In *law,* capable of being annulled or confirmed. See *Void* and *Voidable,* under VOID.

Such administration is not void, but *voidable* by sentence. *Ayliffe.*

**Voidance** (void'ans), *n.* 1. The act of voiding or emptying.—2. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.—3. The state of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice.—4.† Evasion; subterfuge. *Bacon.*

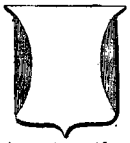
Azure a saltiere voided argent.

**Voided** (void'ed), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* applied to a charge or ordinary pierced through, or having the inner part cut away, so that the field appears, and nothing remains of the charge but its outer edges, as in the cut.

**Voider** (void'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who or that which voids or annuls; one who vacates or empties.—2.† A tray or basket for carrying away utensils or dishes no longer required; especially, a tray or basket in which broken meat was carried from the table.

Piers Plowman laid the cloth, and Simplicity brought in the *voider.* *Dekker.*

3. In *her.* one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch, but is not quite so circular towards the centre of the field. The term, however, is little used.


Argent two voiders gules.

**Voiding** (void'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which voids.—2. That which is voided; a remnant; a fragment. 'The *voiding* of thy table.' *Rowe.*

**Voiding-knife** (void'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used to collect fragments of food to put into a voider.

**Voidness** (void'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being void; as, (*a*) emptiness; vacuity; destitution. (*b*) Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force. (*c*) Want of substantiality.

**Voiture** (voi'tūr), *n.* [Fr., from It. *vettura,* a carriage, from L. *vectura,* a carrying, from *veho, vectum,* to carry.] A carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

**Volable** (vol'a-bl), *a.* [Probably intended as a pedantic or erroneous coinage, from L. *volare,* to fly.] Nimble-witted: a word put by Shakspere in the mouth of Armado in *Love's Labour Lost,* iii. 67.

**Volage,**† *a.* [Fr., from *voler,* to fly. See below.] Light; giddy; fickle. *Chaucer.*

**Volant** (vō'lant), *a.* [Fr., flying, from *voler,* L. *volo, volare,* to fly.] 1. Passing through the air; flying. 'A star *volant* in the air.' *Holland.*—2.† Freely passing from place to place; current.

The English silver was now current, and our gold *volant* in the pope's court. *Fuller.*

Volant.

3. Light and quick; nimble; rapid; active.

His *volant* touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

4. In *her.* represented as flying or having the wings spread as in flight.

**Volant**† (vō'lant), *n.* [Fr. "See above.] A shuttlecock; hence, one who fluctuates between two parties; a trimmer.

"The Dutch had acted the *volant*, and done enough on the one side or the other to keep the fire alive. *Roger North.*

Tilting-helmet with Volant-piece, A.D. 1458.

**Volant-piece** (vō-lant'pēs), *n.* [Fr. *volant*, flying.] An additional covering for the front of a helmet for the tournament. It stood forward somewhat, and the projecting salient angle was made so sharp that, unless the lance was furnished with a coronel, it was almost certain to glance off.

**Volary**† (vō'la-ri), *n.* [See VOLERY.] A bird-cage large enough for birds to fly in. Written also *Volery*.

And now sits penitent and solitary
Like the forsaken turtle, in the *volary*.
*B. Jonson.*

**Volatile** (vol'a-til), *a.* [Fr., from L. *volatilis*, from *volo*, *volatum*, to fly.] 1.† Passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere; having the power to fly; flying.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon.*

2. Having the quality of passing off by spontaneous evaporation; evaporating rapidly; diffusing more or less freely in the atmosphere. Substances which affect the smell with pungent or fragrant odours, as musk, hartshorn, and essential oils, are called *volatile* substances because they waste away on exposure to the atmosphere. Alcohol and ether are called *volatile* liquids for a similar reason, and because they easily pass into the state of vapour on the application of heat. On the contrary gold is a *fixed* substance because it does not suffer waste, even when exposed to the heat of a furnace; and oils are called *fixed* when they do not evaporate on simple exposure to the atmosphere. See OIL.—3. Lively; brisk; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change; as, a *volatile* temper.

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever. *Swift.*

**Volatile**† (vol'a-til), *n.* A winged animal. 'The flight of *volatiles*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

**Volatileness** (vol'a-til-nes), *n.* Same as *Volatility*.

**Volatility** (vol-a-til'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being volatile; disposition to exhale or evaporate; that property of a substance which disposes it to become more or less freely or rapidly diffused in the atmosphere; capability of diffusing, evaporating, or dissipating at ordinary atmospheric temperatures; as, the *volatility* of ether, alcohol, ammonia, or the essential oils.

By the spirit of a plant we understand that pure elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, and in which the odour or smell consists. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The character of being volatile; volatile, light, or fickle behaviour; flightiness; mutability of mind; fickleness; as, the *volatility* of youth.—SYN. Flightiness, levity, giddiness, mutability, changeableness, fickleness, instability, lightness.

**Volatilizable** (vol'a-til-īz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being volatilized.

**Volatilization** (vol'a-til-īz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of volatilizing or rendering volatile. *Boyle.*

**Volatilize** (vol'a-til-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *volatilized*; ppr. *volatilizing*. [Fr. *volatiliser*. See VOLATILE.] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air. 'The water . . . dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action.' *Newton.*

**Vol-au-vent** (vol-ō-vaṅ), *n.* [Fr.] In *cookery*, a raised pie made with a case of very light and rich puff paste; a kind of enlarged and highly ornamented patty.

**Volborthite** (vol'borth-īt), *n.* [After *Volborth*, who discovered it.] A mineral consisting chiefly of vanadic acid, protoxide of copper, lime, and water, occurring both of a green and a gray colour.

**Volcanian** (vol-kā'ni-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling a volcano; volcanic. 'A deep *volcanian* yellow.' *Keats.* [Rare.]

**Volcanic** (vol-kan'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to volcanoes; as, *volcanic* heat.—2. Produced by a volcano; as, *volcanic* tufa.—3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.—*Volcanic bombs*, masses of lava, spherical or pear-like in shape, frequently occurring in great numbers in the vicinity of active volcanoes. Their surfaces are rough, fissured with branching cracks; their internal structure is either irregularly scoriaceous and compact, or it presents a symmetrical and very curious appearance, which is simply explained if we suppose a mass of viscid, scoriaceous matter to be projected with a rapid rotatory motion through the air. *Darwin.*—*Volcanic foci*, subterranean centres of igneous action, from which minor exhibitions diverge. *Page.*—*Volcanic glass*, vitreous lava; obsidian (which see).—*Volcanic mud*, the fœtid sulphureous mud discharged by volcanoes, especially those of South America. *Page.*—*Volcanic rocks*, rocks which have been formed by volcanic agency; all igneous productions of recent or modern origin, as distinct from the trappean and granitic series.

**Volcanicity** (vol-ka-nis'i-ti), *n.* State of being volcanic; volcanic power.

**Volcanism** (vol'kan-izm), *n.* Volcanicity.

**Volcanist** (vol'kan-ist), *n.* [Fr. *volcaniste*.] 1. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.—2. A vulcanist (which see).

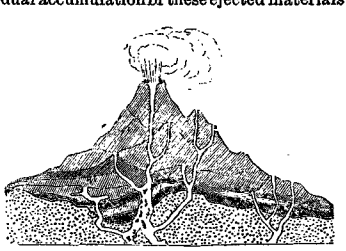
**Volcanite** (vol'kan-īt), *n.* A mineral, otherwise called *Augite*.

**Volcanity** (vol-kan'i-ti), *n.* The state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin. [Rare.]

**Volcanization** (vol'kan-īz-ā"shon), *n.* The process of volcanizing or being volcanized.

**Volcanize** (vol'kan-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *volcanized*; ppr. *volcanizing*. To subject to or cause to undergo volcanic heat and be affected by its action.

**Volcano** (vol-kā'nō), *n.* pl. **Volcanoes** (vol-kā'nōz). [It. *volcano*, *vulcano*, Fr. *vulcan*, from L. *Vulcanus*, the god of fire; cog. Skr. *ulkā*, fire.] A hill or mountain more or less perfectly cone-shaped, with a circular cup-like opening or basin (called a *crater*) at its summit; popularly termed a *burning mountain*. In the centre of the crater is the mouth of a perpendicular shaft, which sends out clouds of hot vapour, gases, and, at times of increased activity, showers of ashes, hot fragments of rocks, and streams of fiery liquid rocks, called *lava*, which flow down the slopes of the mountain. The gradual accumulation of these ejected materials



Section of an active Volcano.

around the crater forms a succession of concentric layers which explains the conical shape. The mountain has often several subsidiary cones connected with the principal, and lava may flow out from various mouths or vents. The flames described as issuing from the crater are usually the reflection of the glowing lava illuminating the clouds of vapour, scoriæ, and ashes. Nearly all active volcanoes have times of relative repose, interrupted, often at great intervals, by periods of increased activity, which terminate in a violent ejection of incandescent matter from the interior. The volcano is then said to be in a state of eruption, which is usually foreboded by loud subterranean noises, like explosions of distant artillery, shocks of earthquake, &c. The most important European volcanoes are Vesuvius, near Naples, whose sudden eruption in 79 A.D. overwhelmed Pompeii, Herculaneum, and other cities; Etna, in the island of Sicily; and Hecla in Iceland.

A *volcano* has been described by Sir Charles Lyell as 'a more or less perfectly conical hill or mountain, formed by the successive accumulations of ejected matter in a state of incandescence or high heat, and having one or more channels of communication with the interior of the earth, by which the ejections are effected.' *Page.*

**Vole** (vōl), *n.* [Fr., from *voler*, to fly, to dart upon, like a bird of prey, from L. *volare*, to fly.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

'A *vole*! a *vole*!' she cried, 'tis fairly won.
My game is ended, and my work is done.' *Crabbe.*

**Vole** (vōl), *v.i.* To win all the tricks at cards by a vole.

**Vole** (vōl), *n.* [Also called *volè-mouse*, perhaps for *wold-mouse*, *wold*, field, plain, so that the name would be equivalent to field-mouse; comp. O. Southern E. *volde*, field, earth; Icel. *völlr*, field.] A name common to the members of a widely spread genus (Arvicola) of rodent animals, resembling, and in many cases popularly bearing the names of rats and mice, and belonging to a group (Arvicolidæ) which some naturalists regard as a distinct family, others as a sub-family of the Muridæ. Some are terrestrial, others aquatic. The common vole (*A. agrestis*); the meadow-mouse or short-tailed field-mouse, is injurious to young plantations, devouring the bark and destroying the roots. The water-vole or water-rat (*A. amphibia*) is much larger, and swims well though its feet are not webbed. A black variety of the water-vole common in Britain is the *A. atra*. There are many other species in the Old and New Worlds. See ARVICOLA.

**Volery** (vō'le-ri), *n.* [Fr. *volière*, an aviary, a pigeon-house, from *voler*, to fly.] 1. A large bird-cage in which the birds have room to fly. Also written *Volary*.—2. A flight or flock of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, . . . is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst whom there will not be wanting some birds of prey. *Locke.*

**Volet** (vol'ā), *n.* [Fr., from L. *volo*, to fly.] 1. A gauze veil worn by ladies at the back of the head in the middle ages.—2. In *painting*, a term applied to the wings or shutters of a picture, formed as a triptych, as Rubens' 'Descent from the Cross' in Antwerp Cathedral, the *volets* of which are painted on both sides.

**Volitable**† (vol'i-ta-bl), *n.* Capable of being volatilized.

**Volitation**† (vol-i-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *volito*, intens. of *volo*, to fly.] The act of flying; flight. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Volitient** (vō-lish'ent), *a.* [See VOLITION.] Having power to will; exercising the will; willing. [Rare.]

What I do
I do *volitient*, not obedient. *E. B. Browning.*

**Volition** (vō-lish'on), *n.* [L. *volitio*, from *volo*, to will; from same root as E. *will*.] 1. The act of willing; the exercise of the will; the act of determining choice or forming a purpose.

'Will' is an ambiguous word, being sometimes put for the 'faculty' of willing; sometimes for the 'act' of that faculty, besides other meanings. But *volition* always signifies the 'act of willing,' and nothing else. Willingness, I think, is opposed to unwillingness or aversion. A man is willing to do what he has no aversion to do, or what he has some desire to do, though perhaps he has not the opportunity; and I think this is never called *volition*. *Reid.*

2. The power of *willing*; will.

In that young bosom are often stirring passions as strong as our own, desires not less violent, a *volition* not less supreme. *Disraeli.*

**Volitional** (vō-lish'on-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to volition. 'The *volitional* impulse.' *Bacon.*

**Volitive** (vol'i-tiv), *a.* 1. Having the power to will; exercising volition.

The right and true knowledge of those things do not only . . . perfect the intellectual faculty, but they also perfect the *volitive* faculty. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Originating in the will.—3. In *gram.* used in expressing a wish or permission; as, a *volitive* proposition.

**Volkameria** (vol-ka-mē'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of J. G. *Volkamer*, a German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Verbenaceæ. The best known species, *V. aculeata*, is a native of the West Indies, and one of the most common plants in the low lands of Jamaica in dry gravelly soil. It grows to the height of 5 or 6 feet; the leaves are oblong, acute, with spines from the rudiments of the petioles, and the white flowers are in axillary cymes.

**Volley** (vol'li), *n.* [Fr. *volée*, a flight, from *voler*, L. *volare*, to fly.] 1. A flight of missiles, as of shot, arrows, &c.; a simultaneous discharge of a number of missile weapons, as small-arms; as, a *volley* of musketry. 'A *volley* of our needless shot.' *Shak.*—2. A noisy or explosive burst or emission of many

things at once. 'A fine *volley* of words.' *Shak.*

But rattling nonsense in full *volleys* breaks. *Pope.*

**Volley** (vol'li), *v.t.* pp. *volleyed;* ppr. *volleying.* [The spelling of the conjugational forms *vollied* and *vollies* is obsolete.] To discharge with a volley, or as if with a volley. 'The *vollied* thunder.' *Milton.* Often with *out.*

Another hound
Against the welkin *vollies out* his voice. *Shak.*

**Volley** (vol'li), *v.i.* 1. To throw out or discharge at once or with a volley.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them,
*Volley'd* and thunder'd. *Tennyson.*

2. To sound like a volley of artillery.

And there the *volleying* thunders pour
Till waves grow smoother to the roar. *Byron.*

**Volow**† (vol'ō), *v.t.* [From the answer *Volo,* I will, used in the baptismal service.] To baptize: applied contemptuously. *Tyndale.*

**Volt** (volt), *n.* [From *Volta.*] In *electrometry,* the unit of tension or electro-motive force.

**Volt** (volt), *n.* [Fr. *volte,* from L. *volvo, volutum,* to turn. See VAULT.] 1. In the *manege,* a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.—2. In *fencing,* a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

**Volta** (vol'tä), pl. **Volte** (vol'tā). [It., a turn, from L. *volvo, volutum,* to turn.] In *music,* a direction signifying that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times; as, *una volta,* once; *due volte,* twice.

**Volta-electric** (vol'ta-ē-lek"trik), *a.* Pertaining to voltaic electricity or galvanism; as, *volta-electric* induction.

**Volta-electrometer** (vol'ta-ē-lek-trom"et-ėr), *n.* An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents; a voltameter.

**Voltagraphy** (vol-tag'ra-fi), *n.* The art of copying in metals, deposited by electrolytic action, any form or pattern which is made the negative surface of a voltaic circuit; copying by electrotypy.

**Voltaic** (vol-tā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Volta,* the discoverer of voltaism; as, the *voltaic* pile.—*Voltaic battery,* the larger forms of voltaic apparatus, used for accumulating galvanic electricity. See GALVANISM.—*Voltaic electricity,* that branch of electricity to which the name of *galvanism* is generally applied, the phenomena connected with it being produced by the voltaic or galvanic battery.—*Voltaic pile,* a column formed by successive pairs of plates of two dissimilar metals, as zinc and copper, alternating with moistened flannel or pasteboard, in regular order of succession. The more negative the two metals are to each other, as zinc and silver, zinc and platinum, the more active the series.

**Voltairism** (vol-tār'izm), *n.* The principles or practice of *Voltaire;* scepticism; infidelity.

In Luther's own country, Protestantism soon dwindled down into a rather barren affair, . . . the essence of it scepticism; contention; which has jangled more and more down to *Voltairism.* *Carlyle.*

**Voltaism** (vol'ta-izm), *n.* That branch of electrical science which has its source in the chemical action between metals and different liquids. It is so named from the Italian philosopher *Volta,* whose experiments contributed greatly to the establishment of this branch of science. It is, however, more usually called *galvanism,* from *Galvani,* who first showed or brought into notice the remarkable influence produced on animals by this species of electricity. See GALVANISM.

**Voltameter** (vol-tam'et-ėr), *n.* [*Voltaic,* and Gr. *metron,* measure.] An instrument in which a current of electricity is made to pass through slightly acidulated water, and as the water is thus decomposed, oxygen and hydrogen being liberated, the quantity of electric current passing through in a given time may be ascertained in terms of the quantity of water decomposed.

**Voltaplast** (vol'ta-plast), *n.* [From *Volta,* and Gr. *plastos,* formed, moulded.] A kind of voltaic battery used in electrotyping.

**Voltatype** (vol'ta-tip). The same as *Electrotype* (which see).

**Volti** (vōl'tē). [Imper. of It. *voltare,* to turn, from L. *volvo, volutum,* to turn.] In *music,* a direction to turn over the leaf; as, *volti subito,* turn over the leaf quickly.

**Voltigeur** (vol'ti-zhėr), *n.* [Fr., from *voltiger,* to vault.] A foot-soldier in a select company of every regiment of French infantry. Voltigeurs were established by Napoleon during his consulate. Their duties, exercises, and equipment are similar to those of our light companies.

**Voltzia** (volt'si-a), *n.* [After *Voltz* of Strasburg.] A genus of coniferous plants, with their fruit in spikes or cones, occurring only in the Permian and triassic.

**Voltzine, Voltzite** (volt'zīn, volt'zīt), *n.* A rose-red, yellowish, or brownish, opaque, or sub-translucent ore of zinc, being an oxisulphide of that metal. It occurs in the form of small hemispheres, divisible into thin layers, and is found in Cornwall.

**Volubilate, Volubile** (vo-lū'bi-lāt, vol'ū-bil), *a.* In *bot.* twining; voluble.

**Volubility** (vol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *volubilité,* L. *volubilitas,* from *volvo,* to roll.] 1. The state or quality of being voluble in speech; over great fluency or readiness of the tongue in speaking; unchecked flow of speech.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him, and can whisper a light message to a loose wench with some round *volubility.* *B. Jonson.*

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Charlotte Lennox.*

2. A rolling or revolving; aptness to roll; revolution.

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

3.† Liableness to revolution; mutability. '*Volubility* of human affairs.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Voluble** (vol'ū-bl), *a.* [Fr. *voluble,* L. *volubilis,* revolving, fluent, voluble, from *volvo,* to roll. See VOLUME.] 1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily turned or set in motion; apt to roll; rotating; revolving; rolling. 'This less *voluble* earth.' *Milton.*—2. Characterized by a great flow of words or by glibness of utterance; speaking with over great fluency; fluent. 'Cassio, a knave very *voluble.*' *Shak.* 'A *voluble* and flippant tongue.' *Watts.*

And he bore with me,
While, breaking into *voluble* ecstasy,
I flattered all the beauteous country.
*E. B. Browning.*

Formerly it might be used of readiness, ease, and smoothness in speaking without the notion of excess.

He was painful, stout, severe against bad manners, of a grave and *voluble* eloquence. *Bp. Hacket.*

3. In *bot.* twisting: applied to stems which twist or twine round other bodies, as that of the hop.

**Volubleness** (vol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being voluble.

**Volubly** (vol'ū-bli), *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner. *Hudibras.*

**Volume** (vol'ūm), *n.* [Fr. *volume,* from L. *volumen,* a roll, something rolled up, a roll of manuscript, a book, a volume, from *volvo,* to roll (whence *revolve, involve, convolution,* &c.); cog. E. *wallow, walk.*] 1. Primarily, something rolled or convolved; particularly, a written document (as of parchment, papyrus, strips of bark, &c.) rolled up in a convenient form for keeping or use, such being the prevailing form of the book in ancient times; a roll; a scroll. The written sheets were usually wound around a stick, termed an 'umbilicus,' the extremities of which were called the 'cornua,' to which a 'label' containing the name of the author was tied. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and frequently anointed with oil of cedarwood as a preservative against the attacks of insects. Hence—2. A collection of printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, part of a work, or more than one separate work; a book; a tome; in a narrower sense, that part of an extended work bound up together in one cover; as, a work in ten *volumes.* 'Furnished me from mine own library with *volumes.*' *Shak.*

Devise, wit; write, pen; for I am for whole *volumes* in folio. *Shak.*

An odd *volume* of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set. *Franklin.*

3. Something of a roll-like, convolved, rounded, or swelling form; a rounded mass; a coil; a convolution; a wreath; a fold; as, *volumes* of smoke.

Thames' fruitful tides
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play.
*Fenton.*

So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails.
*Dryden.*

4. The space occupied by a body; dimensions in length, breadth, and depth; compass; mass; bulk; as, the *volume* of an elephant's body; a *volume* of gas.—5. In *music,* quantity, fulness, power, or strength of tone or sound.—*Atomic, equivalent, molecular,* or *specific volume,* in *chem.* see under ATOMIC.

**Volumed** (vol'ūmd), *a.* Having the form of a rounded mass; in volumes or rounded masses; forming volumes or rolling masses; consisting of moving masses.

With *volumed* smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue. *Byron.*

The distant torrent's rushing sound
Tells where the *volumed* cataract doth roll.
*Byron.*

**Volumenometer** (vol'ū-men-om"e-tėr), *n.* [L. *volumen,* a volume, and Gr. *metron,* a measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid or of air which it displaces, and thence also for determining its specific gravity. A very simple volumenometer consists of a globular flask with a narrow neck, about 12 inches long, and graduated from below upwards to indicate grains of water. The flask has a tubulure, accurately fitted with a ground stopper, for admitting the solid body to be measured. The instrument being filled to the mark 0° on the neck with a liquid, as water, which does not act upon the solid, it is inclined on one side, the stopper removed, and the solid body introduced. The stopper is then replaced, and the number of divisions through which the liquid is raised in the stem gives at once the volume of the body in grain-measures. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

**Volumenometry** (vol'ū-men-om"et-ri), *n.* The art of determining the volumes or spaces occupied by bodies: applied generally, however, only to solid bodies; stereometry.

**Volumetric** (vol-ū-met'rik), *a.* In *chem.* of or pertaining to, or performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of reagents.—*Volumetric analysis,* titration (which see).

**Volumetrically** (vol-ū-met'rik-al-li), *adv.* By volumetric analysis.

**Voluminous** (vō-lū'min-us), *a.* [Fr. *voluminenx.* See VOLUME.] 1. Consisting of many coils or complications.

Woman to the waist and fair
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
*Voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

2. Of great volume or bulk; large; extensive; bulky.

Why, though I seem of a prodigious waist,
I am not so *voluminous* and vast
But there are lines wherewith I might be embraced.
*B. Jonson.*

3. Having written much; producing books that are bulky or writing many of them; hence, copious; diffuse.

The most severe reader makes allowances for many rests and nodding places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator.*

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon.*

**Voluminously** (vō-lū'min-us-li), *adv.* In a voluminous manner; in many volumes; in masses rolled on successively; very copiously.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools, and *voluminously* everywhere handled. *Granville.*

**Voluminousness** (vō-lū'min-us-nes), *n.* State of being voluminous or bulky. 'The snake's adamantine *voluminousness.*' *Shelley.*

**Volumist**† (vol'ūm-ist), *n.* One who writes a volume; an author. 'Hot *volumists,* and cold bishops.' *Milton.*

**Voluntarily** (vol'un-ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a voluntary manner; spontaneously; of one's own will; without being moved, influenced, or impelled by others.

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

**Voluntariness** (vol'un-ta-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being voluntary, or endowed with the power of choosing, willing, or determining; the state or quality of being produced by the will or free choice. 'The *voluntariness* of an action.' *Hammond.*

**Voluntary** (vol'un-ta-ri), *a.* [L. *voluntarius,* from *voluntas,* will, choice, from an old part. pres. of *volo, velle,* to will (whence *volition, (bene)volence, (male)volence*); cog. E. *will.*] 1. Proceeding from the will; done of one's own accord or free choice.

An action is neither good nor evil unless it be *voluntary* and chosen. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Unconstrained by external interference, force, or influence; not compelled by the influence of another; not prompted or suggested by another; of one's or its own accord; of one's self or itself; free. 'The right of *voluntary* choice.' *Shak.*

Our *voluntary* service he requires not. *Milton.*
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*

3. Pertaining to the will; subject to or controlled by the will; regulated by the will; as, the *voluntary* motions of animals; the motion of a limb is *voluntary*, the motion of the heart involuntary.—4. Done by design or intention or on purpose; intended; intentional; designed; purposed. 'Giving myself a *voluntary* wound.' *Shak.*

If a man be lopping a tree and his ax-head fall from the helve, . . . and kills another passing by; here is indeed manslaughter, but no *voluntary* murther. *Perkins.*

5. Endowed with the power of willing, or acting of one's own free-will, choice, or according to one's judgment.

God did not act as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent, interfering beforehand, and decreeing with himself, that which outwardly proceeds from him. *Hooker.*

6. Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntaryism or the doctrines of the voluntaries; as, the *voluntary* theory or controversy; a *voluntary* church.—7. In *law*, according to the will, consent, or agreement of a party; without a *valuable* (but possibly with a *good*) consideration; gratuitous; free.—*Voluntary affidavit* or *oath*, an affidavit or oath made in an extrajudicial matter, or in a case for which the law has not provided.—*Voluntary conveyance*, a conveyance which may be made merely on a good, but not a valuable consideration.—*Voluntary jurisdiction*, a jurisdiction exercised in matters admitting of no opposition or question, and therefore cognizable by any judge and in any place, and on any lawful day.—*Voluntary waste*, waste which is the result of the voluntary act of the tenant of property; as where, without the consent of the proprietor, he cuts down timber, pulls down a wall, or the like.

**Voluntary** (vol'un-ta-ri), *n.* 1. One who engages in any affair of his own choice or free-will; a volunteer. 'Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*.' *Shak.* Specifically—2. A member of that ecclesiastical party which denies to the state the right of interfering in matters of religion, either by patronage or control, and which asserts that the church should be supported only by the voluntary contributions of its members, who should be left entirely free to regulate its affairs. This party, in relation to its political aspect, demands that all churches should be placed on an equal footing in the eye of the law, and that the exceptional privilege of establishment and endowment accorded to those who adhere to the creed and ritual recognized by the state should cease; and asserts that all legislation tending to favour one particular denomination is inequitable.—3. In *music*, an organ solo performed at the beginning, during, or at the end of church service. Originally such solos were extemporaneously composed by the performer, who was unrestricted by any strict form, style, or rule, but it is now customary for organists to select for performance organ pieces of a suitable nature composed by skilled musicians, large collections of which are now published, bearing also the names, preludes, offertories, postludes, &c.

**Voluntaryism** (vol'un-ta-ri-izm), *n.* Voluntary principle or action; the system or principle of supporting anything by voluntary contribution or assistance; especially, the principle of supporting religion by voluntary effort and association, in opposition to doing so by the aid or patronage of the state. See VOLUNTARY, *n.* 2.

**Volunte,**† *n.* [Fr. *volonté.*] Free-will. *Chaucer.*

**Volunteer** (vol-un-tēr'), *n.* [Fr. *volontaire.* See VOLUNTARY.] 1. A person who enters into any service of his own free-will. Specifically—2. A person who of his own free accord offers the state his services in a military capacity without the stipulation of a substantial reward. The oldest volunteer company in Britain is the Honourable Artillery Company of London, whose charter dates from the reign of Henry VIII. In 1794, and again in 1803, when the ambition and threats of France agitated England, the government reckoned upon having a force of half a million efficient volunteers in arms; but by 1815 this force almost ceased to exist. About 1857 a feeling of insecurity began to manifest itself in consequence of the alleged insufficiency of the national defences, and several volunteer corps were formed. In the course of two or three years many thousands of volunteer riflemen were enrolled throughout the kingdom. Corps of artillerymen, engineers, &c., were subsequently formed. These bodies of men the British government provides with competent instructors, arms, and a part of their ammunition, besides allowing to each corps certain grants calculated on the number of the efficient members, &c. A volunteer can resign on giving a fortnight's previous notice, unless when the country is reasonably considered in imminent danger.

**Volunteer** (vol-un-tēr'), *a.* Entering into service of free-will; consisting of volunteers; as, *volunteer* companies.

**Volunteer** (vol-un-tēr'), *v.t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily or without solicitation or compulsion. 'The chief agents who had *volunteered* their services against him.' *B. Jonson.*

**Volunteer** (vol-un-tēr'), *v.i.* To enter into any service of one's free-will without solicitation or compulsion; as, he *volunteered* in that undertaking. *Dryden.*

**Volunty**† (vol'un-ti), *n.* Same as *Volunte. Evelyn.*

**Voluptuary** (vō-lup'tū-a-ri), *n.* [L. *voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure.] A man wholly given up to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and to other sensual pleasures; a sensualist.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand in all the liberties of a loose and lewd conversation that he runs the risk of body and soul? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Voluptuary** (vō-lup'tū-a-ri), *a.* Given to pleasure; voluptuous.

**Voluptuous** (vō-lup'tū-us), *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux*; L. *voluptuosus*, from *voluptas*, pleasure.] 1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or based on sensual pleasure; as, *voluptuous* desires. 'Lust *voluptuous*.' *Chaucer.*—2. Passed or spent in pleasure or sensuality. 'Soften'd with pleasure and *voluptuous* life.' *Milton.*—3. Contributing to sensual pleasure; gratifying the senses; exciting or tending to excite sensual desires; sensual. '*Voluptuous* idleness.' *Holland.* 'Music with its *voluptuous* swell.' *Byron.* '*Voluptuous* charms.' *Macaulay.*—4. Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging in sensual gratifications. 'Jolly and *voluptuous* livers.' *Atterbury.*

Thou wilt bring me soon
. . . where I shall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, as beseems
Thy daughter and thy darling without end. *Milton.*

**Voluptuously** (vō-lup'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures; luxuriously; sensually; as, to live *voluptuously*. '*Voluptuously* surfeit out of action.' *Shak.*

**Voluptuousness** (vō-lup'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being voluptuous; addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification; luxuriousness.

But there's no bottom, none,
In my *voluptuousness*; your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shak.*

**Voluptyt** (vol'up-ti), *n.* Voluptuousness. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**Voluspa** (vol'us-pa), *n.* A Scandinavian prophetess or sibyl.

Here seated, the *voluspa* or sibyl was to listen to the rhymical inquiries which should be made to her, and to return an extemporaneous answer. *Sir W. Scott.*

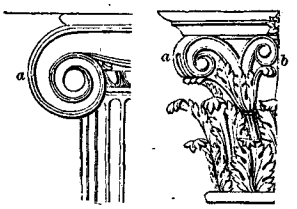
[As applied to the prophetess this name is erroneous. The right word is Icel. *Völva*, whence *Völuspá*, the lay or song of the *Völva*, the name of an old Icelandic poem. Sir W. Scott has simply made a mistake.]

**Voluta** (vō-lū'ta), *n.* [L., a volute.] A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, including those which have a univalve spiral shell, with an aperture destitute of a beak, and somewhat effuse, and a columella twisted or plaited, generally without lips or perforation. The species, which are carnivorous, are principally found in great numbers in tropical seas. Their shells are prized by collectors above most others for their beauty and rarity.

**Volutation**† (vol-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *volutatio*, from *voluto*, from *volvo*, to roll.] A wallowing; a rolling, as of the body on the earth.

In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*. *Bp. Reynolds.*

**Volute** (vō-lūt'), *n.* [Fr. *volute*, from L. *voluta*, a volute, from *volutus*, pp. of *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.] 1. In *arch.* a kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament. The number of volutes in the Ionic order is four. In the Corinthian and Composite orders they are more numerous, in the former being accompanied with smaller ones, called helices.—



Volutes of the Ionic and Corinthian Capitals.
*a a*, Volutes. *b*, Helix.

2. A gasteropodous mollusc of the genus Voluta. See VOLUTA.

**Voluted** (vō-lūt'ed), *a.* Having a volute or spiral scroll.

**Volutidæ** (vō-lūt'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gasteropodous molluscs, of which the genus Voluta is the type. This family comprises numerous species, both recent and fossil, and may be regarded as one of the most interesting and beautiful families of the spiral-shelled molluscs. The music-shells, mitre-shells, and date-shells are examples.

**Volution** (vō-lū'shon), *n.* [From L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.] A spiral turn; a convolution.

**Volva** (vol'va), *n.* [L., a wrapper.] In *bot.* the wrapper or involucrum-like base of the stipes of certain fungi, as *Agaricus volvaceus*. It is the remnants of a bag that enveloped the whole plant in its earlier stages, and was left at the foot of the stipes when the plant elongated and burst through it.

**Volve**† (volv), *v.t.* To turn over, as in the mind; to consider; to think over. *Sterne.*

**Volvocineæ** (vol-vō-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of minute aquatic vegetables, having as its type the genus Volvox (which see).

**Volvox** (vol'voks), *n.* [From L. *volvo*, to roll.] A genus of minute unicellular organisms, formerly classed in the animal kingdom, but now regarded as vegetables and ranked among the Protophyta. They are globular or nearly so. The best known species is *V. globator*, which collects into spherical masses or colonies in stagnant water, giving it its greenish tint.

**Volvulus** (vol'vū-lus), *n.* In *pathol.* a twisting of the intestine, producing obstruction to the passing of its contents and strangulation of the part involved.

**Vomer** (vō'mėr), *n.* [L., a ploughshare.] In *anat.* the slender thin bone which separates the nostrils from each other.

**Vomerine** (vō'mėr-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vomer.

**Vomic** (vom'ik), *a.* [See VOMICA.] Purulent; ulcerous.

**Vomica** (vom'i-ka), *n.* [L., an abscess, an ulcer.] A term sometimes applied to any encysted collection of purulent matter in a viscus, but more especially applied to an abscess in the lungs. *Dunglison.*

**Vomic-nut** (vom'ik-nut), *n.* [L. *vomo*, to vomit, and *nux*, a nut.] The seed of the *Strychnos nux-vomica*, a medium-sized tree growing in various parts of India. See NUX-VOMICA and STRYCHNOS.

**Vomit** (vom'it), *v.t.* [From L. *vomo*, *vomitum*, to vomit. Cog. Gr. *emō* (with digamma *vemō*), Skr. *vam*, to vomit.] 1. To throw up or eject from the stomach; to discharge from the stomach through the mouth. It is followed often by *forth*, *up*, or *out*.

A scum of Bretons and base lackey peasants
Whom their o'ercloyed country *vomits forth*. *Shak.*

The morsel which thou hast eaten shalt thou *vomit up*. Prov. xxiii. 8.

The fish . . . *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land. Jon. ii. 10.

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place; to belch forth; to emit. 'Like the sons of Vulcan *vomit* stones.' *Milton.*

During the night the volcano . . . *vomited up* vast quantities of fire and smoke. *Cook.*

**Vomit** (vom'it), *v.i.* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke; to spew; as, some persons can excite themselves to *vomit* by swallowing air or by tickling the palate.

**Vomit** (vom'it), *n.* 1. The matter ejected from the stomach.

So, so, thou common dog, didst thou disgorge, . . .
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead *vomit* up. *Shak.*

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances. *Arbuthnot.*

—*Black vomit*, the dark coloured matter ejected from the stomach in the last stage of yellow fever or other malignant disease; hence, the disease itself; yellow fever.

**Vomiting** (vom'it-ing), *n.* 1. The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth. Vomiting is essentially an inverted spasmodic motion of the muscular fibres of the esophagus, stomach, and intestines, attended with strong convulsions of the muscles of the abdomen and diaphragm. It is preceded by the sensation called *nausea*.—2. That which is vomited; vomit. 'Hold the chalice to beastly *vomitings*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

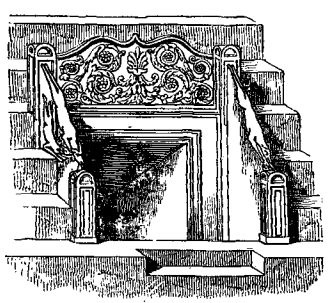
**Vomition** (vō-mi'shon), *n.* The act or power of vomiting. [Rare.]

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch! whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grew.*

**Vomitive** (vom'it-iv), *a.* [Fr. *vomitif*.] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic. *Boyle.*

**Vomito** (vō-mē'tō), *n.* [Sp.] The yellow fever, in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

**Vomitory** (vom'i-to-ri), *n.* [L. *vomitorius*, that causes vomiting, that vomits, hence *vomitoria*, passages in a theatre by which the people entered and came out, from *vomo*, *vomitum*. See VOMIT.] 1. An emetic.—2. In *arch.* an opening gate or door in an ancient



Vomitory in the Coliseum.

theatre and amphitheatre which gave ingress or egress to the people.

Sixty-four *vomitories* (for by that name the doors were very aptly distinguished) poured forth the immense multitude. *Gibbon.*

**Vomitory** (vom'i-to-ri), *a.* Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic.

**Vomiturition** (vom'i-tū-ri''shon), *n.* [As if from a Latin verb *vomiturire*, to desire to vomit.] 1. An ineffectual effort to vomit; retching.—2. The vomiting of but little matter, or vomiting with little effort.

**Voracious** (vō-rā'shus), *a.* [L. *vorax*, *voracis*, from *voro*, to devour; from a root which gives also Gr. *bora*, food; Skr. *gar*, to swallow.] 1. Greedy for eating; eating food in large quantities; ravenous; as, a *voracious* man. 'Men of a *voracious* appetite.' *Spectator.*

I have seen of the king' carrion crows. . . . They are very *voracious*, and will despatch a carcass in a trice. *Dampier.*

2. Rapacious.—3. Ready to devour or swallow up; as, a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool.

**Voraciously** (vō-rā'shus-li), *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously.

**Voraciousness** (vō-rā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness; voracity. 'Distinguishing himself by *voraciousness* of appetite.' *Addison.*

**Voracity** (vō-ras'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

The polite luxury of the Norman presented a striking contrast to the coarse *voracity* of his Saxon and Danish neighbours. He loved to display his magnificence, not in huge piles of food and hogsheads of strong drink, but in large and stately edifices, rich armour, gallant horses, &c. *Macaulay.*

**Voraginous** (vō-raj'in-us), *a.* [L. *voraginosus*, from *vorago*, a deep and almost bottomless abyss, from *voro*, to devour.] Of or pertaining to a gulf or whirlpool; hence, devouring; swallowing. 'A cavern's jaws *voraginous* and vast.' *Mallet.* [Rare.]

**Vorago** (vō-rā'go), *n.* [L.] A gulf; an abyss. 'The *voragos* of subterranean cellars, wells and dungeons.' *Evelyn.*

**Vorant** (vō'rant), *a.* [L. *vorans*, *vorantis*, ppr. of *voro*, to devour.] In *her.* devouring: applied to one animal depicted as devouring another.

**Vortex** (vor'teks), *n.* pl. **Vortices** (vor'ti-sēz) or **Vortexes** (vor'tek-sez). [L., from *verto*, anciently *vorto*, to turn. See VERSE.] 1. The form produced when any portion of a fluid is set rotating round an axis; a whirling or gyratory motion of any fluid whether liquid or aeriform. Familiar examples are seen in eddies, whirlpools, waterspouts, whirlwinds, and on a larger scale in cyclones and storms generally. It is more particularly applied to a whirlpool or a body of water moving with a circular motion, and forming a cavity in the centre, into which all bodies coming within its influence are drawn and engulfed. 'Roll in her *vortex* and her power confess.' *Pope.* 'The huge *vortex* of Norse darkness.' *Carlyle.*—2. In the *Cartesian philos.* a collection of material particles, forming a fluid or ether, endowed with a rapid rotatory motion about an axis, and filling all space, and by which Descartes accounted for the motions of the universe. This theory attracted much attention at one time, but is now entirely discredited.—*Vortex ring*, in *physics*, a vortical molecular filament or column returning into itself so as to form a ring composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side, like beads on a string, as the singular smoke-rings which are sometimes produced when a cannon is fired, or when a smoker skilfully emits a puff of tobacco smoke. Recent labours in the theoretical investigation of the motion of vortices, more particularly the theorems relating to vortex filaments rotating round a central axis in a frictionless or perfect fluid, have suggested the possibility of founding on them a new form of the atomic theory.

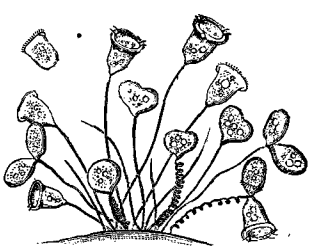
**Vortex-ring** (vor'teks-ring), *n.* See under VORTEX.

**Vortex-wheel** (vor'teks-whēl), *n.* A turbine.

**Vortical** (vor'ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vortex; whirling; turning; as, a *vortical* motion.

**Vortically** (vor'ti-kal-li), *adv.* In a vortical manner; whirlingly.

**Vorticella** (vor-ti-sel'la), *n.* [Dim. of *vortex* (which see).] A genus of bell-shaped wheel infusoria, having a fixed stem capable of being coiled into a spiral form, and vibratile organs called cilia at their anterior extremity, which are constantly in rapid motion and attract particles of food. The species, which are popularly called bell-animals or animalcules, bell-flowers, and bell-polyps, are very numerous in fresh water, and are generally too small to be perceived without the aid of the microscope.



Vorticellæ

Reproduction in Vorticella may take place by fission, or by gemmation, or by a process of encystation and endogenous division.

**Vorticellidæ** (vor-ti-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of infusorian animalcules having for its type the genus Vorticella. See VORTICELLA.

**Vorticose** (vor'ti-kōs), *a.* Whirling; vortical. 'A *vorticose* motion of the air inwards.' *Ency. Brit.*

**Vortiginous** (vor-tij'in-us), *a.* Having a motion round a centre or axis; vortical.

With *vortiginous* and hideous whirl
Sucks down its prey. *Cowper.*

**Votaress** (vō'ta-res), *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life; a female votary.

His woeful queen we leave at Ephesus,
Unto Diana there a *votaress*. *Shak.*
No rosary this *votaress* needs. *Cleveland.*

**Votarist** (vō'ta-rist), *n.* [See VOTARY.] A votary. 'The *votarists* of Saint Clare.' *Shak.* 'A sad *votarist* in palmer's weed.' *Milton.*

The weak, wan *votarist* leaves her twilight cell
To walk with taper dim the winding aisle. *Rogers.*

**Votary** (vō'ta-ri), *n.* [From L. *votum*, a vow. See VOTE.] One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, more generally, one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life; as, every goddess of antiquity had her *votaries*; every pursuit or study has its *votaries*. 'Already love's firm *votary*.' *Shak.*

That an enthusiastic *votary* of liberty should accept office under a military usurper seems, no doubt, at first sight extraordinary. *Macaulay.*

**Votary** (vō'ta-ri), *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; votive. *Bacon.*

**Vote** (vōt), *n.* [Fr. *vote*, a vote, from L. *votum*, a vow, wish, will, from *voveo*, *votum*, to vow. See VOW.] 1. A suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others either in electing a man to fill a certain situation or office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, and the like. This vote or expression of will may be given by holding up the hand, by rising and standing up, by the voice (*viva voce*), by ballot, by a ticket, or otherwise. Hence—2. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections or in deciding propositions; a ballot, a ticket, &c.; as, a written *vote*.

The freeman casting with unpurchased hand
The *vote* that shakes the turrets of the land.
*O. W. Holmes.*

3. That which is given, allowed, or conveyed by the will of a majority; a thing conferred by vote; a grant; as, the ministry received a *vote* of confidence; the *vote* for the civil service amounted to 24½ million pounds.—4. Expression of will by a majority; decision by some expression of the minds of a number; result of voting; as, the *vote* was unanimous.—5.† An ardent wish or desire; a prayer.

I join with you
In my *voter* that way. *Massinger.*
Those interchangeable *votes* of priest and people. . . . 'O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for thy Name's sake! O God, we have heard with our ears, &c.' *Prideaux.*

**Vote** (vōt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *voted*; ppr. *voting*. [Fr. *voter*, to vote. See the noun.] To give a vote; to express or signify the mind, will, or preference in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others.

Both expressed their opinion that a more independent, a more disinterested set of men than those who had promised to *vote* for him, never existed on earth. *Dickens.*

**Vote** (vōt), *v.t.* 1. To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will; as, the citizens *voted* their candidate into office with little opposition.—2. To enact or establish by vote or some expression of will; as, the legislature *voted* the resolution unanimously.—3. To grant by vote or expression of will.

Parliament *voted* them a hundred thousand pounds. *Swift.*

**Voter** (vōt'ėr), *n.* One who votes or has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage; an elector.

**Voting-paper** (vōt'ing-pā-pėr), *n.* A paper by which a person gives his vote; a balloting-paper; particularly, according to the British Ballot Act of 1872, a paper used in voting by ballot in the election of members of parliament, of municipal corporations, and the like. Such papers are used only in cases where the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, and contain a list of the candidates, and the voter has secretly to put a mark at the name of the candidate or candidates he selects.

**Votist**† (vōt'ist), *n.* One who makes a vow; a vower. '*Votist* of revenge.' *Chapman.*

**Votive** (vō'tiv), *a.* [L. *votivus*, from *votum*, a vow. See VOTE.] 1. Given, paid, or consecrated, in consequence of some vow; as, *votive* offerings.

Venus, take my *votive* glass. *Prior.*

2. Observed or practised in consequence of a vow. [Rare.]

*Votive* abstinence some constitutions may endure. *Feltham.*

—*Votive medal*, one struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event, as the recovery of a prince from sickness.—*A votive offering*, a tablet, picture, &c., dedicated in consequence of the vow [L. *ex voto*] of a worshipper. Among the Greeks and Romans such offerings were dedicated to some deity, and were affixed to the walls of temples. Among Roman Catholics they are given to chapels dedicated to the Virgin or to some saint.

**Votively** (vō'tiv-li), *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow.

**Votiveness** (vō'tiv-nes), *n.* State or quality of being votive.

**Votress**† (vō'tres), *n.* A female votary; a votaress. *Shak.*

**Vouch** (vouch), *v.t.* [O.E. *vouche*, Norm. *voucher*, O. Fr. *vocher*, from L. *vocare*, to call. Hence *avouch*. See VOICE.] 1.† To call to witness; to obtest. 'And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon.' *Dryden.* 2. To declare; to assert; to affirm; to attest; to maintain by affirmations.

What can you *vouch* against him, Signior Lucio? *Shak.*

3. To warrant; to be surety for; to answer for; to make good.

I
Even in theirs and in the commons' ears,
Will *vouch* the truth of it. *Shak.*

The consistency of the discourse . . . *vouches* it to be worthy of the great apostle. *Locke.*

4. To support; to back; to follow up. 'Bold words *vouched* with a deed so bold.' *Milton.* 5. In *law*, to call or summon into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common vouchee. *Blackstone.*

SYN. To declare, asseverate, assert, aver, protest, affirm, attest, warrant, guarantee, confirm, assure.

**Vouch** (vouch), *v.i.* 1. To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation; to be surety. 'I *Vouch* with me, heaven.' *Shak.*

He declares he will not believe her, till the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she has so solemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

2. To maintain; to assert; to aver.

I therefore *vouch* again
That with some mixtures powerful o'er the blood
He wrought upon her. *Shak.*

**Vouch**† (vouch), *n.* Approving or attesting voice; warrant; attestation; testimony.

Why in this woolvish toge should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless *vouches*. *Shak.*

**Vouchee** (vouch-ē'), *n.* In *law*, the person who is vouched or summoned in a writ of right.

**Voucher** (vouch'ér), *n.* 1. One who vouches or gives witness or full attestation to anything.

The great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for each other's reputation. *Spectator.*

2. In *law*, the tenant in a writ of right; one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries there may be a single voucher or double vouchers. [In this sense written also *Vouchor*.]—3. A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specifically, the written evidence of the payment of a debt, as a discharged account and the like.

**Vouchment**† (vouch'ment), *n.* A declaration; a solemn assertion. 'Their *vouchment* by their honour.' *Bp. Hacket.*

**Vouchor** (vouch'or), *n.* See VOUCHER, 2.

**Vouchsafe** (vouch-sāf'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vouchsafed*; ppr. *vouchsafing*. [*Vouch* and *safe*, to vouch or answer for safety; O.E. *vouchesauf* (*Chaucer*), often as two words, to vouchsafe, to grant.] 1. To condescend to grant; to concede; as, not to *vouchsafe* an answer.

I have assailed her with music, but she *vouchsafes* no notice. *Shak.*

It is not said by the apostle that God *vouchsafed* to the heathen the means of salvation. *South.*

2.† To receive or accept in condescension.

Upon which better part our prayers come in,
If thou *vouchsafe* them. *Shak.*

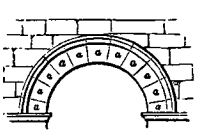
**Vouchsafe** (vouch-sāf'), *v.i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.

*Vouchsafe*, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

**Vouchsafement** (vouch-sāf'ment), *n.* The act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension; as, God's greatest communicated *vouchsafements*. *Boyle.*

**Voulge** (vŭlzh), *n.* [O. Fr. *voulge, vouge;* origin unknown.] In *anc. armour*, a peculiarly shaped military instrument affixed to the staff, like the pike or halbert; called also *Langue-de-bœuf*, from its resemblance to the tongue of an ox.

**Voussoir** (vös'wąr), *n.* [Fr., from *voussure*, the curvature of a vault, from a verb *vousser*, hypothetical L. *volutiare*, to round, make round, from L. *volvo, volutum*, to roll; hence, akin to *vault*.] In *arch.* a stone in the shape of a truncated wedge which forms part of an arch. The under sides of the voussoirs form the intrados or soffit of the arch, and the upper sides the extrados. The middle voussoir is termed the *keystone*. See ARCH.



*a a*, Voussoirs.

**Vow** (vou), *n.* [O.Fr. *vou, veu*, Mod.Fr. *vœu*, a vow, from L. *votum*, a vow, from *voveo, votum*, to vow; hence really the same word as *vote*. *A vow* is a derivative.] 1. A solemn promise; an engagement solemnly entered into; in a more special sense, (*a*) a kind of promissory oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act or to dedicate to the deity something of value on the fulfilment of certain conditions, or in the event of receiving something specially desired, such as success in an enterprise, deliverance from danger, recovery from sickness, &c. (*b*) A promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to consecrate or devote one's self wholly or in part for a longer or shorter time to some act or service.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women spoke. *Shak.*

Knights of love, who never broke their *vow*,
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

It is the hour when lovers' *vows*
Seem sweet in every whispered word. *Byron.*

The great knight in his mid-sickness made
Full many a holy *vow* and pure resolve. *Tennyson.*

2.† A solemn asseveration or declaration; a positive assertion.

What instance gives Lord Warwick for his *vow*? *Shak.*

**Vow** (vou), *v.t.* [Fr. *vouer*. See the noun.] 1. To promise solemnly; to give, consecrate, or dedicate by a solemn promise, as to a divine power; as, Jacob *vowed* to God a tenth of his substance, and his own future devotion to his service. Gen. xxviii.

When thou *vowest* a vow, defer not to pay it, . . . pay that which thou hast *vowed*. Eccles. v. 4.

To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*

2. To threaten solemnly or upon oath. 'Weeping, cursing, *vowing* vengeance.' *Shak.*

That he may *vow*, in that sad hour of mine,
Revenge on him that made me stop my breath. *Shak.*

**Vow** (vou), *v.i.* To make vows or solemn promises; to protest solemnly; to asseverate.

Better is it that thou shouldest not *vow*, than that thou shouldest *vow* and not pay. Eccles. v. 5.

He heard him swear and *vow* to God
He came but to be Duke of Lancaster. *Shak.*

**Vow-break**† (vou'brāk), *n.* A breach of a vow or vows.

Sacrilege and *vow-break* in Ananias and Sapphira made them descend quick into their graves. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Vowed** (vou'd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Devoted; consecrated. 'Thy *vowed* priests.' *Milton.*—2. Sworn to; confirmed by oath.

This is the hand which, with a *vow'd* contract,
Was fast belock'd in thine. *Shak.*

3. Sworn; constant; inveterate; confirmed. 'So mighty are his *vowed* enemies.' *Shak.*

**Vowel** (vou'el), *n.* [Fr. *voyelle*, from L. *vocalis*, lit. a vocal letter, from *vox, vocis*, the voice. See VOICE.] 1. A sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or vocal organs; a sound uttered when the vocal organs are merely in an open position, as the sound of *a* or *o*. Vowels are distinguished from consonants in that the former can be pronounced by themselves, while consonants require to be sounded with the aid of a vowel.

When the voice is not further modified by contact, partial or complete, of the lips or tongue, but flows through an open channel without any friction or hissing, then we have *vowel* sound. When on the other hand the sound is not complete until the action of some part of the organs of the mouth has ceased, then we have produced what we may call *consonantal* sound. Briefly, 'a *vowel* is the result of an open *position* of the oral organs; an articulation (this is Mr. Bell's term for *consonant*) is the result of an opening *action* of the organ.' *Peile.*

*Vowels* in all their varieties are really infinite in number. Yet, for practical purposes, certain typical *vowels*, each with a large margin for dialectic variety, have been fixed upon in all languages. *Max Müller.*

2. The letter or character which represents such a sound.

**Vowel** (vou'el), *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.—*Vowel points*. See under POINT.

**Vowelish**† (vou'el-ish), *a.* Of the nature of a vowel. *B. Jonson.*

**Vowelism** (vou'el-izm), *n.* The use of vowels.

**Vowelled** (vou'eld), *a.* Furnished with vowels. 'With pauses, cadence, and well-*vowell'd* words.' *Dryden.*

**Vower** (vou'ér), *n.* One who makes a vow. *Bp. Sanderson.*

**Vow-fellow** (vou'fel-lō), *n.* One bound by the same vow. '*Vow-fellows* with this virtuous duke.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Vox-humana** (voks-hū-mā'na), *n.* [L.] A reed-stop in an organ, so called from its supposed resemblance to the human voice. It is tuned in unison with open diapason, and depends for its timbre upon the shape of the tube through which the sound of the reed is transmitted.

**Voyage** (voi'āj), *n.* [Fr. *voyage*, a journey; It. *viaggio*, Sp. *viage;* from L. *viaticum*, provisions for the way, in later times a journey, *viaticus*, pertaining to a journey, from *via*, a way, the root being seen also in E. *way*.] 1. Formerly, a passage or journey by sea or by land: now applied only to a journey or passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country; as, a *voyage* to the East or West Indies.—2.† The practice of travelling.

Nations have interknowledge of one another by *voyage* into foreign parts. *Bacon.*

3.† A way or course taken; attempt; undertaking.

If you make your *voyage* upon her and prevail,
I am no further your enemy. *Shak.*

**Voyage** (voi'āj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *voyaged;* ppr. *voyaging*. To take a journey or voyage; to sail or pass by water.

A mind forever
*Voyaging* through strange seas of thought alone. *Wordsworth.*

**Voyage** (voi'āj), *v.t.* To travel; to pass over.

What I have done, what suffer'd; with what pain
*Voyaged* th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep. *Milton.*

**Voyageable** (voi'āj-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being sailed or travelled over; navigable.

**Voyager** (voi'āj-ér), *n.* One who sails or passes by sea or water.

A private *voyager*, I pass the main. *Pope.*

Long shall the *voyager*, with the Ionian blast,
Hail the bright clime of battle and of song. *Byron.*

**Voyageur** (vwą-yä-zhėr'), *n.* [Fr.] *Lit.* a traveller. The Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies, &c., in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land to and from the remote stations at the north-west. These men are nearly always French Canadians or half-breeds.

**Vraisemblance** (vrā-saṅ-blaṅs), *n.* [Fr.] The appearance of truth.

**Vugg, Vugh** (vug), *n.* In *mining*, a cavity; a hollow in a rock or in a lode; a vogle.

**Vulcan** (vul'kan), *n.* [L. *Vulcanus* or *Volcanus* (hence *vol cano*); akin Skr. *ulkā*, a fire.] 1. In *Rom. myth.* the god who presided over fire and the working of metals. The Roman poets transferred all the stories which are related of the Greek Hephæstos to their own Vulcan, the two divinities becoming in the course of time completely identified. By some writers he is said to have been born lame, but by others his lameness is attributed to his having been thrown from Olympus. Vulcan patronized handicraftsmen of every kind,

Vulcan, from an antique.

and to this or to his lameness the poets most frequently refer. In sculpture he is generally represented as a strong, bearded man, with a hammer and pincers and a pointed cap.—2. The name given to a hypothetical intra-Mercurial planet, believed to have been discovered in 1859. Its period of revolution has been fixed at 24·25 days, and the inclination of its orbit is said not to exceed 7°.

**Vulcanian** (vul-kā'ni-an) *a.* 1. Pertaining to *Vulcan*, or to works in iron, &c.—2. Of or pertaining to volcanoes; volcanic. 'A region of *vulcanian* activity.' *R. A. Proctor.*—3. In *geol.* pertaining to or designating the system or theory of the *Vulcanists*, otherwise termed *Plutonists.*

**Vulcanic** (vul-kan'ik), *a.* Volcanic; vulcanian.

**Vulcanicity** (vul-ka-nis'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being volcanic; volcanic power or action; volcanicity. 'The widely occurring phenomena of *vulcanicity*.' *Nineteenth Century.*

**Vulcanism** (vul'kan-izm), *n.* In *geol.* a general term proposed by Humboldt for all the phenomena due to internal heat, as volcanoes, hot springs, &c.

**Vulcanist** (vul'kan-ist), *n.* One who supports the *Vulcanian* or *Plutonic* theory, which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire. See PLUTONIC.

**Vulcanite** (vul'kan-it), *n.* 1. A kind of vulcanized caoutchouc differing from ordinary vulcanized caoutchouc in containing a larger proportion of sulphur—from 30 to 60 per cent—and in being made at a higher temperature. It is of a brownish-black colour, is hard and tough, cuts easily, and takes a good polish, on which account it is largely used for making into combs, brooches, bracelets, and many other ornaments. It is not affected by water or any of the other caoutchouc solvents. As it is especially distinguished by the large quantity of electricity which it evolves when rubbed, it is much used in the construction of electric machines. Called also *Ebonite.*—2. A name sometimes given to vulcanic garnet or pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.

**Vulcanization** (vul'kan-īz-ā''shon), *n.* A method of treating caoutchouc or india-rubber with some form of sulphur to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (*vulcanized india-rubber*) or a hard (*vulcanite*) product. This was originally effected by dipping the rubber in melted sulphur and heating it to nearly 300°. Several other methods have been employed, probably the best of which for general purposes consists in mechanically mixing the rubber at a moderate heat with flowers of sulphur, and subsequently 'curing' it in superheated steam at from 250° to 300° Fahr. Other ingredients, as litharge, white-lead, zinc-white, whiting, &c., are added to the sulphur to give colour, softness, &c., to the rubber. The substance thus formed possesses the following properties: it remains elastic at all temperatures; it cannot be dissolved by the ordinary solvents, neither is it affected by heat within a considerable range of temperature; finally, it acquires extraordinary powers of resisting compression, with a great increase of strength and elasticity. Vulcanized india-rubber is employed with great success for very many useful purposes: for waterproofing cloth, for boots, shoes, mats, toys, belting, buffers, wheel-tires, washers, valves, pipes, fire-hose, medical and surgical appliances, &c. Hard vulcanized rubber is known as ebonite or vulcanite. See VULCANITE.

**Vulcanize** (vul'kan-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vulcanized;* ppr. *vulcanizing.* To subject to the process of vulcanization, as caoutchouc.

**Vulcanizer** (vul-kan-īz'ėr), *n.* The steam apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber.

**Vulcano** (vul-kā'nō), *n.* A volcano. *Arbuthnot.*

**Vulcanologist** (vul-ka-nol'o-jist), *n.* A student of vulcanology; a volcanist.

**Vulcanology** (vul-ka-nol'o-ji), *n.* That department of science which concerns itself with igneous phenomena, as volcanoes, warm springs, &c.

But last of all, it may be presumed (if the recent results of Mallet's researches into *vulcanology* are to be accepted), came the most wonderful of all the stages of disturbances, the great era of crater formations. *Cornhill Mag.*

**Vulgar** (vul'gėr), *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*, from L. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the common people, the crowd, regarded as from a root meaning to throng, seen also in *urgeo*, E. to *urge*. See URGE.] 1. Of or pertaining to the common people; suiting to or practised among the multitude; plebeian; as, *vulgar* life; *vulgar* sports.

An habitation giddy and unsure
Hath he that buildeth on the *vulgar* heart. *Shak.*

2. Common; ordinary; in general use; hence, national; vernacular; as, the *vulgar* tongue; the *vulgar* version of the Scriptures. 'As naked as the *vulgar* air.' *Shak.*

It might be more useful to the English reader, to write in our *vulgar* language. *Bp. Fell.*

3. Common; commonly occurring or experienced; customary; usual; ordinary; commonplace.

For what we know must be, and is as common
As any the most *vulgar* thing to sense. *Shak.*

4. Pertaining or belonging to the lower or less refined class of people; unrefined; hence, somewhat coarse; rude; boorish; low; mean; base; as, *vulgar* men, language, minds, manners, or the like. 'Stale and cheap to *vulgar* company.' *Shak.*

He talked sometimes in the coarsest and *vulgarest* Hampshire dialect. *Thackeray.*

5. Familiar with lack of dignity or self-respect.

Be thou familiar but by no means *vulgar.* *Shak.*

6. Of general circulation; commonly bruited; public. 'Unregistered in *vulgar* fame.' *Shak.*—7. Consisting of common persons. [Rare.]

In reading an account of a battle, we follow the hero with our whole attention, but seldom reflect on the *vulgar* heaps of slaughter. *Rambler.*

—*Vulgar era*, the common era used by Christians, dating from the birth of Christ.—*Vulgar fractions*, in *arith.* see FRACTIONS.

**Vulgar** (vul'gėr), *n.* 1. A vulgar person; one of the common people. 'These vile *vulgars.*' *Chapman.*

The budding rose is set by,
But stale and fully blown, is left for *vulgars*
To rub their sweaty fingers on. *Marmion.*

—*The vulgar*, the common people collectively; the uneducated, uncultured class.

To endeavour to work upon *the vulgar* with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor. *Pope.*

2.† The vernacular tongue or common language of a country.

Therefore, you clown, abandon,—which is in the *vulgar* leave,—the society,—which in the boorish is company,—of this female,—which in the common is woman. *Shak.*

**Vulgarian** (vul-gā'ri-an), *n.* A vulgar person; especially, a rich person with low or vulgar ideas. 'A profound bore and *vulgarian.*' *Thackeray.*

**Vulgarian** (vul-gā'ri-an), *a.* Vulgar. 'A fat *vulgarian* sloven.' *Denham.* [Rare.]

**Vulgarism** (vul'gėr-izm), *n.* 1. Coarseness, rudeness, or grossness of manners; vulgarity. 'Degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life.' *Bp. Reynolds.*—2. A vulgar phrase or expression.

All violations of grammar, and all *vulgarisms*, solecisms, and barbarisms . . . must be noticed and corrected. *Dr. Knox.*

**Vulgarity** (vul-gar'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being vulgar; mean condition in life; as, *vulgarity* of birth.—2. Coarseness, grossness, or clownishness of manners or language; an act of low manners; as, *vulgarity* of behaviour; *vulgarity* of expression or language.—3.† The commonalty; the mob; the vulgar. 'The meere *vulgarity* . . . are prone to cry out.' *Bp. Gauden.*

**Vulgarize** (vul'gėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *vulgarized;* ppr. *vulgarizing.* To make vulgar or common. 'The *vulgarizing* taint of passion.' *Dr. Caird.*

**Vulgarly** (vul'gėr-li), *adv.* 1. In a vulgar manner; commonly; in the ordinary manner among the common people.

Such one we *vulgarly* call a desperate person. *Hammond.*

2. Coarsely; rudely; clownishly.—3.† Publicly. 'To justify this worthy nobleman so *vulgarly* and personally accused.' *Shak.*

**Vulgarness** (vul'gėr-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vulgar; vulgarity.

**Vulgate** (vul'gāt), *n.* [L. *vulgata editio*, *vulgatus*, pp. of *vulgo*, to make common or public. See VULGAR.] The authorized Latin version of the Scriptures in the Roman Catholic Church. The Vulgate of the Council of Trent was a combination of the old 'Italic' version, a literal translation from the Septuagint, and an amended version of St. Jerome. The version now in use is the edition published by Clement VIII. in 1592.

**Vulgate** (vul'gāt), *a.* Pertaining to the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

**Vulned** (vul'ned), *a.* [L. *vulnus*, a wound.] In *her.* an epithet applied to any animal that is wounded and bleeding; as, a hind's head *vulned.*

**Vulnerability** (vul'nėr-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.

**Vulnerable** (vul'nėr-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *vulnérable*, from L. *vulnero*, to wound, from *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound.] 1. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries; as, a *vulnerable* body. 'Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests.' *Shak.*

Achilles was *vulnerable* in his heel; and there will never be wanting a Paris to infix the dart. *Dwight.*

2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; as, a *vulnerable* reputation. 'If you are *vulnerable* in your character.' *Dr. Knox.*

**Vulnerableness** (vul'nėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

**Vulnerary** (vul'nėr-a-ri), *a.* [L. *vulnerarius*, from *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound.] Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries; as, *vulnerary* plants or potions.

**Vulnerary** (vul'nėr-a-ri), *n.* Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds; as, certain unguents, balsams, and the like, are used as *vulneraries.* 'Like a balsamic *vulnerary.*' *Dr. Knox.*

**Vulnerate**† (vul'nėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *vulnero*, *vulneratum*, from *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound.] To wound; to hurt; to injure. 'Thou thy chastitie didst *vulnerate.*' *Sir J. Davies.*

**Vulneration**† (vul-nėr-ā'shon), *n.* The act of wounding.

**Vulnerose** (vul'nėr-ōs), *a.* Full of wounds; having wounds; wounded.

**Vulnific, Vulnifical** (vul-nif'ik, vul-nif'ik-al), *a.* Causing wounds. [Rare.]

**Vulning** (vul'ning), *ppr.* In *her.* wounding: a term particularly applied to the pelican, which is always depicted wounding or picking her breast.

**Vulpecular** (vul-pek'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *vulpecula*, a little fox, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox.] Of or pertaining to a fox; vulpine.

**Vulpes** (vul'pes), *n.* [L., a fox.] The subgeneric name for the foxes, adopted by those zoologists who distinguish the foxes from the dogs, jackals, and wolves, to which they consequently restrict the term Canis. See FOX.

**Vulpicide** (vul'pi-sīd), *n.* [L. *vulpes*, a fox, and *cædo*, to kill.] 1. The practice of killing foxes. This practice is regarded by fox-hunters as being extremely unsportsmanlike and disgraceful.—2. A fox-killer.

**Vulpine** (vul'pīn), *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox.] Pertaining to the fox; resembling the fox; cunning; crafty; artful. '*Vulpine* craft.' *Feltham.*

**Vulpinism** (vul'pin-izm), *n.* The quality of being vulpine; craft; artfulness; cunning. *Carlyle.*

**Vulpinite** (vul'pin-it), *n.* [From *Vulpino*, in Italy.] A mineral of a grayish white colour, splendent and massive; its fracture foliated. It is an anhydrous sulphate of lime, containing a little silica. It occurs along with granular foliated limestone at Vulpino, in Italy, and is sometimes employed by the Italian artists for small statues and other ornamental work under the name of *marino bardiglio.*

Brown Vulture (*Vultur cinereus*).

**Vulture** (vul'tūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *vultor*, L. *vultur*, by some taken from *vello*, *vulsum*, to pluck, to tear, by others from stem of *volucris*, swift, *volare*, to fly.] The common name for the raptorial birds belonging to the family Vulturidæ, characterized by having the head and part of the neck destitute of feathers, the tarsi covered with small scales, and a rather elongated beak, of which the upper mandible is curved at the end. The strength of their talons does not correspond with their size, and they make

more use of their beak than of their claws. In general the birds belonging to this family are of a cowardly nature, living chiefly on

Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*).

dead carcasses and offal. Their geographical distribution is confined chiefly to warm countries, where they act as scavengers to purify the earth from the putrid carcasses with which it would otherwise be encumbered. The Vulturidæ are divided into several genera, the chief being Vultur, Catharte, Sarcorhamphus, Neophron, and Gypaëtos, of which the last approaches to the Falconidæ in its characters and habits, having the head feathered and not always feeding on carrion, but often attacking living animals. The griffon vulture (*V. fulvus*) inhabits the mountainous parts of the south of Europe, Silesia, Spain, the Alps, the Pyrenees, Turkey, and the Grecian Archipelago. The cinereous or brown vulture (*V. cinereus*) inhabits lofty mountains in Europe, and the forests of Hungary, the Tyrol, and the Pyrenees, the south of Spain and Italy. The bearded vulture, or lämmergeyer (*Gypaëtos barbatus*), inhabits the highest mountains of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Egyptian vulture is the *Neophron percnopterus*. The sociable vulture (*V. auricularis*) is a gigantic species, inhabiting the greater part of Africa. The black vulture (*Cathartes atratus*) is a native of the United States. The king vulture (*Sarcorhamphus papa*) is common in Paraguay. *Sarcorhamphus gryphus* is the condor of South America. In some recent systems the vultures of the Old World are grouped into one family, Gypaetidæ, while those of the New World form another, Cathartidæ, the two families being marked by various distinctive peculiarities.

**Vulturidæ** (vul-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* The family of the vultures. See VULTURE.

**Vulturine** (vul'tūr-in), *a.* [L. *vulturinus*. See VULTURE.] Belonging to the vulture; having the qualities of or resembling the vulture.

> The *vulturine* nose which smells nothing but corruption is no credit to its possessor. *Kingsley.*

**Vulturish** (vul'tūr-ish), *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious. 'Hawkish, aquiline, not to say *vulturish*.' *Carlyle.*

**Vulturism** (vul'tūr-izm), *n.* The attributes or character of a vulture; rapacity. *Carlyle.*

**Vulturous** (vul'tūr-us), *a.* Like a vulture; vulturish.

**Vulva** (vul'va), *n.* [L. *vulva, volva*, a wrapper, a covering, the womb, from *volvo*, to roll.] In *anat.* an elliptic opening in the external parts of generation in the female; sometimes applied to the whole of the external genital organs of the female.

**Vulviform** (vul'vi-form), *a.* [L. *vulva*, a wrapper, the vulva, and *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* like a cleft with projecting edges.

**Vulvo-uterine** (vul-vo-ū'tėr-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vulva and the uterus.—*Vulvo-uterine canal*, the vagina.

**Vying** (vi'ing), *ppr.* Competing; emulating. See VIE.

# W.

**W** is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. It takes its form and its name from the union of two V's, the character V having formerly the name and force of U. (See V and U.) The name, double *u*, however, being given to the letter from its form or composition, and not from its sound, is not a very suitable one. In the Anglo-Saxon alphabet it had a character with a distinctive form of its own, the more modern letter being adopted in the thirteenth century. This letter is used to represent two sounds, the one which distinctively belongs to it being that which it has at the beginning of a syllable and followed by a vowel, as in *wave, will, dwell, away, forward*, &c. This sound has somewhat the character of a vowel, and *w* in such a position is hence often spoken of as a semi-vowel. It is formed by opening the mouth with a close circular configuration of the lips, the organs having exactly the position they have in pronouncing the *oo* of *foot*. Yet it has not really a vowel sound in such cases, and *well*, for instance, is not equivalent to *oo-ell*. This fact is more conclusively shown by such words as *wood, wool, woman*, in which the *oo*-sound is distinctly preceded by a consonant. Its true character is also shown by the definitions given by the best modern phonologists for a consonant and a vowel. Thus, Mr. Melville Bell defines a vowel as the result of an open *position* of the oral organs; an articulation (or consonant) as the result of an opening *action* of the organs. It is this opening action that marks *w* as distinct from *oo*, yet pronounced in a drawling manner it is hardly different in force. At the end of syllables, in which position it is always preceded by a vowel, it has either no force at all (or at most lengthens the vowel), as in *law, lawful*, to *sow, low, hollow*, &c., or it forms the second element in a diphthong, as in *now, vow, new, few*, being then really a vowel, and equivalent to the *u* in *neutral, bough*, &c. Followed by *r* it is initial in a considerable number of English words, as *wrap, write, wrong*, &c. It is now silent in such positions, though it was long sounded, as it still is in Scotland. *Wh* is another initial combination, as in *what, where, whale, whet*, &c. In Anglo-Saxon these words were spelt with *hw* (which in cognate words represents Icel. *hv*, L. *qu* initial), there being a guttural sound originally heard before the *w*. In Scotland, in such words as *what, whale*, a very decided guttural is heard before *w*. With the best speakers of modern English, however, *wh* seems to be *w* with a slight aspiration after it, though there is a tendency to pronounce *w* pure and simple. In Anglo-Saxon *wl* was also an initial sound; thus *lisp* was originally *wlisp*, the *w* having disappeared. It has also disappeared from *tree, knee, four, ooze, such, sister*, &c.; and, as above mentioned, it is not heard in many words, to which may be added such as *sword, two, answer, gunwale*, &c. In many words it has taken the place of an older *g*, as in *law, maw*, &c. (See G.) It has intruded itself into *whole, whore*. A *w* coming before *a* often has the effect of giving the latter an *o*-sound (comp. *wad, wallow, water*, &c.); *qu* (=*kw*) has the same effect.—As an abbreviation W stands for west; W.N.W. for west-north-west; W.S.W. for west-south-west, &c.

**Wa'** (wä or wą), *n.* A wall. [Scotch.]

**Wabble** (wob'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wabbled*; ppr. *wabbling*. [Also *wobble*, to reel or totter; akin to Prov.G. *wabbeln*, to shake; freq. forms probably allied to *weave*; G. *weben*, to shake, to weave. Comp. also *wapper*.] To incline to the one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body when not properly balanced; to move in the manner of a rotating disc when its plane vibrates from side to side; to rock; to vacillate; as, a millstone in motion sometimes *wabbles*. *Moxon.*

**Wabble** (wob'l), *n.* A rocking unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung or a top imperfectly balanced.

**Wabbly** (wob'li), *a.* Inclined to wabble; shaky; unsteady.

> (By stilt-walking) the knees, which at first are weak and *wabbly*, get strong. *Mayhew.*

**Wabron-leaf, Wabran-leaf** (wä'bron-lēf, wä'bran-lēf), *n.* [A corruption of the English name *waybread*.] Great plantain (*Plantago major*). [Scotch.]

**Wabster** (wab'stėr), *n.* A webster or weaver. [Scotch.]

**Wacke** (wak'e), *n.* [G. *wacke, grauwacke*, wacke, graywacke.] A soft earthy variety of trap-rock resembling indurated clay, but usually containing crystals peculiar to the trap series. It is generally of a grayish-green colour, from the amount of earth present, is sometimes amygdaloidal and readily crumbles away on exposure to the weather. In some instances it appears to be a compacted mass of volcanic dust and ashes; in others, an indurated volcanic mud. *Page.*

**Wad** (wod), *n.* [Same word as Sw. *vadd*, Dan. *vat*, G. *watte*, wad, wadding for lining. Origin doubtful.] 1. A soft mass of fibrous material, such as hay, tow, cotton-wool, or other yielding substances used for various purposes, as for stopping up an opening, stuffing an interior, or the like. Especially—2. A little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as tow, paper, or old rope-yarn, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot, for keeping the powder and shot close, for diminishing or avoiding the effect of windage, or the like. For small-arms circular disks of felt are often used.

**Wad** (wod), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wadded*; ppr. *wadding*. 1. To form into a wad or wad; to make into a wadding; as, to *wad* cotton or tow.—2. To put a wad into; to furnish with a wad; as, to *wad* a firearm.—3. To stuff or line with wadding, as a garment, to give more roundness or fulness to the figure, keep out the cold, or the like.

**Wad** (wod), *n.* [A. Sax. *wœd, wed*, a pledge. See WED. Akin L. *vas, vadis*, a pledge.] A pledge; a wager. [Scotch.]

**Wad** (wod), *v.t.* To pledge; to bet; to wager. [Scotch.]

**Wad** (wad), *v. auxil.* Would. [Scotch.]

> O *wad* some power the giftie gie us,
> To see oursel's as ithers see us. *Burns.*

**Wad, Wadd** (wod), *n.* 1. An earthy ore of manganese, which consists of the peroxide of manganese associated with nearly its own weight of oxide of iron. When mixed with linseed-oil for a paint it is apt to take fire. Called also *Bog-manganese*.—2. Same as *Plumbago*. [Provincial.]

**Waddie, Waddy** (wad'di), *n.* An Australian name for a thick club. *Kingsley.*

**Wadding** (wod'ing), *n.* 1. The materials for wads; any pliable substance of which wads may be made; material for ramming down above the charge of firearms.—2. A spongy web used for stuffing various parts of articles of dress, usually made of carded cotton, the surface being covered with tissue paper, applied by a coat of size.

**Waddle** (wod'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *waddled*; ppr. *waddling*. [A dim. and freq. formed from *wade*.] To sway or rock from side to side in walking; to move with short quick steps, throwing the body from one side to another; to walk in a tottering or vacillating manner; to toddle; as, a child *waddles* when he begins to walk; a duck or a goose *waddles*.

> Then she could stand alone, nay, by the rood,
> She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shak.*

**Waddle** (wod'l), *v.t.* To tread down by wading or waddling through, as high grass.

> They tread and *waddle* all the goodly grass. *Drayton.*

**Waddler** (wod'lėr), *n.* One who waddles.

**Waddlingly** (wod'ling-li), *adv.* With a vacillating gait.

**Wade** (wād), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *waded*; ppr. *wading*. [A. Sax. *wadan*, to go, to proceed, to wade; L.G. *waden*, Icel. and Sw. *vada*, D. *waden*, G. *waten*, to wade; generally supposed to be from same root as L. *vado*, to go, to wade, *vadum*, a ford, a shallow.] 1. To walk through any substance that impedes or hinders the free motion of the limbs; to move stepwise through a fluid or other semi-

resisting medium; as, to *wade* through water; to *wade* through sand or snow.

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off me. *Shak.*

2. To move or pass with difficulty or labour; to make way against obstacles or circumstances that continually hinder or embarrass. 'Through darkness for to *wade*.' *Spenser*. 'And *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way.' *Dryden*.

**Wade** (wād), *v.t.* To pass or cross by wading; to ford; as, to *wade* a stream.

**Wader** (wād'ėr), *n.* 1. One who wades. 'Made toward us like a *wader* in the surf.' *Tennyson*. Specifically—2. The name applied to birds belonging to the order Grallatores, as the heron, snipe, rail, &c. See GRALLATORES.

**Wadhook** (wod'hök), *n.* A rod with a sort of screw, to draw wads out of a gun.

**Wading-bird** (wād'ing-bėrd), *n.* A bird of the order Grallatores; a wader.

**Wadmal, Wadmoll** (wad'mal, wad'mol), *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *vad-mál*, Sw. *vadmal*, Dan. *vadmel*. Originally a measure of stuff, pieces of cloth being used as a standard of value in early times. Icel. *vád*, stuff (A. Sax. *wœd*, a garment), and *mál*, measure.] A very coarse cloth formerly manufactured. Written also *Wadmaal*. 'Mantles of *wadmaal*, a coarse cloth of domestic manufacture.' *Sir W. Scott*.

**Wadna** (wād'nä). Would not. [Scotch.]

**Wadset, Wadsett** (wod'set), *n.* [Sc. *wad*, A. Sax. *wœd*, *wed*, a pledge; and verb to *set*.] An old Scots law term for a mortgage, or bond and disposition in security.

**Wadsetter** (wod'set-ėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who holds by a wadset.

**Wady** (wod'i), *n.* [Ar. *wádi*, the channel of a river, a river, a ravine, a valley.] The channel of a water-course which is dry, except in the rainy season; a water-course; a stream: a term used chiefly in the topography of certain eastern countries.

**Wae** (wā), *n.* Woe. *Spenser*. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Wae,**† *n.* A wave. *Spenser*.

**Waesome** (wā'sum), *a.* Woful; melancholy. [Scotch.]

**Waesucks,** *interj.* Alas! [Scotch.] *Burns*.

**Waf, Waff** (wäf), *a.* [A form of *waif*.] Worthless; low-born; inferior; paltry. [Scotch.]

Is it not an odd thing that ilka *waf* carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession. *Sir W. Scott*.

**Wafer** (wā'fėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *waufre*, Mod. Fr. *gaufre*, pancake, wafer, of Teutonic origin; G. *waffel*, D. *wafel*, Dan. *vaffel*, a thin cake, a waffle, a wafer; allied to G. *wabe*, a honey-comb, from some supposed resemblance.] A thin cake or leaf of paste, generally disc-shaped: applied specifically to (*a*) an article of pastry; a small thin sweet cake, now made of flour, cream, white wine, and lump sugar, and flavoured with cinnamon. 'The curious work in pastry, the fine cakes, *wafers* and marchpanes.' *Holland*. (*b*) A thin circular portion of unleavened bread, generally stamped with the Christian monogram, the cross, or other sacred representation or symbol, used in the Roman Church in the celebration and administration of the eucharist. (*c*) A thin disc of dried paste used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and the like, usually made of flour, mixed with water, gum, and some non-poisonous colouring matter. Fancy wafers are made of gelatine and isinglass in a variety of forms.

**Wafer** (wā'fėr), *v.t.* To seal or close with a wafer.

**Waferer**† (wā'fėr-ėr), *n.* A person who sold wafers. Waferers appear to have been employed as go-betweens in love intrigues, probably from the facilities offered by their going from house to house. See WAFER-WOMAN.

Singers with harpes, baudes, *waferers*,
Whiche ben the veray develes officeres,
To kindle and blow the fire of lecherie. *Chaucer*.

**Wafer-irons** (wā'fėr-ī-ėrnz), *n. pl.* A pincer-shaped instrument, the legs of which terminate in flat blades about 12 inches long by 9 in breadth, used for making wafers. The blades are heated in a coke fire, the paste is then put between them, and by pressure formed into a thin sheet of paste, from which discs of the desired size are cut with a punch.

**Wafer-woman**† (wā'fėr-wu-man), *n.* A woman who sold wafers. Such women were often employed in love-affairs and intrigues.

'Twas no set meeting
Certainly, for there was no *wafer*-woman with her
These three days, on my knowledge. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Waff,** *a.* See WAF.

**Waff** (wäf), *n.* [A Scotch word. Allied to *wave* or *waft*; in sense 5 to *whiff*.] 1. A hasty motion.—2. The act of waving.—3. A slight stroke from any soft body.—4. Sudden bodily ailment.—5. Blast.

**Waffle** (wof'l), *n.* [D. *wafel*, G. *waffel*. See WAFER.] A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

**Waffle-irons** (wof'l-ī-ėrnz), *n. pl.* A utensil for baking waffles; wafer-irons.

**Wafoure,**† *n.* A wafer; a sort of cake. *Chaucer*.

**Waft** (wäft), *v.t.* [Closely akin to Sw. *vefta*, to fan, to waft, Dan. *vifte*, to waft, to wave; to fan; *vift*, a puff; akin also to *wave*, *weave*, and perhaps *whiff*. Skeat thinks that it is formed merely by corruption of the pret. *waved*; and this is supported by Shakspere's usage of *waft* for *wafted*, imperfect and past participle. 'Now the English bottoms have *waft* us o'er.' *John*, ii. 1. 'And *waft* her love to come again.' *Merch.* v. 1.] 1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air; as, a balloon was *wafted* over the channel.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope*.

Fair ship that from the Italian shore
Sailest the placid ocean-plains
With my lost Arthur's lov'd remains,
Spread the full wings, and *waft* him o'er.
*Tennyson*.

2. To buoy up; to cause to float; to keep from sinking. 'Their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies.' *Sir T. Browne*.—3.† To give notice by something in motion; to signal to, as by waving the hand; to beckon.

But soft, who *wafts* us yonder? *Shak*.

4.† To cast lightly and quickly; to turn. '*Wafting* his eyes.' *Shak*.

**Waft** (wäft), *v.i.* To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; to float.

And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden*.

**Waft** (wäft), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep.—2. A breath or current, as of wind. 'One wide *waft*.' *Thomson*.

Smelt the wall-flower in the crag
Whereon that dainty *waft* had fed,
Which made the bell-hung cowslip wag
Her delicate head. *Jean Ingelow*.

3. *Naut.* a signal displayed from a ship by hoisting a flag furled in a roll to the head of the staff.

**Waftage** (wäft'āj), *n.* The act of wafting or state of being wafted; conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water.

Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks
Staying for *waftage*. *Shak*.

**Wafter** (wäft'ėr), *n.* 1. One who wafts.

O, Charon,
Thou *wafter* of the soul to bliss or bane.
*Beau. & Fl.*

2.† A boat for passage.—3.† A blunted sword, formerly used in military exercises and sword-and-buckler play. *Meyrick*.

**Wafturet** (wäft'ūr), *n.* The act of waving.

But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shak*.

**Wag** (wag), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wagged*; ppr. *wagging*. [A. Sax. *wagian*, to wag, to shake, to wave; D. *waggelen*, to stagger, totter, reel (a freq. form); Icel. *vaga*, to wag, to waddle; G. (*be*)*wegen*, to move; O. and Prov. G. *wagen*, to shake, to move; Goth. *vigan*, *vaggan*, to move, to shake; akin to *wagon*, *weigh*, *way*, *wave*.] To cause to move up and down, backwards and forwards, or from side to side alternately, as a small body jointed, attached, or connected with a larger one; to move one way and another, as on a pivot, joint, or on or from something by which the body is supported; to cause to shake, oscillate, or vibrate slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops. *Shak*.

No discerner durst *wag* his tongue in censure. *Shak*.

Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The least light motion, but it is a sin. *Dryden*.

The poor cur looked up, and *wagged* his tail. *Steele*.

From the quick, jerky, or abrupt motion indicated by the word, an idea of playful, sportive, mocking, scornful, or derisive motion is associated with it in certain phrases.

Let me see the proudest . . . but *wag* his finger at thee. *Shak*.

And they that passed by reviled him, *wagging* their heads. Mat. xxvii. 39.

**Wag** (wag), *v.i.* 1. To move backwards and forwards, up and down, or from side to side alternately, as if connected by a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible or loose attachment; to oscillate; to sway or swing; to vibrate. See the verb transitive.

'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shak*.

2. To be in motion or action; to make progress; to continue a course or career; to stir.

Thus may we see, quoth he, how the world *wags*. *Shak*.

They made a pretty good shift to *wag* along. *Bunyan*.

3. To move off or away; to be off; to depart; to pack off; to be gone.

I will provoke him to it, or let him *wag*. *Shak*.

Come, neighbours, we must *wag*. *Cowper*.

**Wag** (wag), *n.* [Most likely a shortening of the old term *waghalter*, one who is likely to wag in a halter or gallows. Comp. Sc. *hempie*, a gallows bird, a frolicsome person, a wag, lit. one fitted for the hempen rope.] A person who is fond of a joke or of making jokes; one who is full of merry frolicsome tricks or pranks; one full of sport and humour; a humorist; a droll fellow; a wit; a joker. The word seems formerly to have been applied to a person who indulged in coarse, low, or broad humour, or buffoonery, such as the practical joker, &c.

We wink at *wags*, when they offend. *Dryden*.

A *wag* is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humour. He has generally his mind prepared to receive some occasion of merriment, but is of himself too empty to draw out any of his own set of thoughts; and therefore laughs at the next thing he meets, not because it is ridiculous, but because he is under a necessity of laughing. *Steele*.

**Wage** (wāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *waged*; ppr. *waging*. [O.Fr. *wager*, to gage, to pledge, to promise, Mod. Fr. *gager*, to stake, to pledge, from L.L. *vadium*, *wadium*, Goth. *vadi*, a pledge, the same word as A. Sax. *wed*, a pledge (see WED). *Gage* is another form of this word (see GAGE). Meaning 3 has arisen from the old custom of giving a gage or pledge to maintain a contest against an opponent.] 1.† To put at hazard on the event of a contest; to pledge; to bet; to stake; to lay; to wager.

I will *wage* against your gold, gold to it. *Shak*.

2.† To venture on; to hazard; to attempt; to encounter. 'To wake and *wage* a danger profitless.' *Shak*.—3. To engage in, as in a contest; to carry on, as a war; to undertake.

He pondered, which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal war with wit. *Dryden*.

I *wage* not any feud with Death
For changes wrought on form or face. *Tennyson*.

4.† To set to hire.

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth. *Spenser*.

5.† To hire for pay; to engage or employ for wages. 'Treasure . . . wherewith he might *wage* soldiers.' *Holinshed*.

For his defence great store of men I *wag'd*. *Mir. for Mags*.

—*To wage one's law*, in *law*, to come forward as a defendant, with others, on oath that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he has declared. See WAGER.

**Wage** (wāj), *n.* 1.† Gage; pledge; a stake.

But th' elfin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*,
Disdained to lose the meed he wonne in play. *Spenser*.

2. Hire; pay for service; as, a fair day's work for a fair day's *wage*. 'Promise of a mighty *wage*.' *Drayton*. 'My day's *wage*.' *Sir W. Scott*. 'The daily *wage*.' *Ld. Lytton*. Generally used in the plural. See WAGES.

**Wage**† (wāj), *v.i.* To bind or engage one's self by a pledge; to pledge one's self.

**Wagel,** *n.* See WAGGEL.

**Wager** (wā'jėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *wageure*, *gageure*, from L.L. *vadiatura*. See WAGE, *v.t.*] 1. Something deposited, laid, or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; something staked by each of two parties in support of his own opinion concerning a future or an unknown event; a stake. The party whose opinion proves to be correct receives what has been staked by both. By statutes of England, Scotland, and the United States, all contracts or agreements, whether by parole or in writing, depending on wagers, are null and void, and the wager or money due thereon cannot be recovered in any court of law. A wager is therefore merely a debt of honour, and if paid it is in the eye of the law the same thing as giving a gratuity.

Besides these plates for horse races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Sir W. Temple*.

For most men (till by losing rendered sager)
Will back their own opinion by a *wager*. *Byron*.

2. An occasion on which two parties bet; a bet.—3. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet.

The sea strove with the winds which should be louder; and the shrouds of the ship, with a gastful noise to them that were in it, witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. In *law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; or the act of making oath, together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendant's oath. —*Wager of battel* or *battle*. See under BATTEL.—*Wager of law* was formerly a mode of trial, whereby in an action of debt brought upon a simple contract between the parties, without any deed or record, the defendant might discharge himself by taking an oath that he owed not the plaintiff anything; but he required to bring with him eleven persons of his neighbours, called *compurgators*, who were to avow upon their oath that they believed in their consciences that he declared the truth.—*Wager policy*. See under WAGERING.

**Wager** (wā'jėr), *v.t.* To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to bet; to lay; to stake. 'I *wagered* with him pieces of gold.' *Shak.*

**Wager** (wā'jėr), *v.i.* To make a bet; to offer a wager.

'Twas merry when you *wagered* on your angling. *Shak.*

**Wagerer** (wā'jėr-ėr), *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.

Desire your *wagerer* from me to be more cautious in determining on such matters, and not to venture the loss of his money and credit with so much odds against him. *Swift.*

**Wagering** (wā'jėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Pertaining to wagers; betting.—*Wagering policy*, or *wager policy*, a policy of insurance insuring a sum of money when no property is at hazard, as a policy to insure money on a ship when no property is on board. Such policies are generally held to be null and void.

**Wages** (wā'jez), *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *wage, gage*, a pledge, security. *Wages* are what the person hiring another has pledged himself to give. See WAGE.] The payment given for services performed; the price paid for labour; the return made or compensation paid to those employed to perform any kind of labour or service by their employers; hire; pay; meed; recompense. Though a plural, *wages* sometimes has a verb in the singular.

The *wages* of sin is death. Rom. vi. 23.

Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone, and ta'en thy *wages*. *Shak.*

*Wages*, then, depend mainly upon the demand and supply of labour. *J. S. Mill.*

*Note.* In ordinary language the term *wages* is usually restricted to the remuneration for mechanical or muscular labour, especially to that which is ordinarily paid at short intervals, as weekly or fortnightly, to workmen. Correctly speaking, however, what is called the *fees* of professional men, as lawyers, physicians, &c., the *salaries* of public functionaries, business men, &c., the *pay* of military and naval men, and the like, are all wages. On the other hand, when an author publishes a book, or a shoemaker sells a pair of shoes, the sums received are not wages, though to the seller they are virtually the same thing.

**Waget,†** *n.* Probably the same as *Watchet*, a light-blue colour, or a cloth of such a colour. The word is Chaucer's: 'A kirtle of a light *waget*.'

**Wage-work** (wāj'wėrk), *n.* Work done for wages or hire. *Tennyson.*

**Waggel, Wagel** (wag'el), *n.* A name given in Cornwall to the young of the great black-backed gull, the *Larus marinus*.

**Waggery** (wag'ėr-i), *n.* The manner, action, or pranks of a wag; mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gaiety; sarcasm in good humour; jocular sayings or doings; pleasantry; as, the *waggery* of a school-boy.

The heir has . . . begun to harass her with clownish jocularity; he seems inclined to make his first rude essays of *waggery* upon her. *Johnson.*

**Waggish** (wag'ish), *a.* 1. Like a wag; full of sportive or jocular tricks, antics, sayings, &c.; roguish in merriment or good humour; frolicsome. 'As *waggish* boys in games themselves forswear.' *Shak.*—2. Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport; as, a *waggish* trick.

As boys on holidays let loose to play,
Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way.
*Dryden.*

**Waggishly** (wag'ish-li), *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

Let's wanton it a little, and talk *waggishly*. *B. Jonson.*

**Waggishness** (wag'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being waggish; mischievous sport; wanton merriment; jocularity. *Bacon.*

**Waggle** (wag'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *waggled*; ppr. *waggling*. [A freq. and dim. from *wag* (which see).] To move with a wagging motion; to sway or move from side to side.

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so, as if hip-shot? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Waggle** (wag'l), *v.t.* To cause to wag frequently and with short motions; to move one way and the other; as, a bird *waggles* its tail.

**Wag-halter†** (wag'hạl-tėr), *n.* One who wags (or wags in) a halter; one likely to come to the gallows; hence, a rascal; a thief: also used adjectively. 'Not so terrible as a cross-tree that never grows, to a *wag-halter* page.' *Ford.*

**Wagmoire,†** *n.* A quagmire. *Spenser.*

**Wagnerite** (wag'nėr-it), *n.* [After a scientist of the name of *Wagner*.] A transparent mineral having a vitreo-resinous lustre, wine-yellow or honey-yellow in colour, occurring only near Werfen in Salzburg in small veins of quartz in clay-slate, and at one time confounded with the Brazilian topaz. It is a phosphato-fluoride of magnesium, usually containing iron and manganese.

**Wagon, Waggon** (wag'on), *n.* [A. Sax. *wægen, wægn, wæn*, which in later times became *wain*; D. and G. *wagen*, Icel. and Sw. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*; lit. a carriage, what carries, from root seen in A. Sax. *vegan*, Icel. *vega*, to carry; cog. Skr. *vah*, L. *veho*, to carry (whence *vehicle*). Akin also to *way, wag, weigh*, &c. Skeat remarks that *wagon* cannot come directly from the A. Sax., *wain* being the word that has directly descended from it (with same change of form as in *rain, hail, nail*, &c.). He therefore regards *wagon* as borrowed from the Dutch in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Yet it seems strange that with *wain* in common usage we should have borrowed another word of the same signification.] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle for the transport of heavy loads. The English wagon is usually a strong heavy machine drawn by two horses yoked abreast. The fore wheels are much smaller than the hind pair, and their axle is swivelled to the body of the wagon to facilitate turning. The bodies of most wagons are set on springs on account of the weight of the vehicle and the absence of the steadying power of the horse, who expends his force in pulling only, the weight being distributed over the four wheels. Common varieties of the wagon are the brewer's dray, the railway lorry, and the agricultural wain. Wagons, such as are used by carriers, are frequently provided with wooden bows, over which a covering of heavy canvas or the like may be stretched to protect their contents from rain. The ends of the bows are inserted in staples on each side of the vehicle, so that tilt and bows can be readily removed when not required. In the United States wagons of a much lighter build, and drawn by one horse only, are much used for the conveyance of passengers and light commodities.—2. An open four-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways. 3.† A chariot. 'Her *waggon* spokes made of long spinners' legs.' *Shak.*

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste,
His weary *waggon* to the western vale. *Spenser.*

**Wagon** (wag'on), *v.t.* To transport, convey, or carry in a wagon; as, to *wagon* goods from the country to the metropolis.

**Wagon** (wag'on), *v.i.* To transport goods on a wagon or wagons.

**Wagonage** (wag'on-āj), *n.* 1. Money paid for carriage or conveyance by wagon.—2. A collection of wagons. '*Wagonage*, provender, and two or three pieces of cannon.' *Carlyle.* Spelled also *Waggonage*.

**Wagon-boiler** (wag'on-boil-ėr), *n.* A kind of steam-boiler, having originally a semi-cylindrical top, the ends and sides vertical, and the bottom flat, thus having the shape of a wagon covered with its tilt. Improved forms have the sides and bottom slightly curved inwardly.

**Wagon-ceiling** (wag'on-sēl-ing), *n.* A semicircular or wagon-headed ceiling. See WAGON-HEADED.

**Wagoner** (wag'on-ėr), *n.* 1. One who conducts or drives a wagon; a wagon-driver.—2.† One who conducts a chariot; a charioteer.

Her *waggoner* a small grey-coat gnat . . .
Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut. *Shak.*

3. A constellation, Charles's Wain, Ursa Major.

Begin when the slow *waggoner* descends,
Nor cease your sowing till mid-winter ends. *Dryden.*

Spelled also *Waggoner*.

**Wagoness†** (wag'on-es), *n.* A female wagoner. [Improperly formed.]

That she might serve for *waggoness*, she plucked the waggoner back,
And up into his seat she mounts. *Chapman.*

**Wagonette** (wag-on-et'), *n.* [Dim. of *wagon*.] A kind of open, four-wheeled pleasure vehicle of a very light construction, seated for six or eight persons. Spelled also *Waggonette*.

**Wagon-headed** (wag'on-hed-ed), *a.* Having an arched or semicircular top or head, like the cover or tilt of a wagon when stretched over the bows; round-arched; as, a *wagon-headed* ceiling, roof, or vault.

**Wagon-master** (wag'on-mas-tėr), *n.* A person who has charge of one or more wagons; especially, an officer in charge of wagons in a military train.

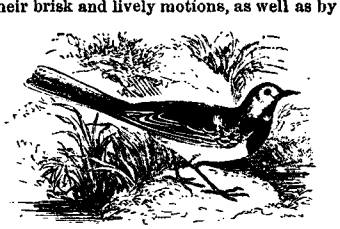
**Wagon-roofed** (wag'on-rōft), *a.* Having a semicircular or wagon-headed roof. See WAGON-HEADED.

**Wagonry** (wag'on-ri), *n.* Conveyance by means of wagons; wagons collectively; wagonage. *Milton.*

**Wagon-train** (wag'on-trān), *n.* A train, service, or collection of wagons, draught animals, &c., organized for a special purpose; especially the collection of wagons, &c., accompanying an army, to convey provisions, ammunition, the sick, wounded, &c.

**Wagon-wright** (wag'on-rīt), *n.* A wright who makes wagons.

**Wagtail** (wag'tāl), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus Motacilla, family Motacillidæ, now very commonly regarded as a sub-family (Motacillinæ) of the Sylviadæ. The species are small birds, and are chiefly confined to the European continent. They are easily distinguished by their brisk and lively motions, as well as by



Common Wagtail (*Motacilla Yarrelli*).

the great length of their tails, which they jerk up and down incessantly; hence the name. The species most common in this country is the pied wagtail, or black and white water-wagtail (*M. Yarrelli*), which is to be seen wherever there are shallow springs and running waters.—2. A pert person.

Spare my grey beard, you *wagtail!* *Shak.*

**Wah** (wa), *n.* Same as *Panda*.

**Wahabee, Wahabi** (wa-hä'bē), *n.* A follower of Abdel *Wahab*, a reformer of Mohammedanism about 1760. The reformer did not add a single new precept to the Mohammedan code, the only difference between his sect and the orthodox being that the Wahabees rigidly follow the same laws which the others neglect or have ceased altogether to observe. The members of the sect are brave, but fanatical and intolerant. They have a compact and well-organized government holding sway over a large part of Arabia. Spelled also *Wahaubi, Wahabite*.

**Wahabiism** (wa-hä'bē-izm), *n.* The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Wahabis. *W. G. Palgrave.*

**Waid†** (wād), *a.* Weighed; weighed down. *Tusser.*

**Waif** (wāf), *n.* [Norm. *weif*, O.Fr. *waif, gaif*, a waif; probably of Scandinavian origin, being the substantive corresponding to E. *waive*, to relinquish or leave unclaimed. Comp. also Sc. *waff, waif*, to blow, to wave, to fluctuate. (See WAIVE.) Old forms are *waive, waift, weft*.] 1. Anything blown by the wind or drifted in by the ocean; a thing preserved or coming as by chance; a stray or odd piece or article.

Seated on a style
In the long hedge, and rolling in his mind
Old *waifs* of rhyme. *Tennyson.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) goods found of which the owner is not known. (*b*) Such goods as a thief, when pursued, throws away to pre-

vent being apprehended. They belong to the crown unless the owner takes the necessary steps for prosecuting and convicting the thief.—3. A wanderer; a neglected, homeless wretch; as, a poor houseless *waif*. *Cowper*.

**Waif** (wāf), *a.* Vagabond; worthless; ignoble; inferior. [Scotch.]

**Waift**† (wāft), *n.* A waif (which see).

For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
Upon our seas, he claym'd as propertie. *Spenser*.

**Wail** (wāl), *v.t.* [Icel. *vœla*, *væla*, to wail or lament, perhaps connected with *woe;* or the word may be Celtic: Ir. *waill*, lamentation; W. *wylaw*, to weep, to lament.] To lament; to moan; to bewail. 'To *wail* his death.' *Shak.* 'If no more her absent lord she *wails*.' *Pope*.

**Wail** (wāl), *v.i.* To express sorrow audibly; to lament; to weep.

Therefore I will *wail* and howl. Mic. i. 8.

**Wail** (wāl), *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation. 'Whose dying eyes were closed with *wail*.' *Tennyson*.

**Wail** (wāl), *v.t.* [See WALE.] To choose; to select; to wale. '*Wailed* wine and meats.' *Chaucer*. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Wailful** (wāl'fụl), *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. '*Wailful* sonnets.' *Shak.* 'A whispering blade of grass, a *wailful* gnat.' *Keats*.

**Wailing** (wāl'ing), *n.* The act of expressing sorrow, grief, or the like audibly; loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth. Mat. xiii. 42.

**Wailingly** (wāl'ing-li), *adv.* In a wailing manner; with wailing.

**Wailment,**† *n.* Lamentation. 'O day of *wailment* to all that are yet unborn.' *Bp. Hacket*.

**Waiment,**† *v.i.* [O.Fr. *waimenter*, a modified form of *lamenter*, to lament, the word having been influenced by the Teutonic interjection (G. *weh*, Goth. *wai*), equivalent to E. *woe*.] To lament; to mourn; to complain; to fret. Written also *Wayment*.

**Wain** (wān), *n.* [A. Sax. *wœn*, a contracted form of *wœgen*, a wagon. See WAGON.] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods or for carrying corn, hay, &c.; a wagon. Formerly also applied to a chariot or similar vehicle. *Spenser*.

The team is loosen'd from the *wain*,
The boat is drawn upon the shore. *Tennyson*.

2. A constellation, Charles's Wain.

Charles' *wain* is over the new chimney, and yet our horse not packed. *Shak.*

At noon or when the lesser *wain*
Is twisting round the Polar star. *Tennyson*.

**Wain** (wān), *v.t.* [Perhaps connected with *way;* comp. Icel. *vegna*, to proceed, *vegr*, a way; also O.E. *wayne*, to lift.] To waft.

So swift they *wained* her through the light,
'Twas like the motion of sound or sight. *Hogg*.

**Wainable**† (wān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being tilled; as, *wainable* land.

**Wainage** (wān'āj), *n.* A finding of carriages or vehicles for conveying goods.

**Wain-bote** (wān'bōt), *n.* An allowance of timber for wagons or carts.

**Waine**† (wān), *v.t.* 1. To convey in a wain or wagon. *Tusser*.—2.† [Comp. *wain*, to waft.] To raise; to lift.

**Wain-house** (wān'hous), *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts.

**Wainman** (wān'man), *n.* A driver of a wain or wagon; a wagoner. *Fuller*.

**Wain-rope** (wān'rōp), *n.* A rope for yoking animals to or binding a load on a wain or wagon; a cart-rope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shak.*

**Wainscot** (wān'skot), *n.* [From D. *wagenschot*, wainscot, from *wagen*, a carriage, and *schot*, an inclosure or partition of boards = E. *wain*, and *shot* or *shoot*. The name seems to have been originally given to a variety of oak used in making vehicles.] 1.† A fine kind of foreign oak timber, not so liable to cast or rend as the English oak, and working freely under the tool, used for lining the walls of apartments.

A wedge of *wainscot* is fittest and most proper for cleaving of an oaken tree. *Urquhart*.

2. A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels, so called because originally the panelling was made of the true wainscot oak.

**Wainscot** (wān'skot), *v.t.* 1. To line with wainscot; as, to *wainscot* a hall.

Music sounds better in chambers *wainscotted* than hanged. *Bacon*.

2. To line with different materials.

The other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. *Addison*.

**Wainscotting** (wān'skot-ing), *n.* Wainscot, or the material used for it.

**Wainwright** (wān'rīt), *n.* Same as *Wagonwright*.

**Wair, Ware** (wār), *v.t.* [Icel. *verja*, to invest money, to lay out, to clothe, to wrap; same word as E. to *wear* (clothes).] To expend or lay out; to bestow; to waste; to squander. [Scotch.]

**Wair** (wār), *n.* In *carp.* a piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad. *Bailey*.

**Waise** (wāze), *v.t.* [Icel. *visa*, G. *weisen*, to show, to teach.] To lead; to direct. [Scotch.]

**Waist** (wāst), *n.* [O.E. *wast*, A. Sax. *wœstm*, growth, stature, form, from root of *wax*, to grow.] 1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; or the small part of the body between the thorax and hips.

The women go straiter and closer in their garments than the men do, with their *waistes* girded. *Hackluyt*.

Indeed I am in the *waist* two yards about. *Shak.*

2. Something bound or fastened round the waist; a girdle. 'Girdled with a *waist* of iron.' *Shak.*—3. The middle part of various objects; especially, that part of a ship which is contained between the elevation of the quarter-deck and forecastle, or that part of the upper deck between the fore- and main-masts.

**Waistband** (wāst'band), *n.* 1. The band or upper part of breeches, trousers, or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.

A copper watch-chain, terminating in one seal, and a key of the same material, dangled loosely from his capacious *waistband*. *Dickens*.

2. A sash worn by ladies round the waist; a girdle or waist-belt.

**Waist-belt** (wāst'belt), *n.* A belt worn round the waist.

**Waistcoat** (wāst'kōt, colloq. wes'kōt or wes'kot), *n.* 1. A short coat or garment without sleeves, worn under the coat, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest.—2. A similar garment formerly worn by women.

You'd best come like a mad woman with a band on your *waistcoat*. *Dekker*.

*Waistcoat* was a part of female dress as well as male . . . It was only when the *waistcoat* was worn without a gown or upper dress that it was considered the mark of a mad or profligate woman. Low females of the latter class were generally so attired. *Nares*.

**Waistcoateer**† (wāst-kot-ēr'), *n.* One who wears a waistcoat; especially, a low profligate woman; a strumpet. See under WAISTCOAT.

I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,
And would come to a sailor's whistle. *Massinger*.

**Waister** (wāst'ér), *n. Naut.* an inexperienced or broken-down seaman, such as used to be placed in the waist of a man-of-war to do duty not requiring much exertion or a knowledge of seamanship; a green hand.

**Wait** (wāt), *v.i.* [O. Fr. *waiter* (Mod. Fr. *guetter*), to watch, to lie in wait for, from *waite*, a watchman or sentinel, O.H.G. *wahta*, a watchman, whence *wahten*, Mod. G. *wachten*, to watch, the root being also in E. *watch*, *wake*.] 1. To stay or rest in expectation or patience; to stop or remain stationary or in a state of quiescence or inaction, as till the arrival of some person or event, or till the proper moment or favourable opportunity for action, or till freedom for action has been given; as, I'll *wait* till you come; the world is to him who can *wait*.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*, till my change come. Job xiv. 14.

Thousands at his bidding speed,
And post o'er land and ocean without rest;
They also serve who only stand and *wait*. *Milton*.

A tide of fierce
Invective seem'd to *wait* behind her lips,
As *waits* a river level with the dam
Ready to burst and flood the world with foam.
*Tennyson*.

2. To remain in readiness to execute the orders of a person; to be ready to serve; to perform the duties of a servant or attendant.

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table. *Swift*.

—*To wait on* or *upon*, (*a*) to attend upon, as a servant; to perform menial services for; to pay servile or submissive attendance to; as, to *wait on* a gentleman.

I must *wait on* myself, must I? *Shak.*
Authority and reason *on* her *wait*. *Milton*.

(*b*) To attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony.

'My father desires your worships' company.' 'I will *wait on* him.' *Shak.*

Bribery is now unknown in France, but privately *waiting on* the judges is still regarded as a necessary formality. *Brougham*.

(*c*) To attend or follow, as a consequence; to be appended to or united with; to be associated with; to accompany; to await.

Greatest scandal *waits on* greatest state. *Shak.*
Now, good digestion *wait on* appetite. *Shak.*

It will import those men who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits on* such a supine temper. *Dr. H. More*.

(*d*) To look watchfully. [Rare.]

It is a point of cunning to *wait upon* him with whom you speak, with your eye. *Bacon*.

(*e*) To attend to; to perform.

Aaron and his sons . . . shall *wait on* their priest's office. Num. iii. 10.

(*f*) To be ready to serve; to obey.

Yea, let none that *wait on* thee be ashamed. Ps. xxv. 3.

**Wait** (wāt), *v.t.* 1. To stay or wait for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of.

*Wait* the seasons and observe the times. *Shak.*
Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing eyes their promis'd guide.
*Dryden*.

2. To defer; to put off: said of a meal. [Colloq.]

I shall go for a walk; don't you and Herbert *wait* supper for me. *T. Hughes*.

3.† To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden*.

4.† To attend as a consequence of something; to attend on; to await or accompany.

Such doom
*Waits* luxury and lawless care of gain. *J. Philips*.

—*To wait attendance*, to be or remain in attendance.

*Wait attendance* till you hear further from me. *Shak.*

**Wait** (wāt), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The act of waiting for something or somebody; as, after a long *wait* we were admitted.—2. The act of waiting in concealment for the purpose of attacking; ambush.

Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton*.

—*To lie in wait*, to lie in ambush; to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy; hence, *fig.* to lay snares or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of insnaring.

Behold, ye shall *lie in wait* against the city, even behind the city. Josh. viii. 4.

—*To lay wait*, to set an ambush.

Their tongue is as an arrow shot out; it speaketh deceit; one speaketh peaceably to his neighbour with his mouth, but in heart he *layeth* his *wait*. Jer. ix. 8.

3. A kind of old night watchman; one of a band of musicians in the pay of a town corporation whose duties were at first to pipe or sound the hours and guard the streets, but subsequently to act merely as town's minstrels or musicians.

For as the custom prevails at present there is scarce a young man of any fashion in a corporation that does not make love with the town music; the *waits* often help him through his courtship. *Steele*.

Hence—4. At present, one of a band of musicians who promenade the streets during the night and early morning about Christmas or New-year time, performing music appropriate to the season.—5. An old musical instrument of the hautboy or shawm kind. The name of the instrument may be from the waits, who chiefly performed on it. *Stainer & Barrett*.

**Waiter** (wāt'ér), *n.* 1. One who waits; one who remains in expectation of the happening of some event, the arrival of some opportunity, time, or the like. '*Waiters* on providence.' *Disraeli*.—2. A male attendant on the guests in a hotel, inn, or other place of public entertainment.

We change our taverns according as he . . . sees any bold rebellion in point of attendance by the *waiters*. *Steele*.

3. A vessel on which something, as tea things, a light refreshment, or the like, is carried; a server or salver.

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
'Make room!' as if a duke were passing by. *Swift*.

4. The person in charge of the gate of a city. [Scotch.]

The insurgents had made themselves masters of

the West-Port, rushing upon the *waiters* (so the people were called who had the charge of the gates), and possessing themselves of the keys. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Waiting** (wāt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Serving; attending. 'Margaret, the *waiting* gentlewoman to Hero.' *Shak.*

**Waiting** (wāt'ing), *n.* The act of staying in expectation; attendance. — *In waiting*, in attendance; as, lords *in waiting*, officers of the royal household.

**Waitingly** (wāt'ing-li), *adv.* By waiting.

**Waiting-maid** (wāt'ing-mād), *n.* A female servant who attends a lady; a waiting-woman.

Tokens for a *waiting-maid*
To trim the butler with. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Waiting-vassal** † (wāt'ing-va'sal), *n.* An attendant. 'Your carters or your *waiting-vassals.*' *Shak.*

**Waiting-woman** (wāt'ing-wu-man), *n.* A woman who attends or waits; a waiting-maid. 'Chambermaids and *waiting-women.*' *Shak.*

**Waitress** (wāt'res), *n.* A female attendant in a place of public entertainment, as an inn, tavern, &c.

**Waive** (wāv), *v.t.* [Probably from the Scandinavian, through the old French, being the verb corresponding to the noun *waif*. Lit. it would seem to mean, to leave loose or unregarded; comp. Icel. *veifa*, to swing loosely, to vibrate. See also WAIF.] 1. To relinquish; to forsake; not to insist on or claim; to defer for the present; to forego; as, to *waive* subject; to *waive* a claim or privilege.

We absolutely do renounce or *waive* our own opinions, absolutely yielding to the direction of others. *Barrow.*

Pitt long consented to *waive* his just claims. *North Brit. Rev.*

2.† To abandon; to forsake; to desert.

A man was said to *waive* the company of thieves. *Burrill.*

3. In *law*, (*a*) to throw away, as a thief, stolen goods in his flight. (*b*) To put out of the protection of the law, as a woman.

If the defendant be a woman the proceeding is called a waver; for as women were not sworn to the law, . . . they could not properly be outlawed, but were said to be *waived, i.e., derelicta*, left out, or not regarded. *Wharton.*

**Waive** † (wāv), *n.* [See WAIF.] 1. A waif; a poor homeless wretch; a castaway.

O Lord! what a *waive* and stray is that man that hath not thy marks on him. *Donne.*

2. In *law*, a woman put out of the protection of the law.

**Waiver** (wāv'ėr), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) the act of waiving; the passing by or declining to accept a thing: applied to an estate, or to anything conveyed to a man, also to a plea, &c.

The Diet, but with difficulty, were persuaded to sanction this *waiver* of privilege. *Brougham.*

(*b*) The legal process by which a woman is *waived*, or put out of the protection of the law.

**Waiwode** (wā'wōd). See WAYWODE.

**Wake** (wāk), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *woke* or *waked;* ppr. *waking.* [A. Sax. *wacan*, pret. *wōc*, also *wacian*, pret. *wacode*, to arise, to wake, to be awake; Icel. *vaka*, D. and L.G. *waken*, Goth. *vakan*, G. *wachen*, to wake, be awake; cog. with L. *vigil*, awake, watchful, vigilant. Hence *waken*, *watch*.] 1. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. Ps. cxxvii. 1.

Though wisdom *wake*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who *wake* and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to awake; to be awakened; as, he *wakes* at the slightest noise. 'Whereat I *waked.*' *Milton.*

This year I slept and *woke* with pain,
I almost wished no more to *wake.* *Tennyson.*

3. To be in activity, or not in a state of quiescence. 'To keep thy sharp woes *waking.*' *Shak.*—4. To be excited from a torpid or inactive state; to be put in motion; as, the dormant powers of nature *wake* from their frosty slumbers. 'Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd.*' *Milton.*—5. To sit up late for festive purposes; to revel or carouse late at night.

The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse. *Shak.*

**Wake** (wāk), *v.t.* 1. To rouse from sleep; to awake.

The angel that talked with me, came again and *waked* me. Zec. iv. 1.

2. To arouse; to excite; to put in motion or action: often with *up*, which intensifies the meaning. 'Will not *wake* your patience.' *Shak.*

Prepare war, *wake up* the mighty men. Joel iii. 9.

To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art. *Pope.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death; to revive; *to* reanimate.

To second life
*Wak'd* in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

4. To watch prior to burial, as a dead body; to hold a wake for.

**Wake** (wāk), *n.* [A. Sax. *wacu*, a watching, a vigil. See the verb.] 1.† The act of waking or being awake; the state of not sleeping.

Making such difference 'twixt *wake* and sleep
As is the difference betwixt day and night. *Shak.*

2. The state of forbearing sleep, especially for a solemn or festive purpose; vigils; specifically, the feast of the dedication of a parish church, formerly kept by watching all night. Each church when consecrated was dedicated to a saint, and on the anniversary of that day the parish wake was kept; and in many places there was a second wake on the birth-day of the saint. Tents were erected in the churchyard to supply refreshments to the crowd on the morrow, which was kept as a holiday. Through the large attendance from neighbouring parishes at wakes, devotion and reverence gradually diminished, until they ultimately became mere fairs or markets, characterized by merry-making and often disgraced by indulgence and riot; hence, a merry-making; a festive gathering. 'He haunts *wakes*, fairs, and bear-baitings.' *Shak.*

The wood nymphs, decked with daisies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

That large-moulded man,
His visage all agrin as at a *wake*,
Made at me thro' the press. *Tennyson.*

3. The watching of a dead body prior to burial by the friends and neighbours of the deceased, a custom which prevails in Ireland, and was formerly prevalent in Scotland. It most probably originated in a superstitious notion with respect to the danger of a dead body being carried off by some of the agents of the invisible world, or exposed to the ominous liberties of brute animals. Such wakes very early degenerated into scenes of festivity, extremely incongruous to the melancholy occasion.

In Ireland a *wake* is a midnight meeting, held professedly for the indulgence of holy sorrow, but usually it is converted into orgies of unholy joy. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Wake** (wāk), *n.* [No doubt the same word as Prov. E. *wake*, a row of grass; Icel. *vök*, a channel for a vessel in ice.] The track left by a ship in the water, formed by the meeting of the water, which rushes from each side to fill the space which the ship makes in passing through it. This track may be seen to a considerable distance behind the ship's stern as smoother than the rest of the sea.

**Wakeful** (wāk'fųl), *a.* 1. Keeping awake after going to bed; indisposed to sleep. *Dryden.*—2. Watchful; vigilant. '*Wakeful* watches.' *Spenser.*—3. Rousing from, or as from, sleep. 'The *wakeful* trump of doom.' *Milton.*

**Wakefully** (wāk'fųl-li), *adv.* In a wakeful manner; with watching or sleeplessness.

**Wakefulness** (wāk'fųl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wakeful; indisposition or inability to sleep.

**Waken** (wā'kn), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wœcnan*, to become awake, from stem of *wacan*, to wake. See WAKE, *v.i.*] 1. To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened. 'Early Turnus *wak'ning* with the light.' *Dryden.*—2.† To keep awake; not to sleep; to watch.

The eyes of heaven that nightly *waken*
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Waken** (wā'kn), *v.t.* 1. To excite or rouse from sleep; to awaken. 'Go *waken* Eve.' *Milton.*

May the winds blow till they have *waken'd* death. *Shak.*

2. To excite to action or motion; to rouse; to stir. 'Your *waken'd* hate.' *Shak.*

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
*Waken'd* the world. *Roscommon.*

They leave behind
A voice that in the distance far away
*Wakens* the slumbering ages. *Sir H. Taylor.*

3. To excite; to produce; to call forth.

Venus now wakes, and *wakens* love. *Milton.*

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

**Waken** † (wā'kn), *a.* Awake; not sleeping.

But that grief keeps me *waken*, I should sleep. *Marlowe.*

**Wakener** (wā'kn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which wakens or rouses from sleep, or as from sleep. *Feltham.*

**Wakening** (wā'kn-ing), *n.* The act of one who wakens; the act of ceasing from sleep. — *Wakening of a process*, in *Scots law*, the reviving of a process in which, after calling a summons, no judicial proceeding takes place for a year and day, the process being thus said to *fall asleep.*

**Waker** (wāk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who wakes or rouses from sleep. *B. Jonson.*—2. One who watches; a watcher.—3. One who attends a wake.

I'll have such men, like Irish *wakers*, hired
To chaunt old 'Habeas Corpus.' *Moore.*

**Wakerife** (wāk'rif), *a.* Wakeful. 'And *wakerife* through the corpsgard of the past.' *T. Hudson.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Wake-robin** (wāk'rob-in), *n.* A plant of the genus Arum, the *A. maculatum*. See ARUM.

**Wake-time** (wāk'tim), *n.* Time during which one is awake. *E. B. Browning.*

**Waking** (wāk'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Being awake; not sleeping.—2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action. — *Waking hours*, the hours when one is awake.

**Waking** (wāk'ing), *n.* 1. The state or period of being awake.

His sleeps and his *wakings* are so much the same, that he knows not how to distinguish them. *Butler.*

2.† Watch. 'About the fourth *waking* of the night.' *Wickliffe.*—3. The act of holding a wake or watching the dead.

There is no doubt that the custom of *waking* originated with the Irish in an affectionate feeling towards their dead relatives, whom their natural kindness prompted them not to desert, nor to leave to the attacks of evil spirits, who hover in their fancy round the body to do it an injury. Hence the lights and holy water. *Dublin Univ. Mag.*

**Wa-la-wa,** † *interj.* See WELAWAY. *Chaucer.*

**Walchowite** (wal'kō-it), *n.* A yellow translucent mineral resin, occurring in the brown coal of *Walchow;* retinite.

**Waldenses** (wal'den-sēz), *n.* [From Peter *Waldo* or *Waldus*, a merchant of Lyons in the twelfth century, the founder of the sect.] A sect of Christians professing principles which are substantially the same as those of the Reformed churches. At first they seem to have inhabited the upper valleys of Dauphiné and Piedmont, but the persecutions of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries drove them into many parts of Europe. They were for several centuries the subjects of a most cruel persecution instituted by the Church of Rome, and it was not till 1848 that they enjoyed the same religious rights as the Roman Catholics of Italy. At the present time the Waldenses inhabit the Val Martino, the Val Angrona, and the Val Lucerna, on the Italian side of the Cottian Alps, south-west of Turin.

**Waldgrave** (wąld'grāv), *n.* [G. *wald*, a forest, and *graf*, a ruler. See WEALD, GRIEVE.] In the old German Empire, a head forest ranger. See WILDGRAVE.

**Wale** (wāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *walu*, the mark of a stripe or blow, a wale; same word as O. Fris. *walu*, Icel. *völr*, Goth. *walus*, a rod, a staff.] 1. A ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth, &c.

Thou art rougher far
And of a coarser *wale*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A streak or stripe produced by the stroke of a rod or whip on animal flesh. 'The *wales*, marks, scars, and cicatrices of sin and vice.' *Holland.*—3. A timber bolted to a row of piles to secure them together and in position; a wale-piece.—4. A wale-knot, or wall-knot. *Holland.* — *Wales of a ship.* See BEND, 2 (*c*).

**Wale** (wāl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *waled;* ppr. *waling.* [See the noun.] To mark with wales or stripes.

**Wale** (wāl), *v.t.* [Also *wile* or *wyle*, Icel. *velja*, Dan. *vælge*, Sw. *välja*, Goth. *waljan*, G. *wählen*, to choose or select; Icel. *val*, G. *wahl*, a choice; probably from same root as *will.*] To choose; to select *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Wale** (wāl), *n.* The act of choosing; the choice; a person or thing that is excellent; the pick; the best. 'The pick and *wale*.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Wale-knot** (wāl'not), *n.* *Naut.* a particular sort of large knot raised upon the end of a rope, by untwisting the strands and interweaving them amongst each other. It is made so that it cannot slip, and serves for sheets, tackles, and stoppers.

**Wale-piece** (wāl'pēs), *n.* A horizontal timber of a quay or jetty, bolted to the vertical timbers or secured by anchor-rods to the masonry to receive the impact of vessels coming or lying alongside. *E. H. Knight.*

**Walhalla** (wal-hal'la), *n.* See VALHALLA.

**Walie** (wā'li or wa'li), *a.* Excellent; large; ample. [Scotch.] See WALY.

**Walise** (wa-lēz'), *n.* A portmanteau; a valise. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Walk** (wąk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wealcan*, to roll, turn about, to rove, whence *wealcere*, a fuller (origin of the name *Walker*); Icel. *válka*, to roll, stamp; Dan. *valke*, to full cloth; G. *walken*, to full; O.H.G. *walhan*, to roll, to revolve, to full. The root is that of *wallow*, *well*, the termination corresponding to that in *talk*, to *stalk*. The original meaning, to turn about, has been altered much in the same way as that of *wend*, originally to turn or wind.] 1. To step along; to advance by alternate steps, setting one foot before the other without running, or so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.

You were wont, when you laughed, to crow like a cock;
When you *walked*, to *walk* like one of the lions.
*Shak.*

2. To go or travel on foot; to ramble; especially, to move or go on foot for recreation, exercise, or the like.

Jesus *walked* in Galilee; for he would not *walk* in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him.
John vii. 1.

Thou might'st as well say I love to *walk* by the Counter-gate, which is as hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln. *Shak.*

She's pretty to *walk* with,
And witty to talk with,
And pleasant, too, to think on. *Suckling.*

3. To go; to come; to step: used in the ceremonious language of invitation. 'I pray you, sir, *walk* in.' *Shak.* 'Will't please you *walk* aside.' *Shak.*—4. To be stirring; to be abroad; to mix in society. 'When I have *walked* like a private man.' *Shak.*

'Tis pity that thou livest
To *walk* where any honest men resort. *Shak.*

5. To go restlessly about; to move about like a spirit or spectre, or as one in a state of somnambulism. 'No evil thing that *walks* by night.' *Milton.*

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and *walk* like sprites,
To countenance this horror. *Shak.*

6. To move off; to depart. [Colloq.]

When he comes forth he will make their cows and garrans to *walk*. *Spenser.*

7. To live and act or behave in any particular manner; to conduct one's self; to pursue a particular course of life. '*Walk* humbly with thy God.' Mic. vi. 8. 'I will *walk* in mine integrity.' Ps. xxvi. 11.

To *walk*
As in his presence, ever to observe
His providence, and on him sole depend. *Milton.*

8.† To be in action or motion; to act; to move; to go. 'Her tongue did *walk*.' *Spenser.* 'Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot?' *B. Jonson.*

Those dancing chips,
O'er whom thy fingers *walk* with gentle gait.
*Shak.*

Foolery, sir, does *walk* about the orb like the sun, it shines everywhere. *Shak.*

—*To walk into*, to scold severely; to give a scolding or a beating to; to punish; to drub. *Trollope.* [Vulgar.]—*To walk over*, on the *turf*, to go over a race-course at a walking pace: said of a horse which alone comes to the starting-post of all the entries, and has to go over the course in order to gain the prize; hence, *fig.* to gain an easy victory in any way; to attain one's object without opposition; as, the Conservative candidate *walked over*.

I'll do my best with the Yellows to let you *walk over* the course in my stead. *Lord Lytton.*

**Walk** (wąk), *v.t.* 1. To pass through or upon; as, to *walk* the streets. [This is elliptical for to *walk in* or *through* the streets.] 'With his lion gait *walk* the whole world.' *Shak.* 2. To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace; as, he found the road so bad he was obliged to *walk* his horse.—3. To subject to the process of fulling; to full. [Old or provincial; Scotch spelling generally *Wauk*.]—*To walk the hospitals*, to attend the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, as a student, under one or more of the regular staff of physicians or surgeons attached to such an hospital.—*To walk the plank*. See under PLANK.

**Walk** (wąk), *n.* 1. The act of walking; the pace of one who walks.—2. The act of walking for air or exercise; as, a morning *walk*; an evening *walk*.

Nor *walk* by moon,
Or glittering starlight, without thee is sweet.
*Milton.*

3. Manner of walking; gait; step; carriage; as, we often know a person in a distant apartment by his *walk*. 'The *walk*, the words, the gesture.' *Dryden.*—4. Length of way or circuit through which one walks; as, a long *walk*; a short *walk*.

All men do, from hence to the palace gate,
Make it their *walk*. *Shak.*

5. A piece of ground fit to walk and wander in; a place in which one is accustomed to walk. 'The mountains are his *walks*.' *Sandys.*—6. A place laid out or set apart for walking; an avenue, promenade, pathway, or the like; specifically, (*a*) an avenue set with trees or laid out in a grove or wood. *Shak.* (*b*) A garden path. *Shak.*

Just now the dry-tongued laurel's pattering talk,
Seem'd her light foot along the garden *walk*.
*Tennyson.*

7. Space; range; sphere of action; a department, as of art, science, or literature; as, this is not within the *walk* of the historian. 'A boundless *walk* for his imagination.' *Pope.*

His imperial fancy has laid all nature under tribute, and has collected riches from every scene of the creation and every *walk* of art. *R. Hall.*

8. Manner or course, as of life; way of living; as, a person's *walk* and conversation.—9. A district or piece of ground in which animals graze; a tract of some extent where sheep feed; a pasture for sheep; a sheep-walk. See SHEEP-RUN.—10. A rope-walk (which see).—11. A district habitually served by a hawker or itinerant vendor of any commodity; as, a milkmaid's *walk*.—12. In London Royal Exchange, any portion of the ambulatory which is specially frequented by merchants or traders to some particular country. *Simmonds.*

**Walkable** (wąk'a-bl), *a.* Fit for walking; capable of being walked on. 'Your now *walkable* roads.' *Swift.* [Rare.]

**Walker** (wąk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who walks; a pedestrian.—2.† That with which one walks; a foot. 'Lame Mulciber, his *walkers* quite misgrown.' *Chapman.*—3. In *forest law*, an officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.—4. One who deports himself in a particular manner. 'Disorderly *walkers*.' *Bp. Compton.*—5. One who walks cloth; a fuller. [Old English and Scotch. The proper name *Walker* is from this sense, being derived, as many other proper names, from the occupation of the persons to whom it was first given.]—*Walker!* or *Hookey Walker!* a slang ejaculation of incredulity uttered when a person tells a story which you know to be false or 'gammon.' The following explanation of the phrase appeared in the *Saturday Review*. 'Years ago there was a person named *Walker*, an aquiline-nosed Jew, who exhibited an orrery, which he called by the erudite name of Eidouranion. He was also a popular lecturer on astronomy, and often invited his pupils, telescope in hand, to *take a sight* at the moon and stars. The lecturer's phrase struck the schoolboy auditory, who frequently 'took a sight' with that gesture of outstretched arm and adjustment to nose and eye which was the first garnish of the popular saying. The next step was to assume phrase and gesture as the outward and visible mode of knowingness in general.' Other explanations have been offered equally problematical.

**Walking** (wąk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which walks.—2. A mode or manner of acting or living. Deut. ii. 7.—3. The act of fulling cloth. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Walking-beam** (wąk'ing-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* see under BEAM.

**Walking-cane** (wąk'ing-kān), *n.* A walking-stick made of cane.

**Walking-fish** (wąk'ing-fish), *n.* The name given to an acanthopterygious fish of the genus Antennarius (*A. hispidus*), from its ability to use its pectoral fins as legs in traversing the land. These are set in a greatly elongated wrist, and are themselves stiff and powerful, their pointed rays resembling claws. It is a native of the Indian seas.

**Walking-gentleman** (wąk'ing-jen-tl-man), *n.* An actor who fills subordinate parts requiring a gentlemanly appearance. *Dickens.*

**Walking-lady** (wąk'ing-lā-di), *n.* An actress who fills parts analogous to those taken by the walking-gentleman.

**Walking-leaf** (wąk'ing-lēf), *n.* 1. The common name of insects of the genus Phyllium, family Phasmidæ. See PHYLLIUM, PHASMIDÆ.—2. A name given to a North American fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*).

**Walking-staff**† (wąk'ing-staf), *n.* A walking-stick or cane.

**Walking-stick** (wąk'ing-stik), *n.* 1. A staff or stick carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking.—2. An insect of the orthopterous family Phasmidæ, from the resemblance of most of them to pieces of stick. The gigantic *Diura* or *Cyphocrana Titan* of New South Wales, a species of the family, is 7 or 8 inches long. It is locally named *Walking-straw*. See PHASMIDÆ.

**Walking-straw** (wąk'ing-strą), *n.* See WALKING-STICK.

**Walking-ticket, Walking-paper** (wąk'ing-tik-et, wąk'ing-pā-pėr), *n.* An order to leave an office; dismissal. [Colloq.]

**Walking-wheel** (wąk'ing-whēl), *n.* 1. A cylinder which is made to revolve about an axle by the weight of men or animals climbing by steps either its external or internal periphery, being employed for the purpose of raising water, grinding corn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. See TREAD-WHEEL.—2. A pedometer. *E. H. Knight.*

**Walk-mill** (wąk'mil), *n.* A fulling-mill. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Walkyr** (val'kir), *n.* Same as *Valkyr*.

**Wall** (wąl), *n.* [A. Sax. *weall*, a wall, a rampart; O. Sax. O. Fris. and D. *wal*, Dan. *val*, Sw. *vall*, G. *wall*, a rampart; borrowed from L. *vallum*, a fence of stakes, a rampart, from *vallus*, a stake, a pale. The root is considered by some to be that of L. *valeo*, to be strong (whence *valid*), and to mean to protect, cover, or the like, giving also E. *wool*.] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some height, serving to inclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weights, &c., and affording a defence, shelter, or security; one of the upright inclosing sides of a building or room; a solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, or the like.—2. A rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier: often in the plural.

This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a *wall*
Or as a moat defensive to a house. *Shak.*
I rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

3. What resembles a wall; as, a *wall* of armed men.

Within this *wall* of flesh
There is a soul counts thee her creditor. *Shak.*

4. A defence; means of security or protection. 1 Sam. xxv. 16.—5. In *mining*, the rock inclosing a vein; where the dip is considerable, the upper boundary is called the *hanging-wall*, and the lower the *foot-wall*.—*To go to the wall*, to get the worst of a contest; to be driven into difficulties or to extremity by a strong party; as, the weakest *goes to the wall*.—*To hang by the wall*, to hang up neglected; hence, not to be made use of. 'Richer than to *hang by the walls*.' *Shak.*—*To push* or *thrust to the wall*, to force to give place; to crush by superior power.

Women, being the weaker vessels, are ever *thrust to the wall*. *Shak.*

—*To take the wall*, to pass next to the wall.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shak.*

**Wall** (wąl), *v.t.* 1. To inclose with a wall or as with a wall; as, to *wall* a city. 'This flesh which *walls* about our life.' *Shak.*—2. To defend by walls; to fortify.

The terror of his name that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham.*

3. To obstruct or hinder, as by a wall opposed.

On either hand thee there are squadrons pitch'd,
To *wall* thee from the liberty of flight. *Shak.*

4. To fill up with a wall. '*Walling* up that part of the church.' *Ld. Lyttelton.*—5. In *university slang*, same as *Gate* (which see). 'To *gate* or *wall* a refractory student.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Wall** (wäl), *n.* A well. [Scotch.]

**Wallaba, Wallaba-tree** (wal'la-ba, wal'la-ba-trē), *n.* A leguminous tree of the suborder Cæsalpineæ, the *Eperva foliata*, abounding in British Guiana. The wood, which is of a deep red colour, and hard, heavy, and durable, is used for shingles, posts, house-frames, &c.

**Wallaby, Wallabee,** *n.* Same as *Whallabee* (which see).

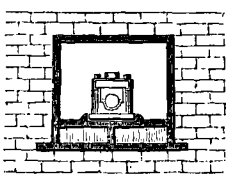
**Wallach** (wal'lak), *n.* A Wallachian, or the language of the Wallachians.

**Wallachian** (wal-lak'yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Wallachia*, its language, or inhabitants.

**Wallachian** (wal-lak'yan), *n.* 1. One of the natives of Wallachia, the descendants of Roman and other colonists.—2. That member of the Romance family of tongues, or descendants of the Latin, spoken in Roumania (Wallachia and Moldavia) and adjoining regions.

**Wallaroo** (wal-la-rö'), *n.* The native Australian name for several species of kangaroos.

**Wall-box** (wąl'boks), *n.* A device for supporting a plumber-block on which a shaft rests in passing through a wall. It is a rectangular cast-iron frame with arrangements for receiving and holding the box in position.



Wall-box.

**Wall-creeper** (wąl'krēp-ėr), *n.* A bird of the genus Tichodroma (*T. muraria*), family Certhiadæ. It is found in the south of Europe, where it is observed to frequent ruins, the clefts and crevices of rocks, on the surfaces of which it sticks firmly. It feeds on insects, their larvæ and pupæ, and is particularly fond of spiders and their eggs; hence it is sometimes popularly called the *spider-catcher*.

Wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*).

**Wall-cress** (wąl'kres), *n.* The common name of plants belonging to the genus Arabis, nat. order Cruciferæ. Most of the species are small plants, growing in dry stony places and on walls. *A. alpina*, a free-flowering species with white blossoms, is cultivated in gardens on rock-work and flower-borders, on account of its blooming early in spring.

**Walled** (wąld), *p.* and *a.* Provided with a wall or walls; inclosed or fortified with a wall; fortified. 'A *walled* town.' *Shak.*

**Waller** (wąl'ėr), *n.* One who builds walls.

**Wallerite** (wol'ėr-it), *n.* [From some person called *Waller*.] Same as *Lenzinite*.

**Wallet** (wol'let), *n.* [Perhaps a dim. from O. Fr. *uweille, ouaille*, a sheep, and therefore meaning originally a sheepskin wallet, a bag of undressed sheepskin, from L. *ovicula*, a sheep, dim. of *ovis*, a sheep; comp. O. Fr. *ouaire*, a great leathern bottle or budget like a bottle, commonly made of goat's skin (*Cotgrave*). Skeat, however, shows that it is probably a mere corruption of old *watel*, a bag. See WATTLE.] 1. A bag or sack for containing articles which a person carries with him, as a bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack; a pedlar's or beggar's pack, bundle, or bag. *Addison.*—2. Anything protuberant and swagging.

> Who would believe that there are mountaineers
> Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them,
> *Wallets* of flesh. *Shak.*

3. A pocket-book for money. [Rare.]

**Walleteer** (wol-let-ėr'), *n.* One who bears a wallet; one who travels with a wallet or knapsack. *Tollet.* [Rare.]

**Wall-eye** (wąl'i), *n.* [See WALL-EYED.] An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour: said commonly of horses.

**Wall-eyed** (wąl'id), *a.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *vald-eygthr*, wall-eyed, said of a horse, the same as *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, from *vagl*, a beam or defect in the eye.] 1. Having an eye the iris of which is of a very light gray or whitish colour: said of horses.—2. Having eyes with an undue proportion of white; having the white of the eye very large and distorted, or on one side. [Provincial English.] Hence—3. Glaring-eyed; fierce-eyed. '*Wall-eyed* wrath and staring rage.' *Shak.*

**Wallflower** (wąl'flou-ėr), *n.* 1. The common name of the species of plants belonging to the genus Cheiranthus, nat. order Cruciferæ. They are biennial or perennial herbs or undershrubs. Many of them exhale a delicious odour, and are great favourites in gardens. The best known is the *C. Cheiri*, or common wallflower, which, in its wild state, grows on old walls and stony places. In the cultivated plant the flowers are of various and brilliant colours, and attain a much larger size than in the wild plant, the flowers of which are always yellow. A number of distinct varieties have been recorded, and double and semi-double varieties are common in gardens.—2. A lady who, at a ball, looks on without dancing, either from choice or not being able to obtain a partner. [Colloq.]

Common Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*).

**Wall-fruit** (wąl'frōt), *n.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

**Walling** (wąl'ing), *n.* Walls in general; materials for walls.

**Wall-knot** (wąl'not). See WALE-KNOT.

**Wall-lettuce** (wąl'let-is), *n.* A plant of the genus Prenanthes, the *P. muralis*. See PRENANTHES.

**Wall-moss** (wąl'mos), *n.* A species of moss growing on walls.

**Wall-newt** (wąl'nūt), *n.* The common newt; the eft or asker. *Shak.*

**Walloon** (wal-lön'), *n.* [The name given by the Teutons to the Celts of Flanders and the Isle of Walcheren, from a root *wal, val*, signifying stranger. Akin *walnut, Welsh.* See WELSH.] 1. One of the descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ who occupy the Belgian provinces of Hainault, Liége, and Namur, Southern Brabant, Western Luxembourg, and a few villages in Rhenish Prussia.—2. The language of the same territory. It is a dialect or patois of French, with a great proportion of Gallic words preserved in it.

**Walloon** (wal-lön'), *a.* Relating to the Walloons; as, the *Walloon* language.

**Wallop** (wol'lop), *v.i.* [A lengthened form corresponding to A. Sax. *weallan*, O. Fris. *walla*, L.G. *wallen*, to boil; akin to *well* up. *Gallop* is a doublet of this.] 1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, accompanied with noise. [Provincial.]—2. To move quickly with great effort; to gallop. [Provincial.]

**Wallop** (wol'lop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wallopped*; ppr. *walloping*. 1. To castigate; to beat soundly; to drub; to thrash.—2. To tumble over; to dash down. [Provincial English.]

**Wallop** (wol'lop), *n.* 1. A quick motion with much agitation or effort. [Provincial.]—2. A severe blow. [Slang or provincial English.]

**Walloper** (wol'lop-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which wallops.—2. A pot-walloper (which see).

**Wallow** (wol'lō), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wealwian*, to roll, *bewealwian*, to wallow; Goth. *valvjan*, to roll; akin to E. *wallop*, to boil; E. to *well* up; the root is also in L. *volvo*, to roll. See VOLUME.] 1. To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or in other substance; to tumble and roll in anything soft; as, swine love to *wallow* in mire. 'Or *wallow* naked in December snow.' *Shak.* 'May *wallow* in the lily beds.' *Shak.*

> Part huge of bulk,
> *Wallowing* unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
> Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

2. To live in filth or gross vice; as, man *wallowing* in his native impurity. *South.*—3. [As to this sense comp. *wallow, a.*] To wither; to fade; to sink; to droop. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Wallow** (wol'lō), *v.t.* To roll about on the ground, in mire, &c.

> O daughter of my people, gird thee with sackcloth, and *wallow* thyself in ashes. Jer. vi. 26.

**Wallow** (wol'lō), *n.* A kind of rolling walk. *Dryden.*

**Wallow** (wol'lō), *a.* [A. Sax. *wealg*, Icel. *valgr, vølgr*, lukewarm.] Insipid; tasteless. [Provincial.]

**Wallower** (wol'lō-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which wallows.—2. Same as *Trundle* (which see).

**Wallowish**† (wol'lō-ish), *a.* [See WALLOW, *a.*] Insipid; flat; nauseous. '*Wallowish* potions.' *Sir T. Overbury.*

**Wall-paper** (wąl'pā-pėr), *n.* Paper for covering room-walls; paper-hangings.

**Wall-pellitory** (wąl'pel-i-to-ri), *n.* A plant, *Parietaria officinalis*. See PARIETARIA.

**Wall-pennywort** (wąl'pen-ni-wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*. Called also *Navelwort* (which see).

**Wall-pepper** (wąl'pep-pėr), *n.* A plant, *Sedum acre*. The whole plant is intensely acrid, and was formerly used as a remedy in scorbutic diseases. It grows on rocks and walls. See SEDUM.

**Wall-pie** (wąl'pī), *n.* A plant of the genus Asplenium.

**Wall-piece** (wąl'pēs), *n.* A piece of artillery mounted on a wall.

**Wall-plate** (wąl'plāt), *n.* In *arch.* a piece of timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, under the ends of girders, joists, and other timbers.

**Wall-rocket** (wąl'rok-et), *n.* A native British plant of the genus Sinapis (*S. tenuifolia*).

**Wall-rue** (wąl'rö), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*.

**Wall-saltpetre** (wąl'sąlt-pē-tėr), *n.* Nitrocalcite (which see).

**Wallsend** (wąlz'end), *n.* A very excellent variety of English coal, so called because dug at *Wallsend* on the Tyne, close to the spot where Severus's Wall ended.

**Wall-sided** (wąl'sīd-ed), *n.* Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship.

**Wall-spleenwort** (wąl-splēn'wėrt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium Trichomanes*.

**Wall-spring** (wąl'spring), *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

**Wall-tent** (wąl'tent), *n.* A tent or marquee with upright sides.

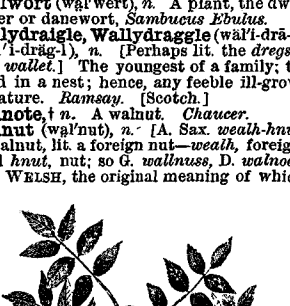
**Wall-tree** (wąl'trē), *n.* In *hort.* a fruit-tree nailed to the wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, for the radiation of the heat of the wall, and for protection from high winds.

**Wallwort** (wąl'wėrt), *n.* A plant, the dwarf elder or danewort, *Sambucus Ebulus*.

**Wallydraigle, Wallydraggle** (wäl'i-drā-gl, wäl'i-drāg-l), *n.* [Perhaps lit. the *dregs* of the *wallet*.] The youngest of a family; the bird in a nest; hence, any feeble ill-grown creature. *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

**Walnote**,† *n.* A walnut. *Chaucer.*

**Walnut** (wąl'nut), *n.* [A. Sax. *wealh-hnut*, a walnut, lit. a foreign nut—*wealh*, foreign, and *hnut*, nut; so G. *wallnuss*, D. *walnoot*. See WELSH, the original meaning of which is simply foreign.] The common name of trees and their fruit of the genus Juglans, nat. order Juglandaceæ. The best known species, the common walnut-tree (*J. regia*), is a native of Persia. It is a large handsome tree with strong spreading branches. The timber of the walnut is of great value, is very durable, takes a fine polish, and is a



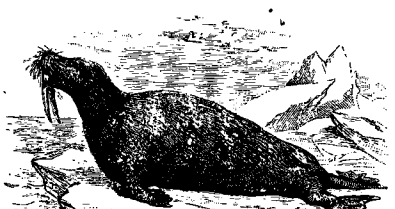
Walnut-tree (*Juglans regia*).

beautiful furniture wood. It is also employed for turning and fancy articles, and especially for gun-stocks, being light and at the same time hard and fine grained. The ripe fruit is one of the best of nuts, and forms a favourite item of dessert. They yield by expression a bland fixed oil, which, under the names of *walnut-oil* and *nut-oil*, is much used by painters, and in the countries in which it is produced is a common article of diet. Other noteworthy species are the white walnut, or butter-nut (which see), and the black walnut (*J. nigra*) of North America. The timber of the latter is even more valuable than, and is used for the same purposes as, the common walnut, but the fruit is very inferior.

**Walnut-oil** (wạl'nut-oil), *n.* An oil expressed from the walnut, useful as a vehicle in painting, or as a drying oil.

**Walpurgis-night** (väl-pụrg'is-nīt), *n.* The eve of 1st May, which has become associated with some of the most popular witch superstitions of Germany, though its connection with *Walpurgis*, *Walpurga*, or *Walburga*, a female saint of the eighth century, is not satisfactorily accounted for, her feast falling properly on the 25th of February. On this night the witches were supposed to ride on broomsticks and he-goats to some appointed rendezvous, such as the highest point of the Hartz Mountains or the Brocken, where they held high festival with their master the devil.

**Walrus** (wol'rus), *n.* [Directly from D. *walrus*, a walrus, lit. a whale-horse—*wal* (as in *walvisch*, whale-fish, whale), a whale, and *ros*, a horse; similar are G. *wallross*, Dan. *valros*, Sw. *vallross*, and its A. Sax. and Icel. names, *hors-hwæl*, Icel. *hross-hvalr*, horse-whale.] A marine carnivorous mammal, the single species constituting a genus Trichecus, as well as the family Trichecidæ, and belonging, with its allies the seals, to the pinnigrade section of the order Carnivora. The walrus (*T. rosmarus*), which is also known as the morse, sea-horse, and sea-cow, is distinguished by its round head, small mouth and eyes, thick lips, short neck, body thick in the middle and tapering towards the tail, wrinkled skin with short yellowish hairs thinly dispersed over it. The legs are short and loosely articulated; the five toes on each foot are connected by webs. The upper canine teeth are enormously developed in the adults, constituting two large pointed tusks directed downwards and slightly outwards, projecting considerably below the chin, and measuring usually 12 to 15 inches in length, sometimes even 2 feet and more. There are no external ears. The animal exceeds the largest ox in size, attaining a length of 20 feet. The walrus is gregarious but shy, and very fierce when attacked. It inhabits the shores of Spitzbergen, Hudson's Bay, and other places in high northern latitudes, where it is hunted by whalers for its blubber, which yields excellent oil; for its skin, which is made into a valuable thick and durable leather; and for its tusks, the ivory of which, though coarse grained, is compact, and is employed in the arts.



Walrus (*Trichecus rosmarus*).

**Walt** (wạlt), *a.* [A. Sax. *wealt*, unsteady, *unwealt*, steady, *wealtan*, to roll. See WELTER.] An old nautical term equivalent to crank. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Walter** (wạl'tėr), *v.i.* [See WALT.] 1.† To roll; to welter.—2. To upset; to be overturned. [Scotch.]

**Walth** (wälth), *n.* Wealth; riches; plenty. [Scotch.]

**Waltron** (wạl'tron), *n.* A walrus. *Woodward.*

**Walty** (wạl'ti), *a.* [See WALT, WALTER.] Unsteady; crank: said of a vessel. *Longfellow.* [Rare.]

**Waltz** (wạlts), *n.* [Short for G. *walzer*, from *walzen*, to roll, to waltz; akin to *welter*.] 1. A national German dance (said to have originated in Bohemia), but common since the beginning of this century among other nations. It is performed by two persons, who, almost embracing each other, swing round the room with a whirling motion.—2. The music composed for the dance, usually in $\frac{3}{4}$, but sometimes $\frac{3}{8}$ time, and consisting of eight or sixteen bar phrases, several of which form a set. Waltzes are the most elegant, rhythmical, and seductive of dance music, and compositions in waltz form (called classical waltzes) intended for set pieces have been written by the greatest masters, as Beethoven, Weber, &c.

**Waltz** (wạlts), *v.i.* To dance a waltz.

Some *waltz*, some draw, some fathom the abyss
Of metaphysics. *Byron.*

**Waltzer** (wạlts'ėr), *n.* A person who waltzes. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Walwe,**† *v.i.* To tumble about; to wallow. *Chaucer.*

**Waly, Walie** (wạ'li), *a.* [Scotch. Perhaps from *wale*, to choose, a choice; more probably A. Sax. *walg*, entire, sound.] 1. Beautiful; excellent. 'I think them a' sae braw and *walie*.' *Hamilton.*—2. Large; ample; strong; robust.

This *walie* boy will be nae cuif. *Burns.*

**Waly, Walie** (wạ'li), *n.* Something pretty; an ornament; a toy; a gewgaw. 'Glowr at ilka bonny *waly*.' *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

**Waly** (wạ'li). [Short form of A. Sax. *wā-lā-wa*, welaway.] An interjection expressive of lamentation. [Scotch.]

**Wambais,**† *n.* Same as *Gambeson.*

**Wamble** (wom'bl), *v.i.* [O.E. *wamle* (the *b* being afterwards inserted as in *slumber*, *humble*); not in Anglo-Saxon; Dan. *vamle*, to nauseate; to become squeamish; *vammel*, nauseous; akin Icel. *vœma*, to nauseate, to loathe, *vœma*, nausea; perhaps allied to L. *vomere*, to vomit.] 1. To rumble, heave, or be disturbed with nausea: said of the stomach. 'The qualms of a *wambling* stomach.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—2. To move irregularly to and fro; to roll; to wriggle. 'Cold sallets . . . *wambling* in your stomacha.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Wamble** (wom'bl), *n.* A heaving or similar disturbance in the stomach; a feeling of nausea.

Our meat going down into the stomach merrily, and with pleasure dissolveth incontinently all *wambles*. *Holland.*

**Wamble-cropped** (wom'bl-kropt), *a.* Sick at the stomach; *fig.* wretched; humiliated. [Vulgar.]

**Wame** (wām), *n.* [A. Sax. *wamb*, the belly, the stomach, the womb.] The belly. [Scotch.]

**Wamefou, Wamefu** (wām'fụ), *n.* A bellyful. [Scotch.]

**Wammel, Wammle** (wam'l), *v.i.* To move in an undulating, serpentine, or eel-like manner; to wriggle; to wamble. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

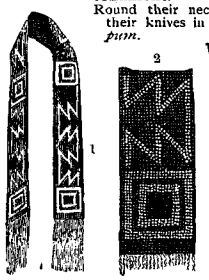
**Wampee** (wam-pē'), *n.* A tree and its fruit of the genus Cookia (the *C. punctata*), nat. order Aurantiaceæ. The fruit is about the size of a pigeon's egg, grows in bunches, and

Wampee (*Cookia punctata*).

is much esteemed in China and the Indian Archipelago.

**Wampish** (wām'pish), *v.t.* To toss about in a threatening, boasting, or frantic manner; to wave violently; to brandish; to flourish. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Wampum** (wom'pum), *n.* [American Indian; said to mean white.] Small beads made of shells, used by the American Indians as money, or wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.



1, Wampum Belt. 2, Portion of same on a larger scale.—British Museum.

Round their necks were suspended
their knives in scabbards of *wampum*. *Longfellow.*

**Wan** (won), *a.* [A. Sax. *wan*, *won*, *wann*, dark, dusky; perhaps from same root as *wan*, *won*, deficient, lacking; E. *wane*, *want*; comp. Gael. *fann*, weak, faint; L. *vanus*, empty. Some, however, connect it with A. Sax. *winnan*, to struggle, to labour, as if it meant originally worn out.]

1. Having a pale or sickly hue; languid of look; pale.

Sad to view, his visage pale and *wan*. *Spenser.*

To and fro, and in and out,
The *wan* stars danced between. *Coleridge.*

2. Black; gloomy: a term often applied to water, streams, pools, &c., in the Scotch border minstrelsy.

**Wan** (won), *v.t.* To render wan. [Rare.]

**Wan** (won), *v.i.* To grow or become wan. 'All his visage *wann'd*.' *Shak.* [Poetical.]

A vast speculation had failed,
And ever he mutter'd, and madden'd, and ever he
*wann'd* with despair. *Tennyson.*

**Wan** (wän). Old English and Scotch pret. and pp. of *win* (in all its senses and uses).

**Wanchancie** (wän-chän'si), *a.* [See UNCHANCY.] Unlucky; unchancy. [Scotch.]

**Wand** (wond), *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Dan. *vaand*, O. Sw. *wand*, Icel. *vöndr*, Goth. *wandus*, a twig, a switch, a wand; probably from stem of verb to *wind*, from its flexibility.] 1. A small stick or twig; a rod.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
Of some great ammiral, were but a *wand*. *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke.*

2. A wand, rod, or similar article, having some special use or character; as, (*a*) a staff of authority. 'A silver *wand*.' *Milton.*

Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty than instruments of punishment. *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*b*) A rod used by conjurors or diviners.

Nay, Lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chained up in alabaster. *Milton.*

(*c*) A small baton which forms part of the insignia of the messenger of a court of justice in Scotland, and which he must exhibit before executing a caption: called more fully *wand of peace*.

The legal officer . . . produced his short official baton, tipped with silver, and having a movable ring upon it. 'Captain M'Intyre, Sir, I have no quarrel with you, but if you interrupt me in my duty, I will break the *wand of peace*, and declare myself deforced,' . . . and he slid his enigmatical ring from one end of the baton to the other, being the appropriate symbol of his having been forcibly interrupted in the discharge of his duty. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wander** (won'dėr), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wandrian*, O.D. *wanderen*, Dan. *vandre*, Sw. *vandra*, G. *wandern*, to wander; freq. forms from simple verb seen in E. to *wend* one's way (see WEND, WENT); other freq. forms from same stem are D. *wandelen*, G. *wandeln*, to walk, to wander.] 1. To ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; to travel or move from place to place without a fixed purpose or destination; to range about; to roam; to rove; to stroll; to stray.

He *wandereth* about for bread. Job xv. 23.

They *wandered* about in sheep-skins and goat-skins. Heb. xi. 37.

2. To leave home or settled place of abode; to depart; to migrate. 'When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house.' Gen. xx. 13.—3. To depart from any settled course; to go astray, as from the paths of duty; to stray; to deviate; to err.

You *wander* from the good we aim at. *Shak.*

4. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason; as, the mind *wanders*.—SYN. To ramble, range, roam, rove, stroll, stray, straggle, saunter, travel, journey, deviate, err, swerve.

**Wander** (won'dėr), *v.t.* To travel over without a certain course; to stroll through; to traverse. '*Wand'ring* many a famous realm.' *Milton.*

After due pause, they bade him tell
Why he, who touch'd the harp so well,
Should thus, with ill-rewarded toil,
*Wander* a poor and thankless soil.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Wanderer** (won'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who wanders or roves; one who roams about, having no home or certain place of abode; one who strays from the path of duty.

Have compassion on a helpless *wanderer*,
And give her where to lay her wretched head.
*Rowe.*

He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
By sly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*

**Wandering** (won'dėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Given to wander; roaming; roving; rambling; unsettled; as, to fall into *wandering* habits.—*Wandering Jew*, a legendary character, who, according to one version, that of Matthew Paris, dating from the thirteenth century, was a servant of Pilate, by name Cartaphilus, and who gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the palace to execution. According to a later version he was a cobbler named Ahasuerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest when, on his way to Golgotha, he passed his house. Both legends agree in the sentence pronounced by Christ on the offender, 'Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return.' A prey to remorse he has since wandered from land to land without yet being able to find a grave. The story has been turned to account by many poets and novelists, as Shelley, Goethe, Sue, and others.

**Wandering** (won'dėr-ing), *n.* 1. A travelling without a settled course; peregrination.

For often in lonely *wanderings*
I have cursed him even to lifeless things.
*Tennyson.*

2. Aberration; mistaken way; deviation from rectitude; as, a *wandering* from duty.

Let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Dr. H. More.*

3. A roving or straying of the mind or thoughts; mental aberration.

A proper remedy for the *wandering* of thoughts would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*

4. Indulgence in digressions or disquisitions not germane to the subject in hand.

The regularity of my design
Forbids all *wandering* as the worst of sinning.
*Byron.*

**Wanderingly** (won'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.

When was Lancelot *wanderingly* lewd? *Tennyson.*

**Wanderment**† (won'dėr-ment), *n.* Act of wandering. 'Went upon their ten toes in wild *wanderment*.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Wanderoo** (won-de-rō'), *n.* A catarrhine monkey of the genus Macacus (*M. silenus*), inhabiting Ceylon and the East Indies. The length is about 3 feet to the tip of the tail, which is tufted, and much resembles that

Wanderoo (*Macacus silenus*).

of the lion; the colour of the fur is deep black; the callosities on the hinder quarters are bright pink; a well-developed mass of black hair covers the head, and a great grayish beard rolls down the face and round the chin, giving the animal a somewhat sage and venerable appearance.

**Wandy** (won'di), *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand.

**Wane** (wān), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *waned*; ppr. *waning*. [A. Sax. *wanian*, *gewanian*, to diminish, become less, from *wan*, deficient. Akin *want* (which see).] 1. To be diminished; to decrease: particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon, as opposed to *wax*.

How slow
This old moon *wanes*! *Shak.*

*Waning* moons their settled periods keep.
*Addison.*

2. To decline; to fail; to sink; to approach its end. 'Wealth and ease in *waning* age.' *Shak.*

(They) slept upon the open field, although the autumn was now *waning*, and the nights beginning to be frosty. *Sir W. Scott.*

He was fading fast, *waning* with the *waning* summer, and conscious that the Reaper was at hand. *Dickens.*

**Wane**† (wān), *v.t.* To cause to decrease. *B. Jonson.*

**Wane** (wān), *n.* 1. Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of the spectator. *Shak.*

This is fair Diana's case, . . .
When mortals say she's in her *wane*. *Swift.*

2. Decline; failure; diminution; decrease; declension.

You are cast upon an age in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

**Wang** (wang), *n.* [A. Sax. *wange*, the cheek, the jaw, a common Teutonic word.] 1. The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. [Rare or vulgar.]—2.† [Short for *wang-tooth*.] A cheek-tooth or grinder. *Chaucer.*

**Wang** (wong), *n.* [A form of *thong*, A. Sax. *thwang*, Sc. *whang*, a thong. See THONG.] The latchet of a shoe.

**Wangala** (wan-gä'la), *n.* The native name in British Guiana for the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, which when pounded make a rich soup.

**Wangan** (wang'an), *n.* [American Indian.] A name applied in Maine, United States, to a lumberer's boat for carrying tools, provisions, &c.

**Wanger**,† *n.* [A. Sax. *wangere*, from *wang*, a cheek; Goth. *waggari*, a pillow.] A pillow for the cheek. *Chaucer.*

**Wanghee** (wang-hē'), *n.* A species of tough, flexible cane imported from China, sometimes called the *Japan cane*. It is supposed to be derived from certain species of Phyllostachys, especially *P. nigra*, large Asiatic grasses allied to the bamboo.

**Wang-tooth** (wang'tōth), *n.* [See WANG.] A jaw-tooth; a molar.

**Wanhope**† (won'hōp), *n.* [A. Sax. *wan*, a prefix denoting deficiency, want, lack (see WANT), and *hope*. Many compounds of *wan* are retained in Scotch, as *wan-worth*, a littleworth, *wan-luck*, *wan-thrift*, &c. The prefix is also very common in Icelandic.] 1. Want of hope; despair.

*Wanhope*, poor soule, on broken ancker sits
Wringing his armes, as robbed of his wits. *Lodge.*

2. Vain hope; delusion. 'The foolish *wanhope* of some usurer.' *Chaloner.*

**Wanhorn** (won'horn), *n.* A plant of the genus Kæmpferia.

**Wanion**† (wan'i-on), *n.* [Probably connected with *wane*; perhaps the old infinitive *wanien*, to wane.] A misfortune or calamity; mischief: used chiefly as an imprecation in the phrases, '*with a wanion*,' '*wanions on you*.'

Come away, or I'll fetch thee *with a wanion*.
*Shak.*

Bide down, with a mischief to you,—bide down *with a wanion*, cried the king. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wankle** (won'kl), *a.* [A. Sax. *wancol*, unstable; O. and Prov. G. *wankel*, tottering, *wanken*, to totter. Comp. Icel. *vanka*, to wander as if deranged in mind.] Weak; unstable; not to be depended on. [North of England.]

**Wanly** (won'li), *adv.* In a wan or pale manner; palely.

**Wanness** (won'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wan; paleness; a sallow, dead, pale colour; as, the *wanness* of the cheeks after a fever.

**Wannish** (won'ish), *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

Morning arises stormy and pale,
No sun, but a *wannish* glare
In fold upon fold of hueless cloud. *Tennyson.*

**Wanrestfu'** (wan-rest'fụ), *a.* [Prefix *wan*, without, and *restful*.] Restless.

An' may they never learn the gaets
O' ither vile *wanrestfu'* pets. *Burns.*

**Want** (wont), *n.* [A derivative from the stem of A. Sax. *wana*, deficiency, *wanian*, to wane, *wan*, deficient; perhaps directly from Icel. *vanta*, to be wanting, from *vant*, neut. of *vanr*, lacking, wanting. Akin are *wane*, prefix *wan-*, seen in *wanton*, *wanhope*, &c.] 1. The state of not having; the condition of being without anything; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; deficiency; lack. 'No *want* of conscience.' *Shak.*

*Want* of decency is *want* of sense. *Roscommon.*

From having wishes in consequence of our *wants*, we often feel *wants* in consequence of our wishes. *Johnson.*

But evil is wrought by *want* of thought
As well as *want* of heart. *Hood.*

2. Occasion for something; need; necessity.

Yet to supply the ripe *wants* of a friend
I'll break a custom. *Shak.*

3. The state of being without means; poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

Hard toil can roughen form and face
And *want* can quench the eye's bright grace.
*Sir W. Scott.*

4. That which is not possessed, but is desired or necessary for use or pleasure.

Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*. *Paley.*

**Want** (wont), *v.t.* 1. To be without; to be destitute of; not to have or be in possession of; to lack; as, to *want* knowledge or judgment; to *want* food, clothing, or money.

Nor think though men were none,
That heaven would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton.*

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson.*

2. To be deficient in; to fall short in; to be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of.

Another will say it (the English language) *wanteth* grammar. Nay, truly, it hath that praise, that it *wants* not grammar, for grammar it might have, but it needs it not. *Sir P. Sidney.*

They that *want* honesty, *want* anything. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To have occasion for, as something requisite, useful, or proper; to require; to need; as, in summer we *want* cooling breezes; in winter we *want* a fire; these shoes *want* repairing.

Not what I wish, but what I *want*,
O, let thy grace supply! *Merrick.*

Man *wants* but little here below,
Nor *wants* that little long. *Goldsmith.*

4. To feel a desire for, as for something needed, absent, lost, or the like; to feel the need of; to wish or long for; to desire; to crave.

I *want* more uncles here to welcome me. *Shak.*

If he *want* me let him come to me. *Tennyson.*

5. To desire to speak to or to do business with; to desire the presence or assistance of. [Colloq.] Hence the euphemistic phrase often used by the police in making an arrest: 'You are *wanted*'=a delicate hint that the criminal authorities demand the custody of your person.

'Beg you're pardon, sir; you're *wanted*, sir, if you please.' A general recollection that this was the kind of thing the Police said to the swell-mob, caused Mr. H. to ask the waiter in return, with bristling indignation, what the devil he meant by '*wanted*?' *Dickens.*

**Want** (wont), *v.i.* 1. To be deficient; to be lacking; not to be sufficient; not to come up to a required standard; to fail.

Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found *wanting*. Dan. v. 27.

No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth.
*Dryden.*

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find,
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind.
*Pope.*

2. To be missed; not to be present; as, the jury was full, *wanting* one.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew. *Dryden.*

3. To suffer from the need of something; to be in want; as, we must not let him *want* for money. *Shak.*

**Want**† (wont), *n.* [O.Fr. *want*, Mod. Fr. *gant*, a glove, L.L. *wantus*, from the Teutonic; Dan. *vante*, Sw. *wante*, Icel. *vöttr*, a glove.] A glove.

**Want**† (wont), *n.* [A. Sax. *wand*, a mole; N. *vond*, Prov. G. *wond*.] An old name of the mole or moldwarp.

She hath the eares of a *want*. *Lyly.*

**Wa'n't** (want). A colloquial and vulgar contraction of *Was Not*.

**Wantage** (wont'āj), *n.* Deficiency; that which is wanting.

**Wanter** (wont'ėr), *n.* One who wants; one who is in need.

The *wanters* are despised of God and men. *Davies.*

**Wan-thriven** (wän-thriv'n), *a.* Stunted; decayed; in a state of decline. [Scotch.]

**Wantless** (wont'les), *a.* Having no want; abundant; fruitful. 'The *wantless* counties, Essex, Kent, Surrey.' *Warner.*

**Wanton** (won'ton), *a.* [O.E. *wantowen*, *wantoun*, undisciplined, dissolute—*wan*, prefix denoting want or deficiency, and *towen*,

A. Sax. *togen, getogen*, pp. of *teón*, to draw, to lead, to educate. See WANT, TUG.] 1. Indulging the natural impulses or appetites without restraint; free from moral control; licentious; dissolute. 'My plenteous joyes, *wanton* in fulness.' *Shak.* 'Men grown *wanton* by prosperity.' *Roscommon.* — 2. Especially, unrestrained by the rules of chastity; lascivious; libidinous; lustful; lewd.

Thou art forward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*. *Shak.*

3. Moving, wandering, or roving about in gaiety or sport; playful; frolicsome; sportive. 'All *wanton* as a child, skipping and vain.' *Shak.* 'A wild and *wanton* herd . . . fetching mad bounds.' *Shak.* —4. Moving or flying loosely, as if unconfined; playing freely or without constraint.

She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* ringlets waved. *Milton.*

5. Running to excess; unrestrained; loose.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise!
*Addison.*

6. Luxuriant in growth; overgrown; overfertile or abundant; rank. 'In woods and *wanton* wilderness.' *Spenser.* 'The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green.' *Shak.*

Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown
That mock our scant manuring, and require
More hands than ours to lop their *wanton* growth.
*Milton.*

7. Arising from or characterized by extreme foolhardiness or recklessness, or from an utter disregard of right or consequences; as, *wanton* mischief.

**Wanton** (won'ton), *n.* 1. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.

O 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's arch-mock,
To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste! *Shak.*

An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South.*

2. A pampered, petted creature; one spoiled by fondness or indulgence; also, a frolicsome, roving, sportive creature; a trifler; an insignificant flatterer: used rarely as a term of endearment. 'Peace, my *wantons*.' *B. Jonson.*

I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shak.*
Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd silken *wanton* brave your fields? *Shak.*

**Wanton** (won'ton), *v.i.* 1. To revel; to frolic unrestrainedly; to sport.

Nature here
*Wanton'd* as in her prime. *Milton.*
And I have loved the ocean, . . . from a boy
I *wantoned* with thy breakers. *Byron.*
Say to her I do but *wanton* in the South,
But in the North long since my nest is made.
*Tennyson.*

2. To sport or dally in lewdness; to sport lasciviously.

**Wanton**† (won'ton), *v.t.* To make wanton.

If he does win, it *wantons* him with overplus, and enters him into new ways of expence. *Feltham.*

**Wantoning** (won'ton-ing), *n.* 1. The act of playing the wanton. —2.† A wanton; a dallier. 'The Muses to be woxen *wantonings*.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Wantonize**† (won'ton-īz), *v.i.* To frolic; to sport; to dally; to wanton.

Sweetly it fits the fair to *wantonize*. *Daniel.*

**Wantonly** (won'ton-li), *adv.* In a wanton manner; lewdly; lasciviously; frolicsomely; sportfully; gaily; playfully; carelessly.

Dissolute persons *wantonly* and heedlessly may scoff at and seem to disparage goodness. *Barrow.*

**Wantonness** (won'ton-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wanton; as, (*a*) licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *Eikon Basilike.*

(*b*) Lasciviousness; lewdness.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold
Than thee with *wantonness*. *Shak.*

(*c*) Sportiveness; gaiety; frolicsomeness; waggery.

Young gentlemen would be as sad as night,
Only for *wantonness*. *Shak.*

**Wantrust**,† *n.* [A. Sax. prefix *wan*, and *trust*. See WANHOPE.] Distrust. *Chaucer.*

**Want-wit** (wont'wit), *n.* One destitute of wit or sense; a fool.

Such a *want-wit* sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself. *Shak.*

**Wanty** (won'ti), *n.* [Comp. D. *want*, cordage, tackling.] A leather tie or rope; a short wagon rope; a rope used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [Local.]

**Wanze**† (wonz), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wansian*, to diminish, to waste; from *wanian*, to wane. See WANE.] To wane; to waste; to wither.

His lively hue of white and red, his cheerfulness and strength,
And all the things that liked him did *wanze* away at length. *Golding.*

**Wap** (wop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wapped*; ppr. *wapping*. [Kindred form to *whap, whop*.] 1. To strike or knock against; to beat. [Old and provincial.] — 2. To wallop; to give a beating to. [Colloq.]

Why, either of my boys would *wap* him with one hand. *Thackeray.*

3. (wäp) To throw quickly; to toss. [Scotch.]

**Wap** (wop), *v.i.* To flutter; to beat the wings; to move violently. [Provincial.]

**Wap** (wäp), *n.* A throw; a quick and smart stroke. [Scotch.]

**Wapacut** (wap'a-kut), *n.* The spotted owl of Hudson's Bay (*Strix Wapacuthu*), a nocturnal, raptorial bird about 2 feet long.

**Wapatoo** (wap'a-tō), *n.* Same as *Wappato*.

**Waped**,† *a.* [See AWHAPE.] Crushed by misery; dejected; downcast; rueful; pale.

**Wapenshaw, Wapinschaw** (wä'pn-shä, wä'pin-shä), *n.* [Lit. a *weapon-show*.] An appearance or review of persons under arms, made formerly at certain times in every district. These exhibitions or meetings were not designed for military exercises, but only for showing that the lieges were properly provided with arms. The name has been revived in some quarters and applied to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a more or less wide district for review, inspection, shooting competitions, and the like. [Scotch.]

**Wapentake, Wapentac** (wä'pn-tāk, wä'pn-tak), *n.* [A. Sax. *wæpen-getæc*, Icel. *vápnatak*, lit. a weapon-taking or weapon-touching. The word was borrowed from the Scandinavian, for *take* is not found in Anglo-Saxon.] The name formerly given in some of the northern shires of England, and still given in Yorkshire, to a territorial division of the county, corresponding to the *hundreds* of the southern counties. The term seems to have been originally applied to the assemblies of each district for the administration of justice and the like, at which each man attended in arms, and publicly touched the arms of his superior or overlord in token of fealty.

**Wapiti** (wap'i-ti), *n.* [Probably the Iroquois name.] A species of deer, the North American stag or elk (*Cervus canadensis*), which more nearly resembles the European red-deer in colour, shape, and form, than it does any other of the cervine race, though it is much larger and of a stronger make. It is in fact the most gigantic of the deer genus, frequently growing to the height of our tallest oxen. Its flesh is not much prized, being coarse and dry, but its *hide* is made into excellent leather.

**Wapp** (wap), *n.* *Naut.* the rope with which the shrouds are set taut in wale-knots.

**Wappato** (wap'a-tō), *n.* The tubers of *Sagittaria littoralis*: so called by the Indians of Oregon, who use them as an article of food. Spelled also *Wapatoo*.

**Wappened**† (wap'end), *p.* or *a.* A word known only as occurring in the following passage from Shakspere's *Timon of Athens*, and of doubtful meaning, though perhaps it may be connected with *wap* in old vulgar sense of to have sexual connection. (See WAP.) Some commentators read *wappered*, which is a provincial word, meaning restless, fatigued; in the passage it might mean tremulous from old age. See WAPPER, and comp. also provincial *wapper-eyed*, having eyes that move in a quick, tremulous manner.

This yellow slave (gold)
Will knit and break religions. . . . This is it
That makes the *wappen'd* widow wed again.

**Wapper**† (wap'ėr), *v.i.* [A freq. from a stem *wap*, to beat, to move or dash quickly; D. *wapperen*, to waver, to flap, to fluctuate or vacillate.] To move quickly and tremulously, as from natural infirmity; to totter; to twitter; to blink.

But still he stode his face to set awrye,
And *wappering* turnid up his white of eye.
*Mir. for Mags.*

**Wapper** (wap'ėr), *n.* A fish; a name given to the smaller species of the river gudgeon.

**Wappet** (wap'pet), *n.* A species of cur, said to be so called from his yelping voice. [Local.]

**War** (war), *n.* [O.E. *werre, wyrre, were*, later *warre*, O.D. *werre*, O. Fr. *werre* (Mod. Fr. *guerre*), the French being from O.H.G. *werra*, strife, war, *werran*, to disturb, to trouble; akin to Mod. G. *wirren*, to embroil, confuse; D. *war*, entanglement, confusion, *warren*, to disturb, to embroil. Supposed to be connected with *worse*, through the sense of entanglement or confusion.] 1. A contest between nations or states (*international war*), or between parties in the same state (*civil war*), carried on by force of arms, usually arising, in the first case, from disputes about territorial possessions and frontiers, unjust dealings with the subjects of one state by another, questions of race and sentiment, jealousy of military prestige, or mere lust of conquest, rarely nowadays from the whim of a despot; in the second case, from the claims of rival contenders for supreme power in the state, or for the establishment of some important point connected with civil or religious liberty. In all cases the aim of each contending party is to overthrow or weaken the enemy by the defeat or dispersion of his army or navy, the occupation of important parts of his country, such as the capital or principal administrative and commercial centres, or the ruin of his commerce, thus cutting off his sources of recuperation in men, money, and material. International or public war is always understood to be authorized by the monarch or sovereign power of the nations; when it is carried into the territories of a hitherto friendly power it is called an *aggressive* or *offensive war*, and when carried on to resist such aggression it is called *defensive*. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities between states, the power taking the initiatory step issues a *declaration of war*, which now usually takes the form of an explanatory manifesto addressed to neutral governments. During the progress of the struggle certain *laws, usages*, or *rights of war* have come to be generally recognized; such laws permitting the destruction or capture of armed enemies, the destruction of property likely to be serviceable to them, the stoppage of all their channels of traffic, and the appropriation of everything in an enemy's country necessary for the support and subsistence of the invading army. On the other hand, though an enemy may be starved into surrender, wounding, except in battle, mutilation, and all cruel and wanton devastation, are contrary to the usages of war, as are also bombarding an unprotected town, the use of poison in any way, and torture to extort information from an enemy; and generally the tendency in all laws and usages of war is becoming gradually more favourable to the cause of humanity at large. —2. Instruments of war. 'His compliment of stores, and total *war*.' *Prior.* [Poetical.] —3. Forces; army. [Poetical.]

O'er the embattled ranks the waves return
And overwhelm their *war*. *Milton.*

4. The profession of arms; art of war.

Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn *war* any more. Is. ii. 4.

5. A state of violent opposition or contest; act of opposition; inimical act or action; hostility; enmity. Ps. lv. 21.

My eye and heart are at a mortal *war*. *Shak.*
A wounded thing with a rancorous cry,
At *war* with myself and a wretched race.
*Tennyson.*

[*Note.* The word is sometimes used in the plural form with the same signification as it has in the singular. 'Thou art going to the *wars*;' 'Is Signior Mountanto returned from the *wars*;' 'I'll to the Tuscan *wars*,' &c. *Shak.*] —*Holy war*, a war undertaken from religious motives; a crusade, as the wars undertaken to deliver the Holy Land, or Judea, from infidels. —*Articles of war*. See under ARTICLE. —*Council of war*. See under COUNCIL. —*Honours of war*, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or intrenchments with all the insignia of military etiquette; also, the compliments paid to great personages when they appear before an armed body of men; likewise, such as are paid to the remains of a deceased officer.

**War** (war), *v.i.* [From the noun.] 1. To make or carry on war; to carry on hostilities.

Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy? *Shak.*
Either to disinthrone the King of Heaven
We *war*, if war be best; or to regain
Our own right lost. *Milton.*

2. To contend; to strive violently; to be in a state of opposition. 'Lusts which *war* against the soul.' 1 Pet. ii. 11.

Let us alone. What pleasure can we have
To *war* with evil? *Tennyson.*

**War**† (wąr), *v.t.* 1. To make war upon. 'To *war* the Scot.' *Daniel.*—2. To carry on, as a contest. 'That thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare.' 1 Tim. i. 18.

**Warble** (wąr'bl), *v.t.* [O.E. *werble*, from O. Fr. *werbler*, from O.H.G. *hwerbalôn*, Mod. G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to warble. See WHIRL.] 1. To utter or sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibrating manner; to modulate with turns or variations; as, certain birds are remarkable for *warbling* their songs.—2. To sing or carol generally; to utter musically. 'If she be right invoked with *warbled* song.' *Milton.*—3. To cause to vibrate or quaver. 'And touch the *warbled* string.' *Milton.*

**Warble** (wąr'bl), *v.i.* 1. To have a trilling, quavering, or vibrating sound; to be produced with free, smooth, and rapid modulations in pitch of tones; to be uttered in flowing, gliding, flexible melody.

For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

2. To sing with sweetly flowing, flexible, or trilling notes; to carol or sing with smoothly gliding tones; to trill. 'Birds on the branches *warbling*.' *Milton.*

*Warble*, child, make passionate my sense of hearing.
*Shak.*

**Warble** (wąr'bl), *n.* A soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; a strain of clear, rapidly uttered, gliding tones; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol; a song. *Shak.*

Wild bird, whose *warble*, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden through the budded quicks.
*Tennyson.*

**Warble** (wąr'bl), *v.t.* and *i.* In *falconry*, to cross the wings upon the back.

**Warble, Warblet** (wąr'bl, wąrb'let), *n.* In *farriery*, one of those small hard tumours on the backs of horses occasioned by the heat of the saddle in travelling or by the uneasiness of its situation; also, a small tumour produced by the larvæ of the gad-fly in the backs of horses, cattle, &c.

**Warbler** (wąr'blėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which warbles; a singer; a songster: applied chiefly to birds. 'Dan Chaucer, the first *warbler*.' *Tennyson.*

In lulling strains the feathered *warblers* woo. *Tickell.*

Specifically—2. A popular name applied to all the birds of the dentirostral family Sylviadæ, comprising most of the small woodland songsters of Europe and North America, species of them being also spread over the whole globe. They are generally small, sprightly, and endowed with an incessant activity. The type genus is Sylvia. Many are remarkable for the exquisite clearness, sweetness, and flexibility of their song. The nightingale, robin-redbreast, wheat-ear, whinchat, stonechat, redstart, accentors, &c., belong to this family.

**Warblingly** (wąr'bling-li), *adv.* In a warbling manner.

**War-craft** (wąr'kraft), *n.* The science or art of war.

He had officers who did ken the *war-craft*. *Fuller.*

**War-cry** (wąr'krī), *n.* A cry or phrase used in war for mutual recognition and encouragement; a short pithy expression used in common by a body of troops or the like in charging an enemy; as, 'Saint George!' was the *war-cry* of England, 'Montjoie Saint Denis!' the *war-cry* of France.

Faithful to his noble vow, his *war-cry* filled the air,
Be honoured aye the bravest brave, beloved the fairest fair.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**-Ward** (ward). [Also *-wards*, A. Sax. *-weard*, *-weardes*, O. Sax. *-ward*, O.H.G. *wart*, Mod. G. *wärts*, D. *waarts*, Goth. *vairths*, the forms in *s* being genitives; allied to L. *verto*, to turn, *versus*, toward. See VERSE.] A suffix denoting direction or tendency of direction, motion towards, &c., as in home*ward*, heaven*ward*, up*ward*, down*ward*.

**Ward** (ward), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *weardian*, to guard, from *weard*, a guard, a watch; G. *wart*, Icel. *vörthr*, Goth. *vards*, a warden, guard, or keeper. From the G. are the Fr. *garder*, E. *guard* (which see), It. *gardare*. Akin to *ware*, *wary*.] 1.† To keep in safety; to watch; to guard.

Whose gates he found fast shut, ne living wight
To *ward* the same. *Spenser.*

2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers. *Shak.*

3. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside, as anything mischievous that approaches: now commonly followed by *off*.

Now *wards* a falling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

The pointed jav'lin *warded off* his rage. *Addison.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding off* the force of objections. *Watts.*

[This is the sense in which *ward* is now generally used.]

**Ward** (ward), *v.i.* 1.† To be vigilant; to keep guard.—2. To act on the defensive with a weapon; to guard one's self. 'And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear.' *Dryden.*

She drove the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Ward** (ward), *n.* [In some of the senses directly from A. Sax. *weard*, a guard, in others from the verb (which see).] 1. The act of guarding; guard.

Still when she slept he kept both watch and *ward*.
*Spenser.*

[For the old distinction between *watch* and *ward* see under WATCH.]—2.† A person or body of persons whose duty it is to guard, protect, or defend; defensive force; garrison.

The assieged castle's *ward*
Their steadfast stands did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

3. Means of guarding; defence; protection; preservation.

The best *ward* of mine honour is rewarding my dependants. *Shak.*

4. A guarding or defensive motion or position in fencing or the like; a turning aside or intercepting of a blow, thrust, &c.

Strokes, wounds, *wards*, weapons, all they did despise. *Spenser.*

Thou knowest my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus
I bore my point. *Shak.*

5. The state of being under a guard; confinement under a guard, warder, or keeper; custody.

He put them in *ward* in the house of the captain of the guard. Gen. xl. 3.

6. The state of being under the care of a guardian or protector; the condition of being under guardianship; control; guardianship.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*. *Shak.*

It is inconvenient in Ireland that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

7. One who or that which is guarded; specifically, a minor or person under guardianship; as, (*a*) in *feudal law*, the heir of the king's tenant, *in capite*, during his nonage; (*b*) a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery, generally called a *ward in Chancery*, or a *ward of court*. For the due protection of such wards the Court of Chancery has power to appoint a suitable guardian where there is none, or remove, whenever sufficient cause is shown, a guardian, no matter by whom appointed; but in all cases there must be property. The court has also full power to use vigilant care over the conduct of the guardians to see that the minor is duly maintained and educated; and should any one marry a ward without the sanction of the court, even with consent of the guardian, he may be committed to prison for contempt, and kept until he consents to such a settlement as the court may direct.

I have heard him oft maintain it to be fit that, sons at perfect age, and fathers declining, the father should be as *ward* to the son, and the son manage his revenue. *Shak.*

8. A certain division, section, or quarter of a town or city, such as is under the charge of an alderman, or as is constituted for the convenient transaction of local public business through committees appointed by the inhabitants.

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden.*

9. A territorial subdivision of some English counties, as Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, equivalent to the *hundred* of the midland counties.—10. The division of a forest.—11. One of the apartments into which an hospital is divided; as, a fever *ward*; a convalescent *ward*.—12. A curved ridge of metal inside a lock which opposes an obstacle to the passage of a key which has not a corresponding notch; also, the notch or slot in the web or bit of a key into which the above-mentioned ridge fits when the key is applied.

**Wardage** (wąrd'āj), *n.* Money paid and contributed to watch and ward.

**War-dance** (wąr'dans), *n.* 1. A dance engaged in by savage tribes before a warlike excursion.—2. A dance simulating a battle.

**Ward-corn** (wąrd'korn), *n.* [E. *ward*, guard, and Fr. *corne*, L. *cornu*, a horn.] In *old English law*, the duty of keeping watch and ward with a horn in time of danger to blow on the approach of a foe.

**Warde-corps**,† *n.* [Fr. *corps*, a body.] A body-guard. *Chaucer.*

**Wardein**,† *n.* A warden; a guardian; a keeper; a watchman. *Chaucer.*

**Warden** (wąr'den), *n.* [O.E. *wardein*, O. Fr. *wardein*, *gardein*—a Germanic word with a Latin termination = *anus*. See WARD.] 1. A guard or watchman; a keeper; a guardian.

He called to the *wardens* on the outside battlements.
*Sir W. Scott.*

2. A chief or principal officer; an officer who keeps or guards; a keeper; as, the *warden* of the Fleet or Fleet prison. '*Warden* of the forests.' *Burrill.*—3. *Eccles.* the title given to the head of some colleges and to the superior of some conventual churches. 4. A kind of pear chiefly used for roasting or baking: so called because it keeps long before it rots.

I would have him roasted like a *warden*. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*Warden of the Cinque-ports*, the governor of these havens and their dependencies, who has the authority of an admiral, and has power to hold a court of admiralty and courts of law and equity. See CINQUE-PORTS.—*Wardens of the marches*. See MARCH.—*Warden of a university* is the master or president.—*Warden of a church*. See CHURCHWARDEN.

**Warden-pie** (wąr'den-pī), *n.* A pie made of warden pears, baked or stewed without crust, and coloured with saffron.

I must have saffron to colour the *warden-pies*. *Shak.*

**Wardenship, Wardenry** (wąr'den-ship, wąr'den-ri), *n.* The office of a warden.

**War-department** (wąr'dē-pärt-ment), *n.* The various offices and functionaries connected with maintaining and directing the forces of a state; as, he holds a place in the *war-department*.

**Warder** (wąrd'ėr), *n.* 1. One who wards or keeps; a keeper; a guard. 'Memory the *warder* of the brain.' *Shak.* 'The *warders* of the gate.' *Dryden.*—2. A truncheon or staff of authority carried by a king, commander-in-chief, or other important dignitary, by which different signals seem to have been given, as the throwing it down, a signal to stop proceedings, the casting up, a signal to charge, and the like.

Stay, the king hath thrown his *warder* down. *Shak.*

Wafting his *warder* thrice above his head,
He cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread,
That they should charge. *Drayton.*

**Wardholding** (wąrd'hōld-ing), *n.* The ancient military tenure in Scotland by which vassals were at first obliged to serve the superior in war as often as his occasions called for it.

**Wardian** (wąr'di-an), *a.* [After Mr. N. B. *Ward*, the inventor.] A term applied to a closely fitting glass case adapted for growing ferns. Such a case has also been used with success to transport growing plants to a distance.

**Wardmote** (wąrd'mōt), *n.* [*Ward*, and A. Sax. *mōt*, meeting.] A meeting of a ward; also, a court formerly held in every ward in the city of London. Called also *Wardmote-court* or *Inquest*.

**Ward-penny** (wąrd'pen-ni), *n.* Same as *Wardage*.

**Wardrobe** (wąrd'rōb), *n.* 1. A place in which clothes or wearing apparel is kept; often a piece of furniture resembling a press or cupboard. *Shak.*—2. Wearing apparel in general.

I will kill all his coats;
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece
Until I meet the king. *Shak.*

3.† See WARDROPE.

**Ward-room** (wąrd'röm), *n.* In the *navy*, the mess-room of the chief officers. Its position depends on the size and rating of the ship.

**Wardrope**,† **Wardrobe**,† *n.* [Fr. *garde-robe*.] A privy; a water-closet. *Chaucer.*

**Wardship** (wąrd'ship), *n.* 1. The office of a ward or guardian; guardianship; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship. 2. Pupilage; state of being a ward or under a guardian. 'Redeemed themselves from the *wardship* of tumults.' *Eikon Basilike.*

**Wardsman** (wąrdz'man), *n.* One who keeps watch and ward; a guard. *Sydney Smith.* [Rare.]

**Ward-staff** (wąrd'staf), *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff.

**Ware** (wär), *a.* [A. Sax. *wœr*, *war*; Icel. *varr*, Dan. and Sw. *var*, cautious, wary, aware. See WARY.] 1.† Wary; cautious. 'What earthly wit so *ware*.' *Spenser.*—2. On one's guard; provided against. 2 Tim. iv. 15.

3. Aware; conscious; assured. [Now only poetical.]

Thou overheard'st, ere I was *ware*,
My true love's passion. *Shak.*

Then I was *ware* of one that on me moved
In golden armour. *Tennyson.*

**Ware** (wār), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wared;* ppr. *waring.* To take heed; to guard; to beware. '*Ware* horns.' *Shak.*

Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

[Except in a few phrases, as *ware* hawk, *ware* hounds, *beware* is now used in place of *ware.*]

**Ware** (wār), *v.t.* *Naut.* to wear; to veer.

**Ware**† (wār), pret. of *wear.* Wore.

**Ware** (wār), *n.* [A. Sax. *waru*, O.D. *ware*, Mod.D. *waar*, Icel. *vara*, Dan. *vare*, G. *waare*, ware, merchandise; further connections doubtful.] Articles of merchandise; goods; commodities; manufactures of a particular kind: properly a collective noun, as in the compounds china*ware*, hard*ware*, tin*ware*, &c., but generally used in the plural form when articles for sale of different kinds are meant. 'To utter his *wares* with lying.' *Latimer.* 'Ill *ware* is never cheap.' *G. Herbert.*

He turns himself to other *wares* when he finds your markets take off. *Locke.*

Who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's *ware* or his word? *Tennyson.*

**Ware** (wār), *v.t.* To expend. Same as *Wair.* *Ascham; Sir W. Scott.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Ware** (wār), *n.* [A. Sax. *war*, D. *wier*, sea-weed.] A name given to various seaweeds, species of Fucus, Laminaria, Himanthalia, Chorda, &c. They are employed as a manure and in the manufacture of kelp, &c. See SEA-WARE.

**Wareful**† (wār'fụl), *a.* [From *ware*, wary.] Wary; watchful; cautious.

**Warefulness**† (wār'fụl-nes), *n.* Wariness; cautiousness. 'Full of *warefulness.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Warehouse** (wār'hous), *n.* A house in which wares or goods are kept; as, (*a*) a store for goods for safe-keeping. (*b*) A building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid. (*c*) A store for the sale of goods wholesale; also, often, a large retail establishment.

**Warehouse** (wār'hous), *v.t.* 1. To deposit or secure in a warehouse.—2. To place in the warehouse of the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

**Warehouseman** (wār'hous-man), *n.* One who keeps a warehouse; one who is employed in a warehouse.

**Warehousing** (wār'houz-ing), *n.* The act of placing goods in a warehouse or in a custom-house store.—*Warehousing system*, a customs regulation by which imported articles may be lodged in public or bonded warehouses at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation, until they be withdrawn for home consumption, thus lessening the pressure of the duties which otherwise would bear heavily on the merchant and cripple his purchasing power. If they are re-exported no duty is charged. This system affords valuable facilities to trade, is beneficial to the consumer, and ultimately to the public revenue.

**Wareless**† (wār'les), *a.* 1. Unwary; incautious. 'A bait the *wareless* to beguile.' *Mir. for Mags.*—2. Suffered unawares; unperceived. '*Warelesse* pain.' *Spenser.*

**Warely**† (wār'li), *adv.* Cautiously. *Spenser.* See WARILY.

**Wareroom** (wār'röm), *n.* A room in which goods are stored or laid out for sale.

**Warfare** (wạr'fār), *n.* [From *war*, and *fare* in the sense of traffic, bustle, adventure, or the like.] 1. Military service; military life; contest or struggle carried on by enemies; hostilities; war.

The Philistines gathered their armies together for *warfare.* 1 Sam. xxviii. 1.

Soldier, rest! thy *warfare* o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking.
*Sir W. Scott.*

2. Contest; struggle; strife.

The weapons of our *warfare* are not carnal. 2 Cor. x. 4.

**Warfare** (wạr'fār), *v.i.* To carry on warfare or engage in war; to contend; to struggle. 'A glorious show in the *warfaring* church.' *Bp. Hall.* 'That credulous *warfaring* age.' *Camden.*

He is the *warfaring* and battling Priest;—who led his people to faithful valorous conflict. *Carlyle.*

**Warfarer** (wạr'fā-rėr), *n.* One engaged in war; a soldier; a warrior.

**Warfield** (wạr'fēld), *n.* Field of war or battle.

**War-flame** (wạr'flām), *n.* A beacon-fire placed on an eminence to rouse the inhabitants of a country or district in case of invasion or attack; a signal-fire. *Macaulay.* [Poetical.]

**War-garron** (wạr'ga-ron), *n.* A war-horse; a jade used in war.

'Worn out with disgusts,' Captain after Captain, in Royalist mustachioes, mounts his war-horse, or his Rozinante *war-garron*, and rides minatory across the Rhine. *Carlyle.*

**Wargear** (wạr'gēr), *n.* In *mining*, a general term for tools, timbers, ropes, and everything belonging to a mine. *Weale.*

**Warhable,**† *a.* [*War*, and O.E. *hable*, able.] Fit for war; warlike. '*Warhable* youth.' *Spenser.*

**War-horse** (wạr'hors), *n.* A horse used in war; a trooper's horse; a charger.

Waiting by the doors the *war-horse* neigh'd
As at a friend's voice. *Tennyson.*

**Wariangle,**† *n.* [Same as O.L.G. *wargingel*, O.H.G. *warchengil*, Mod. G. *würg-engel*, a shrike or butcher-bird, from *würgen*, to choke, to kill, and apparently *engel*, an angel.] A shrike or butcher-bird. *Chaucer.*

**Warice,**† *v.t.* and *i.* See WARISH.

**Warily** (wā'ri-li), *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously; with prudence or wise foresight; as, great enterprises are to be conducted *warily.*

**Wariment**† (wā'ri-ment), *n.* Wariness; caution; heed. *Spenser.*

**Wariness** (wā'ri-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being wary; caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.

They were forced to march with the greatest *wariness*, circumspection and silence. *Addison.*

**Warish**† (war'ish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *warir* or *garir* (Mod. Fr. *guérir*, to cure), O.H.G. *warjan*, to protect; A. Sax. *warian*, to guard, to ward off.] To ward off the evil effects of; hence, to cure; to heal. Written also *Warice. Chaucer.*

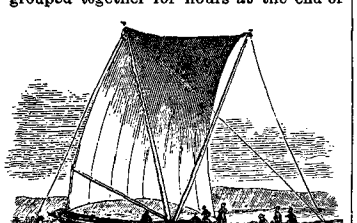
Varro testifies that even at this day there be some who *warish* and cure the stinging of serpents with their spittle. *Holland.*

**Warish**† (war'ish), *v.i.* To recover from sickness. Written also *Warice. Chaucer.*

**Warison**† (war'i-son), *n.* [From *warice*, *warish.*] Reward; guerdon; requital. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Wark** (wärk), *n.* Work. *Sir T. Elyot; Spenser; Burns.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Warkamoowee** (wär-ka-mō'wē), *n.* A canoe with outrigger, used at Point de Galle, island of Ceylon. It is generally manned by four or five Lascars, who sit grouped together for hours at the end of



Warkamoowee of Point de Galle.

the lever, adding or taking away a man according to the strength of the wind. The warkamoowees, during the north-east monsoon, even when blowing very hard, venture 20 and 25 miles from land for the purpose of fishing, or to carry fruits to vessels in the offing. They often sail 10 miles an hour.

**Warkloom** (wärk'lüm), *n.* A tool; an instrument. [Scotch.]

**Warld** (wärld), *n.* World. [Scotch.]

**Warlike** (wạr'līk), *a.* 1. Fit for war; disposed or inclined for war; as, a *warlike* state. 'She . . . made her people by peace *warlike.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. Military; pertaining to war.

The great archangel from his *warlike* toil
Surceased. *Milton.*

3. Having a martial appearance; having the qualities of a soldier; becoming a soldier; 'By the buried hand of *warlike* Gaunt.' *Shak.*

Leaden age
Quicken'd with youthful spleen and *warlike* rage.
*Shak.*

**Warlikeness** (wạr'līk-nes), *n.* A warlike disposition or character. 'Braveness of mind and *warlikeness.*' *Sir E. Sandys.*

**Warling**† (wär'ling), *n.* A word probably coined to rhyme with *darling*, and perhaps from *war*, meaning one often quarrelled with. It occurs only in the proverb, 'Better be an old man's darling, than a young man's *warling.*' *Camden.*

**Warlock** (wạr'lok), *n.* [Icel. *varthlokur*, *varthlokkur*, *urthar-lokur*, lit. weird songs or spells, charms, the name being transferred from the things to the person who used them. Or from A. Sax. *wærloga*, a liar—*wær*, truth, and *loga*, a liar.] A man presumed to have supernatural power and knowledge by supposed compact with evil spirits; a male witch; a wizard. [Scotch, borrowed into English. Dryden spells it *Warluck.*]

**Warlockry** (wạr'lok-ri), *n.* The condition or practices of a warlock; impishness. 'The true mark of *warlockry.*' *J. Baillie.*

**Warluck**† (wạr'luk), *n.* A warlock. *Dryden.*

**Warly** (wạr'li), *a.* Warlike. '*Warly* feats.' *Chaloner.* [Rare.]

**Warm** (wạrm), *a.* [A. Sax. *wearm*, a widely spread word; O. Sax. G. and D. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Dan. and Sw. *varm*, Goth. *varms*, warm; cog. O.L. *formus*, Gr. *thermos*, warm; Per. *garm*, Skr. *gharma*, heat.] 1. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; as, *warm* blood; *warm* milk.

He stretched himself on the child, and the flesh of the child waxed *warm.* 2 Ki. iv. 34.

2. Having the sensation of heat; made to feel one's self hot; glowing; flushed; as, I am very *warm.*

'Twas well, indeed, when *warm* with wine,
To pledge them with a kindly tear. *Tennyson.*

3. Caused by the sun to have a high temperature; subject to heat; having prevalence of heat; as, the *warm* climate of Egypt; the day was *warm.*—4. Full of zeal, ardour, or affection; zealous; ardent. 'O heart, with kindliest emotion *warm.*' *Tennyson.*

No person can answer in the negative, unless he refuses credit, not merely to all the accusations brought against Charles by his opponents, but to the narratives of the *warmest* Royalists, and to the confessions of the king himself. *Macaulay.*

5. Somewhat ardent or excitable; easily excited; irritable; hot; as, a *warm* temper.—6. Stirred up; somewhat excited; hot; nettled; as, he became quite *warm* when contradicted.—7. Furious; violent; animated; brisk; keen; as, a *warm* engagement. 'We shall have *warm* work out.' *Dryden.*—8. Vigorous; lively; full of activity; sprightly. 'Mirth and youth and *warm* desire.' *Milton.*

Now *warm* in youth, now withering in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

9. Causative of ease or comfort: applied to wealth; hence, comfortable in circumstances; safe in money matters; moderately rich; well-off.

They who had *warm* fortunes were always sure of getting good husbands. *Goldsmith.*

The keen *warm* man o'erlooks each idle tale
For 'Moneys wanted,' and 'Estates on sale.'
*Crabbe.*

10. Being close on some discovery, or on something searched for or hunted after.

He's *warm*—he's getting cold—he's getting colder and colder—he's freezing. *Dickens.*

—*Warm colours*, in *painting*, such as have yellow or yellow-red for their basis: opposed to *cold colours*, such as blue and its compounds.—*Warm tints*, *cold tints*, modifications of the preceding.—*Warm with*, a slang abbreviation for with warm water and sugar. 'Two glasses of rum-and-water *warm with.*' *Dickens.*

**Warm** (wạrm), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wearmian.* See the adjective.] To make warm; as, (*a*) to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; as, a stove *warms* an apartment.

I *warmed* both hands before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart. *Landor.*

(*b*) To make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage; to excite ardour or zeal in; as, to *warm* the heart with love or zeal.

I formerly *warmed* my head with reading controversial writings. *Pope.*

(*c*) To animate; to enliven; to inspirit; to give life and colour to; to flush; to cause to glow. 'It would *warm* his spirits.' *Shak.* 'All his large heart sherris-*warm'd.*' *Tennyson.*

How could I to the dearest theme,
That ever *warm'd* a minstrel's dream,
So foul, so false a recreant prove? *Sir W. Scott.*

**Warm** (wąrm), *v.i.* 1. To become moderately heated.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at. Is. xlvii. 14.

2. To become ardent or animated; as, the speaker should *warm* as he proceeds in the argument, for as he becomes animated he excites more interest in his audience.

**Warm**† (wąrm), *n.* Warmth; heat.

The winter's hurt recovers with the *warm;*
The parched green restored is with shade.
*Surrey.*

**Warm** (wąrm), *n.* A warming; a heating; as, let us get a good *warm.* *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

**War-man** (wąr'man), *n.* A warrior. 'The sweet *war-man* is dead and rotten.' *Shak.*

**War-marked**† (wąr'märkt), *a.* Bearing the marks or traces of war; approved in war; veteran.

Your army, which doth most consist
*Of war-marked* footmen. *Shak.*

**Warm-blooded** (wąrm-blud'ed), *a.* Having warm blood: applied in *zool.* to mammals and birds, the blood of which by virtue of a complete circulation of that fluid, and its aëration through the medium of lungs at each revolution, has a temperature varying from 99° or 100° F. in man to 110° or 112° F. in birds: in contradistinction to fishes, amphibians, and reptiles, or cold-blooded animals.

**Warmer** (wąrm'ėr), *n.* One who or that which warms.

**Warmful**† (wąrm'fųl), *a.* Giving warmth. 'A *warmful* garment.' *Chapman.*

**Warm-headed** (wąrm'hed-ed), *a.* Easily excited; enthusiastic; fanciful.

The advantage will be on the *warm-headed* man's side, as having the more ideas and the more lively.
*Locke.*

**Warm-hearted** (wąrm'härt-ed), *a.* Having warmth of heart; having a disposition such as readily shows friendship, affection, or interest; proceeding from such a disposition; cordial; sincere; hearty; as, a *warm-hearted* man; *warm-hearted* support.

**Warm-heartedness** (wąrm'härt-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being warm-hearted; affectionate disposition; cordiality.

He was looking from Arabella to Winkle with as much delight depicted in his countenance as *warm-heartedness* and kindly feeling can communicate to the human face. *Dickens.*

**Warming-pan** (wąrm'ing-pan), *n.* 1. A covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed with ignited coals.

Good Bardolph, put thy face between his sheets and do the office of a *warming-pan.* *Shak.*

2. A person put into a situation, post, or office, temporarily to hold it for another till he becomes qualified for it. [Slang.]

**Warming-stone** (wąrm'ing-stōn), *n.* A stone dug in Cornwall which retains heat a great while. *Ray.*

**Warmly** (wąrm'li), *adv.* In a warm manner; (*a*) with warmth or heat. *Milton.* (*b*) With warmth of feeling; eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave. *Prior.*

**Warmness** (wąrm'nes), *n.* Warmth. *Jer. Taylor.*

**War-monger** (wąr'mung-gėr), *n.* One who makes a trade of war; a mercenary soldier. *Spenser.*

**Warm-sided** (wąrm'sīd-ed), *a. Naut.* mounting heavy metal: said of a ship or a fort. [Colloq.]

**Warmth** (wąrmth), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being warm; the sensation of heat; gentle heat; as, the *warmth of the sun or of* the blood. 'No *warmth,* no breath, shall testify thou livest.' *Shak.*

The mirth of its December
And the *warmth* of its July. *Praed.*

2. Cordiality; geniality; hearty kindness or good feeling.

A *warmth* within the breast would melt
The freezing reason's colder part. *Tennyson.*

3. A state of lively and excited feeling; ardour; zeal; fervour; earnestness; intensity; enthusiasm; as, the *warmth* of love or piety; the preacher declaimed with great *warmth* against the vices of the age.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors? *Shak.*

The third circumstance to be remarked in this profession of the Sycharites, is the great *warmth* and energy of expression with which they declare their conviction that Jesus was that universal Saviour.
*Horsley.*

4. In *painting,* that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours (see WARM), and also from the use of transparent colours, in the process of glazing; opposed to leaden coldness.

**Warn** (wąrn), *v.t.* [A.Sax. *warnian, wearnian,* to warn, also to take heed, from *wearn,* an obstacle, refusal, denial; Icel. *varna,* to warm, deny, refuse; G. *warnen;* of same origin as *ware, wary.*] 1. To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against anything that may prove injurious.

Being *warned* by God in a dream, that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way. Mat. ii. 12.

And then I fear'd
Lest the gray navy there would splinter on it,
And fearing waved my arm to *warn* them off.
*Tennyson.*

2. To admonish as to any duty; to advise; to expostulate with. '*Warn* them that are unruly.' 1 Thes. v. 14.—3. To make ware or aware; to inform previously; to give notice to. 'His grace not being *warned* thereof before.' *Shak.* 'I *Warn'd* of th' ensuing fight.' *Dryden.*—4. To notify by authority; to summon; as, to *warn* the citizens to meet on a certain day; to *warn* soldiers to appear on parade. [Obsolescent.]

Who is it that hath *warn'd* us to the walls? *Shak.*

5.† To ward off. *Spenser.*—6.† To deny; to refuse. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Warner** (wąrn'ėr), *n.* One who or that which warns; an admonisher.

**Warnestore,**† *v.t.* To furnish; to store. *Chaucer.*

**Warning** (wąrn'ing), *n.* 1. Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger.

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them *warning* from me. Ezek. iii. 17.

2. Previous notice; as, a short *warning.*

Somewhat too sudden, sirs, the *warning* is. *Shak.*

3. A summons; a call; a bidding.

It illumineth the face, which as a beacon gives *warning* . . . to arm. *Shak.*

4. A notice given to terminate the relation of master and servant or landlord and tenant; a notice to quit. 'A month's *warning.*' *Dryden.*

**Warningly** (wąrn'ing-li), *adv.* In a warning manner; so as to warn; by way of notice or admonition.

**Warning-piece** (wąrn'ing-pēs), *n.* Something that warns; as, (*a*) a warning gun.

It was the wisest way to strike sail betimes, upon the shooting of the first *warning-piece* to bring them in. *Heylin.*

(*b*) In *horology,* an oscillating piece in the striking parts of a clock which is actuated by a pin on the hour-wheel so as to release a fly, which causes a rustling noise precursory to the striking.

**War-office** (wąr'of-fis), *n.* A public office or department in which military affairs are superintended or administered; the department of the British government presided over by the secretary of state for war, assisted by one parliamentary and one permanent undersecretary of state. It is subdivided into three departments—military, ordnance, and financial, under the respective control of the commander-in-chief, the surveyor-general of the ordnance, and the financial secretary.

**Warp** (wąrp), *v.t.* [O.E. *werpen,* pret. *warp,* to throw, turn, weave; A. Sax. *weorpan,* pret. *wearp,* to throw, to cast; Icel. *verpa,* to throw or cast, as a reflexive verb to warp or shrink, also *varpa,* to throw; Dan. *varpe,* to warp a vessel; Goth. *vairpan,* G. *werfen,* to throw. The vowel of the modern verb is that of the old pret. or is taken from the Scandinavian forms, the verb being now also weak instead of strong. As to meaning 1 comp. *cast* in sense of *twist; throw* in Scotland has same sense.] 1. To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction; as, the heat of the sun *warps* boards and timber.

Walter *warped* his mouth at this
To something so mock-solemn, that I laughed.
*Tennyson.*

2. To turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert. 'This first avowed, nor folly *warp'd* my mind.' *Dryden.*

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy. *Addison.*

By this view all their reasonings are *warped* in everything that concerns changes attempted in our institutions. *Brougham.*

Cursed be the social lies that *warp* us from the living truth. *Tennyson.*

3. *Naut.* to tow or move with a line or warp attached to buoys, to anchors, or to other ships, &c., by which means a ship is drawn, usually in a bending course, or with various turns. 'They *warped* out their ships by force of hand.' *Mir. for Mags.*—4. To cast the young prematurely: said of cattle, sheep, horses, and the like. [Provincial English.] 5. In *agri.* to fertilize, as poor or barren land, by means of artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter, or warp (see WARP, *n.*), in suspension. The operation, which consists in inclosing a body or sheet of water till the sediment it holds in suspension has deposited, can only be carried out on flat low lying tracts which may be readily submerged. This system was first systematically practised in Britain on the banks of the Trent, Ouse, and other rivers which empty themselves into the estuary of the Humber.—6. In *rope-making,* to run as yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred.—7.† To send or throw out, as words; to utter; to enunciate. *Piers Plowman.*—8.† To weave; to fabricate; to contrive. 'Why doth he mischief *warp?*' *Sternhold.*—9. Used by Shakspere in one passage apparently with the meaning of to turn into ice, or the sense may be to change in general.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot;
Though thou the *waters warp,*
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remember'd not.
*As You Like It,* ii. 7.

**Warp** (wąrp), *v.i.* 1. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction; as, a board *warps* in seasoning, or in the heat of the sun by shrinking. 'After the manner of wood that curbeth and *warpeth* with the fire.' *Holland.*

Ye are greenwood, see ye *warp* not. *Tennyson.*

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate; to swerve.

There is our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp.* *Shak.*

3. To change for the worse; to turn in a wrong direction.

Methinks
My favour here begins to *warp.* *Shak.*

4. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects.

As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
Wav'd round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud
Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind. *Milton.*

5. In *manuf.* to wind yarn off bobbins to form the warp of a web.—6. To slink; to cast the young prematurely, as cows.—7. To work forward by means of a rope.

By the pilot's advice the men were sent to cut a passage and *warp* through the small openings to the westward. *Southey.*

**Warp** (wąrp), *n.* [A. Sax. *wearp,* the warp of cloth, from *weorpan,* to cast; D. *werp,* O.H.G. *warf,* warp. As a nautical term = Dan. *varp.* The lit. meaning of 3 is evidently what is thrown down or deposited. As to meaning 4 comp. *cast* in sense of *couple* (or as in Scotland of three fish). See the verb.] 1. In *weaving,* the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof.—2. *Naut.* a rope, smaller than a cable, used in towing, or in moving a ship by attachment to an anchor or post; a towing-line. 3. In *agri.* an alluvial deposit of water artificially introduced into low lands. See WARP, *v.t.*—4. Four of fish, especially of herrings [Provincial English]; hence, a *warp of weeks,* four weeks; a month. 'Not a *warp of weeks* forerunning.' *Nash.*—5. Young prematurely cast, as a colt, a calf, a lamb, &c. [Provincial English.]—6. The state of being warped or twisted; the twist of wood in drying.

**Warpage** (wąrp'āj), *n.* The act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbours.

**War-paint** (wąr'pānt), *n.* Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by North American Indians and other savages on going to war, with the purpose of making their appearance more terrible. *Longfellow.*

**War-path** (wąr'päth), *n.* The route or path taken on going to war; a warlike expedition or excursion: used chiefly in regard to the American Indians.—*Out on the war-path,* on a hostile or warlike expedition; hence (colloquially) said of one who is about to make a deliberate attack upon an adversary or a measure.

**Warped** (wąrpt), *p.* and *a.* Twisted by shrinking or seasoning; turned out of the true direction; hence, perverted; unnatural. 'Such a *warped* slip of wilderness.' *Shak.*

Here's another, whose *warp'd* looks proclaim
What store her heart is made on. *Shak.*

**Warper** (wąrp'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which warps. — 2. One who or that which prepares the warp of webs for weaving.

**Warping-bank** (wąrp'ing-bangk), *n.* A bank or mound of earth raised round a field for retaining the water let in for the purpose of enriching the land with the warp or sediment.

**Warping-hook** (wąrp'ing-hŏk), *n.* In *rope-making*, (*a*) a brace for twisting yarn. (*b*) A hook for hanging the yarn on when warping into hauls for tarring.

**Warping-machine** (wärp'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for producing warps for the loom; a warping-mill.

**Warping-mill** (wąrp'ing-mil), *n.* A kind of open-work cylindriform machine, of light make and easy to turn, used for laying out the threads of a warp and dividing them into two sets.

**Warplume** (wąr'plūm), *n.* A plume worn in war.

**Warproof** (wąr'prōf), *n.* Valour tried by or proved in war; tried valour.

> On, on, you noblest English,
> Whose blood is fet from fathers of *warproof*.
> *Shak.*

**Warproof** (wąr'prōf), *a.* Able to resist a warlike attack.

**Warragal** (wąr'a-gal), *n.* Same as *Dingo*.

**Warrandice** (wor'an-dis), *n.* [*E. warrantise, warranty.*] In *Scots law*, the obligation by which a party conveying a subject or right is bound to indemnify the grantee, disponee, or receiver of the right in case of eviction, or of real claims or burdens being made effectual against the subject, arising out of obligations or transactions antecedent to the date of the conveyance. *Warrandice* is either *personal* or *real*. *Personal warrandice* is that by which the granter and his heirs are bound personally. *Real warrandice* is that by which certain lands, called warrandice lands, are made over eventually in security of the lands conveyed.

**Warrant** (wor'ant), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *warantir, garantir, guarantir*, Mod.Fr. *garantir*, to warrant, from O.Fr. *warant, garant*, a warrant, from L.L. *warantus*, a warrant, from a Teutonic verb seen in O.Fris. *wara*, to warrant; O.H.G. *warjan, werèn*, to give bail for, to defend; G. *gewähren*, to warrant; akin *wary, ward*. See GUARANTEE.] 1. To give an assurance or surety to; to secure; to guarantee or assure against harm; to give authority or power to do or forbear anything by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act.

> By the vow of mine order I *warrant* you, if my instructions may be your guide. *Shak.*

2. To support by authority or proof; to *justify*; to sanction; to support; to allow.

> How far I have proceeded,
> Or how far further shall, is *warranted*
> By a commission from the consistory. *Shak.*
>
> Reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it as true. *Locke.*

3. To give one's word for or concerning: in colloquial phrases and followed by a personal pronoun. 'A noble fellow, I *warrant* him.' *Shak.* 'Ill *warrant* him heart-whole.' *Shak.* 4. To declare with assurance; to assert as undoubted; to pledge one's word: used in asseverations and governing a clause.

> What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I *warrant*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*
>
> 'Death,' clamour'd the good woman, 'hear him talk! I *warrant*, man, that we shall bring you round.' *Tennyson.*

5. To furnish sufficient grounds or evidence to. 'Could all my travels *warrant* me they live.' *Shak.* — 6. To mark as safe; to guarantee to be safe.

> In a place
> Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
> I cannot be, that I should fear to change it.
> *Milton.*

7. In *law*, (*a*) to secure to, as a grantee an estate granted; to assure. (*b*) To secure to, as to a purchaser of goods the title to the same, or to indemnify him against loss. (*c*) To give a pledge or assurance in regard to; as, to *warrant* goods to be as represented. See WARRANTY.

**Warrant** (wor'ant), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. An act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority, and thus securing him from loss or damage; hence, anything that authorizes or justifies an act; authorization.

> A pattern, precedent, and lively *warrant*.
> For me, most wretched, to perform the like. *Shak.*
>
> A *warrant* from the lords of the council to travel for three years anywhere, Rome and St. Omer excepted. *Howell.*
>
> Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon? *Hooker.*

2. That which secures; security; guarantee; pledge; assurance given.

> Before Emilia here
> I give thee *warrant* of thy place. *Shak.*
>
> His promise is our plain *warrant* that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

3. A voucher; that which attests or proves; an attestation. 'Any bill, *warrant*, quittance, or obligation.' *Shak.*—*Warrant of attorney.* See under ATTORNEY.—4. An instrument or negotiable writing authorizing a person to receive money or other thing; as, a dividend *warrant*. See DOCK-WARRANT.

> He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for life. *Clarendon.*

5.† Right; legality; lawfulness; allowance.

> May we, with the *warrant* of womanhood and the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shak.*

6. In *law*, an instrument giving power to arrest or execute an offender. See DEATH-WARRANT.—*A warrant of arrest* is usually issued by a justice of the peace for the apprehension of those accused or suspected of crimes. A warrant may also be issued for bringing before a court a person who has refused to attend as a witness when summoned.—*Warrant of commitment*, a written authority committing a person to prison.—*Distress warrant*, a warrant issued for raising a sum of money upon the goods of a party specified in the warrant. See SEARCH-WARRANT.—7. In the *army* and *navy*, a writ or authority inferior to a commission. See WARRANT-OFFICER.

**Warrantable** (wor'ant-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being warranted; justifiable; defensible; lawful.

> It is the *warrantable* and necessary duty of St. Peter, and all his true evangelical successors, when they meet with a froward generation, to call it so. *Bp. Hall.*

**Warrantableness** (wor'ant-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being justifiable. *Barrow.*

**Warrantably** (wor'ant-a-bli), *adv.* In a warrantable manner; in a manner that may be justified; justifiably.

**Warrantee** (wor'ant-ē), *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

**Warranter** (wor'ant-ėr), *n.* One who warrants: (*a*) one who gives authority or legally empowers. (*b*) One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality; as, the *warranter* of a horse.

**Warrantise,**† **Warrantize**† (wor'ant-īz), *n.* Authority; security; warranty.

> There's none protector of the realm but I;
> Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantize*. *Shak.*

**Warrantise,**† **Warrantize**† (wor'ant-īz), *v.t.* To warrant.

> The one doth *warrantize* unto us their faith, the other their love. *Hooker.*

**Warrant-officer** (wor'ant-of-fis-ėr), *n.* An officer, next below a commissioned officer, acting under a warrant from a department of state, and not under a commission, as a gunner or boatswain in the navy, a master gunner or quartermaster sergeant in the army.

**Warrantor** (wor'ant-or), *n.* One who warrants: correlative of *warrantee*.

**Warranty** (wor'an-ti), *n.* 1. In *law*, (*a*) a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. The use of warranties in conveyances has long been superseded by covenants for title, whereby, as the covenanter engages for his executors and administrators, his personal as well as his real assets are answerable for the performance of the covenant. (*b*) Any promise (express or implied by law, according to circumstances) from a vendor to a purchaser, that the thing sold is the vendor's to sell, and is good and fit for use, or at least for such use as the purchaser intends to make of it. *Warranties* in insurance are absolute conditions, non-compliance with which voids the insurance. When express these warranties should appear in the policy, but there are certain implied warranties.—2.† Authority; justificatory mandate or precept; warrant.

> From your love I have a *warranty*
> To unburden all my plots and purposes. *Shak.*
>
> If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any warranty to disobey likewise. *Kettlewell.*

3.† Security; assurance; guarantee; warrant.

> The stamp was a *warranty* of the public. *Locke.*

**Warranty** (wor'an-ti), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *warrantied;* ppr. *warrantying*. To warrant; to guarantee.

**Warray**† (wor'ā), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *werreier, werrier*, Fr. *guerroyer*, from *werre, guerre*, war.] To make war upon; to wage war with.

> Six years were run, since first in martial guise
> The Christian lords *warraid* the Eastern lands.
> *Fairfax.*

**Warre**† (wąr), *a.* [A. Sax. *wærra.*] Worse. *Spenser.*

**Warren** (wor'en), *n.* [O.E. *wareine*, from O. Fr. *warene, garene*, Mod. Fr. *garenne*, L.L. *warenna*, a warren, of similar origin to *warrant* (which see).] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of game or rabbits.—2. In *law*, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the crown, for keeping beasts and fowls of warren, which are hares, rabbits, partridges, and pheasants, though some add quails, woodcocks, and waterfowl. The *warren* is the next franchise in degree to the *park*; and a *forest*, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a freewarren.—3. A preserve for keeping fish in a river.

**Warrener** (wor'en-ėr), *n.* The keeper of a warren. *Shak.*

**Warriangle,**† *n.* [See WARIANGLE.] A hawk or a shrike.

**Warrie,**† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wergian*, O.H.G. *wergen*, Goth. *(ga)wargjan*, to curse.] To curse; to execrate; to abuse; to speak evil of. Also written *Warie, Warray, Werrey, Werie*, &c. *Chaucer.*

**Warring** (wąr'ing), *a.* Adverse; conflicting; contradictory; antagonistic; hostile. '*Warring* opinions.' *Longfellow.* [Rare.]

**Warrior** (wor'i-ėr or wąr'yėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *werreier*, to fight. See WARRAY, WAR.] 1. In a general sense, a soldier; a man engaged in military life.

> Kind kinsman, *warriors* all, adieu! *Shak.*
>
> While she brooded thus . . .
> There rode an armed *warrior* to the doors.
> *Tennyson.*

2. Emphatically, a brave man; a good soldier.

**Warrioress** (wą'ri-ėr-es or wąr'yėr-es), *n.* A female warrior. *Spenser.*

**Warrison** (wąr'i-son), *n.* [O.Fr. *werre*, Mod. Fr. *guerre*, war, and *son*, sound.] A note of assault; a battle-cry. 'Straight they sound their *warrison.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Warri-warri** (wą'ri-wą-ri), *n.* A kind of fan made by the natives of Guiana from the leaves of the acuyuru palm (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*).

**Warry,**† *v.t.* To curse; to execrate. See WARRIE. *Chaucer.*

**Warscot**† (wąr'skot), *n.* A contribution formerly made towards war.

**Warship** (wąr'ship), *n.* A ship constructed for engaging in naval warfare; an armed ship; a man-of-war.

**War-song** (wąr'song), *n.* A song having war or warlike deeds for its subject; a patriotic song inciting to war; more specifically, such a song sung by soldiers about to charge the foe or at a war-dance.

> The fire was spreading rapidly through all parts of the castle, when Ulrica, who had first kindled it, appeared on a turret, in the guise of one of the ancient furies, yelling forth a *war-song*, such as was of yore raised on the field of battle by the scalds of the yet heathen Saxons. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Warst** (wārst), *a.* and *adv.* Worst. [Scotch.]

**Warstle** (wär'sl), *v.i.* and *n.* Wrestle. [Scotch.]

**Wart** (wąrt), *n.* [A. Sax. *weart*, Icel. *varta*, Dan. *vorte*, D. *wrat*, G. *warze*; from same root as L. *verruca*, a wart; E. *wear*, hardness of the hands or feet caused by labour: O.D. *weer*, a knot.] 1. A small dry hard tumour making its appearance most frequently on the hands, sometimes on the face, and rarely on other parts of the body, and occurring usually on children. Warts may be described as collections of abnormally lengthened papillæ of the skin, closely adherent and ensheathed in a thick covering of hard dry cuticle, their surface, through exposure and friction, assuming a horny texture. The common variety of warts in most cases disappear of themselves, or may be removed by the application of nitric acid, glacial acetic acid, &c.—2. Anything resembling a wart; as, (*a*) a spongy excrescence on the hinder pasterns of a horse. (*b*) A roundish glandule on the surface of plants.

**Wart-cress** (wąrt'kres), *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus *Senebiera*. Two species

are found in Britain, growing on waste ground, but they are of no special interest.

**Warted** (wart'ed), *a.* In *bot.* having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as, a *warted* capsule.

**Wart-hog** (wart'hog), *n.* A name common to pachyderms of the genus Phacochœrus, family Suidæ, distinguished from the true swine by their dentition, which in some respects resembles that of the elephants. The head is very large; immense tusks project from the mouth outwards and upwards, and the cheeks are furnished with flesh-like excrescences resembling warts.

Head of Wart-hog.

They feed on the roots of plants, which they dig up with their tusks. At least two species occur in Africa, namely, the African wart-hog or haruja (*P. Æliani*) of Abyssinia, and the vlacke-vark of the Dutch settlers of the Cape (*P. æthiopicus* or *Pallasii*), found in southern Africa.

**War-thought** (war'thạt), *n.* A thought of war; martial reflection, consideration, or deliberation. *Shak.*

**Wart-weed** (wart'wēd), *n.* A name given to *Euphorbia helioscopia*, a native of Britain, from its milky juice being supposed to remove warts.

**Wartwort** (wart'wėrt), *n.* A popular name given to various plants; as, (*a*) *Euphorbia helioscopia.* See WART-WEED. (*b*) A plant of the genus Heliotropium. (*c*) A plant of the genus Lapsana.

**Warty** (wart'i), *a.* 1. Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts; as, a *warty* leaf; a *warty* stem. — 2. Of the nature of warts.

**War-wasted** (war'wāst-ed), *a.* Wasted by war; devastated. *Coleridge.*

**War-wearied** (war'wēr-id), *a.* Wearied by war; fatigued by fighting. '*War-wearied* limbs.' *Shak.*

**War-whoop** (war'hōp), *n.* A whoop or yell raised in presence of the enemy; a shout such as the Indians raise when they enter into battle. Frequently used figuratively.

Straight there arose from the forest the awful sound of the *war-whoop.* *Longfellow.*

To turn out Walpole, his adversaries raised the *war-whoop;* they broke the peace of twenty years to obtain power. *Brougham.*

**Warwolf** (war'wụlf), *n.* Werewolf (which see).

About the field religiously they went,
With hallowing charms the *warwolf* thence to fray,
That them and theirs awaited to betray. *Drayton.*

**War-wolf**† (war'wụlf), *n.* An ancient military engine.

He (Edward I.) with an engine named the *war-wolf,* pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures. *Camden.*

**War-worn** (war'wōrn), *a.* Worn with military service; as, a *war-worn* coat; a *war-worn* soldier. *J. Baillie.*

**Wary** (wā'ri), *a.* [Formed from *ware,* cautious, wary, aware (the *-ware* of *a-ware, be-ware*), from A. Sax. *wær,* cautious; Icel. *varr,* Dan. and Sw. *var,* Goth. *vars;* from root seen also in L. *vereor,* to regard, to dread (whence *revere*). Of kindred origin are *warn, warrant, ward, guard,* &c.] 1. Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; ever on one's guard; circumspect; prudent; as, it is incumbent on a general to be *wary.*

Be *wary* then; best safety lies in fear. *Shak.*

2. Guarded; careful, as to doing or not doing something.

We should be *wary,* therefore, what persecution we raise against the living labours of public men. *Milton.*

3. Characterized by caution; proceeding from caution; guarded. '*Wary* walking.' *Shak.* 'A *wary* distance.' *Shak.*

He is above and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

—*Cautious, Wary, Circumspect, Discreet.* See under CAUTIOUS.

**Wary,**† **Warie**† (wā'ri), *v. t.* To curse; to execrate. [Old English and Scotch.] See WARRIE.

**Was** (woz). [A. Sax. *ic wæs,* I was, *hē wæs,* he was, *thū wære,* thou wert, pl. *wæron,* were; inf. *wesan,* to be. The root of *was* is one of the three different roots that go to make up the complete conjugation of the substantive verb. (See also AM and BE.) The forms with *r* exhibit the common change of *s* to *r,* seen in Icel. *vesa* or *vera,* to be; G. *wesen,* to be, *war,* I was; comp. also Dan. *være,* Sw. *vara,* to be. The original meaning was to dwell, as in Goth. *visan,* to dwell, to remain, to be; seen also in Skr. *vas,* to dwell; Gr. (*v*)*asty,* a city. The second person singular now is either *wert* or *wast,* neither of which occurs in Anglo-Saxon nor perhaps before the fourteenth century. *Wert* seems to be taken from the Scandinavian = Icel. *vart,* wert; second sing. pret. *wast* is formed by adding *t,* which is a second person suffix, as in *hast, art, shalt.* In A. Sax. the past subj. was—sing. *wære* (all three persons), pl. *wæron* (all persons), these in later times became *were* uniformly, but *wert* is now commonly used as second pers. sing.] The past tense of the verb to be; as, I *was,* thou *wast* or *wert,* he *was;* we, you, or they *were.* Sometimes used elliptically for *there was.*

In war, *was* never lion raged more fierce,
In peace, *was* never gentle lamb more mild. *Shak.*

I was a poor groom of thy stable, king,
When thou *wert* king. *Shak.*

When all were changing thou alone *wert* true. *Byron.*

I turned to thee for thou *wert* near. *Bryant.*

The forms of the subjunctive occur in such expressions as, if I *were,* or *were* I to go; if thou *wert; wert* thou; *were* they, &c.

Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy *wert* thou with me. *Byron.*

Nay, nay, God wot, so thou *wert* nobly born
Thou hast a pleasant presence. *Tennyson.*

**Wase** (wāz), *n.* [Icel. *vasi,* Sw. *vase,* a sheaf.] 1. A wisp or rude cushion put on the head by porters, &c., to soften the pressure of a load. *Withals.* [Local.]—2. A wisp or bottle of hay or straw. [Scotch.]

**Wash** (wosh), *v. t.* [O.E. *wasche, wesche,* A. Sax. *wascan,* O. Sax. *waskan,* L.G. *wasken,* Dan. *vaske,* Sw. *vaska,* G. *waschen, wasschen;* perhaps from root of *water.*] 1. To cleanse by ablution; to free from impurities or foreign matter by dipping, rubbing, or passing through water; to apply water or other liquid to, for the purpose of cleansing; to scour, scrub, or the like, with water or other liquid; as, to *wash* the hands and face; to *wash* linen; to *wash* sheep; to *wash* a floor. 'Our bodies *washed* with pure water.' Heb. x. 22.

He took water and *washed* his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person. Mat. xxvii. 24.

Hence—2. To free from the stains of guilt, sin, corruption, or the like; to purify. 'Unto him that loved us and *washed* us from our sins.' Rev. i. 10.—3. To cover with water or other liquid; to fall upon and moisten; to overflow or dash against; to sweep or flow over or along; to wet copiously. 'With *washed* eyes.' *Shak.* 'Fresh-blown roses *washed* with dew.' *Milton.*

I am no pilot, yet, wert thou as far
As that vast ocean *washed* with the farthest sea,
I would adventure for such merchandise. *Shak.*

4. To remove by ablution or by the cleansing action of water; to dispel by washing or as by washing, literally and figuratively: used with *away, off, out,* &c.

Go get some water
And *wash* this filthy witness from your hand. *Shak.*

Be baptised and *wash away* thy sins. Acts xxii. 16.

Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for as to crave pardon, and to be *washed off* by repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. To overwhelm and sweep away or carry off, as by a rush of water; as, a man *washed* overboard. 'The tide will *wash* you off.' *Shak.*—6. To cover with a watery or thin coat of colour; to tint lightly or thinly.—7. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as, to *wash* copper or brass with gold.—8. In *mining* and *metal.* to separate from the earthy and lighter matters by the action of water; as, to *wash* gold; to *wash* ores.

**Wash** (wosh), *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of ablution on one's own person. [Elliptical.]

I will go *wash;*
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shak.*

2. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water.

I keep his house; and I *wash,* wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself. *Shak.*

3. To stand the operation of washing without being injured, spoiled, or destroyed: said both of fabrics and dyes; as, that dress will not *wash;* those colours do not *wash* well. Hence—4. To stand being put to the proof; to stand the test; to prove genuine, reliable, trustworthy, capable, or fit when submitted to trial. [Colloq.]

He's got pluck somewhere in him. That's the only thing after all that'll *wash,* ain't it? *T. Hughes.*

**Wash** (wosh), *n.* 1. The act of washing, or of cleansing by water; hence, the quantity of clothes and the like washed on one occasion.—2. The flow or sweep of a body of water; a dashing against or rushing over, as of a tide or waves.

Katie walks
By the long *wash* of Australasian seas. *Tennyson.*

3. A piece of ground washed by the action of the sea or river, or sometimes overflowed and sometimes left dry; a shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; also, a morass or marsh; a bog; a fen; a quagmire.

Half my power this night,
Passing these flats, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln *washes* have devoured them. *Shak.*

4. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, such as alluvium and the like.

The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain water hath a long time settled, is of great use to all land. *Mortimer.*

5. Waste liquor containing the refuse of food, collected from the cleansed dishes, &c., of a kitchen, such as is often given to pigs; swill or swillings.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like *wash.* *Shak.*

6. In *distilling,* (*a*) the fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted. (*b*) A mixture of dunder, molasses, scummings, and water, used in the West Indies for distillation. *Bryan Edwards.*—7. A liquid preparation with which the surface of anything is washed, moistened, smeared, tinted, coated, or the like; as, (*a*) a liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a cosmetic, a liquid dentifrice, a hair-wash, &c.

It (modesty) renders the face delightfully handsome; it is not subject to be rubbed off, and cannot be paralleled by either *wash,* powder, cosmetic, &c. *Addison.*

(*b*) A medical preparation for external application; a lotion. (*c*) A thin coating of colour spread over surfaces of a painting. (*d*) A thin coat of metal applied to anything for beauty or preservation.—8. The blade of an oar.

**Wash**† (wosh), *a.* Washy; weak. 'Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Washable** (wosh'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being washed without injury to the fabric or colour. '*Washable* beaver hats that improve with rain.' *Dickens.*

**Wash-ball** (wosh'bạl), *n.* A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face. *Swift.*

**Wash-board** (wosh'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board with a ribbed surface for washing clothes on.—2. A broad thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose.—3. A board that goes round the bottom of the walls of a room: called also *Mop-board* and *Surbase.*

**Washen,**† pp. of *wash.* Washed. *Chaucer.*

**Washer** (wosh'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which washes.—2. An annular disc or flat ring of metal, leather, or other material used to reduce friction, form an air-tight or water-tight packing, and other purposes; as, the *washer* between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin; the *washer* which slips over the end of a bolt and upon which the nut is screwed up.

**Washerman** (wosh'ėr-man), *n.* A man who washes clothes, &c.

**Washerwoman** (wosh'ėr-wụ-man), *n.* A woman that washes clothes for others or for hire.

**Wash-gilding** (wosh'gild-ing), *n.* Same as *Water-gilding.*

**Washhand-basin** (wosh'hand-bā-sn), *n.* A basin for washing the hands in.

**Washhand-stand** (wosh'hand-stand), *n.* A stand for holding one or more washhand-basins, &c.

He locked . . . the door, piled a *washhand-stand,* chest of drawers, and table against it. *Dickens.*

**Wash-house** (wosh'hous), *n.* A house, generally fitted with boilers, tubs, &c., for washing clothes, &c.; a washing-house.

**Washiba** (wash'i-ba), *n.* A strong, hard, durable, and elastic wood of Guiana, much used by the Indians for making bows.

**Washiness** (wosh'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being washy, watery, weak, or worthless; want of strength.

**Washing** (wosh'ing), *n.* 1. The act of cleansing with water; ablution. Heb. ix. 10.—2. The clothes washed, especially those washed at one time; a wash.

**Washing-horn** (wosh'ing-horn), *n.* The sounding of a horn for washing before dinner, a custom still observed in the Temple. *Wharton.*

**Washing-house** (wosh'ing-hous), *n.* A wash-house.

**Washing-machine** (wosh'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for cleansing linen, cloth, and various fabrics. A great number of machines of this kind have been contrived, the most general feature of them being that the clothes are agitated by artificial means in a vessel containing water, soap, &c. As the water may be as hot as possible less friction is required than might be supposed to remove the dirt.

**Washing-stuff** (wosh'ing-stuf), *n.* In *gold-mining*, any stuff or matrix containing sufficient gold to pay for washing it.

**Wash-leather** (wosh'leтн-ėr), *n.* Leather prepared, sometimes from chamois' skin, but more usually from split sheepskins, with oil in imitation of chamois, and used for domestic purposes, as cleaning glass or plate, polishing brasses, and the like; also, alumed or buff leather for regimental belts.

The greengrocer put on a pair of *wash-leather* gloves to hand the plates with. *Dickens.*

**Wash-off** (wosh'of), *a.* In *calico-printing*, a term applied to certain colours or dyes which will not stand washing; fugitive.

**Wash-pot** (wosh'pot), *n.* A vessel in which anything is washed. Ps. lx. 8.

**Wash-stand** (wosh'stand), *n.* A piece of furniture for holding the ewer or pitcher, basin, &c., for washing the person.

**Wash-tub** (wosh'tub), *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

**Washy** (wosh'i), *a.* [From *wash.*] 1. Watery; damp; moist; soft. 'The *washy* ooze.' *Milton.*—2. Too much diluted; weak; watery; thin; as, *washy* tea. Hence—3. Wanting in solidity, substantialness, strength, stamina, or the like; feeble; worthless.

Alas! our women are but *washy* toys. *Dryden.*

**Wasp** (wosp), *n.* [A. Sax. *wæsp*, by metathesis for *wæps*; D. *wesp*, O.H.G. *wafsa*, Mod. G. *wespe*; cog. L. *vespa* (for *vepsa*), a wasp, Lith. *wapsa*, a gad-fly.] 1. The common name applied to insects of various genera belonging chiefly to the family Vespidæ, order Hymenoptera. Those best known belong to the genus Vespa. They are characterized by their geniculate antennæ, composed, in the males, of thirteen joints, the mandibles strong and dentated, and the clypeus large. The females and neuters are armed with an extremely powerful and venomous sting. Wasps live in societies, composed of females, males, and neuters. Their nests are of

Nest of the Pasteboard Wasp (*Polistes chartaria*).

varied sizes, according to the number of the society by which they are inhabited. They are either constructed underground in holes in banks, or are attached to the branches of trees, or the wood-work of outhouses. The cells are of a hexagonal form, arranged in tiers with the mouth downwards, or opening sideways, in which the larvæ and pupæ are contained. Wasps are very voracious, preying upon other insects, sugar, meat, fruit, honey, &c. Several species are indigenous in Britain. The hornet (*Vespa crabro*) is the largest; it inhabits the southern counties. It builds its nests in trees, and passes the winter in deep holes, which it excavates in decayed trees. The most common species is the *Vespa vulgaris*, which is a ground wasp, as is also the *Vespa rufa*. *V. britannica*, or *anglica*, is a tree species, and *V. borealis* lives in fir woods in Yorkshire and in the north of Scotland. There are a number of European species also belonging to the genera Polistes, Eumenes, and Odynerus. A South American species of Polistes (*P. chartaria*) constructs strong nests, such as that shown in the woodcut.—2. *Fig.* a person characterized by ill-nature, petulance, peevishness, irritability, or petty malignity.

Come, come, you *wasp*; you are too angry. *Shak.*

**Wasp-fly** (wosp'dī), *n.* A species of fly resembling a wasp, but having no sting and but two wings.

**Waspish** (wosp'ish), *a.* 1. Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist like a wasp.—2. Quick to resent any trifle, injury, or affront; snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace,
This jealous, *waspish*, wrong-head, rhyming race.
*Pope.*

**Waspish-headed**† (wosp'ish-hed-ed), *a.* Irritable; passionate. *Shak.*

**Waspishly** (wosp'ish-li), *adv.* In a snappish manner; petulantly; peevishly; irritably.

**Waspishness** (wosp'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being waspish; petulance; irascibility; snappishness.

**Wassail, Wassel** (wos'sel), *n.* [A. Sax. *wes hæl*, *wæs hæl*, be health, that is, health be to you, an old pledge or salutation in drinking—*wes*, imper. of *wesan*, to be (see WAS), and *hæl*, health (see HALE, WHOLE).] 1. A festive occasion or meeting where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; festivities; a drinking bout; a carouse.

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
Keep *wassail*. *Shak.*

2. The liquor used on such occasions, especially about Christmas or the New-year. It consists of ale (sometimes wine) sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, roasted apples, &c. Called also *Lamb's Wool*.

But let no footstep beat the floor,
Nor bowl of *wassail* mantle warm. *Tennyson.*

3.† A merry drinking song.

Have you done your *wassail*? 'Tis a handsome drowsy ditty, I assure you. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Wassail** (wos'sel), *v.i.* To hold a merry drinking meeting; to attend at wassails; to tope. 'Spending all the day, and a good part of the night, in dancing, carolling, and *wassailing*.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Wassail** (wos'sel), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with wassail or festivities; convivial; as, a *wassail* candle, that is, a large candle used at wassails or feasts. *Shak.*

**Wassail-bout** (wos'sel-bout), *n.* A jovial drinking-bout.

Many a *wassail-bout* wore the long winter out.
*Longfellow.*

**Wassail-bowl** (wos'sel-bōl), *n.* A large bowl in which wassail was mixed and placed on the table before a festive company. It was an old custom to go about with such a bowl, containing the liquor called wassail, at the time of the New-year, &c., singing a festival song, and drinking the health of the inhabitants, and collecting money to replenish the bowl. In some parts of England the wassail-bowl still appears at Christmas.

When the cloth was removed the butler brought in a huge silver vessel. . . . Its appearance was hailed with acclamation, being the *wassail-bowl* so renowned in Christmas festivity. *W. Irving.*

**Wassail-cup** (wos'sel-kup), *n.* A cup from which wassail was drunk.

**Wassailer** (wos'sel-ėr), *n.* One who drinks wassail or takes part at a wassail or drinking feast; hence, generally, a feaster; a reveller. 'The rudeness and swilled insolence of such late *wassailers*.' *Milton.*

**Wasserman**† (was'sėr-man), *n.* [Lit. *water-man*—G. *wasser*, water, and *man*.] A sea-monster in the shape of a man.

The grisely *Wasserman*, that makes his game,
The flying ships with swiftnes to pursew. *Spenser.*

**Wast** (wost), past tense of the verb *to be*, in the second person; as, thou *wast*. See WAS.

**Wastage** (wāst'āj), *n.* Loss by use, decay, leakage, and the like.

**Waste** (wāst), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wasted*; ppr. *wasting*. [O. Fr. *waster*, to waste, lay waste (later *gaster*, Mod. Fr. *gâter*, to spoil), from O.H.G. *wasten*, from L. *vastare*, to lay waste, *vastus*, vast, waste. See VAST.] 1. To bring to ruin; to devastate; to desolate; to destroy. 'Wasted our country, slain our citizens.' *Shak.* 'With hell-fire to *waste* his whole creation.' *Milton.*—2. To diminish by continued loss; to wear away gradually; to use up; to consume; to spend. 'Waste huge stones with little water drops.' *Shak.*

Would he were *wasted*, marrow, bones, and all.
*Shak.*

My heart is *wasted* with my woe. *Tennyson.*

3. To expend without valuable return; to spend uselessly, vainly, or foolishly; to employ or use lavishly, prodigally, unnecessarily, or carelessly; to squander.

I *wasted* time, and now time doth *waste* me. *Shak.*

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air.
*Gray.*

I that have *wasted* here health, wealth, and time,
And talents, I—you know it—I will not boast:
Dismiss me. *Tennyson.*

4. In *law*, to damage, injure, or impair, as an estate, voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, or the like, to go to decay.

**Waste** (wāst), *v.i.* To grow less or diminish in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like; to decrease gradually; to be consumed; to dwindle.

Man dieth, and *wasteth* away. Job xiv. 10.

Shall I, *wasting* in despair,
Die because a woman's fair? *Wither.*

**Waste** (wāst), *a.* [O.Fr. *wast*, waste, from the Latin through the German. See WASTE, *v.t.*] 1. Devastated; ravaged; spoiled; ruined; desolated.

The Lord maketh the earth empty, and maketh it *waste*, and turneth it upside down. Is. xxiv. 1.

2. Resembling a desert or wilderness; desolate; wild; dreary; bare and dismal. 'The dismal situation, *waste* and wild.' *Milton.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste* howling wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

His heart became appalled as he gazed forward into the *waste* darkness of futurity. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Not tilled or cultivated; producing no crops or wood; as, *waste* land.—4. Spoiled, injured, or rendered unfit for its original or intended use in the process of manufacture, handling, employment, or the like; rejected from the material reserved for a desired purpose; of little or no value; refuse. '*Waste* wood.' *Johnson.*

It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waste* paper in the shop. *Dryden.*

5. Lost for want of occupiers or usage; superfluous; exuberant. 'Strangled with her *waste* fertility.' *Milton.*—*To lay waste*, to render desolate; to devastate; to ruin.

The gathered storms of wretched love . . .
*Laid* all the civil bonds of manhood *waste*,
And scattered ruin as the torrent passed. *Prior.*

**Waste** (wāst), *n.* 1. The act of wasting; the process of being wasted; the act of spoiling, lavishing, expending uselessly, or the like; gradual decrease in bulk, quantity, strength, value, &c., from the effects of time or use; loss without adequate gain or compensation. '*Waste* of idle hours.' *Shak.* '*Waste* of wealth, and loss of blood.' *Milton.* 'His lavish *waste* of words.' *Tennyson.*

I from the root the guilty race will tear,
And give the nations to the *waste* of war. *Pope.*

2. That which is or has been made desolate; a devastated or desert region; a wilderness; a desert; hence, unoccupied place or space; a dreary void. 'The dead *waste* and middle of the night.' *Shak.* 'The world's great *waste*, the ocean.' *Waller.*

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*.
*Dryden.*

3. Untilled or uncultivated ground; a tract of land not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no herbage or wood. 'One small gate that opened on the *waste*.' *Tennyson.*—4. In *law*, spoil, destruction, or injury done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is *voluntary*, as by felling timber trees, pulling down houses, &c.; or *permissive*, as the suffering of damage to accrue for want of doing the necessary acts to keep buildings and lands in order. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold is a waste.—*To run to waste*, to become useless, exhausted, or spoiled from want of proper management, attention, care, skill, or the like; to become lost for any useful purpose.

Alas! our young affections *run to waste*,
Or water but the desert. *Byron.*

**Waste-basket** (wāst'bas-ket), *n.* A small light basket used in offices, &c., to hold waste or worthless papers. *Lord Lytton.*

**Waste-board** (wāst'bōrd), *n.* See WASH-BOARD, 2.

**Waste-book** (wāst'bụk), *n.* A book containing a regular account of a merchant's transactions, set down in the order of time in which they take place, previous to their being carried, in book-keeping by double entry, to the journal, in the single entry system to the ledger. Called also *Day-book.* See BOOK-KEEPING.

**Wasteful** (wāst'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of or causing waste; destructive to property or to that which is of value; ruinous; as, *wasteful* practices; *wasteful* carelessness or negligence.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is *wasteful* and ridiculous excess. *Shak.*

2. Expending that which is valuable or useful without necessity or use; lavish; prodigal.

Our negligence about their conduct will tempt them, either to be dishonest, or idle, or *wasteful* in our service. *Secker.*

3.† Lying waste; desolate; unoccupied; untilled; uncultivated. 'In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts stray'd.' *Spenser.*

**Wastefully** (wāst'fụl-li), *adv.* In a wasteful manner; with prodigality; lavishly; prodigally.

Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse. *Dryden.*

**Wastefulness** (wāst'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality. 'Riot and *wastefulness* . . . hurtful to a commonweal.' *Holland.*

**Waste-gate** (wāst'gāt), *n.* A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted.

**Waste-good**† (wāst'gụd), *n.* A prodigal; a spendthrift. *Greene.*

**Wastel,† Wastel-bread**† (wos'tel, wos'tel-bred), *n.* [O.Fr. *wastel, gastel,* Mod. Fr. *gâteau,* a cake, from M.H.G. *wastel,* a kind of bread. Littré conjectures that the origin may be O.H.G. *wastjan,* to waste, from its expensive character, and compares the term *pain perdu* (lost bread) for a kind of cake used in French Flanders.] A kind of fine white bread, inferior only to the finest (called *simnel bread*), and formerly in common use among the more wealthy and luxurious of the middle classes *Chaucer.*

**Wastel-cake**† (wos'tel-kāk), *n.* A cake of wastel. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wasteless** (wāst'les), *a.* Not capable of being wasted, consumed, or exhausted; inexhaustible. 'Those powers above . . . that from their *wasteless* treasures heap rewards.' *May.*

**Wasteness** (wāst'nes), *n.* The state of being waste; a desolate state; solitude; desolation.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness.* Zeph. i. 15.

**Waste-paper** (wāst'pā-pėr), *n.* Spoiled or used paper. See under PAPER.

**Waste-pipe** (wāst'pīp), *n.* A pipe for conveying away waste water, &c.; an overflow pipe. See WASTE-STEAM-PIPE.

**Waster** (wāst'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which wastes, squanders, or consumes extravagantly or without use; a prodigal.

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great *waster.* Prov. xviii. 9.

Sconces are great *wasters* of candles. *Swift.*

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle which causes it to waste, otherwise called a *Thief.*—3.† A kind of cudgel; a blunt sword used as a foil.

Being unable to wield the arms of reason, they betake them unto *wasters.* *Sir T. Browne.*

4. A kind of barbed spear or trident for striking fish. Called also a *Leister.* [Scotch.]

This chase, in which the fish is pursued and struck with barbed spears, or a sort of long-shafted trident called a *waster,* is much practised at the mouth of the Esk, and in the other salmon rivers of Scotland. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Waster** (wāst'ėr), *v.t.* To waste; to squander. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

**Waste-steam-pipe** (wāst'stēm-pīp), *n.* In *steam-engines,* a pipe for conveying away the steam that escapes through the safety-valve.

**Waste-thrift** (wāst'thrift), *n.* A spendthrift. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Waste-weir** (wāst'wēr), *n.* A cut made through the side of a canal, reservoir, &c., for carrying off surplus water.

**Wasting** (wāst'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Desolating; laying waste.

*Wasting* and relentless war has made ravages, with but few and short intermissions, from the days of the tyrant Nimrod down to the Nimrod of our own age. *J. Lyman.*

2. Diminishing or gradually sapping the bodily strength; as, a *wasting* disease.

**Wastor,† Wastour,†** *n.* A waster; a spoiler; a thief. *Chaucer.*

**Wastorel**† (wāst'ėr-el), *n.* Same as *Wastrel.*

**Wastrel** (wāst'rel), *n.* 1. Anything cast away as bad; waste substances; refuse.—2. Anything allowed to run to waste or neglected; specifically, (*a*) waste land; a common. *Carew.* (*b*) A neglected child; a street Arab. 3. A profligate. [Provincial.]

**Wastrie, Wasterie** (wāst'ri), *n.* Prodigality; wastefulness. [Old and Scotch.]

**Wat** (wot), *n.* [Probably on type of *Tom,* for a cat, *Ned,* for an ass, &c.] An old familiar name for a hare.

Thus, once concluded, out the teazers run
All in full cry and speed till *wat's* undone.
*R. Fletcher.*

**Wat** (wat), *n.* A Siamese term for a sacred place, within which are pagodas, monasteries, idols, tanks, &c.

**Wat** (wät), *a.* [Scotch.] 1. Wet.—2. Addicted to drinking; drouthy.

**Wat** (wät), *v.t.* [A form of *wot, wit.*] To know; to trow. [Scotch.]

**Watch** (woch), *n.* [A. Sax. *wæcce,* a watch, a watching, from the stem of *wacian,* to watch, *wacan,* to wake, with the common softening of the *k* sound. See WAKE.] 1.† The state of being awake; forbearance of sleep; wakefulness. 'To lie in *watch* there and to think on him.' *Shak.*

And he, repulsed—a short tale to make—
Fell into a sadness, then into a fast,
Thence to a *watch,* thence into a weakness. *Shak.*

2. The act of watching; a keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, preserving, or the like; attendance without sleep; preservative or preventive vigilance; vigil.

All the night long their careful *watch* they keep.
*Addison.*

3. Close, constant observation; vigilant attention; careful, continued notice or regard; supervision; vigilance.

When I had lost one shaft
I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more advised *watch,*
To find the other forth. *Shak.*

4. A person or number of persons whose duty it is to watch over the persons, property, or interests of others; a watchman or body of watchmen; a sentinel; a sentry; guard.

Such, they say, as stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch,* and rob our passengers. *Shak.*
The towers of heaven are filled
With armed *watch,* that render all access
Impregnable. *Milton.*

5. The period of time during which one person or body of persons watch or stand sentinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another; hence, a division of the night, when the precautionary setting of a watch is most generally necessary. The Jews, like the Greeks and Romans, divided the night into military watches instead of hours, each watch representing the period for which each separate body of sentinels remained on duty. The proper Jewish reckoning recognized only three such watches: the first (lasting from sunset till about 10 P.M.), the second or 'middle watch' (10 P.M. to 2 A.M.), and the third, or 'morning watch' (from 2 A.M. till sunrise). After the establishment of the Roman power they were increased to four, which were named according to their numerical order, as first, second, &c., or by the terms *even, midnight, cock-crowing,* and *morning,* these terminating respectively at 9 P.M., midnight, 3 A.M., and 6 A.M. See Ex. xiv. 24; Judg. vii. 19; Lam. ii. 19; and Mat. xiv. 25; Mark xiii. 35. 6. *Naut.* (*a*) the period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty. The period of time called a *watch* is four hours, the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. Between 4 and 8 P.M., the time is divided into two short or *dog-watches* in order to prevent the constant recurrence of the same portion of the crew keeping the watch during the same hours. Thus, the period from 12 to 4 P.M. is called the *afternoon watch,* from 4 to 6 the first *dog-watch,* from 6 to 8 the second *dog-watch,* from 8 to 12 the *first night watch,* from 12 to 4 A.M. the *middle watch,* from 4 to 8 the *morning watch,* and from 8 to 12 noon the *forenoon watch.* When this alternation of watches is kept up during the 24 hours, it is termed having *watch and watch,* in distinction from keeping all hands at work during one or more watches. *Anchor watch,* a small watch composed of one or two men appointed to look after the ship while at anchor or in port. (*b*) A certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time. The crew of every vessel while at sea is generally divided into two portions: the *starboard watch,* which in the merchant service is the captain's watch, and is often commanded by the second mate; and the *port-watch,* which in the merchant service is commanded by the chief mate. In the royal navy these watches are commanded by the lieutenants successively.—7. Anything by which the progress of time is perceived and measured; as, (*a*)† a candle marked out into sections, each of which was a certain time in burning.

Fetch me a bowl of wine. Give me a *watch.* *Shak.*

(*b*) A small time-piece, now universally circular in shape, to be carried in the pocket or about the person. The essential parts of a watch are the dial on which the hours, minutes, and seconds are marked, the hands which move round the dial pointing to these divisions, the train of wheels which carry round the hands, &c., the balance which regulates the motion of the wheels, and the coiled spring (the mainspring), whose elastic force produces the motion of the whole machinery, the movement being inclosed in a protecting case usually of gold or silver.—A *repeating watch* or *repeater* has in addition a small bell, gong, or other sounding object on which the hours, half-hours, quarters, &c., are struck on the compression of a spring. A *chronometer watch* or *pocket chronometer* is one of the finest kinds of watches fitted with a compensation balance and other devices which prevent the variations of temperature from affecting the regular movement of the watch. (See CHRONOMETER.) Watches were invented at Nüremberg about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and for a long time the wearing of a watch was considered in some degree a mark or proof of gentility. Thus Malvolio remarks in anticipation of his great fortune.

I frown the while; and perchance wind up my *watch,* or play with my—some rich jewel. *Shak.*

8. In *pottery,* a trial piece of clay so placed in a kiln that it can be readily withdrawn to enable the workmen to judge by its appearance of the heat of the fire, and the condition of the ware remaining in the saggers.—*The Black Watch,* a name originally given to certain armed companies, whose uniform partly consisted of a dark tartan, and who were employed by government as an organized force about 1730 to watch the turbulent Highlands of Scotland. In 1739 these companies were embodied into a regular regiment, the 42d infantry regiment of the British army, which still retains the historic appellation of the Black Watch.—*Watch and ward,* the ancient custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities. English writers up to the seventeenth century recognize a distinction between *watch* and *ward,* the former being used to signify a watching and guarding by night, and the latter a watching, guarding, and protecting by day. Hence, when the terms were used in combination, especially in the phrase *to keep watch and ward,* they implied a continuous and uninterrupted watching and guarding, constant vigilance and protection by night and by day.

**Watch** (woch), *v.i.* [O.E. *wacche,* from the noun (which see).] 1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to keep vigil.

I have two nights *watch'd* with you. *Shak.*

2. To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; to be closely observant; to notice carefully; to give heed.

*Watch* and pray that ye enter not into temptation. Mat. xxvi. 41.

3. To act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like.

The lieutenant to-night *watches* on the court of guard. *Shak.*

4. To look forward with expectation; to be expectant; to seek opportunity; to wait.

My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that *watch* for the morning. Ps. cxxx. 6.

5. To act as attendant or nurse on the sick by night; to remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like; as, to *watch* with a patient in a fever.—6. To float on the surface of the water: said by seamen of a buoy.—*To watch over,* to be cautiously observant of; to inspect, superintend, and guard from error and danger.

*Watch over* thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Watch** (woch), *v.t.* 1. To look with close attention at or on; to keep carefully and constantly in view or supervision; to keep a sharp look-out on or for; to observe, notice, or regard with vigilance and care; to keep an eye upon.

And they *watched* him and sent forth spies, . . . that they might take hold of his words. Luke xx. 20.

Lie not a night from home; *watch* me like Argus. *Shak.*

2. To have in keeping; to tend; to guard.

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*

Paris *watch'd* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

3. To look for; to wait for.

We will stand and *watch* your pleasure. *Shak.*

4. In *falconry*, to keep awake; to keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

My lord shall never rest;
I'll *watch* him tame, and talk him out of patience. *Shak.*

—*To watch out*, to observe carefully the outgoing or departure of.

Noah held the door open, and *watched* her *out*. *Dickens.*

'Thank God!' said Mr. T. as he *watched* her *out*. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

**Watch-barrel** (woch'bar-el), *n.* The brass box in a watch, containing the mainspring.

**Watch-bell** (woch'bel), *n.* A large bell in ships which is struck when the half-hour glass is run out, to make known the time or division of the watch.

**Watch-bill** (woch'bil), *n.* A list of the officers and crew of a ship, who are appointed to the watch, together with the several stations to which each man belongs.

**Watch-box** (woch'boks), *n.* A sentry-box.

**Watch-case** (woch'kās), *n.* A case for a watch. In the following passage from the second part of *Henry IV.* iii. 1 some commentators define watch-case as the case or box of a watch (watchman) or sentry; others as the case or framework of a watch or clock within which continual restless motion is kept up.

O thou dull god (sleep), why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly couch
A *watch-case*, or a common 'larum-bell? *Shak.*

**Watch-dog** (woch'dog), *n.* A dog kept to watch premises and property, and give notice of intruders by barking or the like.

'Tis sweet to hear the *watch-dog's* honest bark,
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home. *Byron.*

**Watcher** (woch'ėr), *n.* One who or that which watches; one who sits up and continues awake; particularly, one who attends upon the sick during the night.

Then felt I like some *watcher* of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken. *Keats.*

A charr'd and wrinkled piece of womanhood
Sat watching like a *watcher* by the dead. *Tennyson.*

**Watchet** (woch'et), *a.* [Chaucer has *waget;* perhaps from an O. Fr. *wager*, from a L.L. *wadiare*, to dye with wood, from G. *waid*, woad.] Pale or light blue. '*Watchet* mantles.' *Spenser.* 'A robe of *watchet* hue.' *Spenser.* [Now only poetical.]

The mariners all appeared in *watchet* or sky-blue cloth. *Milton.*

**Watch-fire** (woch'fīr), *n.* A fire maintained during the night as a signal, or for the use of a watching party, guard, sentinels, &c.

**Watchful** (woch'fųl), *a.* Full of watch or vigilance; careful to observe; observant; cautious; wary; vigilant. It has *of* before the thing to be regulated; as, to be *watchful of* one's behaviour; and *against* before the thing to be avoided; as, to be *watchful against* the growth of vicious habits. 'The snares of *watchful* tyranny.' *Shak.* 'Nodding a while and *watchful of* his blow.' *Dryden.* '*Watchful against* whatever might conceal or misrepresent.' *Locke.*

**Watchfully** (woch'fųl-li), *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil or attention to duty.

He must *watchfully* look to his own steps, who is to guide others. *Barrow.*

**Watchfulness** (woch'fųl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being watchful; as, (*a*) wakefulness; sleeplessness.

Thus she all night wore out in *watchfulness*. *Spenser.*

(*b*) Careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes or misconduct; vigilance; heedfulness; heed.

By a solicitous *watchfulness* about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained. *Locke.*

**Watch-glass** (woch'glas), *n.* 1. An hour or half-hour glass used on board ships to measure the time of a watch on deck.—2. A concavo-convex glass for covering the face or dial of a watch.

**Watch-guard** (woch'gärd), *n.* A chain, cord, ribbon, &c., by which a watch is attached to the person.

**Watch-gun** (woch'gun), *n.* The gun which is fired on board ships of war at the setting of the watch in the evening and relieving it in the morning.

**Watch-house** (woch'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which a watch or guard is placed.—2. A house where the night watchmen assemble previous to the hour at which they enter upon their respective beats, and where disturbers of the peace, seized by them during the night, are lodged and kept in custody till morning, when they are brought before a magistrate; a lock-up.

**Watch-key** (woch'kē), *n.* A small key with a square tube to fit the winding arbor of a watch, and by which the watch is wound up by re-coiling the mainspring.

**Watch-light** (woch'līt), *n.* A light used while sitting up or watching during the night; especially, in former times, a candle with a rush wick.

**Watchmaker** (woch'māk-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

**Watchmaking** (woch'māk-ing), *n.* The art or operation of making watches; the business or occupation of a watchmaker.

**Watchman** (woch'man), *n.* A person set to keep watch; as, (*a*) a sentinel; a guard.

Our *watchmen* from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden.*

(*b*) One who guards the streets of a city or town, or a large building by night. 'The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight.' *Swift.*

**Watch-night** (woch'nīt), *n.* Among Methodists and kindred bodies, the last night of the year, on which occasion religious services are held till the advent of the New-year.

**Watch-paper** (woch'pā-pėr), *n.* An old-fashioned fancy ornament, or thin tissue lining, for the inside of a watch-case.

**Watch-pocket** (woch'pok-et), *n.* A small pocket in a dress for carrying a watch; also, a similar pocket in the head-curtain of a bed, or the like.

**Watch-rate** (woch'rāt), *n.* A rate authorized to be levied in England for watching and lighting a parish or borough.

**Watch-spring** (woch'spring), *n.* The mainspring of a watch.

**Watch-tower** (woch'tou-ėr), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, the approach of danger, or the like.

**Watchword** (woch'wėrd), *n.* 1. The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch, from one who has not; a countersign; a password. Hence—2. Any preconcerted indication or a direction eagerly watched for, as a signal for action.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watch-word* should come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*

3. A word used as a motto, as expressive of a principle or rule of action. 'Nor deal in *watchwords* overmuch.' *Tennyson.*

'Now' is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. 'Now' is the *watchword* of the wise. 'Now' is on the banner of the prudent. *Dr. Parr.*

**Watch-work** (woch'wėrk), *n.* The machinery of a watch.

**Water** (wą'tėr), *n.* [O.E. *watere, weter, weater*, A. Sax. *wæter;* O. Sax. *watar*, D. and L.G. *water*, G. *wasser*. The Scandinavian forms are somewhat different: Dan. *vand* (for *vadn*), Icel. *vatn*, Sw. *vatten;* similarly Goth. *vato* (pl. *vatna*). From a root *vad, ud*, seen also in L. *udus*, wet, *unda*, a wave; Gr. *hydōr*, Skr. *udan*, water. Akin *wet. Otter* is also from this root, lit. the water animal.] 1. A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary for living beings of any in nature, except air. Water, when pure, is transparent, inodorous, tasteless; a powerful refractor of light, an imperfect conductor of heat and electricity; it is very slightly compressible, its absolute diminution for a pressure of one atmosphere being only about 51·3 millionths of its bulk. Although water is colourless in small quantities, it is blue like the atmosphere when viewed in mass. It assumes the solid form, that of ice or snow, at 32° F., and all lower temperatures; and it takes the form of vapour or steam at 212° F. under a pressure of 29·9 ins. of mercury, and retains that form at all higher temperatures. Under ordinary conditions water possesses the liquid form only at temperatures lying between 32° and 212°. It is, however, possible to cool water very considerably below 32° F. and yet maintain it in the liquid form; the vessel containing the water must be perfectly clean, and the water must be maintained in a state of perfect rest. Water may also be heated, under pressure, many degrees above 212° F. without passing into the state of steam. The specific gravity of water is 1 at 39°·2 F., being the unit to which the specific gravities of all solids and liquids are referred, as a convenient standard, on account of the facility with which it is obtained in a pure state; one cubic inch of water at 62° F., and 29·9 inches, barometrical pressure, weighs 252·458 grains. Distilled water is 815 times heavier than atmospheric air. Water is at its greatest density at 39°·2 F. (=4° C.), and in this respect it presents a singular exception to the general law of expansion by heat. If water at 39°·2 F. be cooled, it expands as it cools till reduced to 32°, when it solidifies; and if water at 39°·2 F. be heated, it expands as the temperature increases in accordance with the general law. In a chemical point of view water exhibits in itself neither acid nor basic properties; but it combines with both acids and bases forming *hydrates;* it also combines with neutral salts. Water also enters, as a liquid, into a peculiar kind of combination with the greater number of all known substances. Of all liquids water is the most powerful and general solvent, and on this important property its use depends. Without water not only the operations of the chemist but the processes of animal and vegetable life would come to a stand. In consequence of the great solvent power of water it is never found pure in nature. Even in rain-water, which is the purest, there are always traces of carbonic acid, ammonia, and sea-salt. Where the rain-water has filtered through rocks and soils, and reappears as spring or river water, it is always more or less charged with salts derived from the earth, such as sea-salt, gypsum, and chalk. When the proportion of these is small the water is called *soft*, when larger it is called *hard water*. The former dissolves soap better, and is therefore preferred for washing; the latter is often pleasanter to drink. The only way to obtain perfectly pure water is to distil it. Distilled water is preserved in clean well stopped bottles, and used in chemical operations. Water is reposited in the earth in inexhaustible quantities, where it is preserved fresh and cool, and from which it issues in springs, which form streams and rivers. But the great reservoirs of water on the globe are the ocean, seas, and lakes, which cover more than three-fifths of its surface, and from which it is raised by evaporation, and, uniting with the air in the state of vapour, is wafted over the earth ready to be precipitated in the form of rain, snow, or hail. Water is a compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; or by weight it is composed of 2 parts of hydrogen united with 16 parts of oxygen. Its formula is $H_2O$.—2. Water collected in a body; the ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any collection of water. 'Such as travel by land or by *water*.' *Common Prayer.*

She walks the *waters* like a thing of life,
And seems to dare the elements to strife. *Byron.*

On one side lay the Ocean, and on one
Lay a great *water*, and the moon was full. *Tennyson.*

3. Water from the heavens; rain.

By sudden floods and fall of *waters*,
Buckingham's army is dispersed and scatter'd. *Shak.*

4. Used of other fluids, liquid secretions, humours, &c.; as, (*a*) tears. 'Command these fretting *waters* from your eyes.' *Shak.* (*b*) Urine; the animal liquor secreted by the kidneys and discharged from the bladder. *Shak.* 5. The colour or lustre of a diamond or pearl, sometimes perhaps of other precious stones; as, a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent. Hence the figurative phrase, a man or a genius of the *first water*, that is, of the first excellence. 'Diamonds of a most praised *water*.' *Shak.* —*Water bewitched*, a term applied to any

very weak liquid or greatly diluted drink. 'No more than *water bewitched.* *Swift.*

Another book . . . is of much more stupid character; nearly meaningless indeed, mere *water bewitched.* *Carlyle.*

—*Water of crystallization*, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the act of crystallizing. It forms an essential part of the crystal, but not of the salt, and is easily expelled by heat, when the crystals generally fall to powder.—*To hold water*, to be able to retain water without leaking; hence, tight; sound; and *fig.* correct; valid; well-grounded and developed: said of arguments, theories, and the like. 'Inequalities of proceeding will never *hold water.*' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—*Mineral waters.* See under MINERAL.—*Strong waters*, brandy, liquors, &c. [This term, once much in use, is now almost obsolete.]

**Water** (wą'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; as, to *water* land; showers *water* the earth.

Alas! our young affections run to waste
Or *water* but the desert. *Byron.*

2. To supply with water or streams of water; as, a country well *watered* with rivers and rivulets.—3. To supply with water for drink; as, to *water* cattle and horses.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might *water* an ass at it. *Shak.*

4. To subject to a calendering process, as silk, &c., in order to make it exhibit a variety of undulated reflections and plays of light; to diversify as if with waves. 'Velvet and *watered* silk.' *Locke.*—5. To increase by the unwarrantable issue of new shares; as, to *water* the capital stock of a company by throwing new shares on the market for the purpose of deceiving the unwary as to the actual state of the company. [Commercial slang.]

**Water** (wą'tėr), *v.i.* 1. To shed water or liquid matter; as, his eyes began to *water.*—2. To get or take in water; as, the ship put into port to *water.*—3. To make water; to void urine. *Prior.*—4. To drink; to swallow liquor.

They call drinking deep, dyeing scarlet; and when you breathe in your *watering*, they cry 'hem!' *Shak.*

5. To gather saliva as a symptom of appetite; to have a longing desire. 'There was a Spaniard's mouth so *watered.*' *Shak.*

**Waterage** (wą'tėr-āj), *n.* Money paid for transportation by water.

**Water-aloe** (wą'tėr-al-ō), *n.* See WATER-SOLDIER.

**Water-apple** (wą'tėr-ap-l), *n.* A tree and its fruit of the genus Anona (*A. reticulata*). See CUSTARD-APPLE.

**Water-avens** (wą'tėr-av-enz), *n.* See AVENS.

**Water-back** (wą'tėr-bak), *n.* An iron chamber or reservoir at the back of a cooking-range or stove, to utilize the heat of the fire in keeping a supply of hot water.

**Water-bailiff** (wą'tėr-bā-lif), *n.* 1. A custom-house officer in a port town for searching ships.—2. A former officer of the London corporation who saw to the observance of the statutes and bye-laws applicable to the river Thames.—3. One who watches a salmon river to prevent poaching.

**Water-barometer** (wą'tėr-ba-rom-et-ėr), *n.* A barometer in which water is substituted for mercury. See under BAROMETER.

**Water-barrel** (wą'tėr-bar-el), *n.* 1. A water-cask.—2. In *mining*, a large wrought-iron barrel with a self-acting valve in the bottom, used in drawing water where there are no pumps. *E. H. Knight.*

**Water-bath** (wą'tėr-bäth), *n.* 1. A bath composed of water, in contradistinction from a *vapour-bath.*—2. In *chem.* a large deep bath of water at a certain temperature, in which vessels may stand for the purpose of heat or evaporation.—3. A bain-marie (which see).

**Water-battery** (wą'tėr-bat-tėr-i), *n.* In *elect.* a voltaic battery in which water is the liquid used to excite electric action.

**Water-bean** (wą'tėr-bēn), *n.* A plant, *Nelumbium speciosum.* See NELUMBIUM.

**Water-bear** (wą'tėr-bār), *n.* The popular name for the members of the family Macrobiotidæ, or bear-animalcules. See MACROBIOTIDÆ.

**Water-bearer** (wą'tėr-bār-ėr), *n.* In *astron.* a sign of the zodiac. See AQUARIUS.

**Water-bearing** (wą'tėr-bār-ing), *n.* In *mach.* a device in which water or steam pressure is employed to counterbalance the downward pressure upon a rotating shaft, thereby obviating friction. *E. H. Knight.*

**Water-bed** (wą'tėr-bed), *n.* A bed composed of water covered by a caoutchouc mattress, on which a patient rests. By this bed all sensible pressure on any part of the body is removed, so that bed-sores are averted and great relief from suffering effected. Called also *Hydrostatic Bed.*

**Water-beetle** (wą'tėr-bē-tl), *n.* See DYTISCIDÆ.

**Water-bellows** (wą'tėr-bel-lōz), *n.* A machine for blowing air into a furnace. It consists of two or more inverted vessels suspended from the ends of a working-beam, and alternately rising and falling in cisterns which are nearly full of water, there being an induction-pipe and an eduction-pipe for each vessel, having their ends rising inside the vessel above the surface of the water, the induction-pipe having a valve at top, the eduction-pipe one at bottom, so that the air cannot pass in the wrong direction.

**Water-betony** (wą'tėr-bet-ō-ni), *n.* A plant, *Scrophularia aquatica.* See BETONY.

**Water-bird** (wą'tėr-bėrd), *n.* A bird that frequents the water.

**Water-blinks** (wą'tėr-blingks), *n.* A British plant, *Montia fontana.* See MONTIA.

**Water-boatman** (wą'tėr-bōt-man), *n.* The boat-fly, a hemipterous insect of the genus Notonecta (*N. glauca*). See BOAT-FLY.

**Water-borne** (wą'tėr-bōrn), *n.* Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float; as, ships *water-borne* by the flowing tide. *Smollett.*

**Water-bottle** (wą'tėr-bot-l), *n.* A glass toilet bottle; a bottle for holding water at table.

**Water-brash** (wą'tėr-brash), *n.* A form of indigestion, otherwise called *Pyrosis* (which see). Called also *Water-qualm.*

**Water-break** (wą'tėr-brāk), *n.* A wavelet or ripple. [Rare.]

Many a silvery *water-break*
Above the golden gravel. *Tennyson.*

**Water-bridge** (wą'tėr-brij), *n.* In *steam-boilers*, a hollow partition at the back of a furnace communicating with the other water spaces, and forming part of the heating surface. Called also *Water-table.*

**Water-budget, Water-bouget** (wą'tėr-bu-jet, wą'tėr-bō-jet), *n.* A heraldic device intended to represent a vessel, or rather two vessels connected by a yoke, anciently

Water-budget.

1, Modern form. 2 and 3, Ancient forms.

used by soldiers for carrying water in long marches and desert places; and also by water-carriers, to convey water from conduits to the houses of the citizens. It is a bearing frequent in English coat-armour. See BOUGET.

**Water-bug** (wą'tėr-bug), *n.* The popular name for insects of the tribe Hydrocorisæ.

**Water-butt** (wą'tėr-but), *n.* A large open-headed cask, usually set up on end in an outhouse or close to a dwelling, serving as a reservoir for rain or pipe water.

**Water-caltrops** (wą'tėr-kal-trops), *n.* 1. An aquatic plant of the genus Potamogeton, nat. order Naiadaceæ, or pond-weeds.—2. An aquatic plant of the genus Trapa. See under CALTROP.

**Water-carriage** (wą'tėr-kar-rij), *n.* 1. Transportation or conveyance by water, or the means of transporting by water.—2. † Means of conveyance by water; a vessel or boat.

The most brittle *water-carriage* was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthenware. *Arbuthnot.*

**Water-cart** (wą'tėr-kärt), *n.* A cart carrying water for sale or for watering streets, gardens, &c. For the latter purpose the cart bears a large cask or tank of water, which, by means of a tube or tubes perforated with holes, is sprinkled on roads and streets to prevent dust from rising, or in gardens to water plants.

**Water-cask** (wą'tėr-kask), *n.* A large strong hooped barrel, used in ships for holding water for the use of those on board. Iron tanks are now preferred to wooden casks.

**Water-casterf** (wą'tėr-kast-ėr), *n.* [*Water* = urine, and *cast*, as in '*cast* a nativity.'] A quack who professes to discover the diseases of his patients by examining their urine.

**Water-cement** (wą'tėr-sē-ment), *n.* A cement which possesses the property of hardening under water, and is therefore employed in structures which are built under water; and also for lining cisterns, for coating damp walls on basement stories, &c. See CEMENT, POZZOLANA.

**Water-chestnut** (wą'tėr-ches-nut), *n.* A plant, *Trapa natans.* See TRAPA.

**Water-chickweed** (wą'tėr-chik-wēd), *n.* Same as *Water-blinks.*

**Water-clock** (wą'tėr-klok), *n.* The clepsydra; an instrument or machine serving to measure time by the discharge of water. See CLEPSYDRA.

**Water-closet** (wą'tėr-kloz-et), *n.* A privy having a contrivance for carrying off the discharges by means of water through a waste-pipe below.

**Water-colour** (wą'tėr-kul-ėr), *n.* In *painting*, a colour carefully ground up with water and isinglass or other mucilage instead of oil. Water-colours are often prepared in the form of small cakes dried hard, which can be rubbed on a moistened palette when wanted. Moist water-colours in a semi-fluid state are also used; they are generally kept in metal tubes, which preserve them from drying up: often used adjectively; as, a *water-colour* drawing.—*Water-colour painting*, (*a*) a species of painting in which the medium of representation is water-colours instead of oil-colours. (*b*) A painting done in water-colours.

**Water-colourist** (wą'tėr-kul-ėr-ist), *n.* One who paints in water-colours.

**Watercourse** (wą'tėr-kōrs), *n.* 1. A stream of water; a river or brook.

A riotous confluence of *watercourses* . . .
Where all but yester eve was dusty dry. *Tennyson.*

2. A channel or canal made for the conveyance of water.—3. In *law*, a right to the benefit or flow of a river or stream, including that of having the course of the stream kept free from any interruption or disturbance, to the prejudice of the proprietor, by the acts of persons without his own territory, whether owing to a diversion of the water or to its obstruction or pollution.

**Water-craft** (wą'tėr-kraft), *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

**Water-crake** (wą'tėr-krāk), *n.* Same as *Water-ousel.*

**Water-crane** (wą'tėr-krān), *n.* An apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive.

**Water-cress** (wą'tėr-kres), *n.* An aquatic plant, *Nasturtium officinale.* See NASTURTIUM.

**Water-crow** (wą'tėr-krō), *n.* The water-ousel or dipper (which see). [Scotch.]

**Water-crowfoot** (wą'tėr-krō-fōt), *n.* A common aquatic plant (*Ranunculus aquatilis*), with showy white flowers.

**Water-cure** (wą'tėr-kūr), *n.* Hydropathy (which see).

**Water-deck** (wą'tėr-dek), *n.* A painted piece of canvas used for covering the saddle and bridle, girths, &c., of a dragoon's horse.

**Water-devil** (wą'tėr-de-vil), *n.* A name sometimes given to the larva of a British aquatic insect of the genus Hydrophilus, the *H. piceus*, common in ponds and ditches.

**Water-dock** (wą'tėr-dok), *n.* In *bot.* *Rumex aquaticus* and *R. Hydrolapathum.*

**Water-doctor** (wą'tėr-dok-tėr), *n.* 1. A water-caster (which see).—2. A hydropathist (which see).

**Water-dog** (wą'tėr-dog), *n.* 1. A dog accustomed to the water, and having remarkable swimming powers; specifically, a water-spaniel. See WATER-SPANIEL.—2. A name given in some parts of the United States to various species of salamanders.—3. A name for small, irregular, floating clouds in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—4. A sailor, especially an old sailor; a salt. [Colloq.]

**Water-drain** (wą'tėr-drān), *n.* A drain or channel for water to run off.

**Water-drainage** (wą'tėr-drān-āj), *n.* The draining off of water.

**Water-dressing** (wą'tėr-dres-ing), *n.* In *surg.* the treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water or of dressings saturated with water only. *Dunglison.*

**Water-drop** (wą'tėr-drop), *n.* A drop of water; hence, a tear. 'Waste huge stones with little *water-drops.*' *Shak.*

Let not women's weapons, *water-drops*,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shak.*

**Water-dropwort** (wą'tėr-drop-wėrt), *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Œnanthe. See ŒNANTHE.

**Watered** (wą'tėrd), *a.* Having a wavy appearance; as, *watered* silk or paper.

**Water-elder** (wą'tėr-el-dėr), *n.* A name given to the wild gelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). See VIBURNUM.

**Water-elephant** (wą'tėr-el-ē-fant), *n.* A name given to the hippopotamus.

**Water-engine** (wą'tėr-en-jin), *n.* An engine to raise water, or an engine propelled by water.

**Waterer** (wą'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who waters. *Cook.*

**Waterfall** (wą'tėr-fąl), *n.* 1. A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract.—2. A stock or neck-tie with long ends. [Colloq.]

A gaudy-figured satin waistcoat and *waterfall* of the same material, and resplendent with jewellery. *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Water-fight** (wą'tėr-fīt), *n.* A naval battle. *Milton.*

**Water-flag** (wą'tėr-flag), *n.* A plant, *Iris Pseudacorus.* Called also *Yellow Iris* and *Flower-de-lis.* See IRIS.

**Water-flannel** (wą'tėr-flan-nel), *n.* A plant, *Conferva crispa*, one of the algæ, which forms beds of entangled filaments on the surface of water.

**Water-flea** (wą'tėr-flē), *n.* A name given to various small entomostracous crustaceans, one of the most common of which is *Daphnia pulex.* (See DAPHNIA.) Another is the *Polyphemus stagnorum*, common in stagnant pools and ditches in some parts of Britain and of the continent of Europe.

**Water-flood** (wą'tėr-flud), *n.* A flood of water; an inundation.

**Water-flowing** (wą'tėr-flō-ing), *a.* Flowing like water; streaming.

My mercy dried their *water-flowing* tears. *Shak.*

**Water-fly** (wą'tėr-flī), *n.* 1. An insect that is seen on the water; specifically, a member of the genus Perla.—2. Used as an emblem of emptiness and vanity. 'Dost know this *water-fly?*' *Shak.*

**Water-fowl** (wą'tėr-foul), *n.* 1. A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl. The term is generally applied to web-footed birds, but sometimes employed also to include herons, plovers, and other birds which frequent rivers, lakes, and sea-shores.—2. Such birds collectively; wild-fowl.

**Water-fox** (wą'tėr-foks), *n.* A name given to the carp on account of its supposed cunning. *Iz. Walton.*

**Water-frame** (wą'tėr-frām), *n.* The name given to Arkwright's frame for spinning cotton on account of its having been at first driven by water. Called also *Throstle* (which see).

**Water-furrow** (wą'tėr-fu-rō), *n.* In *agri.* a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

**Water-furrow** (wą'tėr-fu-rō), *v.t.* To plough or open water-furrows in; to drain by means of water-furrows. *Tusser.*

**Water-gage** (wą'tėr-gāj), *n.* Same as *Water-gauge.*

**Water-gall** (wą'tėr-gąl), *n.* [*Water*, and O. E. *galle*, Icel. *galli*, G. *galle*, fault, flaw, imperfection.] 1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water.—2. An appearance in the sky known from experience to presage the approach of rain; a rainbow-coloured spot; an imperfectly formed or a secondary rainbow; a weather-gall.

And round about her tear-distained eye
Blue circles streamed, like rainbows in the sky.
These *water-galls* in her dim element
Foretell new storms. *Shak.*

False good news are always produced by true good, like the *water-gall* by the rainbow. *H. Walpole.*

**Water-gang†** (wą'tėr-gang), *n.* A trench or course for conveying a stream of water.

**Water-gas** (wą'tėr-gas), *n.* An illuminating gas obtained by decomposing water. Steam is passed over red-hot coke, when the oxygen being absorbed the hydrogen and carbonic oxide are passed through a retort in which carbonaceous matter is undergoing decomposition, absorbing therefrom sufficient carbon to render it luminous when lighted.

**Water-gauge** (wą'tėr-gāj), *n.* 1. An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, as in the boiler of a steam-engine.—2. A wall or bank to restrain or hold back water.

**Water-gavel** (wą'tėr-ga-vel), *n.* In *law*, a rent paid for fishing or any other benefit derived from some river.

**Water-germander** (wą'tėr-jėr-man"dėr), *n.* A plant, *Teucrium Scordium.*

**Water-gilder** (wą'tėr-gild-ėr), *n.* One who practises the art of water-gilding (which see).

**Water-gilding** (wą'tėr-gild-ing), *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a dilute solution of nitrate of mercury and gold, called *quick-water*, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat. The gold is thus left adhering to the surface, upon which it is afterwards burnished. Called also *Wash-gilding.*

**Water-gladiole** (wą'tėr-glad-i-ōl), *n.* A name given to the flowering-rush (*Butomus umbellatus*). See FLOWERING-RUSH.

**Water-glass** (wą'tėr-glas), *n.* 1. A water-clock (which see). 'Full time . . . measured by the *water-glass.*' *Grote.*—2. A soluble alkaline silicate made by boiling silica in an alkali, as soda or potassa, used to give surfaces, as of walls, a durable coat or covering resembling glass as a vehicle for colours in wall-painting and other purposes. A painting thus fixed has no gloss, and can be seen in all lights. Called also *Soluble Glass.*

**Water-god** (wą'tėr-god), *n.* In *myth.* a deity that presides over the water.

**Water-gruel** (wą'tėr-grū-el), *n.* A liquid food composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled and seasoned with salt.

I could eat *water-gruel* with thee a month for this jest, my dear rogue. *B. Jonson.*

**Water-gut** (wą'tėr-gut), *n.* The common name of cryptogamic plants of the genus Enteromorpha, nat. order Ulvaceæ. The most general species, *E. intestinalis*, occurs in fresh as well as salt water, *E. compressa* being the more common species on tidal rocks. When floating in the water these plants very much resemble the intestines of an animal, hence the name.

**Water-hammer** (wą'tėr-ham-mėr), *n.* A toy, consisting of a vessel partially filled with water, and from which the air is exhausted, the vessel being hermetically sealed. It is so called because when the water is shaken it strikes against the vessel with a noise similar to that of a hammer, there being no air to impede its motion.

**Water-hemlock** (wą-tėr-hem'lok), *n.* A British plant (*Cicuta virosa*), growing in ditches, lakes, and rivers. See CICUTA.

**Water-hemp** (wą'tėr-hemp), *n.* A North American plant (*Acnida cannabina*), growing in salt marshes.

**Water-hemp-agrimony** (wą-tėr-hemp'-ag-ri-mon-i), *n.* A plant, *Bidens tripartita. Eupatorium cannabinum* is also called water-hemp-agrimony.

**Water-hen** (wą'tėr-hen), *n.* A water-fowl of the genus Gallinula, the *G. chloropus*, belonging to the family Rallidæ. It is known also by the names of *Moorhen* and *Gallinule* (which see).

**Water-hog** (wą'tėr-hog), *n.* 1. A South American rodent mammal (*Hydrochœrus capybara*) of aquatic habits. See CAPYBARA.—2. A name sometimes given to an African genus of Suidæ (Potamochœrus) closely allied to the wart-hog.

**Water-horehound** (wą-tėr-hōr'hound), *n.* A British plant, *Lycopus europœus*, called also *Gypsy-wort* (which see).

**Water-horse-tail** (wą-tėr-hors'tāl), *n.* The common name of several British aquatic plants of the genus Chara, nat. order Characeæ.

**Water-hyssop** (wą-tėr-his'sop), *n.* A plant, *Gratiola officinalis*, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. See GRATIOLA.

**Water-inch** (wą'tėr-insh), *n.* In *hydraulics*, a measure of water equal to the quantity discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening of 1 inch diameter leading from a reservoir, under the *least* pressure, that is, when the water is only so high as to merely cover the orifice. This quantity is 500 cubic feet very nearly.

**Wateriness** (wą'tėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being watery. *Arbuthnot.*

**Watering** (wą'tėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the act of supplying with water for drink or other purposes.—2. The place where water is supplied.—3. The process of giving a wave-like appearance to anything; a mode of ornamentation whereby a wave pattern is produced, or where the article subjected to the process is made to exhibit a wavy lustre and different plays of light; specifically, (*a*) A process of giving a wave-like appearance to fabrics by passing them between metallic rollers variously engraved, which bearing unequally upon the stuff render the surface unequal, so as to reflect the light differently. (*b*) A similar effect produced on metal, as on a sword blade, by welding together various qualities of steel. (*c*) A similar effect produced in house-painting by wiping the ground with a dry brush, in a flowing or irregular manner, while wet with colour.

**Watering-call** (wą'tėr-ing-kąl), *n.* *Milit.* a call or sound of a trumpet on which the cavalry assemble to water their horses.

**Watering-can** (wą'tėr-ing-kan), *n.* Same as *Watering-pot.*

**Watering-place** (wą'tėr-ing-plās), *n.* 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c.—2. A town or place to which people resort at certain seasons in order to drink mineral waters, or for bathing, &c., as at the sea-side.

**Watering-pot** (wą'tėr-ing-pot), *n.* A hand vessel for sprinkling water on plants, and the like; a watering-can; a water-pot.—*Watering-pot shell*, the popular name for a genus (Aspergillum) of lamellibranchiate mollusca belonging to the family Gastrochænidæ.

**Watering-trough** (wą'tėr-ing-trof), *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.

**Waterish** (wą'tėr-ish), *a.* 1. Resembling water; watery; thin, as a liquor. 'Fed upon such nice and *waterish* diet.' *Shak.* Hence—2: *Fig.* weak; insipid. *Dryden.*—3. Moist; somewhat watery; as, *waterish* land. '*Waterish* Burgundy.' *Shak.*

Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *waterish*, others dry. *Sir M. Hale.*

**Waterishness** (wą'tėr-ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being waterish. *Floyer.*

**Water-laid** (wą'tėr-lād), *a.* Applied to a certain kind of rope. See ROPE.

**Waterlander, Waterlandian** (wą'tėr-land-ėr, wą'tėr-land-yan), *n.* A member of the more moderate of the two sections into which the Dutch Anabaptists became divided in the sixteenth century on the question of excommunication, both with regard to the strictness and severity with which it was applied, as well as the extent to which it reached, their opponents extending it to the relatives of the offender; so called from a district in Holland called *Waterland.*

**Water-leaf** (wą'tėr-lēf), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Hydrophyllum, so called from their having in the spring a small quantity of water in the cavity of each leaf.

**Water-leg** (wą'tėr-leg), *n.* In *steam-boilers*, a vertical water space connecting other water spaces, and crossing a flue space, by which its contents are heated.

**Water-lemon** (wą'tėr-le-mon), *n.* A plant of the genus Passiflora, the *P. laurifolia.* See PASSIFLORA.

**Waterless** (wą'tėr-les), *a.* Destitute of water.

Alas! the snow shall be black and scalding,
The sea *waterless*, fish in the mountain. *Wyatt.*

**Water-level** (wą'tėr-lev-el), *n.* 1. The level formed by the surface of still water.—2. A levelling instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirit of wine. It consists of a glass tube containing water, open at both ends, and having the ends turned up. When the tube is placed on a horizontal surface the water will stand at the same height in the turned up ends, and when placed in an inclined position the water will manifestly stand highest in the depressed end.

**Water-lily** (wą'tėr-lil-i), *n.* The common name of aquatic plants of the genera Nymphæa and Nuphar, distinguished for their beautiful flowers and large floating leaves. The royal water-lily is the *Victoria regia.* See NYMPHÆA and NUPHAR.

**Water-lime** (wą'tėr-līm), *n.* Hydraulic lime. See under HYDRAULIC.

**Water-line** (wą'tėr-līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of those horizontal lines supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the bottom of the ship, and which are exhibited at certain depths upon the sheer-draught. The most particular of these lines are, the *light water-line*, which shows the depression of the ship's body in the water when she is light or unladen; and the *load water-line*, which exhibits her depression in the water when laden.

**Water-locust** (wą'tėr-lō-kust), *n.* See SWAMP-LOCUST TREE.

**Water-logged** (wą'tėr-logd), *a.* Lying like a log on the water. Applied to a ship when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so

heavy as to be nearly or altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.

**Waterman** (wą'tėr-man), *n.* 1. A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages watercraft; one who plies for hire on rivers, &c.

The *waterman* forlorn, along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar. *Gay.*

2. A person who waits at a cab-stand for the purpose of supplying the horses with water, calling the cabmen when they are absent, and the like, for which he receives a fee of a copper. He wears a badge and a number.

'Cab,' said Mr. Pickwick.—'Here you are, sir,' shouted a strange specimen of the human race. . . . This was the *waterman*. 'Here you are, sir. Now, then, first cab!' And the first cab having been fetched from the public-house, where he was smoking his first pipe, &c. *Dickens.*

**Water-mark** (wą'tėr-märk), *n.* 1. The mark or limit of the rise of a flood; the mark indicating the rise and fall of the tide.—2. A water-line (which see).—3. In *paper-making*, any distinguishing device or devices indelibly stamped in the substance of a sheet of paper during the process of manufacture. They are produced by bending wires to the form of the required device, &c., and attaching them to the surface of the wire-cloth of the mould or machine. The water-marks used by the earlier paper-makers have given names to several of the present standard sizes of paper, as *pot, foolscap, crown, elephant*, and *post*, the latter being so called from the device of a post-man's horn as water-mark.

**Water-meadow** (wą'tėr-me-dō), *n.* A meadow capable of being kept in a state of fertility by being overflowed with water at certain seasons from some adjoining stream.

**Water-measure** (wą'tėr-mezh-ūr), *n.* A measure formerly in use for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c. The bushel used for this purpose was larger than the Winchester bushel by about three gallons.

**Water-melon** (wą'tėr-mel-on), *n.* A plant and its fruit, the *Cucumis Citrullus*, or *Citrullus vulgaris*, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. This plant requires a warm climate to bring it to perfection. It also requires a dry, sandy, warm soil, and will not grow well in any other. The fruit abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in colour, which is very refreshing, and the pulp is remarkably rich and delicious. It forms the chief part of the meat and drink of the people of Egypt for several months of the year, and is largely cultivated in India, China, Japan, America, and in short in most dry hot parts of the world for the sake of its juice.

**Water-meter** (wą'tėr-mē-tėr), *n.* 1. An instrument that measures the quantity of water that passes through it, as a gas-meter measures gas. There are various kinds of contrivances for this purpose.—2. An instrument for determining the amount of water evaporated in a given time, as from a steam-boiler.

**Water-milfoil** (wą'tėr-mil-foil), *n.* The common name of three British perennial aquatic plants with crowded, often whorled, leaves, of the genus Myriophyllum, nat. order Haloragеæ.

**Water-mill** (wą'tėr-mil), *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by water.

**Water-mint** (wą'tėr-mint), *n.* A plant, *Mentha aquatica*, which grows in wet grounds and ditches.

**Water-mite** (wą'tėr-mīt), *n.* One of the Hydrachnidæ, a division of the Acarida.

**Water-mole** (wą'tėr-mōl), *n.* Same as *Duck-bill* (which see).

**Water-murrain** (wą'tėr-mur-ān), *n.* A disease among cattle.

**Water-net** (wą'tėr-net), *n.* A species of green-spored algæ, nat. order Hydrodictyeæ and genus Hydrodictyon (*H. utriculatum*), which has the appearance of a green net, composed of filaments inclosing pentagonal and hexagonal spaces.

**Water-newt** (wą'tėr-nūt), *n.* A name common to two species of long-tailed batrachians of the genus Triton, *T. punctatus* and *T. cristatus*, from their frequenting ponds, ditches, &c. See NEWT.

**Water-nixie** (wą'tėr-nik-si), *n.* A water-spirit; an elf inhabiting the water.

The shallowness of a *water-nixie's* soul may have a charm until she becomes didactic. *George Eliot.*

**Water-nut** (wą'tėr-nut), *n.* One of the large edible seeds of plants of the genus Trapa; a singhara-nut. See TRAPA.

**Water-nymph** (wą'tėr-nimf), *n.* See NAIAD.

**Water-opossum** (wą'tėr-ō-pos-sum), *n.* See YAPOCK.

**Water-ordeal** (wą'tėr-or-dē-al), *n.* An ancient form of trial to determine innocence or guilt by means of water. See ORDEAL.

**Water-ousel, Water-ouzel** (wą'tėr-ö-zl), *n.* A bird of the genus Cinclus, family Merulidæ. See DIPPER.

**Water-parsnep** (wą'tėr-pärs-nep), *n.* See SKIRRET.

**Water-parting** (wą'tėr-pärt-ing), *n.* Same as *Watershed*.

**Water-pepper** (wą'tėr-pep-pėr), *n.* 1. The common name of a plant of the genus Polygonum (*P. Hydropiper*), common by sides of lakes and ditches in Britain, and acrid enough to be used as a vesicant.—2. Same as *Water-wort*.

**Water-pillar** † (wą'tėr-pil-ėr), *n.* A water-spout.

**Water-pimpernel** (wą'tėr-pim-pėr-nel), *n.* A British aquatic plant, *Samolus Valerandi*, called also *Brook-weed*. See SAMOLUS.

**Water-pipe** (wą'tėr-pīp), *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of water. See PIPE.

**Water-pitcher** (wą'tėr-pich-ėr), *n.* 1. A pitcher for holding water.—2. The popular name of plants of the order Sarraceniaceæ, of which *Sarracenia purpurea*, or side-saddle flower, a plant inhabiting marshy places in North America, is the type. They have their name from the form of their leaves, which somewhat resemble that of pitchers or trumpets.

**Water-plant** (wą'tėr-plant), *n.* A name common to such plants as live entirely in water, or which require a preponderating quantity of water as the medium of their existence. All the species of the orders Nymphæaceæ, Callitrichaceæ, Ceratophyllaceæ, Podostemaceæ, Butomaceæ, Naiadaceæ, Pistiaceæ, Alismaceæ are water-plants as well as the species of cryptogamic plants of the family Algæ.

**Water-plantain** (wą'tėr-plan-tān), *n.* The common name of various species of British plants of the genus Alisma, nat. order Alismaceæ. One species, *A. Plantago* (great water-plantain), is a common wild plant in wet ditches and by river sides.

**Water-plate** (wą'tėr-plāt), *n.* A plate with a double bottom, filled with hot water to keep food warm.

This kind of dish above all, requires to be served up hot, or sent off in *water-plates*. *Lamb.*

**Water-poise** (wą'tėr-poiz), *n.* A hydrometer or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

**Water-pot** (wą'tėr-pot), *n.* 1. A vessel for holding or conveying water; a watering-pot.

To use his eyes for garden *water-pots*,
Ay, and laying autumn's dust. *Shak.*

2. A chamber-pot.

**Water-power** (wą'tėr-pou-ėr), *n.* The power of water employed or capable of being employed as a prime mover in machinery.

**Water-pox** (wą'tėr-poks), *n.* In *pathol.* varicella, a variety of chicken-pox.

**Water-privilege** (wä'tėr-priv-i-lej), *n.* 1. The right to use running water to turn machinery.—2. A stream or body of water capable of being utilized in driving machinery.

**Waterproof** (wą'tėr-pröf), *a.* Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water; as, *waterproof* cloth, leather, or felt. Many solutions and compositions have been employed for the purpose of rendering cloth and other things water-proof, but caoutchouc or india-rubber has now nearly superseded all other agents for this purpose.

**Waterproof** (wą'tėr-pröf), *n.* Cloth rendered waterproof; an over-coat or other article of dress made of such cloth.

And, moodily retired within caps and *waterproofs*, we plashed onwards. *W. H. Russell.*

**Waterproof** (wą'tėr-pröf), *v.t.* To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, &c.

**Waterproofing** (wą'tėr-pröf-ing), *n.* 1. The act of rendering impervious to water.—2. Any substance, as caoutchouc, a solution of soap and alum, or of isinglass with infusion of galls, for rendering cloth, leather, &c., impervious or nearly impervious to water.

**Water-purple** (wą'tėr-pur-pl), *n.* [That is, *water-purple*, from its colour.] A species of Veronica (*V. Beccabunga*) found in moist places; brook-lime. [Scotch.]

Cresses or *water-purple*, and a bit oat-cake can serve the master for breakfast as weel as Caleb. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Water-purslane** (wą'tėr-pėrs-lān), *n.* An annual plant of the genus Peplis, *P. Portula*.

**Water-quake** (wą'tėr-kwāk), *n.* A violent disturbance of water produced by volcanic action. 'Violent *water-quakes*.' *Holland.* [Rare.]

**Water-qualm** (wą'tėr-kwäm), *n.* See WATER-BRASH.

**Water-quintain** † (wą'tėr-kwin-tān), *n.* A tilt on the water. *Strutt.*

**Water-rabbit** (wą'tėr-rab-bit), *n.* An American variety of rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*), remarkable for swimming and diving in water. It is found chiefly in Louisiana and Mississippi. Called also *Swamp-hare*.

**Water-radish** (wą'tėr-rad-ish), *n.* A species of water-cress, *Nasturtium amphibium*.

**Water-rail** (wą'tėr-rāl), *n.* A bird of the genus Rallus; the *R. aquaticus*. See RALLUS.

**Water-ram** (wą'tėr-ram), *n.* A machine for raising water, otherwise called the *Hydraulic Ram*. See under RAM.

**Water-rat** (wą'tėr-rat), *n.* A rodent animal of the genus Arvicola (*A. amphibia*) and family Muridæ, which lives in the banks of streams or lakes. Called also *Water-vole*. (See VOLE.) The name water-rat is also given to the Tasmanian beaver-rat (*Hydromis chrysogaster*). See BEAVER-RAT.

**Water-rate** (wą'tėr-rāt), *n.* A rate or tax for the supply of water.

**Water-ret** (wą'tėr-ret), *v.t.* To ret or rot in water, as hemp; to water-rot.

**Water-rice** (wą'tėr-rīs), *n.* In *bot.* Indian rice, a grass of the genus Zizania (*Z. aquatica*).

**Water-rocket** (wą'tėr-rok-et), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus Nasturtium, a species of water-cress.—2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

**Water-room** (wą'tėr-röm), *n.* The space in a steam-boiler occupied by water, as distinct from the steam-room or that which contains steam.

**Water-rot** (wą'tėr-rot), *v.t.* To rot by steeping in water; to water-ret; as, to *water-rot* hemp or flax.

**Water-rug** † (wą'tėr-rug), *n.* A species of dog.

Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, Shoughs, *water-rugs*, and demiwolves, are clept All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*

**Water-sail** (wą'tėr-sāl), *n.* *Naut.* a small sail used in very light airs and smooth water under a studding-sail or driver-boom.

**Water-sallow** (wą'tėr-sal-lō), *n.* See WATER-WILLOW.

**Water-sapphire** (wą'tėr-saf-fīr), *n.* A precious stone of an intense blue colour and transparent, found in small rolled masses in Ceylon. It is a variety of iolite consisting of silica, alumina, magnesia, with a small proportion of protoxide of iron and a trace of manganese. Called also *Sapphire d'eau*.

**Waterscape** (wą'tėr-skāp), *n.* [*Water*, and the *-scape* of *landscape*.] In the *fine arts*, a water or sea view as distinguished from a landscape; a seascape. [Rare.]

**Water-scorpion** (wą'tėr-skor-pi-on), *n.* See NEPIDÆ.

**Watershed** (wą'tėr-shed), *n.* [*Water*, and *shed*, a parting, line of division. See SHED, a parting.] An imaginary line or boundary which runs along the ridge of separation between adjacent seas, lakes, or river-basins, and represents the limit from which water naturally flows in opposite directions. It generally follows the line of highest elevation between the waters of whose basins it forms the drainage limit, but there are many exceptions to this rule. When a watershed casts its waters in more than two directions it is said to be *quaquaversal*. Called also *Water-parting*.

**Water-shield** (wą'tėr-shēld), *n.* A name common to aquatic plants of the order Hydropeltidæ or Cabombaceæ, from the shield-shaped floating leaves.

**Water-shoot** (wą'tėr-shöt), *n.* 1. A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [Provincial English.]—2. A wooden trough for discharging water from a building. *Gwilt.*

**Water-shrew** (wą'tėr-shrö), *n.* An insectivorous aquatic animal, the *Sorex fodiens*.

**Water-shut** † (wą'tėr-shut), *n.* A well-cover.

A large well-squared stone, which he would cut To serve his style, or for some *water-shut*. *W. Browne.*

**Water-side** (wą'tėr-sīd), *n.* The brink of water; bank or margin of a river, stream, or lake; the sea-shore.

**Water-snail** (wą'tėr-snāl), *n.* 1. A name common to a group of gasteropodous molluscs inhabiting water.—2. The Archimedean screw. [Rare.]

**Water-snake** (wą'tėr-snāk), *n.* A snake that frequents the water; a name common

to the numerous species of the family Hydridæ.

**Water-soak** (wą'tėr-sōk), *v.t.* To soak or fill the interstices of with water.

**Water-sodden** (wą'tėr-sod-n), *a.* Soaked and softened in water. *Tennyson.*

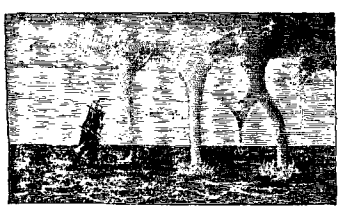
**Water-soldier** (wą'tėr-sōl-jėr), *n.* A plant, *Stratiotes aloides.* Called also *Water-aloe.* See STRATIOTES.

**Water-spaniel** (wą'tėr-span-yel), *n.* The name given to two varieties of the dog called spaniel, viz. the large water-spaniel and the small water-spaniel. See SPANIEL.

**Water-speedwell** (wą'tėr-spēd-wel), *n.* A plant of the genus Veronica, the *V. maritima.*

**Water-spider** (wą'tėr-spī-dėr), *n.* A name common to the spiders constituting the family Natantes (which see). Called also *Water-tick.*

**Water-spout** (wą'tėr-spout), *n.* A remarkable meteorological phenomenon frequently observed at sea, and exactly analogous to the whirlwinds experienced on land. It occurs when opposite winds of different temperatures meet in the upper atmosphere, whereby a great amount of vapour is condensed into a thick black cloud, to which a vertical motion is given. This vertical motion causes it to take the form of a vast funnel, which, descending near the surface of the sea, draws up the water in its vortex, which joins in its whirling motion. The whole column, which after the junction extends from the sea to the clouds, assumes a magnificent appearance, being of a light colour near its axis, but dark along the sides.



Water-spout.

When acted on by the wind the column assumes a position oblique to the horizon, but in calm weather it maintains its vertical position, while at the same time it is carried along the surface of the sea. Sometimes the upper and lower parts move with different velocities, causing the parts to separate from each other, often with a loud report. The whole of the vapour is at length absorbed in the air, or it descends to the sea in a heavy shower of rain. Sudden gusts of wind, from all points of the compass, are very common in the vicinity of water-spouts. What are sometimes called *water-spouts on land* are merely heavy falls of rain of a very local character, and may or may not be accompanied with whirling winds. They occur generally during thunder-storms, and differ only from severe hail-storms in point of temperature.

**Water-sprite** (wą'tėr-sprīt), *n.* A sprite or spirit inhabiting the water.

> As if it dodged a *water-sprite,*
> It plunged, and tacked, and veered. *Coleridge.*

**Water-standing**† (wą'tėr-stand-ing), *a.* Wet with water; perpetually filled with tears. 'An orphan's *water-standing* eye.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Water-starwort** (wą'tėr-stär-wėrt), *n.* The common name of British plants of the genus Callitriche. See STARWORT.

**Water-stead** (wą'tėr-sted), *n.* An old name for the bed of a river. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Water-supply** (wą'tėr-sup-plī), *n.* The amount of water supplied to a community for drinking, culinary, detergent, and other purposes; as, the *water-supply* of a town.

**Water-tabby** (wą'tėr-tab-i), *n.* A waved silk stuff. See TABBY.

**Water-table** (wą'tėr-tā-bl), *n.* In *arch.* a string-course moulding, or other projection, so placed as to throw off water from a building.

**Water-tank** (wą'tėr-tangk), *n.* A fixed cistern on shore, or a metal receiver on board ship, for holding water. *Simmonds.*

**Water-tap** (wą'tėr-tap), *n.* A tap or cock by which water may be drawn from any supply.

**Water-tath** (wą'tėr-tath), *n.* [*Water,* and Prov. *tath,* cow's or sheep's dung dropped on the pasture, hence the luxuriant grass growing about such dung; Icel. *tath,* dung, *tatha,* hay of a dunged field.] A species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. [Provincial English.]

**Water-thermometer** (wą'tėr-thėr-mom-et-ėr), *n.* An instrument, in which water is substituted for mercury, for ascertaining the precise degree of temperature at which water attains its maximum density. This is at 39°·2 F. or 4° C., and from that point downwards to 32° F. or 0° C., or the freezing-point, it expands, and it also expands from the same point upwards to 212° F. or 100° C., or the boiling-point. See WATER.

**Water-thief** (wą'tėr-thēf), *n.* A pirate. *Shak.*

**Water-thyme** (wą'tėr-tīm), *n.* See ANACHARIS.

**Water-tick** (wą'tėr-tik), *n.* Same as *Water-spider.*

**Water-tight** (wą'tėr-tīt), *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water; as, a vessel, tube, or joint is *water-tight* when it has that degree of closeness which prevents the passage of water.

**Water-trefoil** (wą'tėr-trē-foil), *n.* A plant, *Menyanthes trifoliata.* Called also *Marsh-trefoil, Bog-bean* or *Buck-bean.* See MENYANTHES.

**Water-trunk** (wą'tėr-trungk), *n.* A deal cistern lined with lead to hold water. *Simmonds.*

**Water-tupelo** (wą-tėr-tū'pe-lō), *n.* A large species of tupelo, *Nyssa denticulata,* growing in swamps in the southern parts of the United States, the fruit of which is sometimes used for a preserve.

**Water-tuyere** (wą'tėr-twī-yār), *n.* In *metal.* a tuyere so constructed that cold water is made to flow in a continuous stream around a blast of air. Written also *Water-twyer.*

**Water-twist** (wą'tėr-twist), *n.* A kind of cotton twist: so called from being first made by the water-frame, the motive power of which was a water-wheel.

**Water-twyer** (wą'tėr-twī-ėr), *n.* See WATER-TUYERE.

**Water-vascular** (wą'tėr-vas-kū-lėr), *a.* In *physiol.* applied to a peculiar system of canals in the bodies of the members of the sub-kingdom Annuloida, by which water circulates through the system.

**Water-violet** (wą-tėr-vī'ō-let), *n.* A plant, *Hottonia palustris.* See FEATHER-FOIL.

**Water-vole** (wą'tėr-vōl), *n.* A water-rat. See VOLE.

**Water-wagtail** (wą-tėr-wag'tāl), *n.* See WAGTAIL.

**Water-way** (wą'tėr-wā), *n.* 1. That part of a river, arm of the sea, &c., through which vessels enter or depart; the fair-way.—2. In *ship-building,* a name given to the thick planks at the outside of the deck, wrought over the ends of the beams, and fitting against the inside of the top-timbers, to which, as well as to the ends of the beams, they are bolted, and thus form an important binding. Their inner edge is hollowed out to form a channel for water to run off the deck. In iron vessels the water-way assumes many different forms.

**Water-weak** (wą'tėr-wēk), *a.* Weak as water; very feeble or weak. 'If lustie now, forthwith am *water-weak.*' *Davies.*

**Water-weed** (wą'tėr-wēd), *n.* A common name for aquatic wild plants generally, but specifically applied to *Anacharis Alsinastrum,* or water-thyme. See ANACHARIS.

**Water-wheel** (wą'tėr-whēl), *n.* In *hydraulics,* (*a*) a kind of wheel for raising water in large quantities, as the Persian wheel. See under PERSIAN. (*b*) A wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery. There are four principal kinds of water-wheels, the overshot wheel, the undershot wheel, the breast-wheel, and the turbine. See these terms. (*c*) The paddle-wheel of a steamer.

**Water-willow** (wą'tėr-wil-lō), *n.* A plant of the genus Salix, the *S. aquatica;* called also *Water-sallow.*

**Water-wing** (wą'tėr-wing), *n.* A wall erected on the bank of a river, next to a bridge, to secure the foundations from the action of the current.

**Water-with** (wą'tėr-with), *n.* [*With* in this word=*withy.* See WITHY.] A species of vine (*Vitis caribœa*) which grows in the West Indies in parched districts. It is so full of clear sap or water that, by cutting a piece 2 or 3 yards long, and merely holding the cut end to the mouth, a plentiful draught is obtained.

**Water-work** (wą'tėr-wėrk), *n.* 1.† Cloth painted with water-colour, size, or distemper, formerly sometimes used for hangings instead of tapestry, and for tents.

> For thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, or the German hunting in *water-work,* is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries. *Shak.*
>
> The king for himself had a house of timber, &c., and for his other lodgings, he had great and goodlie tents of blew *water-worke,* garnished with yellow and white. *Holinshed.*

2. Ornamental wall-painting in distemper. *Weale.*—3. *pl.* (*a*) A term commonly applied to the aggregate of constructions and appliances for the collection, preservation, and distribution of water for domestic purposes, for the working of machinery, or the like, for the use of communities. (*b*) The structure or structures in which a spout, jet, or shower of water is produced; an ornamental fountain or fountains; also, an exhibition or exhibitions of the play of fountains. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**Water-worm** (wą'tėr-wėrm), *n.* The popular name for one of the Naïdidæ.

**Water-worn** (wą'tėr-wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of water; especially, smoothed by the force or action of running water or water in motion; as, *water-worn* pebbles.

**Waterwort** (wą'tėr-wėrt), *n.* The common name of two British species of aquatic plants of the genus Elatine. See ELATINE.

**Water-wraith** (wą'tėr-rāth), *n.* A supposed water-spirit, whose appearance prognosticates death or woe to the person seeing it.

> By this the storm grew loud apace,
> The *water-wraith* was shrieking. *Campbell.*

**Watery** (wą'tėr-i), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to water.

> The *watery* god
> Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; as, *watery* humours. 'The oily and *watery* parts of the aliment.' *Arbuthnot.*—3. Consisting of water. 'From your *watery* grave.' *Shak.* 'The *watery* plain.' *Byron.* 'Chasms and *watery* depths.' *Coleridge.*—4. Abounding in, filled with, or containing water; wet; moist. 'The chaste beams of the *watery* moon.' *Shak.* 'Her *watery* eyes.' *Beau. & Fl.*

> We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross *watery* pumpion. *Shak.*

5. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless; as, *watery* turnips.—6.† Having a longing desire; vehemently desiring; watering.

> What will it be,
> When that the *watery* palate tastes indeed
> Love's thrice repured nectar? *Shak.*

7. In *her.* a term sometimes used for *Undé* or *Wavy.*—*Watery fusion,* in *chem.* the fusion or dissolution of a soluble salt containing water of crystallization in its own water on being exposed to heat.

**Water-yam** (wą'tėr-yam), *n.* A Madagascar plant, the lattice-leaf or lace-leaf (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*), which grows in running streams. It has a root-stock about 6 or 9 inches long and about the thickness of a man's thumb, which is farinaceous and used for food. See LATTICE-LEAF.

**Wattle** (wot'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *wœtel, watul,* a wattle, a hurdle, a covering, a tile, a dim. form akin to *withe, withy* (which see). 'The original sense is something twined or woven together; hence it came to mean a hurdle woven with twigs, or a bag of woven stuff; hence the baggy flesh on a bird's neck.' *Skeat.*] 1. A hurdle made of interwoven rods or wands.—2. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch. *Simmonds.*—3. The fleshy lobe that grows under the throat of the domestic fowl, or any appendage of the like kind, as an excrescence about the mouth of some fishes.—4. A name given to various Australian and New Zealand species of acacia, which yield gummy and astringent matters, and whose bark is therefore sometimes imported for tanning. *A. mollissima* is called silver wattle; *A. affinis,* black wattle.

**Wattle** (wot'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wattled;* ppr. *wattling.* 1. To bind with twigs.—2. To twist or interweave; to interlace; to plat; to form a kind of net-work with flexible branches; as, to *wattle* a hedge.—3. To form by platting twigs. 'The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes.' *Milton.* 'The thick-fleeced sheep from *wattled* folds.' *Byron.*

**Wattle-bark** (wot'l-bärk), *n.* A bark used for tanning, obtained from several species

of Mimosa growing in Australia and New Zealand.

**Wattle-bird** (wot'l-bėrd), *n.* 1. An Australian bird (*Anthochæra carunculata*) belonging to the Melophagidæ or honey-eaters, and so named from the large reddish wattles on its neck. It is about the size of a magpie, is of bold, active habits, has a loud disagreeable note, and lives on the honey and insects it obtains from the Banksias.—2. The brush-turkey.

**Wattled** (wot'ld), *a.* Furnished with wattles, as a cock or turkey.—*Wattled and combed,* in *her.* said of a cock when the gills and comb are borne of a different tincture from that of the body.

**Wattle-turkey** (wot'l-tėr-ki), *n.* Same as *Brush-turkey.*

**Wattling** (wot'ling), *n.* The act of platting or interweaving wattles together; also, the framework thus formed.

**Wauch, Waugh** (wąch), *a.* [Akin to D. *walg,* loathing, *walgen,* to loathe; comp. A. Sax. *wealg,* Icel. *valgr,* lukewarm.] Unpleasant to the taste or smell; nauseous; bad; worthless. [Scotch.]

**Waucht, Waught** (wącht), *n.* [Modified from older *quaght,* a form of *quaff.*] A large draught of any liquid. [Scotch.]

**Wauff** (wäf), *a.* See WAFF.

**Waukrife** (wąk'rif), *a.* Wakeful. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Waul** (wąl), *v.i.* To cry as a cat; to squall. 'The helpless infant, coming *wauling* and crying into the world.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Waur** (wąr), *a.* Worse. 'Murder and *waur* than murder.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Waur** (wąr), *v.t.* To overcome; to worst. [Scotch.]

**Wave** (wāv), *n.* [O.E. *wave,* from A. Sax. *wæg,* a wave, a word perhaps allied to the verb to *wag;* Icel. *vágr,* G. *wage,* D. *vove,* a wave; the form of the word in English has been modified by the verb to *wave,* so that *wave* the noun may be regarded as a kind of hybrid word. See WAVE, *v.t.*] 1. An undulation, swell, or ridge on the surface of water or other liquid resulting from the oscillatory motion of its component particles, when disturbed from their position of rest by any force; especially, the rolling swell produced on the surface of the sea or other large body of water by the action of the wind; a billow; a surge. When the surface of a liquid is pressed down at any part, the adjoining parts rise, but sink again by the action of gravity; and acquiring a momentum proportionate to the mass and height, descend below the original level, displacing other parts near them, which rise and sink in a similar manner. The result is a reciprocating motion, the particles to which the primitive impulse was communicated being alternately the lowest and the highest, forming the series of ridges and hollows called *waves.* Where the depth of the liquid is invariable over its extent, or sufficient to allow the oscillations to proceed unimpeded, no progressive motion takes place, each ridge or column being kept in its place by the pressure of the adjacent columns. Should, however, free oscillation be prevented, as by the shelving of the shore, the columns in the deep water are not balanced by those in the shallower parts, and they thus acquire a progressive motion towards the latter, or take the form of *breakers,* hence the waves always roll in a direction towards the shore, no matter from what point the wind may blow. When waves are produced by the disturbance of a small quantity of the liquid, as when a pebble is thrown into a pool, they appear to advance from the disturbed point in widening concentric circles, the height of the wave decreasing gradually as it recedes from the centre; but there is no progressive motion of the liquid itself, as is shown by any body floating on its surface. The whole seems to roll onwards, but, in reality, each particle of water only oscillates with a vertical ascent and descent. The height of the wave depends in a great measure on the depth of the water in which it is produced. The waves of the ocean have been known in some instances to have reached a height of 43 feet, measured from the trough to the crest. The horizontal pressure of a strong Atlantic wave, as tested by Stephenson's marine dynamometer, has been recorded as high as 3 tons to the square foot. It is a matter of common observation that a wave of much greater dimension than others occurs at certain intervals, rolling *much higher on the* shore than those immediately preceding or following it, or breaking with immense force over the decks of vessels on the open sea. This is caused when several coexisting series of waves moving with different velocities meet, and the crests of two or three of them become superimposed upon each other. Several series of waves moving in different directions may also coexist without destroying each other, giving rise to the chopping seas or cross swells so troublesome to mariners. The *length* of a wave is equal to the space between the most elevated points of two adjoining waves, or between the lowest points of two adjoining hollows. A wave is said to have passed through its length when its elevated part has arrived at the place where the elevated part of the next wave stood before; or, the situation of two contiguous waves being given, when one of these has arrived at the place of the other; and the time which is employed in this transition is called the time of a wave's motion or the time of an undulation. The *velocity* of a wave is the rate at which the points of greatest elevation or depression seem to change their places.—*Tidal wave.* See TIDE-WAVE.—2. In *physics,* a vibration propagated from one set of particles of an elastic medium to the adjoining set, and so on; sometimes, but not always, accompanied with a small permanent displacement of such particles. The theory of the motion of waves is of great importance in physical science; since, not only is it connected with the phenomena of the waves of the ocean ordinarily produced by the wind, the tidal wave, &c., it has also a close relation to the phenomena of undulating musical strings, the undulations in solids, as in earthquake waves, &c., while we know that sounds in air are propagated as waves, and that even light is now generally held to be a form of wave-motion. See SOUND, LIGHT, UNDULATORY.—3. Water. [Poetical.]

> Build a ship to save thee from the flood,
> I'll furnish thee with fresh *wave,* bread and wine.
> *Chapman.*
>
> Deep drank Lord Marmion of the *wave.*
> *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Anything resembling a wave in character or appearance; as, (*a*) one of a series of undulating inequalities on a surface; a swelling outline; an undulation. 'The bounteous *wave* of such a breast.' *Tennyson.* 'The thousand *waves* of wheat.' *Tennyson.* (*b*) That which advances and recedes, rises and falls, comes and goes, or increases and diminishes with some degree or regular recurrence like a wave. 'Old recurring *waves* of prejudice;' 'the holy organ rolling *waves* of sound;' '*waves* of shadow.' *Tennyson.* (*c*) The undulating line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered. 5. A waving or undulating motion; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like.

**Wave** (wāv), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *waved;* ppr. *waving.* [O.E. *waven,* to wave in the wind; A. Sax. *wafian,* which seems to have been used rather in sense of waver or hesitate through astonishment than in physical sense; allied to Icel. *veifa,* to wave, to vibrate, *vafi,* doubt, uncertainty, *vafra,* to hover about; O.G. *waben,* to fluctuate. *Waver* is a derivative form.] 1. To move loosely one way and the other; to fluctuate; to float or flutter; to undulate. 'Even as the *waving* sedges play with wind.' *Shak.*

> Sound trumpets! let our bloody colours *wave!*
> *Shak.*
>
> Nor *waves* the cypress in the palace walk.
> *Tennyson.*

2. To be moved as a signal; to beckon.

> A bloody arm it is, . . . and now
> It *waves* unto us. *B. Jonson.*

3. † To be in an unsettled state; to waver; to fluctuate; to hesitate.

> He *waved* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shak.*

**Wave** (wāv), *v.t.* 1. To move one way and the other; to brandish; as, to *wave* the hand; to *wave* a sword.

> Eneas, hastening *waved* his fatal sword
> High o'er his head. *Dryden.*

2. To raise into inequalities of surface. 'Horns whelked and *waved* like th' enraged sea.' *Shak.*—3. † To waft; to remove anything floating. *Sir T. Browne.*—4. To draw the attention of, or to direct, by a waving motion; to signal to by waving the hand or the like; to beckon.

> Look with what courteous action
> It *waves* you to a more removed ground. *Shak.*

5. To signify or command by a waving motion; to indicate by a wave of the hand, &c.; to give a waving signal for. 'She spoke, and bowing, *waved* dismissal.' *Tennyson.*

**Wave** (wāv), *v.t.* Same as *Waive* in its various senses; as, (*a*) to cast away; to reject. (*b*) To relinquish, as a right or claim. (*c*) To depart from, abandon, or quit.

**Wave,** † pret. of *weave.* Wove. *Chaucer.*

**Wave-borne** (wāv'bōrn), *a.* Borne or carried on or by the waves.

**Waved** (wāvd), *a.* 1. In *her.* the same as *Wavy* or *Undé.*—2. Variegated in lustre; as, *waved* silk.—3. In *bot.* undate.—4. In *entom.* applied to insects when the margin of the body is marked with a succession of arched segments or incisions.

**Wave-length** (wāv'length), *n.* The distance between the crests of two adjacent waves or between the lowest parts of the depressions on each side of a wave. See WAVE.

**Waveless** (wāv'les), *a.* Free from waves; not waving; undisturbed; unagitated; still; as, the *waveless* sea. 'Smoother than this *waveless* spring.' *Peele.*

> The bannered blazonry hung *waveless* as a pall.
> *R. H. Barham.*

**Wavelet** (wāv'let), *n.* A small wave; a ripple on water.

> In a million *wavelets* tipped with gold
> Leapt the soft pulses of the sunlit sea.
> *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Wavellite** (wā'vel-īt), *n.* [From Dr. *Wavel,* the discoverer.] A mineral, a phosphate of aluminium, commonly found in crystals, which usually adhere and radiate, forming hemispherical or globular concretions from a very small size to 1 inch in diameter. The form of the crystal is usually that of a rhombic prism with dihedral terminations. It occurs at Barnstaple in Devonshire, in Cornwall, near Cork in Ireland, in Germany, Brazil, &c. It has also been called *Hydrargillite.*

**Wave-loaf** (wāv'lōf), *n.* A loaf for a wave-offering.

**Wave-motion** (wāv'mō-shon), *n.* Motion in curves alternately concave and convex like that of the waves of the sea; undulatory motion. See WAVE, 2.

**Wave-offering** (wāv'of-fėr-ing), *n.* In the *Jewish ceremonial worship,* an offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points. Ex. xxix. 26, 27.

**Waver** (wā'vėr), *v.i.* [A freq. corresponding to the verb to *wave,* to fluctuate = Icel. *vafra,* to hover. (See WAVE.) Akin to O.G. *waberen,* to move to and fro; D. *weifelen,* to totter, to hesitate.] 1. To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other; to flutter. 'Baners and penons *waverynge* with the wynde.' *Berners.*

> From the high tree the blossom *wavering* fell.
> *Tennyson.*

2. To be unsettled in opinion; to be undetermined; to fluctuate; to vacillate; as, to *waver* in opinion; to *waver* in faith. *Shak.*

> Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without *wavering.* Heb. x. 23.

3. To be in danger of falling or failing; to totter; to reel.

> Like the day of doom it seemed to her *wavering* senses. *Longfellow.*

**Waver†** (wā'vėr), *n.* [Probably from *wave, v.i.*] A sapling or young timber tree. *Evelyn.*

**Waverer** (wā'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who wavers: one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion. *Shak.*

**Waveringly** (wā'vėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wavering, doubtful, fluctuating manner.

**Waveringness** (wā'vėr-ing-nes), *n.* State or quality of being wavering.

**Waveson** (wāv'son), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *waive, waif,* rather than *wave.*] A name given to goods which after shipwreck appear floating on the sea.

**Wave-worn** (wāv'wōrn), *n.* Worn by the waves. 'The shore that o'er his *wave-worn* basis bow'd.' *Shak.*

**Waviness** (wā'vi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wavy or undulating.

**Wavy** (wā'vi), *a.* 1. Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves.

> Thirtie hollow-bottom'd barkes divide the *wavie* seas. *Chapman.*

2. Showing undulations or fluctuations of any kind; undulating.

> Let her glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn. *Prior.*
>
> Swarms of minnows show their little heads
> Staying their *wavy* bodies 'gainst the streams,
> *Keats.*

3. In *bot.* undulating on the border or on the surface.—4. In *her.* same as *Undé* (which see).

**Wawe,† Waw†** (wą), *n.* A wave. *Spenser.*
**Wawl†** (wąl), *v.i.* To cry. See WAUL.
**Wawl, Waul** (wąl), *v.i.* [Perhaps akin to A. Sax. *wealwian*, to roll, E. to *wallow*, or to *wall* in *wall-eyed.*] To look wildly; to roll the eyes. [Scotch.]

He *wawls* on me with his grey een, like a wild cat. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wawlie** (wą'li), *a.* Same as *Waly.*
**Wax** (waks), *n.* [A. Sax. *weax*, G. *wachs*, Icel. and Sw. *vax*, Dan. *vox*, D. *vas;* cog. Pol. *vosk*, Rus. *voska*, Lith. *waszkas*—wax. Comp. L. *viscum*, G. *ixos* (*ἰξος*), mistletoe, birdlime.] 1. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called *Bees'-wax.* Its native colour is yellow, and it has a peculiar smell resembling honey, which is derived from the honey deposited in the cells. When bleached and freed from impurities, wax is white, brittle, and translucent in thin segments; it has neither taste nor smell; it has a specific gravity of from 0·960 to 0·966. It melts at 158° and softens at 86°, becoming so plastic that it may be moulded by the hand into any form. It is a mixture of three substances, called respectively myricin, cerotic acid, and cerolein, in very variable proportions. These substances are themselves composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Wax is extensively employed both in its original and bleached state; in the latter state it is used for candles, and in numerous cerates, ointments, and plasters. It is also used in forming figures or images, busts, &c., in the preparation of anatomical models, in the preparation of artificial fruit, flowers, &c. In statuary it is used in making models for the metal cast.—2. Any substance resembling wax in appearance, consistence, plasticity, or other properties; as, (*a*) a vegetable product which may be regarded as a concrete fixed oil; the principal varieties being Chinese wax, cow-tree wax, Cuba wax, and Japan wax. It may be obtained from the pollen of many flowers, and it forms a part of the green fecula of many plants, particularly of the cabbage. It appears as a varnish upon the fruit and the upper surface of the leaves of many trees, as in the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. Called also *Vegetable Wax.* (*b*) A mineral product, one of certain fossil hydrocarbons which occur in small quantities generally in the carboniferous formation: called more fully *Mineral Wax.* The most familiarly known variety is ozocerite (which see). (*c*) A thick tenacious substance excreted in the ear; ear-wax. (*d*) A substance found on the hinder legs of bees, derived from the pollen of flowers. This was long supposed to be the substance from which bees elaborated the wax for their cells, but this notion is now found to be erroneous. The pollen collected by bees serves for the nourishment of their larvæ. (*e*) A substance used in sealing letters. See SEALING-WAX. (*f*) A thick resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.
**Wax** (waks), *v.t.* To smear or rub with wax; to apply wax to; to treat with wax; as, to *wax* a thread or a table.
**Wax** (waks), *v.i.* pret. *waxed;* pp. *waxed* or *waxen* (the latter perhaps now only poetical). [A. Sax. *weaxan*, to grow, to become; Icel. *vaxa*, Dan. *vœxe*, Sw. *växa*, G. *wachsen*, D *wassen*, to wax; allied to L. *augeo*, Skr. *vakshâmi*, to increase, to wax; from a root seen also in L. *vigor*, E. *vigour*, *vegetable*, &c.] 1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger; as, the *waxing* and the waning moon. 'Waxed like a sea.' *Shak.*

Thou shalt *wax* and he shall dwindle. *Tennyson.*

2. To pass from one state to another; to become; as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* warm or cold; to *wax* feeble; to *wax* old. 'Waxen deaf.' *Shak.* 'Waxing pale for rage.' *Fairfax.*

Where young Adonis oft reposes,
*Waxing* well of his deep wound. *Milton.*

—*Waxing kernels, wax kernels*, a popular name for small tumours caused by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, especially of children, from their being supposed to be associated with the growing or *waxing* of the body.
**Wax** (waks), *n.* A rage; a passion. 'She's in a terrible *wax.*' *H. Kingsley.* [Slang.]
**Wax-basket** (waks'bas-ket), *n.* A fancy basket made of or coated with wax. *Simmonds.*
**Wax-bill** (waks'bil), *n.* A small finch, genus Estrilda, so called from its beak being red like wax. It is often kept in cages.
**Wax-candle** (waks-kan'dl), *n.* A candle made of wax.
**Wax-chandler** (waks'chand-lèr), *n.* A maker or seller of wax-candles.
**Wax-cloth** (waks'kloth), *n.* A popular but erroneous name for *Floor-cloth* (which see).
**Wax-doll** (waks'dol), *n.* A child's doll made or partly made of wax.
**Waxen** (wak'sn), *a.* 1. Made of wax; as, *waxen* cells.—2. Resembling wax; soft as wax.

Men have marble, women *waxen* hearts. *Shak.*

3. Covered with wax; as, a *waxen* tablet.
**Waxen** (wak'sn), old or poetical pp. of *wax*, to grow. Gen. xix. 13.
**Wax-end, Waxed-end** (waks'end, waksť-end), *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle, and covered with rosin (shoemakers' *wax*), used in sewing boots and shoes.
**Wax-flower** (waks'flou-èr), *n.* 1. A flower made of bees'-wax.—2. A plant of the genus Clusia, *C. insignis.* See CLUSIA.
**Waxiness** (wak'si-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being waxy.
**Wax-insect** (waks'in-sekt), *n.* A name given to several insects other than the bee which produce wax. The most important is a small white insect (*Coccus sinensis* or *C. Pela*), a native of China, closely allied to the cochineal insect, and which deposits its wax as a coating resembling hoar-frost on the branches of certain plants, particularly on those of a variety of sumach. The wax, known as Chinese wax or pela, is collected from the plants, melted, and strained, and is then made into a very fine kind of candles which are used by only the higher classes in China. It has been imported into England for candle manufacture, but is far too expensive for general use.
**Wax-light** (waks'lit), *n.* A taper made of wax. *Milman.*
**Wax-modelling** (waks-mod'el-ing), *n.* The art of forming models and figures in wax. Otherwise termed the *Ceroplastic Art*
**Wax-moth** (waks'moth), *n.* A popular name given to various species of moths of the genera Ptychopoda, Emmelesia, Cabera, &c.
**Wax-myrtle** (waks'mêr-tl), *n.* *Myrica cerifera*, or candleberry-tree. See CANDLEBERRY-TREE and MYRICACEÆ.
**Wax-painting** (waks'pānt-ing), *n.* Encaustic painting. See ENCAUSTIC.
**Wax-palm** (waks'pām), *n.* A species of palm, the *Ceroxylon andicola*, found in South America. It is a native of the Andes, and is found chiefly between 4° and 5° of north latitude, at an elevation of about 5000 feet

Wax-palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*).

above the sea-level, among rugged precipices. It grows to the height of 180 feet. The trunk is marked by rings, caused by the falling off of the leaves, which are 18 to 20 feet long, and is covered with a thick secretion, consisting of two-thirds resin and one-third wax. This substance is also exuded from the leaves, is whitish, almost inodorous, except when heated, when it gives out a resinous odour. In the region in which it grows the wax, usually mixed with bees'-wax and tallow, is made into candles. The only other palm which exudes wax, and that in a sort of scales from the palmate leaves, is the Carnauba palm, found plentifully in Brazil.
**Wax-paper** (waks'pā-pèr), *n.* A kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coating made of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.
**Wax-red** (waks'red), *a.* Of a bright-red colour, resembling that of sealing-wax. 'Wax-red lips.' *Shak.*
**Wax-scot†** (waks'skot), *n.* A duty anciently paid twice a year towards the charge of wax-candles in churches.
**Wax-tree** (waks'trē), *n.* A name common to plants of the genus Vismia (which see).
**Wax-wing** (waks'wing), *n.* The common name of the species of dentirostral birds of the genus Ampelis. They are so named because most of them have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings of the colour of red sealing-wax. Only three species have been recorded, viz. the Bohemian wax-wing or chatterer (*A. garrula*), a migratory bird, which has a wide geographical range, the American wax-wing or cedar-bird (*A. carolinensis*), which is confined to North America, and the red-winged chatterer or Japanese wax-wing (*A. phenicoptera*), an Asiatic bird.
**Wax-work** (waks'wêrk), *n.* 1. Work in wax; especially, figures formed of wax in imitation of real beings; also, anatomical preparations in wax, preparations in wax of fruit, flowers, &c.—2. A place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.—3. A woody plant of the genus Celastrus (*C. scandens*), nat. order Celastraceæ, found by the sides of streams and in thickets. Its opening, orange-coloured pods, displaying the scarlet covering of the seeds, have a fine effect in autumn.
**Wax-worker** (waks'wêrk-èr), *n.* 1. One who works in wax; a maker of wax-work.—2. A bee which makes wax.
**Waxy** (wak'si), *a.* 1. Resembling wax in appearance, softness, plasticity, impressibility, adhesiveness, or other properties; hence, yielding; pliable; impressionable; soft. 'That the softer, *waxy* part of you may receive some impression from this discourse.' *Hammond.*—2. Made of wax; abounding in wax.—*Waxy degeneration.* Same as *Amyloid Degeneration.*
**Way** (wā), *n.* [O. E. *wai*, *wei*, *wey*, from A. Sax. *weg*, a way, road, passage; Dan. *vei*, Sw. *väg*, Icel. *vegr*, D. and G. *weg*, Goth. *vigs*, way; from a root meaning to move, to go, to take, to carry; seen also in E. *wagon*, *wain*, L. *via*, a way (in *viaduct*), *veho*, to carry, whence *vehiculum*, a vehicle, *velum*, a sail (E. *veil*), *vehemens*, vehement, &c. Hence *always*, *away*, &c.] 1. A track or path along or over which one passes, progresses, or journeys; a place for passing; a path, route, road, street, or passage of any kind.

The why is as plain as *way* to parish church. *Shak.*

The season and *ways* were very improper for his majesty's forces to march so great a distance. *Evelyn.*

2. Length of space; distance. 'A good *way* on before.' *Tennyson.*

Thy servant will go a little *way* over Jordan. 1 Sam. xix. 36.

3. A going, moving, or passing from one place to another; progression; transit; journey.

The Lord . . . will send his angel with thee, and prosper thy *way.* Gen. xxiv. 40.

4. Path or course in life.

The *way* of transgressors is hard. Prov xiii. 15.

5. Direction of motion, progress, or travel; course; relative position or motion to or from a certain point; tendency of action. 'This *way* the coverlets, another *way* the sheets.' *Shak.* 'Now sways it this *way*, . . . now sways it that *way*.' *Shak.* 'Which *way* looks he?' *Shak.* 'Turn thy edged sword another *way*.' *Shak.*—6. Means by which anything is reached, attained, or accomplished; proceeding; course; scheme; device; plan.

By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare:
First offer peace, and that refused, make war.
*Dryden.*

7. Method or manner of proceeding; mode; fashion; style; as, the wrong or the right *way* of doing something.

I will one *way* or other make you amends. *Shak.*
God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men. *Hooker.*
His *way* of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addison.*

8. Usual mode of acting or behaving; mode of dealing; method of life or action; regular or habitual course or scheme of life; as, a person of peculiar *ways*.

All flesh had corrupted his *way* upon the earth. Gen. vi. 12.

9. Resolved plan or mode of action or conduct; course approved of as one's own.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way* as one that revered himself and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my *way*
He had mewed in flames at home. *B. Jonson.*

10. Sphere of observation.

The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my *way* were generally subject to the gout. *Sir W. Temple.*

11. *Naut.* (*a*) progress or motion through the water; as, a vessel is under *way* when she begins her motion, she gathers *way* when she increases her rate of sailing, and loses *way* when the rate is diminished. (*b*) *pl.* The timbers on which a ship is launched. (*c*) *pl.* Skids on which heavy packages are raised or lowered. —12. *Way* and *ways* are used in certain phrases in the sense of *wise;* as, he is no *ways* a match for his opponent.

'Tis no *way* the interest even of the priesthood. *Pope.*

—*To come one's way* or *ways*, to come along, to come on: a phrase often encouragingly used when asking or inviting one to approach or accompany the speaker. [Colloq.]

*Come your waies* (saieth he), for now are all things in a readinesse. *Udall.*

You must be watched ere you be made tame, must you? *Come your ways, come your ways.* *Shak.*

—*To give way* (*a*), to break or fall, as under pressure or a strain; as, the floor *gave way* beneath our feet; the ice *gave way* beneath the skaters; the rope *gave way* and the boat drifted. (*b*) To make room for passing; to suffer to pass; hence, to give free scope; to recede; to yield; to submit; not to resist or hinder.

Open your gates and *give* the victors *way.* *Shak.*

Small to greater matters must *give way.* *Shak.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course also to *give way* to the time. *Swift.*

—*To go one's way* or *ways*, to take one's departure; to set out; to depart; to be off.

He declared to his friend that he was never guilty in the murdering of the man; and so he *went his ways.* *Latimer.*

The phrase, when addressed to others, sometimes implies reproach=be off! begone!

*Go thy ways!* I 'gin to be aweary of thee. *Shak.*

Sometimes, however, it is used as a term of exhortation or applause=well, take your own course.

Petruchio, *go thy ways*, the field is won. *Shak.*

—*To go the way of all the earth*, to die. 1 Ki. ii. 2.—*To lead the way*, to be the first or most advanced in a march, procession, progress, or the like; to act the part of a leader, guide, &c.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to better worlds, and *led the way.* *Goldsmith.*

—*To make way*, (*a*) to give room for passing; to open a clear passage; to stand aside; to move so as to suit the convenience of another; to give place. '*Make way* there for the princes.' *Shak.* (*b*) To open a path through obstacles; to overcome all resistance, hinderance, or difficulties; to penetrate.

With this little arm and this good sword
I have *made* my *way* through more impediments
Than twenty times your stop. *Shak.*
Then her false voice *made way* broken with sobs. *Tennyson.*

—*To make one's way*, to find and keep a successful career; to advance successfully; to advance in life by one's own exertions.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to *make his way* by his own industry. *Spectator.*

—*To take one's way*, (*a*) to set out; to go.

They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,
Through Eden *took* their solitary *way.* *Milton.*

(*b*) To follow one's own settled plan, course, opinion, inclination, or fancy.

Doctor, your service for this time is ended;
*Take your own way.* *Shak.*

—*By the way*, (*a*) in the course of the journey, passage, or the like; on the road.

See that ye fall *not out by the way.* Gen. xlv. 24.

(*b*) In passing; without necessary connection with the main subject or purpose; parenthetically.

Note, *by the way*, that unity of continuance is easier to procure than unity of species. *Bacon.*

—*By way of*, as for the purpose of; as being; to serve as or in lieu of; as, he got a pension *by way of* recompense.—*In the way*, in a position or of such a nature as to obstruct, impede, hinder, or prevent; as, that meddling fellow is always *in the way;* there are some difficulties *in the way;* her long train is always *in the way.*—*In the way of*, so as to meet or fall in with; in a favourable position for doing or getting; as, I can put you *in the way of* a good piece of business. —*In the family way*, with child; pregnant. [Colloq.]—*On the way*, in going or travelling along; hence, in a progressive state; advancing towards completion or accomplishment.

Our wishes *on the way*
May prove effects. *Shak.*

—*Out of the way*, (*a*) not in the proper course; in such a position or condition as to pass or miss one's object; in such a place or state as to be hindered, impeded, incommoded, or prevented; away from the mark; aside; astray.

We are quite *out of the way* when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

Men who go *out of the way* to hint free things must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness. *Richardson.*

Don't put yourself *out of the way* on our accounts. *Dickens.*

(*b*) Not in its proper place or where it can be found or met with; hence, concealed, hidden, or lost.

Is't lost? is't gone? speak, is it *out o' the way?* *Shak.*

(*c*) Not in the usual, ordinary, or regular course; out of the beaten track; hence, extraordinary; remarkable; striking; as, her beauty and accomplishments are nothing *out of the way.* [Colloq.]—*Covered* or *covert way.* See COVERED-WAY.—*Milky Way.* See GALAXY.—*Right of way*, in *law*, a privilege which an individual or particular description of persons may have of going over another's ground, subject to certain conditions, or sanctioned by the custom by virtue of which the right exists. A right of way may be claimed by prescription and immemorial usage, such right being absolute and indefeasable if proved to be used down to the time of the commencement of the action. It may also be granted by special permission, as when the owner of lands grants to another liberty of passing over his grounds to go to church, market, or the like, in which case the gift is confined to the grantee alone, and dies with him. Again, a right of way may arise by act and operation of law, as when a man grants a piece of ground in the middle of his field he at the same time tacitly and implicitly grants a way to come at it.—*Way of the rounds*, in *fort.* a space left for the passage round between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town.—*Ways and means*, (*a*) methods; resources; facilities.

Then eyther prince sought the *wayes and meanys*
howe eyther of theym myght discontent other. *Fabyan.*

(*b*) Specifically, in *legislation*, means for raising money; resources of revenue.—*Committee of ways and means.* See COMMITTEE.

**Way,**† **Waye** (wā), *v.t.* To weigh; to esteem. *Spenser.*

**Way**† (wā), *v.t.* 1. To go in, to proceed along.—2. To go or journey to.—3. To put in the way; to teach to go in the way; to break to the road: said of horses.

A horse that is not well *wayed;* he starts at every bird that flies out of a hedge. *Selden.*

**Way**† (wā), *v.i.* To journey.

On a time, as they together *wayed.* *Spenser.*

**Way-baggage** (wā'bag-āj), *n.* The baggage or effects of a way-passenger on a railroad or in a stage-coach.

**Way-bennet** (wā'ben-net), *n.* A British plant of the genus Hordeum, the *H. murinum:* called also *Wall-barley.* See HORDEUM.

**Way-bill** (wā'bil), *n.* A list of the names of passengers who are carried in a public conveyance, or the description of goods sent with a common carrier by land.

'It's so on the *way-bills*' replied the guard. *Dickens.*

**Wayboard** (wā'bōrd), *n.* A mining term now pretty generally used by geologists to designate the thin layers or bands that separate or define the boundaries of thicker strata. Thus, thick beds of limestone are separated by *wayboards* of slaty shale, sandstones are separated by *wayboards* of clay, these thin layers indicating the lines of junction at which the strata separate or give way. *Page.*

**Way-bread** (wā'bred), *n.* [A. Sax. *weg-brǽde—weg*, a way, and *brǽd*, broad, from its being found growing on waysides, and from its broad leaves.] A name given to the herb plantain (*Plantago major*).

**Way-door**† (wā'dōr), *n.* Street-door. *Bp. Hall.*

**Wayfare**† (wā'fār), *v.i.* [*Way* and *fare*, to journey.] To journey; to travel.

A certain Laconian, as he *wayfared*, came to a place where there dwelt an old friend of his. *Holland.*

**Wayfare**† (wā'fār), *n.* The act of wayfaring or journeying; travel.

**Way-farer** (wā'fār-ėr), *n.* One who wayfares, journeys, or travels; a traveller; a passenger. *Rich. Carew.*

**Wayfaring** (wā'fār-ing), *a.* Being on a journey; travelling. Judg. xix. 17.

Moreover for the refreshing of *waifaring* men, he ordained cups of yron or brasse to be fastened by such cleare wells and fountains as did runne by the waie's side. *Stow.*

**Wayfaring-tree** (wā'fār-ing-trē), *n.* A shrub, a species of Viburnum, the *V. Lantana:* called also *Mealy Gelder-rose.* See VIBURNUM.

**Waygoing** (wā'gō-ing), *a.* Going away; departing; of, pertaining to, or belonging to, one who goes away.—*Waygoing crop*, the crop which is taken from the land the year the tenant leaves a farm.

**Waygoose** (wā'gōs), *n.* [The forms *wayz-goose, waytsgoose* also occur, and the first part of the word seems to be G. *weizen, weitzen*, wheat, the term being probably borrowed from Germany.] The name given to an annual dinner of the printers which originally took place during the period of wheat stubble. *Jos. Moxon.*

**Waylay** (wā-lā' or wā'lā), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *waylaid;* ppr. *waylaying.* [*Way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush; as, to *waylay* a traveller.

I will *waylay* thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me . . . thou killest me like a rogue and villain. *Shak.*

**Waylayer** (wā-lā'ėr or wā'lā-ėr), *n.* One who waylays; one who waits for another in ambush, with a view to seize, rob, or slay him.

**Way-leave** (wā'lēv), *n.* Right of way. See under WAY.

Another thing that is remarkable is their *way-leaves;* for when men have pieces of ground between the colliery and the river, they sell leave to lead coals over their ground. *Roger North.*

**Wayless** (wā'les), *a.* Having no way or path; pathless; trackless. *Drayton.*

**Way-maker** (wā'māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. '*Waymakers* to the . . . restitution of the evangelical truth.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Way-mark** (wā'märk), *n.* A mark to guide in travelling. Jer. xxxi. 21.

**Wayment**† (wā'ment), *v.i.* [See WAIMENT.] To bewail; to lament.

For what bootes it to weepe and *wayment*, *Spenser.*

**Wayment**† (wā'ment), *n.* Lamentation. *Spenser.*

**Way-pane** (wā'pān), *n.* A slip left for cartage in watered land. [Local.]

**Way-passenger** (wā'pas-en-jėr), *n.* A passenger picked up by the way, that is, one taken up at some place intermediate between the regular or principal stopping places or stations.

**Way-post** (wā'pōst), *n.* Same as *Finger-post.*

You came to a place where three cross-roads divide. Without any *way-post* stuck up by the side. *R. H. Barham.*

**Way-shaft** (wā'shaft), *n.* In *steam-engines*, the rocking-shaft for working the slide-valve from the eccentric.

**Wayside** (wā'sīd), *n.* The side of the way; the border or edge of the road or highway. Sometimes used adjectively=of or pertaining to the wayside; growing, situated, &c., by or near the side of the way; as, *wayside* flowers.

The windows of the *wayside* inn,
Gleamed red with fire-light through the leaves. *Longfellow.*

**Way-station** (wā'stā-shon), *n.* An intermediate station on a railroad. [United States.]

**Way-thistle** (wā'this-l), *n.* A plant of the genus Cnicus, *C. arvensis.* Called also *Field-thistle.*

**Wayward** (wā'wėrd), *a.* [Originally a headless form of *aweiward.* . . . Thus *wayward*

is *away-ward*, that is, turned away, perverse. This is the simple solution of a word that has given much trouble. It is a parallel formation to *froward*.' *Skeat.*] Full of peevish caprices or whims; froward; perverse. 'Whining, purblind, *wayward* boy.' *Shak.* 'Thwarting the *wayward* seas.' *Shak.*

*Wayward* beauty doth not fancy move. *Fairfax.*

**Way-warden** (wā'wạr-den), *n.* The surveyor of a road.

'Had'st best repent and mend thy ways.' 'The *way-warden* may do that; I wear out no ways.' *Kingsley.*

**Waywardly** (wā'wêrd-li), *adv.* In a wayward manner; frowardly; perversely.

**Waywardness** (wā'wêrd-nes), *n.* The quality of being wayward; frowardness; perverseness. *Shak.*

**Waywise** (wā'wiz), *a.* Expert in finding or keeping the way; knowing the way or route. *Ash.*

**Waywiser** † (wā'wīz-êr), *n.* [G. *wegweiser*, from *weg*, way, and *weisen*, to direct.] An instrument for measuring the distance which one has travelled on the road; an odometer or pedometer.

I went to see Colonel Blount who shewed me the application of the *waywiser* to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index as we went on. It had 3 circles, one pointing to the number of rods, another to the miles, by 10 to 1000, with all the subdivisions of quarters. *Evelyn.*

**Waywode, Waiwode** (wā'wōd), *n.* [Pol. and Rus. *woyewoda*, lit. army leader, from *woi*, an army, and *wodit*, to lead.] A name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns or provinces. It was borne for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who subsequently took the title of Hospodar.

**Waywodeship** (wā'wōd-ship), *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a waywode.

**Wayworn** (wā'wōrn), *a.* Wearied by travelling.

**We** (wē), *pron.*, pl. of *I*. [A. Sax. *wē*, O. Sax. *we*, *wi*, Icel. *vér*, *vær*, Dan. and Sw. *vi*, D. *wij*, G. *wir*, Goth. *weis*; cog. Skr. *vayam*—we. The initial *w* or *v* is supposed to represent *m* of the old radical *ma*, me, I, and the suffix *s* (G. *r*) to be a relic of an old demonstrative *sma* joined to the first pronoun. Originally, therefore, *we* = *ma-sma* = *I* + *that* (or *he*). See Us.] I and another or others; I and he or she, or I and they. *We* is sometimes, like *they*, vaguely used for society, people in general, the world, &c., but when the speaker or writer uses *we* he identifies himself more or less directly with the statement; when he uses *they* he implies no such identification. Both pronouns thus used may be translated by the French *on* and the German *man*; as, *we* (or *they*) say = *on dit*, *man sagt*.

(Vice) seen too oft, familiar with her face
*We* first endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope.*

'*They* say so.' 'And who are '*they*?' Everybody—nobody. *They! They* is a regular scandalmonger, an unknown, unacknowledged, unseen, unanswered, unauthorized creation quoted on all occasions.' *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

*We* is frequently used by individuals, as editors, authors, and the like, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism which it is assumed would result from the frequent use of the pronoun I. The plural style is also used by kings and other potentates, and is said to have been first used in his edicts by King John of England, according to others by Richard I. The French and German sovereigns followed the example about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

*We* charge you, on allegiance to *ourself*,
To hold your slaughtering hands. *Shak.*

**Weak** (wēk), *a.* [Not directly from A. Sax. *wāc*, weak (which would have become in modern English *woak* or *woke*), but from the Scandinavian; Icel. *veikr*, *veykr*, Sw. *vek*, Dan. *veg*, L.G. and D. *week*, G. *weich*, pliant, soft, weak. The original meaning was yielding or giving way readily, the stem being seen in A. Sax. *wīcan*, O.H.G. *wichan*, to yield, to give way; Gr. (*v*)*eikein*, to yield. *Wick*, *wicker*, are from same root.] 1. Wanting physical strength; as, (*a*) deficient in strength of body; not able to raise great weights or do severe tasks or work; wanting vigour or robustness; feeble; exhausted; infirm; sickly. 'A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despised old man.' *Shak.* (*b*) Not able to sustain a great weight, pressure, or strain; as, *weak* timber; a *weak* bridge; a *weak* rope. (*c*) Not having the parts firmly united or adhesive; easily broken or separated into pieces; readily fractured; brittle; as, a *weak* vessel. (*d*) Not stiff; pliant; bending; frail; soft; as, the *weak* stem of a plant. (*e*) Not able to resist onset or attack; easily surmounted or overcome; as, a *weak* fortress, barrier, or fence.—2. Deficient in force of utterance or sound; having little volume, loudness, or sonorousness; low; feeble; small. 'A voice, not soft, *weak*, piping, and womanish.' *Ascham.*—3. Wanting in ability to perform its functions or office; deficient in functional energy, activity, or the like. 'My *weak* stomach.' *Shak.* 'My eyes are *weak*.' *Shak.*—4. Unfit for purposes of attack or defence, either from want of members, training, courage, or other martial resources; not strong in arms.

The legions now in Gallia are
Full *weak* to undertake our wars. *Shak.*

5. Not abundantly or sufficiently impregnated with the essential, required, or usual ingredients, or with stimulating or nourishing substances or properties; not of the usual strength; as, *weak* tea; *weak* broth; a *weak* infusion; *weak* punch.—6. Not possessing moral or mental strength, vigour, or energy; deficient in strength of intellect or judgment. 'A *weak* mind and an able body.' *Shak.*

Origen was never *weak* enough to imagine that there were two Gods. *Waterland.*

To think everything disputable is a proof of a *weak* mind and a captious temper. *Beattie.*

7. Having imperfect mental faculties; imbecile; silly; fatuous; stupid; as, a person of *weak* intellect or mind.—8. Not having acquired full confidence or conviction; not decided or confirmed; vacillating; wavering.

Him that is *weak* in the faith, receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations. Rom. xiv. 1.

9. Wanting steadiness or firmness; unable to withstand temptation, persuasion, urgency, or the like; easily moved, impressed, or overcome.

Superior and unmoved; here only *weak*
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance.
*Milton.*

If *weak* woman went astray,
Their stars were more at fault than they. *Prior.*

10. Resulting from or indicating lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; arising from want of moral courage, of self-denial, or of determination; injudicious; as, a *weak* compliance; a *weak* surrender.

If evil thence ensue
She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*

11. Not having effective or prevailing power, or not felt to be effective or prevailing.

My ancient incantations are too *weak* *Shak.*

If my *weak* oratory
Can from his mother win the Duke of York,
Anon expect him here. *Shak.*

12. Not having the power to convince; not supported by the force of reason or truth; unsustained; as, *weak* reasoning or argument; *weak* evidence.

A case so *weak* and feeble hath been much persisted in. *Hooker*

13. Not founded in right or justice; not easily defensible.

I know not what to say; my title's *weak*—
Tell me, may not a king adopt an heir? *Shak.*

14. Not having power or vigour of expression; deficient in pith, pregnancy, or point; as, a *weak* sentence; a *weak* style.—15. Inconsiderable; slight; insignificant. 'This *weak* and idle theme.' *Shak.* 'Mine own *weak* merits.' *Shak.*—16. In *gram.* a term applied to a noun or a verb, or to a declension or conjugation where the plural in the case of the noun is marked by the addition of *s*, and the preterite and past participle in the case of verbs are marked by the addition of *ed*; as, *boy*, *boys*; I *love*, I *loved*, I am *loved*: called otherwise *regular*, and distinguished from *strong*, or irregular.—*Weak side*, that side or aspect of a person's character or disposition by which he is most easily influenced or affected.

Guard thy heart
On this *weak side* where most our nature fails.
*Addison.*

**Weak**† (wēk), *v.t.* To make weak; to weaken. *Dr. H. More.*

**Weak**† (wēk), *v.i.* To become weak. *Chaucer.*

**Weaken** (wēk'n), *v.t.* [*Weak*, and the verb-forming suffix *-en*.] To make weak or weaker; to lessen the strength of or to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enervate; to enfeeble; as, to *weaken* the body; to *weaken* the mind; to *weaken* the hands of the magistrate; to *weaken* the force of an objection or argument.

A languor came
Upon him, gentle sickness, gradually
*Weakening* the man, till he could do no more.
*Tennyson.*

**Weaken** (wēk'n), *v.i.* To become weak or weaker; as, he *weakens* from day to day. *Shak.*

**Weakener** (wēk'n-êr), *n.* One who or that which weakens.

Fastings and mortifications, . . . rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, and great *weakness* of sin. *South.*

**Weakening** (wēk'ning), *a.* Having the quality of reducing strength; as, a very *weakening* disease.

**Weak-eyed** (wēk'īd), *a.* Having weak eyes. *Collins.*

**Weak-fish** (wēk'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus Otolithus (*O. regalis*), so called because it has a tender mouth and cannot pull hard when hooked. Called also *Squeteague* (which see).

**Weak-headed** (wēk'hed-ed), *a.* Having a weak head or intellect.

**Weak-hearted** (wēk'härt-ed), *a.* Having little courage; dispirited. *Shak.*

**Weakish** (wēk'ish), *a.* Somewhat weak; weakly.

There was an innocent young waiter of a slender form and with *weakish* legs. *Dickens.*

**Weakling** (wēk'ling), *n.* A feeble creature.

And drags me down . . . to mob me up withal
In soft and milky rabble of womankind,
Poor *weakling* even as they are. *Tennyson.*

**Weakly** (wēk'li), *adv.* In a weak manner; as, (*a*) with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; as, a fortress *weakly* defended. (*b*) With want of efficacy.

Was plighted faith so *weakly* seal'd above?
*Dryden.*

(*c*) With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly; injudiciously.

This high gift of strength committed to me,
Under the seal of silence, could not keep
But *weakly* to a woman must reveal it. *Milton.*

**Weakly** (wēk'li), *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm; as, a *weakly* woman; a man of a *weakly* constitution. 'This pretty, puny, *weakly* little one.' *Tennyson.*

**Weakness** (wēk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being weak; as, (*a*) want of physical strength; want of force or vigour; feebleness; as, the *weakness* of a child; the *weakness* of an invalid; the *weakness* of a wall or bridge, or of thread or cordage. 'The *weakness* of mine eyes.' *Shak.* (*b*) Want of mental or moral strength; want of strength of will or resolution; feebleness of mind.

Sir, I am vex'd;
Bear with my *weakness*; my old brain is troubled;
Be not disturbed with my infirmity. *Shak.*

All wickedness is *weakness*. *Milton.*

(*c*) Want of spiritedness, ardour, or sprightliness. 'Soft without *weakness*; without glaring gay.' *Pope.* (*d*) Want of moral force or effect upon the mind; want of cogency. 'The *weakness* of those testimonies.' *Tillotson.* (*e*) Defect; failing; fault: with a plural.

Many take pleasure . . . in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Addison.*

SYN. Feebleness, debility, infirmity, imbecility, decrepitude, defect, failing, frailty, faintness.

**Weak-sighted** (wēk'sīt-ed), *a.* Having weak sight. *Abr. Tucker.*

**Weak-spirited** (wēk'spir-it-ed), *a.* Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Weal** (wēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *wela*, *weala*, prosperity, wealth, bliss, lit. the state of being well, from *wel*, well; Dan. *vel*, Sw. *väl*, O.H.G. *wela*, weal. See WELL.] 1. A sound, healthy, prosperous state of a person or thing; the state of being well; welfare; prosperity; happiness. 'Partner of your *weal* or woe.' *Shak.* 'As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies.' *Bacon.*

The *weal* or wo in thee is plac d. *Milton.*

—The *public*, *general*, or *common weal*, the interest, wellbeing, prosperity of the community, state, or society.

He for the *common weal*,
The fading politics of mortal Rome,
As I might slay this child, if good need were,
Slew both his sons. *Tennyson*

2.† The body politic; the state. 'The special watchmen of our English *weal*.' *Shak.*

**Weal**† (wēl), *v.t.* To promote the weal or welfare of. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Weal** (wēl), *n.* The mark of a stripe. See WALE.

**Weal** (wēl), *v.t.* To mark with stripes. See WALE.

**Weal-balanced** (wēl-bal'anst), *a.* Balanced with regard to the common weal or good.

From thence,
By cold gradation and *weal-balanced* form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shak.*

[Used probably only this once.]

**Weald** (wēld), *a.* [A. Sax. *weald, wald*, a forest tract; G. *wald*, a wood or forest. It is a form of *wold* (which see).] A piece of open forest land; a woody place or woody waste; a wold. As a proper name it is applied to a valley or tract of country lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex in England. 'Fled all night long by glimmering waste and *weald*.' *Tennyson.*

**Weald-clay** (wēld'klā), *n.* The upper portion of the Wealden formation, composed of beds of clay, sandstone, calcareous sandstone, conglomerate limestone, and ironstone. The clay is of a bluish or brownish colour, tenacious, somewhat indurated and slaty. The limestone is often concretionary, and usually contains fresh-water shells of the genus Paludina. The weald-clay forms the subsoil of the wealds of Sussex and Kent, separating the Shanklin-sands from the Hastings beds.

**Wealden** (wēl'den), *a.* Of or pertaining to a weald; specifically, belonging to the Weald of Sussex and Kent.—*Wealden formation, group*, or *strata*, in *geol.* a series of fresh-water strata belonging to the lower cretaceous epoch, and occurring between the uppermost beds of the oolite and the lower ones of the chalk formation. The name originated from the circumstance that these fluviatile beds are largely developed in the weald of Kent and Sussex, where they seem to occupy the site of an ancient estuary which received the clay and mud of some gigantic river. The group has been divided into two series, the *weald-clay* and *Hastings sands* (see these terms). The organic remains of the Wealden formation consist of the bones of huge reptiles, fresh-water shells, and plant remains. The most remarkable animal remains are those of the Dinosauria belonging to the genera Hylæosaurus, Megalosaurus, Iguanodon, &c.; various fish of the placoid and ganoid orders also occur. The vegetable fossils belong chiefly to ferns, and to the gymnospermatous orders of conifers and cycads. See *Purbeck Beds* under PURBECK.

**Wealden** (wēl'den), *n.* In *geol.* the Wealden group or formation.

**Wealdish†** (wēld'ish), *a.* Of or belonging to a weald; especially to the wealds of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. 'The *wealdish* men.' *Fuller.*

**Wealful†** (wēl'ful), *a.* Happy; joyous; felicitous. *Davies.*

**Weals-man** (wēlz'man), *n.* A man who consults, or professes to consult, the public weal; a name given sneeringly to a politician.

Meeting two such *weals-men* as you are, I cannot call you Lycurguses. *Shak.*

[Nares says the word occurs only, perhaps, in the above extract.]

**Wealth** (welth), *n.* [O.E. *welthe*, lit. the state of being *well*, from *well*, and suffix *-th*; comp. *health, breadth, sloth, mirth, growth*, &c.] 1.† Weal; prosperity; external happiness.

Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth*. 1 Cor. x. 24.

Grant her (or him) in health and *wealth* long to live. *Common Prayer.*

2. A collective term for riches; material possessions in all their variety; large possessions of money, goods, or land; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the state of the greater part of the community; affluence; opulence.

Get place and *wealth*; if possible, with grace,
If not, by any means get *wealth* and place. *Pope.*

3. Affluence; profusion; abundance.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee,
The shade of passing thought, the *wealth*
Of words and wit, *Tennyson.*

4. In *pol. econ.* wealth embraces all and only such objects as have both utility and can be appropriated in exclusive possession, and therefore exchanged. Political economists consider labour as the only source of wealth; and political economy treats mainly of the means of promoting the increase of national wealth, and of removing obstructions to its development.

**Wealthful†** (welth'ful), *a.* Full of wealth or happiness; prosperous. *Sir T. More.*

**Wealthily** (welth'i-li), *adv.* In a wealthy manner; in the midst of wealth; richly. 'Born in wealth and *wealthily* nursed.' *Hood.*

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua;
If *wealthily* then happily in Padua. *Shak.*

**Wealthiness** (welth'i-nes), *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

**Wealthy** (welth'i), *a.* 1. Having wealth; rich; having large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent. As wealth is a comparative thing, a man may be *wealthy* in one place and not so in another. 'Married to a *wealthy* widow.' *Shak.* 2. Rich in any sense, as in beauty, ornament, endowments, &c.; enriched. [Poetical.]

One (window) there is, and at the eastern end,
*Wealthy* with wandering lines of mount and mere. *Tennyson.*

3. Large in point of value; ample. 'Her dowry *wealthy*.' *Shak.*

**Wean** (wēn), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wenian*, to accustom, whence *dwenian*, to wean; Icel. *venja*, to accustom; Dan. *venne*, to accustom, *vænne fra brystet*, to wean, lit. to accustom from the breast; G. *gewöhnen*, to accustom, *entwöhnen*, to break of a custom, to accustom one to do without, to wean; from stem seen in *wont*. See WONT.] 1. To separate from the breast or from the mother's milk as food; to ablactate; to accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast.

And the child grew and was *weaned*. Gen. xxi. 9.

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of something; to disengage from any habit, former pursuit, or enjoyment; as, to *wean* the heart from temporal enjoyments.

I will restore to thee
The people's hearts, and *wean* them from themselves. *Shak.*

**Wean** (wēn), *n.* 1. An infant; a weanling. [Provincial English.]—2. A child; a boy or girl of no great age. [Scotch.]

**Weanel,†** **Weanell†** (wēn'el), *n.* A weanling; an animal newly weaned. 'A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanell*.' *Spenser.*

**Weaning-brash** (wēn'ing-brash), *n.* In *med.* a severe form of diarrhœa which supervenes at times on weaning.

**Weanling** (wēn'ling), *n.* A child or other animal newly weaned.

**Weanling** (wēn'ling), *a.* Recently weaned. 'Weanling herds.' *Milton.*

**Weapon** (wep'on), *n.* [A. Sax. *wæpen*, a weapon; common to the Teutonic languages: Icel. *vápn, vopn*, Dan. *vaaben*, Sw. *vapen*, D. *wapen*, G. *waffe*, a weapon, Goth. *vepna* (pl.), arms. Probably from same root as E. *whip*.] 1. Any instrument of offence; anything used or designed to be used in destroying or annoying an enemy, as a sword, a dagger, a club, a rifle, a cannon, &c.—2. An instrument for contest or for combating enemies, either for offence or defence; an instrument that may be classed among arms.

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal.
2 Cor. x. 4.

Let not woman's *weapons*, water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shak.*

3. In *bot.* a thorn, prickle, sting, or the like, with which plants are furnished for defence.

**Weaponed** (wep'ond), *a.* Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped.

Be not afraid, though you do see me *weapon'd*. *Shak.*

**Weaponless** (wep'on-les), *a.* Unarmed; having no weapon. *Milton.*

**Weaponry** (wep'on-ri), *n.* Weapons in general. [Rare.]

**Weapon-salve** (wep'on-säv or wep'on-salv), *n.* A salve which was supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. Sir Kenelm Digby says the salve produces sympathy between the wound and the weapon, citing several instances to prove that 'as the sword is treated the wound inflicted by it feels. Thus, if the instrument is kept wet the wound will feel cool, if held to the fire it will feel hot,' &c. This is referred to in the following lines:—

She has taen the broken lance,
And washed it from the clotted gore,
And *salved the splinter* o'er and o'er.
*Sir W. Scott* (*Marmion*)

**Weapon-schaw** (wep'on-shā), *n.* Weapon-shaw (which see). *Sir W. Scott.*

**Weapon-smith** (wep'on-smith), *n.* One who makes weapons of war; an armourer.

It is unavoidable that the first mechanics—beyond the heroical *weapon-smith* on the one hand, and on the other the poor professors of such rude arts as the homestead cannot do without . . . should be those who have no land. *J. M. Kemble.*

**Wear** (wār), *v.t.* pret. *wore*; pp. *worn*; ppr. *wearing*. [A. Sax. *werian*, to wear, to put on—a weak verb (pret. *werede*); O.H.G. *weerian, gaweerjan*, to put on, to clothe; Icel. *verja*, Goth. *vasjan*, to clothe. There has been in this word a change from *s* to *r*, and the root is the same as in L. *vestio*, a garment. See VEST.] 1. To carry covering or appendant to the body, as clothes, weapons, ornaments, &c.; to have on; as, to *wear* a coat or a robe; to *wear* a sword; to *wear* a crown.

Many *wearing* rapiers are afraid of goose-quills and dare scarce come thither. *Shak.*

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*,
*Pope.*

2. To consume by frequent or habitual use; to deteriorate or waste away by carrying, as clothes upon one's person; to use up; as, to *wear* clothes rapidly; boots well *worn*.—3. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or diminish by continuous action upon; to consume; to waste; to destroy by degrees. 'The waters *wear* the stones.' Job xiv. 19.

When waterdrops have *worn* the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up. *Shak.*

Hence—4. To exhaust; to weary; to fatigue.

Since you have made the days and nights as one,
To *wear* your gentle limbs in my affairs. *Shak.*

And hence—5. To forget; to efface from the memory.

Sort thy heart to patience;
These few days' wonder will be quickly *worn*. *Shak.*

6. To cause or produce by constant percussion or attrition; to form by continual rubbing; as, a constant current of water will *wear* a channel in stone.—7. To have or exhibit an appearance of; to bear; to carry; to exhibit; to show.

Ne'er did poor steward *wear* a truer grief
For his undone lord than mine eyes for you. *Shak.*

And often, glad no more,
We *wear* a face of joy, because
We have been glad of yore. *Wordsworth.*

8. To bring about gradually; to affect by degrees; hence, to cause to think or act in a certain way or direction; often used with *in* or *into*.

Trials *wear* us *into* a liking of what, possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

A man . . . from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him, *wears* himself *into* the same manner. *Addison.*

—*To wear away*, to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or imperceptible action.—*To wear off*, to remove or diminish by attrition.—*To wear out*, (*a*) to wear till useless; to render useless by wearing or using; as, to *wear out* a coat or a book. (*b*) To waste or destroy by degrees; to consume tediously; as, to *wear out life* in idle projects. '*Wear out* thy youth with shapeless idleness.' *Shak.* (*c*) To harass; to tire completely. Dan. vii. 25. (*d*) To waste the strength of; as, an old man *worn out* in the service of his country.

**Wear** (wār), *v.i.* 1. To be undergoing gradual impairment or diminution; to waste gradually; to be diminished or to pass away by attrition, by use, or by time: generally followed by some particle, as *away, off, out*, &c. 'Though marble *wear* with raining.' *Shak.* 'Thou wilt surely *wear away*.' Exod. xviii. 18.—2. To pass away, as time; to be spent; often, to be tediously spent or consumed. 'Thus *wore* out night.' *Milton.*

Away, I say; time *wears*. *Shak.*

3.† To be worn appendant to the body; to be the fashion. 'Like the brooch and the tooth-pick which *wear* not now.' *Shak.*—4. To become gradually fit, as a garment by wearing. [Rare.]

Let still the woman take
An elder than herself; so *wears* she to him,
So sways she level in her husband's heart. *Shak.*

5. To move or advance slowly; to make gradual progress; as, the winter *wore* on.

Never morning *wore*
To evening, but some heart did break. *Tennyson.*

6. To become; to grow. [Old and Scotch.]

The Spaniards began to *ware* weary, for winter drew on. *Berners.*

—*To wear well* or *ill*, to be wasted away slowly or quickly; to last a long or short time; to be affected by time or use with difficulty or easily.—*To wear off*, to pass away by degrees; as, the follies of youth *wear off* with age.

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears off*. *Locke.*

**Wear** (wār), *n.* 1. The act of wearing; the state of being worn; diminution by friction, use, time, or the like; as, this dress is not for daily *wear*; the *wear* and tear of a garment.—2. The thing worn; the style of dress; hence, the fashion; vogue. 'Motley's the only *wear*.' *Shak.*

Sir, your good worship, will you be my bail?
No, indeed, will I not, Pompey; it is not the *wear*.
*Shak.*

—*Wear and tear*, the loss by wearing; the waste, diminution, decay, or injury which anything sustains by ordinary use; as, the *wear and tear* of machinery; the *wear and tear* of furniture.

**Wear** (wār), *v.t.* [A form of *veer*.] *Naut.* to bring on the other tack by turning the vessel round, stern toward the wind.

**Wear** (wēr), *v.t.* [O.E. *were, weren, werie*, from A. Sax. *werian*, to guard, to defend; Icel. *verja*, Dan. *værge*, Goth. *varjan*. Akin to *wary*.] [Scotch.] 1. To guard; to watch, as a gate, door, opening, &c, so that it is not entered.

'I set him to *wear* the fore-door wi' the spear while I kept the back door wi' the lance.
*Border Minstrelsy.*

2. To ward off; to prevent from approaching or entering; as, to *wear* the wolf from the sheep.

**Wear** (wēr), *n.* Same as *Weir* (which see).

**Wearable** (wār'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being worn; as, the clothes are *wearable*. Sometimes used substantively. 'Rejecting every *wearable* that comes from England.' *Swift.*

**Wearer** (wār'ėr), *n.* 1. One who wears or carries as appendant to the body; as, the *wearer* of a cloak, a sword, or a crown. 'The *wearer* of Antonius' beard.' *Shak.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers* tossed and fluttered into rags. *Milton.*

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

**Weariable** (wē'ri-a-bl), *a.* Capable of becoming wearied or fatigued. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

**Weariful** (wē'ri-fųl), *a.* Full of weariness; causing weariness; wearisome. [Rare.]

**Wearifully** (wē'ri-fųl-li), *adv.* In a weariful manner; wearisomely. [Rare.]

**Weariless** (wē'ri-les), *a.* Incessant; unwearied. '*Weariless* wing.' *Hogg.* [Rare.]

**Wearily** (wē'ri-li), *adv.* In a weary or tiresome manner; like one fatigued. 'You look *wearily*.' *Shak.*

**Weariness** (wē'ri-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labour; fatigue. 'With *weariness* and wine oppress'd.' *Dryden.*

*Weariness*
Can snore upon the flint when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shak.*

2. Uneasiness proceeding from monotonous continuance; tedium; ennui; languor. 'Till one could yield for *weariness*.' *Tennyson.*

**Wearing** (wār'ing), *a.* Applied to what is worn; as, *wearing* apparel.

**Wearing**† (wār'ing), *n.* That which one wears; clothes; garments.

Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu! *Shak.*

**Wearish**† (wēr'ish), *a.* [Perhaps from *weary*, in meaning 4.] 1. Wizen; withered; shrunk. 'A little, *wearish* old man, very melancholy by nature.' *Burton.*—2. Insipid; tasteless; washy.

**Wearisome** (wē'ri-sum), *a.* [From *weary*.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; irksome; monotonous; as, a *wearisome* march; a *wearisome* day's work.

*Wearisome* nights are appointed to me. Job vii. 3.
Alas, the way is *wearisome* and long! *Shak.*

**Wearisomely** (wē'ri-sum-li), *adv.* In a wearisome manner; tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Raleigh.*

**Wearisomeness** (wē'ri-sum-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness; as, the *wearisomeness* of toil or of waiting long in anxious expectation. 'Continual plodding and *wearisomeness*.' *Milton.*

**Weary** (wē'ri), *a.* [A. Sax. *wērig*, weary, O. Sax. *wōrig*; according to Skeat from A. Sax. *wōr*, a swampy place, the same word as *wōs*, Mod. E. *ooze*, the word originally having reference to the fatigue of walking in wet.] 1. Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; having the strength, endurance, patience, or the like, worn out; tired; fatigued. It is followed by *of* before the cause of fatigue or exhaustion; as, to be *weary of* marching; to be *weary of* reaping; to be *weary of* study.

Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. Gal. vi. 9.

2. Impatient of the continuance of something painful, irksome, or the like; sick; disgusted.

*Weary* of the world, away she hies,
And yokes her silver doves. *Shak.*

3. Causing fatigue or tedium; tiresome; irksome; as, a *weary* way; a *weary* life.

How *weary*, stale, flat and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the uses of this world. *Shak.*

4. Feeble; sickly; puny. *Forby; Jamieson.* [Provincial English and Scotch.]—SYN. Tired, fatigued, disgusted, sick, tiresome, irksome, wearisome.

**Weary** (wē'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wearied;* ppr. *wearying.* [From the adjective.] 1. To make weary; to reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; to tire; to fatigue; as, to *weary* one's self with labour or travelling.

The people shall *weary* themselves for very vanity.
Hab. ii. 13.

2. To exhaust the patience of; to make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee; I *weary* thee. *Shak.*

3. To harass by anything irksome.

I would not cease
To *weary* him with my assiduous cries. *Milton.*

—*To weary out*, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue or by anything irksome. 'Me overwatch'd and *wearied out*.' *Milton.*—SYN. To tire, fatigue, exhaust, harass, jade, fag, dispirit.

**Weary** (wē'ri), *v.i.* To become weary; to tire; to become impatient of continuance.

Sing the simple passage o'er and o'er
For all an April morning, till the ear
*Wearies* to hear it. *Tennyson.*

**Weary** (wē'ri), *n.* [A. Sax. *werg*, a curse. See WARY, to curse.] A curse. Used now only in the phrases '*Weary* fa' you!' '*Weary* on you!' and the like. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Wearyfu'** (wē'ri-fų), *a.* Causing pain; calamitous. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Weasand** (wē'zand), *n.* [A. Sax. *wæsend, wāsend*, the windpipe; O. Fris. *wasende*, O.H.G. *weisunt;* perhaps, as Wedgwood thinks, named from the wheezing sound made in breathing. See WHEEZE.] The windpipe or trachea; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs. Written also *Wesand, Wezand*, and *Weazand. Spenser; Shak.; Wiseman.*

**Weasel** (wē'zl), *n.* [A. Sax. *wesle*, D. *wezel*, Dan. *væsel*, G. *wiesel*, O.H.G. *wisala*, weasel. Etym. doubtful.] 1. A name common to the digitigrade carnivorous animals belonging to the genus Mustela, family Mustelidæ. The true weasels are distinguished by the length and slenderness of their bodies; the feet are short, the toes separate, and the claws sharp. The common weasel (*M. vulgaris*) is a native of almost all the temperate

Common Weasel (*Mustela vulgaris*).

and cold parts of the northern hemisphere, and is one of the best known British quadrupeds. It is the smallest of the Mustelidæ of the Old World, measuring about 2½ inches in height, about 7½ in length, with a tail about 2½ inches long. The body is extremely slender and arched, the head small and flattened, the neck very long, the legs short, and also the tail. It is of a reddish-brown colour above, white beneath; tail of the same colour as the body. It feeds on mice, rats, moles, and small birds, and is often useful as a destroyer of vermin in ricks, barns, and granaries. Among other well-known species are the polecat (*M. putorius*), the ferret (*M. furo*), the ermine (*M. erminea*), and the sable (*M. zibellina*).

I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a *weasel* sucks eggs. *Shak.*

2. A lean, mean, sneaking, greedy fellow.

The *weasel* Scot
Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs.
*Shak.*

**Weasel-coot** (wē'zl-köt), *n.* A bird, the red-headed smew, or *Mergus minutus mustelinus.*

**Weasel-faced** (wē'zl-fāst), *a.* Having a thin sharp face like a weasel. *Steele.*

**Weasel-snout** (wē'zl-snout), *n.* A British plant of the genus Galeobdolon, the *G. luteum.* See GALEOBDOLON.

**Weasiness**† (wē'zi-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being weasy. *Joye.*

**Weasy**† (wē'zi), *a.* [Lit. *wheezing*, or breathing hard, from being puffed up with good living.] Gluttonous. *Joye.*

**Weather** (weTH'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *weder, wœder*, D. and L.G. *weder*, Icel. *vedr*, Sw. *väder*, G. *wetter*, O.H.G. *wetar;* cog. Bulg. *vjetr*, Lith. *wettra*, weather; supposed to be from same root as *wind*.] 1. A general term for the atmospheric conditions; the state of the air or atmosphere with respect to its temperature, pressure, humidity, electrification, motions, or any other meteorological phenomena; as, warm *weather;* cold *weather;* wet *weather;* dry *weather;* calm *weather;* tempestuous *weather;* fair *weather;* cloudy *weather;* hazy *weather*, and the like. The investigation of the various causes which determine the state of the atmosphere, and produce those changes which are incessantly taking place in its condition, forms the subject of *meteorology.*—2. Change of the state of the air; meteorological change; hence, *fig.* vicissitude; change of condition.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family which have stood against the waves and *weathers* of time. *Bacon.*

3.† Storm; tempest. 'What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud!' *Dryden.*—4.† A light rain; a shower. *Wickliffe.*—5. The inclination or obliquity of the sails of a windmill to the plane of revolution.—*To make fair weather*,† to flatter; to make flattering representations to some one; to conciliate another by fair words and a show of friendship.

I must *make fair weather* yet awhile
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong. *Shak.*

—*To make good weather* (*naut.*), to behave well in a storm; to ship little water.—*To make bad weather* (*naut.*), to behave ill in a storm; to ship much water: said of a vessel.

**Weather** (weTH'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To air; to expose to the air. [Rare.]

Like to an eagle soaring to *weather* his broad sails.
*Spenser.*

2. *Naut.* (*a*) to sail to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape; to *weather* another ship.

We *weathered* Pulo Pare on the 29th, and stood in for the main. *Cook.*

(*b*) To bear up against and come through, though with difficulty: said of a ship in a storm, as also of its captain or pilot; as, to *weather* a gale or storm.

Here's to the pilot that *weathered* the storm.
*Canning.*

3. To bear up against and overcome, as danger or difficulty; to sustain the effects of; to come out of, as a trial, without permanent injury.

You will *weather* the difficulties yet. *F.W. Robertson.*

4. In *geol.* to disintegrate and waste or wear away; as, the atmospheric agencies that *weather* rocks.

Geologists speak of the fresh fracture in contradistinction to the *weathered* surface. *Page.*

—*To weather a point*, (*a*) *naut.* to gain a point toward the wind, as a ship. (*b*) To gain or accomplish anything against opposition.—*To weather out*, to endure; to hold out to the end.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the storm that beats upon us.
*Addison.*

**Weather** (weTH'ėr), *v.i.* In *geol.* to suffer change, disintegration, or waste, by exposure to the weather or atmosphere, as a rock or cliff.

**Weather** (weTH'ėr), *a.* *Naut.* toward the wind; windward: a frequent element in compound words; as, *weather*-bow, *weather*-beam, *weather*-gage, *weather*-quarter, &c.

**Weather-anchor** (weTH'ėr-ang-kėr), *n.* The anchor lying to windward, by which a ship rides when moored.

**Weather-beaten** (weTH'ėr-bēt-n), *a.* [Perhaps originally this word was *weather-bitten.*] Beaten or harassed by the weather; having been seasoned by exposure to every kind of weather; as, a *weather-beaten* sailor.

Like a *weather-beaten* vessel, holds
Gladly the port, though shrouds and tackle torn.
*Milton.*

**Weather-bitten** (weTH'ėr-bit-n), *a.* Worn or defaced by exposure to the weather. 'A *weather-bitten* conduit.' *Shak.*

**Weather-blown** (weTH'ér-blōn), *a.* Weather-beaten; exposed. *Chapman.*

**Weather-board** (weTH'ér-bōrd), *n.* 1. *Naut.* (*a*) that side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side. (*b*) A piece of plank placed in the ports of a ship when laid up in ordinary, and serving as a protection from bad weather. Weather-boards are fixed in an inclined position, so as to turn off the rain without preventing the circulation of air.—2. A board used in weather-boarding (which see).

**Weather-board** (weTH'ér-bōrd), *v.t.* To nail boards upon, as a roof, lapping one over another, in order to prevent rain, snow, &c., from penetrating them.

**Weather-boarding** (weTH'ér-bōrd-ing), *n.* Boards nailed with a lap on each other, to prevent the penetration of the rain and snow, used in roofs, &c.

**Weather-bound** (weTH'ér-bound), *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

**Weather-bow** (weTH'ér-bō), *n.* The side of a ship's bow that is to windward.

**Weather-box** (weTH'ér-boks), *n.* A kind of hygrometer, usually in the shape of a toy-house, in which certain mechanical results from the weight or flexure of materials due to dampness, are made to move a figure or pair of figures—a man and a woman on a poised arm, for instance, so that the former advances from his porch in wet, and the latter in dry weather. Called also *Weather-house.*

The elder and younger son of the house of Crawley were, like the gentleman and lady in the *weather-box*, never at home together. *Thackeray.*

**Weather-cloth** (weTH'ér-kloth), *n. Naut.* a long piece of canvas or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.

**Weathercock** (weTH'ér-kok), *n.* 1. A vane or weather-vane; a figure on the top of a spire or the like which turns with the wind and shows its direction: so called because the figure of a cock, as an emblem of vigilance, had long been a favourite form of vane. *Shak.*—2. Any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.

The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of state.
*Dryden.*

**Weathercock** (weTH'ér-kok), *v.t.* To serve as a weathercock to or upon. 'Whose blazing wyvern *weathercock'd* the spire.' *Tennyson.*

**Weather-driven** (weTH'ér-driv-n), *a.* Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

**Weathered** (weTH'érd), *p.* and *a.* 1. In *geol.* wasted, worn away, or discoloured by exposure to the influences of the atmosphere: said of stones or rock surfaces.—2. In *arch.* a term applied to surfaces which have a small slope or inclination given to them to prevent water lodging on them, as window-sills, the tops of classic cornices, and the upper surface of most flat stone-work.

**Weather-eye** (weTH'ér-ī), *n.* The eye that looks at the sky to forecast the weather.—*To keep one's weather-eye open* or *awake*, to be vigilantly on one's guard; to have one's wits about one.

*Keep your weather eye awake*, and don't make any more acquaintances, however handsome. *Dickens.*

**Weather-fend** (weTH'ér-fend), *v.t.* To shelter; to defend from the weather. 'The line-grove which *weather-fends* your cell.' *Shak.*

**Weather-gage** (weTH'ér-gāj), *n.* 1. *Naut.* the advantage of the wind; the stage or situation of one ship to the windward of another.

A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another when she is at the windward of her. *Admiral Smyth.*

Hence—2. Advantage of position; superiority.

Were the line
Of Rokeby once combined with mine
I gain the *weather-gage* of fate. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Weather-gall** (weTH'ér-gal), *n.* Same as *Water-gall.*

**Weather-gauge** (weTH'ér-gāj), *n.* Same as *Weather-gage. Young's Naut. Dict.*

**Weather-glass** (weTH'ér-glas), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word is generally applied to the barometer, but it is also applied to other instruments for measuring atmospheric changes, and indicating the state of the weather, as the thermometer, hygrometer, manometer, anemometer, and the like.

**Weather-gleam** (weTH'ér-glēm), *n.* A peculiar clear sky near the horizon. [Provincial English.]

The *weather-gleam* of the eastern hills began to be tinged with the brightening dawn. *Edin. Mag.*

You have marked the lighting of the sky just above the horizon when clouds are about to break up and disappear. Whatever name you gave it you would hardly improve on that of the '*weather-gleam*,' which in some of our dialects it bears. *Trench.*

**Weather-hardened** (weTH'ér-härd'nd), *a.* Hardened by the weather; weather-beaten. 'A countenance which, *weather-hardened* as it was.' *Southey.*

**Weather-headed** (weTH'ér-hed-ed), *a.* Having a sheepish look: probably a corruption of *wether-headed. Sir W. Scott.*

**Weather-helm** (weTH'ér-helm), *n.* A ship is said to carry a *weather-helm* when, owing to her having a tendency to gripe, the helm requires to be kept a little to windward, or *a-weather*, in order to prevent her head from coming up in the wind while sailing closehauled.

**Weather-house** (weTH'ér-hous), *n.* See WEATHER-BOX.

**Weathering** (weTH'ér-ing), *n.* 1. In *géol.* the action of the elements on a rock in altering its colour, texture, or composition, or in rounding off its edges, or in gradually disintegrating it.—2. In *arch.* the inclination given to a surface so as to enable it to throw off the water.

**Weatherly** (weTH'ér-li), *a. Naut.* applied to a ship when she holds a good wind, that is, when she presents so great a lateral resistance to the water while sailing close-hauled that she makes very little leeway.

**Weathermost** (weTH'ér-mōst), *a.* Being furthest to the windward.

**Weather-moulding** (weTH'ér-mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* a dripstone or canopy over a door or window, intended to throw off the rain.

**Weatherology** (weTH-ér-ol'o-ji), *n.* A humorously coined word, meaning the science of the weather.

My Muse a glass of *weatherology*;
For parliament is our barometer. *Byron.*

**Weather-proof** (weTH'ér-prōf), *a.* Proof against rough weather.

**Weather-prophet** (weTH'ér-prof-et), *n.* One who foretells weather; one skilled in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather. [Colloq.]

**Weather-quarter** (weTH'ér-kwar-tér), *n.* The quarter of a ship which is on the windward side.

**Weather-roll** (weTH'ér-rōl), *n.* The roll of a ship to the windward, in a heavy sea, upon the beam: opposed to *lee-lurch.*

**Weather-shore** (weTH'ér-shōr), *n.* The shore which lies to windward of a ship.

**Weather-side** (weTH'ér-sīd), *n. Naut.* that side of a ship under sail upon which the wind blows, or which is to windward.

**Weather-spy** (weTH'ér-spī), *n.* A star-gazer; one that foretells the weather; a weather-prophet. *Donne.* [Rare.]

**Weather-strip** (weTH'ér-strip), *n.* A piece of board or other material which closes accurately the space between a shut door and the threshold.

**Weather-tide** (weTH'ér-tīd), *n.* The tide which sets against the lee-side of a ship, impelling her to the windward.

**Weather-vane** (weTH'ér-vān), *n.* A vane, erected on a steeple or other elevated place, which, by turning under the influence of the wind, shows the quarter it blows from; a weather-cock.

**Weather-wise** (weTH'ér-wīz), *a.* Skilful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

**Weatherwiser**† (weTH'ér-wīz-ér), *n.* Something that foreshows the weather.

The flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiser*. *Derham.*

**Weather-worn** (weTH'ér-wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of the weather; weathered.

**Weave** (wēv), *v.t.* pret. *wove;* ppr. *weaving;* pp. *woven, wove;* pret. & pp. formerly often *weaved.* [A. Sax. *wefan*, pret. *wœf*, pp. *wefen;* D. *weven*, Icel. *vefa*, Dan. *væve*, G. *weben*, to weave; cog. Skr. *vap*, to weave. Akin *web, waft;* perhaps *wave.*] 1. To form by interlacing anything flexible, such as threads, yarns, filaments, or strips of different materials; to form by texture, or by inserting one part of the material within another; as, to *weave* cloth; to *weave* baskets. (See WEAVING.) 'Where the women *wove* hangings for the grove.' 2 Kings xxiii. 8.

And now his *woven* girths he breaks asunder. *Shak.*

These purple vests were *weaved* by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*

2. To form a texture with; to interlace or entwine into a fabric; as, to *weave* cotton, wool, silk; to *weave* twigs. 'When she *weaved* the sleided silk.' *Shak.*

The spinsters and the knitters in the sun
And the free maids that *weave* their thread with bones
Do use to chant it. *Shak.*

3. To entwine; to unite by intermixture or close connection. 'When religion was *woven* into the civil government.' *Addison.* 'Those words thus *woven* into song.' *Byron.*

This *weaves* itself perforce into my business. *Shak.*

He carries off only such scraps in his memory as it is hardly possible to *weave* into a connected and consistent whole. *Prescott.*

4. To contrive, fabricate, or construct with design or elaborate care; as, to *weave* a plot.

My brain more busy than the labouring spider
*Weaves* tedious snares to trap mine enemies.
*Shak.*

**Weave** (wēv), *v.i.* 1. To practise weaving; to work with a loom.

Proclaim that I can sing, *weave*, sew, and dance.
*Shak.*

2. To become woven or interwoven. 'The amorous vine which in the elm still *weaves.*' *W. Browne.*—3. In the *manege*, to make a motion of the head, neck, and body from side to side like the shuttle of a weaver: said of a horse.

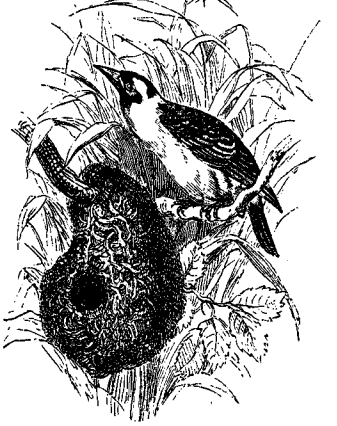
**Weave,**† *v.i.* To wave; to float. *Spenser.*

**Weaver** (wēv'ér), *n.* 1. One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave.

*Weavers* were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade, being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts. . . . Many of the *weavers* in Queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. . . . Hence the exclamation of Falstaff,

I would I were a *weaver!* I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs. *Nares.*

[The correct reading is 'sing psalms or anything.']—2. One of the aquatic insects of the genus Gyrinus; the whirlwig (which see).—3. A name given to insessorial birds of various genera, belonging to the conirostral section of the order, and forming a group or sub-family (Ploceinæ) of the Fringillidæ or finches. They are so called from



Yellow-crowned Weaver and Nest (*P. icterocephalus*).

the remarkable structure of their nests, which are woven in a very wonderful manner of various vegetable substances. Some species build their nests separate and singly, and hang them from slender branches of trees and shrubs, but others build in companies, numerous nests suspended from the branches of a tree being under one roof, though each one forms a separate compartment and has a separate entrance. They are natives of the warmer parts of Asia, of Africa, and of Australia, none being found in Europe or America. The *Ploceus icterocephalus*, or yellow-crowned weaver, is a native of South Africa, and constructs an isolated pensile kidney-shaped nest, about 7 inches long by 4½ broad, with an opening in the side. Naturalists are not quite agreed

as to whether the nests of the weaver-bird are built in their own peculiar manner as a means of preservation against the rain, or against the attacks of serpents and small quadrupeds, probably the latter.

**Weaver-bird** (wēv'ėr-bėrd), *n.* See WEAVER, 3.

**Weaver-fish** (wēv'ėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus Trachinus. See WEEVER.

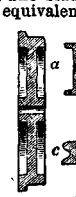
**Weaver's-shuttle** (wēv-ėrz-shut'l), *n.* A species of gasteropodous Mollusca (*Ovulum volva*), in which the aperture is produced into a long canal at each end; it belongs to the same family as the cowries.

**Weaving** (wēv'ing), *n.* The act of one who weaves; the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics by means of a loom from the combination of threads or filaments. In all kinds of weaving, whether plain or figured, one system of threads, called the *woof* or *weft*, is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads called the *warp*, *web*, or *chain*. The essential operations are the successive raising of certain threads of the *warp* and the depression of others so as to form a decussation or *shed* for the passage of the weft yarn, which is then beaten up by means of a *lay* or *batten*. Weaving is performed by the hand in what are called *hand-looms*, or by steam in what are called *power-looms*, but the general arrangements for both are to a certain extent the same. (See LOOM, JACQUARD.) Weaving, in the most general sense of the term, comprehends not only those textile fabrics which are prepared in the loom, but also net-work, lace-work, &c.

**Weazen** (wē'zn), *a.* [Icel. *visinn*, wizened, withered; Sw. and Dan. *vissen*, withered. See WIZEN.] Thin; lean; withered; wizened; as, a *weazen* face. 'His shadowy figure and dark *weazen* face.' *Irving.*

The third was a little *weazen* drunken-looking body with a pimply face. *Dickens.*

**Web** (web), *n.* [A. Sax. *web*, *webb*, from the stem of *weave*. See WEAVE.] 1. That which is woven; the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; locally, (*a*) a piece of linen cloth. (*b*) The warp in a loom.—2. Something resembling a web or sheet of cloth; specifically, a large roll of paper such as is used in the web-press for newspapers and the like.—3. A plain, flat surface, as (*a*)† a sheet or thin plate of lead. 'Christian slain roll up in *webs* of lead.' *Fairfax.* (*b*) The blade of a sword. 'The sword whereof the *web* was steel.' *Fairfax.* (*c*) The blade of a saw. (*d*) The plate, or its equivalent in a beam or girder which connects the upper and lower flat or laterally extending plates (fig. *b*). (*e*) The corresponding portion of a rail between the tread and foot (fig. *c*). (*f*) The flat portion of a wheel, as of a railway carriage between the nave and the rim, occupying the space where spokes would be in an ordinary wheel (fig. *a*). (*g*) The solid part of the bit of a key. (*h*) That portion of an anvil which is of reduced size below the head. (*i*) The thin sharp part of the coulter of a plough.—4. The membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowl; a similar membrane possessed by other animals, as the ornithorhynchus. *Rev. J. G. Wood.*—5. The plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins, and which serves as a net to catch flies or other insects for its food; a cobweb.



Web in cross section.

Much like a subtile spider that doth sit
In middle of her *web* that spreadeth wide. *Pope.*

6. *Fig.* anything carefully contrived and elaborately put together or woven, as a plot, a scheme.

O, what a tangled *web* we weave,
When first we practise to deceive. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*Pin and web.* See PIN, 8.

**Web** (web), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *webbed;* ppr. *webbing.* To cover with or as with a web; to envelop.

**Webbe,**† *n.* [A. Sax. *webba.*] A webber; a weaver. *Chaucer.*

**Webbed** (webd), *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane or web; as, the *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.

**Webber**† (web'ėr), *n.* A weaver.

**Webbing** (web'ing), *n.* A strong fabric of hemp 2 or 3 inches wide, made for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

**Webby** (web'i), *a.* Relating to a web; resembling a web.

Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move. *Crabbe.*

**Web-eye** (web'ī), *n.* In *pathol.* a disease of the eye produced by a film suffusing it; caligo.

**Web-fingered** (web'fing-gėrd), *a.* Having the fingers united by webs formed of the skin.

He was, it is said, web-footed naturally, and partially *web-fingered.* *Mayhew.*

**Web-foot** (web'fųt), *n.* A foot whose toes are united by a web or membrane.

**Web-footed** (web'fųt-ed), *a.* Having web-feet; palmiped; as, a goose or duck is a *web-footed* fowl.

**Web-press** (web'pres), *n.* A printing-machine which takes its paper from the web or roll: much used in newspaper and such like printing.

**Webster**† (web'stėr), *n.* [For the rationale of the suffix see -STER.] A weaver.

**Websterite** (web'stėr-īt), *n.* [After *Webster*, a geologist.] Aluminite; hydrous tribasic sulphate of aluminium, found in Sussex, and at Halle in Prussia, in reniform masses and botryoidal concretions of a white or yellowish-white colour.

**Wecht** (wecht), *n.* [A. Sax. *wegan*, to lift. See WEIGH.] An instrument in the form of a sieve, but without holes, used for lifting corn. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Wed** (wed), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wedded;* ppr. *wedding; wed* as pret. & pp. also occurs. [A. Sax. *weddian*, to engage, to promise, to pledge, from *wedd*, a pledge; similarly Goth. (*ga*)*wadjan*, to pledge, to betroth, from *vadi*, a pledge. Akin *gage*, *wage*, *wager*.] 1. To marry; to take for husband or for wife.

Since the day
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee. *Milton.*

2. To join in marriage; to give in wedlock. 'Adam, *wedded* to another Eve.' *Milton.*

In Syracusa was I born and *wed*
Unto a woman. *Shak.*

3. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly by passion or prejudice; as, we are apt to be *wedded* to our own customs and opinions.

Men are *wedded* to their lusts. *Tillotson.*

4. To unite for ever or inseparably. 'That noble title your master *wed* me to.' *Shak.*

Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak.*

5.† To espouse; to take part with.

They *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

**Wed** (wed), *v.i.* To marry; to contract matrimony. 'When shall I *wed?*' *Shak.*

**Wed,**† **Wedde**† (wed), *n.* [See above.] A pawn or pledge.

**Wedded** (wed'ed), *a.* 1. Pertaining to matrimony; as, *wedded* life; *wedded* bliss.—2. Intimately united or joined together; buckled together.

Then fled to her inmost bower, and there
Unclasped the *wedded* eagles of her belt. *Tennyson.*

**Wedder** (wed'ėr), *n.* A castrated ram; a wether. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wedding** (wed'ing), *n.* Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities.—*Silver wedding, golden wedding, diamond wedding*, the celebrations of the twenty-fifth, the fiftieth, and the sixtieth anniversaries of a wedding.—*Marriage, Wedding, Nuptials, Matrimony, Wedlock.* See under MARRIAGE.

**Wedding** (wed'ing), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used at a wedding or weddings; as, *wedding* cheer; *wedding* garment; '*wedding* sheets;' '*wedding* torch.' *Shak.*

**Wedding-bed** (wed'ing-bed), *n.* The bed of a newly married pair. *Shak.*

**Wedding-cake** (wed'ing-kāk), *n.* A richly decorated cake to grace a wedding. It is cut and distributed during the breakfast, and portions of it are sent afterwards to friends not present.

**Wedding-card** (wed'ing-kārd), *n.* One of a set of cards bearing the names and address of a newly married couple, usually printed in silver or tied together with silver cord and sent to friends to announce the event, and stating when they receive return calls.

**Wedding-clothes** (wed'ing-klōᵺz), *n. pl.* Garments for a bride or a bridegroom to be worn at marriage.

**Wedding-day** (wed'ing-dā), *n.* The day of marriage.

**Wedding-dower** (wed'ing-dou-ėr), *n.* A marriage portion. 'Let her beauty be her *wedding-dower.*' *Shak.*

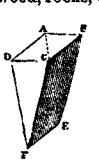
**Wedding-favour** (wed'ing-fā-vėr), *n.* A bunch of white ribbons, or a rosette, &c., worn by males attending a wedding. *Simmonds.*

**Wedding-feast** (wed'ing-fēst), *n.* A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding.

**Wedding-ring** (wed'ing-ring), *n.* A plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand at the marriage ceremony.

**Wede,**† *n.* [A. Sax. *wæd*, a garment. See WEED.] Clothing; apparel. *Chaucer.*

**Wedge** (wej), *n.* [A. Sax. *weeg*, a mass, a wedge; Icel. *vegr*, Dan. *vægge*, Sw. *vigg*, D. *weg*, O.G. *wecke*, wedge, possibly from the same root as *wag*, *way*, *weigh*, and signifying lit. the mover.] 1. A piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. The wedge is a body contained under two triangular and three rectangular surfaces, as in the figure, where the triangles ABE, DCF are the ends, the rectangles ADEF, BCEF the sides, and the rectangle ABDC the top. The wedge is one of the mechanical powers, and is used for splitting blocks of timber and stone; for producing great pressure, as in the oil-press; and for raising immense weights, as when a ship is raised by wedges driven under the keel, &c. If the power applied to the top were of the nature of a continued pressure, the wedge might be regarded as a double inclined plane, and the power would be to the resistance to be overcome, as the breadth of the back, DC, to the length of the side, DF, on the supposition that the resistance acts perpendicularly to the side. But since the power is usually that of percussion with a hammer, every stroke of which causes a tremor in the wedge, which throws off for the instant the resistance on its sides, no certain theory can be laid down regarding it. To calculate the power, we require the additional elements of weight of the hammer, momentum of the blow, and the intervals between the blows, and further, the amount of tremor in the wedge and its antagonism to the resistance on the sides. All that is known with certainty respecting the theory of the wedge is that its mechanical power is increased by diminishing the angle of penetration DFC. All cutting and penetrating instruments, as knives, swords, chisels, razors, axes, nails, pins, needles, &c., may be considered as wedges. The angle of the wedge in these cases is more or less acute, according to the purposes to which it is to be applied.—2. A mass of metal, especially if resembling a wedge in form. 'A *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight.' Josh. vii. 21. '*Wedges* of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearls.' *Shak.*—3. Something in the form of a wedge.




See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings. *Milton.*

—*The thin* or *small end of the wedge*, is used figuratively of an initiatory move of small apparent importance, but which is calculated to produce or lead to an ultimate important effect.

**Wedge** (wej), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wedged;* ppr. *wedging.* 1. To cleave with a wedge or with wedges; to rive.

My heart
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain. *Shak.*

2. To drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely.

Among the crowd i' the Abbey; where a finger
Could not be *wedged* in more. *Shak.*

3. To force, as a wedge forces its way; as, to *wedge* one's way. *Milton.*—4. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; as, to *wedge* on a scythe; to *wedge* in a rail or a piece of timber.—5. To fix in the manner of a wedge.

*Wedg'd* in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast. *Dryden.*

**Wedge** (wej), *n.* In Cambridge university, the name given to the man whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos: said to be after the name (*Wedgewood*) of the man who occupied this place on the first list (1828). See *Wooden Spoon* under SPOON.

**Wedge-shaped** (wej'shāpt), *a.* 1. Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform.—2. In *bot.* applied to a leaf broad and truncate at the summit, and tapering down to the base, as in *Saxifraga cuneifolia.* See CUNEATE.

**Wedge-wise** (wej'wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a wedge.

**Wedgwood-ware** (wej'wụd-wār), *n.* [After Josiah *Wedgwood* (1730–1795) of Etruria, Staffordshire, the inventor.] A superior kind of semivitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, and capable of taking on the most brilliant and delicate colours produced by fused metallic oxides and ochres. It is much used for ornamental ware, as vases, &c., and, owing to its hardness and property of resisting the action of all corrosive substances, for mortars in the laboratory.

**Wedgy** (wej'i), *a.* Wedge-shaped. 'Pushed his *wedgy* snout far within the straw subjacent.' *Landor.*

**Wedlock** (wed'lok), *n.* [O.E. *wedlok, wedlaike,* A. Sax. *wedlâc,* a pledge, from *wed,* a pledge, and *lâc,* sport, also a gift. The term refers to the old custom of the bridegroom making the bride a present the morning after marriage.] 1. Marriage; matrimony. 'Which that men clepen spousaille or *wedlok.*' *Chaucer.*

I prayed for children, and thought barrenness
In *wedlock* a reproach. *Milton.*

Sometimes used adjectivally. 'Holy *wedlock* vow.' *Shak.* 'Happy *wedlock* hours.' *Shak.*—2.† Wife.

Which of these is thy *wedlock,* Menelaus? thy Helen? thy Lucrece? *B. Jonson.*

**Wedlock** (wed'lok), *v.t.* To unite in marriage; to marry. 'Man thus *wedlocked.*' *Milton.*

**Wednesday** (wenz'dā), *n.* [A. Sax. *Wódnesdæg,* that is Woden's day. Woden is the same as Odin. See ODIN.] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.

**Wee** (wē), *a.* [Formerly it was used as a noun; 'a little *we*'=a little way, a little bit. 'I believe (as Junius did) that it is nothing but the Scandinavian form of E. *way,* derived from Dan. *vei,* Sw. *väg,* Icel. *vegr,* a way. . . . That the constant association of *little* with *we* (=way) should lead to the supposition that the words *little* and *wee* are synonymous seems natural enough.' *Skeat.*] Small; little. [Colloq. English and Scotch.]

He hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Shak.*

**Wee** (wē), *n.* A short period of time; also, a short distance. [Scotch.]

Hear me, auld Hangie, for a *wee.* *Burns.*

**Weed** (wēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *weód,* a weed; D. *wiede,* weeds, *wieden,* to weed, to cleanse; affinities doubtful.] 1. The general name of any plant that is useless or troublesome. The word therefore has no definite application to any particular plant or species of plants, but is applied generally to such plants as grow where they are not wanted, and are either of no use to man or injurious to crops.—2. Some useless or troublesome substance, especially such as is mixed with or injurious to more valuable substances; anything valueless or trashy. Hence—3. A sorry, worthless animal unfit for the breeding of stock; especially, a leggy, loose-bodied horse; a race-horse having the appearance, but wanting the other qualities of a thoroughbred.

He bore the same relation to a man of fashion, that a *weed* does to a winner of the Derby. *Lever.*

4. A cigar; as, come and smoke a quiet *weed* with me; to carry a few *weeds* in one's pocket. [Slang.] Prefixed by the definite article = tobacco. 'He knocked *the weed* from his pipe.' *Ld. Lytton.* [Slang.]

**Weed** (wēd), *v.t.* 1. To free from weeds or noxious plants; as, to *weed* corn or onions; to *weed* a garden.—2. To take away, as noxious plants; to remove what is injurious, offensive, or unseemly; to extirpate.

Each word thou'st spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy. *Shak.*

3. To free from anything hurtful or offensive.

He *weeded* the Kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana. *Howell.*

**Weed** (wēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *wæd, wæde,* a garment, O. Fris. *wed, wede,* D. *(ge)waad,* Icel. *váð,* O.H.G. *wât,* clothing, a garment; from same root as Goth. *ga-vidan,* to bind, and as E. *weave, withy.*] 1. A garment; an article of clothing 'Lowly shepherd's *weeds.*' *Spenser.* 'Palmer's *weeds.*' *Milton.* 'This silken rag, this beggar-woman's *weed.*' *Tennyson.* 2.† An upper or outer garment. 'His own hands putting on both shirt and *weede.*' *Chapman.* [Nares thinks that the word always implies an outer garment.]—3. An article of dress worn in token of mourning; mourning garb; mournings. 'In a mourning *weed,* with ashes upon her head, and tears abundantly flowing.' *Milton.* In this sense used now in the plural, and more specifically applied to the mourning dress of a widow.

A widow's *weeds* are still spoken of, meaning her appropriate mourning dress. *Nares.*

**Weed** (wēd), *n.* A general name for any sudden illness from cold or relapse, usually accompanied by febrile symptoms, taken by females after confinement or during nursing. [Scotch.]

**Weeded** (wēd'ed), *a.* Overgrown with weeds. [Rare or poetical.]

*Weeded* and worn the ancient thatch
Upon the lonely moated grange. *Tennyson.*

**Weeder** (wēd'ér), *n.* 1. One that weeds or frees from anything noxious. 'A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries.' *Shak.*—2. A weeding-tool.

**Weeder-clips** (wēd'ér-klips), *n. pl.* Weeding-shears. *Burns.*

**Weedery** (wēd'ér-i), *n.* 1. Weeds. [Rare.]

The *weedery* which through
The interstices of those neglected courts
Unchecked had flourished long, and seeded there,
Was trampled then and bruised beneath the feet.
*Southey.*

2. A place full of weeds. [Rare.]

**Weed-grown** (wēd'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with weeds.

**Weed-hook** (wēd'hök), *n.* A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds. *Tusser.*

**Weeding-chisel** (wēd'ing-chiz-el), *n.* A tool with a divided chisel point for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.

**Weeding-forceps** (wēd'ing-for-seps), *n. pl.* An instrument for pulling up some sorts of plants in weeding, as thistles.

**Weeding-fork** (wēd'ing-fork), *n.* A strong three-pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds.

**Weeding-hook** (wēd'ing-hök), *n.* Same as *Weed-hook. Milton.*

**Weeding-iron** (wēd'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* Same as *Weeding-fork.*

**Weeding-pincers** (wēd'ing-pin-sėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *Weeding-forceps.*

**Weeding-rhim** (wēd'ing-rim), *n.* [Comp. Prov. E. *rim,* O. E. *rimen, remen,* to remove.] An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c. [Local.]

**Weeding-shears** (wēd'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears used for cutting weeds.

**Weeding-tongs** (wēd'ing-tongz), *n. pl.* Same as *Weeding-forceps.*

**Weeding-tool** (wēd'ing-töl), *n.* An implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds.

**Weedless** (wēd'les), *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter. '*Weedless* paradises.' *Donne.*

**Weedy** (wēd'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of weeds; as, '*weedy* trophies.' *Shak.* 'Nettles, kex, and all the *weedy* nation.' *G. Fletcher.*—2. Abounding with weeds; as, *weedy* grounds; a *weedy* garden; *weedy* corn. 'Rough lawns and *weedy* avenues.' *W. Irving.*—3. Not of good blood, or of good strength or mettle; hence, worthless, as for breeding or racing purposes; as, a *weedy* horse.

**Weedy** (wēd'i), *a.* Clad in weeds or widow's mournings. [Rare and humorous.]

She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning. *Dickens.*

**Week** (wēk), *n.* [O.E. *weke, wike,* A. Sax. *wice;* D. *week,* Icel. *vika,* a week. Origin and further connections doubtful.] The space of seven days; the space from one Sunday to another; a cycle of time which has been used from the earliest ages in Eastern countries, and is now universally adopted over the Christian and Mohammedan worlds. It has been commonly regarded as a memorial of the creation of the world in that space of time. It is besides the most obvious and convenient division of the lunar or natural month.—*This (that) day week,* the same day a week afterwards; the corresponding day in the succeeding week.

*This day week* you will be alone.
*Charlotte Bronte.*

—*Passion week,* the week containing Good Friday.—*The feast of weeks,* a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks, that is, a 'week of weeks' after the Passover. It corresponds to our Pentecost or Whitsuntide.—*A prophetic week,* in *Scrip.* a week of years or seven years.

**Week-day** (wēk'dā), *n.* Any day of the week except the Sabbath.

One solid dish his *week-day* meal affords,
An added pudding solemnized the Lord's. *Pope.*

**Weekly** (wēk'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a week or week-days.—2. Continuing or lasting for a week; produced within a week.—3. Coming, happening, or done once a week; hebdomadary; as, a *weekly* gazette; a *weekly* payment of bills; a *weekly* allowance.

**Weekly** (wēk'li), *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service *weekly.*

**Weekly** (wēk'li), *n.* A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week.

**Weel**† (wēl), *n.* [O.E. *wēl, wele,* A. Sax. *wæl,* O.D. *wael;* allied to *well.*] A whirlpool.

**Weel,† Weely**† (wēl, wēl'i), *n.* [*Weel* is short for *weely, willy,* so called because made of *willows.*] A kind of twiggen trap or snare for fish. 'Eels in *weelies.*' *Rich. Carew.*

**Weel** (wēl), *a.* or *adv.* Well. [Scotch.]

**Weem** (wēm), *n.* An earth-house (which see). [Scotch.]

**Ween** (wēn), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wênan,* to ween, from *wên,* Icel. *vân,* Goth. *vens,* expectation, hope.] To be of opinion; to have the notion; to think; to imagine; to fancy. [Obsolescent and poetical.]

Then furthest from her hope, when most she *weened* nigh. *Spenser.*

His tones were black with many a crack,
All black and bare, I *ween.* *Coleridge.*

Though never a dream the roses sent
Of science or love's compliment,
I *ween* they smelt as sweet. *Browning.*

**Weep** (wēp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wept;* ppr. *weeping.* [A. Sax. *wêpan,* to weep, from *wôp,* weeping, clamour, outcry; like O. Sax. *wôpian,* from *wôp;* Goth. *vopjan,* to cry, to cry aloud; Icel. *æpa,* to shout, to cry, from *óp,* a cry; cog. Rus. *vopit,* to make an outcry, to weep, *vopl,* lamentation; Lith. *vapiti,* to weep; L. *vox,* voice; Gr. *epos,* a word; Skr. *vach,* to speak.] 1. Originally, to express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry; in modern usage, to manifest and express grief or other strong passion by shedding tears.

They all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him. Acts xx. 37.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep.* *Shak.*

2. To lament; to complain. Num. xi. 13.—3. To drop or flow as tears.

The blood *weeps* from my heart. *Shak.*

4. To let fall drops; to drop water; hence, to rain.

When heaven doth *weep,* doth not the earth o'erflow? *Shak.*

5. To give out moisture; to be very damp. 'Clayey or *weeping* grounds.' *Mortimer.*—6. To have the branches drooping or hanging downwards, as if in sorrow; to be pendent; to droop; as, a *weeping* tree.

**Weep** (wēp), *v.t.* 1. To lament; to bewail; to bemoan.

We wand'ring go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe.
*Pope.*

2. To shed or let fall drop by drop, as tears; to pour forth in drops, as if tears. '*Weep* your tears into the channel.' *Shak.* 'Tears such as angels *weep.*' *Milton.* 'Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm.' *Milton.*—3. To celebrate by weeping or shedding tears. 'To *weep* his obsequies.' *Dryden.*—4. To spend or consume in tears or in weeping; to exhaust in tears; to get rid of by weeping; followed by *away, out,* &c. '*Weep* my life *away.*' *Tennyson.*

I could *weep*
My spirit from mine eyes. *Shak.*

5. To form or produce by shedding tears.

We vow to *weep* seas, live in fire, eat rocks. *Shak.*

6. To extinguish by shedding tears: followed by *out.* 'In compassion *weep* the fire *out.*' *Shak.*

**Weepable**† (wēp'a-bl), *a.* Exciting or calling for tears; lamentable; grievous. *Bp. Pecock.*

**Weeper** (wēp'ér), *n.* 1. One who weeps; one who sheds tears.

Laughing is easy, but the wonder lies
What store of brine supplied the *weeper's* eyes.
*Dryden.*

2. A sort of white linen cuff, border, or band on a dress, worn as a badge of mourning.

Mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves, and these are called *weepers.* *Goldsmith.*

The young squire . . . looked remarkably well in his *weepers.* *Smollett.*

3. A pretty little South American monkey of the sapajou group and genus Cebus, the *C. capucinus.* Called also *Sai* (which see).

**Weepful**† (wēp'ful), *a.* Full of weeping; grieving. *Wickliffe.*

**Weeping-ash** (wēp'ing-ash), *n.* *Fraxinus pendula*, a variety of ash differing from the common ash only in its branches arching downwards instead of upwards.

**Weeping-birch** (wēp'ing-bêrch), *n.* A variety of the birch-tree, known as *Betula pendula*, with drooping branches. It is very common in different parts of Europe. It differs from the common birch not only in its weeping habit, but also in its young shoots being quite smooth, bright chestnut brown when ripe, and then covered with little white warts.

**Weeping-cross** (wēp'ing-kros), *n.* A cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, where penitents particularly offered their devotions.

For here I mourn for your, our publike losse,
And doe my pennance at the *weeping-crosse*.
*Wither.*

—*To return* or *come home by Weeping-Cross*, an old phrase meaning to suffer a defeat in some adventure; to meet with a painful repulse or failure; to repent sorrowfully having taken a certain course or engaged in a particular undertaking.

But the time will come when, comming home by *Weeping-Crosse*, thou shalt confesse that it was better to be at home. *Lyly.*

**Weepingly** (wēp'ing-li), *adv.* In a weeping manner; with weeping; in tears.

She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laughing.
*Wotton.*

**Weeping-ripe**† (wēp'ing-rīp), *a.* Ripe or ready for weeping.

The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word. *Shak.*

**Weeping-rock** (wēp'ing-rok), *n.* A porous rock from which water gradually issues.

**Weeping-spring** (wēp'ing-spring), *n.* A spring that slowly discharges water.

**Weeping-tree** (wēp'ing-trē), *n.* A name common to varieties of several trees, the branches and twigs of which in a normal state have an upward direction, while in the weeping variety the branches and branchlets are elongated and pendulous, or drooping. The weeping-willow, weeping-birch, and weeping-ash are examples.

**Weeping-willow** (wēp'ing-wil-lō), *n.* A species of willow, the *Salix babylonica*, whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction. It is a native of the Levant, and is said to have been first planted in England by the poet Pope.

**Weerish**† (wēr'ish), *a.* See WEARISH.

**Weet**† (wēt), *v.i.* pret. *wot*. [A. Sax. *witan*, to know. See WIT, *v.* and *n.*] To know; to be informed; to wit.

From Egypt come they all, this lets thee *weet*.
*Spenser.*

**Weet**† (wēt), *v t.* To wet. *Spenser.*

**Weet** (wēt), *n.* Rain; moisture; wet. [Scotch.]

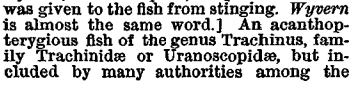
**Weetingly**† (wēt'ing-li), *adv.* Knowingly; wittingly. *Spenser.*

**Weetless**† (wēt'les), *a.* 1. Unknowing; unthinking; unconscious.

Smiling, all *weetless* of th' uplifted stroke,
Hung o'er his harmless head. *F. Baillie.*

2. Unknown; not understood; unmeaning. 'With fond terms and *weetless* words.' *Spenser.*

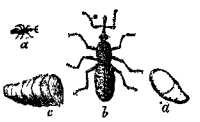
**Weever** (wē'vėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *wivre, vivre, guivre*, properly a serpent, a dragon or wyvern, from L. *vipera*, a viper. The name was given to the fish from stinging. *Wyvern* is almost the same word.] An acanthopterygious fish of the genus Trachinus, family Trachinidæ or Uranoscopidæ, but included by many authorities among the



Dragon-weever (*Trachinus draco*).

perches. About four species are well known, two of which are found in the British seas, viz. the dragon-weever, sea-cat, or sting-bull, *T. draco*, about 10 or 12 inches long, and the lesser weever, *T. vipera*, called also the adder-pike, or sting-fish, which attains a length of 5 inches. They inflict wounds with the spines of their first dorsal fin, which are much dreaded. Their flesh is esteemed.

**Weevil** (wē'vil), *n.* [A. Sax. *wifel*, L. G. and D. *wevel*, G. *wibel*; cog. Lith. *wabalas*, a beetle; supposed to be allied to *weave* or *wave*, from the insect's movements.] The name applied to coleopterous insects of the family Curculionidæ, distinguished by the prolongation of the head, so as to form a sort of snout or proboscis. Many of the weevils are dangerous enemies to the agriculturist, destroying grain, fruit, flowers, leaves, and stems. The corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*) is a little dark red beetle of about ¼ inch long, which deposits its eggs on corn after it is stored, and the larvæ burrow therein, each larva inhabiting a single grain, great quantities of which are thus destroyed. See CURCULIONIDÆ.



Corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*).

*a*, Insect natural size. *b*, Insect magnified. *c* Larva, *d* Egg (both magnified).

**Weevilled** (wē'vild), *a.* Infested by weevils; as, *weevilled* grain.

**Weevily** (wē'vil-i), *a.* Infested with weevils; as, *weevily* grain.

**Weft** (weft), old pret. of *wave*.

**Weft** (weft), *n.* [A. Sax. *weft*, the woof, *lit.* what is woven, from *wefan*, to weave; so Icel. *veftr*. See WEAVE.] The woof or filling of cloth; the threads that are carried in the shuttle and cross the warp.

**Weft**† (weft), *n.* 1. A thing waived, cast away, or abandoned; a waif or stray. See WAIF.

His horse it is the herald's *weft*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A waif; a homeless wanderer. *Spenser.*

**Weft** (weft), *n.* A signal made by waving.

Your boatmen lie on their oars, and there have already been made two *wefts* from the warder's turret, to intimate that those in the castle are impatient for your return. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Weftage**† (wef'tāj), *n.* Texture. *Grew.*

**Wefte**† (weft), *pp.* [See WAIVE.] Waived; avoided; removed.

Ne can thy irrevocable destiny be *weft*. *Spenser.*

**Wegotism** (wē'got-izm), *n.* The frequent use of the pronoun *we*; weism. *British Critic.* [Colloq. or cant.]

**Wehrgeld, Wehrgelt** (wēr'geld, wēr'gelt). See WERGILD.

Crimes were punished by fines (the *wehrgelt* of our Saxon ancestors) according to their heinousness and according to the rank of the aggrieved parties.
*Brougham.*

**Wehr-wolf** (wēr'wulf), *n.* Same as *Were-wolf*.

**Weigh** (wā), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wegan*, to bear, to lift, to weigh, and intrans. to move; *wæge*, a balance, a pair of scales; D. *wegen*, to weigh; Icel. *vega*, to bear, lift, move; G. *wiegen*, to rock; from same root as *way*.] 1. To raise or bear up; to lift so that it hangs in the air; as, to *weigh* anchor; to *weigh* an old hulk. 'To *weigh* the vessel up.' *Cowper.*—2. To examine by the balance so as to ascertain how heavy a thing is; to determine the heaviness of, as of certain bodies, by showing their relation to the weights of some other bodies which are known, or which are assumed as general standards of weight; as, to *weigh* sugar; to *weigh* gold.—3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver.
Zech. xi. 12.

4. To consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to estimate deliberately and maturely; to balance; to compare; as, to *weigh* the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme; to *weigh* one thing *with* or *against* another. 'If that the injuries be justly *weighed*.' *Shak.*

*Weigh* oath *with* oath, and you will nothing *weigh*.
*Shak.*

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

5.† To consider as worthy of notice; to make account of; to care for; to regard.

You *weigh* me not. O, that's you care not for me.
*Shak.*

For life I prize it as I *weigh* grief. *Shak.*

—*To weigh down*, (*a*) to preponderate over. 'He *weighs* King Richard *down*.' *Shak.*

Fear *weighs down* faith with shame. *Daniel.*

(*b*) To oppress with weight or heaviness; to overburthen; to depress.

Thou (sleep) wilt no more *weigh* mine eyelids *down*.
*Shak.*

My soul is quite *weighed down* with care. *Addison.*

**Weigh** (wā), *v.i.* 1. To have weight; as, to *weigh* lighter or heavier.—2. To be or amount in heaviness or weight; to equal in weight; as, a nugget *weighing* several ounces; a load which *weighs* 2 tons. [The terms expressing the weight are in the objective absolute, or in the accusative of quantity.]—3. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

He finds that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands before him.
*Atterbury.*

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff,
Which *weighs* upon the heart. *Shak.*

—*To weigh down*, to sink by its own weight or burden. 'Making the bough, being overloaden, *weigh down*.' *Bacon.*

**Weigh** (wā), *n.* A certain quantity or measure, estimated by weight; a measure of weight. See WEY.

**Weigh** (wā), *n. Naut.* a corruption of *Way*, used only in the phrase *under weigh*; as, the ship is *under weigh*, *i.e.* is making way by aid of its sails or other propelling power.

**Weighable** (wā'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being weighed.

**Weighage** (wā'āj), *n.* A rate or toll paid for weighing goods.

**Weigh-board** (wā'bōrd), *n.* In *mining*, see WAYBOARD.

**Weigh-bridge** (wā'brij), *n.* A weighing-machine for weighing carts, wagons, &c., with their load.

**Weighed**† (wād), *a.* Experienced. 'A young man not *weighed* in state matters.' *Bacon.*

**Weigher** (wā'ėr), *n.* One who or that which weighs; an officer whose duty is to weigh commodities or test weights.

**Weigh-house** (wā'hous), *n.* A building (generally of a public character) at or in which goods are weighed by suitable apparatus.

**Weighing** (wā'ing), *n.* 1. The act of ascertaining weight.—2. As much as is weighed at once; as, a *weighing* of beef.

**Weighing-cage** (wā'ing-kāj), *n.* A cage in which living animals may be conveniently weighed, as pigs, sheep, calves, &c.

**Weighing-house** (wā'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *Weigh-house*.

**Weighing-machine** (wā'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* Any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained, as the common balance, spring-balance, steelyard, &c. The term is, however, generally applied only to those contrivances which are employed for ascertaining the weight of heavy bodies, as the machines for the purpose of determining the weights of laden vehicles; machines for weighing cattle; machines for weighing heavy goods, as large casks, bales, &c. Some of these are constructed on the principle of the lever or steelyard, others on that of a combination of levers, and others on that of the spring-balance. A special feature of the majority of them is the large platform, on a level with or raised but as little as possible above the ground, so that vehicles or heavy goods to be weighed thereon may be easily transferred to and from it.

**Weigh-lock** (wā'lok), *n.* A canal lock at which barges are weighed and their tonnage settled.

**Weigh-shaft** (wā'shaft), *n.* See WIPER-SHAFT.

**Weight** (wāt), *n.* [O.E. *weght, wight*, A. Sax. *ge-wiht*, from *wegan*. See WEIGH.] 1. That property of bodies by which they tend toward the centre of the earth; gravity; as, a body has *weight* or has no appreciable *weight*.—2. The measure of the force of gravity, as determined for any particular body; the measure of the force by which any body or a given portion of any substance gravitates or is attracted to the earth; in a more popular sense, the amount which anything weighs; the quantity of matter as estimated by the balance or expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit; as, a bar of metal having a *weight* of 5 lbs.; a load of 3 tons *weight*. In determining weight in cases where very great precision is desired, due account must be taken of temperature, elevation, and latitude. The apparent weight of any substance is less than its true weight by the weight of as much air as is displaced by it; therefore, as the density of the air is variable—air when warmed expanding very much more than any solid—a piece of metal appears to weigh more in warm than in cold weather. Moreover air becomes more dense by an increase of pressure, consequently when the barometer is high all heavy bodies become apparently lighter; when the baro-

meter is low they become apparently heavier. Now suppose a pound of iron and a pound of platinum are adjusted in light air and again compared in dense air, a slight change may be observed. For as a pound of iron is bulkier than a pound of platinum it displaces more air, and its apparent weight undergoes a greater change than does that of platinum. Hence in fixing exact standards of weight a particular temperature and pressure of air must be specified; thus the standard brass pound of Britain is directed to be used when the Fahrenheit thermometer stands at 62° and the barometer at 30". In the second place it must be observed that the attraction which the earth exerts upon bodies placed near it decreases with their distances from its centre, being inversely as the squares of the distances; thus a body weighing a pound at the level of the sea will weigh somewhat less when tested properly at the top of a mountain. In the third place, since the earth has a diurnal motion on its axis, every substance placed on it has a centrifugal tendency which in some degree modifies what otherwise would have been its gravitation; this centrifugal tendency produces the earth's oblateness, and causes a variation in the intensity of gravitation from one latitude to another, a stone being heavier at lat. 60° N. for instance than at the equator.—*Standard of weight*, the unit of mass legally recognized in a state, and by which the weight of other bodies may be determined, and all other weights used in commerce adjusted. In Britain a certain brass weight is by statute settled as the imperial standard troy pound. This pound contains 5760 grains, and is divided into 12 ounces; the pound avoirdupois contains 7000 such grains, and is divided into 16 ounces. The standard of weight (as also that of length) is the same in the United States. Standard weights are easily connected with standard measures; the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, for instance, may be taken as a standard. See AVOIRDUPOIS, TROY, &c.—3. A certain mass of brass, iron, lead, or other metal or substance to be used for determining the weight of other bodies; as, an ounce *weight;* a pound *weight;* a 56 lb. *weight.*—4. A particular scale, system, or mode of estimating the relative heaviness of bodies; as, avoirdupois *weight;* troy *weight;* apothecaries' *weight.*—5. A heavy mass; something heavy.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without. *Bacon.*

6. In clocks, one of the two masses of metal that by their weight actuate the machinery. 7. In *mech.* the resistance which in a machine has to be overcome by the power; in the simpler mechanical powers, as the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, and the like, usually the heavy body that is set in motion or held in equilibrium by the power.—8. Pressure; burden; as, the *weight* of grief; *weight* of care; *weight* of business; *weight* of government. 'Wearing all that *weight* of learning lightly.' *Tennyson.*

Sage he stood,
With Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear
The *weight* of mightiest monarchies. *Milton.*

9. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness; as, an argument of great *weight;* a consideration of vast *weight.*

The solemnities that encompass the magistrate add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his words. *Atterbury.*

10. In *med.* a sensation of oppression or heaviness over the whole body or over a part of it, as the head or stomach.—*Dead weight*, a heavy oppressive or greatly impeding burden.

I feel so free and so clear
By the loss of that *dead weight.* *Tennyson.*

SYN. Weightiness, gravity, heaviness, ponderosity, ponderousness, pressure, burden, load, importance, power, influence, efficacy, consequence, moment, impressiveness.

**Weight** (wāt), *v.t.* To add or attach a weight or weights to; to load with additional weight; to add to the heaviness of; as, the jockeys are *weighted.*

Some of the (balance) poles are *weighted* at both ends, but ours are not. *Mayhew.*

Of old, the king had all his splendours and all his enjoyments *weighted* by the heavy cares, and very real and rude responsibilities, of government. *Contemporary Rev.*

**Weightily** (wā'ti-li), *adv.* In a weighty manner; as, (*a*) heavily; ponderously. (*b*) With force or impressiveness; with moral power.

Is his poetry the worse because he makes his agents speak *weightily* and sententiously? *W. Broome.*

**Weightiness** (wā'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being weighty; as, (*a*) ponderousness; gravity; heaviness. (*b*) Solidity; force; impressiveness; power of convincing. 'The *weightiness* of any argument.' *Locke.* (*c*) Importance. 'The *weightiness* of the adventure.' *Heywood.*

**Weightless** (wāt'les), *a.* Having no weight; imponderable; light. 'Balanced in the *weightless* air.' *Dryden.*

**Weight-nail** (wāt'nāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, a nail somewhat similar to a deck-nail, but not so fine, and with a square head, used for fastening cleats and the like.

**Weighty** (wā'ti), *a.* 1. Having great weight; heavy; ponderous; as, a *weighty* body.—2. Important; serious; momentous; grave. 'The secret is so *weighty.*' *Shak.*

Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; forcible; cogent. 'Sundry *weighty* reasons.' *Shak.* 'Steeled with *weighty* arguments.' *Shak.*—4. Grave or serious in aspect. 'A *weighty* and a serious brow.' *Shak.*—5. Entitled to authority on account of experience, ability, or character. 'The *weightiest* men in the *weightiest* stations.' *Swift.*—6.† Rigorous; severe.

If after two days' shine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment. *Shak.*

**Weil** (wēl), *n.* Same as *Wiel.* [Scotch.]

**Weir** (wēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *wœr, wer*, a fence, a hedge, an inclosure, a place for catching and keeping fish; Icel. *vörr*, a fenced-in landing-place; G. *wehr*, weir, dam, dyke. The word means lit. a fence or defence. Akin *ward, wary, warren.*] 1. A dam erected across a river to stop and raise the water, either for the purpose of taking fish, of conveying a stream to a mill, or of maintaining the water at the level required for navigating it, or for purposes of irrigation.—2. A fence of twigs or stakes set in a stream for catching fish. [Written also *Wear.*]

**Weird** (wērd), *n.* [O.E. *wirde, wyrde*, A. Sax. *wyrd, wird*, fate, fortune, destiny, one of the Fates, from stem of *weorthan*, G. *werden*, Goth. *vairthan*, to come to pass, to become, to be. See WORTH, *v.*] 1. Fate; destiny; a person's allotted fate; formerly, also, one of the Fates.

The *weirds* withstand and God stops his meek ears. *Surrey.*

2. A spell; a charm. *Sir W. Scott.* [As a noun this word is hardly found in modern English literature, though common in Scotland.]

**Weird** (wērd), *a.* 1. Connected with fate or destiny; able to influence fate.

The *weird* sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land. *Shak.*

2. Partaking of or relating to witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; suggestive of unearthliness; wild; as, a *weird* tale, sound, look, and the like.

Here there was nothing but tragedy—mute, *weird* tragedy. *W. Collins.*

These bright reminiscences of happier days only gave a *weird* beauty to the tumult of the sick boy's mind. *Farrar.*

**Weirdness** (wērd'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being weird, or of inspiring a sort of unaccountable or superstitious dread or fear; eeriness. *Contemporary Rev.*

**Weise, Weize** (wēz), *v.t.* [Icel. *vísa*, Dan. *vise*, G. *weisen*, to show, to point, to indicate.] To direct; to guide; to incline; to turn. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Weism** (wē'izm), *n.* The frequent use of the pronoun *we. Antijacobin Rev.* [Colloq. and cant.]

**Weissite** (vīs'īt), *n.* [In honour of Professor *Weiss* of Berlin.] A mineral of an ash-gray or brownish colour, found at Falun in Sweden in oblique rhombic prisms. It is a silicate of aluminium, containing magnesia and potash.

**Weive,**† *v.t.* [See WAIVE, WAVE.] To forsake; to decline; to refuse. *Chaucer.*

**Weive,**† *v.i.* To depart. *Chaucer.*

**Welaway**† (wel'a-wā). [A. Sax. *wá lá wá*, that is, *woe! lo! woe!*] An exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas.* Commonly corrupted into *Welladay.*

**Welch** (welsh). See WELSH.

**Welcher, Welsher** (welsh'ér), *n.* [Yorkshire *welch*, a failure, a form of *welk.* See WELK, to fail.] A professional betting man who receives the sums staked by persons wishing to back particular horses and does not pay if he loses. [Turf slang.]

The *welcher* properly so called takes the money offered him to back a horse; but when he has taken money enough from his dupes, departs from the scene of his labours, and trusts to his luck, a dyed wig or a pair of false whiskers, not to be recognised. *All the Year Round.*

**Welcome** (wel'kum), *a.* [A. Sax. *wil-cuma*, one received with welcome—*willa*, will, wish, *willan*, to wish, and *cuma*, a comer. Latterly the word came to be regarded as equivalent to *well come.*] 1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, and company; as, a *welcome* guest.

You ben to me *welcome* right hertily. *Chaucer.*

2. Producing gladness on its reception; grateful; pleasing. 'A *welcome* present.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'O *welcome* hour.' *Milton.* Hence—3. A courteous term expressing readiness to serve another, the granting of a liberty, freedom to have or enjoy, and the like; as, you are *welcome* to the use of my library.

'I humbly thank your ladyship.'—'Your honour is most *welcome.*' *Shak.*

The word is frequently used elliptically for, you are welcome.

*Welcome*, great monarch, to your own! *Dryden.*

[In this usage it may be either an adjective or a noun.]—SYN. Acceptable, agreeable, grateful, pleasing.

**Welcome** (wel'kum), *n.* 1. Salutation of a new-comer.

Thou shalt have five thousand *welcomes.* *Shak.*
*Welcome* ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing. *Shak.*

2. Kind reception of a guest or new-comer.

Truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South.*
Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest *welcome* at an inn. *Shenstone.*

—*To bid welcome*, to receive with professions of friendship, kindness, or gladness.

To thee and to thy company I *bid*
A hearty *welcome.* *Shak.*

**Welcome** (wel'kum), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *welcomed;* ppr. *welcoming.* To salute a new-comer with kindness, or to receive and entertain hospitably, gratuitously, and cheerfully.

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And *welcome* thee, and wish thee long. *Milton.*
*Welcome* the coming, speed the parting guest. *Pope.*

**Welcomely** (wel'kum-li), *adv.* In a welcome manner. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Welcomeness** (wel'kum-nes), *n.* The state of being welcome; gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception. *Boyle.*

**Welcomer** (wel'kum-ér), *n.* One who salutes or receives kindly a new-comer. 'Thou woful *welcomer* of glory.' *Shak.*

**Weld, Wold** (weld, wōld), *n.* [O. E. *welde, wolde*, Sc. *wald.* Origin doubtful.] A plant native to Britain and several European countries, used by dyers to give a yellow colour, and sometimes called *Dyers' Weed.* It is much cultivated in Kent for the London dyers. It is the *Reseda Luteola* of botanists, being a member of the same genus as mignonette. Sometimes also called *Wild Woad.*

Weld (*Reseda Luteola*).

**Weld** (weld), *v.t.* [O. E. *welle*, Sc. *waurd* (the final *d* not properly belonging to the word); G. and Dut. *wellen*, to boil, to unite, to weld; Sw. *välla*, to weld or join two pieces of iron almost at a melting heat. The same word as *well*, to boil, to bubble up, to well. 'The process of welding iron is named in many languages from the word for boiling.' *Wedgwood.*] 1. To unite or join together into firm

union, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compression when raised to a great heat. Iron and platinum, and perhaps one or two other metals, may be hammered together when heated to nearly a state of semi-fusion; and horn and tortoise-shell may be joined firmly by pressure. Hence—2. *Fig.* to unite very closely. 'Two women faster *welded* in one love.' *Tennyson.*

**Weld** (weld), *n.* A junction, as of two pieces of iron, when heated to a white heat by hammering or compression; as, a firm or close *weld.*

**Weld,†** **Welde†** (weld), *v.t.* To wield; to manage; to direct; to govern. 'Those that *weld* the awful crown.' *Spenser.*

**Weldable** (weld'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being welded.

**Welder** (weld'ėr), *n.* One who welds.

**Welder†** (weld'ėr), *n.* In Ireland, a manager; an actual occupant; a tenant of land under a middleman or series of middlemen.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably. *Swift.*

**Welding-heat** (weld'ing-hēt), *n.* The heat necessary for welding two pieces of metal; specifically, the white heat to which iron bars are brought when about to undergo this process.

**Weldy,†** *a.* Wieldy; active. *Chaucer.*

**Wele,†** *adv.* Well. *Chaucer.*

**Wele,†** *n.* Weal. *Spenser.*

**Weleful,†** *a.* Productive of happiness. *Chaucer.*

**Welfare** (wel'fār), *n.* [*Well* and *fare*; lit. a state of *faring well.* See WELL and FARE.] A state of exemption from misfortune, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; well-being; success; prosperity; happiness. 'To study for the people's *welfare.*' *Shak.*

**Welk†** (welk), *v.i.* [Same word as D. and G. *welken*, to wither, to fade, to decay, from *welk*, lean; O.H.G. *welhen*, from *welh*, lean.] To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall. 'When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west.' *Spenser.*

**Welk†** (welk), *v.t.* 1. To contract; to shorten.

Now sad winter *welked* hath the day. *Spenser.*

2. To fade; to wither.

But yet to me she will not dim that grace
For which full pale and *welked* is my face. *Chaucer.*

**Welk** (welk), *n.* See WHELK.

**Welked†** (welk'ed), *a.* Same as *Whelked.*

**Welkin** (wel'kin), *n.* [O. E. *welkne, wolkne*, A. Sax. *wolcen, wolcn*, a cloud, pl. the region of clouds, the air, the sky; probably from *wealcan* (pret. *weolc*), to roll, to turn, to revolve (see WALK); G. *wolke*, O.H.G. *wolchan*, a cloud.] The sky; the vault of heaven. 'The fair *welkin* foully overcast.' *Spenser.* 'When storms the *welkin* rend.' *Wordsworth.* [Now chiefly poetical.]

**Welkin** (wel'kin), *a.* Sky-blue. [Poetical.]

Come, Sir Page,
Look on me with your *welkin* eye, sweet villain. *Shak.*

**Well** (wel), *n.* [A. Sax. *well, wella*, a well, fountain, from stem of *weallan*, to well up, to boil; Icel. *vell*, a boiling, D. *wel*, a spring, *wellen*, to well, spring, Dan. *vœld*, a spring, G. *welle*, a wave, the boiling of the sea, *wallen*, to boil or bubble; from root seen also in *walk, wallow*, L. *volvo*, to roll, whence *volume, revolve*, &c.] 1. A spring; a fountain; water issuing from the earth. 'Begin then, sisters of the sacred *well.*' *Milton.*—2. An artificial structure from which a supply of water is obtained for domestic and other purposes; often a pit or hole sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, usually of a cylindrical form, and walled to prevent the earth from caving in. 'Tis not so deep as a *well.*' *Shak.* 'The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the *well.*' *Eliza Cook.*—3. *Naut.* (*a*) a compartment formed by bulkheads round a vessel's pumps to keep them clear of obstructions, to protect them from injury, and to give ready admittance for examining the state of the pumps. (*b*) A compartment in a fishing-vessel formed by bulkheads properly strengthened and tightened off, having the bottom perforated with holes to give free admission to the water so that fish may be kept alive therein.—4. In *arch.* the space in a building in which winding stairs are placed, usually lighted from the roof: sometimes limited to the open space in the middle of a winding staircase, or to the opening in the middle of a staircase built round a hollow newel. Called also *Well-hole* and *Well-staircase.*—5. The space in a law court, immediately in front of the judges' bench, occupied by counsel, &c.

Solicitors . . . ranged in a line, in a long matted *well* . . . between the registrar's red table and the silk gowns. *Dickens.*

6. The hollow part between the seats of a jaunting-car for holding luggage.—7. The lower part of a furnace into which the metal falls. *Goodrich.*—8. In *milit. mining*, an excavation in the earth with branches or galleries running out from it.—9. *Fig.* a spring, source, or origin. 'Dan Chaucer, *well* of English undefyled.' *Spenser.*—*Artesian well.* See under ARTESIAN. See also OIL-WELL, TUBE-WELL.

**Well** (wel), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wellan.* See the noun.] To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth or from a spring; to flow.

Fast from her eyes the round pearls *welled* down. *Fairfax.*

Ancient founts of inspiration *well* thro' all my fancy yet. *Tennyson.*

**Well†** (wel), *v.t.* To pour forth, as from a well. *Spenser.*

**Well** (wel), *a.* [A. Sax. *wel*, well, enough, much; D. *wel*, Icel. and Dan. *vel*, Sw. *väl*, Goth. *vaila*, G. *wohl*, well. Of same origin as *will*, and meaning originally according to one's *will.* Akin *weal, wealth.*] 1. In accordance with wish or desire; satisfactory; as it should be; fortunate: often in impersonal usages.

It was *well* with us in Egypt. Num. xi. 18.

Hence, away! now all is *well.* *Shak.*

Oft we mar what's *well.* *Shak.*

It would have been *well* for Genoa, if she had followed the example of Venice. *Addison.*

2. Being in health; having a sound body with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs; not ailing, diseased, or sick; having recovered from sickness or misfortune; as, a *well* man.

While thou art *well*, you may do much good. *Jer. Taylor.*

Nor would I now be *well*, mother, again if that could be,
For my desire is but to pass to Him that died for me. *Tennyson.*

3. Comfortable; not suffering inconvenience; as, I am quite *well* where I am.

One woman is fair, yet I am *well;* another is wise, yet I am *well.* *Shak.*

4. Being in favour; favoured.

He . . . was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

5. Just; right; proper; as, was it *well* to do this?—6. Happy; at rest; free from the cares of the world: used of the dead.

What were more holy
Than to rejoice the former queen is *well.* *Shak.*

Used *substantively* in the sense of what is well.

What would my lord and father?
Nothing but *well* to thee, Thomas of Clarence. *Shak.*

—*To let well alone*, not to try and improve what is already well.

I begin to wish I had *let well alone.* *W. Collins.*

[*Note.* Except sometimes in meaning 2 the word is always used predicatively, not attributively, and thus it is often difficult to decide when it is an adjective and when an adverb.]

**Well** (wel), *adv.* [See note at end of last article.] 1. In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly. Jam. ii. 8.

If thou doest not *well*, sin lieth at the door. Gen. iv. 7.

Does it take from the people more liberty than is absolutely necessary for the *well* administering of their affairs. *Brougham.*

2. In a satisfactory manner; happily; fortunately. 'We prosper *well* in our return.' *Shak.*—3. Skilfully; with due art; as, the work is *well* done; he writes *well;* he rides *well;* the plot is *well* laid and *well* executed. 4. Sufficiently; abundantly; amply.

Lot . . . beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was *well* watered everywhere. Gen. xiii. 10.

5. Very much; greatly; to a degree that gives pleasure; as, I liked the entertainment *well.*

I like *well*, in some places, fair columns. *Bacon.*

6. Favourably; with praise; commendably.

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

7. Conveniently; suitably; advantageously; easily; as, I cannot *well* attend the meeting.

His grief may be compared *well*
To one sore sick that hears the passing bell. *Shak.*

To know
In measure what the mind may *well* contain. *Milton.*

8. To a sufficient degree; perfectly; fully; adequately; as, I know not *well* how to execute this task.

Let us go up at once, and possess it; for we are *well* able to overcome it. Num. xiii. 30.

9. Thoroughly; fully; as, let the cloth be *well* cleansed; let the steel be *well* polished. 10. Far; considerably; not a little; as, to be *well* advanced in life. 'Old and *well* stricken in age.' Gen. xliii. 11.—*As well*, rather right, convenient, or proper than otherwise; as, it may be *as well* to inform you before you go.

It may be *as well* to explain that there were political reasons for our delay. *W. H. Russell.*

—*As well as*, together with; and also; not less than; one as much as the other; as, a sickness long *as well as* severe. 'Long and tedious *as well as* grievous.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*—*Well enough*, in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—*Well nigh*, nearly; almost. 'One that is *well nigh* worn.' *Shak.*—*To be well off*, to be in a good condition, especially as to property.—*Well to do*, prosperous; well to live. See WELL-TO-DO.—*Well to live*, having a competence; in comfortable circumstances.

You're a made old man: . . . you're *well to live.* *Shak.*

—*Well* is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well*, and as an expression of satisfaction, acquiescence, or concession, and sometimes it is merely expletive or used to avoid abruptness; as, *well*, the work is done; *well*, let us go; *well, well*, be it so. '*Well*, it shall be so.' *Shak.* '*Well*, peace be with you.' *Shak.*—*Well* is prefixed to many words, especially adjectives and participles, expressing what is right, fit, laudable, or not defective; as, *well*-affected; *well*-designed; *well*-directed; *well*-ordered; *well*-formed; *well*-meant; *well*-minded; *well*-seasoned; *well*-tasted. We only give a selection of these. Many of them are rather loose compounds, being often printed as single words.

**Well-acquainted** (wel-ak-kwānt'ed), *a.* Having intimate acquaintance or personal knowledge. 'As if I were their *well-acquainted* friend.' *Shak.*

**Welladay** (wel'a-dā), *interj.* [A corruption of *welaway.*] Welaway! alas! lackaday!

O *welladay* Mistress Ford! having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause of suspicion. *Shak.*

*Walx or Walawa*—an exclamation frequent in Chaucer, was modified into the feebler form of *well-away.* A degenerate variety of this form was *well-aday.* Pathetic cries have certain disposition to implicate the present time, as in *woe worth the day.* *T. Earle.*

**Well-a-near†** (wel'a-nēr), *adv.* Immediately thereafter. *Shak.*

**Well-apparelled** (wel'ap-par-eld), *a.* Well dressed; adorned. '*Well-apparelled* April.' *Shak.*

**Well-appointed** (wel'ap-point-ed), *a.* Fully furnished and equipped; as, a *well-appointed* army. '*Well-appointed* powers.' *Shak.*

**Well-armed** (wel'ärmd), *a.* Well furnished with weapons of offence or defence. '*Well-armed* friends.' *Shak.*

**Well-attempered** (wel'at-tem-pėrd), *a.* Well regulated or harmonized. 'A man of *well-attemper'd* frame.' *Tennyson.*

**Well-authenticated** (wel'a-then-ti-kāt-ed), *a.* Supported by good authority. *Clarke.*

**Well-balanced** (wel'bal-anst), *a.* Rightly balanced. 'The *well-balanced* world on hinges hung.' *Milton.*

**Well-behaved** (wel'bē-hāvd), *a.* Courteous; civil; of good conduct; becoming; decent. 'Such orderly and *well-behaved* reproof to all uncomeliness.' *Shak.*

**Wellbeing** (wel'bē-ing), *n.* Welfare; happiness; prosperity; as, virtue is essential to the *wellbeing* of men or of society. *Spectator.*

**Well-beloved** (wel'bē-luv-ed), *a.* Greatly beloved. Mark xii. 6. 'The *well-beloved* Brutus.' *Shak.*

**Well-beseeming** (wel'bē-sēm-ing), *a.* Well becoming. *Shak.*

**Well-boat** (wel'bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat with a well in it to convey fish alive to market. See WELL.

**Well-borer** (wel'bōr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which digs or bores for water; one who makes wells. *Simmonds.*

**Well-born** (wel'born), *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth. *Shak.*

**Well-breathed** (wel'bretht), *a.* Well exercised or long breathed; of good bottom. 'On thy *well-breath'd* horse keep with thy hounds.' *Shak.*

**Well-bred** (wel'bred), *a.* 1. Of good breeding; educated to polished manners; polite; cultivated; refined.

A moral, sensible, and *well-bred* man
Will not affront me, and no other can. *Cowper.*

2. Of good breed, stock, or race: applied to a horse or other domestic animal which has descended from a race of ancestors that have, through several generations, possessed in a high degree the properties which it is the great object to attain.

**Well-bucket** (wel'buk-et), *n.* A vessel for drawing up water from a well.

The muscles are so many *well-buckets:* when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey. *Dryden.*

**Well-chosen** (wel'chō-zn), *a.* Chosen or selected with good judgment. 'His *well-chosen* bride.' *Shak.*

**Well-conditioned** (wel'kon-di-shond), *a.* 1. Being in a good or wholesome state of mind or body; as, a *well-conditioned* man.—2. In *surg.* being in a state tending to health; as, a *well-conditioned* wound or sore.

**Well-conducted** (wel'kon-dukt-ed), *a.* 1. Properly led on; as, a *well-conducted* expedition.—2. Being of good moral conduct; as, a *well-conducted* community.

**Well-content, Well-contented** (wel'kon-tent, wel'kon-tent-ed), *a.* Satisfied; happy. 'My *well-contented* day.' *Shak.*

So Philip rested with her *well-content.* *Tennyson.*

**Well-dealing** (wel'dēl-ing), *a.* Honest; fair in dealing with others. 'Our *well-dealing* countrymen.' *Shak.*

**Well-derived** (wel'de-rīvd), *a.* Good by birth and nature. 'My son corrupts a *well-derived* nature.' *Shak.*

**Well-deserving** (wel'dē-zērv-ing), *a.* Worthy; full of merit.

I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a *well-deserving* pillar. *Shak.*

**Well-disposed** (wel'dis-pōzd), *a.* Rightly disposed; well-affected; loyal. 'You lose a thousand *well-disposed* hearts.' *Shak.*

**Well-doer** (wel'dō-ėr), *n.* One who performs rightly his moral and social duties.

**Well-doing** (wel'dō-ing), *n.* Performance of duties; upright conduct.

**Well-doing** (wel'dō-ing), *a.* Acquitting one's self well. 'The *well-doing* steed.' *Shak.*

**Well-drain** (wel'drān), *n.* 1. A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land.—2. A drain leading to a well.

**Well-drain** (wel'drān), *v.t.* To drain, as land by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

**Well-educated** (wel'ed-ū-kāt-ed), *a.* Having a good education; well-instructed. '*Well-educated* infant.' *Shak.*

**Well-famed** (wel'fāmd), *a.* Famous. 'My *well-famed* lord of Troy.' *Shak.*

**Well-fa'r'd, Weel-fa'r'd** (wel'fārd, wēl'fārd), *a.* Well-favoured. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Wellfare†** (wel'fār), *n.* Welfare (which see).

**Well-favoured** (wel'fā-vērd), *a.* Handsome; well formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

Rachel was beautiful and *well-favoured.*
Gen. xxix. 17.

**Well-foughten†** (wel'fąt-n), *a.* Bravely fought. 'This glorious and *well-foughten* field.' *Shak.*

**Well-founded** (wel'found-ed), *a.* Founded on good and valid reasons, or on strong probabilities.

**Well-graced** (wel'grāsd), *a.* Popular; being in favour of others.

The eyes of men,
After a *well-graced* actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next. *Shak.*

**Well-head†** (wel'hed), *n.* A source, spring, or fountain. 'Old *well-heads* of haunted rills.' *Tennyson.*

**Well-hole** (wel'hōl), *n.* 1. In *arch.* see WELL, 4.—2. A cavity which receives a counterbalancing weight in some mechanical contrivances.

**Well-informed** (wel'in-formd), *a.* Correctly informed; well furnished with information; intelligent.

He is for the most part, a *well-informed,* as well as a lively writer. *Brougham.*

**Wellington** (wel'ing-ton), *n.* A kind of long-legged boot, worn by men, named after the Duke of *Wellington:* used also adjectively.

His boots were of the *Wellington* form, pulled up to meet his corduroy knee smalls. *Dickens.*

**Wellingtonia** (wel-ing-tō'ni-a), *n.* A name given by some botanists to a genus of trees in order to do honour to the great Duke of *Wellington.* There is no reason, however, to separate this genus from Sequoia. See SEQUOIA.

**Well-intentioned** (wel'in-ten-shond), *a.* Having upright intentions or purpose.

The publicity and control which the forms of free constitutions provide for guarding even *well-intentioned* rulers against honest errors. *Brougham.*

**Well-knit** (wel'nit), *a.* Firmly compacted; having a strong frame. 'O *well-knit* Samson.' *Shak.*

**Well-known** (wel'nōn), *a.* Fully known; generally known or acknowledged; as, a *well-known* fact.

**Well-labouring** (wel'lā-bėr-ing), *a.* Working hard and successfully.

The bloody Douglas, whose *well-labouring* sword
Had three times slain the appearance of the king. *Shak.*

**Well-learned** (wel'lėrnd), *a.* Full of learning. '*Well-learned* bishops.' *Shak.*

**Well-liking** (wel'līk-ing), *a.* Being in good condition; of good appearance; plump. 'Children . . . as fat and as *well-liking* as if they had been gentlemen's children.' *Latimer.* '*Well-liking* wits they have.' *Shak.*

**Well-looking** (wel'lųk-ing), *a.* Good-looking, or tolerably good-looking.

The horse was a bay, a *well-looking* animal enough. *Dickens.*

**Well-lost** (wel'lost), *a.* Lost in a good cause. 'The *well-lost* life of mine.' *Shak.*

**Well-loved** (wel'luvd), *a.* Much loved; well-beloved. *Tennyson.*

**Well-mannered** (wel'man-nėrd), *a.* Polite; well-bred; complaisant. *Dryden.*

**Well-meaner** (wel'mēn-ėr), *n.* One whose intention is good. *Dryden.*

**Well-meaning** (wel'mēn-ing), *a.* Having a good intention. 'Plain *well-meaning* soul.' *Shak.* 'The short, fair, dignified but *well-meaning* woman.' *W. Black.*

**Well-meant** (wel'ment), *a.* Rightly intended; sincere; not feigned. 'Edward's *well-meant* honest love.' *Shak.*

**Well-met** (wel'met), *interj.* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting.

**Well-minded** (wel'mīnd-ed), *a.* Well-disposed; having a good mind. '*Well-minded* Clarence.' *Shak.*

**Well-natured** (wel'nā-tūrd), *a.* Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *well-natured,* temperate, and wise.
*Denham.*

**Wellness** (wel'nes), *n.* The state of being well or in good health. *Hood.*

**Well-nigh** (wel'nī), *adv.* Almost; nearly. '*Well-nigh* choaked with the deadly stink.' *Spenser.*

**Well-ordered** (wel'or-dėrd), *a.* Rightly or correctly ordered, regulated, or governed. 'Each *well-ordered* nation.' *Shak.* '*Well-ordered* actions.' *Locke.*

**Well-paid** (wel'pād), *a.* Receiving good pay for service. 'His *well-paid* ranks.' *Shak.*

**Well-painted** (wel'pānt-ed), *a.* 1. Skilfully painted; as, a *well-painted* picture.—2. Artfully feigned; skilfully simulated. 'O *well-painted* passion.' *Shak.*

**Well-pleased** (wel'plēzd), *a.* Well satisfied; pleasantly gratified. 'Home *well-pleased* we went.' *Tennyson.*

**Well-plighted†** (wel'plīt-ed), *a.* Well or properly folded. *Spenser.*

**Well-practised** (wel'prak-tizd), *a.* Experienced. 'Your *well-practised* wise directions.' *Shak.*

**Well-proportioned** (wel'prō-pōr-shond), *a.* Having good proportions; well-shaped; well-formed. 'A *well-proportioned* steed.' *Shak.*

**Well-read** (wel'red), *a.* Having extensive reading; well instructed in books; as, a *well-read* man: often followed by the preposition *in;* as, *well-read in* physics.

**Well-refined** (wel'rē-fīnd), *a.* Highly polished; free from any rudeness or impropriety. 'In polished form of *well-refined* pen.' *Shak.*

**Well-regulated** (wel'reg-ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Having good regulations; well-ordered; as, a *well-regulated* mind.

**Well-reputed** (wel'rē-pūt-ed), *a.* Having good repute; respectable. 'Some *well-reputed* page.' *Shak.*

**Well-respected** (wel'rē-spekt-ed), *a.* 1. Highly esteemed; as, *well-respected* people.—2.† Ruled by reasonable considerations.

If *well-respected* honour bid me on,
I hold as little counsel with weak fear
As you, my lord. *Shak.*

**Well-room** (wel'röm), *n.* 1. A room built over a mineral spring or into which its waters are conducted, and where they are drunk.—2. In a boat, a place in the bottom where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.

**Well-sailing** (wel-sāl'ing), *a.* Passing swiftly by means of sails; quick sailing. '*Well-sailing* ships.' *Shak.*

**Well-seeing** (wel'sē-ing), *a.* Acute of sight or perception; quick-sighted. 'Lest eyes *well-seeing* thy foul faults should find.' *Shak.*

**Well-seeming** (wel'sēm-ing), *a.* Having a good appearance. 'Chaos of *well-seeming* forms.' *Shak.*

**Well-seen** (wel'sēn), *a.* Accomplished; well-versed; well-approved.

*Well-seen,* and deeply read, and throughly grounded
In th' hidden knowledge of all sallets, and
Pot-herbs whatever. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Well-set** (wel'set), *a.* 1. Firmly set; properly placed or arrayed.

Instead of a girdle, a rent; and instead of *well-set* hair, baldness. Isa. iii. 24.

2. Having good symmetry of parts.

**Well-sinker** (wel'singk-ėr), *n.* One who digs wells.

**Well-sinking** (wel'singk-ing), *n.* The operation of sinking or digging wells; the act of boring for water.

**Well-skilled** (wel'skild), *a.* Skilful; expert. 'The *well-skilled* workman.' *Shak.*

**Well-sped†** (wel'sped), *a.* Having good success.

**Well-spent** (wel'spent), *a.* Spent or passed in virtue; spent to the best advantage; as, a *well-spent* life; *well-spent* days.

**Well-spoken** (wel'spō-kn), *a.* 1. Spoken well or with propriety.—2. Speaking well; fair-spoken; civil; courteous. 'A knight *well-spoken,* neat and fine.

**Well-spring** (wel'spring), *n.* A source of continual supply. Prov. xvi. 22.

**Well-staircase** (wel'stār-kās), *n.* A staircase with a well in the centre for the admission of light and air. See WELL, 4.

**Well-sweep** (wel'swēp), *n.* A swape or swipe for a well.

**Well-thewed†** (wel'thūd), *a.* Filled with or abounding in wisdom; well-educated or well-mannered. *Spenser.*

**Well-timed** (wel'tīmd), *a.* 1. Done at a proper time; opportune. *Pope.*—2. Keeping accurate time; as, *well-timed* oars.

**Well-to-do** (wel'tō-dō), *a.* Being in easy circumstances; well off; prosperous. 'A *well-to-do* farmer.' *H. Kingsley.* 'I am rich and *well-to-do.*' *Tennyson.*

**Well-took†** (wel'tōk), *a.* Well taken; well undergone.

Meantime we thank you for your *well-took* labour. *Shak.*

**Well-trap** (wel'trap), *n.* The same as *Stinktrap.*

**Well-trod, Well-trodden** (wel'trod, wel'trod-n), *a.* Frequently trodden or walked on. 'The *well-trod* stage.' *Shak.*

**Well-tuned** (wel'tūnd), *a.* Properly tuned; melodious; having a good sound. 'The true concord of *well-tuned* sounds.' *Shak.*

**Well-warranted** (wel'wor-rant-ed), *a.* Proved to be good and trustworthy. 'My noble and *well-warranted* cousin.' *Shak.*

**Well-water** (wel'wą-tėr), *n.* The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

**Well-willer†** (wel'wil-ėr), *n.* One who means kindly; a well-wisher. 'Be ruled by your *well-willers.*' *Shak.*

**Well-wish†** (wel'wish), *n.* A wish of happiness.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a *well-wish* for his friends or prosperity to think of a peace with France. *Addison.*

**Well-wished†** (wel'wisht), *a.* Beloved; befriended. *Shak.*

**Well-wisher** (wel'wish-ėr), *n.* One who wishes the good of another; one friendlily inclined.

**Well-won** (wel'wun), *a.* Honestly gained; hardly earned. 'My bargains and my *well-won* thrift.' *Shak.*

**Well-worn** (wel'wōrn), *a.* Much worn or used. 'Down which a *well-worn* pathway courted us.' *Tennyson.*

**Well-woven** (wel'wōv-n), *a.* Skilfully complicated; artfully planned. '*Well-woven* snares.' *Milton.*

**Welsh** (welsh), *a.* [A. Sax. *welisc, wælisc,* lit. foreign, from *wealh,* a foreigner, one not Saxon or English, a Celt, any one of a foreign country, the signification becoming latterly restricted to a particular race of foreigners; similarly G. *wälsch, welsch,* is foreign, especially French or Italian, and *Wälschland* is Italy. So *walnut* is the welsh or foreign nut. The root-meaning is

doubtful. Akin *Walloon*, *Wallis* (the term applied by the Bernese Oberlanders to the French-speaking district south of them), *Cornwall*. For an interesting extract illustrative of the use of this term see under DUTCH.] Pertaining to Wales or to its people; Cymric.—*Welsh flannel*, a very fine kind of flannel, chiefly hand made, from the fleeces of the flocks of the Welsh mountains.—*Welsh glaive*, *Welsh hook*, an ancient military weapon of the bill kind, but having, in addition to a cutting-blade, a hook at the back. 'Swore the devil his true liegeman upon the cross of a *Welsh hook*.' *Shak.*—*Welsh groin*, in *arch.* a groin formed by the intersection of two cylindrical vaults, of which one is of less height than the other.—*Welsh main*, a match at cock-fighting, where all must fight to death. *Sir W. Scott.*—*Welsh mortgage*, a mortgage in which there is no proviso or condition for repayment at any time. The agreement is that the mortgagee to whom the estate is conveyed shall receive the rents till his debt is paid, and in such case the mortgagor is at liberty to redeem at any time.—*Welsh mutton*, a choice and delicate kind of mutton obtained from a small breed of sheep in Wales. *Simmonds.*—*Welsh onion*, a name given to cibol (*Allium fistulosum*): so called from the German *Wälsch*, which merely indicates a foreign origin. See CIBOL.—*Welsh parsley*,† a burlesque name for hemp or the halters made of it. *Beau. & Fl.*—*Welsh rabbit*. See under RABBIT.—*Welsh wig*, a worsted cap. *Simmonds.*

**Welsh** (welsh), *n.* 1. The language of Wales or of the Welsh. The Welsh is a member of the Celtic family of languages, forming with the Breton language and the now extinct Cornish branch the Cymric group. It is distinguished for the beauty of its compounds, which it possesses the capacity of forming to an almost unlimited extent.—2. The general name of the inhabitants of Wales.

**Welsher**, *n.* See WELCHER.

**Welshman, Welshwoman** (welsh'man, welsh'wu-man), *n.* A native of the principality of Wales.

**Welsome**† (wel'sum), *a.* Well; prosperous. *Wickliffe.*

**Welt** (welt), *n.* [Probably a Celtic word: W. *gwald*, a hem, a welt, *gwaldu*, to hem, to welt.] 1. A border; a guard; a kind of hem or edging; a fringe; also, a small cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them.

His coat was green,
With *welts* of white seamed between. *Greene.*

2. In *shoemaking*, a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and the inner sole, and to which the outer sole is afterwards fastened.—3. In *ship-building*, a back strip of wood forming an additional thickness laid over a flush seam or joint or placed in an angle to strengthen it.—4. In *sheet-iron work*, a strip riveted to two contiguous plates which form a butt-joint.—5. *In her.* a narrow border to on ordinary or charge.

**Welt** (welt), *v.t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew a welt on; to ornament with a welt. *Dekker; Shelton.*

**Welt** (welt), *v.i.* To wilt. [Rare.]

**Welte,**† pret. of *welde*, older form of *wield*. *Chaucer.*

**Welter** (wel'tėr), *v.i.* [Also in form *walter*, freq. from old *welten*, *walten*, *to roll*, A. Sax. *wealtan*, to roll; L.G. *weltern*, Sw. *vältra*, G. *wälzen*, to roll, to wallow, to welter. The root is that of *walk*, *wallow*. Akin *waltz*.] 1. To roll, as the body of an animal; to wallow; to tumble about; usually, to roll or wallow in some foul matter; as, to *welter* in blood or in filth. 'Or *welter* in filthiness like a swine.' *Ascham.* '*Welt'ring* in his blood.' *Dryden.*

Happier are they that *welter* in their sin,
Swine in the mud, that cannot see for slime. *Tennyson.*

2. To rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows. 'The *weltering* waves.' *Milton.*

**Welter** (wel'tėr), *v.t.* To make or force, as by wallowing or moving through something foul or liquid. '*Weltering* your way through chaos and the murk of Hell.' *Carlyle.*

**Welter** (wel'tėr), *n.* That in which one welters; slime, mud, filth, and the like. 'The foul *welter* of our so-called religious or other controversies.' *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

**Welter** (wel'tėr), *a.* In *horse-racing*, of or relating to the heaviest weighted race in a meeting; as, *welter* race; *welter* stakes; *welter* cup. *Latham.*

**Welt-shoulders** (welt'shōl-dėrz), *n. pl.* In the *leather trade*, curried leather fit for the welts of boots and shoes.

**Wel-willy,**† *a.* Favourable; propitious. *Chaucer.*

**Welwitschia** (wel-wich'i-a), *n.* [Named from Dr. *Welwitsch*, its discoverer.] A remarkable plant growing in Southern Africa in dry regions near the western coast, between lat. 14° and 23° S. It presents a stem or rhizome forming a woody mass, rising to a foot at most above the ground, and having a diameter of from 4 or 5 inches to as many feet, this mass bearing the two original cotyledonary leaves, which, when they reach their full development of 6 feet in length or so, become dry and split up into shreds but do not fall of. Every year several short flower-stalks are developed at the base of these leaves, but no other leaves are produced. There seems to be but one species, *W. mirabilis*. It is placed among the Gnetaceæ.

**Wem,**† **Wemme**† (wem), *n.* [A. Sax. *wem*, *wam*, *wamm*.] A spot; a scar; a fault; a blemish. 'Without *wemme*'=spotless, faultless. *Chaucer.*

**Wem**† (wem), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wemman*, to spoil.] To corrupt; to vitiate. *Drant.*

**Wem**† (wem), *n.* The belly; the wame. *Cotton.*

**Wen** (wen), *n.* [A. Sax. *wenn*, D. *wen*, L. G. *ween*, Prov. G. *wenne*, a swelling, a wart.] A circumscribed indolent tumour without inflammation or change of colour of the skin. The term is also sometimes given to an encysted tumour and to goitre.

**Wench** (wensh), *n.* [O. E. *wenche*, from *wenchel*, A. Sax. *wencle*, a dim. form, apparently with the literal meaning of weakling, and allied to *wince*, *wink*, and G. *wanken*, to totter.] 1. A general familiar expression applied to a woman, especially a young woman, in any variation of tone between tenderness and contempt. 'My most sweet *wench*.' *Chapman.*

What do I, silly *wench*, know what love hath prepared for me? *Sir P. Sidney.*

To weep like a young *wench* that had buried her grandam. *Shak.*

2. In a bad sense, a bold, forward girl; a young woman of loose character.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon *wenches*. *Spectator.*

3. In America, a black or coloured female servant; a negress. *Bartlett.*

**Wench** (wensh), *v.i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame. *Addison.*

**Wencher** (wensh'ėr), *n.* One who wenches; a lewd man.

**Wenching** (wensh'ing), *a.* Running after wenches; lecherous.

What's become of the *wenching* rogues? *Shak.*

**Wenchless** (wensh'les), *a.* Having no wench; having no supply of loose women. *Shak.*

**Wench-like** (wensh'līk), *a.* After the manner or likeness of a wench or young woman. *Shak.*

**Wend** (wend), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wended;* ppr. *wending*. *Went*, which is really the pret. of this verb, is now detached from it and used as pret. of *go*. [A. Sax. *wendan*, to turn, to go, Icel. *venda*, Dan. *vende*, D. and G. *wenden*, to change, to turn: a caus. of the verb to *wind*, to turn, to twist. See WIND.] 1. To go; to pass to or from a place; to travel.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon *wend*. *Shak.*

*Wend* thou to Branksome back on foot,
With rusty spur and miry boot. *Sir W. Scott.*

2.† To turn round.

The lesser (ship) will turn her broadsides twice before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh.*

**Wend** (wend), *v.t.* 1.† To undertake, as a journey; to accomplish in travel. 'Great voyages to *wend*.' *Surrey.*—2. To go; to direct: perhaps only in the phrase *to wend one's way*.—It is also used reflexively; as, *wend thee* homewards.

**Wend**† (wend), *n.* [See the verb.] A certain quantity or circuit of ground.

**Wend** (wend), *n.* One of a powerful Slavic people, now absorbed in the German race, which formerly inhabited the north and east of Germany. A remnant of them remains in the eastern district of Sachsen-Altenburg, and in the country between the Vistula and Persante, where they still speak the Wendic tongue and preserve their peculiar manners and customs. Written also *Vend*.

**Wendic** (wen'dik), *n.* The language of the Wends. It belongs to the Slavonic group of the Aryan family of tongues.

**Wendic, Wendish** (wen'dik, wen'dish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Wends; as, the *Wendic* language; *Wendish* folk-songs and tales.

**Wene,**† *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wēnan*. See WEEN.] To think; to suppose; to deem. *Chaucer.*

**Wene,**† *n.* Guess; conjecture; supposition.

**Wenlock Group** (wen'lok gröp), *n.* In *geol.* that subdivision of the Silurian system lying immediately below the Ludlow rocks, and so called from being typically developed at *Wenlock*, near Shrewsbury. It comprises the Dudley or Wenlock limestone, the Wenlock shale or slate, and the Woolhope beds. The first is a crystalline gray or blue limestone, abounding in marine mollusca and crustaceous animals of the trilobite family; the second a dark-coloured shale, with nodules of earthy limestone, and containing mollusca and trilobites; while the third consists of limestones, shales, and grits. The whole thickness of the Wenlock strata is probably about 4000 feet.

**Wennel**† (wen'el), *n.* A weanel.

**Wennish, Wenny** (wen'ish, wen'i), *a.* Having the nature of a wen.

**Went** (went), old pret. & pp. of the verb *wend:* now used as the pret. of *go*, or vulgarly as its pp.

Now certes I will don my diligence
To conne it all, or Christemasse be *went*. *Chaucer.*

This participle is provincial and very widely spread. . . . I should say that 'to have gone' is literary English, and that the popular form almost everywhere is 'to have *went*.' Those who still travel by railways will know the sound of this—'You should have *went* on the other side of the road.' *J. Earle.*

**Went**† (went), *n.* [From *wend.*] A way; a passage; a turning backwards and forwards. *Spenser.*

**Wentle-trap** (wen'til-trap), *n.* [From an O.G. form equivalent to Mod.G. *wendel-treppe*, a wentle-trap, lit. a winding staircase.] See SCALARIA.

**Wep,**† *pret.* Wept. *Chaucer.*

**Wepely,**† *a.* Causing tears; pathetic. '*Wepely* songs.' *Chaucer.*

**Wepen,**† *n.* A weapon. *Chaucer.*

**Wept** (wept), pret. & pp. of *weep*.

**Werche,**† *n.* and *v.* [Softened form of *werke*.] Work. *Chaucer.*

**Were** (wer). [See WAS.] The indicative past tense plural of the verb to *be*, and the past or imperfect subjunctive—*wert* being used as second person singular. See WAS.—*As it were*. See under AS.

**Were** (wēr), *n.* A dam. See WEIR.

**Were,**† *v.t.* To wear.

**Were,**† *n.* War; warfare. *Chaucer.*

**Were** (wēr), *n.* Same as *Wergild*.

**Weregild.** See WERGILD.

**Weren,**† *pret. pl.* Were. *Chaucer.*

**Werena.** Were not. [Scotch.]

**Werewolf** (wēr'wulf), *n.* [A. Sax. *werwulf—wer* (Icel. *verr*, Goth. *vair*), a man, and *wolf;* G. *währwolf*.] *Lit.* a man-wolf. A man transformed either for a time or periodically into a wolf, acquiring at the same time all the appetites of a wolf in addition to his own, especially a taste for human flesh. Sometimes the werewolf was a man by day and a wolf by night. A belief in the transformation of man into a wolf is, in some form, common to Europe and elsewhere, both in ancient and modern times. Some of the classic fables (*e.g.* Lycaon) are reflections of this myth. See LYCANTHROPE.

**Wergild, Weregild** (wer'gild, wēr'gild), *n.* [A. Sax. *wergild—wer*, man, and *gild*, *geld*, a payment, recompense, compensation, also a guild.] In *Anglo-Saxon* and *ancient Teutonic law*, a kind of fine for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender got rid of every further obligation or punishment. The fine or compensation due by the offender varied in amount according to his rank or station, and that of the person killed or injured, and also according to the nature of the injury. It was in general paid to the relatives of him who had been slain, or, in the case of a wound or other bodily harm, to the person who sustained the injury; but if the cause was brought before the community the plaintiff only received part of the fine, the community, or the king, when there was one, received the other part. Written also but less correctly *Weregeld*, *Wehrgeld*, *Wehrgelt*.

**Werish** (wer'ish), *a.* Same as *Wearish*.

**Werke,**† *n.* Work. *Chaucer.*

**Werke,**† *v.i.* or *t.* To work. *Chaucer.*

**Werne,**† *v.t.* To warn. *Chaucer.*

**Wernerian** (wėr-nē'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Abraham Gottlieb *Werner*, a cele-

brated German mineralogist and geologist, or to his theory of the earth, which was also called the *Neptunian Theory*. See NEPTUNIAN.

**Wernerite** (wėr'nėr-īt), *n.* [From the mineralogist *Werner*.] A mineral regarded as a sub-species of scapolite, called foliated scapolite. It is a silicate of aluminium, calcium, and iron, found massive, and crystallized in octahedral prisms with four-sided pyramidal terminations, disseminated in rocks of grayish or red felspar. It is imperfectly lamellar, of a greenish, grayish, or olive-green colour, with a pearly or resinous lustre. It is softer than felspar, and melts into a white enamel.

**Werre,**† *n.* War; confusion. *Chaucer.*

**Werreie,**† *v.t.* To make war against. *Chaucer.*

**Werse,**† *a.* Worse. *Chaucer.*

**Wersh** (wersh), *a.* [Same as *wearish, weerish*, insipid, and probably allied to *weary*.] Insipid; tasteless; delicate; having a pale and sickly look. Written also *Warsh*. [Scotch.]

**Werste,**† *a.* Worst. *Chaucer.*

**Wert** (wėrt), the second person singular of the past indicative and subjunctive tenses of *be*. See WERE.

**Wertherian** (wėr-tē'ri-an or ver-tē'ri-an), *a.* [After the hero of Goethe's work.] Sentimental; namby-pambyish. 'A love-lorn swain, . . . full of imaginary sorrows and *Wertherian* grief.' *Trollope.*

**Wery,**† *a.* Weary. *Chaucer.*

**Wesand** (wē'zand), *n.* Same as *Weasand*.

**We'se** (wēz). We shall. [Scotch.]

**Wesh,**† pret. of *wash*. Washed. *Chaucer.*

**Wesil**† (wē'zil), *n.* Weasand.

> The *wesil* or windpipe we call *Aspera arteria*. *Bacon.*

**Wesleyan** (wes'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to John *Wesley*, or the religious sect established by him about 1739.

**Wesleyan** (wes'li-an), *n.* One who adopts the principles and doctrines of Wesleyanism. See METHODIST.

**Wesleyanism** (wes'li-an-izm), *n.* Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists.

**West** (west), *n.* [A. Sax. *west*, west, westward; D. *west*, Icel. *vestr*, Dan. and Sw. *vest*, G. *west* (whence Fr. *ouest*); probably from a root *vas*, to dwell, as the place where the sun dwells, the home of the sun, a root seen also in *was* and *vesper*.] 1. That point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, and midway between the north and south points; or west is the intersection of the prime vertical with the horizon, on that side where the sun sets. *West* is directly opposite to *east*, and one of the cardinal points. In a less strict sense, west is the region of the heavens near the point where the sun sets when in the equator; as, a star sets in the *west;* a meteor appears in the *west;* a cloud rises in the *west*.—2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the east, or situated nearer the west point than another point of reckoning; as America with reference to Britain; the Western States with reference to the Atlantic sea-board, &c. 'All the wealthy kingdoms of the *west*.' *Shak.* 'Knights of utmost North and *West*.' *Tennyson.*—*Empire of the West*, the western portion of the Roman Empire, the capital of which was Rome, when the empire was divided between his two sons Honorius and Arcadius by the Emperor Theodosius, 395 A.D. See *Empire of the East* under EAST.—*West End*, the fashionable or aristocratic quarter of London: used often adjectively.

> The faces of the servants were upon the regulation pattern of *West-end* propriety. *Mrs. Riddell.*

**West** (west), *a.* 1. Being in the west or lying towards the west; western.

> This shall be your *west* border. Num. xxxiv. 6.

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region; as, a *west* wind.

**West** (west), *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward; as, Ireland lies *west* of England.

**West** (west), *v.i.* 1. To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.

> Twice hath he risen where he now doth *west*,
> And *wested* twice where he ought rise aright.
> *Spenser.*

2. To assume a westerly direction; to change to the west.

**Wester** (wes'tėr), *v.i.* To tend towards the west. *Chaucer.* [Obsolete except in ppr.]

> And now beneath the horizon *westering* slow
> Had sunk the orb of day. *Southey.*

**Westering** (wes'tėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Passing to the west. [Poetical.]

> The star that rose at evening bright,
> Toward heaven's descent had sloped his *westering* wheel. *Milton.*
>
> And, when now the *westering* sun
> Touched the hills, the strife was done.
> *Mat. Arnold.*

**Westerly** (wes'tėr-li), *a.* 1. Being toward the west; situated in the western region; as, the *westerly* parts of England.—2. Coming from the westward; as, a *westerly* wind.

**Westerly** (wes'tėr-li), *adv.* Tending, going, or moving toward the west; as, a man travelling *westerly*.

**Western** (wes'tėrn), *a.* 1. Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; being in that quarter where the sun sets; as, the *western* coast of England, the *western* boundary of a country.—2. Moving in a line to the part where the sun sets; as, the ship makes a *western* course.—3. Proceeding from the west; as, a *western* breeze.—*Western Empire*. See *Empire of the West* under WEST.

**Westerner** (wes'tėrn-ėr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west.

**Westernmost** (wes'tėrn-mōst), *a.* Farthest to the west; most western.

**Westing** (west'ing), *n.* Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it; specifically, *naut.* the difference of longitude a ship makes when sailing to the westward; the departure of a course when the course lies to the west of north.

**Westling** (west'ling), *n.* An inhabitant of the west; one who inhabits a western country or district. [Rare.]

**Westmost** (west'mōst), *a.* [A. Sax. *westmest*.] Farthest to the west.

**Westringia** (west-rin'ji-a), *n.* [In honour of J. P. *Westring*, physician to the King of Sweden.] A genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ. The species are natives of Australia, forming pretty shrubs from 1 to 3 feet in height.

**Westward, Westwards** (west'wėrd, west'wėrdz), *adv.* [A. Sax. *westeweard—west*, and *weard*, denoting direction. *Westwards* is an adverbial genitive.] Toward the west; as, to ride or sail *westward*.

> *Westward* the course of empire takes its way.
> *Bp. Berkeley.*

**Westwardly** (west'wėrd-li), *adv.* In a direction toward the west; as, to pass *westwardly*.

**Westy**† (wes'ti), *a.* [Perhaps from *waste*, *a.*] Dizzy; confused.

> Whiles he lies wallowing, with a *westy* head,
> And palish carcasse, on his brothel bed.
> *Bp. Hall.*

**Wet** (wet), *a.* [O.E. and Sc. *weet*, A. Sax. *wet*, Icel. *vātr*, Dan. *vaad*, wet; of same origin as *water*. See WATER.] 1. Containing water; soaked or drenched with water; as, *wet* land or a *wet* cloth; or having water or other liquid upon the surface; as, a *wet* table. 'The *wet* sea-boy;' 'a *wet* cloak;' '*wet* cheeks.' *Shak.*—2. Rainy; drizzly; very damp; as, *wet* weather; a *wet* season. '*Wet* October's torrent flood.' *Milton.*—3. Consisting of water or fluid. *Shak.*—4. Having consumed a good deal of liquor; drunken.

> When my lost lover the tall ship ascends,
> With music gay, and *wet* with jovial friends. *Prior.*

**Wet** (wet), *n.* 1. Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree.

> Now the sun, with more effectual beams,
> Had cheered the face of earth, and dried the *wet*
> From drooping plant. *Milton.*

2. Rainy weather; rain. 'This distemper'd messenger of *wet*, the many-coloured Iris.' *Shak.* 'The wind and the *wet*.' *Tennyson.*

**Wet** (wet), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wet* or *wetted* (the latter regularly in the passive to avoid confusion with the adjective *wet*), ppr. *wetting*. To make wet; to moisten, drench, or soak with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in liquor; as, to *wet* a sponge; to *wet* the hands; to *wet* cloth. 'When the rain came to *wet* me.' *Shak.* '*Wet* the thirsty earth with falling show'rs.' *Milton.*

> Among other decorations peculiar to this canoa was a line of small white feathers, . . . which when we saw them were thoroughly *wetted* by the spray. *Cook.*
>
> The ocean had *wet* his gaiters and other garments. *Thackeray.*

—*To wet one's whistle*. See under WHISTLE.

**Wet-dock** (wet'dok), *n.* A dock in which a uniform level of water is maintained, sufficient to keep ships afloat, and where the business of discharging and loading may proceed with convenience and safety. See DOCK.

**Wete,**† *a* Wet. *Chaucer.*

**Wete,**† *v.t.* To wet. *Chaucer.*

**Wete,**† *v.i.* To weet; to know. *Chaucer.*

**Wet-finger** (wet'fing-gėr), *n.* [The origin is not very clear, but Nares adduces several quotations that give some support to the idea that it may be from the practice of wetting the finger to turn over the leaves of books.] An expression used only in the phrase *with a wet-finger*, signifying with little effort, with great ease.

> A porter might fetch him *with a wet-finger*. *Dekker.*
>
> If dame Winifred was here, she'd make 'em all out *with a wet-finger;* but they are above me. *Foote.*

**Wether** (weтн'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *wether*, a ram; a word common to the Teutonic tongues, and allied to L. *vitulus*, a calf, lit. a yearling. See VEAL.] A ram castrated.

**Weting,**† *n.* Knowledge. *Chaucer.*

**Wetness** (wet'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being wet, either by being soaked or drenched with liquor, or by having a liquid adherent to the surface; as, the *wetness* of land; the *wetness* of a cloth.—2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty; as, the *wetness* of weather or the season.—3. Wet matter; moisture.

**Wet-nurse** (wet'nėrs), *n.* A woman who suckles and nurses a child not her own: opposed to *dry-nurse*.

**Wet-puddling** (wet'pud-ling), *n.* In *metal.* pig-boiling (which see).

**Wetshod** (wet'shod), *a.* Wet over the shoes; having wet feet with the shoes or boots on. 'On the shores you might bloud *wetshod* wade.' *Mir. for Mags.*

**Wet-shot** (wet'shot), *a.* Shot up from or by a wet soil; growing in moist land. [Rare.]

> Came *wet-shot* alder from the wave,
> Came yews, a dismal coterie. *Tennyson.*

**Wettish** (wet'ish), *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

**Weve,**† *v.t.* To weave. *Chaucer.*

**Weve,**† *v.t.* To waive; to put off; to prevent. *Chaucer.*

**Wex,**† **Wexe,**† *v.t.* or *i.* To grow; to wax; to increase; to become. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

**Wey** (wā), *n.* [A. Sax. *wæge*, a weight. See WEIGH.] A certain weight or measure. A *wey* of wool is 6½ tods, or 182 lbs.; of butter, from 2 to 3 cwt.; of oats and barley, 48 bushels; of wheat, 5 quarters; of cheese, 224 lbs.; of salt, 40 bushels, each 56 lbs. *Simmonds.*

**Wezand**† (wē'zand). Weasand (which see).

**Wha** (whą). Who. [Scotch.]

**Whaap.** Same as *Whaup*.

**Whack** (whak), *n.* [See THWACK.] 1. A heavy blow; a thwack.—2. A large piece; a share; a portion. 'Give me my *whack*.' *Slang Dict.* [Vulgar and local.]

> This gay young bachelor had taken his share (what he called 'his *whack*') of pleasure. *Thackeray.*

**Whack** (whak), *v.t.* To thwack; to give a heavy or resounding blow to. [Colloq.]

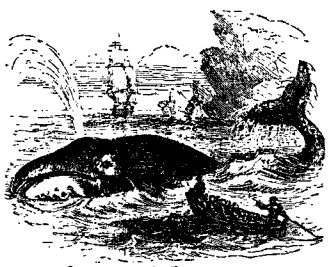
**Whack** (whak), *v.i.* To strike or continue striking anything with smart blows. [Colloq.]

**Whacker** (whak'ėr), *n.* [See WHOPPER.] Anything uncommonly large; a great lie; a whopper. [Colloq.]

**Whacking** (whak'ing), *a.* [For association of size or impressiveness with blows, see WHOPPER.] Very large; lusty. *Cowper.* [Colloq.]

**Whale** (whāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwæl*, Icel. *hvalr*, Sw. and Dan. *hval*, *hvalfisk* (whalefish), D. *walvisch*, G. *wallfisch;* perhaps connected with A. Sax. *hvelan*, to roar, to bellow, from the noise they make in blowing.] The common name given to the larger mammals of the order Cetacea. They are characterized by having fin-like anterior extremities, the posterior extremities having their place supplied by a large horizontal caudal fin or tail, and the cervical bones so compressed as to leave the animal without any outward appearance of a neck. Their abode is in the sea or the great rivers, and they resemble the fishes so closely in external appearance that not only the vulgar, but even some of the earlier zoologists regarded them as belonging to that class. The whales are usually divided into two families, the Balænidæ and the Physeteridæ or Catodontidæ. The Balænidæ, or whalebone whales, are distinguished by the absence of teeth, by the presence of baleen or whalebone, and by the nostrils being placed on the top of the head. The typical representative of this family is the common or Greenland whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), so valuable on account of the oil and whalebone which it furnishes. It is principally found in the Arctic seas, but it is

also found in considerable numbers in many other parts of the world. Its length is usually about 60 feet, and its greatest circumference from 30 to 40 feet. The razor-backed whale, or northern rorqual, is the *Balænoptera borealis*. It often measures about 100 feet in length, and from 30 to 35 feet in circumference. (See RORQUAL.) The Physeteridæ or Catodontidæ are characterized by the fact that the palate is destitute of baleen, and the lower jaw possesses a series of pointed conical teeth. The best known species of this family is the sperm-whale or cachalot (*Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*), which averages from 50 to 70 feet in length. (See CACHALOT, SPERMACETI, where is cut of spermaceti whale.) Some species of Delphinidæ are also known as whales. See BELUGA, CAAING-WHALE.



Greenland Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*).

—*Very like a whale*, a phrase applied to anything very improbable, and implying disbelief in what is stated. It takes its origin from a well-known passage in *Hamlet*, act iii. sc. 2.—*Whale's bone*, an old term for ivory, perhaps from the circumstance that the ivory of Western Europe in the middle ages was the tooth of the walrus, which may have been confounded with the whale.

Whose face did seem as clear as crystal stone,
And eke, through fear as white as *whale's bone*.
*Spenser.*

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To show his teeth as white as *whale's bone*. *Shak.*

**Whale** (hwāl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whaled*; ppr. *whaling*. [Properly to *wale* or mark with *wales*. See WALE, *n.*] To lash with stripes; to thrash; to beat. [Local.]

**Whale-bird** (hwāl'bėrd), *n.* A beautiful little bird of the genus Prion or Pachyptila, allied to the petrels. There are two species which occur frequently in the Southern Ocean. Often called *Blue Petrel*.

**Whale-boat** (hwāl'bōt), *n.* A strong carvel-built boat from 23 to 28 feet in length, rounded at both ends, and clean both forward and aft, used in hunting whales.

**Whalebone** (hwāl'bōn), *n.* A well-known elastic horny substance which adheres in thin parallel plates to the upper jaw of the family of whales called Balænidæ. These plates or laminæ vary in size from a few inches to 12 feet in length; the breadth of the largest at the thick end, where they are attached to the jaw, is about a foot, and the average thickness is from four to five tenths of an inch. From its flexibility, strength, elasticity, and lightness, whalebone is employed for many purposes, as for ribs to umbrellas and parasols, for stiffening stays, &c. Called also *Baleen*.

**Whale-calf** (hwāl'kăf), *n.* The young of the whale.

**Whale-fin** (hwāl'fin), *n.* The name usually given in commerce to whalebone.

**Whale-fishery** (hwāl'fish-ėr-i), *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales.

**Whale-fishing** (hwāl'fish-ing), *n.* The act or employment of catching whales.

**Whale-louse** (hwāl'lous), *n.* A small crustacean found parasitic on the whale, of the genus Cyamus and order Læmodipoda, the *C. ceti*.

**Whaleman** (hwāl'man), *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

**Whaler** (hwāl'ėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in the whale-fishery.—2. A vessel employed in the whale-fishery.

**Whale-shot** (hwāl'shot), *n.* A name formerly applied to spermaceti.

**Whaling** (hwāl'ing), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the capture of whales; as, a *whaling* voyage.

**Whall** (hwal), *n.* [Probably for *wall*, in *wall-eye*. The editor of the Craven *Glossary* derives it from W. *gwawl*, light, glitter.] A disease of the eyes; glaucoma.

**Whallabee** (hwal'la-bē), *n.* A variety of kangaroo of New South Wales (*Halmaturus ualabatus*), distinguished from the true kangaroos of the genus Macropus by the muzzle being devoid of hair. It is not nearly so large as the common or woolly kangaroo, being only 4 feet 6 inches in total length, of which the tail occupies 2 feet. It is grayish-brown in colour, with a slight wash of red. Spelled also *Wallaby*.

**Whally** (hwal'i), *a.* [*Whall*, glaucoma.] Having greenish-white eyes.

**Whame** (hwām), *n.* A fly of the genus Tabanus; the breeze or burrel-fly. See BREEZE. *Derham*.

**Whammel** (wham'l), *v.t.* [See WHEMMEL.] To turn upside down. [Provincial.]

**Whang** (whang), *n.* [A form of *thong*, as *whack* of *thwack*.] 1.† A leather thong.—2. Something large; a large slice of anything, as of cheese. [Local English and Scotch.]

**Whang** (whang), *v.t.* To beat; to flog. [Local.]

**Whangee** (whang'ē), *n.* See WANGHEE.

**Whap** (whop), *n.* A heavy blow. Written also *Whop*. [Colloq.]

**Whap** (whop), *v.t.* To beat; to strike. [Colloq.]

**Whap** (whop), *v.i.* To plump suddenly down, as on the floor; to flop; to turn suddenly; as, she *whapped* down on the floor; the fish *whapped* over. Written also *Whop*. [United States.]

**Whapper** (whop'ėr), *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind; a whopper. [Colloq.]

**Whapping** (whop'ing), *a.* Uncommonly large; extraordinary; whopping; as, a *whapping* story. [Colloq.]

**Wharf** (whąrf), *n.* pl. **Wharfs** (whąrfs) or **Wharves** (whąrvz). [A. Sax. *hwerf*, *hwearf*, a turning, a wharf, a place of merchandise; O.Sw. *hwarf*, *skeps-hwarf*, a turning, a wharf, a ship-building yard; Icel. *hvarf*, a turning, a shelter; D. *werf*, a wharf, a yard, a turn. The original meaning seems to have been an embankment or dam that turns the course of a stream, or a structure projecting so as to turn away the water and protect the bank; from A. Sax. *hweorfan*, to turn; Icel. *hverfa*, to turn.] 1. A sort of quay constructed of wood or stone on the margin of a roadstead, harbour, or river, alongside of which ships or lighters are brought for the sake of being conveniently loaded or unloaded. In England wharfs are of two kinds: (*a*) *legal wharfs*, certain wharfs in all seaports appointed by commission from the court of exchequer, or legalized by act of parliament. (*b*) *Sufferance wharfs*, places where certain goods may be landed and shipped by special sufferance granted by the crown for that purpose.—2.† The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea. 'The fat weed that roots itself in ease on Lethe *wharf*.' *Shak.*

**Wharf** (whąrf), *v.t.* 1. To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone. *Evelyn*.—2. To place or lodge on a wharf.

**Wharfage** (whąrf'āj), *n.* 1. The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods.—2. A wharf or wharfs in general.

**Wharf-boat** (whąrf'bōt), *n.* A kind of boat moored on a river and used as a substitute for a wharf, where the rise of the water is so variable as to render a fixed wharf unserviceable. [United States.]

**Wharfing** (whąrf'ing), *n.* A structure in the form of a wharf; materials of which a wharf is constructed; wharfs in general. *Evelyn*.

**Wharfinger** (whąrf'in-jėr), *n.* [For *wharf-ager*, the *n* being inserted as in *messenger*, *passenger*.] A person who owns or who has the charge of a wharf.

**Wharle, Wharling** (whąrl, whąrl'ing), *n.* Inability to pronounce the letter *r*; a burr. 'The Northumberland R or *wharle*.' *De Foe*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

They have all a strange, uncouth *wharling* in their speech. *Fuller*.

**Wharp** (whąrp), *n.* The local name for *Trent-sand* (which see).

**What** (whot), *pron.* [A. Sax. *hwæt*, what, also often as an interjection, why, lo, &c., neut. of *hwá*, who. See WHO.] 1. An interrogative pronoun used in asking questions as to things, circumstances, events, ideas, &c., and as to individuality, quantity, kind, and the like: thus corresponding in many respects to *who*, which is used for persons, and employed (*a*) substantively; as, *what's* the matter? I do not know *what* the matter is; '*what's* the noise?' '*what* should I do?' '*what* shall she say?' *Shak.*

*What* is man that thou art mindful of him? Ps. viii. 4.

(*b*) Adjectively. '*What* stuff is this?' '*what* bare excuses makest thou?' '*to what* end are all these words?' *Shak.*

*What* manner of man is this that even the winds and the sea obey him? Mat. viii. 27.

2. Used alone in introducing a question emphatically, or somewhat in the manner of an interjection, and equivalent to, do you mean to say that? is it the case that? is it possible that? 'What, hast thou dined?' '*what*, has this thing appeared again?' *Shak.*

*What*, could ye not watch with me one hour? Mat. xxvi. 40.

Elliptically used in such expressions as (*a*) *what if*=what would be the consequence if? what will it matter if? what would you say if?

*What if* this mixture do not work at all? . . .
*What if* it be a poison? *Shak.*

(*b*) *What of*=what follows from? why need you speak of? does it matter in any way?

All this is so, but *what of* this, my lord? *Shak.*

I am thought as fair as she.
But *what of* that? Demetrius thinks not so. *Shak.*

(*c*) *What though*=what does it matter though! granting or admitting that; supposing it true that.

*What though* the rose has prickles, it is plucked. *Shak.*

*What though* none live my innocence to tell?
I know it. *Dryden.*

Hence when colloquially used alone=doesn't it amount to the same thing? isn't it all one? no matter; never mind, what matters it?

Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but horned beasts. But *what though*? Courage! *Shak.*

3. Used to introduce an intensive or emphatic phrase or exclamation, and when employed (*a*) adjectively=how great . . . ! how remarkable . . . ! how extraordinary . . . ! how strange . . . ! '*What* a base and peasant slave am I!' 'O, *what* a fall was there!' *Shak.*

*What* a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! *Shak.*

(*b*) Used adverbially=to how great a degree . . . ! to what an extent . . . ! how remarkably . . . ! how greatly . . . !

*What* partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

4. Having the force of a compound relative pronoun: (*a*) when used substantively=the thing (or things) which; that which.

We know *what* we are; but know not *what* we may be. *Shak.*

*What* I would, that do I not; but *what* I hate that do I. Rom. vii. 15.

(*b*) Used adjectively=the . . . which; the sort or kind of . . . which; such . . . as.

*What* strength I have is mine own. *Shak.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colours. *Bacon.*

(*c*) Used with reference to a preceding substantive=that (those) which; such as. 'No swords but *what* are sanctified.' *Shak.*—In such obsolete or poetical expressions as *what time*, *what day*, &c., *what* has the force of, on or at the or that time (day, &c.), on or at which.

I made thee miserable
*What time* I threw the people's suffrages
On him. *Shak.*

And heavenly quires the hymenæan sung
*What day* the genial angel to our sire
Brought her in naked beauty. *Milton.*

5. What thing or person soever; whatever or whoever; whatsoever or whosoever. 'Whate'er it be, *what* pain, *what* danger;' 'come *what* will.' *Shak.*

*What* in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shak.*

6. In some measure; partly in consequence of; partly by: followed now always by *with*.

*What* one thing, *what* another . . . I shall leave you one of these days. *Shak.*

*What with* the war, *what with* the sweat, *what with* the gallows, and *what with* poverty, I am custom-shrunk. *Shak.*

In such phrases as, *I tell you what*, *I'll tell you what*, &c., *what* either anticipates the succeeding statement or is used to lay some stress on what is about to be stated, and not as if merely introducing a clause communicating information.

*I'll tell thee what*, prince; a college of wit-crackers cannot flout me out of my humour. *Shak.*

—*What's his* (*its*) *name? what do you call it?* &c., colloquial phrases generally signifying that the speaker cannot supply a definite name for some person or thing; that

the name has escaped his memory, or that the person or thing is of so trivial consequence that he or it is not deserving of a specific name. The phrases are sometimes formed into a compound; as, tell Mr. *What's-his-name* to be off.

Good even, good Master *What-ye-call't*. *Shak.*

—*What not*, a term used in concluding an enumeration of several articles or particulars, and forming an abbreviated or elliptical clause generally equivalent to what may I not add or mention; something more which I need not mention; et cetera; anything else you please. 'Battles, tournaments, hunts, and *what not*.' *De Quincey.* 'A dead puppy, or log, or *what not*.' *Kingsley.*—*To know what's what*, to know the nature of things; to have a good knowledge, sound judgment, sufficient experience, or correct taste; to be knowing.

Ay, sir, marry now, I see you *know what is what*. *Udall.*

He *knew what's what*, and that's as high
As metaphysic wit can fly. *Hudibras.*

—*What else?* elliptical for *what else can be?* was formerly often used as a strong affirmative, as if equivalent to, could you imagine anything else to be the case?

'But canst thou blow it?' '*What else?*' *Lyly.*

—*What ho!* an exclamation of calling.

*What ho!* thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*
Liest thou asleep? *Dryden.*

**What**† (whot), *adv.* For what purpose; why.

*What* should I don this robe and trouble you? *Shak.*

But *what* do I stand reckoning upon advantages and gains lost by the misrule and turbulency of the prelates? *What* do I pick up so thriftily their scatterings and diminishings of the meaner subject? *Milton.*

**What**† (whot), *n.* Something; thing; stuff.

Come downe, and learne the little *what*
That Tomalin can sayne. *Spenser.*

They . . . gave him for to feede
Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne. *Spenser.*

**What'er** (whot-ār'), *pron.* A contracted form of *Whatever:* used in poetry.

He strikes *what'er* is in his way. *Shak.*

**Whatever** (whot-ev'ér), *pron.* 1. Anything soever that; be it what it may that; the thing or things of any kind that; all that: used substantively.

*Whatever* is, is right. *Pope.*

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
*Whatever* stirs this mortal frame,
All are but ministers of Love. *Coleridge.*

2. No matter what; of any kind soever; be what may the: used adjectively.

Upon my life, Petruchio means but well,
*Whatever* fortune stays him from his word. *Shak.*

3. What in the world: interrogatively; as, *whatever* do you mean? [Colloq. or vulgar.]

**What-like** (whot'lik), *interrog. a.* Of what appearance or character.

She knows Miss Abbey of old, remind her, and she knows *what-like* the home and *what-like* the friend is likely to turn out. *Dickens.*

**Whatness** (whot'nes), *n.* In *metaph.* a quiddity. [Rare.]

**What-not** (whot'not), *n.* A stand or piece of household furniture, having shelves for papers, books, &c.; an étagère.

**Whatso**† (hwot'sō), *pron.* Whatsoever.

Thus sang they all together in one voice,
With *whatso* in that psalm is after written. *Longfellow.*

**Whatsoe'er** (whot-sō-ār'), *pron.* A contracted form of *Whatsoever. Shak.*

**Whatsoever** (whot-sō-ev'ér), *pron.* No matter what thing or things: a more emphatic word than *whatever*, and like it used substantively and adjectively.

*Whatsoever* he saith unto you, do it. Jn. ii. 5.

I have learned in *whatsoever* state I am, therewith to be content. Phil. iv. 11.

**Whaup** (whap), *n.* [From its cry, which may be represented by *wha-ap, wha-ap.*] The curlew, *Numenius arquata.* See CURLEW. [Scotch.]

**Wheal** (whēl), *n.* [Corn. *huel*, a mine.] A mine, particularly a tin-mine.

**Wheal** (whēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwele* (?), putrefaction; *hwelian*, to turn to matter.] 1. A pimple or pustule.—2. A wale or weal.

**Wheal-worm** (whēl'wėrm), *n.* The *Acarus autumnalis*, or harvest-bug. It is so named from the wheals or pimples which its bite produces.

**Wheat** (whēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwæte*, Sc. *white*, Icel. *hveiti*, Sw. *hvete*, Dan. *hvede*, D. *weit*, *weyte;* Goth. *hvaiteis*, G. *weizen.* Lit. the *white* grain. See WHITE. 'Many names might have been given to *wheat*. It might have been called eared, nutritious, graceful, waving, the incense of the earth.' (In Sanskrit it was called the incense of the earth, *go-dhûma.*) 'But it was simply called the *white*, the white colour of its grain seeming to distinguish it best from those plants with which otherwise it had the greatest similarity. For this is one of the secrets of onomatopoesis—that it should express, not the most important or specific quality, but that which strikes our fancy.' *Max Müller.*] A plant of the genus Triticum, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread and is by far the most important species of grain cultivated in Europe. It grows readily in almost every climate; but its natural home seems to be a temperate climate, and the soils best adapted for its culture are rich clays and heavy loams. Of cultivated wheats there are many varieties, the differences, however, being mostly due to soil, climate, and mode of cultivation. Three primary varieties may be mentioned: (*a*) *T. hybernum* (*muticum*), winter or unbearded wheat; (*b*) *T. æstivum* (*aristatum*), summer or bearded wheat; (*c*) *T. Spelta* (*adhærens*), spelt or German wheat, which is of much less value than the others, but grows on poorer soils and more elevated localities. White wheat and red wheat are names applied according to the colour of the grain, the red sorts being generally hardier than the white, but of inferior quality, and the yield is less. Winter wheat is sown in the autumn, with the view of being harvested the following year; summer wheat is sown in the spring of the year in which it is reaped. The best English wheat yields from 75 to 85 per cent of fine flour, the inferior kinds only from 54 to 68 per cent. See TRITICUM.

**Wheat-ear** (whēt'ēr), *n.* An ear of wheat.

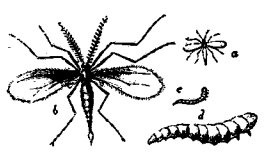
**Wheat-ear** (whēt'ēr), *n.* [It is difficult to see what connection this name can have with *wheat.* More probably it is from A. Sax. *hwæt*, sharp, keen (see WHET), a supposed keenness of hearing being suggested by the decided way in which the position of the ear is marked by black feathers.] A small bird of the genus Saxicola (*S. œnanthe*), and family Sylviadæ, belonging to the dentirostral section of the order Insessores. It is also known by the names of *Fallow-finch*, *White-tail*, &c. See FALLOW-FINCH.

**Wheat-eel** (whēt'ēl), *n.* A disease in wheat called also *Ear-cockle* and *Purples.* See EAR-COCKLE.

**Wheaten** (whēt'n), *a.* Made of wheat; as, *wheaten* bread. '*Wheaten* flour.' Ex. xxix. 2. '*Wheaten* straw.' *Swift.*

Peace should still her *wheaten* garland wear. *Shak.*

**Wheat-fly** (whēt'fli), *n.* A name common to insects of the genus Cecidomyia, especially in England to *C. tritici*, sometimes also called the *Wheat-midge.* It is a two-winged gnat about the tenth of an inch long, and appears about the end of June. The females lay their eggs in clusters of from two



Wheat-fly (*Cecidomyia tritici*).

*a*, Insect natural size. *b*, Insect magnified. *c*, Larva natural size. *d*, Larva magnified.

to fifteen, among the chaffy flowers of the wheat, where they are hatched in about eight or ten days, producing little footless maggots, whose ravages destroy the flowers of the plant, and render it shrivelled and worthless. The American wheat-fly (*C. destructor*) is described and figured under HESSIAN-FLY.

**Wheat-grass** (whēt'gras), *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Triticum. See TRITICUM.

**Wheat-midge** (whēt'mij), *n.* See WHEAT-FLY.

**Wheat-moth** (whēt'moth), *n.* An insect whose larvæ devour the grains of wheat, chiefly after it is harvested; grain-moth.

**Wheder,**† *pron.* Whether. *Chaucer.*

**Wheedle** (whēd'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wheedled;* ppr. *wheedling.* [Probably from W. *chwedla*, to talk, to gossip, from *chwedl*, a fable, story, discourse, and meaning lit. to talk over; comp. prov. E. *wheady*, long, tedious (given by Halliwell). The word appears first towards the end of the seventeenth century.] 1. To entice by soft words; to gain over by coaxing and flattery; to cajole; to coax; to flatter.

A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock and *wheedling* him to get down. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Smooth words he had to *wheedle* simple souls. *Wordsworth.*

2. To gain or procure by flattery or coaxing; as, he *wheedled* a half-sovereign out of me. 'The best part of her estate, which I *wheedled* out of her.' *Congreve.*

**Wheedle** (whēd'l), *v.i.* To flatter; to coax.

His business was to pump and *wheedle*. *Hudibras.*

**Wheedle** (whēd'l), *n.* Enticement; cajolery.

**Wheedler** (whēd'lėr), *n.* One who wheedles.

**Wheedling** (whēd'ling), *a.* Coaxing; flattering; enticing by soft words.

'Tis woman that seduces all mankind,
By her we first were taught the *wheedling* art. *Gay.*

**Wheel** (whēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hweōl*, contr. from *wheowol;* D. *wiel*, Dan. *hjul*, Icel. *hjól*, also *hvél:* connections doubtful.] 1. A circular frame or solid disc turning on an axis. Wheels, as applied to carriages, usually consist of a nave, into which are inserted spokes or radii, which connect it with the periphery or circular ring. Wheels are most important agents in machinery, being employed in a variety of forms and combinations, for the purpose of transmitting motion, regulating velocity, converting one species of motion into another, reducing friction, and equalizing the effect of forces applied in an intermittent or irregular manner. They receive different names according to their forms and uses; as, *balance-wheel, cog-wheel, crown-wheel, dash-wheel, eccentric, fly-wheel, friction-wheel, lantern-wheel, paddle-wheel, pinion, pin-wheel, planet-wheel, ratchet-wheel, scape-wheel, spur-wheel, tread-wheel, turbine*, &c., which are described at more or less length according to their importance under these headings.—2. Any instrument, apparatus, machine, or other object having a wheel-like shape, or the essential feature of which is a wheel; as, (*a*) a machine for spinning yarn or thread. See SPINNING-WHEEL.

Thus, in lower life, whilst the *wheel*, the needle, &c., employ her, the plough or some trade perhaps demands the muscles and hardiness of him. *Wollaston.*

(*b*) The revolving disc used by the potter in modelling. See *Potters' Wheel* under POTTER.

Then I went down to the potter's house, and, behold, he wrought a work on the *wheels*. Jer. xviii. 3.

(*c*) A circular frame with handles projecting from the periphery, and an axle on which are wound the ropes or chains which connect with the rudder for steering a ship; a steering-wheel.

I see the sailor at the *wheel*. *Tennyson.*

(*d*) An instrument of torture generally used for criminals of the most atrocious class, formerly employed in France and Germany. In some places it consisted of a carriage-wheel on which the criminal was placed with his face upwards, and his legs and arms extended along the spokes. On the wheel being moved round the executioner broke the wretch's limbs by successive blows with a hammer or iron bar, and after a more or less protracted interval put an end to the sufferings of his victim by two or three severe blows, called *coups de grâce* (mercy strokes), on the chest or stomach, or by strangling him. In Germany its use lingered down till the beginning of the present century.

The lifted axe, the agonizing *wheel*,
Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel. *Goldsmith.*

(*e*) A firework of a circular shape which revolves on an axis, while burning, by the reaction of the escaping gases. (*f*) Metaphorically, a carriage. *Shak.* (*g*) One of the attributes of Fortune, as the emblem of mutability. 'The giddy round of Fortune's *wheel*.' *Shak.*

Turn, Fortune, turn thy *wheel* and lower the proud;
Turn thy wild *wheel*, through sunshine, storm, and cloud. *Tennyson.*

(*h*) A circular body; a disc; an orb. 'Invisible else above all stars, the *wheel* of day and night.' *Milton.*—3. A circular motion; a whirling round; a revolution; rotation;

circumgyration. 'According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things.' *South.*

Satan, bowing low, . . .
Throws his steep flight in many an aery *wheel.*
*Milton.*

4.† The burthen of a song: a doubtful explanation by Steevens.

You must sing, down a-down, an you call him a-down-a.
O, how the *wheel* becomes it. *Shak.*

—*Wheel and axle*, one of the mechanical powers, consisting in its primary form of a cylindrical axle on which a wheel, concentric with the axle, is firmly fastened. By reference to figs. 1, 2, it will be seen that this power resolves itself into a lever of the

Fig. 1.

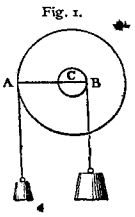
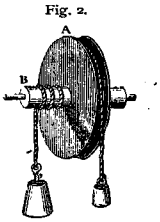
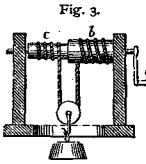



Fig. 2.




first order, in which the weight and power are at the ends, and the fulcrum between them. C is the centre or fulcrum; AC and CB are the semi-diameters of the wheel and the axle; and on the principle of the lever the power is to the weight as AC is to CB. The wheel is grooved and carries a coil of rope; another rope is secured to the axis; and when the power is in motion, every revolution of the wheel raises the weight to a height equal to the circumference of the axis or cylinder. In a great many cases a crank takes the place of the wheel, and the circumference described by the handle is substituted for the circumference of the wheel. The power is increased by enlarging the wheel or lengthening the arm of the crank, or by diminishing the diameter of the cylinder; but there is a limit beyond which the increase cannot be obtained with safety. There is a modification of the wheel and axle, called the *double axis machine* or differential windlass, in which the power can be increased with more safety. This is shown in fig. 3, where *b* and *c* are two cylinders of different diameters, firmly fixed on the axis carrying the crank *a*. The rope is coiled round the smaller cylinder, carried through a pulley supporting the weight, and then attached to the large cylinder in a contrary direction. When in motion every turn of the crank lifts the weight to a height equal to half the difference between the circumferences of the two axes; and the power is therefore to the weight as this half difference is to the circumference of the power, or the circle described by the crank *a*. Hence the power is increased by making the axes more nearly of the same diameter; but there is a limit to this increase, since if *b* and *c* come to be of equal thickness, the weight would not rise at all, the rope, in that case, wound upon *b* being only equal to that unwound from *c*. (See under DIFFERENTIAL.) The *wheel and axle* is sometimes called the *perpetual lever*, in consequence of the power being *continued* by the revolution of the wheel. The common winch, the windlass, the capstan, and the treadmill are so many applications of the wheel and axle.—*Wheels within wheels*, a complication of circumstances, motives, influences, or the like.

Fig. 3.




It was notorious that after this secretary retired the king's affairs went backwards; *wheels within wheels* took place. *Roger North.*

—*To break upon the wheel*, to subject to the punishment described under 2 (*d*) above. —*To break a fly* (butterfly, &c.) *upon the wheel*, (*a*) to subject to a punishment out of all proportion to the gravity of the offence and importance of the offender.

He was sorry for the excellent people, and deplored the necessity of *breaking* mere *house-flies on the wheel.* *Dickens.*

(*b*) To employ great means or exertions for trifling ends.

Satire or sense, alas! can Sporus feel,
Who *breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?* *Pope.*

—*To put one's shoulder to the wheel.* See SHOULDER.—*Wheel of life.* See ZOETROPE.

**Wheel** (whēl), *v.t.* 1. To cause to turn on an axis, pivot, &c., or round a centre; to give a circular motion to; to cause to revolve or rotate; to turn round; to whirl.

Let fall the curtains, *wheel* the sofa round. *Cowper.*

2. To convey on wheels or in a vehicle mounted on wheels; as, to *wheel* a load of earth, hay, or timber.—3. To make or perform in a circle; to give a circular direction or form to. 'In many a whistling circle *wheels* her flight.' *Wordsworth.*

Now heaven in all her glory shone, and rolled
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First *wheeled* their course. *Milton.*

4. To provide with a wheel or wheels; as, to *wheel* a cart.

**Wheel** (whēl), *v.i.* 1. To turn on an axis or as on an axis; to revolve; to rotate. 'The moon . . . not once *wheeling* upon her own centre.' *Bentley.*—2. To change direction as if moving on a pivot or centre.

Steady! steady! the masses of men
*Wheel*, and fall in, and *wheel* again
Softly as circles drawn with pen. *L. Hunt.*

3. To make a circular or spiral flight. 'Bats *wheeled*, and owls whooped.' *Tennyson.*

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies.
*Pope.*

4. To roll forward or along.

Thunder mixt with hail,
Hail mixt with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky
And *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls.
*Milton.*

**Wheel** (whēl), *n.* Same as *Wheal*, a mine.

**Wheelage** (whēl'āj), *n.* Duty or toll paid for carts, &c., passing over certain ground.

**Wheel-animal, Wheel-animalcule** (whēl'-an-i-mal, whēl'an-i-mal"kū-lē), *n.* One of a class of infusorial animals, having arms for seizing their prey resembling wheels; a rotifer. See ROTIFERA.

**Wheel-band** (whēl'band), *n.* The tire of a wheel. *Chapman.*

**Wheel-barometer** (whēl'ba-rom-et-ėr). See BAROMETER.

**Wheel-barrow** (whēl'bar-ō), *n.* A sort of hand-machine, consisting of a frame with two handles or trams, and frequently a box, supported on a single wheel, and rolled by a single individual.

**Wheel-bird** (whēl'bėrd), *n.* A name given to the common goat-sucker on account of the noise made by the male during incubation, when perched, which is not unlike that of a spinning-wheel.

**Wheel-boat** (whēl'bōt), *n.* A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

**Wheel-bug** (whēl'bug), *n.* An insect of the genus Árilus (*A. serratus*), family Reduviidæ, said to possess electric powers. Its popular name is derived from the curious shape of the prothorax, which is elevated and notched, so as to resemble a portion of a cog-wheel.

**Wheel-carriage** (whēl'kar-rij), *n.* A carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, chaise, gig, railway carriage, wagon, cart, &c.

**Wheel-chair** (whēl'chār), *n.* A chair or chair-like structure mounted on wheels; a bath-chair; an invalid's chair.

**Wheel-cutting** (whēl'kut-ing), *n.* The operation of cutting the teeth in the wheels used by watch and clock makers, and for other mechanical purposes.

**Wheeled** (whēld), *a.* Having wheels: often used in composition; as, a two-*wheeled* carriage; a four-*wheeled* carriage.

**Wheeler** (whēl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who wheels.—2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright.—3. A wheel-horse, or one next the wheels of the carriage.—4. A worker on sewed muslin.

**Wheel-fire** (whēl'fir), *n.* In *chem.* a fire which encompasses a crucible without touching it.

**Wheel-horse** (whēl'hors), *n.* Same as *Wheeler*, 3.

**Wheel-house** (whēl'hous), *n.* *Naut.* a kind of round house, built over the steering-wheel in large ships for the shelter of the helmsman.

**Wheelless** (whēl'les), *a.* Without wheels. 'Wheelless carts.' *Miss Ferrier.*

**Wheel-lock** (whēl'lok), *n.* A small machine attached to the old muskets for producing sparks of fire. It consisted of a wheel which revolved against a flint fixed in the lock.

**Wheelman** (whēl'man), *n.* One who uses a bicycle or tricycle or similar conveyance. [Recent.]

**Wheel-ore** (whēl'ōr), *n.* [Corn. *wheel*, for *huel*, a mine, and E. *ore.*] In *mineral.* an opaque mineral, of a steel-gray or black colour, and metallic lustre, consisting chiefly of sulphur, antimony, lead, and copper. It is found in Herod's-foot Mine, or Wheal, in Cornwall.

**Wheel-plough** (whēl'plou), *n.* A plough with a wheel or wheels added to it, for the purpose of regulating the depth of the furrow, and rendering the implement more steady to hold. See PLOUGH.

**Wheel-race** (whēl'rās), *n.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed.

**Wheel-rope** (whēl'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* a rope reeved through a block on each side of the deck, and led round the barrel of the steering-wheel, to assist in steering. Chains are now much more commonly used for this purpose.

**Wheel-shaped** (whēl'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a wheel; specifically, in *bot.* monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube; rotate; as, a *wheel-shaped* corolla.

**Wheel-swarf** (whēl'swarf), *n.* A clayey cement or putty made in Sheffield from the dust derived by abrasion from grindstones, and used in furnaces where steel is manufactured for coating the layers of iron and charcoal.

**Wheel-tire** (whēl'tīr), *n.* The iron band that encircles a wooden wheel. See TIRE.

**Wheel-window** (whēl'win-dō), *n.* In *Gothic arch.* a circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel. See ROSE-WINDOW.

**Wheel-work** (whēl'wėrk), *n.* The combination of wheels which communicate motion to one another in machinery, the motion being communicated from the one wheel to the other by belts or straps passing over the circumferences of both, or by teeth cut in those circumferences and working in one another, or by cogs. The most familiar instances of wheel-work are to be found in clocks and watches.

**Wheel-worn** (whēl'wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of moving wheel-tires. *Cowper.*

**Wheel-wright** (whēl'rīt), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages.

**Wheely** (whēl'i), *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation. 'A *wheely* form.' *J. Philips.*

**Wheen** (whēn), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwēne, hwœne*, somewhat, a little.] A number; a quantity; a good many or a good deal. [Scotch.]

**Wheeze** (whēz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wheezed;* ppr. *wheezing.* [A. Sax. *hwēsan, hwœsan*, to wheeze; Dan. *hvæse*, Icel. *hvæsa*, to hiss: an imitative word; akin to *whisper, whistle;* comp. also *hiss*, Sc. *hoast*, to cough.] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma. 'Wheezing lungs.' *Shak.*

**Wheezy** (whē'zi), *a.* Affected with or characterized by wheezing: used either of a person or his voice.

**Wheft** (wheft), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Waft*, 3.

**Whelk** (whelk), *n.* [Dim. from *wheal.*] 1. A pustule or pimple, especially on the face; an eruptive protuberance; any similar protuberance.

One Bardolph, if your majesty knows the man, his face is all bubukles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shak.*

2. The skin-disease professionally known as acne or lycosis. *Dunglison.*

**Whelk** (whelk), *n.* [A. Sax. *weoloc, weluc*, a shell-fish, a whelk, allied to *wealcan*, to turn; lit. a wreathed or twisted shell. See WALK.] A mollusc, the *Buccinum undatum*, or trumpet-shell, having a univalvular, spiral, and gibbous shell, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter. Whelks are much used for food by the poorer classes in England, and are prepared simply by boiling.

**Whelked** (whelkt), *a.* Marked or covered with whelks or protuberances. *Shak.*

**Whelky** (whel'ki), *a.* Having whelks or protuberances; hence also knobby; rounded.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth he
Which are from Indian seas brought far away.
*Spenser.*

[In the above passage the word may be from *whelk*, the shell-fish.]

**Whelm** (whelm), *v.t.* [O.E. *whelmen, overwhelmen*, apparently modified from *whelven, whelfen, overhvelven*, to overturn, to cover over; A. Sax. *āhwylfan*, to cover over, to overwhelm; *hwylfan*, to vault over, from

*hwealf*, a vault or arch; Icel. *hvalf*, Sw. *hvalf*, a vault. The change of *whelve* to *whelm* is somewhat difficult to explain.] 1. To throw over so as to cover. 'Whelm some things over them, and keep them there.' *Mortimer.*—2. To engulf; to submerge; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; to overwhelm. 'The *whelming* billow.' *Gay.* 'The *whelming* tide.' *J. Baillie.*

Sh—is my prize or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shak.*

Hence—3. *Fig.* to crush, ruin, or destroy by some sudden overpowering disaster.

*Whelm*
All of them in—m-massacre. *Tennyson.*

**Whelp** (whelp), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwelp;* D. *welp*, O.H.G. *hwelf, welf,* Dan. *hvalp,* Icel. *hvelpr,* a whelp.] 1. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub. 'A bear robbed of her *whelps.*' 2 Sam. xvii. 8. 'The lion's *whelp.*' *Shak.*—2. A son; a young man: in contempt or sportiveness. 'That awkward *whelp* with his moneybags.' *Addison.*—3.† A species of ship, probably of a small size.

At the return of this fleet, two of the *whelps* were cast away, and two ships more. *Holland.*

4. *Naut.* one of the upright pieces of wood placed round the barrel of the capstan of a ship to prevent it from being chafed, and to afford resting points for the messenger or hawsers. The same name is given to pieces of wood bolted on the main piece of a windlass or a winch, for a similar purpose.

**Whelp** (whelp), *v.i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey.

**Whelp** (whelp), *v.t.* To bring forth, as a bitch or lioness does young; hence, to give birth to or originate in contempt.

Thou wast *whelped* a dog. *Shak.*

Did thy foul fancy *whelp* so foul a thing. *Young.*

**Whelpless** (whelp'les), *a.* Having no whelps. *Tennyson.*

**Whemmle, Whemmel** (whem'l), *v.t.* To whelm or turn over so as to cover. [Provincial.]

**When** (when), *adv.* [A. Sax. *hwænne, hwonne,* O. Fris. *hwenne,* G. *wann, wenn,* Goth. *hwan,* when. An accusative of *wha,* who. Comp. L. *quum, quando,* when, *qui,* who.] 1. At what or which time: used interrogatively; as, *when* did he come? I do not know *when* he came (the latter being an indirect question).

*When* shall these things be? Mat. xxiv. 3.

*When* did you lose your daughter? *Shak.*

2. At the time that; at or just after the moment that: used relatively. 'And shalt talk of them *when* thou sittest in thy house, and *when* thou walkest by the way, and *when* thou liest down, and *when* thou risest up.' Deut. vi. 7.—3. At which time: the subordinate clause forming logically the principal proposition.

The time was once *when* thou unurged wouldst vow. *Shak.*

4. At the same time that; while; while instead; while on the contrary; whereas: used in the manner of a conjunction to introduce an adversative clause or a phrase implying a contrast.

You rub the sore
*When* you should bring the plaster. *Shak.*

5. Which time; then: elliptically used as a substantive, and usually preceded by *since*, rarely by *till.*

I was adopted heir by his consent;
*Since when* his oath is broke. *Shak.*

At pickt leisure . . . I'll resolve you . . . *till when* be cheerful. *Shak.*

6.† Elliptically used as an expression of impatience.

*When,* Harry, *when!*
Obedience bids I should not bid again. *Shak.*

*When* was formerly redundantly followed by *as* and *that,* probably as often for rhythmical reasons as to add dignity, emphasis, &c., to the expression. '*When that* mine eye is famished for a look.' *Shak.* '*When as* sacred light began to dawn.' *Milton.* The *as* was often attached to the *when.* See WHENAS.

**Whenas**† (when'az), *conj.* 1. When. *Shak.* 2. Whereas; while. [Rare in this sense.]

*Whenas,* if they would enquire into themselves, they would find no such matter. *Barrow.*

**Whence** (whens), *adv.* [O. E. *whennes,* formed from *when* by affixing a genitive termination, the same as in *hence, thence, twice,* &c. See HENCE, THENCE.] 1. From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, premises, antecedents, principles, facts, and the like; how: used interrogatively.

*Whence* hath this man this wisdom? Mat. xiii. 54.

*Whence* and what art thou? *Milton.*

2. From which: referring to place, source, origin, facts, arguments, &c., and used relatively.

Look unto the rock *whence* ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit *whence* ye are digged. Isa. li. 1.

Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line; *whence* it will follow that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

—*From whence* may be called a pleonastic mode of expression, *from* being implied in *whence;* but it is very often met with in our literature, and has sometimes been defended as being more emphatic. '*From whence* come wars and fightings among ye.' Jas. iv. 1. 'Remember therefore *from whence* thou art fallen.' Rev. ii. 5. 'A place *from whence* himself does fly.' *Shak.* 'The place *from whence* they fell.' *Milton.*—*Of whence* in the same sense is rarely met with. 'What and *of whence* was he?' *Dryden.*

**Whenceforth**† (whens'fôrth), *adv.* Forth from which place; whence.

*Whenceforth* issues a warlike steed. *Spenser.*

**Whencesoever** (whens-sō-ev'ėr), *adv.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever. 'Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it.' *Locke.*

**Whencever** (whens-ev'ėr). Whencesoever. [Rare.]

**Whene'er** (when-ār'). Contracted form of *Whenever.*

**Whenever** (when-ev'ėr), *adv.* At whatever time.

*Whenever* you have need
You may be armed and appointed well. *Shak.*

**Whennes,**† *adv.* Whence. *Chaucer.*

**Whensoever** (when-sō-ev'ėr), *adv.* At what time soever; at whatever time.

*Whensoever* ye will, ye may do them good. Mark xiv. 7.

**Wher,**† **Whe'r.**† A contraction for *Whether.* 'To wote *wher* men wol give me any thing.' *Chaucer.*

Who shall doubt, Donne, *whe'r* I a poet be
When I dare send my epigrams to thee. *B. Jonson.*

**Where** (whār), *adv.* [A. Sax. *hwær,* an old case form from the relative *who, what,* like *there* and *that.*] 1. At or in what place; in what position, situation, or circumstances: used interrogatively.

Ancient of days! august Athena! *where,*
*Where* are thy men of might? thy grand in soul?
Gone—glimmering through the dream of things that were. *Byron.*

2. At or in which place; at or in the place in which; in which case, position, circumstances, &c.: used relatively.

She visited that place *where* first she was so happy. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To which place; whither: used both interrogatively and relatively. '*Where* runnest thou so fast?' '*where* is my judgment fled?' 'aye, but to die, and go we know not *where.*' *Shak.*—4. Wherever.

*Where* he arrives he moves all hearts against us. *Shak.*

5.† Whereas: used in the manner of a conjunction.

Fear and be slain; no worse can come to fight;
And fight and die is death destroying death;
*Where* fearing dying pays death servile breath. *Shak.*

6.† From what source; whence: '*Where* have they this mettle?' '*where* have you this? 'tis false!' 'shewing their birth, and *where* they did proceed.' *Shak.*—*Where* is sometimes used substantively = place, situation, position, and the like. 'Finding the nymph asleep in secret *where.*' *Spenser.*

Thou losest here, a better *where* to find. *Shak.*

*Where,* having the force or function of a relative or other pronoun (which, what, &c.), is often used in composition with the following preposition; as, *whereby* = by what; *wherewith* = with what, &c.

**Whereabout** (whār-a-bout'), *adv.* 1. About where; near what or which place; the place near which: used interrogatively and relatively; as, *whereabout* did you drop the coin?—2. Concerning which; about which; on what purpose.

Let no man know anything of the business *whereabout* I send thee. 1 Sam. xxi. 2.

I must not have you henceforth question me whither I go, nor reason *whereabout.* *Shak.*

*Whereabout,* as well as the form *whereabouts,* is frequently used as a noun. 'A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout.*' *Wordsworth.*

Thou firm-set earth
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout.* *Shak.*

**Whereabouts** (whār-a-bouts'), *adv.* Near what or which place; whereabout (which see): used like the preceding form interrogatively, relatively, and substantively; as, *whereabouts* did you find this? I do not know his *whereabouts.*

**Whereas** (whār-az'), *conj.* 1. While on the contrary; the fact or case really being that; when in fact.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots, who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sp. Sprat.*

2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so; implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent, as in the law style, where a preamble introduces a law.

*Whereas* wars are generally causes of poverty, the special nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon.*

3.† Where—the *as* being often written separately.

At last they came *whereas* that lady bode. *Spenser.*

**Whereat** (whār-at'), *adv.* 1. At which: used relatively.

Even at this word she hears a merry horn,
*Whereat* she leaps that was but late forlorn. *Shak.*

2. At what: used interrogatively; as, *whereat* are you offended?

**Whereby** (whār-bī'), *adv.* 1. By which: used relatively.

You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shak.*

2. By what: used interrogatively.

*Whereby* shall I know this? Luke i. 18.

**Where'er** (whār-ār'), *adv.* A contracted form of *Wherever.*

**Wherefore** (whār'for), *adv.* and *conj.* [*Where* and *for.* See THEREFORE.] 1. For which reason: used relatively.

*Wherefore* by their fruits ye shall know them. Mat. vii. 20.

2. Why; for what reason: used interrogatively.

*Wherefore* didst thou doubt? Mat. xiv. 31.

—*Therefore, Wherefore, Then, Accordingly, Consequently.* See under THEREFORE.

**Wherein** (whār-in'), *adv.* 1. In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, &c.: used relatively.

Heaven
Is as the book of God before thee set
*Wherein* to read his wondrous works. *Milton.*

2. In what thing, time, respect, &c.: used interrogatively.

*Wherein* have I so deserved of you,
That you extol me thus? *Shak.*

**Whereinto** (whār-in-tō'), *adv.* 1. Into which: used relatively.

Where is the palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shak.*

2. Into what: used interrogatively.

**Whereness** (whār'nes), *n.* The state or quality of having a place or position; ubication. 'Ubication or *whereness.*' *Whewell.*

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness,* and is next to nothing. *N. Grew.*

**Whereof** (whār-ov'), *adv.* 1. Of which: used relatively.

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I had not the least hint from any of my predecessors. *Dryden.*

2. Of what: used interrogatively.

What is your substance, *whereof* are you made? *Shak.*

**Whereon** (whār-on'), *adv.* 1. On which: used relatively.

He . . . fawning . . . licked the ground *whereon* she trod. *Milton.*

2. On what: used interrogatively. '*Whereon* do you look?' *Shak.*

**Whereout**† (whār-out'), *adv.* Out of which. 'The cleft *whereout* the lightning breaketh.' *Holland.*

**Wheresо**† (whār'sō), *adv.* Wheresoever.

**Wheresoe'er** (whār-sō-ār'), *adv.* A contracted form of *Wheresoever.*

**Wheresoever** (whār-sō-ev'ėr), *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place.

Where is he, think you?—I know not where; but *wheresoever,* I wish him well. *Shak.*

**Wherethrough** (whār'thrō), *adv.* Through which; by reason of which. '*Wherethrough* all the people went.' *Wisdom of Solomon.*

There is no weakness left in me *wherethrough* I may look back. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Whereto** (whār-tō'), *adv.* 1. To which: used relatively. '*Whereto* we have already attained.' Phil. iii. 16.—2. To what; to what end: used interrogatively. '*Whereto* tends all this?' '*whereto* serves mercy?' *Shak.*

**Whereunto**† (whār-un-tō'), *adv.* 1. To which or after which. 'The next *whereunto*.' *Hooker.*—2. Unto what; for what end or purpose.

Now when Andrew heard *whereunto* Christ was come, he forsook his master John, and came to Christ. *Latimer.*

**Whereupon** (whār-up-on'), *adv.* 1. Upon which (thing). 'Gilding the object *whereupon* it gazeth.' *Shak.*—2. Upon what: used interrogatively.

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your griefs and *whereupon*
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility. *Shak.*

3. Immediately after and in consequence of which.

The townsmen mutinied and sent to Essex, *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

**Wherever** (whār-ev'ėr), *adv.* At whatever place.

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *Atterbury.*

**Wherewith** (whār-with'), *adv.* 1. With which: used relatively. 'The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me.' John xvii. 26.—2. With what: used interrogatively.

*Wherewith* shall I save Israel? Judg. vi. 15.

*Wherewith*, like *wherewithal*, may be used substantively.

His digestive system, heavily taxed in providing the *wherewith* to meet excessive loss by radiation, supplies less material for other purposes. *H. Spencer.*

**Wherewithal** (whār-with-al'), *adv.* The same as *Wherewith*.

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shak.*

*Wherewithal* shall a young man cleanse his way? Ps. cxix. 9.

Sometimes used with the definite article prefixed, for necessary means, and especially (as a colloquialism) for money; as, I have not *the wherewithal*.

**Wherret**,† **Whirrit**† (wher'et, whir'it), *v.t.* [From *whir* (which see).] 1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease.—2. To give a box on the ear to. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Wherret**,† **Whirrit**† (wher'et, whir'it), *n.* A box on the ear.

How meekly
This other fellow here receives his *whirrit*. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Wherry** (wher'i), *n.* [Formerly written *wherie*, *whirrie*; Skeat connects it with Icel. *hverfr*, shifty, crank, said of vessels, this again being connected with *wharf*, and A. Sax. *hweorfan*, to turn.] 1. A name applied most commonly to a light shallow boat, seated for passengers, and plying on rivers.

What sights of fine folks he oft rowed in his *wherry*,
'Twas cleaned out so nice, and so painted withal. *Ch. Dibdin.*

2. A light half-decked fishing vessel used in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

**Wherry** (wher'i), *n.* [W. *chwerw*, bitter, the opposite of sweet.] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. Sometimes called *Crab-wherry*. [Provincial English.]

**Wherryman** (wher'i-man), *n.* One who rows a wherry.

He that is an excellent *wherryman* looketh towards the bridge, when he pulleth towards Westminster. *Bacon.*

**Whet** (whet), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whetted* or *whet*; ppr. *whetting*. [A. Sax. *hwettan*, to whet, from *hwæt*, sharp, keen, eager, bold; Icel. *hvetja*, to sharpen, to encourage, from *hvatr*, bold; D. *wetten*, G. *wetzen*, to whet.] 1. To sharpen by rubbing on a stone; or to rub with a stone or other body for the purpose of sharpening; hence, to edge or sharpen in general.

Why dost thou *whet* thy knife so? *Shak.*
The mower *whets* his scythe. *Milton.*
Screen'd by such means, here Scandal *whets* her quill. *Crabbe.*

2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; to excite; to stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite.—3. To provoke; to make angry or acrimonious.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shak.*

—*To whet on* or *whet forward*,† to urge on; to instigate.

O *whet* not *on* these too, too furious peers. *Shak.*

**Whet** (whet), *n.* 1. The act of sharpening by friction.—2. Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite.

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets*. *Spectator.*

**Whether** (whe*TH*'ėr), *pron.* [A. Sax. *hwæther*, which of two, also conj.; O.H.G. *hwedar*, Goth. *hwathar*, Icel. *hvárr* (contracted); from the interrogative *who*, the suffix *-ther* being the relic of an old comparative = Skr. *-tara* in *katara*, whether.] Which of two; which one of two: used interrogatively and relatively. [Obsolescent.]

*Whether* of them twain did the will of his father? Mat. xxi. 31.
They fell at words
*Whether* of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

**Whether** (whe*TH*'ėr), *conj.* Which of two or more alternatives: used to introduce the first of a series of alternative clauses, the succeeding clause or clauses being connected by *or* or by *or whether*.

*Whether* the tyranny be in his place
*Or* in his eminence that fills it up. *Shak.*
Thou shalt speak my words unto them *whether* they will hear, *or whether* they will forbear. Ezek. ii. 7.

But *whether* thus these things, *or whether* not;
*Whether* the sun, predominant in heaven
Rise on the earth, *or* earth rise on the sun . . .
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*

Sometimes the correlative clause is simply formed by a particle of negation. 'Whether thou be'st he *or no*.' *Shak.* 'Whether one Nym . . . had the chain *or no*.' *Shak.*

You have said; but *whether* wisely *or no*, let the forest judge. *Shak.*

In many cases when the second of two alternatives is the mere negative of the first, the second is omitted, and *whether* stands singly with no correlative, having in such cases the force of *if*.

You shall demand of him, *whether* one Captain Dumain be i' the camp. *Shak.*

—*Whether or no*, in either alternative; in any case.

He would be as likely to believe me guilty as not. What would he do, *whether or no*? *Dickens.*

**Whether**† (whe*TH*'ėr). Whither. *Spenser.*

**Whethering** (whe*TH*'ėr-ing), *n.* The retention of the after-birth in cows.

**Whetstone** (whet'stōn), *n.* A stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction. Whetstones are made of various kinds of stone, the finer kinds being made of a siliceous slate, and when used are moistened with oil or water.

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor. *South.*

—*To give the whetstone, to deserve the whetstone*, old phrases in which (and in various others) the whetstone is associated with lying, and regarded as the proper premium for accomplishment in this art. The origin of the usage is not clear, but perhaps the whetstone was regarded as to be used for sharpening the wits.

This will explain a smart repartee of Sir Francis Bacon's before King James, to whom Sir Kenelm Digby was relating, that he had seen the true philosopher's stone in the possession of a hermit in Italy, and when the king was very curious to understand what sort of stone it was, and Sir Kenelm much puzzled in describing it, Sir Fra. Bacon interposed, and said, 'Perhaps it was a *whetstone*.' *Zachary Grey.*

**Whetstone-slate, Whet-slate** (whet'stōn-slāt, whet'slāt), *n.* Novaculite or coticular schist, a variety of slate used for sharpening edge-tools. See NOVACULITE.

**Whetter** (whet'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which whets or sharpens.

Love, like other sweet things, is no *whetter* of the stomach. *Fielding.*

2.† One who indulges in whets or drams; a dram-drinker; a tippler.

The *whetter* is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor, as the snuff-taker with a powder. *Steele.*

**Whew** (whū), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To whistle with a shrill pipe, as plovers.

I had often been wondering how they (the plovers) staid sae lang on the heights that year, for I heard them aye *whewing* e'en and morn. *Hogg.*

**Whew** (whū), *interj.* A sound expressing astonishment, aversion, or contempt.

Lepel suppressed a *whew*. *J. Hannay.*

**Whewer** (whū'ėr), *n.* Another name of the widgeon. [Local.]

**Whey** (whā), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwæg*, Sc. *whig*, D. *wei*, *hui*, L.G. *wey*, whey. Comp. W. *chwig*, sour, fermented, also a drink made with whey and herbs.] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese. In this process the thick part is called *curd*, and the thin part *whey*. Various preparations of whey are medicinally used as sudorific drinks; as, white-wine *whey*, a mixture of whey and sherry. Cream of tartar *whey* and nitre *whey*, still more potent sudorifics, are obtained by boiling say 100 grains of cream of tartar or nitre in a pint of milk. Goats' milk whey alone is considered by many a valuable kind of drink.

**Wheyey** (whā'i), *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling whey. *Bacon.*

**Whey-face** (whā'fās), *n.* 1. A face white or pale, as from fear.—2. A person having a white or pale face, or looking pale from fright. *Shak.*

**Whey-faced** (whā'fāst), *a.* Having a white or pale face; pale-faced. *Richardson.*

**Wheyish** (whā'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of whey; thin; watery. 'Wheyish liquors.' *J. Philips.*

**Which** (which), *pron.* [A. Sax. *hwilc*, *hwylc*, contr. from *hwilic*, lit. *why-like*, from *hwi*, instrumental case of *hwa*, who, *wheet*, what, and *lic*, like; similar are O. Sax. *hwilik*, Icel. *hvílíkr*, Dan. *hvilken*, Goth. *hvileiks*, D. *welk*, G. *welch*. Comp. *such* = *so-like*. Like *who*, *which* was originally an interrogative, and it was not used as a relative till the close of the twelfth century. As an interrogative it is still of any gender, but as a relative it is now only neuter. It is both singular and plural.] 1. An interrogative pronoun, by which one or more among a number of individual persons or things, often one among a definite number (frequently one of two) is inquired for, or intended to be definitively singled out: used with or without an accompanying noun; as, *which* man is it? *which* woman is it? *which* is the house? *which* are the articles you mean?

*Which* of you convinceth me of sin? Jn. viii. 46.
*Which* of you will stop
The vent of hearing when loud Rumour speaks? *Shak.*
So with herself is she in mutiny,
To live or die *which* of the twain were better,
When life is shamed, and death reproach's debtor. *Shak.*

[In the last extract the interrogative is used indirectly.]—2. A relative pronoun, serving as the neuter of *who*, and having an antecedent of the singular or plural number but of the neuter gender; as, the thing or things *which*; the birds *which* were singing; or the antecedent may be a sentence, word, or notion; as, he is very ignorant, *which* is a great pity. Such usages as the following are now obsolete. 'Our Father *which* art in heaven.' Mat. vi. 9. 'All those friends *which* I thought buried.' *Shak.* 'Had I been there *which* am a silly woman.' *Shak.* Sometimes equivalent to 'a thing or circumstance which,' the relative clause preceding that which is referred to.

And, *which* was strange, the one so like the other
As could not be distinguished but by names. *Shak.*

Used adjectively or with a noun subjoined, the relative coming before the noun by an inversion which gives a certain brevity.

Refusing her grand hests, she did confine thee
Into a cloven pine; within *which* rift
Imprison'd thou didst painfully remain
A dozen years; within *which* space she died. *Shak.*

3. Used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for whichever, any one which, that which, those which, and the like; as, take *which* you will.—*Which* was often formerly preceded by the definite article *the*. 'That worthy name by *the which* ye are called.' Jam. ii. 7.

The party 'gainst *the which* he doth contrive
Shall seize one half his goods. *Shak.*

It was formerly often followed by *that* or *as*, having the effect of giving emphasis or definiteness. 'This abbot *which that* was an holy man.' *Chaucer.*—*Which is which?* which is the one, which the other? a common phrase implying inability to distinguish between two.—*Who*, *Which*, *That*. See under WHO.

**Whichever, Whichsoever** (which-ev'ėr, which-sō-ev'ėr), *pron.* Whether one or the other; no matter which: used both as an adjective and as a noun; as, *whichever* road, or *whichever* of the roads, you take, it will conduct you to town.

*Whichever* of his children might become the popular choice was to inherit the whole kingdom, under the same superiority of the head of the family. *Hallam.*

**Whid** (whid), *n.* [W. *chwid*, a quick turn.] [Scotch.] 1. A quick motion; a smart stroke. 2. A lie; a fib. *Burns.*

**Whid** (whid), *v.i.* [Scotch.] 1. To whisk; to move nimbly, as a hare or other small animal.—2. To fib; to lie.

**Whidah-finch** (whī'da-finsh), *n.* A name given to birds of the genus Vidua, inhabiting India and Southern and Western Africa, and found in great abundance in the kingdom of Dahomey, near *Whidah*. In size of

body the Whidah-finch resembles a linnet or canary-bird, and during the breeding season the male is supplied with long, drooping, not inelegant, but certainly disproportioned tail-feathers. *V. paradisea* is of a

1, Broad-shafted Whidah-finch (*Vidua paradisea*), and 2, Red-billed Whidah (*Vidua erythrorhynchus*).

deep brownish-black on the upper parts, but paler on the wings. The body, abdomen, and thighs are of a pale buff, and a rich orange-rufous collar nearly surrounds its neck. *V. erythrorhynchus* is less than the former, and is of a deep glossy blue-black colour on the upper parts, with the sides of the head and under parts white. These birds are commonly called *widow-birds*, but whether this be merely a translation of their Latin generic name *Vidua*, which may have been given from the sombre hue of the plumage, or whether it be a corruption of Whidah, is uncertain.

**Whiff** (whif), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of blowing. Comp. *puff, fuff*, W. *chwif*, a whiff, a puff, *chwaf*, a quick gust.] 1. A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, or the like from the mouth; a puff; as, the *whiff* of a smoker.

Four pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes.
*Prior.*

2. A slight blast or gust of air; a gust of air conveying some smell. 'The *whiff* and wind of his fell sword.' *Shak.* 'That *whiff* of Russia leather.' *Dickens.*—3. A hasty view; a glimpse; a gliff. [Provincial English.]—4. A flat malacopterygious fish belonging to the family Pleuronectidæ. It is a British fish, of the turbot or flounder group (*Rhombus-megastoma*), and is called also *Carter*.

**Whiff** (whif), *v.t.* 1. To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs; to smoke. 2. To carry as by a slight blast or whiff of wind; to puff. 'It was scornfully *whiffed* aside.' *Carlyle.*

Old Empedocles, . . . who when he leaped into Etna, having a dry, sear body, and light, the smoke took him, and *whift* him up into the moon.
*B. Jonson.*

3.† [This meaning seems to be due to the influence of *quaff*.] To drink; to consume by drinking. 'Gargantua *whiffed* the great draught.' *Urquhart.*

**Whiff** (whif), *v.i.* To emit puffs, as of smoke; to puff; to smoke; as, to *whiff* at one's pipe.

**Whiffet** (whif'et), *n.* A little whiff. [Rare.]

**Whiffing** (whif'ing), *n.* A kind of hand-line, used for taking mackerel, pollack, and the like.

**Whiffle** (whif'l), *v.i.* [Freq. from *whiff*; comp. also D. *weifelen*, to waver; Icel. *veifla*, to shake often.] 1. To veer about, as the wind does. 'If the winds *whiffle* about to the south.' *Dampier.*—2. To change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.

A person of *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of a controversy.
*Watts.*

3.† [See WHIFF, *v.t.* 3.] To drink. 'To *whiffle*, quaff, carouse.' *Urquhart.*

**Whiffle**† (whif'l), *v.t.* 1. To disperse with a puff; to blow away; to scatter. '*Whiffle* away all these truths.' *Dr. H. More.*—2. To cause to change, as from one opinion or course to another. *Tillotson.*—3. To shake or wave quickly. *Donne.*

**Whifflet**† (whif'l), *n.* [Dim. from *whiff*.] A fife or small flute.

**Whiffler** (whif'lėr), *n.* 1. One who whiffles; one who frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; one driven about by every puff; a fickle or unsteady person; a trifler.

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat . . . shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

2.† A piper or fifer.

*Whifflers* were originally those who preceded armies or processions, as fifers or pipers. *Douce.*

Hence—3. A harbinger; an officer who went before processions to clear the way by blowing the horn or trumpet. The word was afterwards transferred to other persons who went before a procession to clear the way for it in any fashion.

The deep-mouth'd sea,
Which like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king
Seems to prepare his way. *Shak.*

In the city of London, young freemen who march at the head of their proper companies on the lord mayor's day, sometimes with flags, were called *whifflers*, or bachelor *whifflers*, not because they cleared the way, but because they went first, as *whifflers* did. *Nares.*

**Whiffle-tree** (whif'l-trē), *n.* [From its being always in motion; called also *whipple-tree*, and *swing-tree* or *swingle-tree*, from its swinging.] A swing-tree; a whipple-tree.

**Whig** (whig), *n.* [See WHEY.] 1. Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet herbs, used as a cooling beverage. [Provincial English.]—2. Whey. [Scotch.]

**Whig** (whig), *n.* [If the historical account below is correct, the origin would seem to be the Sc. word *whig*, to jog along briskly, the connections of this being doubtful.] 1. A designation given to the members of one of the great political parties in Britain. The term is of Scottish origin, and was first used in the reign of Charles II. According to Bishop Burnet it is derived from *whiggam*, a word which was used by the peasants of the south-west of Scotland in driving their horses. He tells us that people from this quarter used often to come to Leith with their horses for corn, and from this peculiar word were called *whiggamores*, contracted to *whigs*. In 1648, after the news of the Duke of Hamilton's defeat, the clergy of the west of Scotland stirred up the people to rise and march to Edinburgh, and they themselves marched at the head of their parishioners. The Marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them. This was called the *whiggamores' inroad*, and ever after that all that opposed the court came, in contempt, to be called *whiggs*. From Scotland the word was brought to England, where it has since continued to be used as the distinguishing appellation of the political party opposed to the *Tories*. It was first assumed as a party name by that body of politicians who were most active in placing William III. on the throne of England. Generally speaking, the principles of the Whigs have been of a popular character, and their measures, when in power, tending to increase the democratic influence in the constitution. The term *Liberals* is now generally applied to the representatives of this party; while the extreme section of the party may be said to have dropped all connection with the Whigs, and have adopted the name of Radicals. See TORY.—2. In *American hist.* (*a*) a friend and supporter of the principles of the revolution: opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist*. (*b*) One of a political party from about 1829 to 1853: opposed to *Democrat*.

**Whig** (whig), *a.* Relating to or composed of Whigs; whiggish; as, *Whig* measures; a *Whig* ministry.

**Whig** (whig), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whigged;* ppr. *whigging*. To move at an easy and steady pace; to jog. [Scotch.]

**Whig** (whig), *v.t.* To urge forward, as a horse. [Scotch.]

**Whigamore, Whiggamore** (whig'a-mōr), *n.* [See WHIG.] A term of the same meaning as *Whig*, applied formerly in contempt to a Scotch Presbyterian. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Whiggarchy** (whig'ar-ki), *n.* Government by Whigs.

They will not recognise any other government in Great Britain but *whiggarchy* only. *Swift.*

**Whiggery** (whig'ėr-i), *n.* The principles of the Whigs; whiggism. *Quart. Rev.*

**Whiggish** (whig'ish), *a.* Pertaining to Whigs; partaking of the principles of Whigs. 'To defend the *whiggish* cause.' *Swift.*

**Whiggishly** (whig'ish-li), *adv.* In a whiggish manner.

**Whiggism** (whig'izm), *n.* The principles of the Whigs; whiggery.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism. *Swift*

**Whigling** (whig'ling), *n.* A Whig, in contempt. *Spectator.*

**Whigmaleerie** (whig-ma-lē'ri), *n.* Any fantastical ornament; a trinket; a knicknack; a whim. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Whigmaleerie** (whig-ma-lē'ri), *a.* Dealing in gimcracks; whimsical. *Sir W. Scott.*

**While** (whil), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwil*, a time, a space of time; D. *wijl, wijle*, Goth. *hveila, G. weile*, a time; Icel. *hvila*, a place of rest; Dan. *hvile*, rest; perhaps from root of L. *quies*, rest, quiet. Hence to *while, whilom, whilst.*] A time; a space of time; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done. 'Bud and be blasted in a breathing *while*.' *Shak.* 'Wept all this *while*.' *Shak.*

Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mus'd. *Milton.*

—*The while*, during the time something else is going on; in the meantime.

If you'll sit down
I'll bear your logs *the while*. *Shak.*

Thus Bracy said; the Baron, *the while*,
Half-listening heard him with a smile. *Coleridge.*

—*Worth while*, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; worth the trouble and expense.

What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not *worth while* to tell. *Locke.*

*While* was formerly used in exclamations of grief. 'Alas the *while!*' *Shak.* 'God help the *while*.' *Shak.*

**While** (whil), *conj.* 1. During the time that; as, *while* I write you sleep.

We two, my lord,
Will guard your person *while* you take your rest.
*Shak.*

2. As long as.

*While* stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand.
*Byron.*

3. At the same time that.

Painfully to pore upon a book
To seek the light of truth; *while* truth the while
Doth falsely blind the eyesight of his look. *Shak.*

—*While, Though. While* implies less of contrast in the parallel than *though*, sometimes, indeed, implying no contrast at all. Thus we say, '*While* I admire his bravery, I esteem his moderation;' but '*though* I admire his courage, I detest his cruelty.'—4. Till; until. (Obsolete in this sense in literature, but still used in provincial English and Scotch.]

We will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone: *while* then, God bless you.
*Shak.*

At Maltby there lived, some years ago, a retired druggist. The boys' Sunday-school was confided to his management, and he had a way of appealing to them when they were disorderly which is still quoted by those who often heard it: 'Now, boys, I can't do nothing *while* you are quiet.' *J. Earle.*

**While** (whil), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whiled;* ppr. *whiling*. [From the noun.] To cause to pass pleasantly without irksomeness, languor, or weariness: usually with *away;* as, we *while away* time in amusements or diversions. 'Let us *while away* this life.' *Pope.*

**While** (whil), *v.i.* To loiter. 'To pass away the *whiling* moments and intervals of life.' *Steele.* [Rare.]

**Whilere**† (whil'ār), *adv.* A little while ago; some time ago; erewhile. *Shak.; Milton.*

**Whiles** (whīlz), *conj.* or *adv.* [An adverbial genitive, like *twice*, &c., whence *whilst.*] 1.† While; during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
*Whiles* they behold a greater than themselves.
*Shak.*

2. At times. *Burns; Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Whilk** (whilk), *n.* A shell. See WHELK.

**Whilk** (whilk), *pron.* Which. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Whilly** (whil'li), *v.t.* To cajole by wheedling; to whilly-wha. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Whilly-wha, Whilly-whaw** (whil'li-wha), *v.i.* To talk cajolery or wheedling speeches. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Whilly-wha, Whilly-whaw** (whil'li-wha), *v.t.* To cajole; to wheedle; to delude with specious pretences. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Whilly-whaw** (whil'li-wha), *a.* Characterized by wheedling or cajolery; not to be depended on. 'A *whilly-whaw* body.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Whilom**,† **Whilome**† (whīl'om), *adv.* [A. Sax. *hwilum*, dat. pl. of *hwil*, a time; lit. at times. See WHILE, *n.*] Formerly; once; of old.

For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,
*Whilom* did slay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*

**Whilst** (whīlst), *conj.* [From *whiles*, with *t* added as in *amongst, amidst, betwixt.*] The same as *While*, but less commonly used.

To him one of the other twins was bound,
*Whilst* I had been like heedful of the other. *Shak.*

For thee watch I *whilst* thou dost wake elsewhere. *Shak.*

*Whilst* the emperor lay at Antioch, . . . the rage of a legion was excited by the punishment of some soldiers. *Gibbon.*

I sat all weak and wild
*Whilst* you alone stood up and with strong word
Checked his unnatural pride. *Shelley.*

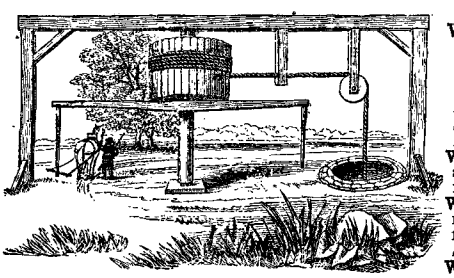
—*The whilst,*† (*a*) while. 'If he steal ought *the whilst* this play is playing.' *Shak.* (*b*) In the meantime.

I'll call Sir Toby *the whilst*. *Shak.*

**Whim** (whim), *n.* [Probably connected with Icel. *hvima*, to wander with the eyes; Sw. *hvimsa*, to be unsteady; Dan. *vimse*, to skip about. Comp. also W. *chwim*, motion; *chwimiaw*, to move briskly. In meaning 2 the word may be of different origin.] 1. A sudden turn or start of the mind; a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion; a caprice.

That fill a female gamester's pate,
All the superfluous *whims* relate. *Swift.*

2. A kind of large capstan worked by horse-power or by steam for raising ore, water, &c., from the bottom of a mine. A common form of it is shown in the cut. Called also *Whim-gin, Whimsey*, and sometimes *Whin.*



Whim.

**Whim**† (whim), *v.i.* To indulge in whims; to be subject to whims; to be giddy. *Congreve.*

**Whimbrel** (whim'brel), *n.* [Perhaps from its cry being supposed to resemble a *whimpering*. Its cry has been represented by the words *titterel* or *tetty, tetty.*] The *Numenius phæopus*, a grallatorial bird closely allied to the curlew, but considerably smaller in size. It is an inhabitant of most parts of Europe, and is also found in North Africa and in several parts of Asia. It visits Britain most plentifully in May and autumn. It is known also as the *Jack Curlew* and *Half Curlew.*

**Whim-gin** (whim'jin), *n.* Same as *Whim*, 2.

**Whimling**† (whim'ling), *n.* A person full of whims. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Whimmy** (whim'mi), *a.* Full of whims; whimsical.

The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man *whimmy* or makes him so. *Coleridge.*

**Whimper** (whim'pėr), *v.i.* [A freq. form from an older *whimpe;* closely akin to Sc. *whimmer*, G. *wimmern*, to whimper; allied to *whine*, both being imitative words.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child *whimpers.* 'A . . . wheedling, *whimpering* she.' *Rowe.*

Was there ever yet preacher but there were gainsayers that spurned, that winced, that *whimpered* against him? *Latimer.*

**Whimper** (whim'pėr), *v.t.* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone; as, to *whimper* forth complaints. *Cowper.*

**Whimper** (whim'pėr), *n.* A low, peevish, broken cry.—*To be on the whimper*, to be in a peevish, crying state. [Colloq.]

'Mrs. M. is constantly *on the whimper* when George's name is mentioned. *Thackeray.*

**Whimperer** (whim'pėr-ėr), *n.* One who whimpers.

**Whimpering** (whim'pėr-ing), *n.* A low muttering cry; a whimper.

He will not be put off with solemn *whimperings*, hypocritical confessions, rueful faces. *Dr. H. More.*

**Whimpled**† (whim'pld), *a.* Covered with a wimple. *Spenser.*

**Whimsey** (whim'zi), *n.* [From *whim.*] 1. A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; as, the *whimseys* of poets. 'Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy.' *Swift.*—2. In *mining*, a whim. See WHIM, 2.

**Whimsey**† (whim'zi), *v.t.* To fill with whimseys. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Whim-shaft** (whim'shaft), *n.* In *mining*, the shaft by which the stuff is drawn out of the mine by the whim. *Weale.*

**Whimsical** (whim'zi-kal), *a.* [From *whimsey.*] 1. Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies or peculiar notions; capricious.

In another circumstance I am particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimsical:* as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests. *Addison.*

2. Odd in appearance; fantastic. 'A *whimsical* chair.' *Evelyn.*

**Whimsicality** (whim-zi-kal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being whimsical; whimsicalness; an oddity; a whim. 'The *whimsicality* of my father's brain.' *Sterne.*

**Whimsically** (whim'zi-kal-li), *adv.* In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

**Whimsicalness** (whim'zi-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being whimsical; whimsicality; freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper. *Pope.*

**Whim-wham** (whim-wham'), *n.* [A reduplication of *whim.*] A plaything: a toy; a freak or whim; an odd device. 'Your *whim-whams*, your garters, and your gloves.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Whin** (whin), *n.* [W. *chwyn*, weeds.] 1. Originally, waste growth; weeds. Now—2. Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus Ulex. See FURZE.—*Petty whin* is a species of Genista, the *G. angelica.*—3. Whinstone. See WHINSTONE.—4. Same as *Whim*, *n.* 2. *E. H. Knight.*

**Whin-axe** (whin'aks), *n.* An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.

**Whin-bruiser** (whin'bröz-ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting and bruising furze or whins for fodder to cattle. *Simmonds.*

**Whin-chat** (whin'chat), *n.* A passerine bird of the genus Saxicola or Pratincola, the *S.* or *P. rubetra.* It is not unfrequent in the British islands during summer, and may be commonly found on broom and furze, on the highest twigs of which it perches, and occasionally sings very sweetly. It is closely allied to the stonechat.

**Whine** (whīn), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whined;* ppr. *whining.* [A. Sax. *hvīnan*, to whine, to whiz; Icel. *hvina*, Dan. *hvine*, to whiz; all imitative words like *whiz, whir,* &c.] 1. To express distress or complaint by a plaintive drawling cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to complain in a mean or unmanly way.

They came . . . with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Dost thou come here to *whine? Shak.*

2. To make a similar noise: said of dogs or other animals. 'Thrice and once the hedge-pig *whined.*' *Shak.*

**Whine** (whīn), *n.* A drawling plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint. 'Thy hateful *whine* of woe.' *Rowe.*

**Whine** (whīn), *v.t.* To utter or express in a whining tone: generally with *out;* as, to *whine out* a plaintive tale.

**Whiner** (whīn'ėr), *n.* One who whines. 'One pitiful *whiner*, Melpomene.' *Gayton.*

**Whinge** (whinj), *v.i.* To whine. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Whinger** (whing'ėr), *n.* [Same as *Whinyard.*] A short hanger, used as a knife at meals and as a sword in broils. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Whiningly** (whīn'ing-li), *adv.* In a whining manner.

**Whinny** (whin'i), *a.* 1. Abounding in whins or whin bushes. *Sterne.*—2. Abounding in or resembling whinstone.

**Whinny** (whin'i), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whinnied;* ppr. *whinnying.* [Imitative and akin to *whine* (which see); comp. L. *hinnio*, to whinny.] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

Her palfrey *whinnying* lifted heel,
And scour'd into the coppices. *Tennyson.*

**Whinny** (whin'i), *n.* The act of whinnying; a low contented neigh.

Neigh'd with all gladness as they came and stoop'd
With a low *whinny* toward the pair. *Tennyson.*

**Whinstone** (whin'stōn), *n.* [*Whin* and *stone.* The name was probably given originally to the blocks of whinstone often found lying in waste places, among furze or heath.] A name given to greenstone, but widely applied by miners to any kind of dark coloured and hard unstratified rock which resists the point of the pick. Veins of dark basalt or greenstone are frequently called *whin-dykes.*

**Whinyard**† (whin'yārd), *n.* [Also in form *whingard*, perhaps from A. Sax. *winnan*, to fight, and *geard*, a rod, a staff.] A sword or hanger.

His pistol next he cock'd anew,
And out his nut-brown *whinyard* drew. *Hudibras.*

**Whip** (whip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whipped;* ppr. *whipping.* [Originally applied to various kinds of quick motion or action, and allied to D. *wippen*, to hasten, to skip, to toss; *wip*, a lift, a swing, a swipe; O.D. *wippe*, a whip; L.G. *wippen*, Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw; G. *wippen*, to rock, to see-saw, &c. The *h* would seem, therefore, not to belong properly to the word. The meaning of flog comes from the noun, and the noun has probably got it from the resemblance of a whip to a swipe. Perhaps more than one word may be mixed up under this form; comp. W. *chwip*, a quick turn; *chwipiaw*, to move briskly.] 1. To take or seize with a sudden motion; to snatch; to carry or convey suddenly and rapidly: usually followed by some preposition or adverb, as *away, from, out, into, up*, and the like. 'I *whipt* me *behind* the arras.' *Shak.* '*Whips out* his rapier.' *Shak.*

She, in a hurry, *whips up* her darling under her arm. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He *whips out* his pocket-book every moment, and writes descriptions of everything he sees. *H. Walpole.*

My madness came upon me as of old
And *whipt* me *into* waste fields far away. *Tennyson.*

2. To sew slightly; to form into gathers; as, to *whip* a ruffle.

In half-*whipped* muslin useless needles lie. *Gay.*

3. To overlay, as a rope, cord, &c., with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round it; to inwrap: generally with *about, around, over*, or the like. '*Whipped over* either with gold thread, silver, or silk.' *Stubbes.*—4. To strike with a whip or lash or with anything tough and flexible; to lash; as, to *whip* a horse.—5. To punish with a whip, scourge, birch, or the like; to flog; as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* a perverse boy. 'Who for false quantities was *whipp'd* at school.' *Dryden.*

6. To drive with lashes.

Consideration, like an angel, came
And *whipp'd* the offending Adam out of him. *Shak.*

7. To make to turn or rotate with lashes; as, to *whip* a top. 'Since I plucked geese, played truant, and *whipped* top.' *Shak.*—8. To lash in a figurative sense; to treat with cutting severity, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like.

Wilt thou *whip* thine own faults in other men? *Shak.*

The league between virtue and nature engages all things to assume a hostile front to vice. The beautiful laws and substances of the world persecute and *whip* the traitor. *Emerson.*

9. To thrash; to beat out, as grain by striking; as, to *whip* wheat.—10. *Naut.* to hoist or purchase by means of a rope passed through a single pulley.—11. To beat; to overcome; to surpass. 'We can *whip* all creation.' *Lever.* [American slang.]—12. To fish in with rod and line; as, to *whip* a stream. [Colloq.] 'To *whip* the trout stream.' *Lever.*—13. To beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c., with a whisk, fork, spoon, or the like.—*To whip the cat,* (*a*) to practise the most pinching parsimony. *Forby.* [Provincial English.] (*b*) To work from house to house by the day, as an itinerant tailor, carpenter, or the like.—*To whip in*, to keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to bring or keep the members of a party together, as in a legislative assembly.

**Whip** (whip), *v.i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run; as, the boy *whipped* away in an instant; he *whipped* round the corner.

*Whip* to our tents, as roes run o'er land. *Shak.*

**Whip** (whip), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. An instrument for driving horses, cattle, &c., or for correction, consisting commonly of a handle, to which is attached a thong of plaited leather.—2. A coachman or driver of a carriage; as, a good *whip.*

Major Benson, who was a famous *whip*, took his seat on the box of the barouche. *Miss Edgeworth.*

3. *Naut.* a rope passed through a single block or pulley used to hoist light bodies.—4. One of the radii or arms of a wind-mill to which the sails are attached; also, the length

of the arm reckoned from the shaft.—5. In *parliament*, (*a*) a member who performs the non-official but important duties of looking after the interests of his party, and who secures the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions; as, the Liberal *whip;* the Conservative *whip.* (*b*) A call made upon the members of a party to be in their places at a certain time; as, both parties have issued a rigorous *whip* in view of the expected division.—*Whip and spur*, making use of both whip and spur in riding; hence, with the utmost haste. 'Came *whip and spur.*' *Pope.*

**Whip** (whip), *interj.* Used to signify a sudden change; at once; quick.

You are no sooner chose in but *whip!* you are as proud as the devil. *Mrs. Centlivre.*

**Whipcan**† (whip'kan), *n.* A boon companion; a hard drinker. *Urquhart.*

**Whipcat**† (whip'kat), *a.* Drunken. *Stanihurst; Florio.*

**Whip-cord** (whip'kord), *n.* A hard-twisted cord of which lashes for whips are made.

**Whip-graft** (whip'graft), *v.t.* To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock.

**Whip-hand** (whip'hand), *n.* 1. The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving.—2. Advantage over; as, he has the *whip-hand* of her. *Dryden.*

**Whipjack** (whip'jak), *n.* A vagabond who begged for alms as a distressed seaman; hence, a general term of reproach or contempt. *Richardson.*

**Whip-lash** (whip'lash), *n.* The lash or striking end of a whip.

**Whip-maker** (whip'māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes whips.

**Whipper** (whip'ėr), *n.* 1. One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.—2. One who raises coals with a whip from a ship's hold. Called also a *Coal-whipper.*—3. In *spinning*, a simple kind of willow or willy.

**Whipper-in** (whip'ėr-in), *n.* 1. In *hunting*, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and *whips* them *in*, if necessary, to the line of chase. Hence—2. In *parliament*, same as *Whip*, 5 (*a*).

**Whipper-snapper** (whip'ėr-snap-ėr), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person; a whipster.

Much as he had ingratiated himself with his aunt, she had never yet invited him to stay under her roof, and here was a young *whipper-snapper* who at first sight was made welcome there. *Thackeray.*

Used also adjectively. 'A parcel of *whipper-snapper* sparks.' *Fielding.*

**Whipping** (whip'ing), *n.* The act of punishing with a whip; the state of being whipped; a beating; flagellation.

Use every man after his desert, and who should 'scape *whipping?* *Shak.*

**Whipping-cheer** (whip'ing-chēr), *n.* Flogging; chastisement.

Hell is the place where *whipping-cheer* abounds. *Herrick.*

**Whipping-post** (whip'ing-pōst), *n.* A post to which offenders were tied when whipped.

He dares out-dare stocks, *whipping-posts*, or cage. *John Taylor.*

**Whipping-snapping** (whip'ing-snap-ing), *a.* Insignificant; diminutive. 'All sorts of *whipping-snapping* Tom Thumbs.' *Thackeray.*

**Whipping-top** (whip'ing-top), *n.* A boy's top made to revolve by whipping. *Thackeray.*

**Whipple-tree** (whip'l-trē), *n.* [*Whipple* is a frequentative of *whip*, denoting a quick movement.] Same as *Swing-tree* (which see). Also written *Whiffle-tree.*

**Whip-poor-will** (whip'pör-wil), *n.* The popular name of an American bird, the *Chordeiles, Antrostomus*, or *Caprimulgus vociferus*, family Caprimulgidæ, allied to the European goat-sucker or night-jar, so called from its cry. It is very common in the eastern parts of the United States; is about 10 inches long, with plumage very like that of the European goat-sucker, and with stiff bristles more than an inch long at the base of the bill. It flies low, and skimming a few feet above the surface of the ground; it settles on logs and fences, from which it pursues the flying moths and insects. Its note is heard in the evening, or early in the morning, and when two or more males meet, their *whip-poor-will* altercations become rapid and incessant, as if each were straining to overpower or silence the other. During the day these birds retire into the darkest woods, where they repose in silence. Called also *Whippo-wil.*

Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*).

**Whippy** (whip'pi), *n.* A girl or young woman; especially, a malapert young woman. *Eliz. Hamilton.* [Scotch.]

**Whip-ray** (whip'rā), *n.* Same as *Sting-ray*, so called from its long and slender tail.

**Whip-saw** (whip'są), *n.* A thin, narrow saw-blade set in a frame for dividing or splitting wood in the direction of the fibres. It is wrought by two persons.

**Whip-shaped** (whip'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the lash of a whip; specifically, in *bot.* said of roots or stems.

**Whip-snake** (whip'snāk), *n.* A name of various serpents, given from their resemblance to a whip. One of these is the *Herpetodryas flagelliformis* of North America, a harmless snake about 5 or 6 feet long. Another beautiful and harmless whip-snake, the emerald whip-snake (*Philodryas viridissimus*), of a lovely green colour, inhabits Brazil.

**Whip-staff** (whip'staf), *n.* *Naut.* a bar by which the rudder of a ship is turned. In small vessels it is called the *tiller.*

**Whip-stalk** (whip'stąk), *n.* A whip-stock.

**Whipster** (whip'stėr), *n.* A nimble little fellow; a sharp shallow fellow: used with some degree of contempt.

Every puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shak.*

Every pitiful *whipster* that walks within a skin has his head filled with the notion that he is, shall be, or by human and divine laws, ought to be 'happy.' *Carlyle.*

**Whip-stick** (whip'stik), *n.* The handle of a whip; a whip-stock.

**Whip-stitch** (whip'stich), *v.t.* 1. In *agri.* to half-plough or rafter. [Local.]—2. To sew slightly; to whip.

**Whip-stitch** (whip'stich), *n.* 1. A tailor: in contempt.—2. A sort of half-ploughing in agriculture, otherwise called raftering. [Local.]—3. A hasty composition. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

**Whip-stock** (whip'stok), *n.* The rod or handle to which the thong of a whip is fastened.

Phœbus . . . broke his *whip-stock*, and exclaimed against the horses of the sun. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Whipt** (whipt), pp. of *whip;* sometimes used for *Whipped.*

**Whir** (whėr), *v.i.* [From the sound, though partly influenced in meaning by *whirl;* comp. *whiz.*] To whiz; to fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound; as, a partridge *whirs* away. 'The *whirring* chariot.' *Chapman.* 'And the *whirring* sail (of the windmill) goes round.' *Tennyson.*

**Whir** (whėr), *v.t.* To hurry away with a whizzing sound.

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
*Whirring* me from my friends. *Shak.*

**Whir** (whėr), *n.* The buzzing or whirring sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, and the like. *Carlyle.*

**Whirl** (whėrl), *v.t.* [A frequentative corresponding to O.E. *wherfen*, A. Sax. *wheorfan*, to turn (whence *wharf*): equivalent to Icel. and Sw. *hvirfla*, Dan. *hvirvle*, O.D. *wervelen*, G. *wirbeln*, O.H.G. *hwirbalôn*, similar frequentatives.] 1. To turn round or cause to revolve rapidly; to turn with velocity.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel. *Shak.*

He *whirls* his sword around without delay. *Dryden.*

2. To carry away or remove by means of something that turns round; as, he was *whirled* away in a carriage.

See, see, the chariot, and those rushing wheels,
That *whirl'd* the prophet up at Chebar flood. *Milton.*

—Syn. To turn, twirl, revolve, rotate, wheel.

**Whirl** (whėrl), *v.i.* 1. To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; to revolve or rotate swiftly; as, the *whirling* spindles of a cotton machine or wheels of a coach. 'Four (moons) fixed and the fifth did *whirl* about the other four.' *Shak.*

The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about. *Dryden.*

2. To move along swiftly, as in a wheeled vehicle.

I'll come and be thy waggoner
And *whirl* along with thee about the globe. *Shak.*

**Whirl** (whėrl), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration; as, the *whirl* of a top; the *whirl* of a wheel; the *whirl* of time; the *whirls* of fancy.

The rapid motion and *whirl* of things here below interrupts not the inviolable rest and calmness of the noble beings above. *South.*

2. Something that moves with a whirling motion.

He saw Falmouth under gray, iron skies, and *whirls* of March dust. *Carlyle.*

3. A hook used in twisting, as in a rope machine.—4.† A spinning-wheel. 'Your spindle and your *whirle.*' *Udall.*—5. In *bot.* and *conch.* same as *Whorl.*

**Whirl-about** (whėrl'a-bout), *n.* 1. Something that whirls with velocity; a whirligig. 2.† A great fish of the whale kind; a whirl-whale. 'The monstrous *whirl-about.*' *Sylvester.*

**Whirl-bat** (whėrl'bat), *n.* An old name for the ancient cestus, a kind of boxing-glove used among the Greeks and Romans.

At *whirl-bat* he had slain many. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The *whirl-bat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserv'd for Cæsar. *Dryden.*

**Whirl-blast** (whėrl'blast), *n.* A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind. *Wordsworth.*

The *whirl-blast* comes, the desert sands rise up. *Coleridge.*

As pours some pigeon from the myrrhy lands
Rapt by the *whirl-blast* to fierce Scythian strands. *Browning.*

**Whirl-bone**† (whėrl'bōn), *n.* 1. The bone of a ball-and-socket joint, as in the hip. *Holland.*—2. The patella; the knee-pan.

**Whirler** (whėr'lėr), *n.* One who or that which whirls.

**Whirlicote**† (whėr'li-kōt), *n.* An ancient open car or chariot.

Of old time coatches were not known in this island, but chariots or *whirlicotes*, and they only used of princes or great estates, such as had their footmen about them. *Stow.*

**Whirligig** (whėr'li-gig), *n.* [*Whirl* and *gig.*] 1. A toy which children spin or whirl round. In following extract used figuratively as equivalent to revolution or rotation.

Thus the *whirligig* of Time brings in his revenges. *Shak.*

2. In *milit. antiq.* an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.—3. Same as *Whirlwig.*

**Whirling-table, Whirling-machine** (whėr'ling-tā-bl, whėr'ling-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the principal effects of centripetal or centrifugal forces, when bodies revolve in the circumferences of circles or on an axis.

**Whirl-pit**† (whėrl'pit), *n.* A whirlpool. 'By raging *whirl-pits* overthrown.' *Sandys.*

**Whirlpool** (whėrl'pōl), *n.* 1. A circular eddy or current in a river or the sea produced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents, by winds meeting tides, &c. The celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis between Sicily and Italy, and of the Malström, off the coast of Norway, are not whirlpools in the strict sense, but merely superficial commotions created by winds meeting tides, and in calm weather are free from all danger. Instances of vortical motion, however, do occur, as in the whirlpool of Corrievrekin in the Hebrides, between Jura and Scarba, and in some eddies among the Orkneys.—2.† Some huge sea-monster of the whale kind; a whirl-whale; a whirl-about.

The whales and *whirlpools*, called balænæ, take up in length as much as four acres or arpens of land. *Holland.*

**Whirl-puff**† (whėrl'puf), *n.* A whirlwind. *Holland.*

**Whirl-water**† (whėrl'wą-tėr), *n.* An old name for a water-spout. *Letter of* 1626, *quoted by Nares.*

**Whirl-whale** (whêrl'whāl), *n.* A monster of the whale kind; a whirl-about; a whirlpool. *Sylvester.*

**Whirlwig, Whirlwig-beetle** (whêrl'wig, whêrl'wig-bē-tl), *n.* [*Whirl*, and A. Sax. *wicga*, *wigga*, a beetle or similar insect; comp. *earwig.*] A beetle of the genus Gyrinus (*G. natator*), which abounds in fresh water, and may be seen circling round on its surface with great rapidity. Its eyes are divided by a narrow band, so that, although it has only two, it is made to look as if it had four. Called also *Weaver.*

**Whirlwind** (whêrl'wind), *n.* A violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion, rectilinear or curvilinear, on the surface of the land or sea. Whirlwinds are produced chiefly by the meeting of currents of air which run in different directions. When they occur on land they give a whirling motion to dust, sand, part of a cloud, and sometimes even to bodies of great weight and bulk, carrying them either upwards or downwards, and scattering them about in all directions. At sea they often give rise to waterspouts. They are most frequent and violent in tropical countries, where the thermal states of the atmosphere are most favourable for their production.

**Whirly-bat**† (whêr'li-bat), *n.* Same as *Whirl-bat.*

**Whirret,**† **Wherret**† (whêr'et), *n.* [Perhaps from *whir.*] A slap; a blow. Written also *Whirrit, Whirrick.*

And in a fume gave Furius a *whirret* on the eare. *Kendall.*

**Whirrick** (whêr'rik), *n.* A blow. 'Harry . . . gave master such a *whirrick.*' *Henry Brooke.* See WHIRRET.

**Whirring** (whêr'ing), *n.* The sound of something that whirs; a whiz; the sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings. *Chapman.*

**Whirry**† (whêr'i), *v.i.* To fly rapidly with noise; to hurry; to whir.

**Whirry**† (whêr'i), *v.t.* To hurry.

**Whisk** (whisk), *v.t.* [A Scand. word: Dan. *viske*, to wipe, to rub, to sponge, from *visk*, a wisp; Sw. *viska*, to wipe, to wag the tail; G. *wischen*, to wipe. Akin to *wash.*] 1. To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion; as, to *whisk* the dust from a table; to *whisk* eggs.—2. To move with a quick, sweeping motion; to move nimbly, as when one sweeps. '*Whisking* his riding-rod.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'Nor *whisk* carp out of one element into another.' *H. Walpole.*

**Whisk** (whisk), *v.i.* To move nimbly and with velocity; as, to *whisk* away.

**Whisk** (whisk), *n.* [In part directly from verb, partly also from Icel. *visk*, a small wisp of hay, &c.; Dan. *visk*, a wisp, a bunch, something for rubbing with; G. and D. *wisch*, a wisp. See also the verb.] 1. The act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light; a sudden puff or gale.

One showre of haile with sudden *whiske*
Makes all not worth a pin. *Turberville.*

2. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom. *Swift.*—3. In *cookery*, an instrument for rapidly agitating or whisking certain articles, as cream, eggs, &c.—4. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet or cape. 'My wife in her new lace *whisk*, which indeed is very noble.' *Pepys.* Called also a *Neck Whisk*, a *Falling Whisk*, or *Gorget.*—5.† Whist, the game at cards.—6. An impertinent, light fellow. [Provincial.]—7. A cooper's plane for levelling the chimes of casks.

**Whisker** (whis'kėr), *n.* [From *whisk.* Originally it seems to have been applied to the moustaches.] 1. One who or that which whisks or moves with a quick, sweeping motion.—2. The hair growing on the cheeks of a man: formerly also used for the hair growing on the upper lip; the moustache. 'A pair of *whiskers.*' *Addison.*

Achilles kissed her, and Patroclus kissed her; nay, and old Nestor put aside his gray beard and brushed her with his *whiskers.* *Dryden.*

3. The bristly hairs growing on the upper lip of a cat or other animal at each side.—4. In *ships*, one of two booms rigged out, one on either side before the knight-heads, used in place of a spritsail-yard to spread the jib-boom guys for the better security of this boom when the jib is set.

**Whiskered** (whis'kėrd), *a.* 1. Furnished with whiskers; wearing whiskers. 'The *whisker'd* vermin race.' *Grainger.* 'Her *whiskered* Pandours and her fierce hussars.' *Campbell.*—2. Formed into whiskers. '*Whisker'd* hair.' *Mat. Green.*

**Whiskery** (whis'kėr-i), *a.* Having or wearing whiskers. [Humorous.]

The old lady is as ugly as any woman in the parish, and as tall and *whiskery* as a grenadier. *Thackeray.*

**Whisket** (whis'ket), *n.* A basket. [Local.]

**Whiskey, Whisky** (whis'ki), *n.* 1. [From *whisk*, because it whisks along rapidly.] A kind of one-horse chaise. Sometimes called *Tim-whiskey.* '*Whiskeys* and gigs and curricles.' *Crabbe.*—2. See WHISKY.

**Whiskeyfied** (whis'ki-fid), *a.* Affected with whisky; intoxicated. Written also *Whiskified.* 'A sort of *whiskified* Old Mortality.' *W. Black.* [Humorous.]

The two *whiskeyfied* gentlemen are up with her. *Thackeray.*

**Whisking** (whisk'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Sweeping along lightly; moving nimbly. 'The *whisking* winds.' *Purchas.*—2. Great; large. [Provincial English.]

**Whisky, Whiskey** (whis'ki), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *uisge*, water, *uisge-beatha*, whisky, usquebaugh, lit. water of life. *Whisky*, therefore, means simply water, the latter part of the name being dropped.] An ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses, &c. There are two chief varieties of whisky—viz. malt-whisky and grain-whisky. The former variety is of finer quality, and made chiefly from malted barley or bere, and sometimes, though rarely, from rye. The latter is made from various substances, as sugar, molasses, potatoes, but principally from unmalted grain, as Indian corn, barley, oats, &c., dried and ground up. The grain most largely used is Indian corn. Grain-whisky requires the same process of fermentation and distillation as malt-whisky, but is cheaper, from its greater yield, and because it saves the expensive process of malting. Though coarser it is stronger, but if kept long enough is equally good.

**Whisky-jack** (whis'ki-jak), *n.* The familiar name of a species of jay common in North America. It is the *Garrulus canadensis.*

**Whisp** (whisp), *n.* Same as *Wisp.*

**Whisper** (whis'pėr), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hwisprian*, to whisper, murmur, mutter, an imitative word, like G. *wispern*, O.D. *whisperen*, and Icel. *hviskra*, to whisper. Comp. *whistle, whist, whizz*, &c.] 1. To speak with a low, hissing, or sibilant voice; to speak softly or in a low and not vocal tone; to speak without uttering voice or sonant breath. '*Whispers* in mine ear.' *Shak.* See VOICE.

I'll *whisper* with the general and know his pleasure. *Shak.*

2. To speak under the breath in order to plot, or speak or insinuate mischief; to devise mischief in whispers. 'To *whisper* and conspire against my youth.' *Shak.*

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. Ps. xli. 7.

3. To make a low, sibilant sound. 'The hollow, *whispering* breeze.' *Thomson.*

The trees began to *whisper*, and the wind began to roll. *Tennyson.*

**Whisper** (whis'pėr), *v.t.* 1. To address in a low voice: elliptical for *whisper to.* '*Whispers* the man in the ear.' *Bacon.*

Jinks . . . *whispered* the magistrate that he thought it would not do. *Dickens.*

2. To utter in a low and not vocal tone; to say under the breath; as, he *whispered* a word in my ear.

You have heard of the news abroad—I mean, the *whispered* ones. *Shak.*

She *whispers* in his ears a heavy tale. *Shak.*

3. To prompt secretly. 'He came to *whisper* Wolsey.' *Shak.*

**Whisper** (whis'pėr), *n.* 1. A low, soft, sibilant voice; the utterance of words with the breath not made vocal.

The seaman's whistle
Is as a *whisper* in the ears of death. *Shak.*
The inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*

2. Words uttered by whispering; something communicated by stealth or in secret. 'At least the *whisper* goes so.' *Shak.*

Full well the busy *whisper* circling round
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd. *Goldsmith.*

3. A low, sibilant sound, as of the wind.

In *whispers*, like the *whispers* of the leaves
That tremble round a nightingale. *Tennyson.*

**Whisperer** (whis'pėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who whispers.—2. One who tells secrets or makes secret and mischievous communications; one who slanders secretly. Prov. xvi. 28.—3. A conveyer of intelligence secretly; a secret agent. *Bacon.*

**Whisperhood** (whis'pėr-hụd), *n.* The state of being a whisper; the initial condition of a rumour, that is, the time when it was only whispered or insinuated.

I know a lie, that now disturbed half the kingdom with its noise, which although too proud and great at present to own its parents, I can remember its *whisperhood.* *Swift.*

[Probably used only this once.]

**Whispering** (whis'pėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Speaking in a whisper. 'For talking age and *whispering* lovers.' *Goldsmith.*—2. Making secret insinuations of evil; evil-speaking; backbiting.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But *whispering* tongues can poison truth. *Coleridge.*

3. Making a low, sibilant sound.

As once we met
Unheedful, tho' beneath the *whispering* rain. *Tennyson.*

—*Whispering gallery* or *dome*, a gallery or dome in which the sound of words uttered in a low voice or whisper is communicated to a greater distance than under any ordinary circumstances. Thus in an elliptical chamber, if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the chamber. The reason is that the sounds produced in one of the foci of such a chamber strike upon the wall all round, and, from the nature of the ellipse, are all reflected to the other focus. This serves in some measure to explain the effects of whispering galleries and domes in general.

**Whisperingly** (whis'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a whispering manner; in a low voice.

**Whisperously** (whis'pėr-us-li), *adv.* In a whisper; whisperingly. [Rare.]

The duchess . . . sinks her voice, and gabbles on *whisperously.* *Ld. Lytton.*

**Whist** (whist), *interj.* Silence! hush! be still!

**Whist** (whist), *a.* Not speaking; not making a noise; silent; mute; still: chiefly used predicatively. 'So *whist* and dead a silence reigned.' *Harrington.* 'Far from the town where all is *whist* and still.' *Marlow.*

The winds with wonder *whist*
Smoothly the waters kiss'd. *Milton.*

**Whist**† (whist), *v.t.* To silence; to still.

**Whist**† (whist), *v.i.* To become silent. *Surrey.*

**Whist** (whist), *n.* A well-known game at cards, said to be so called because the parties playing it have to be *whist* or silent, but this is doubtful. Another name was *whisk.* The game is played with the full pack of fifty-two cards by four persons, two being partners against the other two, each player receiving thirteen cards dealt out one by one in rotation. The last card dealt is turned face up, and is called the trump card; it gives a special power to the suit to which it belongs. The cards rank as follows: ace (highest), king, queen, knave, and the others according to their number of pips. Play is commenced by the person on the left hand of the dealer laying down a card face up on the table, the other players following in succession with cards of the same suit if they have them. When all have played the player who has laid the highest card takes the four cards laid down, which constitute a trick. The winner of the trick then leads, as the first of a new trick, the winner of which becomes the leader, and so on. When a player cannot play a card of the same suit, he may play one of the trump suit, and take the trick, or lay one of a different suit, which gives him no chance of winning the trick. When the hand is played out the score is taken as follows: the partners who conjointly gain the majority of tricks score one point for every trick taken above six. The ace, king, queen, and knave of the trump suit are called honours, and count one each for the side who holds them; if one side hold three honours, they count two by honours, as the opposite side can have but one; if one side hold all the honours, four by honours is counted; should the honours be equally divided neither side counts, the honours being then said to cancel each other. In *long whist*, an obsolescent form of the game, ten of these points made a game. In *short whist*, the game now

generally played, the number has been reduced to five, and in this form it is common to count by tricks alone. A rubber consists of a series of three games, and is won by the side that secures two of them. Should one party gain two games in succession, the third of the rubber is not played.

**Whistle** (whis'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whistled;* ppr. *whistling.* [A. Sax. *hwistlian,* to whistle, to pipe; Dan. *hvisle,* to hiss, to whistle; Sw. *hvissla,* to whistle; Icel. *hvisla,* to whisper. An imitative word like *whisper, wheeze, whizz,* &c.] 1. To utter a kind of musical sound by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

*Whistle* then to me
As signal that thou hear'st something approach. *Shak.*

While the ploughman near at hand,
*Whistles* o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*

2. To utter a more or less sharp or piercing tone, or series of tones, as birds.

Sometimes the throstle *whistled* strong. *Tennyson.*

3. To produce a sound or sounds by means of a particular kind of wind-instrument, or by steam forced through a small orifice.—4. To sound shrill or like a pipe.

The wild winds *whistle* and the billows roar. *Pope.*

**Whistle** (whis'l), *v.t.* 1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune or air. 'Tunes . . . that he heard the carmen *whistle.*' *Shak.* '*Whistling* a random bar of Bonny Doon.' *Tennyson.*—2. To call, direct, or signal by a whistle.

He cast off his friends as a huntsman his pack,
For he knew, when he pleased, he could *whistle* them back. *Goldsmith.*

—*To whistle off,* to send off by a whistle; to send from the fist in pursuit of prey: a term in falconry; hence, to dismiss or send away generally; to turn loose. Nares remarks on the following quotation that a hawk seems to have been usually cast off in this way against the wind when sent in pursuit of prey; with it, or down the wind, when turned loose or abandoned.

If I do prove her haggard
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings
I'd *whistle* her *off,* and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*

Compare the following extract.

Have you not seen, when *whistled* from the fist,
Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And, with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

—*To whistle for a wind,* a superstitious practice among old seamen of whistling during a calm to obtain a breeze. Such men will not whistle during a storm.—*To go whistle,* a milder form of to go to the deuce or the like.

This being done, let the law *go whistle.* *Shak.*
Your fame is secure, bid the critics *go whistle.* *Shenstone.*

**Whistle** (whis'l), *n.* 1. A more or less piercing or sharp sound produced by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; as, the merry *whistle* of a boy.—2. Any somewhat similar sound, as (*a*) the shrill note of a bird. 'The great plover's human *whistle.*' *Tennyson.* (*b*) A sound of this kind from an instrument; as, the harsh *whistle* of the locomotive or fog-signal and the like. 'Ship-boys . . . hear the shrill *whistle* which doth order give.' *Shak.* (*c*) A sound made by the wind.—3. An instrument or apparatus for producing such a sound; as, (*a*) the small pipe used in signalling, &c., by boatswains, huntsmen, policemen, &c. (*b*) The small tin or wooden tube fitted with a mouth-piece and pierced generally with six holes, used as a musical toy. (*c*) The instrument sounded by escaping steam used as signals, alarms, &c., on railway engines, steam-ships, and the like.—4. The mouth or throat, principally used in the colloquial or slang phrase *to wet one's whistle* (= to take a draught or dram), which, it may be seen, is of a respectable antiquity, and no doubt arose from the practice of wetting a wooden pipe or whistle to improve the tone.

As any jay she light was, and jolif
So was hire joly *whistle* wel *ywette.* *Chaucer.*

—*To pay for one's whistle,* or *to pay dear for one's whistle,* to pay a high price for something one fancies; to pay dearly for indulging one's whim, caprice, fancy, or the like. The allusion is to a story of Benjamin Franklin's, in which he speaks of his nephew setting his mind upon a common whistle, and buying it for four times its real value.

If a man likes to do it, he must *pay for his whistle.* *George Eliot.*

**Whistle-fish** (whis'l-fish), *n.* [According to Yarrell a corruption of *weasel-fish,* the name of *mustela* (weasel) being given to this or allied fishes among the Romans.] A name given to the sea loach or three-bearded rockling (*Motella vulgaris*), a fish of the cod tribe found in the British seas.

**Whistler** (whis'lėr), *n.* 1. One who whistles. 2. A name for the green plover. 'The screech-owl and the *whistler* shrill.' *J. Webster,* 1623.—3. A species of marmot, the *Arctomys pruinosus.*

**Whistling-shop** (whis'ling-shop), *n.* A spirit-shop. [Slang.]

'Bless your heart, sir,' replied Job; 'a *whistling-shop,* sir, is where they sell spirits.' *Dickens.*

**Whistly**† (whist'li), *adv.* Silently.

**Whit** (whit), *n.* [By metathesis from A. Sax. *wiht,* a creature, a wight, a whit. See WIGHT. This word is contained in *aught, naught.*] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a jot; a point; an iota; a tittle: used adverbially, and generally with a negative. 'She no *whit* encumbered with her store.' *Milton.* 'Every *whit* as great and extraordinary.' *South.*

So shall I no *whit* be behind. *Shak.*
It does not me a *whit* displease. *Cowley.*

**White** (whīt), *a.* [A. Sax. *hwit,* D. *wit,* Icel. *hvitr,* Dan. *hvid,* Sw. *hvit,* G. *weiss,* Goth. *hveits;* cog. Skr. *çveta,* white, *çvit,* to shine; akin *wheat,* which is so called from its colour.] 1. Being of the colour of pure snow; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colours or their compounds; snowy: the opposite of black or dark; as, *white* paper; a *white* skin.—2. Destitute of colour in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood colour; pale; pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cowardice. 'To turn *white* and swoon at tragic shows.' *Shak.* 'How many cowards . . . have livers *white* as milk.' *Shak.* 'Or whispering with *white* lips—the foe! they come.' *Byron.*—3. Having the colour of purity; free from spot or guilt; pure; clean; stainless. 'Calumny the *whitest* virtue strikes.' *Shak.*

Np *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

4. Gray, grayish-white, silvery, or hoary, as from age, grief, fear, &c. 'A head so old and *white* as this.' *Shak.*

My hair is gray, but not with years,
Nor grew it *white* on a single night,
As men's have grown from sudden fears. *Byron.*

5.† Fair; specious.

Ye caused all this fare, . . . for all your wordes *white.* *Chaucer.*

6. Lucky; favourable: probably from white having this meaning among the Romans.

On the whole the dominie reckoned this as one of the *white* days of his life. *Sir W. Scott.*

[*Note.* For a number of compounds formed with *white-* as their first member, see below. In a good many of these instances it is often printed as a separate word.]

**White** (whīt), *n.* 1. One of the natural colours of bodies, but not strictly a colour, for it is produced by the combination of all the prismatic colours, mixed in the same proportions as they exist in the solar rays; the colour of snow; the lightest colouring matter or pigment, or the hue produced by such.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white.* *Shak.*

2. Something or a part of something having the colour of snow; specifically, (*a*) the central part in the butt in archery which was formerly painted white; the centre or mark at which an arrow or other missile is aimed.

'Twas I won the wager, though you hit the *white.* *Shak.*

(*b*) The albumen of an egg, or that pellucid viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk; also, the name given sometimes to the corresponding part of a seed, or the farinaceous matter surrounding the embryo. (*c*) That part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part. (*d*) A member of the white race of mankind; as, the despised poor *whites* of the Southern United States.

**White** (whīt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whited;* ppr. *whiting.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow, so as no fuller on earth can *white* them. Mark ix. 3.

God shall smite thee, thou *whited* wall. Ac. xxiii. 3.

**Whitet** (whīt), *v.i.* To grow white; to whiten. *Chaucer.*

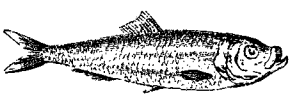
**White-ant** (whīt'ant), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the family Termitidæ. See TERMITES.

**White-antimony** (whīt'an-ti-mo-ni), Native antimony trioxide ($Sb_2O_3$).

**White-arsenic** (whīt'ar-sen-ik), *n.* Arsenious oxide ($As_2O_3$).

**White-ash** (whīt'ash), *n.* An American tree, the *Fraxinus americana.*

**White-bait** (whīt'bāt), *n.* A fish of the genus Clupea, the *C. alba,* long regarded as the fry of the shad. It abounds in the Thames during spring and summer, and its flesh is much prized by the Londoners, who resort to Greenwich and Blackwall to enjoy



White-bait (*Clupea alba*).

white-bait dinners. The white-bait is a small fish attaining a length of 2 to 5 inches, is pale silvery in colour with a greenish hue on the back. It is not peculiar to the Thames, as was formerly believed, as it occurs in the Clyde, Forth, and Humber, and has also been taken off the Isle of Wight. It has become a custom for the members of the English cabinet to assemble in some state at Greenwich previous to the prorogation of parliament in autumn to partake of a white-bait dinner.

**White-bay** (whīt'bā), *n.* A tree of the genus Magnolia, the *M. glauca.* It grows in wet ground in the eastern and some of the middle states of North America. The bark and seed-cones are used as tonics.

**White-beam, White-beam-tree** (whīt'bēm, whīt'bēm-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus Pyrus, the *P. Aria.* It inhabits the rocks of the west and north of England, where it forms an ornamental tree. See PYRUS.

**White-bear** (whīt'bār), *n.* The polar bear. See BEAR.

**White-beard** (whīt'bērd), *n.* A man having a white or gray beard; a graybeard; an old man.

*White-beards* have armed their thin and hairless scalps
Against thy majesty. *Shak.*

**White-blaze** (whīt'blāz), *n.* Same as *White-face.*

**White-bonnet** (whīt'bon-net), *n.* A fictitious bidder at sales by auction; a puffer (which see).

**White-bottle** (whīt'bot-l), *n.* A British plant, *Silene inflata,* also called *Bladder-campion.* See SILENE.

**Whiteboy** (whīt'boi), *n.* 1.† An old term of endearment applied to a favourite son, dependant, and the like; a darling. 'One of God's *white-boys.*' *Bunyan.*

The pope was loath to adventure his darlings into danger. Those *whiteboys* were to stay at home with his Holiness, their tender father. *Fuller.*

2. A member of an illegal association formed in Ireland about 1760. The association consisted of starving day labourers, evicted farmers, and others in a like condition, who used to assemble at nights to destroy the property of harsh landlords or their agents, the Protestant clergy, the tithe collectors, or any others that had made themselves obnoxious in the locality. In many cases they did not confine their acts of aggression merely to plunder and destruction, but even went the length of murder.

The *Whiteboys* so styled themselves because during their nocturnal excursions they covered their usual attire with white shirts. This disguise was used principally to enable them, while scouring through the darkness, to recognize each other. The *Whiteboys* made war, ostensibly, against the exaction of tithes. *Banim.*

**Whiteboyism** (whīt'boi-izm), *n.* The principles or practice of the Whiteboys.

**White-brant** (whīt'brant), *n.* [See BRANT, BRENT-GOOSE.] A species of the duck kind, the *Anas hyperborea.*

**White-bug** (whīt'bug), *n.* An insect of the bug kind, which injures vines and some other species of fruit.

**White-campion** (whīt-kam'pi-on), *n.* A plant of the genus Silene, the *S. stellata.*

**White-cap** (whīt'kap), *n.* 1. The tree sparrow or mountain sparrow, *Pyrgita montana.* 2. The horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis.*

**White-caterpillar** (whīt'kat-ėr-pil-lėr), *n.* The larva of the magpie-moth.

**White-cedar** (whīt'sē-dėr), *n.* An American tree of the genus Cupressus, *C. thyoides.*

**Whitechapel-cart** (whīt'chap-el-kärt), *n.* [From being a style of vehicle originally much used about *Whitechapel* in London.] A light, two-wheeled spring cart, such as is used by grocers, butchers, &c., for delivering goods to their customers. Often called *Chapel-cart.*

**White-clover** (whīt-klō'vėr), *n.* A small species of perennial clover, the *Trifolium repens,* bearing white flowers. See TRIFOLIUM.

**White-coat** (whīt'kōt), *n.* A seal-fisher's name for the skin of a seal-calf, when such skins weigh only 60 to 70 lbs. to the dozen.

**White-copper** (whīt'kop-pėr), *n.* Same as *Packfong* and *Tutenag.*

**White-crop** (whīt'krop), *n.* A name given by agriculturists to grain crops, as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, which whiten or lose their green colour as they ripen: in contradistinction to *green-crop, root-crop,* &c.

**White-ear** (whīt'ėr), *n.* A bird, the fallow-finch or wheat-ear.

**White-face** (whīt'fās), *n.* A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose.

**White-faced** (whīt'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a white or pale face, as from fear, illness, or the like.—2. Having a white front or surface. 'That pale, that *white-faced* shore.' *Shak.*

**White-favoured** (whīt-fā'vėrd), *a.* Wearing white or marriage favours. 'The *white-favoured* horses.' *Tennyson.* [Rare.]

**White-feather** (whīt-feŦH'ėr), *n.* The symbol of cowardice, a term introduced in days when cock-fighting was in vogue. As a game-cock has no white feathers, a white feather was a proof that a bird was not game. Generally used in such phrases as *to show the white-feather, to have a white-feather in one's wing*=to show cowardice, to behave like a coward.

'*He has a white-feather in his wing* this same Westburnflat after a',' said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. 'He'll ne'er fill his father's boots.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**White-film** (whīt'film), *n.* A white film growing over the eyes of sheep, and causing blindness.

**White-fish** (whīt'fish), *n.* 1. A general name for whitings and haddocks.—2. A small American fish, *Alosa menhaden,* caught in immense quantities, and used for manuring land on the southern border of Connecticut, along the sound.—3. A fish of the salmon family, belonging to the genus Coregonus, *C. sapidus,* found in the lakes of North America. See COREGONUS.—4. The white-whale or beluga. See BELUGA.

**Whiteflaw**† (whīt'flą), *n.* A whitlow. *Holland.*

**White-foot** (whīt'fųt), *n.* A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin.

**White-friar** (whīt'frī-ėr), *n.* A friar of the Carmelite order, and so called from the white cloaks worn by the brethren of the order. See CARMELITE.

**White-gum** (whīt'gum), *n. Strophulus albidus,* a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are small, hard, and whitish.

**White-gunpowder** (whīt'gun-pou-dėr), *n.* A blasting mixture composed of chlorate of potash, dried ferrocyanide of potassium, and sugar. It is now rarely used owing to liability to explosion during manufacture, transport, or the like.

**White-handed** (whīt-hand'ed), *a.* 1. Having white hands. *Shak.*—2. Having pure, unstained hands; not tainted with guilt. *Milton.*

**White-heat** (whīt'hēt), *n.* That degree of heat at which bodies become incandescent and appear white from the bright glow which they emit.

**White-herring** (whīt-her'ing), *n.* The common herring fresh or salted, but not smoked for preservation: contradistinguished from *red-herring.*

**White-horehound** (whīt-hōr'hound), *n.* A plant of the genus Marrubium, *M. vulgare.* See HOREHOUND.

**White-iron** (whīt-ī'ėrn), *n.* Thin sheet-iron covered with a coating of tin.

**White-land** (whīt'land), *n.* A tough clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain.

**White-lead** (whīt'led), *n.* A carbonate of lead, much used in painting; ceruse. It is prepared by exposing sheets of lead to the fumes of an acid, usually vinegar, and suspending them until the surface becomes incrusted with a white coat, which receives several washings in vats, from which it is lifted out in the state of a paste with wood spoons, and laid on drying tables to prepare it for the market. When mixed with varying quantities of ground sulphate of baryta it is known as *Venice White, Hamburg White, Dutch White,* &c.

**White-leather** (whīt-leŦH'ėr), *n.* Leather tanned with alum and salt, a process which does not discolour the hide or give it the brown appearance due to tanning by oak-bark, &c.

**White-leg** (whīt'leg), *n. Phlegmasia dolens.* See under PHLEGMASIA.

**White-lie** (whīt'lī), *n.* A lie for which some kind of excuse can be offered; a false statement made in the interest of peace, reconciliation, harmless sport, or the like; a harmless or non-malicious falsehood.

I wish that word 'fib' was out of the English language; and *white-lie* drummed out after it. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**White-light** (whīt'līt), *n.* 1. In *physics,* the name generally given to the light which comes directly from the sun, and which has not been decomposed by refraction in passing through a transparent prism.—2. A light produced artificially, and used as signals, &c.

**White-lily** (whīt'li-li), *n.* A well-known garden plant, the *Lilium candidum.* See LILY.

**White-lime** (whīt'līm), *n.* A solution or preparation of lime used for whitewashing; a variety of whitewash.

**White-limed** (whīt'līmd), *a.* Whitewashed or plastered with lime. *Shak.*

**White-line** (whīt'līn), *n.* In *printing,* a void space, broader than usual, left between lines. In Scotch printing-houses it is called a *Blank-line.*

**White-listed** (whīt-list'ed), *a.* Having white stripes or lists on a darker ground (the tree in the quotation having been torn with lightning).

He raised his eyes and saw
The tree that shone *white-listed* through the gloom. *Tennyson.*

**White-livered** (whīt'liv-ėrd), *a.* [From an old notion that feeble, pusillanimous persons had pale coloured or bloodless livers. Compare Shakspere's 'How many cowards . . . inward search'd, have livers white as milk.'] Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.

They need not be milk-sops nor *white-livered* knights. *Latimer.*

For Bardolph, he is *white-livered* and red-faced; by the means whereof a' faces it out, but fights not. *Shak.*

**Whitely**† (whīt'li), *adv.* Like or coming near to white; whitish. 'A *whitely* wanton with a velvet brow.' *Shak.*

**White-manganese** (whīt'mang-ga-nēz), *n.* An ore of manganese; carbonate of manganese.

**White-meat** (whīt'mēt), *n.* 1. Food made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like. 'Countrymen which feed on *white-meats* made of milk.' *Camden.*—2. Certain delicate flesh used for food, as poultry, rabbits, veal, and the like. *Simmonds.*

**White-metal** (whīt-met'al), *n.* 1. A general name applied to any alloy in which zinc, tin, nickel, or lead is used in such quantity as to give it a white colour: Britannia-metal, German silver, queen's metal, and pewter are examples.—2. Any of the soft metals, usually of a light colour, used for bearings in machinery.

**White-money** (whīt'mun-i), *n.* Silver coin.

**Whiten** (whīt'n), *v.t.* [*White,* and verb-forming suffix *-en.*] To make white; to bleach; to blanch; as, to *whiten* cloth. 'The broad stream of the Foyle then *whitened* by vast flocks of wild swans.' *Macaulay.*

**Whiten** (whīt'n), *v.i.* To grow white; to turn or become white; as, the hair *whitens* with age; the sea *whitens* with foam. 'Willows *whiten,* aspens quiver.' *Tennyson.*

**Whitener** (whīt'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which bleaches or makes white.

**Whiteness** (whīt'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being white; white colour, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.—2. Want of a sanguineous tinge in the face; paleness, as from sickness, terror, grief, or the like.

Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* in thy cheek
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shak.*

3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

He had kept
The *whiteness* of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept. *Byron.*

He to whom she told her sins, or what
Her all but utter *whiteness* held for sin,
Spake often with him of the Holy Grail. *Tennyson.*

**Whitening** (whīt'ning), *n.* 1. The act or process of making white.—2. Whiting (which see).

**Whitening-stone** (whīt'ning-stōn), *n.* A sharpening and polishing stone employed by cutlers; a name given in the Sheffield district to a finishing grindstone of a finer texture than the common large ordinary sandstones. *Simmonds.*

**White-nun** (whīt'nun), *n.* The smew. See SMEW.

**White-oak** (whīt'ōk), *n.* A species of oak, the *Quercus alba,* a native of the United States of America and of parts of Canada.

**White-pine** (whīt'pīn), *n.* The *Pinus Strobus,* one of the most valuable and interesting species of pines, common to Canada and the northern parts of the United States. It is much used in domestic architecture. See PINE.

**White-poplar** (whīt-pop'lär), *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, sometimes called the *Abele-tree; Populus alba.* See POPLAR.

**White-poppy** (whīt-pop'pi), *n.* A species of poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) cultivated for the opium which is obtained from its capsules. See PAPAVER.

**White-pot** (whīt'pot), *n.* A kind of dish now made of milk, sliced roll, eggs, sugar, &c., baked in a pot or in a bowl placed in a quick oven.

*White-pot* thick is my Buxoma's fare. *Gay.*

**White-precipitate** (whīt-prē-sip'i-tāt), *n.* Chloramide of mercury ($NH_2HgCl$), a compound obtained by adding caustic ammonia to a solution of corrosive sublimate. It is a white insoluble powder, much used in medicine as an external application. It is sometimes called *white calyx of mercury.*

**White-pudding** (whīt'pųd-ing), *n.* 1. A pudding made of milk, eggs, flour, and butter.—2. A kind of sausage made in Scotland of oatmeal mixed with suet, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stuffed into a proper intestine.

**White-pyrites** (whīt-pi-rī'tēz or -pir'īts), *n.* An ore of a tin-white colour, passing into a brass-yellow and steel-gray, occurring in octahedral crystals, sometimes stalactitical and botryoidal. It is a disulphide of iron, $FeS_2$.

**White-rent** (whīt'rent), *n.* 1. In Devon and Cornwall, a rent or duty of 8*d.*, payable yearly by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.—2. A kind of rent paid in silver or white money.

**White-rope** (whīt'rōp), *n.* Rope not saturated with tar; untarred rope.

**White-rot** (whīt'rot), *n.* [From being erroneously supposed to cause *rot* in the animals that feed on it.] A British plant of the genus Hydrocotyle, *H. vulgaris,* called also *Marsh-pennywort.* See HYDROCOTYLE.

**Whites** (whīts), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *Leucorrhœa.* 2. A superior kind of flour made from white wheat.—3. Cloth goods of a plain white colour. 'Long cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury *whites.*' *Defoe.*—4. White garments. 'That the dean of our chapel . . . come duly thither to prayers . . . in his *whites.*' *Heylin.*

**White-salt** (whīt'sąlt), *n.* Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

**White-shark** (whīt'shärk), *n.* A species of shark, *Carcharias vulgaris.* See SHARK.

**Whitesmith** (whīt'smith), *n.* 1. A tinsmith. 2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from those who forge it.

**White-spruce** (whīt'sprös), *n.* A species of spruce, *Abies alba.* See SPRUCE.

**Whitespur** (whīt'spėr), *n.* In *chivalry,* a title given to a certain class of esquires, from the spurs which they wore at their creation.

**White-squall** (whīt'skwąl), *n.* A violent and dangerous gust of wind which occurs in or near the tropics, without having its approach indicated by clouds, but accompanied with white broken water on the surface of the sea, which is torn up by the violence of the wind.

**Whitester** (whīt'stėr), *n.* A bleacher; a whitster. [Local.]

**Whitestone** (whīt'stōn), *n.* A variety of granite composed essentially of felspar, but containing mica and other minerals. It is the *weiss-stein* of Werner, and the *eurite* of French geologists.

**White-swelling** (whīt'swel-ing), *n.* A popular name for all severe diseases of the

joints which are the result of chronic inflammation in the bones, cartilages, or membranes constituting the joint. Among the diseases known under this name are: (*a*) acute or chronic inflammation of the synovial membrane; (*b*) pulpy thickening of the synovial membrane; (*c*) ulceration of the cartilages; (*d*) scrofulous diseases of the joints beginning in the bones. They may arise as effects of phlebitis, gout, rheumatism, syphilis, scrofula, or mercury. The knee, ankle, wrist, and elbow are the joints most subject to white-swellings.

**White-tail** (whīt'tāl), *n.* A bird, the wheat-ear. See WHEAT-EAR.

**White-thorn** (whīt'thorn), *n.* The common hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha.* See HAWTHORN.

**White-throat** (whīt'thrōt), *n.* A small singing bird belonging to the family of warblers. The common white-throat (*Sylvia undata*) attains a length of 5 inches, is of a reddish-brown colour above, brownish-white below, the throat being pure white. It frequents gardens and hedges, and is a regular summer visitor to the British Islands, arriving about the middle of April and departing in autumn. Some of its notes are harsh, others are pleasing; but it is said to sing very melodiously in captivity. The lesser white-throat is the *Sylvia curruca*, which is dark-gray above and white below. It also is a summer visitor to Britain.

**White-vitriol** (whīt'vit-ri-ol), *n.* The old name for sulphate of zinc, employed in medicine as an emetic and tonic. See ZINC.

**Whitewash** (whīt'wosh), *n.* A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; as, (*a*) a wash for making the skin fair.

> The clergy . . . were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*

(*b*) A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, ceilings, &c.

> The plasterer . . . obliterated, by his *whitewash*, all the smoky memorials which former tenants had left upon the ceiling. *Johnson.*

**Whitewash** (whīt'wosh), *v.t.* 1. To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c.—2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance to; to clear from imputations; to restore the reputation of.

> *Whitewash* him, *whitewash* him; Party, they say,
> Can wash the foulest stains away. *Praed.*

3. To clear an insolvent or bankrupt of the debts he owes by a judicial process. [Colloq.]

**Whitewasher** (whīt'wosh-ėr), *n.* One who whitewashes the walls or ceilings of apartments.

**White-water** (whīt'wą-ter), *n.* A disease of sheep of a dangerous kind.

**White-wax** (whīt'waks), *n.* Bleached bees'-wax.

**White-weed** (whīt'wēd), *n.* [From the colour of its flowers.] A name sometimes given to the ox-eye daisy, a composite plant of the genus Chrysanthemum (*C. Leucanthemum*).

**White-whale** (whīt'whāl). Same as *Whitefish*, 4.

**White-willow** (whīt'wil-lō), *n.* A British tree of the genus Salix, the *S. alba*. See WILLOW.

**White-wine** (whīt'wīn), *n.* Any wine of a clear transparent colour, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, &c.: opposed to wine of a deep red colour, as Port and Burgundy.

**White-witch** (whīt'wich), *n.* A wizard or witch of a beneficent or good-natured disposition:

> The common people call him a wizard, a *white-witch*, a conjuror, a cunning man. *Addison.*

> Her qualifications as *white-witch* were boundless cunning, equally boundless good-nature, considerable knowledge of human weaknesses, some mesmeric power, some skill in 'yarbs,' as she called her simples, &c. *Kingsley.*

**White-wood** (whīt'wụd), *n.* A name applied to a large number of trees, as *Tilia americana*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, &c.

**Whitflaw**† (whīt'flą), *n.* [See WHITLOW.] Whitlow. 'The nails faln off by *whitflaws*.' *Herrick.*

**Whither** (whiᴛʜ'ėr), *adv.* [O.E. *whider*, A. Sax. *hwyder*, *hwider*, whither, from the stem of *who*, *what*, and locative suffix *-ther*, of the same origin as the Skr. compar. suffix *-tar*; closely akin to *whether*. Comp. *thither*.] 1. To what place: used interrogatively.

> *Whither* away so fast? *Shak.*
> I stray'd, I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*

[In the latter quotation used as the indirect interrogative.]

2. To which place: used relatively.

> *Whither* when as they came, they fell at words. *Spenser.*
> Then they fled
> Into this abbey *whither* we pursued them. *Shak.*

3.† To what point or degree.

> *Whither* at length wilt thou abuse our patience? *B. Jonson.*

[This is a literal translation of Cicero's well-known 'Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra?' addressed to Catiline.]—4.† Whithersoever.

> Thou shalt let *her* go *whither* she will.
> Deut. xxi. 14.
> A fool go with thy soul *whither* it goes! *Shak.*

*Where* has now to a considerable extent taken the place of *whither;* thus, it would seem rather affected to say '*whither* are you going?' instead of '*where* are you going?' *Whither* is still used, however, in the more elevated or serious style, or when precision is required.

**Whithersoever** (whiᴛʜ'ėr-sō-ev-ėr), *adv.* To whatever place.

> Master, I will follow thee *whithersoever* thou goest. Mat. viii. 19.

**Whitherward**† (whiᴛʜ'ėr-wėrd), *adv.* Towards which place. *Chaucer.*

**Whiting** (whīt'ing), *n.* [From *white*. In meaning 1 with dim. term. *-ing;* in 2 with term. of verbal noun.] 1. A well-known fish belonging to the Gadidæ or cod tribe, and genus Merlangus, *M. vulgaris*. It abounds on all the British coasts, and comes in large shoals towards the shore in January and February. It exceeds all the other fishes of its tribe in its delicacy and lightness as an

Whiting (*Merlangus vulgaris*).

article of food. It is readily distinguished from the cod, haddock, and bib by the absence of the barbule on the chin, the under jaw is shorter than the upper, there is a black spot at the base of the first ray of the pectorals, and the tail is even at the end. It does not usually exceed 1½ lb. in weight. 2. Fine chalk pulverized and freed from all impurities by elutriation; used in whitewashing, distemper painting, for cleaning plate, &c.

> When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* to be plainly seen in all the chinks. *Swift.*

**Whiting-mop**† (whīt'ing-mop), *n.* 1. A young whiting.

> They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were fins. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. *Fig.* a fair lass; a pretty girl.

> I have a stomach, and could content myself
> With this pretty *whiting-mop*. *Massinger.*

**Whiting-pollack** (whīt'ing-pol'ak), *n.* Same as *Pollack*.

**Whiting-pout** (whīt'ing-pout), *n.* A British fish of the cod family (Gadidæ) and genus Morrhua, *M. lusca*. The body is white, the length about a foot. It has the first element in its name from a dark spot at the origin of the pectoral fin, in which it resembles the whiting, owing the second element *pout* to a power it possesses of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts of the head. Called also *Bib*.

**Whiting-time**† (whīt'ing-tīm), *n.* Bleaching-time. *Shak.*

**Whitish** (whīt'ish), *a.* Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*

**Whitishness** (whīt'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

**Whitleather** (whit'leᴛʜ-ėr), *n.* 1. Leather dressed with alum; white leather.—2. A whitish, broad, tough, elastic ligament on the back of the neck of grazing animals which supports the head; pax-wax.

**Whitling** (whīt'ling), *n.* The young of the bull-trout. [Scotch.]

**Whitlow** (whit'lō), *n.* [A corruption of *whickflaw* for *quick-flaw*, lit. a *flaw* or sore of the *quick*. The forms *whickflaw* and *whitflaw* both occur in old and provincial English.] 1. In *surg.* paronychia, a swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess. There are four or five varieties of this swelling, according to the texture primarily attacked. Should the skin be the primary seat of the inflammation vesicles appear, which soon discharge pus, giving rapid relief. Should the cellular or connective tissue beneath the skin or under the nail be affected, there is a painful feeling of tenseness and throbbing of the part, often accompanied by febrile disturbance until pus can be evacuated, which should be done by incision as soon as the presence and seat of the disease has been discovered. The most dangerous form of whitlow occurs, however, when the tendons and their sheaths or the periosteum are affected. In this form suppuration may extend above the wrist, and may occasion the loss of the finger, the hand, and may seriously, in some rare cases fatally, affect the health of the patient.—2. An inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected, which ought to be discharged.

**Whitlow-grass** (whit'lō-gras), *n.* The common name of a British plant, *Draba verna*. See DRABA.

**Whit-Monday** (whit-mun'dā), *n.* The Monday following Whitsunday. In England it is generally observed as a holiday. Called also *Whitsun Monday*.

**Whitret** (whit'ret), *n.* [Probably from Icel. *hvat(r)*, quick, bold, active, and *rati*, meaning properly a traveller, and appearing in the Icelandic name of the squirrel—*ratatöskr*.] The Scotch name for the weasel.

**Whitson**† (whit'sun). Same as *Whitsun*.

**Whitsour** (whit'sour), *n.* A sort of apple.

**Whitster**† (whit'stėr), *n.* A whitener; a bleacher.

> Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead. *Shak.*

> My wife and maids being gone over the water to the *whitsters* with their clothes, this being the first time of her trying this way of washing her linen. *Pepys.*

**Whitsul**† (whit'sul), *n.* [*White*, and old *sool*, *soul*, something eaten with bread.] A local name of a dish composed of milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, and butter. *Rich. Carew.*

**Whitsun** (whit'sun), *a.* [Shortened from *Whitsunday*.] Pertaining, relating, or belonging to Whitsuntide; observed at Whitsuntide: generally used in composition, and formerly sometimes spelled *Whitson*. —*Whitsun Monday, Tuesday*, &c., the Monday, Tuesday, &c., following Whitsunday or falling in Whitsun-week.

**Whitsun-ale** (whit'sun-āl). [From *Whitsun*, and *ale*, a feast.] A festival formerly held at Whitsuntide by the inhabitants of the various parishes, who met generally in or near a large barn in the vicinity of the church, consumed much solid provisions, drank much ale, and engaged in various games and sports.

**Whitsunday** (whit-sun'dā), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwita sunnandæg*, lit. *white* Sunday. So Icel. *hvitasunnu-dagr*, Whitsunday, *hvitadaga*, 'whitedays,' Whitsun-week. The name was given, it appears, because Pentecost was formerly in the northern churches a great season for christenings, in which white robes are a prominent feature.] 1. The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost. 2. In Scotland, the name given to one of the term-days (May 15, or May 26, Old Style) on which rents, annuities, ministers' stipends, &c., are paid, servants are engaged and paid, and the like. The Whitsunday removal term in the towns is now legally fixed for the 28th May.

**Whitsun-farthings** (whit'sun-fār-ᴛʜingz), *n. pl.* Pentecostals (which see).

**Whitsun-lady** (whit'sun-lā-di), *n.* The leading female character in the ancient merrymakings at Whitsuntide.

**Whitsun-lord** (whit'sun-lord), *n.* The master of the revels at the ancient Whitsuntide festivities. 'Antique proverbs, drawn from *Whitsun-lords*.' *B. Jonson.*

**Whitsuntide** (whit'sun-tīd), *n.* [*Whitsun*, and *tide*, time, season.] The English name for the season of Pentecost, comprehending the entire octave or the week which follows Pentecost Sunday; the term being now, however, more strictly applied to the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday of that week

Many festive observances and celebrations were formerly practised at this season in England and other Protestant countries, only traces of which can now be said to exist. See WHITSUN-ALE.

**Whittaw, Whit-tawer** (whit'tą, whit'tą-ėr), *n.* [*Whit* for *white*, and *taw*, *tawer* (which see).] A worker in white leather; a saddler. 'The *whittaw*, otherwise saddler.' *George Eliot.* [Provincial English.]

**Whitten** (whit'n), *n.* [Probably from *white*. The name may properly belong to *Viburnum Opulus*, also called *Snow-ball tree*.] The wayfaring tree (*Viburnum Lantana*). *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

**Whittie-whattie** (whėt'i-whät'i), *n.* [A reduplicated form, based on *wheet-wheet*, an imitation of the piping note uttered by birds when fondling each other.] [Scotch.] 1. Vague, shuffling, or cajoling language.—2. A person who employs cajolery or other deceptive means to gain an end.

**Whittie-whattie** (whėt'i-whät'i), *v. i.* [Scotch.] To waste time by vague, cajoling language; to talk frivolously; to shilly-shally. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Whittle** (whit'l), *n.* [O.E. *thwitel*, dim. from A. Sax. *thwitan*, to cut; O.E. and Sc. *white*, to cut wood with a knife.] A knife: rarely now used except in provincial English or Scotch. 'Not a *whittle* in the unruly camp.' *Shak.* 'A very dull *whittle* may cut.' *Bp. Hall.* 'A butcher's *whittle*.' *Dryden.*

**Whittle** (whit'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *whittled;* ppr. *whittling.* 1. To cut or dress with a knife.—2.† To edge; to sharpen.

**Whittle** (whit'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwitel*, a blanket, a white mantle, from *hwit*, white; Icel. *hvitill*, a white bed-cover.] A double blanket worn by west-country women in England, over the shoulders, like a cloak. [Old and provincial English.]

**Whittled** (whit'ld), *a.* [Compare the modern slang term *cut*.] Affected with liquor; tipsy; drunk. [Old and provincial English.]

When men are well *whittled* their toungs run at random. *Withals.*

**Whittle-shawl** (whit'l-shąl), *n.* A fine kerseymere shawl bordered with fringes.

**Whitworth-ball** (whit'wėrth-bąl), *n.* A projectile invented by Sir J. *Whitworth* for rifled firearms, whether great or small. It is an elongated cylinder, terminating in a pointed cone, its length being 3½ times its diameter, and made to fit accurately the bore of the guns.

**Whitworth-gun** (whit'wėrth-gun), *n.* A rifled firearm, whether great or small, having a hexagonal bore, with a twist more rapid than usual, invented by Sir J. *Whitworth.*

**Whity-brown** (whīt'i-broun), *a.* Of a colour between white and brown; as, *whity-brown* paper.

**Whiz** (whiz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whizzed;* ppr. *whizzing.* [An imitative word; comp. *wheeze, whistle, whir*, &c.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

The exhalations *whizzing* in the air
Give so much light that I may read by them. *Shak.*
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

**Whiz** (whiz), *n.* A sound between hissing and humming.

Every soul it passed me by
Like the *whiz* of my cross-bow. *Coleridge.*

**Whizzingly** (whiz'ing-li), *adv.* With a whizzing sound.

**Who** (hö), *pron. relative.* [A. Sax. *hwâ*, who, masc. and fem., *whæt*, what, neut.; always an interrogative; genit. *hwæs*, dat. *hwâm*, instrumental *hwi;* Icel. *hver, hvat*, Dan. *hvo, hvad*, Sw. *hvem*, who, whom, *hvad*, what; D. *wie, wat*, G. *wer, was*, Goth. *hvas, hvo, hva, hvata;* cog. Lith. and O.Prus. *kas*, Rus. *koi*, L. *qui*, Gr. *kos, pos*, W. *pwy*, Gael. and Ir. *co*, Per. *ki*. Skr. *kas*—who. *Whose, whom*, are found as relatives about the end of the twelfth century; 'but *who* not until the fourteenth century, and was not in common use before the sixteenth century.' *Dr. Morris.* In genuine idiomatic Scotch *who* or *wha* (including also the possessive and objective) is still only an interrogative, *that* or *'at* being the relative. Akin are *when, where, whither, which*, &c.] A relative and interrogative pronoun always used substantively (that is, not joined with a noun), and with relation to a person or persons. It remains uninflected for number, but has the form *whom* for the objective and *whose* for the possessive. (*Whose* is also used for the possessive of *which* or *that* used as a relative.) (*a*) Used interrogatively who = what or which person or persons?

*Who* hath woe? *who* hath sorrow? *who* hath contentions? Prov. xxiii. 29.
*Whom* have I in heaven but thee? Ps. lxiii. 25.

In such a sentence as, I do not know *who* you are, *who* is the indirect or dependent interrogative. (*b*) Used relatively = that.

I sought him *whom* my soul loveth. Cant. iii. 1.
Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He *who* can call to-day his own. *Dryden.*

(*c*) Sometimes used elliptically for *he, they*, or *those, who* or *whom*.

*Who* talks much must talk in vain. *Gay.*
*Whom* the gods love die young. *Byron.*

—*As who should say*, as one who should say; as if he should say.

He wistly look'd on me
*As who should say* 'I would thou wert the man.' *Shak.*

—*Who, Which, That.* These agree in being relatives, *who* being used for persons, *which* for things, and *that* being used indifferently for either. *Who* and *which* have well-defined different uses: (*a*) they connect two co-ordinate sentences; as, I met a policeman *who* showed me the way; I studied geometry *which* I found useful. Each of these sentences could be turned into two propositions grammatically, as well as logically, independent: I met a policeman *and he* showed me the way; I studied geometry *and it* I found useful. Another use of the same nature is when the second clause is of the kind termed adverbial, where we may still resolve *who* and *which* into a personal or demonstrative pronoun and a conjunction; as, why should we condemn James *who* (*for he, seeing that he*) is innocent? why should we study phrenology *which* (*seeing that it*) is profitless? (*b*) They are often used to introduce subordinate or adjectival clauses, which serve to define or explain a noun regarding which a statement is made in the principal clause; as, I saw the man *who* first taught me to swim; the house *which* he built still stands. Now, in these latter uses, *who* and *which* cannot be turned into *and he, and it*. The following sentence, standing alone, is ambiguous: 'I re-read the book *which* gave me much pleasure.' This may mean either that the re-reading gave much pleasure, and in that case the sentence consists of two co-ordinate sentences and belongs to section (*a*), or it may mean I re-read the book which when formerly read gave me much pleasure. In the latter case the second clause limits or explains the object of the first and belongs to section (*b*). To remove such ambiguity, and the unpleasant effect arising from the too frequent use of *who* and *which*, it has been proposed by some grammarians (especially Professor Bain) always to employ *that* and not *who* or *which*, when the relative is used to introduce a restrictive or adjectival clause, and instead of saying 'the man *who* hath no music in himself . . . is fit for treasons, &c.,' 'they are the books . . . *which* nourish all the world,' to say, as Shakspere says, 'the man *that* hath, &c.,' 'they are the books . . . *that* nourish, &c.,' reserving *who* and *which* for such cases as are noticed under section (*a*). See also THAT.

**Whoa** (whō'a), *exclam.* Stop! stand still!

**Whobub**† (whō'bub), *n.* Hubbub; uproar.

**Whoever** (hö-ev'ėr), *pron.* Any one without exception; any person whatever; no matter who.

*Whoever* bound him, I will loose his bonds. *Shak.*

**Whole** (hōl), *a.* [O.E. *hol, hool* (the *w* being a result of erroneous spelling, as in *whore*), A. Sax. *hâl*, whole, well, sound, safe; D. *heel*, Icel. *heill*, G. *heil*, Goth. *hails*, healthy, sound, whole. Cog. with Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and Skr. *kaljas*, sound, healthy. *Holy, wholly, wholesome* are derivatives; *hale* is a doublet, of Scandinavian origin; akin also *heal, healthy*.] 1. In a healthy state; sound; well; also, restored to a sound state; healed.

They that be *whole* need not a physician.
Mat. ix. 12.
Thy faith hath made thee *whole;* go in peace, and be *whole* of thy plague. Mark v. 34.
A soul
So full of summer warmth, so glad,
So healthy, sound, and clear, and *whole*.
*Tennyson.*

2. Unimpaired; uninjured.

My life is yet *whole* in me. 2 Sam. i. 9.
Yet all goes well, yet all our joints are *whole*.
*Shak.*

3. Not broken or fractured; as, the dish is still *whole*.—4. Not defective or imperfect; having all its parts; entire; complete; integral.

O, Stephano, hast any more of this?—The *whole* butt, man. *Shak.*

5. Containing the total amount or number, or the like; comprising all parts, units, &c., that make up an aggregate; all the; total; a *whole* city; a *whole* army; the *whole* earth; the *whole* duty of man. 'The *whole* race of mankind.' *Shak.*

One touch of nature makes the *whole* world kin.
*Shak.*

—*Whole blood*, in *law*, blood in descent which is derived from the same pair of ancestors.—*Whole number*, an integer, as opposed to a fraction.—*Whole, Entire, Complete, Total.* See COMPLETE.

**Whole** (hōl), *n.* 1. An entire thing; a thing complete in itself; the entire or total assemblage of parts; all of a thing without defect or exception. 'All various, each a perfect *whole*.' *Tennyson.*

'Tis not the *whole* of life to live,
Nor all of death to die.
*James Montgomery.*

2. A complete system; a regular combination of parts.

All are but parts of one stupendous *whole*,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul. *Pope.*

—*Upon the whole*, all circumstances being considered or balanced against each other; upon a review of the whole matter.

*Upon the whole*, I do not know but he is most fortunate who engages in the whirl through ambition, however tormenting. *W. Irving.*

—SYN. Totality, total, entirety, amount, aggregate, gross.

**Whole-hoofed** (hōl'höft), *a.* Having an undivided hoof; solidungulate.

**Whole-length** (hōl'length), *a.* 1. Extending from end to end.—2. Full length; as, a *whole-length* portrait.

**Whole-length** (hōl'length), *n.* A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure.

**Wholeness** (hōl'nes), *n.* The state of being whole, complete, entire, or sound; entireness; totality; completeness.

**Wholesale** (hōl'sāl), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail.—By wholesale*, in the mass; in gross; in great quantities; hence, without due discrimination or distinction.

Some from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*

**Wholesale** (hōl'sāl), *a.* 1. Buying and selling by the piece or quantity; as, a *wholesale* merchant or dealer.—2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity; as, the *wholesale* price.—3. *Fig.* in great quantities; extensive and indiscriminate; as, *wholesale* slaughter.

**Wholesome** (hōl'sum), *a.* [*Whole*, and affix *-some* (which see).] 1. Tending to promote health; favouring health; healthful; salubrious; as, *wholesome* air or diet; a *wholesome* climate. 'The most *wholesome* physic.' *Shak.* 'An agreeable and *wholesome* variety of food.' *Adam Smith.*—2. Contributing to the health of the mind; favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity; sound; salutary; as, *wholesome* advice; *wholesome* doctrines; *wholesome* truths.

A *wholesome* tongue is a tree of life. Prov. xv. 4.
I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer. *Shak.*
A *wholesome* suspicion began to be entertained of them. *Sir W. Scott.*

3.† Healthy; whole; sound. 'Like a mildewed ear, blasting his *wholesome* brother.' *Shak.*

**Wholesomely** (hōl'sum-li), *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; healthfully.

**Wholesomeness** (hōl'sum-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being wholesome or of contributing to health; salubrity; as, the *wholesomeness* of air or diet.—2. Salutariness; conduciveness to the health of the mind or of the body politic; as, the *wholesomeness* of doctrines or laws.

**Wholly** (hōl'li), *adv.* [For *whole-ly*. See WHOLE.] 1. Entirely; completely; perfectly. 'Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield.' *Dryden.*

Sleep hath seized me *wholly*. *Shak.*

2. Totally; fully; exclusively.

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life.
*Addison.*

**Whom** (höm), *pron.* The objective (originally dative) of *who*. See WHO.

**Whomle** (whom'l), *v.t.* To overturn; to whelm. [Scotch.]

**Whomsoever** (höm-sō-ev'ėr), *pron.* Objective of *whosoever*.

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. Gen. xxxi. 32.

**Whoobub**† (hō'bub). For *Hubbub*. *Shak.*

**Whoop** (whōp), *v.i.* [Same as *hoop*, to shout, and perhaps from Fr. *houper*, to whoop or call; but as it is no doubt an imitative word it may be of native origin; comp. *hoot*. Hence *hooping-* or *whooping-cough*.] To shout with a loud, clear voice; to call out loudly, as in excitement; to halloo; to hoot, as an owl. 'That admiration did not *whoop* at them.' *Shak.* 'Satyrs that . . . run *whooping* to the hills.' *Drayton.*

The owlet *whoops* to the wolf below. *Coleridge.*

**Whoop** (whōp), *v.t.* To insult with shouts.

I should be hiss'd
And *whooped* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

**Whoop** (whōp), *n.* A cry of excitement, encouragement, enthusiasm, vengeance, terror, or the like.

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable portion of the detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses and pursued him with *whoops* and halloos, *Addison.*

**Whoop** (whōp), *n.* The bird called *Hoopoe*. [Local.]

**Whooping-cough** (whōp'ing-kof). See HOOPING-COUGH.

**Whoot** (whōt), *v.i.* The same as *Hoot* (which see).

The sea was heard around a waste to howl,
The night-wolf answered to the *whooting* owl,
And all was wretched. *Crabbe.*

**Whoot**† (whōt), *v.t.* To insult with hooting or shouts.

The man, who shews his heart,
Is *whooted* for his nudities. *Young.*

**Whop** (whop), *v.t.* [Also written *Whap*, *Wap*, with similar meanings; perhaps akin to *whip*, or connected with *awhape*. *Wap*, to beat, is met with in the fourteenth century.] To strike; to beat. [Colloq. or slang.]

Then I'll *whop* yer when I get in. *Dickens.*

**Whop** (whop), *v.i.* See WHAP.

**Whop** (whop), *n.* A heavy blow; a sudden fall. [Colloq. or slang.]

**Whopper** (whop'ėr), *n.* [It is customary to associate the idea of greatness or size with that of a blow, especially a heavy blow, probably because a blow impresses one deeply. Thus a *striking* likeness is an impressive likeness. Comp. *whacker*, *thumper*, *swinging*.] 1. One who whops.—2. Anything uncommonly large: applied particularly to a monstrous lie. *T. Hughes.* [Slang or colloq.]

**Whopping** (whop'ing), *a.* [See WHOPPER, and comp. *thumping*, *thundering*, and the like.] Very large; thumping; as, a *whopping* big trout. [Slang or colloq.]

**Whore** (hōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *hór-cwéne*, a whore-woman, a whore-quean, an adulteress, a whore; Icel. *hóra*, a whore, an adulteress; *hórr*, an adulterer; Dan. *hore*, D. *hoer*, G. *hure*, a whore; Goth. *hors*, an adulterer; probably from same root as L. *carus*, dear; Skr. *kâma*, love. The *w* does not properly belong to the word, but has intruded as in *whole*.] 1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a harlot; a courtezan; a prostitute; a strumpet.

Do not marry me to a *whore*. *Shak.*

2. A woman of gross unchastity or lewdness; an adulteress or fornicatress. *Shak.*

**Whore** (hōr), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whored;* ppr. *whoring*. To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practise lewdness. *Shak.*

**Whore** (hōr), *v.t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. 'Whored my mother.' *Shak.*

Have I *whored* your wife? *Congreve.*

**Whoredom** (hōr'dum), *n.* 1. Fornication; practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex. It is applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.—2. In *Scrip.* the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols; idolatry.

O Ephraim, thou committest *whoredom*, and Israel is defiled: they will not frame their doings to turn unto their God. Hos. v. 34.

**Whoremaster** (hōr'mas-tėr), *n.* 1. One who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp; a procurer.—2. One who practises lewdness. *Shak.*

**Whoremasterly** (hōr'mas-tėr-li), *a.* Having the character of a whoremaster; libidinous. *Shak.*

**Whoremonger** (hōr'mung-gėr), *n.* One who has to do with whores; a fornicator; a whoremaster; a lecher. Heb. xiii. 4.

**Whoreson** (hōr'sun), *n.* A bastard: a word nearly obsolete, used generally in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and without exactness of meaning.

Well said; a merry *whoreson!* *Shak.*
Frog was a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John. *Arbuthnot.*

**Whoreson**† (hōr'sun), *a.* Bastard-like; mean; scurvy: used in contempt, dislike, or familiarity, and applied to persons or things. 'A *whoreson* cold, sir; a cough, sir.' *Shak.* 'These same *whoreson* devils.' *Shak.*

**Whorish** (hōr'ish), *a.* Addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent; lewd; unchaste. *Shak.*

**Whorishly** (hōr'ish-li), *adv.* In a whorish or lewd manner.

**Whorishness** (hōr'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being whorish; the character of a lewd woman.

**Whorl** (whorl), *n.* [A form of *whirl*, which is also used in same sense. See WHIRL.] 1. In *bot.* a ring of organs all on the same plane; a verticil. Every complete flower is externally formed of two whorls of leaves, constituting the floral envelope or perianth; and internally of other two whorls of organs, constituting the organs of fructification. The term *whorl* by itself is generally applied to an arrangement of more leaves than two around a common centre, upon the same plane with each other. The woodcut shows two whorls of leaves on part of the stem of common goose-grass (*Galium Aparine*).—2. A volution or turn of the spire of a univalve shell.

Whorls.

See what a lovely shell . . .
Made so fairly well,
With delicate spire and *whorl*. *Tennyson.*

3. The fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone. Spelled also *Thworl*.

**Whorled** (whorld), *a.* Furnished with whorls; verticillate.

**Whorler** (whorl'ėr), *n.* A potter's wheel. *Simmonds.*

**Whort** (whort), *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry or the shrub itself.

**Whortle** (whor'tl), *n.* Same as *Whortleberry*.

He . . . got off and looked ahead of him from behind a tump of *whortles*. *R. D. Blackmore.*

**Whortleberry** (whor'tl-be-ri), *n.* [From A. Sax. *wyrtil*, a small shrub, dim. of *wort*, a wort. *Skeat.* See WORT.] The common name of several species of plants of the genus Vaccinium, especially *V. Myrtillus*, and also of the fruit. See VACCINIUM.

**Whose** (höz), *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which:* applied to persons or things; as, the person *whose* merits are known; the garment *whose* colour is admired.

That forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

**Whosesoever** (höz-so-ev'ėr), *pron.* Of whatever person: the possessive or genitive case of *whosoever*. John xx. 23.

**Whoso** (hō'sō), *pron.* Whosoever; whoever.

Their love
Lies in their purses, and *whoso* empties them
By so much fills their hearts with deadly hate. *Shak.*

**Whosoever** (hō-sō-ev'ėr), *pron.* Whoever; whatever person; any person whatever that.

*Whosoever* will, let him take of the water of life freely. Rev. xxii. 17.

**Whot**,† **Whott**,† *a.* For *Hot*. *Spenser.*

**Whummle** (whum'l), *v.t.* [See WHEMMLE, WHELM.] To whelm; to turn over; to turn upside-down. [Scotch.]

**Whummle** (whum'l), *n.* An overturning; an overthrow. [Scotch.]

Nae doubt—it's an awfu' *whummle*—and for ane that held his head sae high too. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Whur** (whėr), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *whurred;* ppr. *whurring*. [Same as *Whir*.] 1. To make a whirring sound; to make a rough sound like one who pronounces the letter *r* with too much force; to birr.—2. To growl or snarl like a dog. *Halliwell.*

**Whur** (whėr), *n.* 1. The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. See WHIR.—2.† A driving or pressing forward in haste; hurry. *Udall.*

**Whurry**† (whėr'ri), *v.t.* To move with haste; to whisk along quickly; to hurry. *Vicars.*

**Whurt** (whėrt), *n.* A whortleberry or bilberry. See WHORT.

**Why** (whī), *adv.* [A. Sax. *hwí*, *hwý*, the instrumental case of *hwá*, who. *How* is a form of the same word.] 1. For what cause, reason, or purpose; wherefore: interrogatively.

Turn ye, turn ye, . . . for *why* will ye die?
Ezek. xxxiii. 11.
*Why* speaks my father so ungently? *Shak.*

In such sentences as, I know not *why*, *why* is the indirect or dependent interrogative.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard;
And listen *why;* for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

2. For which reason or cause; for what or which: used relatively.

My sword is drawn.—Then let it do at once
The thing *why* thou hast drawn it. *Shak.*

No ground of enmity,
*Why* he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

—*Why so*, for what reason; wherefore. 'And *why so*, my lord?' *Shak.*—*For why* (A. Sax. *for-hwí*), because; for. 'Trembled and shook; *for why*, he stamp'd and swore.' *Shak.*—*Why* is sometimes used substantively:—

I was puzzled again
With the how, and the *why*, and the where, and the when. *Goldsmith.*

**Why** (whī), *interj.* 1. Used emphatically or almost as an expletive to enliven the speech, especially when something new is perceived or comes into the mind.

A Jew would have wept to have seen our parting;
*why*, my grandam, having no eyes, look you, wept herself blind at my parting. *Shak.*

If her chill heart I cannot move,
*Why*, I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

2. Used as a call or exclamation.

*Why*, how now, Claudio! whence comes this restraint? *Shak.*

—*Why, so*, an expression of content or unwilling acquiescence.

*Why, so!* go all which way it will. *Shak.*

**Why** (whī), *n.* [Icel. *kvíga*, a young cow. See QUEY.] A young heifer. [Provincial English.]

**Whydah-finch** (whī'da-finsh), *n.* Same as *Whidah-finch*.

**Whyles** (whīlz), *adv.* Same as *Whiles* (which see).

**Why-not**† (whī'not), *n.* 1. A violent and peremptory proceeding.

When the church
Was taken with a *why-not* in the lurch. *Hudibras.*

2. Any sudden or unexpected event or turn; a dilemma.

Now, dame Sally, I have you at a *why-not*, or I never had. *Richardson.*

**Wi'** (wi), *pron.* With. [Scotch.]

**Wick** (wik), *n.* [O. E. *weke*, *weike*, A. Sax. *weoca*, a wick, D. *wiek*, a wick of a candle, a tent for a wound, L. G. *weke*, lint for a wound, Sw. *veke*, Dan. *vœge*, a wick. The original meaning seems to have been something soft or pliant, the word being allied to *weak*. *Wicker* is of kindred origin.] A number of threads of cotton or some spongy substance loosely twisted into a string, plaited or parallel, which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles in small successive portions to be burned.

**Wick** (wik), *n.* [Icel. *vík*, a creek, a harbour, a bay.] 1. In Shetland, an open bay. *Sir W. Scott.*—2. In the game of *curling*, a narrow port or passage in the rink or course flanked by the stones of those who have played before.

**Wick** (wik), *v.t.* To strike a stone in an oblique direction: a term in curling.

**Wick, Wich** (wik, wich), *n.* A common element in place-names (as in *Warwick*, *Berwick*, *Sandwich*, *Greenwich*), signifying dwelling, village, also bay or creek. In the sense of dwelling or village it seems to be borrowed from L. *vicus*, a village; in sense of bay or creek from Icel. *vík*, a creek (whence *viking*). In many cases it is difficult to decide which is the origin. As an independent word *wich* is used in the salt-making districts of Cheshire as equivalent to a brine-pit, being in this sense from Icel. *vík*.

**Wicked** (wik'ed), *a.* [From old *wicke*, *wikke*, wicked, by attaching the participial term. (comp. *wretched*), apparently from A. Sax. *wicca*, a wizard, *wicce*, a witch; so that *wicked* = *witched;* a *wikke* man = a witch man. See WITCH.] 1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral; bad; wrong; iniquitous: a word of comprehensive signification, extending to everything that is contrary to the moral law, and both to persons and actions; as, a *wicked* man; a *wicked* deed; *wicked* ways; *wicked* lives; a *wicked* heart; *wicked* designs; *wicked* works. 'The *wicked* fire of lust;' 'a *wicked* heinous fault;' 'the *wicked* streets of Rome;' 'a *wicked* lie.' *Shak.*

O *wicked*, *wicked* world! *Shak.*
No man was ever *wicked* without secret discontent. *Johnson.*
Ye know me then, that *wicked* one, who broke
The vast design and purpose of the king. *Tennyson.*

2. Mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief, often good-natured mischief; roguish; as, a *wicked* urchin.

Pen. looked uncommonly *wicked*. *Thackeray.*

3.† Cursed; baneful; pernicious.

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shak.*

—*The wicked*, in *Scrip.* persons who live in sin; transgressors of the divine law; all who are unreconciled to God, unsanctified, or impenitent.—*The Wicked Bible.* See under BIBLE.—*Criminal, Sinful, Wicked, Immoral, Depraved.* See under CRIMINAL. —SYN. Evil, bad, godless, sinful, immoral, iniquitous, criminal, unjust, unrighteous, irreligious, profane, ungodly, vicious, nefarious, heinous, flagitious.

**Wickedly** (wik'ed-li), *adv.* In a wicked manner; in a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

All that do *wickedly* shall be stubble. Mal. iv. 1.
I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly*,
2 Sam. xxiv. 17.

**Wickedness** (wik'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being wicked; depravity or corruption of heart; evil disposition; sinfulness; as, the *wickedness* of a man or of an action. 2. Departure from the divine law; evil practices; active immorality; vice; crime; sin.

It is not good that children should know any *wickedness*. *Shak.*
There is a method in man's *wickedness*;
It grows up by degrees. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A wicked thing or act; one act of iniquity.

What *wickedness* is this that is done among you?
Judg. xx. 12.
I'll never care what *wickedness* I do
If this man come to good. *Shak.*

**Wicken, Wicken-tree** (wik'en, wik'en-trē), *n.* [Perhaps equivalent to witches' tree, from A. Sax. *wicean*, witches or wizards, pl. of *wicce*, a witch, *wicca*, a wizard, from its power over witches, or from A. Sax. *wice*, the name of the rowan or other tree.] The *Pyrus Aucuparia* (mountain-ash or rowan-tree).

**Wicker** (wik'ėr), *a.* [O.E. *wikir, wiker*, a pliant twig, a withe, from stem of *weak*; comp. Sw. *wika*, to plait, to fold, to bend; Dan. *vegre*, a pliant rod, a withy, *væger*, a willow, G. *wickel*, a roll. See WEAK, also WICK.] Made of plaited twigs or osiers; also, covered with wicker-work; as, a *wicker* basket; a *wicker* chair.

A morose and lonely man, who consorted with nobody but himself and an old *wicker* bottle which fitted into his large, deep, waistcoat-pocket. *Dickens.*

**Wicker** (wik'ėr), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. A small pliant twig; an osier; a withe. 'Which hoops are knit as with *wickers*.' *Wood.* —2. A piece of wicker-work; specifically, a basket. 'A press of *wicker*.' *Chapman.*

A white *wicker*, overbrimm'd
With April's tender younglings. *Keats.*

3. A twig or branch used as a mark; a wike.

**Wickered** (wik'ėrd), *a.* Made of or covered with wickers or twigs. *Milton.*

**Wicker-work** (wik'ėr-wėrk), *n.* A texture of twigs; basket-work.

**Wicket** (wik'et), *n.* [O. Fr. *wiket*, Mod. Fr. *guichet*, Walloon *wichet*, a wicket, from Icel. *vik*, a bay, a creek, *víkja*, to turn, to bend, same word as A. Sax. *wícan*, to give way. See WEAK.] 1. A small gate or doorway, especially a small door or gate forming part of a larger one.

The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

2. A hole in a door through which to communicate without opening the door, or through which to view what passes without. 3. A small gate by which the chamber of canal locks is emptied; also, a gate in the chute of a water-wheel to graduate the amount of water passing to the wheel.—4. In *cricket*, (*a*) the object at which the bowler aims, and before, but a little to the side of, which the batsman stands. It consists of three stumps, having two bails lying in grooves along their tops. See CRICKET.

The third Marylebone man walks away from the *wicket*, and old Brookes sets up the middle stump again, and puts the bails on. *T. Hughes.*

(*b*) The ground on which the wickets are set; as, play was begun with an excellent *wicket*.

**Wicket-gate** (wik'et-gāt), *n.* A small gate; a wicket. *Bunyan; Tennyson.*

**Wicket-keeper** (wik'et-kēp-ėr), *n.* In *cricket*, the player belonging to the side who are 'out,' who stands immediately behind the wicket to catch such balls as pass it.

**Wicking** (wik'ing), *n.* The material of which wicks are made; especially, loosely braided cotton thread of which wicks are made.

**Wickliffite, Wicliffite** (wik'lif-īt), *n.* A follower of *Wickliffe*, the English reformer; a Lollard.

**Wicopy** (wik'o-pi), *n.* See LEATHER-WOOD.

**Widdy** (wid'i), *n.* [Same as *withy*.] A rope; more properly, one made of withs or willows; a halter; the gallows. [Scotch.]

**Wide** (wīd), *a.* [A. Sax. *wíd*, wide, broad, extensive; D. *wijd*, Icel. *víðr*, Sw. and Dan. *vid*, G. *weit*, wide. Connections doubtful.] 1. Broad; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides: opposed to *narrow*; as, *wide* cloth; a *wide* table; a *wide* highway; a *wide* bed; a *wide* hall or entry. In this use *wide* is distinguished from *long*, which refers to the extent or distance between the *ends*.

*Wide* is the gate . . . that leadeth to destruction.
Mat. vii. 13.

2. Broad; having a great extent every way; vast; extensive; as, a *wide* plain; the *wide* ocean.

For nothing this *wide* universe I call
Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all. *Shak.*

3. *Fig.* not narrow or limited; comprehensive; enlarged; liberal. 'Men of strongest head and *widest* culture.' *Matt. Arnold.*—4. Broad to a certain degree; of a certain size or measure between the sides; as, three feet *wide*.

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so *wide* as a church door; but 'tis enough. *Shak.*

5. Failing to hit a mark; deviating beside the right line or aim; hence, remote or distant from anything, as truth, propriety, or the like; as, a *wide* ball in cricket; this position is *wide* from the truth. 'Our *wide* expositors.' *Milton.*

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

6.† Far from what is pleasant or agreeable to desire.

It would be *wide* with the best of us if the eye of God should look backward to our former estate.
*Bp. Hall.*

**Wide** (wīd), *adv.* 1. To a distance; far; as, his fame was spread *wide*.—2. So as to have a great space from one side to the other; so as to form a great opening. 'The graves all gaping *wide*.' *Shak.*—3. Far from the mark or from the purpose; so as to deviate much from a point; so as to miss the aim; astray; as, the bullet flew *wide* of the mark. 'He shoots *wide* on the bow hand.' *Spenser.*

Pyrrhus at Priam drives: in rage strikes *wide:*
But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword
The unnerved father falls. *Shak.*

4. With great extent; widely: used chiefly in composition; as, *wide*-skirted meads; *wide*-waving swords; *wide*-wasting pestilence; *wide*-spreading evil.

**Wide** (wīd), *n.* 1. Wideness; breadth; extent. [Rare.]

Emptiness and the waste *wide*
Of that abyss. *Tennyson.*

2. In *cricket*, a ball that goes *wide* of the wicket, and which counts one against the side that is bowling.

**Wide-awake** (wīd'a-wāk), *a.* On the alert; ready prepared; keen; sharp; knowing. [Colloq. or slang.]

Your aunt is a woman who is uncommon *wide-awake*, I can tell you. *Thackeray.*

**Wide-awake** (wīd'a-wāk), *n.* [So called because worn greatly by smart sporting men.] A species of soft felt hat with a broad brim turned up all round.

I take my *wide-awake* from the peg. *Thackeray.*
He (the knight) . . . has found a *wide-awake* cooler than an iron kettle. *Kingsley.*

**Wide-chapped** (wīd'chopt), *n.* Having a wide mouth. 'The *wide-chapped* rascal.' *Shak.*

**Wide-gauge** (wīd'gāj), *n.* Same as *Broad Gauge*. See under BROAD.

**Widely** (wīd'li), *adv.* 1. In a wide manner or degree; with great extent each way; as, the gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles.—2. Very much; to a great distance or degree; far.

The subject of Milton, in some points, resembled that of Dante; but he has treated it in a *widely* different manner. *Macaulay.*

**Wide-mouthed** (wīd'mouŦHd), *a.* Having a wide mouth. 'The little *wide-mouthed* heads upon the spout.' *Tennyson.*

**Widen** (wī'dn), *v.t.* 1. To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth; as, to *widen* a field; to *widen* a breach.

The thoughts of men are *widen'd* with the process of the suns. *Tennyson.*

2. To throw open.

So, now the gates are ope: . . .
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,
Not for the fliers. *Shak.*

**Widen** (wī'dn), *v.i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself. 'And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend.' *Pope.*

**Wideness** (wīd'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being wide; breadth; width; great extent between the sides; as, the *wideness* of a room.—2. Large extent in all directions; as, the *wideness* of the sea or ocean.

**Wide-skirted** (wīd'skėrt-ed), *a.* Having wide borders; extensive.

With plenteous rivers and *wide-skirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shak.*

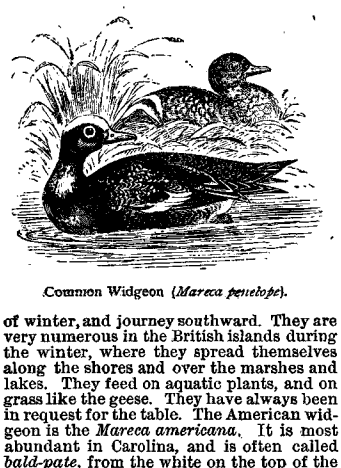
**Wide-spread** (wīd'spred), *a.* Spread to a great distance; extending far and wide.

To stand upon such elevated ground as to be enabled to take a larger view of the *wide-spread* and infinitely diversified constitution of men and affairs in a large society. *Brougham.*

**Wide-stretched** (wīd'strecht), *a.* Large; extensive. '*Wide-stretched* honours.' *Shak.*

**Wide-where,**† *adv.* Widely; far and near. *Chaucer.*

**Widgeon** (wij'on), *n.* [Comp. the French *vigeon, vingeon, gingeon*, names of ducks, the origin of the word being doubtful.] 1. A species of natatorial bird allied to the Anatidæ or ducks; the *Mareca penelope*. The widgeons are migratory birds which breed occasionally in the most northern parts of Scotland, but the ordinary breeding place is in more northern regions, which they quit on the approach



Common Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*).

of winter, and journey southward. They are very numerous in the British islands during the winter, where they spread themselves along the shores and over the marshes and lakes. They feed on aquatic plants, and on grass like the geese. They have always been in request for the table. The American widgeon is the *Mareca americana*. It is most abundant in Carolina, and is often called *bald-pate*, from the white on the top of the head.—2. From the widgeon being supposed to be a foolish bird, applied formerly to a fool. Compare *goose, gudgeon*.

The apostles of this false religion,
Like Mahomet's, were ass and *widgeon*.
*Hudibras.*

**Widow** (wid'ō), *n.* [A. Sax. *weoduwe, widuwe, wuduwe*, a widow; D. *weduwe*, L.G. *wedewe*, G. *wittwe*, O.H.G. *wituwa*, Goth. *viduvo*. Cog. Bulg. *vidova, vdova*, Rus. *vdová*, L. *vidua*, from *viduus*, deprived (see VOID); Skr. *vidhavá*, a widow.] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and who remains still unmarried.

*Widow* in old English was both masculine and feminine. The word was afterwards limited in application to women, because the position of a *widow* is so often of a distressing character; and when it became necessary to distinguish a man who had lost his wife by a single word, the masculine suffix was added to the recognised feminine *widow*.
*E. Adams.*

Used adjectively.

How may we content
This *widow* lady? *Shak.*
Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow* queen is with child? *Locke.*

—*Widow bewitched*, a woman separated from her husband; a grass-widow (which see).

They should see you divorced from your husband —a widow, nay, to live (a *widow bewitched*) worse than a widow; for widows may marry again. *Bailey.*

—*Widow's chamber*, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a

London freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.—*Widow's man.* See extract.

*Widow's men* are imaginary sailors, borne on the books, and receiving pay and prize money, which is appropriated to Greenwich Hospital. *Marryat.*

**Widow** (wid'ō), *v.t.* 1. To reduce to the condition of a widow; to bereave of a husband or mate: rarely used except in the participle.

In this city, he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one. *Shak.*

2. To endow with a widow's right. [Rare.]

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and *widow* you withal
To buy you a better husband. *Shak.*

3. To strip of anything good. 'The *widow'd* isle in mourning.' *Dryden.*

Trees of their shrivel'd fruits
Are *widow'd.* *J. Philips.*

4.† To survive as the widow of; to be widow to.

Let me be married to three kings in a forenoon and *widow* them all. *Shak.*

**Widow-bench** (wid'ō-bensh), *n.* That share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure. *Wharton.*

**Widow-bird** (wid'ō-bėrd), *n.* The whidah-finch (which see).

**Widower** (wid'ō-ėr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death. 'Our *widower's* second marriage-day.' *Shak.* See extract under WIDOW.

**Widowerhood** (wid'ō-ėr-hụd), *n.* The state of a widower.

**Widowhood** (wid'ō-hụd), *n.* 1. The state of a man whose wife is dead, or of a woman whose husband is dead, and who has not married again: generally applied to the state or condition of being a widow: used figuratively in quotation.

Mother and daughter, you behold them both in their *widowhood*—Torcello and Venice. *Ruskin.*

2.† Estate settled on a widow.

For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands. *Shak.*

**Widow-hunter** (wid'ō-hunt-ėr), *n.* One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune. *Addison.*

**Widowly** (wid'ō-li), *adv.* Like a widow; becoming a widow. [Rare.]

**Widow-maker** (wid'ō-māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes widows by bereaving them of their husbands. *Shak.*

**Widow-wail** (wid'ō-wāl), *n. Cneorum tricoccum*, a hardy shrub with procumbent stems, lance-shaped evergreen leaves, and clusters of pink sweet-scented flowers.

**Width** (width), *n.* [From *wide;* comp. *breadth, length.*] Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side; as, the *width* of cloth; the *width* of a door. 'The *width* of many a gaping wound.' *Drayton.*

The two remained
Apart by all the chamber's *width.* *Tennyson.*

**Widual**† (wid'ū-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a widow; vidual. *Bale.*

**Wiel** (wēl), *n.* [O.E. *wele, weel,* A. Sax. *wœl,* O.D. *wael,* a whirlpool.] A small whirlpool; an eddy. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Wield** (wēld), *v.t.* [O.E. *welden,* pret. *welded, welte,* A. Sax. *(ge)weldan, (ge)wyldan,* from *wealdan,* pret. *weold;* Icel. *valda,* to wield; O.H.G. *waltan,* G. *walten,* to rule, manage; Goth. *valdan,* to govern. Probably from same root as L. *valeo,* to be strong. See VALID.] 1. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to hold aloft or swing freely with the arm; as, to *wield* a sword. 'To *wield* a sceptre.' *Shak.*

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*

2. To handle; to use or employ with the hand: often with a touch of humour.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield?* *Shak.*

3. To have the management or employment of; to manage; to employ.

Her new-born power was *wielded* at the first by unprincipled and ambitious men. *De Quincey.*

4. To sway; to influence.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
*Wielded* at will that fierce democratie,
Shook the arsenal, and fulmin'd over Greece.
*Milton.*

—*To wield the sceptre,* to govern with supreme command.

**Wieldable** (wēld'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being wielded.

**Wieldance**† (wēld'ans), *n.* The act or power of wielding. *Bp. Hall.*

**Wielder** (wēld'ėr), *n.* One who wields, employs, or manages. *Milman.*

**Wieldsome**† (wēld'sum), *a.* Capable of being easily managed or wielded. *Fabyan.*

**Wieldy** (wēld'i), *a.* [O.E. *weldy,* from *welde,* to wield.] Capable of being wielded; manageable; wieldable. *Johnson.*

**Wier** (wēr), *n.* Same as *Wear.*

**Wiery**† (wī'ri), *a.* Wiry. '*Wiery* gold.' *Peacham.*

**Wiery,**† *a.* [A. Sax. *wœr,* a pool, a fishpond.] Wet; moist; marshy.

**Wife** (wīf), *n.* pl. **Wives** (wīvz). [A. Sax. *wif,* a woman, a wife (neut., pl. *wif*); D. *wijf,* Icel. *vif,* Dan. *viv,* G. *weib,* woman. The root meaning is doubtful; often connected with *weave.* This word gives the first syllable of *woman.* See WOMAN.] 1. Originally, a woman of mature age that is or might be married, and in common language often still so applied, especially in Scotland. In literature used now only in compound words, generally designing a woman of low employment; as, *ale-wife, fish-wife.*—2. The lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock: the correlative of *husband.* 'The husband of one *wife.*' 1 Tim. iii. 2.

He that hath *wife* and children hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises either of virtue or mischief. *Bacon.*

A good *wife* is heaven's last best gift to man, his angel and minister of graces innumerable, his gem of many virtues, his casket of jewels. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Wife-carle** (wīf'kärl), *n.* A man who busies himself about household affairs or woman's work. [Scotch.]

**Wifehood** (wīf'hụd), *n.* State and character of a wife. 'The stately flower of female fortitude, of perfect *wifehood.*' *Tennyson.*

**Wifeless** (wīf'les), *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Tennyson.*

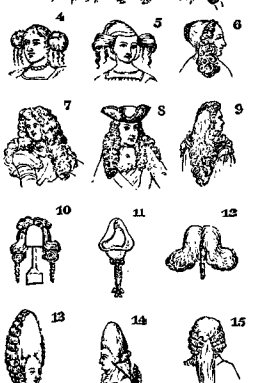
**Wifelike** (wīf'līk), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman. '*Wifelike* government.' *Shak.* '*Wifelike,* her hand in one of his.' *Tennyson.*

**Wifely** (wīf'li), *a.* Like a wife; becoming a wife. 'With all the tenderness of *wifely* love.' *Dryden.*

**Wife-ridden** (wīf'rid-n), *a.* Unduly influenced by a wife; ruled or tyrannized over by a wife; henpecked.

Listen not to those sages who advise you always to scorn the counsel of a woman, and if you comply with her requests pronounce you *wife-ridden.* *Mrs. Piozzi.*

**Wig** (wig), *n.* [An abbrev. of *periwig.*] An



Forms of Wigs in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

1, Time of James I. 2, Time of Charles I. 3, 4, 5, Restoration; Charles II. 6, 7, Time of James II. and Anne. 8, 9, Time of William and Mary. 10, Campaign Wig, 1684. 11, Ramilie Wig, 1736. 12, Bob Wig, 1742. 13, 14, The Maccaronies' Wig, 1772. 15, 16, Wigs of 1774–80. 17, 18, Wigs of 1785–95.

artificial covering of hair for the head, used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable means of decoration. Wigs are usually made to imitate the natural hair, but formally curled wigs are worn professionally by judges and lawyers in Britain, and they appear sometimes in the livery of servants. Wigs are also much used on the stage.

**Wig, Wigg** (wig), *n.* [D. *wegge,* a kind of cake or loaf; G. *weck, wecke,* a roll of bread; perhaps originally of a *wedge* shape.] A sort of cake. '*Wigys* and ale.' *Pepys.* [Obsolete or local.]

**Wigan** (wig'an), *n.* [Probably from the town of *Wigan* in Lancashire.] A stiff, open canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening and protecting the lower inside surface of skirts, &c.

**Wig-block** (wig'blok), *n.* A block or shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig in.

**Wigeon** (wij'on). Same as *Widgeon.*

**Wigged** (wigd), *a.* Having the head covered with a wig.

**Wiggery** (wig'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The work of a wigmaker; false hair.

She was a ghastly thing to look at, as well from the quantity as from the nature of the *wiggeries* that she wore. *Trollope.*

2. Excess of formality; red-tapism. 'Such mountains of *wiggeries* and follies.' *Carlyle.*

**Wigging** (wig'ing), *n.* A rating; a scolding; a rebuke, especially in public.

If the head of a firm calls a clerk into the parlour, and rebukes him, it is an *earwigging;* if done before the other clerks, it is a *wigging.* *Slang Dict.*

**Wiggle** (wig'l), *v.t.* and *i.* To wriggle. [Provincial English.]

**Wigher,**† *v.i.* To neigh; to whinny. *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare.]

**Wight** (wit), *n.* [A. Sax. *wiht, wuht,* a creature of any kind, an individual, a thing; D. *wicht,* a baby; G. *wicht,* creature, wretch, fellow; Goth. *vaihts,* fem., *vaiht,* neut. a thing, a whit; Icel. *vœttr,* a wight; Dan. *vætte,* an elf; originally perhaps meaning a moving creature, and allied to *wag, weigh. Whit* is this word in a slightly different form. and it is also contained in *aught, naught,* or *nought.*] 1. A human being; a person, either male or female. 'The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best.' *Dryden.* [Obsolete, though still sometimes used in humour or irony, or as an archaism.]

She was a *wight* if ever such *wight* were—
To suckle fools and chronicle small beer. *Shak.*

These sprightly gallants loved a lass, call'd Lirope the bright,
In the whole world there scarcely was so delicate a *wight.* *Drayton.*

Whilome in Albion's isle there dwelt a youth
Who ne in virtue's ways did take delight;
But spent his days in riot most uncouth,
And vexed with mirth the drowsy ear of night.
Ah me! in sooth he was a shameless *wight.*
*Byron.*

2.† A preternatural or supernatural being; an unearthly creature. *Chaucer.*

The poet Homer speaketh of no garlands and chaplets but due to the celestial and heavenly *wights.* *Holland.*

3.† A moment; an instant. *Chaucer.*

**Wight**† (wīt), *a.* [Icel. *vigr,* neut. *vigt,* warlike, fit for war; Sw. *vig,* agile, nimble; the lit. meaning is seen from Icel. *vig,* A. Sax. *wig,* war, a fight; Icel. *vega,* to fight.] Having warlike prowess; strong and active; agile; nimble. [Now only poetical.]

He was so nimble and so *wight*
From bough to bough he leaped light. *Spenser.*

Thirty steeds both fleet and *wight*
Stood saddled in stable day and night.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Wight,**† *n.* A weight. *Chaucer.*

**Wightly**† (wīt'li), *adv.* 1. Swiftly; nimbly; quickly.

For day that was is *wightly* past. *Spenser.*

2. Stoutly; with strength or power.

**Wigless** (wig'les), *a.* Without a wig; wearing no wig. '*Wigless* judges.' *W. H. Russell.*

**Wigmaker** (wig'māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes wigs.

**Wigreve** (wig'rēv), *n.* [A. Sax. *wic-gerēfa—wig,* a dwelling, a village, and *gerēfa,* a reeve. See GRIEVE.] A hamlet bailiff or steward.

**Wig-tree** (wig'trē), *n.* Venetian sumac (*Rhus cotinus*), the wood of which is used as a yellow dye.

**Wigwam** (wig'wam), *n.* [Knisteneaux Indian *wigwaum,* Algonquin *wiguiaum.*] An Indian cabin or hut, so called in North America. These huts are generally of a conical shape, formed of bark or mats laid

over stakes planted in the ground and converging at top, where is an opening for the escape of the smoke.

Wigwams of North American Indians.

**Wig-weaver** (wig'wēv-ėr), *n.* One who manufactures wigs; a wigmaker. *Cowper.*

**Wike** (wik), *n.* [Short form of *wicker.*] A temporary mark, as with a twig or tree-branchlet, used to divide swaths to be mown in commons, &c. [Provincial English.] Called also *Wicker.*

**Wike**† (wik), *n.* [See WICK.] A home; a dwelling. *Halliwell.*

**Wike,**† *n.* A week. *Chaucer.*

**Wikke,**† *a.* Wicked. *Chaucer.*

**Wild** (wild), *a.* [A. Sax. *wild*, wild, not tame, savage; Sc. *will*, wild, also bewildered, astray (as 'to gang *will*,' to lose one's way); Icel. *villr*, wild, astray, bewildered; Dan. and Sw. *vild*, D. *wild*, G. *wild*, Goth. *viltheis*, wild. No doubt of same origin as *will*, an animal that is wild, also wandering at its will. See WILL.] 1. Living in a state of nature; inhabiting the forest or open field; roving; wandering; not tame; not domestic; as, a *wild* boar; a *wild* ox; a *wild* cat; a *wild* bee. 'When *wild* in woods the noble savage ran.' *Dryden.*—2. Savage; uncivilized; ungoverned; unrefined; ferocious; sanguinary; used of persons or practices. 'The *wildest* savagery.' *Shak.*

None there make stay
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*

3. Growing or produced without culture; produced by unassisted nature, or by wild animals; native; not cultivated; as, *wild* parsnep; *wild* cherry; *wild* honey. 'Make a *wild* tree a garden tree.' *Bacon.*

With *wild* wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave. *Shak.*

4. Desert; not inhabited; uncultivated; having a certain gloomy grandeur; as, a *wild* forest.

These high *wild* hills and rough uneven ways
Draws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.
No longer steel-clad warriors ride *Shak.*
Along thy *wild* and willow'd shore. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; stormy; furious; violently agitated: used in both a physical and moral sense; as, the *wild* winds. 'The times are *wild*.' *Shak.* 'A fiery dawning *wild* with wind.' *Tennyson.*

Let this same be presently perform'd
Even while men's minds are *wild*. *Shak.*
Mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigured in him. *Addison.*

6. Violent; unregulated; inordinate; passionate; as, a *wild* outbreak of rage. '*Wild* grief.' *Shak.*

Nay, nay, you must not weep, nor let your grief be *wild*. *Tennyson.*

7. Loose or disorderly in conduct; going beyond due bounds; ungoverned: sometimes in a bad sense, but often used as a term of very slight reproach, in the sense of light; giddy; wanton; frolicsome; wayward.

He kept company with the *wild* prince and Poins. *Shak.*
Besides, thou art a beau. What's that, my child?
A fop well dress'd, extravagant and *wild*. *Dryden.*
I have been *wild* and wayward, but you'll forgive me now. *Tennyson.*

8. Reckless; incautious; rash; inconsiderate; not in accordance with reason or prudence; as, a *wild* adventure. 'A *wild* speculative project.' *Swift.*

A *wild* dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters. *Shak.*

9. Wanting order and regularity, or quiet and composure in any manner; extravagant; irregular; fantastic; eccentric. '*Wild* in their attire.' *Shak.* '*Wild* work in heaven.' *Milton.*—10. Indicating strong emotion or excitement; excited; roused; bewildered; distracted; as, a *wild* look. '*Wild* and whirling words.' *Shak.*

*Wild* amazement hurries up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shak.*

11. Anxiously eager; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain.

And there,
All *wild* to found an university
For maidens, on the spur she fled. *Tennyson.*

Used adverbially.

If I chance to talk a little *wild*, forgive me;
I had it from my father. *Shak.*

*Wild* forms the first part of a number of compounds (see below), many of which, however, are often printed as separate words.—*Wild hunt*, a legend, spread in one form or another over all German lands, and found also in France and Spain, of a wild huntsman, who with a phantom host goes careering over woods, fields, and villages during the night, accompanied with the shouts of huntsmen and the baying of hounds.—*To run wild*, (*a*) to grow wild or savage; to take to vicious courses or a loose way of living.

She has had two sons, of whom the younger *ran wild*, and went for a soldier. *Dickens.*

(*b*) To escape from cultivation and grow in a wild state.—*A wild shot*, a random or chance shot.

The aunt, touched in the soft place in her heart through her ruffled feathers, was brought down by a *wild shot*, when considered quite out of distance. *George Eliot.*

**Wild** (wild), *n.* 1. A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; as, the *wilds* of America; the *wilds* of Africa; the sandy *wilds* of Arabia. 'The vasty *wilds* of wide Arabia.' *Shak.*

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drain'd
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

2.† Same as *Weald.* 'A franklin in the *wild* of Kent.' *Shak.*

**Wild-basil** wild'baz-il), *n.* A British perennial labiate plant, the *Calamintha Clinopodium* or *Clinopodium vulgare.* It has large purple flowers in crowded whorls, with an aromatic smell, and grows on hills and dry bushy places.

**Wildbeast** (wild'bēst), *n.* An untamed or savage animal. 'The blind *wildbeast* of force.' *Tennyson.*

**Wild-boar** (wild'bōr), *n.* An animal of the hog kind, the *Sus scrofa*, from which the domesticated swine are descended. See BOAR.

**Wild-born** (wild'born), *a.* Born in a wild state.

**Wild-brain** (wild'brān), *n.* A giddy, volatile, heedless person; a harebrain. *T. Middleton.*

**Wild-bugloss** (wild'bu-glos), *n.* A plant, *Lycopsis arvensis.*

**Wild-cat** (wild'kat), *n.* A ferocious animal of the genus Felis, the *F. catus.* See CAT.

**Wild-chamomile** (wild'kam-ō-mil), *n.* A British plant, *Matricaria Chamomilla.* See MATRICARIA.

**Wild-cherry** (wild'che-ri), *n.* An American tree of the genus Cerasus, the *C. virginiana.* It bears a small astringent fruit resembling a cherry, and the wood is much used for cabinet-work, being of a light red colour and compact texture.

**Wild-cucumber** (wild'kū-kum-bėr), *n.* A plant, *Momordica elaterium.*

**Wild-duck** (wild'duk), *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus Anas, the *A. Boschas*, otherwise

Wild-duck (*Anas Boschas*).

called the *Mallard*, and found wild in Europe, Asia, and America. It is the stock of the common domestic duck. See DUCK.

**Wilde-beest** (wēl'da-bāst), *n.* [D., wild beast.] The South African name for the gnu.

**Wilder** (wil'dėr), *v.t.* [Shortened form of *bewilder.*] To cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder. 'Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate.' *Pope.*

'Alas!' said she, 'this ghastly ride—
Dear lady! it hath *wildered* you!' *Coleridge.*

**Wilderedly** (wil'dėrd-li), *adv.* In a wildered manner; bewilderedly; wildly; incoherently.

It is but in thy passion and thy heat
Thou speak'st so *wilderedly*. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Wilderment** (wil'dėr-ment), *n.* Bewilderment; confusion. 'This *wilderment* of wreck and death.' *T. Moore.* [Poetical.]

In *wilderment* of gazing I looked up, and I looked down. *E. B. Browning.*

**Wilderness** (wil'dėr-nes), *n.* [Formed with suffix *-ness* from older *wilderne*, a wilderness or forest tract, from A. Sax. *wilder*, a wild animal, from *wild*, wild; comp. D. *wildernis*, Dan. *vildnis*, G. *wildniss*, wilderness.] 1. A desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren plain.

O for a lodge in some vast *wilderness*,
Some boundless contiguity of shade. *Milton.*

2. A wild; a waste of any nature. 'Environed with a *wilderness* of sea.' *Shak.*

The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

3. A portion of a garden set apart for things to grow in unchecked luxuriance.—4.† A scene of disorder. 'A *wilderness* of sweets.' *Milton.*

Rome is but a *wilderness* of tigers. *Shak.*

5.† Wildness; confusion.

The paths and bower doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*

**Wildfire** (wild'fir), *n.* 1. A composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek-fire.

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn easily, and are hard to quench. *Bacon.*

2. A kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.—3. A name for erysipelas; also a name for *lichen circumscriptus*, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ.—4. A name given to a disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.—*Wild-fire rash*, in *pathol.* a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.

**Wild-fowl** (wild'foul), *n.* A name given to birds of various species which are pursued as game, but ordinarily restricted to birds belonging to the orders Grallatores and Natatores; water-fowl.

**Wild-germander** (wild-jėr-man'dėr), *n.* A plant, *Teucrium Scorodonia.*

**Wild-goose** (wild'gös), *n.* A water-fowl of the genus Anser, the *A. ferus*, a bird of passage, and the stock of the domestic goose. The wild-goose, known also as the *Gray-lag*, was formerly abundant in the fenny parts of England, and resided there all the year, but it is now only known as a winter visitant to the British Isles. It is the largest of the species found in Britain. The term *wild-goose* is also promiscuously applied to several species of the goose-kind found wild in Britain, as *A. palustris*, *A. segetum*, and *A. brachyrhynchus.* The wild-goose of North America, also *migratory*, is a distinct species, the *A. Cygnopsis or canadensis.*—*Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise. According to Dyce a *wild-goose chase* was a kind of horse race, where two horses were started together, and whichever rider could get the lead the other was obliged to follow him over whatever ground the foremost jockey chose to go.

**Wildgrave** (wild'grāv), *n.* [G. *wildgraf*, from *wild*, game, wild animals, and *graf*, commonly a title equivalent to count.] A head forest-keeper in Germany in former times; an official having the superintendence of the game in a forest: different from a waldgrave or woodreeve. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wild-honey** (wild'hun-i), *n.* Honey that is made by wild bees or bees not kept by man.

**Wilding** (wild'ing), *a.* Wild; not cultivated or domesticated. 'Was gay with *wilding* flowers.' *Tennyson.* [Poetical.]

The *wilding* kid sports merrily. *J. Baillie.*

**Wilding** (wild'ing), *n.* A plant that is wild or that grows without cultivation, as a crab-apple tree. 'A kind of crab tree also or *wilding*.' *Holland.* 'Where the ruddy *wildings* grew.' *Dryden.*

The fruit, however, of the plant (a lemon) at Croscello is small, of little juice, and bad quality; I presume it to be a *wilding*. *Landor.*

**Wildish** (wīld'ish), *a.* Somewhat wild. 'A *wildish* destiny.' *Wordsworth.*

He is a little *wildish*, they say. *Richardson.*

**Wild-land** (wīld'land), *n.* Land not cultivated or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation; land lying waste or unoccupied.

**Wild-lichen** (wīld'lī-ken or wīld'lich-en), *n.* *Lichen agrius*, an eruptive disease, in which the papulæ are distributed in clusters or large patches of a vivid red colour.

**Wild-liquorice** (wīld'lik-ėr-is), *n.* A plant, the *Abrus precatorius*. See ABRUS.

**Wildly** (wīld'li), *adv.* In a wild state or manner: (*a*) without cultivation.

That which grows *wildly* of itself is worth nothing. *Dr. H. More.*

(*b*) In a rough, rude, or uncultivated fashion. '*Wildly* overgrown with hair.' *Shak.* (*c*) Without tameness; with fierceness; savagely; as, to rage *wildly*. (*d*) With disorder; with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving look; as, to start *wildly* from one's seat; to stare *wildly*.

She *wildly* breaketh from their strict embrace. *Shak.*

(*e*) Without attention; heedlessly; inconsiderately; foolishly. 'I prattle something too *wildly*.' *Shak.* (*f*) Capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly; irregularly.

Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun will rise in the east? *Wilkins.*

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day.
*Dryden.*

**Wild-mare** (wīld'mār), *n.* An untamed mare.—*To ride the wild-mare*, to play at see-saw. '*Rides the wild-mare* with the boys.' *Shak.*

**Wildness** (wīld'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being wild: (*a*) the state of being untamed. (*b*) A rough uncultivated state; state of being waste; as, the *wildness* of a forest or heath. (*c*) Unchecked or disorderly growth, as of a plant. *Dryden.* (*d*) Irregularity of manners; licentiousness. 'The *wildness* of his youth.' *Shak.* (*e*) Savageness; brutality; fierceness. 'Wilder to him than tigers in their *wildness*.' *Shak.* (*f*) A want of sober judgment or discretion.

Our youths and *wildness* shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his gravity. *Shak.*

(*g*) Alienation of mind; distraction; madness.

Ophelia, I wish
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness*. *Shak.*

(*h*) The quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to method or rules.

Is there any danger that this discipline will tame too much the fiery spirit, the enchanting *wildness*, and magnificent irregularity of the orator's genius? *Wirt.*

2. A wild action. *Secker.*

**Wild-oat** (wīld'ōt), *n.* 1. A British plant of the genus Avena, the *A. fatua*, a common weed in clay soils.—2. A species of grass, the *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, which often forms a considerable portion of good meadows and pastures; oat-grass.—*Wild oats.* See under OAT.

**Wild-rice** (wīld'rīs), *n.* The *Zizania aquatica*, a large kind of grass which grows in shallow water or miry situations in many parts of North America. It yields a palatable and nutritious food. Called also *Canada Rice.*

**Wild-rosemary** (wīld'rōz-mā-ri), *n.* A plant, the *Andromeda polifolia*.

**Wilds** (wīldz), *n.* [Comp. *wield.*] In *agri.* the part of a plough by which it is drawn. [Provincial.]

**Wild-service-tree** (wīld'sėr-vis-trē), *n.* A British tree, *Pyrus torminalis*. See SERVICE-TREE.

**Wild-succory** (wīld-suk'ko-ri), *n.* A British plant, *Cichorium Intybus*. See SUCCORY.

**Wild-swan** (wīld'swon), *n.* The *Cygnus ferus* (less commonly *Cygnus musicus*), an aquatic bird, called also the *Whistling-swan* and *Hooper*. This noble bird appears in winter in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and resides in summer within the arctic circles. (See SWAN.) 'Made the *wild-swan* pause in her cloud.' *Tennyson.*

**Wild-tansy** (wīld'tan-zi), *n.* A plant, *Potentilla anserina*. See POTENTILLA.

**Wild-thyme** (wīld'tīm), *n.* A plant, *Thymus Serpyllum*. See THYME.

I know a bank whereon the *wild-thyme* grows. *Shak.*

**Wild-vine** (wīld'vīn), *n.* A plant, the *Vitis Labrusca*. See VITIS.

**Wild-wood** (wīld'wụd), *a.* Belonging to wild, uncultivated, or unfrequented woods. 'The *wild-wood* echoes.' *Burns.* 'Wild-wood flowers.' *Burns.*

**Wile** (wīl), *n.* [A. Sax. *wile*, *wil*, wile; Icel. *vél*, *vœl*, artifice, craft, trick; connections doubtful. *Guile* is the same word, but has come to us directly from the French. See GUILE.] A trick or stratagem practised for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

Put on the whole armour of God that ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the devil. Eph. *vi.* 11.

My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*,
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need. *Milton.*

**Wile** (wīl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *wiled;* ppr. *wiling.* 1. † To deceive; to beguile; to impose on. *Spenser.*—2. To draw or turn away, as by diverting the mind. 'To *wile* the length from languorous hours, and draw the sting from pain.' *Tennyson.*—3. To cajole; to wheedle. [Scotch.]

**Wileful** (wīl'fụl), *a.* Full of wiles; wily; tricky.

At Merlin's feet the *wileful* Vivien lay. *Tennyson.*

**Wilful** (wil'fụl), *a.* 1. Governed by the will without yielding to reason; not to be moved from one's notions, inclinations, purposes, or the like, by counsel, advice, commands, instructions, &c.; obstinate; stubborn; refractory; wayward; inflexible; as, a *wilful* man; a *wilful* horse.

Her father's latest word humm'd in her ear,
'Being so very *wilful* you must go,'
And changed itself and echoed in her heart,
'Being so very *wilful* you must die.' *Tennyson.*

2. Done by design; intentional; as, *wilful* murder.—3. † Suffered by design; in accordance with one's free-will; voluntary.

A proud priest may be known when he denieth to follow Christ and his apostles in *wilful* poverty. *Foxe.*

**Wilfully** (wil'fụl-li), *adv.* 1. In a wilful manner; obstinately; stubbornly.

Religion is a matter of our freest choice; and if men will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson.*

2. By design; with set purpose; intentionally.

If we sin *wilfully* after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins. Heb. *x.* 26.

**Wilfulness** (wil'fụl-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being wilful; determination to have one's own way; self-will; obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

Everywhere I observe in the feminine mind something of beautiful caprice, a floral exuberance of that charming *wilfulness* which characterizes our dear human sisters. I fear through all worlds. *De Quincey.*

2. Intention; character of being done by design. 'The deliberateness and *wilfulness*, or as we prefer to call it the *intention*, which constitutes the crime of murder.' *Mozley & Whitely.*

**Wilily** (wī'li-li), *adv.* In a wily manner; by stratagem; with insidious art; craftily. 'They did work *wilily*.' Josh. ix. 4.

**Wiliness** (wī'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wily; cunning; guile.

**Wilk** (wilk), *n.* A species of mollusc. See WHELK.

**Will** (wil), *n.* [A. Sax. *willa*, will, from *willan*, to desire; D. *wil*, Icel. *vili*, Dan. *villie*, Sw. and Goth. *vilja*, O.H.G. *willo*, *willio*. See the verb.] 1. That faculty or power of the mind by which we determine either to do or not to do something which we conceive to be in our power; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue; the power of producing acts of willing; the power of control which the mind possesses over its own operations.

Appetite is the *will's* solicitor, and the *will* is appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one, by the other we often reject. *Hooker.*

Every man is conscious of a power to determine in things which he conceives to depend upon his determination. To this power we give the name of *will*. *Reid.*

2. The act of willing; the act of determining choice or forming a purpose; volition.

It is necessary to form a distinct notion of what is meant by the word 'volition' in order to understand the import of the word 'will,' for this last word expresses the power of mind of which volition is the act. . . . The word 'will,' however, is not always used in this its proper signification, but is frequently substituted for 'volition,' as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my *will*. *D. Stewart.*

3. The determination or choice of one possessing authority; discretionary pleasure; behest; command; degree.

Thy *will* be done. Mat. vi. 10.

Go then, the guilty at thy *will* chastise. *Pope.*

4. Strong wish or inclination; bent of mind; disposition.

He that complies against his *will*,
Is of the same opinion still. *Hudibras.*

*Inclination* is another word with which *will* is frequently confounded. Thus, when the apothecary says in *Romeo and Juliet*:

My poverty and not my *will* consents, &c.

the word *will* is plainly used as synonymous with *inclination*, not in the strict logical sense, as the immediate antecedent of action. It is with the same latitude that the word is used in common conversation, when we speak of doing a thing which duty prescribes, against one's own *will*; or when we speak of doing a thing willingly or unwillingly. *D. Stewart.*

5. That which is strongly wished or desired.

He holds him with his glittering eye,—
The marriage-guest stood still
And listens like a three-years' child,
The mariner hath his *will*. *Coleridge.*

6. Absolute power to control, determine, or dispose; arbitrary disposal.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. Ps. xxvii. 12.

7. In *law*, the legal declaration of a man's intentions as to what he wills to be performed after his death in relation to his property; a testament. In England no will, whether of real or personal estate, is to be valid unless it be in writing, and signed at the foot or end by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction. Such signature must be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses must attest and subscribe the will in the presence of the testator. Soldiers on actual service, or mariners at sea, have the power of making *nuncupative wills*. In the United States the law is in substantial agreement with that of England. In Scotland formerly only personal property could be disposed of by will, real property being conveyed by a disposition or deed in which the testator's liferent in the subject was reserved, but heritable property can now be so disposed of.—*Good will*, (*a*) favour; kindness. (*b*) Right intention. Phil. i. 15.—*Ill will*, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than *malice*. See GOOD-WILL and ILL-WILL.—*To have one's will*, to obtain what is desired.—*To work one's will*, to act absolutely according to one's own will, wish, pleasure, or fancy; to do entirely what one pleases with something.

For though the Great Ages heave the hill
And break the shore, and evermore
Make and break and *work their will*. . . .
*Tennyson.*

—*At will*, at pleasure. To hold an estate *at the will* of another is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor. See under ESTATE.—*With a will*, with willingness and pleasure; with all one's heart; heartily.

He threw himself into the business *with a will*. *Dickens.*

**Will** (wil), *v. aux.*, pres. I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; past. *would*; no past participle. [A. Sax. *willan*, pres. sing. 1 and 3 *wile*, 2 *wilt*, pl. *willath* (1, 2, and 3); pret. *wolde*, *woldest*; pl. *woldon* or *woldan*; D. *willen*, Icel. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, to will; G. *will*, I will, he will, infin. *wollen*; Goth. *viljan*; cog. L. *volo*, I will, *velle*, to will; Gr. *boulomai*, I will. Akin *well*, *weal*, *wild*.] A word denoting either simple futurity or futurity combined with volition according to the subject of the verb. Thus, in the first person, I (we) *will*, the word denotes willingness, consent, intention, or promise; and when emphasized it indicates determination or fixed purpose; as, I *will* go, if you please; I *will* go at all hazards; I *will* have it in spite of him. In the second and third persons *will* expresses only a simple future or certainty, the idea of volition, purpose, or wish being lost; thus, 'you *will* go,' or 'he *will* go,' indicates a future event only. The second person may also be used as a polite command; as, you *will* be sure to do as I have told you.—As regards *will* in questions Mr. R. Grant White lays down the following rules: '*Will* is never to be used as a question with the first person; as, *will* I go? A man cannot ask if he wills to do anything that he must know and only he knows. . . . As a question, *will* in the second person asks the intention of the person addressed; as, *will* you go to-morrow? that is, Do you mean to go to-morrow? . . . As a question, *will* in the third person asks what is to be the future action of the person spoken of, with a necessary reference to intention; as, *will* he go? that is, Is he going? Does he mean to go and is his going sure?' Simple futurity with the first person is appropriately expressed by *shall*. (See SHALL.) Among inaccurate speakers and writers, especially in Scotland, Ireland,

and in some parts of the United States, there is some confusion in the use of *shall* and *will;* thus *will* improperly takes the place of *shall* in such frequently used phrases as, 'I *will* be obliged to you,' 'we *will* be at a loss,' 'I *will* be much gratified,' and so on. —*Would* stands in the same relation to *will* that *should* does to *shall*. Thus *would* is seldom or never a preterite indicative pure and simple, being mainly employed in subjunctive, conditional, or optative senses, in the latter case having often the functions and force of an independent verb; as, (*a*) conditional or subjunctive, 'he *would* do it if he could;' 'he could do it if he *would*;' 'they *would* have gone had they been permitted.' Here it will be seen *would* refers to the present only, the past being expressed by *would have*. In such sentences as 'He was mistaken it *would* seem,' or 'it *would* appear'—in which *should* is sometimes used—*would* retains almost nothing of conditionality, having merely the effect of softening a direct statement. (Mr. R. Grant White regards 'it *should* seem' as the normal expression, though he quotes 'it *would* appear' from good English writers. He himself writes, '*It would seem* that a man of Mr. Lowe's general intelligence should know,'&c. *Everyday English*, chap. xiii.) (*b*) Optative; 'I *would* that I were young again.' In this use the personal pronoun is often omitted. '*Would* to God we had died in Egypt.' Ex. xvi. 3. '*Would* God I had died for thee, O Absalom.' 2 Sam. xviii. 3. '*Would* thou wert as I am.' *Shak.*—*Would* most nearly has the force of a simple past indicative in such sentences as, 'he *would* go and you see what has happened;' but this implies farther that he did actually go or at least set out, and the *would* is here emphatic.—*Would* is also used to express a habit or custom, as if it implied a habitual exercise of will; as, she *would* weep all day; every other day he *would* fly into a passion.—*Will* and *would* were formerly often used with adverbs and prepositional phrases to express motion or change of place, where modern usage would require *will go, would go*, or the like. 'Now I *will* away;' '*I'll* to the ale-house;' '*I will* about it;' '*I'll* to my books;' 'he is very sick and *would* to bed;' 'there were wit in this head, an '*twould* out.' *Shak.*—What may be called a similar elliptical usage occurs in such phrases as 'what *would* you?' where present usage would supply *have* or *do*.

**Will** (wil), *v.t.* [From the noun rather than from the auxiliary verb. In this use the conjugation is regular, pres. ind. I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills*, &c., pret. & pp. *willed*.] 1. To determine by an act of choice; to form a distinct volition of; to ordain; to decree; to decide.

Two things He *willeth*—that we should be good, and that we should be happy. *Barrow.*

A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*

2. To have an intention, purpose, or desire of; to desire or wish; to intend.

Her words had issue other than she *willed*. *Tennyson.*

3.† To convey or express a command or authoritative instructions to; to command; to direct; to order.

They *willed* me to say so, madam. *Shak.*

Send for music,
And *will* the cooks to use their best of cunning
To please the palate. *Beau. & Fl.*

As you go, *will* the lord mayor
And some aldermen of his brethren . . .
To attend our further pleasure presently. *J. Webster.*

4.† To be inclined or resolved to have.

There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shak.*

5. To dispose of by testament; to give as a legacy; to bequeath.

**Will** (wil), *v.i.* 1. To form a volition; to exercise an act of the will.

For in evill, the best condition is, not to *will*; the second, not to can. *Bacon.*

He that shall turn his thoughts inward upon what passes in his own mind when he *wills*. *Locke.*

2. To desire; to wish.

Nevertheless, not as I *will*, but as thou *wilt*. Mat. xxvi. 39.

3. To resolve; to determine; to decree.

As *will* the rest, so *willeth* Winchester. *Shak.*

Lord if thou *wilt* thou canst make me clean. And Jesus put forth his hand and touched him, saying, I *will*; be thou clean. Mat. viii. 2.

3. To dispose of effects by will or testament; to make arrangements by will.—*Will, nill*= will I (you, he, they, &c.) or will I not. See NILL.

*Will* or *nill*
Beares her away upon his coursèr light. *Spenser.*

*Will* you *nill* you I will marry you. *Shak.*

**Willemite** (wil'lem-īt), *n.* [In honour of *Willem* I., king of the Netherlands.] A mineral of resinous lustre and yellowish-green colour. It is a native silicate of zinc. It is of rare occurrence in Europe, but is found in New Jersey, U.S., in rock-masses constituting a very valuable and important zinc ore.

**Willer** (wil'ėr), *n.* 1. One who wills. [Rare.]

Cast a glance on two considerations; first, what the will is to which; secondly, who the *willer* is to whom we must submit. *Barrow.*

2. One who wishes; a wisher: used in some rare compounds, as *ill-willer*, &c.

**Willet** (wil'et), *n. Symphemia semipalmata*, a bird of the snipe family, found in North and South America. It is a fine game bird, and its flesh and eggs are prized as food. It is so named from its cry, '*pitt-will-willet*.' Called also *Stone-curlew*.

**Willful, Willfully, Willfulness.** Same as *Wilful, Wilfully, Wilfulness*.

**Willing** (wil'ing), *a.* 1. Ready to do or grant; having the mind inclined; having the mind favourably disposed; not choosing to refuse; not averse; desirous; fain; ready; consenting; complying. 'Very *willing* to bid you farewell.' *Shak.*' 'A *willing* bondman.' *Shak.* '*Willing* to wound, and yet afraid to strike.' *Pope.*

Die he, or justice must; unless for him
Some other able, and as *willing*, pay
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*

2. Received or submitted to of choice or without reluctance; borne or accepted voluntarily; voluntary. '*Willing* misery.' *Shak.*

Sad Ulysses' soul, and all the rest,
Are held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

3. Self-moving; spontaneous.

No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*

**Willing-hearted** (wil'ing-härt-ed), *a.* Well-disposed; having a readily consenting heart, inclination, or disposition. Ex. xxxv. 22.

**Willingly** (wil'ing-li), *adv.* In a willing manner; (*a*) with one's free choice or consent; without reluctance; voluntarily. 'More praise . . . than niggard truth would *willingly* impart.' *Shak.*

By labour and intent study, . . . joined with the strong propensity of nature, I might perhaps leave something so written to after times, as they should not *willingly* let it die. *Milton.*

(*b*) Readily; gladly.

Proud of employment, *willingly* I go. *Shak.*

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*

**Willingness** (wil'ing-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.

I would expend it with all *willingness*. *Shak.*

Sweet is the love that comes with *willingness*. *Dryden.*

2.† Good-will. *Shak.*

**Willow** (wil'lō), *n.* [A. Sax. *welig, wilig*, D. *wilg*, L.G. *wilge*, a willow; probably from root of *wallow*, L. *volvo*, to roll, from the flexibility of its twigs.] 1. The common name of different species of plants belonging to the genus Salix, the type of the natural order Salicaceæ. The species of willows are numerous, about 160 having been described, many of which are British. They are all either trees or bushes, occurring abundantly in all the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere. They grow naturally in a moist soil, and wherever planted they should be within the reach of water. On account of the flexible nature of their shoots, and the toughness of their woody fibre, willows have always been used as materials for baskets, hoops, crates, &c. The wood is soft, and is used for wooden shoes, pegs, and the like; it is also much employed in the manufacture of charcoal, and the bark of them all contains the tanning principle. The Huntingdon or white willow (*Salix alba*) and the Bedford willow (*S. Russelliana*) are large trees, yielding a light soft timber, valuable for resisting the influence of moisture or damp. The weeping willow (*S. babylonica*) is a native of China, and is a fine ornamental tree. The willow has for long been considered as symbolical of mourning, grief, bereavement, forsakenness, or the like.

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I'll wear the *willow* garland for his sake. *Shak.*

The *willow* is a sad tree, whereof such as have lost their love make their mourning garland. *Fuller.*

Hence, *to wear the willow*, a colloquialism for to put on the trappings of woe for a lost lover.—2. In *cricket slang*, the bat, so called from the material of which its handle is usually made; as, the strangers having won the toss, sent their men in to handle the *willows*.

**Willow, Willy** (wil'lō, wil'li), *n.* [From *willow*, the tree, probably because in the early forms of the machine a cylindrical willow cage was used, or from willow rods being formerly used to beat the cotton so as to loosen it and eject the impurities. 'The finer varieties of cotton are yet *batted* with rods while resting on an elastic grated table, and felting material for hats is similarly treated.' *E. H. Knight.*] In *woollen manuf.* a machine for opening and disentangling the locks of wool and cleansing them from sandy and other loose impurities.

**Willow** (wil'lō), *v.t.* To open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willow.

**Willowed** (wil'lōd), *a.* Abounding with willows.

No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and *willowed* shore. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Willow-gall** (wil'lō-gal), *n.* A protuberance on the leaves of willows produced by an insect.

**Willow-ground** (wil'lō-ground), *n.* A piece of swampy land where osiers are grown for basket-making.

**Willow-herb** (wil'lō-ėrb), *n.* The common name of the plants belonging to the genus Epilobium, natives of the cooler parts and mountainous districts of Europe, Asia, and America. They are all ornamental plants, but are of little utility. See EPILOBIUM.

**Willowish** (wil'lō-ish), *a.* Resembling the willow; like the colour of the willow. *Iz. Walton.*

**Willow-lark** (wil'lō-lärk), *n.* The sedge-warbler (which see).

**Willow-moth** (wil'lō-moth), *n.* A species of mouse-coloured moth (*Caradrina cubicularis*), the larvæ of which feed on grains of wheat, often doing much damage.

**Willow-oak** (wil'lō-ōk), *n.* An American tree of the genus Quercus, the *Q. Phellos*. The wood is of loose, coarse texture, and is little used.

**Willow-pattern** (wil'lō-pat-ėrn), *n.* A well-known pattern for stone and porcelain ware, generally executed in dark blue, in imitation of a Chinese design. It has its name from a willow-tree (or what is supposed to be intended for one), which is a prominent object in the picture.

**Willow-warbler** (wil'lō-war-blėr), *n.* Same as *Willow-wren*.

**Willow-weed** (wil'lō-wēd), *n.* 1. *Polygonum lapathifolium*, a weed growing on wet, light lands, with a seed like buckwheat.—2. *Epilobium hirsutum*.

**Willow-wren** (wil'lō-ren), *n. Sylvia trochilus*, one of the most abundant of the warblers. It is a summer visitant in Britain, and is found in almost every wood and copse. The general colour is dull, olive-green above, the chin, throat, and breast yellowish-white, and the belly pure white; length about 5 inches from point of the bill to extremity of the tail.

**Willowy** (wil'lō-i), *a.* 1. Abounding with willows. 'Where *willowy* Camus lingers with delight.' *Gray.*—2. Resembling a willow; flexible; drooping; pensile; graceful.

**Will-with-a-wisp,** *n.* A luminous appearance not unfrequently seen in the north of Germany, in England, and the Lowlands of Scotland, which was formerly an object of superstitious regard. Called also *Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-a-lantern, Spunkie, Ignis Fatuus*. See IGNIS FATUUS.

**Will-worship** (wil'wėr-ship), *n.* Worship according to one's own fancy; worship imposed merely by human will, not on divine authority; supererogatory worship.

Which things have indeed a show of wisdom in *will-worship*. Col. ii. 23.

**Will-worshipper** (wil'wėr-ship-ėr), *n.* One who practises will-worship.

He that says God is rightly worshipped by an act or ceremony, concerning which Himself hath in no way expressed His pleasure, is superstitious, or a *will-worshipper*. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Willy,** *n.* In *cloth manuf.* see WILLOW.

**Willying-machine** (wil'li-ing-ma-shēn), *n.* In *cloth manuf.* same as *Willow*.

**Willy-nilly** † (wil'i-nil'i). Will he or will he not; will ye or will ye not. See NILL, WILL.

**Wilne,** † *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wilnian*, from *willa*. See WILL.] To will; to desire. *Chaucer.*

**Wilsome** (wil'sum), *a.* [In meaning 1 evidently from *will*, also perhaps in meaning 2; comp. Sc. *will*, Icel. *villr*, astray. In 3 perhaps for *welsome*, from *well*.] 1. Obstinate; stubborn; wilful.—2. Doubtful; uncertain. *Halliwell.*—3. Fat; indolent. [In all its meanings provincial English.]

**Wilt** (wilt), *v.i.* [Probably a corruption of *welk*, to fade.] To fade; to decay; to droop; to wither, as plants or flowers cut or plucked off. [Provincial English—common in America.]

To *wilt*, for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word. *Ray.*

**Wilt** (wilt), *v.t.* To cause to wither or become languid, as a plant; hence, *fig.* to destroy the energy or vigour of; to depress.

Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Dwight.*

**Wilt** (wilt), *v.* The second pers. sing. of *will* (which see).

**Wilton-carpet** (wil'ton-kär-pet), *n.* [From being made originally at *Wilton*.] A variety of Brussels carpet, in which the loops are cut open into an elastic velvet pile.

**Wily** (wī'li), *a.* Capable of using wiles or cunning devices; full of wiles; subtle; cunning; crafty; sly. 'This false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind.' *South.*

I marked her *wily* messenger afar,
And saw him skulking in the closest walks. *Johnson.*

SYN. Cunning, crafty, subtle, sly, guileful, artful, deceitful, designing, insidious, fraudulent.

**Wimble** (wim'bl), *n.* [O. E. *wimbil*, but the *b* does not properly belong to the word, which is the same as Sc. *wimmle* or *wummle*, Dan. *vimmel*, an auger; comp. D. *wemelen*, to bore, *wenne*, an auger; Icel. *veimil-tjta*, lit. a wimble-stick, but applied to a crooked person; also Sw. *vimla*, G. *wimmeln*, to be in tremulous or multifarious movement. *Gimlet* is a dim. form which would seem to have passed through the French. See GIMLET.] An instrument of the *gimlet*, auger, or brace kind used by carpenters and joiners for boring holes. 'Who ply the *wimble* some huge beam to bore.' *Pope.*

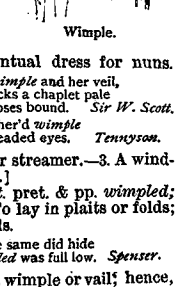
**Wimble** † (wim'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wimbled;* ppr. *wimbling*. To bore with, or as with a wimble. 'And *wimbled* also a hole thro' the said coffin.' *Wood.*

**Wimble** † (wim'bl), *a.* [Probably connected with *whim*. See WHIM.] Active; nimble.

He was so *wimble* and so light
From bough to bough he leaped light. *Spenser.*

**Wimbrel** (wim'brel), *n.* Same as *Whimbrel.*

**Wimple** (wim'pl), *n.* [A. Sax. *winpel*, a wimple; D. *wimpel*, Icel. *vimpill*, Dan. *vimpel*, G. *wimpel*, all meaning a pennon or streamer; probably nasalized and akin to *whip*. See also GIMP.] 1. A covering of silk, linen, or other material laid in plaits over the head and round the chin, sides of the face, and neck, formerly worn by women out of doors, and still retained as a conventual dress for nuns.


Wimple.

White was her *wimple* and her veil,
And her loose locks a chaplet pale
Of whitest roses bound. *Sir W. Scott.*

From beneath her gather'd *wimple*
Glancing with black-beaded eyes. *Tennyson.*

2. † A pendant, flag, or streamer.—3. A winding or fold. [Scotch.]

**Wimple** (wim'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wimpled;* ppr. *wimpling*. 1. † To lay in plaits or folds; to draw down in folds.

The same did hide
Under a veil that *wimpled* was full low. *Spenser.*

2. To cover, as with a wimple or veil; hence, to hoodwink. 'This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy.' *Shak.*

**Wimple** (wim'pl), *v.i.* 1. † To be laid in wimples or folds.

With a veil that *wimpled* everywhere
Her head and face was hid. *Spenser.*

2. To resemble or suggest wimples; to undulate; to ripple, as a brook that *wimples* onwards.

And along the *wimpling* waves of their margin,
Shining with snow-white plumes, large flocks of pelicans waded. *Longfellow.*

**Win** (win), *v.t.* pret. *won*, formerly also *wan* (still provincial); pp. *won;* ppr. *winning*. [A. Sax. *winnan*, to strive, labour, fight, struggle; D. *winnen*, Icel. *vinna*, Dan. *vinde* (for *vinne*), G. *gewinnen*, to fight, strive, win, &c., Goth. *vinnan*, to endure; supposed to be from a root meaning to desire eagerly, seen also in the name of the goddess *Venus*.] 1. To gain by proving one's self superior in a contest; to acquire by proving one's self the best man in a competition; to be victorious in; to gain as victor; as, to *win* a battle; to *win* the prize in a game; to *win* money at cards; '*win* the wager;' 'to *win* this easy match;' 'the field is *won*;' 'those proud titles thou hast *won* of me.' *Shak.* [It is often followed by *of* when something is gained directly from a person.] The following usage is somewhat peculiar.

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car and *wins* the course. *Dryden.*

2. In a more special sense, to gain possession of by fighting; to get into one's possession by conquest; as, to *win* a fortress or a strong position. 'How the English have the suburbs *won*.' *Shak.* 'Will you this city without stroke.' *Shak.*—3. To gain, procure, or obtain, in a general sense, but especially implying labour, effort, or struggle; to earn for one's self; as, to *win* fame or fortune. 'Make us lose the good we oft might *win*.' *Shak.* 'Out of words a comfort *win*.' *Tennyson.* 'Could not *win* an answer from my lips.' *Tennyson.*—4. To earn or gain by toil or as the reward of labour: in one or two special usages; as, to *win* one's bread; to *win* ore from a mine.

But alle thing hath time;
The day is short, and *it* is passed prime;
And yet ne *wan* I nothing in this day. *Chaucer.*

5. To accomplish by effort; as, to *win* one's way. 'Has *won* his path upward and prevail'd.' *Tennyson.*—6. To attain or reach, as a goal, by effort or struggle; to gain, as the end of one's journey.

And when the stony path began,
By which the naked peak they *wan*,
Up flew the snowy ptarmigan. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. † To come up to; to overtake; to reach.

Even in the porch he did him *win*. *Spenser.*

8. To allure to kindness or compliance; to bring to a favourable or compliant state of mind; to gain or obtain, as by solicitation or courtship.

Thy virtue *won* me; with virtue preserve me.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

And oftentimes, to *win* us to our harm,
The instruments of darkness tell us truths. *Shak.*

She's beautiful; and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman; therefore to be *won*. *Shak.*

9. To gain to one's side or party, as by solicitation or other influence; to procure the favour of, as for a cause which one has at heart; to gain over; as, an orator *wins* his audience by argument; the advocate has *won* the jury.—SYN. To get, gain, procure, earn, attain, acquire, accomplish, reach.

**Win** (win), *v.i.* 1. To be superior in a contest or competition; to be victorious; to gain the victory; to prove successful.

Nor is it aught but just
That he, who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*

Those with the Saxons went, and fortunately *wan*.
*Drayton.*

2. To attain to or arrive at any particular state or degree; to become; to get: always with an accompanying word, as an adjective or preposition; as, to *win* loose; to *win* free; to *win* at; to *win* away; to *win* before. [Old English and Scotch.]—*To win on* or *upon*, (*a*) to gain favour or influence; as, to *win upon* the heart or affections.

You have a softness and beneficence *winning on* the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To gain ground on.

The rabble . . . will in time *win upon* power. *Shak.*

**Win** (win), *v.t.* [For *win'* = *wind*.] To dry corn, hay, and the like by exposing them to the air. [Scotch.]

**Wince** (wins), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *winced;* ppr. *wincing*. [Formerly also *winch*, from O. Fr. *guinchir*, *guenchir*, to wince, to start aside; no doubt sometimes written *winchir*, from O. G. *wenken*, to start aside. Closely akin to E. *wink*.] 1. To twist or turn, as in pain or uneasiness; to shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to start back.

I will not stir nor *wince*, nor speak a word
Nor look upon the iron angerly. *Shak.*

2. To kick or flounce when uneasy or impatient of a rider; as, a horse *winces*.

**Wince** (wins), *n.* The act of one who winces; a start, as from pain.

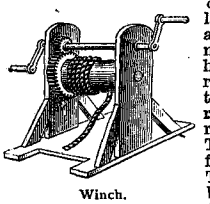
**Wince** (wins), *n.* [A form of *winch*.] The dyer's reel upon which he winds the piece of cloth to be dyed. It is suspended horizontally by the ends of its axis in bearings over the edge of the vat so that the line of the axis may be placed over the middle partition in the vessel. By this means the piece of cloth wound upon the reel is allowed to descend alternately into either compartment of the bath, according as it is turned by hand to the right or the left. Called also *Wincing-machine*.

**Wince-pit** (wins'pit), *n.* A pit in which calico is washed when being manufactured.

**Wincer** (wins'ėr), *n.* One that winces, shrinks, or kicks.

**Wincey** (win'si), *n.* [Probably a corrupted contr. of *linsey-woolsey*, the steps being *linsey-winsey*, then simply *wincey*. The word was originally Scotch.] A strong and durable cloth, plain or twilled, composed of a cotton warp and a woollen weft. Heavy winceys have been much worn as skirtings and petticoats, and a lighter class is used for men's shirts.

**Winch** (winsh), *n.* [A. Sax. *wince*, a winch, a reel for thread. Same root as *wink*, *winkle*.] 1. The crank, projecting handle, or lever by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned, as in the common windlass, the grindstone, &c.—2. A kind of hoisting machine or windlass, in which an axis is turned by means of a crank-handle, and a rope or chain is thus wound round it so as to raise a weight. There are various forms of winches. The crank may be either attached to the extremity of the winding roller or axis, or a large spur-wheel may be attached to the roller, and turned by a pinion on a separate crank-shaft (as shown in the cut), this arrangement giving greater power.


Winch.

**Winch** (winsh), *n.* A kick from impatience or fretfulness, as of a horse; a twist or turn.

**Winch** † (winsh), *v.i.* [A form of *wince* (which see).] To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness.

Their consciences are galled, and this makes them *winch* and fling, as if they had some mettle.
*Abp. Tillotson.*

**Winchester-goose** (win'ches-tėr-gös), *n.* [Because the old public stews in Southwark were under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Winchester*.] An old name for *bubo;* hence, a person so affected. Shakspere has the phrase 'goose of Winchester.'

**Wincing-machine** (wins'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* Same as *Wince*.

**Wincopipe** (win'kō-pīp), *n.* An old name for *Anagallis arvensis*, or scarlet pimpernel, often called the *poor man's hour-glass* or barometer. See PIMPERNEL.

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*, which if it opens in the morning you may be sure a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

**Wind** (wind, in poetry often wīnd), *n.* [A. Sax. D. and G. *wind*, Dan. and Sw. *vind*, Icel. *vindr*, Goth. *vinds;* cog. L. *ventus*, W *gwynt*, wind. The root is in Goth. *vaian*, Skr. *vā*, to blow. *Weather* is from same root.] 1. Air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity; a current of air; a current in the atmosphere, as coming from a particular point. When the air moves moderately, it is called a light wind or a breeze; when with more velocity, a fresh breeze; and when with violence, a gale, storm, tempest, or hurricane. The principal cause of those currents of air is the disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere by the unequal distribution of heat. When one part of the earth's surface is more heated than another, the heat is communicated to the air above that part, in consequence of which the air expands, becomes lighter, and rises up, while colder air rushes in to supply its place, and thus produces wind. As

the heat of the sun is greatest in the equatorial regions, the general tendency there is for the heavier columns of air to displace the lighter, and for the air at the earth's surface to move from the poles toward the equator. The only supply for the air thus constantly abstracted from the higher latitudes must be produced by a counter-current in the upper regions of the atmosphere, carrying back the air from the equator towards the poles. The quantity of air thus transported by these opposite currents is so nearly equal, that the average weight of the air, as indicated by the barometer, is the same in all places of the earth. Besides the unequal distribution of heat already mentioned, there are various other causes which give rise to currents of air in the atmosphere, such as the condensation of the aqueous vapours which are constantly rising from the surfaces of rivers and seas, and the agency of electricity. Winds have been divided into *fixed* or *constant*, as the trade-winds; *periodical*, as the monsoons; and *variable winds*, or such as blow at one time from one point, at another from another point, and at another time cease altogether. (See TRADE-WIND, MONSOON.) There are also various local winds, which receive particular names; as, the *Etesian wind*, the *Sirocco*, the *Simoom*, the *Harmattan*, the *Mistral*, *Typhoon*, &c. (See these terms.) The velocity and force of the wind vary considerably, as shown by the anemometer. Thus a light wind travelling at the rate of 5 miles an hour exercises a pressure of 2 oz. on the square foot; a light breeze of 10 miles an hour has a pressure of 8 oz.; a good steady breeze of 20 miles, 2 lbs.; a storm of 60 miles, 18 lbs.; a violent hurricane of 100 miles, 50 lbs., a pressure which sweeps everything before it. Winds are denominated from the point of compass from which they blow; as, a *north* wind, an *east* wind, a *south* wind, a *west* wind, a *south-west* wind, &c.

> Except *wind* stands as it has never stood,
> It is an ill *wind* that turns none to good. *Tusser.*

2. A direction in which the wind may blow; a point of the compass, especially one of the cardinal points.

> "Come from the four *winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. Ezek. xxxvii. 9.

[This sense of the word seems to have had its origin with the Orientals, as it was the practice of the Hebrews to give to each of the four cardinal points the name of *wind*.]

3. Air artificially put in motion from any force or action; as, the *wind* of a cannon-ball; the *wind* of a bellows. 'The whiff and *wind* of his fell sword.' *Shak.*—4. Air impregnated with animal odour or scent.

> A hare had long escaped pursuing hounds, . . .
> To save his life he leaped into the main,
> But there, alas! he could not safety find,
> A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

5. Breath modulated by the respiratory organs or by an instrument.

> Their instruments were various in their kind,
> Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

6. Power of respiration; lung power; breath.

> If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shak.*

7. That part of the body in the neighbourhood of the stomach, a blow upon which causes a temporary loss of respiratory power, and which form a forbidden point of attack in scientific boxing. [Slang.]

> He pats him and pokes him in divers parts of the body, but particularly in that part which the science of self-defence would call his *wind*. *Dickens.*

8. Anything insignificant or light as wind, such as empty or unmeaning words, idle or vain threats, and the like.

> Think not with *wind* or airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. Air or gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence.

> Knowledge . . .
> Oppresses else with surfeit, and soon turns
> Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*. *Milton.*

10. A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.—*Between wind and water*, (*a*) in that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the vessel or by fluctuation of the water's surface. Any breach effected by shot in this part is peculiarly dangerous. Hence, (*b*) *fig.* any part or point generally where a blow or attack will most effectually injure.—*Down the wind*, (*a*) in the direction of and moving with the wind; as, birds fly quickly *down the wind*. (*b*) Towards ruin, decay, or adversity: compare the falconry phrase under WHISTLE, *v.t.*

> The more he prayed to it to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*How the wind blows* or *lies*, (*a*) the direction or velocity of the wind. (*b*) *Fig.* the position or state of affairs; how matters stand at a particular juncture.

> Miss Sprong, her confidante, seeing *how the wind lay*, had tried to drop little malicious hints. *Farrar.*

—*In the wind's eye, in the teeth of the wind*, towards the direct point from which the wind blows; in a direction exactly contrary to that of the wind.—*Second wind*, a regular state of respiration attained during continued exertion after the breathlessness which had arisen at an earlier stage.—*Three sheets in the wind*, unsteady from drink. [Slang.]—*To be in the wind*, originally perhaps literally to be such as may be scented, hence to be in covert preparation; to be within the region of suspicion or surmise, without being acknowledged or announced; as, I strongly suspect there *is* something *in the wind* which will shortly astonish us. [Colloq.]—*To carry the wind*, in the *manege*, to toss the nose as high as the ears, said of a horse.—*To get* (*take*) *wind*, to be divulged; to become public; to be disclosed; to become generally known; as, the story *got* (*took*) *wind*.—*To get one's wind*, to recover one's breath; as, they will up and at it again when they *get their wind*. [Colloq.]—*To raise the wind*, to procure money; to obtain the necessary supply of cash. [Colloq.]

> Fortune at present is unkind,
> And we, dear sir, must *raise the wind*. *Wm. Combe.*

—*To sail close to the wind*, (*a*) to sail with the ship's head as near to the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them; to sail as much against the direction of the wind as possible. (*b*) To border too closely upon dishonesty or indecency; as, beware in dealing with him, he *sails* rather *close to the wind*.—*To take wind*. Same as to *Get Wind*.—*To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind*, to act wrongly or recklessly and in time be visited with the evil results of such conduct. Hos. viii. 7.

**Wind** (wind), *v.t.* pret. & pp. generally *wound*, sometimes *winded*; ppr. *winding*. [From *wind*, the above noun, pronounced as wind; the strong conjugation has been introduced through confusion with *wind*, to twist.] To give wind to with the mouth; to blow; to sound by blowing. 'Have a recheat *winded*.' *Shak.* 'Hunters who *wound* their horns.' *Pennant.* 'Wound the gateway horn.' *Tennyson.*

> That blast was *winded* by the king. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wind** (wind), *v.t.* 1. To perceive or follow by the wind or scent; to nose; as, hounds *wind* an animal.—2. To expose to the wind; to winnow; to ventilate.—3. To drive or ride hard, as a horse, so as to render scant of wind.—4. To rest, as a horse, in order to let him recover wind.—*To wind a ship*, to bring it round until the head occupies the place where the stern was, so that the wind may strike the opposite side.

**Wind** (wīnd), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *wound* (occasionally but less correctly *winded*); ppr. *winding*. [A. Sax. *windan*, to wind, bend, twist, twine; pret. *wand*, *wond*, pp. *wunden*; D. and G. *winden*, O.H.G. *wintan*, Icel. and Sw. *vinda*, Goth. *vindan*; nasalized from same root as *withe*, *withy*, *weed* (a garment); *wand*, *wend*, *wander* are derivative forms.] 1. To turn in this and in that direction; to cause to turn or move in various directions.

> To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
> And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shak.*

2. To turn round on an axis or some fixed object; to coil, or form convolutions of, round something; to bind or to form into a ball or coil by turning; to twine; to twist; to wreathe; as, to *wind* thread on a reel; to *wind* thread into a ball; to *wind* a rope into a coil. 'You have *wound* a goodly clew.' *Shak.*—3. To pursue by following the turnings or windings of; to follow or chase by winding.

> 'Twas pleasure, as we look'd behind,
> To see how thou the chase could'st *wind*. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To turn by shifts and expedients.

> He endeavours to turn and *wind* himself every way to evade the force of this famous challenge. *Waterland.*

5. To introduce by insinuation; as, the child *winds* himself into my affections.

> They have little arts and dexterities to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Dr. H. More.*

6. To change or vary at will; to bend or turn to one's pleasure; to exercise complete control over.

> Were our legislature vested in the prince he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure. *Addison.*

7. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle.

> Sleep thou and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shak.*

—*To wind off*, to unwind; to uncoil.—*To wind out*, to extricate.

> He bethought himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and to *wind* himself *out* of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

—*To wind up*, 1. (*a*) to coil up into a small compass, as a skein of thread; to form into a ball or coil round a bobbin, reel, or the like. Hence, (*b*) *fig.* to bring to a conclusion, as a speech or operation; to arrange for a final settlement of, as a business. 'Without solemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another.' *Locke.*

> Signor Jupe was to enliven the varied performances at frequent intervals with his chaste Shakspearian quips and retorts. Lastly he was to *wind* them *up* by appearing in his favourite character. *Dickens.*

2. (*a*) To tighten, as the strings of certain musical instruments, so as to bring them to the proper pitch; to put in tune by stretching the strings over the pegs.

> *Wind up* the slackened strings of thy lute. *Waller.*

Hence, (*b*) *fig.* to restore to harmony or concord; to bring to a natural or healthy condition.

> The untuned and jarring senses, O *wind up*,
> Of this child-changed father. *Shak.*

(*c*) To bring to a state of great tension; to subject to a severe strain or excitement; to put upon the stretch.

> They *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

3. (*a*) To bring into a state of renewed or continued motion, as a watch, clock, or the like, by coiling anew the spring or drawing up the weights.

> When an authentic watch is shewn
> Each man *winds up* and rectifies his own. *Suckling.*

Hence, (*b*) *fig.* to prepare for continued movement, action, or activity; to arrange or adapt for continued operation; to give fresh or continued activity or energy to; to restore to original vigour or order.

> Fate seemed to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years,
> Yet freshly ran he on for ten years more. *Dryden.*
> Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,
> That runs for ages without *winding up*. *Young.*

**Wind** (wind), *v.i.* 1. To turn; to change. 'So swift your judgments turn and *wind*.' *Dryden.*—2. To turn around something; as, vines *wind* around a pole.—3. To have a circular or spiral direction; as, *winding* stairs. 4. To crook; to bend; to have a course marked by bendings or windings; to meander; as, the stream *winds* through the valley; the road *winds* in various places.

> He therefore turned him to the steep and rocky path which . . . *winded* through the thickets of wild boxwood and other low, aromatic shrubs. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. To advance or make one's way by bendings or windings; to double; as, a hare pursued turns and *winds*.

> Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
> And as the passes open, *wind* along. *Milton.*
> The lowing herd *winds* slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

[In this last extract the sense of *wind* is probably affected by that of *wend*.]—6. To have a twist or an uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane, as a piece of wood.—*To wind out*, to be extricated; to escape. [Rare.]

> Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind*
> *Out* of such prison. *Milton.*

—*To wind up*, to come to a conclusion, halt, or end; to conclude; to finish.

> She expatiated on the impatience of men generally . . . and *wound up* by insinuating that she must be one of the best tempers that ever existed. *Dickens.*

**Wind** (wind), *n.* A winding; a turn; a bend; as, the road there takes a *wind* to the south. [Rare.]

**Windage** (wind'āj), *n.* 1. In *gun.* (*a*) the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun or other firearm and that of a ball or shell. (*b*) The rush or concussion of the air produced by the rapid passage of a shot. (*c*) The influence of the wind in deflecting a

missile, as a ball, arrow, or the like, from its direct path, or aside from the point or object at which it is aimed; also, the amount or extent of such deflection.—2. In *surg.* same as *Wind-contusion* (which see).

**Windas,† Windace†** (wind'as), *n.* [From D. *windas*, or Icel. *vindáss*. See WINDLASS.] A military engine for raising stones, &c.; a kind of windlass. *Chaucer.*

**Windbag** (wind'bag), *n.* A bag filled with wind; hence, a man of mere words; a noisy, empty pretender. [Recent.]

**Wind-band** (wind'band), *n.* A band of musicians who play only or principally on wind-instruments.

**Wind-beam** (wind'bēm), *n.* In *arch.* an old term for a collar-beam.

**Wind-bill** (wind'bil), *n.* In *Scots law*, an accommodation bill; a bill of exchange granted without value having been received by the acceptors, for the purpose of raising money by discount.

**Wind-bore** (wind'bōr), *n.* The extremity of the suction-pipe of a pump, usually covered with a perforated plate to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances.

**Windbound** (wind'bound), *a.* Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind. 'The *windbound* navy.' *Dryden.*

**Wind-break†** (wind'brāk), *v.t.* To break the wind of.

'Twould *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her. *Ford.*

**Windbroach†** (wind'brōch), *n.* [The last component probably a corruption of G. *bratsche*, a viola, or tenor-violin.] The hurdy-gurdy or vielle.

For an old man to pretend to talk wisely is like a musician's endeavouring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a *windbroach*. *Tom Brown.*

**Wind-broken** (wind'brōk-n), *a.* Diseased in the respiratory organs; having the power of breathing impaired by chest disease; as, a *wind-broken* horse.

**Wind-changing†** (wind'chānj-ing), *a.* Changeful as the wind; fickle. '*Wind-changing* Warwick.' *Shak.*

**Wind-chest** (wind'chest), *n.* In *music*, the chest or reservoir in an organ or harmonium for storing the wind produced by the bellows, and which is thus prevented from acting by direct and intermittent currents on the pipes and reeds.

**Wind-contusion** (wind'kon-tū-zhon), *n.* In *surg.* a contusion, such as rupture of the liver, concussion of the brain, unaccompanied by any external mark of violence, supposed to be produced by the air when rapidly displaced by the velocity of a projectile, as a cannon-ball. It is now, however, considered to be occasioned by the projectile itself striking the body in an oblique direction, the comparative escape of the external soft tissues being accounted for by the degree of obliquity with which the missile impinges on the elastic skin, together with the position of the internal structures injured relatively to the impingement of the ball on one side and hard resisting substances on another.

**Wind-dropsy** (wind'drop-si), *n.* A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanites.

**Winde,†** *v.i.* To wend; to go. *Chaucer.*

**Wind-egg** (wind'eg), *n.* An imperfect egg. Wind-eggs are frequently laid by hens which have been injured or are growing old. They are frequently destitute of a shell, being surrounded only by a skin or membrane, and sometimes by a very thin shell. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Winder** (wīnd'ėr), *v.t.* To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [Local.]

**Winder** (wind'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which winds yarns or the like; as, a bobbin-*winder*.—2. An instrument or machine for winding.—3. A plant that twists itself round others. '*Winders* and creepers.' *Bacon.*—4. The winding-step of a staircase.

**Winder** (wind'ėr), *n.* In *pugilism*, a blow that deprives of breath.

**Windfall** (wind'fal), *n.* 1. Something blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or a number of trees in a forest.

Gather now, if ripe, your winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your *windfalls*. *Evelyn.*

2. A violent gust of wind rushing from coast-ranges and mountains to the sea.—3. An unexpected legacy; any unexpected piece of good fortune.

**Wind-fallen** (wind'fal-en), *a.* Blown down by the wind. '*Windfallen* sticks.' *Drayton.*

**Wind-flower** (wind'flou-ėr), *n.* A plant, the anemone (Gr. *anemos*, wind): so called because it was supposed to expand its leaves when the wind was blowing.

**Wind-furnace** (wind'fėr-nās), *n.* A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.

**Wind-gall** (wind'gal), *n.* A soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse. 'His horse . . . full of *windgalls*, and sped with spurns.' *Shak.*

**Wind-gauge** (wind'gāj), *n.* 1. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer. See ANEMOMETER.—2. An apparatus or contrivance for measuring or indicating the amount of the pressure of wind in the wind-chest of an organ.

**Wind-gun†** (wind'gun), *n.* A gun discharged by the force of compressed air; an air-gun.

Forced from *wind-guns* lead itself can fly. *Pope.*

**Wind-hatch** (wind'hach), *n.* In *mining*, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth.

**Wind-hover** (wind'ho-vėr), *n.* [From its hovering in the wind.] A species of hawk, the *Falco Tinnunculus*, called also the *Stannel*, but more usually the *Kestrel*. *Tennyson.*

**Windiness** (win'di-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being windy or tempestuous; as, the *windiness* of the weather or season.—2. Fulness of wind; flatulence.—3. Tendency to generate wind; as, the *windiness* of vegetables. 4. Tumour; puffiness. 'The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge.' *Brerewood.*

**Winding** (wīnd'ing), *a.* Bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.

**Winding** (wīnd'ing), *n.* 1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander; as, the *windings* of a road or stream. 'To follow the *windings* of this river.' *Addison.* 'The *windings* of the marge.' *Tennyson.*—2. A twist in any surface, so that all its parts do not lie in the same plane; same as casting or warping. *Gwilt.*—3. A call by the boatswain's whistle.

**Winding-engine** (wīnd'ing-en-jin), *n.* An engine employed in mining to draw up buckets from a deep pit.

**Windingly** (wīnd'ing-li), *adv.* In a winding or circuitous form. 'The stream that creeps *windingly* by it.' *Keats.*

**Winding-machine** (wīnd'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* In *cloth manuf.* a twisting or warping machine.

**Winding-sheet** (wīnd'ing-shēt), *n.* 1. A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *winding-sheet*,
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre. *Shak.*

2. A piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle: regarded by the ignorant as an omen of death.

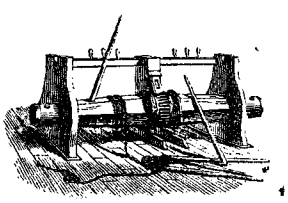
He fell asleep on his arms . . . a long *winding-sheet* in the candle dripping down upon him. *Dickens.*

**Winding-tackle** (wīnd'ing-tak-l), *n.* *Naut.* a tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block, used principally to hoist up any weighty materials.

**Wind-instrument** (wind'in-stru-ment), *n.* An instrument of music, played by means of artificially produced currents of wind, as the organ, harmonium, &c., or by the human breath, as the flute, horn, &c., in all of which the vibration of a column of air produces the sound. The name is, however, generally restricted to the orchestral instruments of the second class, consisting of a tube (straight, bent, or curved), producing a fundamental tone with its harmonics or overtones when the vibrating column extends the whole length of the tube. This column may, however, be shortened by having holes of certain sizes and at certain distances along the tube, which are opened or stopped by the fingers or valves, the instrument being thus adapted to produce in its simpler forms the tones of the diatonic scale, and in its more complex forms the tones of the chromatic scale. The wind-instruments of an ordinary orchestra are divided into two classes: wood instruments, as the flute, oboe, clarionet, and bassoon; and brass instruments, as the horn, cornet-a-pistons, trombone, euphonium, bombardon, and ophicleide. The quality of tone of the woods is soft, smooth, light, and almost vocal; that of the brasses is somewhat harder, more powerful and majestic. Being all fixed toned they cannot, of course, play in perfect tune, like stringed instruments, and they can only produce one sound at a time.

**Windlace†** (wind'lās), *n.* A windlass.

**Windlass** (wind'las), *n.* [Corrupted from older *windas*, *windace*, which was probably borrowed from the D. *windas*, or from Icel. *vindáss*, lit. winding-beam—*vinda*, to wind, and *áss*, a beam. The *l* has crept into the word probably through the influence of the old *windle*, a wheel or reel, a dim. form from the verb to *wind*.] 1. A modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, &c. One kind of windlass is the winch used for raising water from wells, &c., which has an axle turned by a crank, and a rope or chain for raising the weight by being wound round the axle. The simple form of the



Ship's Windlass.

windlass used in ships, for raising the anchors or obtaining a purchase on other occasions, consists of a strong beam of wood placed horizontally, and supported at its ends by iron spindles, which turn in collars or bushes inserted in what are termed the *windlass bitts*. This large axle is pierced with holes directed towards its centre, in which long levers or handspikes are inserted for turning it round when the anchor is to be weighed or any purchase is required. It is furnished with *pawls* to prevent it from turning backwards when the pressure on the handspikes is intermitted.—2.† A handle by which anything is turned; specifically, a winch-like contrivance for bending the arblast or cross-bow. See CROSS-BOW.—3.† A circular or circuitous path or course; a circle; a compass.

Among these he appointed a few horsemen to range somewhat abroad for the greater appearance, bidding them fetch a *windlass* a great way about, and to make all toward one place. *Golding.*

Hence—4.† Any indirect, artful course; circumvention; art and contrivance; subtleties.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlasses* and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out. *Shak.*

**Windlass** (wind'las), *v.i.* 1. To use a windlass; to raise something as by a windlass.

Let her (Truth) rest, my dear sir, at the bottom of her well; . . . none of our *windlassing* will ever bring her up. *Miss Edgeworth.*

2.† To take a circuitous path; to fetch a compass.

A skilful woodsman by *windlassing* presently gets a shoot, which without taking a compass, . . . he could never have obtained. *Hammond.*

3.† To adopt a circuitous, artful, or cunning course; to use stratagem; to act indirectly or warily.

She is not so much at leisure as to *windlass*, or use craft, to satisfy them. *Hammond.*

**Windle** (wīn'dl), *n.* [See WINDLASS.] 1.† A winch, wheel and axle, or windlass. 'Engines and *windles*.' *Holland.*—2. A kind of reel; a turning-frame upon which yarn is put to be wound off. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Windless** (wind'les), *a.* 1. Free from or unaffected by wind; calm; unruffled. 'A *windless* sea under the moon of midnight.' *Ruskin.*—2. Wanting wind; out of breath.

The weary hounds at last retire *windless*. *Fairfax.*

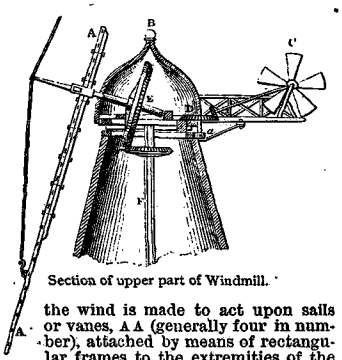
**Windlestraw** (win'dl-strą), *n.* [A. Sax. *windelstreow*, properly straw for plaiting, from *windel*, something twined, especially a woven basket, from *windan*, to wind. See WIND.] A name given to various species of grasses, as the tufted hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*), the *Agrostis spica venti*, and the *Cynosurus cristatus*; also, a stalk of grass.

Tall spires of *windlestraw*
Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope. *Shelley.*

**Windlift†** (wind'lift), *n.* A windlass. 'A *windlift* to heave up a gross scandal.' *Roger North.*

**Windmill** (wind'mil), *n.* 1. A mill which receives its motion from the impulse of the wind, and which is used for grinding corn, pumping water, &c. The structure of a

windmill is a conical or pyramidal tower of considerable height, with a conical or hemispherical dome. There are two kinds of windmills, the *vertical* and *horizontal*. In the former, a section of which is here given,



Section of upper part of Windmill.

the wind is made to act upon sails or vanes, A A (generally four in number), attached by means of rectangular frames to the extremities of the principal axis or *wind-shaft* of the mill, which is placed nearly horizontal, so that the sails, by the action of the wind, revolve in a plane nearly vertical, giving a rotatory motion to the driving-wheel E fixed to the wind-shaft, and thus conveying motion to the vertical shaft F and the machinery connected with it. The extremity of the wind-shaft must always be placed so as to point to the quarter from which the wind blows. To effect this some mills have a self-adjusting cap B, which is turned round by the force of the wind acting upon the fan or flyer C, attached to the projecting framework at the back of the cap. By means of a pinion on its axis, motion is given to the inclined shaft and to the wheel D on the vertical spindle of the pinion *a*, this latter pinion engages the cogs on the outside of the fixed rim of the cap; by these means the sails are kept constantly turned to the wind, the head of the mill moving slowly round the moment any change in the direction of the wind causes the fan C to revolve. In the *horizontal* windmill the wind-shaft is vertical, so that the sails revolve in a horizontal plane. The effect of horizontal wind-*mills*, however, is considered to be far inferior to that of the vertical kind. The effect of windmills depends greatly upon the form and position of the sails. See also POST-MILL.—2. A visionary scheme; a vain project; a fancy; a chimæra.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with *windmills* of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both. *Bp. Hacket.*

—*To fight windmills*, to combat chimæras or imaginary opponents: in allusion to Don Quixote's adventure with the windmills.

**Windmill-cap** (wind'mil-kap), *n.* The movable upper part of a windmill which turns to present the sails in the direction of the wind. See WINDMILL.

**Windmill-plant** (wind'mil-plant), *n.* A name given to the semaphore plant (*Desmodium gyrans*). See DESMODIUM.

**Windore**† (win'dōr), *n.* [*Wind* and *door*, from a supposition that *window* was a corrupted compound of these words.] A window.

Nature has made man's breast no *windores*,
To publish what he does within doors. *Hudibras.*

**Window** (win'dō), *n.* [O.E. *windoge*, *windohe*, from Icel. *vindauga*, a window, lit. a wind-eye—*vindr*, wind, and *auga*, an eye.] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light or of light and air when necessary. In modern buildings this opening has usually a frame on the sides in which are set movable sashes containing panes of glass or other transparent material. But many windows, as those in large shops, are incapable of being opened.—2. An aperture or opening resembling a window or suggestive of a window. 'The *windows* of heaven.' Gen. iii. 11. 'The *window* of my heart, mine eye.' *Shak.*

You cannot shut the *windows* of the sky,
Through which Aurora shows her brightening face. *Thomson.*

3. The sash or other thing that covers the aperture. 'Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes.' *Shak.*—4. A figure formed by lines crossing each other. 'Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter.' *Dr. W. King.*

—*Window tax, window duty*, a tax formerly levied in Britain on all windows of houses above six (latterly) in number—abolished in 1851, a tax on houses above a certain rental being substituted.

**Window-bar** (win'dō-bär), *n.* 1. One of the bars of a window-sash or lattice. *Tennyson.* 2. *pl.* Lattice-work on a woman's stomacher. *Shak.*

**Window-blind** (win'dō-blīnd), *n.* A blind, screen, or shade for a window. See BLIND.

**Window-bole** (win'dō-bōl), *n.* See BOLE.

**Window-cleaner** (win'dō-klēn-ėr), *n.* 1. A person whose business is to clean windows. 2. An apparatus for cleaning windows.

**Window-curtain** (win'dō-kėr-tin), *n.* A curtain, usually decorative, hung over the window recess inside a room. See CURTAIN.

**Windowed** (win'dōd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Furnished with or having a window or windows.

Within a *window'd* niche of that high hall
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain. *Byron.*

2. Placed in a window.

Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome and see
Thy master thus. *Shak.*

3. Having many openings or rents. 'Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness.' *Shak.*

**Window-frame** (win'dō-frām), *n.* The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.

**Window-glass** (win'dō-glas), *n.* Glass for windows, of an inferior quality to plate-glass.

**Windowless** (win'dō-les), *n.* Destitute of windows.

I stood still at this end, which, being *windowless*, was dark. *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Window-sash** (win'dō-sash), *n.* The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows. See SASH.

**Window-seat** (win'dō-sēt), *n.* A seat in the recess of a window.

**Window-shade** (win'dō-shād), *n.* A rolling or projecting blind or sun-shade, sometimes transparent or painted, at other times canvas on spring-rollers; a window-blind. *Simmonds.*

**Window-shutter** (win'dō-shut-ėr), *n.* See SHUTTER.

**Window-sill** (win'dō-sil), *n.* See SILL.

**Window-tax.** See under WINDOW.

**Windowy**† (win'dō-i), *a.* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window. 'Strangling snare, or *windowy* net.' *Donne.*

**Windpipe** (wind'pīp), *n.* 1. The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea. See TRACHEA.—2. In *mining*, a pipe for conveying air into a mine.

**Wind-plant** (wind'plant), *n.* A species of Anemone, *A. nemorosa.*

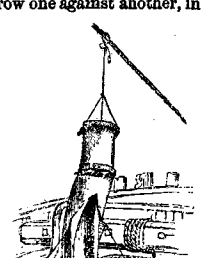
**Wind-pump** (wind'pump), *n.* A pump moved by wind.

**Windring**† (win'dring), *a.* Winding. '*Windring* brooks.' *Shak.*

**Wind-rode** (wind'rōd), *a. Naut.* applied to the situation of a vessel at anchor when she is swung round by the force of the wind. Called also *Tide-rode.*

**Wind-rose** (wind'rōz), *n.* A card or table with lines corresponding to the points of the compass showing the connection of the wind with the barometer, &c.

**Wind-row** (wind'rō), *n.* 1. A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps. Also sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another, in order that the wind may blow betwixt them. 2. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it.—3. A row of peats set up for drying; or a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward cut in paring and burning. Written also *Winrow.*


Wind-sail suspended from a stay.

**Windrow** (wind'rō), *v.t.* To rake or put into the form of a wind-row.

**Wind-sail** (wind'sāl), *n.* 1. A wide tube or funnel of canvas used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship.—2. One of the vanes or sails of a windmill.

**Wind-seed** (wind'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus Arctotis.

**Wind-shake, Wind-shock** (wind'shāk, wind'shok), *n.* Same as *Anemosis.*

**Wind-shaked**† (wind'shākt), *a.* Same as *Wind-shaken.* 'The *wind-shaked* surge.' *Shak.*

**Wind-shaken** (wind'shāk-n), *a.* Driven or agitated by the wind; tottering or trembling in the wind. 'He's the rock, the oak not to be *wind-shaken.*' *Shak.*

**Wind-side** (wind'sid), *n.* The windward side. *E. B. Browning.*

**Windsor-bean** (wind'zor-bēn), *n.* A very broad bean, genus Faba, resembling the long-pod, but broader.

**Windsor-chair** (wind'zor-chār), *n.* 1. A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood, seat as well as back.

He got up from his large wooden-seated *windsor-chair.* *Dickens.*

2. A sort of low wheel-carriage.

**Windsor Knight** (wind'zor nīt), *n.* One of a body of military pensioners, having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They are now called the *Military Knights of Windsor*, and sometimes *Poor Knights of Windsor.*

**Windsor-soap** (wind'zor-sōp), *n.* A kind of fine-scented soap, the chief manufacture of which was once confined to Windsor.

**Wind-sucker** (wind'suk-ėr), *n.* 1. An old name for the kestrel; the wind-hover.

Did you ever hear such a *wind-sucker* as this? or such a rook as the other? *B. Jonson.*

Hence—2. A person ready to pounce on any, or on any blemish or weak point.

But there is a certain envious *windsucker* that hovers up and down. *Chapman.*

**Wind-swift** (wind'swift), *a.* Swift like the wind. 'Therefore hath the *wind-swift* Cupid wings.' *Shak.*

**Wind-tight** (wind'tīt), *a.* So tight as to prevent the passing of wind. '*Wind-tight* and water-tight.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Wind-trunk** (wind'trungk), *n.* The duct which conducts the wind from the bellows to the wind-chest of an organ or similar instrument.

**Wind-up** (wind'up), *n.* The conclusion or final adjustment and settlement of any matter, as a speech, business, entertainment, &c.; the closing act; the close. 'A regular *wind-up* of this business.' *Dickens.*

When he performed at the theatres, he used to do it as a *wind-up* to the entertainment, after the dancing was over. *Mayhew.*

**Windward** (wind'wėrd), *n.* The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply or sail to the *windward.*—*To lay an anchor to the windward (fig.)*, to adopt previous measures for success or security.

**Windward** (wind'wėrd), *a.* Being on the side toward the point from which the wind blows; as, the *windward* shrouds.

**Windward** (wind'wėrd), *adv.* Toward the wind.

**Wind-way** (wind'wā), *n.* In *mining*, a passage for air.

**Windy** (win'di), *a.* 1. Consisting of wind; formed by gales. 'The *windy* tempest of my soul.' *Shak.*—2. Next the wind; windward.

Still you keep o' the *windy* side o' the law. *Shak.*

3. Tempestuous; boisterous; as, *windy* weather.—4. Exposed to the wind.

The building rook will caw from the *windy* tall elm-tree. *Tennyson.*

5. Applied figuratively to words and sighs as resembling the wind. 'Her *windy* sighs.' *Shak.* 'The *windy* breath of soft petitions.' *Shak.*—6. Tending to generate wind or gas on the stomach; flatulent; as, *windy* food. 7. Caused or attended by gas in the stomach or intestines. 'A *windy* colic.' *Arbuthnot.* 8. Affected with flatulence; troubled with wind in the stomach or bowels. *Dunglison.* 9. Empty; airy. '*Windy* joy.' *Milton.*

Here's that *windy* applause, that poor transitory pleasure for which I was dishonoured. *South.*

10. Vain; given to boast; vaunting; swaggering. [Scotch.]

**Windy-footed** (win'di-fut-ed), *a.* Wind-swift; swift-footed. 'The *windy-footed* dame.' *Chapman.*

**Wine** (win), *n.* [A. Sax. *win*, borrowed (like D. *wijn*, Icel. *vín*, Dan. *vin*, Goth. *wein* or *vein*, G. *wein*) from L. *vinum*, wine, which corresponds to Gr. *oinos*, with digamma *voinos* or *foinos*, wine. L. *vinum*, wine, is what is produced by *vitis*, the vine, the twining plant (cog. with E. *withy*), the root meaning to twine or twist, seen also in *vitium*, vice, and in E. to *wind*, *wire*, &c.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine (*Vitis vinifera*. See VITIS). Wines are distinguished practically by their colour, hardness or softness on the palate, their flavour, and their being still or effervescing. The differences in the quality of wines depend partly upon differences in the vines, but more on the differences of the soils in which they are planted, in the exposure of the vineyards, in the treatment of the grapes, and the mode of manufacturing the wines. When the grapes are fully ripe, they generally yield the most perfect wine as to strength and flavour. The leading character of wine, however, must be referred to the alcohol which it contains, and upon which its intoxicating powers principally depend. The amount of alcohol in the stronger ports and sherries is from 16 to 25 per cent; in hock, claret, and other light wines from 7 per cent. Wine containing more than 13 per cent of alcohol may be assumed to be fortified with brandy or other spirit. The most celebrated ancient wines were those of Lesbos and Chios among the Greeks, and the Falernian and Cecuban among the Romans. The principal modern wines are Port, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, Madeira, Hock, Marsala, &c. &c. The varieties of wine produced are almost endless, and differ in every constituent according to the locality, season, and age; but generally the produce of each vineyard retains its own leading characteristics. The principal wine-producing countries are France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Greece, Cape Colony, Australia, and America. —2. The juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of wine obtained from grapes, but distinguished by naming the source whence it is derived; as, currant *wine;* gooseberry *wine.* —3. The effect of drinking wine in excess; intoxication. 'Noah awoke from his *wine.*' Gen. ix. 24.—4. The act of drinking wine.

Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the *wine.* Prov. xxiii. 29, 30.

5. A wine party at the English universities.

The ex-coach was drinking brandy-and-water, and maundering about great *wines,* and patrician bear-fights. *Miss Braddon.*

—*Wine of iron (vinum ferri* of the *Pharm. Brit.),* sherry with tartrated iron in solution.—*Quinine wine,* sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution.—*Oil of wine,* ethereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but only used in the preparation of other compounds.—*Spirit of wine,* alcohol (which see).

**Wine** (wīn), *v.t.* To supply with wine. 'To *wine* the king's cellar.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

**Wine-bag** (wīn'bag), *n.* 1. A wine-skin (which see).—2. A person who indulges frequently and largely in wine. [Colloq.]

**Wine-bibber** (wīn'bib-ėr), *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker. Prov. xxiii. 20.

**Wine-bibbing** (wīn'bib-ing), *n.* The practice of habitually drinking much wine; tippling.

**Wine-biscuit** (wīn-bis-ket), *n.* A light biscuit, served with wine.

**Wine-cask** (wīn'kask), *n.* A cask in which wine is or has been kept.

**Wine-cellar** (wīn'sel-lėr), *n.* An apartment or cellar for stowing wine. Wine cellars are generally underground, on the basement story of a building, in order that the wine may be kept cool and at an equal temperature.

**Wine-coloured** (wīn'kul-ėrd), *a.* Approaching the colour of red wine. *Milman.*

**Wine-cooler** (wīn'köl-ėr), *n.* A vessel for cooling wine before it is drunk. One variety consists of a porous vessel of earthenware which, being dipped in water, absorbs a considerable quantity of it. A bottle of wine is placed in the vessel, and the evaporation which takes place from the vessel abstracts heat from the wine. Wine-coolers for the table are usually stands made of silver or of plated metal, and holding ice, in which wine bottles are placed for cooling.

**Wine-fancier** (wīn'fan-si-ėr), *n.* A connoisseur in wines.

**Wine-fat** (wīn'fat), *n.* The vat or vessel into which the liquor flows from the wine-press. Isa. lxiii. 2.

**Wine-glass** (wīn'glas), *n.* A small glass in which wine is drank.

**Wine-grower** (wīn'grō-ėr), *n.* The proprietor of a vineyard; one who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine.

**Wine-heated** (wīn'hēt-ed), *a.* Affected or excited by wine.

Enid fear'd his eyes,
Moist as they were, *wine-heated* from the feast.
*Tennyson.*

**Wineless** (wīn'les), *a.* Destitute of wine; not having, not using wine. 'The rest of your *wineless* life.' *Swift.*

**Wine-making** (wīn'māk-ing), *n.* The process of manufacturing wines.

**Wine-measure** (wīn'mezh-ūr), *n.* An old English measure by which wines and other spirits were sold. In this measure the gallon contained 231 cubic inches, and was to the imperial standard gallon as 5 to 6 nearly.

**Wine-merchant** (wīn'mėr-chant), *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.

**Wine-palm** (wīn'pām), *n.* A palm from which palm-wine is obtained, as *Caryota urens.*

**Wine-press** (wīn'pres), *n.* A machine, apparatus, or place in which the juice is pressed out of grapes.

**Wine-sap** (wīn'sap), *n.* A much esteemed American apple.

**Wine-skin** (wīn'skin), *n.* A bag or bottle made of the skin of an animal in its natural shape for containing or carrying wine.

**Wine-sour** (wīn'sour), *n.* A kind of plum.

**Wine-stone** (wīn'stōn), *n.* A deposit of crude tartar or *argal* which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine-casks.

**Wine-taster** (wīn'tās-tėr), *n.* 1. A person employed to taste and judge the quality, &c., of wine for purchasers.—2. A kind of pipette used for sampling wine.

**Wine-vault** (wīn'vąlt), *n.* 1. A vault in which wine is stored in casks.—2. A name frequently assumed by a public-house where the wine and other liquors are served at the bar or at tables. *Dickens.*

**Wine-warrant** (wīn'wor-ant), *n.* A warrant to the keeper of a bonded warehouse for the delivery of wine.

**Wine-whey** (wīn'whā), *n.* A mixture of wine, milk, and water.

**Wing** (wing), *n.* [O.E. *winge, wenge,* a Scandinavian word; Sw. and Dan. *vinge,* Icel. *vængr,* a wing; comp. Icel. *vingsa,* to swing; probably formed by nasalization from same root as *weigh,* A. Sax. *wegan,* to lift, Goth. *vigan,* to move, and akin to *wag, way,* &c.] 1. One of the anterior limbs in birds, corresponding to the arms in man, and in most cases serving as organs by which flight is effected, though in some birds they merely aid in running or swimming. Normally the wings consist of the bones of the fore-limbs, specially modified and provided with feathers. To that part of the limb analogous to the hand are attached the primaries or greater quill-feathers, the secondaries are affixed to the forearm, and the arm supports the tertiaries and scapulars. The bone which represents the thumb gives rise to the bastard quills, and along the base of the quills are ranged the wing-coverts. Wings are attributes of some of the gods of antiquity, of demons, and of many imaginary beings. In Christian art the use of wings is limited to angels and devils.—2. An organ used for flying by some other animals. In *insects,* the wing is formed of two delicate skin layers, supported on hollow tubes or nervures placed in communication with the respiratory system. The forms of insect wings are very various; some of the more important diversities being characteristic of different orders. The wings of *bats* consist of a fold of skin which commences at the neck and extends on each side between the fore-legs or arms and the posterior limbs. In the flying-phalangers, flying-squirrels, &c., the expansion of skin extending along the sides of the body serves as a mere parachute, and is no organ of true flight.—3. Used emblematically, (*a*) of swiftness, or of anything that carries the mind upwards or along; means of flight or of rapid motion; as, fear adds *wings* to flight. 'Fiery expedition be my *wing.*' *Shak.* 'Borne by the trustless *wings* of false desire.' *Shak.* (*b*) Of care or protection: often in the plural.

In the shadow of thy *wings* will I rejoice. Ps. lxiii. 7.

Eva goes under the *wing* of an aunt of mine. *Farrar.*

4. The act or manner of flying; passage by flying; flight; as, to take *wing.* 'And the crow makes *wing* to the rooky wood.' *Shak.*

Though his affections are higher mounted than ours, yet, when they stoop, they stoop with the like *wing.* *Shak.*

5. That which moves with a wing-like motion or which receives a wing-like motion from the action of the air, as a fan used to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, the feather of an arrow, the sail of a ship, &c.—6. In *bot.* (*a*) a side shoot of a tree or plant. (*b*) One of the two side petals of a papilionaceous flower, as of the pea, bean, and the like. See cut under *Keel.* (*c*) A membraneous border by which many seeds are supported in the air and transported from place to place.—7. In *shipbuilding,* that part of the hold or space between decks which is next the ship's side, more particularly at the quarter; also, the overhang deck of a steamer before and abaft the paddle-boxes, bounded by a thick plank called the *wing-wale,* which extends from the extremity of the paddle-beam to the ship's side.—8. In *arch.* a side projection of a building on one side of the central or main portion.—9. In *fort.* the longer side of a crown or horn work uniting it to the main work.—10. A leaf of a gate or double door. 11. The laterally extending portion of a ploughshare which cuts the bottom of the furrow.—12. In *engin.* (*a*) an extension endwise of a dam, sometimes at an angle with the main portion. (*b*) A side dam on a river shore for the purpose of contracting the channel. (*c*) A lateral extension of an abutment. *E. H. Knight.* See WING-WALL. 13. One of the sides of the stage of a theatre; also, one of the long narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage. 'Saw-dust on the stage and all the *wings* taken out.' *Mayhew.*—14. One of the extreme divisions of an army, regiment, fleet, or the like. 'The left *wing* put to flight.' *Dryden.*—15. A shoulder knot or small epaulette. *Simmonds.*—16. A strip of leather or the like attached to the skirt of the runner in a grain-mill to sweep the meal into the spout.—17. The side or displayed portion of a dash-board.—18. In *geol.* one of the sides or slopes of an anticline or saddle-back. *Page.*—*On the wing,* flying; as, to shoot wild fowl *on the wing.* (*b*) Speeding to its object; on the road. 'When I had seen this hot love *on the wing.*' *Shak.* 'Hearing he was *on the wing* for Coningsby Castle.' *Disraeli.*—*Upon the wings of the wind,* with the utmost velocity. Ps. xviii. 10.—*Wing-and-wing,* the situation of a ship coming before the wind with studding-sails on both sides; also said of fore-and-aft vessels, when they are going with the wind right aft, the foresail boomed out on one side, and the mainsail on the other. *Admiral Smyth.*

**Wing** (wing), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity, as in flight. 'Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms.' *Pope.*

Their own feathers pluck'd, to *wing* the dart
Which rank corruption destines for their heart.
*Moore.*

2. To supply with side parts or divisions, as an army, a house, &c. 'On either side well *winged* with our chiefest horse.' *Shak.*—3. To transport by flight; to cause to fly, as with wings.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough. *Shak.*

4. To move in flight through; to traverse by flying. 'Crows and choughs that *wing* the midway air.' *Shak.*

*Wings* the blue element, and borne sublime
Eyes the set sun, gilding each distant clime. *Rogers.*

5. To cut off the wings of; to wound in the wing; to disable a wing or limb of. [Sporting or colloq.]

'All right,' said Mr. Snodgrass, 'be steady and *wing* him.' *Dickens.*

—*To wing a flight or way,* to proceed by flying; to fly.

He *winged his* upward *flight,* and soar'd to fame.
*Dryden.*

**Wing** (wing), *v.i.* To fly; to exert the power of flying.

We poor unfledged
Have never *wing'd* from view o' the nest. *Shak.*

**Wing-case** (wing'kās), *n.* The case or shell which covers the wings of coleopterous insects, as the beetle, &c.; the elytron. Called also *Wing-cover.*

**Wing-compass** (wing'kum-pas), *n.* A compass with an arc-shaped piece which passes through the opposite leg, and is clamped by a set screw.

**Wing-covert** (wing'kuv-ėrt), *n.* In *ornith.* see COVERT.

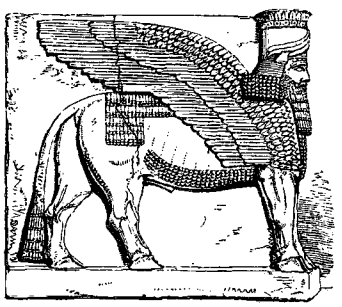
**Winged** (wingd), *a.* 1. Having wings. 'The beasts, the fishes, and the *winged* fowls.' *Shak.* 'Thy *winged* messengers.' *Milton.* 2. Swift; rapid; passing quickly; as, *winged* haste.

What though my *winged* hours of bliss have been,
Like angel-visits, few and far between. *Campbell.*

3. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds. 'The *winged* air dark with plumes.' *Milton.* 4. Soaring with wings or as with wings; soaring; lofty; elevated; sublime.

How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake, because its essence is divine. *J. S. Harford.*

5. In *her.* represented with wings, or having wings of a different colour from the body.—6. In *bot.* and *conch.* same as *Alated.*—*Winged bull*, an architectural decoration of frequent occurrence in ancient Assyrian temples, where winged human-headed bulls and lions of colossal size usually guarded the portals. They were evidently typical of the union of



Winged human-headed Bull.

the greatest intellectual and physical powers. *Layard.* — *Winged lion*, the symbol of the evangelist St. Mark, which was adopted as the heraldic device of the Venetian republic, when St. Mark supplanted St. Theodore as the patron saint of Venice. A celebrated bronze figure of the winged lion of St. Mark surmounting a magnificent red granite column, formed out of a single block, stands in the Piazzetta of St. Mark at Venice.

**Winger** (wing'ėr), *n.* A name for a small water-cask stowed in the wings of a vessel.

**Wing-footed** (wing'fut-ed), *n.* 1. Having wings attached to the feet; as, *wing-footed* mercury.—2. Swift; moving with rapidity; fleet. '*Wing-footed* time.' *Drayton.*

**Wingless** (wing'les), *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

**Winglet** (wing'let), *n.* A little wing; specifically, the bastard wing of a bird.

**Wing-shell** (wing'shel), *n.* 1. The name given to the various species of shells of the family Strombidæ, from their expanded lip. 2. See WING-CASE.

**Wing-stroke** (wing'strōk), *n.* The stroke or sweep of a wing.

**Wing-swift** (wing'swift), *a.* Swift on the wing; of rapid flight.

**Wing-transom** (wing'tran-sum), *n.* *Naut.* the uppermost or longest transom in a ship: called also the *Main Transom.* See TRANSOM.

**Wing-wale** (wing'wāl), *n.* See under WING.

**Wing-wall** (wing'wal), *n.* One of the lateral walls of an abutment which form a support and protection thereto. *E. H. Knight.*

**Wingy** (wing'i), *a.* 1. Having wings; rapid. 'With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind.' *Addison.*—2. Soaring as if with wings; airy; volatile; vain. '*Wingy* mysteries in divinity.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

**Wink** (wingk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wincian*, to wink; akin to *wancol*, unsteady, and perhaps *wencle*, a maid (see WENCH); D. *winken*, *wenken*, Icel. *vanka*, to wink; Dan. *vinke*, to beckon, *vink*, a beckoning, a wink of the eye; Sw. *vinka*, to wink or nod; G. *winken*, to beckon, nod. The root is perhaps the same as that of *wing*, *wag*. Akin *wince*.] 1. To close and open the eyelids quickly and involuntarily; to blink; to nictitate.

Here is three studied, ere ye'll thrice *wink*. *Shak.*

2. To shut the eyes; to close the eyelids so as not to see.

*Wink* again,
And I will *wink*; so shall the day seem night.
*Shak.*

They are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotson.*

3. To give a significant hint by a motion of the eyelids.

*Wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

4. To twinkle; to glimmer with dubious light; as, a *winking* light. 'Nor *winks* the gold fin in the porphyry font.' *Tennyson.*

Before he ceased I turn'd
And, ere a star can *wink*, beheld her there.
*Tennyson.*

5. To connive; to seem not to see; to wilfully shut the eyes or take no notice; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable: with *at* before the object; as, to *wink at* faults. '*Winking at* your discords.' *Shak.*

I know my envy were in vain, since thou art mightier far,
But we must give each other leave, and *wink at* either's war. *Chapman.*

**Wink** (wingk), *n.* 1. The act of closing the eyelids quickly.

I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*. *Donne.*

2. No more time than is necessary to shut the eyes.

For in a *wink* the false love turns to hate. *Tennyson.*

3. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sir P. Sidney.*

—*Forty winks*, a short nap. [Colloq. and humorous.]

**Winker** (wingk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who winks. 'Nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers.' *Pope.* 2. One of the blinds of a horse; a blinker.

**Winking** (wingk'ing), *n.* The act of one who winks: used often in the colloquial phrase, *like winking* = very rapidly; very quickly; with great vigour.

Nod away at him, if you please, *like winking*. *Dickens.*

**Winkingly** (wingk'ing-li), *adv.* In the way of one who winks; with the eye almost closed. *Peacham.*

**Winkle** (wing'kl), *n.* A common abbreviation of *Periwinkle.*

**Winna** (win'na). Will not. [Scotch.]

**Winne,†** *v.t.* To win; to gain. *Chaucer.*

**Winner** (win'ėr), *n.* One who wins or gains by success in competition or contest.

The event
Is yet to name the *winner*. *Shak.*

**Winning** (win'ing), *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favour; charming; as, a *winning* address. *Milton.*

**Winning** (win'ing), *n.* 1. The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest: usually in the plural. 'A gamester that stakes all his *winnings* upon every cast.' *Addison.*—2. In *mining*, a word used to express the whole series of operations necessary to bring any mineral to the surface, as boring, sinking, excavating, &c. In this sense written sometimes *Win.*

**Winningly** (win'ing-li), *adv.* In a winning manner; charmingly.

**Winning-post** (win'ing-pōst), *n.* A post or goal in a race-course, the order of passing which determines the issue of the race.

**Winnow** (win'nō), *v.t.* [O.E. *windewe*, to winnow; A. Sax. *windwian*, to fan or winnow, to subject to the action of the wind, from *wind*, the wind (see WIND). Comp. L. *ventilare*, to winnow, from *ventus*, the wind.] 1. To separate and drive the chaff from by means of wind; as, to *winnow* grain. 2. To fan; to beat as with wings. 'With quick fan *winnows* the buxom air.' *Milton.*—3. To examine; to sift; to try, as for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth; to separate, as the bad from the good. '*Winnow* well this thought.' *Dryden.*

Bitter torture
Shall *winnow* the truth from falsehood. *Shak.*

The past, as *winnowed* in the early mind,
With husk and prickle left behind. *J. Baillie.*

**Winnow** (win'nō), *v.i.* To separate chaff from corn. '*Winnow* not with every wind.' Ecclus. v. 9.

**Winnower** (win'nō-ėr), *n.* One who winnows.

**Winrow** (win'rō), *n.* Same as *Windrow.* *Longfellow.*

**Winsey** (win'si), *n.* Same as *Wincey.*

**Winsome** (win'sum), *a.* [A. Sax. *wynsum*, pleasant, delightful, from *wynn*, delight, joy, and term. *-sum*, later *-some*. This word though old seems to have been little used in later English literature till recent times.] 1. Attractive; agreeable; engaging.

The prince and warrior Gorloïs . . .
Was wedded to a *winsome* wife Ygerne. *Tennyson.*

2. Cheerful; merry; gay. [The first is the usual meaning in modern literature, the second is rather provincial.]

**Winsomeness** (win'sum-nes), *n.* The quality or characteristic of being winsome or attractive in manner or appearance. *J. R. Green.*

**Winter** (win'tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *winter*, winter, also commonly used for a whole year; a word common to the Teutonic tongues, but not extending beyond them; D. and G. *winter*, Sw. and Dan. *vinter*, Icel. *vetr*, *vittr* (for *vintr*), Goth. *vintrus*. Origin unknown. The conjectures that it is from *wind*, as the windy season, or connected with *wet*, as the rainy season, are neither of them satisfactory.] 1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically considered winter commences in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in ordinary discourse the three *winter* months are December, January, and February.—2. A whole year: the part used for the whole.

When forty *winters* shall besiege thy brow,
And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field. *Shak.*

Freshly ran he on ten *winters* more. *Dryden.*

3. Used as an emblem of any cheerless situation, as misfortune, poverty, destitution, old age, or death. 'Into the *winter* of his age.' *Sir P. Sidney.* 'Till death, that *winter*, kill it.' *Shak.* '"Tis deepest *winter* in Lord Timon's purse.' *Shak.*

Riches fineless is as poor as *winter*,
To him that ever fears he shall be poor. *Shak.*

4. The part of a printing-press which sustains the carriage.—5. An implement made to hang on the front of a grate for the purpose of keeping a tea-kettle or the like warm.—6. The last portion of corn brought home at the end of harvest; or the state of having all the grain on a farm reaped and inned; also, the rural feast held in celebration of the ingathering of the crop. [Scotch.]

**Winter** (win'tėr), *a.* Belonging to winter; as, the *winter* solstice. (See SOLSTICE.) '*Winter* weather.' *Shak.* 'One cloud of *winter* showers.' *Shak.*

**Winter** (win'tėr), *v.i.* To pass the winter; to hibernate; as, he *wintered* in Italy. 'The haven was not commodious to *winter* in.' Acts xxvii. 12.

**Winter** (win'tėr), *v.t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter; as, to *winter* young cattle on hay is not profitable; delicate plants must be *wintered* under cover.

**Winter-aconite** (win'tėr-ak-on-īt), *n.* A plant of the genus Eranthis. See ERANTHIS.

**Winter-apple** (win'tėr-ap-l), *n.* An apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter.

**Winter-barley** (win'tėr-bär-li), *n.* A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

**Winter-beaten** (win'tėr-bēt-n), *a.* Harassed by the severe weather of winter. *Spenser.*

**Winter-berry** (win'tėr-be-ri), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Prinos. See PRINOS.

**Winter-cherry** (win'tėr-che-ri), *n.* A plant of the genus Physalis, the *P. Alkekengi*, and its fruit, which is of the size of a cherry. See PHYSALIS.

**Winter-clad** (win'tėr-klad), *a.* Clothed for winter; warmly clad. 'Tattoo'd or woaded, *winter-clad* in skins.' *Tennyson.*

**Winter-cress** (win'tėr-kres), *n.* The common name of two British cruciferous plants of the genus Barbarea. *B. vulgaris*, called also *yellow rocket*, grows on the banks of ditches and rivers, and about hedges and walls. It is bitter and sharp to the taste, and is sometimes used as a salad.

**Winter-crop** (win'tėr-krop), *n.* A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

**Winter-fallow** (win'tėr-fal-lō), *n.* Ground that is fallowed in winter.

**Winter-garden** (win'tėr-gär-dn), *n.* An ornamental garden for winter.

**Winter-green** (win'tėr-grēn), *n.* 1. The common name of plants of the genus Pyrola. See PYROLA.—2. The common name in America of *Gaultheria procumbens.*—*Oil of winter-green*, an aromatic liquid obtained from the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, used largely in confectionery and to disguise the taste of disagreeable medicines.

**Winter-ground** (win'tėr-ground), *v.t.* To cover over during winter so as to preserve from the effects of frost; as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant. *Shak.*

**Winter-gull** (win'tėr-gul), *n.* A species of gull, the *Larus canus*. Called also *Winter-mew.*

**Wintering** (win'tėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who winters.—2. Food or fodder to support cattle for the winter.

**Winter-kill** (win'tėr-kil), *v.t.* To kill by means of the weather in winter; as, to *winter-kill* wheat or clover. [United States.]

**Winter-lodge, Winter-lodgment** (win'tėr-loj, win'tėr-loj-ment), *n.* In *bot.* the hybernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb.

**Winter-love†** (win'tėr-luv), *n.* Cold, conventional, or insincere love-making. 'Making a little *winter-love* in a dark corner.' *B. Jonson.*

**Winterly** (win'tėr-li), *a.* Such as is suitable to winter; like winter; wintery; cheerless; uncomfortable. [Rare.]

If't be summer news,
Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st
But keep that countenance still. *Shak.*

**Winter-mew** (win'tėr-mū), *n.* See WINTER-GULL.

**Winter-moth** (win'tėr-moth), *n.* A moth (*Cheimonobia brumata*), of which the male alone is winged. The larvæ are exceedingly injurious to plum-trees. It has long been common on the Continent, and has, of comparatively recent date, appeared in some parts of England. The moths appear in their perfect state in the beginning of winter, whence the name.

**Winter-pear** (win'tėr-pār), *n.* Any pear that keeps well in winter or that ripens in winter.

**Winter-proud** (win'tėr-proud), *a.* Too green and luxuriant in winter: applied to wheat or the like. *Holland.*

**Winter-quarters** (win'tėr-kwar-tėrz), *n. pl.* The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

**Winter-rig** (win'tėr-rig), *v. t.* To plough in ridges and let lie fallow in winter. [Local.]

**Winter's-bark** (win'tėrz-bärk), *n.* [From Capt. John *Winter*, who first brought it from the Straits of Magellan in 1579.] A plant, or its bark, of the nat. order Magnoliaceæ, *Drimys Winteri*. It is a native of some of the mountainous parts of South America, and abundant in the lower grounds of Cape Horn and Staten Island. It is an evergreen shrub, with laurel-like leaves, corymbs of white flowers, and many-seeded berries. Star anise (Illicium) is closely allied to it. The bark is of a pale, grayish-red colour externally, has an agreeable, pungent, aromatic taste, and contains an acid resin, an acid, volatile oil, and some tannin. It is an excellent aromatic, but not easily procured, other substances, particularly the bark of the *Canella alba*, being substituted for it. *D. granatensis*, New Granada Winter's-bark, is inferior to the former in its aromatic properties, and grows in New Granada and Brazil.

**Winter-settle** (win'tėr-set-l), *n.* [A. Sax. *winter-setl*.] A winter-seat or dwelling; winter-quarters: a term belonging to the early history of England.

In 874 the heathen men took their *winter-settle* in Lindesey at Torkesey. The next year, just 1000 years ago, we read how they passed from Lindesey to Repton, and took their *winter-settle* there. *E. A. Freeman.*

**Winter-tide** (win'tėr-tīd), *n.* [*Winter*, and *tide*, time, season.] The winter season. *Tennyson.*

**Winter-weed** (win'tėr-wēd), *n.* A name of various weeds that survive and flourish through the winter, especially the ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*).

**Winter-wheat** (win'tėr-whēt), *n.* Wheat sown in autumn.

**Wintery** (win'tėr-i), *a.* Same as *Wintry*. 'Chill airs and *wintery* winds.' *Longfellow.*

**Wintle** (win'tl), *v. i.* [Connected with to *wind*.] To stagger; to reel; to roll or tumble gently over. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Wintle** (win'tl), *n.* A staggering motion; a gentle, rolling tumble. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Wintrous**† (win'trus), *a.* Wintry; stormy.

The more *wintrous* the season of the life hath been look for the fairer summer of pleasures for evermore. *Zachary Boyd.*

**Wintry** (win'tri), *a.* Pertaining to winter; suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy. 'In *wintry* solstice.' *Milton.* 'By stormy winds and *wintry* heaven oppress'd.' *Dryden.* 'Through storms and *wintry* seas.' *Falconer.* Written sometimes *Wintery*.

**Winy** (win'i), *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*

**Winze** (winz), *n.* [Icel. *vinza*, to winnow, from *vindr*, wind.] In *mining*, a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation or communication.

**Winze** (winz), *n.* A curse or imprecation. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Wipe** (wīp), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *wipian*, to wipe, from a noun (not recorded) corresponding to L.G. *wiep*, M.H.G. *wif*, a wisp of straw. Probably akin to *whip* and *wisp*.] 1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by gentle rubbing; as, to *wipe* the hands or face with a towel. Luke vii. 38.—2. To strike or brush off gently: often with *off*, *up*, *away*, &c.

Some nat'ral tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them soon. *Milton.*

3. *Fig.* to cleanse, as from evil practices or abuses.

I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man *wipeth* a dish. 2 Ki. xxi. 13.

4. To efface; to obliterate.

This present grief had *wiped* it from my mind. *Shak.*

5.† To cheat; to defraud; to trick: with *out*.

The next bordering lords commonly encroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them *out* of their lands. *Spenser.*

—*To wipe away*, to remove by rubbing or tersion; hence, *fig.* to remove or take away in general; as, to *wipe away* a stain or reproach.—*To wipe out*, to efface; to obliterate; as, *wipe out* the blot. *Shak.* 'Wiped *out* the ideas.' *Locke.*

**Wipe** (wīp), *n.* 1. The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.—2. A blow; a stroke. [Slang.]

He fetched me a *wipe* over the knuckles. *Slang Dict.*

3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm.

To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar shapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit escapes. *Swift.*

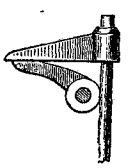
4.† A mark of infamy; a brand.

Worse than a slavish *wipe* or birth-hour's blot. *Shak.*

5. A handkerchief. 'A prigging of *wipes*.' *H. Kingsley.* [Slang.]

**Wipe** (wīp), *n.* [Sw. *vipa*, the lapwing, Dan. *vibe*, Sc. *weep* or *peesweep* (from the cry).] The lapwing or pewit (*Vanellus cristatus*). [Old or provincial.]

**Wiper** (wīp'ėr), *n.* 1. One who wipes.—2. The instrument used for wiping.—3. In *mach.* a piece projecting generally from an horizontal axle for the purpose of raising stampers, pounders, or pistons in a vertical direction and letting them fall by their own weight. Wipers are employed in fulling-mills, stamping-mills, oil-mills, powder-mills, &c.



Wiper.

**Wire** (wīr), *n.* [A. Sax. *wir*, L.G. *wire*, Icel. *virr*, Dan. *vire*, wire, Sw. *wira*, to twist, to wind. Probably allied to L. *virix*, bracelets. No doubt of same root as *wind*, to twist.] 1. A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread or slender rod of uniform diameter by being passed between grooved rollers or drawn through holes in a plate of steel, &c. Wire is usually cylindrical, but it is also made of various other forms, as oval, half-round, square, and triangular, and of more complicated shapes for small pinions, for forming the pattern on blocks for calico-printing, and for other purposes. The term *wire* has also a collective signification, being frequently used to designate a quantity of metallic threads. The metals most commonly drawn into wire are gold, silver, copper, and iron; but the finest wire is made from platina.—2. Used absolutely for telegraph wire; and hence, the telegraph; as, send on order per *wire*.

In India the wild beasts and monkeys destroy or play upon the *wires*, which are perhaps recording at the time a minute on Education. *W. H. Russell.*

3. A pickpocket. *Mayhew.* [Slang.]—*Wire of Lapland*, a shining, slender substance made from the sinews of the reindeer, soaked in water, beaten, and spun into a sort of thread of great strength. These threads are dipped in melted tin, and drawn through a horn with a hole in it. The Laplanders use this wire in embroidering their clothes.

**Wire** (wīr), *v. t.* 1. To bind with wire; to apply wire to; as, to *wire* corks in bottling liquors. 2. To put upon a wire; as, to *wire* beads.—3. To snare by means of a wire; as, to *wire* a bird.—4. In *teleg.* to send by telegraph, as a message; to telegraph; as, *wire* a reply.

**Wire** (wīr), *v. i.* 1. To flow in currents as thin as wire. [Rare.]

Then in small streams through all the isles *wiring*,
Sends it to every part both heat and life inspiring.
*Ph. Fletcher.*

2. To communicate by means of the telegraph; to telegraph; as, I *wired* immediately on arrival.—*To wire in*, to apply one's self closely and perseveringly to anything; to press forwards with a view to having a share [Vulgar.]

**Wire-bridge** (wīr'brij), *n.* A bridge suspended by cables formed of wire.

**Wire-cartridge** (wīr'kär-trij), *n.* A cartridge for fowling in which the charge of shot has wire ligaments.

**Wire-cloth** (wīr'kloth), *n.* A texture of wire intermediate between wire-gauze and wire-netting, used for meat-safes, strainers, &c. The size of the wire and the shape and size of the meshes vary according to the purpose for which it is to be used.

**Wiredraw** (wīr'drą), *v. t.* 1. To form into wire, as a metal, by forcibly pulling it through a series of holes gradually decreasing in diameter.—2. To draw out into length; to elongate. *Arbuthnot.*—3. To draw by art or violence. 'Wiredrawing his words to a contrary sense.' *Florio.*

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

4. To draw or spin out to great length and tenuity; as, to *wiredraw* an argument.—5. In the *steam-engine*, to draw off, as steam, through narrow ports, thus wasting part of its effect.

**Wiredrawer** (wīr'drą-ėr), *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

**Wiredrawing** (wīr'drą-ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of extending ductile metals into wire. The metal to be extended into wire is first hammered into a bar, and then it is passed successively through a series of holes in a hardened steel plate, successively diminishing in diameter until the requisite degree of fineness is attained. Extremely fine gold and platinum wires for the spider-lines of telescope micrometers are formed by coating the metal with silver, which is then drawn down to a great tenuity through a draw-plate, the holes of which are made in a diamond or ruby. The silver is then removed by nitric acid, leaving an almost invisible interior wire, which has been attenuated to a diameter of only $\frac{1}{18000}$ of an inch. 2. The act of drawing out an argument or discussion to prolixity and attenuation by useless refinements, distinctions, disquisitions, and the like.

Out of all that rubbish of Arab idolatries, . . . rumours and hypotheses of Greek and Jews, with their idle *wiredrawings*, this wild man of the Desert . . . has seen into the kernel of the matter. *Carlyle.*

The counsel on the other side declared that such twisting, such *wiredrawing*, was never seen in a court of justice. *Macaulay.*

**Wire-edge** (wīr'ej), *n.* A thin, wire-like edge formed on a cutting tool by oversharpening it on one side.

**Wire-fence** (wīr'fens), *n.* A fence made of parallel strands of wire, generally galvanized, attached to posts placed at suitable distances, and tightened. Wire-fences have to a large extent superseded those formerly in use. They are extremely convenient from the fact that they can be easily transferred from one place to another, so that one fence may in successive seasons protect different portions of a farm as they are in crop. They are also extremely light and durable, and neither overshadow nor occupy any cultivable soil.

**Wire-gauze** (wīr'gąz), *n.* A fine, close quality of wire-cloth.

**Wire-grass** (wīr'gras), *n.* A name common to *Eleusine indica* and *Poa compressa*.

**Wire-grate** (wīr'grāt), *n.* A grate or contrivance of fine wire-work to keep insects out of vineries, hothouses, &c.

**Wire-grub** (wīr'grub), *n.* The wire-worm (which see).

**Wire-guard** (wīr'gärd), *n.* A framework of wire-netting to be placed in front of a fireplace to protect against fire; a fireguard.

**Wire-heel** (wīr'hēl), *n.* A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

**Wire-iron** (wīr'ī-ėrn), *n.* Black rod-iron for drawing into wire. *Simmonds.*

**Wire-micrometer** (wīr-mī-krom'et-ėr), *n.* A micrometer with fine wires arranged in parallel and intersecting series across the field of the instrument. See MICROMETER.

**Wire-netting** (wīr'net-ing), *n.* A texture of wire coarser than wire-gauze and wire-cloth.

**Wire-puller** (wīr'pųl-ėr), *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; one who exercises a powerful but secret influence; an intriguer.

**Wire-pulling** (wīr'pųl-ing), *n.* The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; hence, secret influence or management; intrigue.

**Wire-rope** (wīr'rōp), *n.* A collection of wires of iron, steel, &c., twisted or bound together so as to act in unison in resisting a strain. They are extensively used in raising and lowering apparatus in coal-mines, as standing rigging for ships, as substitutes for chains in suspension-bridges, for telegraph cables, &c.

**Wire-twist** (wīr'twist), *n.* A kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of iron and steel,

coiled around a mandrel and welded. The ribbon is made by welding together laminæ of iron and steel, or two qualities of iron, and drawing the same between rollers into a ribbon. *E. H. Knight.*

**Wire-wheel** (wīr'whēl), *n.* A brush-wheel made of wire instead of bristles, used for cleaning and scratching metals preparatory to gilding or silvering. *E. H. Knight.*

**Wire-work** (wīr'wėrk), *n.* Some kind of fabric made of wire.

**Wire-worker** (wīr'wėrk-ėr), *n.* One who manufactures articles from wire.

**Wire-worm** (wīr'wėrm), *n.* A name given by farmers to the larvæ or grubs of several insects, which are species of the coleopterous family Elateridæ. *Elater* or *Agriotes lineatus, E.* or *A. obscurus,* and *E.* or *A. sputator,* are well-known British species. They are said to live for years in the larva state, during all which time they are very destructive to cornfields and also to vegetables by attacking the roots. The name of *wire-worm* is given from the cylindrical form and great hardness and toughness of these grubs.

**Wire-wove** (wīr'wōv), *a.* Applied to a paper of fine quality and glazed, used chiefly for letter-paper. See under WOVE.

**Wiriness** (wī'ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wiry.

**Wirry,†** *v.t.* To worry. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

**Wiry** (wī'ri), *a.* 1. Made of wire; like wire. 2. Tough; lean and sinewy. 'A little *wiry* sergeant of meek demeanour and strong sense.' *Dickens.* [Modern.]

**Wis** (wis). Erroneously given in many dictionaries as a verb, with the pret. *wist,* and defined, to know, to be aware, to think, &c. But *wist* belongs to *wit,* to know (see WIT), and there never was a real verb *wis,* to know. The error seems to have arisen from the adverb *Y-wis, i-wis* (certainly), being frequently written with the prefix apart from the rest of the word, and often with a capital letter so as to appear as *Y wis,* or *I wis;* hence the *I* was mistaken for the first personal pronoun, and the verb *wis* created. No doubt writers themselves (in later times at least) have often thought when they wrote 'I wis' they were using a verb, and have regarded it as equivalent to I know, ween, or I imagine.

**Wis,† Wisly,†** *adv.* Certainly; truly. *Chaucer.*

**Wisalls, Wisomes,** *n. pl.* The leaves or tops of carrots and parsneps. [Local.]

**Wisard** (wiz'ärd). See WIZARD.

**Wisdom** (wiz'dom), *n.* [A. Sax. *wisdóm,* from *wis,* wise, and the term. *-dóm* (see WISE and DOM). Similar are Icel. *visdómr,* Sw. *visdom,* Dan. *visdom, viisdom,* wisdom.] 1. The quality of being wise; the power or faculty of seeing into the heart of *things,* and of forming the fittest and best judgment in any matter presented for consideration; a combination of discernment, judgment, sagacity, or similar powers, involving also a certain amount of knowledge, especially knowledge of men and things gained by experience. It is often nearly synonymous with *discretion,* or with *prudence,* but both of these are strictly only particular phases of wisdom. Frequently we find it implying little more than sound common sense, perfect soundness of mind or intellect; hence it is often opposed to *folly.*

> If you go on thus you will kill yourself;
> And 'tis not *wisdom* thus to second grief
> Against yourself. *Shak.*
>
> Show your *wisdom,* daughter,
> In your close patience. *Shak.*
>
> Full oft we see
> Cold *wisdom* waiting on superfluous folly. *Shak.*
>
> His actions show much like to madness: pray heaven his *Wisdom* be not tainted! *Shak.*
>
> That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom,* and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*
>
> Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls *wisdom.* *Coleridge.*

2. Human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences; scientific or practical truth.

> Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians. Ac. vii. 22.

3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; as, the *wisdom* of Bezaleel and Aholiab. Ex. xxxi. 3, 6.—4. Natural instinct and sagacity. Job xxxix. 17.—5. In *Scrip.* right judgment concerning religious and moral truth; true religion; godliness; piety; the knowledge and fear of God, and sincere and uniform obedience to his commands.

> So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto *wisdom.* Ps. xc. 12.

6. With possessive pronouns used as equivalent to a person (like 'your highness', &c.).

> *Viola.* I saw thee late at the Count Orsino's.
> *Clown.* . . . I think I saw *your wisdom* there. *Shak.*

—*Book of Wisdom,* called by the Septuagint the *Wisdom of Solomon,* one of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament. It was considered canonical by some of the fathers of the church, who ascribed its authorship to Solomon; but it is now generally held to be apocryphal, most theologians agreeing that its author must have been a Jew of Alexandria of the first or second century B.C.—*Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach,* the name given in the Septuagint to the apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus.—*Wisdom, Genius,* &c. See under GENIUS.

**Wisdom-tooth** (wiz'dom-tōth), *n.* A large back double-tooth, so named because not appearing till a person is pretty well up in years, and so, presumably, has attained some degree of wisdom.

**Wise** (wiz), *a.* [A. Sax. *wis,* wise, prudent; D. *wijs,* Icel. *viss,* Dan. *viis,* G. *weise,* Goth. *veis,* wise, from same root as *wit, wot,* L. *video,* to see (see VISION); Gr. *(v)idein,* Skr. *vid,* to see. The wise man is therefore the man that sees and knows. See WIT.] 1. Having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false, between what is fit and proper and what is improper; possessed of discernment, judgment, and discretion; as, a *wise* prince; a *wise* magistrate. 'What the *wise* powers deny us for our good.' *Shak.*

> The *wisest* and best men in all ages have lived up to the religion of their country when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

2. Discreet and judicious; prudent; sensible.

> Five of them (the ten virgins) were *wise,* and five were foolish. Mat. xxv. 2.
>
> Spite of praise and scorn, . . .
> Attain the *wise* indifference of the *wise.*
> *Tennyson.*

3. Becoming a wise man; sage; grave; serious; solemn.

> One rising, eminent
> In *wise* deport, spake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

4. Learned; knowing; erudite; enlightened. *Shak.*—5. Practically or experimentally knowing or acquainted; versed or skilled; experienced; dexterous; specifically, skilled in some hidden art, as magic and divination. 2 Sam. xiv. 2.

> They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. Jer. iv. 22.
>
> In these nice sharp quillets of the law,
> Good faith, I am no *wiser* than a daw. *Shak.*

6. Calculating; crafty; cunning; subtle; wary; wily.

> He taketh the *wise* in their own craftiness. Job v. 13.
>
> I am too *wise* to die yet. *Ford.*

7. Godly; pious; religious.

> From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation. 2 Tim. iii. 15.

8. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious; well adapted to produce good effects; applicable to things; as, a *wise* saying; a *wise* scheme or plan; *wise* conduct or management; a *wise* determination. Used adverbially.

> Thou speakest *wiser* than thou art ware of. *Shak.*

—*Wise man,* a man skilled in hidden arts; a sorcerer.

> I pray you tell where the *wise man* the conjurer dwells. *Peele.*

—*Wise woman,* (*a*) a woman skilled in hidden arts; a witch; a fortune-teller. 'The *wise* woman of Brentford.' *Shak.*

> Supposing, according to popular fame,
> *Wise woman* and witch to be the same. *Hood.*

(*b*) A midwife. *Sir W. Scott.*—*Never the wiser* (or similar phrases), without any intelligence or information; still in utter ignorance.

> The Pretender, or Duke of Cambridge, may both be landed, and I *never the wiser.* *Swift.*

**Wise** (wiz), *n.* [A. Sax. *wise,* D. *wijs,* Icel. *vis, visa,* Dan. *viis,* G. *weise,* mode, manner; closely akin to the adjective *wise,* and perhaps lit. the known or skilful manner. *Guise* is the same word, having come to us from the German through the French, like *guile* and *wile, guard* and *ward,* &c.] Manner; way of being or acting; mode. 'In howling *wise.*' *Shak.*

> This song she sings in most commanding *wise.*
> *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> The sound, upon the fitful gale,
> In solemn *wise* did rise and fail. *Sir W. Scott.*

As an independent word *wise* is obsolescent or poetical, except as used in such phrases as *in any wise, in no wise, on this wise,* and the like. 'If he that sanctified the field will *in any wise* redeem it.' Lev. xxvii. 19. 'Shall *in no wise* lose his reward.' Mat. x. 42.

> He is promised to be wived
> To fair Mariana; but *in no wise*
> Till he had done his sacrifice. *Shak.*
>
> *On this wise* ye shall bless the children of Israel. Num. vi. 23.

It is used in composition, as in like*wise,* other*wise,* length*wise,* &c., having then much the same force as *-ways,* as in *length-ways.*—*To make wise,*† to make show or appearance; to pretend; to feign.

> They *made wise* as if the gods of the woods . . . should appear and recite those verses. *Puttenham.*

**Wise†** (wiz), *n.* Wisdom. *Milton.*

**Wiseacre** (wīz'ā-kėr), *n.* [G. *weissager,* a soothsayer, a prophet—a word that appears to be compounded from *weise,* wise, and *sagen,* to say; but it has really been modified by erroneous etymological notions (much like E. *cray-fish, sparrow-grass,* &c.), the origin being O.H.G. *vizzago, vizago,* a prophet (with the noun termination *-ago* = *-ega* in A. Sax. *wittega*), lit. one who is wise or knowing; akin to *wit,* and *wise.*] 1.† A sayer of wise things; a learned or wise man.

> Pythagoras learned much . . . becoming a mighty *wiseacre.* *Leland.*

2. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in contempt or irony, a would-be wise person; a fool; a simpleton; a dunce.

> There were at that time on the bench of justices many Sir Paul Eithersides, hard, unfeeling, superstitious *wiseacres.* *B. Jonson.*

**Wise-hearted** (wīz'härt-ed), *a.* Wise; knowing; skilful. Ex. xxviii. 3.

**Wise-like** (wīs'līk), *a.* Resembling that which is wise; sensible; judicious. 'The only *wise-like* thing I heard anybody say.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Wiseling†** (wīz'ling), *n.* One who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre.

> This may well put to the blush these *wiselings* that show themselves fools in so speaking. *Donne.*

**Wisely** (wīz'li), *adv.* 1. In a wise manner; with wisdom; prudently; judiciously; discreetly. Prov. xvi. 20.

> Then must you speak
> Of one that lov'd, not *wisely,* but too well. *Shak.*

2. Craftily; warily; with art or stratagem.

> Let us deal *wisely* with them; lest they multiply, . . . and fight against us. Ex. i. 10.

**Wiseness** (wīz'nes), *n.* Wisdom.

> Yet have I something in me dangerous,
> Which let thy *wiseness* fear. *Shak.*

**Wish** (wish), *v.i.* [O.E. *wische, wusche,* A. Sax. *wȳscan,* to wish, from *wȳsc,* a wish; D. *wenschen,* G. *wünschen,* O.H.G. *wunscan,* Icel. *œskja* (with loss of initial *v* and of *n* also lost in English), Dan. *önske,* Sw. *önska;* from a root seen also in Skr. *van,* to love, *vanchh,* to desire, to wish, also in L. *Venus,* the goddess, *veneror,* to venerate.] 1. To have a desire; to cherish some desire, either for what is or for what is not supposed to be obtainable; to long: with *for* before the object. 'But if yourself . . . did ever *wish* chastely and love dearly.' *Shak.*

> They cast four anchors out of the stern, and *wished for* the day. Acts xxvii. 29.
>
> This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish for.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be disposed or inclined: with *well* or *ill* (which might be regarded as nouns rather than as adverbs).

> Those potentates who do not *wish well* to his affairs have shown respect to his personal character. *Addison.*

3. To hope or to fear in a slight degree, or with a preponderance of fear over hope. (May be regarded as transitive and governing following clause.)

> I *wish* it may not prove some ominous token of misfortune to have met with such a miser as I am. *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> I *wish* they don't half kill him by their ridiculous fondness. *Miss Burney.*

**Wish** (wish), *v.t.* 1. To desire; to long for.

> Should I have *wished* a thing it had been he. *Shak.*
>
> I would not *wish* them to a fairer death. *Shak.*

[Here 'them to'=to them.]

> I have *wish'd* this marriage, night and day,
> For many years. *Tennyson.*

Under this head may be ranked many cases in which the verb governs an infinitive or a clause; as, he *wishes* to go; I *wish* you to do that.

I *wish* above all things that thou mayest prosper. 3 John 2.
I *wish* all good befortune you. *Shak.*

2. To frame or express desires concerning; to desire to be (with words completing the sense). 'Wished me partaker in thy happiness.' *Shak.* 'Could *wish* himself in Thames.' *Shak.* 'May *wish* Marcius home.' *Shak.*

Is it well to *wish* thee happy? *Tennyson.*

3. To imprecate or call down upon; to invoke.

Let them be driven backward and put to shame that *wish* me evil. Ps. xl. 14.
If heaven have any grievous plague in store
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee. *Shak.*

4.† To ask; to request; to seek; to invite. 'I will *wish* thee never more to dance.' *Shak.*

Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance. *Clarendon.*

5.† To recommend; to commit to another's confidence, kindness, or care with favouring representations; to commend in order to the acceptance of others. 'He was *wisht* to a very wealthy widow.' *Rowley.*

If I can by any means light on a fit man to teach her that wherein she delights, I will *wish* him to her father. *Shak.*

**Wish** (wish), *n.* 1. Desire; sometimes eager desire; a longing; a hankering. Job xxxiii. 6.

Thy *wish* was father, Harry, to that thought. *Shak.*
Like our shadows,
Our *wishes* lengthen as our sun declines. *Young.*

2. An expression of desire; a request; a petition; sometimes an expression of a kind interest in the welfare of others, and sometimes an imprecation.

Blistered be thy tongue
For such a *wish*. *Shak.*
I thank you for your *wish*, and am well pleased
To wish it back on you. *Shak.*
Delay no longer, speak your *wish*,
Seeing I must go to-day. *Tennyson.*

3. The thing desired; the object of desire.

You have your *wish*; my will is even this. *Shak.*
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy *wish* exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton.*

The difference between *wish* and *desire* seems to be, that *desire* is directed to what is obtainable, and a *wish* may be directed to what is obtainable or not. *Kames.*

**Wishable** (wish'a-bl), *a.* Worthy or capable of being wished for; desirable. 'The glad and *wishable* tidings of saluacion.' *J. Udall.* [Rare.]

**Wish-bone, Wishing-bone** (wish'bōn, wish'ing-bōn), *n.* The forked bone in a fowl's breast; the merry-thought. See MERRY-THOUGHT.

**Wishedly**† (wisht'li), *adv.* According to desire. *Knolles.*

**Wisher** (wish'ėr), *n.* One who desires; one who expresses a wish. '*Wishers* were ever fools.' *Shak.*

**Wishful** (wish'fụl), *a.* 1. Having or cherishing desires; desirous: with *of* before an object; as, to be *wishful of* one's assistance.—2. Belonging to one who wishes or longs; showing desire; longing.

From Scotland am I stolen even of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight. *Shak.*
You cannot behold a covetous spirit walk by a goldsmith's shop without casting a *wishful* eye at the heaps upon the counter. *Spectator.*

3. Desirable; exciting wishes. [Poetical.]

Nor could I see a soil where'er I came
More sweet and *wishful*. *Chapman.*

**Wishfully** (wish'fụl-li), *adv.* In a wishful manner; with desire or ardent desire; with the show of desiring; wistfully.

I sat looking *wishfully* at the clock; for which . . . I had chosen the inscription, 'Art is long, and life is short.' *Johnson.*

**Wishfulness** (wish'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wishful; longing.

The natural infirmities of youth,
Sadness and softness, hopefulness, *wishfulness*.
*Sir H. Taylor.*

**Wishing-cap** (wish'ing-kap), *n.* The cap of Fortunatus, in the fairy tale, upon putting on which he obtained whatever he wished for.

**Wishing-rod** (wish'ing-rod), *n.* The pure gold rod of the Nibelungs, the possession of which conferred the power of keeping the whole world in subjection.

**Wishly**† (wish'li), *adv.* Same as *Wistly*. *Mir. for Mags.*

**Wish-wash** (wish'wosh), *n.* [From *wishy-washy*.] Any sort of weak, thin drink.

**Wishy-washy** (wish'i-wosh-i), *a.* [A reduplicated word from *washy*.] Very thin and weak; diluted: said originally of liquid substances; hence, feeble; not solid; wanting in substantial qualities; as, a *wishy-washy* speech. 'A *wishy-washy* man with hardly a mind of his own.' *Trollope.* [Colloq.]

A good seaman . . . none of your Guinea-pigs, nor your fresh-water, *wishy-washy*, fair-weather fowls. *Smollett.*

**Wishy-washy** (wish'i-wosh-i), *n.* Any sort of thin, weak liquor. [Colloq.]

**Wisket** (wis'ket), *n.* A basket; a whisket. [Local.]

**Wisp** (wisp), *n.* [O. E. *wispe, wesp, wips*. 'The A. Sax. form would be *wips*, but it does not occur; and the final *s* is formative, *wips* being closely connected with the verb to *wipe*. We find also L.G. *wiep*, a wisp, Norweg. *vippa* . . . a wisp to sprinkle or daub with.' *Skeat.* Akin also to *whip*.] 1. A bundle of straw or other like substance; as, a *wisp* of hay; a *wisp* of herbs.

A *wisp* or small twist of straw or hay was often applied as a mark of opprobrium to an immodest woman, a scold, or similar offenders; even the showing it to a woman was therefore considered the greatest affront.

A *wisp* of straw were worth a thousand crowns
To make this shameless callat know herself.—
3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 2. *Nares.*

2. A whisk or small broom. *Simmonds.*—3. An ignis-fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

We did not know the real light, but chased
The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread.
*Tennyson.*

**Wisp** (wisp) *v.t.* 1. To brush or dress, as with a wisp.—2. To rumple. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

**Wispen**† (wis'pn), *a.* Formed of a wisp or wisps.

She hath already put on her *wispen* garland.
*G. Harvey.*

**Wisse,**† **Wissen,**† *v.t.* [Also *wissien, wisien*, from A. Sax. *wisian*, from *wīs*, wise.] To teach; to direct. *Chaucer.*

**Wist** (wist), pret. of *wit*. See WIT.

**Wistaria** (wis-tā'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of Caspar *Wistar*, once professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are deciduous, twining shrubs, natives of China and North America. Several (as *Wistaria chinensis*) have been introduced into England, and, when in flower, they form some of the handsomest ornaments of the garden. *W. frutescens* is a species belonging to the United States.

**Wistful** (wist'fụl), *a.* [A word the formation of which it is not very easy to explain. It is comparatively modern, and seems to be used, with change of termination, for the older *wistly*, used four times by Shakspere, and also by Holland and Drayton. *Wistly* may be from *wist*, known, the passive being used for the active, giving the sense of observingly, which appears to be the original sense, though in some passages wistfully, longingly, may suit the sense better.] 1. Earnestly or eagerly attentive; carefully or anxiously observant.

In sullen mutt'rings chid
The artlesse songsters, that their musicke still
Should charme the sweet dale and the *wistfull* hill.
*W. Browne.*
This commanding creature . . . put on such a resignation in her countenance, and bore the whispers of all around the court with such a pretty uneasiness . . . until she was perfectly confused by meeting something so *wistful* in all she encountered. *Steele.*

2. Full of thoughts; contemplative; musing; pensive.

Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so *wistful* seem?
There's sorrow in thy look. *Gay.*

3. Pensive or melancholy from the absence or want of something; earnest from a feeling of desire; longing.

Lifting up one of my sashes, I cast many a *wistful*, melancholy, look toward the sea. *Swift.*

**Wistfully** (wist'fụl-li), *adv.* In a wistful manner: (*a*) thoughtfully; musingly; pensively. (*b*) Earnestly; attentively. (*c*) Longingly; wishfully.

**Wistfulness** (wist'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wistful.

**Wistiti** (wis'ti-ti), *n.* [Native name.] A small species of monkey. Otherwise called *Marmoset* or *Ouistiti*.

**Wistless** (wist'les), *a.* Not knowing; ignorant; unwitting. [Rare.]

*Wistless* what I did, half from the sheath
Drew the well-tempered blade. *Southey.*

**Wistly**† (wist'li), *adv.* [See WISTFUL.] 1. Observingly; with scrutiny; earnestly; attentively.

Such like there are among the Triballians and Illyrians, who with their very eiesight can witch, yea, and kill those whom they look *wistly* upon any long time. *Holland.*
She thought he blush'd, as knowing Tarquin's lust,
And, blushing with him, *wistly* on him gazed;
Her earnest eye did make him more amazed. *Shak.*

2. Wistfully; longingly. [A doubtful meaning.]

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me,
As who should say, 'I would thou wert the man
That would divorce this terror from my heart.' *Shak.*

**Wistonwish** (wis'ton-wish), *n.* The native Indian name of the *Cynomys ludovicianus* of America. See PRAIRIE-DOG.

**Wit** (wit), *v.t.* and *i.* see conjugational forms below. [A. Sax. *witan*, to know; pres. *ic wāt*, I know, I wot, *thū wāst*, thou wottest, *he wāt*, he knows or wots; pl. *witon*, we, you, they know; pret. sing. *wiste;* pl. *wiston;* pp. *wist*. The word occurs with similar conjugational forms in the other Teut. tongues: D. *weten*, pret. *wist;* Icel. *vita*, pret. *vissa;* Dan. *vide*, pret. *vidste;* Goth. *vitan*, pret. *vissa;* G. *wissen*, pret. *wusste*. The forms *wottest, wots, wotting*, &c., are comparatively modern forms. Cog. L. *video; visum*, to see (see VISION), Gr. (*v*)*idein*, to see, (*v*)*eidenai*, to know, Skr. *vid*, to know, to perceive. Hence *wit*, the noun, *witness*. Akin are *wise, wizard*.] To know; to be or become aware; to learn: used with or without an object, the object being often a clause or statement. (*a*) Infinitive or gerund.

And his sister stood afar off to *wit* what would be done to him. Ex. ii. 4.
Now please you *wit*
The epitaph is for Mariana writ. *Shak.*
Moreover, brethren, we do you to *wit* of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

[*We do you to wit*=we make you to know.] *To wit* is now used chiefly to call attention to something particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has been just before mentioned generally, and is equivalent to namely, that is to say; as, there were three present, *to wit*, Mr. Brown, Mr. Green, and Mr. Black. (*b*) Present tense.

I *wot* well where he is. *Shak.*
A happy horse, to bear the weight of Antony!
Do bravely, horse! for *wot*st thou whom thou movest?
*Shak.*
More water glideth by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of. *Shak.*
We *wot* not what it means. *Shak.*
*Wot* you what I found? *Shak.*
Nay, nay, God *wot*, so thou wert nobly born
Thou hast a pleasant presence. *Tennyson.*

(*c*) Preterite tense. (*Wist* in all persons.)

For he *wist* not what to say; for they were sore afraid. Mark ix. 6.
And when the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, It is manna; for they *wist* not what it was. Gen. xvi. 15.

(*d*) Present participle.

Yet are these feet . . .
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave,
As *witting* I no other comfort have. *Shak.*
And why he left your court, the gods themselves,
*Wotting* no more than I, are ignorant. *Shak.*

**Wit** (wit), *n.* [A. Sax. *wit, gewit*, knowledge, mind, understanding; Icel. *vit*, Dan. *vid*, G. *witz*, understanding, wit. See the verb.] 1. Intellect; understanding or mental powers collectively.

Your *wit* will not so soon out as another man's will; 'tis strongly wedged up in a block-head. *Shak.*
Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth;
Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates still.
*Sir J. Davies.*

2. A faculty or power of the mind or intellect: generally used in the plural; as, he has all his *wits* about him.

But there are many who have a bad trick of minding the preacher carefully enough for a minute or two, and then letting their *wits* wander, and thinking about something else. *Kingsley.*

—*The five wits*, an old expression sometimes used for the five senses, but oftener defined: common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, memory.

If our *wits* run the wild-goose chase, I have done; for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole *five*. *Shak.*
But my *five wits* nor my five senses can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee.
*Shak.*

—*At one's wits' end*, at a loss what further steps or measures to adopt; having exhausted the last known plan or contrivance; unable to think further.

The neighbourhood were *at their wits' end*, to consider what would be the issue. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*To live by one's wits*, to live by shifts or expedients, as one without a regular means of living.

Addison sent to beg Gay, who was then *living by his wits* about town, to come to Holland House. *Macaulay.*

3. A superior degree of intelligence or understanding; bright reasoning powers; sense; judgment; wisdom; sagacity.

I have the *wit* to think my master is a kind of knave. *Shak.*

If I might teach thee *wit*, better it were,
Though not to love, yet, love, to tell me so. *Shak.*

He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

4. The power of invention; the inventive faculty; contrivance; ingenuity. 'Each several stone, with *wit* well blazon'd.' *Shak.*

He had not the *wit* to invent new capitals in the same style; he therefore clumsily copied the old ones. *Ruskin.*

5. † The power of original combination under the influence of the imagination; the imaginative faculty.

*Wit* in poetry . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which . . . searches over all the memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

6. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and ingenious, and at the same time natural and pleasing way exhibited in apt language; the felicitous combination of words and thoughts by which unexpected resemblances between things apparently unlike are vividly set before the mind so as to produce a shock of pleasant surprise; facetiousness.

*Wit* lies most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions to the fancy. *Locke.*

True *wit* consists in the resemblance of ideas. . . . But every resemblance of ideas is not what we call *wit*, and it must be such an one that gives delight and surprise to the reader. Where the likeness is obvious, it creates no surprise, and is not *wit*. Thus, when a poet tells us that the bosom of his mistress is as white as snow, there is no *wit* in the comparison; but when he adds, with a sigh, it is as cold too, it then grows into *wit*. *Dryden.*

True *wit* is nature to advantage drest,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well exprest. *Pope.*

[The two extracts following bear on the distinction between *wit* and *humour*.]

Dr. Trusler says that *wit* relates to the matter, *humour* to the manner; that our old comedies abounded with *wit*, and our old actors with *humour*; that *humour* always excites laughter but *wit* does not; that a fellow of *humour* will set a whole company in a roar, but that there is a smartness in *wit*, which cuts while it pleases. *Wit*, he adds, always implies sense and abilities, while *humour* does not; *humour* is chiefly relished by the vulgar, but education is requisite to comprehend *wit*. *Fleming.*

It is no uncommon thing to hear '*He has humour rather than wit.*' Here the expression commonly means pleasantry: for whoever has humour has *wit*, although it does not follow that whoever has *wit* has humour. Humour is *wit* appertaining to character, and indulges in breadth of drollery rather than in play and brilliancy of point. *Wit* vibrates and spirts; humour springs up exuberantly as from a fountain and runs on. In Congreve you wonder what he will say next: in Addison you repose on what is said, listening with assured expectation of something congenial and pertinent. The French have little humour, because they have little character: they excel all nations in *wit* because of their levity and sharpness. *Landor.*

7. One having genius, fancy, or humour: in *modern* usage, one who excels in the faculty defined in last definition; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings; a humorist.

The dulness of the fool is the whetstone of the *wits*. *Shak.*

O, sure I am, the *wits* of former days
To subjects worse have given admiring praise. *Shak.*

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. In *phren.* the faculty which is said to produce the sentiment of the ludicrous or the feeling of mirth, and gives the tendency to view objects in a ludicrous light. Its organ is assigned a place at the side of the upper part of the forehead. See PHRENOLOGY.

**Witan** (wit'n), *n. pl. Lit.* the wise men; the witenagemot. *J. R. Green.*

**Witch** (wich), *n.* [A. Sax. *wicce*, a witch, *wicca*, a magician, a wizard; origin doubtful. Skeat's explanation is the most probable: '*Wicce* is merely the fem. of *wicca;* and *wicca* is a corruption of A. Sax. *witga*, a common abbreviated form of *witiga* or *witega*, a prophet, soothsayer, wizard . . . from *witan*, to see, allied to *witan*, to know.' See WIT, also WISEACRE.] 1. Formerly, a person of either sex given to the black art; but now only applied to a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and by their means to operate supernaturally; one who practises sorcery or enchantment.

When we be in trouble, or sickness, or lose anything, we run hither and thither to *witches* or sorcerers whom we call wise men. *Latimer.*

Devil or devil's dam, I'll conjure thee:
Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a *witch*. *Shak.*

2. A term of reproach for an old and ugly woman with no reference to the practice of sorcery.

Foul wrinkled *witch*, what makest thou in my sight? *Shak.*

3. A bewitching or charming young woman; a female possessed of bewitching or fascinating attractions; as, the Lancashire *witches.* —*To be no witch*, unable to do anything wonderful; to be not very clever at anything.

The editor is clearly *no witch* at a riddle. *Carlyle.*

—*Witches' butter.* See NOSTOC.

**Witch** (wich), *v.t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant. 'And *witch* the world with noble horsemanship.' *Shak.*

I'll *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shak.*

**Witch** † (wich), *n.* [A. Sax. *wice*, a kind of tree.] A kind of tree, probably a wych-elm or a wych-hazel. *Spenser.*

**Witch-ball** (wich'bâl), *n.* A name given to interwoven roller-like masses of the stems of herbaceous plants, often met with in the steppes of Tartary.

**Witchcraft** (wich'kraft), *n.* 1. The practices of witches; sorcery; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into compact with the devil. Indeed it was fully believed that they gave themselves up to him, body and soul, while he engaged that they should want for nothing, and be able to assume whatever shape they pleased, to visit and torment their enemies, and accomplish their infernal purposes. As soon as the bargain was concluded, the devil was said to deliver to the witch an imp or familiar spirit, to be ready at call, and to do whatever it was directed. By the aid of this imp and the devil together, the witch, who was almost always an old woman, was enabled to transport herself through the air on a broomstick, and to transform herself into various shapes, particularly those of cats and hares; to inflict diseases on whomsoever she pleased, and to punish her enemies in a variety of ways. The belief in witchcraft is very ancient. It was a common belief in Europe till the sixteenth century, and maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the seventeenth century; indeed it is not altogether extinct even at the present day. Numbers of reputed witches were condemned to be burned, so that in England alone it is computed that no fewer than 30,000 of them suffered at the stake.—2. Power more than natural; enchantment; irresistible influence; fascination.

You have *witchcraft* in your lips, Kate. *Shak.*

O, father, what a hell of *witchcraft* lies
In the small orb of one particular tear. *Shak.*

**Witch-elm** (wich'elm). See WYCH-ELM.

**Witchery** (wich'ér-i), *n.* 1. Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft. *Milton.*—2. Fascination; entrancing influence.

He never felt
The *witchery* of the soft blue sky. *Wordsworth.*

**Witches'-besom** (wich'ez-bē-zum), *n.* The popular name of those broom-like bunches of branches developed on the silver-fir in consequence of the attack of a fungus known as *Peridermium elatinum*, common in Germany.

**Witches'-Sabbath** (wich'ez-sab-bath), *n.* A stated meeting of witches and devils at night for communicating the mischief they had done, and concocting more, at which the most obscene rites, or rather revels, were indulged in. The witches rode to the rendezvous on broomsticks, sometimes on their demon-lovers in the shape of goats, having previously anointed themselves with the fat of a murdered or unbaptized child. Neophytes were introduced to the devil at such meetings, where they received his mark on their bodies as evidence that they had sold their souls to him. In Germany the witches'-Sabbath was held on *Walpurgis-night.* See WALPURGIS-NIGHT.

**Witchet** (wich'et), *n.* A kind of plane with a conical aperture and inclined knife, which reduces to roundness a bar which is rotated as it is passed through. *E. H. Knight.*

**Witch-finder** (wich'find-ér), *n.* A professional discoverer of witches; one whose services were taken advantage of formerly when the persecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

**Witch-hazel** (wich'hā-zl). See WYCH-HAZEL.

**Witching** (wich'ing), *a.* Bewitching; suited to enchantment or witchcraft.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When churchyards yawn. *Shak.*

**Witch-meal** (wich'mēl), *n.* The powdery pollen of *Lycopodium clavatum* or club-moss. It is so rapidly inflammable that it is used in theatres to represent *lightning.*

**Witch-ridden** (wich'rid-n), *a.* Ridden by witches.

**Witch-tree** (wich'trē), *n.* [From its power over witches. But comp. A. Sax. *wice*, a kind of tree.] The rowan-tree or mountain-ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

**Wit-cracker** † (wit'krak-ér), *n.* One who breaks jests; a joker. *Shak.*

**Wit-craft** † (wit'kraft), *n.* 1. Contrivance; invention.—2. Art of reasoning; logic.

**Wite** (wit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wited;* ppr. *witing.* [A. Sax. *witan*, to punish, to blame, *wite*, a punishment, a fine; Icel. *vita*, to fine, *viti*, a fine, punishment, D. *wijten*, to impute, to attribute, *wijte*, imputation.] To censure; to impute wrong to; to reproach; to blame. *Spenser.* [Old English and Scotch.]

**Wite** (wit), *n.* [See the verb.] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. A punishment, pain, penalty, or mulct.—2. Blame attaching to one; reproach; fault. *Chaucer.*

**Wite,** † *v.t.* [See WIT.] To know. *Chaucer.*

**Witenagemot** (wit'en-a-ge-mot), *n.* [A. Sax. *witena-gemôt—witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, a wise man, *(ge)môt*, a meeting, a moot, an assembly; lit. the assembly of the wise men.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, the great national council or parliament, consisting of athelings or princes, nobles or ealdormen, the large landholders, the principal ecclesiastics, &c. The meetings of this council were frequent; they formed the highest court of judicature in the kingdom; they were summoned by the king in any political emergency; their concurrence was necessary to give validity to laws, and treaties with foreign states were submitted to their approval. They had even power to elect the king, and if the sceptre descended in his race it was by means of the formal recognition of the new king by the nobles, bishops, &c., in an assembly convened for the purpose.

**Wit-fish** (wit'fish), *n.* [D. *witvisch*, that is white-fish.] An East Indian fish of the size of a whiting; also, another East Indian fish, the *Albula Indica* of Ray.

**Witful** † (wit'ful), *a.* Full of wit, knowledge, or wisdom; wise; knowing; sensible.

'Tis passing miraculous that your dull and blind worship should so sodainly turn both sightful and *witful*. *Chapman.*

**With** (WITH), *prep.* [A. Sax. *with*, against, towards, near, against or towards being the common meaning, still retained in 'to fight *with*' a person, and in *with*stand, *with*draw, *with*hold; Icel. *vith*, against, towards, along with; Dan. *ved*, near, with, against. The A. Sax. *wither*, opposite, contrary to, against (seen in *withers*), is a comparative from this; like Icel. *vithr*, D. *weder*, G. *wieder*. In general *with* now implies association, but this was not the notion originally connected with it; its modern meaning indeed has been to some extent borrowed from O.E. and A.Sax. *mid*, with, which long ago fell into disuse. Hence *withal*, *within*, *without*.] A particle used to denote, indicate, designate, or express—(*a*) Competition or antagonism; as, to fight, contend, or vie *with*. [In *to fight with*, the *with* may have the meaning indicated under (*c*); as, *to fight with* one party against another.]

Here I . . . do contest
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shak.*

He shall lie *with* any friar in Spain. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Identity of place; a being together or in the company of; sameness of locality; nearness; proximity; companionship.

Abide *with* us, for it is towards evening. Luke xxix. 29.

There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

(*c*) Mutual action or suffering; association in action, purpose, thought, feeling, and the like; partnership; intercourse.

*With* thee she talks, *with* thee she moans,
*With* thee she sighs, *with* thee she groans,
*With* thee she says 'Farewell mine own.' *Surrey.*

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following, but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shak.*

(*d*) A being on the side of or in favour of; support; assistance; friendship.

He that is not *with* me is against me. Mat. xii. 30.

(*e*) Ranking or holding a place in the estimation, consideration, judgment, or mind.

Tragedy was originally *with* the ancients a piece of religious worship. *Rymer.*

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers. *Addison.*

(*f*) Junction or community; concomitance; consequence; appendage; addition; accessories; accompaniments. 'The sun, *with* purple coloured face.' *Shak.* 'A stately ship, *with* all her bravery on.' *Milton.*

Men might know the persons who had a right to regal power, and, *with* it, to their obedience. *Locke.*

(*g*) Correspondence; likeness; comparison.

Measure my strangeness *with* my unripe years. *Shak.*

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys.*

(*h*) Simultaneousness; immediate succession.

*With* that she told me, that though she spake of her father Chremes, she would hide no truth from me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

*With* that word she spied the hunted boar. *Shak.*

(*i*) Means. 'With treasure laden.' *Shak.* 'Infused *with* a fortitude from heaven.' *Shak.* 'Blessed *with* beauty.' *Shak.*

I'll fill these dogged spies *with* false reports. *Shak.*

Formerly used in this sense before the means of nourishment, and so equivalent to the modern *on*. 'To dine and sup *with* water and bran.' *Shak.*

I have supped full *with* horrors. *Shak.*

(*j*) Cause; consequence. 'Pale *with* fear.' *Shak.* 'Die *with* terror.' *Shak.* 'Tired *with* iteration.' *Shak.* (*k*) External agency by which a thing is produced; instrument.

Why, then, the world's mine oyster
Which I *with* sword will open. *Shak.*

—*With child* (O.E. *mid childe*), pregnant; in the family way.—*With* and *by* are closely allied in many of their uses, more especially in the two last (*j*, *k*), and it is not easy to lay down a rule by which their uses may at all times be distinguished. The same may be said, but to a less extent, of *with* and *through*. See *By*, *With*, *Through*, compared under BY.

**With** (with), *n.* Same as *Withe*.

**Withal** (WITH-al'), *adv.* [*With* and *all*—a compound which has supplanted the older *mid alle*. See WITH.] With the rest; together with that; likewise; at the same time.

For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not *withal* to signify the crimes laid against him. Ac. xxv. 27.

How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution! *Shak.*

**Withal** (WITH-al'), *prep.* With: used after relatives or equivalent words, being separated from the objective and transposed to the end of a sentence or clause. Instead of an objective a nominative often occurs, and indeed *withal* appears in various idiomatic constructions that are difficult to reduce to grammatical rule. 'These banished men that I have kept *withal*.' *Shak.* 'An honest fellow as ever servant shall come in house *withal*.' *Shak.*

Who hath she to spend the night *withal*? *Shak.*

I'll tell you who Time ambles *withal*, who Time trots *withal*, who Time gallops *withal*, and who he stands still *withal*. *Shak.*

[This word is now little used.]

**Withamite** (WITH'am-it), *n.* [After Dr. *Witham*.] A variety of epidote found at Glencoe in Scotland. It occurs crystallized and is of vitreous lustre and red or yellow colour.

**Withdraw** (WITH-draw'), *v.t.* pret. *withdrew*; pp. *withdrawn*; ppr. *withdrawing*. [Prefix *with*, against, opposite, and *draw*. See WITH.] To draw back or in a contrary direction; hence, (*a*) to cause to return or remove, as from an advanced position; to take back; to remove; as, the troops were *withdrawn* from the frontier.

From her husband's hand her hand
Soft she *withdrew*. *Milton.*

It is impossible that God should *withdraw* his presence from anything. *Hooker.*

(*b*) To take back, as something which has been conferred or enjoyed.

I say that this—
Else I *withdraw* favour and countenance
From you and yours for ever—shall you do.
*Tennyson.*

(*c*) To recall; to retract; as, to *withdraw* a charge, a threat, a vow, &c. *Shak.*

**Withdraw** (WITH-draw'), *v.i.* To retire from or quit a company or place; to absent one's self; to go away; to step backward or aside; to retire; to retreat.

We will *withdraw* into the gallery. *Shak.*

At this excess of courage all amazed,
The foremost of his foes awhile *withdraw*.
*Dryden.*

In this sense often followed by the reflexive pronouns.

Perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds . . . from such *withdraw thyself*. 1 Tim. vi. 5.

If it please you, we may now *withdraw us*. *Shak.*

SYN. To retire, recede, retreat, retrograde, remove, go back.

**Withdrawal** (WITH-draw'al), *n.* Act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

The *withdrawal* of the allowance . . . interfered with my plans. *Fielding.*

**Withdrawer** (WITH-draw'er), *n.* One who withdraws.

He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn but a seller. *Outred.*

**Withdrawing-room** (WITH-draw'ing-rōm), *n.* A room used to withdraw or retire into: formerly generally behind the room in which the family took their meals. Now contracted into *Drawing-room* (which see). 'A door in the middle leading to a parlor and *withdrawing-room*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Withdrawment** (WITH-draw'ment), *n.* The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling. 'The *withdrawment* of those papers deemed most obnoxious.' *W. Belsham.*

**Withdrawn** (WITH-drawn'), pp. of *withdraw*.

**Withe** (with or with), *n.* [Shortened from *withy*, or directly from Icel. *vith*, also *vithja*, a withy (which see).] 1. A tough flexible branch or twig used in binding things together; a willow or osier twig.—2. A band made of plaited or twisted twigs.—3. An elastic handle to a cold-chisel, fuller, or the like, which deadens the shock to the workman's hand.—4. An iron instrument fitted to the end of a boom or mast, and having a ring through which another boom or mast is rigged or secured; a boom-iron.—5. A wall dividing two flues in a stack of chimneys. Spelled also in its various senses *With*, *Wythe*.

**Withe** (WITH), *v.t.* To bind with withes or twigs.

You shall see him *withed*, and haltered, and staked, and baited to death. *Bp. Hall.*

**Wither** (WITH'er), *v.i.* [O.E. *widren*, *wederen*, lit. to *weather* or expose to the weather, from *weder*, weather.] 1. To lose the sap or juice; to dry and shrivel up; to lose freshness and bloom; to fade.

Shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof that it *wither*? it shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring. Eze. xvii. 9.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to *wither* at the north wind's breath.
*Hemans.*

2. To become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss or want of animal moisture; to lose pristine freshness, bloom, softness, smoothness, vigour, or the like, as from age or disease; to decay. 'Now warm in love, now *withering* in the grave.' *Dryden.*

A fair face will *wither*. *Shak.*

This is a man, old, wrinkled, faded, *withered*. *Shak.*

3. To decay generally; to decline; to languish; to pass away. 'O *withered* truth.' *Shak.* 'Lest I *wither* by despair.' *Tennyson.*

The individual *withers* and the world is more and more. *Tennyson.*

**Wither** (WITH'er), *v.t.* 1. To cause to fade and become dry; to make sapless and shrunken. 'Like a blasted sapling, *withered* up.' *Shak.*

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat but it *withereth* the grass. Jas. i. 11.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay for want of animal moisture; to cause to lose bloom; to shrivel; to cause to have a wrinkled skin or shrunken muscles; as, time will *wither* the fairest face.

Age cannot *wither* her nor custom stale
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

3. To blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence; to affect fatally by malevolence; to cause to perish or languish generally; as, to *wither* a person by a look or glance; reputations *withered* by scandal.

**Wither-band** (WITH'er-band), *n.* A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horse's withers to strengthen the bow.

**Witheredness** (WITH'erd-nes), *n.* The state of being withered, literally or figuratively.

'The dead *witheredness* of good affections.' *Bp. Hall.*

Water them as soon as set till they have recovered their *witheredness*. *Mortimer.*

**Witheringly** (WITH'er-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to wither or cause to shrink.

**Witherite** (WITH'er-it), *n.* A native carbonate of baryta, first discovered by Dr. *Withering* at Anglesark in Lancashire. It is white, gray, or yellow. It is also called *Barolite*.

**Witherling**† (WITH'er-ling), *n.* One who is withered or decrepit. *Chapman.*

**Withernam** (WITH'er-nam), *n.* [A. Sax. *withernām*—*wither*, against, and *nām*, a taking or seizure, from *niman*, to take.] In *law*, an unlawful distress or forbidden taking, as of a thing distrained, out of the country, so that the sheriff cannot upon the replevin make deliverance thereof to the party distrained. Also, the reprisal of other cattle or goods, in lieu of those that have been unjustly taken, eloigned, or otherwise withholden. The cattle or goods thus taken are said to be *taken in withernam*. All this practice is obsolete since 1846.

**Withe-rod** (with'rod or with'rod), *n.* The popular name of a North American shrub of the genus Viburnum (*V. nudum*).

**Withers** (WITH'erz), *n.pl.* [Lit. the parts that act against or resist, from A. Sax. *wither*, against, whence *witherian*, to resist; comp. G. *widerrist*, the withers of a horse, the part by which he exerts his force against the draught of the carriage, from *wider*, against, and *rist*, an elevated part, a rising. *Withers* is therefore closely allied to *with*, prep.] The junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, forming an elevation at the bottom of the neck and mane. See HORSE.

Let the galled jade wince, our *withers* are unwrung. *Shak.*

**Withershins** (WITH'er-shinz), *adv.* [A. Sax. *wither*, against, and *sunne*, the sun.] Against the sun; contrary to the motion of the sun; from right to left. [Scotch.]

As it was supposed that witches always acted in contrariety to the laws of nature, we hear of their going thrice *withershins* round a thing to render it subject to their power. *Edin. Rev.*

**Wither-wrung** (WITH'er-rung), *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.

**With-hault**† (WITH'halt), *v. pret.* Withheld. *Spenser.*

**Withheld** (WITH-held'), pret. & pp. of *withhold*.

**Withhold** (WITH-hōld'), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *withheld*; ppr. *withholding*. [*With*, in old sense of against, and *hold*.] 1. To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.

*Withhold*, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*

Your letters did *withhold* our breaking forth. *Shak.*

2. To retain; to keep back; not to grant; as, to *withhold* assent to a proposition.

*Withhold* revenge, dear God! 'tis not my fault. *Shak.*

Lancelot saw that she her wish *withheld*. *Tennyson.*

**Withholden** (WITH-hōld'n). The old participle of *withhold*, sometimes abbreviated into *withheld*.

**Withholder** (WITH-hōld'er), *n.* One that withholds.

**Withholdment** (WITH-hōld'ment), *n.* The act of withholding.

**Within** (WITH-in'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *withinnan*—*with*, against, towards, and *innan*, within, inwardly, from *in*, in.] 1. In the inner or interior part or parts of; inside of: opposed to *without*.

Come not *within* these doors; *within* this roof
The enemy of all your graces lives. *Shak.*

2. In the limits, range, reach, or compass of; not beyond: used of place, distance or length, time, and quantity. Hence, specifically, as applied to place, distance or length, not farther than; not of greater length than; in the reach or compass of; as, *within* my sight; *within* 5 miles: as applied to time, not longer ago than; not later than; as, *within* an hour: as applied to quantity, not exceeding; as, to keep *within* one's income.

*Within* these five hours Hastings lived
Untainted. *Shak.*

I am *within* three months as old as your Harry. *Macmillan's Mag.*

3. Inside or comprehended by the scope, limits, reach, or influence of; circumscribed by; not beyond, not exceeding, not overstepping, &c.

Come not *within* his danger by thy will. *Shak.*

Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and

drew no consequences after it, we should, undoubtedly, never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

4.† In. 'One come not *within* another's way.' *Shak.* 'Such war of white and red *within* her cheeks.' *Shak.*

**Within** (wiтн-in'), *adv.* 1. In the interior or centre; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward fairest side
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear. *Daniel.*

2. In the mind, heart, or soul.

Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

3. In the house or dwelling; indoors; at home; as, the gentleman waits *within.*

But at this hour the house doth keep itself;
There's none *within.* *Shak.*

—*From within*, a compound adverbial and prepositional expression; from the inside; from within doors, &c. An example is in extract under 2.

**Withinforth**† (wiтн-in'fōrth), *adv.* Within doors; in the interior; within. '*Withinforth* farther into the firm land.' *Holland.* [Rare.]

**Withinside** (wiтн-in'sīd), *adv.* In the inner parts. 'A small oval picture of a young lady . . . that was fixed in a panel *withinside* of the door.' *Graves.*

**Without** (wiтн-out'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *withûtan*, without—*with*, towards, against, and *ût*, out.] 1. On or at the outside or exterior of; out of: opposed to *within.*

*Without* the bed her other fair hand was. *Shak.*

For whilst I know, by seeing or hearing, &c., that there is some corporeal being *without* me, the object of that sensation, I do more certainly know that there is some spiritual being within me that sees and hears. *Locke.*

2. Out of the limits, compass, range, or reach of; beyond.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach. *T. Burnet.*

3. Not having or not being with; in absence or destitution of; in separation from; deprived of; not with use or employment of; independent or exclusively of; not having; not with.

Excess of diet in costly meats and drinks . . . would be avoided: wise men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

Happiness under this view every one constantly pursues. Other things, acknowledged to be good, he can look upon *without* desire, pass by, and be content to do *without.* *Locke.*

Abide with me from morn till eve,
For *without* thee I cannot live.
Abide with me when night is nigh,
For *without* thee I dare not die. *Keble.*

In colloquial language the object is frequently omitted after this preposition, especially in such phrases as *to do without, to go without;* as, they can give me no assistance, so I must do *without;* he begged money from all, but in the end had to go *without.*

And nice affections wavering stood in doubt
If best were as it is, or best *without.* *Shak.*

**Without** (wiтн-out'), *conj.* Unless; except: in this sense now rarely used by correct speakers and writers, even Shakspere restricting it to characters of the Dogberry type.

You will never live to my age *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise. *Sir P. Sidney.*

He may stay him; marry, not *without* the prince be willing. *Shak.*

Such a one as a man may not speak of *without* he say Sir-reverence. *Shak.*

**Without** (wiтн-out'), *adv.* 1. On the outside; outwardly; externally.

Pitch the ark within and *without.* Gen. vi. 14.

2. Out of doors.

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without.*
*Dryden.*

3. As regards external acts; externally.

*Without* unspotted, innocent within,
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin.
*Dryden.*

—*From without*, a compound adverbial and prepositional expression; from the outside: opposite to *from within;* as, sounds *from without* reached their ears.

These were *from without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*

**Without-door** (wiтн-out'dōr), *a.* Being out of doors; exterior; outward; external. 'Her *without-door* form.' *Shak.*

**Withouten**† (wiтн-out'en), *prep.* Without. '*Withouten* more delay I left the bank. *Longfellow.*

**Without-forth**† (wiтн-out'fōrth), *adv.* Out of doors; on the exterior; exteriorly; without. '*Without-forth* they are spotted.' *Holland.* [Rare.]

**Withoutside**† (wiтн-out'sīd), *adv.* Outside; externally.

Why does that lawyer wear black; does he carry his conscience *withoutside*? *Congreve.*

**Withsain,**† inf. of *withsay.* *Chaucer.*

**Withsay**† (wiтн-sā'), *v.t.* To contradict; to deny. *Chaucer.*

**Withset**† (wiтн-set'), *v.t.* To set against; to resist. *Gower.*

**Withstand** (wiтн-stand'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *withstood;* ppr. *withstanding.* [*With*, in sense of against, and *stand;* comp. G. *widerstehen*, to withstand. See WITH, *prep.*] To resist, either with physical or moral force; to oppose; as, to *withstand* the attack of troops; to *withstand* eloquence or arguments.

Rage must be *withstood.* *Shak.*

When Peter was come to Antioch, I *withstood* him to the face. Gal. ii. 11.

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields *withstood.* *Gray.*

**Withstand** (wiтн-stand'), *v.i.* To resist; to make a stand; to be in resistance.

**Withstander** (wiтн-stand'ėr), *n.* One that withstands; an opponent; a resisting power.

**Withstood** (wiтн-stụd'), pret. & pp. of *withstand.*

**Withwind** (with'wīnd), *n.* [E. *with*, *withe*, a pliant twig, and *wind*, to entwist; comp. G. *winde*, bindweed.] The wild convolvulus.

**Withy** (with'i), *n.* [A. Sax. *withig*, a willow, a with; Icel. *vithja*; *vith*, a withy, a with; Dan. *vidie*, Sw. *vide*, *vidja*, G. *weide*, a willow or osier; allied to Gr. *itea*, for *vitea*, a willow. From a root meaning to twist or bend, seen also in L. *vitis*, a vine, *vinum*, wine. See WINE.] 1. A large species of willow.

The *withy* is a reasonable large tree, for some have been found ten feet about. *Evelyn.*

2. A withe; a twig; an osier.—3. A halter made of withes=Scotch, a woody.

**Withy** (with'i or wiтh'i), *a.* Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

I learnt to fold my net
And *withy* labyrinths in straits to set. *P. Fletcher.*

**Witjar**† (wit'jär), *n.* The head; the brain-pan; the skull. *Richardson.* [Old slang.]

**Witless** (wit'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

A witty mother! *witless* else her son. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from folly or senselessness; foolish; not under the guidance of judgment. 'Youth, and cost, and *witless* bravery.' *Shak.*

**Witlessly** (wit'les-li), *adv.* In a witless manner; without the exercise of judgment; without understanding. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Witlessness** (wit'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being witless; want of judgment, understanding, or consideration. 'Wilful *witlessness.*' *Sir E. Sandys.*

**Witling** (wit'ling), *n.* [Dim. from *wit.*] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness. 'Newspaper *witlings.*' *Goldsmith.*

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng. *Pope.*

**Witmonger** (wit'mung-gėr), *n.* One who deals or indulges in wit of a poor or low kind; a would-be wit; a witling. *Wood.*

**Witness** (wit'nes), *n.* [A. Sax. *witnes*, testimony, lit. what one knows, from *witan*, to know. See WIT.] 1. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; as, to bear *witness* to a fact, to *bear witness* being the regular phrase.

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. John v. 31.

The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy *witness*
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shak.*

2. That which furnishes evidence or proof.

Laban said, This heap is a *witness* between me and thee this day. Gen. xxxi. 48.

3. A person who knows or sees anything; one personally present.

Your mother lives a *witness* to that vow. *Shak.*

Upon my looking round, I was *witness* to appearances which filled me with melancholy and regret. *R. Hall.*

4. In *law*, (*a*) one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony; one who signs his name as evidence of the genuineness of another signature. (*b*) A person who gives testimony or evidence under oath or affirmation in a judicial proceeding.—*Note. Witness* when used as a predicate after the verb *to be*, can take the singular form though the subject or nominative is plural. 'Heaven and thy thoughts are *witness.*' *Shak.*—*With a witness,*† effectually; to a great degree; with a vengeance; with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind. 'Here's packing, *with a witness!*' *Shak.*

This, I confess, is haste, *with a witness.* *Latimer.*

**Witness** (wit'nes), *v.t.* 1. To attest; to give testimony to; to testify.

Behold, how many things they *witness* against thee. Mark xv. 4.

Methought you said
You saw one here in court could *witness* it. *Shak.*

2. To see or know by personal presence; to be a witness of; to observe.

This is but a faint sketch of the incalculable calamities and horrors we must expect, should we ever *witness* the triumphs of modern infidelity. *R. Hall.*

I felt an eager desire to *witness* this fair, which my fancy decked out as something wonderfully fine. *W. Irving.*

3. To give or serve as evidence or token of; to substantiate; to prove. 'Letters whose contents shall *witness* to him I am near at home.' *Shak.*

Is not this true? (that there is a famine)
Our cheeks and hollow eyes do *witness* it. *Shak.*

4. To foretell; to presage; to foretoken. [Rare.]

Ah Richard, . . . I see thy glory like a shooting star
Fall to the base earth from the firmament!
Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
*Witnessing* storms to come, woe, and unrest.
*Shak.*

5. To see the execution of and subscribe, as an instrument, for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to *witness* a bond or a deed.—*Witness* is often used in the subjunctive imperatively or optatively, in many cases with inversion, in such uses being=as . . . may *witness;* may . . . *witness;* let . . . *witness* or be *witness;* bear *witness.*

Heaven *witness*
I have been to you a true and faithful wife. *Shak.*

He was most princely; ever *witness* for him
Those twins of learning that he raised in you.
*Shak.*

**Witness** (wit'nes), *v.i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence; to testify.

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him, even against Naboth . . . saying, Naboth did blaspheme God and the king. 1 Ki. xxi. 13.

The witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with this event (martyrdom) that martyrdom now signifieth not only to *witness*, but to *witness* to death. *South.*

**Witnesser** (wit'nes-ėr), *n.* One who gives or bears testimony. 'A constant *witnesser* of the marriage of Christ.' *Dr. Martin.*

**Witsafe**† (wit-sāf'), *v.t.* [Probably a corruption of *vouchsafe*, through an erroneous notion of its etymology.] To vouchsafe. *Puttenham.*

**Wit-snapper**† (wit'snap-ėr), *n.* One who affects repartee. *Shak.*

**Witstand** (wit'stand), *n.* The state of being at one's wits' end; a stand-still from not knowing what to do.

They were at a *witstand*, and could reach no further. *Bp. Hacket.*

**Wit-starved** (wit'stärvd), *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius. [Rare.]

**Witte,**† *n.* Wit; understanding; capacity. *Chaucer.*

**Witted** (wit'ed), *a.* Having wit or understanding: used chiefly in composition; as, a quick-*witted* boy.

**Witters** (wit'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Prov. E. *withers*, the barbs on an arrow-head; same word as *withers* of a horse, meaning lit. things that resist or oppose.] 1. The barbs of a fishing-spear or of a fishing-hook, &c.—2. The throat. [Scotch.]

**Witticaster** (wit'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [A pejor. from *wit.* Comp. *poetaster*, *criticaster.*] A mean or pretended wit.

The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our *witticaster.* *Milton.*

**Witticism** (wit'i-sizm), *n.* [From *witty;* comp. such words as *Atticism*, *Gallicism.* This word seems to have been first used by Milton in 1651, being used in his *Defence of the English People.*] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark; an observation characterized by wit.

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms;* all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

**Wittified**† (wit'i-fīd), *a.* Having wit; clever; witty. *Roger North.*

**Wittily** (wit'i-li), *adv.* 1. In a witty manner; with wit; with a witty turn or phrase, or with an ingenious and amusing association of ideas. 'In conversation *wittily* pleasant.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. 'Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives.' *Dryden.*

**Wittiness** (wit'i-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being witty.—2. The quality of being in-

genious or clever. '*Wittiness* in devising, . . . pithiness in uttering.' *Spenser.*

**Wittingly** (wit'ing-li), *adv.* In a witting manner; knowingly; with knowledge; by design.

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *Sir T. More.*

**Wittol**† (wit'ol), *n.* [Perhaps for *wit-all*, one who knows all, that is who knows but winks at his wife's infidelity; but more probably, as Wedgwood thinks, the same word as *wittal, witwal, woodwale*, old names for a bird in whose nest the cuckoo's eggs were sometimes laid. See WOODWALE; and comp. the origin of the term *cuckold.*] A cuckold; a man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends: but, cuckold, *wittol*, cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name! *Shak.*

**Wittolly**† (wit'ol-li), *adv.* Like a wittol or cuckold. *Shak.*

**Witty** (wit'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *witig.* See WIT.] 1.† Possessed of ingenuity, judgment, knowledge, or understanding; wise; discreet; knowing; artful. 'The deep revolving, *witty* Buckingham.' *Shak.*—2.† Ingenious; clever; skilfully devised.

Silence in love bewrays more woe
Than words though ne'er so *witty;*
A beggar that is dumb, you know,
May challenge double pity. *Raleigh.*

3. Possessed of wit; smartly or cleverly facetious; ready with strikingly novel, clever, shrewd, and amusing sayings, or with sharp repartee; brilliant, sparkling, and original in expressing amusing notions or ideas; hence, sometimes, sarcastic; satirical: of persons.

The affectation, therefore, of being *witty* by spreading falsehood is by no means an allowable vanity. *Secker.*

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Steele.*

4. Characterized by, or pregnant with wit or brilliant, sparkling, or ingenious ideas or notions; smartly and facetiously conceived or expressed; bright and amusing: of language; as, a *witty* remark or repartee.

**Witwal, Witwall** (wit'wạl), *n.* [A form akin to *woodwale* (which see).] The name of a bird which, as used by our older writers, has been identified with the golden oriole, the greenfinch, &c.; at the present day it is generally applied to the green woodpecker, as by Hood: 'The ringing of the *witwall's* shrilly laughter.'

**Witwanton**† (wit-won'ton), *v.t.* To indulge in vain, sportive, or over-subtle fancies concerning; to speculate about idly or irreverently.

Dangerous it is to *wit'wanton* it with the majesty of God. *Fuller.*

**Witwanton**† (wit-won'ton), *n.* One who indulges in idle, foolish, and irreverent fancies or speculations. 'All epicures, *witwantons*, atheists.' *Sylvester.*

**Witwanton**† (wit-won'ton), *a.* Inclined to indulge in vain, foolish, or irreverent speculation or fancies; exercising the wit on extravagant notions or ideas.

How dangerous it is for *wit'wanton* men to dance with their nice distinctions on such mystical precipices. *Fuller.*

**Wit-wormt** (wit'wėrm), *n.* One that feeds on wit. *B. Jonson.*

**Wive**† (wīv), *v.i.* [From *wife.*] To marry. *Shak.*

**Wive**† (wīv), *v.t.* 1. To match to a wife; to provide with a wife.

If I could get me but a wife . . I were manned, horsed, and *wived.* *Shak.*

2. To take for a wife.

I have *wived* his sister *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wivehood**† (wīv'hụd), *n.* Behaviour becoming a wife; wifehood.

That girdle gave the virtue of chaste love,
And *wivehood* true to all that did it bear.
*Spenser.*

**Wivelessť** (wīv'les), *a.* Not having a wife; wifeless.

They, in their *wiveless* state, run into open abominations. *Homily*

**Wively**† (wīv'li), *a.* Pertaining to a wife. '*Wively* love.' *J. Udall.*

**Viver**† (wī'vėr), *n.* A wyvern.

**Wivern** (wī'vėrn), *n.* See WYVERN.

**Wives** (wīvz), pl. of *wife.*

**Wizard, Wisard** (wiz'ėrd), *n.* [From *wise*, and term. *-ard.*] 1. Originally, a wise man; a sage.

See, how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star-led *wizards* haste with odours sweet.
*Milton.*

[Milton here means the Magi or wise men of the East.]—2. A proficient in the occult sciences; an adept in the black art; one supposed to possess supernatural powers, generally from having leagued himself with the Evil One; a sorcerer; an enchanter; a magician; hence, a title occasionally applied to, or assumed by modern performers of legerdemain; a conjurer; a juggler.

And the soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits, and after *wizards*, . . I will even set my face against that soul. Lev. xx. 6.

**Wizard** (wiz'ėrd), *a.* 1. Enchanting; charming. *Collins.*—2. Haunted by wizards. 'Where Deva spreads her *wizard* stream.' *Milton.*

**Wizardly** (wiz'ėrd-li), *a.* Resembling or characteristic of a wizard. [Rare.]

**Wizardry** (wiz'ėrd-ri), *n.* The art or practices of wizards; sorcery. '*Wizardry* and dealing with evil spirits.' *Milman.*

**Wizen** (wiz'n), *a.* [A. Sax. *wisnian*, to become dry, akin to Icel. *visna*, to wither or become palsied, from *visinn*, withered, palsied.] Hard, dry, and shrivelled; withered; weazen. 'A gay little *wizen* old man . . . from the eastern climate's dilapidations upon his youth and health.' *Miss Burney.* 'A little, lonely, *wizen*, strangely-clad boy.' *Dickens.*

**Wizen, Wizzen** (wiz'n), *v.t.* To wither; to cause to fade; to make dry. [Scotch.]

**Wizen, Wizzen** (wiz'n), *n.* A corrupt form of *Weasand.*

**Wizen-faced** (wiz'n-fāst), *a.* Having a thin, shrivelled face.

**Wlatsome,**† *a.* [From O.E. *wlate*, A. Sax. *wlætte*, loathing, disgust, and term. *-some.*] Loathsome. *Chaucer.*

**Wo** (wō), *n.* A former spelling of *Woe.*

**Wo,**† *a.* Sorrowful. *Chaucer.*

**Woad** (wōd), *n.* [A. Sax. *wād*, D. *weede*, Dan. *vaid, veid*, G. *waid, weid*, woad; connected with L. *vitrum*, woad; farther connections unknown.] A cruciferous plant of the genus Isatis, the *I. tinctoria*, formerly cultivated to a great extent in Britain on account of the blue dye extracted from its pulped and fermented leaves. It is now, however, nearly superseded by indigo, which gives a stronger and finer blue. It is still cultivated in some parts of Europe, and the dye which it furnishes is said to improve the quality and colour of indigo when mixed with it in a certain proportion. The ancient Britons are said to have tinctured their bodies with the dye procured from the woad plant.—*Wild woad, weld*, or *wold* is the *Reseda Luteola*, a British plant, which yields a beautiful yellow dye. See RESEDA.

Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*).

**Woaded** (wōd'ed), *a.* Dyed or coloured blue with woad. 'The man, tatoo'd or *woaded*, winter-clad in skins.' *Tennyson.*

**Woad-mill** (wōd'mil), *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

**Woad-waxen** (wōd'wak-sn), *n.* Dyer's-weed or green-weed (*Genista tinctoria*). See GENISTA.

**Wode**† (wōd), *a.* [A. Sax. *wōd*, mad. See WOOD, mad.] Mad; furious; outrageous; violent. *Chaucer.*

**Wode**† (wōd), *v.i.* To grow mad. *Chaucer.*

**Wodegeld**† (wōd'geld), *n.* A geld or payment for wood.

**Woden** (wō'den), *n.* [From the same root as *wood*, mad (which see). See also ODIN.] The Anglo-Saxon form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin. *Wednesday* derives its name from him, and his name is also seen in several place-names, as *Wednesbury, &c.*

**Wodewale,**† *n.* The woodwale or witwall. *Chaucer.*

**Wodness**† (wod'nes), *n.* Madness.

**Woe** (wō), *n.* [A. Sax. *wā:* often as an interjection, as *in wā lā wā*, woe lo woe, well-away; D. *wee*, Icel. *vei*, Dan. *vee*, G. *weh*, Goth. *vai*; no doubt a natural sound of grief, like L. *væ!* Gr. *ouai!* alas.] Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity.

One *woe* is past; and behold there come two *woes* more hereafter. Rev. ix. 12.

They, outcast from God, are here condemned
To waste eternal days in *woe* and pain. *Milton.*

*Woe* is frequently used in denunciations either with the optative mood of the verb, or alone, and thus in an interjectional manner.

*Woe be* unto the pastors that destroy and scatter the sheep. Jer. xxiii. 1.

*Woe* to the vanquished, *woe!* *Dryden.*

It is also used in exclamations of sorrow; in such cases the noun or pronoun following being really in the dative, *to* being understood.

*Woe* is me; for I am undone. Is. vi. 5.

The phrase '*Woe worth* the day,' means *woe be to* the day. (See WORTH, *v.i.*) Formerly spelled *Wo.*

**Woe,**† **Wot** (wō), *a.* Sad; sorrowful; miserable; wretched. 'If thinking on me then should make you *woe.*' *Shak.*

*Woe* was the knight at this severe command. *Dryden.*

**Woebegone** (wō'bē-gon), *a.* [That is, surrounded or overwhelmed with woe, *begone* being from O.E. *bego, bigo*, to surround, to go round about.] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow; as, very *woebegone* in appearance; a *woebegone* look.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woe-begone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night. *Shak.*

**Woeful, Woful** (wō'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of woe; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted; sorrowful.

How many *woeful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel.*

2. Relating or pertaining to, or connected with woe; expressing woe; characterized by sorrow or woe. '*Woeful* ditty;' '*woeful* words.' *Shak.* 'O, *woeful* day! O, day of woe.' *Philips.*—3. Wretched; paltry; miserable; mean.

What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be! *Pope.*

SYN. Mournful, calamitous, afflictive, piteous, miserable, doleful, rueful.

**Woefully, Wofully** (wō'fụl-li), *adv.* In a woeful manner; as, (*a*) sorrowfully; mournfully; sadly; grievously; lamentably.

Which now among you, who lament so *woefully*, . . . has suffered as he suffered? *Dr. Knox.*

(*b*) Wretchedly; miserably; extremely; as, he will be *woefully* deceived.

**Woefulness, Wofulness** (wō'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being woeful; misery; calamity.

**Woiwode** (woi'wōd), *n.* See WAYWODE.

**Wojwoda** (woi-wō'da), *n.* Same as *Waywode.*

**Wol,**† pret. *wolde.* Will. See WILL.

**Wold** (wōld), *n.* [O.E. *wolde, wald*, A. Sax. *wald, weald*, a wood; O.Sax. O.Fris. and G. *wald*, a wood or forest. *Weald* is the same word which also forms the second syllable of *threshold.*] 1. A wood; a forest.—2. A low hill; a down: in the plural, a hilly district or a range of hills.

Who sees not a great difference betwixt the *wolds* in Lincolnshire and the fens? *Burton.*

3. An open country; a weald.

The worthy pastor . . .
The shepherd of that wandering flock,
That has the ocean for its *wold*,
That has the vessel for its fold. *Longfellow.*

The wind that beats the mountain, blows
More softly round the open *wold.* *Tennyson.*

**Wold** (wōld), *n.* A plant. See WELD.

**Wolde.**† Would. *Chaucer.*

**Wolf** (wụlf), *n.* pl. **Wolves** (wụlvz). [A. Sax. *wulf*, D. and G. *wolf*, Icel. *ulfr*, Dan. *ulv*, Sw. *ulf* (the Scandinavian forms showing the common loss of initial *v*); Goth. *vulfs*; cog. Bulg. *vluku*, Lith. *vilkas*, L. *lupus*, Gr. *lukos* (both with loss of the initial labial), Skr. *vrika*—wolf: all traced to a root *vark, valk*, meaning to tear.] 1. A quadruped belonging to the digitigrade carnivora, family Canidæ, in habits and physical development closely related to the dog, some naturalists, indeed, considering it as the progenitor of some existing races of the dog, with which it has been known to interbreed. The common European wolf (*Canis lupus*) is yellowish or fulvous gray; the hair is harsh and strong, the ears erect and pointed, the tail straight, or nearly so, and there is a blackish band or streak on the forelegs about the carpus. The height at

the shoulder is from 27 to 29 inches. The wolf is swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious; a destructive enemy to the sheep-cote and farm-yard; it associates in packs to hunt the larger quadrupeds, such as the deer, the elk, &c. When hard pressed with hunger these packs have been known to attack isolated travellers, and even to enter villages and carry off children. In general, however, wolves are cowardly and stealthy, approaching the sheepfolds and farm-steadings only at dead of night, making a rapid retreat if in the least scared by a dog or a man, and exhibiting great cunning in the avoidance of traps. Wolves are still plentiful in some parts of Europe, as France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Turkey, and Russia; they probably ceased to exist in England about the end of the fifteenth century; the last of their race in Scotland is said to have been killed by Cameron of Lochiel in 1680, while in Ireland they are known to have existed until at least the beginning of the eighteenth century. The black wolf (*C. occidentalis*) of America is a larger and finer animal than his European congener. The little prairie-wolf or coyote (*C. ochropus*), abounding on the vast plains of Missouri and Mexico, is a burrowing animal, and resembles in many respects the jackal. The

Common Wolf (*Canis lupus*).

Tasmanian wolf is a marsupial, and allied to the kangaroo. See THYLACINE.—2, A term of opprobrium especially applied to a person noted for ravenousness, cruelty, cunning, or the like.

Rescued is Orleans from the English *wolves*.
*Shak.*

3. A small white maggot or worm which infests granaries.—4. A tubercular excrescence which rapidly eats away the flesh. See LUPUS, 2.—5. In *music*, (*a*) the jarring discordant sound produced in playing on the organ, harmonium, and, but to a much less extent, on the pianoforte, when these instruments are tuned to unequal temperament. See TEMPERAMENT. (*b*) Some particular tone often produced on a violin, violoncello, or other stringed instrument the intonation of which is not true, even when the stopping is normally correct.—*To see a wolf*, to lose one's voice. Our forefathers, adopting the belief of the ancients (see Virgil, ecl. ix.), supposed that if a man saw a wolf before the wolf saw him he lost his voice, at least for a time.

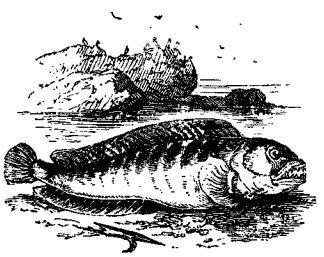
'Our young companion has *seen a wolf*,' said Lady Hameline, 'and has lost his tongue in consequence.'
*Sir W. Scott.*

—*To cry wolf*, to raise a false alarm: in allusion to the shepherd-boy in the fable.—*To keep the wolf from the door*, to keep out hunger or want.—*Dark as a wolf's mouth* or *throat*, pitch-dark. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wolf-dog** (wụlf'dog), *n.* 1. A large kind of dog of several varieties, kept to guard sheep, cattle, &c., and destroy wolves.—2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.

**Wolffian** (wol'fi-an), *a.* [After *Wolff*, the discoverer.] In *physiol.* a term applied to certain bodies in the vertebrate embryo, preceding the true kidneys, whose functions they perform. As the fœtus advances they gradually disappear, their place being supplied by the true kidneys, except in fishes, in which they are permanent. Called also *False Kidneys*.

**Wolf-fish** (wụlf'fish), *n.* A teleostean acanthopterygious fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*), so called from its ferocious aspect and habits. It is found around the coasts of Britain, where it attains a length of 6 or 7 feet, but in southern seas it is said to reach a much greater size. The mouth is armed with strong sharp teeth, the inner series forming blunt grinders adapted for crushing the molluscs and crustaceans on which it feeds. The ventral fins are absent; the colour is



Wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*).

brownish-gray, spotted, and striped with brown over the upper parts, while the belly is white. The flesh is palatable, and largely eaten in Iceland, whilst the skin is durable, and manufactured into a kind of shagreen. When drawn up in a net it attacks its captors ferociously, and unless stunned with a blow on the head, is capable of doing great damage to both persons and nets with its powerful teeth. Called also *Sea-cat*, *Catfish*, and *Sea-wolf*.

**Wolfian** (wol'fi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or promulgated by Frederick A. *Wolf*, the great German philologist.—*Wolfian theory*, a theory put out by Wolf in 1795 to the effect that the Iliad and Odyssey cannot be the works of one man, Homer, because writing was unknown at the time that these poems are said to have been composed. He supposes, therefore, that the Iliad and Odyssey consist of ballads or episodes, the work of different men, collected and arranged in a more or less consistent and homogeneous whole in the sixth century B.C. These ballads were preserved by the recitation of strolling minstrels.

**Wolfish** (wụlf'ish), *a.* 1. Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf; savage; as, a *wolfish* visage; *wolfish* designs.—2. Savagely hungry. [United States.]

**Wolfishly** (wụlf'ish-li), *adv.* Like a wolf; in a wolfish manner.

**Wolfkin** (wụlf'kin), *n.* [*Wolf*, and dim. suffix *-kin*.] A young or small wolf. 'Kite and kestrel, wolf and *wolfkin*.' *Tennyson.*

**Wolfling** (wụlf'ling), *n.* A young wolf. *Carlyle.*

**Wolf-net** (wụlf'net), *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers.

**Wolfram** (wol'fram), *n.* [*G. wolfram—wolf*, wolf, *ram*, *rahm*, froth, cream, soot.] 1. A native tungstate of iron and manganese. Its colour is generally a brownish or grayish black; when cut with a knife it gives a reddish brown streak. It occurs massive and crystallized, and in concentric lamellar concretions, and is the ore from which the metal tungsten is usually obtained.—2. A name of the metal tungsten.

**Wolf's-bane** (wụlfs'bān), *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus Aconitum (*A. Napellus*).

Wolf's-bane (*Aconitum Napellus*).

It is a perennial herbaceous plant with a turnip-shaped root, and flowers in long stiff spikes, and of a deep blue colour. It is a native of alpine pastures in Switzerland and other mountainous parts of Europe. It is a common plant in flower borders, and is found in a wild state in one or two parts of England. All the parts of the plant, especially the roots, are very poisonous, containing a narcotic alkaloid called *aconitin* or *aconitine*, one of the most virulent of all known poisons. The juice of the leaves introduced into the stomach is said to occasion death in a short time, but the powdered root is far more energetic. The poison acts upon the nervous system, especially the brain, producing a sort of frenzy. The plant is used in medicine for nervous and other diseases. Called also *Monk's-hood*.

**Wolf's-claw** (wụlfs'klą), *n.* Club-moss, a cryptogamous plant of the genus Lycopodium, the *L. clavatum*.

**Wolfskin** (wụlf'skin), *n.* The skin of a wolf; a rug made of the skin of a wolf. *Tennyson.*

**Wollastonite** (wol'las-ton-īt), *n.* Same as *Tabular spar*. See under TABULAR.

**Wolverene, Wolverine** (wụl'vėr-ēn, wụl'vėr-īn), *n.* [A dim. formed from *wolf*, on account of its fierce, bloodthirsty disposition.] A carnivorous mammal, the *Gulo arctious* (or *luscus*) or glutton. See GLUTTON, 3.—*Wolverine State*, a popular name in the United States for the state of Michigan.

**Wolvish**† (wụlv'ish), *a.* Resembling a wolf; wolfish.

Thy desires
Are *wolvish*, bloody, starved and ravenous. *Shak.*

**Woman** (wụ'man), *n.* pl. **Women** (wim'en). [A. Sax. *wifman*, later *wimman*, from *wif*, wife, and *man*, in its primitive sense of human being, person. (See MAN.) The change from *i* to *o* was partly caused by the influence of the *w* (see W), partly by that of the vowel of the second syllable which was often written *o* (*wimmon*, *wumon*, &c.). On the other hand, in the plural, the *i*-sound is actually (in pronunciation) retained to the present day, owing, largely at least, to the *e* of the plural, *-men*.] 1. The female of the human race; an adult or grown up female, as distinguished from a girl.

And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from the man, made he a *woman*. Gen. ii. 22.

*Women* are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible,
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.
*Shak*

Let still the *woman* take
An elder than herself; so wears she to him,
So sways she level in her husband's heart.
For, boy, however we do praise ourselves,
Our fancies are more giddy and infirm,
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,
Than *women's* are. *Shak.*

For nothing lovelier can be found
In *woman*, than to study household good
And good works in her husband to promote.
*Milton.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank (used in such a connection as to show the special sense intended).

Sir Thomas Bullen's daughter,—
The Viscount Rochford,—one of her highness' *women*.
*Shak.*

—*Woman of the world*, (*a*) one skilled in the ways of the world; one engrossed in society or fashionable life. (*b*)† A married woman. *Shak.* See WORLD.

**Woman** (wụ'man), *v.t.* 1. To act the part of a woman: with an indefinite *it*.

This day I should
Have seen my daughter Silvia how she would
Have *woman'd it*. *Daniel.*

2. To cause to act like a woman; to subdue to weakness like a woman.

I have felt so many quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither, on the start,
Can *woman* me into't. *Shak.*

3. To unite to, or accompany by, a woman.

I do attend here on the general;
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Shak.*

**Woman-born** (wụ'man-born), *a.* Born of woman. *Cowper.*

**Woman-built** (wụ'man-bilt), *a.* Built by women. 'A new-world Babel, *woman-built*.' *Tennyson.*

**Womanfully** (wụ'man-fụl-li), *adv.* A word humorously employed to correspond with *manfully*.

To manage the great house of Hobson Brothers and Newcome, to attend to the interests of the enslaved negro . . . to hear preachers daily bawling for hours, and listen untired on her knees after a long day's labour, while florid rhapsodists belaboured cushions above her with wearisome benedictions; all these things had this woman to do, and for near fourscore years she fought her fight *womanfully*.
*Thackeray.*

**Woman-grown** (wụ'man-grōn), *a.* Grown to womanhood. *Tennyson.*

**Woman-guard** (wụ'man-gärd), *n.* A guard of women. 'The Princess with her monstrous *woman-guard*.' *Tennyson.*

**Woman-hater** (wụ'man-hāt-ėr), *n.* One who has an aversion to the female sex; a misogynist. *Swift.*

**Woman-head**† (wu̯'man-hed), *n.* Womanhood.

**Womanhood** (wu̯'man-hu̯d), *n.* 1. The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman. 'Unspotted faith and comely *womanhood.*' *Spenser.* 'Setting thy *womanhood* aside.' *Shak.*

And with all grace
Of *womanhood*, and queenhood, answer'd him.
*Tennyson.*

2. Women collectively.

**Womanish** (wu̯'man-ish), *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; effeminate: often in a contemptuous or reproachful sense; as, *womanish* habits; a *womanish* voice. '*Womanish* tears.' *Shak.* '*Womanish* it is to be from thence.' *Shak.*

**Womanishly** (wu̯'man-ish-li), *adv.* In a womanish manner; effeminately.

**Womanishness** (wu̯'man-ish-nes), *n.* State or quality of being womanish. 'Effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart.' *Hammond.*

**Womanize** (wu̯'man-īz), *v.t.* To make effeminate; to make womanish; to soften.

This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Womankind** (wu̯'man-kīnd), *n.* 1. Women in general; the female sex; the race of females of the human kind. *Shak.*

Happy he
With such a mother! faith in *womankind*
Beats in his blood, and trust in all things high
Comes easy to him. *Tennyson.*

2. A body of women, especially in a household. *Sir W. Scott.* [Humorous.]

At last the Squire gracefully allowed the departure of his *womankind*, who floated away like a flock of released birds. *Mrs. Craik.*

**Womanless** (wu̯'man-les), *a.* Destitute of women.

**Womanlike** (wu̯'man-līk), *a.* Like a woman; womanly. '*Womanlike*, taking revenge too deep for a transient wrong.' *Tennyson.*

**Womanliness** (wu̯'man-li-nes), *n.* Quality of being womanly.

There is nothing wherein their *womanliness* is more honestly garnished than with silence.
*F. Udall.*

**Womanly** (wu̯'man-li), *a.* Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not childish; as, *womanly* behaviour. 'Her *womanly* persuasion.' *Shak.* 'A blushing *womanly* discovering grace.' *Donne.*

Will she grow gentler, sweeter, more *womanly*?
*W. Black.*

**Womanly** (wu̯'man-li), *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

Lullaby can I sing too,
As *womanly* as can the best. *Gascoigne.*

**Woman-post** (wu̯'man-pōst), *n.* A female post or messenger.

But who comes in such haste in riding-robes?
What *woman-post* is this? *Shak.*

**Woman-queller** (wu̯'man-kwel-ėr), *n.* One who kills women. *Shak.* See MAN-QUELLER.

**Woman-tired**† (wu̯'man-tīrd), *a.* [*Woman*, and *tired*, formed from Fr. *tirer*, to pluck.] Hen-pecked.

Dotard, thou are *woman-tired*, unroosted
By thy dame Partlet, here. *Shak.*

**Woman-vested** (wu̯'man-vest-ed), *a.* Clothed like a woman; wearing women's apparel. '*Woman-vested* as I was.' *Tennyson.*

**Womb** (wōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *wamb*, *womb*, the belly; Sc. *wame*, the belly; D. *wam*, the belly of a fish, the belly part of a hide; Icel. *vömb*, the belly, especially of beasts; Dan. *vom*, the paunch; G. *wamme*, *wampe*, Goth. *wamba*, the belly.] 1.† The stomach or belly.

And he coveitide to fille his *wombe* of the coddis that the hoggis eaten, and no man gaf him.
*Wickliffe*, Luke xv. 16.

An I had but a belly of any indifferency, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. My *womb*, my *womb*, my *womb* undoes me. *Shak.*

2. The uterus of a female; that part where the young of Mammalia are conceived and nourished till their birth. 'Twinned brothers of one *womb.*' *Shak.*—3. The place where anything is produced.

That did my ripe thoughts in my brain inhearse,
Making their tomb the *womb* wherein they grew.
*Shak.*

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives.
*Dryden.*

4. Any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything. 'The fatal cannon's *womb.*' *Shak.*

An amphitheatre . . . held, uncrowded, nations in its *womb*. *Addison.*

**Womb**† (wōm), *v.t.* To inclose; to contain; to breed in secret.

Not . . . for all the sun sees or
The close earth *wombs* or the profound sea hides
In unknown fathoms, will I break my oath. *Shak.*

**Wombat** (wōm'bat), *n.* [A corruption of the native name *womback* or *wombach.*] A species of Marsupialia of the genus Phascolomys, constituting a family Phascolomydæ, of which only one species, the *P. Wombat* or *ursinus*, a native of Australia and Tasmania, is certainly known. The wombat is distinguished from the other marsupiates by having fifteen ribs while they have twelve or thirteen. It is about the size of a badger, being about 3 feet in length, and it has moderately long, very coarse, almost bristly fur, of a general gray tint, mottled with black and white. It burrows, feeds on roots, is not very active, and its flesh, which is coarse and red, is said in fatness and flavour to resemble pork.

**Womb-brother**† (wōm'bru̯ŦH-ėr), *n.* A brother-uterine (which see). '*Womb-brother* to King Henry the Sixth.' *Fuller.*

**Womby**† (wōm'i), *a.* Hollow; capacious. 'Caves and *womby* vaultages of France.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

**Women** (wim'en), *n.* pl. of *woman.* See WOMAN.

**Won** (wun), pret. & pp. of *win*; as, victories *won.*

**Won** (won), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wunian.* See WONE.] To dwell; to abide. 'This land where I have *woned* thus long.' *Spenser.* 'The wild beast where he *wons* in forest wide.' *Milton.* [Now only poetical or provincial.]

**Won**† (won, wōn), *v.i.* [See WONE.] To be wont or accustomed. *Spenser.*

**Won**† (wōn), *n.* A dwelling; habitation. *Spenser.*

**Wonde,**† *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wandian*, from *windan*, to wind, to turn; akin *weud*, *wonder.*] To turn away or desist through fear; to fear; to revere. *Chaucer.*

**Wonder** (wun'dėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *wundor*, D. *wonder*, G. *wunder*, Icel. *undur*, Sw. and Dan. *under* (with loss of initial consonant), a wonder, a prodigy; from the stem of A. Sax. *windan*, to wind, to turn, a prodigy being such as to turn a person away through awe. See the verb WONDE above, also WIND, WEND.] 1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, not well understood, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement.* It differs from *admiration* in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation, nor directed to persons. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment*, and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated. 'Silent *wonder* of still-gazing eyes.' *Shak.*

For my part, I am so attired in *wonder*,
I know not what to say. *Shak.*

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement.
Acts iii. 10.

*Wonder* is the effect of novelty upon ignorance.
*Johnson.*

And still they gazed, and still the *wonder* grew
That one small head could carry all he knew.
*Goldsmith.*

2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise, wonder, or admiration; a strange or wonderful thing; a miracle; a prodigy. 'I am to discourse *wonders.*' *Shak.*

I am as a *wonder* to many. Ps. lxxi. 7.

To try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. *Bacon.*

But to convince the proud what signs avail,
Or *wonders* move the obdurate to repent? *Milton.*

When he saw the *wonder* of the hilt,
How curiously and strangely chased, he smote
His palms together, and he cried aloud.
*Tennyson.*

3. In *phren.* a faculty of the mind which produces the sentiment of *wonder*, surprise, or astonishment, and gives the love of the new and the strange. Its organ is situated above *ideality* and before *hope.* See PHRENOLOGY.—*Seven wonders of the world*, in ancient times, the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Jupiter Olympius by Phidias, and the Pharos or watch-tower of Alexandria.—*A nine days' wonder*, something that causes sensational astonishment for a short time.

**Wonder** (wun'dėr), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wundrian.* See WONDER, *n.*] 1. To be struck with wonder; to be affected by surprise; to marvel; to be amazed.

Pretty in amber to observe the forms
Of hairs, or straws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms.
The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare
But *wonder* how the devil they got there. *Pope.*

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand.
*Johnson.*

2. To look with or feel admiration; to admire. 'Nor did I *wonder* at the lily's white.' *Shak.*—3. To entertain some doubt and curiosity about; to be in a state of expectation, mingled with doubt and slight anxiety; as, I *wonder* whether we shall reach the place in time. (*I wonder* often = I should like to know.) 'A boy or a child, I *wonder.*' *Shak.*

I *wonder* in my soul
What you would ask me, that I would deny.
*Shak.*

—*To be to be wondered*, to be a cause for astonishment.

It is not *to be wondered*, if Ben Jonson has many such lines as these. *Dryden.*

It is not *to be wondered* that we are shocked.
*Defoe.*

**Wonder** (wun'dėr), *v.t.* 1.† To be curious about; to wish to know.

Like old acquaintance in a trance,
Met far from home, *wondering* each other's chance.
*Shak.*

2. To surprise; to amaze. [Rare.]

She has a sedateness that *wonders* me still more.
*Miss Burney.*

**Wonder**† (wun'dėr), *a.* Wonderful.

**Wondered**† (wun'dėrd), *p.* and *a.* Having performed wonders; able to produce wonders; wonder-working.

Let me live here ever;
So rare a *wonder'd* father, and a wife,
Makes this place Paradise. *Shak.*

**Wonderer** (wun'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who wonders.

**Wonderful** (wun'dėr-fu̯l), *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing; surprising; marvellous. Job xlii. 3.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is *wonderful.* *Shak.*

—*Wonderful, Strange, Surprising, Curious. Wonderful* generally refers to something above the common; *strange*, to something beside the common, that is, odd. Anything that excites awe or high admiration, or strikes as sublime, is *wonderful;* while an unpleasant object may be *strange* but not *wonderful.* A thing that is unexpected is *surprising. Curious* is *wonderful* on a small scale. It often refers to an object extremely nice and intricate or elaborate in its details. It often conveys also the notion of strangeness and even of rarity.

**Wonderfully** (wun'dėr-fu̯l-li), *adv.* In a wonderful manner; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise; surprisingly; strangely; remarkably: in colloquial language often nearly or quite equivalent to very; as, *wonderfully* little difference.

I will praise thee, for I am fearfully and *wonderfully* made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.

**Wonderfulness** (wun'dėr-fu̯l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

**Wonderingly** (wun'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wondering manner; with wonder; as, to gaze *wonderingly.*

**Wonderland** (wun'dėr-land), *n.* A land of wonders or marvels. *Wolcot.*

**Wonder-maze**† (wun'dėr-māz), *v.t.* To strike with wonder; to astonish; to amaze. 'Words that *wonder-mazed* men.' *Davies.*

**Wonderment** (wun'dėr-ment), *n.* 1. Surprise; astonishment. *Spenser.*—2. Something wonderful; a wonderful appearance. 'The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Wonderous** (wun'dėr-us), *a.* See WONDROUS.

**Wonder-stricken, Wonderstruck** (wun'dėr-strik'n, wun'dėr-struk), *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, and surprise. 'His *wonder-stricken* little ones.' *Tennyson.*

Ascanius, *wonderstruck* to see
That image of his filial piety. *Dryden.*

**Wonderwork** (wun'dėr-wėrk), *n.* A wonderful work or act; a prodigy; a miracle.

Such as in strange lands
He found in *wonderworks* of God and Nature's hand.
*Byron.*

**Wonder-worker** (wun'dėr-wėrk-ėr), *n.* One who performs wonders or surprising things. *Is. Disraeli.*

**Wonder-working** (wun'dėr-wėrk-ing), *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things. *G. Herbert.*

**Wonder-wounded** (wun'dėr-wönd-ed), *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise; wonder-stricken. '*Wonder-wounded* hearers.' *Shak.*

**Wondrous** (wun'drus), *a.* Such as to excite wonder; wonderful; marvellous; strange. '*Wondrous* virtues;' 'some *won-*

*drous* monument;' '*Wondrous* potency.' *Shak.*

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy *wondrous* works. Ps. xxvi. 7.

**Wondrous** (wun'drus), *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree; remarkably; exceedingly; as, a place *wondrous* deep; you are *wondrous* fair; *wondrous* fond of peace. 'I found you *wondrous* kind.' *Shak.* 'Wondrous heavy.' *Shak.*

And now there came both mist and snow,
And it grew *wondrous* cold. *Coleridge.*

**Wondrously** (wun'drus-li), *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

My lord leans *wondrously* to discontent. *Shak.*

Chloe complains, and *wondrously* 's aggriev'd. *Granville.*

**Wondrousness** (wun'drus-nes), *n.* Quality of being wondrous.

**Wone,**† *v.i.* [From A. Sax. *wunian*, to dwell, to inhabit; D. *wonen*, G. *wohnen*, to dwell. In 2 rather from the allied A. Sax. *wuna*, a custom. Akin *wont.*] 1. To dwell.—2. To be accustomed. *Chaucer.*

**Wone,**† *n.* [See above verb.] 1. Custom; usage. *Chaucer.*—2. Habitation. *Chaucer.*

**Wong,**† *n.* [A. Sax.] A field. *Spelman.*

**Wonga-wonga** (wong'ga-wong-ga), *n.* The native name of an Australian variety of pigeon (*Leucosarcia picata*), celebrated for the whiteness, plumpness, and delicacy of its flesh. Its colours are remarkably diversified and striking. It lives chiefly on the ground, feeding on the seeds and stones of fallen fruit, and when disturbed flies off with a loud whirring noise like that of the pheasant.

**Wongshy, Wongsky** (wong'shi, wong'ski), *n.* The Chinese name for the pods of *Gardenia grandiflora*, which yield a large quantity of a yellow colouring matter. The aqueous extract colours wool and silk without mordants; cotton must first be mordanted with a tin solution.

**Woning,**† *n.* [See WONE.] A dwelling; a habitation. *Chaucer.*

**Wonne,**† *v.i.* [See WONE.] To dwell; to inhabit; to stay; to abide; to haunt. *Spenser.*

**Wonne,**† *n.* Habitation. *Spenser.*

**Won't** (wōnt). A contraction of *Woll Not*, that is, *will not.*

**Wont** (wunt), *a.* [For older *woned*, a participle or rather participial adjective, from *wone, wune*, A. Sax. *wuna, gewuna*, custom, habit; akin to *won, wone*, to dwell, A. Sax. *wunian*, to dwell; akin also Icel. *vani*, custom, *vanr*, accustomed; to *wean* is also akin. See the verb.] Accustomed; having a certain habit or custom; using or doing customarily.

If the ox were *wont* to push with his horn in time past, &c. Exod. xxi. 29.

Our love was new and then but in the spring
When I was *wont* to greet it with my lays. *Shak.*

**Wont** (wunt), *n.* [From old *wone*, habit, custom, through the influence of *wont*, adjective.] Custom; habit; use.

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man. *Shak.*

Make one wreath more for Use and *Wont*
That guard the portals of the house. *Tennyson.*

**Wont** (wunt), *v.i.* pret. *wont;* pp. *wont, wonted.* [For old *wone*, to be accustomed, to dwell. The pret. & pp. *wont* are thus put for *woned*, and *wonted* is a double form. See WONT, *a.*] 1. To be accustomed or habituated; to use; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make. *Spenser.*

The jessamine that round the straw-roof'd cot
Its fragrant branches wreathed, beneath whose shade
I *wont* to sit and watch the setting sun
And hear the thrush's soug. *Southey.*

2. To dwell; to inhabit.

The king's fisher *wonts* commonly by the waterside and nestles in hollow banks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Wont** (wunt), *v.t.* To accustom; to habituate. [Rare.]

These that in youth have *wonted* themselves to the load of less sins want not increase of strength according to the increase of their burdens. *Rev. T. Adams.*

**Wonted** (wunt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Customary or familiar by being used, done, frequented, enjoined, experienced, or the like; usual. 'Again his *wonted* weapon prov'd.' *Spenser.* 'To pay our *wonted* tribute.' *Shak.* 'Will not lose her *wonted* greatness.' *Shak.*

The sound not *wonted* in a place so still
Woke the sick knight. *Tennyson.*

2. Accustomed; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, &c.

She was *wonted* to the place and would not remove. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

They grew so *wonted* as to throw off a great part of their shyness and to tolerate my near approach. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Wontedness** (wunt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being wonted or accustomed. '*Wontedness* of opinion.' *Eikon Basilike.*

**Wontless** (wunt'les), *a.* Unaccustomed; unused. [Rare.]

He, remembering the past day
When from his name the affrighted sons of France
Fled trembling, all astonished at their force
And *wontless* valour, rages round the field
Dreadful in anger. *Southey.*

**Woo** (wō), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wōgan*, to woo, from *wōh*, genit. *woges*, bent, bending, or a bending, what deviates from a right line; the meaning is therefore to bend or incline another towards one's self.] 1. To court; to solicit in love. 'He *wooes* your daughter.' *Shak.*

She's beautiful, and therefore to be *wooed;*
She is a woman, therefore to be won. *Shak.*

2. To invite with importunity; to solicit; to try to prevail on or induce to something. 'Having *wooed* a villain to attempt it.' *Shak.*

Thee, chantress, oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even song. *Milton.*

3. To seek to gain or bring about; to court. '*Woo* your own destruction.' *Shak.*

**Woo** (wō), *v.i.* 1. To court; to make love.

With pomp and trains, and in a crowd they *woo,*
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

2. To ask; to seek; to solicit.

I pray thee, sing, and let me *woo* no more. *Shak.*

**Woo'** (wō), *n.* Wool. [Scotch.]

**Wood**† (wōd), *a.* [A. Sax. *wōd*, Sc. *wud*, M.H.G. *wuot*, Goth. *wods*—mad, furious; akin *Woden*, the god Odin of the Scandinavians; G. *with*, rage, fury. Grimm traces the word to the root of A. Sax. *wadan*, Icel. *vada*, to go, to rush, L. *vado*, to go, E. *wade.*] Mad; furious; raging; in a state of insanity; frantic. 'Life-poisoning pestilence and frenzies *wood.*' *Shak.*

**Wood** (wụd), *n.* [A. Sax. *wudu*, O.D. *wede*, Icel. *vithr*, Dan. and Sw. *ved*, wood, a tree, &c.; comp. W. *gwydd*, trees, shrubs.] 1. A large and thick collection of growing trees; a forest.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood.* *Shak.*

2. The substance of trees; the hard fibrous substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which exists between the pith and the bark. In dicotyledonous plants the wood is composed externally of the alburnum or sap-wood, and internally of the duramen or hard-wood. In monocotyledonous plants or endogens the hardest part of the wood is nearest the circumference, while the interior is composed of cellular tissue.—3. Timber; the trunks or main stems of trees which attain such dimensions as to be fit for architectural and other purposes. In this sense the word implies not only standing trees suitable for buildings, &c., but also such trees cut into beams, rafters, boards, planks, &c. See TIMBER.—4. A crowded mass or collection of anything. 'A *wood* of darts.' *T. Hudson.* '*Woods* of pikes and swords.' *Burton.*

Salute the sisters, entertain the whole family or *wood* of 'em. *B. Jonson.*

5. In *her.* same as *Hurst.*—6. *pl.* In *orchestras*, that class of wind-instruments constructed of wood, ivory, or the like, the principal of which are the flute, piccolo, clarionet, flageolet, oboe, basset-horn, and bassoon: in contradistinction to the *strings* and the *brasses.*

**Wood** (wụd), *v.i.* To take in or get supplies of wood.

**Wood** (wụd), *v.t.* To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for; as, to *wood* a steamboat, a locomotive.

**Wood-acid** (wụd'as-id), *n.* Same as *Wood-vinegar.*

**Wood-anemone** (wụd-a-nem'o-ne), *n.* A plant, *Anemone nemorosa.* See ANEMONE.

**Wood-ant** (wụd'ant), *n.* A large ant (*Formica rufa*) living in society in woods and forests, and constructing large nests.

**Wood-apple** (wụd'ap-l), *n.* See FERONIA.

**Wood-ashes** (wụd'ash-ez), *n. pl.* The remains of burned wood or plants.

**Woodbine, Woodbind** (wụd'-bīn, wụd'-bīnd), *n.* The wild honeysuckle (*Lonicera Periclymenum*). The name is also given to the Virginian creeper (*Ampelopsis hederacea*), and was formerly given to the bindweed (Convolvulus).

So doth the *woodbine* the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwist. *Shak.*

**Wood-bird** (wụd'bėrd), *n.* A bird which inhabits woods. *Shak.*

**Wood-boring** (wụd'bōr-ing), *a.* Capable of or characterized by boring into wood.—*Wood-boring shrimps.* See CHELURIDÆ.

**Wood-bound** (wụd'bound), *a.* Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows.

**Wood-brick** (wụd'brik), *n.* A block of wood of the shape and size of a brick, inserted in the interior walls of a building as holds for the joinery.

**Woodbury-type** (wụd'bėr-i-tīp), *n.* [From Mr. Walter *Woodbury*, the inventor.] 1. A process in photographic printing in which a relief image, obtained on gelatine hardened after certain operations, is made to produce an intaglio impression upon a plate of lead or other soft metal, from which prints are thrown off in a press.—2. A picture produced by the above process.

**Wood-carpet** (wụd'kär-pet), *n.* A floor covering made of slats or more ornamental shapes of wood of different colours fastened to a cloth backing. The different pieces of wood are arranged so as to produce the effects of tessellated floors, mosaic-work, &c.

**Wood-carving** (wụd'kärv-ing), *n.* 1. The art of carving wood into ornamental figures, or of decorating wood by carving on it.—2. A device or figure carved on wood.

**Wood-charcoal** (wụd'chär-kōl), *n.* See CHARCOAL.

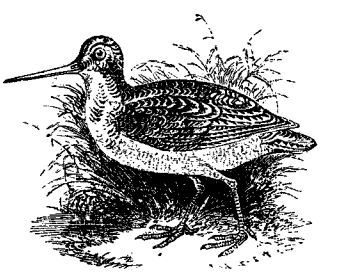
**Wood-chat** (wụd'chat), *n.* A species of butcher-bird or shrike, *Lanius rufus.*

**Wood-choir** (wụd'kwīr), *n.* A chorus of birds in a wood. *Coleridge.*

**Wood-chuck** (wụd'chuk), *n.* The popular name of a rodent mammal, a species of the marmot tribe, the *Arctomys monax*, or ground-hog, common in the United States and Canada. It is of a heavy form, from 15 to 18 inches long, blackish or grizzled above and chestnut-red below. It forms burrows in which it passes the winter in a dormant state. It feeds on vegetables, and is especially destructive to red clover. Its flesh, though rank, is sometimes eaten.

**Woodcoal** (wụd'kōl), *n.* Charcoal; also lignite or brown-coal.

**Woodcock** (wụd'kok), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus Scolopax, the *S. rusticola*, allied to the snipe tribe, but with a more robust bill and shorter legs. It is widely distributed, being found in all parts of Europe, the north of Asia, and as far east as Japan. It is a game-bird of Britain, where it is known chiefly as a winter visitant, breeding very rarely in England, though more frequently in the north of Scotland. Its nest is placed



Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*).

on the ground in a dry warm spot, among herbage, and is loosely fabricated of dead leaves. The bird is about 13 inches in length, and the female is somewhat larger than the male, sometimes attaining a weight of 14 or 15 ounces. Its flight is very rapid, and its flesh highly esteemed. The American woodcock (*Scolopax* or *Philoheles minor*) is a smaller bird than its congener of the Old World, but very similar in plumage and habits.—2.† A simpleton: in allusion to the facility with which the woodcock allows itself to be taken in springs or in nets set for it in the glades.

Go, like a *woodcock,*
And thrust your head into the noose. *Beau. & Fl.*

Among us in England this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly, so that *a woodcock* is proverbially used for a foolish, simple person. *Willoughby.*

—*Springes to catch woodcocks*, arts to entrap simplicity. *Shak.*

**Woodcock-shell** (wụd'kok-shel), *n.* A name given to the shells of certain molluscs of the genus Murex which have a very long tube with or without spines, but especially to the *M. tenuispinæ.*

**Wood-corn** (wụd'korn), *n.* A certain quantity of grain paid by the tenants of some

manors to the lord, for the liberty to pick up dried or broken wood.

**Wood-cracker** (wụd'krak-ẽr), *n.* A name given to the common nut-hatch, *Sitta europæa.*

**Woodcraft** (wụd'kraft), *n.* Skill in anything which pertains to the woods or forest; skill in the chase, especially in hunting deer, &c.

**Wood-cricket** (wụd'krik-et), *n.* A species of cricket.

**Wood-culver** (wụd'kul-vẽr), *n.* The wood-pigeon. [Provincial English.]

**Wood-cut** (wụd'kut), *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print or impression from such engraving.

**Wood-cutter** (wụd'kut-ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who cuts wood.—2. A maker of wood-cuts; an engraver on wood.

**Wood-cutting** (wụd'kut-ing), *n.* 1. The act or employment of cutting wood by means of saws or by the application of knife-edge machinery.—2. Wood-engraving (which see).

**Wood-dove** (wụd'duv), *n.* See WOOD-PIGEON.

**Wood-drink** (wụd'dringk), *n.* A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras.

**Wood-duck** (wụd'duk), *n.* See SUMMER-DUCK.

**Wooded** (wụd'ed), *a.* Supplied or covered with wood; as, land well *wooded* and watered.

The brook escaped from the eye into a deep and *wooded* dell. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wooden** (wụd'n), *a.* 1. Made of wood; consisting of wood; as, a *wooden* box; a *wooden* leg; a *wooden* horse. 'A *wooden* dagger.' *Shak.*—2. Stiff; ungainly; clumsy; awkward.

When a bold man is put out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Jer. Collier.*

A smile—not one of your unmeaning *wooden* grins, but a real, merry, hearty, good-tempered smile—was perpetually on his countenance. *Dickens.*

—*Wooden brick.* See WOOD-BRICK.—*Wooden clock*, a clock in which the case, a large part of the machinery, &c., are made of wood.—*Wooden horse*, † a ship. 'Milford Haven, the chief stable for his *wooden horses.*' *Fuller.*—*Wooden leg*, an artificial leg made of wood.—*Wooden pavement*, a pavement or causeway consisting of blocks of wood instead of stone or the like.—*Wooden screw*, a screw of wood such as is used in the clamping jaw of a carpenter's bench.—*Wooden spoon*, (*a*) a spoon made of wood for culinary purposes, serving salad, or the like. (*b*) In Cambridge University, see under SPOON.—*Wooden shoes*, an old nickname for Frenchmen from their wearing sabots.

He (George I.) kept us assuredly from popery and *wooden shoes.* *Thackeray.*

—*Wooden type*, large type cut in wood for printing posters, &c.—*Wooden ware*, a general name for buckets, bowls, platters, &c., turned from wood.—*Wooden wedge*, in Cambridge University, see under WEDGE.

**Wood-engraver** (wụd'en-grāv-ẽr), *n.* An artist who engraves on wood.

**Wood-engraving** (wụd'en-grāv-ing), *n.* The art of engraving on wood, or of producing raised surfaces by excision on blocks of wood, from which impressions can be transferred by means of a coloured pigment to paper or other suitable material. It is generally applied to pictorial representations of objects. The wood generally used by wood-engravers is box, the blocks being cut directly across the grain. Inferior kinds of wood, such as American rock-maple, pear-tree, plane-tree, &c., are used for coarser purposes. Wood-engraving is extensively used in illustrating publications of all kinds. See ENGRAVING.

**Woodenly** (wụd'n-li), *adv.* In a wooden manner; stiffly; clumsily; awkwardly. 'Seeing how *woodenly* he would excuse himself.' *Roger North.*

**Woodfall** † (wụd'fạl), *n.* A fall or cutting of timber.

The *woodfalls* this year do not amount to half that sum of twenty-five thousand pounds. *Bacon.*

**Wood-fretter** (wụd'fret-ẽr), *n.* An insect or worm that eats wood.

**Wood-gas** (wụd'gas), *n.* Carburetted hydrogen obtained from wood.

**Wood-geld** (wụd'geld), *n.* In *law*, the cutting of wood within the forest, or rather the money paid for the same.

**Wood-germander** (wụd'jẽr-man-dẽr), *n.* Same as *Wood-sage.*

**Wood-god** (wụd'god), *n.* A sylvan deity.

The myld *wood-gods* arrived in the place. *Spenser.*

**Wood-grouse** (wụd'grous), *n.* A bird, the *Tetrao urogallus*, called also *Cock of the Mountain*, *Cock of the Wood*, and in Scotland *Capercailzie.* See CAPERCAILZIE.

**Wood-hole** (wụd'hōl), *n.* A place where wood is laid up. *J. Phillips.*

**Wood-house** (wụd'hous), *n.* 1. A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.—2. A house constructed of wood.

**Wood-ibis** (wụd'i-bis), *n.* See TANTALUS.

**Woodiness** (wụd'i-nes), *n.* State or quality of being woody. *Evelyn.*

**Woodkern** † (wụd'kẽrn), *n.* A robber who infests woods; a forest-haunting bandit. *Holland.*

**Woodland** (wụd'land), *n.* Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber.

Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again. *Pope.*

**Woodland** (wụd'land), *a.* Relating to woods; sylvan; as, *woodland* echoes. 'A *woodland* fellow.' *Shak.* 'The *woodland* choir.' *Fenton.*

**Wood-lark** (wụd'lärk), *n.* A small species of lark, the *Alauda arborea*, not unfrequent in some parts of England, but rare in Scotland. It frequents wooded districts, and usually sings perched on the branch of a tree. Its song is more melodious than that of the sky-lark, but it does not consist of so great a variety of notes, nor is it so loud.

**Wood-layer** (wụd'lā-ẽr), *n.* A young oak or other timber plant laid down in a hedge among the thorn or other plants used in hedges.

**Wood-leopard** (wụd'lep-ärd), *n.* A beautiful white, black-spotted species of moth, *Zeuzera æsculi.* The caterpillar lives in the wood of trees.

**Woodless** (wụd'les), *a.* Destitute of wood. *Fuller.*

**Wood-lock** (wụd'lok), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of elm, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising.

**Wood-louse** (wụd'lous), *n.* An insect, the milleped, belonging to the genus Oniscus. See ONISCUS.

**Woodly** † (wụd'li), *adv.* Madly; furiously.

**Woodman** (wụd'man), *n.* 1. A forest officer appointed to take care of the king's wood; a forester.—2. † A sportsman; a hunter.

Am I a *woodman*, ha? speak like Herne the hunter. *Shak.*

3. One who fells timber.

Forth goes the *woodman*, leaving unconcerned
The cheerful haunts of man, to wield the axe
And drive the wedge in yonder forest drear. *Cowper.*

**Wood-meil** (wụd'mīl), *n.* [A form of *wadmal.*] A coarse hairy stuff used to line the ports of ships of war.

**Wood-mite** (wụd'mīt), *n.* A small insect found in old wood, belonging to the family Oribatidæ.

**Wood-monger** † (wụd'mung-gẽr), *n.* A wood-seller. 'One Smith, a *wood-monger* of Westminster.' *Wotton.*

**Wood-moss** (wụd'mos), *n.* Moss growing on wood.

**Wood-mote** (wụd'mōt), *n.* In England, the ancient name of the forest court, now the court of attachment, otherwise called the *Forty Days Court.*

**Wood-mouse** (wụd'mous), *n.* The long-tailed field-mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*).

**Woodness** † (wụd'nes), *n.* Anger; madness; rage. *Chaucer.*

**Wood-nightshade** (wụd'nīt-shād), *n.* See WOODY-NIGHTSHADE.

**Wood-note** (wụd'nōt), *n.* A wild or natural note, like that of a forest bird, as the wood-lark, thrush, or nightingale.

Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native *wood-notes* wild. *Milton.*

**Wood-nymph** (wụd'nimf), *n.* 1. A goddess of the woods; a dryad.

By dimpled brook and fountain-brim
The *wood-nymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

2. A species of humming-bird (*Thalurania glaucopis*).

**Wood-oil** (wụd'oil), *n.* A balsamic substance, much resembling balsam of copaiba, for which it has been proposed as a substitute, imported from Calcutta for medicinal uses. It is obtained from several species of Dipterocarpus growing in Pegu, Assam, and some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Wood-oil is used by the Malays as a varnish for household utensils, boats, &c.

**Wood-opal** (wụd'ō-pal), *n.* A striped variety of opal, having the form and texture of wood, the vegetable matter having been replaced by a siliceous deposit possessing the character of semi-opal. Called also *Opalized Wood* and *Ligniform Opal.*

**Wood-paper** (wụd'pā-pẽr), *n.* Paper made of wood reduced to a pulp by mechanical or chemical means.

**Woodpeck** † (wụd'pek), *n.* The woodpecker.

Nor *woodpecks*, nor the swallow, harbour near. *Addison.*

**Woodpecker** (wụd'pek-ẽr), *n.* [So called from pecking or tapping with the bill on trees to discover the holes wherein insects or their larvæ and eggs are.] The common name of the scansorial birds belonging to the genus Picus, Linn., and forming the Picidæ of modern ornithologists. See PICUS.

**Wood-pie** (wụd'pī), *n.* A name given to the great spotted woodpecker (*Picus major*).

**Wood-pigeon** (wụd'pij-on), *n.* The ring-dove (*Columba palumbus*). See RING-DOVE.

**Wood-pile** (wụd'pīl), *n.* A stack of piled-up wood for fuel.

**Wood-puceron** (wụd'pū-sē-ron), *n.* The plant-louse, an insect of the genus Aphis which infests plants, penetrating into their wood.

**Wood-rat** (wụd'rat), *n. Neotoma Floridana*, an animal of the rat family (Muridæ), belonging to the field-vole section (Arvicolinæ), found in the woods of the Southern States of America.

**Woodreeve** (wụd'rēv), *n.* In England, the steward or overseer of a wood.

**Woodrock** (wụd'rok), *n.* A name for ligniform asbestos.

**Woodruff, Woodroof** (wụd'ruf, wụd'röf), *n.* [A. Sax. *wuderofe*, *wudurofe*, the first part being *wudu*, wood, the latter doubtful.] The common name of the genus Asperula, nat. order Rubiaceæ. The sweet woodruff (*A. odorata*) is found plentifully in Britain in woods and shady places. It has been admitted into the garden from the beauty of its whorled leaves and simple white blossoms, but chiefly from the fragrance of its leaves. The odour is only perceptible when the leaves are crushed by the fingers, or when they are dried. The dried leaves give out their odour very strongly and for a long period. They are used to scent clothes and also to preserve them from the attacks of insects. The root of dyer's woodruff (*A. tinctoria*) is used in some quarters instead of madder.

**Woodrush** (wụd'rush), *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Luzula. See LUZULA.

**Wood-sage** (wụd'sāj), *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium (*T. Scorodonia*), having a smell of garlic. The whole plant is bitter, and is said to answer instead of hops in making beer. Called also *Wood-germander.* See TEUCRIUM.

**Wood-sare** † (wụd'sār), *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs; cuckoo-spit (which see).

The froth called *wood-sare*, being a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

**Wood-screw** (wụd'skrö), *n.* The common screw, made of iron, and used by carpenters and joiners for fastening together pieces of wood or wood and metal.

**Wood-sere** † (wụd'sēr), *n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree. *Tusser.*

**Wood-shock** (wụd'shok), *n.* A species of marten (*Martes canadensis*); the pekan (which see).

**Woodsia** (wụd'si-a), *n.* [After Joseph *Woods*, a British botanist.] A widely distributed genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having circular sori, with an inferior involucre, divided at the edges into numerous capillary segments. *W. hyperborea* is one of the rarest of our British ferns, being found only on Snowdon in Wales and Ben Lawers and one or two other mountains in Scotland, where it takes root in the fissures of rocks.

**Wood-skin** (wụd'skin), *n.* A large canoe, used by the Indians of Guiana, made from the bark of the purple heart-tree and the simari or locust-tree. Some of these canoes are so large as to carry twenty to twenty-five persons. *Simmonds.*

**Wood-slave** (wụd'slāv), *n.* An active little lizard, common in Jamaica (*Mabouya agilis*).

**Woodsman** (wụdz'man), *n.* Same as *Woodman.*

**Wood-soot** (wụd'söt), *n.* Soot from burnt wood, which has been found useful as a manure.

**Wood-sorrel** (wụd'sor-el), *n.* The common name of *Oxalis Acetosella.* See OXALIS.

**Wood-spirit** (wụd'spir-it), *n.* Same as *Pyroxylic Acid.* See PYROXYLIC.

**Wood-spite** (wụd'spīt), *n.* [*Spite* in this word = *specht* (which see).] A name given

in some parts of England to the green woodpecker.

**Wood-stamp** (wụd'stamp), *n.* An engraved or carved stamp, formed of a block of wood, to impress figures or colours on fabrics.

**Wood-stone** (wụd'stōn), *n.* Petrified wood; especially, silicified wood, such as that from Antigua, the Desert of Cairo, &c.

**Wood-swallow** (wụd'swol-lō), *n.* A name given by the colonists of Australia to a genus of birds (Artamus), family Ampelidæ or chatterers, natives of Australia and the East Indies, much resembling swallows in habit, but differing in the structure of their bills and feet. The Australian species (*A. sordidus*) is remarkable for its habit of hanging suspended from dead branches in clusters resembling swarms of bees.

**Woodsy** (wụd'si), *a.* Belonging to or associated with woods; as, a *woodsy* stream. *Whittier.* [American.]

**Wood-tar** (wụd'tär), *n.* Tar obtained from wood. See TAR.

**Wood-tin** (wụd'tin), *n.* A fibrous, nodular variety of oxide of tin, found hitherto only in Cornwall and Mexico. See TIN.

**Wood-vinegar** (wụd'vin-e-gėr), *n.* See under VINEGAR.

**Woodwale** (wụd'wāl), *n.* [O. E. *wudewale, wodewale*, O. D. *wedewael*, L.G. *widewaal*, M.H.G. *witewal*; Mod.G. *wittewal, wittewald, wittewalch, wiedewol*, the golden oriole. Origin doubtful.] An old name of a bird; the witwall. See WITWALL.

**Wood-warbler** (wụd'wąrb-lėr), *n.* A migratory bird of the genus Sylvia, the *S. sylvicola*. It visits England in the spring and departs in September. It sings in the woodlands in the spring and during the greater part of summer, its note resembling the word *twee*, sounded very long, and repeated several times in succession. Called also *Wood-wren* and *Yellow Wood-wren* to distinguish it from the *Willow-wren* (*S. trochilus*), which sometimes gets also the name of *wood-wren*.

**Wood-ward** (wụd'wąrd), *n.* A forester; a land-reeve.

> She (a forest) hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, regarders, agisters, &c.; whereas a chase or park hath only keepers and *wood-wards*. *Howell.*

**Wood-wasp** (wụd'wosp), *n.* An aculeate, hymenopterous insect, belonging to the sub-section Fossores or diggers and family Crabronidæ. They are solitary in their habits. The female, by means of her strong, broad mandibles, excavates cells in the sand or in rotten timber, in which she deposits her eggs, with larvæ or insects for food for her progeny when hatched. These insects are extremely active in their habits, and fond of the nectar of flowers. The larger species are marked with yellow rings, while the smaller are generally black. There are several genera, some of which are found in Britain.

**Wood-wax, Wood-waxen** (wụd'waks, wụd'wak-sn), *n.* Names given to dyer's weed, *Genista tinctoria*. See WOAD-WAXEN.

**Wood-work** (wụd'wėrk), *n.* Work formed of wood; that part of any structure which is made of wood. *Tennyson.*

**Wood-worm** (wụd'wėrm), *n.* A worm that is bred in wood.

**Wood-wren** (wụd'ren), *n.* See WILLOW-WREN, WOOD-WARBLER.

**Woody** (wụd'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with wood; as, *woody* land; a *woody* region.

> Oft in glimmering bowers and glades
> He met her, and in secret shades
> Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of wood; ligneous; as, the *woody* parts of plants.—3. Pertaining to woods; sylvan; as, *woody* nymphs.

> All the satyrs scorn their *woody* kind. *Spenser.*

—*Woody tissue*, in *bot.* that which constitutes the basis of the wood in trees. It is composed of bundles of elongated cells or tubes of a woody nature, generally pointed at both ends, and lying close together, but having no direct communication with each other. See TISSUE.—*Woody stem*, in *bot.* a stem of a hard or woody nature, and which lasts for many years, as the trunks of trees.

**Woody-nightshade** (wụd-i-nīt'shād), *n.* The common name of *Solanum Dulcamara*. See SOLANUM.

**Wooer** (wö'ėr), *n.* One who wooes; one who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.

> I'll mark no words that smooth-faced *wooers* say. *Shak.*

**Woof** (wöf), *n.* [O. E. *oof, owef*, A. Sax. *ōwef, ōweb, āweb*, from prefix *ó* or *á* for *on*, and *wefan*, to weave. *Skeat.*] 1. The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft. 'The warp and the *woof*.' *Bacon.*—2. Texture; cloth; as, a pall of softest *woof*.

**Woofy** (wöf'i), *a.* Having a close texture; dense; as, a *woofy* cloud. *J. Baillie.*

**Wooing** (wö'ing), *p.* and *a.* Acting as one who wooes; courting.

> The sound
> Which to the *wooing* wind aloof
> The poplar made. *Tennyson.*

**Wooingly** (wö'ing-li), *adv.* In a wooing manner; enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay. *Shak.*

**Wool** (wụl), *n.* [A. Sax. *wull, wul*, D. *wol*, G. *wolle*, Goth. *wulla*, Icel. and Sw. *ull*, Dan. *uld* (these latter forms having lost the initial consonant). Cog. Lith. and Lett. *wilna*, Rus. *volna*, Skr. *ūrnā*, wool. Allied to L. *villus*, shaggy hair, *vellus*, a fleece, Gr. (*v*)*erion*, wool; traced to a root signifying to cover, to protect, and supposed to be seen also in L. *vallis*, a valley, and in *valeo*, to be strong. See VALID.] 1. That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, as the alpaca, some species of goats, &c., which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. The word generally signifies the fleecy coat of the sheep, which constitutes a most essential material of clothing in all cold and temperate climates. Wool is divided into two classes—*short* or *carding wool*, seldom reaching over a length of 3 or 4 inches, and *long* or *combing wool*, varying in length from 4 to 8 inches, each class being subdivided into a variety of sorts, according to their fineness and soundness of the staple. The finest wools are of short staple, and the coarser wools usually of long staple. Wools which unite a high degree of fineness and softness, with considerable length of staple, bear a high price. English-bred sheep produce a good, strong, combing wool, that of the Scotch breeds being somewhat harsher and coarser. The finest carding wools were formerly exclusively obtained from Spain, the native country of the merino sheep, and at a later period extensively from Germany, where that breed had been successfully introduced and cultivated. Immense flocks of merinoes are now reared in Australia, South America, and South Africa, and from these quarters Britain now obtains her chief supply.—2. Less strictly applied to some other kinds of hair; especially to short, thick hair, crisp and curled, like that of a negro.

> Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
> *Wool* of bat, and tongue of dog. *Shak.*

3. Any fibrous or fleecy substance resembling wool; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* a sort of down, pubescence, or a clothing of dense curling hairs on the surface of certain plants. (*b*) The fibre of the cotton plant.—*Great cry and little wool*, a great noise or disturbance out of all proportion to useful results; much ado about nothing.

> Of thy own importance full
> Exclaim, '*Great cry and little wool*,'
> As Satan hollaed when he shaved the pig. *Dr. Wolcot.*

**Wool-ball** (wụl'bąl), *n.* A ball or mass of wool, particularly a small roundish mass frequently found in the stomach of sheep and other animals.

**Wool-bearing** (wụl'bār-ing), *a.* Producing wool.

**Wool-burler** (wụl'bėrl-ėr), *n.* A person who removes the little knots or extraneous matters from wool and from woollen cloth. *Simmonds.*

**Wool-burring** (wụl'bėr-ing), *n.* The act of teasing wool with burrs or teasels.

**Wool-carder** (wụl'kärd-ėr), *n.* One who cards wools.

**Wool-carding** (wụl'kärd-ing), *n.* An early process in woollen manufacture for disentangling or tearing apart the tussocks of wool and laying the fibres parallel, preparatory to spinning. It is only the short staple, fine, or cloth wools that are submitted to this operation, the long staple or worsted wool being treated to a slightly different process called *wool-combing*.

**Wool-comber** (wụl'kōm-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

**Wool-combing** (wụl'kōm-ing), *n.* The act or process of combing wool, generally of the long stapled kind, for the purpose of worsted manufacture. In the obsolescent hand process the work is done between two combs, one held stationary and the other drawn over it, to comb out the lock of wool placed between them. The combs consist of a number of steel spikes fixed into a back. In machine combing the locks are fastened to two toothed cylinders, which revolve in opposite directions, and are heated by steam within. The teeth on the one cylinder comb the fibres on the other.

**Woold** (wōld), *v.t.* [D. *woelen*, to wind, to wrap.] *Naut.* to wind; particularly, to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them.

**Woolder** (wōld'ėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a stick used in woolding.—2. In *rope-making*, one of the pins passing through the top, and forming a handle to it. See TOP.

**Woolding** (wōld'ing), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) the act of winding, as a rope round a mast. (*b*) The rope used for binding masts and spars.

**Wool-driver** (wụl'drīv-ėr), *n.* One who buys wool and carries it to market.

**Wool-dyed** (wụl'dīd), *a.* Dyed in the form of wool or yarn before being made into cloth, as contradistinguished from *piece-dyed* or *yarn-dyed*.

**Woolen** (wụl'en), *a.* and *n.* The common American spelling of *Woollen*.

**Woolfell** (wụl'fel), *n.* A skin or fell with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled. *Sir J. Davies.*

**Wool-gathering** (wụl'gaTH-ėr-ing), *n.* The act of gathering wool; but the term is usually applied figuratively to the indulgence of idle fancies; a foolish or fruitless pursuit: often with *a* (=*on*) prefixed. [The allusion is probably to the practice of gathering the tufts of wool to be found on bushes and hedges, necessitating much wandering to little purpose.]

> His wits were *a wool-gathering*, as they say, and his head busied about other matters. *Burton.*

**Wool-grower** (wụl'grō-ėr), *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

**Wool-growing** (wụl'grō-ing), *a.* Producing sheep and wool.

**Wool-hall** (wụl'hąl), *n.* A trade market in the woollen districts. *Simmonds.*

**Woolled** (wụld), *a.* Having wool; as, fine-*woolled*.

**Woollen** (wụl'en), *a.* 1. Made of wool; consisting of wool; as, *woollen* cloth. *Bacon.*—2. Pertaining to wool; as, *woollen* manufactures.—3. Clad in the rough, homespun serges of former times, as opposed to the silk, velvet, and fine linen of the wealthier classes; hence, coarse; boorish; rustic; vulgar. '*Woollen* vassals, things created to buy and sell with groats.' *Shak.*

**Woollen** (wụl'en), *n.* Cloth made of wool, such as blanketings, serges, flannels, tweeds, broad-cloth, and the like.

> I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face; I had rather lie in *woollen*. *Shak.*

**Woollen-draper** (wụl'en-drā-pėr), *n.* A retail dealer in woollen cloths, flannels, &c.; a man-mercer.

**Woollenette** (wụl-en-et'), *n.* A thin woollen stuff.

**Woollen-printer** (wụl'en-print-ėr), *n.* An operative who impresses patterns or colours on woollen or mixed fabrics.

**Woollen-scribbler, Wool-scribbler** (wụl'-en-skrib-lėr, wụl'skrib-lėr), *n.* A machine for combing or preparing wool into thin, downy, translucent layers, preparatory to spinning. *Simmonds.*

**Woolliness** (wụl'i-nes), *n.* The state of being woolly.

**Woolly** (wụl'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of wool; as, a *woolly* covering; a *woolly* fleece.—2. Resembling wool; as, *woolly* hair.—3. Clothed or covered with wool.

> When the work of generation was
> Between these *woolly* breeders, in the act
> The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shak.*

4. In *bot.* covered with a pubescence resembling wool.

**Woolly-but** (wụl'i-but), *n.* The popular name in New South Wales for two fine Australian timber-trees of the genus Eucalyptus (*E. longifolia* and *E. viminalis*), reaching a height of from 100 to 150 feet. Their wood is much prized for felloes of wheels and other work requiring strength and toughness.

**Woolly-head** (wụl'i-hed), *n.* A negro: so called from his wool-like hair.

**Woolly-pastinum** (wụl-i-pas'ti-num), *n.* A name given in the East Indies to a species of red orpiment or sulphide of arsenic.

**Wool-man** (wụl'man), *n.* A dealer in wool.

**Wool-mill** (wụl'mil), *n.* A mill for manufacturing wool and woollen cloth.

**Wool-moter** (wụl'mōt-ėr), *n.* A person employed in picking wool and freeing it

from lumps of pitch and other impurities. *Simmonds.*

**Woolpack** (wụl'pak), *n.* A pack or bag of wool; specifically, a bundle or bale weighing 240 lbs. 'As *woolpacks* quash the leaden ball.' *Shenstone.*

**Wool-packer** (wụl'pak-ėr), *n.* One who puts up wool into packs or bales.

**Woolsack** (wụl'sak), *n.* 1. A sack or bag of wool.—2. The seat of the lord-chancellor in the House of Lords, being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with green cloth.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an act of parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and that this source of our national wealth might be kept constantly in mind *woolsacks* were placed in the House of Peers whereon the Judges sat. *Brewer.*

**Woolsack-pie** † (wụl'sak-pī), *n.* A kind of pie to be had at 'The Woolsack,' a rather low ordinary and public-house. The entertainment at this house is often referred to by our old poets.

Her grace would have you eat no more *woolsack-pies.* *B. Jonson.*

**Woolsey** (wụl'zi), *n.* Abbreviation of *Linsey-woolsey.*

**Wool-shears** (wụl'shērz), *n. pl.* An instrument for shearing sheep.

**Wool-sorter** (wụl'sort-ėr), *n.* One who sorts wools according to their qualities. The English sorters make out of a single fleece no fewer than eight or ten different sorts, varying from each other in fineness, the finest or short sorts being under the neck and belly, and the rougher or long sorts being on the back, sides, and rump.

**Wool-staple** (wụl'stā-pl), *n.* 1. A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.—2. The fibre or pile of wool. See STAPLE.

**Wool-stapler** (wụl'stā-pl-ėr), *n.* 1. A dealer in wool; a wool-factor.—2. A sorter of wool.

**Woolstock** (wụl'stok), *n.* A heavy hammer used in fulling woollen cloth.

**Woolward** † (wụl'wėrd), *adv.* [*Wool* and *-ward* (as in homeward, &c.), that is, with the skin next or toward the wool.] In wool or woollen underclothing. Up to a period subsequent to the Reformation the home-spun serges and Dutch friezes were made from rough, harsh wool, and were anything but pleasant and desirable goods to wear. It was therefore frequently enjoined that penitents should *go woolward*, that is, with undergarments of wool next the skin in place of linen.

I have no shirt; *I go woolward* for penance. *Shak.*

Some of them never eat any flesh; others *go woolward* and in hair. *Harmar.*

**Woolward-going** † (wụl'wėrd-gō-ing), *n.* The act of wearing woollen garments next the skin in place of linen by way of penance. 'Their watching, fasting, *woolward-going*, and rising at midnight.' *Tyndale.*

**Wool-winder** (wụl'wind-ėr), *n.* A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale.

**Woon,** † *v.i.* [See WON.] To dwell. *Spenser.*

**Woont.** † For *Wont. Spenser.*

**Woorali** (wụ'ra-li), *n.* See CURARI.

**Woose** † (wōz), *n.* [A. Sax. *wōse, wāse*, ooze. See OOZE.] Ooze. 'The aguish *woose* of Kent and Essex.' *Howell.*

**Woosy** † (wōz'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *wōsig*, oozy, moist. See above.] Oozy.

What is she else but a foul *woosy* marsh? *Drayton.*

**Wootz** (wụts), *n.* A very superior kind of steel made in the East Indies, it is believed, by a process direct from the ore, and imported into Europe and America for making the finest classes of edge-tools. Faraday attributed its excellence to the presence of a small quantity of aluminium, but more recent analyses of samples have been made in which aluminium has not been discovered.

**Wop** (wop), *v.t.* To whop.

Old Osborne was highly delighted when Georgy *wopped* her third boy in Russell-square. *Thackeray.*

**Worble** (wor'bl), *n.* The same as *Wornil.*

**Word** (wėrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *word, wyrd*, D. *woord*, G. *wort*, Icel. Sw. and Dan. *ord* (with the usual loss of the initial consonant), Goth. *vaurd;* cog. Lith. *vardas*, name; L. *verbum*, a word (whence *verb*); from a root meaning to speak, seen also in Gr. *(v)eirō*, to speak.] 1. A single articulate sound, or a combination of articulate sounds or syllables, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; the smallest portion of human language forming a grammatical part of speech; a vocable; a term.

They who would advance in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to take *words* for things, nor suppose that names in books signify real entities in nature, until they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

2. The letter or letters or other characters written or printed which represent such a vocable.—3. Speech exchanged; conversation; talk; discourse: in plural. 'To give *words* or talk with the lord Hamlet.' *Shak.* 4. Communication; information; tidings; account; message: without an article and only as a singular.

I'll send him certain *word* of my success. *Shak.*

Yet I thy hest will all perform at full,
Watch what I see, and lightly bring thee *word.*
*Tennyson.*

5. A watchword; a password; a signal; a motto: generally the distinctive or important word, term, or phrase adopted as a signal or a shibboleth. 'Our ancient *word* of courage, fair St. George!' 'death's the *word;*' 'hanging's the *word.*' *Shak.*—6. A term or phrase of command; an injunction; an order.

In my time a father's *word* was law. *Tennyson.*

7. A term or phrase implying or containing an assertion, declaration, promise, or the like which involves the faith or honour of the utterer of it; affirmation; declaration; promise: with possessives.

I'll be as good as my *word.* *Shak.*
They are not men o' their *words.* *Shak.*
Old as I am, I take thee at thy *word.* *Dryden.*
Our royal *word* upon it,
He comes back safe. *Tennyson.*

8. Terms or phrases interchanged expressive of contention, anger, reproach: in the plural, and often qualified by *high, hot, harsh, sharp*, &c.

Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.
*Shak.*
He and I
Had once *hard words* and parted. *Tennyson.*

9. † A brief or pithy remark or saying; a motto; a proverb.

The old *word* is, 'What the eye views not the heart rues not.' *Bp. Hall.*

—*The Word*, (*a*) the Scriptures, or any part of them.

The sword and the *word*, do you study them both, master parson? *Shak.*

Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven,
To spread the *Word* by which himself had thriven.
*Tennyson.*

(*b*) The second person of the Trinity; the Logos. John i. 1.

Thou my *Word*, begotten Son, by thee
This I perform. *Milton.*

—*Word for word*, in the exact words or terms; in the same words and arrangement; verbatim; exactly.

She with a face, bright as for sin forgiven,
Besought Lavaine to write as she devised
A letter, *word for word.* *Tennyson.*

—*By word of mouth*, by actual speaking; with the living voice; viva voce; orally.

I'll write thee a challenge or I'll deliver thy indignation to him *by word of mouth.* *Shak.*

—*Good word*, favourable account or mention; expressed good opinion; commendation; praise; as, to speak a *good word* for a person.

Where your *good word* cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can endamage him. *Shak.*

—*In word*, in mere phraseology; in speech only; in mere seeming or profession.

Let us not love *in word*, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. 1 Jn. iii. 18.

—*In a word, in one word*, in one brief pithy phrase; briefly; to sum up; in short.

*In a word*, for far behind his worth,
Comes all the praises that I now bestow;
He is complete in feature and in mind. *Shak.*

—*To have a word* with a person, to have some conversation with him.

The friar and you must *have a word* anon. *Shak.*

—*To eat one's words*, to retract what one has said. *Shak.*—*A word and a blow*, a threat and its immediate execution; extreme promptitude in action: used also adjectively.

I find there is nothing but *a word and a blow* with you. *Swift.*

A Napoleon-like promptitude of action, which the unlearned operatives described by calling him *a word-and-a-blow* man. *Mrs. Trollope.*

**Word** (wėrd), *v.t.* 1. To express in words; to style; to phrase.

The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

A city (Venice) which was to be set like a golden clasp on the girdle of the earth, to write her history on the white scrolls of the sea-surges, and to *word* it in thunder. *Ruskin.*

2. To produce an affect upon by words; to overpower by words; to ply with words.

If one were to be *worded* to death, Italian is the fittest language, in regard of the fluency and softness of it. *Howell.*

3. To make or unmake by a word or command. 'Him . . . who could *word* heaven and earth out of nothing, and can when he pleases *word* them into nothing again.' *South.* [Rare.]—*To word it*, to wrangle; to dispute; to contend in words.

He that descends not to *word it* with a shrew, does worse than beat her. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Word-book** (wėrd'bụk), *n.* [Modelled on G. *wörterbuch*, a dictionary, lit. a word-book—*wörter*, pl. of *wort*, a word, and *buch*, a book.] A vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.

**Word-bound** (wėrd'bound), *a.* Restrained or restricted in speech; unable or unwilling to express one's self; bound by one's word.

*Word-bound* he is not;
He'll tell it willingly. *J. Baillie.*

**Word-building** (wėrd'bild-ing), *n.* The formation, construction, or composition of words; the process of forming or making words.

**Word-catcher** (wėrd'kach-ėr), *n.* One who cavils at words. 'Each *word-catcher* that lives on syllables.' *Pope.*

That miserable performance is now with justice considered only as a beacon to *word-catchers* who wish to become statesmen. *Macaulay.*

**Worder** † (wėrd'ėr), *n.* A speaker. *Whitlock.*

**Wordily** (wėrd'i-li), *adv.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

**Wordiness** (wėrd'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wordy or of abounding with words.

**Wording** (wėrd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of expressing in words.—2. The manner of expressing in words.

It is believed the *wording* was above his known style and orthography. *Milton.*

**Wordish** † (wėrd'ish), *a.* Respecting words; verbal. *Sir P. Sidney; Hammond.*

**Wordishness** † (wėrd'ish-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being wordish.—2. Verbosity.

The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness.*
*Sir R. Digby.*

**Wordless** (wėrd'les), *a.* Not using words; not speaking; silent; speechless.

Her joy with heaved-up hand she doth express,
And, *wordless*, so greets Heaven for his success.
*Shak.*

**Word-painter** (wėrd'pānt-ėr), *n.* A writer gifted with a power of peculiarly graphic or vivid description or of depicting scenes or events; one who affects great picturesqueness of style.

**Word-painting** (wėrd'pānt-ing), *n.* The act of describing or depicting in words vividly and distinctly so as to bring the objects clearly before the mind, as if in a picture.

**Word-picture** (wėrd'pik-tūr), *n.* An accurate and vivid description of any scene or event, so that it is brought clearly before the mind, as if in a picture.

**Wordsman** † (wėrdz'man), *n.* One who attaches undue importance to words; one who deals in mere words; a verbalist. 'Some speculative *wordsman*.' *Bushnell.* [Rare.]

**Word-square** (wėrd'skwār), *n.* A square formed by a series of words so selected and arranged that the letters spell each of the words when read across or downwards.

O A R
A R E
R E D

Word-square.

**Wordy** (wėrd'i), *a.* 1. Using many words; verbose; as, a *wordy* speaker. 'A *wordy* orator . . . making a magnificent speech full of vain promises.' *Steele.*—2. Containing many words; full of words.

We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods. *Philips.*

3. Consisting of words; verbal. 'A facetious snowball, a better-natured missile far, than many a *wordy* jest.' *Dickens.* 'A silent but amused spectator of this *wordy* combat.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Wordy** (wurd'i), *a.* Worthy. [Scotch.]

**Wore** (wōr), pret. of *wear.*

**Work** (wėrk), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wrought*, sometimes *worked*, a late form, the first instance we can find of its use being in Dryden; ppr. *working.* [From the noun; formerly *werke, wirche, werche*, A. Sax. *weroan, wircan, wyr-*

*can;* pret. *worhte,* pp. *geworht.* See the noun.] 1. To make exertion for some end or purpose; to be engaged or employed on some task, labour, duty, or the like; to be occupied in the performance of some operation, process, or undertaking; to use efforts for attaining some aim or object; to labour; to toil.

If any would not *work,* neither should he eat.
2 Thes. iii. 10.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me *work,* and says such baseness
Had never like executor. *Shak.*

2. To be customarily engaged or employed in any business, trade, profession, or the like; to have more or less permanent or steady employment; to hold a situation; to be in employment; to perform the duties of a workman, man of business, &c.

They that *work* in fine flax . . . shall be confounded.
Isa. xix. 9.

3. To be in motion, operation, or activity; to keep up a continuous movement or action; to act; to perform; to operate; to be not stationary; as, a smoothly *working* machine.

Have you a *working* pulse? *Shak.*
I am sick with *working* of my thoughts. *Shak.*

4. To have or take effect; to exercise influence; to be effective.

All things *work* together for good to them that love God. Rom. viii. 28.

This so *wrought* upon the child, that he afterwards desired to be taught. *Locke.*

5. To be in a condition of strong, violent, or severe exertion; to be tossed or agitated; to move or labour heavily; to toil; to heave; to strain.

The sea *wrought* and was tempestuous. Jon. i. 11.

To be wroth with one we love
Doth *work* like madness in the brain. *Coleridge.*

6. To make way laboriously and slowly; to make progress with great exertion and difficulty; to proceed with a severe struggle: generally followed by such adverbs or prepositions as *along, down, into, out, through, up,* &c. 'Till body up to spirit *work.' Milton.*

Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first?
*Dryden.*

7. To operate or act, as a purgative or cathartic.

Most purges heat a little; and all of them *work* best . . . in warm weather or in a warm room.
*N. Grew.*

8. To ferment, as liquors.

Into wine or beer put some like substances, while they *work.* *Bacon.*

—*To work against,* to act in opposition to; to oppose actively.

Thanks, but you *work against* your own desire;
For if I could believe the things you say
I should but die the sooner. *Tennyson.*

—*To work on* or *upon,* to act on; to influence; to practise upon; to excite; to charm.

Vivien, being greeted fair,
Would fain have *wrought upon* his cloudy mood
With reverent eyes mock-loyal, shaking voice,
And fluttered adoration. *Tennyson.*

**Work** (wėrk), *v.t.* 1. To bestow labour, toil, or exertion upon; to convert to use by labour or effort; as, to *work* a mine or quarry; to *work* lime.

He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbare to *work* them at that time. *Raleigh.*

2. To produce, accomplish, or acquire by labour; to bring about; to effect; to perform; to do; as, to *work* mischief or wickedness.

For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, *worketh* for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. 2 Cor. iv. 17.

One silly cross *wrought* all my loss. *Shak.*

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this confusion *wrought.*
*Sir J. Davies.*

They say then that I *worked* miracles. *Tennyson.*

3. To put or set in action, exertion, or motion; to direct the action of; to keep busy or employed; to manage; to handle; as, he *works* his horses and his servants too severely.

Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve.
*Addison.*

Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and *working* ships.
*Arbuthnot.*

The mariners all 'gan *work* the ropes,
Where they were wont to do. *Coleridge.*

4. To bring by action or motion to any state, the state being expressed by an adjective or other word.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
*Works* itself clear, and as it runs refines. *Addison.*

5. To attain or make by continuous and severe labour, exertion, struggle, or striving; to force gradually; as, to *work* a passage through a cloud.

Through winds and waves, and storms he *works* his way. *Addison.*

6. To influence by continued prompting, urging, or like means; to gain over; to prevail upon; to get into one's control; to manage; to lead; to induce.

What you would *work* me to, I have some aim.
*Shak.*

If you would *work* any man, know his nature and fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.*

7. To make into shape; to form; to fashion; to mould. 'Cloud-towers by ghostly masons *wrought.' Tennyson.* 'Wrought with human hands the creed.' *Tennyson.*—8. To embroider. 'Napkin *wrought* with horse and hound.' *Tennyson.* 'A tent of satin elaborately *wrought.' Tennyson.*—9. To operate on, as a purgative or other drug; to purge. 10. To excite by degrees; to throw into a state of perturbation; to agitate violently; as, to *work* one's self into a rage. 'Some passion that *works* him strongly.' *Shak.*

Then must you speak . . .
Of one not easily jealous, but being *wrought*
Perplexed in the extreme. *Shak.*

The two friends had *wrought* themselves to such an habitual tenderness for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real passion of a father. *Addison.*

11. To cause to ferment, as liquor.—*To work a passage (naut.),* to give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage-money.—*To work in* or *into,* (*a*) to intermix, as one material with another, in the process of manufacture or the like; to interlace; to weave in; as, he *worked* the good yarn *in* with the bad. (*b*) To cause to enter or penetrate by repeated efforts; as, the tool was slowly *worked in.* (*c*) To introduce artfully; to cause to make way unobservedly; to insinuate; as, he easily *works* himself *into* favour or confidence by his plausibility. (*d*) To change or alter by a gradual process.

This imperious man will *work* us all
From princes *into* pages. *Shak.*

—*To work off,* to remove, free from, or get rid of, as by continued labour, exertion, or by some gradual process; as, the impurities of the liquor are *wrought off* by fermentation.—*To work out,* (*a*) to effect by continued labour or exertion; to accomplish.

*Work out* your own salvation with fear and trembling. Phil. ii. 12.

O lift your natures up:
Embrace our aims: *work out* your freedom.
*Tennyson.*

(*b*) To solve, as a problem.

'M,—Malvolio; M,—why, that begins my name'—
'Did not I say he would *work* it *out*?' *Shak.*

(*c*) To erase; to efface; to remove.

Tears of joy for your returning spilt
*Work out* and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

(*d*) To exhaust by drawing all the useful material; as, to *work out* a mine or quarry.—*To work up,* (*a*) to stir up; to raise; to excite; to agitate.

That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story.
*Dryden.*

This lake resembles a sea, when *worked up* by storms. *Addison.*

(*b*) To use up in the process of manufacture or the like; to expend in any work; as, we have *worked* up all our materials.

The industry of the people *works up* all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture.
*Swift.*

(*c*) To expand; to enlarge; to elaborate; as, to *work up* a story or article from a few hints. (*d*) To exhaust the strength or energy of by too heavy or continuous toil; to weary or fatigue by hard work; as, three months at that employment will completely *work* him *up.*

**Work** (wėrk), *n.* [A. Sax. *worc, weorc, werc,* D. *werk,* Icel. and Sw. *verk,* Dan. *værk,* G. *werk,* O.H.G. *werch, werah,* work; from same root as Gr. (*v*)*ergon,* work, *eorga,* I have done.] 1. Exertion of strength, energy, or other faculty, physical or mental; effort or activity directed to some purpose or end; toil; labour; employment.

I am not yet of Percy's mind, the Hotspur of the North; he that kills me some six or seven dozen of Scots at a breakfast, washes his hands, and says to his wife, 'Fie upon this quiet life! I want *work.*'
*Shak.*

Man hath his daily *work* of body or mind
Appointed. *Milton.*

2. The matter upon which one is employed, engaged, or labouring; anything upon which labour is expended; that which engages one's time or attention; any project in which one is engaged; an undertaking; an enterprise; a task.

Now, by St. Paul, the *work* goes bravely on. *Shak.*

3. That which is done; that which proceeds from agency; performance; action; deed; feat; achievement.

It is a damned and a bloody *work;*
The graceless action of a heavy hand,
If that it be the *work* of any hand. *Shak.*

4. That which is made, manufactured, or produced; an article, piece of goods, fabric or structure produced; a product of nature or art.

The *work* some praise,
And some the architect. *Milton.*

O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's *works.* *Milton.*

Hence, specifically, (*a*) that which is produced by mental labour; a literary or artistic performance; a composition; as, the *works* of Addison; the *works* of Mozart.

You are rapt, sir, in some *work,* some dedication
To the great lord. *Shak.*

(*b*) Flowers or figures wrought with the needle; embroidery.

I am glad I have found this napkin,
. . . I'll have the *work* ta'en out,
And give 't Iago. *Shak.*

(*c*) Some extensive engineering structure, as a dock, embankment, bridge, fortifications, and the like.

I will be walking on the *works* (=fortifications).
*Shak.*

5. An industrial or manufacturing establishment; any establishment where labour is carried on extensively or in different departments; as, an iron *work;* a gas *work,* &c., the plural *works* being often applied to one such establishment.—6. Manner of working; management; treatment.

It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon. *Stillingfleet.*

7. In *mining,* ores before they are cleansed and dressed.—8. *pl.* In *theol.* moral duties or external performances, as distinct from faith or grace as a ground for pardon or justification.

For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God: not of *works,* lest any man should boast. Eph. ii. 8, 9.

9. In *mech.* the overcoming of resistance; the result of one force overcoming another; the act of producing a change of configuration in a system in opposition to a force which resists that change. By English physicists a *unit of work* is taken as a weight of one pound lifted one foot. In raising a pound weight one foot work is done against the force of gravity, and thus a definite amount of energy has been placed in the pound of matter which it is capable of giving out again in falling the foot which it has been raised.—SYN. Labour, toil, drudgery, employment, occupation, action, performance, feat, achievement, composition, book, volume, production.

**Workable** (wėrk'a-bl), *a.* That can be worked or that is worth working; as, a *workable* mine; *workable* coal. 'Clay . . . soft and *workable.' Ascham.*

**Workaday** (wėrk'a-dā), *a.* Working-day; every-day; plodding; toiling. '*Workaday* humanity.' *Dickens.*

**Work-bag** (wėrk'bag), *n.* A small bag used by ladies for containing needle-work, &c.; a reticule.

**Work-box** (wėrk'boks), *n.* A small box for holding needle-work, &c.

**Work-day** (wėrk'dā), *n.* A day for work; a working-day.

**Worker** (wėrk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which works, performs, acts, or does; a labourer; a toiler; a performer. 'False apostles, deceitful *workers.'* 2 Cor. xi. 13. 'Beware of evil *workers.'* Phil. iii. 2.

Men, my brothers, men the *workers,* ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do. *Tennyson.*

Specifically—2. A working bee. See BEE.

**Work-fellow** (wėrk'fel-lō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. Rom. xvi. 21.

**Work-folk, Work-folks** (wėrk'fōk, wėrk'fōks), *n. pl.* Persons engaged in manual labour. 'Oversee my *work-folks.' Beau. & Fl.*

**Workful** (wėrk'fụl), *a.* Full of work; laborious; industrious. *Dickens.* [Rare.]

**Workhouse** (wėrk'hous), *n.* 1. A house for work; a manufactory.

Protogenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town. *Dryden.*

2. A house in which able-bodied paupers are compelled to work. Under the old poor-laws of England, there was a workhouse in each parish, partaking of the character of a bridewell, where indigent, vagrant, and idle people were set to work, and supplied with food and clothing, or what is termed *indoor relief*. Some were used as places of confinement for rogues and vagabonds, who were there confined and compelled to labour; whilst others were large almshouses for the maintenance and support of the indigent. Previous to the passing of the Poor-law Amendment Act in 1834, these workhouses were described as, generally speaking, nurseries of idleness, ignorance, and vice. By the act alluded to parishes were united for the better management of workhouses, which gave rise to the poor-law unions with their workhouses, capable of containing from 100 to 500 inmates. In these establishments a suitable classification of the pauper inmates has been effected, and proper government and discipline instituted. The paupers of the several classes are kept employed according to their capacity and ability. Religious and secular instruction is supplied, habits of industry, cleanliness, and order are enforced; and wholesome food and sufficient clothing are furnished.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such pests into prisons and *workhouses*. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**Working** (wėrk'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Engaged in or devoted to bodily toil; as, the *working* classes.—2. Laborious; industrious; diligent in one's calling.—3. Taking an active part in a business; as, a *working* partner.

**Working** (wėrk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of labouring.—2. Fermentation.—3. Movement; operation; as, the *workings* of fancy.

As she spoke, she read the *workings* of her sister's face. *Ld. Lytton.*

In the fictitious garb of his narrative, he has clothed the inmost *workings* of his heart. *Lever.*

**Working-beam** (wėrk'ing-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* see under BEAM.

**Working-class** (wėrk'ing-klas), *n.* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labour, such as mechanics, labourers, and others who work for daily or weekly wages: generally used in the plural.

**Working-day** (wėrk'ing-dā), *n.* 1. Any day on which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays.

'Will you have me, lady?'—'No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-days:* your grace is too costly to wear every day.' *Shak.*

2. That part of the day devoted or allotted to work or labour; the time each day in which work is actually carried on; as, the workmen agitated for a *working-day* of eight hours.

**Working-day** (wėrk'ing-dā), *a.* Relating to days on which work is done: as opposed to Sundays or holidays; everyday; plodding; laborious. 'This *working-day* world.' *Shak.*

**Working-drawing** (wėrk'ing-drą-ing), *n.* A drawing or plan, as of the whole or part of a structure, machine, or the like, drawn to a specified scale, and in such detail as to form a guide for the construction of the object represented.

**Working-house** (wėrk'ing-hous), *n.* A workshop; a factory.

In the quick forge and *working-house* of thought. *Shak.*

**Working-party** (wėrk'ing-pär-ti), *n. Milit.* a party of soldiers told off to some piece of work foreign to their ordinary duties. Men so employed receive a small sum, generally 4*d.*, extra daily.

**Working-point** (wėrk'ing-point), *n.* In *mach.* that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced.

**Workless** (wėrk'les), *a.* 1. Without work; not working.—2. Without works; not carried out or exemplified in works. 'Idle *workless* faith.' *Sir T. More.*

**Workman** (wėrk'man), *n.* 1. Any man employed in work or labour, especially manual labour; a labourer; a toiler; a worker. The term is frequently restricted to handicraftsmen, as mechanics, artisans, &c., so as to exclude unskilled labourers, farm hands, &c.

The *workman* worthy is his hire. *Chaucer.*

2. By way of eminence, a skilful artificer or operator.

**Workmanlike** (wėrk'man-lik), *a.* Like or becoming a skilful workman; skilful; well performed. *Drayton.*

**Workmanly** (wėrk'man-li), *a.* Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

**Workmanly** (wėrk'man-li), *adv.* In a skilful manner; in a manner becoming a workman. *Shak.*

**Workmanship** (wėrk'man-ship), *n.* 1. The art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making anything; operative skill.

Beauty is nature's brag, and must be shown . . .
Where most may wonder at the *workmanship*.
*Milton.*

If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of them. *Woodward.*

2. The result or objects produced by a workman, artificer, or operator. 'Skilled in *workmanship* embossed.' *Spenser.*

What more reasonable than to think that if we be God's *workmanship* he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures. *Tillotson.*

**Workmaster** (wėrk'mas-tėr), *n.* The author, producer, performer, or designer of a work, especially of a great or important work; a person well skilled in work; a skilled workman or artificer.

Thy desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *Work-master*, leads to no excess.
*Milton.*

**Work-people** (wėrk'pē-pl), *n.* People engaged in work or labour, particularly in manual labour.

**Workshop** (wėrk'shop), *n.* A shop or building where a workman, a mechanic, or artificer, or a number of such individuals, carry on their work; a place where any work or handicraft is carried on.

Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or *workshops*. *Johnson.*

**Work-table** (wėrk'tā-bl), *n.* A small table containing drawers and other conveniences for ladies, in respect of their needle-work.

**Workwoman** (wėrk'wu-man), *n.* 1. A woman who performs any work.—2. † A woman skilled in needle-work. *Spenser.*

**Workyday**† (wėrk'i-dā), *n.* [A corruption of *working day.*] A day devoted to the ordinary business of life; a working-day.

Holydays, if haply she were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wish would soon be done. *Gay.*

**Workyday**† (wėrk'i-dā), *a.* Working-day; plodding; ordinary; prosaic. 'A *workyday* fortune.' *Shak.*

**World** (wėrld), *n.* [A. Sax. *world, worold, weorold*, O.Sax. *werold*, D. *wereld*, Icel. *veröld*, Sw. *verld*, O. H. G. *weralt, werolt, worolt*, Mod. G. *welt*. The word is clearly a compound meaning lit. man-age, age of man, hence generation, age, course of time, world. Its elements are A. Sax. *wer*, a man (as in *wergild*), and *eld, yld*, age, akin to *old;* Icel. *verr*, a man, and *öld*, age. *Wer* is cognate with L. *vir*, a man, whence *virile, virtue*. In the phrase '*world* without end,' the old sense of time is still retained. In like manner 'the age' means the world or people of the present day.] 1. The whole system of created things; all created existences; the whole creation; the universe.

*World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*

2. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the scene of interests kindred to those of mankind. 'The lucid interspace of *world* and *world*.' *Tennyson.*

But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wreck of matter and the crash of *worlds*.
*Addison.*

3. The earth and all created things thereon; the terraqueous globe.

So he the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters calm. *Milton.*

Ferdinand Magellans was the first that encompassed the whole *world*. *Heylin.*

4. That part of the globe generally known; a large portion or division of the globe; as, the Old *World* (=the eastern hemisphere); the New *World* (=the western hemisphere); the Roman *world*.—5. The earth considered as the scene of man's present existence, or the sphere of human action; the present state of existence.

All the *world*'s a stage. *Shak.*

This *world* is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given. *Moore.*

6. Any state or sphere of existence; any wide scene of life or action; as, a future *world;* the *world* to come. 'A creature moving about in *worlds* not realized.' *Wordsworth.*

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to better *worlds* and led the way.
*Goldsmith.*

Each matin bell, the Baron saith,
Knells us back to a *world* of death. *Coleridge.*

7. The inhabitants of this world in general; the human race; humanity; mankind.

One touch of nature makes the whole *world* kin.
*Shak.*

The *world* is ashamed of being virtuous. *Sterne.*

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the *world*. *Tennyson.*

8. The public; society; people generally; the people among whom one lives.

For still the *world* prevailed, and its dread laugh
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn.
*Thomson.*

I have not loved the *world*, nor the *world* me.
*Byron.*

9. A certain section, portion, or class of men considered as a separate or independent whole; a number or body of people united by a common faith, cause, aim, object, pursuit, or the like; as, the religious *world;* the Christian *world;* the heathen *world;* the political, literary, or scientific *world*. 'More ambitious to figure in the beau-monde than in the *world* of letters.' *W. Irving.*

There is a constant demand in the fashionable *world* for novelty. *W. Irving.*

10. Public or social life; life in society; intercourse with one's fellows.

Hence banished, is banished from the *world*. *Shak.*

Happy is she that from the *world* retires. *Waller.*

Thus let me live unseen, unknown,
Thus unlamented let me die,
Steal from the *world*, and not a stone
Tell where I lie. *Pope.*

11. That which pertains to the earth or to this present state of existence merely; secular affairs or interests; the concerns of this life, as opposed to those of the future life.

Love not the *world*, neither the things that are in the *world*. If any man love the *world* the love of the Father is not in him. 1 Jn. ii. 15.

The *world* is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.
*Wordsworth.*

12. That part of mankind wholly devoted to the affairs of this life; the people exclusively interested in secular affairs; those concerned merely for the interests and pleasures of the present state of existence; the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity.

I pray not for the *world*, but for them which thou hast given me. Jn. xvii. 9.

13. The ways and manners of men; the practices of life; the habits, customs, and usages of society; social life in its various aspects.

'Tis not good that children should know any wickedness; old folks, you know, have discretion, as they say, and know the *world*. *Shak.*

The girl might pass if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better,
To know the *world*! a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays. *Swift.*

He had seen the *world*, and mingled with society, yet retained the strong eccentricities of a man who had lived much alone. *W. Irving.*

14. A course of life; a career.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjustly. *Richardson.*

15. The current of events, especially as affecting the individual; circumstances or affairs, particularly those closely relating to one's self. 'How goes the *world* with thee?' 'How the *world* is changed with you.' *Shak.*

16. Any system of more or less complexity or development, characterized by harmony, order, or completeness; anything forming an organic whole; a microcosm.

Man is one *world*, and hath
Another to attend him. *G. Herbert.*

Books, dreams are each a *world;* and books, we know,
Are a substantial *world* both pure and good.
*Wordsworth.*

17. Sphere; domain; province; region; realm. as, the *world* of dreams; the *world* of art.

Will one beam be less intense
When thy peculiar difference
Is cancelled in the *world* of sense? *Tennyson.*

18. Emblem of immensity or greatness; a great multitude or quantity; a great degree or measure. 'A *world* of vile faults.' 'A *world* of torments.' 'A *world* of company.' 'His youthful hose . . . a *world* too wide for his shrunk shanks.' *Shak.*

It cost me a *world* of woe. *Tennyson.*

19. Used in emphatic phrases expressing wonder, astonishment, surprise, &c.; as, what in the *world* am I to do? how in all the *world* did you get there?—*World without end*, to all eternity; eternally; unceasingly.

This man . . . thinks by talking *world without end*, to make good his integrity. *Milton.*

—*All the world, the whole world*, the sum of what the world contains; the representative or equivalent of all worldly possessions;

as, she is *all the world* to me; to gain *the whole world.*—*For all the world,* exactly; precisely; entirely.

He was *for all the world* like a forked radish. *Shak.*

—*The world's end,* the remotest part of the earth; the most distant regions.—*All the world and his wife,* everybody; sometimes, everybody worth speaking about.

Madam, who were the company?—Why, there was *all the world and his wife.* *Swift.*

*All the world and his wife* and daughter leave cards. *Dickens.*

—*To go to the world,* an old phrase signifying to get married.

Thus *goes* every one *to the world,* but I—I may sit in a corner and cry, heigh-ho, for a husband. *Shak.*

Hence the expression *woman of the world* (=married woman), used by Audrey in *As You Like It.*

I hope it is no dishonest desire to desire to be a *woman of the world.* *Shak.*

**World-hardened** (wėrld'härd-nd), *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.

**Worldliness** (wėrld'li-nes), *n.* The state of being worldly, or of being addicted to temporal gain, advantage, or enjoyment; an unduly strong passion or craving for the good things of this life to the exclusion of a desire for the better things of the life to come. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Worldling** (wėrld'ling), *n.* [*World,* and term. *-ling.*] One who is devoted exclusively to the affairs and interests of this life; one whose whole mind is bent on gaining temporal possessions, advantages, or enjoyments; one whose thoughts are entirely taken up with the interests or concerns of the present existence.

God of the world and *worldlings* I me call,
Great Mammon, greatest god below the sky. *Spenser.*

The covetous *worldling,* in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

**Worldly** (wėrld'li), *a.* 1. Relating or belonging to the world, or to the present state of existence; temporal; secular; human. '*Worldly* chances and mishaps.' *Shak.*

Fear no more the heat o' the sun
Nor the furious winter's rages;
Thou thy *worldly* task hast done. *Shak.*

With all my *worldly* goods I thee endow. *Common Prayer.*

2. Devoted to, interested in, or connected with this present life, and its cares, advantages, or pleasures, to the exclusion of those of a future life; desirous of temporal benefit or enjoyment merely; earthly, as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; sordid; vile; as, *worldly* lusts, cares, affections, pleasures, &c.; *worldly* men. 'To live secure, *worldly,* and dissolute.' *Milton.* 'Interest, pride, *worldly* honour.' *Dryden.*

When we have called off our thoughts from *worldly* pursuits and engagements, then, and not till then, are we at liberty to fix them on the best, the most deserving and desirable of objects, God. *Atterbury.*

**Worldly** (wėrld'li), *adv.* In a worldly manner; with relation to this life.

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton.*

Be wisely *worldly,* be not *worldly* wise. *Quarles.*

**Worldly-minded** (wėrld'li-mīnd-ed), *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.

**Worldly-mindedness** (wėrld'li-mīnd-ednes), *n.* The state or quality of being worldly; a predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns. *Bp. Sanderson.*

**World-sharer**† (wėrld'shär-ėr), *n.* A sharer of the earth.

**World-wearied** (wėrld'wē-rid), *a.* Tired of the world.

**World-wide** (wėrld'wīd), *a.* Wide as the world; extending over or pervading all the world; widely spread; as, *world-wide* fame.

**Worm** (wėrm), *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrm,* a worm, or very commonly a serpent, a dragon, or similar monster; D. *worm,* G. *wurm,* Goth. *vaurms,* Icel. *ormr,* Dan. and Sw. *orm* (with usual loss of initial *v*); cog. L. *vermis,* a worm (whence *vermicular* and *vermin*); Lith. *kirminis,* Ir. *cruimh,* Skr. *krimi,* a worm (the last word being the ultimate origin of *crimson, carmine*). The word has lost an initial guttural, and is referred to a root *kar,* to move, seen also in L. *curro,* to run.] 1. A term loosely applied to any small creeping animal or reptile, entirely wanting feet or having but very short ones, including such various forms as the earthworm; the larvæ or grubs of certain insects, as caterpillars, maggots, &c.; intestinal parasites, as the tape-worm, thread-worm, &c.; certain lacertilians, as the blind-worm, &c.

2.† A serpent; a snake.

Hast thou the pretty *worm* of Nilus there,
That kills and pains not? *Shak.*

O Eve, in evil hour didst thou give ear
To that false *worm.* *Milton.*

3. *pl.* A term applied formerly by English zoologists as equivalent to the Linnæan class of animals Vermes. See VERMES.—4. *pl.* A name specifically applied to the Entozoa, or that division of parasitic animals which exist chiefly in the intestines, but sometimes in the tissues of the organs of other animals; also to the disease due to the presence of such parasites.—5. *Fig.* something that slowly and silently eats or works its way internally to the destruction or pain of the object affected; as, (*a*) emblematic of corruption, decay, or death.

Thus chides she Death,
'Grim-grinning ghost, earth's *worm* what dost thou mean,
To stifle beauty and to steal his breath!' *Shak.*

My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flowers and fruits of love are gone,
The *worm,* the canker, and the grief,
Are mine alone. *Byron.*

(*b*) Emblematic of the gnawing torments of conscience; remorse.

The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul. *Shak.*

6. An epithet of scorn, disgust, contempt, sometimes of contemptuous pity; a poor, grovelling, despised, debased creature; also, a person who silently, slowly, and persistently works or studies; as, a book-*worm.*

Vile *worm,* thou wast o'erlooked even in thy birth. *Shak.*

7. Anything resembling a worm in appearance, especially when in motion; anything vermicular or spiral; as, (*a*) the spiral of a cork-screw. (*b*) The thread on the shaft or core of a screw. (*c*) An instrument consisting of two branches of iron or steel twisted in reverse directions and attached to a staff: used for extracting the cartridge from a cannon when it is not desired to explode the charge. (*d*) A spiral wire on the end of a ramrod for withdrawing a charge from a musket, &c. (*e*) The spiral pipe in a still or condenser placed in a vessel of cold water, and through which the vapour is conducted to cool and condense it. See STILL. (*f*) A small vermicular ligament under the tongue of a dog. This ligament is frequently cut out when the animal is young, for the purpose of checking a disposition to gnaw at everything. The operation was formerly supposed to prevent rabies or madness.

There is one easy artifice
That seldom has been known to miss;
To snarl at all things right or wrong,
Like a mad dog that has a *worm* in's tongue.
*S. Butler.*

**Worm** (wėrm), *v.i.* 1. To advance by wriggling; as, he *worms* along. In this sense used with a reflexive pronoun to signify a slow, insidious, insinuating progress; as, he *wormed* himself into favour.—2. To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

When debates and fretting jealousy
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

**Worm** (wėrm), *v.t.* 1. To effect by slow and stealthy means; specifically, to extract, remove, expel, and the like, by underhand means continued perseveringly: generally with *out* or *from.*

They find themselves *wormed out* of all power. *Swift.*

Who've loosed a guinea from a miser's chest,
And *worm'd* his secret *from* a traitor's breast.
*Crabbe.*

2. To cut the vermicular ligament, called a worm, from under the tongue of.

The men repaired her ladyship's cracked china, and assisted the laird in his sporting parties, *wormed* his dogs, and cut the ears of his terrier puppies. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To remove the charge, &c., from, as a gun, by means of a worm. See WORM, *n.* 7, (*c*), (*d*).—4. *Naut.* to wind rope, yarn, or other material, spirally round, between the strands of, as of a cable; or to wind with spun yarn, as a smaller rope; an operation performed for the purpose of rendering the surface smooth for parcelling and serving.

**Worm** (wėrm), *a.* Pertaining or relating to worms; produced by worms; as, *worm* fever.

**Worm-bark** (wėrm'bärk), *n.* Same as *Surinam Bark.*

**Worm-cast** (wėrm'kast), *n.* A small intestine-shaped mass of earth voided often on the surface of the ground by the earthworm after all the digestible matter has been extracted from it. 'As hollow as this *worm-cast* under my feet.' *Mrs. Craik.*

**Worm-eat** (wėrm'ēt), *v.t.* To gnaw or perforate, as is done by worms; hence, to impair by a slow, insidious process.

Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain. *Jarvis.*

**Worm-eaten** (wėrm'ēt-n), *a.* 1. Gnawed by worms; having a number of internal cavities made by worms; as, *worm-eaten* boards, planks, or timber. 'Concave as a covered goblet or a *worm-eaten* nut.' *Shak.* Hence—2. Old; worn-out; worthless. *Raleigh.*

**Worm-eatenness** (wėrm'ēt-n-nes), *n.* State of being worm-eaten; rottenness.

**Wormed** (wėrmd), *a.* Bored or penetrated by worms; injured by worms.

**Worm-fence** (wėrm'fens), *n.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other: sometimes called a *Stake Fence.*

**Worm-fever** (wėrm'fē-vėr), *n.* A popular name for infantile remittent fever.

**Worm-gear** (wėrm'gėr), *n.* In *mach.* a combination consisting of a shaft fitted with an endless screw which works into a spirally toothed wheel. See under ENDLESS.

**Worm-grass, Worm-seed** (wėrm'gras, wėrm'sēd), *n.* Names given to plants of the genus Spigelia. See SPIGELIA.

**Worm-hole** (wėrm'hōl), *n.* A hole made by the gnawing of a worm. 'To fill with *worm-holes* stately monuments.' *Shak.*

**Worming** (wėrm'ing), *n.* *Naut.* yarn or other material wound spirally round ropes between the strands.

**Worm-like** (wėrm'lik), *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral; vermicular.

**Wormling** (wėrm'ling), *n.* *Lit.* a little worm; hence, a weak, mean creature.

O dusty *wormling!* dar'st thou strive and stand
With Heaven's high Monarch? *Chapman.*

**Worm-oil** (wėrm'oil), *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum.* It is a powerful anthelmintic.

**Worm-powder** (wėrm'pou-dėr), *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal or other open cavities of the body.

**Worm-seed** (wėrm'sēd), *n.* 1. A seed which has the property of expelling worms from the intestinal tube or other open cavities of the body. It is brought from the Levant, and is the produce of a species of Artemisia (*A. santonica*), which is a native of Tartary and Persia. See SANTONIN.—2. The seed of *Erysimum cheiranthoides* or treacle-mustard.—3. A plant of the genus Spigelia. See SPIGELIA.

**Worm-shaped** (wėrm'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Vermicular* (which see).

**Worm-shell** (wėrm'shel), *n.* The species of the genus Vermetus: so called from their long twisted shape.

**Worm-tea** (wėrm'tē), *n.* A decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic.

**Wormul** (wor'mul), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *worm-ill.*] A sore or tumour on the back of cattle caused by the larva of an insect which punctures the skin and deposits its eggs; a warble. Called also *Wornal, Wornil.*

**Worm-wheel** (wėrm'whēl), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless or tangent screw or worm, receiving or imparting motion. By this means a powerful effect with a diminished rate of motion is communicated from one revolving shaft to another. See under ENDLESS and TANGENT, *a.*

**Wormwood** (wėrm'wụd), *n.* [Apparently a compound of *worm* and *wood,* but really a corruption of an older name having no connection with *worm* or *wood.* The older name was *wermode, weremod,* A.Sax. *wermōd,* which is the same word as D. *wermoet,* O.L G. *wermuode, weremede,* O.H.G. *werimuota, wermuota, wormota,* Mod. G. *wermuth.* 'The compound *wermōd* unquestionably means *ware-mood* or mind-preserver, and points back to some primitive belief as to the curative properties of the plant in mental affections.' *Skeat.* (See WARY, MOOD.) The alteration of the word to *wormwood* was no doubt facilitated by the fact that the plant was used as a remedy for

Wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*).

worms in the intestines.] 1. The common name of several plants of the genus Artemisia. Common wormwood (*A. Absinthium*), a well-known plant, is celebrated for its intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities, which have caused it to be an ingredient in various medicinal preparations, and even in the preparation of liqueurs. It is also useful in destroying worms in children.—2. An emblem of bitterness.

Weed this *wormwood* from your fruitful brain.
*Shak.*

His presence and his communications were gall and *wormwood* to his once partial mistress.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Wormy** (wêrm'i), *n.* 1. Containing a worm; abounding with worms. 'Their *wormy* beds.' *Shak.*—2. Earthy; grovelling. 'Sordid and *wormy* affections.' *Bp. Reynolds.*—3. Associated with worms or the grave; gravelike; gloomy. 'A weary *wormy* darkness.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Worn** (wôrn), pp. of *wear;* as, a garment long *worn.*

**Wornal, Wornil** (wor'nal, wor'nil), *n.* See WORMUL.

**Worn-out** (wôrn'out), *a.* 1. Quite consumed; destroyed or much injured by wear; as, a *worn-out* garment.—2. Wearied; exhausted as with toil.

The *worn-out* clerk
Brow-beats his desk below.
*Tennyson.*

3.† Past; gone. 'This pattern of the *worn-out* age.' *Shak.*

**Worriecow** (wu'ri-kou), *n.* [*Worrie,* to worry, or *warrie,* to curse, and *cow,* a hobgoblin, from Icel. *kúga,* to frighten.] [Scotch.] 1. A hobgoblin; the devil. *Sir W. Scott.*—2. Any frightful object; an ugly awkward looking person; a fright; a bugbear; a scarecrow. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Worrier** (wu'ri-êr), *n.* One that worries or harasses. 'The *worriers* of souls.' *Dr. Spencer.*

**Worriment** (wu'ri-ment), *n.* Trouble; anxiety; worry. *Goodrich.*

**Worrisome** (wu'ri-sum), *a.* Causing worry or annoyance; troublesome.

Come in at once with that *worrisome* cough of yours.
*R. D. Blackmore.*

**Worrit** (wur'it), *v.t.* To worry; to harass; to annoy; to vex. [Colloq. or slang.]

I'm *worrited* to that degree that I'm almost off my head.
*Dickens.*

**Worrit** (wur'it), *n.* Worry; annoyance; vexation. 'Wear me away with fret, and fright, and *worrit.*' *Dickens.* [Colloq. or slang.]

**Worry** (wu'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *worried;* ppr. *worrying.* [O.E. *wirie, wurie, worowe,* &c., from A. Sax. *wyrgan,* seen in *á-wyrgan,* to choke or strangle, injure, violate; D. *worgen, wurgen,* to strangle; G. *würgen,* O.H.G. *wurgan,* to strangle, to suffocate; perhaps from same root as *wring, wrong,* these being nasalized forms. The meaning may have been partly influenced by O.E. *woren,* to fatigue, allied to *weary.*] 1. To seize by the throat with the teeth; to tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; to injure badly or kill by repeated biting, tearing, shaking, and the like, as a dog *worries* a sheep; a terrier *worries* a rat.

A hell-hound that doth hunt us all to death;
That dog that hath his teeth before his eyes
To *worry* lambs, and lap their gentle blood.
*Shak.*

2. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity or with care and anxiety; to plague; to bother; to vex; to persecute.

Let them rail
And then *worry* one another at their pleasure.
*Rowe.*

*Worry* him out till he gives his consent.
*Swift.*

It's your lean, hungry men who are continually *worrying* society, and setting the whole community by the ears.
*W. Irving.*

3. To fatigue; to harass with labour.

**Worry** (wu'ri), *v.i.* 1. To be engaged in tearing and mangling with the teeth; to fight, as dogs.—2. To be unduly careful and anxious; to be in solicitude, disquietude, or pain; to be troubled; to fret; as, the child *worries.*—3. To be suffocated by something stopping the windpipe; to choke. [Scotch.]

Ye have fasted lang and *worried* on a midge.
*Ramsay.*

**Worry** (wu'ri), *n.* 1. The act of worrying or mangling with the teeth; the act of killing by biting.

They will open on the scent . . . and join in the *worry* as eagerly as the youngest hound.
*Lawrence.*

2. Perplexity; trouble; harassing turmoil; as, the *worry* of business; the *worry* of politics. 'The cares and *worries* of life.' *Lever.* [Colloq.]

**Worrying** (wu'ri-ing), *p.* and *a.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; as, a *worrying* day.

**Worryingly** (wu'ri-ing-li), *adv.* In a worrying manner; teasingly; harassingly.

**Worse** (wêrs), *a.* [O.E. *werse, worse,* adj., *wers, wors,* adv.; A. Sax. *wyrsa,* adj., *wyrs,* adv.; O. Sax. *wirso,* O. Fris. *wirra, werra* (with assimilation of the *s*); Icel. *verr, verri,* Dan. *værre,* Goth. *vairs,* adv., *vairsiza,* adj. The root is supposed to be the same as that of *war.* (See WAR.) *Worse* and its superlative *worst* are used as the comparative and superlative of the adjectives *ill* and *bad,* which have themselves no comparatives and superlatives; radically of course they have no connection with *ill* or *bad.*] 1. Bad or ill in a greater degree; more bad or evil; more depraved and corrupt; having good qualities in a less degree; less perfect; less good; of less value; inferior: applied to moral, physical, or acquired qualities.

Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse.*
2 Tim. iii. 13.

What were the lips the *worse* for one poor kiss?
*Shak.*

They that do change old love for new
Pray gods they change for *worse.*
*Peele.*

Though his tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the *worse* appear
The better reason.
*Milton.*

2. More unwell; more sick; in poorer health.

She . . . was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse.*
Mark v. 26.

3. In a less favourable situation; more ill off.

Why, they were no *worse*
Than now they are.
*Shak.*

What gave rise to no little surprise,
Nobody seemed one penny the *worse.*
*R. H. Barham.*

Used substantively, often with *the:* (*a*) not the advantage; loss; defeat; disadvantage.

And Judah was put to *the worse* before Israel; and they fled every man to their tents. 2 Kings xiv. 12.

(*b*) Something less good or desirable.

Thus bad begins and *worse* remains behind.
*Shak.*

Never so rich a gem
Was set in *worse* than gold.
*Shak.*

A man . . . always thinks the *worse* of a woman who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue.
*Richardson.*

**Worse** (wêrs), *adv.* 1. In a manner more evil or bad.

We will deal *worse* with thee than with them.
Gen. xix. 9.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere,
Ill-faced, *worse* bodied, shapeless everywhere.
*Shak.*

2. In a smaller or lower degree; less.

Thou shalt serve me: if I like thee no *worse* after dinner.
*Shak.*

3. In a greater manner or degree: with a notion of evil.

That honourable grief lodged here which burns
*Worse* than tears drown.
*Shak.*

**Worset** (wêrs), *v.t.* To worst; to put to disadvantage; to discomfit.

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us and *worse* our foes.
*Milton.*

**Worsen** (wêrs'n), *v.t.* 1. To worse; to make worse.

It *worsens* and slugs the most learned.
*Milton.*

2. To obtain advantage of. *Southey.* [Rare.]

**Worsen** (wêrs'n), *v.i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate. [Rare.]

There grew up a speculation, which was hardly a belief, but which put aside a mass of fables and in many points approximated to the truth, concerning the nature of God. But as a living creed it *worsened;* and as an instrument for the government of conduct it more and more lost its power.
*Gladstone.*

**Worsening** (wêrs'n-ing), *n.* The act or state of growing worse.

The ten or twelve years since the parting had been time enough for much *worsening.*
*George Eliot.*

**Worser** (wêrs'êr), *a.* and *adv.* An old and redundant comparative of *worse,* probably as a sort of antithesis to, and on type of *better;* as, 'he knew the *better,* chose the *worser* part.' It has, moreover, the analogy of *lesser* to sanction its use. It is not now much used in literature except in poetry or in rhetorical or affectedly quaint writing. It still holds a place in the vulgar speech.

I cannot hate thee *worser* than I do.
*Shak.*

Thou'rt *worser* than a hog.
*J. Baillie.*

Civil war . . . waged by foreign co-operation, is a *worser* form of civil war.
*Brougham.*

The experience of man's *worser* nature, which intercourse with ill-chosen associates, &c.
*Haltam.*

**Worship** (wêr'ship), *n.* [*Worth,* and term. *-ship;* A. Sax. *weorthscipe,* honour; comp. L. *dignitas.* See WORTH, and extract from Trench under *v.t.* 2.] 1. The state or quality of being worthy; excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness.

Elfin born of noble state
And muckle *worship* in his native land.
*Spenser.*

Till I have set a glory to this hand
By giving it the *worship* of revenge.
*Shak.*

It will be to your *worship,* as my knight,
And mine, as head of all our Table Round.
*Tennyson.*

2. A title of honour used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank or station: sometimes used ironically.

He desired their *worships* ('the common herd') to think it was his infirmity.
*Shak.*

My father desires your *worship's* company.
*Shak.*

Against your *worship* when had Sherlock writ?
Or Page pour'd forth the torrent of his wit.
*Pope.*

3. The act of performing devotional acts in honour of; especially, the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being; or the reverence and homage paid to him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving, and the like.

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion.
*Tillotson.*

4. Reverence; honour; respect; civil deference.

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee.
Luke xiv. 10.

Kings are like stars—they rise and set—they have
The *worship* of the world, but no repose.
*Shelley.*

5. Obsequious or submissive respect; unbounded admiration; loving or admiring devotion.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyebrows, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship.*
*Shak.*

Loyalty, disciplineship, all that was ever meant by hero-*worship,* lives perennially in the human bosom.
*Carlyle.*

**Worship** (wêr'ship), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *worshipped;* ppr. *worshipping.* 1. To adore; to pay divine honours to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to perform religious service to.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God.
Ex. xxxiv. 14.

Adore and *worship* God supreme.
*Milton.*

They have left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to *worship* God.
*Hemans.*

2. To pay honours to; to honour; to dignify; to treat with reverence or respect. 'Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph.' *Shak.*

These have sworn
To fight my wars, and *worship* me their king.'
*Tennyson.*

A phrase in one of our occasional Services has sometimes offended those who are unacquainted with the early uses of English words. . . . I refer to the words in our Marriage Service 'with my body I thee *worship.*' But '*worship*' or '*worthship*' meant 'honour' in our early English, and 'to *worship*' to honour, this meaning of *worship* still very harmlessly surviving in the title of 'your *worship,*' addressed to the magistrate on the bench. So little was it restricted of old to the honour which man is bound to pay to God, that it was employed by Wiclif to express the honour which God will render to his faithful servants and friends. Thus, our Lord's declaration, 'If any man serve me, him will my Father *honour,*' in Wiclif's translation reads thus, 'If any man serve me, my Father shall *worship* him.'
*Trench.*

3. To love or admire inordinately; to devote one's self to; to act towards or treat as if divine; to idolize; as, to *worship* wealth or power.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her.
*Carew.*

Crown thyself, worm, and *worship* thine own lusts.
*Tennyson.*

SYN. To adore, revere, reverence, venerate, honour, idolize.

**Worship** (wêr'ship), *v.i.* To perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshipped* in this mountain.
John iv. 20.

**Worshipability** (wêr'ship-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state of being worthy of being worshipped; the capability of being worshipped. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**Worshipable** (wêr'ship-a-bl), *a.* Capable of or worthy of being worshipped. *Coleridge.*

**Worshiper.** See WORSHIPPER.

**Worshipful** (wêr'ship-ful), *a.* 1. Claiming respect; worthy of honour from its character or dignity; honourable.

This is *worshipful* society.
*Shak.*

2. A term of respect specially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies; sometimes a term of ironical respect.

**Worshipfully** (wêr'ship-ful-li), *adv.* In a worshipful manner; respectfully; honourably. 'See that she be buried *worshipfully.*'
*Tennyson.*

**Worshipfulness** (wêr'ship-ful-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being worshipful.

**Worshipper** (wêr'ship-êr), *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honours to any

being; one who adores. 'Outlast thy Deity? Deity?, nay, thy *worshippers*.' *Tennyson.* Spelled also *Worshiper.*

**Worst** (wêrst), *a.* [Superl. of *worse* (which see).] Bad in the highest degree, whether in a moral or physical sense; as, the *worst* sinner; the *worst* disease; the *worst* evil that can befall a state or an individual.

Speak to me as to thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate; and give thy *worst* of thoughts
The *worst* of words. *Shak.*

Corrupted freemen are the *worst* of slaves. *Garrick.*

**Worst** (wêrst), *n.* That which is most evil or bad; the most evil, severe, aggravated, or calamitous state or condition: usually with *the.*

He is always sure of finding diversion when *the worst* comes to *the worst.* *Addison.*

—*At the worst*, in the most evil state or at the greatest disadvantage. 'Thou hast me *at the worst*.' *Shak.*

Things *at the worst* will cease, or else climb upward
To what they were before. *Shak.*

—*To put to the worst*, to inflict defeat on; to overthrow.

Who ever knew Truth *put to the worst* in free and open encounter? *Milton.*

**Worst** (wêrst), *adv.* Most or least, according to the sense of the verb. 'When thou didst hate him *worst*.' *Shak.* 'The gods lo like this *worst*.' *Shak.*

**Worst** (wêrst), *v.t.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow.

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South.*

**Worst** (wêrst), *v.i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate; to worsen. [Rare.]

Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighbourhood *worsting*, . . . had long been a distress to him. *Miss Austen.*

**Worsted** (wus'ted), *n.* [From *Worsted*, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured.] A variety of woollen yarn or thread, spun from long-staple wool which has been combed, and which in the spinning is twisted harder than ordinary. It is knit or woven into stockings, carpets, &c.

But he was like a maister or a pope.
Of double *worstede* was his semi-cope. *Chaucer.*

**Worsted** (wus'ted), *a.* Consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn; as, *worsted* stockings; *worsted* work.

**Wort** (wêrt), *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrt*, a wort, a plant; G. *würz*, Goth. *vaurts*, Icel. and Dan. *urt.* This word is contained in *orchard.* It is the last element in a number of compound words, names of plants.] 1. A plant; an herb: now used chiefly or wholly in compounds, as in mug*wort*, liver*wort*, spleen*wort*.—2. A plant of the cabbage kind. 'Planting *of worts* and onions.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Wort** (wêrt), *n.* [A. Sax. *wirt*, *weort*, wort; must; Icel. *virtr*, wort, new beer; O.D. *wort*, new beer; G. *würze*, *bier-würze*, wort: what relationship (if any) it has to the preceding word is not very clear.] New beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt or grain.

**Worth** (wêrth), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *weorthan*, to be or to become; pret. *wearth*, pl. *wurdon*; Icel. *vertha*, Dan. *vorde*, D. *worden*, G. *werden*, Goth. *vairthan*; same root as in L. *verto*, to turn, whence E. *verse* (which see).] To be; to become; to betide.

My joye is turned into strife,
That sober shall I never *worthe*. *Gower.*

This verb is now used only in the phrases woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, &c., in which the verb is in the imperative mood, and the noun in the dative, the phrase being equivalent to woe *be to* the day, &c.

**Worth** (wêrth), *n.* [A. Sax. *weorth*, *wurth*, price, value, honour, dignity, or as an adj. honourable; so in the other Teutonic languages the forms of the noun and adjective are either the same or but little different; perhaps from root of A. Sax. *weorthan*, Goth. *vairthan*, to be, to become.] 1. That quality of a thing which renders it valuable: value; hence, value as expressed in a standard, as money; price; rate; as, the *worth* of a day's labour may be estimated in money or in goods; the *worth* of labour is settled between the hirer and the hired; the *worth* of commodities is usually the price they will bring in market; but *price* is not always *worth*. 'A crown's *worth* of good interpretation.' *Shak.*—2. That which one is worth; possessions; substance; wealth; riches.

He that helps him take all my outward *worth*. *Shak.*

3. Value in respect of mental or moral qualities; desert; merit; excellence; virtue; as, a man or magistrate of great *worth*, or of no great *worth*.

And in a word, for far behind his *worth*
Comes all the praises that I now bestow,
He is complete in feature and in mind,
With all good grace to grace a gentleman. *Shak.*

4. Importance; valuable qualities; worthiness; excellence: applied to things; as, these things have since lost their *worth*.

Thy youth's proud livery, so gazed on now,
Will be a tatter'd weed, of small *worth* held. *Shak.*

SYN. Value, excellence, desert, merit, price, rate.

**Worth** (wêrth), *a.* 1. Equal in value to; equal in price to.

A score of good ewes may be *worth* ten pounds. *Shak.*

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

Where, where was Roderick then?
One blast upon his bugle horn
Were *worth* a thousand men. *Sir W. Scott.*

I strove with none, for none was *worth* my strife. *Landor.*

2. Deserving: in a good or bad sense; as, the castle is *worth* defending. 'Me, wretch more *worth* your vengeance.' *Shak.*

To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*
This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving. *Addison.*

3. Valuable; precious; estimable. 'To guard a thing not ours nor *worth* to us.' *Shak.*—4. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of; possessing; as, a man *worth* £10,000.

To ennoble those
That, scarce, some two days since, were *worth* a noble. *Shak.*

—*Worth while.* See under WHILE.

**Worthful**† (wêrth'fụl), *a.* Full of worth; worthy. *Marston.*

**Worthily** (wêr'THI-li), *adv.* In a worthy manner; as, (*a*) suitably; excellently.

Thou and thy meaner fellows your last service
Did *worthily* perform. *Shak.*

(*b*) Deservedly; justly; according to merit: used both in a good and in a bad sense.

Had the gods done so, I had not now
*Worthily* term'd them merciless to us. *Shak.*

You *worthily* succeed not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated. *South.*

**Worthiness** (wêr'THI-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being worthy or well-deserved; desert; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were for his own *worthiness* accepted. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. 'His great *worthiness*.' *Shak.*

Who is sure he hath a soul unless
It see and judge and follow *worthiness*? *Donne.*

SYN. Desert, merit, excellence, dignity, virtue, meritoriousness.

**Worthless** (wêrth'les), *a.* 1. Having no value; as, a *worthless* garment; a *worthless* ship. 'A *worthless* boat.' *Shak.* 'My *worthless* gifts.' *Shak.*

'Tis but a *worthless* world to win or lose. *Byron.*

2. Having no value of character or no virtue; having no dignity or excellence; mean; contemptible; as, a *worthless* man or woman; a *worthless* magistrate. 'The daughter of a *worthless* king.' *Shak.* 'Some *worthless* slave.' *Shak.*—3. Futile; vain; idle.

Poor Clifford! how I scorn his *worthless* threats. *Shak.*

4. Unworthy; not deserving. 'A peevish schoolboy, *worthless* of such honour.' *Shak.*

**Worthlessly** (wêrth'les-li), *adv.* In a worthless manner.

**Worthlessness** (wêrth'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being worthless: (*a*) want of value; want of useful qualities; as, the *worthlessness* of an old garment or of barren land. (*b*) Want of excellence or dignity; as, the *worthlessness* of a person.

**Worthy** (wêr'THI), *a.* [See WORTH.] 1. Having worth; excellent; deserving praise; valuable; noble; estimable; virtuous: applied to persons and things. 'I have done thee *worthy* service.' *Shak.* 'Endued with *worthy* qualities.' *Shak.*

Happier thou may'st be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton.*
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace. *Sir J. Davies.*

Cursed be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one *worthy* man my foe. *Pope.*
What is writ is writ;
Would it were *worthier*. *Byron.*

2. Deserving; such as merits; having equivalent qualities or value: in a good as well as in a bad sense: often followed by *of* before the thing deserved or compared, sometimes by *that*, sometimes by an infinitive, and sometimes by an accusative. 'Worthy *of* thy sweet respect.' *Shak.* 'Worthy to be whipped.' *Shak.* 'Worthy the owner and the owner it.' *Shak.* 'Not worthy *of* the least of all the mercies.' Gen. xxxii. 10.

And you must love him ere to you
He will seem *worthy of* your love. *Wordsworth.*

3. Well deserved: in a good as well as in a bad sense. 'Worthy vengeance.' *Shak.* 'Worthy praise.' *Shak.*—4. Well founded; justifiable; legitimate. 'Worthy cause I have to fear.' *Shak.* 'Whose right is *worthiest*?' *Shak.*—5. Fit; suitable; convenient; proper; fitting; having qualities suited to: either in a good or bad sense. 'Worthy for an empress' love.' *Shak.* 'The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest.' *Dryden.* 'Foemen *worthy* of their steel.' *Sir W. Scott.*—*Worthiest of blood*, in *law*, a phrase applied to males, as opposed to females, in the succession to inheritances. See also TANISTRY.

**Worthy** (wêr'THI), *n.* 1. A person of eminent worth; one distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; as, the *worthies* of the church; political *worthies*; military *worthies*.—2. A term applied humorously or colloquially to a local celebrity; a character; an eccentric; as, a village *worthy*.—3. Anything of worth or excellence. [Rare.]

In her fair cheek,
Where several *worthies* make one dignity. *Shak.*

—*The nine worthies.* See under NINE.

**Worthy**† (wêr'THI), *v.t.* To render worthy; to exalt.

Put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him. *Shak.*

**Wost**,† Knowest; wottest. *Chaucer.*

**Wot**† (wot), *v.t.* and *i.* See WIT, *v.t.* and *i.*

**Would** (wụd), pret. of *will*. See WILL.

**Would-be** (wụd'bē), *a.* Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be; as, a *would-be* philosopher. 'The *would-be* wits, and can't-be gentlemen.' *Byron.* [Colloq.]

**Would-be** (wụd'bē), *n.* A vain pretender; one who affects to be something which he really is not.

A man that would have foil'd at their own play
A dozen *would-bes* of the modern day. *Cowper.*

**Woulding**† (wụd'ing), *n.* Emotion of desire; propension; inclination; velleity.

It will be every man's interest . . . to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.*

**Woulfe's Apparatus** (wụlfs ap-pa-rā'tus). An apparatus consisting of a series of three-necked bottles connected by suitable tubes, used for washing gases or saturating liquids therewith. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

**Wound** (wönd; wound, formerly universal, is now old-fashioned), *n.* [A. Sax. *wund*, a wound, a sore, a wounding; also, as an adjective, wounded, from *winnan*, to fight; D. *wonde*, Icel. *und*, Dan. *vunde*, G. *wunde*, a wound; also G. *wund*, Goth. *vunds*, wounded. See WIN.] 1. A breach or rupture of the skin and flesh of an animal caused by violence; or, in surgical phrase, a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body occasioned by external violence, and attended with a greater or less amount of bleeding. Wounds have been classified as follows: (*a*) *Cuts*, *incisions*, or *incised wounds* which are produced by sharp-edged instruments. (*b*) *Stabs* or *punctured wounds* made by the thrusts of pointed weapons. (*c*) *Contused wounds*, produced by the violent application of hard, blunt, obtuse bodies to the soft parts. (*d*) *Lacerated wounds*, in which there is tearing or laceration, as by some rough instrument. (*e*) All those common injuries called *gunshot wounds*. (*f*) *Poisoned wounds*, those complicated with the introduction of some poison or venom into the part.

He jests at scars that never felt a *wound*. *Shak.*

The captain will assay an old conclusion,
Often approved, that at the murderer's sight
The blood revives again and boils afresh,
And every *wound* has a condemning voice
To cry out guilty 'gainst the murderer. *Chapman.*

The *wounds* of a murdered person were supposed to bleed afresh at the approach or touch of the murderer. *Nares.*

2. A breach or hurt of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants.—3. Injury; hurt; pain; as, a *wound* given to credit or reputation: often specifically applied in literature to the pangs of love.

Alas, poor shepherd! searching of thy *wound*
I have by hard adventure found mine own. *Shak.*

**Wound** (wönd, formerly wound), *v.t.* 1. To hurt by violence; to cut, slash, or lacerate; to injure; to damage; as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions. Is. liii. 5.

2. To hurt the feelings of; to pain.

When ye sin against the brethren, and *wound* their weak consciences, ye sin against Christ. 1 Cor. viii. 12.

**Wound** (wönd, formerly wound), *v.i.* To inflict hurt or injury, in either a physical or moral sense. 'Willing to *wound* and yet afraid to strike.' *Pope.*

From the hoop's bewitching round
Her very shoe has power to *wound*. *Moore.*

**Wound** (wound), pret. and pp. of *wind*.

**Woundable** (wönd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being wounded; liable to injury. 'So *woundable* is the dragon under the left wing.' *Fuller.*

**Wounder** (wönd'ėr), *n.* One who or that which wounds.

**Woundily** (woun'di-li), *adv.* To a woundy degree; excessively. [Old colloq., or humorous.]

Richard Penlake repeated the vow,
For *woundily* sick was he. *Southey.*

**Wounding** (wönd'ing), *n.* Hurt; injury. Gen. iv. 23.

**Woundless** (wönd'les), *a.* 1. Free from hurt or injury.—2. Invulnerable; incapable of being wounded. 'Hit the *woundless* air.' *Shak.*—3. Unwounding; harmless.

Not a dart fell *woundless* there. *Southey.*

**Woundwort** (wönd'wėrt), *n.* [*Wound*, and *wort*, a plant.] The common name of several British plants of the genus Stachys (see STACHYS), especially *S. arvensis*, as also of *Anthyllis Vulneraria*.

**Woundy**, *a.* 1. (wön'di) Causing or inflicting wounds. [Rare.]

A boy that shoots
From ladies' eyes such mortal *woundy* darts. *Hood.*

2. (woun'di) Excessive: sometimes used adverbially. 'A *woundy* hinderance to a poor man that lives by his labour.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.* [An old colloquialism.]

Travelled ladies are *woundy* nice. *J. Baillie.*

**Wourali** (wö'ra-li), *n.* See CURARI, WOURALI-PLANT.

**Wourali-plant** (wö'ra-li-plant), *n.* A woody twining plant belonging to the genus Strychnos (*S. toxifera*), covered with long, reddish

Wourali-plant (*Strychnos toxifera*).

hairs, having ovate leaves, rough and pointed, and large, round fruit. From this plant is procured the substance which is probably the only essential ingredient of the wourali poison. See CURARI.

**Wove** (wōv), pret. and sometimes pp. of *weave*. — *Wove* or *woven paper*, writing paper made by hand in a wire-gauze mould, in which the wires cross each other as in a woven fabric so that the surface of the paper presents a uniform appearance, being without water-mark and apparently without lines. The name is also given to machine-made paper presenting the same appearance.

**Woven** (wō'vn), pp. of *weave*.

This charm
Of *woven* paces and of waving hands. *Tennyson.*

**Wowe**,† *v.t.* To woo. *Chaucer.*

**Wowf** (wouf), *a.* [Probably from an adj. *wōf*, doting, which would be the origin of A. Sax. *wōfian*, to dote, to rave; comp. Icel. *vōfur*, a stammering, a being confused.] Wild; unreclaimed; disordered in intellect. [Scotch.]

He will be as *wowf* as ever his father was. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Wow-wow** (wou'wou), *n.* The native name for an ape of the gibbon genus (*Hylobates leuciscus*) found in Malacca and the Sunda Isles.

**Woxe**,† **Woxen**† (woks, wok'sn). For *Waxed*. *Spenser.*

**Wrack** (rak), *n.* [A form of *wreck*. In the sense of sea-weed it means lit. what is cast up or thrown out by the waves. Comp. Dan. *vrag*, wreck, *vrage*, to reject, Sw. *vrak*, wreck, refuse, *vraka*, to throw away, to reject. See WRECK.] 1. A popular name for sea-weeds generally, but more especially when thrown ashore by the waves. The name is sometimes restricted to the species of Fucus, which form the bulk of the wrack collected for manure, and sometimes for making kelp. Those found most plentifully on the British shores are the *F. vesiculosus* and the *F. nodosus*. See GRASSWRACK.—2. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks or by the force of the waves; wreck. *Shak.*—3. Ruin; destruction. *Shak.* [This is the ordinary spelling in the old editions of Shakspere, both of the noun and of the verb.]

**Wrack**† (rak), *v.t.* 1. To destroy in the water; to wreck. *Milton.*—2. To torture; to rack. *Cowley.*

**Wrack** (rak), *n.* A thin, flying cloud; a rack. See RACK.

**Wrackful**† (rak'fụl), *a.* Ruinous; destructive. *Shak.*

**Wrack-grass** (rak'gras), *n.* Same as *Grasswrack*.

**Wraie**,† **Wray**,† *v.t.* [See BEWRAY.] To betray; to discover. *Chaucer.*

**Wrain-bolt** (rān'bōlt). See WRING-BOLT.

**Wrain-staff** (rān'staf), *n.* See WRING-STAFF.

**Wraith** (rāth), *n.* [Also found in form *wrach*, and probably a Celtic word. Comp. Gael. *arrach*, a spectre, an apparition, Ir. *arrach*, *arracht*, a likeness, spectre, apparition.] An apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed by the vulgar to be seen before or soon after the person's death.

Then glided out of the joyous wood
The ghastly *wraith* of one that I know. *Tennyson.*

**Wrang** (rang or wrang), *n.* *a.* and *adv.* Wrong. [Scotch.]

**Wrangle** (rang'gl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wrangled*; ppr. *wrangling* [A freq. from *wring*, A. Sax. *wringan*, pret. *wrang*, to press. Comp. L.G. *wrangen*, to wrestle, Dan. *vringle*, to twist.] 1. To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

For a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*. *Shak.*

And still they strove and *wrangled*. *Tennyson.*

2. To engage in discussion and disputation; to argue; to debate; hence, formerly in some universities, to dispute publicly; to defend or oppose a thesis by argument. 'Sweat and *wrangle* at the bar.' *B. Jonson.*

He did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison.*

**Wrangle** (rang'gl), *v.t.* To involve in contention, quarrel, or dispute. [Rare.]

**Wrangle** (rang'gl), *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.—SYN. Dispute, brawl, bickering, jangle, contest, altercation, controversy.

**Wrangler** (rang'glėr), *n.* 1. One who wrangles or disputes; a debater; especially, an angry or noisy disputant.

I burn to set th' imprison'd *wranglers* free,
And give them voice and utterance once again.
*Cowper.*

Be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious *wranglers* *Watts.*

2.† An opponent; an adversary.

Tell him he hath made a match with such a *wrangler*
That all the courts of France will be disturbed
With chaces. *Shak.*

3. In Cambridge University, the name given to those who have attained the first class in the first or elementary portion of the public examination for honours in pure and mixed mathematics, commonly called the *mathematical tripos*, those who compose the second rank of honours being designated *senior optimes*, and those of the third order *junior optimes*. The student taking absolutely the first place in the mathematical tripos used to be called the *senior wrangler*, those following next in the same division being respectively termed *second*, *third*, *fourth*, &c., *wranglers*. But in the final examination now, to which only wranglers are admitted, the names are arranged in divisions alphabetically. The name is derived from the public disputations in which candidates for degrees were in former times required to exhibit their powers.

**Wranglership** (rang'glėr-ship), *n.* In Cambridge University, the honour conferred on those whose names are inscribed in the list of wranglers.

**Wranglesome** (rang'gl-sum), *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. [Provincial English.]

**Wrangling** (rang'gling), *n.* The act of disputing angrily; altercation.

Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute and *wrangling*. *Locke.*

**Wrap** (rap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wrapped*; ppr. *wrapping*. [O.E. *wrappe*, also *wappe*, the former being no doubt the older and formed by metathesis from *warp*, in old sense of to throw or cast, hence to throw clothes or the like round, over, or together.] 1. To wind or fold together; to arrange so as to cover something: generally with *about*, *round*, or the like. Jn. xx. 7.

This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,
He gan the same together fold and *wrap*.
*Fairfax.*

Like one that *wraps* the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
*Bryant.*

2. To envelop; to muffle; to cover by winding something round: often with *up*; as, to *wrap up* a child in its blanket; *wrap* the body well with flannel in winter.

I, *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

3. To conceal by involving or enveloping; to hide in a mass of different character; to cover up or involve generally. 'The evil which is here *wrapped* up.' *Shak.* 'Wise poets that *wrap* truth in tales.' *Carew.*

Things reflected on in gross and transiently, are thought to be *wrapped* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

—*To be wrapped up in*, (*a*) to be bound up with or in; to be comprised or involved in; to be entirely associated with or dependent on.

Leontine's young wife, *in* whom all his happiness was *wrapped up*, died. *Addison.*

(*b*) To be engrossed in or with; to be entirely devoted to; as, she is *wrapped up in* her son; he is *wrapped up in* his studies. (*c*) To be comprised or involved in, as an effect or consequence; as, the prosperity of the kingdom is *wrapped up in* that of its agriculture.

**Wrap** (rap), *n.* An article of dress intended to be wrapped round a person, as on a journey; a wrapper. In the plural, applied collectively to all coverings, in addition to the usual clothing, used as a defence against the weather, as cloaks, shawls, scarfs, railway-rugs, and the like.

**Wrap** (rap), *v.t.* [A misspelling for *rap*.] To snatch up; to transport; to put in an ecstasy.

*Wrapped* in amaze the matrons wildly stare.
*Dryden.*

**Wrappage** (rap'āj), *n.* 1. The act of wrapping.—2. That which wraps; envelope; covering. 'What thousand-fold *wrappages* and cloaks of darkness.' *Carlyle.*

**Wrapper** (rap'ėr), *n.* 1. One who wraps.—2. That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; an outer covering.—3. A loose upper garment: applied sometimes to a lady's dressing-gown or the like, and sometimes to a loose overcoat.

Nitella . . . was always in a *wrapper*, night-cap, and slippers, when she was not decorated for immediate show. *Johnson.*

A god-created man, all but abnegating the character of man; forced to exist automatised, mummy-wise (scarcely in rare moments audible or visible from amid his *wrappers* and cerements) as Gentleman or Gigman. *Carlyle.*

**Wrapping** (rap'ing), *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering; as, *wrapping* paper.

**Wrapping** (rap'ing), *n.* That in which anything is wrapped; a wrapper.

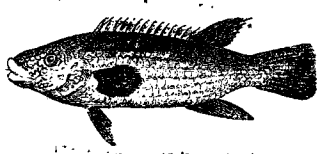
**Wrap-rascal** (rap'ras-kal), *n.* A colloquial term for a coarse upper coat.

His dress was also that of a horse-dealer—a close-buttoned jockey-coat, or *wrap-rascal*, as it was then termed, with huge metal buttons, &c. *Sir W. Scott.*

The cosy *wrap-rascal*, self-indulgence, how easy it is! *Thackeray.*

**Wrasse** (ras), *n.* [W. *y wrach*, the wrasse.] The English name of various species of fish inhabiting the rocky parts of the coast, and belonging to the family Labridæ (genus Labrus, Linn.). They are prickly-spined, hard-boned fishes, with oblong scaly bodies and a single dorsal fin; their lips are large, double, and fleshy, hence the generic name Labrus (*L. labrum*, a lip); and their teeth

strong, conical, and sharp. Many of the species present vivid colours, particularly in spring, just before the spawning season.



Ballan Wrasse (*Labrus tinca*).

Several species are natives of the British seas, as the ballan wrasse, or old wife (*L. tinca* or *maculatus*), which attains a length of about 18 inches; the green-streaked wrasse (*L. lineatus*); the cook wrasse, or blue striped wrasse (*L. variegatus*), &c.

**Wrath** (rath or räth), *n.* [A. Sax. *wræththo*, wrath, from *wráth*, wrathful, wroth; Icel. *reithi*, wrath, anger, from *reithr*, wrathful, angry, from *rítha*, for *writha*, to writhe or twist, hence, lit. *a-wry* (*Vigfusson*); Sw. and Dan. *vrede*, wrath. The word is therefore akin to *writhe* and *wreath*.] 1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; as, the *wrath* of Achilles.

In *wrath* remember mercy. Hab. iii. 2.

By penitence the Eternal's *wrath's* appeased. *Shak.*

2. Rage; extreme passion; impetuosity: of things. 'The *wrath* of noble Hotspur's sword.' *Shak.* 'They are in the very *wrath* of love.' *Shak.*—3. The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offence or crime. Rom. xiii. 4.—*Anger, Wrath.* See under ANGER.—SYN. Fury, rage, ire, vengeance, indignation, resentment, passion.

**Wrath**† (rath), *a.* Wroth; angry; wrathful.

Oberon is passing fell and *wrath*. *Shak.*

**Wrath,**† **Wrathen**† (rath, rath'en), *v.t.* To cause wrath or anger in; to make angry. *Chaucer.*

**Wrathful** (rath'ful or räth'ful), *a.* 1. Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed. 'God's *wrathful* agent.' *Shak.*—2. Springing from wrath or expressing it; raging; furious; impetuous; as, *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance.

How now, lords! your *wrathful* weapons drawn
Here in our presence! *Shak.*

SYN. Furious, raging, incensed, indignant, blazing, passionate.

**Wrathfully** (rath'ful-li or räth'ful-li), *adv.* In a wrathful manner; with anger; angrily.

Kill him boldly, but not *wrath'ully*. *Shak.*

**Wrathfulness** (rath'ful-nes or räth'ful-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being wrathful; vehement anger.

**Wrathily** (rath'i-li or räth'i-li), *adv.* With great anger. [Colloq.]

**Wrathless** (rath'les or räth'les), *a.* Free from anger. *Waller.*

**Wrathy** (rath'i or räth'i), *a.* Very angry. [Colloq.]

**Wrawe,**† **Wraw,**† *a.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *wráth*, wroth.] Angry; peevish. *Chaucer.*

**Wrawl**† (ral), *v.i.* [Same word as Dan. *vraale*, to bawl, to roar, *vrüle*, to cry, to weep, to moan.] To cry as a cat; to waul; to whine; to moan. 'Cats, that *wrawling* still did cry.' *Spenser.*

**Wrawness,**† *n.* Peevishness; frowardness. *Chaucer.*

**Wray**† (rā), *v.t.* [This is the *-wray* of *bewray* (which see).] To betray; to discover. *Chaucer.* 'The work *wrayes* the man.' *Mir. for Mags.*

**Wreak** (rēk), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wrecan*, to punish, to revenge, also to banish, to drive away, this being the original meaning; D. *wreken*, to avenge, to revenge; Icel. *reka*, to drive, to compel, to repel; G. *rächen*, to revenge; Goth. *vrikan*, to persecute; same root as L. *urgeo*, E. to *urge*, seen probably also in E. *work*. *Wretch, wreck*, are closely akin.] 1. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

2. To revenge.

To send down Justice for to *wreak* our wrongs. *Shak.*

Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

[This latter sense is nearly or quite obsolete.]

**Wreak**† (rēk), *n.* [A. Sax. *wracu*, *wræc*, revenge, punishment. See the verb.] Revenge; vengeance; furious passion; resentment.

Then if thou hast
A heart of *wreak* in thee, thou wilt revenge
Thine own particular wrongs. *Shak.*

**Wreak,**† *v.i.* [See RECK.] To reck; to care. *Spenser.*

**Wreakful** (rēk'ful), *a.* Revengeful; angry. 'Working *wreakful* vengeance on thy foes.' *Shak.*

**Wreakless**† (rēk'les), *a.* Reckless.

**Wreath** (rēth), *n.* [A. Sax. *wræth*, from *writhan*, to twist. See WRITHE.] 1. Something twisted or curled.

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths*. *Milton.*

A *wreath* of airy dancers hand-in-hand
Swung round the lighted lantern of the hall. *Tennyson.*

Hence—2. A garland; a chaplet; an ornamental twisted bandage to be worn on the head. '*Wreaths* of victory.' *Shak.*

Round the sufferer's temples bind
*Wreaths* that endure affliction's heaviest shower,
And do not shrink from sorrow's keenest wind. *Wordsworth.*

3. In *her.* the roll or chaplet above the helmet and on which the crest is usually borne, as shown in the upper figure. It is supposed to be composed of two bands of silk interwoven or twisted together, the one tinctured of the principal metal, the other of the principal colour in the arms. If there is no metal, it must be of the two principal colours. Wreaths may also be shown in a circular form, as in the lower figure, which is a circular wreath argent and sable, with four hawks' bells attached. Called also a *Torse*.

Wreath.

**Wreath** † (rēTH), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Wreathe*.

**Wreathe** (rēTH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wreathed*; rarer form of pp., *wreathen*. [From the noun *wreath*.] 1. To form into a wreath; to make or fashion by twining, twisting, or winding the parts of together. 'The garland *wreathed* for Eve.' *Milton.*—2. To entwine; to intertwine; to wind or twine together; to convolve. 'Two chains of pure gold . . . of *wreathen* work.' Ex. xxviii. 14. 'Each *wreathed* in the other's arms.' *Shak.* 'Pride and ingratitude indivisibly *wreathed* together.' *South.*—3. To surround with a wreath or with anything twisted or twined; to infold; to twist, twine, or fold round. 'Dusk faces with white silken turbans *wreathed*.' *Milton.* 'And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance.' *Dryden.*—4. To surround, as a wreath or garland does; to twist itself round; to form or become a wreath about; to encircle.

In the flowers that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl
Fell adders hiss. *Prior.*

5.† To writhe.

Impatient of the wound
He rolls and *wreathes* his shining body round. *Gay.*

—*Wreathed column*, in *arch.* a column twisted in the form of a screw.

**Wreathe** (rēTH), *v.i.* To be interwoven or entwined. 'A bower of *wreathing* trees.' *Dryden.*

**Wreathen** (rēTH'n), *pp.* Wreathed; twisted; intertwined or intertwining.

We have in Scripture express mention *de tortis crinibus* of *wreathen* hair, that is, for the nonce forced to curl. *Latimer.*

Then he found a door,
And darkling felt the sculptured ornament
That *wreathen* round it made it seem his own. *Tennyson.*

**Wreathless** (rēth'les), *a.* Destitute of a wreath.

**Wreath-shell** (rēth'shel), *n.* In *conch.* same as *Screw-shell*.

**Wreathy** (rēth'i), *a.* 1. Covered with a wreath or wreaths; wreathed. 'Shake their *wreathy* spear.' *Dryden.*—2. Twisted; curled; spiral. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Wreche,**† *n.* [Softened from A. Sax. *wræc*, banishment, punishment, misery, from *wrecan*, to punish. See WREAK.] Revenge. *Chaucer.*

**Wreck** (rek), *n.* [Formerly *wrak, wrack*, which is the same word as A. Sax. *wræc*, exile, punishment, but the special meaning of shipwreck has been attached to it through foreign influence; comp. D. *wrak*, a wreck, and as adjective unsound, rotten, Dan. *vrag*, O. Dan. *wrak*, wreck, Icel. *rek* for *vrek*, Sw. *wrak*, what is drifted ashore—all from verbs meaning to drive or drift; A. Sax. *wrecan*, to drive, to drive into banishment, to punish, to wreak, Icel. *reka*, originally *vreka*, to drive, to compel, impers. to be drifted or tossed. *Wrack*, what is drifted ashore, sea-weed cast up, is the same word, and shows the literal meaning. (See WRACK, WREAK.) The literal meaning of a ship being wrecked is therefore similar to that expressed by the phrase to *cast away* a ship.] 1. The destruction of a vessel by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks, foundered by stress of weather, or the like; shipwreck.

Go, go, begone, to save your ship from *wreck*,
Which cannot perish, having thee on board. *Shak.*

2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a vessel dashed against rocks or land, and broken or otherwise destroyed or totally crippled or injured by violence and fracture; any ship or goods driven ashore or found deserted at sea in an unmanageable condition; specifically, in *law*, goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, have been thrown ashore by the sea, as distinguished from *flotsam, jetsam*, and *ligan*. (See these terms.) Goods cast on shore after shipwreck belong to the crown, or, in some cases, to the lord of the manor, if not claimed within a year and a day. Hence—3. Destruction or ruin generally; dissolution, especially by violence. 'His country's *wreck*.' *Shak.* 'The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds.' *Addison.*—4. The remains of anything destroyed, ruined, or fatally injured; as, he is reduced to a mere *wreck*; he is but the *wreck* of his former self.—*Receiver of wreck*, in Britain, an officer appointed by the board of trade under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. His duties are to render assistance in cases of wreck or casualty, including the preservation of life or property, to make inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea, to take charge of wrecked property and restore it to the owners, to settle salvage claims, to protect the customs revenue and the revenue arising from droits of admiralty.

**Wreck** (rek), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To destroy or cast away, as a vessel, by violence, collision, or the like; to drive against the shore or dash against rocks and break or destroy.—2. To cause to suffer shipwreck: said of a person; as, a *wrecked* sailor. 'A pilot's thumb, *wreck'd* as he was coming home.' *Shak.*—3. To ruin or destroy generally, physically or morally.

Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire. *Daniel.*

**Wreck** (rek), *v.i.* To suffer wreck or ruin. 'Rocks whereon greatest men have oftenest *wreck'd*.' *Milton.*

**Wreck** (rek), *n.* In *mining*, a kind of frame or table; a rack. See RACK.

**Wreck**† (rek), *n.* [A form of *wreak*.] Revenge; vengeance. *Spenser.*

**Wreck** † (rek), *v.t.* To wreak. *Milton.*

**Wreckage** (rek'āj), *n.* 1. The act of wrecking or state of being wrecked.

*Wreckage* and dissolution are the appointed issue. *Carlyle.*

2. The ruins or remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked; material cast up by the sea from a wrecked vessel.

**Wrecker** (rek'ėr), *n.* 1. One who plunders the wrecks of ships.—2. One who, by delusive lights or other signals, causes ships to mistake their course and be cast ashore, that he may obtain plunder from the wreck. 3. One whose occupation is to remove the cargo from a wrecked vessel, or to assist in recovering it when washed out, for the benefit of the owners and underwriters; a vessel employed in this occupation.

**Wreck-free** (rek'frē), *a.* Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods and vessels, as the Cinque-ports. This privilege was granted to these ports by a charter of Edward I.

**Wreckful** (rek'ful), *a.* Causing wreck; producing or involving destruction or ruin. '*Wreckful* wind.' *Spenser.*

**Wreck-master** (rek'mas-tėr), *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., cast ashore after a shipwreck.

**Wren** (ren), *n.* [A. Sax. *wrenna, wrœnna*, a wren; Sc. *wran*, Icel. *rindill* for *vrindill*; allied perhaps to A. Sax. *wrœna*, lascivious, though the reason of the name is not very obvious.] A general name given to tenuirostral birds of a sub-family of Insessores,

closely allied to the warblers, distinguished by their small size, slender beak, short, rounded wings, mottled plumage, and the habit of holding the tail erect. They are all insectivorous. The common wren (*Troglodytes vulgaris*) is, with the exception of the golden-crowned or golden-crested wren, the smallest bird in Europe, averaging about 4 inches in length. It is a well-known favourite little bird, of very brisk and lively habits, with a comparatively strong and agreeable song. During winter it approaches near the dwellings of man, taking shelter in the roofs of houses, barns, and in hay-stacks. In spring it betakes itself to the woods, where it builds its nest. The American house-wren (*T. domesticus*) is also a very familiar bird, and a general favourite in America. The name wren has also been given to certain dentirostral birds of the warbler family, such as the golden-crested wren (*Regulus cristatus*), so called from its orange crown or crest. This bird has its haunt in tall trees, suspending its neat and elegant nest, in which it lays nine or ten eggs, from a branch, being the only example of a nest thus supported in Britain. The names *yellow* and *willow wren* are given to the willow-warbler.

The poor *wren*,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shak.*

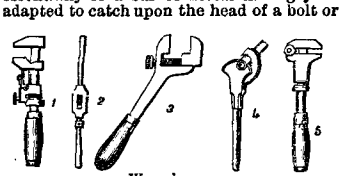
**Wrench** (rensh), *n.* [Evidently the same word as O.E. *wrenche*, A.Sax. *wrence*, *wrenc*, deceit, a trick, fraud, these meanings being no doubt figurative; allied to G. *rank*, intrigue, an artifice, and provincially crookedness, and to *renken* in *verrenken*, to sprain, to wrench; O.D. *wronck*, contortion; akin to *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinkle*.] 1.† A deceit; a fraud; a stratagem.

His wily *wrenches* thou ne mayst not flee. *Chaucer.*

2. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting.

If one straine make them not confesse, let them be stretched but one *wrench* higher, and they cannot be silent. *Bp. Hall.*

3. A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint. *Locke.*—4. An instrument consisting essentially of a bar of metal having jaws adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or



Wrenches.

1, Screw-wrench. 2, Tap-wrench.
3. Angle-wrench. 4, Tube-wrench.
5. Monkey-wrench for hexagonal and square nuts.

a nut to turn it; a screw-key. Some wrenches have a variety of jaws to suit different sizes and shapes of nuts and bolts, and others, as the monkey-wrench, have an adjustable inner jaw.—5.† Means of compulsion.

He resolved to make his profit of this business . . . of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon.*

**Wrench** (rensh), *v.t.* 1. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence. '*Wrench* his sword from him.' *Shak.*

A sapling pine he *wrenched* from out the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To affect with extreme pain or anguish; to rack.

Through the space
Of twelve ensuing days his frame was *wrenched*,
Till nature rested from her work in death. *Wordsworth.*

3. To strain; to sprain; to distort.

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone. *Swift.*

4. *Fig.* to pervert; to wrest.

Sir John, Sir John, I am well acquainted with your manner of *wrenching* the true cause the false way. *Shak.*

**Wrench-hammer** (rensh'ham-mėr), *n.* A wrench with the end shaped so as to admit of being used as a hammer. *Goodrich.*

**Wrenning-day** (ren'ing-dā), *n.* A name given in the north of England to St. Stephen's day, from the custom of stoning a wren to death in commemoration of the martyrdom of that saint.

**Wrest** (rest), *v.t.* [A.Sax. *wræstan*, to writhe, to twist; Icel. *reista*, for *vreista*, Dan. *vriste*, to wrest, to twist. Akin to *writhe*, *wreathe*, *wrist*; *wrestle* is a derivative.] 1. To twist; to wrench; to apply a violent twisting force to, so as to move from a fixed position.

Our country's cause
That drew our swords, now *wrests* them from our hands. *Addison.*

Hence—2. To extort, bring out, as by a twisting, painful force; to obtain, as by torture.

But fate has *wrested* the confession from me. *Addison.*

3. To subject to an improper strain; to apply unjustifiably to a different use; to turn from truth or twist from the natural meaning by violence; to pervert; to distort.

*Wrest* once the law to your authority.
To do a great right do a little wrong. *Shak.*

Which they that are unlearned and unstable *wrest*, as they do also the other scriptures, to their own destruction. 2 Pet. iii. 16.

**Wrest** (rest), *n.* 1. The act of one who wrests or wrenches; a twist.—2. Distortion; perversion. *Hooker.*—3. An instrument of the wrench, screw-key, or spanner kind; specifically, a key to tune stringed musical instruments with, as the harp.

The minstrel . . . wore round his neck a silver chain, by which hung the *wrest* or key with which he tuned his harp. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. The partition in an overshot wheel, which determines the form of the buckets.

**Wrester** (rest'ėr), *n.* One who wrests or perverts.

**Wrestle** (res'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wrestled*; ppr. *wrestling*. [A freq. of *wrest*, A. Sax. *wræstlian*, D. *wrastelen*, *worstelen*, to wrestle.] 1. To contend by grappling, and trying to throw down; to strive with arms extended, as two men, who seize each other by the arms, each endeavouring to throw the other by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his balance.

You have *wrestled* well, and overthrown
More than your enemies. *Shak.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to contend. 'Great affections *wrestling* in thy bosom.' *Shak.*

We *wrestle* not against flesh and blood. Eph. vi. 12.

3. To strive earnestly by means of supplication; to make earnest supplication.

**Wrestle** (res'l), *v.t.* To contend with in wrestling.

**Wrestle** (res'l), *n.* A bout at wrestling; a wrestling match.

Corineus . . . whom, in a *wrestle*, the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hug broke three of his ribs. *Milton.*

**Wrestler** (res'lėr), *n.* One who wrestles, or one who is skilful in wrestling.

Great Julius on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He that the world subdued had been
But the best *wrestler* on the green. *Waller.*

**Wretch** (rech), *n.* [A. Sax. *wrœcca*, one who is driven out, an outcast, an exile, from *wrecan*, to banish, to punish, to wreak. See WREAK, WRECK.] 1. A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; one who is supremely unhappy; as, a forlorn *wretch*. 'The *wretch* that lies in woe.' *Shak.*

Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
*Wretch* even then, life's journey just begun? *Cowper.*

2. A worthless mortal; a sorry creature; a mean, base, or vile person.

Base-minded *wretches*, are your thoughts so deeply bemired . . . as for respect of gain . . . to let so much time pass? *Sir P. Sidney.*

Fie on thee *wretch*! 'tis pity that thou livest
To walk where any honest men resort. *Shak.*

Title of honour, worth, and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* so vile. *Daniel.*

3. Often used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt, like *thing* or *creature*.

Poor *wretch* was never frighted so. *Drayton.*

4. It was often used formerly to express tenderness.

Excellent *wretch*! Perdition catch my soul
But I do love thee. *Shak.*

She reckons that she hath above one hundred and fifty pounds' worth of jewels of one kind or other; and I am glad of it, for it is fit the *wretch* should have something to content herself with. *Pepys.*

**Wretchcock**,† **Wrethcock**† (rech'kok, reth'-kok), *n.* A stunted or abortive cock; hence, a stunted or imperfect creature.

The famous imp yet grew a *wretchcock*, and tho' for seven years carried at his mother's back, . . . yet looks as if he never saw his quinquennium. *B. Jonson.*

In every large breed of domestic fowls, there is usually a miserable little stunted creature . . . This unfortunate abortive the good wives . . . call a *wretchcock*. *Gifford.*

**Wretched** (rech'ed), *a.* [From *wretch*; a word similar in formation to *wicked*; and as in O.E. we have *wikke*, wicked, so we have *wreche*, *wrecche*, wretched.] 1. Miserable or unhappy; sunk into deep affliction or distress, as from want, anxiety, or grief.

I am, my lord, a *wretched* Florentine. *Shak.*
The *wretched* have no friends. *Dryden.*
From ignorance our comfort flows,
The only *wretched* are the wise. *Prior.*

2. Characterized or accompanied by misery or unhappiness; calamitous; very afflicting; as, the *wretched* condition of slaves in Algiers. 'Unhappy, *wretched*, hateful day.' *Shak.*—3. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin.

Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing
That to contempt can empty scribblers bring. *Roscommon.*

4. Despicable; hatefully vile and contemptible. '*Wretched* ungratefulness.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Wretchedly** (rech'ed-li), *adv.* In a wretched manner; as, (*a*) miserably; unhappily.

Nor yet by kindly death she perished,
But *wretchedly* before her fatal day. *Surrey.*

(*b*) Meanly; poorly; contemptibly; despicably.

How poorly and *wretchedly* must that man sneak who finds himself guilty and baffled too. *South.*

Through hopes of contradiction oft she'll say,
Methinks I look so *wretchedly* to-day. *Young.*

**Wretchedness** (rech'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wretched; as, (*a*) extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow; as, the *wretchedness* of poverty.

Are ye all gone
And leave me here in *wretchedness* behind ye? *Shak.*

We have, with the feeling, lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured by those wars, of all others the most cruel. *Raleigh.*

The prodigal brought nothing to his father but his rags and *wretchedness*. *Dwight.*

(*b*) Meanness; despicableness; as, the *wretchedness* of a performance.

**Wretchful**† (rech'fųl), *a.* Wretched. *Wicklife.*

**Wretchless**† (rech'les), *a.* [A corruption of *retchless* or *rechless*. In the sixteenth century there was a great disposition to prefix *w* to certain words beginning with an *h* or an *r*. This seems to have been due to association, as there existed a large group of familiar words beginning with *wh*, *wr*, as *when*, *what*, *wheel*, *whale*, *who*, *wrath*, *wrist*, *wretch*, *wrong*, &c., and then contagion seems to have spread to words beginning with simple *h* or *r*. Thus we find in Spenser *whot* for *hot*, and in Raleigh *wrediness* for *readiness*, &c.] Reckless. 'A *wretchless*, careless, indevout spirit.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Wretchlessness**† (rech'les-nes), *n.* Recklessness; carelessness.

The Devil doth thrust them either into desperation or into *wretchlessness* of most unclean living, no less perilous than desperation. *Thirty-nine Articles.*

**Wreye**,† *v.t.* See WRAIE. *Chaucer.*

**Wrie**,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wrigan*.] To array; to cover; to cloak.

**Wrig**,† *v.i.* and *t.* [See WRIGGLE.] To wriggle; to rub to and fro.

The bore his tail *wrygges* against the hye bench. *Skelton.*

Worms . . . do *wrigge* and wrest their parts divorced by knife. *Dr. H. More.*

**Wriggle** (rig'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *wriggled*; ppr. *wriggling*. [Freq. from *wrig*, *wrigge*, older form *wrikke*, to wriggle; so D. *wriggelen*, to wriggle, a freq. from *wrikken*, to move or shake; L.G. *wricken*, *wrickeln*, to move to and fro; Dan. *vrikke*, to wriggle. The word probably appears nasalized in *wring*.] 1. To move the body to and fro with short motions like a worm or an eel; to move with writhing, contortions, or twistings of the body; to squirm.

Restless he tossed, and tumbled to and fro,
And rolled and *wriggled* farther off from woe. *Dryden.*

Both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

Hence—2. *Fig.* to proceed in a mean, grovelling, despicable manner; to gain one's end by paltry shifts or schemes; to make way by contemptible artifice or contrivance; as, to *wriggle* out of a difficulty or scrape.

And now does he *wriggle* into acquaintance with all the brave gallants about the town. *B. Jonson.*

**Wriggle** (rig'l), *v.t.* To put into a wriggling motion; to introduce by writhing or twisting.

*Wriggling* his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A slim, thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-roost. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Wriggle**† (rig'l), *a.* Pliant; flexible. 'They . . . wagg their *wriggle* tails.' *Spenser.*

**Wriggle** (rig'l), *n.* The motion of one who wriggles; a quick twisting motion or contortion like that of a worm or an eel.

They have always a peculiar spring in their arms, a *wriggle* in their bodies, and a trip in their gait. *Steele.*

**Wriggler** (rig'lėr), *n.* 1. One who wriggles. 2. One who works himself forward or seeks

to attain his ends by unremitted employment of base means.

For Providence . . .
In spite of all the *wrigglers* into place,
Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace.
*Cowper.*

**Wright** (rīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrhta*, a worker, a maker, from *wyrht*, a work, from *wyrcan*, to work. See WORK.] One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman; especially in Scotland, and some parts of England, a worker in wood; a carpenter. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in ship*wright*, wheel*wright*, and, in a somewhat figurative sense, play*wright*. '*Wrights* usefull and skilfull.' *Chaucer.*

**Wrightia** (rīt'i-a), *n.* [After William *Wright*, M.D., a Scotch physician and botanist resident in Jamaica.] A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynaceæ. The species are chiefly natives of the East and West Indies; they are erect shrubs or small trees, with opposite leaves and corymbs of mostly white

Wrightia tinctoria.

flowers. *W. antidysenterica* furnishes conessi-bark, a valuable astringent and febrifuge. The wood is used by the turner and cabinet-maker. *W. coccinea* yields a very light and firm wood, used by turners. *W. tomentosa* yields when wounded a yellow juice, which, when mixed with water, dyes clothes, dipped into it, of a yellow colour. *W. tinctoria* yields an excellent dye, which is used as a substitute for indigo.

**Wring** (ring), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wrung* (*wringed* is an obsolete and rare form; *wrang* is the original preterite, but is now only provincial); ppr. *wringing*. [A. Sax. *wringan*, to wring, to strain, to press; pret. *wrang*, pp. *wrungen*; L. G. and D. *wringen*, Dan. *vrænge*, also *vringle*, Sw. *vränga*, G. *ringen*, to wring, to twist, &c., all no doubt nasalized forms of stem seen in *wriggle*, and in A. Sax. *wrigian*, to bend (whence *wry*), and akin to *wrong*.] 1. To twist and squeeze or compress; to turn and strain with violence; as, to *wring* clothes in washing. 'He *wrings* her nose.' *Shak.*

The silly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapless hands . . .
While all is shared and all is borne away *Shak.*

2. To pain, as by twisting, squeezing, or racking; to torture; to torment; to distress. 'Let me *wring* your heart.' *Shak.* 'Much grieved and *wrung* by an uneasy and strait fortune.' *Clarendon.*

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him. *Bacon.*
Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning or purpose; to distort; to pervert.

How dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures?
*Whitgift.*

4. To extract or obtain by twisting, pressing, or squeezing; to squeeze or press out; as, to *wring* water from a wet garment; hence, to draw forth or bring out with violence, or against resistance or repugnance; to force from; to extort.

He hath, my lord, *wrung* from me my slow leave
By laboursome petition. *Shak.*
I had rather coin my heart
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash.
*Shak.*

Thirty spies . . . compelled the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them my secret.
*Milton.*

5. To subject to extortion; to persecute for the purpose of enforcing compliance.

These merchant adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick. *Hayward.*

6. To bend or strain out of its position; as, to *wring* a mast.—*To wring off*, to force off or separate by wringing.

The priest shall . . . *wring off* his head. Lev. i. 15.

—*To wring out*, (*a*) to force out; to squeeze out by twisting.

He . . . thrust the fleece together and *wringed* the dew *out* of the fleece. Judg. vi. 38.

(*b*) To free from a liquor by wringing; as, to *wring out* clothes. 'A compress *wrung out*.' *Wiseman.*

**Wring** (ring), *v.i.* To writhe; to twist, as with anguish.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow.
*Shak.*

**Wring**† (ring), *n.* Action expressive of anguish; writhing. 'The sighs, and tears, and *wrings* of a disconsolate mourner.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Wring-bolt** (ring'bōlt), *n.* A bolt used by shipwrights to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and treenails.

**Wringer** (ring'ėr), *n.* 1. One who wrings. 'His washer and his *wringer*.' *Shak.* Specifically—2. An apparatus for forcing water out of anything, particularly for wringing, pressing, or straining water from clothes after they have been washed. The effective part of such a machine generally consists of a pair of adjustable rollers between which the wet fabrics are passed.—3. An extortioner.

**Wringing-wet** (ring'ing-wet), *a.* So wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out. 'A poor fisherman . . . with his cloaths *wringing-wet*.' *Hooker.*

**Wring-staff** (ring'staf), *n.* A strong bar of wood used in applying wring-bolts for the purpose of setting-to the planks. Called also *Wrain-staff*.

**Wrinkle** (ring'kl), *n.* [A. Sax. *wrincle*, a wrinkle, whence *wrinclian*, to wrinkle; O.D. *wrinckle*, a wrinkle, *wrinckelen*, to wrinkle; Dan. *rynke*, Sw. *rynka*, a wrinkle, to wrinkle; closely akin to *wring*, *wrench*, &c.; A. Sax. *wrincle* is perhaps for *wrencle*, and a dim. from *wrenc* in its original sense of wrench. See WRENCH.] A small ridge or prominence or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a corrugation; a crease; a fold; as, *wrinkles* in the face or skin. 'Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky.' *Dryden.*

With mirth and laughter let old *wrinkles* come.
*Shak.*
Time writes no *wrinkle* on thine azure brow;
Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now.
*Byron.*
A million *wrinkles* carved his skin. *Tennyson.*

**Wrinkle** (ring'kl), *n.* [Dim. from A. Sax. *wrenc*, *wrence*, a trick. See WRENCH, as also the above noun.] A short pithy piece of information or advice; a valuable hint; a bit of useful instruction as to a course to be pursued; a new or good idea; a notion; a device. [Colloq.]

'They say mocking is catching.'—'I never heard that before.'—'Why then, Miss, you have one *wrinkle* more than ever you had before.' *Swift.*

**Wrinkle** (ring'kl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *wrinkled*; ppr. *wrinkling*. [See the noun.] To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate; to furrow; to crease; to make rough or uneven; as, to *wrinkle* the skin; to *wrinkle* the brow. 'Hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow.' *Shak.* '*Wrinkled* care.' *Milton.*

A keen
North wind that blowing dry,
*Wrinkled* the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

**Wrinkle** (ring'kl), *v.i.* To become contracted into wrinkles; to shrink into furrows and ridges.

**Wrinkly** (ring'kli), *a.* Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to be wrinkled; puckered; creasy. 'Dry *wrinkly* indications of crying.' *George Eliot.*

**Wrist** (rist), *n.* [O.E. *wriste*, *wirste*, *handwriste*, A. Sax. *wrist*, *handwrist*, *handwyrst*, the wrist; Dan. & Sw. *vrist*, Icel. *rist* (for *vrist*), the instep; G. *rist*, the wrist, the instep; from the stem of *wreathe*. The primary sense is the joint employed in *wresting* or twisting, or (in Scandinavian) the joint on which the body turns. See WRITHE, WREST.] 1. The joint by which the hand is united to the arm, and by means of which the hand moves on the forearm; the carpus. It consists of eight bones disposed in two rows, four in each row. These bones are connected to each other, and to the metacarpal bones, by numerous ligaments. Their motions on the *flexion*, *extension*, *abduction*, and *circumduction*.—2. In *mach.* a stud or pin.—*Bridle wrist*, in the *manege*, the wrist of the horseman's left hand.

**Wristband** (rist'band), *n.* That band or part of a sleeve, especially of a shirt sleeve, which covers the wrist.

He wore very stiff collars and prodigiously long *wristbands*. *Dickens.*

**Wrist-drop** (rist'drop), *n.* In *pathol.* paralysis of the muscles of the forearm induced by the poison of lead. *Dunglison.*

**Wristlet** (rist'let), *n.* An elastic bandlet worn round a lady's wrist to confine the upper part of a glove.

**Writ** (rit), *n.* [From *write*; A. Sax. *writ*, *gewrit*, a writing, a writ.] 1. That which is written. In this sense *writ* is particularly applied to the Scriptures or books of the Old and New Testament; as, holy *writ*; sacred *writ*.

Trifles light as air,
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy *writ*. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, a precept under seal in the name of the sovereign or highest authority of the state, a judge, or other person having jurisdiction in the particular subject-matter, and directed to some public officer or private person, commanding him to do a certain act therein specified. A writ may be considered the document connected with the origin and progress of a civil or criminal proceeding. Civil writs were formerly divided into *original* and *judicial*. *Original writs* issued out of the Court of Chancery and gave authority to the courts in which they were returnable to proceed with the cause, but all such have now been abolished. *Judicial writs*, now the only form, issue out of the court in which the action is pending. Writs in English law were formerly very multifarious, but a great number have been abolished. Some of the more important are, the writ to the sheriff of a county to elect a member or members of parliament, and those described in this work under the headings CAPIAS, ERROR, HABEAS CORPUS, MANDAMUS, PROHIBITION, SUBPŒNA, &c.—3. A formal instrument or writing of any kind.

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other. *Shak.*

**Writ** (rit). A form of the preterite and past participle of *write* (which see).

**Writability** (rit-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Ability or disposition to write. [Rare.]

You see by my *writability* in my pressing my letters on you that my pen has still a colt's tooth left.
*H. Walpole.*

**Writable** (rīt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of or fit for being written. [Rare.]

The talk was by no means *writable*, but very pleasant. *Miss Burney.*

**Writative** (rīt'a-tiv), *a.* [Formed on the type of *talkative*.] Disposed or inclined to write; given to writing. [Rare.]

Increase of age makes men more talkative, but less *writative*. *Pope.*

**Write** (rīt), *v.t.* pret. *wrote*; pp. *written*. *Writ* for the pret. and part. was formerly in frequent use, but is now very rarely employed, and then most usually for the sake of rhyme, rhythm, or the like; *wrote* for the part. is also discontinued. [A. Sax. *writan*, pret. *wrāt*, pp. *writen*, to engrave, write, compose; Icel. *rita* (for *vrita*), to scratch, cut, write, draw a line; Sw. *rita*, to draw, to trace, Goth. *writs*, a stroke, a line; D. *rijten*, G. *reissen*, to tear, to split. Originally it meant the operation of scratching lines with some sharp pointed instrument.] 1. To form or trace by a pen, pencil, or the like, on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone; as, to *write* the characters called letters; to *write* figures.

The airy hand confusion wrought,
*Wrote* 'Mene, Mene.' *Tennyson.*

2. To produce, form, or make by tracing legible characters expressive of ideas; to transfer by pen or otherwise to paper or other materials the terms or import of; to trace by means of a pen or other instrument the constituent signs, characters, or words of; to set down or express in letters or words; to inscribe; as, to *write* a bill, an account, a cheque, a letter, or the like.

'She enjoined me to *write* some lines to one she loves.'—'And have you?'—'I have.'—'Are they not lamely *writ*!' *Shak.*

3. To cover with characters or letters traced by the pen, &c.

There she will sit in her smock till she have *writ* a sheet of paper. *Shak.*

4. To make known, express, announce, indicate, disclose, or communicate by means of characters formed by the pen, &c.

What says Romeo?
Or, if his mind be *writ*, give me his letter. *Shak.*
I chose to *write* the thing I dare not speak. *Prior.*

5. To compose and produce, as an author; as, to *write* a novel or a poem. 'I *Write* me a sonnet.' *Shak.*

I well remember that Dr. Johnson maintained that if a man is to *write* a panegyric he may keep vices out of sight; but if he professes to *write* a life he must represent it really as it was. *Boswell.*

6. To designate by writing; to style in writing; to entitle; to declare; to record.

O that he were here to *write* me down an ass. *Shak.*

He who *writes* himself martyr by his own inscription is like an ill painter, who by writing on a shapeless picture which he had drawn, is fain to tell passengers what shape it is which else no man could imagine. *Milton.*

7. *Fig.* to impress deeply or durably; to imprint forcibly; to engrave; to indicate by any mark or sign. 'The last taste of sweets *writ* in remembrance.' *Shak.* 'The record of injuries . . . *written* in our flesh.' *Shak.*

There is *written* in your brow honesty and constancy. *Shak.*

—*To write down*, (*a*) to trace or form with a pen, &c., the words of; to record. 'Having our fair order *written down*.' *Shak.* (*b*) To injure or depreciate the character, reputation, or quality of by writing unfavourably of; to criticise unfavourably; to put an end to by writing against; as, the young author was completely *written down* by the critics.—*To write off*, to note or record the deduction or cancelling or removal of; as, to *write off* discounts; to *write off* bad debts.—*To write out*, (*a*) to make a copy or transcription of; especially, to make a perfect copy of after being roughly drafted; to record in full; as, when the document is *written out* you may send it off. (*b*) To exhaust the ideas of or power of producing valuable literary work by too much writing: used reflexively; as, that author has *written himself out*.—*To write up*, (*a*) to commend, praise, or heighten the reputation, character, or value of by written reports or criticisms; to bring into public notice and esteem by writing favourable accounts of; as, that critic has *written up* both the play and the actors. (*b*) To give the full details of in writing; to set down on paper with completeness of detail, elaborateness, fulness, or the like; as, to *write up* a story from a meagre outline. (*c*) To complete the transcription or inscription of; specifically, in *book-keeping*, to make the requisite entries in up to date; to post up; as, to *write up* a merchant's books.

**Write** (rīt), *v.i.* 1. To trace or form characters with a pen, pencil, or the like, upon paper or other material; to perform the act of tracing or marking characters so as to represent sounds or ideas.

He can *write* and read and cast accompt. *Shak.*

2. To be regularly or customarily employed, occupied, or engaged in writing, copying, drawing up documents, accounts, book-keeping, or the like; to follow the profession of a clerk, scribe, amanuensis, &c.; as, he *writes* in our chief public office.—3. To combine ideas and express them on paper for the information or enjoyment of others; to be engaged in literary work; to compose or produce articles, books, &c., as an author.

The world agrees
That he *writes* well who writes with ease. *Prior.*
I live to *write*, and *wrote* to live. *Rogers.*

4. To conduct epistolary correspondence; to communicate by means of letter-writing; to convey information by letter or the like; as, I will *write* in a post or two.

I go, *write* to me very shortly. *Shak.*

**Writer** (rīt'ėr), *n.* One who writes or has written, or is in the habit of writing.

My tongue is the pen of a ready *writer*. Psa. xlv. 1.

Specifically, (*a*) one skilled in penmanship; one whose occupation is principally confined to wielding the pen; as, a clerk, a scribe, an amanuensis; particularly a title given to clerks in the service of the late East India Company. (*b*) A member of the literary profession; an author, journalist, or the like.

Tell prose *writers* stories are so stale
That penny ballads make a better sale. *Breton.*

These unreal ways
Seem but the theme of *writers*, and, indeed,
Worn threadbare. *Tennyson.*

(*c*) In Scotland, a term loosely applied to law agents, solicitors, attorneys, or the like, and sometimes to their principal clerks.—*Writer of the tallies.* See TALLY.—*Writer to the Signet.* See SIGNET.—*Writer's cramp*, a spasmodic affection frequently attacking persons (generally middle-aged) who have been accustomed to write much. The patient loses complete control over the muscles of the thumb and the fore and middle finger, so that all attempts to write regularly, and in the severer cases even legibly, are unsuccessful. The various methods of treatment for this trouble (such as surgical operations, the application of electricity, &c.) have not generally produced very satisfactory results, entire cessation from writing for a considerable time seeming to be the only course open to the patient. Called also *Scrivener's Palsy.*

**Writeress** (rīt'ėr-es), *n.* A female writer or author. *Thackeray.*

**Writerling** (rīt'ėr-ling), *n.* A petty, mean, or sorry writer or author.

Every writer and *writerling* of name has a salary from the government. *W. Taylor.*

**Writership** (rīt'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of writer.

**Writhe** (rīTH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *writhed;* an old form *writhen* is still occasionally used by our poets. [A. Sax. *writhan*, to writhe, wreathe, twist; pret. *wrāth*, pp. *writhen;* Icel. *rítha* (for *vrítha*), to writhe, twist, bind; Dan. *vride*, Sw. *vrida*, to writhe, wring; O.H.G. *rīdan;* from same root as *worth* (verb), L. *verto*, to turn (see VERSE). Akin *wrath, wreath, wrist, wrest.*] 1. To twist with violence; to subject to contortion; to distort; to wring.

His features seem *writhen* as by a palsy stroke. *Spenser.*

The monster hissed aloud, and raged in vain,
And *writhed* his body to and fro with pain. *Addison.*

The whole herd, as by a whirlwind *writhen*,
Went dismal through the air like one huge python. *Keats.*

2. To pervert; to wrest; to misapply.

The reason which he yieldeth showeth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*. *Hooker.*

3. To deprive of by torture, extortion, or the like; to wring; to extort.

The nobility hesitated not to follow the example of their sovereign in *writhing* money from them by every species of oppression. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Writhe** (rīTH), *v.i.* 1. To twist the body about, as in pain; as, to *writhe* with agony.

Supposing a case of tyranny the Tuscans will wriggle under it rather than *writhe:* and if even they should *writhe* yet they will never stand erect. *Landor.*

They detested; they despised; they suspected; they *writhed* under authority; they professed submission only to obtain revenge. *J. Martineau.*

2. To advance by vermicular motion; to wriggle. [Rare.]

And lissome Vivien holding by his heel
*Writhed* toward him, slided up his knee and sat. *Tennyson.*

**Writhel,** † **Writhle** † (rīTH'l), *v.t.* [Freq. from *writhe.*] To wrinkle. 'This weak and *writhled* shrimp.' *Shak.*

The skin that was white and smooth is turned tawnie and *writhel'd*. *Bp. Hall.*

**Writing** (rīt'ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, parchment, wood, stone, the inner bark and leaves of certain trees, or other material, for the purpose of recording the ideas which characters and words express, or of communicating them to others by visible signs. 2. Anything written or expressed in letters; as, (*a*) any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, a bond, an agreement, &c. (*b*) A literary or other composition; a manuscript; a pamphlet; a book; as, the *writings* of Addison. (*c*) An inscription. John xix. 19.

**Writing-book** (rīt'ing-bụk), *n.* A blank paper book for practice in penmanship; a copy-book.

**Writing-chambers** (rīt'ing-chām-bėrz), *n. pl.* Apartments occupied by lawyers and their clerks, &c.

**Writing-desk** (rīt'ing-desk), *n.* A desk with a broad sloping top used for writing on; also, a portable case containing writing materials as used for the same purpose. See DESK.

**Writing-ink** (rīt'ing-ingk), *n.* See INK.

**Writing-master** (rīt'ing-mas-tėr), *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

**Writing-paper** (rīt'ing-pā-pėr), *n.* Paper finished with a smooth, generally sized, surface for writing on.

**Writing-school** (rīt'ing-skōl), *n.* A school or an academy where hand-writing or calligraphy is taught.

**Writing-table** (rīt'ing-tā-bl), *n.* A table used for writing on, having commonly a desk part, drawers, &c.

**Written** (rit'n), *p.* and *a.* Reduced to writing; committed to paper or the like by pen and ink or otherwise, as opposed to *oral* or *spoken;* as, *written* testimony, instructions, or the like.

*Written* language is a description of the said audible signs, by signs visible. *Holder.*

—*Written law*, law contained in a statute or statutes: as contradistinguished from *unwritten law.*

**Wrizzled** † (riz'ld), *a.* Wrinkled. 'Her *wrizzled* skin.' *Spenser.* 'His *wrizzled* visage.' *Gay.*

**Wroken** † (rō'kn), pp. of *wreak.* Revenged. *Spenser.*

Wanted nothing but faithful subjects to have *wroken* himself of such wrongs as were done and offered to him by the French king. *Holinshed.*

**Wrong** (rong), *a.* [Properly the participle of *wring*, though it occurs earliest (in 1124) as a noun; Dan. *vrang*, wrong, erroneous, incorrect; Icel. *rangr, vrangr*, awry, wrong, unrighteous; D. *wrang*, sour, harsh (lit. twisting the mouth). See WRING.] 1. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; not adapted to the end or purpose; not according to rule, requirement, wish, design, or the like; not that which is intended or ought to be.

He called me sot,
And told me I had turned the *wrong* side out. *Shak.*

2. Not morally right; not according to the divine or moral law; deviating from rectitude; not equitable; unjust. 'A free determination 'twixt right and *wrong*.' *Shak.* 3. Not according to the facts or to truth; inaccurate; erroneous. 'A *wrong* belief.' *Shak.* 'False intelligence or *wrong* surmis.' *Shak.*

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
His can't be *wrong* whose life is in the right. *Pope.*

4. Holding erroneous notions in regard to matters of doctrine, opinion, or of fact; in error; mistaken.

I was *wrong*.
I am always bound to you, but you are free. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Unjust, immoral, inequitable, erroneous, inaccurate, incorrect, faulty, detrimental, injurious, hurtful, unfit, unsuitable.

**Wrong** (rong), *n.* 1. What is wrong or not right; a state, condition, or instance in which there is something not right: without an article; as, to be unable to distinguish between right and *wrong*.—2. A wrong, unfair, or unjust act; any violation of right or of divine or human law; an act of injustice; a breach of law to the injury of another, whether by something done or left undone; injustice; trespass.

Do him not that *wrong*
To bear a hard opinion of his truth. *Shak.*

As the king of England can do no *wrong*, so neither can he do right, but in his courts and by his courts. *Milton.*

3. Any injury, mischief, hurt, pain, or damage; as, to have *many wrongs* to complain of.

All that are assembled in this place
That by this sympathized one day's error
Hath suffered *wrong*, go, keep us company. *Shak.*
Each had suffered some exceeding *wrong*. *Tennyson.*

—*In the wrong*, (*a*) holding a wrong or unjustifiable position as regards another person; as, in a quarrel both parties may be *in the wrong.*

When people once are *in the wrong*,
Each line they add is much too long. *Prior.*

(*b*) In error; erroneously. 'Construe Cassio's smiles . . . quite *in the wrong*.' *Shak.*

**Wrong** (rong), *adv.* In a wrong manner; not rightly; erroneously; incorrectly; amiss; morally ill.

Ten censure *wrong* for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

**Wrong** (rong), *v.t.* 1. To treat with injustice; to deprive of some right or to withhold some act of justice from; to deal harshly, cruelly, or unfairly with; to injure; to hurt; to harm; to oppress; to disgrace; to offend.

If he hath *wronged* thee or oweth thee ought, put that on mine account. Philem. 18.
And my sword,
Glued to its scabbard with *wronged* orphans' tears,
Will not be drawn. *Massinger.*

2. To do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly; as, if you suppose me capable of a base act you *wrong* me.—

3. *Naut.* to outsail, by going to windward of the ship, and thus taking the wind out of her sails.

We were very much *wronged* by the ship that had us in chase. *Smollett.*

**Wrong-doer** (rong'dō-ėr), *n.* 1. One who injures another or does wrong.

She resolved to spend all her years . . . in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrong-doer*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. In *law*, one who commits a tort or trespass; a tort-feaser.

**Wrong-doing** (rong'dō-ing), *n.* The doing of wrong; behaviour the opposite of what is right; evildoing.

**Wronger** (rong'ėr), *n.* One who wrongs; one who injures another. 'Caitiffs and *wrongers* of the world.' *Tennyson.*

**Wrongful** (rong'fụl), *a.* Injurious; unjust; as, a *wrongful* taking of property. 'His *wrongful* dealing.' *Jer. Taylor.*

I am so far from granting thy request
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit. *Shak.*

**Wrongfully** (rong'fụl-li), *adv.* In a wrongful manner; unjustly; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; as, to accuse one *wrongfully;* to suffer *wrongfully.* 'Accusing the Lady Hero *wrongfully*.' *Shak.*

**Wrongfulness** (rong'fụl-nes), *n.* Quality of being wrong or wrongful; injustice.

**Wronghead** (rong'hed), *n.* A person of a misapprehending mind and an obstinate character.

**Wronghead** (rong'hed), *a.* Same as *Wrong-headed.* 'This jealous, waspish, *wronghead*, rhyming race.' *Pope.*

**Wrongheaded** (rong'hed-ed), *a.* Having the brain or head taken up with false or wrong notions or ideas; especially, perversely wrong; having a perverse understanding; perverse. 'A *wrongheaded* distrust of England.' *Bp. Berkeley.*

**Wrongheadedly** (rong-hed'ed-li), *adv.* In a wrong-headed manner; obstinately; perversely.

(Johnson) then rose to be under the care of Mr. Hunter, the head-master, who according to his account, was very severe, and *wrongheadedly* severe. *Boswell.*

**Wrongheadedness** (rong'hed-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wrongheaded; perverseness; erroneousness.

Fidelity to opinions and to friends seems to him mere dulness and *wrongheadedness*. *Macaulay.*

**Wrongless**† (rong'les), *a.* Void of wrong.

**Wronglessly**† (rong'les-li), *adv.* Without injury to any one. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Wrongly** (rong'li), *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

Thou . . . wouldst not play false
And yet wouldst *wrongly* win. *Shak.*

**Wrongminded** (rong'mīnd-ed), *a.* Having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views.

**Wrongness** (rong'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being wrong; error.

The best have great *wrongnesses* within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend. *Butler.*

**Wrongous** (rong'us), *n.* [O.E. *wrongwis*, that is *wrong-wise*, the opposite of *right-wise* or righteous.] In *Scots law*, not right; unjust; illegal; as, *wrongous* imprisonment, false or illegal imprisonment.

**Wrote** (rōt), pret. and old pp. of *write.* 'Lucius hath *wrote* already.' *Shak.*

**Wrote,**† *v.i.* or *t.* [A. Sax. *wrōtan*, to grub up. See ROOT.] To root or dig with the snout, as swine do. *Chaucer.*

**Wroth** (rąth), *a.* [A. Sax. *wrāth*, angry, engraged, lit. twisted, from *writhan*, to twist or writhe. See WRATH, WREATH.] Very angry; much exasperated.

Cain was very *wroth*, and his countenance fell. Gen. iv. 5.

And to be *wroth* with one we love,
Doth work like madness in the brain. *Coleridge.*

**Wrought** (rąt), pret. & pp. of *work.* See WORK.—*Wrought iron.* See IRON.

**Wrung** (rung), pret. & pp. of *wring.*

**Wry** (rī), *a.* [A. Sax. *wrigian*, to bend, to turn, to incline; akin to *wriggle* (which see).] 1. Abnormally bent or turned to one side; in a state of contortion; twisted; distorted; as, a *wry* neck; a *wry* mouth; a *wry* face or distorted countenance frequently indicates discontent, disgust, impatience, pain, or the like. 'A *wry* nose.' *B. Jonson.*—2. Crooked; bent; not straight. 'Many a *wry* meander.' *W. Browne.*—3. Deviating from what is right or becoming; misdirected; out of place; as, *wry* words. 'If he now and then make a *wry* step.' *W. Gilpin.*—4. Wrested; perverted.

He mangles and puts a *wry* sense on Protestant authors. *Atterbury.*

**Wry**† (rī), *v.i.* 1. To swerve or go obliquely; to go aside; to deviate from the right path, physically or morally.

How many . . . murder wives much better than themselves,
For *wrying* but a little. *Shak.*

2. To bend or wind; to move in a winding or crooked course.

The first with divers crooks and turning *wries*. *Ph. Fletcher.*

3. To writhe or wriggle. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Wry**† (rī), *v.t.* 1. To distort; to wrest; to make to deviate.

They have wrested and *wryed* his doctrine. *Ralph Robinson.*

2. To writhe; to twist. '*Wries* his back and shrinks from the blow.' *Jer. Taylor.*

**Wryly** (rī'li), *adv.* In a wry, distorted, or awkward manner.

Most of them have tried their fortune at some little lottery-office of literature, and receiving a blank have chewed upon it harshly and *wryly*. *Landor.*

**Wry-mouthed** (rī'mouŦHd), *a.* Having the mouth awry.

A shaggy tapestry . . .
Instructive work! whose *wry-mouth'd* portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*

**Wryneck** (rī'nek), *n.* 1. A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forward.—2. A disease of the spasmodic kind in sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side.—3. A small migratory

Common Wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

scansorial bird of the genus Yunx, allied to and resembling the woodpeckers: so called from the singular manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulders. One species, the common wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*), is a summer visitant of England and the north of Europe, generally preceding the cuckoo a few days. It is remarkable for its long tongue, its power of protruding and retracting it, and the writhing snake-like motion which it can impart to its neck without moving the rest of the body. It is also known by the names of *Snake-bird, Cuckoo's Mate*, &c.

**Wrynecked** (rī'nekt), *a.* Having a distorted neck. Some commentators in noticing the Shaksperean phrase, 'the *wrynecked* fife,' are of opinion that the allusion is to the player; others hold that the reference is to the instrument, which they say is the old English flute, or *flute à bec:* so called from having a curved projecting mouthpiece like a bird's beak.

**Wryness** (rī'nes), *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

**Wud** (wud), *a.* Mad. See WOOD. [Scotch.]

**Wuddy** (wud'i), *n.* See WOODIE.

**Wull**† (wul or wụl), *v.i.* To will; to wish. 'Pour out to all that *wull.*' *Spenser.*

**Wull** (wul), *n.* Will. [Scotch.]

**Wumil** (wum'l), *n.* A wimble. [Scotch.]

**Wurrus** (wur'rus), *n.* A brick-red dye-powder, somewhat resembling dragon's-blood, collected from the seeds of *Rottlera tinctoria.*

**Wusse**† (wus), *adv.* Probably a form of the *-wis* of *Y-wis*, certainly. See Y-WIS.

Why, I hope you will not a-hawking now, will you? No, *wusse;* but I'll practise against next year, uncle. *B. Jonson.*

**Wuther** (wuŦH'ėr), *v.i.* To make a sullen roar. Written also *Wudder.* [Yorkshire.]

The air was now dark with snow; an Iceland blast was driving it wildly. This pair neither heard the long '*wuthering*' rush, nor saw the white burden it drifted. *C. Bronte.*

**Wych.** Same as *Wich.*

**Wych-elm** (wich'elm), *n.* [O.E. *wiche, wyche*, A. Sax. *wice*, a name applied to various trees. 'The sense is 'drooping' or bending, and it is derived from A. Sax. *wic-en*, pp. of *wican*, to bend.' *Skeat.* See WICKER.] A British plant of the genus Ulmus, the *U. montana.* It is a large spreading tree with large broadly elliptical leaves, and grows in woods in England and Scotland. Some varieties have pendulous branches, and belong to the class of 'weeping' trees. See ELM.

**Wych-hazel** (wich'hā-zl), *n.* [See WYCH-ELM.] The common name of plants of the genus Hamamelis, the type of the nat. order Hamamelidaceæ. They are small trees, with alternate leaves on short petioles, and yellow flowers, disposed in clusters in the axils of the leaves, and surrounded by a three-leaved involucrum. They are natives of North America, Persia, or China. See HAMAMELIDACEÆ.

**Wych-waller** (wich'wą-ėr), *n.* A salt boiler at a wych. [Cheshire.]

**Wye** (wī), *n.* The supports of a telescope, theodolite, or levelling instrument, so called from their resembling the letter Y. Written also *Y.*

**Wylie-coat** (wỵ'li-kōt), *n.* A boy's flannel under-dress, next the shirt; a flannel petticoat. [Scotch.]

**Wynd** (wỵnd), *n.* An alley; a lane. [Scotch.]

Wyvern.

**Wynn** (win), *n.* A kind of timber truck or carriage. *Simmonds.*

**Wyvern** (wī'vėrn), *n.* [O. Fr. *wivre, vivre*, a viper, a dragon or wyvern, from L. *vipera*, a viper. See VIPER, WEEVER. The *n* is an addition to the word, as in *bittern.*] In *her.* an imaginary animal, a kind of dragon with wings, but with only two legs, the termination of its body being somewhat serpentine in form.

# X.

**X**, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, was borrowed by the Romans in comparatively late times from the Greeks, and passed from the Roman into the Anglo-Saxon alphabet. The Greek X, however, was a guttural, probably like the Scotch or German *ch*, and why in Latin it should have assumed the functions of the Greek character Ξ (= *x*) is not very clear. Except when used at the beginning of a word, *x* in English is a double consonant (as it was in Latin and Greek), and has usually the sound of *ks*, as in *wax, lax, axis*, &c.; but when terminating a syllable, especially an initial syllable, if the syllable following it is open or accented, it often takes the sound of *gz*, as in *luxury, exhaust, exalt, exotic*, &c. At the beginning of a word it has precisely the sound of *z*. Hence it is entirely a superfluous letter, representing no sound that could not easily be otherwise represented. As an initial it occurs in a few words borrowed from the Greek, never standing in this position in words that are properly English in origin.—As a numeral X stands for ten. It represents one V, which stands for five, placed above another, the lower one being inverted. When laid horizontally, thus ⋈, it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it, thus $\bar{X}$, it stands for ten thousand.

—As an abbreviation X. stands for Christ, as in Xn. Christian, Xmas. Christmas.—X on beer-casks is said to have originally indicated beer which had to pay ten shillings duty.

**Xangi, Xangti** (zan'gi, zang-tī'), *n.* In *Chinese myth.* the supreme ruler of heaven and earth; God.

**Xanthate** (zan'thāt), *n.* A salt of xanthic acid.

**Xanthein, Xantheine** (zan-thē'in), *n.* That portion of the yellow colouring matter in flowers which is soluble in water, as distinguished from *xanthin*, which is the insoluble part.

**Xanthian** (zan'thi-an), *a.* Of or belonging to *Xanthus*, an ancient town of Asia Minor; as, the *Xanthian* sculptures in the British Museum.

**Xanthic** (zan'thik), *a.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] Tending towards a yellow colour.—*Xanthic acid* ($C_3H_6OS_2$), a name given to ethyldisulphocarbonic acid, from the yellow colour of its salts. It is a heavy oily liquid.—*Xanthic flowers*, flowers which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue. Those flowers of which blue is the type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into yellow, have been termed *cyanic flowers*.—*Xanthic oxide* ($C_5H_4N_4O_2$), uric oxide, a very rare ingredient of urinary calculi, and said to occur in small quantities in the spleen and liver, in the muscular flesh of the horse and ox, and in some kinds of guano. Called also *Xanthin*.

**Xanthin, Xanthine** (zan'thin), *n.* A name applied to more than one substance from its colour; as, (*a*) that portion of the yellow colouring matter of flowers which is insoluble in water. (*b*) The yellow colouring matter contained in madder. (*c*) A gaseous product of the decomposition of xanthates. (*d*) The name is now generally confined to xanthic oxide, the ingredient of urinary calculi; it is a white crystalline substance.

**Xanthite** (zan'thit), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] A mineral of a yellowish colour, a variety of vesuvian, composed of silica, lime, alumina, with small portions of the peroxides of iron and manganese, and also magnesia and water. It is found in a bed of limestone near Amity in New York.

**Xanthium** (zan'thi-um), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, from yielding a yellow dye.] Burweed, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *X. Strumarium* is a rank and weed-like plant occasionally met with in Britain, to which it has been introduced from the Continent. It is remarkable for the curious structure of its flowers and the prickly involucres which surround the fertile ones, enlarging and becoming part of the fruit. Another species, *X. spinosum*, has in recent times spread over a great part of western Europe, coming from the south of Russia.

**Xantho** (zan'thō), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, including numerous species, and found in most seas.

**Xanthocarpous** (zan-tho-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* having yellow fruit.

**Xanthochroi** (zan-thok'ro-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *xanthochroos*, yellow-skinned, from *xanthos*, yellow, and *chroa*, colour.] In *ethn.* one of the five groups into which Huxley classifies man, comprising the fair whites.

> The *Xanthochroi*, or fair whites, . . . are the prevalent inhabitants of Northern Europe, and the type may be traced into North Africa, and eastward as far as Hindostan. *E. B. Tylor.*

**Xanthochroic** (zan-tho-krō'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Xanthochroi. See under MAN.

**Xanthochymus** (zan-tho-ki'mus), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *chymos*, juice.] A genus of trees, nat. order Guttiferæ. *X. pictorius*, is a native of the East Indies, with white flowers, yellow fruit, and thick opposite leaves. The trunk yields a resinous juice of a yellow colour.

**Xanthocon, Xanthocone** (zan'tho-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *konis*, dust.] An arsenio-sulphide of silver, of a dull-red or clove-brown colour, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals, but commonly in crystalline reniform masses. When reduced to powder it becomes yellow, whence the name.

**Xanthophyll** (zan'tho-fil), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* a peculiar waxy matter to which some attribute the yellow colour of withering leaves. Nothing is known respecting its composition, or of the manner in which it is formed from chlorophyll. Called also *Xanthophylline*.

**Xanthophylline** (zan-thof'il-īn), *n.* Same as *Xanthophyll*.

**Xanthopicrin, Xanthopicrite** (zan'tho-pik-rin, zan'tho-pik-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *pikros*, bitter.] In *chem.* names given by Chevallier and Pelletan to a yellow colouring matter from the bark of *Xanthoxylum caribæum*, afterwards shown to be identical with berberine.

**Xanthopous** (zan'tho-pus), *a.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *pous*, a foot.] In *bot.* having a yellow stem.

**Xanthoproteic** (zan'tho-prō-tē"ik), *a.* Applied to an acid formed when protein or any of its modifications is digested in nitric acid. It is of a yellow colour, and seems to combine both with acids and bases.

**Xanthoprotein** (zan-tho-prō'tē-in), *n.* A yellow acid substance formed by the action of nitric acid upon fibrine.

**Xanthorhamnine** (zan-tho-ram'nīn), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *rhamnos*, buckthorn.] A yellow colouring matter contained in the ripe Persian or Turkish berries and in Avignon grains. It imparts a yellow colour to fabrics mordanted with alumina and a black colour to those mordanted with iron salts. See RHAMNUS.

**Xanthorrhæa** (zan-tho-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *rheō*, to flow, from its yellow resinous exudation.] A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. The species are called grass-trees, and are found in Australia. They have thick trunks like those of palms, long wiry grass-like leaves, and long dense flower-spikes. See GRASS-TREE.

**Xanthorrhiza** (zan-tho-rī'za), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *rhiza*, a root, the roots being of a deep yellow colour.] A genus of North American plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. See YELLOW-ROOT.

**Xanthosis** (zan-thō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] In *med.* a term applied to the yellow discoloration often observed in cancerous tumours.

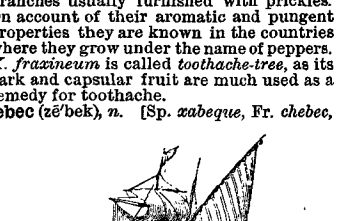
**Xanthospermous** (zan-tho-sper'mus), *a.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *sperma*, a seed.] In *bot.* having yellow seeds.

**Xanthous** (zan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] A term applied by Dr. Prichard to that variety of mankind which includes all those individuals or races which have brown, auburn, yellow, flaxen, or red hair.

**Xanthoxylaceæ** (zan-thok'si-lā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A group of polypetalous exogenous plants, now usually combined with Rutaceæ, found chiefly in America, especially in the tropical parts. The species are trees or shrubs, with exstipulate, alternate or opposite leaves, furnished with pellucid dots. The flowers are either axillary or terminal, and of a gray green or pink colour. All the plants of the group to a greater or less extent possess aromatic and pungent properties, especially the species belonging to the genera Xanthoxylum, Brucea, Ptelea, Toddalia, and Ailanthus.

**Xanthoxylum** (zan-thok'si-lum), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *xylon*, wood; the roots are yellow.] A genus of plants, the type of the group Xanthoxylaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, with the petioles, leaves, and branches usually furnished with prickles. On account of their aromatic and pungent properties they are known in the countries where they grow under the name of peppers. *X. fraxineum* is called *toothache-tree*, as its bark and capsular fruit are much used as a remedy for toothache.

**Xebec** (zē'bek), *n.* [Sp. *xabeque*, Fr. *chebec*,



Xebec of Barbary.

It. *sciabecco*, *zambecco*, from Turk. *sumbeki*, xebec; Ar. *sumbūk*, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel, formerly much used by the Algerine corsairs, and now used to a small extent in Mediterranean commerce. It differs from the felucca chiefly in having several square sails, as well as lateen sails, while the latter has only lateen sails.

**Xenelasia** (zen-ē-lā'si-a), *n.* [Gr., the expulsion of strangers.] A Spartan institution which prohibited strangers from residing in Sparta without permission, and empowered magistrates to expel strangers if they saw fit to do so.

**Xenium** (zē'ni-um), *n.* pl. **Xenia** (zē'ni-a). [L., from Gr. *xenion*, a gift to a guest, from *xenos*, a guest.] 1. Anciently, a present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.—2. A name given to pictures of still-life, fruit, &c., such as are found in houses at Pompeii. *Fairholt.*

**Xenodocheum, Xenodochium** (zen'o-dō-kē"um, zen'o-dō-kī"um), *n.* [Gr. *xenodocheion—xenos*, a stranger, and *dechomai*, to receive.] A name given by the ancients to a building for the reception of strangers. The term is also applied to a guest-house in a monastery.

**Xenodochy** (zen-od'o-ki), *n.* [Gr. *xenodochia*. See above.] Reception of strangers; hospitality. Also, same as *Xenodocheum*.

**Xenogenesis** (zen-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *xenos*, strange, and *genesis*, birth.] 1. Same as *Heterogenesis*, (*b*).—2. The production or formation of an organism of one kind by an organism of another, as was formerly believed of parasitic worms by their hosts. *Huxley.*

**Xenogenetic** (zen'o-je-net"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to xenogenesis.

> I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification which is in favour of the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes. *Huxley.*

**Xenops** (zē'nops), *n.* [Gr. *xenos*, strange, and *ōps*, the countenance.] A genus of insessorial birds of South America, allied to the nunthatches.

**Xenotime** (zen'o-tīm), *n.* A native phosphate of yttrium, having a yellowish brown colour.

**Xerasia** (zē-rā'si-a), *n.* [From Gr. *xēros*, dry.] In *pathol.* a disease of the hair, which becomes dry and ceases to grow.

**Xeres** (zer'es), *n.* [Sp.] Sherry: so called from the district of Spain where it is produced. *Simmonds.*

**Xerif** (ze-rif'), *n.* A shereef. 'The *xerif* of Mecca.' *Landor.*

**Xeriff** (ze-rif'), *n.* 1. A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey of the value of 9*s.* 4*d.*—2. A name for the ducat in Morocco.

**Xerocollyrium** (zē'rō-kol-lir"i-um), *n.* [Gr. *xēros*, dry, and *kollyrion*.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

**Xeroderma** (zē-rō-dėr'ma), *n.* [Gr. *xēros*, dry, and *derma*, skin.] In *pathol.* general dryness of the surface of the skin, occasioned by abnormal diminution of the secretion of the sebiparous organs. In its severest form it constitutes ichthyosis, or fish-skin disease. *Hoblyn.*

**Xerodes** (zē-rō'dēz), *n.* [Gr. *xērodēs*, dryish, from *xēros*, dry.] Any tumour attended with dryness.

**Xeromyrum** (zē-ro-mī'rum), *n.* [Gr. *xēros*, dry, and *muron*, ointment.] A dry ointment.

**Xerophagy** (zē-rof'a-ji), *n.* [Gr. *xēros*, dry, and *phagō*, to eat.] A term applied by early ecclesiastical writers to the Christian rule of fasting; the act or habit of living on dry food or a meagre diet.

**Xerophthalmy, Xerophthalmia** (zē'rof-thal-mi, zē-rof-thal'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *xēros*, dry, and *ophthalmia*, a disease of the eyes, from *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humours.

**Xerotes** (zē'rō-tēz), *n.* [Gr. *xērotēs*, dryness.] In *med.* a dry habit or disposition of the body.

**Xiphias** (zif'i-as), *n.* [Gr., from *xiphos*, a sword.] 1. The genus of fishes to which the *X. gladius*, or common sword-fish, belongs. See SWORD-FISH.—2. In *astron.* a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Called also *Sword-fish* and *Dorado* or *Xiphias Dorado*.

**Xiphidium** (zi-fid'i-um), *n.* [From Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A genus of plants with sword-shaped leaves, nat. order Liliaceæ. *X. album* is a native of the West Indies.

**Xiphisternum** (zif-i-stėr'num), *n.* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *sternon*, a breast-bone.] In *compar. anat.* the inferior or posterior

segment of the sternum, corresponding to the xiphoid cartilage of human anatomy.

**Xiphodon** (zif'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil mammals, closely allied to Anoplotherium, of which two species have been ascertained.

**Xiphoid** (zif'oid), *a.* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, likeness.] Shaped like or resembling a sword; ensiform.—*Xiphoid or ensiform cartilage*, in *anat.* a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.

**Xiphoidian** (zi-foid'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage.

**Xiphophyllous** (zif-of'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having ensiform leaves.

**Xiphosura** (zif-o-sū'ra), *n.* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *oura*, a tail.] An order of crustaceans, so called from the long sword-like appendage with which the body terminates. They are represented solely by the Limuli or king-crabs. See KING-CRAB.

**Xiphoteuthis** (zif-o-tū'this), *n.* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *teuthis*, a squid.] A genus of Belemnites, characterized by a very long, narrow, deep-chambered phragmacone. Only a single species is known from the lias. See BELEMNITIDÆ.

**Xylanthrax** (zī-lan'thraks), *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *anthrax*, coal.] Woodcoal; bovey-coal.

**Xylene** (zī'lēn), *n.* In *chem.* see XYLOL.

**Xylidine** (zī'li-dīn), *n.* Same as *Xyloidine*.

**Xylite** (zī'līt), *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood.] The name given to ligniform asbestos, mountain wood, or rock-wood.

**Xylobalsamum** (zī-lō-bal'sa-mum), *n.* 1. The wood of the balsam-tree.—2. A balsam obtained by decoction of the twigs and leaves of the *Amyris gileadensis* in water.

**Xylobius** (zī-lō'bi-us), *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *bios*, life.] A genus of fossil insects, supposed to be myriapods of the order Chilognatha, discovered in trunks of Sigillaria, one of the most characteristic trees of the carboniferous age.

**Xylocarp** (zī'lō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a hard and woody fruit.

**Xylocarpous** (zī-lō-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *karpos*, fruit.] Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.

**Xylocopa** (zī-lok'o-pa), *n.* [Gr. *xylos*, wood, and *kopē*, a cutting, incision.] The carpenter-bee, a genus of hymenopterous insects with sharp-pointed mandibles which bore holes in wood. It is an extensive genus. See CARPENTER-BEE.

**Xylograph** (zī'lō-graf), *n.* [See XYLOGRAPHY.] An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.

**Xylographer** (zī-log'ra-fėr), *n.* One who engraves on wood.

**Xylographic, Xylographical** (zī-lō-graf'ik, zī-lō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to xylography.

**Xylography** (zī-log'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *graphō*, to engrave.] 1. Wood engraving; the act or art of cutting figures or designs in wood.—2. A name given to a process of decorative painting on wood. A selected pattern or design is drawn on wood which is then engraved, or the design is reproduced in zinc by the ordinary method. An electrotype cast is taken from the woodcut or zinc plate, and smooth surfaces of wood are printed from the electrotype, under a regulated pressure, with pigments prepared for the purpose. The colour penetrates the wood, leaving no outside film, and after being French polished or covered with a fluid enamel the wood may be washed, scrubbed, or even sand-papered without destroying the pattern. *Ure.*

**Xyloid** (zī'loid), *a.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *eidos*, form.] Having the nature of wood; resembling wood.

**Xyloidine** (zī-loi'dīn), *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *eidos*, resemblance.] ($C_6H_9NO_7$.) An explosive compound produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch or woody fibre. Called also *Xylidine*.

**Xylol, Xylole** (zī'lōl), *n.* ($C_8H_{10}$.) A hydrocarbon, analogous to benzol and toluol, found among the oils separated from crude wood-spirit by the addition of water. Called also *Xylene*.

**Xylophaga** (zī-lof'a-ga), *n. pl.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *phagō*, I eat.] A group of coleopterous insects noted for their habit of excavating wood. They resemble the weevils, but are distinguished from them by the absence of a proboscis.

**Xylophagan** (zī-lof'a-gan), *n.* An insect of the group Xylophaga.

**Xylophagidæ** (zī-lō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of Diptera or flies, the members of which have the antennæ ten-jointed, and are furnished with a long ovipositor. The larva is cylindrical, and has a scaly plate on the tail, the head ending in an acute point. They are very destructive to wood.

**Xylophagous** (zī-lof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *phagō*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.

**Xylophagus** (zī-lof'a-gus), *n.* The typical genus of the family Xylophagidæ.

**Xylophilan** (zī-lof'i-lan), *n.* An insect belonging to the Xylophili.

**Xylophili** (zī-lof'i-lī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *phileō*, to love.] A tribe of gigantic coleopterous insects, which live on decayed wood. They chiefly inhabit tropical countries.

**Xylophilous** (zī-lof'i-lus), *a.* Growing upon or living in wood.

**Xylophylla** (zī-lof'il-a), *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, or, as some regard it, a section of Phyllanthus, consisting of shrubs without leaves, but whose branches are flattened out and leaf-like, bearing the flowers in tufts in the notches of the margin. They are natives of the West Indies, and are named from the singular appearance of their leaf-like branches.

**Xylopia** (zī-lō'pi-a), *n.* [Said to be contracted for *Xylopicria*, from Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *pikros*, bitter.] A genus of plants, nat. order Anonaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of South America. *X. aromatica* is known by the name of African pepper. The fruit of *X. grandiflora* is a valuable remedy for fevers in Brazil. The wood of all is bitter; hence they are called *bitter-woods*.

**Xylopyrography** (zī'lō-pi-rog''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, *pyr, pyros*, fire, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or process of producing a picture on wood by charring it with a hot iron. Called also *Poker-painting*.

**Xyloretine** (zī'lō-rē-tin), *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *rhetinē*, resin.] A sub-fossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of certain peat-mosses.

**Xylotile** (zī'lō-tīl), *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *tilos*, flock or down.] 1. An opaque, glimmering, light or dark brown or green mineral, of a delicately fibrous texture, consisting chiefly of silica, sesquioxide of iron, magnesia, and water.—2. Same as *Parkesine*.

**Xyridaceæ** (zī-ri-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *xyris*, an iridaceous plant, from *xyron*, a razor: from shape of its leaves.] A nat. order of monocotyledonous rush-like or sedge-like herbs, the species of which are found over the tropics in both hemispheres. The order comprises two genera, Xyris and Abolboda, to which some botanists add Philydrum.

**Xyst, Xystos** (zist, zis'tos), *n.* [L. *xystus*, Gr. *xystos*, from *xyō*, to scrape, from its smooth and polished floor.] In *anc. arch.* a sort of covered portico or open court, of great length in proportion to its width, in which the athletæ performed their exercises. Written also *Xystus*.

**Xystarch** (zis'tärk), *n.* [Gr. *xystos*, xyst, and *archō*, to rule.] An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xystos.

**Xyster** (zis'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *xystēr*, from *xyō*, to scrape.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

# Y.

**Y**, the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, was taken from the Latin, the Latin having borrowed it from the Greek Υ or upsilon. In the Anglo-Saxon alphabet it was always a vowel, and is believed to have had a sound resembling that of French *u* or German *ü*, this being also the sound which the Greek Υ is believed to have had. In modern English it is both a consonant and a vowel, and seldom or never is the historical representative of A. Sax. *y*, this being usually represented by *i*. At the beginning of syllables and followed by a vowel it is a consonant of the palatal class, being formed by bringing the middle of the tongue in contact with the palate, and nearly in the position to which the *g* hard brings it. Hence it has happened that in a great number of words *g* has been softened into *y*, as A. Sax. *geár* into *year*, *geornian* into *yearn*, *dæg* into *day*. As an adjective termination it commonly represents A. Sax. *-ig*, as in *stony* = A. Sax. *stānig*, *greedy* = A. Sax. *grœdig*, *hungry* = A. Sax. *hungrig*, *many* = A. Sax. *mœnig*. In some nouns it also represents the term. *-ig*, as in *honey* = A. Sax. *hunig*, *withy* = A. Sax. *withig*. In the term. *-ly* it stands for *ic* or *ice*, as in *godly* = A. Sax. *godlic*, *friendly* = A. Sax. *freóndlic*, *fully* = A. Sax. *fullice*, *hardly* = A. Sax. *heardlice*, &c. In words of Romance origin the term. *-y* often represents Fr. *-ie*, L. *-ia*, as in *history*, *modesty*, *memory*, *victory*; it also represents L. *-ium*, the noun termination, as in *study*, *remedy*, *subsidy*, &c., or the adjective term. *-ius*, as in *notary*, *contrary*, *secondary*, &c. In nouns ending in *-ty* the *-ty* represents Fr. *-té*, L. *-tas*, *-tatis*, as in *vanity*, *calamity*, &c. In the middle and at the end of words *y* is a vowel, and is precisely the same as *i*. It is sounded as *i* long, when accented, as in *defy*, *rely*, *dying*; and as *i* short when unaccented, as in *vanity*, *glory*, *synonymous*. As a consonant this letter bears much the same relation to *i* (short) as *w* does to *u*; thus *i* short has in certain positions—as in the *ia* of *Christian*—a tendency to pass into *y*. Y is sometimes called the Pythagorean letter, from its Greek original representing, by means of its three limbs, the sacred triad, formed by the duad proceeding from the monad.—In *chem.* Y is the symbol of yttrium.—Y, as a numeral, stands for 150, and with a dash over it, $\overline{Y}$, for 150,000.

**Y-.** A common prefix in Old English words, as in *y*-clept, *y*-clad, &c., representing A. Sax. *ge-*, which assumed this form by the common weakening of *g* to *y*. The meaning of words with this prefix is usually the same as if it were absent. See GE.

**Ya,**† *adv.* Yea; yes. *Chaucer.*

**Yacare** (yak'a-rā), *n.* The native name of a Brazilian alligator (*Jacare sclerops*), having a ridge from eye to eye, fleshy eyelids, and small webs to the feet; the spectacled cayman. Written also *Jacare*.

**Yacca-wood** (yak'a-wöd), *n.* The ornamental wood of *Podocarpus coriacea*, a small tree of Jamaica. It is of a pale-brown colour with streaks of hazel-brown, and is much used in the West Indies for cabinet work.

**Yacht** (yot), *n.* [O.D. *jacht*, Mod. D. *jagt*, a yacht, a chase, hunting, from *jagen*, to chase, to hunt, to hurry; G. *jagen*, to hunt; Dan. *jage*, to hunt, to drive, to hurry.] A light and elegantly fitted up vessel, used either for pleasure trips or racing, or as a vessel of state to convey kings, princes, &c., from one place to another by sea. There are two distinct species of yacht: the mere racer with enormous spars and sails and deeply-ballasted hull, with fine lines, but sacrificing everything to speed; and the elegant, commodious, well-proportioned travelling yacht, often with steam-propelling machinery, fit for a voyage round the world. The yacht navy of Britain comprehends vessels from 3 to about 600 tons.

> I sail'd this morning with his majesty in one of his *yachts* (or pleasure-boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch E. India Company presented that curious piece to the king. *Evelyn.*

**Yacht** (yot), *v.i.* To sail or cruise in a yacht; as, he spent the summer *yachting* in the Mediterranean.

**Yacht-club** (yot'klub), *n.* A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, &c., acting under a commodore.

**Yachter** (yot'ėr), *n.* One who commands a yacht; one who sails in a yacht.

**Yachting** (yot'ing), *a.* Relating to a yacht or yachts; as, a *yachting* voyage.

**Yachtsman** (yots'man), *n.* One who keeps or sails a yacht.

**Yaf**,† Gave. *Chaucer.*

**Yaff** (yaf), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To bark like a dog in a passion; to yelp; hence, to talk pertly. [Scotch.]

**Yaffle, Yaffingale** (yaf'l, yaf'in-gāl), *n.* Local names given to the green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*) from its cry.

> Vows!—I am woodman of the woods,
> And hear the garnet-headed *yaffingale*
> Mock them. *Tennyson.*

**Yager** (yā'gėr), *n.* [G. *jäger*, lit. a huntsman, from *jagen*, to hunt.] A member of certain regiments of light infantry in the armies of various German states. Such regiments were originally composed of Jäger or huntsmen, whence the name. The French chasseur belongs to the same class of soldier.

**Yagger** (yag'ėr), *n.* [D. *jager*, a huntsman, a driver. See YAGER.] A ranger about the country; a travelling pedlar. *Sir W. Scott.* [Shetland Islands.]

**Yahoo** (yā'hö), *n.* A name given by Swift, in *Gulliver's Travels*, to a race of brutes, having the form of man and all his degrading passions. They are placed in contrast with the *Houyhnhnms*, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race. Hence, a rough, boorish, uncultivated character. 'A *yahoo* of a stable-boy.' *Graves.*

> 'What sort of fellow is he; . . . a *yahoo*, I suppose?' 'Not at all, he is a capital fellow, a perfect gentleman.' *H. Kingsley.*

**Yak** (yak), *n.* [Thibetian.] A ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, the *Bos poephagus*, or *Poephagus grunniens*, a small species of ox, with cylindric horns, curving outward, long pendent silky hair fringing its sides, a bushy mane of fine hair, and villous, horse-like tail; inhabiting Thibet and the higher plateaus of the Himalayas: called by Pennant and others the *grunting ox*, from its very peculiar voice, which sounds much like the grunt of a pig: known also as *Sarlac*, *Sarlik*. There are several varieties of the yak due to climatic influences, character of habitat, food, and, in the case of domesticated animals, to the kind of work to which they are put, as the *noble yak*, the *ghainorik*, the *plough-yak*. The last is a plebeian-looking animal, and wants the magnificent side tufts of hair characteristic of its free brethren. It is employed in agriculture. The yak is often crossed with other domestic cattle, and a mixed breed obtained. The tail of the yak is in great request for various ornamental purposes, and forms quite an important article of commerce. Dyed red it decorates the caps of the Chinese, and when properly mounted it is used as a fly-flapper in India under the name of a chowry.

Yak (*Bos poephagus*).

Tails are also carried before certain officers of state, their number indicating his rank.

**Yaksha** (yak'sha), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* a kind of demigods who attend Kuvera, the god of riches, and guard his treasures.

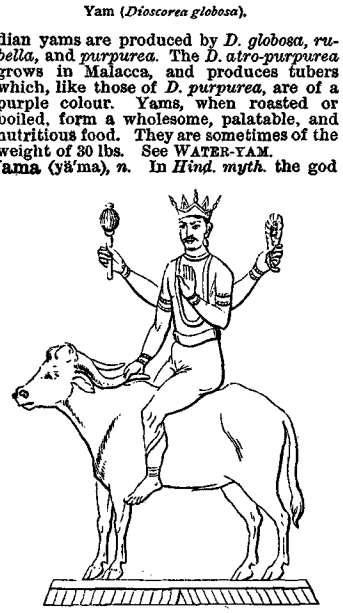
**Yald** (yäld), *a.* Same as *Yeld.*

**Yald, Yauld** (yald), *a.* [Icel. *gildr*, stout, brawny, strong, of full size; Sw. and Dan. *gild.*] Supple; active; athletic. [Scotch.]

**Yam** (yam), *n.* [The Portuguese first saw the plant cultivated in Africa, then in India and Malacca, and brought the name as well as the plant to the West, but from what language it comes is unknown. The yam was imported into America.] A large esculent tuber or root produced by various plants of the genus Dioscorea, growing in tropical climates. The common West Indian yam is produced by *D. alata*, the East Indian yams are produced by *D. globosa*, *rubella*, and *purpurea*. The *D. atro-purpurea* grows in Malacca, and produces tubers which, like those of *D. purpurea*, are of a purple colour. Yams, when roasted or boiled, form a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food. They are sometimes of the weight of 30 lbs. See WATER-YAM.

Yam (*Dioscorea globosa*).

**Yama** (yä'ma), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the god of departed spirits and the appointed judge and punisher of the dead; the embodiment of power without pity, and stern, unbending fate. He is generally represented as crowned and seated on a buffalo, which he guides by the horns. He is four-armed and of austere countenance. In one hand he holds a mace, in another a noose which is used to draw out of the bodies of men the souls which are doomed to appear before his judgment-seat. His garments are of the colour of fire, his skin is of a bluish green.



Yama.

**Yamer, Yammer** (yä'mėr, yäm'mėr), *v.i.* [O.E. *yomer*, A. Sax. *geômerian*, to lament, to groan, from *geômor*, sad, mournful, wretched; comp. G. *jammeren*, to lament, to wail.] To shriek; to yell; to cry aloud; to whimper loudly; to whine. [Scotch.]

> 'The child is doing as well as possible,' said Miss Grizzy; 'to be sure it does *yammer* constantly, that can't be denied.' *Miss Ferrier.*

**Yank** (yangk), *v.i.* [Probably a nasalized form akin to G. and D. *jagen*, Dan. *jage*, to hunt, to chase, to hurry; Icel. *jaga*, to move to and fro. See YACHT.] [Scotch.] 1. To work cleverly and actively: often with *on;* as, she *yanked on* at the work.—2. To speak in a yelping or affected tone; to scold; to nag; as, she *yanked* at her servant from morning to night.

**Yank** (yangk), *v.t.* To give a throwing or jerking motion to; to twitch strongly; to jerk. [Colloq. United States.]

**Yank** (yangk), *n.* 1. A quick, sharp stroke; a buffet; as, he gave him a *yank* on the head. [Scotch.]—2. A jerk or twitch. [Colloq. United States.]—3. *pl.* A kind of leggings. [Provincial.]

**Yank** (yangk), *n.* [Contr. of *Yankee.*] A Yankee. [Vulgar.]

**Yankee** (yang'kē), *n.* [A word of uncertain origin. The most common explanation seems also the most plausible, namely, that it is a corrupt pronunciation of *English* or of Fr. *Anglais* formerly current among the American Indians. In Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms* a statement is quoted to the effect that *Yengees* or *Yenkees* was a name originally given by the Massachusetts Indians to the English colonists, and that it was afterwards adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied the term in contempt to all the people of New England. Bartlett also quotes a statement of Heckwelder (an authority on Indian matters), who affirmed that the Indians applied the term *Yengees* specially to the New Englanders as contradistinguished from the Virginians or Long Knives, and the English proper or Saggenash. As early as 1713 it is said to have been a common cant word at Cambridge, Mass., in the sense of good or excellent, being probably borrowed by the students from the Indians, to whom a 'Yankee' article would be synonymous with an excellent one, from the superiority of the white man in mechanical arts.] A cant name for a citizen of New England. During the American Revolution the name was applied to all the insurgents; and during the civil war it was the common designation of the Federal soldiers by the Confederates. In Britain the term is sometimes applied generally to all natives of the United States.

**Yankee-Doodle** (yang-kē-dö'dl), *n.* 1. A famous air, now regarded as American and national. In reality the air is an old English one, called *Nankey Doodle*, and had some derisive reference to Cromwell. It is said that the brigade under Lord Percy, after the battle of Lexington, marched out of Boston playing this tune in derisive and punning allusion to the name Yankee, and the New Englanders adopted the air in consideration of the fact that they had made the British dance to it. The really national tune of the whole United States, however, is 'Hail, Columbia!'—2. A Yankee. 'Hot *Yankee-doodles.*' *Moore.* [Ludicrous.]

**Yankeeism** (yang'kē-izm), *n.* An idiom or practice of the Yankees.

**Yanker Yankie**, *n.* [See YANK, *v.i.*] [Scotch.] 1. A sharp, forward, clever woman.—2. One who speaks or scolds incessantly.

**Yanolite** (yan'o-lit), *n.* See AXINITE.

**Yaourt** (yourt), *n.* A fermented liquor or milk-beer, similar to koumis, made by the Turks. *Simmonds.*

**Yap** (yap), *v.i.* [Imitative, like *yaff;* comp. Fr. *japper*, Pr. *japar*, to yelp.] To yelp; to bark. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Yap** (yap), *n.* The cry of a dog; a bark; a yelp.

**Yapock** (yap'ok), *n.* A handsome opossum inhabiting the rivers of Brazil and Guiana. It is aquatic in its habits, bearing a considerable resemblance to a small otter, and differs from other opossums in its dentition, in having no opposable thumb, and, therefore, in being incapable of climbing trees, and in the toes of the hind feet being webbed. It is an excellent swimmer, and lives on the fishes which it chases and catches in the rivers. Called also *Water-opossum.*

**Yapon** (yā'pon or yą'pon), *n.* *Ilex Cassine*, a shrub growing in the southern states of America, the leaves of which are used as tea and as medicine. The same name is also given to other species of Ilex. Written also *Yaupon.*

**Yar, Yare** (yär, yār), *a.* Sour; brackish. [Provincial English.]

**Yarage** † (yar'āj), *n.* [From *yare.*] *Naut.* the power of moving or being managed at sea: said of a ship.

> To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environe the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bignesse, as also for lacke of water-men to row them. *North.*

**Yarb** (yärb), *n.* An herb. 'Some skill in *yarbs* as she called her simples.' *Kingsley.* [Provincial English.]

**Yard** (yärd), *n.* [O. E. *yerde, gerde*, A. Sax. *gyrd, gird*, rarely *geard*, a rod, a staff, a yard measure; D. *garde*, a rod, a twig; G. *gerte*, a switch, a twig; Goth. *gazds*, a goad,

a prick. Cog. with L. *hasta*, a spear.] 1. The British and American standard measure of length, equal to 3 feet or 36 inches, the foot being in general made practically the unit. As a cloth measure the yard is divided into 4 quarters=16 nails. (See under MEASURE.) A square yard contains 9 square feet and a cubic yard 27 cubic feet.—2. A pole or rod 3 feet long for measuring a yard.—3. A long cylindrical piece of timber in a ship, having a rounded taper toward each end, and slung crosswise to a mast. All yards are either *square* or *lateen*, the former being suspended across the masts at right angles for spreading square sails, the latter obliquely. Yards have sheave-holes near their extremities for the sheets reeving through. Either end of a yard, or rather that part of it which is outside the sheave-hole, is called the *yard-arm;* the *quarter* of a yard is about halfway between the sheave-hole and the slings. 4.† A long piece of timber, as a rafter and the like. *Oxford Glossary.*—5. The male organ of generation; the penis.—*Yard of land.* Same as *Yard-land* (which see).

**Yard** (yärd), *n.* [A. Sax. *geard*, an inclosure, a yard, a court, &c.; Icel. *garthr*, a yard or inclosed space (E. *garth*); Dan. *gaard*, a yard, a court, a farm; D. *gaard*, a garden; O.H.G. *garto*; Mod.G. *garten*, a garden; Rus. *gorod* (as in Novgorod, &c.), a town. From same root as L. *hortus*, a garden, *cohors*, a cohort (see COURT), Gr. *cheir*, the hand. Akin *garden*, and probably *gird*, to surround. *Orchard* contains this word.] 1. A small piece of inclosed ground, particularly adjoining a house, whether in front of it, behind it, or around it.—2. An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on; as, a brick-*yard*, a wood-*yard*, a tanning-*yard*, a dock-*yard*, &c.—3. In Scotland, a garden, particularly a kitchen-garden. *Burns.*

**Yard** (yärd), *v.t.* To inclose in a yard; to shut up in a yard, as cattle; as, to *yard* cows.

**Yard-arm** (yärd'ärm), *n.* See YARD, 3.—*Yard-arm and yard-arm*, the situation of two ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch.

**Yard-land** (yärd'land), *n.* A quantity of land in England, different in different counties; a virgate. In some counties it was 15 acres; in others 20 or 24, and even 40 acres.

**Yard-stick** (yärd'stik), *n.* A stick or rod 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

**Yard-wand** (yärd'wond), *n.* A yard-stick. 'His cheating *yard-wand.*' *Tennyson.*

**Yare**† (yär), *a.* [A. Sax. *gearu*, prepared, ready, yare; akin G. *gar*, prepared, ready; Icel. *gör-, gjör*, quite: comp. Icel. *göra*, to do, to make; prov. E. *gar*, to cause to do. Akin *garb*, *gear*.] 1. Ready; quick; dexterous; eager: said of persons, and especially of sailors; as, to be *yare* at the helm.

Be *yare* in thy preparation. *Shak.*

2. Easily wrought; answering quickly to the helm; swift; lively: said of a ship.

The lesser (ship) will come and go, leave and take, and is *yare*, whereas the other is slow. *Raleigh.*

**Yare**† (yär), *adv.* Briskly; dexterously; yarely. *Shak.*

**Yarely**† (yär'li), *adv.* Readily; dexterously; skilfully. 'Those flower-soft hands that *yarely* frame the office.' *Shak.*

**Yark** (yärk), *v.t.* Same as *Yerk.*

**Yarke** (yärk'kē), *n.* The native name of different South American monkeys of the genus Pithecia.

**Yarn** (yärn), *n.* [A. Sax. *gearn*, D. *garen*, Icel. Sw. Dan. and G. *garn*, yarn. Allied to Gr. *chordē*, a chord, originally an intestine. (See CHORD.) Comp. G. *garn*, in sense of one of the stomachs of a ruminant, Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnir*, the guts.] 1. Any textile fibre prepared for weaving into cloth. (See THREAD.) The various sizes of cotton yarn are numbered according to the number of hanks of 840 yards in the pound; flax and jute according to the number of leas of 300 yards per pound; and woollen and worsted yarn according to the number of skeins of 560 yards per pound.—2. In *rope-making*, one of the threads of which a rope is composed.—3. A story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions; a story or tale; hence, to spin a long *yarn* is to tell a long story. [Colloq.]

**Yarnen**† (yärn'n), *a.* Made of yarn; consisting of yarn. 'A pair of *yarnen* stocks.' *Turberville.*

**Yar-nut**, *n.* See YER-NUT.

**Yarpha** (yär'fa), *n.* A kind of peaty soil; a soil in which peat predominates. [Orkney and Shetland.]

We turn pasture into tillage, and barley into aits, and heather into greensward, and the poor *yarpha*, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into baitle grass-land. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Yarr** (yär), *n.* [Perhaps akin in origin to *yarrow.*] A well-known British and European plant, *Spergula arvensis.* See SPERGULA.

**Yarr**† (yär), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To growl or snarl, as a dog. *Ainsworth.*

**Yarrish** (yär'ish), *a.* [From *yar*, sour.] Having a rough, dry taste. [Provincial.]

**Yarrow** (yar'ō), *n.* [A. Sax. *gearwe*, D. *gerw*, G. *garbe*, O. G. *garwe*, yarrow. According to Skeat from A. Sax. *gearwian*, to prepare, *gerwan*, to dress, from being used in dressing wounds. Hence allied to *yare.*] A name given to a British plant, *Achillæa millefolium.* Also known by the name of *Milfoil* (which see).

Yataghan.

**Yataghan** (yat'a-gan), *n.* [Turk. *yataghan.*] A sort of dagger-like sabre, with double-curved blade, about 2 feet long, the handle without a cross-guard, much worn in Mohammedan countries. It is also written *Ataghan.*

**Yate** (yāt), *n.* [A form of *gate*, with softening of *g* to *y.* See Y.] A gate. [North of England.]

**Yaud** (yad), *n.* A jade; a yawd. [Old English and Scotch.] See YAWD.

**Yaul** (yal), *n.* See YAWL.

**Yaup** (yap), *v.i.* [O. E. *yawlp*, a form of *yelp*, A. Sax. *gealp*, a loud sound. See YELP.] To yelp; to cry out like a child or a bird. [Scotch.]

**Yaup** (yap), *n.* The cry of a bird or of a child. [Scotch.]

**Yaup** (yap), *a.* [To be *yaup* is lit. to be *a-gape*, with change of *g* to *y.*] Hungry. [Scotch.]

**Yaupon** (ya'pon), *n.* Same as *Yapon.*

**Yave**,† pret. of *yeve.* 'Gave. *Chaucer.*

**Yaw** (yą), *v.i.* [Comp. prov. G. *gagen*, to rock, to move unsteadily; Icel. *gagr*, bent back.] *Naut.* to steer wild; to deviate from the line of her course in steering: said of a ship.

She steered wild, *yawed*, and decreased in her rate of sailing. *Marryat.*

**Yaw** (yą), *n.* *Naut.* a temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the direct line of her course. 'O, the *yaws* that she will make!' *Massinger.*

**Yaw** (yą), *v.i.* To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works.

**Yawd** (yad), *n.* [Softened form of *jade.*] A jade; an old horse or mare. [Old English or Scotch.] Written also *Yaud. Burns.*

Your *yawds* may take cold and never be good after it. *Brome.*

**Yawl** (yal), *n.* [From D. *jol*, a yawl, a skiff, Sw. *julle*, Dan. *jolle*, a jolly-boat, a yawl. *Jolly* in *jolly-boat* is this word, being taken direct from the Danish apparently.] 1. A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat.—2. The smallest boat used by fishermen. Written sometimes *Yaul.*

**Yawl** (yal), *v.i.* [Akin to *yowl*, *yell.*] To cry out; to howl; to yell. 'The pilot . . . louder *yawls.*' *Quarles.* 'Then yelp'd the cur and *yawl'd* the cat.' *Tennyson.*

**Yawn** (yan), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *gânian*, to yawn, to gape, to open; Sc. *gant*, G. *gähnen*, to yawn, to gape; akin to A. Sax. *ginan*, Icel. *gina*, to gape; from root seen in Gr. *chainō*, L. *hio*, to gape; G. *gans*, E. *gander*, *goose.* From same root are *chasm*, *chaos*, entering English from the Greek.] 1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dulness.

When a man *yawneth* he cannot hear so well. *Bacon.*

The king awoke,
And *yawn'd*, and rubb'd his face, and spoke.
*Tennyson.*

2. To gape; to open wide; to stand open: said of the mouth, a chasm, or the like; as, wide *yawns* the gulf below. 'This thy *yawning* mouth.' *Shak.*

Graves *yawn* and yield your dead. *Shak.*
Heavens open inward, chasms *yawn*, *Tennyson.*

3. To gape for anything; to express desire by yawning; as, to *yawn* for fat livings.

The chiefest thing at which lay reformers *yawn* is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were. *Hooker.*

4. To express surprise and bewilderment by gaping.

Methinks it should be now a huge eclipse
Of sun and moon, and that the affrighted globe
Should *yawn* at alteration. *Shak.*

**Yawn** (yan), *n.* 1. A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation. 'Thy everlasting *yawn.*' *Pope.*

2. The act of gaping or opening wide.

Sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead. *Addison.*

3. An opening; a chasm. *Marston.* [Rare.]

**Yawningly** (yan'ing-li), *adv.* In a yawning manner; with yawns or gapes. *Bp. Hall.*

**Yaws** (yąz), *n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] A disease occurring in America, Africa and the West Indies, and almost entirely confined to the African races. It is characterized by cutaneous tumours, numerous and successive, gradually increasing from specks to the size of a raspberry, one at length growing larger than the rest; core a fungous excrescence; fever slight, and probably irritative merely. It is contagious, and cannot be communicated except by the actual contact of yaw matter to some abraded surface, or by inoculation, which is sometimes effected by flies. It is also called *Framboesia*, from the French *framboise*, a raspberry.

**Yclad**† (i-klad'), *pp.* [Prefix *y-*, and *clad.*] Clad; clothed. 'Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty.' *Shak.*

**Yclept, Ycleped** (i-klept'), *pp.* [A. Sax. *ge-clypôd*, pp. of *ge-clypian*, to call.] Called; named. [Obsolete, except in humorous writing, or when used in the affectedly ancient style.]

Judas I am, *ycleped* Maccabæus. *Shak.*
But come thou goddess fair and free
In Heaven *ycleped* Euphrosyne. *Milton.*

**Ydle**† (ī'dl), *a.* Lazy; idle. *Spenser.*

**Ydrad**† (i-drad'), *pp.* Dreaded.

**Ye** (yē), *pron.* [A. Sax. *gē*, ye, nom. pl. corresponding to *thū*, thou; the genit. was *ēower*, the dat. and acc. *ēow;* so that *ye* is properly the nom. plural and *you* the obj.; D. *gij*, Icel. *ier, er*, Dan. and Sw. *i*, G. *ihr*, Goth. *jus*, all ye or you (pl.). See YOU.] Properly the nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular, but in later times also used as an objective after verbs and prepositions. *Ye* is now used only in the sacred and solemn style; in common discourse and writing *you* is exclusively used.

But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified. 1 Cor. vi. 11.
Loving offenders thus I will excuse *ye*. *Shak.*
I thank *ye;* and be blest for your good comfort. *Shak.*
A south-west blow on *ye*
And blister you all o'er. *Shak.*

The confusion between *ye* and *you* did not exist in Old English. *Ye* was always used as a nominative, and *you* as a dative or accusative. In the English Bible the distinction is very carefully observed, but in the dramatists of the Elizabethan period there is a very loose use of the two forms. *Dr. Morris.*

**Ye**,† *adv.* Yea; yes. *Chaucer.*

**Yea** (yā), *adv.* [A. Sax. *geá*, yea, indeed; Icel. *já*, D. Dan. Sw. and G. *ja*, Goth. *ja, jai;* allied to Goth. *jah*, and; L. *jam*, now; Skr. *ya*, who.] 1. Yes; ay; a word that expresses affirmation or assent: the opposite of *nay;* as, will you go? *yea.* 'Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay.' *Denham.*

Let your communication be *yea, yea;* nay, nay. Mat. v. 37.

2. It sometimes introduces a subject with the sense of indeed, verily, truly, it is so, or is it so?

*Yea*, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? Gen. iii. 1.
*Yea*, mistress, are you so peremptory? *Shak.*

3. Used in the same way as *nay*, intimating that something is to be added by way of intensiveness or amplification; not this alone; not only so but also.

I therein do rejoice; *yea*, and will rejoice. Phil. i. 18.
One that composed your beauties, *yea*, and one
To whom you are but as a form in wax. *Shak.*

4. Used substantively: (*a*) in *Scrip.* denoting certainty, consistency, harmony, and stability.

All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him are amen. 2 Cor. i. 20.

(*b*) An affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative; the equivalent to *Ay* or *Aye.*—*Yea* is now used only in the sacred and solemn style. *Yea* like *nay* was formerly

used only in answer to questions framed affirmatively in contradistinction to *yes* and *nb*, which were the proper answers to questions put negatively. See extract.

There is an example of the rejection of a needless subtlety in the case of our affirmative particles, *yea* and *yes*, *nay* and *no*, which were formerly distinguished in use, as the two affirmatives still are in our sister-tongues, the Danish and Swedish. The distinction was that *yea* and *nay* were answers to questions framed in the affirmative; as, Will he go? *Yea* or *Nay*. But if the question was framed in the negative, Will he not go? the answer was *Yes* or *No*.
*G. P. Marsh.*

**Yead,† Yede†** (yēd), *v.i.* [A false present tense and infinitive formed from the old preterite *yode, eode*. See YODE.] To go; to proceed.

Then bade the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to a hill herself withdraw aside. *Spenser.*

Years *yead* away and faces fair deflower. *Drant.*

**Yea-forsooth** (yā-for-sōth'), *a.* Applied to one saying to anything *yea* and *forsooth*, which latter was not a phrase of genteel society. 'A rascally *yea-forsooth* knave.' *Shak.*

**Yean** (yēn), *v.t.* and *i.* [A. Sax. *ēánian, ēácnian*, to bring forth, to become pregnant, from *ēácen*, gravid, teeming, great, lit. increased, being pp. of *ēácan*, to increase, to *eke*. See EKE, AUGMENT.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. Written also *Ean*. *Shak.*

**Yeanling** (yēn'ling), *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb; an eanling.

**Year** (yēr), *n.* [O.E. *yeer, yer*; A. Sax. *geár, gēr*; D. *jaar*, L.G. *jōr*, G. *jahr*, Goth. *jēr*, Icel. *ár*, Dan. *aar*; cog. Slav. *jaro*, spring; Zend *yâre*, a year. Perhaps from root *i*, to go, seen in *yode*, L. *eo, ire*, to go.] 1. The period of time during which the earth makes one complete revolution in its orbit; or it is the space or period of time which elapses between the sun's leaving either equinoctial point, or either tropic, and his return to the same. This is the *tropical* or *solar* year, and the year in the strict and proper sense of the word. This period comprehends what are called the twelve calendar months, and is usually calculated to commence on 1st January and to end on 31st December. It is not quite uniform, but its mean length is about 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 51·6 seconds. The return of the seasons depends upon it. In popular usage, however, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366. See BISSEXTILE, LEAP-YEAR.—*Anomalistic year*. See under ANOMALISTIC.—*Civil year*, the tropical or solar year.—*Common year*, a year of 365 days, as distinguished from *leap-year*.—*Ecclesiastical year*, from Advent to Advent.—*Gregorian year, Julian year*. See GREGORIAN, JULIAN, STYLE.—*Legal year*, in England, commenced on March 25, though the historical year began on January 1, a practice which continued till 1752; hence it was usual between January 1 and March 25 to date the year both ways, as 1745–6.—*Lunar year*, a period consisting of 12 lunar months. The *lunar astronomical year* consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds. The *common lunar year* consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days. The *embolismic* or *intercalary lunar year* consists of 13 lunar civil months, and contains 384 days.—*Sabbatical year*. See SABBATIC.—*Sidereal year*. See SIDEREAL.—2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution; as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.—3. *Years*, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to age or old age; as, a man in *years*. 'His tender *years*.' *Shak.*

Myself am struck in *years* I must confess. *Shak.*
Untouch'd with any shade of *years*,
May those kind eyes for ever dwell! *Tennyson.*

In popular language *year* is often used for *years*; as, the horse is ten *year* old.

And threescore *year* would make the world away. *Shak.*

—*A year and day*, in *law*, the lapse of a year with a day added to it, a period which determines a right, or works prescription in many cases.—*Year, day, and waste*, part of the sovereign's prerogative in England, whereby he was entitled to the profits for a year and a day of persons attainted of petty treason or felony, together with the right of wasting the said tenements; afterwards restoring it to the lord of the fee. Abolished by the Felony Act, 1870.—*Year of grace*, any year of the Christian era.

**Year-book** (yēr'bụk), *n.* 1. A book published every year, each annual issue containing new or additional information; a work published annually and intended to supply fresh information on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place.—2. A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England, from the time of Edward II. to that of Henry VII., published annually.

**Yeared†** (yērd), *a.* Numbering years; aged.

Both were of best feature, of high race, *yeared* but to thirty. *B. Jonson.*

**Yearlily** (yēr'li-li), *adv.* Yearly. 'The great quaking grass sowen *yearlily* in many of the London gardens.' *T. Johnson.* [Rare.]

**Yearling** (yēr'ling), *n.* A young beast one year old or in the second year of his age.

**Yearling** (yēr'ling), *a.* Being a year old; as, a *yearling* heifer.

**Yearly** (yēr'li), *a.* 1. Annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year; as, a *yearly* rent or income.

Five hundred poor I have in *yearly* pay. *Shak.*

2. Lasting a year; as, a *yearly* plant.—3. Comprehending a year; accomplished in a year; as, the *yearly* circuit or revolution of the earth.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about
Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shak.*

**Yearly** (yēr'li), *adv.* Annually; once a year; as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.

*Yearly* will I do this rite. *Shak.*

**Yearn** (yėrn), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *geornian, geornan, gyrnan*, to desire, to beg, to yearn, from *georn*, desirous, eager, anxious; Icel. *gjarn*, eager, willing, whence *girna*, to desire; Goth. *gairns*, desirous, *gairnjan*, to long for; Dan. *gierne*, D. *gaarne*, G. *gern*, willingly. Skeat regards the word in meaning 2 (the only meaning found in Shakspere) as quite different, taking it from O.E. *erne*, to grieve, from A. Sax. *yrman*, to grieve, to vex, from *earm*, poor, wretched (D. Dan. Sw. and G. *arm*, Icel. *armr*, Goth. *arms*). If this is correct the word has evidently been influenced in its form by confusion with *yearn*, to desire.] 1. To feel mental uneasiness from longing or desire, from tenderness, affection, pity, or the like; to be filled with eager longing; to have a wistful feeling. 1 Ki. iii. 26. 'Swift souls that *yearn* for light.' *Tennyson.*

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother. Gen. xliii. 30.

Your mother's heart *yearns* toward you. *Addison.*

2.† To grieve; to be pained or distressed; to mourn; to sorrow.

Falstaff, he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shak.*

**Yearn†** (yėrn), *v.t.* To pain; to grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would *yearn* your heart to see it. *Shak.*
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shak.*

**Yearn** (yėrn), *v.i.* [For *earn*, to curdle (which see).] To coagulate as milk. [Scotch.]

**Yearn** (yėrn), *v.t.* To cause to coagulate or curdle. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Yearnet** (yėrn), *v.t.* [See EARN.] To earn; to gain; to procure. *Spenser.*

**Yearnfult** (yėrn'fụl), *a.* Mournful; distressing.

**Yearning** (yėrn'ing), *p.* and *a.* Longing; having longing desire. 'The language of his *yearning* soul.' *Pope.*

**Yearning** (yėrn'ing), *n.* The feeling of one who yearns; a strong feeling of tenderness, pity, or longing desire. *Calamy.*

**Yearning** (yėrn'ing), *n.* Rennet. [Scotch.]

**Yearningly** (yėrn'ing-li), *adv.* In a yearning manner; with yearning.

**Yeast** (yēst), *n.* [O.E. *yeest*, A. Sax. *gist, gyst*, Icel. *jast, jastr*, D. *gest, gist*, M.H.G. *gest, jest*, Mod. G. *gäscht*, yeast, from a verb signifying to ferment seen in O.H.G. *gesan, jesan*, Mod. G. *gähren, giechen*, Sw. *gäsa*, to ferment, to froth. Allied to Gr. *zeō*, to boil, *zēlos*, E. *zeal*.] 1. Barm; ferment; the yellowish substance, having an acid reaction, produced during the vinous fermentation of saccharine fluids, rising partly to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, viscid matter (*surface yeast*), and partly falling to the bottom (*sediment yeast*). Yeast consists of aggregations of minute cells, each cell constituting a plant, *Torula cerevisiæ*. The yeast-plant is a fungus, or rather a particular state of fungus, for there are many moulds which, under certain conditions, acquire the *torula* property, that is, become capable of decomposing sugar. The cell consists of a cyst composed of cellulose, inclosing a semi-fluid matter, essentially identical with protein. When a surface yeast-cell has attained full size, it gives off a little bud, which, on attaining the size of the first, gives out another bud, and in this way the cells undergo exceedingly rapid multiplication. The germs of the yeast-plant are supposed to exist in countless multitudes in the atmosphere, from the fact that a saccharine solution which presents no surface to the atmosphere does not ferment, while on its being so exposed fermentation sets in. Fermentation takes place sooner and goes on more rapidly when yeast is added than when the fluid is merely exposed to the atmosphere, beer yeast possessing the property of *setting up* fermentation in the highest degree. Surface yeast is formed at 65° to 77° Fahr., and its action is rapid and irregular, whereas sediment yeast is formed at 32° to 45°, and its action is slow and quiet. Sediment yeast is reproduced by spores and not by buds. In their chemical relations the two do not appear to differ. Yeast varies in quality according to the nature of the liquid in which it is generated, and yeast merchants distinguish several varieties, which are employed for different purposes according to their energy and activity. Yeast is not only essential to the production of wine from grape juice and other fruit juices, the manufacture of beer, and the preparation of distilled spirits, but it is also the agent in producing the panary fermentation whereby bread is rendered light, porous, and spongy. Beer yeast is employed medicinally as a stimulant in low fevers, and is of great service in cases where, from inflammatory symptoms, wine is inadmissible.—*German yeast*, common yeast collected, drained, and pressed till nearly dry. It can be so kept for several months, and is much used by bakers.—*Patent yeast*, yeast collected from a wort of malt and hop, and treated similarly to German yeast.—*Artificial yeast*, a dough of flour and a small quantity of common yeast made into small cakes and dried. Kept free from moisture, it long retains its fermentative property.—2. Spume or foam of water; froth.

They melt into thy *yeast* of waves, which mar
Alike the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar. *Byron.*

Formerly spelled *Yest*. 'Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast, and anon swallowed with *yest* and froth.' *Shak.*

**Yeast-bitten** (yēst'bit-n), *a.* In *brewing*, too much affected by yeast.

When the process of attenuation becomes so slack as not to exceed half a pound in the day, it is prudent to cleanse, otherwise the top-barm might re-enter the body of the beer, and it would become *yeast-bitten*. *Ure.*

**Yeastiness** (yēs'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being yeasty.

**Yeast-plant** (yēst'plant), *n.* The *Torula cerevisiæ*. See YEAST.

**Yeast-powder** (yēst'pou-dėr), *n.* A substitute for yeast used in leavening bread, consisting of a preparation of soda, phosphates, and other substances in the form of a powder.

**Yeasty** (yēs'ti), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy; yesty (which see).

**Yedding,† Yeddynge,†** *n.* [Icel. *gæda*, to ornament; Sc. *yed*, to fib, to magnify in narration.] A song or ballad; properly, the song of a gleeman or minstrel. *Chaucer.*

**Yede,†** *v.i.* See YEAD.

**Yede,†** Went. *Chaucer.* Same as *Yode*.

**Yeel†** (yēl), *n.* Same as *Eel*. *Holland.*

**Yefte,†** *n.* A gift. *Chaucer.*

**Yeld** (yeld), *a.* [Icel. *geldr*, barren, giving no milk; Sw. *gall*, unfruitful, barren, sterile.] Not giving milk; also barren; as, a *yeld* cow. Called also *Yald, Yell*. [Scotch.]

**Yelde,†** *v.t.* To yield; to give; to pay. *Chaucer.*

**Yeldehall,†** *n.* A guildhall. *Chaucer.*

**Yelk** (yelk), *n.* The yellow part of an egg; the yolk. See YOLK.

**Yell** (yel), *a.* Barren; not giving milk. See YELD. [Scotch.]

**Yell** (yel), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *gellan, gyllan, gillan*, to yell, to screech; Icel. *gella, gjalla*, Dan. *giælle*, to yell; Sw. *galla*, to resound, to ring; D. *gillen*, to shriek or scream; G. *gellen*, to resound; allied to A. Sax. *galan*, to sing, whence *gale* in *nightingale*.] To cry out with a sharp, disagreeable noise; to shriek hideously; to cry or scream as with agony or horror. 'The night raven that still deadly *yells*.' *Spenser.*

Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar. *Drayton.*

All the men and women in the hall
Rose, when they saw the dead man rise, and fled
*Yelling* as from a spectre. *Tennyson.*

**Yell**† (yel), *v.t.* To utter with a yell.

As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllable of dolour. *Shak.*

**Yell** (yel), *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry; a scream or cry of horror, distress, or agony. '*Yells* of mothers, maids, nor babes.' *Shak.*

The filthy by-lane rings to the *yell* of the trampled wife.' *Tennyson.*

**Yelling** (yel'ing), *p.* and *a.* Uttering yells or hideous outcries; shrieking; as, *yelling* monsters.

**Yelling** (yel'ing), *n.* The act or the noise of one who or that which yells. '*Yellings* loud and deep.' *Drayton.*

Pale spectres, grin around me,
And stun me with the *yellings* of damnation.
*Johnson.*

**Yelloch** (yel'och), *v.i.* To yell; to scream; to shriek. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Yelloch** (yel'och), *n.* A shrill cry; a yell. [Scotch.]

**Yellow** (yel'lō), *a.* [A. Sax. *geolo, geolu,* yellow; D. *geel,* O.H.G. *gelo,* Mod. G. *gelb,* Icel. *gulr,* Dan. and Sw. *gul,* yellow; from same root as L. *helvus,* light or grayish yellow, *gold* and *green* being also from same root (the change of *r* to *l* is common); hence akin also to Gr. *chloē,* green herb, *chlōros,* pale green, *cholē,* bile (cog. with E. *gall*). See GREEN, &c.] Being of a pure bright golden colour, or of a kindred hue; having the colour of that part of the solar spectrum situated between the orange and the green. '*Yellow* autumn.' *Shak.* 'Fallen into the sear, the *yellow* leaf.' *Shak.* Yellow is sometimes used as the colour betokening jealousy, envy, melancholy, &c., a usage no doubt connected with the figurative notions attaching to *jaundice, jaundiced,* the skin having a yellow hue in jaundice.—*Yellow balsam,* a species of Balsaminaceæ (*Impatiens Noli-tangere*).—*Yellow bark.* See CALISAYA BARK.—*Yellow berries.* See AVIGNON-BERRY.—*Yellow centaury.* Same as *Yellow-wort.*—*Yellow colours.* See the noun.—*Yellow copperas,* a translucent mineral of a yellow colour and pearly lustre, consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, sesquioxide of iron, and water. *Dana.*—*Yellow copper.* See under PYRITES.—*Yellow coralline,* an orange-coloured dye formed of sulphuric, carbolic, and oxalic acids.—*Yellow dyes.* See the noun.—*Yellow fibrous tissue,* a kind of tissue distinguished by its yellow colour and its great elasticity. It is seen in the ligament of the neck of many quadrupeds. It is also found in the walls of the arteries, to which it gives its peculiar elasticity; and it also forms the vocal cords of the larynx.—*Yellow ochre,* an earthy pigment coloured by the oxide of iron.—*Yellow race, in ethn.* includes the Chinese, Japanese, Mongols, Lapps, Esquimaux, &c.—*Yellow soap.* See under SOAP.—*Yellow wall-lichen,* a species of lichen, the *Pamelia parietina,* which grows on trees and walls. It yields a yellow colouring matter, and is used in intermittent fevers.—*Yellow water-lily.* See NUPHAR.—*Yellow willow, Salix vitellina,* called also *Golden osier,* a small tree deriving its name from the yellow colour of its branches. It is used for wicker-work.

**Yellow** (yel'lō), *n.* One of the prismatic colours; a bright golden colour, the type of which may be found in the field buttercup, which is a pure yellow. United with blue it yields *green;* with red it produces *orange.* (See COLOUR.) The principal yellow pigments used in painting are *brown pink, chrome yellow, Dutch pink, English pink, Indian yellow, king's-yellow, Naples-yellow, patent-yellow,* and *weld yellow.* The principal yellow dyes are obtained from *arnotto, fustic, French berries, fustet, quercitron bark, turmeric, saw-wort, weld,* and *willow leaves;* also from *chromate of lead, iron oxide, nitric acid, sulphide of antimony,* and *sulphide of arsenic. Yellow* is used as a symbol of jealousy. See YELLOWNESS.

No *yellow* in't, lest she suspect, as he does,
Her children not her husband's. *Shak.*

**Yellow** (yel'lō), *v.t.* To render yellow. 'My papers, *yellow'd* with their age.' *Shak.*

**Yellow** (yel'lō), *v.i.* To grow yellow. 'The opening valleys and the *yellowing* plains.' *Dyer.*

**Yellow-ammer,** *n.* See YELLOW-HAMMER.

**Yellow-bird** (yel'lō-bėrd), *n.* A small singing bird of the family Fringillidæ, common in the United States, the *Fringilla* or *Chrysomitris tristis.* The summer dress of the male is of a lemon yellow, with the wings, tail, and fore part of the head black. The female and male, during winter, are of a brown olive colour. When caged the song of this bird greatly resembles that of the canary. The name is also given to the yellow poll warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*).—*Yellow bird's-nest.* See MONOTROPA.

**Yellow-boy** (yel'lō-boi), *n.* A cant name for a guinea or other gold coin.

John did not starve the cause; there wanted not *yellow-boys* to fee counsel. *Arbuthnot.*

**Yellow-bunting** (yel'lō-bunt-ing), *n.* The yellow-hammer (which see).

**Yellow-fever** (yel'lō-fē-vėr), *n.* A malignant febrile disease, indigenous chiefly to the West Indies, upper coasts of South America, the borders of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southern United States. It is attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow. It resembles typhus fever in the prostration, blood-disorganization, and softening of internal organs which are features of both diseases.

**Yellow-golds** (yel'lō-gōldz), *n.* A certain flower. *B. Jonson.*

**Yellow-gum** (yel'lō-gum), *n.* 1. The jaundice of infants (*icterus infantum*).—2. See BLACK-GUM.

**Yellow-hammer, Yellow-ammer** (yel'lō-ham-mėr, yel'lō-am-mėr), *n.* [*Yellow,* and A. Sax. *amore,* the name of a bird, same as G. *ammer,* the yellow-hammer, called also *gold-ammer, gelb-ammer,* gold-bunting, yellow-bunting. The spelling with *h,* though common, is erroneous.] 1. A passerine bird of the genus Emberiza, the *E. citrinella:* called also *Yellow Bunting.* The head, cheeks, front of the neck, belly, and lower tail-coverts are of a bright yellow; the upper surface is partly yellow, but chiefly brown, the feathers on the top of the back being blackish in the middle, and the tail feathers are also blackish. The yellow-hammer is a resident in Britain, and generally throughout Europe. In summer the well-known notes of the male are almost incessantly heard from the roadside hedge.—2. A gold coin; a yellow-boy. [Old slang.]

Is that he that has gold enough? would I had some of his *yellow-hammers.* *Shirley*

**Yellowish** (yel'lō-ish), *a.* Somewhat yellow; as, amber is of a *yellowish* colour.

**Yellowishness** (yel'lō-ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being yellowish. *Boyle.*

**Yellow-jack** (yel'lō-jak), *n.* A name given to yellow-fever. [Colloq.]

Have seen three choleras, two army fevers, and *yellow-jack* without end. *Kingsley.*

**Yellow-legs** (yel'lō-legz), *n.* A grallatorial bird of the genus Gambetta (*G. flavipes*), family Scolopacidæ, distributed along the eastern coast of America from Maine to Florida, so called from the colour of its legs. It is 10 inches long, with a bill 1¾ inch. It is migratory, leaving the north in summer. It feeds on fish fry, crustaceans, &c., and in autumn it is fat and much prized for table.

**Yellow-metal** (yel'lō-met-al), *n.* A sheathing alloy of copper and zinc; Muntz's metal.

**Yellowness** (yel'lō-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being yellow; as, the *yellowness* of an orange.—2.† Jealousy. See remark under the adjective.

I will possess him with *yellowness* *Shak.*

**Yellow-pine** (yel'lō-pīn), *n.* A North American tree of the genus Pinus, *P. mitis* or *variabilis.* The wood is compact and durable, and is universally employed in the countries where it grows for domestic purposes. It is also extensively exported to Britain and elsewhere. In Canada and Nova Scotia the name is given to *P. resinosa,* and it is also applied to *P. australis.* See PINE.

**Yellow-rattle** (yel'lō-rat-l), *n.* A British plant of the genus Rhinanthus, *R. crista-galli.* See RHINANTHUS.

**Yellow-rocket** (yel'lō-rok-et), *n.* A British plant of the genus Barbarea, the *B. vulgaris,* called also *Bitter Winter-cress.* See WINTER-CRESS.

**Yellow-root** (yel'lō-röt), *n.* A plant of the genus Xanthorrhiza, the *X. apiifolia.* It is a small North American shrub having creeping roots of a yellow colour, stalked pinnate or bipinnate leaves, and small dull purple flowers in axillary branched racemes. The bark of the root is intensely bitter, and is used in America as a tonic.

**Yellows** (yel'lōz), *n.* 1. An inflammation of the liver, or a kind of jaundice which affects horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes. 'His horse . . . raied with the *yellows*.' *Shak.*—2. A disease of peach-trees, little heard of except in America, where it destroys whole orchards in a few years.—3.† Jealousy. *Brome.*

**Yellow-snake** (yel'lō-snāk), *n.* A large species of boa, common in Jamaica, the *Chilabothrus inornatus.* It is from 8 to 10 feet long, the head olive-green, the front part of the body covered with numerous black lines, while the hinder part is black, spotted with yellowish olive.

**Yellow-throat** (yel'lō-thrōt), *n.* A small North American singing bird of the genus Sylvia (*S. Marilandica*), a species of warbler.

**Yellow-top** (yel'lō-top), *n.* A variety of turnip, from the colour of the skin on the upper part of the bulb.

**Yellow-weed** (yel'lō-wēd), *n.* The common name of British plants of the genus Reseda. See RESEDA.

**Yellow-wood** (yel'lō-wud), *n.* 1. *Oxleya xanthoxyla,* nat. order Cedrelaceæ, a timber-tree growing in Eastern Australia often to the height of 100 feet. The wood is yellow. 2. Same as *Prickle-yellow.*

**Yellow-wort** (yel'lō-wėrt), *n.* A British plant of the genus Chlora, *C. perfoliata,* nat. order Gentianaceæ. It is an annual plant, with a stem about 1 foot high. It is very glaucous, with perfoliate leaves, and bearing many bright yellow flowers. It grows on chalky or hilly pastures.

**Yellow-wove** (yel'lō-wōv), *n.* A wove paper of a yellow colour.

**Yelp** (yelp), *v.i.* [O.E. *yelpen, gelpen,* A. Sax. *gilpan,* only in the sense of to boast; Icel. *gjalpa,* to yelp; allied to *yell.*] 1. To utter a sharp or shrill bark; to give a sharp, quick cry, as a dog, either in eagerness or in pain or fear; to yaup. '*Yelp'd* the cur and yawl'd the cat.' *Tennyson.*—2.† To prate; to boast.

I kepe nought of arms for to *yelpe.* *Chaucer*

**Yelp** (yelp), *n.* An eager bark or cry; a sharp quick bark or cry caused by fear or pain. 'With inward *yelp* and restless forefoot.' *Tennyson.*

**Yelping** (yelp'ing), *p.* and *a.* Barking shrilly with eagerness, pain, or fear; barking without courage. 'A *yelping* kennel of French curs.' *Shak.*

**Yelt**,† For *Yeldeth.* Yieldeth. *Chaucer.*

**Yeman**,† *n.* A yeoman; a commoner; a feudal retainer. *Chaucer.*

**Yemanrie**,† *n.* Yeomanry; the rank of yeomen. *Chaucer.*

**Yenisean** (yen'i-sē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Yenisei,* the longest river in Siberia; specifically, applied to the dialect spoken by the people occupying the tract of country along the middle course of the Yenisei.

**Yenite** (yen'it), *n.* [From *Jena,* the town in Germany.] A silicate of iron and calcium generally containing manganese: it is found in large trimetric crystals in the island of Elba. It is also called *Lievrite.*

**Yeoman** (yō'man), *n.* pl. **Yeomen** (yō'men). [O.E. *yeman, yoman;* not in A. Sax. A word of doubtful origin. The most probable etymologies are: (1) That it is equivalent to Fris. *gaman, gamon,* a villager, a man of a *ga* or village—*ga*=G. *gau,* Goth. *gavi,* a district. (2) That it is equivalent to *yeneman,* from O.E. *yeme,* A. Sax. *gȳme,* care, attention; also *gȳman,* to take care of, to protect, &c., so that the primary sense would be a person in charge. The combination *eo,* common in A. Sax. words, is rare in modern English. See PEOPLE.] 1. A man of small estate in land, not ranking as one of the gentry; a freeholder; a gentleman-farmer; a farmer or other person living in the country between the rank of gentleman and hind or labourer. 'Not so wealthy as an English *yeoman.*' *Shak.* 'Farmers and substantial *yeomen.*' *Locke.*—2. One not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

He's a mad *yeoman* that sees his son a gentleman before him. *Shak.*

3. An upper or gentleman servant. 'A jolly *yeoman,* marshall of the hall.' *Spenser.*

The lady of the Strachy married the *yeoman* of the wardrobe. *Shak.*

4.† A name given in courtesy to common soldiers.

Fight, gentlemen of England! fight, bold *yeomen.* *Shak.*

5.† An assistant or underling; an under bailiff; a bailiff's assistant. *Shak.*—6. *Naut.* a person appointed to assist in attending to the stores of the gunner, the boatswain, or the carpenter in a ship of war.—7. A member

of the yeomanry cavalry (see YEOMANRY). *Aytoun.*—*Yeomen of the guard*, in England, a body-guard of the sovereign, habited in the costume of Henry VIII.'s time, and commanded by a captain and other officers. See BEEF-EATER.

**Yeomanly** (yō'man-li), *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman; suitable to or becoming a yeoman. *B. Jonson.*

**Yeomanry** (yō'man-ri), *n.* 1. The collective body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.—2. A volunteer cavalry force originally embodied in Britain during the wars of the French revolution, and consisting to a great extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers. They undergo six days' training, and must attend a certain number of drills yearly, for which they receive a money allowance. They must furnish their own horses, but have a small allowance for clothing; the government also supplying arms and ammunition. Unlike the ordinary volunteer force, the yeomanry cavalry may be called out to aid the civil power in addition to their being liable for service on invasion of the country by a foreign enemy.

**Yerba, Yerba-mate** (yėr'ba, yėr-ba-mä'tâ), *n.* [*Yerba* (Sp., from L. *herba*, herb) is the proper name; *mate* is a cup, the cup or dish from which the tea is drunk.] A name given to Paraguay tea, the produce of *Ilex paraguensis*. See PARAGUAY TEA.

**Yerde,**† *n.* A yard; a rod; a staff. *Chaucer.*

**Yergas** (yer'gas), *n.* A kind of coarse woollen wrapper used for horse-cloths. *Simmonds.*

**Yerk** (yėrk), *v.t.* [See JERK.] 1. To throw or thrust with a sudden smart spring or jerk.

Their wounded steeds . . .
*Yerk* out their armed heels at their dead masters.
*Shak.*

2. To lash; to strike; to beat. [Old English and Scotch.]

Whilst I securely let him over-slip,
Nere *yerking* him with my satyric whip.
*Marston.*

3. To bind; to tie. [Scotch.]

But he is my sister's son—our flesh and blood—and his hands are *yerked* as tight as cords can be drawn.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Yerk** (yėrk), *v.i.* 1. To throw out the heels suddenly; to kick with both hind-legs.

The horse being mad withal, *yerked* out behind.
*North.*

2. To move with sudden jerks; to jerk. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Yerk** (yėrk), *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion; a kick; a smart stroke; a blow.

**Yerl,** *n.* An earl. [Scotch.]

**Yern,** *v.i.* To yearn.

**Yern,**† **Yerne**† (ï'ėrn), *n.* Iron.

**Yerne,**† *a.* [A. Sax. *georn.* See YEARN.] Brisk; eager. *Chaucer.*

**Yerne,**† *adv.* [A. Sax. *georne.* See YEARN.] Briskly; eagerly; earnestly. *Chaucer.*

**Yer-nut, Yar-nut** (yėr'nut, yär'nut), *n.* [See ARNOT.] Earth-nut; pig-nut; *Bunium flexuosum.*

**Yes** (yes), *adv.* [A. Sax. *gese, gise—ged*, yea, and *si, sỹ*, be it so, let it be, 3d sing. pres. subj., one of the conjugational forms of the substantive verb in A. Sax. = G. *sei*, let it be; akin to L. *sim*, may it be; from the root *as.* See AM, ARE.] A word which expresses affirmation or consent: opposed to *no;* as, are you married, madam? *yes.* It is used like *yea*, to enforce by repetition or addition, something which precedes.

I say, take heed;
*Yes*, heartily beseech you. *Shak.*
*Yes*, you despise the man to books confin'd. *Pope.*

[For distinction between *yes* and *yea*, *no* and *nay*, see under YEA.]

**Yesawal** (yes'a-wal), *n.* In India, a state messenger.

**Yesk** (yesk), *v.i.* [See YEX.] To hiccup. [Old English and Scotch.]

**Yest** (yest), *n.* Same as *Yeast.*

**Yester** (yes'tėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *geostra, giestra, gystra*, and by metathesis *gyrsta*, of yesterday, yesterday's, whence *geostran dæg*, yesterday (the words being in the accusative); *gystran niht*, yesternight; D. *gisteren*, G. *gestern*, yesterday; Goth. *gistra, gistra dagis*, to-morrow. These are comparative forms, similar to L. *hesternus*, of yesterday; simpler forms are Icel. *gær, gör*, yesterday, also to-morrow; Dan. *gaar*, L. *heri*, yesterday, the *r* here representing *s* seen in *hesternus*, Gr. *chthes*, Skr. *hyas*, yesterday.] Belonging to the day preceding the present; next before the present.

To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Must'ring her charms. *Dryden.*

*Note.* This word is seldom used except in the compounds which follow.

**Yesterday** (yes'tėr-dā), *n.* [See YESTER.] The day last past; the day next before the present. It is often figuratively used for time not long gone by; time in the immediate past.

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing.
Job viii. 9.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time,
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*

Great families of *yesterday* we show,
And lords whose parents were—the lord knows who.
*Defoe.*

*Note. Yesterday* and the words similarly compounded are generally used without a preposition, *on* or *during* being understood. In such cases the words are considered as adverbially used, and are, indeed, frequently classed as adverbs; as, I met the duke *yesterday*. 'What man was he talked with you *yesternight?*' *Shak.*

**Yestereve** (yes'tėr-ēv), *n.* The evening last past. 'In hope that you would come here *yestereve.*' *B. Jonson.*

**Yestereven** (yes-tėr-ē'vn), *n.* Same as *Yestereve.*

**Yesterevening** (yes-tėr-ē'vn-ing), *n.* Same as *Yestereve.* 'Whom he ne'er saw till *yesterevening.*' *Byron.*

**Yesterfang**† (yes'tėr-fang), *n.* That which was taken, captured, or caught on the previous day or occasion. *Holinshed.*

**Yestermorn** (yes'tėr-morn), *n.* The morn or morning before the present; the morn last past. *Rowe.*

**Yestermorning** (yes-tėr-morn'ing), *n.* Same as *Yestermorn.*

**Yestern**† (yes'tėrn), *a.* Relating to the day last past.

**Yesternight** (yes'tėr-nīt), *n.* The night last past.

Come not as thou camest of late,
Flinging the gloom of *yesternight*
On the white day. *Tennyson.*

For the adverbial use see YESTERDAY.

My lord, I think I saw him *yesternight.* *Shak.*

**Yestreen** (yes-trēn'), *n.* [Contracted from *yestereven.*] Last night; yesternight. [Scotch.]

**Yesty** (yes'ti), *a.* 1. Relating to, composed of, or resembling yeast; yeasty.—2. Foamy; frothy; spumy. 'Though the *yesty* waves confound and swallow navigation up.' *Shak.* Hence—3. *Fig.* light; unsubstantial; worthless. 'Knowledge . . . above the compass of his *yesty* brain.' *Drayton.*

**Yet** (yet), *adv.* [A. Sax. *get, git, gyt, geta, gita, gyta*, yet, still, further, even now; O. Fris. *ieta*, M. H. G. *iezuo* (Mod. G. *jetzt*, now). The O. G. *zuo* = E. *to*, and accordingly *yet* is perhaps equivalent to *yea to* or *yea too.*] 1. In addition; over and above; in repetition; further; besides; still: used especially with comparatives. '*Yet* more quarrelling.' *Shak.*

This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason why our Saviour lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy *Atterbury.*

The rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and justice *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The meaning of *yet* is similar after *nor.*

Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, *nor yet* the evidence against them. *Bacon.*

2. Still, in continuance of a former state; at this, or at that time, as formerly; now, or then, as at a previous period. 'Live you *yet?*' *Shak.*

They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens. *Addison.*

3. At or before some future time: before all is done. 'He'll be hanged *yet.*' *Shak.* 'We may effect this business *yet* ere day.' *Shak.* 4. Up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; already. 'Knowest thou me *yet?*' 'Is that letter . . . *yet* sent away?' 'Tis but her picture I have *yet* beheld.' *Shak.* Preceded by the negative *not* = not so soon as now; not up till the present time.

Let me remember thee what thou hast promised,
Which is not *yet* performed me. *Shak.*

It is often accompanied by *as* in this sense; as, I have not met him *as yet.* 'Unreconciled *as yet* to Heaven.' *Shak.*—5. At or in the present time or juncture; before something else; as, shall the deed be done *yet?* 'Stay; not *yet.*' *Shak.*

Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, 'Young men, not *yet*; old men, not at all.'
*Bacon.*

6. Though the case be such; still.

Madam, if your heart be so obdurate,
Vouchsafe me *yet* your picture for my love.
*Shak.*

*Yet* is sometimes used in the poetic style in forming compounds with participles to denote continuance of the action or state, or as equivalent to *still;* as, the *yet*-bleeding wound. 'The *yet*-loved sire.' *Tennyson.* 'The *yet*-unblazoned shield.' *Tennyson.*

**Yet** (yet), *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

*Yet*, I say to you, that Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Mat. vi. 29.

**Yeten,**† Gotten. *Chaucer.*

**Yett** (yet), *n.* A gate. [Scotch.]

**Yeve,**† *v.t.* To give. *Chaucer.*

**Yeven,**† *pp.* Given. *Chaucer.*

**Yew** (yū), *n.* [A. Sax. *eow, iw*, the yew; O. H. G. *iwa*, Mod. G. *eibe*, D. *ijf*, Icel. *ýr;* cog. W. *yw, ywen*, Armor. *ivin*, Corn. *hivin*—yew.] An evergreen tree of the genus Taxus, nat. order or sub-order Taxaceæ. The common yew is *T. baccata*, indigenous in most parts of Europe, and found in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a low tree, usually rising 3 or 4 feet from the ground, and then sending out numerous spreading branches, forming a dense head of foliage often 30 to 40 feet high. On account of its gloomy and funereal aspect it was very frequently planted in churchyards, and is thus associated by our poets with death, the grave, bereavement, gloom, and the like. Its wood was extensively used in the manufacture of bows previous to the discovery of gunpowder, and the name has by several writers been used as synonymous with *bow*, much in the same way as *steel* for *sword.* 'With his *yew* and ready quiver.' *Sylvester.*

Yew (*Taxus baccata*).

At first the brandished arm the javelin threw,
Or sent winged arrows from the twanging *yew.*
*Gay.*

In our own days, on account of the durability of the timber, and of its hard, compact, close grain, it is much employed by cabinet-makers and turners. The American yew (*T. baccata canadensis*) is a low prostrate shrub, never-forming an erect trunk. It is found in Canada and the more northern of the United States, and is commonly called *Ground-hemlock.*

**Yew** (yū), *a.* Relating to yew-trees; made of the wood of the yew-tree.

**Yew** (yū), *v.i.* To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt-works; to yaw.

**Yew-bow** (ū'bō), *n.* A shooting bow made of yew, much used in ancient times by English bowmen.

**Yewen**† (yū'en), *a.* Made of yew.

**Yew-tree** (yū'trē), *n.* See YEW.

In it throve an ancient evergreen,
A *yew-tree.* *Tennyson.*

**Yex** (yeks), *n.* [A. Sax. *geocsa, geosca*, a sobbing, probably also the hiccup; *giscian, gicsian*, to sob; Sc. *yesk* or *yisk*, the hiccup.] A hiccup. *Holland.* [Old and provincial.]

**Yex** (yeks), *v.i.* To hiccup. [Old and provincial.]

**Yezdegerdian** (yez-dē-gėr'di-an), *a.* A term applied to an era, dated from the overthrow of the Persian Empire, when *Yezdegerd* was defeated by the Arabians, in the eleventh year of the Hegira, A.D. 636.

**Yezidee** (yez'i-dē), *n.* A member of a small tribe of people bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians.

**Y-fere**† (i-fēr'), *adv.* [Apparently from O. E. *ifere*, A. Sax. *geféra*, a companion.] In company or union; together.

O goodly golden chain! wherewith *yfere*
The vertues linked are in lovely wise. *Spenser.*

**Ygdrasil, Yggdrasill** (ig'dra-sil), *n.* In *Scand. myth.* the ash-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches spread over the whole world and reach above the heavens. Its roots run in three directions: one to the Asa gods in heaven, one to the Frost-giants, and the third to the under-world. Under each root is a fountain

of wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an eagle, a squirrel, and four stags. At the root lies the serpent Nithhöggr gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratatöskr runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the top and the serpent at the root.

**Y-grave,**† *pp.* Buried; entombed. *Chaucer.*

**Y-herd,**† *pp.* Haired; covered with hair. *Chaucer.*

**Y-holde,**† *pp.* Obliged; beholden. *Chaucer.*

**Yield** (yēld), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *gildan, gieldan, gyldan, geldan,* to yield, pay, restore, render, &c.; a strong verb, pret. *geald;* pp. *golden;* Icel. *gjalda,* Dan. *gjelde,* to yield, requite, &c.; Sw. *gälla* (for *gälda*), to be of consequence; D. *gelden,* G. *gelten,* to be worth, to avail, &c.; akin *guild.*] 1. †To pay; to reward; to recompense; to bless.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods *yield* you for it. *Shak.*

The invocatory phrase 'God yield you'= God reward you, was formerly very much used in colloquial speech in the same way as we now employ 'God bless you,' and for that reason assumed various corrupted or shortened forms, as 'God *'ield* you,' 'God *'ild* you,' 'God *dild* you,' *dild* assuming its initial letter from the influence of the *d* in *God.*

*King.* How do you do, pretty lady?
*Ophelia.* Well, God *'ield* you! *Shak.* (*Hamlet,* iv. 5.)

How do you do, sir? You are very well met; *God 'ild you* for your last company.
*Shak.* (*As you Like It,* iii. 3.)

2. To give in return, or by way of recompense; to produce, as a reward or return for labour performed, capital invested, or the like.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. Gen. iv. 12.

Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans per diem to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To produce generally; to bring forth; to give out; to bear; to furnish. 'Nectarine fruits which the compliant boughs *yielded.*' *Milton.*

The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them and for their cattle. Job xxiv. 5.

4. To afford; to confer; to grant; to permit. '*Yield* me a direct answer.' *Shak.* '*Yield* consent.' *Shak.* 'Day, *yield* me not thy light.' *Shak.*

And slowly was my mother brought
To *yield* consent to my desire. *Tennyson.*
Pray for my soul and *yield* me burial.
*Tennyson.*

5. To give up, as to a superior power, authority, or the like; to quit possession of, as through compulsion, necessity, duty, or the like; to relinquish; to resign; to surrender: in this sense often followed by *up.*

We *yield* our town and lives to thy soft mercy.
*Shak.*
Your northern castles are *yielded up.* *Shak.*

6. To give up or render generally; to emit. Hence the following figurative phrases, all =to expire; to die: *to yield, or yield up, the life.* '*To yield the ghost.*' Gen. xlix. 3. '*To yield the breath.*' *Shak.*—7. To admit the force, justice, or truth of; to allow; to concede; to grant.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*

**Yield** (yēld), *v.i.* 1. To give way, as to superior physical force, a conqueror, &c.; to give up the contest; to submit; to succumb; to surrender.

Thus *yields* the cedar to the axe's edge. *Shak.*
He saw the fainting Grecians *yield.* *Dryden.*

2. To give way, in a moral sense, as to entreaty, argument, a request, or the like; to cease opposing; to comply; to consent; to assent.

To wisdom he's a fool that will not *yield.* *Shak.*
With her much fair speech she caused him to *yield.*
Prov. vii. 21.
No more, dear love, for at a touch I *yield;*
Ask me no more. *Tennyson.*

3. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields?* *Pope.*

**Yield** (yēld), *n.* Amount yielded; product; return: applied particularly to products resulting from growth or cultivation. 'A goodly *yield* of fruit.' *Bacon.*

**Yieldableness**† (yēld'a-bl-nes), *n.* Disposition to yield or comply. 'A *yieldableness* upon sight of better truths.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Yieldance**† (yēld'ans), *n.* Act of yielding, producing, submitting, conceding, or the like. *Bp. Hall.*

**Yielder** (yēld'ėr), *n.* One who yields.

I was not born a *yielder.* *Shak.*

**Yielding** (yēld'ing), *a.* Ready or inclined to submit, comply, or yield; soft; compliant; unresisting. 'A *yielding* temper which will be wronged or baffled.' *Kettlewell.*

**Yieldingly** (yēld'ing-li), *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance.

**Yieldingness** (yēld'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being yielding; disposition to comply; quality of yielding.

**Yieldless**† (yēld'les), *a.* Unyielding. 'Undaunted, *yieldless,* firm.' *Rowe.*

**Yill** (yēl), *n.* Ale. [Scotch.]

**Yin** (yēn), *n.* or *a.* One. [Scotch.]

**Yince** (yēns). Once. [Scotch.]

**Yird** (yėrd), *n.* Earth. [Scotch.]

**Yird-house** (yėrd'hous), *n.* Same as *Earth-house.*

**Yirk**† (yėrk), *v.t.* To yerk. *Spenser.*

**Y-level** (wī'lev-l), *n.* An instrument for measuring distance and altitude. *Simmonds.*

**Y-liche,**† **Y-like,**† *a.* [A. Sax. *gelīc,* prefix *ge-,* and *līc,* like.] Resembling; equal. *Chaucer.*

**Y-liche,**† **Y-like,**† *adv.* [A. Sax. *gelīce.* See above.] Equally; alike. *Chaucer.*

**Ylke**† (ilk), *pron.* [A. Sax. *ylc, ilc.* See ILK.] That; the same.

**Y-masked,**† *pp.* Meshed. *Chaucer.*

**Y-mell,**† *prep.* Among. *Chaucer.*

**Y-moth** (wī'moth), *n.* A species (*Plusia gamma*) of moth common in Britain and on the Continent, so called from the presence of a shining mark resembling the letter Y on its beautifully marbled upper wings. The caterpillar, which is somewhat hairy, and of a green colour, marked with a yellow line on each side and five white ones along the back, is destructive to cabbages, turnips, beans, peas, oats, and many other plants.

**Ympt,**† *pp.* [See IMP.] Ingrafted; joined. *Spenser.*

**Ynough,**† **Ynow,**† *adv.* Enough. *Chaucer.*

**Yoat**† (yōt), *v.t.* Same as *Yote.*

**Yochel** (yo'ċhl), *n.* A country lout; a yokel. [Scotch.]

**Yode**† (yōd), *pret.* [An old preterite completing the conjugation of *go;* A. Sax. *eōde,* I went, he went, pl. *eōdon;* from same root as L. *eo, itum,* to go.] Went.

Before them *yode* a lustie tabrere. *Spenser.*
In other place than forth he *yode*
Returned Lord Marmion. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Yodel, Yodle** (yō'dl), *v.t.* and *i.* [German Swiss.] To sing or utter a sound peculiar to the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the natural voice to the falsetto, and vice versâ. 'A single voice . . . *yodling* a ballad.' *Longfellow.*

**Yoga** (yō'ga), *n.* [Skr. *yoga,* union. See YOKE.] One of the branches of the Hindu Sankhya philosophy which teaches the doctrines of the Supreme Being, and explains the means by which the human soul may obtain final emancipation from further migrations, and effect a junction with the universal spirit. Among the means of effecting this junction are comprehended a long continuance in various unnatural postures, withdrawal of the senses from external objects, concentration of the mind on some grand central truth and the like, all of which imply, of course, the leading of an austere hermit life.

**Yogi, Yogin** (yō'gi, yō'gin), *n.* An Indian devotee of the *yoga* system of philosophy. See YOGA.

**Yoicks** (yo'iks), *interj.* An old fox-hunting cry.

Enjoy the pleasure of the chase. . . . Bravo! Or if *Yoicks* would be in better keeping, consider that I said *Yoicks.* *Dickens.*

**Yojan** (yō'jan), *n.* [Skr. *yojana,* from *yuj,* to join.] In Hindustan, a measure of distance varying in different places from four to ten miles, but generally valued about five.

**Yoke** (yōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *geoc, ioc,* a yoke; D. *juk, jok,* G. *joch,* Goth. *juk,* and (without the initial consonant) Icel. and Sw. *ok,* Dan. *aag;* cog. Lith. *jungus,* L. *jugum,* Gr. *zugon,* Skr. *yuga,* a yoke; lit. that which joins, from a root, *yug,* meaning to join, seen in Skr. *yuj,* to join; L. *jug* (nasalized in *jungo,* to join), Gr. *zeug* (in *zeugnymi,* to join), to join.] 1. An old contrivance by which pairs of draught animals, particularly oxen, are fastened together, usually consisting of a piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of the oxen, by which means two are connected for drawing. From a ring or hook in the bow a chain extends to the thing to be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of oxen behind. 'A red heifer on which never came *yoke:*' Num. xix. 2. Hence—2. Something resembling this apparatus in form or use; as, (*a*) a frame to fit the shoulders and neck of a person, and support a pair of buckets, pails, or the like, one at each end of the frame. (*b*) A frame attached to the necks of some animals, as cows, pigs, &c., to prevent them from breaking through fences. (*c*) A cross-bar or curved piece from which a large bell is suspended for ringing it. (*d*) *Naut.* a bar attached to the rudder head, and projecting in each direction sideways; to the ends are attached the *yoke-ropes* or *yoke-lines* which are pulled by the steersman in rowing-boats, or pass to the drum on the axis of the steering wheel in larger craft.—3. An emblem or mark of servitude, slavery, and sometimes of sufferance generally.

My *yoke* is easy, and my burden is light. Mat. xi. 30.
Our country sinks beneath the *yoke.* *Shak.*

4. Something which couples, connects, or binds together; a bond of connection; a link; a tie. 'Whose souls do bear an equal *yoke* of love.' *Shak.*

This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove.
*Dryden.*

5. A pair of draught animals, especially oxen, yoked together; a couple working together. 'An half acre of land which a *yoke* of oxen might plow.' 1 Sam. xiv. 14.

His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen tilled. *Dryden.*

6. As much land as may be ploughed by a pair of oxen in a day; hence, as much work generally as is done at a stretch; also, a portion of the working day, as from mealtime to meal-time, in which labour is uninterruptedly carried on.

**Yoke** (yōk), *v.t.* 1. To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke.

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old,
Were *yoked* to draw his car of burnished gold,
*Dryden.*

2. To couple; to join with another.

Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb. *Shak.*
My wife, my life. O we will walk this world,
*Yoked* in all exercise of noble end. *Tennyson.*

3. To enslave; to bring into bondage.

These are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks. *Shak.*

4. To restrain; to confine.

The words and promises that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

**Yoke** (yōk), *v.i.* To be joined together. 'The care that *yokes* with empire.' *Tennyson.*

**Yokeage** (yōk'āj), *n.* See ROKEAGE.

**Yoke-fellow** (yōk'fel-lō), *n.* One associated with another in labour, in a task, undertaking, or the like; also, one connected with another by some tie or bond, as marriage; a partner; an associate; a mate. '*Yoke-fellows* in arms.' *Shak.*

Thou, his *yoke-fellow* of equity
Bench by his side. *Shak.*

**Yokel** (yōk'l), *n.* [Perhaps from *yoke,* one who drives yoked animals.] A rustic or countryman; especially, a country bumpkin; a country lout. *Kingsley.*

Thou art not altogether the clumsy *yokel* and the clod I took thee for. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Used adjectively in following extract.

The coach was none of your steady-going *yokel* coaches, but a swaggering, rakish, dissipated, London coach; up all night, and lying by all day, and leading a terrible life. *Dickens.*

**Yokelet** (yōk'let), *n.* [From its being worked by one *yoke* of oxen—*let,* diminutive.] A small farm. [Provincial.]

**Yoke-line, Yoke-rope** (yōk'līn, yōk'rōp), *n.* See YOKE, *n.* 2 (*d*).

**Yoke-mate** (yōk'māt), *n.* Same as *Yoke-fellow.*

**Yoking** (yōk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of putting a yoke on; the act of joining or coupling.—2. As much work as is done by draught animals at one time, whether it be by cart or plough; hence, generally as much work as is done at a stretch. 'A hearty *yokin'* at sang about.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

**Yoky** (yōk'i), *a.* Pertaining to a yoke. *Chapman.* [Rare.]

**Yold,**† **Yolden,**† pp. of *yelde.* Yielded; given; repaid. *Chaucer.*

**Yolk** (yōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *geoleca,* the yolk or yelk, lit. the yellow of the egg, from *geolu,* yellow. See YELLOW.] 1. The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus. Also written *Yelk.* See EGG.—2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep which renders the pile soft and pliable.—3. The *vitellus,* a part of

the seed of plants, so named from its supposed analogy with the yolk of an egg.

**Yolk-bag** (yōk'bag), *n.* The sac or membranous bag which contains the yolk or vitellus.

**Yon** (yon), *a.* [A. Sax. *geon* (*a.*), yon, that or those—there; Goth. *jains*, G. *jener*, that; of pronominal origin, and akin to Skr. *yas*, who, also to *yea* and *yes*. See also YOND, YONDER.] That; those: referring to an object at a distance; yonder: now chiefly used in the poetic style. 'Yon foolish lout;' 'yon lime and stone;' 'by yon clouds.' *Shak.* 'Beside yon straggling fence.' *Goldsmith.*

Read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*

[It was sometimes (as commonly in Scotland) used substantively, or without a noun.]

**Yon**† (yon), *adv.* In or at that (more or less distant) place. 'Him that yon soars on golden wing.' *Milton.*

**Yond**† (yond), *a.* [A. Sax. *geond*, yond, yonder, thither; Goth. *jaind*, there.] Same as *Yon* or *Yonder*. 'Yond fayrie knight.' *Spenser.*

**Yond**† (yond), *adv.* Same as *Yon* or *Yonder*.

Say what seest thou *yond*? *Shak.*

**Yond**† (yond), *a.* [From A. Sax. *geond*, through, over, beyond, which sometimes occurs in compounds with an intensive force, like the L. *per*, through. The primary meaning, therefore, is extravagant, beyond measure.] Mad; furious or alienated in mind. 'Wexeth wood and *yond*.' *Spenser.*

Florimèl fled from that monster *yond*. *Spenser.*

**Yonder** (yon'dėr), *a.* [Apparently a compar. of *yond;* comp. Goth. *jaindre*, there.] Being at a distance within view, or as conceived within view; that or those, referring to persons or things at a distance. 'By *yonder* moon.' *Shak.* 'From *yonder* tower.' *Shak.* 'Near *yonder* copse.' *Goldsmith.*

Our pleasant labour to reform
Yon flowery arbours, *yonder* alleys green. *Milton.*

**Yonder** (yon'dėr), *adv.* At or in that (more or less distant) place; at or in that place there.

Where is your master? *Yonder*, sir, he walks. *Shak.*

Mark her behaviour too; she's tippling *yonder* with the serving men. *Dryden.*

**Yonghede,**† *n.* [*Young*, and term. *-hede*, same as *-head* or *-hood*.] Youth. *Chaucer.*

**Yongth**† (yongth), *n.* Youth. *Spenser.*

**Yoni** (yō'ni), *n.* Among the Hindus, the female power in nature, represented by an oval.

**Yonker**† (yung'kėr), *n.* A youngster; a younker. *Chapman.*

**Yook.** Same as *Yuck.*

**Yoop** (yōp), *n.* An onomatopoetic word expressive of a hiccuping or sobbing sound.

There was such a scuffling, and hugging, and kissing, and crying, with the hysterical *yoops* of Miss Swartz. *Thackeray.*

**Yore**† (yōr), *adv.* [A. Sax. *geâra*, formerly, of old, originally genit. pl. of *geâr*, a year, being thus an adverbial genitive of time, like *twice, thrice*, &c.] In time long past; long since; in old time. 'Yore agon,' long ago. *Chaucer.* Now used only in the phrase *of yore*, that is, of old time; long ago; as, in times or days *of yore*.

But Satan now is wiser than *of yore*. *Pope.*

**Yorkshire-grit** (york'shir-grit), *n.* A peculiar kind of stone used for polishing marble, as also engravers' copper-plates. *Simmonds.*

**Yorkshire-pudding** (york'shir-pud'ing), *n.* A butter-pudding baked under meat. *Simmonds.*

**Yot** (yot), *v.t.* To fasten; to rivet. [Provincial English.]

**Yote** (yōt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *geôtan*, to pour; Goth. *giutan*, G. *giessen*, to pour.] To water; to pour water on; to steep. [Old or provincial.]

My fowls . . . I found feeding at the trough
Their *yoted* grains. *Chapman.*

**You** (yō), *pron.* [A. Sax. *eôw*, dat. and acc. pl. of the pronoun of the second person, *ye* being properly the nom. pl.; O. Sax. *iu*, D. *u*, you, *gij*, ye; O.H.G. *iu*, you, *iuwar*, your. See YE.] The nominative and objective plural of *thou*. Although it is strictly applicable only to two or more persons, it has long been commonly used when a single person is addressed instead of *thou* and *thee*, but properly with a plural construction; as, *you are, you were*, &c. This usage was well established before Chaucer's time. *You*, when addressed to a single person, was formerly used by good writers with the verb in the singular, but this usage is not now considered correct.

The town will have it that *you was* educated at Oxford. *Hume.*

*You* is frequently used reflexively for *yourself*. 'Keep *you* warm.' *Shak.*

Venus, if it be youre wil
*You* in this garden thus to transfigure. *Chaucer.*
Betake *you* to your guard. *Shak.*

It is also used expletively or superfluously, as (*a*) in easy, colloquial, or idiomatic phraseology as a kind of dative. 'I will roar *you* as gently as any sucking dove.' *Shak.* 'A tanner will last *you* nine year.' *Shak.* (*b*) Emphatically, sportively, or reproachfully before a vocative. 'Come on, *you* madcap.' *Shak.* When *you* both precedes and follows the vocative the mode of address gains considerably in playfulness, reproachfulness, or vituperative force; as, O, *you* little darling, *you;* *you* sweet child, *you*. 'You minion *you;*' 'you hag *you;*' 'you puppet *you.*' *Shak.*—*You* is also used indefinitely, as *we* and *they* are, for any one, one, people generally, and thus equivalent to *one*, French *on*.

We passed by what was one of those rivers of burning matter; this looks at a distance like a new-ploughed land; but as *you* come near it *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods. *Addison.*

**You** (yō), *n.* Same as *Yu.*

**Young** (yung), *a.* [O.E. *yong*, A. Sax. *geong, giung, iung*, D. *jong*, G. *jung*, Goth. *juggs*, Icel. *ungr, jungr*, Dan. and Sw. *ung;* cog. Lith. *jaunas*, L. *juvenis*, Skr. *juvan*—young. Perhaps allied to Skr. *yu*, to drive back, to repulse; L. *juvare*, to aid, to assist; the primary sense of *young* being thus able to repel or lend assistance in fight.] 1. Being in the first or early stage of life; not long born; not yet arrived at maturity or age; not old: said of animals; as, a *young* child; a *young* man; a *young* horse.—2. Being in the first or early stage of growth; as, a *young* plant; a *young* tree.—3. Being in the first or early part of existence generally; not yet far advanced, of long duration, or of full development.

Is the day so *young*? *Shak.*
Lowliness is *young* ambition's ladder. *Shak.*

4. Having the appearance and freshness or vigour of youth; youthful in look or feeling; fresh; vigorous.

He is only seven-and-thirty, very *young* for his age, and the most affectionate of creatures. *Thackeray.*

5. Having little experience; ignorant; raw; green. 'We are yet but *young* in deed.' *Shak.*

Come, elder brother, you are too *young* in this. *Shak.*

6. Pertaining or relating to youth; spent or passed during youth; youthful.

God forbid I should be so bold to press to heaven in my *young* days. *Shak.*

**Young** (yung), *n.* The offspring of an animal collectively.

The eggs disclosed their callow *young*. *Milton.*

—*With young*, pregnant; gravid. 'So many days my ewes have been *with young*.' *Shak.*

**Younger** (yung'gėr), *n.* A youngling. *Shak.*

**Young-eyed** (yung'id), *a.* Having the fresh bright eyes or look of youth. 'The *young-eyed* cherubins.' *Shak.*

**Youngish** (yung'ish), *a.* Somewhat young. 'A very genteel *youngish* man.' *Tatler.*

**Youngling** (yung'ling), *n.* An animal in the first part of life; also, a young person. 'Than *younglings* to their dam.' *Spenser.* 'How those poor *younglings* are both cheated of life and comfort.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Youngly**† (yung'li), *a.* Youthful.

**Youngly** (yung'li), *adv.* In a young manner: (*a*) early in life. 'How *youngly* he began to serve his country.' *Shak.* (*b*) Ignorantly; weakly.

**Youngness** (yung'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being young. *Cudworth.*

**Youngster** (yung'stėr), *n.* A young person; a lad. 'For Adon's sake, a *youngster* proud and wild.' *Shak.*

**Youngth**† (yungth), *n.* Youth.

*Youngth* is a bubble blown up with breath. *Spenser.*

**Younker** (yung'kėr), *n.* ['Borrowed from Du. *jonker*, also written *jonkheer*, compounded of *jong*, young, and *heer*, a lord, sir, gentleman.' *Skeat.*] A young person; a lad; a youngster; hence, a raw, inexperienced person or youth. 'Trimmed like a *younker* prancing to his love.' *Shak.*

**Youpon** (yų'pon), *n.* Same as *Yapon.*

**Your** (yōr), *a.* [A. Sax. *eôwer*, O. Sax. *iuwar*, D. *uwer*, O.H.G. *iuwar*, Mod. G. *euer;* the possessive corresponding to *ye, you*, and therefore properly plural (*thy* being the singular), but now like *you* used as singular or plural.] Pertaining or belonging to you; as, *your* father; *your* book; give me *your* hand. (See YOU.) Like the personal pronoun *you, your* is sometimes used indefinitely, not with reference to the person or persons addressed, but to something known, common, and in some instances contemptible.

I will discharge it either in *your* straw-coloured beard, *your* orange-tawny beard, &c. *Shak.*

*Your* medalist and *your* critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison.*

**Yours** (yōrz), *poss. pron.* A double genitive of *you*, and = that or those which belong to you: used with reference to a preceding noun; as, this book is *yours;* I have lost my pen, will you lend me *yours*? *Yours* is sometimes used without reference to a noun previously mentioned, when it is equivalent to (*a*) your property.

What's mine is *yours*, and what is *yours* is mine. *Shak.*

(*b*) The persons belonging to you; your friends or relations.

O God, I fear thy justice will take hold
On me, and you, and mine, and *yours* for this. *Shak.*

—*Yours truly, yours to command*, &c., phrases immediately preceding the signature at the end of a letter; hence, sometimes used playfully by a speaker in alluding to himself.

*Yours truly*, sir, has an eye for a fine woman and a fine horse. *W. Collins.*

**Yourself** (yōr-self'), *pron.* pl. **Yourselves** (yōr-selvz'). You, not another or others; you, in your own person or individually: when used as a nominative generally accompanied by *you* and expressing emphasis or opposition; as, this work you must do *yourself*, or you *yourself* must do it; that is, *you* and no other person.

O, that you were *yourself*! but, love, you are
No longer yours than you *yourself* live here. *Shak.*

Sometimes it is used without *you*.

Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old. *Shak.*

In the objective case it is used reflexively without emphasis; as, you have brought this calamity on *yourselves*.

Love not *yourselves;* away, rob one another. *Shak.*

**Youth** (yōth), *n.* [O.E. *youthe, youhthe, yewethe, guvethe;* A. Sax. *geôguth*, for *geonguth* (= *youngth, young* and *-th*), from *geong*, young; O. Sax. *jugath*, D. *jeugd*, G. *jugend*—youth. See YOUNG.] 1. The state or quality of being young; youthfulness; youngness.

But thou shalt flourish in immortal *youth*. *Addison*

Her open eyes desire the truth,
The wisdom of a thousand years
In them. May perpetual *youth*
Keep dry their light from tears. *Tennyson.*

2. The part of life that succeeds to childhood. In a general sense, youth denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood.

Those who pass their *youth* in vice are justly condemned to spend their age in folly. *Rambler.*

A happy *youth*, and then old age
Is beautiful and free. *Wordsworth.*

3. A young person; especially, if not invariably, a young man. In this sense it has a plural. 'Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent.' *Dryden.*

I gave it to a *youth*, a kind of boy. *Shak.*

4. Young persons collectively.

O ye who teach the ingenuous *youth* of nations, . . .
I pray ye flog them upon all occasions. *Byron.*

**Youthede,**† **Youthhead,**† *n.* Youthfulness; youth. *Chaucer.* 'In *youthhead*, happy season.' *Southey.*

**Youthful** (yōth'fųl), *a.* 1. Not yet aged; not yet arrived at mature years; being in the early stage of life; young. 'Where *youthful* Edward comes.' *Shak.* 'Wanton as *youthful* goats.' *Shak.*

Is she not more than painting can express,
Or *youthful* poets fancy when they love. *Rowe.*

2. Pertaining to the early part of life; as, *youthful* days; *youthful* age. 'His *youthful* hose well saved.' *Shak.*—3. Suitable to the first part of life; as, *youthful* thoughts; *youthful* sports.—4. Fresh; vigorous; as in youth. 'Perfect felicity, such as after millions of millions of ages is still *youthful* and flourishing.' *Bentley.*—5. Pertaining to an early time. 'The *youthful* season of the year.' *Shak.*

**Youthfully** (yōth'fụl-li), *adv.* In a youthful manner. 'Your attire . . . not *youthfully* wanton.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Youthfulness** (yōth'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being youthful. 'Lusty *youthfulness.*' *Holland.*

**Youthhood** † (yōth'hụd), *n.* Youth. *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

**Youthly** † (yōth'li), *a.* Pertaining to youth; characteristic of youth; youthful. 'Youthly years.' *Spenser.* 'Puffed up with *youthly* heat and ambition.' *Camden.*

**Youthsome** (yōth'sum), *a.* Having the vigour, freshness, feelings, tastes, or appearance of youth; youthful; young.

I found him drinking, and very jolly and *youthsome.* *Pepys.*

**Youthy** (yōth'i), *a.* Young; youthful. 'Affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day.' *Steele.* [Rare.]

**You-you** (yō'yō), *n.* A small Chinese boat impelled with the scull, used on rivers and in well-protected harbours and roadsteads. *Young.*

**Yove,** † pret. of *yeve.* Gave. *Chaucer.*

**Yowe** (you), *n.* A ewe. *George Eliot.* [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Yowl** (youl), *v.i.* [Akin to *yawl, yell.*] To give a long distressful or mournful cry, as a dog.

**Yowl** (youl), *n.* A long distressful or mournful cry, as that of a dog.

**Yoxe** † (yoks), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *geocsa,* a sob or hiccup. See YEX.] To hiccup. *Chaucer.*

**Ypight** † (i'pīt), *a.* Pitched; fixed. *Spenser.*

**Ypiked,** † *pp.* Picked; pointed; having sharp-pointed peaks; smart; spruce. *Chaucer.*

**Ypointing** † (i-point'ing), *ppr.* [Prefix *y,* and *pointing.*] Pointing or directed towards. 'A star-*ypointing* pyramid.' *Milton.* [Rare, perhaps unique.]

**Yponomeutidæ** (ī-pon″ō-mū″ti-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hyponomeuō,* to undermine, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A family of heteropterous Lepidoptera, comprising a large number of minute moths inhabiting Europe. Their larvæ or caterpillars, which are glabrous and attenuated at both extremities, are found on shrubs, especially on white-thorn hedges, living in large societies under a common web, in the midst of which they change into the chrysalis state each in its own cocoon. *Yponomeuta cognatella* is exceedingly destructive to apple-trees, depriving them of their leaves.

**Ypres-lace** (ē'prā-lās), *n.* [From *Ypres,* in Belgium.] The finest and most expensive kind of Valenciennes lace. *Simmonds.*

**Yravished** † (i-rav'isht), *pp.* Delighted; ravished. *Shak.*

**Yren,** † *n.* Iron. *Chaucer.*

**Yron,** † *n.* Ivy. *Spenser.*

**Ysame,** † *pp.* [A. Sax. *ge-sam,* together.] Collected together. *Spenser.*

**Yse,** *n.* Ice. *Chaucer.*

**Yslaked** † (i-slākt'), *pp.* Slaked; assuaged; pacified. *Shak.*

**Yttria** (it'ri-a), *n.* A metallic oxide or earth, having the appearance of a white powder, which is insipid, insoluble in water, and infusible. It dissolves in acids, forming sweetish salts, which have often an amethyst colour. It has no action on vegetable colours. Yttria is the protoxide of yttrium (YO). It was discovered in 1794 by Professor Gadolin, in a mineral found at *Ytterby* in Sweden (hence the name), called from him gadolinite. It also occurs in yttro-cerite and yttro-tantalite.

**Yttrious** (it'ri-us), *a.* Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria; as, the *yttrious* oxide of columbium.

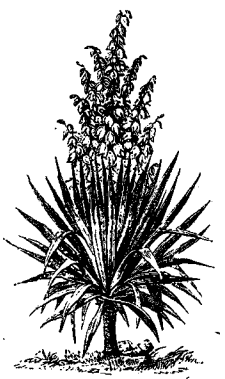
**Yttrium** (it'ri-um), *n.* [See YTTRIA.] Sym. Y. At. wt. 61·7. The metal contained in yttria. It was first obtained pure in 1828 by Wöhler. Its texture is scaly, its colour grayish-black, and its lustre perfectly metallic. It is a brittle metal, and is not oxidized either in air or water, but when heated to redness it burns with splendour, even in atmospheric air, and with far greater brilliancy in oxygen gas. This metal, or rather its oxide, is so rare as not to admit of any useful application.

**Yttro-cerite** (it-rō-sē'rīt), *n.* A mineral occurring very sparingly at Finbo and Brodbo, near Fahlun in Sweden, imbedded in quartz. Its colour is violet-blue, inclining to gray and white. It is sometimes white. These colours generally alternate in layers in the same specimen. It occurs crystallized and massive; its composition is that of a fluoride of yttrium containing fluoride of cerium and calcium. Before the blow-pipe it is infusible, but loses its colour and becomes white.

**Yttro-columbite, Yttro-tantalite** (it-rō-ko-lum″bīt, it-rō-tan'ta-līt), *n.* A mineral species, of which there are three varieties —the yellow, the dark, and the black—found at Ytterby, in Sweden. They are tantalites of yttrium, yttria, lime, oxide of uranium, and oxide of iron, the principal ingredients being columbic acid and yttria. The whole are infusible before the blow-pipe; but they decrepitate, and assume a light colour. They dissolve with borax, but are not acted upon by acids.

**Yu** (yụ), *n.* The Chinese name for nephrite or jade (which see).

**Yucca** (yuk'ka), *n.* [Peruvian name.] A genus of American plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. The species are handsome plants, with copious white panicled flowers, extremely elegant, but destitute of odour. The leaves are long, numerous, simple, rigid or coriaceous, and pungent. There are several species, known by the name of Adam's needle. *Y. gloriosa,* or common Adam's needle, which along with other species has been acclimatized in Britain, is much prized on account of its panicle of elegant flowers, which attain a height of 10 or 12 feet.



Yucca gloriosa.

**Yuck, Yuke** (yuk, yụk), *v.i.* [D. *jeuken, joken,* L.G. *jöken,* G. *jucken,* to itch; akin to *itch.*] To itch. [Local.]

**Yuck** (yuk), *n.* The itch or scabies. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Yufts** (yufts), *n.* [Rus. *yuft.*] A kind of Russia leather, which when well prepared is of good red colour, soft and pinguid on the surface, and pleasant to the touch, with an agreeable peculiar odour. *Simmonds.*

**Yug, Yuga** (yụg, yụg'a), *n.* [Skr. *yuga,* an age, from *yuj,* to join.] One of the ages into which the Hindus divide the duration or existence of the world.

**Yulan** (yō'lan), *n.* A beautiful flowering tree of China; the *Magnolia Yulan,* a tree of 30 or 40 feet in its native country, but, in European gardens, of not more than 12 feet. See MAGNOLIA.

**Yule** (yōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *geōl, giūl, iūl, geōhol,* Christmas, the feast of the nativity, whence *geōla,* the Yule month, December; Icel. *jól,* originally a great festival lasting thirteen days, and having its origin in heathen times, afterwards applied to Christmas; Dan. *juul,* Sw. *jul.* Of doubtful origin, but most commonly connected with *wheel,* Icel. *hjól,* Dan. and Sw. *hjul,* as being a feast originally celebrated at the sun's wheeling or turning at midsummer and midwinter, but the *h* of these words is strongly against this. Skeat following Fick connects it with E. *yowl, yawl,* as referring to festive noise or outcry. *Jolly* is from this word, coming to us through the French.] The Old English and still to some extent the Scotch and Northern English name for Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour.

And at each pause they kiss: was never seen such rule
In any place but here, at bonfire or at *Yule.* *Drayton.*

They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy,
The merry merry bells of *Yule.* *Tennyson.*

**Yule-block** (yōl'blok), *n.* Same as *Yule-log.*

**Yule-log** (yōl'log), *n.* A large log of wood, often a tree-root, forming the basis of a Christmas fire in the olden time. *Tennyson.*

**Yule-tide** (yōl'tid), *n.* The time or season of Yule or Christmas; Christmas.

**Yunx** (yungks), *n.* [Gr. *iynx,* the wryneck.] A genus of scansorial birds; the wryneck (which see).

**Yurt** (yụrt), *n.* The name given to houses or huts, whether permanent or movable, of the natives of northern Asia or Siberia.

**Yuxt** † (yuks), *n.* [See YEX, YOXE.] A hiccup.

**Yuxt** † (yuks), *v.i.* To hiccup.

**Yve,** † *n.* Ivy. *Chaucer.*

**Yvel,** † *a.* Evil; bad; unfortunate. *Chaucer.*

**Yvel,** † *adv.* Ill; badly. *Chaucer.*

**Yvoire,** † *n.* Ivory. *Chaucer.*

**Y-wis,** † *adv.* [A. Sax. *gewis, gewiss,* certain, sure; D. *gewis,* G. *gewiss,* certainly; from root of *wit* with prefix *ge.* This word being often written *I wis* gave rise to the notion that there was a verb to *wis.* See WIS.] Certainly; verily; truly.

**Y-wrake,** † **Y-wroke,** † *pret.* Wreaked; revenged. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

**Y-wrie,** † *pp.* [A. Sax. *wrēon,* to cover.] Covered. *Chaucer.*

# Z.

**Z,** the last letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a vocal or sonant *S,* having precisely the same sound that *s* has in *wise, ease, please,* &c. (See S.) It did not have a place in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, though no doubt *s* had sometimes this sound. In old English of the fourteenth century it was common, and in some writings was often used where we now have *s.* The words in modern English which begin with *z* are all derived from other languages, mostly from the Greek. The case was the same in Latin, in which this letter was never really naturalized. When not initial, however, the case is different, and we often find it representing an older *s* in genuine English words, as in *blaze, freeze, gaze, graze, guzzle, hazard, size,* &c. As a final it occurs in some onomatopoetic words, as in *buzz, whizz.* In German *z* is very common, being a double consonant, with the sound *ts.* In Greek it was also a double consonant = *ds* or *sd.* In Britain its name is *zed,* in America *zed* and *zee.*

**Za** (zä), *n.* In *music,* the seventh harmonic as heard in the horn or Æolian string. It corresponds to B flat. The term is now obsolete.

**Zabaism, Zabism** (zä'ba-izm, zab'izm). See SABIANISM.

**Zacchean** (zak'ē-an), *n.* A follower of *Zaccheus* of Palestine, of the fourth century, who taught that only private prayer was acceptable to God. His disciples, therefore, retired to a hill near Jerusalem for their devotions.

**Zaffre** (zaf'fėr), *n.* [Fr. *zafre, safre, saffre,* Sp. *zafre,* probably of Arabic origin.] Impure oxide of cobalt; the residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination. So that it is a gray or dark-gray oxide of cobalt, mixed with a portion of silica. When fused into a glass it is intensely blue, and is much used by enamellers and porcelain manufacturers as a blue colour. Written also *Zaffar, Zaffir,* and *Zaphara.* See COBALT.

**Zaim** (zä'im), *n.* A Turkish chief or leader.

**Zaimet** (zä'i-met), *n.* A Turkish name for an estate; a district from which a zaim draws his revenue.

**Zamang** (za-mang'), *n.* A leguminous tree of Venezuela, the *Pithecolobium Saman,* the hemispherical head of one individual of which Humboldt describes as being 526 feet in circumference, its diameter being 60 feet and the diameter of its trunk 9 feet.

**Zambo** (zam'bō), *n.* [Sp. *zambo,* bandy-legged, also a zambo.] The child of a

mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro. Written also *Sambo.*

**Zamia** (zā'mi-a), *n.* [L. *zamia*, a term applied by Pliny to a kind of fir cone.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cycadaceæ. The species are found in the tropical parts of America, and also at the Cape of Good Hope and in Australia. They consist of trees with a cylindrical trunk, increasing by the development of a single terminal bud, and covered by the scaly bases of the leaves. The stems of all the zamias abound in a mucilaginous juice, which has a nauseous odour and an unpleasant taste, arising from the existence in it of a peculiar proximate principle. This may be removed by boiling, roasting, &c., when some of them form a nutritious article of food. *Caffer-bread* is a common name for the genus in South Africa, where the central part of the stem pith of *Z. cycadis*, after being prepared in a particular way, is formed into cakes, baked, and eaten by the natives. The starchy matter from the stems of *Z. tenuis* and *Z. furfuracea* is made into a kind of arrow-root in the Bahamas.

**Zamindar** (zam-in-där'), *n.* Same as *Zemindar.*

**Zamiostrobus** (zā-mi-os'trō-bus), *n.* [From *zamia*, and Gr. *strobus*, a top, a cone.] The generic name for certain fossil cane-like fruits of the upper oolite, Wealden, and chalk, so called because they were supposed to be the fruit of fossil zamias. It has been shown, however, that they belong to the true Coniferæ.

**Zamite** (zā'mīt), *n.* A name for certain zamia-like leaves which make their appearance in the upper oolite and continue through the secondaries and tertiaries.

**Zamouse** (za-mōs'), *n.* The native name of the *Bos brachyceros*, a West African ox or buffalo, differing from all other members of the Bovidæ in having the ears fringed with three rows of long hairs and in the total want of a dewlap.

**Zampogna** (tsam-pō'nya), *n.* [It.] 1. A bagpipe in use among Italian peasants.—2. A rough-toned reed instrument shaped like a flageolet.

**Zandmole** (zand'mōl), *n.* See BATHYERGUS.

**Zannichellia** (zan-ni-kel'li-a), *n.* [In honour of John Jerome *Zannichelli*, a Venetian botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Naiadaceæ. *Z. palustris*, the marsh horned pond-weed, is a native of ponds, ditches, and rivulets in most parts of Europe. The stem is from 12 to 18 inches long, thread-shaped, branched, and floating. The leaves are opposite and very narrow, bearing the flowers at their base inclosed in a membranous sheath.

**Zanonia** (za-nō'ni-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ, having entire heart-shaped leaves, axillary tendrils, and dicœcious flowers. The fruit of *Z. indica* has the flavour of the cucumber.

**Zante** (zan'tā), *n.* A golden-yellow species of sumach from the island of *Zante*, in the Mediterranean, used for dyeing. Called also *Young Fustic* and *Fustet.*

**Zante-wood** (zan'tā-wụd), *n.* A name common to two plants, one of the genus Rhus (*R. cotinus*) and one of the genus Chloroxylon (*C. Swietenia*).

**Zantiote, Zantiot** (zan'ti-ōt, zan'ti-ot), *n.* A native of *Zante*, one of the Ionian Islands.

**Zany** (zā'ni), *n.* [Fr. *zani*, from It. *zanni*, *zane*, a zany or clown; originally simply a familiar or abbreviated pronunciation of *Giovanni*, John. So we also find *Jack* in English used as equivalent to clown. See JACK.] A subordinate buffoon, whose office was to make awkward attempts at mimicking the tricks of the professional clown; hence, a buffoon in general; a merry-andrew. 'Preacher at once and *zany* of thy age.' *Pope.*

He's like a *zany* to a tumbler,
That tries tricks after him to make men laugh.
*B. Jonson.*

**Zany** (zā'ni), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *zanied*; ppr. *zanying.* To play the zany to; to mimic.

I have seen an arrogant baboon
With a small piece of glass *zany* the sun. *Lovelace.*

**Zanyism** (zā'ni-izm), *n.* The state, character, or practice of a zany; buffoonery. *Coleridge.*

**Zaphara** (zaf'a-ra), *n.* See ZAFFRE.

**Zapotilla** (zap-ō-til'la), *n.* Same as *Sapodilla.*

**Zarnich** (zär'nik), *n.* [From *zarnich*, *zarnec*, &c., a name for orpiment used by the alchemists, from Ar. *az-zernikh*, from Gr. *arsenikos.* See ARSENIC.] A name given to the native sulphurets of arsenic, sandarach or realgar, and orpiment.

**Zax** (zaks), *n.* [A. Sax. *seax*, Icel. *sax*, a knife or short sword; O.H.G. *sahs.*] An instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates; a kind of hatchet with a sharp point on the poll for perforating the slate to receive the nail.

**Zayat** (zä'yat), *n.* In Burmah, a public shed or portico for the accommodation of travellers, loungers, and worshippers, found in every Burmese village and attached to many pagodas. *H. Yule.*

**Z-crank** (zed'krangk), *n.* A peculiarly-shaped crank in the cylinder of some marine steam-engines, so named from its zigzag form. *Simmonds.*

**Zea** (zē'a), *n.* [Gr. *zea*, *zeia*, a sort of grain used as fodder for horses.] The generic name of maize. Two species only of Zea are known, viz. *Z. Mays* and *Z. Caragua.* See MAIZE.

**Zeal** (zēl), *n.* [Fr. *zèle*, from L. *zelus*, Gr. *zēlos*, zeal, from stem of *zeō*, to boil, which is akin to E. *yeast.* See also JEALOUS.] 1. Passionate ardour in the pursuit of anything; intense and eager interest or endeavour; an eagerness of desire to accomplish or obtain some object, and it may be manifested either in favour of any person or thing, or in opposition to it, and in a good or bad cause; earnestness; fervency; enthusiasm.

They have a *zeal* of God, but not according to knowledge. Rom. x. 2.

Let not my cold words here accuse my *zeal.* *Shak.*

For virtue's self may too much *zeal* be had;
The worst of madmen is a saint run mad. *Pope.*

2.† A zealot. *B. Jonson.*

**Zeal**† (zēl), *v.i.* To entertain zeal; to be zealous.

Stiff followers, such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters. *Bacon.*

**Zealant**† (zēl'ant), *n.* A zealot; an enthusiast.

To certain *zealants* all speech of pacification is odious. *Bacon.*

**Zealed**† (zēld), *a.* Filled with zeal; characterized by zeal. '*Zealed* religion.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Zealful** (zēl'fụl), *a.* Full of zeal; zealous. '*Zealfull* knowledge of the truth divine.' *Sylvester.*

**Zealless** (zēl'les), *a.* Wanting zeal. *Bp. Hall.*

**Zealot** (zel'ot), *n.* [Fr. *zélote*, L. *zelotes*, from Gr. *zēlōtēs.* See ZEAL.] 1. One who is zealous or full of zeal; one carried away by excess of zeal; a fanatical partisan. It is generally used in dispraise, or applied to one whose ardour is intemperate and censurable.

For modes of faith let graceless *zealots* fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right. *Pope.*

2. One of a fanatical Jewish sect which struggled desperately against the Romans from about 6 A.D. till the fall of Jerusalem.

**Zealotical** (ze-lot'ik-al), *a.* Ardently zealous. *Strype.* [Rare.]

**Zealotism** (zel'ot-izm), *n.* The character or conduct of a zealot. *Gray.*

**Zealotist** (zel'ot-ist), *n.* A zealot; an enthusiast. *Howell.*

**Zealotry** (zel'ot-ri), *n.* Behaviour of a zealot; excessive or undue zeal; fanaticism. 'Inquisitorial cruelty and party *zealotry.*' *Coleridge.*

**Zealous** (zel'us), *a.* [From *zeal.* *Jealous* is really the same word.] 1. Inspired with zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object; fervent; eager; earnest: rarely in a bad sense.

If *zealous* love should go in search of virtue,
Where should he find it purer? *Shak.*

The learned and pious Bishop of Alexandria, Dionysius, wrote to the *zealous* and factious Presbyter Novatus. *Bp. Gauden.*

Being thus saved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

2.† Full of religious or pious zeal; religious; pious. *Shak.*

**Zealously** (zel'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a zealous manner; with passionate ardour; with eagerness.

It is good to be *zealously* affected always in a good thing. Gal. iv. 18.

2.† Religiously; with religious or pious zeal. *Milton.*

**Zealousness** (zel'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being zealous; zeal.

**Zebec, Zebeck** (zē'bek), *n.* Same as *Xebec.*

**Zebra** (zē'bra), *n.* [A native African word.] A pachydermatous, solidungulate mammal, the *Equus* or *Asinus zebra*, a quadruped of southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, striped with numerous brownish-black bands on the head, trunk, and legs, except on the belly and inside of the thighs.

Zebra (*Equus zebra*).

The zebras graze in herds on the steep hillside, and seek the wildest and most sequestered spots, so that they are extremely difficult of approach, not only from their watchful habits and great swiftness of foot, but also from the inaccessible nature of their abodes. The zebra is one of the handsomest, and also one of the wildest and least tractable of animals. Only in a few instances has it been domesticated, for it always retains its vicious, obstinate, and fickle nature. The name zebra is sometimes applied to the quagga and the dauw or Burchell's zebra; but they differ from the zebra in having no stripes on the lower limbs, while those on the body are not so black as the true zebra. The zebra is said to be becoming nearly extinct. See DAUW, QUAGGA.

**Zebra-opossum** (zē'bra-ō-pos"sum), *n.* Same as *Zebra-wolf.*

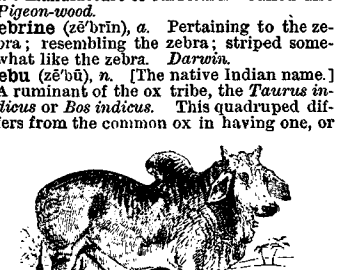
**Zebra-plant** (zē'bra-plant), *n.* The *Calathea zebrina*, so called from the alternate dark-coloured and green stripes on its leaves.

**Zebra-wolf** (zē'bra-wụlf), *n.* See THYLACINE.

**Zebra-wood** (zē'bra-wụd), *n.* A kind of wood imported from South America used by cabinet-makers, produced by the *Omphalobium Lamberti*, belonging to the nat. order Connaraceæ. Its colours consist of brown on a white ground, clouded with black, and each strongly contrasted, and somewhat resembling the skin of a zebra. It is used in the manufacture of furniture. Called also *Pigeon-wood.*

**Zebrine** (zē'brīn), *a.* Pertaining to the zebra; resembling the zebra; striped somewhat like the zebra. *Darwin.*

**Zebu** (zē'bū), *n.* [The native Indian name.] A ruminant of the ox tribe, the *Taurus indicus* or *Bos indicus.* This quadruped differs from the common ox in having one, or



Zebu (*Taurus indicus*).

more rarely two, humps of fat on the shoulders, and in having eighteen caudal vertebræ instead of twenty-one. It varies in size from a large mastiff dog to a full-grown European bull. It is found extensively in India, and also in China and northern Africa. It is often called the *Indian Bull* or *Ox* and *Cow.* The zebus are used as beasts of burden, and their flesh is used as an article of food, especially the hump, which is esteemed as a great delicacy. To this stock belong the Brahman bulls or sacred bulls of Siva.

**Zechariah** (zek-a-rī'a), *n.* The name of one of the books of the Bible, the work of one of the twelve minor prophets. Little is known of his history, and the obscurity of his style has much embarrassed the commentators on this book.

**Zechin** (zek'in), *n.* [It. *zecchino*, Fr. *sequin.* See SEQUIN.] A Venetian gold coin, worth

about 9*s.* 4*d.* sterling. Usually written *Sequin* (which see).

**Zechstein** (zek'stīn or tsech'stīn), *n.* [G., from *zeche*, a mine, and *stein*, stone.] In *geol.* a German limestone, the equivalent of the English Permian or magnesian limestone. It lies immediately under the red sandstone and above the marl slate of the magnesian limestone formation.

**Zed** (zed). The name of the letter Z. '*Zed*, thou unnecessary letter.' *Shak.* Provincially called also *Izzard*.

**Zedoary** (zed'ō-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *zédoaire*, Sp. and Pg. *zedoaria*, Ar. and Pers. *zedwār*, *jedwar*, zedoary.] The name given to the root-stocks of certain plants of the genus Curcuma. They are aromatic, bitter, pungent, and tonic, and are used for similar purposes as ginger. *Round zedoary* is the produce of *C. Zedoaria*, and *long zedoary* of *C. Zeruṁbet*, natives of India and China.

**Zee-koe** (zā'kō), *n.* [D., lit. sea (or lake) cow.] The name given by the Dutch colonists of South Africa to the hippopotamus.

**Zein, Zeine** (zē'in; zē'ïn), *n.* [From *zea* (which see).] The gluten of maize, a substance of a yellowish colour, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from the seeds of *Zea Mays* or Indian corn. It is said to differ essentially from the gluten of wheat.

**Zel** (zel), *n.* An Eastern instrument of music of the cymbal kind.

> Where, some hours since, was heard the swell
> Of trumpet and the clash of *zel*,
> Bidding the bright-eyed sun farewell. *Moore.*

**Zelousie** † (zel'us-i), *n.* Jealousy. 'The *zelousie* and the eagre feersenes of Olimpias.' *J. Udall.*

**Zemindar** (zem-in-där'), *n.* [Per. *zemīndār*, a landholder—*zemīn*, land, and *dār*, holding, a holder.] In India, one of a class of officials created under the Mogul government of India. They have been regarded, first, as district governors, second, as landed proprietors, and third, as farmers or collectors of the government revenue on land. Their functions appear to have been to a great extent arbitrary and variable, but founded on and arising out of the last-named office. At the present day, in Bengal, the zemindar has all the rights of a British landed proprietor, subject to the payment of the land-tax, and also to a certain ill-defined tenant-right on the part of tenants who have long held possession of their farms. Spelled also *Zamindar*.

**Zemindary, Zemindaree** (zem'in-da-ri, zem'in-da-rē), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar; the land possessed by a zemindar.

**Zenana** (ze-nä'na), *n.* [Per. *zenanah*, belonging to women, from *zen*, woman.] The name given to the portion of a house reserved exclusively for the females belonging to a family of good caste in India.

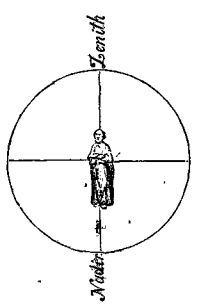
**Zend** (zend), *n.* [From *Zend* in *Zend-Avesta* (which see).] 1. An ancient Iranian language, in which are composed the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians. It is a member of the Aryan family of languages, and very closely allied to Sanskrit, especially the Sanskrit of the Vedas, by means of which, and by the help of comparative philology, it has been deciphered. Called also *Avestan*. 2. A contracted name for the *Zend-Avesta* or sacred writings of Zoroaster.

**Zend-Avesta** (zend-a-ves'ta), *n.* [This name seems to mean 'commentary-text,' or authorized text and commentary. The first portion of the name is now usually applied to the language in which the early portion of the work is written.] The collective name for the sacred writings of the Guebers or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible or sole rule of faith and practice. It consists of several divisions, of which the oldest is written in the primitive Zend language. It is often called the *Avesta*.

**Zendik** (zen'dik), *n.* [Ar., an infidel, an atheist.] This name is given in the East not only to disbelievers in revealed religion, but also to such as are accused of magical heresy.

**Zenik** (zē'nik), *n.* An African quadruped, the suricate or four-toed weasel. See SURICATE.

**Zenith** (zē'nith), *n.* [Fr. *zenith*, from Sp. *zenit*, *zenith*, a corruption of Ar. *samt*, *semt*, abbreviated for *samt-ur-ras*, *semt-er-ras*, way of the head, zenith, *samt* being a way. Akin *azimuth*.] 1. The vertical point of the heavens at any place, or point right above a spectator's head; the upper pole of the celestial horizon; that point in the visible celestial hemisphere which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a line drawn perpendicular to the plane of the horizon would, if produced, pass through the earth's centre, supposing the earth a perfect sphere. Each point on the surface of the earth has therefore its corresponding zenith. The opposite pole of the celestial horizon is termed the *nadir*, and a vertical line or plane will, if produced, pass through the zenith and nadir, the spectator's place being considered as the centre of the celestial sphere.—2. The highest point of a person's fortune, or the highest or culminating point of any subject referred to.



Zenith and Nadir.

> By my prescience
> I find my *zenith* doth depend upon
> A most auspicious star. *Shak.*

—*Zenith distance.* The zenith distance of a heavenly body is the arc intercepted between the body and the zenith, being the same as the co-altitude of the body.—*Zenith sector*, an astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the zenith distances of stars which pass near the zenith. It is also used in trigonometrical surveys for determining the difference of latitude of two stations by observing the difference of the zenith distances of the same star at the two stations as it passes the meridian. It consists essentially, as its name implies, of a portion of a divided circle. See SECTOR.—*Zenith telescope*, a geodetical instrument, having adjustments in altitude and azimuth, a graduated vertical semicircle, a level, and a micrometer: used for measuring the difference of the zenith distances of two stars as a means of determining the latitude, the stars being such as pass the meridian about the same time, but on opposite sides of the zenith.

**Zenithal** (zē'nith-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the zenith. 'The deep *zenithal* blue.' *Tyndall.*

**Zeolite** (zē'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *zeō*, to boil, to foam, and *lithos*, stone: so named originally by Cronstedt from their boiling and swelling when heated by the blow-pipe.] A generic name of hydrated double silicates in which the principal bases are aluminium and calcium. Zeolites frequently contain iron, magnesium, and alkalies. Zeolites intumesce before the blow-pipe. They are decomposed by acids, yielding silica. Among them are analcime, apophyllite, harmotome, stilbite, &c.

**Zeolitic** (zē-ō-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite or resembling it.

**Zeolitiform** (zē-ō-lit'i-form), *a.* Having the form of zeolite.

**Zephaniah** (zef-a-nī'a), *n.* The name of one of the books of the Bible, the work of one of the minor prophets. The author lived in the reign of Josiah, in the seventh century B.C. The subjects of his prophecy are the temporary desolation of Judea, the destruction of the Philistines, Moabites, Ammonites, Assyrians, &c., and the promise that God will leave a righteous remnant in Israel.

**Zephyr, Zephyrus** (zef'ėr, zef'i-rus), *n.* [L. *zephyrus*, from Gr. *zephyros*, allied to *zophos*, darkness, gloom, the west.] The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze. The poets personify Zephyrus, and make him the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.

> As gentle
> As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet,
> Not wagging his sweet head. *Shak.*

> Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

**Zerda** (zėr'da), *n.* [African.] A beautiful little animal of the genus Megalotis, family Canidæ, principally found in northern Africa; the fennec. See MEGALOTIS.

**Zero** (zē'rō), *n.* [Fr. *zéro*, It. and Sp. *zero*, from Ar. *sifr*, a cipher, by contracting such forms as *zefro*, *zifro*; really therefore the same word as *cipher*.] 1. No number or quantity; number or quantity diminished to nothing; a cipher; nothing.

> As to number they (the teeth of fishes) range from *zero* to countless quantities. *Owen.*

2. In *physics*, any convenient point with reference to which quantitatively estimable phenomena of the same kind are compared; the point of a graduated instrument at which its scale commences; the neutral point between any ascending and descending scale or series, generally represented by the mark 0. In thermometers the zero of the Centigrade and Réaumur scales is the freezing-point of water; in Fahrenheit's scale, 32° below the freezing-point of water. The zero of Wedgwood's pyrometer corresponds with 1077° Fahr.—*Absolute zero*, 273° C., at which temperature any given body is supposed to contain no heat. In *elect.* an object is said to be at *zero potential* when it is in contact with and is at the same potential as the earth.—*Zero point*, the point indicating the commencement of any scale or reckoning.

**Zest** (zest), *n.* [Fr. *zeste*, a kind of partition in a walnut, the peel of an orange or lemon; from L. *schistus*, Gr. *schistos*, split, divided, from *schizō*, to split or divide (whence also *schism*).] 1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavour to liquor, or the fine thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed; also, the woody thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.—2. Something that gives a pleasant taste; that which serves to enhance enjoyment; hence, a pleasant taste; that quality which makes a thing enjoyable; relish.

> Liberality of disposition and conduct gives the highest *zest* and relish to social intercourse. *Cogan.*

3. Relish or keenness of pleasure experienced; keen enjoyment; gusto.

> They joined and partook of the rude fare with the *zest* of fatigue and youth. *Lord Lytton.*

**Zest** (zest), *v.t.* 1. To add a zest or relish to.

> My Lord, when my wine's right I never care it should be *zested*. *Cibber.*

2. To cut, as the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips, or to squeeze, as peel over the surface of anything.

**Zeta** (zē'ta), *n.* [L. *zeta*, for *dïæta*, a chamber, a dwelling, from Gr. *diaita*, a way of living, mode of life, dwelling.] A little closet or chamber. Applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church where the sexton or porter resided and kept the church documents. *Britton.*

**Zetetic** (zē-tet'ik), *a.* [Gr. *zētētikos*, from *zēteō*, to seek.] Proceeding by inquiry; seeking.—*The zetetic method*, in *math.* the method used in endeavouring to discover the value of unknown quantities or to find the solution of a problem. [Rare.]

**Zetetic** (zē-tet'ik), *n.* A seeker; a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

**Zetetics** (zē-tet'iks), *n.* A name given to that part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities. [Rare.]

**Zeticula** (zē-tik'ū-la), *n.* [A dim. of *zeta* (which see).] A small withdrawing-room.

**Zeuglodon** (zū'glo-don), *n.* [Gr. *zeuglē*, the strap or loop of a yoke, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, lit. *yoke-tooth:* so called from the peculiar form of its molar teeth.] An extinct genus of marine mammals, regarded by Huxley as intermediate between the true cetaceans and the carnivorous seals. The species had an elongated snout, conical incisors, and molar teeth with triangular serrated crowns, implanted in the jaws by two roots, each molar appearing to be formed of two separate teeth united at the crown (whence the generic name). They belong to the eocene and miocene, the best known species being *Z. cetoides* of the middle eocene of the United States, which attained a length of 70 feet. The first found remains were believed to be those of a reptile, and the name *Basilosaurus* was therefore given to them.

**Zeuglodontidæ** (zū-glo-don'ti-dē), *n.pl.* An extinct family of cetaceans, of which Zeuglodon is the type.

**Zeugma** (zūg'ma), *n.* [Gr. *zeugma*, from *zeugnymi*, to join. See YOKE.] A figure in grammar in which two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun; or in which an adjective is similarly used with two nouns.

**Zeugmatic** (zūg-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the figure of speech zeugma.

**Zeus** (zūs), *n.* 1. In *myth.* the supreme divinity among the Greeks; the ruler of the other gods: generally treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter. See JUPITER.—2. A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, re-

markable for their roundish or oval compressed form. To this genus belongs the species called doree, dory, and John Dory (*Z. Faber*). See DOREE.

**Zeuxite** (zūks'īt), *n.* A zeolitic mineral found in Cornwall.

**Zibet, Zibeth** (zib'et), *n.* [See CIVET.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal belonging to the genus Viverra, the *V. zibetha*, and bearing a close resemblance to the civet-cat. It is found on the Asiatic coast, and in some of the larger islands of the Indian Archipelago. It secretes an odoriferous substance which resembles that of the civet, and is perhaps equally prized. It is often tamed by the natives of the countries where it is found, and it inhabits the houses like a domestic cat.

**Zibethum** (zi-bē'thum), *n.* A name given to the unctuous odoriferous substance secreted by the zibet.

**Ziega** (zē'ga), *n.* Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid, after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation. *Brande & Cox.*

**Zif** (zif), *n.* The second month of the Jewish sacred year, and the eighth of the civil, answering to part of our April and May. 1 Ki. vi. 1.

**Zifflust** (zif'i-us), *n.* Probably for *Xiphias*, the sword-fish. 'Huge *ziffius* whom mariners eschew.' *Spenser.*

**Zigzag** (zig'zag), *n.* [Fr. *zig-zag*, from G. *zick-zack*, perhaps reduplicated from *zacke*, a tooth or sharp prong or point, a dentil.] 1. Something that has short sharp turns or angles, as a line. 'Cracks and *zigzags* of the head.' *Pope.*—2. In *fort.* a trench of approach against a fortress, so constructed that the line of trench may not be enfiladed by the defenders.—3. In *arch.* a zigzag moulding; a chevron or dancette.

**Zigzag** (zig'zag), *a.* Having sharp and quick turns or flexures. 'By *zig-zag* paths, and juts of pointed rock.' *Tennyson.*—*Zigzag moulding*, in *arch.* see CHEVRON, DANCETTE.

**Zigzag** (zig'zag), *v.t.* To form with short turns or angles. *T. Warton.*

**Zigzag** (zig'zag), *v.i.* To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; to form zigzags; as, the path *zigzags*.

**Zigzaggery** (zig-zag'ėr-i), *n.* The quality of being zigzag; crookedness. 'The *zigzaggery* of my father's approaches.' *Sterne.* [Rare.]

**Zigzaggy** (zig'zag-i), *a.* Having sharp and quick turns; zigzag. 'The *zigzaggy* pattern by Saxons invented.' *R. H. Barham.*

**Zillah** (zil'la), *n.* In Hindustan, a local division of a country; a shire or county.

**Zimb** (zim), *n.* [Ar. *zimb*, a fly.] A dipterous insect of Abyssinia, resembling the tsetse of the more southern parts of Africa, to whose

Zimb, from Bruce's Travels.

family it probably belongs, in being very destructive to cattle. It is somewhat larger than a bee, and thicker in proportion.

**Ziment-water** (zim'ent-wą-tėr), *n.* [G. *cementwasser*, lit. cement or cementation water; comp. *cementkupfer*, copper deposited in water.] A name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

**Zimome** (zī'mōm). See ZYMOME.

**Zinc** (zingk), *n.* [Fr. *zinc*, G. Sw. and Dan. *zink*; allied to G. *zinn*, tin.] Sym. Zn. At. wt. 65. A metal frequently called *spelter* in commerce. It has a strong metallic lustre and a bluish-white colour. Its texture is lamellated and crystalline, and its specific gravity about 7. It is a hard metal, being acted on by the file with difficulty, and its toughness is such as to require considerable force to break it when the mass is large. At low or high degrees of heat it is brittle, but between 250° and 300° F. it is both malleable and ductile, and may be rolled or hammered into sheets of considerable thinness and drawn into wire. Its malleability is considerably diminished by the impurities which the zinc of commerce contains. It fuses at 773° F., and when slowly cooled crystallizes in four- or six-sided prisms. Zinc undergoes little change by the action of air and moisture. When fused in open vessels it absorbs oxygen and forms the white oxide called *flowers of zinc*. Heated strongly in air it takes fire and burns with a beautiful white light, forming oxide of zinc. Zinc is found in considerable abundance. It does not occur in the native state, but is obtained from its ores, which are chiefly the sulphide, or *zinc-blende*, and the carbonate or *calamine*. The oxide of zinc (ZnO) is a fine white powder insoluble in water, but very soluble in acids, which it neutralizes, being a very powerful base, of the same class as magnesia. It combines also with some of the alkalies. Zinc forms a series of compounds with organic radicles, such as zinc methyl, $Zn(CH_3)_2$, and zinc ethyl, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$. Several of the salts of zinc are employed in medicine, as the sulphate or *white vitriol* ($ZnSO_4$), the chloride or *butter of zinc* ($ZnCl_2$), the acetate and the cyanide. Sheet-zinc is largely employed for lining water cisterns, baths, &c., for making spouts, pipes, for covering roofs, and several other architectural purposes. Plates of this metal are used as generators of electricity in voltaic batteries, &c.; they are also employed in the production of pictures, &c., in the style of woodcuts. (See ZINCOGRAPHY.) Zinc is much employed in the manufacture of brass and other alloys, and in preparing galvanized iron. See GALVANIZED.

**Zinc** (zingk), *v.t.* To coat or cover with zinc. See GALVANIZED.

**Zinc-amyl** (zingk'am-il), *n.* A colourless, transparent liquid, composed of zinc and amyl. When exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen rapidly, emitting fumes, but does not take fire spontaneously.

**Zinc-blende** (zingk'blend), *n.* Native sulphide of zinc, a brittle transparent or translucent mineral, consisting essentially of sulphur and zinc, but often containing a considerable proportion of iron. It occurs crystallized, massive, or in other forms, and of various colours, but usually yellowish, red, brown, or black. Called also simply *Blende*.

**Zinc-bloom** (zingk'blōm), *n.* A mineral substance of the same composition as calamine.

**Zinc-ethyl** (zingk'ē-thil), *n.* $(Zn(C_2H_5)_2)$ A colourless volatile liquid composed of zinc and the radicle ethyl. It has powerful affinities for oxygen, igniting spontaneously on exposure to air. It is formed by heating zinc with iodide of ethyl under pressure. *Brande & Cox.*

**Zinciferous** (zing-kif'ėr-us), *a.* [*Zinc*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] Producing zinc; as, *zinciferous* ore.

**Zincite** (zingk'īt), *n.* In *mineral.* a native ferriferous oxide of zinc, found at Franklin and Stirling-Hill in New Jersey. It is brittle, translucent, of a deep red colour, sometimes inclining to yellowish. It owes its colour to the presence of a small quantity of oxide of manganese.

**Zincky** (zingk'i), *a.* Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc. Written also *Zinky*.

The *zincky* ores are said to be grayer than other ores. *Kirwan.*

**Zinc-methyl** (zingk'meth-il), *n.* $(Zn(CH_3)_2)$ A volatile liquid of very fetid smell and with poisonous vapours. It takes fire spontaneously on exposure to the atmosphere. Called also *Zinc-methide*.

**Zincode** (zingk'ōd), *n.* [*Zinc*, and Gr. *hodos*, a way.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

**Zincographer** (zing-kog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who practises zincography.

**Zincographic, Zincographical** (zing-kō-graf'ik, zing-kō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to zincography.

**Zincography** (zing-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Zinc*, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] An art in its essential features similar to lithography, the stone printing-surface of the latter being replaced by that of a plate of polished zinc. A form of this art called anastatic printing is described under ANASTATIC.

**Zincoid** (zingk'oid), *a.* [*Zinc*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling zinc; pertaining to zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate which is in connection with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole or zincode; the chlorous plate which is in connection with a zinc plate being termed the *chloroid plate*, or negative pole.

**Zincolysis** (zing-kol'i-sis), *n.* [*Zinc*, and Gr. *lyō*, to decompose.] A term in *electro-chem.* equivalent to *Electrolysis*, denoting a mode of decomposition occasioned by the inductive action of the affinities of zinc, or the positive metal.

**Zincolyte** (zingk'ol-īt), *n.* [See above.] A term equivalent to *Electrolyte*, denoting a body decomposable by electricity, the decomposition being occasioned by the action of zinc, or the positive metal.

**Zinco-polar** (zingk'ō-pōl-ėr), *a.* In *galv.* a term applied to the surface of the zinc, in a battery, presented to the acid. *Hoblyn.*

**Zincous** (zingk'us), *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a voltaic battery.—*Zincous element*, the basic or primary element of a binary compound.—*Zincous pole*, that pole of a particle of zinc, or of hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, or the *zincous* attraction.

**Zinc-vitriol** (zingk'vit-ri-ol), *n.* In *chem.* sulphate of zinc; white vitriol ($ZnSO_4$).

**Zinc-white** (zingk'whīt), *n.* Oxide of zinc, a pigment now largely substituted for white lead as being more permanent and not poisonous.

**Zingel** (tsing'el), *n.* [G.] A teleostean fish of the genus Aspro, closely allied to the perch family. The body is very elongated in form, reaching in one of the species (*A. zingel* of the Danube and its tributaries) a length of 12 to 15 inches. The mouth is situated under a rounded and projecting snout, the scales are remarkably rough, the dorsal fins are widely separated, and the ventral fins are large. The only other species (*A. vulgaris*), abundantly found in the Rhine, the Rhone, and their tributaries, is a much smaller fish. Both are considered very palatable.

**Zingho** (zing'go), *n.* Same as *Zinc. Walpole.*

**Zingian** (zin'ji-an), *a.* In *philol.* a name sometimes given to the South African family of tongues: called also *Bantu* and *Chuana*. One peculiarity of this family, especially of the Kafir branch, is the use of *clucks* or *clicks* in speaking. See CLUCK.

**Zingiberaceous** (zin'ji-bėr-ā"shus), *a.* Of or pertaining to ginger, or to the *Zingiberaceæ*. Written also *Zinziberaceous*.

**Zinkenite** (zingk'en-īt), *n.* [After a German director of mines of the name of *Zinken*.] A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead.

**Zinky** (zink'i), *a.* See ZINCKY.

**Zinziber, Zingiber** (zin'zi-bėr, zin'ji-bėr), *n.* [L. *zingiber, zinziber*, ginger.] A genus of plants, nat. order Zinziberaceæ. The species are natives of hot climates, and are widely cultivated in both the East and West Indies, as well as in China and Africa. The most important is *Z. officinalis*, the rhizome of which is the well-known ginger of the shops. See GINGER.

**Zinziberaceæ, Zingiberaceæ** (zin'zi-bėr-ā"sē-ē, zin'ji-bėr-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, of which the genus Zinziber is the type. The species are all tropical plants or nearly so, the greater number inhabiting various parts of the East Indies. They are generally objects of great beauty, on account of the development of their floral envelopes and the rich colours of their bracts; but they are chiefly valued for the sake of the aromatic and stimulating properties of the rhizome or root, such as are found in ginger, galangal, zedoary, cardamoms, &c.

**Zinziberaceous** (zin'zi-bėr-ā"shus), *a.* Same as *Zingiberaceous*.

**Zion** (zī'on), *n.* 1. A mount or eminence in Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors. Hence—2. The theocracy or church of God.

Let *Zion* and her sons rejoice. *Watts.*

**Ziphius** (zif'i-us), *n.* A genus of cetaceans belonging to the family Rhynchoceti, closely allied to the sperm-whales. See RHYNCHOCETI.

**Zircon** (zėr'kon), *n.* [Cingalese.] $(ZrSoO_4)$ A mineral originally found in Ceylon, in the sands of rivers, along with spinel, sapphire, tourmalin, and iron sand. Zircon, hyacinth, and zirconite are regarded as varieties of the same species. They are essentially silicates of zirconium, generally containing minute portions of iron. The primitive form of the crystals is an octahedron, composed of two four-sided prisms. The common form is a rectangular four-sided prism. Called sometimes *Jargon*.

**Zirconia** (zėr-kō'ni-a), *n.* $(ZrO_2)$ An oxide of the metal zirconium, discovered by Klaproth in the year 1789 in the zircon of Ceylon, and subsequently in the hyacinth of Expaily in France. It resembles alumina in appearance. It is so hard as to scratch glass.

When pure it is a white powder. It forms salts with acids.—*Zirconia light*, an intensely brilliant light, differing from the oxyhydrogen or lime light only in that it is produced from zircon cones acted on by oxygen and a highly carburetted gas, in place of the less durable lime balls of the other process.

**Zirconic** (zėr-kon'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing zirconium.

**Zirconite** (zėr'kon-īt), *n.* A variety of the zircon.

**Zirconium** (zėr-kō'ni-um), *n.* Sym. Zr. At. wt. 89·6. The metal contained in zirconia. Berzelius first obtained zirconium in 1824; but Davy had previously rendered its existence quite probable. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder, but it is also known in the crystalline state, forming blackish-gray highly lustrous laminæ, having a specific gravity of 4·15. Zirconium forms a chloride $ZrCl_4$, and an oxide $ZrO_2$, commonly known as zirconia. It exists in a few rare minerals, notably in zircon or hyacinth, which is a silicate of zirconium. It appears to form a link between aluminium and silicon.

**Zither, Zithern** (tsit'er, tsit'ern), *n.* [G., from L. *cithara*. See CITHARA.] A stringed musical instrument consisting of a sounding-box pierced with a large circular sound-hole near the middle, the strings, to the number of thirty-one in the more perfect forms of the instrument, being made of steel, brass, catgut, and silk covered with fine silver or copper wire, and tuned by pegs at one end. Five of the strings are stretched over a fretted keyboard, and are

Elsgie Zither.

used for playing the melody, the fingers of the left hand stopping the strings on the frets, the right-hand thumb armed with a metal ring, striking the strings. These strings, which are tuned in fifths, have a chromatic range from C in the second space of the bass staff to D on the sixth ledger-line above the treble. All the remaining strings, called the accompanying strings, are struck by the first three fingers of the right hand, and being unstopped produce only the single tone to which they are tuned. The instrument while being played rests on a table with the keyboard side nearest the performer. Tyrol seems to be the native country of this instrument.

**Zizania** (zi-zā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *zizanion*, darnel.] A genus of grasses, the best-known species of which is *Z. aquatica*, the Canadian wild rice. It is common in all the waters of North America from Canada to Florida, where it is known also by the name of *Tuscarora*. The seeds afford a nutritious article of diet to the wandering tribes of North-west America. It was introduced into this country in 1793 by Sir Joseph Banks.

**Zizel** (zi'zel), *n.* Same as *Suslik*.

**Zizyphus** (zi'zi-fus), *n.* [From *zizouf*, the Arabic name of the lotus.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rhamnaceæ. The species are shrubs with alternate leaves, spiny stipules, and mucilaginous fruit, which is edible. *Z. vulgaris*, or common jujube, is a native of Syria, and is now cultivated in many parts of Europe. In Spain and Italy the fruit is eaten as a dessert, and in the winter season as a dry sweetmeat. *Z. Lotus* is a native of southern Europe and northern Africa. (See LOTUS.) There are numerous other species.

**Zoadulæ** (zō-ad'ū-lē), *n. pl.* In *bot.* the locomotive spores of some Confervæ.

**Zoantharia** (zō-an-thā'ri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *zōon*, a living animal, and *anthos*, a flower.] The *helianthoid* polyps or 'animal flowers,' constituting the first order of the class Actinozoa, characterized by the disposition of their soft parts in multiples of five or six, and by the possession of simple, usually numerous tentacles. They have their name from their resemblance to flowers, are more or less elongated, and very contractile. They are divided into three sub-orders—*Zoantharia Malacodermata*, in which the corallum is absent or very rudimentary, *Z. Sclerobasica*, in which it is sclerobasic, and *Z. Sclerodermata*, in which it is sclerodermic. (See SCLEROBASIC, SCLERODERMIC.) Eminent zoologists have questioned the validity of the distinction between sclerobasic and sclerodermic corals.

**Zoanthidæ** (zō-an'thi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of polyps of the order Zoantharia, and sub-order *Z. Malacodermata*. These polyps form colonies united by a fleshy or coriaceous cœnosarc in the shape of a crust or of creeping roots, and they have no power of locomotion. The cœnosarc is sometimes found strengthened by imbedded spicules, adventitious grains of sand, and other foreign substances.

**Zoanthropy** (zō-an'thro-pi), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *anthrōpos*, man.] In *pathol.* a species of monomaniacal delusion, in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into a beast.

**Zobo** (zō'bō), *n.* A hybrid between the common Hindu ox and the yak, and in appearance not unlike the English ox. It is reared in the western parts of the Himalaya, where it is employed as a beast of burden, and its flesh and milk form important articles of food.

**Zocco** (zok'kō), *n.* A zocle or socle.

**Zocle, Zoccolo** (zō'kl, zok'kō-lō), *n.* [It. *zoccolo*; from L. *soccus*, a sock.] A square body under the base of a pedestal, &c., serving for the support of a bust, statue, or column. Written also *Zocco*, *Socle*. See SOCLE.

**Zodiac** (zō'di-ak), *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque*, L. *zodiacus*, the zodiac, from Gr. *zōdiakos* (*kyklos*, circle, understood), from *zōdion*, dim. of *zōon*, an animal.] 1. An imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic. It is divided into twelve equal parts called signs. (See SIGN.) It was marked out by the ancients as distinct from the rest of the heavens because the apparent places of the sun, moon, and the planets known to them were always within it. This, however, is not true of all the newly discovered planets.—2. A girdle; a belt; a zone. [Rare and poetical.]

> By his side
> As in a glistering *zodiac*, hung his sword. *Milton.*

**Zodiacal** (zō-dī'ak-al), *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac; as, *zodiacal* signs; *zodiacal* planets.—*Zodiacal light*, a luminous tract of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes, seen at certain seasons of the year either in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise. It appears with greatest brilliance within the tropics, where it sometimes rivals the Milky Way. Its nature is unknown, the most plausible hypothesis, supported by many of our most eminent modern astronomers, being that it is the glow from a cloud of meteors revolving round the sun.

**Zoea** (zō'ē-a), *n.* The name given by Bosc to the larvæ of decapod crustaceans, under the impression that they were adults constituting a distinct genus. The mistake was due to the fact that the young decapod leaves the egg in a form very different from that of the full-grown animal, this stage of the animal's existence being now known as the *zoea-stage*.

**Zoetrope** (zō'ē-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *zōē*, life, and *tropē*, a turning, from *trepō*, to turn.] A toy for children, consisting of an optical instrument, which exhibits pictures as if alive and in action, depending like the thaumatrope on the persistence of vision. It consists of a cylinder, open at the top, with a series of slits in its circumference, through which a person applying his eye to them can see the interior. A series of pictures representing the different attitudes successively assumed by an object in performing any act from its beginning to its close, as by a horseman in leaping a gate, an acrobat performing a somersault, and the like, is arranged along the interior circumference. The instrument is then set in rapid motion, and the person looking through sees the horseman, &c., as if endowed with life and activity, performing the act proper to his character.

**Zohar** (zō'här), *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture, and highly esteemed by the rabbis.

**Zoilean** (zō-i-lē'an), *a.* [See ZOILISM.] Relating to *Zoilus*, a severe critic; hence, a term applied to bitter, severe, or malignant criticism or critics.

**Zoilism** (zō'il-izm), *n.* [After *Zoilus*, a sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis, who criticised Homer, Plato, and Isocrates with exceeding severity.] Illiberal or carping criticism; unjust censure.

> Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *zoilism* or detraction blast any well-intended labours. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Zoisite** (zois'īt), *n.* [From Van *Zois*, its discoverer.] A mineral regarded as a variety of epidote. It occurs in deeply striated rhomboidal prisms, much compressed and rounded; its colours gray, yellowish or bluish gray, brown, grayish yellow, or reddish white.

**Zollverein** (tsol'vėr-īn), *n.* [G. *zoll*, toll, custom, duty, and *verein*, union or association.] The German commercial or customs union, founded about the year 1818, and afterwards greatly extended through the example and efforts of the government of Prussia. Its principal object was the establishment of a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states joining the union. The territories of the Zollverein now coincide with those of the new German Empire (with the notable exceptions of Hamburg and Bremen), and include Luxemburg.

**Zomboruk** (zom'bo-ruk), *n.* Same as *Zumbooruk*.

> A section of some eighteen or twenty camels . . . with *zomboruks*, or swivel guns, mounted on their backs, and an artilleryman or two to each. *W. H. Russell.*

**Zonal** (zō'nal), *a.* Having the character of a zone, belt, or stripe.

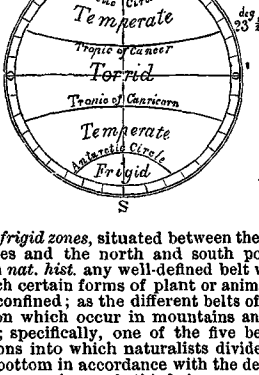
**Zonar** (zō'nar), *n.* [Gr. *zōnarion*, dim. of *zōnē*, a girdle.] A belt or girdle which native Christians and Jews in the East were obliged to wear to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.

**Zonate** (zōn'āt), *a.* In *bot.* marked with zones or concentric bands of colour.

**Zone** (zōn), *n.* [L. *zona*, a belt or girdle, a zone of the earth, from Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle, from *zōnnymi*, to gird.] 1. A girdle or belt.

> An embroider'd *zone* surrounds her waist. *Dryden.*

Hence—2. Any well-marked band or stripe running round an object.—3. † Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*—4. In *geog.* one of the five great divisions of the earth, bounded by circles parallel to the equator, and named according to the temperature prevailing in each. The zones are: the *torrid zone*, extending from tropic to tropic, or 23½° north and 23½° south of the equator; two *temperate zones*, situated between the tropics and polar circles, or extending from the parallel of 23½° to that of 66½° north and south, and therefore called the *north temperate* and the *south temperate* zone respectively; and




two *frigid zones*, situated between the polar circles and the north and south poles.—5. In *nat. hist.* any well-defined belt within which certain forms of plant or animal life are confined; as the different belts of vegetation which occur in mountains and the like; specifically, one of the five belts or regions into which naturalists divided the sea-bottom in accordance with the depth of water covering each, this being supposed to determine its fauna and flora. They were called respectively *littoral*, *circumlittoral*, *median*, *inframedian*, and *abyssal*. Subsequent researches, notably those of the *Challenger*, have demonstrated that the assumed facts were to a great extent erroneous, organisms supposed to be confined to the littoral zone having been found at the greatest

depths.—6. In *math.* a part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes. — *Ciliary zone*, in *anat.* the black impression of the ciliary processes on the vitreous humour of the eye.

**Zoned** (zōnd), *a.* 1. Wearing a zone.—2. Having zones or bands resembling zones.

**Zoneless** (zōn'les), *a.* Destitute of a zone or girdle; ungirded. 'That reeling goddess with the *zoneless* waist.' *Cowper.*

**Zonic**† (zōn'ik), *n.* A girdle; a zone.

I know that the place where I was bred stands upon a *zonic* of coal. *Smollett.*

**Zonnar** (zōn'ăr), *n.* Same as *Zonar.*

**Zonular** (zōn'ū-lėr), *a.* Of or relating to a zone; zone-shaped. 'The *zonular* type of a placenta.' *Dana.*

**Zonule** (zōn'ūl), *n.* A little zone, band, or belt.

**Zonulet** (zōn'ū-let), *n.* A little zone; a zonule. 'That riband 'bout my Julia's waist . . . that *zonulet* of love.' *Herrick.*

**Zoo-**. [Gr. *zōon*, a living creature.] A common prefix in Greek compounds signifying animal; as, *zoology*, a description of animals; *zoophyte*, an animal plant.

**Zoocarp** (zō'o-kärp). [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *karpos*, fruit.] See ZOOSPORE.

**Zoochemical** (zō-o-kem'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoochemy or animal chemistry. *Dunglison.*

**Zoochemy** (zō-ok'e-mi), *n.* Animal chemistry. *Dunglison.*

**Zoogen, Zoogene** (zō'o-jen, zō'o-jēn), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *gennaō*, to produce.] A glairy organic substance found on the surface of the thermal waters of Baden and elsewhere.

**Zoogenic** (zō-o-jen'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to animal production.

**Zoogony, Zoogeny** (zō-og'o-ni, zō-oj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, and the *gon-*, *gen-* of *gonē*, *genesis*, generation.] The doctrine of the formation of the organs of living beings.

**Zoographer** (zō-og'ra-fėr), *n.* One who practises zoography or describes animals, their forms and habits.

**Zoographic, Zoographical** (zō-o-graf'ik, zō-o-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to zoography or the description of animals.

**Zoographist** (zō-og'ra-fist), *n.* One who describes or depicts animals; a zoologist.

**Zoography** (zō-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

**Zooid** (zō'oid), *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, a living being, an animal, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling or pertaining to an animal.

**Zooid** (zō'oid), *n.* [See the adjective.] In *biol.* (*a*) an organic body or cell, sometimes free and locomotive, as a spermatozoön, which resembles, but is not, an animal or plant. (*b*) One of the more or less completely independent organisms well seen in zoophyte, tapeworms, &c., produced by gemmation or fission, whether these remain attached to one another or are detached and set free. The term has also been applied to the animals produced in the phenomena of alternate generation intermediately between the type from which the series began and the original type.

**Zoolatry** (zō-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of animals, as in the religion of the ancient Egyptians.

**Zoolite** (zō'ol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *lithos*, stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

**Zoologer**† (zō-ol'o-jėr), *n.* A zoologist.

**Zoological** (zō-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to zoology or the science of animals.—*Zoological garden*, a public garden in which a collection of animals is kept.

**Zoologically** (zō-o-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a zoological manner; according to the principles of zoology.

**Zoologist** (zō-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who studies or is well versed in zoology or the natural history of animals.

**Zoology** (zō-ol'o-ji), *n.* [From Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, discourse.] That science which treats of the natural history of animals, or their structure, physiology, classification, habits, and distribution. The term 'natural history' has been frequently used as synonymous with zoology, but such a term is obviously of wider significance, and should be used to indicate the whole group of the natural sciences. Zoology is a branch of biological science, constituting, in fact, with its neighbour branch botany, the science of biology. Its study comprehends such branches as the *morphology of animals*, or the science of form or structure, which again includes *comparative anatomy*, by which we investigate external and internal appearances, the positions and relations of organs and parts; the *development of animals*, which treats of the various stages leading from the embryonic to the mature state; the *physiology of animals*, which includes the study of the functions of nutrition, reproduction, and of the nervous system; *classification* or *taxonomy*, which assigns to the various individuals their proper place in the scale of life. A new department has been added in recent times, sometimes called *etiology*, which investigates the origin and descent of animals, or treats of the evolutionary aspects of zoological science. Various systems of classification have been framed by zoologists. Linnæus divided the animal kingdom into six classes, viz. *Mammalia*, *Birds*, *Fishes*, *Amphibia*, *Insects*, and *Worms* (Vermes). Cuvier proposed a more scientific arrangement. He divided the animal kingdom into four sub-kingdoms, viz. *Vertebrata*, *Mollusca*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*. Recent classifications are more strictly based on morphological characters. Professor Huxley recognizes the following sub-kingdoms: *Vertebrata*, *Molluscoida*, *Cœlenterata*, *Annulosa*, *Annuloida*, *Infusoria*, and *Protozoa*. See these terms.

**Zoomorphic** (zō-o-mor'fik), *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, a living being, an animal, and *morphē*, shape.] Pertaining to animal forms; exhibiting animal forms. 'That peculiarly Celtic form of interlacing *zoomorphic* decoration, united with coloured designs of diverging spirals and trumpet scrolls.' *Jos. Anderson.*

**Zoomorphism** (zō-o-mor'fizm), *n.* The state of being zoomorphic; characteristic exhibition of animal forms.

But it also exhibits other features . . . which present as their peculiar and prevailing characteristic that *zoomorphism* of ornamentation which in this case is only partially present. *Jos. Anderson.*

**Zoonic** (zō-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal.] Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.—*Zoonic acid*, a name given by Berthollet to acetic acid, combined with animal matter, and obtained by distilling animal matter.

**Zoonite** (zō-on-īt), *n.* In *physiol.* one of the theoretic transverse divisions of any segmented body; specifically, one of the segments of an articulate animal.

**Zoonomy** (zō-on'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *nomos*, law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

**Zoophaga** (zō-of'a-ga), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *phagō*, to eat.] A name given to those tribes of animals which attack and devour living animals, such as the lion, the tiger, the wolf, &c. The term has no scientific value.

**Zoophagan** (zō-of'a-gan), *n.* One of the zoophaga; a sarcophagan.

**Zoophagous** (zō-of'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *phagō*, to eat.] Feeding on animals; sarcophagous.

**Zoophilist** (zō-of'i-list), *n.* A lover of animals or living creatures; one whose sympathy embraces all living creation. *Southey.*

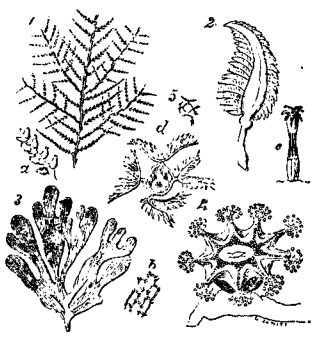
**Zoophily** (zō-of'i-li), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *philia*, love.] A love of animals; a sympathy or tender care for living creatures which prevents all unnecessary acts of cruelty or destruction. *Cornhill Mag.*

**Zoophite** (zō'o-fīt). See ZOOPHYTE.

**Zoophoric** (zō-o-for'ik), *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *pherō*, to bear.] Bearing an animal; as, a *zoophoric* column, that is one which supports a figure of an animal.

**Zoophorus** (zō-of'o-rus), *n.* [Gr. *zōophoros.*] In *anc. arch.* the same with the *frieze* in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice: so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

**Zoophyte** (zō'o-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *phyton*, a plant.] The name given by Cuvier to his fourth and last primary division or sub-kingdom of animals, including his Echinodermata, Entozoa, Acalepha, Polypi, and Infusoria, from their structure outwardly presenting a likeness to that of vegetables and the polyps often resembling flowers. Owing to their parts being more or less distinctly arranged round an axis he gave them the alternate name of Radiata. The term *zoophyte* is no longer employed by scientific naturalists. It is now loosely applied to many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, sea-mats, and the like, the term *zoophytes* being synonymous with *Phytozoa*. See PHYTOZOA, 1.



Zoophytes.

1, Sertularia filicula. *a*, Separate polypites on a larger scale. 2, Pennatula grisea. *c*, A detached polypite. 3, Flustra foliacea. *b*, Cells of same magnified. 4, Lucernaria auricula. 5, Cristatella micedo (natural size). *d*, The same magnified.

**Zoophytic, Zoophytical** (zō-o-fit'ik, zō-o-fit'ik-al), *a.* Relating to zoophytes.

**Zoophytoid** (zō-of'i-toid), *a.* [*Zoophyte*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] Like a zoophyte.

**Zoophytological** (zō'o-fit-o-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to zoophytology.

**Zoophytology** (zō'o-fī-tol"o-ji), *n.* [*Zoophyte*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of zoophytes.

**Zoosperm** (zō'os-pėrm), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *sperma*, seed.] One of the spermatic particles or spermatozoa of animals.

**Zoospore** (zō'os-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *spora*, a sowing, seed.] A spore occurring in cryptogamic plants, which, having cilia or long filiform moving processes projecting from its surface, moves spon-

Zoospores.

taneously for a short time after being discharged from the spore-case of the parent plant. The motion is probably due to changes of hygrometric or electric conditions, the purpose served being the wider diffusion of the seeds. Their cessation from motion after a time permits the seed to become fixed in order to germination. Zoospores occur in characeæ, algæ, fungi, and lichens.

**Zoosporic** (zō-os-por'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of zoospores.

**Zootheca** (zō-o-thē'ka), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, a living being, an animal, and *thēkē*, a case.] In *physiol.* a cell containing a spermatozooid.

**Zootic** (zō-ot'ik), *a.* Containing the remains of organic life: applied to rocks, soil, caves, &c.

**Zootomical** (zō-o-tom'ik-al), *a.* [See ZOOTOMY.] Pertaining to zootomy.

The diagram is very instructive, and well expresses the more important relationships existing between the groups as far as their affinities have been demonstrated or shown to be probable by the present state of *zootomical* science. *Nature.*

**Zootomist** (zō-ot'o-mist), *n.* [See ZOOTOMY.] One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.

**Zootomy** (zō-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] The anatomy of the lower animals; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of the lower animals.

**Zoo-zoo** (zō'zō), *n.* [Onomatopoetic.] A wood-pigeon. [Provincial.]

**Zopilote** (zō-pi-lō'te), *n.* See URUBU.

**Zopissa** (zo-pis'sa), *n.* [Gr. *zōpissa*.] In *med.* a mixture of pitch and tar, impregnated with salt water, scraped from the sides of ships, formerly used in external applications as resolutive and desiccative. *Simmonds.*

**Zoril, Zorille** (zor'il), *n.* [Fr. *zorille*, Sp. *zorilla*, *zorillo*, dim. of *zorra*, *zorro*, a fox.] An animal of the genus Zorilla (which see). The name is occasionally given also to some varieties of the skunk.

**Zorilla** (zō'ril-la), *n.* A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds closely allied to the weasels and skunks, of which a species, the zoril or mariput (*Z. striata* or *Viverra zorilla*) is found in Africa and Asia Minor. It burrows in the ground, is nocturnal in its habits, and lives on mice, birds, insects, &c. Like the skunk it can emit a fetid fluid in its defence.

**Zoroastrian** (zor-o-as'tri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Zoroaster*, the great legislator and prophet of the ancient Bactrians, whose system of religion was the national faith of Persia, and is embodied in the Zend-Avesta; of or pertaining to the system of Zoroaster.

**Zoster** (zos'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *zōstēr*, a girdle, from *zōnumi*, to gird.] In *pathol.* a kind of vesicular disease (*herpes zoster*), in which the vesicles are pearl-sized, often spreading in clusters round or partially round the body like a girdle; shingles.

**Zostera** (zos-tē'ra), *n.* [From Gr. *zōstēr*, a girdle, from their ribbon-like leaves.] A genus of marine grass-like plants, of which the best-known species is *Z. marina*, the common grass-wrack or sea-wrack. See GRASS-WRACK, ZOSTERACEÆ.

**Zosteraceæ** (zos-tėr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small order of monocotyledons, of extremely low organization, separated from Naiadaceæ, consisting of marine plants resembling algæ (among which the species live), but bearing long, grass-like, sheathing leaves and perfect flowers. They are found in the seas bordering Europe, Asia, North Africa, the West Indies, and Australia. The order includes the genus Zostera and four or five small genera separated from it.

**Zosterite** (zos'tėr-īt), *n.* A genus of fossil plants of the Wealden and lower greensand, so named from its resemblance to *Zostera marina*.

**Zosterops** (zos'tėr-ops), *n.* [Gr. *zōstēr*, a girdle, and *ōps*, the eye.] A genus of perching birds, closely allied to the warblers, and seemingly intermediate between them and the titmice. One distinguishing characteristic of the species belonging to this genus is that the eyes are encircled by a ring of snow-white feathers. Hence they have been named *White-eye*. They are small birds, found chiefly in Africa, Asia, and Australia.

**Zotheca** (zō-thē'ka), *n.* [Gr. *zōthēkē*.] In *anc. arch.* a small apartment or alcove which might be separated from an adjoining apartment by a curtain.

**Zouave** (zō-äv' or zwäv), *n.* [Fr., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] A soldier belonging to the light infantry corps in the French army, organized in Algeria, and originally intended to be composed exclusively of a tribe of Kabyles, but which, having gradually changed its character, is now constituted almost exclusively of Frenchmen. These corps still, however, wear the picturesque dress, which consists of a loose, dark-blue jacket and waistcoat, baggy Turkish trousers, yellow leather leggings, white gaiters, a sky-blue sash, and a red fez with yellow tassel. The few corps filled with Algerines still connected with the French army are now known as *Turcos*.

**Zounds** (zoundz). An exclamation contracted from '*God's wounds*,' formerly used as an oath and an expression of anger or wonder.

**Zoutch** (zouch), *v.t.* To stew, as flounders, whitings, gudgeons, eels, &c., with just enough of liquid to cover them. [Local.]

**Zuchetto** (tsō-ket'tō), *n.* [It. *zucchetta*, a small gourd, anything in the form of a gourd, from *zucca*, a gourd.], In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the skull-cap of an ecclesiastic covering the tonsure. A priest's is black, a bishop's purple, a cardinal's red, and the pope's white.

**Zuffolo, Zufolo** (zuf'fo-lō or zō'fo-lo), *n.* [It. *zufolo*, from *zufolare*, to hiss or whistle.] A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.

**Zulu** (zö'lö or zu-lö'), *n.* A member of a warlike branch of the Kafir race inhabiting a territory in South Africa situated on the coast of the Indian Ocean, immediately north of the British colony of Natal.

**Zumbooruk** (zum-bö'ruk), *n.* In the East, a small cannon supported by a swivelled rest on the back of a camel, whence it is fired.

**Zumological** (zū-mō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Zymologic*.

**Zumologist** (zū-mol'o-jist), *n.* Same as *Zymologist*.

**Zumology** (zū-mol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Zymology*.

**Zygæna** (zī-gē'na), *n.* [Gr. *zygaina*, the hammer-headed shark.] 1. A genus of chondropterygious fishes, belonging to the shark family, and distinguished by the horizontally flattened head, truncated in front, its sides extending transversely like the head of a hammer, whence the species have received the common name of *Hammer-headed Sharks*. They are found in the Mediterranean and Indian seas. See SHARK. 2. A genus of lepidopterous insects, having a general resemblance to the moths, but which fly during the daytime, living in the open sunshine. *Z. filipendula* is a common British species.

**Zygapophysis** (zig-a-pof'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *zygon*, what joins, a yoke, and E. *apophysis*.] The name given to the processes by means of which the vertebræ or joints of the spine articulate with each other.

**Zygnemaceæ** (zig-nē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *zeugnymi*, to join.] A nat. order of confervoid algæ, abounding in fresh water, and remarkable for the structure of the endochrome and the phenomena attending the formation of the zoospores, the principal mode of reproduction being by conjugation (whence the name), followed by a mixture of the entire contents of the united cells and their conversion into a spore.

**Zygodactyla** (zī-gō-dak'ti-la), *n. pl.* [See ZYGODACTYLIC.] A section of the Pachydermata, in which the foot is composed of two principal hoofs on which the animals walk, separated by a cleft. It comprises only one family, the Suidæ or pigs.

**Zygodactyli** (zī-gō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [See ZYGODACTYLIC.] A name given by some ornithologists to an order of birds which have the toes disposed in pairs. Synonymous with *Scansores* (which see).

**Zygodactylic, Zygodactylous** (zī'gō-dak-til"ik, zī-gō-dak'til-us), *a.* [Gr. *zygon*, what joins, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having the toes disposed in pairs: commonly used of birds, such as the parrots, that have two toes directed forwards and two backwards.

**Zygoma** (zī-gō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *zygōma*, the zygomatic arch, from *zygon*, a yoke.] In *anat.* the process of the cheek-bone, a bone of the upper jaw; also, the cavity below the zygomatic arch.

**Zygomatic** (zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [See ZYGOMA.] Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also *os jugale* or cheek-bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes. The term *zygoma* is applied both to the bone and the arch.—*Zygomatic arch*, a bony bridge in the cheek formed by the zygomatic process articulating with the cheek-bone.—*Zygomatic bone*, the cheek-bone.—*Zygomatic muscles*, two muscles of the face which rise from the zygomatic bone and are inserted into the corner of the mouth.—*Zygomatic processes*, the processes of the temporal and cheek bones which unite to form the zygomatic arch.—*Zygomatic suture*, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.

**Zygomaturus** (zī'gō-ma-tū"rus), *n.* A large fossil marsupial, so named from the great width of the zygomatic arches of the skull, found in the post-tertiary deposits of Australia.

**Zygophyllaceæ** (zī'gō-fil-lā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A nat. order of polypetalous, exogenous plants, nearly related to Oxalidaceæ and Rutaceæ. The species are herbs, shrubs, and trees, having a very hard wood, and the branches often articulated. The greater part of them are distributed throughout the temperate regions. To the order belong the caltrops (Tribulus), the bean-caper (Zygophyllum), lignum vitæ (Guaiacum), honey-flower (Melianthus), &c.

**Zygophyllum** (zī-gō-fil'lum), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Zygophyllaceæ, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, the Cape de Verd Isles, and the Levant. *Z. Fabago* is the bean-caper.

**Zygosis** (zī-gō'sis), *n.* In *biol.* same as *Conjugation*.

**Zygosphene** (zī'gō-sfēn), *n.* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke, and *sphēn*, a wedge.] In *compar. anat.* the wedge-shaped process from the fore-part of the neural arch of the vertebræ of serpents and some lizards.

**Zymic** (zim'ik), *a.* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven.] A term applied by Pasteur to the Infusoria which act as ferments only when the air is excluded as distinguished from those which require the presence of air.

**Zymologic, Zymological** (zī-mō-loj'ik, zī-mō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to zymology.

**Zymologist** (zī-mol'o-jist), *n.* One who is skilled in zymology, or in the fermentation of liquors.

**Zymology** (zī-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *zymē*, ferment, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

**Zymome** (zī'mōm), *n.* [From Gr. *zymē*, leaven.] An old name for the gluten of wheat that is insoluble in alcohol.

**Zymometer** (zī-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *zymē*, ferment, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor.

**Zymoscope** (zī'mo-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *zymē*, ferment, and *skopeō*, to examine.] An instrument contrived by Zenneck for testing the fermenting power of yeast by bringing it in contact with sugar-water and observing the quantity of carbonic anhydride evolved. *Watts*.

**Zymosimeter** (zī-mō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *zymosis*, fermentation, and *metron*, a measure.] Same as *Zymometer*.

**Zymosis** (zī-mō'sis), *n.* [Gr., fermentation.] In *pathol.* an epidemic, endemic, or contagious affection produced by some morbific influence acting on the system as a ferment; a zymotic disease. *Dunglison*.

**Zymotic** (zī-mot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *zymōtikos*, causing to ferment, from *zymoō*, to ferment, from *zymē*, ferment.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by fermentation.—*Zymotic diseases*, a name applied to epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic diseases, because they are supposed to be produced by some morbific principle acting on the system like a ferment. See GERM-THEORY.

**Zymotically** (zī-mot'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a zymotic manner; according to the manner or nature of zymotic diseases.

**Zymurgy** (zī'mėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *zymē*, a ferment, and *ergon*, work.] A name applied to that department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, in which processes fermentation plays the principal part. *Watts*.

**Zythepsary** † (zī-thep'sa-ri), *n.* [Gr. *zythos*, a kind of beer, and *hepsō*, to boil.] A brewery or brew-house.

**Zythum** (zī'thum), *n.* [L. *zythum*=Gr. *zythos*, a kind of beer.] A kind of ancient malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

# SUPPLEMENT

CONTAINING

## ADDITIONAL WORDS AND ADDITIONAL MEANINGS AND EXPLANATIONS.

*Cross references are to articles in the body of the work unless where the Supplement is expressly referred to.*
*Additions to articles are marked* [add.]



**Abaxial, Abaxile** (ab-ak'si-al, ab-ak'sīl), *a.* [Prefix *ab*, and *axis*.] Not in the axis; specifically, in *bot.* applied to the embryo when out of the axis of the seed. *Balfour.*

**Abecedary** (ā-bē-sē'dā-ri), *n.* A first principle or element; rudiment. 'Such rudiments or *abecedaries*.' *Fuller.*

**Abiogenesist** (a-bī'ō-jen''e-sist), *n.* Same as *Abiogenist.*

**Abiogenetic** (a-bī'ō-jen-et''ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by abiogenesis.

**Abiogenetically** (a-bī'ō-jen-et''ik-al-li), *adv.* In an abiogenetic manner. *Ency. Brit.*

**Abiogenist** (a-bī-oj'en-ist), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of abiogenesis. *Pop. Ency.*

**Abiogeny** (a-bī-oj'en-i), *n.* Same as *Abiogenesis.*

**Abirritate** (ab-ir'ri-tāt), *v.t.* In *med.* to deaden, as the vital phenomena of the tissues; to debilitate.

**Abirritative** (ab-ir'ri-tāt-iv), *a.* In *med.* tending to abirritate.

**Ablegate** (ab'leg-āt), *n.* [Prefix *ab*, and *legate*.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a special commissioner charged with conveying his insignia of office to a newly appointed cardinal.

**Abolitionize** (ab-ō-li'shon-īz), *v.t.* To imbue with the doctrines or principles of an abolitionist.

**Aborticide** (a-bort'i-sīd), *n.* [L. *abortus*, an untimely birth, and *cædo*, to kill.] In *obstetrics*, the destruction of a monstrous fetus in utero.

**Abrogative** (ab'rō-gā-tiv), *a.* [See ABROGATE.] Tending to abrogate; capable of abrogating or annulling.

**Absey-book**† (ab'sē-bōk), *n.* [That is an *a b c* book.] A primer, which sometimes included a catechism.

And then comes answer like an *absey-book*. *Shak.*

**Absinthic** (ab-sin'thik), *a.* Of or pertaining to absinthium or wormwood, or to an acid obtained from it.

**Absolutist** (ab'sō-lūt-ist), *a.* Of or pertaining to absolutism; despotic; absolutistic.

All these things were odious to the old governing classes of France: their spirit was *absolutist*, ecclesiastical, and military. *John Morley.*

**Abstain**† (ab-stān'), *v.t.* To hinder; to obstruct; to debar; to cause to keep away from. '*Abstain* men from marrying.' *Milton.*

**Academicism** (ak-a-dem'i-sizm), *n.* The system or mode of teaching at an academy; an academical mannerism, as of painting.

**Academics** (ak-a-dem'iks), *n.* The Platonic philosophy; Platonism.

**Accad** (ak'ad), *n.* 1. A member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia; one of the dominant race at the time to which the earliest contemporaneous records reach back. This race is believed to have belonged to the Turanian family, or to have been at anyrate non-Semitic. Also written *Akkad.*

The Accadai, or *Accads*, were 'the Highlanders' who had descended from the mountainous region of Elam on the east, and it was to them that the Assyrians ascribed the origin of Chaldean civilization and writing. *A. H. Sayce.*

2. The language of this race; Accadian.

**Accadian** (ak-kā'di-an), *a.* Belonging to the Accads or primitive inhabitants of Babylonia. Also written *Akkadian.*

**Accadian** (ak-kā'di-an), *n.* 1. An Accad.—2. The language of the Accads, a non-Semitic and probably Turanian speech spoken in ancient Babylonia previously to the later and better known Semitic dialect of the cuneiform inscriptions. A kindred dialect, the Sumerian, seems to have been in use at the same time in Babylonia.

**Accentuate**, *v.t.* [add.] To lay stress upon; to emphasize; to give prominence to; to mark as of importance; as, he *accentuated* the views of the party on this question.

**Accipitral** (ak-sip'i-tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Accipitres or birds of prey; having the character of a bird of prey. 'Of temper most *accipitral*, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish.' *Carlyle.*

**Acclamator** (ak-kla-mā'tėr), *n.* One who expresses joy or applause by acclamation. '*Acclamators* who had filled . . . the air with 'Vive le Roy.' *Evelyn.*

**Accrementitial** (ak'krē-men-ti''shal), *a.* In *physiol.* of or pertaining to the process of accrementition.

**Accrementition** (ak'krē-men-ti''shon), *n.* In *physiol.* the process of producing or developing a new individual by the growth, extension, and separation of a part of the parent; gemmation.

**Accumulator**, *n.* [add.] In *elect.* same as *Condenser*. The name is now especially applied to a kind of battery devised by M. Camille Faure, by means of which electric energy can be stored and rendered portable. Each battery forms a cylindrical leaden vessel, containing alternate sheets of metallic lead and minium wrapped in felt and rolled into a spiral wetted with acidulated water. On being charged with electricity the energy may be stored till required for use.

**Accuse** (ak-kūz'), *v.t.* [add.] †To indicate; to evince; to show; to manifest.

Amphialus answered . . . with such excusing himself that more and more *accused* his love to Philoclea. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Acidific** (as-id-if'ik), *a.* Producing acidity or an acid; acidifying.

**Acidulent** (a-sid'ū-lent), *a.* Being somewhat acid or sour; cross; tart; peevish. 'Anxious *acidulent* face.' *Carlyle.*

**Acierage** (ā'sē-ėr-āj), *n.* [Fr. *acier*, steel.] A process by which an engraved copperplate or an electrotype from an engraved plate of steel or copper has a film of iron deposited over its surface by electricity, in order to protect the engraving from wear in printing. By this means an electrotype of a fine engraving which, if printed directly from the copper, would not yield 500 good impressions, can be made to yield 3000 or more. Whenever the film of iron becomes so worn as to reveal any part of the copper underneath, it is removed and a fresh coating deposited; and in this way as many as 30,000 good impressions have been printed from the electrotype of a finely-engraved plate.

**Acoustically** (a-kous'tik-al-li), *adv.* In relation to or in a manner adapted to acoustics. *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Acrobatic** (ak'rō-bat-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performance; as, *acrobatic* feats; *acrobatic* entertainments.

**Acronyctous** (ak-rō-nik'tus), *a.* Same as *Acronyc.*

**Acrotism** (ak'rō-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *krotōs*, a beating.] In *med.* an absence or weakness of the pulse.

**Actable** (akt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being acted or performed; practically possible.

Is naked truth *actable* in true life? *Tennyson.*

**Actinology** (ak-ti-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of science which investigates the power of sunlight to cause chemical action.

**Actinophorous** (ak-ti-nof'or-us), *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *pherō*, I carry.] Having ray-like spines.

**Actionless** (ak'shon-les), *a.* Unfit to be made the subject of a legal action; not actionable.

**Actual** (ak'tū-al), *n.* Something actual or real. 'Not . . . *actuals*, but only Egyptian budget estimates.' *Fortnightly Rev.*

**Actualist** (ak'tū-al-ist), *n.* One who deals with actualities: opposed to *idealist*. *Grote.*

**Acturience** (ak-tū'ri-ens), *n.* [From *act*, and *urio*, the termination of Latin desiderative verbs.] A desire for action. *Grote.* [Rare.]

**Acupress** (ak'ū-pres), *v.t.* In *surg.* to stop hæmorrhage in by means of acupressure.

**Adamantoid** (ad-a-mant'oid), *n.* [Gr. *adamos*, the diamond, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A crystal characterized by being bounded by forty-eight equal triangles.

**Adeem** (a-dēm'), *v.t.* [L. *adimo*, to take away.] In *law*, to withdraw, revoke, or take away, as a grant, a legacy, or the like.

**Adeep** (a-dēp'), *adv.* Deeply. 'We shout so *adeep* down creation's profound.' *E. B. Browning.* [Rare.]

**Adenophorous** (ad-e-nof'or-us), *a.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *pherō*, to bear.] In *zool.* and *bot.* bearing glands.

**Adiaphorist** (ad-i-af'ō-rist), *n.* [Gr. *adiaphora*, indifferent or non-essential things.] A follower of Melancthon in the sixteenth century, who maintained that, in matters indifferent, charity was to be preferred to uniformity, and that obedience was due to the imperial power. The Adiaphorists also accepted the interim of Charles V. See INTERIM, 2.

**Adiaphoristic** (ad'i-af-ō-ris''tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Adiaphorists, or to the controversies between the followers of Luther and Melancthon.

**Adipsous** (a-dip'sus), *a.* [Gr. priv. *a*, and *dipsa*, thirst.] Tending to quench thirst, as certain fruits.

**Adjutator** (ad'jū-tā-tėr), *n.* [L. *adjuto*, to assist.] See AGITATOR, 2.

**Admissive** (ad-mis'iv), *a.* Having the nature of an admission; containing an admission or acknowledgment. 'More *admissive* than excusatory.' *Lamb.*

**Admonitorial** (ad-mon'i-tō''ri-al), *a.* Reproving; admonishing; having the manner of an admonitor.

Miss Tox . . . has acquired an *admonitorial* tone, and a habit of improving passing occasions. *Dickens.*

**Adonis** (a-dō'nis), *n.* A kind of wig formerly worn.

He puts on a fine flowing *adonis* or white periwig. *Graves.*

**Adoptability** (a-dopt'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state of being adoptable; the capability of being adopted; also, that which can be adopted or made use of. 'The select *adoptabilities*.' *Carlyle.*

**Adoptable** (a-dopt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of, fit for, or worthy of being adopted. 'The Li-

turgy or *adoptable* and generally adopted set of prayers.' *Carlyle.*

**Adoratory** (a-dōr'a-to-ri), *n.* A place of worship: a church or chapel. *Southey.*

**Adsignification,** *n.* [add.] An additional signification.

And in this opinion (viz. that there is no *adsignification* of manner or time in that which is called the indicative mood, no *adsignification* of time in that which is called the present participle) I am neither new nor singular. *Horne Tooke.*

**Adusk** (a-dusk'), *a.* or *adv.* In the dusk or twilight; dark. 'To die and leave the world *adusk.*' *E. B. Browning.* [Rare.]

**Adverbialize** (ad-vėr'bi-al-īz), *v.t.* To give the form or force of an adverb to; to use as an adverb.

**Advower** (ad-vou'ėr), *n.* The owner of an advowson; a patron. See ADVOWSON.

**Ædœology** (ē-dē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aidoia*, the privy parts, and *logos*, a discourse.] That part of medical science which treats of the organs of generation; also, a treatise on or account of the organs of generation.

**Ægithognathæ** (ē-gi-thog'na-thē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *aigithos*, a sparrow, and *gnathos*, the jaw.] In Huxley's classification of birds, drawn from their osseous structure, a suborder of Carinatæ, having the bones of the palate disposed as in the sparrow and other passerine birds.

**Ægithognathous** (ē-gi-thog'na-thus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ægithognathæ.

**Æolotropic** (ē'ol-ō-trop"ik), *a.* [Gr. *aiolos*, changeful, and *tropē*, a turning.] Applied to bodies unequally elastic in different directions: opposed to *isotropic. Sir W. Thomson.*

**Aeroklinoscope** (ā'ėr-ō-klin"ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, *klinō*, to bend or incline, and *skopeō*, I view.] An apparatus constructed to show the direction of the wind in connection with the barometric pressure.

**Ærose** (ē'rōs), *a.* [L. *ærosus*, containing brass or copper.] Having the nature of or resembling copper or brass; coppery.

**Aerosiderite** (ā'ėr-ō-sid"ėr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *sidēros*, iron.] An iron meteorite.

**Aerosiderolite** (ā'ėr-ō-sid"ėr-o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, *sidēros*, iron, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteor containing both stone and iron.

**Æsthematology** (ēs-thē'ma-tol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aisthēma*, a perception, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the senses, or the apparatus of the senses; that part of physiological anatomy which treats of the senses. *Dunglison.*

**Æsthesiology** (ēs-thē'si-ol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine or branch of knowledge concerned with the sensations. *Dunglison.*

**Æsthesodic** (ēs-thē-sod'ik), *a.* [Gr. *aisthēsis*, sensation, and *hodos*, a path.] Capable of conducting sensation: said of the gray matter of the spinal cord, which can convey sensory impressions to the sensorium though itself insensible.

**Æsthete** (ēs'thēt), *n.* One devoted to the principles or doctrines of æsthetics: specifically applied in a semi-contemptuous way to one who carries the cultivation of the sense of the beautiful to a ridiculous extent.

**Affinition** (af-fi-ni'shon), *n.* The state or quality of being affined; mental affinity or attraction. [Rare.]

**Aflow** (a-flō'), *a.* or *adv.* In a loose, waving state; flowing. 'With grey hair *aflow.*' *Whittier.* [Rare.]

**Africander** (af'rik-an-dėr), *n.* A native of Cape Colony or the neighbouring regions born of white parents.

**After-dinner** (aft'ėr-din-ėr), *a.* Happening or done after dinner; as, an *after-dinner* speech: sometimes used substantively. 'An *after-dinner's* nap.' *Tennyson.*

In *after-dinner* talk
Across the walnuts and the wine. *Tennyson.*

**After-shaft** (aft'ėr-shaft), *n.* In *ornith.* a supplementary or accessory shaft furnished with barbs or fibres, given off at the point of junction of the shaft and quill of most feathers except those of the wings and tail.

**Again,** [add.] Also pronounced a-gān', at least in poetry, as evidenced by following passages.

When she was eased of her pain
Came the good lord Athelstane,
When her ladyship married *again.* *Thackeray.*

O that 'twere possible
After long grief and pain
To find the arms of my true love
Round me once *again!* *Tennyson.*

**Ageing** (āj'ing), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a process during which the colour previously deposited on the outside of the fibre gradually penetrates it and becomes more firmly attached.

**Agmatology** (ag-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *agma*, *agmatos*, a fracture, and *logos*, a discourse.] In *surg.* that department of the science which treats of fractures; also, a treatise on fractures.

**Agminate, Agminated** (ag'min-āt, ag'min-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *agmen*, *agminis*, a crowd, a band.] Crowded; closely packed: specifically applied in *anat.* to certain glands or follicles in the small intestine. Called also *Peyer's Glands.*

**Agraffe, Agraff** (a-graf'), *n.* [Fr. *agrafe*, a hook, a clasp. See AGGRAPPES.] A sort of clasp or hook. 'An *agraffe* set with brilliants.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Braided tresses, and cheeks of bloom,
Diamond *agraff* and foam-white plume. *Landor.*

**Agraphia** (a-graf'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *graphō*, to describe, to write.] In *pathol.* a form of aphasia, in which the patient is unable to express ideas by written signs. See APHASIA in Supp.

**Agrin** (a-grin'), *a.* or *adv.* In the act or state of grinning; on the grin. 'His visage all *agrin.*' *Tennyson.*

**Agriologist** (ag-ri-ol'o-jist), *n.* [Gr. *agrios*, pertaining to a wild state, and *logos*, a discourse.] One who makes a comparative study of human customs, especially of the customs of man in a rude or uncivilized state. *Max Müller.*

**Agriology** (ag-ri-ol'o-ji), *n.* The comparative study of the customs of man in his natural state.

**Agronomial** (ag-rō-nō'mi-al), *a.* Same as *Agronomic. Lord Lytton.*

**Agrope** (a-grōp'), *adv.* Gropingly. *E. B. Browning.*

**Agrypnotic** (ag-rip-not'ik), *n.* [Gr. *agrypnos*, sleepless.] In *med.* something which tends to drive away sleep.

**Aino** (ī'nō), *n.* One of a tribe found in the interior of Yesso, in the south of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, supposed to be the remains of the aboriginal population. They are remarkable for their hirsuteness, in many cases the bodies, and still more frequently the legs and arms, being covered with short, bristly hair. The word is also used adjectively.

**Airwards** (ār'wėrds), *adv.* Up in the air; upwards. 'Soar *airwards* again.' *Thackeray.*

**Akkad, Akkadian.** See ACCAD, ACCADIAN.

**Albescence** (al-bes'ens), *n.* [L. *albesco*, to grow white, from *albus*, white.] The act or state of growing white or whitish.

**Albuminiform** (al-bū'mi-nim'i-form), *a.* Formed like or resembling albumen.

**Albuminimeter** (al-bū'mi-nim"e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of albumen contained in any substance.

**Alethoscope** (a-lē'tho-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *alēthēs*, true, and *skopeō*, to view.] An optical instrument by means of which pictures are made to present a more natural and life-like appearance.

**Alexipyretic** (a-lek'si-pī-ret"ik), *a.* [Gr. *alexō*, to ward off, and *pyretos*, a fever.] In *med.* same as *Febrifuge.*

**Alfalfa** (al-fal'fa), *n.* [Sp.] A name given to a valuable pasture and forage plant; the lucerne (*Medicago sativa*).

**Algoid** (al'goid), *a.* [L. *alga*, a sea-weed, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling the algæ or aquatic plants.

**Algonkin, Algonquin** (al-gon'kin), *n.* A family of North American Indians, which contained many tribes, and formerly occupied the valley of the Mississippi and all the country eastward; a member of this family.

**Allegorization** (al'lē-gor-i-zā"shon), *n.* The act of turning into allegory; allegorical treatment.

**Alliteral** (al-lit'ėr-al), *a.* Same as *Alliterative.* See ALLITERATION.

**Allochrous** (al-lok'rus), *a.* [Gr. *allochroos*, *allochrous—allos*, other, and *chroa*, colour.] Of various colours: generally applied to minerals.

**Allomorphic** (al-lō-mor'fik), *a.* Pertaining to or possessing the qualities of allomorphism.

**Allomorphism** (al-lō-mor'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *morphē*, form.] That property of certain substances of assuming a different form, the substance remaining otherwise unchanged.

**Allomorphite** (al-lō-mor'fīt), *n.* A variety of baryta having the form and cleavage of anhydrite.

**Allotriophagy** (al-lot'ri-of"a-gi), *n.* [Gr. *allotrios*, belonging to another, and *phagō*, to eat.] In *med.* a depraved appetite for some particular article of food or for noxious or not eatable substances.

**Allure** (al-lūr'), *n.* [add.] Same as *Allurement. Longfellow.* [Rare.]

**Almightyship** (al-mī'ti-ship), *n.* The state or quality of being almighty; omnipotence. *Cowley.*

**Alnascharism** (al-nas'kėr-izm), *n.* An action or conduct like that of *Alnaschar*, the hero of a well-known story in the *Arabian Nights;* anything done during a day-dream or reverie.

With maternal *alnascharism* she had, in her reveries, thrown back her head with disdain, as she repulsed the family advances of some wealthy but low-born heiress. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Already** (al-red'i), *a.* Existing now; being at the present time or for some time past; present.

Lord Hobart and Lord Fitzwilliam are both to be earls to-morrow; the former, of Buckingham, the latter by his *already* title. *H. Walpole.*

**Alternanthera** (al-tėr-nan'thėr-a), *n.* A genus of plants belonging to Amaranthaceæ, so called from the stamens being alternately fertile and barren. They have opposite leaves, and small tribracteate flowers, arranged in heads. Several species are grown in gardens for the sake of their richly-coloured foliage.

**Alternize** (al-tėr-nīz'), *v.t.* To cause to follow alternately; to alternate. 'A tête-à-tête *alternized* with a trio by my son.' *Miss Burney.* [Rare.]

**Alt-horn** (alt'horn), *n.* A musical instrument of the sax-horn family, often replacing the French horn in military bands.

**Altify** (al'ti-fī), *v.t.* To heighten; to exaggerate. [Rare.]

Every county is given to magnify—not to say *altify*—their own things therein. *Fuller.*

**Amaze** (a-māz'), *v.i.* To wonder; to be amazed.

Madam, *amaze* not; see his majesty
Return'd with glory from the Holy Land. *Peele.*

**Ambitionist** (am-bi'shon-ist), *n.* An ambitious person; one devoted to self-aggrandizement. 'A selfish *ambitionist* and quack.' *Carlyle.*

**Amen** (ā'men), *v.t.* 1. To say amen to; to approve; to homologate. [Rare.]

Is there a bishop on the bench that has not *amen'd* the humbug in his lawn sleeves, and called a blessing over the kneeling pair of perjurers? *Thackeray.*

2. To end; to finish.

This very evening have I *amen'd* the volume. *Southey.*

**Amœnomania** (a-mē'nō-mā"ni-a), *n.* [L. *amœnus*, pleasant, and Gr. *mania*, madness.] A form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable nature.

**Amphiblastic** (am-fi-blas'tik), *a.* In *physiol.* a term applied to the series of ova intermediate between the holoblastic or mammalian ova, and the meroblastic, or ova of birds or reptiles.

**Amphigoric** (am-fi-gor'ik), *a.* Of, relating to, or consisting of amphigory; absurd; nonsensical.

**Amphigory** (am'fi-gor-i), *n.* [Fr. *amphigouri.*] A meaningless rigmarole; nonsense verses or the like; a nonsensical parody.

**Amrita** (am'rē-tā), *n.* [Skr. *amritam*, from *a*, priv., and *mri*, to die; akin to L. *mors*, death. See MORTAL.] In *Hindu myth.* the ambrosia of the gods; the beverage of immortality, that resulted from the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons.

**Anachorism** (a-nak'ō-rizm), *n.* [Modelled on *anachronism*, from Gr. *ana*, here implying error or divergence, and *chōra*, a country.] Something not suited to or inconsistent with the country to which it is referred. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Analgesia** (an-al-jē'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *algos*, pain.] In *pathol.* absence of pain whether in health or disease. *Dunglison.*

**Anaphrodisia** (an-af'ro-diz"i-a), *n.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *aphrodisios*, venereal, from *Aphroditē*, the Greek goddess of love.] The absence of venereal power or desire; impotence.

**Anapodeictic** (an-ap'o-dik"tik), *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *apodeiktikos*, demonstrable.] Incapable of being demonstrated.

**Anaptotic** (an-ap-tot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ana*, back, and *ptōsis*, inflection.] In *philol.* applied to languages which have a tendency to lose the use of inflections.

**Anarchize** (an'ar-kīz), *v.t.* [Gr. *anarchia*, lawlessness.] To put into a state of anarchy or confusion.

**Anchoritish** (ang-kō-rīt'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anchorite, or his mode of life; anchoretic. 'Sixty years of religious reverie and *anchoritish* self-denial.' *De Quincey.*

**Anchoritism** (ang'kō-rīt-izm), *n.* The state of being secluded from the world; the condition of an anchorite.

**Anchorless** (ang'kėr-les), *a.* Being without an anchor; hence, drifting; unstable. 'My homeless, *anchorless*, unsupported mind.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Ancorist** † (ang'kō-rist), *n.* One withdrawn from the world; a hermit; an anchoret, or anchoress. 'A woman lately turned an *ancorist.*' *Fuller.*

**Anecdotarian** (an'ek-dō-tā"ri-an), *n.* One who deals in or retails anecdotes; an anecdotist. 'Our ordinary *anecdotarians* make use of libels.' *Roger North.*

**Anetic** (a-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anetikos*, relaxing.] In *med.* relieving or assuaging pain; anodyne.

**Angelhood** (ān'jel-hŏd), *n.* The state or condition of an angel; the angelic nature or character. *E. B. Browning.*

**Angelolatry** (ān-jel-ol'a-tri), *n.* [E. *angel*, and Gr. *latreia*, worship.] The worship of angels.

**Angevin** (an'jē-vin), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Anjou*, a former province in the north-west of France.

**Animate** (an'i-māt), *v.t.* To become enlivened or exhilarated; to rouse.

Mr. Arnott, *animating* at this speech, glided behind her chair. *Miss Burney.*

**Anisometric** (a-nī'sō-met"rik), *a.* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *metron*, a measure.] A term applied to crystals which are developed dissimilarly in the three axial directions.

**Anisotrope, Anisotropic** (an'i-sō-trōp, an'-i-sō-trop"ik), *a.* Having different properties in different directions; not isotropic; æolotropic.

**Annominate** (an-nom'in-āt), *v.t.* To name; especially, to give a punning or alliterative name to. [Rare.] See ANNOMINATION.

How then shall these chapters be *annominated*? *Southey.*

**Anonyme** (an'on-īm), *n.* [See ANONYMOUS.] An assumed or false name.

**Anserous** (an'sėr-us), *a.* [L. *anser*, a goose.] Of or pertaining to a goose or geese; like a goose; hence, foolish; silly; simple. *Sydney Smith.*

**Antagonize** (an-tag'ō-nīz), *v.t.* To act in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder. [Rare.]

The active principle of valerian root is . . . found to greatly deaden the reflex excitability of the spinal cord, thus *antagonizing* the operation of strychnine. *Amer. Ency.*

**Ante-choir** (an'tē-kwīr), *n.* In *arch.* that part between the doors of the choir and the outer entrance of the screen, under the rood-loft, forming a sort of lobby or vestibule. *Ency. Brit.* Called also *Fore-choir.*

**Antelios** (an-tē'li-os), *n.* [Gr. *antēlios*, opposite the sun—*anti*, against, and *helios*, the sun.] The position of a heavenly body when opposite or over against the sun: used also adjectively.

**Ante-nave** (an'tē-nāv), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Galilee* (which see).

**Anthelios** (an-thē'li-os), *n.* Same as *Antelios.*

**Anthem** (an'them), *v.t.* To celebrate or salute with an anthem or song. *Keats.*

**Anthography** (an-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *graphē*, description.] That branch of botany which treats of flowers; a description of flowers.

**Anthoid** (an'thoid), *a.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a flower; resembling a flower.

**Anthropocentric** (an-thrō'pō-sen"trik), *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *kentron*, a centre.] Appellative of or pertaining to any theory of the universe or solar system in which man is held to be the ultimate end, and in which he is assumed to be the chief or central part of creation.

**Anthropogenic** (an-thrō'pō-je"nik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropogeny.

**Anthropogeny** (an-thrō-poj'en-i), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *gennaō*, to beget.] The science of the origin and development of man.

**Antianarchic** (an'ti-an-är"kik), *a.* Opposed to anarchy or confusion. 'Your *antianarchic* Girondins.' *Carlyle.*

**Anticyclone** (an'ti-sī-klōn), *n.* A meteorological phenomenon presenting some features opposite to those of a cyclone. It consists of a region of high barometric pressure, the pressure being greatest in the centre, with light winds flowing outwards from the centre, and not inwards as in the cyclone, accompanied with great cold in winter and with great heat in summer. *Ency. Brit.*

**Antilogous** (an-til'o-gus), *a.* In *elect.* applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative when being electrified by heat, and afterwards, when cooling, positive.

**Anti-trade** (an'ti-trād), *n.* A name given to any of the upper tropical winds which move northward or southward in the same manner as the trade-winds, which blow beneath them in the opposite direction. These great aerial currents descend to the surface, after they have passed the limits of the trade-winds and form the south-west, or west-south-west winds of the north temperate, and the north-west, or west-north-west winds of the south temperate zones.

**Antozone** (ant'ō-zōn), *n.* A compound formerly supposed to be a modification of oxygen, and to exhibit qualities directly opposed to those of ozone, but now known to be the peroxide of hydrogen.

**Anybody** (en'ni-bo-di), *n.* 1. Any one person; as, *anybody* can do that.—2. A well-known person; a person of importance or celebrity; as, is he *anybody?* [Colloq.]

**Anyone** (en'ni-wun), *n.* Any person; anybody.

**Anyrate** (en'ni-rāt), *n.* Used only in the phrase *at anyrate;* that is, whatever considerations are to be taken account of; under any circumstances; whatever else; as, you *at anyrate* need not reproach me; he was going there *at anyrate.*

**Anywhen** (en'ni-when), *adv.* At any time. 'Anywhere or *anywhen.*' *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

**Apedom, Apehood** (āp'dum, āp'hud), *n.* The state of being an ape, or of being apish. 'This early condition of *apedom.*' *De Quincey.*

There's a dog-faced dwarf
That gets to godship somehow, yet retains
His *apehood.* *Browning.*

**Aperitive** (a-per'it-iv), *n.* An aperient. 'Gentle *aperitives.*' *Richardson.*

**Aphanapterix** (af-an-ap'tėr-iks), *n.* [Gr. *aphanēs*, obscure, and *pteryx*, a wing.] A genus of large Ralline birds, incapable of flight, the remains of which are found in the post-tertiary deposits of Mauritius. They survived into the human period, and were exterminated at a comparatively late date.

**Aphasia** (a-fā'zi-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phasis*, speech.] In *pathol.* a symptom of certain morbid conditions of the nervous system, in which the patient loses the power of expressing ideas by means of words, or loses the appropriate use of words, the vocal organs the while remaining intact and the intelligence sound. There is sometimes an entire loss of words as connected with ideas, and sometimes only the loss of a few. In one form of the disease, called *aphemia*, the patient can think and write, but cannot speak; in another, called *agraphia*, he can think and speak, but cannot express his ideas in writing. In a great majority of cases where post-mortem examinations have been made, morbid changes have been found in the left frontal convolution of the brain.

**Aphasic** (a-fā'zik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aphasia.

**Aphasic** (a-fā'zik), *n.* A person affected with aphasia.

**Apheliotropism** (af-ē'li-ot"rō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away from, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning.] In *bot.* a tendency to turn away from the sun or the light, as opposed to *heliotropism* (which see). *Darwin.*

**Aphemia** (a-fē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phēmi*, I speak.] In *pathol.* a form of aphasia in which the patient can think and write, but cannot speak. See APHASIA.

**Aphorisming** (af-or-iz'ming), *a.* Much given to the use of aphorisms.

There is no art that hath been more cankered in her principles, more soiled and slabbered with *aphorisming* pedantry, than the art of policy. *Milton.*

**Aphrodisian** (af-ro-diz'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *aphrodisios*, pertaining to sexual pleasures, from *Aphroditē*, the goddess of love.] Of, or pertaining to, or given up to unlawful sexual pleasures.

They showed me the state nursery for the children of those *aphrodisian* dames, their favourites. *C. Reade.*

**Apnœa** (ap-nē'a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pnoiē*, a breathing, from *pneō*, to breathe.] In *med.* absence of respiration; insensible respiration; asphyxia.

**Apogeotropism** (ap'o-gē-ot"rō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away from, *gē*, the earth, and *tropē*, a turning.] A tendency to turn or bend in opposition to gravity, or away from the centre of the earth, as opposed to *Geotropism* (which see). *Darwin.*

**Apologetic** † (a-pol'o-jet"ik), *n.* An apology. 'Full of deprecatories and *apologetics.*' *Roger North.*

**Aposiopestic** (ap'o-sī-ō-pes"tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an aposiopesis. 'That interjection of surprise . . . with the *aposiopestic* break *after* it, marked thus, Z—ds.' *Sterne.*

**Appealingness** (ap-pēl'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of appealing or beseeching, as for mercy, aid, sympathy, or the like.

Ready sympathy . . . made him alive to a certain *appealingness* in her behaviour towards him. *George Eliot.*

**Appellability** (ap-pel'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being appealable.

**Appellable** (ap-pel'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being appealed; appealable.

**Appropinquity** (ap-prō-ping'kwi-ti), *n.* The state of being near; nearness. *Lamb.*

**Aproneer** (ā-prun-ēr'), *n.* One who wears an apron; a tradesman or shopman. 'Some surly *aproneer.*' *Bp. Gauden.*

**Aptinus** (ap-tī'nus), *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the Carabidæ. See BOMBARDIER-BEETLE.

**Aquamanile** (ak'wa-ma-nī"lē), *n.* [From L. *aqua*, water, and *manare*, to flow.] The basin in which, according to the ancient church ceremony, the priest washes his

Aquamanile.

hands in celebrating the mass. Also applied to vessels of the ewer kind formerly used in private houses, and frequently made into grotesque forms representing a real or fabulous animal or the like.

**Arc,** *n.* [add.]—*Electric arc,* in *electric lighting,* the light emitted by an electric current in crossing over the small interval of space between the carbon points. Called also *Voltaic arc.*

**Archaist** (är-kā'ist), *n.* An antiquarian; an archæologist. *E. B. Browning.*

**Archbishopess** (ärch-bish'up-es), *n.* The wife of an archbishop. *Miss Burney.*

**Architecture** (är'ki-tek-tūr), *v.t.* To construct; to build.

This was *architectur'd* thus
By the great Oceanus. *Keats.*

**Arcosolium** (är-ko-sō'li-um), *n.* [L. L., from L. *arcus*, an arch, and *solium*, a sarcophagus, a throne.] A term applied to those receptacles for dead bodies of martyrs in the Catacombs which consist of a deep niche cut in the rocky wall, arched above, and under the arch a sarcophagus excavated in the solid rock. The flat cover of the sarcophagus might be used as an altar; and such tombs were often richly ornamented.

**Arctogeal** (ärk-tō-jē'al), *a.* [Gr. *arctos*, the north, and *gea*, the earth.] Of or pertaining to the colder parts of the northern hemisphere. 'The great *arctogeal* province.' *Huxley.*

**Arenated** (ar'ē-nā-ted), *a.* [L. *arena*, sand.] Reduced or ground into sand.

**Aretaics** (ar-ē-tā'iks), *n.* [Gr. *aretē*, virtue.] In *ethics*, same as *Aretology.* *Grote.*

**Arithmocracy** (ar-ith-mok'ra-si), *n.* Rule or government by a majority.

A democracy of mere numbers is no democracy, but a mere brute *arithmocracy.* *Kingsley.*

**Arithmocratic** (a-rith"mō-krat"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an arithmocracy or rule of numbers.

American democracy, being merely *arithmocratic,* provides no representation whatsoever for the more educated and more experienced minority. *Kingsley.*

**Armsweep** (ärm'swēp), *n.* The length of reach or swing of an arm. *Browning.* [Poetical.]

**Arrear** † (a'rēr), *v.t.* To cause to rise; to raise up; to rear. 'A desperate presumption *arreared.*' *Fuller.*

**Arrear**† (a'rēr), *n.* The rear. 'The *arrear* consisting of between three and four thousand foot.' *Heylin.*

**Arrowlet** (a'rō-let), *n.* A little arrow. *Tennyson.*

**Arthrography** (ar-throg'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *graphē*, description.] In *anat.* a description of the joints.

**Arthurian** (är-thū'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to King *Arthur*, or to the legends connected with him and his knights of the Round Table.

Among the writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the historical existence of Arthur was, with a few rare exceptions, denied, and the *Arthurian* legend regarded purely as an invention of the worthy chronicler, Geoffrey of Monmouth. *Ency. Brit.*

**Artiad** (är'ti-ad), *n.* [Gr. *artios*, even.] In *chem.* a name given to an element of even equivalency, as a dyad, tetrad, &c.: opposed to a perissad, an element of uneven equivalency, such as a monad, triad, &c.

**Ascham** (as'kam), *n.* [After Roger *Ascham*, who in 1544 published *Toxophilus*, a celebrated treatise on archery.] In *archery*, a large case fitted up with the necessary drawers and compartments for the reception of the bow, arrows, string, and other necessary accoutrements.

**Aseity** (a-sē'i-ti), *n.* [L. *a*, from, and *se*, one's self; lit. the state of being from or by one's self.] The state or condition of having an independent existence. 'The absolute being and *aseity* of God.' *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

By what mysterious light have you discovered that *aseity* is entail'd on matter? *Gentleman Instructed*, 1704.

**Asininity** (as-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being asinine; obstinate stupidity.

**Asiphonate** (a-si'fon-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Asiphonata; not possessing a respiratory tube or siphon. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Askance** (a-skans'), *v.t.* To turn aside, as the eyes; to make look with indifference.

O, how are they wrapp'd in with infamies
That from their own misdeeds *askance* their eyes. *Shak.*

**Askingly** (ask'ing-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner; with expression of request or desire.

How *askingly* its footsteps hither bend!
It seems to say, 'And have I found a friend?' *Coleridge.*

**Asleep**, *a.* or *adv.* [add.] 1. Having a peculiar, numb, or prickly feeling, as in the hands or feet.

His legge . . . was all *aslepe*, and in a manner sterke stiff. *Udall.*

2. Stunned; senseless.

So saying, she . . . gave Susy such a douse on the side of the head as left her fast *asleep* for an hour and upward. *H. Brooke.*

**Asmear** (a-smēr'), *a.* Smeared over; bedaubed.

I came into Smithfield, and the shameful place, being all *asmear* with filth, and fat, and blood, and foam, seemed to stick to me. *Dickens.*

**Asquat** (a-skwot'), *adv.* In a squat or huddled up manner; coweringly. 'Sitting *asquat* between my mother and sister.' *Richardson.*

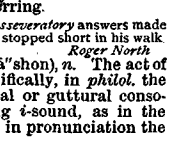
**Asseveratory** (as-sev'ėr-a-to-ri), *a.* Of the nature of an asseveration; solemnly or positively affirming or averring.

After divers warm and *asseveratory* answers made by Mr. Atkins, the captain stopped short in his walk. *Roger North*

**Assibilation** (a-sib'i-lā"shon), *n.* The act of making sibilant; specifically, in *philol.* the assimilation of a dental or guttural consonant with a following *i*-sound, as in the word *nation*, in which in pronunciation the *ti* is assibilated.

**Assyriologist** (as-sir'i-ol"o-jist), *n.* One skilled in or well acquainted with the antiquities, language, &c., of ancient Assyria.

**Asterisk**, *n.* [add.] In the *Greek Ch.* an appliance in the form of a star or cross, with the ends bent to serve as supports, placed during the liturgy over the paten so as to keep the cover of the latter from touching the sacred bread.



Paten with Asterisk.

**Astrakhan** (as'tra-kan), *n.* A name given to sheep-skins with a curled woolly surface obtained from a variety of sheep found in Bokhara, Persia, and Syria; also, a rough fabric with a pile in imitation of this.

**Astrogeny** (as-troj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *gennaō*, to produce.] The creation or evolution of the celestial bodies. *H. Spencer.*

**Astrologue**† (as'tro-lōg), *n.* An astrologer. *Tom D'Urfey.*

**Astucious** (as-tū'shus), *a.* Designing; subtle; astute.

Louis, . . . like all *astucious* persons, was as desirous of looking into the hearts of others as of concealing his own. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Astucity** (as-tū'si-ti), *n.* The quality of being astute; astuteness. 'With *astucity*, with swiftness, with audacity.' *Carlyle.*

**Asura** (as'ų-ra or a-sų'ra), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* one of the demons born from the thigh of Brahma while the quality of darkness pervaded his body. Asura is a general name for all the giants and demons who composed the enemies of the gods and the inhabitants of Pātāla; and a special designation for a class of these of the first order. *Garrett.*

**Athermancy** (a-ther'man-si), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *thermainō*, I heat.] The power or property of absorbing radiant heat: corresponding to *opacity* in the case of light; as, the *athermancy* of olefiant gas and of other compound gases. *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Athrob** (a-throb'), *a.* or *adv.* Throbbing; in a throbbing or palpitating state or manner. *E. B. Browning.*

**Attractivity** (at-trak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Attractive power or influence.

**Attrist**† (a-trist'), *v.t.* [Prefix *at* for *ad*, and L. *tristis*, sad.] To grieve; to sadden.

How then could I write when it was impossible but to *attrist* you! when I could speak of nothing but unparalleled horrors. *H. Walpole.*

**Aubade** (o-bād'), *n.* [Fr.] Open-air music performed at daybreak, generally at the door, or under the window, of the person whom it is intended to honour: distinguished from *Serenade* (which see). *Longfellow.*

**Audient** (ą'di-ent), *a.* [L. *audiens*, hearing. See AUDIENCE.] Playing the part of a hearer; listening. *E. B. Browning.*

**Audiometer** (ą-di-om'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *audio*, to hear, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument, among the constituent parts of which are an induction-coil, a microphone key, and a telephone, devised to measure with precision the sense of hearing.

**Audiometric** (ą'di-ō-met"rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to audiometry.

**Audiometry** (ą-di-om'et-ri), *n.* The testing of the sense of hearing, especially by means of the audiometer.

**Audiphone** (ą'di-fōn), *n.* [L. *audio*, to hear, and Gr. *phōnē*, a sound.] An acoustic instrument by means of which deaf persons are enabled to hear, and even deaf-mutes can be taught to hear and to speak. The essential part of the instrument is a fan-shaped plate of hardened caoutchouc which is very sensitive to the influence of sound waves. The sufferer from deafness holds the instrument in his hand and touches the top-edge against his upper teeth; and the sounds are collected and conveyed by the teeth to the auditory nerve without having to pass through the external ear.

**Auricomous** (ą-rik'o-mus), *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and *coma*, hair.] 1. Having golden hair.—2. Applied to a preparation which gives a golden hue to the hair. *Lord Lytton.*

**Aurific** (ą-rif'ik), *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and *facio*, to make.] Capable of transmuting substances into gold; gold-making. 'Some experiments made with an *aurific* powder.' *Southey.*

**Ausonian** (ą-sō'ni-an), *a.* [L. *Ausonia*, a poetical term for the whole Italian peninsula, from *Ausones*, the name given to the primitive inhabitants of middle and lower Italy.] Of or pertaining to Italy or the Italians. *Longfellow.* [Poetical.]

**Autogony** (ą-tog'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *gonē*, generation, birth.] The generation of simple organisms from an inorganic formative fluid. *Rossiter.*

**Autokinetical** (ą'tō-kī-net"i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *kineō*, to move.] Self-moving. *Dr. H. More.*

**Automatize** (ą-tom'a-tiz), *v.t.* To make an automaton or self-acting machine of.

A god-created man, all but abnegating the character of man; forced to exist, *automatised*, mummywise . . . as Gentleman or Gigman. *Carlyle.*

**Autonomist** (ą-ton'o-mist), *n.* One who advocates or favours the principle of autonomy.

**Autorial** (ą-tō'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an author. 'Testing the *autorial* power.' *Poe.*

**Autotheism** (ą-tō-thē'izm), *n.* [add.] The worship of one's self; excessive self-esteem. *Nineteenth Century.*

**Autotheist** (ą-tō-thē'ist), *n.* One given to autotheism; one who makes a god of himself.

He begins to mistake more and more the voice of that very flesh of his, which he fancies he has conquered, for the voice of God, and to become without knowing it an *autotheist.* *Kingsley.*

**Auxiliar** (ąg-zil'i-ar), *n.* An auxiliary. 'My *auxiliars* and allies.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Avenous** (a-vē'nus), *a.* In *bot.* wanting veins or nerves, as the leaves of certain plants.

**Aviculture** (ā'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* The breeding and rearing of birds. *Baird.*

**Axeman** (aks'man), *n.* One who wields an axe; one who cuts down trees; a woodman. *Whittier.*

# B.

**Baccara, Baccarat** (bak'ka-ra, bak'ka-rat), *n.* [Fr., origin unknown.] A game of cards introduced from France into England and America. It is played by any number of players or rather bettors, and a banker. The latter opens the play by dealing two cards to each bettor, and two to himself, and covering the stakes of each individual with an equal sum. The cards are then examined, and those belonging to the bettors which when added score nine points, or nearest that number, take their own stake and the banker's. Should he, however, be nearest the winning number of points, he takes all the stakes on the table; in any case he takes the stakes of the players who have not scored so near the winning points as himself. Various other numbers, as 19, 29, 18, &c., give certain advantages in the game. Court cards count as ten points, the others according to the number of pips.

**Bacciform** (bak'si-form), *a.* [L. *bacca*, a berry, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a berry.

**Bachelorhood** (bach'el-ėr-hųd), *n.* The state of being a bachelor; bachelorship. 'A long easy life of *bachelorhood*.' *Thackeray.*

**Bacillus** (ba-sil'lus), *n.* A species of rod-like, microscopic organisms belonging to the genus Bacterium. Certain diseases are believed to be caused by these bodies being introduced into the system.

**Back-scraper, Back-scratcher** (bak'-skrāp-ėr, bak'skrach-ėr), *n.* Same as *Scratch-back*, 2. 'A *back-scratcher* of which the hand was ivory.' *Southey.*

**Back-string** (bak'string), *n.* A leading-string by which a child is supported or guided from behind. 'The *back-string* and the bib.' *Cowper.*

**Badminton**, *n.* [add.] A kind of claret-cup or summer beverage, so called from being invented at the Duke of Beaufort's seat of that name. 'Soothed or stimulated by fragrant cheroots or beakers of *Badminton*.' *Disraeli.*

**Bag-fox** (bag'foks), *n.* A fox kept in confinement, and slipped from a bag, when no other victim of a hunt is to be had. *Miss Ferrier.*

**Baking-powder** (bāk'ing-pou-dėr), *n.* A powder used in baking bread chiefly as a substitute for yeast. The common ingredients are powdered tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and potato farina.

**Balance-handled** (bal'ans-han-dld), *a.* A term applied to table-knives which have the weight of the handle so adjusted that when the knives are laid on the table the blades do not touch the table-cloth.

**Balaniferous** (bal-a-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *balanus*, Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing, yielding, or producing acorns.

**Balanoid** (bal'a-noid), *a.* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Having the form or appearance of an acorn; relating or pertaining to the cirriped family Balanidæ or acorn-shells.

**Balanoid** (bal'a-noid), *n.* A cirriped of the family Balanidæ or acorn-shells.

**Baldicoot** (bąl'di-kōt), *n.* 1. The common coot. Hence—2. *Fig.* a monk, on account of his sombre raiment and shaven crown. 'Princesses that . . . demean themselves to hob and nob with these black *baldicoots*.' *Kingsley.*

**Baldrib** (bâld'rib), *n.* 1. A piece cut from the side of a pig lower down than the spare-rib, and consisting of a rib with flesh devoid of fat on it. '*Baldrib*, griskin, chine, or chop.' *South.* Hence—2. *Fig.* a lean, lanky person. *T. Middleton.* [Rare.]

**Ballooning.** [add.] The operation of inflating shares or stock by publishing fictitious favourable reports or the like. [Stock exchange slang.]

**Balneography** (bal-nē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Latin *balneum*, a bath, and Gr. *graphē*, a description.] A description of baths. *Dunglison.*

**Balneology** (bal-nē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [L. *balneum*, a bath, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on baths or bathing; the branch of knowledge relating to baths and bathing. *Dunglison.*

**Balneotherapia, Balneotherapy** (bal'nē-ō-ther-a-pi''a, bāl'nē-ō-ther''a-pi), *n.* [L. *balneum*, a bath, and Gr. *therapeia*, medical treatment.] The treatment of disease by baths. *Dunglison.*

**Banality** (ba-nal'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *banalité.*] The state of being banal, trite, or stale; commonplaceness; vulgarity or triviality in expression.

**Bandore** (ban-dōr'), *n.* A widow's veil for covering the head and face. *Prior.*

**Banjore** (ban'jōr), *n.* Same as *Banjo. Miss Edgeworth.*

**Bankless** (bangk'les), *a.* Without banks or limits. 'The *bankless* sea.' *Davies.*

**Barbados-nut** (bär-bā'dōz-nut), *n.* The physic-nut, a product of *Curcas purgans* (*Jatropha Curcas*). See CURCAS.

**Barbaresque** (bär-bär-esk'), *a.* Characteristic of barbarians; barbarous. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

**Baric** (bar'ik), *a.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy.] Pertaining or relating to weight, more especially the weight of the atmosphere as measured by the barometer.

**Barken** (bärk'en), *a.* Consisting or made of bark. '*Barken* knots.' *Whittier.* [Rare.]

**Barnaby-bright** (bär'na-bi-brīt), *n.* The day of St. Barnabas the Apostle, the 11th of June, which in old style was the day of the summer solstice, or as put by the old rhyme: '*Barnaby-bright*, the longest day and the shortest night.'

> The steward . . . adjourned the court to *Barnaby-bright* that they might have day enough before them. *Addison.*

**Barometry** (ba-rom'et-ri), *n.* The art or operation of conducting barometrical measurements, experiments, observations, or the like.

> A scrap of parchment hung by geometry,
> (A great refinement in *barometry*),
> Can, like the stars, foretell the weather. *Swift.*

**Barrel-vault** (bar'el-vâlt), *n.* The simplest form of vault, having a semicircular roof. See VAULT.

**Barycentric** (bar-i-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *kentron*, centre.] Of, pertaining, or relating to the centre of gravity.—*Barycentric calculus*, an application to geometry of the mechanical theory of the centre of gravity, executed in two distinct ways, according as metrical or descriptive geometrical properties are to be investigated.

**Basaltoid** (ba-sâlt'oid), *a.* [*Basalt*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Allied in appearance or nature to basalt; resembling basalt.

**Base-burner** (bās'bèrn-èr), *n.* A base-burning surface or stove. See BASE-BURNING.

**Basihyal** (bā-si-hī'al), *a.* In *anat.* relating to or connected with the body or basal portion of the hyoid bone.

**Basioccipital** (bā'si-ok-sip''i-tal), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to or connected with the base of the occipital bone.

**Basipetal** (bā-sip'e-tal), *a.* [*L. basis*, a base, and *peto*, to seek.] Tending to the centre. Specifically, in *bot.* a term applied to a leaf in which the axis appears first, and on its sides the lobes and leaflets spring from above downwards, the base being developed after the tip.

**Basisphenoid** (bā-si-sfē'noid), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to or connected with the base or posterior portion of the sphenoid bone.

**Basket-beagle** (bas'ket-bē-gl), *n.* A beagle used in hunting a hare that was slipped from a basket to be coursed. 'Gray-headed sportsmen, who had sunk from fox-hounds to *basket-beagles* and coursing.' *Sir W. Scott.*

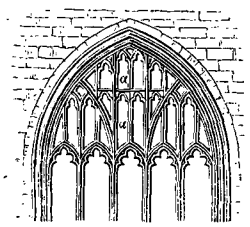
**Basket-hare** (bas'ket-hār), *n.* A captive hare slipped from a basket to be coursed in the absence of other game.

**Bastard-bar** (bas'tèrd-bär), *n.* In *her.* same as *Baston*, 3.

**Bastard-senna** (bas'tèrd-sen-na), *n.* Same as *Bladder-senna.*

**Bastionary** (bas'ti-on-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of bastions; as, systems of *bastionary* fortification.

**Batement-light** (bāt'ment-līt), *n.* In *arch.* one of the lights in the upper part of a window of the Perpendicular style, abated, or only half the width of those below.



*a a*, Batement-lights.

**Batrachophidia** (bat'ra-ko-fid''i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, and *ophis*, a serpent.] Same as *Ophiomorpha.*

**Bay-ice** (bā'is), *n.* Ice recently formed on the ocean.

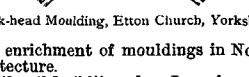
**Bay-leaf** (bā'lēf), *n.* The leaf of the sweet-bay or laurel-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). These leaves are aromatic, are reputed stimulant and narcotic, and are used in medicine, cookery, and confectionery.

**Bay-mahogany** (bā'ma-hog-an-i), *n.* Same as *Bay-wood.*

**Bay-wood** (bā'wụd), *n.* That variety of mahogany exported from Honduras. It is softer and less finely marked than the variety known as Spanish mahogany, but is the largest and most abundant kind. See MAHOGANY.

**Beading,** *n.* [add.] A preparation added to weak spirituous liquors to cause them to carry a bead, and to hang in pearly drops about the sides of the bottle or glass when poured out or shaken, it being a popular notion that spirit is strong in proportion as it shows such globules. A very small quantity of oil of vitriol or oil of almonds mixed with rectified spirit is often used for this purpose.

**Beak-head** (bēk'hed), *n.* An ornament resembling the head and beak of a bird, used as an enrichment of mouldings in Norman architecture.



Beak-head Moulding, Etton Church, Yorkshire.

**Beamily** (bēm'i-li), *adv.* In a beamy or beaming manner; radiantly. 'A bright halo, shining *beamily.*' *Keats.*

**Beaujolais** (bō-zhō-lā), *n.* A variety of light red Burgundy wine.

**Beauty-sleep** (bū'ti-slēp), *n.* The sleep taken before midnight, and popularly regarded as the most refreshing portion of the night's repose.

> A medical man, who may be called up at any moment, must make sure of his *beauty-sleep.* *Kingsley.*

**Beblotch** (bē-bloch'), *v.t.* To cover with blots or blotches, as of ink. *Southey.*

**Bebooted** (bē-bōt'ed), *p.* and *a.* An emphatic form of *Booted.* 'Couriers . . . bestrapped and *bebooted.*' *Carlyle.*

**Becoronet** (bē-ko'rō-net), *v.t.* To adorn, as with a coronet; to coronet. *Carlyle.*

**Becurse** (bē-kèrs'), *v.t.* To shower curses on. *C. Reade.*

**Bedladem** (bē-dī'a-dem), *v.t.* To crown or adorn with a diadem. *Carlyle.*

**Bedizenment** (bē-diz'n-ment), *n.* The act of bedizening; the state of being bedizened; that which bedizens. 'The *bedizenment* of the great spirit's sanctuary with skulls.' *Kingsley.* 'Strong Dames of the Market . . . with oak-branches, tricolor *bedizenment.*' *Carlyle.*

**Bee-nettle** (bē'net-l), *n.* A species of hemp-nettle; *Galeopsis versicolor.* See GALEOPSIS.

**Beet** (bēt), *v.t.* [See BETE.] To mend, as a fire, by adding fuel; to bete; hence, to rouse; to encourage. [Old English and Scotch.]

> It heats me, it *beets* me,
> And sets me a' on flame. *Burns.*

**Befetter** (bē-fet'ėr), *v.t.* To confine with fetters; hence, to deprive of 'freedom. 'Tongue-tied, *befettered*, heavy-laden nations.' *Carlyle.*

**Befoul** (bē-foul'), *v.t.* To dirty; to soil; to tarnish.

> Lawyers can live without *befouling* each other's names. *Trollope.*

**Befrill** (bē-fril'), *v.t.* To furnish or deck with a frill or frills. 'The vicar's white-haired mother, *befrilled* . . . with dainty cleanliness.' *George Eliot.*

**Befrizz** (bē-friz'), *v.t.* To curl the hair of; to frizz. '*Befrizzed* and bepowdered courtiers.' *Contemp. Rev.*

**Befuddle** (bē-fud'l), *v.t.* To stupefy or muddle with liquor; to make stupidly drunk.

**Begift** (bē-gift'), *v.t.* To confer gifts on; to load with presents. *Carlyle.*

**Begirdle** (bē-gèr'dl), *v.t.* To surround or encircle, as with a girdle.

> Like a ring of iron they . . . *begirdle* her from shore to shore. *Carlyle.*

**Beglare** (bē-glār'), *v.t.* To glare at or on. [A humorous coinage.]

> So that a bystander without beholding Mrs. Wilfer at all must have known at whom she was glaring by seeing her refracted from the countenance of the *beglared* one. *Dickens.*

**Begroan** (bē-grōn'), *v.t.* To receive with groans; to assail with groans, as a mark of disapprobation.

> Patriot Brissot, beshouted this day by the patriot galleries, shall find himself *begroaned* by them, on account of his limited patriotism. *Carlyle.*

**Behave,** *v.* [add.] This word, when used intransitively and reflexively, has sometimes, in colloquial language, a good sense, having the force of to behave well, to conduct one's self well, the modifying adverb being implied; as, the boy will get his holidays if he *behaves; behave* yourselves and you will be duly rewarded.

**Behither** † (bē-hiтн'ėr), *prep.* On this side of. 'Two miles *behither* Clifden.' *Evelyn.*

**Beige** (bāzh), *n.* [Fr.] A light woollen fabric, made of wool of the natural colour, that is, neither dyed nor bleached.

**Bejuco** (bā-hō'kō), *n.* [American Spanish.] A slender, reed-like, twining plant of Central America.

> The serpent-like *bejuco* winds his spiral fold on fold
> Round the tall and stately ceiba till it withers in his hold. *Whittier.*

**Belletristic** (bel-let-ris'tik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to belles-lettres.

**Bell-punch** (bel'punsh), *n.* A small punch fitted to the jaws of a pincers-shaped instrument, combined with a little bell which sounds when the punch makes a perforation. Such punches are generally used to cancel tickets, as in tramway cars, &c., as a check on the conductors, the ringing of the bell indicating to the passenger that his ticket has been properly punched, and that the blank cut has passed into a receptacle in the instrument from which the blanks are taken and counted by an official of the company. Other forms of bell-punches are in use, as a combined tell-tale and bell, the ringing of which indicates to an official at some distance that the instrument has been duly pressed. See TELL-TALE, 2 (*f*).

**Bemeet** (bē-mēt'), *v.t.* To meet.

> Our very loving sister, well *bemet.* *Shak.*

**Bemitre** (bē-mī'tėr), *v.t.* To adorn with a mitre. *Carlyle.*

**Bemouth** (bē-mouтн'), *v.t.* To utter with an affected, big, swelling voice; to mouth. 'In Miltonic blank *bemouthed.*' *Southey.*

**Bemurmur** (bē-mėr'mėr), *v.t.* 1. To murmur round. '*Bemurmured* now by the hoarse-flowing Danube.' *Carlyle.*—2. To greet with murmurs, as of discontent or the like.

> So fare the eloquent of France, *bemurmured*, beshouted. *Carlyle.*

**Bemuzzle** (bē-muz'l), *v.t.* To put a muzzle on; to muzzle. *Carlyle.*

**Bene** (bēn), *n.* [A. Sax. *bēn*, a prayer.] A prayer; a request; an entreaty. *Wordsworth.* [Provincial English.]

**Benjamin,** *n.* [add.] A kind of topcoat or overcoat worn by men.

**Benthamism** (ben'tham-izm), *n.* That doctrine of ethics or of social and political economy taught by Jeremy *Bentham*, the sum of which may be thus stated:—The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the end of all true moral action. Nature having placed mankind under the government of two sovereign masters, Pleasure and Pain, it is for them alone to point out

what we ought to do. This doctrine is the foundation of Utilitarianism (which see).

**Benthamite** (ben'tham-īt), *n.* One who holds or favours the doctrine of Benthamism.

**Bepommel** (bē-pum'mel), *v.t.* To pommel or beat soundly; to give a good drubbing to. '*Bepommelled* and stoned by irreproachable ladies of the straitest sect of the Pharisees.' *Thackeray.*

**Berascal** (bē-ras'kal), *v.t.* To call or address by the opprobrious term *rascal.* *Fielding.*

**Beriband, Beribbon** (bē-rib'and, bē-rib'on), *v.t.* To adorn or deck with a ribbon or ribbons. 'Rouged and *beribboned.*' *Miss Burney.* 'Nut-brown maids bedizened and *beribanded.*' *Carlyle.*

**Berthage** (bėrth'āj), *n.* A charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbour.

**Bescour** (bē-skour'), *v.t.* To scour over; to overrun.

France too is *bescoured* by a devil's pack, the baying of which . . . still sounds in the mind's ear. *Carlyle.*

**Beseechingness** (bē-sēch'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being beseeching or earnestly solicitous; entreaty. *George Eliot.*

**Beshout** (bē-shout'), *v.t.* To greet or receive with shouts. *Carlyle.*

**Besing** (bē-sing'), *v.t.* To praise or celebrate in song. 'The Charter which has been so much *besung.*' *Dickens.*

**Bespeech** (bē-spēch'), *v.t.* To annoy or torment by much speech-making. *Carlyle.*

**Bespout** (bē-spout'), *v.t.* To annoy or harass with much loud, empty speaking. *Carlyle.*

**Bespy** (bē-spī'), *v.t.* To subject to espionage; to set spies upon. 'His own friends of the people . . . *bespied*, beheaded.' *Carlyle.*

**Bestiarian** (bes-ti-ā'ri-an), *n.* [L. *bestia*, a beast: the word was suggested by *humanitarian.*] One who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts: the term has been applied to those persons who oppose vivisection, and was invented by Darwin.

**Bestrap** (bē-strap'), *v.t.* To confine with a strap or straps.

The young lion's whelp has to grow up all *bestrapped*, bemuzzled. *Carlyle.*

**Betweenity** (bē-twēn'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being between; intermediate condition; that which occupies an intermediate space, place, or position. 'To rejoin heads, tails, and *betweenities.*' *Southey.*

The house is not Gothic, but of that *betweenity* that intervened when Gothic declined and Palladian was creeping in. *H. Walpole.*

**Bewhisker** (bē-whis'kėr), *v.t.* To furnish with whiskers; to put whiskers on. 'She who *bewhiskered* St. Bridget.' *Sterne.* Striplings *bewhiskered* with burnt cork.' *Irving.*

**Bewing** (bē-wing'), *v.t.* To give or add wings to. 'An angel-throng *bewinged.*' *Poe.*

**Bi-.** An old form of the Anglo-Saxon prefix now usually written *be*; as, *bifore, biforn*=before; *bigan*=began; *biheste*=behest; *biside, bisyde*=beside; *bitweene*=between; &c. *Chaucer.*

**Biblicality** (bib-li-kal'i-ti), *n.* Something relating to, connected with, or contained in the Bible. *Carlyle.*

**Bibliolater** (bib-li-ol'a-tėr), *n.* Same as *Bibliolatrist.* 'The mistaken zeal of *bibliolaters.*' *Huxley.*

**Bicavitary** (bī-kav'i-ta-ri), *a.* [L. prefix *bi-*, two, twice, and E. *cavity.*] Consisting of or possessing two cavities.

**Bicentenary** (bī-sen'te-na-ri), *n.* [L. prefix *bi-*, two, twice, and E. *centenary.*] 1. That which consists of or comprehends two hundred; the space of two hundred years.—2. The commemoration of any event that happened two hundred years before, as the birth of a great man.

**Bicentenary** (bī-sen'te-na-ri), *a.* Relating to or consisting of two hundred; relating to two hundred years; as, a *bicentenary* celebration.

**Bicentennial** (bī-sen-ten'ni-al), *a.* [L. prefix *bi-*, two, twice, and E. *centennial.*] 1. Consisting of or lasting two hundred years; as, a *bicentennial* period.—2. Occurring every two hundred years.

**Biconvex** (bī-kon'veks), *a.* [Prefix *bi-*, two, twice, and *convex.*] Convex on both sides; double convex, as a lens. See LENS.

**Bicorne**† (bi-korn'), *n.* One of two monstrous beasts (the other being Chichevache—which see) mentioned in an old satirical poem alluded to by Chaucer in the *Clerk's Tale.* Bicorne is represented as feeding on patient husbands, while Chichevache feeds on patient wives, and the point of the satire consists in representing the former as being fat and pampered with a superfluity of food, while the latter is very lean, owing to the scarcity of her diet.

**Bicycling** (bī'sik-ling), *n.* The art or practice of managing or travelling on a bicycle.

**Biddable** (bid'a-bl), *a.* Obedient to a bidding or command; willing to do what is bidden; complying.

She is exceedingly attentive and useful; . . . indeed I never saw a more *biddable* woman. *Dickens.*

**Bileve,**† *v.i.* [A. Sax. *belīfan*—*be*, and *līfan*, to stay behind; comp. D. *blijven*, G. *bleiben.*] To stay behind; *to remain. Chaucer.*

**Biliteral** (bī-lit'ėr-al), *n.* A word, root, or syllable formed of two letters. *A. H. Sayce.*

**Billy** (bil'li), *n.* 1. Same as *Slubbing-billy.*—2. Stolen metal of any kind. [Slang.]—3. A small metal bludgeon that may be carried in the pocket. [Slang.]

**Bimetallism** (bī-met'al-izm), *n.* That system of coinage which recognizes coins of two metals, as silver and gold, as legal tender to any amount, or in other words, the concurrent use of coins of two metals as a circulating medium at a fixed relative value.

This coinage was superseded by the bimetallic (gold and silver) coinage of Cræsus, and *bimetallism* was the rule in Asia down to Alexander's time in the fixed ratio of one to thirteen and a half between the two metals. *Academy.*

**Bimetallist** (bī-met'al-ist), *n.* One who favours bimetallism or a currency of two metals.

Among the advocates of a double currency on the Continent have been many eminent economists. Yet an Englishman might almost as well avow himself a protectionist as a *bimetallist.* *Academy.*

**Bin** (bin), *v.t.* To put into or store in a bin; as, to *bin* liquor.

**Binaural** (bī-nar'al), *a.* [L. *binus*, double, and *auris*, the ear.] 1. Having two ears.—2. Pertaining to both ears; fitted for being simultaneously used by two ears; as, a *binaural* stethoscope, which has two connected tubes capped by small ear-pieces.

**Bindweb** (bīnd'web), *n.* In *anat.* the connective tissue uniting the gray cellular with the white fibrous matter of the brain and spinal cord; neuroglia.

**Bioblast** (bī'ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *blastos*, a germ.] In *biol.* a minute mass of transparent, amorphous protoplasm having formative power.

**Biodynamic** (bī'ō-di-nam''ik), *a.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *dynamis*, force.] Pertaining or relating to vital force, power, or energy.

**Biogenesist, Biogenist** (bi-ō-jen'e-sist, bī-oj'e-nist), *n.* One who favours the theory of biogenesis.

**Biogeny** (bī-oj'e-ni), *n.* Same as *Biogenesis. Huxley.*

**Biographee** (bī-og'ra-fē''), *n.* One whose life has been written; the subject of a biography.

There is too much of the biographer in it (Foster's *Life of Dickens*), and not enough of the *biographee.* *Athenæum.*

**Biomagnetic** (bī'ō-mag-net''ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to biomagnetism.

**Biomagnetism** (bī-o-mag'net-izm), *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and E. *magnetism.*] Same as *Animal Magnetism.* See under MAGNETISM.

**Biometry** (bī-om'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *metron*, a measure.] The measurement of life; specifically, the calculation of the probable duration of human life.

**Bioplastic** (bī-ō-plas'tik), *a.* Same as *Bioplasmic.*

**Biramous** (bī-rā'mus), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *ramus*, a branch.] Possessing or consisting of two branches; dividing into two branches, as the limbs of cirripedes. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Birch** (bėrch), *v.t.* To beat or punish with a birch rod.

There I was *birched*, there I was bred,
There like a little Adam fed
From Learning's woeful tree. *Hood.*

**Bird-baiting** (bėrd'bāt-ing), *n.* The catching of birds with clap-nets. *Fielding.*

**Biscacha** (bis-kä'cha), *n.* Same as *Viscacha.*

**Bishop.** [add.] One of the pieces in the game of chess, having its upper section carved into the shape of a mitre.

**Bishopship** (bish'up-ship), *n.* Same as *Bishopdom. Milton.*

**Bitheism** (bī'thē-izm), *n.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and E. *theism.*] A belief in the existence of two Gods.

**Bitter** (bit'tėr), *v.t.* To make bitter; to give a bitter taste to.

Would not horse-aloes *bitter* it (beer) as well? *Dr. Wolcot.*

**Bizcacha** (bis-kä'cha), *n.* Same as *Viscacha.*

**Black-back** (blak'bak), *n.* The great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*). *Kingsley.*

**Black-heart** (blak'härt), *n.* A species of cherry of many varieties, so called from the fruit being heart-shaped and having a skin nearly black.

The unnetted *black-hearts* ripen dark,
All thine, against the garden wall. *Tennyson.*

**Blastide** (blas'tīd), *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *biol.* a minute clear space on the segments of the fecundated ovum of an organism, which is the primary indication of the cytoblast or nucleus.

**Blastogenesis** (blas-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *genesis*, generation.] In *biol.* reproduction by germination or budding.

**Blastomere** (blas'tō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *meros*, a portion.] In *biol.* a portion of fecundated protoplasm which divides from other parts of the ovum after impregnation, and may remain united as a single cell-aggregate, or some or all of which may become separate organisms.

**Blastosphere** (blas'tō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and E. *sphere.*] In *biol.* the hollow globe or sphere originating from the formation of blastomeres on the periphery of an impregnated ovum.

**Blastostyle** (blas'tō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *stylos*, a column.] A term applied by Prof. Allman to certain column-shaped zooids in the Hydrozoa which are destined to produce generative buds.

**Blepharis** (blef'ar-is), *n.* [Gr. *blepharis*, an eyelash, referring to the long filaments proceeding from the fins.] A genus of fishes allied to the mackerel and the dory, and including the hair-finned dory (*B. crinitus*), a fish found on the Atlantic shores of North America.

**Bloke** (blōk), *n.* Same as *Bloak.*

**Blondness** (blond'nes), *n.* The state of being blond; fairness. 'With this infantine *blondness* showing so much ready self-possessed grace.' *George Eliot.*

**Bloodguiltless** (blud'gilt-les), *a.* Free from the guilt or crime of shedding blood, or murder. *Walpole.*

**Bloused** (bloust), *p.* and *a.* Wearing a blouse. 'A *bloused* and bearded Frenchman or two.' *Kingsley.*

**Blowing** (blō'ing), *n.* Same as *Blowen.* 'On a lark with black-eyed Sal (his *blowing*).' *Byron.*

**Blustery** (blus'tėr-i), *a.* Blustering; blusterous; raging; noisy. 'A hollow, *blustery*, pusillanimous, and unsound one (character).' *Carlyle.*

**Boart** (bōrt), *n.* Same as *Bort.*

**Bock-beer, Bock-bier** (bok'bēr), *n.* [Gr. *bock-bier*, buck or goat beer, so called, it is said, from making its consumers prance and tumble about like a buck or a goat.] A double strong variety of lager-beer, darker in colour than the ordinary kinds, less bitter in taste, and considerably more intoxicating.

**Bomarea** (bo-mā'rē-a), *n.* A genus of amaryllidaceous twining plants, natives of South America. See SALSILLA.

**Bond.** [add.] The state of being deposited or placed in a bonded warehouse or store; as, tea and wine still in *bond.*

**Bone-cave** (bōn'kāv), *n.* A cave in which are found bones of extinct animals, sometimes together with the bones of man or other traces of his contemporaneous existence.

**Bone-glue** (bōn'glū), *n.* An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones.

**Boobyism** (bö'bi-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being a booby; stupidity; foolishness. 'Lamentable ignorance and *boobyism* on the stage of a private theatre.' *Dickens.*

**Booking-clerk** (bu̇k'ing-klärk), *n.* The clerk or official who supplies passengers with tickets at a booking-office.

**Bookwright** (bu̇k'rīt), *n.* A writer of books; an author: a term of slight contempt. *Kingsley.*

**Boot-stocking** (bö̇t'stok-ing), *n.* A large stocking which covers the leg like a jack-boot. 'His *boot-stockings* coming high above the knees.' *Southey.*

**Boroglyceride** (bō-rō-gli'sē-rīd), *n.* An antiseptic compound introduced by Prof. Barff, consisting of 92 parts of glycerine to 62 parts of boracic acid, to which is added, when used to preserve meat, oysters, milk, eggs, &c., about fifty times its weight in water.

**Bottle-bellied** (bot'l-bel-lid), *a.* Having a belly shaped like a bottle; having a swell-

ing out prominent belly. 'Some choleric, *bottle-bellied*, old spider.' *W. Irving.*

**Bottler** (bot'lér), *n.* One who bottles; specifically, one whose occupation it is to put liquors, as wine, spirits, ale, &c., into bottles, and sell the bottled liquor.

**Bough** (bou), *v.t.* To cover over or shade with boughs.

A mossy track, all over *boughed*
For half a mile or more. *Coleridge.*

**Bouleversement** (böl-vers-maṅ), *n.* [Fr.] The act of overthrowing or overturning; the state of being overthrown or overturned; overthrow; overturn; subversion; hence, generally, convulsion or confusion.

**Bowstring-bridge** (bō'string-brij), *n.* Same as *Tension-bridge.*

**Box,** *n.* [add.] The phrase *to be in the wrong box* has, it seems, a respectable antiquity.

If you will hear how St. Augustine expoundeth that place, you shall perceive that *you are in a wrong box.* *Ridley* (1554).

I perceive that you and I *are in a wrong box.* *J. Udall* (1588).

**Boycott** (boi'kot), *v.t.* [From Captain *Boycott*, an Irish landlord, the first prominent victim of the system.] To combine in refusing to work to, to buy or sell with, or in general to give assistance to, or have dealings with, on account of difference of opinion or the like in social and political matters: a word introduced under the auspices of the Land League in Ireland in 1880.

*Boycotting* was not only used to punish evicting landlords and agents, tenants guilty of paying rent, and tradesmen who ventured to hold dealings with those against whom the League had pronounced its anathema; but the League was now strong enough to use this means as an instrument of extending its organization and filling its coffers. Shopkeepers who refused to join and subscribe received reason to believe that they would be deprived of their custom; recalcitrant farmers found themselves without a market for their crops and cattle.
*Annual Register* (1880).

**Brass,** [add.] 1. In its colloquial and slang senses the use of the word is by no means modern; namely, (*a*) money.

We should scorn each bribing varlet's *brass.*
*Bp. Hall.*

(*b*) Impudence; shamelessness.

She in her defence made him appear such a rogue that the chief justice wondered he had the *brass* to appear in a court of justice. *Roger North.*

2. *pl.* The brass musical instruments in a band or orchestra.

**Bread-basket** (bred'bas-ket), *n.* 1. A papier mâché or metal tray used for holding bread at table.—2. The stomach. [Slang.]

Another came up to second him, but I let drive at the mark, made the soup-maigre rumble in his *bread-basket*, and laid him sprawling. *Foote.*

**Breadwinner** (bred'win'ér), *n.* One who works for the support of himself or of himself and a family; a member of that section of the community whose earnings support both themselves and the women and children.

**Breech-block** (brēch'blok), *n.* A movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun which is withdrawn for the insertion of the charge and closed before firing to receive the impact of the recoil. *E. H. Knight.*

**Breech-pin, Breech-screw** (brēch'pin, brēch'skrō), *n.* A plug screwed into the rear end of the barrel of a breech-loading firearm forming the bottom of the charge chamber. *E. H. Knight.*

**Breech-sight** (brēch'sit), *n.* The graduated sight at the breech of a gun, which, in conjunction with the front sight, serves to aim the gun at an object. *E. H. Knight.*

**Briar-root** (brī'ér-röt), *n.* [The first part of this word is a corruption of Fr. *bruyère*, heath.] The root of the white heath, a shrub often growing to a large size. The roots are gathered extensively in the south of France and in Corsica for the purpose of being made into the tobacco-pipes now so much used under the name of *briar-root* pipes.

**Bric-à-brac** (brik-a-brak), *n.* [Fr. According to Littré based on the phrase *de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook, *bric* being an old word meaning a kind of trap for catching birds, &c., and *broc*, a pitcher or jug. *Bric-à-brac* would therefore be literally objects collected by hook or crook.] A collection of objects having a certain interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like, as old furniture, plate, china, curiosities; articles of vertu.

Two things only jarred on his eye in his hurried glance round the room; there was too much *bric-à-brac*, and too many flowers. *H. Kingsley.*

**Bridgeless** (brij'les), *a.* Without a bridge; not capable of being spanned as by a bridge. 'Bridgeless tide.' *Southey.*

**Bristol Milk.** A mixed beverage of which sherry is the chief ingredient. 'Plenty of brave wine, and above all *Bristol milk.*' *Pepys.* 'A rich beverage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as *Bristol milk.*' *Macaulay.*

**Broach-turner** (brōch'tėr-nėr), *n.* A menial whose occupation it is to turn a broach; a turnspit.

Dishwasher and *broach-turner*, loon! to me
Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.
*Tennyson.*

**Bronzify** (bronz'i-fī), *v.t.* To represent in a bronze figure or statue; to cast in bronze.

St. Michael descending upon the Fiend has been caught and *bronzified* just as he lighted on the castle of St. Angelo. *Thackeray.*

**Broom** (bröm), *v.t.* To sweep, or clear away, as with a broom. 'The poor old workpeople *brooming* away the fallen leaves.' *Thackeray.*

**Brumous** (brö'mus), *a.* [L. *bruma*, the winter season.] Pertaining or relating to winter; hence, foggy; misty; dull and sunless; as, a *brumous* climate.

**Brushman** (brush'man), *n.* A painter.

How difficult in artists to allow
To brother *brushmen* even a grain of merit!
*Dr. Wolcot.*

**Brusquerie** (brüsk-rē). [Fr.] Same as *Bruskness.*

Dorothea looked straight before her, and spoke with cold *brusquerie.* *George Eliot.*

**Bubble and Squeak.** A dish consisting of fried beef and cabbage: probably so called from the sounds made during frying. Sometimes also used contemptuously for something specious, deceptive, worthless.

Rank and title! *bubble and squeak!* No! not half so good as *bubble and squeak;* English beef and good cabbage. But foreign rank and title; foreign cabbage and beef! foreign *bubble* and foreign *squeak.* *Ld. Lytton.*

**Buccinatory** (buk'sin-a-to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the buccinator or trumpeter's muscle. 'The *buccinatory* muscles along his cheeks.' *Sterne.*

**Bull-dog.** [add.] 1. A cant name for a pistol: compare *Barker.*

'I have always a brace of *bull-dogs* about me.' . . . So saying, he exhibited a very handsome, highly finished, and richly mounted pair of pistols.
*Sir W. Scott.*

2. A bailiff.

I sent for a couple of *bull-dogs*, and arrested him. *Farquhar.*

**Bulldoze** (bụl'dōz), *v.t.* 1. To administer a dozen strokes of a bull whip or cowhide to, a mode of summary punishment in some parts of the United States, where the action of the law was considered too slack or dilatory.—2. To intimidate at elections, as negroes by the whites, to influence their votes; hence, to exercise political influence on in any way. [Recent American political slang.]

**Bulldozer** (bụl'dōz-ėr), *n.* One who bulldozes.

**Burlap** (bėr'lap), *n.* A coarse, heavy, textile fabric of jute, flax, manilla, or hemp used for bags or wrappers. A superior quality is sometimes manufactured and made into curtains.

**Burnet-saxifrage** (bėr'net-sak'si-frāj), *n.* *Pimpinella Saxifraga.* See PIMPINELLA.

**Burrower** (bu'ro-ėr), *n.* One who burrows; specifically, an animal, such as the rabbit, which excavates and inhabits burrows or holes in the earth; a burrowing animal.

**Butch** (bụch), *v.t.* To butcher. [Rare.]

Take thy huge offal and white liver hence,
Or in a twinkling of this true blue steel
I shall be *butching* thee from nape to rump.
*Sir H. Taylor.*

**Butter-weight** (but'ėr-wāt), *n.* More than full weight; a larger or more liberal allowance than is usual or stipulated for: from an old local custom of allowing 18 to 22 oz. to the pound of butter. *Swift.*

**Butthorn** (but'thorn), *n.* [The first part of the word is probably the *but* of *halibut*, the second part from its spiny surface.] A kind of star-fish, *Asterias aurantiaca.* See STAR-FISH.

**Buyable** (bī'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being bought or of being obtained for money.

The spiritual fire which is in that man . . . is not *buyable* nor saleable. *Carlyle.*

**By-product** (bī'prod-ukt), *n.* A secondary or additional product; something produced, as in the course of a manufacture, in addition to the principal product or material; as, wood-tar is obtained as a *by-product* in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar or wood-spirit.

# C.

**Cabinet** (kab'in-et), *a.* Confidential; secret; private. In accordance with this sense the term *cabinet council* was long in general use before it became specifically applied in politics.

Those are *cabinet* councils
And not to be communicated. *Massinger.*

Others still gape t' anticipate
The *cabinet* designs of Fate. *Hudibras.*

**Cacao-butter** (ka-kā'ō-but-ėr), *n.* The oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate-tree (*Theobroma Cacao*). See CACAO.

**Cacodoxy** (kak'ō-dok-si), *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *doxa*, doctrine.] A false or wrong opinion or opinions; erroneous doctrine, especially in matters of religion; heresy.

**Cacogastric** (kak'ō-gas-trik), *a.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *gastēr*, the stomach.] Pertaining to a disordered stomach or dyspepsia; dyspeptic. 'The woes that chequer this imperfect *cacogastric* state of existence.' *Carlyle.*

**Cadre** (kä-dr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *quadrum*, a square.] A list of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of a regiment forming the staff; the skeleton of a regiment; the staff.

**Cæsarism** (sē'zėr-izm), *n.* A system of government resembling that of a *Cæsar* or emperor; despotic sway exercised by one who has been put in power by the popular will; imperialism.

**Calf,** [add.] Also, calf-skin leather; as, a book bound in *calf.*

**Calf-love** (käf'luv), *n.* A youthful, romantic passion or affection, as opposed to a serious, lasting attachment or love.

It's a girl's fancy, just, a kind o' *calf-love;* let it go by. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

**Caliginosity** (ka-lij'i-nos"i-ti), *n.* Same as *Caliginousness.*

I dare not ask the oracles; I prefer a cheerful *caliginosity*, as Sir Thomas Browne might say.
*George Eliot.*

**Calorescence** (kal-o-res'ens), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.] In *physics*, the transmutation of heat rays into others of higher refrangibility; a peculiar transmutation of the invisible calorific rays, observable beyond the red rays of the spectrum of solar and electric light, into visible luminous rays, by passing them through a solution of iodine in bisulphide of carbon, which intercepts the luminous rays and transmits the calorific. The latter, when brought to a focus, produce a heat strong enough to ignite combustible substances, and to heat up metals to incandescence; the less refrangible calorific rays being converted into rays of higher refrangibility, whereby they become luminous.

**Calotte** (ka-lot'), *n.* [Fr.] A skull-cap; especially, a skull-cap worn by ecclesiastics.

**Calotypist** (kal'o-tīp-ist), *n.* One who takes photographs by the calotype process: in the extract used loosely and equivalent to photographer.

I imprint her fast
On the void at last,
As the sun does whom he will
By the *calotypist's* skill. *Browning.*

**Camestres** (ka-mes'trēz), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic word designating a syllogism of the second figure, having a universal affirmative major premiss, a universal negative minor, and a universal negative conclusion.

**Campaign** (kam-pān'), *v.t.* To employ in campaigns. 'An old soldier . . . who had been *campaigned*, and worn out to death in the service.' *Sterne.*

**Candlewood** (kan'dl-wụd), *n.* The wood of a West Indian resinous tree, *Amyris balsamifera.* Called also *Rhodeswood.*

**Cannabin** (kan'na-bin), *n.* A poisonous resin extracted from hemp, by exhausting the bruised plant (*Cannabis indica*) with alcohol. To this resin are due the narcotic effects of hashish or bhang. See BHANG.

**Cannibal,** *n.* [add.] An animal that eats the flesh of members of its own or kindred species.

They (worms) are *cannibals*, for the two halves of a dead worm placed in two of the pots were dragged into the burrows and gnawed. *Darwin.*

**Canoeist, Canoist** (ka-nō'ist), *n.* One who practises the paddling of a canoe; one skilled in the management of a canoe.

**Canstick**† (kan'stik), *n.* A candlestick. *Shak.*

**Cantabank** (kan'ta-bangk), *n.* [L. *cantare*, freq. of *cano*, to sing, and It. *banco*, a bench. Comp. MOUNTEBANK.] A singer on a stage or platform; hence, a common ballad-singer: in contempt. [Rare.]

He was no tavern *cantabank* that made it,
But a Squire minstrel of your Highness' court.
*Sir H. Taylor.*

**Caper-spurge** (kā'pėr-spėrj), *n.* See SPURGE.

**Capital** (kap'i-tal), *v.t.* To furnish or crown with a capital, as a pillar or column. 'The white column *capitalled* with gilding.' *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Capitalism** (kap'i-tal-izm), *n.* The state of having capital or property; possession of capital.

The sense of *capitalism* sobered and dignified Paul de Florac. *Thackeray.*

**Carburet** (kär'bū-ret), *v.t.* To combine with carbon or a compound of it; specifically, to saturate, as inflammable vapour, by passing it through or over a liquid hydrocarbon, for the purpose of intensifying the illuminating power. *E. H. Knight.*

**Carburetor** (kär'bū-ret-ėr), *n.* An apparatus of various forms by which coal-gas, hydrogen, or air is passed through or over a liquid hydrocarbon, to confer or intensify illuminating power. *E. H. Knight.*

**Carburize** (kär'bū-rīz), *v.t.* Same as *Carburet*, in Supp.

**Carder** (kärd'ėr), *n.* One of an association of Irish rebels, so termed because they punished their victims by driving a wool or flax card into their backs and then dragging it down along the spine. *Miss Edgeworth.*

This shall a *Carder*, that a White-boy be;
Ferocious leaders of atrocious bands. *Hood.*

**Cardophagi** (kär-dof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kardos*, a thistle, and *phagō*, to eat.] Eaters of thistles; hence, donkeys.

Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him all honest fellow *cardophagi*; long-eared messmates, recognize a brother donkey! *Thackeray.*

**Carina,** *n.* [add.] In *zool.* a prominent median ridge or keel in the sternum of all existing birds except the Cursores.

**Carnage** (kär'näj), *v.t.* To strew or cover with carnage or slaughtered bodies. 'That *carnaged* plain.' *Southey.*

**Carnarie,† Carnary†** (kär'na-ri), *n.* [L. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] A bone-house attached to a church or burial-place; charnel-house.

**Carnate†** (kär'nāt), *a.* Invested with or embodied in flesh: same as the modern *Incarnate*, which word, however, is used in the extract as if the *in-* were privative.

I fear nothing . . . that devil *carnate* or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established. *Richardson.*

**Carpenter** (kär'pen-tėr), *v.i.* To do carpenter's work; to practise carpentry.

He varnished, he *carpentered*, he glued. *Miss Austin.*

Mr. Grimwig plants, fishes, and *carpenters* with great ardour. *Dickens.*

**Carriage-company** (kar'rij-kum-pa-ni), *n.* People who keep their carriages; those wealthy people who pay visits, &c., in their own carriages.

There is no phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as 'seeing a great deal of *carriage-company*.' *Thackeray.*

**Carriaged** (kar'rijd), *a.* Behaved; mannered. See CARRIAGE, *n.* 5. 'A fine lady . . . very well *carriaged* and mighty discreet.' *Pepys.*

**Castellar** (kas-tel'ėr), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to a castle. 'Ancient *castellar* dungeons.' *Walpole.*

**Casting,** *n.* [add.] Same as *Worm-cast.*

I resolved . . . to weigh all the *castings* thrown up within a given time in a measured space, instead of ascertaining the rate at which objects left on the surface were buried by worms. *Darwin.*

**Castle,** [add.] Formerly a term applied to a kind of helmet. Some commentators have unnecessarily given *casque* or *helmet* as the equivalent of *castle* in the following passage:—

Which of your hands hath not defended Rome,
And reared aloft the bloody battle-axe,
Writing destruction on the enemy's *castle*? *Shak.*

**Castrate** (kas'trāt), *n.* One who has been castrated, gelded, or emasculated; a eunuch.

**Casualism** (kazh'ū-al-izm), *n.* The doctrine that all things exist or that all events happen by chance, that is, with an efficient, intelligent cause, and without design.

**Casualist** (kazh'ū-al-ist), *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of casualism.

**Cataclysmist** (kat'a-kliz-mist), *n.* One who believes that many important geological phenomena are due to cataclysms.

**Catapultier** (kat'a-pul-tēr), *n.* One who manages or discharges missiles from a catapult. *C. Reade.*

**Catastrophism** (ka-tas'trō-fizm), *n.* The theory or doctrine that geological changes are due to catastrophes or sudden, violent physical causes, rather than to continuous and uniform processes.

**Cathood** (kat'hụd), *n.* The state of being a cat.

Decidedly my kitten should never attain to *cathood*. *Southey.*

**Cat-thyme** (kat'tīm), *n.* *Teucrium Marum*, a plant belonging to the Labiatæ, one of the germanders, formerly used in medicine.

**Caulker** (kąk'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps so called from being regarded as keeping all tight, keeping out the wet.] A dram; a glass or other small quantity of spirits. [Slang.]

Take a *caulker*! . . . No? Tak' a drap o' kindness yet for auld langsyne. *Kingsley.*

**Causationism** (ką-zā'shon-izm), *n.* Same as *Law of Universal Causation*. See under CAUSATION.

**Causationist** (ką-zā'shon-ist), *n.* One who believes in causationism or in the operation of the law of causation.

**Causeuse** (kō-zėz), *n.* [Fr., from *causer*, to converse.] A small sofa or settee for seating two persons.

**Cavo-rilievo** (kä'vō-rē-lē-ā'vō), *n.* [It.] In *sculp.* a kind of relief in which the highest

Cavo-rilievo—Wall-sculpture, Great Temple of Philœ, Egypt.

surface is only level with the plane of the original stone. Sculpture of this kind is much employed in the decoration of the walls of Egyptian temples.

**Ceiba** (sā-ē'bä or thā-ē'bä), *n.* [Sp.] The silk-cotton tree (*Bombax Ceiba*). See BOMBAX.

**Celadon** (sel'a-don), *n.* A soft, pale, sea-green colour, so called from the name of the hero of the romance *Astrée*, popular in France in the Louis XIV. epoch. 'Porcelain beautiful with *celadon*.' *Longfellow.*

**Celluloid** (sel'lū-loid), *n.* [From *cellulose*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] An artificial substance, chiefly composed of cellulose or vegetable fibrine, and much used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, &c., in the manufacture of piano-keys, buttons, billiard-balls, shirt cuffs, &c. The cellulose is first reduced by acids to pyroxyline, camphor is then added, and the mixture is subjected to immense hydraulic pressure. The compound may then be moulded by heat and pressure to any desired shape, and it becomes hard, elastic, and capable of taking on a fine finish.

**Cenogamy** (sē-nog'a-mi), *n.* Same as *Cœnogamy*.

**Cental** (sen'tal), *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred.] Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred; reckoning or proceeding by the hundred.

**Centrifugence** (sen-trif'ū-jens), *n.* The tendency to fly off from the centre; centrifugal force or tendency. *Emerson.*

**Centumvirate,** [add.] A body of a hundred men. 'Finding food and raiment all that term for a *centumvirate* of the profession.' *Sterne.*

**Cephalotripsy** (sef'a-lō-trip-si), *n.* In *obstetrics*, the act or practice of operating with the cephalotribe; the operation of crushing the head of the fœtus in the womb to facilitate delivery. *Dunglison.*

**Cerebralism** (ser'ē-bral-izm), *n.* In *psychol.* the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

**Cerebralist** (ser'ē-bral-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebralism.

**Chalcididæ** (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chalkis*, a kind of lizard, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of lizards, with long, snake-like bodies, but having minute fore and hind limbs present; the scales are rectangular, and arranged in transverse bands which do not overlap. All the members of the group are American. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Chalcopyrite** (kal-ko-pir'īt), *n.* [Gr. *kalkos*, copper, and *pyritēs*, from *pyr*, fire.] Yellow or copper pyrites. See under PYRITES.

**Chancery,** [add.] A pugilistic term for the position of an opponent's head when it is under one's arm, so that it may be held and pommelled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively; hence, sometimes figuratively used of an awkward fix or predicament.

**Change,** [add.]—*To put the change on*, to trick; to mislead; to deceive; to humbug.

I have *put the change upon* her that she may be otherwise employed. *Congreve.*

You cannot *put the change on* me so easy as you think, for I have lived among the quick-stirring spirits of the age too long to swallow chaff for grain. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Chaplet** (chap'let), *v.t.* To crown or adorn with a chaplet. 'His forehead *chapleted* green with wreathy hop.' *Browning.*

**Chapter,** *v.t.* [add.] To divide or arrange into chapters, as a literary composition.

**Chattiness** (chat'ti-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being chatty; talkativeness.

**Chauvinist** (shō'vin-ist), *n.* A person imbued with chauvinisme; a chauvin.

**Chauvinistic** (shō-vin-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by chauvinisme; fanatically devoted to any cause.

**Cheeper** (chēp'ėr), *n.* One who or that which cheeps, as a young chicken; specifically, among sportsmen, the young of the grouse and some other game birds.

**Cheese,** *n.* [add.] The inflated appearance of a gown or petticoat resulting from whirling round and making a low curtsey; hence, a low curtsey.

What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making *cheeses*? that is, whirling round . . . until the petticoat is inflated like a balloon and then sinking into a curtsey. *De Quincey.*

She and her sister both made these *cheeses* in compliment to the new-comer, and with much stately agility. *Thackeray.*

**Chemico-electric** (kem'i-kō-ē-lek"trik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to electricity resulting from chemical action; galvanism; also, pertaining to chemical action resulting from electricity.

**Chemosmosis** (kem-os-mō'sis), *n.* [From *chem-* in *chemistry*, and *osmosis*.] Chemical action acting through an intervening membrane, as parchment, paper, &c.

**Chemosmotic** (kem-os-mot'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to chemosmosis.

**Childkind** (child'kīnd), *n.* [*Child* and *kind*, on type of *mankind*, *womankind*.] Children generally. 'All mankind, womankind, and *childkind*.' *Carlyle.*

**Chinkers** (chingk'ėrz), *n. pl.* Coin; money. [Slang.]

Are men like us to be entrapped and sold
And see no money down, Sir Hurly-Burly? . . .
So let us see your *chinkers*. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Chirographosophic** (kī'rō-graf'ō-sof"ik), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *graphō*, to write, and *sophos*, wise.] An expert in chirography; a judge of handwriting. *Kingsley.* [Rare.]

**Chirotony** (kī-rot'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *teinō*, to hold out.] Imposition of hands in ordaining priests.

**Chivalresque** (shiv'al-resk), *a.* [Fr. *chevaleresque*.] Pertaining to chivalry; chivalrous. 'Some warrior in a *chivalresque* romance.' *Miss Burney.*

**Chloralism** (klō'ral-izm), *n.* In *med.* a morbid state of the system arising from the incautious or habitual use of chloral.

**Chœrogryl** (kē'rō-gril), *n.* [Gr. *choiros*, a hog, and *gryllos*, a pig.] A name of the *Hyrax syriacus* or rock-rabbit.

**Chœropotamus** (ker-ō-pot'a-mus), *n.* [Gr. *choiros*, a hog, and *potamos*, a river.] A genus of fossil ungulate quadrupeds of the group Suidæ, remains of which have been found in the gypsum beds of Montmartre, near Paris.

**Chokey** (chōk'i), *a.* 1. Same as *Choky*.—2. Inclined to choke; having a choking sensation in the throat. [Colloq.]

The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*. *T. Hughes.*

**Choral,** *a.* [add.]—*Choral service*, a church service of song: said to be *partly* choral when only canticles, hymns, &c., are chanted or sung, and *wholly* choral when, in addition to these, the versicles, responses, &c., are chanted or sung.

**Christdom** (kris'dum), *n.* The rule or service of Christ, whose service is perfect freedom. [Rare.]

They know the grief of men without its wisdom;
They sink in man's despair without its calm;
Are slaves, without the liberty in *Christdom*.
*E. B. Browning.*

**Chromatism** (krō'ma-tizm), *n.* 1. Chromatic aberration. See ABERRATION, 3.—2. Same as *Chromism*.

**Chromophotography** (krō'mō-fō-tog"ra-fi), *n.* The art or process of producing coloured photographic pictures. See CHROMATYPE.

**Chromotypography** (krō'mō-tī-pog"ra-fi), *n.* Typography in colours; the art of printing with type in various colours.

**Chromoxylography** (krō'mō-zī-log"ra-fi), *n.* The art or process of producing wood engravings in various colours.

**Chrysaniline** (kris-an'i-lin), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and E. *aniline*.] ($C_{20}H_{17}N_3$.) A beautiful yellow colouring matter obtained as a secondary product in the preparation of rosaniline, and considered a splendid dye for silk and wool. Called also *Aniline Yellow*.

**Chrysophyll** (kris'ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The bright golden yellow colouring matter of plants; xanthophyll.

**Chthonophagia, Chthonophagy** (thon-ō-fā'ji-a, tho-nof'a-ji), *n.* [Gr. *chthōn, chthonos*, earth, and *phagō*, to eat.] Dirt-eating; cachexia Africana. See DIRT-EATING.

**Ciclatoun**, † *n.* Same as *Siclatoun*. *Chaucer.*

**Circumnutate** (sėr-kum-nū'tāt), *v.i.* [L. *circum*, round, and *nuto*, freq. from *nuo*, to nod.] To nod or turn round; specifically, in *bot.* to move round in a more or less circular or elliptical path: said of the stem and other organs of a plant. See CIRCUMNUTATION.

It will be shown that apparently every growing part of every plant is continually *circumnutating*, though often on a small scale. *Darwin.*

**Circumnutation** (sėr'kum-nū-tā"shon), *n.* A nodding or inclining round about; specifically, in *bot.* the continuous motion of every part or organ of every plant, in which it describes irregular elliptical or oval figures; as, for instance, the apex of a stem, after pointing in one direction commonly moves back to the opposite side, not, however, returning along the same line. While describing such figures, the apex often travels in a zigzag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles.

On the whole, we may at present conclude that increased growth first on one side, and then on the other, is a secondary effect, and that the increased turgescence of the cells, together with the extensibility of their walls is the primary cause of the movement of *circumnutation*. *Darwin.*

**Cirque-couchant** (sirk-kō'shant), *a.* [Fr. *cirque*, a circus, and *couchant*, lying.] Lying coiled up. [Rare.]

He found a palpitating snake,
Bright, and *cirque-couchant* in a dusky brake.
*Keats.*

**Citizenry** (sit'i-zen-ri), *n.* The inhabitants of a city, as opposed to country people, or to the military, &c.; townspeople.

No Spanish soldiery nor *citizenry*, showed the least disposition to join him. *Carlyle.*

**Citron**, *n.* [add.] Same as *Citron-water*. 'Drinking *citron* with his Grace.' *Miscellanies by Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot.*

**Clam** (klam), *n.* The state or quality of having or conveying a cold, moist, viscous feeling; clamminess. 'Corruption, and the *clam* of death.' *Carlyle.*

**Clap-stick** (klap'stik), *n.* A kind of wooden rattle or clapper used in raising an alarm or the like.

He was not disturbed . . . by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks*. *Southey.*

**Clastic** (klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *klastos*, broken.] Relating to what may be taken to pieces; as, *clastic anatomy*, the art of putting together or taking apart the pieces of a manikin.

**Clergy**, *n.* [add.] Persons connected with the clerical profession or the religious orders.

I found the *clergy* in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes. *Burke.*

**Clergywoman** (klėr'ji-wu-man), *n.* A woman connected with the clergy or belonging to a clergyman's family.

From the *clergywomen* of Windham down to the chafwomen the question was discussed.
*Mrs. Oliphant.*

**Cleruchial** (klē-rō'ki-al), *a.* [Gr. *klērouchia*, —*klēros*, a lot, and *echō*, to have.] Pertaining to a kind of colonial land settlement (called a *klērouchia*) in ancient Greece, by which a number of citizens obtained an allotment of land in a foreign country while still retaining all the privileges of citizens in their own state, where they might continue to reside. *Bp. Thirlwall.*

**Clod**, *n.* [add.] A bait used in fishing for eels, and consisting of a bunch of lobworms strung on to stout worsted. See CLOD-FISHING in Supp.

**Clod-fishing** (klod'fish-ing), *n.* A method of catching eels by means of a clod or bait of lobworms strung on worsted. The fisher allows this bait to sink to the bottom of the stream, and when he feels an eel tugging he raises the bait without a jerk from the water, and if successful he will find the eel has its teeth so entangled in the worsted as to be unable to let go.

**Clodhopping** (klod'hop-ing), *a.* Like a clodhopper; loutish; boorish; heavy treading, as one accustomed to walking on ploughed land.

What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane! a *clodhopping* messenger would never do at this juncture. *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Close-time** (klōs'tīm), *n.* A certain season of the year during which it is unlawful for any person to catch or kill winged game and certain kinds of fish.

He had shot . . . some young wild-ducks, as, though *close-time* was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman.
*Sir W. Scott.*

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt. *H. Kingsley.*

**Closure**, *n.* [add.] Specifically, the bringing or putting an end to a debate so as to proceed immediately to vote on a question or measure in a deliberative assembly, as a parliament, by the decision of a competent authority, as the president, or by a majority of votes of the members themselves. Called also *Clôture*, of which French word it is a translation.

**Clôture** (klō-tür), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Closure*, which see above.

**Clyfaking** (klī'fāk-ing), *n.* Pocket-picking. *H. Kingsley.* [Slang.]

**Coadjust** (kō-ad-just'), *v.t.* To adjust mutually or reciprocally; to fit to each other. *Owen.*

**Coalised** (kō-a-līzd'), *p.* and *a.* Joined by a coalition; allied. 'Rash *coalised* kings.' *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

**Coal-oil** (kōl'oil), *n.* Same as *Petroleum*.

**Coal-scuttle**, *n.* [add.]—*Coal-scuttle bonnet*, a woman's bonnet shaped like a coal-scuttle, and usually projecting far before the face. 'Miss Snevellici . . . glancing from the depths of her *coal-scuttle* bonnet.' *Dickens.*

**Coastal** (kōst'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a coast or shore.

**Coat**, † *n.* [add.] An exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of providing clothing for the army: more usually called *Coat-money*. See CONDUCT in Supp.

**Cob-house** (kob'hous), *n.* A house built of cob, that is of a compost of puddled clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth. 'A narrow street of *cob-houses* whitewashed and thatched.' *H. Kingsley.*

**Cob-wall** (kob'wal), *n.* A wall built up solid of cob. See COB-HOUSE above.

**Cock**, *n.* [add.] A familiar form of address or appellation, preceded usually by *old*, and used much in the same way as *chap, fellow, boy*, &c.

He has drawn blood of him yet; well done, *old cock!*
*Massinger.*

He was an honest *old cock*, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cider, as well as the best of us.
*Graves.*

—*That cock won't fight*, that plan will not do, that story will not tell.

I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so *that cock wouldn't fight*. *Kingsley.*

**Cock-bread** (kok'bred), *n.* A kind of stimulating food given to game-cocks.

You feed us with *cock-bread*, and arm us with steel spurs that we may mangle and kill each other for your sport. *Southey.*

**Cœnogamy** (sē-nog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *gamos*, marriage.] The state of having husbands or wives in common; a community of husbands or wives, such as exists among certain primitive tribes.

**Coinless** (koin'les), *a.* Having no coin or money; moneyless; penniless. '*Coinless* bards.' *Wm. Combe.*

**Colibri** (ko-lē'brē), *n.* [Said to be the Carib name.] A name given to various species of humming-birds.

**Collaborate** (kol-lab'ō-rāt), *v.i.* To work jointly or together.

**Collective** (kol-lekt'iv), *a.* [add.]—*Collective note*, in *diplomacy*, a note or official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.

**Collectivity** (kol-lek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Collectiveness*. *John Morley.*

**Collegian** (kol-lē'ji-an), *n.* [add.] An inmate of a debtor's prison.

It became a not unusual circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night enclosing half-a-crown . . . for the Father of the Marshalsea, 'with the compliments of a *collegian* taking leave.' *Dickens.*

**Collocutory** (kol-lok'ū-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy or conversation; colloquial.

We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbean or *collocutory* kind. *Antijacobin.*

**Colocola** (kol-o-kō'la), *n.* A ferocious tiger-cat of Central America (*Felis* or *Leopardus ferox*). It equals or surpasses the ocelots in size, and is a terrible enemy to the animals among which it lives, especially the monkeys.

**Columnal** (ko-lum'nal), *a.* Same as *Columnar*.

Crag overhanging, nor *columnal* rock
Cast its dark outline there. *Southey.*

**Comedietta** (ko-mē'di-et"ta), *n.* A dramatic composition of the comedy class, but not so much elaborated as a regular comedy, and generally consisting of one or at most two acts.

**Comfortative** † (kum'fėrt-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to promote comfort; capable of making comfortable. '*Comfortative* and holesome too.' *Udall.*

**Comfortative** † (kum'fėrt-āt-iv), *n.* That which gives or ministers to comfort.

The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a cordial and *comfortative* I carry next my heart. *Jarvis.*

**Commercialism** (kom-mėr'shal-izm), *n.* The doctrines, tenets, or practices of commerce or of commercial men. 'The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear *commercialism* in which he had been brought up.' *Kingsley.*

**Commode** † (kom-mōd'), *a.* [Fr. *commode*, commodious, accommodating, kind.] Accommodating; obliging. 'Am I not very *commode* to you.' *Cibber.*

**Commodely** † (kom-mōd'li), *adv.* Conveniently.

It will fall in very *commodely* between my parties.
*H. Walpole.*

**Commorant** (kom'mo-rant), *n.* A resident. 'All my time that I was a *commorant* in Cambridge.' *Bp. Hacket.*

**Commote** (kom-mōt'), *v.t.* [See COMMOTION.] To commove; to disturb; to stir up. *Hawthorn.*

**Compesce** (kom-pes'), *v.t.* [L. *compesco*, to fasten together, to confine.] To hold in check; to restrain; to curb. *Carlyle.*

**Compositous** (kom-poz'i-tus), *a.* In *bot.* belonging to the order Compositæ; composite. *Darwin.*

**Compulse** (kom-puls'), *v.t.* To compel; to constrain; to oblige. 'Some are beaten and *compulsed*.' *Latimer.*

She rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence. *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Comradery** (kom'rād-ri), *n.* The state or feeling of being a comrade; companionship; fellowship.

**Comtism** (koṅt'izm), *n.* The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism. See *Positive Philosophy*, under POSITIVE.

**Comtist** (koṅt'ist), *n.* A disciple of Comte; a positivist. [Also used as an adjective.]

**Concedence** (kon-sēd'ens), *n.* The act of conceding; concession. 'A mutual *concedence*.' *Richardson.*

**Concerned** (kon-sėrnd'), *p.* and *a.* [add.] Confused with drink; slightly intoxicated. 'Not that I know his Reverence was ever *concern'd* to my knowledge.' *Swift.* 'A little as you see *concerned* with liquor.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Concessible** (kon-ses'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being conceded or granted. 'One of the most *concessible* postulations in nature.' *Sterne.*

**Concretianism** (kon-krē'shan-izm), *n.* [L. *con*, together, and *cresco, cretum*, to grow.] The belief that the soul was generated at the same time as, and grows along with, the body.

**Concutient** (kon-kū'shi-ent), *a.* [See CONCUSSION.] Coming suddenly into collision; meeting together with violence. 'Meet in combat like two *concutient* cannon-balls.' *Thackeray.*

**Condottiere** (kon-dot'i-ā"rā), *n.* pl. **Condottieri** (kon-dot'i-ā"rē). [It.] One of the

leaders of certain bands of Italian military adventurers who, during the fourteenth century, were ready to serve any party, and often practised warfare on their own account, purely for the sake of plunder; a mercenary soldier; also, a brigand. *Hallam.*

**Conduct** (kon'dukt), *n.* A tax levied by Charles I. for the purpose of paying the travelling expenses of his soldiers. 'He who takes up armes for cote and *conduct* and his four nobles of Danegelt.' *Milton.* Called also *Conduct-money.* See COAT in Supp.

**Confab** (kon-fab'), *v.i.* To confabulate; to chat.

Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing.* *Miss Burney.*

**Confection** (kon-fek'shon), *n.* [add.] The art or act of confecting or compounding different substances into one preparation; as, the *confection* of sweetmeats.

**Confectionary** (kon-fek'shon-a-ri), *n.* [add.] A room in which confections are kept. 'The keys of the stores, of the *confectionary*, of the wine vaults.' *Richardson.*

**Conflagrate** (kon-flā'grāt), *v.t.* To burn up; to consume with fire. '*Conflagrating* the poor man himself into ashes and *caput mortuum.*' *Carlyle.*

**Congredient** (kon-grē'di-ent), *n.* A component part; an element which, along with others, forms a compound. *Sterne.*

**Conjury** (kon'jū-ri), *n.* The acts or art of a conjurer; magic; legerdemain. *Motley.*

**Consequent,** *a.* [add.]—*Consequent points*, in *magnetism*, intermediate poles, caused when either from some peculiarity in the structure of a bar, or from some irregularity in the magnetizing process, a reversal of the direction of magnetization occurs in some part or parts of the length, whereby the magnet will have not only a pole at each end, but also a pole at each point where the reversal occurs.

**Consequential** (kon-sē-kwen'shal), *n.* An inference; a deduction; a conclusion. 'Observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentials.*' *Roger North.*

**Constate** (kon'stāt), *v.t.* [Fr. *constater*, to verify; L. *constare, constatum*, to be established or evident—*con*, together, and *stare*, to stand.] To verify; to prove; to establish. [Recent and rare.]

**Contabescence.** [add.] In *bot.* a peculiar condition of the anthers of certain plants, in which they are shrivelled up or become brown and tough, and contain no good pollen, thus resembling the anthers of the most sterile hybrids. *Darwin.*

**Contagium** (kon-tā'ji-um), *n.* [See CONTAGION.] In *med.* that which carries the infectious element in diseases from one person to another.

Supposing the *contagium* of every communicable disease to consist of minute organized particles susceptible of undergoing almost unlimited multiplication when introduced into a suitable medium, &c. *Academy.*

**Contemplant** (kon-tem'plant), *a.* Given to contemplation; meditative. '*Contemplant* spirits.' *Coleridge.*

**Conterminant** (kon-tėr'min-ant), *a.* Coming to an end at the same time; conterminate. *Lamb.*

**Conticent** (kon'ti-sent), *a.* [L. *conticens, conticentis*, ppr. of *conticeo*—*con*, together, and *taceo*, to be silent.] Silent; hushed; quiet: said of a number of persons or the like.

The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent.* *Thackeray.*

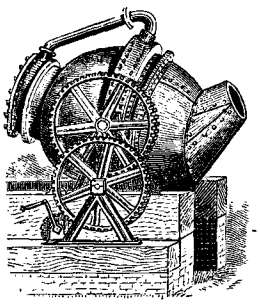
**Contline,** *n.* [add.] The space between the strands on the outside of a rope. *E. H. Knight.*

**Conto** (kon'tō), *n.* A Portuguese money of account in which large sums are calculated; value 1,000,000 reis, or £222, 4*s.* 5*d.* sterling.

**Contumacity** (kon-tū-mas'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Contumacy.* *Carlyle.*

**Contusive** (kon-tū'ziv), *a.* Apt to cause contusion; bruising. 'Shield from *contusive* rocks her tender limbs.' *Antijacobin.*

**Converter,** *n.* [add.] An iron retort of a somewhat globular shape with a large neck, used in the Bessemer process of steel-making, molten iron being exposed in it to a blast of air, the oxygen of which burns out the carbon and some other ingredients of the iron; the requisite amount of carbon being then introduced by the addition of molten spiegeleisen or other variety of iron rich in carbon, and the result being a variety of steel. The converter is supported on trunnions, so that it may swing freely. It has a lining consisting in most cases of finely ground hard sandstone mixed with fire-clay powder, and made into a paste with water. Also written *Convertor.*



Bessemer Converter.

**Convive** (kon'vīv), *n.* [Fr. *convive*, L. *conviva*, a guest, a table companion.] A boon companion. *Fraser's Mag.*

**Convulsible** (kon-vuls'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion. *Emerson.*

**Cookery,** *n.* [add.] A delicacy; a dainty.

*Cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate. *Roger North.*

**Cool,** *a.* [add.] Used in speaking of a sum of money, generally a large sum, by way of emphasizing the amount. [Colloq.]

I would pit her for a *cool* hundred. *Smollett.*

A *cool* four thousand . . . I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being *cool.* *Dickens.*

**Cool,** *v.t.* [add.]—*To cool one's coppers*, to allay the thirst or parched sensation caused by excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors. 'Something *to cool his coppers.*' *T. Hughes.* [Slang.]

**Copresence** (kō-prez'ens), *n.* The state or condition of being present along with others; associated presence. 'The *copresence* of other laws.' *Emerson.*

**Copular** (kop'ū-lėr), *a.* In *gram.* and *logic*, of or relating to a copula.

**Co-radicate** (ko-rad'i-kāt), *a.* [L. prefix *co*, and *radix, radicis*, a root.] In *philol.* of the same root with. *Skeat.*

**Coral,** *n.* [add.] The unimpregnated eggs in the lobster, so called from being of a bright red colour.

**Coreless** (kōr'les), *a.* Wanting a core; without pith; weak; debilitated.

I am gone in years, my Liege, am very old,
*Coreless* and sapless. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Cormophyte** (kor'mō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *kormos*, a trunk, and *phyton*, a plant.] In *bot.* a general term applied to all vascular plants and to the higher cellular plants in which roots and leaves are distinguishable. Called also *Phyllophyte.* *Ency. Brit.*

**Cormus,** *n.* [add.] Also, same as *Polypidom.*

**Corner,** *n.* [add.] A clique or party formed for the purpose of obtaining possession of the whole or greater part of a particular stock or other species of property, and thus creating a demand for it at high prices.

**Corner** (kor'nėr), *v.t.* [add.] To create a scarcity of, as of a particular stock or the like, after having obtained command of the supply. See above noun.

**Cornification** (kor'ni-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *facio*, to make.] The growth or formation of horn. *Southey.*

**Coronis** (ko-rō'nis), *n.* [Gr. *korōnis.*] 1. The curved line or flourish at the end of a book or chapter; hence, the end generally. [Rare.]

The *coronis* of this matter is thus: some bad ones in this family were punish'd strictly, all rebuked, not all amended. *Bp. Hacket.*

2. In *Greek gram.* a sign of contraction (') placed over a syllable.

**Corpusculous** (kor-pus'kū-lus), *a.* Same as *Corpuscular.* *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Correlatable** (ko-rē-lāt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being correlated; assignable to correlation.

**Cose** (kōz), *n.* Anything snug, comfortable, or cosey; specifically, a snug conversation. Written also *Coze.* 'They might have a comfortable *coze.*' *Miss Austen.*

**Cose** (kōz), *v.i.* To be snug, comfortable, or cosey.

The sailors *cose* round the fire with wife and child. *Kingsley.*

**Coseismal** (kō-sīs'mal), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake.] The curve formed by the points at which the wave-shell of an earthquake reaches the surface; the line along which an earthquake is simultaneously felt. Used also adjectively, as a *coseismal* line. 'The *coseismal* zone of maximum disturbance.' *R. Mallet.*

**Cosmic,** *a.* [add.] Of or pertaining to cosmism; as, the *cosmic* philosophy.

**Cosmism** (koz'mizm), *n.* That system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution enunciated by Mr. Herbert Spencer and his school; a phase of positivism.

**Cosmocrat** (koz'mo-krat), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the universe, and *krateō*, to rule.] Ruler of the universe or of the world: in the extract applied to the devil.

You will not think, great *Cosmocrat!*
That I spend my time in fooling;
Many irons, my Sire, have we in the fire,
And I must leave none of them cooling.
*Southey.*

**Cosmotheism** (koz-mo-thē'izm), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the universe, and *Theos*, God.] Same as *Pantheism.*

**Cotyligerous** (kot-i-lij'ėr-us), *a.* Furnished with cotyles.

**Couchmate** (kouch'māt), *n.* One who lies in the same couch or bed with another; a bed-fellow; a bed-mate; hence, a husband or wife. *Browning.*

**Counterstand** (koun'tėr-stand), *n.* The act of resisting or making a stand against; opposition; resistance. *Longfellow.*

**Courtierism** (kōrt'i-ėr-izm), *n.* The practices and behaviour of a courtier. 'The perked-up *courtierism* and pretentious nullity of many here.' *Carlyle.*

**Courtledge** (kōrt'lej), *n.* Same as *Curtilage.* 'A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls.' *Kingsley.*

**Cousinry** (kuz'n-ri), *n.* Cousins collectively; relatives; kindred.

Of the numerous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry* we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex. *Carlyle.*

**Cousinship** (kuz'n-ship), *n.* The state of being cousins; relationship; cousinhood. *George Eliot.*

**Covenanted** (kuv'en-ant-ed), *a.* Holding a position, situation, or the like under a covenant.—*Covenanted civil service*, that branch of the Indian civil service whose members enter a special department after being sent out from Britain, and are entitled to regular promotion and a pension after serving a specified number of years, and who cannot resign without permission. See UNCOVENANTED.

**Cover** (kuv'ėr), *v.i.* To lay a table for a meal; to prepare a banquet. *Shak.* 'To *cover* courtly for a king.' *Greene.*

**Crabsidle** (krab'sīd-l), *v.i.* To go or move side foremost like a crab. 'Others *crabsidling* along.' *Southey.*

**Crack** (krak), *n.* A lie; a fib. 'A damned confounded *crack.*' *Goldsmith.* [Old slang.]

**Crackle** (krak'l), *n.* A small crack; specifically applied to a particular kind of chinaware, or to the mode of ornamenting it. See CRACKLIN.

**Cracklin** (krak'lin), *n.* A species of chinaware which is ornamented by a net-work of small cracks in all directions. The ware receives the minute cracks in the kiln with the effect that the glaze or enamel which is afterwards applied appears to be cracked all over.

**Cradle-babe** (krā'dl-bāb), *n.* An infant lying in a cradle. 'Mild and gentle as the *cradle-babe.*' *Shak.*

**Cradle-clothes** (krā'dl-klōTHz), *n.* Clothes worn by a child in the cradle; swaddling-clothes.

O that it could be proved
That some night-tripping fairy had exchanged
In *cradle-clothes* our children where they lay.
*Shak.*

**Cradle-walk** (krā'dl-wąk), *n.* A walk or avenue arched over with trees.

The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square *cradle-walks* with windows clipped in them. *H. Walpole.*

**Craniotomy** (krā-ni-ōt'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, the skull, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *obstetrics*, an operation in which the fetal head is opened when it presents an obstacle to delivery.

**Crank,** *n.* [add.] Some strange action caused by a twist of judgment; a caprice; a whim; a crotchet; a vagary. 'Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks.*' *Carlyle.*

**Crayon,** *n.* [add.] One of the carbon points in an electric lamp.

**Crayon-board** (krā'oṅ-bōrd), *n.* A fine kind of card-board for drawing on with crayons.

**Craze,** *v.i.* [add.] To crack; to split.

This homogeneity (of hard china body, in porcelain manufacture) prevents any *crazing*, but the process is one of much hazard. *Eng. Ency.*

**Cream,** *v.t.* and *i.* [add.] To add cream to, as tea or coffee.

He sugared, and *creamed*, and drank, and thought, and spoke not. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Creature,** *n.* [add.] Intoxicating drink, especially whisky. [Humorous.]

The confusion of Babel was a parcel of drunkards, who fell out among themselves when they had taken a cup of the *creature*. *Tom Brown.*

**Creep** (krēp), *n.* The act or process of moving slowly and insensibly. 'A gathering *creep*.' *J. R. Lowell.—On the creep*, moving slowly and insensibly; creeping. 'Comes a dark day *on the creep*, and comes the hour unexpected.' *David Masson.*

**Creepie** (krē'pi), *n.* A low stool. [Provincial English and Scotch.] Called also *Creepie-stool* and *Creepie-chair*, and in Scotland sometimes denoting the stool of repentance. 'When I mount the *creepie-chair*.' *Burns.* 'Three-legged *creepie-stools*.' *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Some of ye might find her a *creepie* to rest her foot. *C. Reade.*

**Creepy** (krē'pi), *a.* Chilled and crawling, as with fear.

One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*. *Browning.*

**Crenelet** (kren'el-et), *n.* Same as *Crenelle*. 'The sloping *crenelets* of the higher towers.' *C. Reade.*

**Crib,** *n.* [add.] 1. A situation; place or office; as, a snug *crib*. [Slang.]—2. A house, shop, warehouse, or the like. [Thieves' slang.] —*To crack a crib*. See under CRACK.

**Cricket** (krik'et), *v.i.* To engage in the game of cricket.

They boated and they *cricketed*; they talk'd
At wine, in clubs, of art, of politics. *Tennyson.*

**Criniparous** (kri-nip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair, and *pario*, to produce.] Hair-producing. 'A *criniparous* or hair-producing quality.' *Antijacobin.*

**Critickin** (kri'tik-kin), *n.* A small or inferior critic. 'Critics, *critickins*, and critic-asters (for these are of all degrees).' *Southey.*

**Croaky** (krōk'i), *a.* Having or uttering a croak or low harsh sound; hoarse. 'His voice was *croaky* and shrill.' *Carlyle.*

**Cross-bones** (kros'bōnz), *n. pl.* A symbol of death, consisting of two human thigh or arm bones, placed crosswise, and often found on old monuments, *&c.*, generally in conjunction with a skull.

**Cross-buttock** (kros'but-ok), *n.* A peculiar throw practised by wrestlers; hence, an unexpected fling down or repulse. 'Many *cross-buttocks* did I sustain.' *Smollett.*

**Cross-hatching** (kros-hach'ing), *n.* A term in engraving applied to lines, whether straight, sloping, or curved, which cross each other regularly to increase or modify depth of shadow.

**Cross-reference** (kros-ref'ėr-ens), *n.* A reference from one part of a book to another where something incidentally mentioned is treated of, or where there is some account of the same or an allied subject as that which is under notice at the place where the cross-reference is.

**Crotcheteer** (kroch-et-ēr'), *n.* One who fixes the mind too exclusively on one subject; one given to some favourite theory, crotchet, or hobby.

Nobody of the slightest pretensions to influence is safe from the solicitous canvassing and silent pressure of social *crotcheteers*. *Fortnightly Rev.*

**Crotchetiness** (kroch'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being crotchety; the character of a crotcheteer. *Grote.*

**Crown-head** (kroun'hed), *n.* In *draughts*, the row of squares next to each player. See DRAUGHTS.

**Cry** (krī), *v.i.* To be in the act of giving birth to a child: sometimes followed by *out*. *Shak.*

**Crying-out** (krī'ing-out), *n.* The confinement of a woman; labour. 'Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the *crying-out*.' *Richardson.*

**Cryptonym** (krip'tō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *onoma*, a name.] A private, secret, or hidden name; a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Cubiculum** (kū-bik'ū-lum), *n.* [L., a bed-chamber, from *cubo*, to lie.] A burial chamber in the Catacombs often for a single family, having round its walls the loculi or compartments for the reception of dead bodies. The name was also applied to a chapel attached to a basilica or other church.

**Cue-ball** (kū'bal), *a.* Corruption of *Skewbald*. 'A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse.' *R. D. Blackmore.* [Provincial English.]

**Culottic** (kų-lot'ik), *a.* Having breeches; hence, pertaining to the respectable classes of society: opposed to *Sansculottic* (which see).

Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and Sansculottic, rushes forward. *Carlyle.*

**Culottism** (kų-lot'izm), *n.* The principles, rule, or influence of the more respectable classes of society. *Carlyle.* See SANSCULOTTISM.

**Culturable** (kul'tūr-a-bl), *n.* Capable of becoming cultured or refined.

**Cultus** (kult'us), *n.* [L.] 1. Same as *Cult*. *Helps.*—2. The moral or æsthetic state or condition of a certain time or place.

**Cumæan** (kū-mē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Cumæ*, an ancient city on the coast of Campania, and the earliest of all the Greek settlements in Italy; as, the cave of the *Cumæan* sibyl.

**Curable,** *a.* [add.] †Capable of curing. 'A *curable* vertue against all diseases.' *Sandys.*

**Curacy,** *n.* [add.] †The state, condition, or office of a guardian; guardianship. 'By way of *curacy* and protectorship.' *Roger North.*

**Curricle** (ku'ri-kl), *v.i.* To drive in a curricle or as in a curricle.

Who is this that comes *curricling* through the level yellow sunlight? *Carlyle.*

**Curtain,** *n.* [add.] †An ensign or flag. *Shak.*

**Cuscus-grass** (kus'kus-gras), *n.* A peculiar kind of Indian grass (*Andropogon muricatus*) used for screens and blinds. Called also *Khus*. See TATTIE.

**Cushion-star** (kųsh'on-stär), *n.* See GONIASTER.

**Cushite** (kush'īt), *a.* [From *Cush*, the son of Ham.] Of or pertaining to a branch of the Hamite family which spread along tracts extending from the higher Nile to the Euphrates and Tigris, or to their language. Used also substantively.

**Cut-away** (kut'a-wā), *n.* A coat, the skirts of which are rounded or cut away so that they do not hang down as in a frock-coat. 'A green *cut-away* with brass buttons.' *T. Hughes.* Used also adjectively. 'A brown *cut-away* coat.' *Thackeray.*

**Cutcha** (kuch'a), *n.* In Hindustan, a weak kind of lime used in inferior buildings; hence, used adjectively in the sense of temporary; makeshift; inferior: in contradistinction to *pucka*, which implies stability or superiority.

**Cuteness** (kūt'nes), *n.* The quality of being cute; sharpness; smartness; acuteness.

Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness*? *Goldsmith.*

**Cydippe** (si-dip'pē), *n.* A genus of cœlenterate animals belonging to the order Ctenophora, and allied to the genus Beroe. One member of the genus (*C. pileus*) is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas round Britain. The body is globular in shape and adorned with eight bands of cilia serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and these appendages can be protruded and retracted at will.

**Cymbocephalic** (sim'bō-sē-fal''ik), *a.* [Gr. *kymbos*, a cup or bowl, and *kephalē*, the skull.] Shaped like a bowl or cup; round: said of the skull.

**Cypher-tunnel**† (sī'fėr-tun-nel), *n.* A mock chimney; a chimney built merely for outward show. 'The device of *cypher-tunnels* or mock chimneys merely for uniformity of building.' *Fuller.*

**Cytode** (sī'tōd), *n.* In *physiol.* a name given by Haeckel to a kind of non-nucleated cell containing protoplasm to distinguish it from the cell proper which has a nucleus. *Nineteenth Century.*

**Czech** (cheċh), *n.* The name applied to a member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavonic family of races. They have their headquarters in Bohemia, where they arrived in the second half of the sixth century. Their language (also called *Czech*) is closely allied to the Polish. Written also *Csech, Tsech.*

# D.

**Dabber** (dab'ėr), *n.* One who or that which dabs; specifically, (*a*) in *printing*, a ball formed of an elastic material and fitted with a handle, formerly used for inking a form of type. (*b*) In *engr.* a silk-covered elastic ball used for spreading etching ground upon steel or copper plates. (*c*) In *stereotyping*, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type.

**Dacian** (dā'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Daci*, an ancient barbarous people, whose territory extended over parts of the modern Hungary, Roumania, Transylvania, and neighbouring regions.

**Dæmonic** (dē-mon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *daimōn*, a divinity.] Pertaining to or proceeding from a supernatural being or from supernatural enthusiasm.

He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of *dæmonic* strength, because they seemed inexplicable. *George Eliot.*

**Daintify** (dān'ti-fī), *v.t.* [E. *dainty*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To make dainty; to weaken by over refinement.

My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments. *Miss Burney.*

**Daïra** (da'ir-a), *n.* The private estates of the Khedive of Egypt.

**Danglement** (dang'gl-ment), *n.* The act of dangling. 'The very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook.' *Ld. Lytton.*

**Danite** (dan'it), *n.* [From *Dan*. See Gen. xlix. 16.] A member of a secret society among the Mormons, who, it is believed, took an oath to support the authority and execute the commands of the leaders of the sect at all hazards. Many massacres and robberies committed during the early history of Utah are ascribed to the Danites.

**Dantesque** (dan-tesk'), *a.* Pertaining or relating to *Dante* Alighieri, the Italian poet; resembling or characteristic of Dante's manner or style; more especially, characterized by sublimity and gloominess, like his pictures of the Inferno.

**Dantzic-beer** (dant'sik-bēr). See BLACK-BEER.

**Darapti** (da-rap'tī), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic word, designating a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a universal affirmative major premiss, a particular affirmative minor premiss, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

**Dardan, Dardanian** (där'dan, där-dā'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dardani* or Trojans, a people mentioned in the Iliad, to *Dardania*, their territory, or to *Dardanus*, the founder of the race, and ancestor of Priam of Troy; Trojan. Also used substantively.

**Darii** (dā'ri-ī), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic word to express a syllogism of the first figure, comprising a universal affirmative major premiss, a particular affirmative minor premiss, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

**Daring-glass** (dār'ing-glas), *n.* A mirror used for daring larks. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Dartle** (där'tl), *v.t.* A frequentative form of *dart*. 'My star that *dartles* the red and the blue.' *Browning.*

**Darweesh** (där'wēsh), *n.* Same as *Dervis*.

**Dash-and-dot** (dash'and-dot), *a.* Consisting of dashes and dots; as, the *dash-and-dot* alphabet. See MORSE.

**Dastardice** (das'tėrd-īs), *n.* Cowardice; dastardliness. 'Upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*.' *Richardson.*

**Datisi** (da-tī'si), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic word expressing a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a universal affirmative major premiss, a particular affirmative minor premiss, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

**Davenport** (dā'vn-pōrt), *n.* Same as *Devonport*.

**Day,** *n.* [add.] †Credit: a distant *day* being fixed for payment.

Faith, then, I'll pray you, 'cause he is my neighbour,
To take a hundred pound, and give him *day*.
*B. Jonson.*

**Dayshine** (dā'shīn), *n.* Daylight.

Wherefore waits the madman there
Naked in open *dayshine*? *Tennyson.*

**Deacon** (dē'kon), *v.t.* To read out, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it. See LINE, *v.t.*

**Dead-file** (ded'fīl), *n.* A file whose cuts are so close and fine that its operations are practically noiseless.

**Dead-point** (ded'point), *n.* Same as *Dead-centre.*

**Dearticulation** (dē-är-tik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* Same as *Abarticulation.*

**Deathiness** (deth'i-nes), *n.* The quality of producing death; an atmosphere of death. [Rare.]

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness.* *Southey.*

**Deathy** (deth'i), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of death. [Rare.]

The cheeks were *deathy* dark. *Southey.*

**Decalcomania** (dē-kal'kō-mā"ni-a), *n.* [Fr. *decalcomanie*, from *decalquer*, to counter-trace, and Gr. *mania*, madness.] The art or process of transferring pictures to marble, porcelain, glass, wood, and the like. It consists usually in simply gumming a coloured lithograph or woodcut to the object and then removing the paper by aid of warm water, the coloured parts remaining fixed.

**Decarburize, Decarburization** (dē-kär'-bū-rīz, dē-kär'bū-riz-ā"shon). Same as *Decarbonize, Decarbonization.*

**Decemberly** (dē-sem'bėr-li), *a.* Resembling December; hence, chilly, gloomy, and cheerless. 'The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood.' *Sterne.*

**Decentish** (dē'sent-ish), *a.* Somewhat decent; of a fairly good kind or quality; passable. [Colloq.]

You'll take our potluck, and we've *decentish* wine.
*R. H. Barham.*

**Deck-hand** (dek'hand), *n.* A person engaged on board a ship, but whose duties are confined to the deck, he being unfit for the work of a seaman properly so called.

**Deconcentrate** (dē-kon-sen'trāt), *v.i.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *concentrate.*] To spread or scatter from a point or centre; to break up or dismiss from concentration, as bodies of troops. *Times newspaper.*

**Decuman, Decumane** (dek'ū-man, dek'ū-mān), *a.* [L. *decumanus, decimanus*, of or pertaining to the tenth, from *decem*, ten.] Tenth; hence, from the ancient notion that every tenth wave was the largest in a series, large; immense. 'Overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumane* billowes.' *Bp. Gauden.* Sometimes substantively used for the tenth or largest wave. 'The baffled *decuman.*' *J. R. Lowell.*

**Deedily** (dēd'i-li), *adv.* In a deedy manner; actively; busily; industriously. 'Frank Churchill at a table near her most *deedily* occupied about her spectacles.' *Miss Austen.* [Rare.]

**Defiantness** (dē-fī'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being defiant; defiance.

He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quiet *defiantness.* *George Eliot.*

**Definition,** *n.* [add.] The quality or power of marking or showing distinctly or clearly the outlines or features of any object. 'A small 2½ inch refractor . . . the *definition* of which is superb.' *Nature.*

**Dehydration** (dē-hī-drā'shon), *n.* In *chem.* the process of freeing a compound from the water contained in it.

**Delayable** (dē-lā'a-bl), *a.* Capable of delay or of being delayed.

Law thus divisible, debateable, and *delayable*, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress. *Henry Brooke.*

**Deliriant** (dē-lir'i-ant), *n.* In *med.* a poison which causes more or less continued delirium.

**Delirifacient** (dē-lir'i-fā"shi-ent), *a.* [L. *deliro*, to rave, and *facio, faciens*, to make.] Tending to produce delirium.

**Delirifacient** (dē-lir'i-fā"shi-ent), *n.* In *med.* a substance which tends to produce delirium.

**Deliverance,** *n.* [add.] Decision; judgment authoritatively pronounced; as, to give a *deliverance* in a controversy.

**Demark** (dē-märk'), *v.t.* Same as *Demarcate.*

**Demicircle** (de-mi-sėr'kl), *n.* An instrument for measuring or indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodolite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle and a movable rule pivoted on the centre so as to sweep the graduated arc. *E. H. Knight.*

**Demography** (dē-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *dēmos*, people, and *graphē*, a writing.] That branch of anthropology which treats of the statistics of health and disease, of the physical, intellectual, physiological, and economical aspects of births, marriages, and mortality.

**Demurral** (dē-mėr'al), *n.* Hesitation in proceeding or decision; demur. *Southey.*

**Denunciant** (dē-nun'si-ant), *a.* Ready or prone to denounce; denunciative.

Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by *denunciant* Friend, by triumphant Foe. *Carlyle.*

**Dephosphorization** (dē-fos'for-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

**Depressant** (dē-pres'ant), *n.* In *med.* a remedial agent which represses the circulation of the blood and the contractility of the heart.

**Depressiveness** (dē-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being depressive; depression. 'Ill health and its concomitant *depressiveness.*' *Carlyle.*

**Deputable** (dep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being or fit to be deputed. 'A man *deputable* to the London Parliament.' *Carlyle.*

**Derivate** (der'iv-āt), *a.* Derived. 'Putting trust in Him from whom the rights of kings are *derivate.*' *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Dermalgia** (dėr-mal'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *algos*, pain.] A painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin.

**Dermopathic** (dėr-mo-path'ik), *a.* Relating to surgical treatment of the skin.—*Dermopathic instrument.* Same as *Acupuncturator.*

**Derringer** (dėr'in-jėr), *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barrelled pistol of large calibre, very effective at a short range. A recent form of the weapon is made with a single barrel, breach-loading action, weighing in all about 8 ounces, and carrying a ½-ounce ball.

**Desmognathæ** (des-mog'na-thē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *desmos*, a band, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] In Huxley's classification of birds, in which the main characters are drawn from the osseous structure, a sub-order of Carinatæ, having the vomer abortive or small; the maxillo-palatines united across the middle line, either directly or by means of ossifications in the nasal septum. It includes a great number of grallatorial and natatorial birds, the accipitrine or raptorial, the scansorial, most of the fissirostral groups, and all the Syndactyli.

**Despatch-box** (des-pach'boks), *n.* A box or case for carrying despatches; a box for containing despatches or other papers and other conveniences while travelling.

**Despotist** (des'pot-ist), *n.* One who supports or who is in favour of despotism.

I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself. *Kingsley.*

**Despotocracy** (des-po-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *despotēs*, a master, and *kratos*, strength, power.] Despotic rule or government; despotism.

*Despotocracy*, the worst institution of the middle ages, the leprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king. *Theodore Parker.*

**Dessert-spoon** (dē-zėrt'spön), *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, and used in eating dessert.

**Detergence, Detergency** (dē-tėr'jens, dē-tėr'jen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.

Bath water . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and middling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions. *Defoe.*

**Determinist** (dē-tėr'min-ist), *n.* One who supports or favours determinism.

**Detestability** (dē-test'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being detestable; detestableness. *Carlyle.*

**Detrain** (dē-trān'), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *train.*] To remove from a railway train; to cause to leave a train: said especially of bodies of men; as, to *detrain* troops. [Of recent introduction.]

**Detrain** (dē-trān'), *v.i.* To quit a railway train; as, the volunteers *detrained* quickly and fell into line.

**Deuterogenic** (dū'tėr-ō-jen"ik), *a.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *genos*, birth, race.] Of secondary origin; specifically, in *geol.* a term applied to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

**Deutoplastic** (dū-tō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of deutoplasm.

**Devastator** (de-vas-tā'tėr), *n.* One who or that which devastates or lays waste. *Emerson.*

**Diactinic** (dī-ak-*tin*'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *aktis, aktinos*, a ray.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.

**Diaglyph** (dī'a-glif), *n.* A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.

**Diagram** (dī'a-gram), *v.t.* To draw or put into the form of a diagram; to make a diagram of.

They are matters which refuse to be theoremed and *diagramed*, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of. *Carlyle.*

**Diaheliotropic** (dī-a-hē'li-o-trop"ik), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning.] In *bot.* turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diaheliotropism. *Darwin.*

**Diaheliotropism** (dī-a-hē'li-ot"rop-izm), *n.* In *bot.* the disposition or tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light. *Darwin.*

**Diallelous** (dī-al'lel-us), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, *allēlōn*, one another.] In *logic*, a term applied to the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle, that is, the proving of one position by assuming one identical with it, or defining two things each by the other.

**Diamantiferous** (dī'a-man-tif"ėr-us), *a.* [Fr. *diamant*, a diamond, and L. *fero*, to bear or produce.] Yielding or bearing diamonds; diamond producing. [The *Academy* is quoting from a correspondent of the *North China Herald.*]

Men with thick straw shoes go on walking about in the *diamantiferous* sands of the valley. *Academy.*

**Diamesogamous** (dī'a-me-sog"a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, *mesos*, middle, and *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* a term applied to those lower orders of plants which require an intermediate agent to produce fertilization.

**Diamonded,** *p.* and *a.* [add.] Furnished or adorned with diamonds. *Emerson.*

**Diamondiferous** (dī'a-mon-dif"ėr-us), *a.* Same as *Diamantiferous.*

One of the latest creations of pretentious sciolism which I have noticed is *diamondiferous*, a term applied to certain tracts of country in South Africa. *Adamantiferous*, etymologically correct, would never answer; but all except pedants or affectationists would be satisfied with diamond-producing. *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Diaphanie** (dī-af'an-i). [Fr., from Gr. *dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show.] The art or process of fixing transparent pictures on glass, by means of gum or the like, for the purpose of giving it the appearance of stained glass.

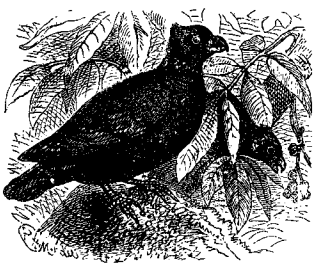
**Diapnoic** (dī-ap-nō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pneō*, to blow or breathe.] In *med.* producing a very slight, insensible perspiration; gently diaphoretic.

**Diapnoic** (dī-ap-nō'ik), *n.* A remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic.

**Diapyetic** (dī'a-pī-et"ik), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pyon*, pus, matter.] Producing suppuration; suppurative.

**Diapyetic** (dī'a-pī-et"ik), *n.* A medicine which produces suppuration; a suppurative.

**Didunculus** (dī-dung'kū-lus), *n.* [Dim. of *Didus*, the generic name for the dodo.] A genus of rasorial birds of the pigeon section (Columbacei), and comprising only the one species, *D. strigirostris* of the Navigator



Didunculus strigirostris.

Islands. This bird is of special interest as being the nearest living ally of the extinct dodo. It has a total length of about 14 inches, with a glossy plumage verging from a velvety black on the back to greenish black on the head, breast, and abdomen. The large beak, which is nearly as long as the head, is greatly arched on the upper

mandible, the lower *mandible* being cleft into three distinct teeth near its tip. Called also *Gnathodon* and *Tooth-billed Pigeon.*

**Die-away** (dī'a-wā), *a.* Seeming as if about to die or expire; languishing; drooping. 'A soft, sweet, *die-away* voice.' *Miss Edgeworth.* 'Those *die-away* Italian airs.' *Kingsley.*

**Dietarian** (dī-e-tā'ri-an), *n.* One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; one who considers the regulation of the course of food as of the extremest importance for the preservation of health; a dietetist.

**Digit,** *n.* [add.] This word is often used scientifically to signify toe, as well as finger, when speaking of animals, and in this sense it is coextensive with the Latin *digitus.*

**Digital** (dĭ'ji-tal), *n.* 1. A finger; a digit. 'Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed *digitals.*' *Ld. Lytton.* [Rare.]—2. One of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.

**Diker** (dīk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who digs a dike or trench.—2. One who builds a dike, wall, or stone fence.

**Dilemmatic** (di-lem-mat'ik), *a.* In *logic,* same as *Hypothetico-disjunctive* (which see in Supp.).

**Dimaris** (dim'a-ris), *n.* In *logic,* a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the fourth figure, comprising a particular affirmative major premiss, a universal affirmative minor premiss, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

**Dimpsy** (dimp'si), *n.* A preserve made with apples and pears cut into small pieces.

**Ding** (ding), *v.t.* To keep constantly repeating; to impress on one by persistent reiteration: with reference to the monotonous jingle of a bell.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it, *dinging* it into one so. *Goldsmith.*

**Diphtheritis** (dif-thėr-ī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *diphthera,* a skin.] A name given to a class of diseases which are characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes, and affect the dermoid tissue, as the mucous membranes and even the skin. *Dunglison.*

**Diphthongization** (dif'thong-iz-ā"shon or dip'thong-iz-ā"shon), *n.* Same as *Diphthongation. Sweet.*

**Diphthongize** (dif'thong-īz or dip'thong-īz), *v.t.* To form, as a vowel, into a diphthong; thus the *u* of many Old English or Anglo-Saxon words has been *diphthongized* into *ow* in modern English, as in the word *now.*

**Diplomatize** (di-plō'ma-tīz), *v.t.* To confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray.*

**Diptych,** *n.* [add.] A design or representation, as a painting or carved work, on two folding compartments or tablets, similar in style to the *triptych* (which see).

**Direct-action** (di-rekt'ak-shon), *a.* A term applied to a steam-engine in which the piston-rod or cross-head is connected directly by a rod with the crank, dispensing with walking-beams and side-levers.

**Directive,** *a.* [add.] †Capable of being directed, managed, or handled. 'Swords and bows *directive* by the limbs.' *Shak.*

**Dirgeful** (dėrj'fụl), *a.* Lamenting; wailing; moaning. 'Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind.' *Coleridge.*

**Dis** (dis), *n.* A name sometimes given to the god Pluto, the god of the lower world.

O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From *Dis's* wagon! *Shak.*

**Dis** (dis), *n.* *Festuca patula,* a kind of grass which grows in Tripoli and Tunis, and is largely imported for paper-making.

**Disamis** (dis'a-mis), *n.* In *logic,* a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a particular affirmative major premiss, a universal affirmative minor premiss, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

**Disattune** (dis-at-tūn'), *v.t.* To put out of tune or harmony. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Discage** (dis-kāj'), *v.t.* To take or put out of a cage.

Until she let me fly *discaged* to sweep
In ever-highering eagle-circles up. *Tennyson.*

**Discernable** (diz-zėrn'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Discernible. Jer. Taylor.*

**Discommunity** (dis-com-mū'ni-ti), *n.* The state of not having possessions, relationships, characteristics, or properties in common; want of common properties, qualities, or characteristics.

Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent. *Darwin.*

**Discorporate,** *a.* [add.] Divested of the body; disembodied.

Instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of *discorporate* selfish. *Carlyle.*

**Disenshroud** (dis-en-shroud'), *v.t.* To take from or divest of a shroud or like covering; to unveil. 'The *disenshrouded* statue.' *Browning.*

**Disentail** (dis-en-tāl'), *v.t.* To free from being entailed; to break the entail of; as, to *disentail* an estate.

**Disentail** (dis-en-tāl'), *n.* The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

**Disfame** (dis-fām'), *n.* Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy.

And what is fame in life but half *disfame,*
And counterchanged with darkness? *Tennyson.*

**Dishallow** (dis-hal'lō), *v.t.* To make unholy; to desecrate; to profane.

Ye that so *dishallow* the holy sleep,
Your sleep is death. *Tennyson.*

**Dishero** (dis-hē'rō), *v.t.* To deprive of the character of a hero; to degrade from the reputation of a hero; to make unheroic or commonplace. *Carlyle.*

**Disillusion** (dis-il-lū'zhon), *n.* The act or process of disillusionizing or disenchanting; the state of being disillusionized or disenchanted; disenchantment. 'The sorrow of *disillusion.*' *J. R. Lowell.*

**Disimprison** (dis-im-pri'zon), *v.t.* To discharge from prison; to set at liberty; to free from confinement.

French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority. *Carlyle.*

**Disindividualize** (dis-in'di-vid"ū-al-īz), *v.t.* To destroy or change the individuality or peculiar character of; to deprive of special characteristics. 'A manner not indeed wholly *disindividualized;* a tone, a glance, a gesture . . . still recalled little Polly.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Disintegrator** (dis-in'tē-grāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which disintegrates; specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing, or breaking up various sorts of materials. A common form used for breaking up ores, rock, artificial manures, oil-cake, and for mixing mortar, &c., as well as for grinding corn, is a mill consisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel discs revolving in opposite directions at a high speed.

**Disinvigorate** (dis-in-vi'gor-āt), *v.t.* To deprive of vigour; to weaken; to relax. 'This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate.' *Sydney Smith.*

**Dismal** (diz'mal), *n.* 1. A gloomy, melancholy person. *Swift.*—2. *pl.* Mourning garments.

As my lady is decked out in her *dismals,* perhaps she may take a fancy to faint. *Foote.*

3. *pl.* A fit of melancholy.

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals:* what can be the matter now? *Foote.*

**Disman,** *v.t.* [add.] To deprive of men; to destroy the full-grown male population of.

No nation in the world . . . is so abounding in the men who will dare something for honour or liberty as to be able to bear to lose in one month between twenty and thirty thousand men, seized from out of her most stirring and courageous citizens. It could not be but that what remained of France when she had been thus stricken should for years seem to languish and be of a poor spirit. This is why I have chosen to say that France was *dismanned.* *Kinglake.*

**Dismember,** *v.t.* [add.] To deprive of the qualifications, privileges, functions, or office of a member of a society or body; to put an end to the membership of.

Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics. *Walpole.*

**Displenish-sale** (dis-plen'ish-sāl), *n.* In Scotland, a sale by auction of the stock, implements, &c., of a farm.

**Dispope** (dis-pōp'), *v.t.* To deprive of the papal dignity or office. *Tennyson.*

**Disprince** (dis-prins'), *v.t.* To deprive of the dignity, office, or appearance of a prince. 'All in one rag, *disprinced* from head to heel.' *Tennyson.*

**Disrespectability** (dis-rē-spekt'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being disrespectable; that which is disreputable; blackguardism.

Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable *Thackeray.*

**Disrespectable** (dis-rē-spekt'a-bl), *a.* Unworthy of respect; not respectable; also, unworthy of much consideration or esteem.

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable,* ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life. *Carlyle.*

**Disseverment** (dis-sev'ėr-ment), *n.* The act of dissevering; disseverance. 'The *disseverment* of bone and vein.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Dissimilation** (dis-si'mi-lā"shon), *n.* The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different; specifically, in *philol.* the change of a sound to another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in L. *alienus* for *aliinus,* It. *pelegrino,* from L. *peregrinus.*

**Dissimulator** (dis-si'mū-lā"tėr), *n.* One who dissimulates or dissembles; a dissembler.

*Dissimulator* as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Dissociation,** *n.* [add.] In *chem.* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements by heat or by mechanical pressure.

Wherever heat-rays are intercepted they are transformed into some other form of vibratory energy, and the *dissociation* of compound vapours into their primary elements is one of the results of this change of form. *Edin. Rev.*

**Dissociative** (dis-sō'shi-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to dissociate; specifically, in *chem.* resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements.

The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements . . . is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into *dissociative* action. *Edin. Rev.*

**Distanceless** (dis'tans-les), *a.* Preventing from having a distant or extensive view; dull; gloomy. 'A silent, dim, *distanceless,* rotting day.' *Kingsley.*

**Distaste** † (dis-tāst'), *v.i.* To be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing. 'Poisons, which at the first are scarce found to *distaste.*' *Shak.*

**Distillation,** [add.]—*Fractional distillation,* in *chem.* the separating of one volatile substance from another by keeping the mixture at that temperature at which the most volatile will pass over into the condenser.

**Disturnpike** (dis-tėrn'pīk), *v.t.* To free from turnpikes; to remove turnpikes or toll-bars from so as to give free traffic or passage on; as, *disturnpiked* roads.

**Disutilize** (dis-ū'til-īz), *v.t.* To turn from a useful purpose; to render useless. 'Annulled the gift, *disutilized* the grace.' *Browning.*

**Ditty-bag** (dit'ti-bag), *n.* A small bag used by sailors for holding needles, thread, and other small necessaries or odds and ends.

**Divisiveness** (di-vīz'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being divisive; tending to split up or separate into units.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has. *Carlyle.*

**Do-all** (dö'ąl), *n.* A servant, official, or dependant who does all sorts of work; a factotum. *Fuller.*

**Doating-piece** † (dōt'ing-pēs), *n.* A person or thing doatingly loved; a darling. *Richardson.*

**Dobbie** (dob'i), *n.* A kind of spirit or hobgoblin akin to the Scotch *Brownie. Sir W. Scott.* [Northern English.]

**Dochter** (doch'tėr), *n.* Daughter. [Scotch.]

**Dodders** (dod'ėrz), *n.* Same as *Malis.*

**Doddy-pole, Doddy-poll** (dod'di-pōl), *n.* 'A stupid, silly fellow; a numskull. '*Doddy-poles* and dunderheads.' *Sterne.*

**Dog-looked** (dog'lökt), *a.* Having a hang-dog look. 'A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Dog-man** (dog'man), *n.* One who deals in dogs' meat.

And filch the *dog-man's* meat
To feed the offspring of God. *Mrs. Browning.*

**Dollop** (dol'lop), *n.* A lump; a mass. *R. D. Blackmore.* [Colloq.]

**Dolly,** *n.* [add.] A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disc furnished with from three to five rounded legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the centre. The dolly is jerked rapidly round in different directions in a tub or box containing water and the clothes to be washed.

**Dolly** (dol'li), *n.* [Dim. of *doll.*] A sweetheart; a mistress; a paramour; a doxy. [Old slang.]

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play,
Kisse our *dollies* night and day. *Herrick.*

**Dolphin-striker** (dol'fin-strik-ėr), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Martingale*, 2.

**Domesticate** (dō-mes'tik-āt), *v.i.* To live at home; to lead a quiet home-life; to become a member of a family circle.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood. *Henry Brooke.*

**Domesticize** (dō-mes'ti-sīz), *v.t.* To render domestic; to domesticate. *Southey.*

**Dominie,** *n.* [add.] In the sense of schoolmaster this word is also met with in old English authors. 'The dainty dominie, the schoolmaster.' *Beau. & Fl.*

**Done,** *pp.* [add.] Completely exhausted; extremely fatigued; tired out; done up: in this sense sometimes followed by *for*.

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and *done*, Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie. *Dryden.*

She is rather *done for* this morning, and must not go so far without help. *Miss Austen.*

**Donnish** (don'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a don of a university. '*Donnish* books.' *George Eliot.*

**Do-nothing** (dō'nu-thing), *a.* Doing no work; idle; indolent. 'Any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey.' *Kingsley.*

**Do-nothingness** (dō-nu'thing-nes), *n.* Idleness; indolence. 'A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothingness*.' *Miss Austen.*

**Doon** (dön), *n.* A Cingalese name for *Doona zeylanica*, nat. order Dipterocarpaceæ, a large tree inhabiting Ceylon. The timber is much used for building. It also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

**Doré-bullion** (dō'rā-bul-yon), *n.* [Fr. *doré*, gilt, *dorer*, to gild or plate, from L. *deaurare*, to gild—*de*, from, and *aurum*, gold.] Bullion containing a certain quantity of gold alloyed with base metal.

**Dorian,** *a.* [add.]—*Dorian mode*, strictly speaking, music in the Dorian mode is written on a scale having its semitones between the second and third and the sixth and seventh notes of the scale instead of between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth as in what is now called the natural or normal scale. In other words, the second note of the normal scale acquires something of the dignity, force, or position of a tonic, and upon it the melodies of the Dorian mode close.

**Dottle** (dot'l), *n.* [A dim. corresponding to *dot*, the meaning connecting it more closely with D. *dot*, a small bundle of wool, &c.; Sw. *dott*, a little heap.] A small rounded lump or mass; especially, the tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, and which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.]

A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, 'pipe *dottles*,' as he called them, which were carefully resmoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left. *Kingsley.*

**Double-cone** (dub'l-kōn), *n.* In *arch.* a Norman ornament consisting of two cones joined base to base (or apex to apex), a series of these forming the enrichment of a moulding.

**Double-shot** (dub'l-shot), *v.t.* To load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not adopted with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day.

**Doulocracy** (dou-lok'ra-si), *n.* Same as *Dulocracy*.

**Dove-plant** (duv'plant), *n.* An orchidaceous plant (*Peristeria elata*) of Central America, so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a dove hovering with expanded wings, somewhat like the conventional dove seen in artistic representations of the Holy Ghost. The plant has large, striated, green, pseudo-bulbs, bearing three to five lanceolate, strongly-ribbed, and plicate leaves. The upper part of the flower-stem is occupied by a spike of almost globose, very sweet-scented flowers of a creamy-white, dotted with lilac on the base of the lip.

**Down,** *adv.* [add.] Paid or handed over in ready money; as, he purchased the estate for £10,000 *down* and £20,000 payable within three years.

**Downbeard** (doun'bērd), *n.* The downy or winged seed of the thistle.

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *downbeard*, embryo of new millions. *Carlyle.*

**Downcome** (doun'kum), *n.* A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Whenever the pope shall fall, if his ruin be not like the sudden *downcome* of a tower, the bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him. *Milton.*

**Downpour** (doun'pōr), *n.* A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower. *R. A. Proctor.*

**Downthrow** (doun'thrō), *n.* A throwing down; specifically, in *geol.* a fall or sinking of strata below the level of the surrounding beds, such as is caused by a great subterranean movement; also, the distance measured vertically between the portions of dislocated strata where a fault occurs; opposed to *upheaval* (which see) or *upthrow*.

**Downweigh** (doun-wā'), *v.t.* To weigh or press down; to depress; to cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different sin *downweighs* them to the bottom. *Longfellow.*

**Downweight** (doun'wāt), *n.* Full weight; 'Attributing due and *downweight* to every man's gifts.' *Bp. Hacket.*

**Dozen,** *n.* [add.] Long dozen; devil's dozen. Same as *Baker's Dozen*. See under BAKER.

**Draconian** (drā-kō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Draconic*.

**Dragsman,** *n.* [add.] The driver of a drag.

He had a word for the hostler . . . and a bow for the *dragsman*. *Thackeray.*

**Dramaturgic** (dra-ma-tėr'jik), *a.* Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; hence, unreal. 'Some form (of worship), it is to be hoped, not grown *dramaturgic* to us, but still awfully symbolic for us.' *Carlyle.*

**Dramaturgist** (dra-ma-tėr'jist), *n.* One who is skilled in dramaturgy; one who composes a drama and superintends its representation.

How silent now; all departed, all clean gone! The World-*Dramaturgist* has written, 'Exeunt.' *Carlyle.*

**Draw,** *n.* [add.] 1. Among *sportsmen*, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, &c.; the place where a fox is drawn.—2. Something designed to draw a person out to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back, or the like; a feeler. [Slang.]

This was what in modern days is called a *draw*. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not. *C. Reade.*

**Drawing,** *n.* [add.] A picture or representation made with a pencil, pen, crayon, &c. Drawings are classifiable under the names of *pencil*, *pen*, *chalk*, *sepia*, or *water-colour drawings* from the materials used for their execution, and also into *geometrical* or *linear* and *mechanical drawings*, in which instruments, such as compasses, rulers, scales, are used, and *free-hand drawings*, in which no instrument is used to guide the hand.

**Dress-circle** (dres'sėr-kl), *n.* A portion of a theatre, concert-room, or other place of entertainment set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress.

**Drift,** *n.* [add.] In South Africa, a ford; as, Rorke's *Drift*.

**Drive,** *n.* [add.] 1. A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion.—2. A matrix formed by a steel punch or die.

**Dromæognathæ** (drō-mē-og'na-thē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dromaios*, swift, and *gnathos*, jaw.] In Prof. Huxley's classification of birds, a sub-order of the Carinatæ (or birds having the sternum with a keel), including but one family, the Tinamidæ or tinamous. (See TINAMOU.) In this sub-order the bones of the upper jaw or skull are like what they are in the struthious or swift-footed birds, as the ostrich.

**Droop** (drōp), *n.* The act of drooping or of falling or hanging down; a drooping position or state; as, the *droop* of the eye, of a veil, or the like.

**Drop-light** (drop'līt), *n.* A contrivance for bringing down an artificial light into such a position as may be most convenient for reading, working, &c., as, for example, a stand for a gas-burner to be placed on a table, and connected by an elastic tube with the gas-pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

**Drop-ripe** (drop'rīp), *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree.

The fruit was now *drop-ripe* we may say, and fell by a shake. *Carlyle.*

**Drum-head,** *n.* [add.] A variety of cabbage having a large, rounded, or flattened head.

**Drum-room**† (drum'röm), *n.* The room where a drum or crowded evening party was held. *Fielding.* See DRUM, 8.

**Duchn, Dukhn** (dụċhn), *n.* A kind of millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum* or *Holcus spicatus*), many varieties of which are cultivated in Egypt, and to some extent in Spain, as a grain plant. It is also used in the preparation of a kind of beer.

**Duelsome** (dū'el-sum), *a.* Inclined or given to duelling; eager or ready to fight duels. [Rare.]

Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world. *Thackeray.*

**Duettino** (dụ-et-tē'nō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short duet or composition for two voices or instruments.

**Dully** (dul'i), *a.* Somewhat dull.

Far off she seemed to hear the *dully* sound Of human footsteps fall. *Tennyson.*

**Durmast** (dėr'mast), *n.* A species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*, or according to some *Q. pubescens*) so closely allied to the common oak (*Q. Robur*) as to be reckoned by some botanists only a variety of it. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, less easy to split, not so easy to break, yet the least difficult to bend. It is highly valued, therefore, by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

**Dust-ball** (dust'bąl), *n.* A disease in horses in which a ball sometimes as hard as iron is formed in the intestinal canal owing to overfeeding with corn and barley dust. Its presence is indicated by a haggard countenance, a distressed eye, a distended belly, and hurried respiration.

**Dwindlement** (dwin'dl-ment), *n.* The act or state of dwindling, shrinking, or diminishing. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

**Dyad** (dī'ad), *a.* Same as *Dyadic*.

**Dyas** (dī'as), *n.* [Gr., the number two, something composed of two parts.] In *geol.* a term sometimes applied to the Permian system from its being divided into two principal groups.

**Dyingness** (dī'ing-nes), *n.* A languishing look; a die-away appearance.

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness*. *Congreve.*

**Dynamo-electric** (di-nam'ō-ē-lek"trik), *a.* Producing force by means of electricity; as, a *dynamo-electric* machine; also produced by electric force. See ELECTRIC in Supp.

**Dysepulotic** (dis'ep-ū-lot"ik), *a.* [Gr. prefix *dys*, and E. *epulotic*.] In *surg.* not readily or easily healing or cicatrizing, as a wound.

**Dyslogy** (dis'lo-ji), *n.* Dispraise: opposite of *eulogy*.

In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy* and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau. *Carlyle.*

**Dysmenorrhœa** (dis'men-or-rē"a), *n.* In *med.* difficult or laborious menstruation; catamenial discharges accompanied with great local pain, especially in the loins.

# E.

**Eagrass** (ē'gras), *n.* See EDDISH.

**Earth-hog, Earth-pig** (ėrth'hog, ėrth'pig), *n.* The aardvark. See ORYCTEROPUS.

**Earth-plate** (ėrth'plāt), *n.* In *teleg.* a buried plate of metal connected with the battery or line-wire by means of which the earth itself is made to complete the circuit, thus rendering the employment of a second or return wire unnecessary.

**Earth-wolf** (ėrth'wụlf), *n.* The aardwolf. See PROTELES.

**Easter-egg** (ēs'tėr-eg), *n.* Same as *Paschegg*.

**Echelon-lens** (e'she-lon-lenz), *n.* [Fr. *échelon*, the round of a ladder, and E. *lens*.] A compound lens, used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens so that all have a common focus.

**Ectasis,** *n.* [add.] Extension or expansion; specifically, in *med.* a dilated condition of a blood-vessel.

**Ectropical** (ek-trop'i-kal), *a.* Belonging to parts outside the tropics; being outside the tropics.

**Écu** (ek-ü), *n.* [Fr., a coin, a crown piece, a shield; O.Fr. *escu*, *escut*, from L. *scutum*, a shield.] A name given to various French coins having different values at different

times, but notably to an old piece of money worth three francs, or about half-a-crown sterling.

**Eddaic, Eddic** (ed-dā'ik, ed'ik), *a.* Of or relating to the Scandinavian Eddas; having the character or style of the Eddas; as, the *Eddic* prophecy of the Völva.

The *Eddaic* version, however, of the history of the gods is not só circumstantial as that in the Yoglingasaga. *E. W. Gosse.*

**Edibilatory** (ed-i-bil'a-to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to edibles or eating.

*Edibilatory* Epicurism holds the key to all morality. *Lord Lytton.*

**Eerily** (ēr'i-li), *adv.* In an eery, strange, or unearthly manner. 'It spoke in pain and woe; wildly, *eerily*, urgently.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Efferent** (ef'fėr-ent), *n.* 1. In *physiol.* a vessel or nerve which discharges or conveys outward.—2. A river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

**Effigiation,** *n.* [add.] That which is formed in resemblance; an image or effigy.

No such *effigiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible. *Fuller.*

**Efflower** (ef-flou'ėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *effleurer*, to graze, to rub lightly.] In *leather manufacture*, see the following extract.

The skins (chamois leather) are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned. . . . They are next *efflowered*, that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part, upon the convex horse-beam. *Ure.*

**Efreet** (ef'rēt), *n.* Same as *Afrit.* *Kingsley.*

**Eft**† (eft), *a.* Convenient; handy; commodious.

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way. *Shak.*

**Egence** (ē'jens), *n.* [L. *egens*, ppr. of *egeo*, to suffer want.] The state or condition of suffering from the need of something; a desire for something wanted. *Grote.*

**Egg-apple** (eg'ap-l), *n.* See MAD-APPLE.

**Egilops,** *n.* [add.] A genus of grasses allied to Triticum, or wheat-grass. It occurs wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is believed by many botanists to be in reality the plant from which has originated our cultivated wheats. Written also *Ægilops.*

**Ego-altruistic** (ē'gō-al-trō-is''tik), *a.* Of or relating to one's self and to others. See extract.

From the egoistic sentiments we pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it. *H. Spencer.*

**Eguisé** (ē-gwē'zā), *a.* In *her.* Same as *Aiguisé.*

**Élan** (ā-ląn), *n.* [Fr., from *élancer*, to rush or spring forward, from L. *lancea*, a spear.] Ardour inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; unhesitating dash resulting from an impulsive imagination.

**Elder,** *n.* [add.]—*Elder hand*, in *card-playing*, the player who leads.

**Electric,** *a.* [add.]—*Electric lamp*, the contrivance in which the electric light is produced. See *Electric light* below.—*Electric light*, a brilliant light, the result of heat produced by the force of electricity either evoked by the chemical reaction of a metal and an acid, or generated by a magneto-electric or other machine. The *arc light* is produced when two carbon pencils are attached to the electrodes of a powerful magneto-electric machine or galvanic battery, and their points are brought together long enough to establish the electric current. If they are then separated to a small distance, varying according to the strength of the current, the current will continue to flow, leaping across from carbon to carbon, emitting a light of great intensity at the space between the points. The name *Voltaic* or *electric arc* is given to that portion where the current leaps across from point to point, the term *arc* being suggested by the curved form which the current here takes. The *incandescence light* is obtained by the incandescence, by means of electricity, of various substances, including carbon, in a vacuum. Many forms of apparatus are in use for producing the electric light, distinguished either by the form of the generating machine, the distribution of the current, or the kind of burner. In the Jablochkoff light, the burner consists of a pair of carbon spindles placed parallel to one another, with an insulating earthy substance between them. Its combustion may be roughly compared to that of an ordinary candle, where the earthy substance takes the place of the wick. Other forms of the 'candle' burners are in use, such as the Lontin, the Jamin, &c. The Maxim, Edison, and Swan lights proceed from an incandescent filament of carbon in a more or less perfect vacuum.—*Electric machine.* [add.] Besides machines in which electricity is excited by friction, electric machines are now common in which an electric current is generated by the revolution near the poles of a magnet or magnets of one or more soft-iron cores surrounded by coils of wire, these machines being known distinctively as *magneto-electric machines.* A *dynamo-electric machine* is a machine of this kind, in which the induced currents are made to circulate round the soft-iron magnet which produced them, thus increasing its magnetization. This again produces a proportionate increase in the induced currents, and thus by a successive alternation of mutual actions very intense magnetization and very powerful currents are speedily obtained. There are many forms of these machines, such as Gramme's, Siemens', Wilde's, Brush's, &c., used extensively in electric lighting, and as a motor for machinery, electric railways, &c.—*Electric pendulum*, a form of electroscope consisting of a pith ball suspended by a non-conducting thread.—*Electric railway*, a railway on which electricity is the motor. Only short lines have as yet been constructed. On one of these the wheels of the carriages are set in motion by a dynamo-electric machine placed between them and below the floor. This machine is actuated by an electric current produced by another dynamo-electric machine, which is stationary and driven at a high rate of speed by a steam-engine. The current is conveyed by underground wires to the rails, and these being insulated, it reaches the carriage through them.

**Electrodynamometer** (ē-lek'trō-di-na-mom''et-ėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action. It consists essentially of a fixed coil and a movable coil, usually suspended in a bifilar manner, and furnished with a mirror, so that its motions about a vertical axis can be read off by means of a scale and telescope.

**Electrokinetic** (ē-lek'trō-kī-net''ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrokinetics or electricity in motion.

**Electrokinetics** (ē-lek'trō-kī-net''iks), *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents in motion.

**Electrometry** (ē-lek-trom'et-ri), *n.* That branch of the electric science which treats of the measurement of electricity.

**Electrotonic** (ē-lek'trō-ton''ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonicity.

**Electrotonicity** (ē-lek'trō-tō-nis''i-ti), *n.* A peculiar alteration of the normal electric current of a nerve, produced by the application, outside the circuit of a galvanometer applied to that nerve to mark its normal current, of a continuous, artificial, exciting, electric current, in a distant separate part of the nerve, whereby the normal current of the galvanometric circuit is either increased or diminished, according as the exciting or artificial current travels in the same direction on the nerve or not; the excitability of the nerve within the circuit of the exciting, artificial current being diminished (*anelectrotonic*) near the positive, and exalted (*cathelectrotonic*) near the negative pole.

**Electrotonize** (ē-lek'trō-ton-īz), *v.t.* To alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. See ELECTROTONICITY.

**Elegize** (el'ē-jiz), *v.t.* and *i.* To write or compose elegies; to celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy; to bewail.

I . . . perhaps should have *elegized* on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in. *H. Walpole.*

**Elementalism** (el-ē-ment'al-izm), *n.* The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers. *Gladstone.*

**Elementoid** (el-ē-ment'oid), *a.* [L. *elementum*, an element, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Like an element; having the appearance of a simple substance; as, compounds which have an *elementoid* nature, and perform elemental functions.

**Eleutheromania** (e-lū'thė-rō-mā''ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *mania*, madness.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom. 'Nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*, confused, unlimited opposition in their heads.' *Carlyle.*

**Eleutheromaniac** (e-lū'thė-rō-mā''ni-ak), *n.* One having an excessive zeal for freedom; a fanatic on the subject of freedom.

**Eleutheromaniac** (e-lū'thė-rō-mā''ni-ak), *a.* Having a mania for freedom. *Carlyle.*

**Eltchi** (elt'shē), *n.* An ambassador or envoy: a Persian and Turkish name.

Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great *Eltchi* (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe). *Kinglake.*

**Eluctate**† (ē-luk'tāt), *v.i.* [L. *eluctor, eluctatus—e*, out of, and *luctor*, to wrestle.] To struggle out; to burst forth; to escape.

They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves. *Bp. Hacket.*

**Embryologically** (em'bri-o-loj''ik-al-li), *adv.* According to the rules of embryology. *Kingsley.*

**Embryologist** (em-bri-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in the doctrines of embryology.

**Emender** (ē-mend'ėr), *n.* One who emends; one who removes faults, blemishes, or the like; an emendator. *E. B. Browning.*

**Emergency,** *n.* [add.] †Something not calculated upon; an unexpected gain; a casual profit. 'The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells.' *Heylin.*

**Emmanuel** (em-man'ū-el), *n.* Same as *Immanuel.*

**Emplumed** (em-plūmd'), *a.* Adorned with, or as with, plumes or feathers.

Angelhoods, *emplumed*
In such ringlets of pure glory. *E. B. Browning.*

**Empoldered** (em-pol'dėrd), *a.* Reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder; brought under cultivation. See POLDER.

**Enchaser** (en-chās'ėr), *n.* One who enchases; a chaser.

**Enclave** (ăn-klāv'), *v.t.* To cause to be an enclave; to inclose or surround, as a region or state by the territories of another power.

**Enclavement** (ăn-klāv'ment), *n.* The state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory.

**Encolure** (en-kol'ūr), *n.* [Fr., from *en*, in, and *col*, the neck.] The neck and shoulders, as of a horse.

Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
Crisped like a war-steed's *encolure.* *Browning.*

**Endemic,** *a.* [add.] Peculiar to a locality or region.

It (the New Zealand flora) consists of 935 species, our own islands possessing about 1500; but a very large proportion of these are peculiar, there being no less than 677 *endemic* species, and 32 *endemic* genera. *A. R. Wallace.*

**Endome** (en-dōm'), *v.t.* To cover with a dome, or as with a dome.

The blue Tuscan sky *endomes*
Our English words of prayer. *E. B. Browning.*

**Endurant** (en-dūr'ant), *a.* Able to bear fatigue, pain, or the like.

The difficulty of the chase is further increased by the fact, that the Ibex is a remarkably *endurant* animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time. *J. G. Wood.*

**En passant.** [add.] In *chess*, when on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken, as it is called, *en passant.*

**Enpatron** (en-pā'tron), *v.t.* To have under one's patronage or guardianship; to be the patron saint of.

These, of force, must your oblations be,
Since I their altar, you *enpatron* me. *Shak.*

**Ensete** (en-sē'te), *n.* An Abyssinian name for *Musa Ensete*, a noble plant of the banana genus. It produces leaves about 20 feet long and 3 or 4 broad, the largest entire leaf as yet known. The flower-stalk, which is as thick as a man's arm, is used for food, but the fruit is worthless.

**Ensilage** (en'sil-āj), *n.* [Fr. *ensilage*, from Sp. *ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle, from *en*, in, and *silo*, from L. *sirus*, the pit in which such grain is kept.] In *agri.* a mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, &c., by burying in pits or silos dug in the ground. This has been practised in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended by modern agriculturists. Brick-lined chambers are often used, having a movable wooden covering upon which is placed a heavy weight, say half a ton to the square yard.

One of the earliest of Latin writers refers to subterranean vaults (silos), wherein the ancient Romans preserved green forage, grain, and fruit, and the Mexicans have practised the system for centuries. This, at any rate, is vouched for by Mr. John M. Bailey, one of the pioneers of the system in the United States, whose 'Book of *Ensilage*,' &c. &c. *Mark Lane Express.*

**Enswathed** (en-swäthd'), *p.* and *a.* Enwrapped; enveloped; inswathed.

With sleided silk feat and affectedly
*Enswathed*, and seal'd to curious secrecy. *Shak.*

**Entempest** (en-tem'pest), *v.t.* To disturb, as by a tempest; to visit with storm.

For aye *entempesting* anew
The unfathomable hell within. *Coleridge.*

**Entertain,** *v.t.* [add.] To meet as an enemy; to encounter; to confront; to join battle with. [Rare.]

O noble English, that could *entertain*
With half their forces the full pride of France.
*Shak.*

**Entire,** *n.* [add.] The total; the entire thing. [Rare.]

I am narrating as it were the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*.
*Thackeray.*

**Entire,** *a.* [add.]— *Entire horse*, an uncastrated horse; a stallion.

A *Caballo Padre*, or what some of our own writers, with a decorum not less becoming, appellate an *entire horse*. *Southey.*

**Entomologise** (en-tom-ol'ō-jīz), *v.i.* To study entomology; to gather entomological specimens.

It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologising*. *Kingsley.*

**Entrain** (en-trān'), *v.t.* 1.† To draw or bring on. 'With its destiny *entrained* their fate.' *Vanbrugh.*—2. To put on board a railway train; as, the regiment was *entrained* at Edinburgh and proceeded to Portsmouth: opposite to *detrain*. [Of recent introduction.]

**Entrain** (en-trān'), *v.i.* To take places in a railway train; as, when the troops *entrained* they were loudly cheered.

**Enwrite** (en-rīt'), *v.t.* To inscribe; to write upon; to imprint.

What wild heart histories seemed to lie *enwritten*
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres! *Poe.*

**Eoan** (ē-ō'an), *a.* [L. *eous*, pertaining to the dawn or the east, from Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern.

The Mithra of the Middle World,
That sheds *Eoan* radiance on the West.
*Sir H. Taylor.*

**Eolithic** (ē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *archæol.* of or pertaining to the early part of the palæolithic period of prehistoric time.

**Eophyte** (ē'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *phyton*, a plant.] In *palæon.* a fossil plant found in eozoic rocks.

**Eophytic** (ē-ō-fīt'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to eophytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous rocks; eozoic.

**Eos** (ē'os or ē'ōs), *n.* In *Greek myth.* the goddess of the morning, who brings up the light of day from the east; the Roman Aurora.

**Eozoic** (ē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *zōē*, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from their being supposed to contain the first or earliest traces of life in the stratified systems. *Page.*

**Ephemerality** (e-fem'e-ral"i-ti), *n.* That which is ephemeral; a transient trifle. 'This lively companion . . . chattered *ephemeralities*.' *C. Reade.*

**Epichorial** (e-pi-kō'ri-al), *a.* [Gr. *epichōrios—epi*, upon, and *chōra*, country.] Of or pertaining to the country; rural.

Local or *epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands.
*De Quincey.*

**Epicotyl** (e-pi-kot'il), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and contr. of *cotyledon*.] In *bot.* the stem above the cotyledons; the plumule. *Darwin.*

**Epigæa** (e-pi-jē'a), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gē*, the earth.] A genus of shrubs of the heathwort order, characterized by having three leaflets on the outside of the five-parted calyx; and by the corolla being salver-shaped, five-cleft, with its tube hairy on the inside. *E. repens*, the trailing arbutus, is the May-flower of North America.

**Epigenesis,** *n.* [add.] In *geol.* same as *Metamorphism*.

**Epigenetic** (e'pi-jen-et"ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

**Epigrammatism** (e-pi-gram'mat-izm), *n.* The quality of being epigrammatic; epigrammatical character. *Poe.*

**Epinasty** (e-pi-nas'ti), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, above, and *nastos*, close pressed, solid.] In *bot.* a term implying increased growth on the upper surface of an organ or part of a plant, thus causing it to bend downwards.

**Epirot, Epirote** (e-pī'rōt), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Epirus or Lower Albania.

**Episcopize** (ē-pis'kō-pīz), *v.t.* To consecrate to the episcopal office; to make a bishop of.

There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion.
*Southey.*

**Episcopize** (ē-pis'kō-pīz), *v.i.* To exercise the office of a bishop; to episcopate. *W. Broome.*

**Epistemology** (e-pis'tē-mol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *epistēmē*, knowledge, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of metaphysics which investigates and explains the doctrine or theory of knowing: distinguished from *ontology*, which investigates real existence or the theory of being. *Ferrier.*

**Epistolean** (e-pis'to-lē"an), *n.* A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

**Episyllogism** (e-pi-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* In *logic*, same as *Epichirema*.

**Epithesis** (e-pith'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thesis*, a setting.] In *gram.* same as *Paragoge*.

**Eponymist** (e-pon'im-ist). Same as *Eponym*, 3. *Gladstone.*

**Epopt** (ē'popt), *n.* [Gr. *epoptēs*, one initiated into the sacred rites and mysteries of Eleusis.] One initiated into the doctrines or mysteries of any secret system. *Carlyle.*

**Epsomite** (ep'sum-īt), *n.* Same as *Hair-salt* (which see).

**Equison** (e'kwi-son), *n.* [L. *equiso*, a groom, from *equus*, a horse.] A horse jockey; one who manages race-horses. [Landor puts the word in Porson's mouth.]

Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, their colours. *Landor.*

**Equivalent** (ē-kwiv'a-lent), *v.t.* To produce or constitute an equivalent to; to answer in full proportion; to equal. *J. N. Lockyer.*

**Equivalue** (e-kwi-val'ū), *v.t.* To value at the same rate; to put on a par. 'To *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities.' *W. Taylor.*

**Eristic** (ē-ris'tik), *n.* One given to disputation; a controversialist. *Bp. Gauden.*

**Erpeton** (ėr'pet-on), *n.* Same as *Herpeton*.

**Errabund** (er'ra-bund), *a.* [L. *errabundus*, from *erro*, to wander.] Erratic; wandering; rambling. 'Your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass.' *Southey.*

**Eruptional** (ē-rup'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to eruptions; eruptive; as, *eruptional* phenomena. *R. A. Proctor.*

**Esclandre** (es-klą̄n-dr), *n.* [Fr.] A disturbance; a scene; a row.

Scoutbush, to avoid *esclandre* and misery, thought it well to waive the proviso. *Kingsley.*

**Etacism** (ā'ta-sizm), *n.* The mode of pronouncing the Greek η (eta) like *ey* in *they*, distinguished from *Itacism*, the mode of pronouncing it like *e* in *be*.

**Etacist** (ā'ta-sist), *n.* One who practises or upholds etacism.

**Etherealization** (ē-thē'rē-al-ī-zā"shon), *n.* An ethereal or subtle spirit-like state or condition.

He (Aristotle) conceives the moral element as flower, *as etherealization*, spiritualization of the physical, rather than as something purely intellectual.
*J. Hutchison Stirling.*

**Ethidene** (eth'i-dēn), *n.* An anæsthetic substance nearly allied in composition to chloroform. It is said to be equally efficacious and considerably safer than chloroform; is pleasant to take, acts rapidly, and never produces cessation of action of the heart and respiratory system.

**Ethnogeny** (eth-noj'en-i), *n.* [Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and root *gen*, to beget.] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of man.

**Ethyl,** *n.* [add.]—*Ethyl-carbonate of potassium*. See CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM.

**Etymic** (ē-tim'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.

**Etypical** (ē-tip'i-kal), *a.* In *biol.* diverging from or not conforming to a type.

**Euchite** (ū'kīt), *n.* [Gr. *euchē*, a prayer.] One who prays; specifically, one belonging to a sect of ancient heretics who resolved all religion into prayer.

**Eudæmon, Eudemon** (ū-dē'mon), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *daimōn*, a spirit.] A good angel or spirit. *Southey.*

**Eudæmonistic, Eudemonistic** (ū-dē'monist"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Eudæmonism* (which see).

**Eugenesic** (ū-je-nes'ik), *a.* Same as *Eugenetic*.

**Eugenesis** (ū-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *genesis*, production.] The quality of breeding freely; fertility; specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

**Eugenetic** (ū-je-net'ik), *a.* Of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis.

**Euhemerism** (ū-hem'ėr-izm). See EUMERISM.

**Eunuch** (ū'nuk), *a.* Unproductive; barren.

He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste. *Godwin.*

**Eupractic** (ū-prak'tik), *a.* [Gr. *eu prassein*, to do well, to be prosperous.] Doing or acting well; or it may mean prosperous. 'Good-humoured, eupeptic, and *eupractic*.' *Carlyle.*

**Eurycephalic** (ū'ri-sē-fal"ik), *a.* In *ethn.* applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short, broad-skulled races of mankind.

**Euscara** (ūs-kä'ra), *n.* The native name of the language spoken in the Basque provinces; Basque. See BASQUE.

**Evanition** (ē-van-i'shon), *n.* The act of vanishing or state of having vanished; evanishment. *Carlyle.*

**Eventuality,** *n.* [add.] That which eventuates or happens; a contingent result.

**Every.** [add.] Formerly sometimes used alone in sense of every one. '*Every* of this happy number.' *Shak.*

If *every* of your wishes had a womb,
And fertile every wish. *Shak.*

**Evolutive** (ē-vol'ū-tiv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development.

**Excæcation** (eks-sē-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *cæco*, to blind.] The act of putting out the eyes; blinding.

Not *excæcation*, if the thought of that
Calls up those looks of terror. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Excathedrate** (eks-kath'ed-rāt), *v.t.* To condemn with authority, or *ex cathedrâ*. 'To see my lines *excathedrated* here.' *Herrick.*

**Excerebrate,** *v.t.* [add.] To cast out from the brain. 'Virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares.' *Bp. Ward.*

**Excise** (ek-sīz'), *v.t.* [L. *excido*, *excisum*, to cut out or off, from *ex*, out, and *cædo*, to cut.] To cut out; to cut off; as, to *excise* a tumour.

**Exclave** (eks'klāv), *n.* [See ENCLAVE.] A part of a country, province, or the like, which is disjoined from the main part.

**Execratious** (ek-sē-krā'shus), *a.* Imprecatory; cursing; execrative. 'A whole volley of such like *execratious* wishes.' *Richardson.*

**Execrative** (ek'sē-krā-tiv), *a.* Denouncing evil against; imprecating evil on; cursing; vilifying. *Carlyle.*

**Execratively** (ek'sē-krā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an execrative manner. *Carlyle.*

**Execratory** (ek'sē-krā-to-ri), *a.* Denunciatory; abusive. 'Without *execratory* comment.' *Kingsley.*

**Exenteration,** *n.* [add.] The act of disembowelling or of turning outside in. 'Dilaceration of the spirit and *exenteration* of the inmost mind.' *Lamb.*

**Exhaustibility** (egz-hąst'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The capability of being exhausted; the quality of being exhaustible. *J. S. Mill.*

**Exoculation** (eks-ok'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *oculus*, an eye.] The act of putting out the eyes; excæcation. *Southey.*

**Expansivity** (ek-span-siv'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being expansive; expansiveness. *Carlyle.*

**Expectedly** (ek-spekt'ed-li), *adv.* In an expected manner; at a time or in a manner expected or looked for. *H. Walpole.*

**Expectless†** (ek-spekt'les), *a.* Unexpected; not looked for; unforeseen. *Chapman.*

**Expedientially** (eks-pē'di-en"shi-al-li), *adv.* In an expedient manner; for the sake of expediency.

We should never deviate save *expedientially*.
*Fitzedward Hall.*

**Expiscatory** (eks-pis'ka-to-ri), *a.* Calculated to expiscate or get at the truth of any matter by inquiry and examination. '*Expiscatory* questions.' *Carlyle.*

**Explodent** (eks-plōd'ent), *n.* In *philol.* same as *Explosive*.

**Explorable** (eks-plōr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being explored or closely examined.

**Extenuative** (eks-ten'ū-āt-iv), *n.* An extenuating plea or circumstance. 'Another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion.' *Roger North.*

**Externalism** (eks-tėrn'al-izm), *n.* A name sometimes given to *Phenomenalism* (which see).

**Externalization** (eks-tėrn'al-ī-zā"shon), *n.* The act or condition of being externalized

or being embodied in an outward form. *A. H. Sayce.*

**Externalize** (eks-tėrn'al-iz), *v.t.* To embody in an outward form; to give shape and form to. *A. H. Sayce.*

**Extraneity** (eks-trā-nē'i-ti), *n.* The state of being extraneous or foreign; the state of being without or beyond something.

**Extra-solar** (eks-tra-sō'lėr), *a.* In *astron.* outside or beyond the solar system.

**Exuviate** (eks-ū'vi-āt), *v.i.* To cast or throw off some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, and the like.

**Ex-voto** (eks-vō'tō), *n.* [L., from or in accordance with a vow.] An article presented as a votive offering. These take many forms, such as a model of a hand, leg, or arm that has been restored to usefulness, the picture of a scene of peril from which the person has been delivered, &c.

They (inscriptions) occur on a multitude of *ex-votos*, and on plates of bronze and copper. *Athenæum.*

**Eye,** *n.* [add.]—*To have an eye to*, to contemplate or look after with the idea of possessing or accomplishing; as, he long *had an eye to* the property.—*To have something in one's eye*, to have something in contemplation which it is intended shall be accomplished or possessed at some future time; as, I *have* a scheme *in my eye* which will be put in practice soon.

**Eye-glass,** *n.* [add.] †The retina of the eye.

Ha' not you seen, Camillo,—
But that's past doubt, you have, or your *eye-glass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shak.*

# F.

**Face,** *n.* [add.] A term applied in various technical meanings; as, (*a*) the dial of a clock, watch, compass-card, or other indicator. (*b*) The sole of a plane. (*c*) The flat portion of a hammer head which comes in contact with the object struck. (*d*) The edge of a cutting instrument. (*e*) The surface of a printing type that impresses the characters.

**Face-hammer** (fās'ham-mėr), *n.* A hammer having a flat face as distinguished from one having pointed or edged peens.

**Face-plan** (fās'plan), *n.* A plan or drawing of the principal or front elevation of a building.

**Face-wheel** (fās'whēl), *n.* Same as *Crown-wheel.*

**Facular** (fak'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining or relating to faculæ. *R. A. Proctor.*

**Fag,** *n.* [add.] A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; fatigue.

It is such a *fag*, I come back tired to death. *Miss Austen.*

**Faggery** (fag'ėr-i), *n.* Fatiguing labour or drudgery; the system of fagging carried on at some public schools.

*Faggery* was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands. *De Quincey.*

**Faggot,** *n.* [add.] In former times heretics who had escaped the stake by recanting their errors were often made publicly to carry a faggot and burn it; hence the phrase, *to burn one's faggot.* An imitation faggot was also worn on the sleeve by heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted opinions worthy of burning.

**Faible** (fā-bl), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Feeble* in Supp.

**Faille** (fī-ye or fāl), *n.* [Fr.] A heavy silk fabric of superior quality used in making and trimming ladies' dresses.

**Faineance** (fā'ne-ans), *n.* [From *fainéant* (which see).] The quality of doing nothing or of being idle; indolence; sloth.

The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance. *Kingsley.*

**Fairyism** (fā'ri-izm), *n.* A condition or characteristic of being fairy-like; resemblance to fairies or fairyland in customs, nature, appearance, or the like. 'The air of enchantment and *fairyism* which is the tone of the place.' *H. Walpole.*

**Fairy-money** (fā'ri-mun-i), *n.* Money given by fairies, which, according to the popular belief, was said to turn into withered leaves or rubbish after some time.

In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity. *Carlyle.*

Also, a term sometimes applied to found money, from the notion that it was dropped by a good fairy where the favoured mortal would find it.

**Fall-trap** (fal'trap), *n.* A trap in which a part of the apparatus, as a door, bar, knife, or the like, descends and imprisons or kills the victim.

We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly gins and *fall-traps* baited by the gold of Pitt. *Carlyle.*

**Falter** (fal'tėr), *n.* The act of faltering, hesitating, trembling, stammering, or the like; unsteadiness; hesitation; trembling; quavering. 'The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe.' *J. R. Lowell.*

**Familiarity,** *n.* [add.] *pl.* Actions characterized by too much *license*; actions of one person towards another unwarranted by their relative position; liberties.

**Fan-coral** (fan'ko-ral), *n.* Same as *Flabellaria*, 2.

**Fantasmagoria** (fan-tas'ma-gō"ri-a), *n.* Same as *Phantasmagoria.*

**Fan-window** (fan'win-dō), *n.* A window shaped like a fan; that is, having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial bars.

**Farad** (far'ad), *n.* [In honour of Prof. *Faraday.*] The unit of quantity in electrometry; the quantity of electricity with which an electro-motive force of one volt would flow through the resistance of one megohm (=a million ohms) in one second.

**Faradic** (fa-rad'ik), *a.* A term applied to induction electricity obtained from a variety of batteries—some magneto-electric, composed of a revolving magnet and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a galvanic current) and coils.

**Faradism** (far'ad-izm), *n.* Same as *Faradisation.*

**Fardle**† (fär'dl), *n.* Same as *Fardel.*

**Fasciation,** *n.* [add.] In *bot.* the lateral adhesion of parts normally distinct, as stems and branches. This process is exemplified in cultivated varieties of *Celosia cristata* or cockscomb.

**Fastish** (fast'ish), *a.* Rather fast; specifically, somewhat dissipated, or inclined to lead a gay life. 'A *fastish* young man.' *Thackeray.*

**Fatty,** *a.* [add.]—*Fatty degeneration*, in *pathol.* a condition characterized by a continually increasing accumulation of fat replacing the minute structural elements of the tissues of living organisms. In man this diseased condition has been observed in nearly all the tissues, and is essentially a sign of weakness or death of the part. It attacks the muscles, especially the heart; the brain (yellow softening); the kidney, in many cases of Bright's disease; &c. In the severer forms, when the heart or the larger vessels are affected, the disease generally terminates in sudden death by rupture, followed by syncope.

**Faunal** (fạn'al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with a fauna. '*Faunal* publications.' *Academy.*

**Faure's Battery.** See ACCUMULATOR in Supp.

**Favourite,** *n.* [add.] *pl.* A series of short curls over the brow, a style of hairdressing introduced in the reign of Charles II. 'With immodest *fav'rites* shade my face.' *Gay.*

The *favourites* hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle. *Farquhar.*

**Fawningness** (fạn-ing'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fawning, cringing, or servile; mean flattery or cajolery.

I'm for peace, and quietness, and *fawningness*. *De Quincey.*

**Fearsome,** *a.* [add.] Easily frightened or alarmed; timid. 'A silly, *fearsome* thing.' *Bayard Taylor.* [Rare.]

**Feather-brained** (feTH'ėr-brānd), *a.* Having a weak, empty brain or disposition; frivolous; giddy.

To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred. *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Featherhead** (feTH'ėr-hed), *n.* A light, giddy, frivolous person; a trifler. 'A fool and *featherhead.*' *Tennyson.*

**Feather-headed** (feTH'ėr-hed-ed), *a.* Same as *Feather-brained.* 'This *feather-headed* puppy.' *Cibber.*

**Feather-pated** (feTH'ėr-pāt-ed), *a.* Same as *Feather-brained.* '*Feather-pated*, giddy madmen.' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Feature** (fē'tūr), *v.t.* To have features resembling; to look like; to resemble generally.

Miss Vincy . . . was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and did not *feature* the Garths. *George Eliot.*

**Feeble** (fē'bl), *n.* That part of a sword or fencing foil extending from about the middle of the blade to the point: so called because it is the weakest portion of the weapon for resisting pressure, deflecting a blow, &c. Called also *Faible* and *Foible.*

**Fehme, Fehmgerichte** (fā'me, fām-ge-riċh'te), *n.* Same as *Vehme, Vehmgerichte.*

**Fehmic** (fā'mik), *a.* Same as *Vehmic.*

**Feint** (fānt), *v.i.* To make a feint; to make a pretended blow, thrust, or attack at one point when another is intended to be struck, in order to throw an antagonist off his guard.

He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to *feint*, to guard.
*Sir W. Scott.*

**Fernshaw** (fėrn'sha), *n.* A shaw, brake, or thicket of ferns. 'Telling her some story or other of hill or dale, oakwood or *fernshaw.*' *Browning.*

**Ferrous** (fer'us), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from iron: specifically applied in *chem.* to a compound of which iron forms a constituent, but not to such an extent as it does in ferric compounds.

**Fever-tree** (fē'vėr-trē), *n.* The blue gum-tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*). See EUCALYPTUS.

**Fewtrils** (fū'trilz), *n. pl.* Small articles; little, unimportant things; trifles, as the smaller articles of furniture, &c. *Dickens.* [Provincial English.]

**Fibriform** (fī'bri-form), *a.* In the form of a fibre or fibres; resembling a fibre or fibres.

**Fiction,** *n.* [add.] The act of making or fashioning. [Rare.]

We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever . . . to force a currency of their own *fiction* in the place of that which is real. *Burke.*

**Fiddle-headed, Fiddle-patterned** (fid'l-hed-ed, fid'l-pat-ėrnd), *a.* Terms applied to forks, spoons, and the like, whose handles are fashioned after a pattern which has some resemblance to a fiddle. 'A kind of fork that is *fiddle-headed.*' *Hood.* 'My tablespoons . . . the little *fiddle-patterned* ones.' *R. H. Barham.*

**Fiddlestick.** [add.] This word is frequently used as an interjection, and is equivalent to nonsense! pshaw! or other exclamation expressive of contemptuous incredulity, denial, or the like.

At such an assertion he would have exclaimed, A *fiddlestick!* Why and how that word has become an interjection of contempt I must leave those to explain who can. *Southey.*

**Field-hand** (fēld'hand), *n.* A hand or person who works in the fields; a labourer on a farm or plantation. [United States.]

**Field-telegraph** (fēld-tel'ē-graf), *n.* A telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations. In some instances part of the wire is reeled off from a wagon and supported on light posts, and another part is insulated and allowed to rest on the ground.

**Filling,** *n.* [add.] Sometimes applied to the weft of a web; the woof.

**Film** (film), *v.i.* To be or become covered as if by a film.

Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror. *E. B. Browning.*

**Filoplume** (fī'lō-plūm), *n.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *pluma*, a feather.] In *ornith.* a long, slender, and flexible feather, closely approximating to a hair in form, and consisting of a delicate shaft, either destitute of vanes or carrying a few barbs at the tip.

**Findable** (find'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being found. 'A man's ideal . . . not *findable* here.' *Tennyson.*

**Fingent** (fin'jent), *a.* [L. *fingo*, to make, to form.] Making; forming; fashioning.

Ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures. *Carlyle.*

**Fin-spine** (fin'spīn), *n.* 1. A spine-shaped ray in the fin of a fish.—2. *pl.* A group of fishes characterized by spiny fins; acanthopterygious fishes. See ACANTHOPTERYGII.

**Fin-spined** (fin'spīnd), *a.* Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

**Fire-flag** (fīr'flag), *n.* A flash or gleam of lightning unaccompanied with thunder.

The upper air burst into life!
And a hundred *fire-flags* sheen. *Coleridge.*

**Fire-house** (fīr'hous), *n.* A dwelling-house, as opposed to a barn, stable, or other out-house. 'Peter-pences to the Pope of Rome to be paid out of every *fire-house* in England.' *Fuller.* [Now only a provincial word.]

**Fire-marble** (fīr'mär-bl), *n.* See under MARBLE.

**Fire-water** (fīr'wą-tėr), *n.* The name originally given by some of the American Indian tribes to ardent spirits. *J. F. Cooper.*

**Fir-rape** (fėr'rāp), *n.* The English name common to all the parasitic plants of the order Monotropaceæ (which see).

**Fishable** (fish'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being fished; fit for being fished in. 'A small piece of *fishable* water.' *T. Hughes.*

**Fish-culture** (fish'kul-tūr), *n.* Same as *Pisciculture.*

**Fish-torpedo** (fish'tor-pē-dō), *n.* See under TORPEDO, 2.

**Fissipalmate** (fis-si-pal'māt), *a.* [L. *findo, fissus,* to split, and *palmatus,* palmate.] In *ornith.* having the membranes between the toes deeply incised or cleft, as the foot of the grebe; semi-palmate.

**Fjord** (fyord), *n.* Same as *Fiord.*

**Flag,** *n.* [add.] †The wing or pinion of a bird.

> The haggard . . . to renew
> Her broken *flags* . . .
> Jets off from perch to perch. *Quarles.*

**Flaggy,** *a.* [add.] In the quotation from Spenser (as in other instances) this word may rather mean broad or expanded to the air like a flag. In some cases the meaning 'weak,' 'flagging,' &c., is implied, as when Dryden speaks of bees that have been wetted with rain drying 'their *flaggy* pinions.'

**Flagitate** (flaj'i-tāt), *v.t.* [L. *flagito,* to demand fiercely or hotly.] To demand with fierceness, hotness, or passion; to importune. *Carlyle.*

**Flagitation** (flaj-i-tā'shon), *n.* The act of flagitating or demanding with fierceness, violence, or passion; extreme importunity. *Carlyle.*

**Flagman,** *n.* [add.] †A flag-officer; an admiral. 'The *flagmen* in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch.' *Pepys.*

**Flapdoodle** (flap'dö-dl), *n.* Nourishment or food for fools.

> 'The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of *flapdoodle* in his lifetime.' 'What's that?' . . . 'It's the stuff they feed fools on.' *Marryat.*
>
> 'I shall talk to our regimental doctors about it, and get put through a course of fool's-diet before we start for India.' '*Flapdoodle,* they call it, what fools are fed on.' *T. Hughes.*

**Flapper,** *n.* [add.] A young wild duck.

> Some young men down lately to a pond . . . to hunt *flappers* or young wild ducks. *Gilbert White.*
>
> Lightbody happened to be gone out to shoot *flappers.* *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Flashman** (flash'man), *n.* [See FLASH, *a.*] A rogue, especially one who tries to appear as a gentleman. [Slang.]

> You're playing a dangerous game, my *flashman.* . . . I've shot a man down for less than that. *H. Kingsley.*

**Flayflint** (flā'flint), *n.* A skinflint; a miser.

> There lived a *flayflint* near; we stole his fruit. *Tennyson.*

**Fledgy** (flej'i), *a.* Covered with feathers; feathered; feathery. 'The swan soft leaning on her *fledgy* breast.' *Keats.*

**Florescent** (flō-res'sent), *a.* Bursting into flower; flowering.

**Flushing,** *n.* [add.] A kind of stout woollen cloth. 'Some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *flushing.*' *C. Reade.*

**Flustrated** (flus'trāt-ed), *a.* More or less excited, especially as if by drink; elevated; tipsy.

> We were coming down Essex street one night a little *flustrated,* and I gave him the word to alarm the watch. *Steele.*

**Flustrum** (flus'trum), *n.* A state of fluster or agitation. [Colloq.]

> We may take the thing quietly, without being in a *flustrum.* *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Flutina** (flū-tē'na), *n.* A musical instrument differing little from the accordion.

**Fly-paper** (flī'pā-pėr), *n.* A kind of porous paper, generally impregnated with arsenic, for destroying flies. The paper thus prepared is simply moistened and spread out in a flat dish, and by sipping this moisture the flies are killed.

**Fogle** (fō'gl), *n.* A pocket handkerchief. [Slang.]

> 'If you don't take *fogles* and tickers, . . . if you don't take pocket handkechers and watches,' said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, 'some other cove will.' *Dickens.*

**Foliage-plant** (fō'li-āj-plant), *n.* A plant cultivated in gardens or hot-houses for the distinctive character and beauty of its foliage.

**Foliage-tree** (fō'li-āj-trē), *n.* A name sometimes given to a tree with broad leaves, such as the oak, elm, ash, &c., as distinguished from a needle-leaved tree.

**Folk-speech** (fōk'spēch), *n.* The dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary language.

**Folly,** *n.* [add.] Any object planned without its author having the means of bringing it to a successful completion, such as a magnificent mansion which exhausts a person's capital in building, or would ruin him in keeping up in proper style.

> We know indeed how this scorn will embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure. It is called this or that man's *folly;* and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after-years. *Trench.*

**Food-vacuole** (fōd'vak-ū-ōl), *n.* A clear space in the endosarc of protozoans. It is merely of a temporary character, being produced by the presence of particles of food, usually with a little water taken into the body along with the food. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Footy** (fųt'i), *a.* Poor; mean; worthless; trashy. *Kingsley.* [Provincial English.]

**Forbiddingness** (for-bid'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being forbidding or repulsive; repulsiveness. *Richardson.*

**Fore-choir** (fōr'kwir), *n.* Same as *Antechoir* (which see in Supp.).

**Forecondemn** (fōr-kon-dem'), *v.t.* To condemn beforehand.

> What can equally savour of injustice and plain arrogance as to prejudice and *forecondemn* his adversary? *Milton.*

**Foreking** (fōr'king), *n.* A predecessor on the throne.

> Thy fierce *forekings* had clenched their pirate hides
> To the bleak church doors. *Tennyson.*

**Forepayment** (fōr-pā'ment), *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.

> I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of Espriella. *Southey.*

**Fore-resemble**† (fōr-rē-zem'bl), *v.t.* To prefigure.

> Christ being as well king as priest was as well *fore-resembled* by the kings then as by the high priest. *Milton.*

**Foreshape** (fōr-shāp'), *v.t.* To shape or mould beforehand; to prepare in advance. 'So *foreshape* the minds of men.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Foretime** (fōr'tīm), *n.* A time previous to the present or to a time alluded to or implied. *Gladstone.*

**Foreword** (fōr'wėrd), *n.* [Suggested by G. *vorwort,* preface.] A preface or introduction to a literary work: a word of recent introduction and seldom used.

**Foreworld** (fōr'wėrld), *n.* A previous world; specifically, the world before the flood. *Southey.*

**Fork,** *n.* [add.] The bifurcated part of the human frame; the legs.

> Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the *fork,* he yet sat rather tall in the saddle. *Kinglake.*

**Formicary** (for'mi-ka-ri), *n.* A colony of ants; an ant-hill.

**Formulary,** *a.* [add.] Closely adhering to formulas; formal. *Carlyle.*

**Formulation** (for-mū-lā'shon), *n.* The act or process of formulating, or of reducing to or expressing in a formula.

**Fortify,** *v.t.* [add.] To increase the alcoholic strength of by means of adventitious spirit; as, to *fortify* port-wine with brandy.

**Foul** (foul), *n.* The act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress; specifically, in a racing contest, the impeding of a competitor by collision, jostling, or the like.

**Foxtrot** (foks'trot), *n.* A pace, as of a horse, generally consisting of a short series of steps, usually adopted in breaking from a walk into a trot, or in slackening from a trot to a walk.

**Foyer** (fwą-yā), *n.* [Fr.] A saloon; specifically, in theatres, opera-houses, &c., (*a*) a crush-room; (*b*) a green-room.

**Fractional,** *a.* [add.]—*Fractional currency,* the small coins or paper-money of lower value than the monetary unit of a country.

**Fractionary,** *a.* [add.] Pertaining to a fraction or small portion of a thing; hence, subordinate; unimportant.

> Our sun may, therefore, be only one member of a higher family—taking his part, along with millions of others, in some loftier system of mechanism, by which they are all subjected to one law, and to one arrangement—describing the sweep of such an orbit in space, and completing the mighty revolution in such a period of time as to reduce our planetary seasons and our planetary movements to a very humble and *fractionary* rank in the scale of a higher astronomy. *Dr. Chalmers.*

**Fragmentariness** (frag'ment-a-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fragmentary; want of continuity; brokenness. *George Eliot.*

**Fratch** (frach), *n.* A quarrel. *Dickens.* [Provincial English.]

**Fratery,** *n.* See FRATER-HOUSE.

**Freehand** (frē'hand), *a.* A term applied to drawing, in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments, such as compasses, rulers, scales, &c.

**Freeman,** *n.* [add.]—*Freeman's roll,* an official list of persons entitled to vote in the election of members of parliament for English boroughs, and who would have been entitled to vote under such conditions as were abolished by 6 and 7 Vict. xviii.: as opposed to *burgess roll,* which includes all qualified voters whatever.

**Frenetically** (fre-net'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a frenetic or frenzied manner; frantically.

> All mobs . . . work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold. *Carlyle.*

**Fresison** (fre-sī'son), *n.* [A mnemonic word.] In *logic,* a mode in the fourth figure of syllogisms consisting of a universal negative major premiss, a particular affirmative minor premiss, and a particular negative conclusion.

**Freya** (frī'a), *n.* A Scandinavian goddess. See FRIGA.

**Frill-lizard, Frilled-lizard** (fril'liz-ėrd, frild'liz-ėrd), *n.* The popular name of Australian lizards of the genus Chlamydosaurus (which see).

**Fringe,** *n.* [add.] In *optics,* one of the coloured bands of light in the phenomena of diffraction.

**Frisian** (friz'i-an), *n.* 1. An inhabitant or native of Friesland.—2. The language of Friesland; Friese.

**Frisian** (friz'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Friesland or its inhabitants; Friesic.

**Frugivora** (frō-jiv'ō-ra), *n. pl.* That section of the bat family (Cheiroptera) which subsist on fruits, and which is only represented by the fox-bats.

**Fruit-crow** (frōt'krō), *n.* A South American bird of the sub-family Gymnoderinæ (which see).

**Fruit-culture** (frōt'kul-tūr), *n.* The systematic cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.

**Fuchsine** (fųks'in), *n.* [From resembling the *fuchsia* in colour.] A beautiful aniline colour; magenta.

**Fulgurous** (ful'gū-rus), *a.* Flashing like lightning. 'A *fulgurous* impetuosity almost beyond human.' *Carlyle.*

**Fume,** *n.* [add.] The incense of praise; hence, inordinate flattery. 'To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies . . . because he is rich.' *Burton.*

**Fume,** *v.t.* [add.] To worship as by offering incense to; hence, to flatter excessively. 'They demi-deify and *fume* him so.' *Cowper.*

**Function** (fungk'shon), *v.i.* To perform or discharge a function; to act. *Ency. Brit.*

**Functionate** (fungk'shon-āt), *v.i.* Same as *Function.*

**Fungaceous** (fung'gā'shus), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the order of Fungi.

**Furibund** (fū'ri-bund), *a.* [L. *furibundus.*] Furious; raging; mad.

> Poor Louison Chabray . . . has a garter round her neck, and *furibund* Amazons at each end. *Carlyle.*

**Furioso** (fū-ri-ō'sō), *n.* A violent, raging, furious person. 'A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this.' *Bp. Hacket.*

**Futilitarian** (fū-til'i-tā"ri-an), *n.* [A word formed on the type of *utilitarian,* and involving a sneer at the philosophic school so called.] A person given to useless or worthless pursuits. *Southey.*

**Futilitarian** (fū-til'i-tā"ri-an), *a.* Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits, aims, or the like. 'The utilitarian philanthropist (Bentham) or the *futilitarian* misanthropist (Carlyle).' *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Fyrd, Fyrdung** (fėrd, fėr'dung), *n.* [A. Sax.] In *old Eng. hist.* the military array or land force of the whole nation, comprising all males able to bear arms; a force resembling the German landwehr.

# G.

**Gabblement** (gab'l-ment), *n.* The act of gabbling; inarticulate sounds uttered with rapidity; chattering. *Carlyle.*

**Gabellman** (gă'bel-man), *n.* [See GABEL.] A tax-collector; a gabeler. '*Gabellmen* and excisemen.' *Carlyle.*

**Gad-fly,** *n.* [add.] One who is constantly going about; a seeker after pleasure or gaiety; a gadabout.

Harriet may turn *gad-fly*, and never be easy but when she is forming parties. *Richardson.*

**Gaff** (gaf), *v.t.* In *angling*, to strike or secure by means of a gaff-hook, as a salmon.

**Gaffsman** (gafs'man), *n.* An attendant on an angler who aids in landing the fish by means of a gaff-hook.

The attendant *gaffsman* stands or crouches, with a sharp-pointed steel hook attached to a short ashen staff called a gaff, waiting his opportunity. *Ency. Brit.*

**Gaidheal** (gă'el or găl), *n.* pl. **Gaidheil** (gă'-il or găl). One of the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic race.

**Gainsay** (găn'sā), *n.* Opposition in words; contradiction. 'An air and tone admitting of *no gainsay* or appeal.' *Irving.*

**Gainsome,** *a.* [add.] Well-formed; handsome; gainly. [Rare.]

A gentleman, noble, wise,
Faithful, and *gainsome*. *Massinger.*

**Gallicanism** (gal'i-kan-izm), *n.* The principles or policy of the liberal party in the Roman Catholic Church of France, who strive to maintain the ancient privileges of their church, and to defend it from the aggressions of Ultramontanism.

**Galvanometry** (gal-van-om'et-ri), *n.* The art or process of determining the force of electric or galvanic currents; rheometry.

**Galvanoplasty** (gal-van'ō-plas-ti), *n.* Same as *Electrotypy*.

**Gamopetalæ** (ga-mo-pet'a-lē), *n. pl.* In *bot.* a term applied to plants which have the petals united into a single corolla. See POLYPETALÆ.

**Ganteine** (gan'tē-īn), *n.* [Fr. *gant*, a glove.] A saponaceous composition, used to clean kid and other leather gloves, composed of small shavings of curd soap 1 part, water 3 parts, and essence of citron 1 part.

**Gap** (gap), *v.t.* 1. To notch or jag; to cut into teeth like those of a saw. 'A cut with a *gap'd* knife.' *Sterne.*—2. To make a break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the like.

Ready! take aim at their leader—their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape. *Tennyson.*

**Gape,** *n.* [add.] *pl.* A fit of yawning.

Another hour of music was to give delight or the *gapes*, as real or affected taste for it prevailed. *Miss Austen.*

**Gaper,** *n.* [add.] One of the Eurylaiminæ, a sub-family of fissirostral insessorial birds.

**Gaping-stock** (gāp'ing-stok), *n.* A person or thing that is an object of open-mouthed wonder, curiosity, or the like.

I was to be a *gaping-stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers. *Godwin.*

**Garb** (gärb), *v.t.* To dress; to clothe.

These black dog-Dons
*Garb* themselves bravely. *Tennyson.*

**Garden-party** (gär'dn-pär-ti), *n.* A select company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden attached to a private residence.

**Gasogene** (gas'o-jēn), *n.* Same as *Gazogene*.

**Gasolene, Gasoline** (gas'o-lēn, gas'o-lin), *n.* Same as *Air-gas* (which see).

**Gastrolith** (gas'trō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr*, the belly, and *lithos*, a stone.] A concretion found in the stomach; specifically, one of those concretions called *crab's eyes* formed in the stomach of the crayfish. See *Crab's Eyes* under CRAB.

**Gaunch** (gänsh), *n.* A Turkish mode of punishment. See GANCH, *v.t.*

I would rather suffer the *gaunch* than put the smallest constraint on your person or inclinations. *H. Brooke.*

**Gazee** (gā-zē'), *n.* One who is gazed at. 'Relieve both parties—gazer and *gazee*.' *De Quincey.*

**Gelastic** (je-las'tik), *a.* [Gr. *gelastikos*, pertaining to laughter, *gelastēs*, a laughter, from *gelaō*, to laugh.] Calculated or fit for raising laughter. 'Dilating and expanding the *gelastic* muscles.' *Tom Brown.*

**Gelastic** (je-las'tik), *n.* Something capable of exciting smiles or laughter. [Rare.]

Happy man would be his dole who, when he had made up his mind in dismal resolution to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that *gelastics* had been substituted, not of the Sardonian kind. *Southey.*

**Gelose** (jē'lōs), *n.* [L. *gelo*, to congeal.] Same as *Agar-agar*.

**Gemmary,** *n.* [add.] That branch of knowledge which treats of gems or precious stones. [Rare.]

In painting and *gemmary* Fortunato, like his countrymen, was a quack. *Poe.*

**Genealogy,** *n.* [add.] Progeny; offspring; generation. [Rare.]

The family consisted of an old grey-headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons-in-law, and their several wives, and a joyous *genealogy* out of them. *Sterne.*

**Genuflect** (jē'nū-flekt), *v.i.* To kneel, as in worship; to make a genuflection or genuflections.

**Geogeny** (jē-oj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *gen*, root of *genesis*, &c.] That branch of natural science which treats of the formation of the earth; geogony.

Geology (or rather *geogeny* let us call it, that we may include all those mineralogical and meteorological changes that the word geology, as now used, recognizes but tacitly) is a specialised part of this special astronomy. *H. Spencer.*

**Geognosis** (gē-og-nō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *gnōsis*, a knowing.] A knowledge of the earth.

He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our *geognosis*. *George Eliot.*

**Geolatry** (gē-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *latreia*, worship.] Earth-worship or the worship of terrestrial objects.

To this succeeded astrolatry in the East, and *geolatry* in the West. *Sir G. Cox.*

**Geophagous** (jē-of'a-gus), *a.* Earth-eating; as, *geophagous* tribes.

**Ghawazee, Ghawazi** (gă-wă'zē), *n.* The name given to a tribe of Egyptian dancing-girls: often confounded with the *Almes* or *Almehs*, who are principally female singers.

The *Ghawazee* perform, unveiled, in the public streets, even to amuse the rabble. *Lane.*

**Ghazi** (gă'zē), *n.* [Ar., contr. of *ghazi-ûd-dîn*, champion of the faith.] A title of honour assumed by or conferred on those Mohammedans who have distinguished themselves in battle against the 'infidels.'

**Gib** (jib), *v.i.* To pull against the bit, as a horse; to jib.

**Gigster** (gig'stėr), *n.* A horse suitable for a gig.

The *gigster*, or light harness horse, may also be a hack, and many are used for both purposes, with benefit both to themselves and their masters. *J. H. Walsh.*

**Gilt,** *n.* [add.] Gold; money.

Three corrupted men, . . .
Have, for the *gilt* of France,—O guilt indeed!—
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France. *Shak.*

**Gingelly** (jin-jel'li), *n.* An Indian name of *Sesamum indicum* and *Sesamum orientale* and their seed.

**Gingitic** (jin-jit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to gingelly or its seed.—*Gingitic oil*, a bland oil of a fine quality expressed from the seeds of the *Sesamum indicum*, often used in India as a salad-oil. It will keep for many years without becoming rancid. See TEEL.

**Gingo, Ginkgo** (jin'go, jingk'go), *n.* The Japanese name for the maidenhair-tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). See SALISBURIA.

**Glacier,** *n.* [add.]—*Glacier tables*, large stones found on glaciers supported on pedestals of ice. The stones attain this peculiar

Glacier Table.

position by the melting away of the ice around them, and the depression of its general surface by the action of the sun and rain. The block, like an umbrella, protects the ice below it, from both; and accordingly its elevation measures the level of the glacier at a former period. By and by the stone table becomes too heavy for the column of ice on which it rests, or its equilibrium becomes unstable, whereupon it topples over, and falling on the surface of the glacier defends a new space of ice, and begins to mount afresh. *Prof. J. D. Forbes.*

**Glacier-snow** (gla'shi-ėr-snō), *n.* Same as *Névé* (which see).

**Glass-rope** (glas'rōp), *n.* A name given to a species of siliceous sponge (*Hyalonema Sieboldii*) found in Japan. It consists of a cup-shaped sponge-body, supported by a rope of long twisted siliceous fibres, which are sunk in the mud of the sea bottom.

**Gliddery** (glid'dėr-i), *a.* [Connected with *glide*.] Not affording firm footing; slippery. [Provincial.]

Two men led my mother down a steep and *gliddery* stairway. *R. D. Blackmore.*

**Glimmer-gowk** (glim'mėr-gouk), *n.* An owl. 'Like a graat *glimmer-gowk* wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noase.' *Tennyson.* [Provincial English.]

**Gloam** (glōm), *n.* The twilight; gloaming.

I saw their starved lips in the *gloam*,
With horrid warning gaped wide. *Keats.*

**Globe** (glōb), *v.i.* To become round or globe-shaped. *E. B. Browning.*

**Gloomth** (glömth), *n.* The state of being dim, obscure, or gloomy; partial darkness. 'The *gloomth* of abbeys and cathedrals' *H. Walpole.*

**Glory†** (glō'ri), *v.t.* To make glorious; to magnify and honour in worship; to glorify. 'The troop that *gloried* Venus on her wedding day.' *Greene.*

**Glottic** (glot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to glottology; glottological.

**Glottologist** (glot-ol'o-jist), *n.* A student of or one versed in glottology; a glossologist.

**Glout** (glout), *n.* A sullen or sulky look or manner; a pout.—*In the glout*, in the sulks. [Provincial English.]

Mamma was *in the glout* with her poor daughter all the way. *Richardson.*

**Glucoside** (glū'kō-sīd), *n.* One of a large group of substances, derived from animal or vegetable products, possessing the common property of yielding glucose and other products when they are boiled with dilute acids, or are acted on by certain ferments.

**Glumly** (glum'li), *adv.* In a glum or sullen manner; with moroseness.

**Gnarl** (närl), *n.* A growl; a snarl.

My caress provoked a long guttural *gnarl*. *E. Bronte.*

**Gnomed** (nōm'ed), *a.* Haunted or inhabited by a gnome or gnomes. 'The haunted air and *gnomed* mine.' *Keats.*

**Gnostic,** *a.* [add.] Knowing; well-informed; skilful. [Old slang.]

I said you were a d—d *gnostic* fellow. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Gnostically** (nos'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a gnostic or knowing manner; skilfully. [Slang.]

He was tog'd *gnostically* enough. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Goadster** (gōd'stėr), *n.* One who drives with a goad; a goadsman. '*Goadsters* in classical costume.' *Carlyle.*

**Goal,** *n.* [add.] In *football*, (*a*) a certain space at opposite ends of the ground marked by two upright posts, between which it is the object of the players on one side to drive the ball, while the other side strive to prevent its passage through. (*b*) The act of driving the ball through between the posts; as, the game was won by three *goals* to none.

**Goat-pepper** (gōt'pep-ėr), *n.* A species of Capsicum or Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*).

**Godshouse†** (godz'hous), *n.* An almshouse. *Camden.*

**Golden,** *a.* [add.]—*Golden fleece*, an order of knighthood: the *Toison d'or*. See under TOISON.—*Golden rose*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* an ornament of gold, musk, and balsam, consecrated by the pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent. It was anointed with chrism and sprinkled with perfumed dust; and after benediction it was set upon the altar during mass, and then carried away in the pope's hands to be sent to some favoured prince, some eminent church, or distinguished personage.

**Gombo** (gom'bo), *n.* See ABELMOSCHUS.

**Gompholite** (gom'fō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *gomphos*, a nail, and *lithos*, stone.] Same as *Nagelfluh*.

**Gonangium** (gō-nan'ji-um), *n.* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, and *angeion*, a vessel.] In *zool.* same as *Gonotheca*.

**Goody** (gŭd'i), *a.* Mawkishly well intentioned. See GOODY-GOOD.

All this may be mere *goody* weakness and twaddle on my part. *Sterling.*

**Googul** (gŏ'gul), *n.* See BALSAMODENDRON.

**Goor** (gör), *n.* See DZIGGETAI.

**Goora-nut** (gör'a-nut). See COLA-NUT.

**Gooseberry-moth** (gōs'be-ri-moth), *n.* See MAGPIE-MOTH.

**Gordian** (gor'di-an), *v.t.* To tie or bind up; to complicate in knots; to knot. [Rare, perhaps unique.]

Locks bright enough to make me mad;
And they were simply *gordian'd* up and braided,
Leaving, in naked comeliness, unshaded,
Her pearl round ears, white neck, and orbed brow.
*Keats.*

**Gormagon** (gor'ma-gon), *n.* A member of a brotherhood, somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed from 1725 to 1738. *Pope.*

**Gowdie, Gowdy** (gou'di), *n.* A fish of the goby family (Callyonimus); a dragonet. [Scotch.] See CALLYONIMUS.

**Graafian** (grāf'i-an), *a.* [From Regnier de *Graaf*, a Dutch physician of the seventeenth century.] *Graaffian vesicles*, in *anat.* numerous small globular transparent follicles found in the ovaries of mammals. They are developed for the special purpose of expelling the ovum. Small at first and deeply bedded in the ovary, they gradually approach the surface, and finally burst and discharge the ovum.

**Gracy** (grā'si), *a.* Pertaining to or teaching the doctrines of grace; evangelical. 'A *gracy* sermon like a Presbyterian.' *Pepys.*

**Graduate,** *v.* [add.] In England the regular usage is to say that a person *graduates* (takes an academical degree); in the United States it is more common to say that he *is graduated;* as, Longfellow *was graduated* at Bowdoin College.

**Graham-bread** (grām'bred), *n.* [From the name of an American lecturer on dietetics.] A name given in the United States to brown-bread.

**Grand-aunt** (grand'ănt), *n.* The aunt of one's father or mother.

**Grand-uncle** (grand'ung-kl), *n.* The uncle of one's father or mother.

**Graspingness** (grasp'ing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being grasping; rapacity. *Richardson.*

**Graspless** (grasp'les), *a.* Not grasping; relaxed.

From my *graspless* hand
Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand, *Coleridge.*

**Grassant** (gras'ant), *a.* [L. *grassari*, to be moving about.] Moving about; stirring; in full swing. 'Malefactors and cheats everywhere *grassant.*' *Roger North.*

**Grave-fellow** (grāv'fel-lō), *n.* One who lies in the same grave as another; the sharer of a grave. 'The *grave-fellow* of Elisha raised with the touch of his bones.' *Fuller.*

**Grave-man** (grāv'man), *n.* A sexton; a gravedigger. *Wm. Combe.*

**Gravigrade** (gra'vi-grād), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gravigrada; as, the *gravigrade* family includes the extinct megatherium, mylodon, &c.

**Gray,** *a.* [add.]—*Gray cotton, Gray goods,* a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth.

**Gray, Grey** (grā), *v.t.* To cause to become gray; to change to a gray colour.

Canst thou undo a wrinkle,
Or change but the complexion of one hair?
Yet thou hast *gray'd* a thousand. *Shirley.*

**Grecian,** *n.* [add.] A gay roistering fellow. 'A well-booted *Grecian* in a fustian frock and jockey cap.' *Graves.* See under GRIG. [Colloq. or slang.]

**Green** (grēn), *v.i.* To grow green; to become covered with verdure; to be verdurous. 'Yonder *greening* tree.' *Tennyson.* 'By *greening* slope and singing flood.' *Whittier.*

**Greenth** (grēnth), *n.* The quality of being green; greenness. 'The gleams and *greenth* of summer.' *George Eliot.*

I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the *greenth.* *H. Walpole.*

**Gregorian** (grē-gō'ri-an), *n.* One of a club or brotherhood somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Let Poets and Historians
Record the brave *Gregorians,*
In long and lasting lays. *Carey.*

**Grim** (grim), *v.t.* To make grim; to give a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect to. 'To withdraw . . . into lurid half-light, *grimmed* by the shadow of that Red Flag of theirs.' *Carlyle.*

**Grizzle** (griz'l), *v.i.* To grow gray or grizzly; to become gray-haired. *Emerson.*

**Grobian** (grob'i-an), *n.* [G., from *grob*, coarse.] A coarse, ill-bred fellow; a rude lout; a boor. '*Grobians* and sluts.' *Burton.*

He who is a *grobian* in his own company will sooner or later become a *grobian* in that of his friends. *Kingsley.*

**Grog** (grog), *v.t.* 1. To make into grog by mixing water with spirits.—2. To extract grog from, by pouring hot water into an empty spirit cask, by which means a weak spirit may be extracted from the wood. [Excise slang.]

**Ground-game** (ground'gām), *n.* A name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged-game, as pheasants, grouse, partridges, &c.

**Ground-thrush** (ground'thrush), *n.* See CINCLOSOMA.

**Growler,** *n.* [add.] A four-wheel cab. [Slang.]

By a process of extremely natural selection the so-called *growler* is gradually disappearing before the more genial Hansom. *Standard newspaper.*

**Grubby** (grub'i), *a.* Dirty; unclean. 'A *grubby* lot of sooty sweeps or colliers.' *Hood.*

**Grudgment** (gruj'ment), *n.* The act of grudging; discontent; dissatisfaction. [Rare.]

This, see, which at my breast I wear,
Ever did (rather to Jacynth's *grudgment*)
And ever shall. *Browning.*

**Gruft** (gruft), *v.t.* To begrime; to befoul; to besmear. ''Is nöase sa *grufted* wi' snuff.' *Tennyson.* [Provincial English.]

**Grumpish** (grum'pish), *a.* Surly; gruff; cross; grumpy. 'If you blubber or look *grumpish.*' *Mrs. Trollope.*

**Grutch**† (gruch), *n.* A grudge. *Hudibras.*

**Gruyère** (grö-yār'), *n.* [From *Gruyères*, a small town in the canton of Freiburg, Switzerland.] A kind of Swiss cheese held in much repute. It is made of large size, is firm and dry, and exhibits numerous cells of considerable magnitude.

**Guffaw** (guf-fą'), *v.i.* To burst into a loud or sudden laugh.

**Guidelessness** (gīd'les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being destitute of a guide or of wanting a director; want of guidance. 'To fight with poverty and *guidelessness.*' *Kingsley.*

**Guidonian** (gwē-dō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Guido* Aretino, or to the hexachordal system of music said to be introduced by him.

**Guilala** (gwē-lä'la), *n.* See BILALO.

**Guile** (gīl), *n.* As much liquor as is brewed at once. [Provincial English.]

Thee best befits a lowly style,
Teach Dennis how to stir the *guile.* *Swift.*

**Guillotinement** (gil-lo-tēn'ment), *n.* Decapitation by means of the guillotine.

In this poor National Convention, broken, bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and *guillotinement*, there is no pilot. *Carlyle.*

**Gulden** (göl'den), *n.* The florin of Austria-Hungary, nominally equal to 2*s.* British money.

**Gulf** (gulf), *v.t.* To engulf; to absorb or swallow up, as in a gulf. '*Gulfed* with Proserpine and Tantalus.' *Swinburne.*

**Gumby** (gum'bi), *n.* A kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made out of a piece of a hollow tree, about 6 feet long, with a skin braced over it. It is carried by one man while another beats it with his open hands. 'A squad of drunken black vagabonds, singing and playing on *gumbies*, or African drums.' *Mich. Scott.*

**Gunnel** (gun'el), *n.* A kind of fish. See BUTTERFISH.

**Gup, Gup-shup** (gup, gup'shup), *n.* In India, gossip; tattle; topics of the time and place; current rumours.

**Gustful** (gust'ful), *a.* Attended with gusts; gusty. 'A *gustful* April morn.' *Tennyson.*

**Guzzle,** *n.* [add.] Drink; intoxicating liquors. 'Sealed Winchesters of threepenny *guzzle.*' *Tom Brown.*

**Gymnoblastic** (jim-nō-blas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *blastos*, a bud.] Applied to those Hydrozoa in which the nutritive and reproductive buds are not protected by horny receptacles. *Allman.*

**Gymnodontidæ** (jim-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A family of teleostean fishes, comprising the Linnæan genus Diodon (which see). Called also *Diodontidæ.*

**Gynæolatry, Geneolatry** (jin-ē-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *latreia*, worship.] The extravagant adoration or worship of woman. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Gynethusia** (jin-ē-thū'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *thusia*, a sacrifice, an offering.] The sacrifice of women. 'A kind of Suttee-*gynethusia*, as it has been termed.' *Archæologia*, 1868.

**Gyrational** (jī-rā'shon-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by gyration; as, the *gyrational* movements of the planets. *R. A. Proctor.*

**Gyrostat** (jī'rō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *statikos*, stationary.] A modification of the gyroscope, devised by Sir W. Thomson to illustrate the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies. It consists essentially of a fly-wheel with a massive rim, fixed on the middle of an axis which can rotate on fine steel pivots inside a rigid case.

# H.

**Habilable** (hab'il-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being clothed. 'The whole habitable and *habilable* globe.' *Carlyle.*

**Habilatory** (hab'il-a-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing. 'The arcana of *habilatory* art.' *Ld. Lytton.*

For indeed is not the dandy culottic, *habilatory*, by way of existence; a cloth-animal? *Carlyle.*

**Hacklet** (hak'let), *n.* A marine bird: probably one of the shear-waters. 'The choughs cackled, the *hacklets* wailed.' *Kingsley.*

**Hacklog** (hak'log), *n.* A chopping-block. 'A kind of editorial *hacklog* on which . . . to chop straw.' *Carlyle.*

**Hæmatocrya** (hē-ma-tok'ri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos*, blood, and *cryos*, cold.] Prof. Owen's name for the cold-blooded vertebrates, which include the fishes, amphibians, and reptiles.

**Hæmatocryal** (hē-ma-tok'ri-al), *a.* In *zool.* pertaining or belonging to the Hæmatocrya; cold-blooded.

**Hæmatotherma** (hē'ma-to-thėr''ma), *n. pl.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos*, blood, and *thermos*, warm.] Prof. Owen's name for the warm-blooded vertebrates, which include the mammals and birds.

**Hæmatothermal** (hē'ma-to-thėr''mal), *a.* In *zool.* pertaining or belonging to the Hæmatotherma; warm-blooded.

**Hagweed** (hag'wēd), *n.* The common broom, in allusion to the popular superstition that hags or witches rode through the air on broom-sticks.

For awful coveys of terrible things . . .
On *hagweed* broom-sticks, and leathern wings,
Are hovering round the hut. *Hood.*

**Hair-splitter** (hār'split-ėr), *n.* One given to hair-splitting or making nice distinctions in reasoning. 'The cavilling *hair-splitter.*' *De Quincey.*

**Half,** *n.* [add.] A common schoolboys' term for a session; a contraction of *half-year;* the term between vacations.

It's a jolly time, too, getting to the end of the *half.* *T. Hughes.*

**Half-baked** (häf'bākt), *a.* Not thoroughly baked; hence, raw; inexperienced; silly.

He treated his cousin as a sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, *half-baked.* *Kingsley.*

**Halfling**† (häf'ling), *n.* A halfpenny; the half of an old silver penny. 'Not a silver penny, not a *halfling.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

**Halfness** (häf'nes), *n.* The state of being in halves; the being or acting in a condition or manner not nearly so complete or thorough as required, desired, or expected. *Emerson.*

**Half-round,** *n.* [add.] †A hemisphere. 'This fair *half-round*, this ample azure sky.' *Prior.*

**Half-truth** (häf'tröth), *n.* A proposition or statement only partially true, or that only conveys part of the truth; a statement not wholly true.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Halite** (hal'īt), *n.* [Gr. *hals*, salt, and *lithos*, stone.] Common salt when in the form of rock-salt.

**Halitherium** (ha-li-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *hals, halos*, the sea, and *thērion*, a beast.] A fossil cetaceous animal of the order Sirenia, and closely allied to the dugongs or sea-cows. Its remains are found in the tertiary system.

**Hama** (hā'ma), *n.* Same as *Ama.*

**Hamite** (ham'īt), *n.* A descendant of *Ham,* one of the sons of Noah; an Ethiopian; a negro.

**Hammer,** *n.* [add.]—*Hammer and tongs,* a colloquial expression meaning with great noise, vigour, or violence; violently; vigorously. 'While you were pelting away *hammer and tongs.*' *Dickens.*

**Hand-flower Tree,** *n.* Same as *Cheirostemon platanoides.* See CHEIROSTEMON.

**Handjar** (hand'jar), *n.* [Ar. *khan-djar.*] A dagger. 'Armed with all the weapons of Pallkari, *handjars* and yataghans.' *Disraeli.*

**Handspring** (hand'spring), *n.* A kind of somersault in which the performer touches the ground with the palms of his hands when his feet are raised in the air.

**Hanger,** *n.* [add.] An elementary character traced by children in learning to write.

**Hanging-compass** (hang'ing-kum-pas), *n.* See under COMPASS.

**Hanging-post** (hang'ing-pōst), *n.* The post on which a door or gate is hung or hinged.

**Hanging-wall** (hang'ing-wąl), *n.* In *mining,* the upper wall of an inclined vein; the rock which hangs over the lode. *Ure.*

**Hara-kiri** (hä'ra-ki'ri). Same as *Harri-karri.*

**Harateen** (ha-ra-tēn'). Same as *Harrateen.*

**Hard-bitten** (hard'bit-n), *a.* Sharp-tongued. 'A shrewd, *hard-bitten,* choleric old fellow.' *Kingsley.*

**Harman-beck** † (här'man-bek), *n.* Same as *Beck-harman. Sir W. Scott.*

**Harshen** (harsh'n), *v.t.* 1. To render harsh or hard and rough.

His brow was wrinkled now, his features *harshened.* *Kingsley.*

2. To render peevish, morose, or austere.

Three years of prison might be some excuse for a soured and *harshened* spirit. *Kingsley.*

**Harvestry** (här'vest-ri), *n.* The act or operation of harvesting; that which is reaped and gathered in; crop. *Swinburne.*

**Hash,** *n.* [add.]—*To make a hash,* to cut or knock to pieces; to make a mess; to destroy or ruin completely. 'Bold Drake, the chief who *made* a fine *hash* of all the powers of Spain.' *R. H. Barham.*

**Hateable** (hāt'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Hatable. Carlyle.*

**Hatstand, Hat-tree** (hat'stand, hat'trē), *n.* A stand, generally in the form of an upright stem with branching arms, for hanging hats on.

**Hatt** (hat), *n.* Same as *Hatti-sherif.*

**Having** (hav'ing), *a.* Covetous; greedy.

Martha, more lax on the subject of primogeniture, was sorry to think that Jane was so '*having.*' *George Eliot.*

**Hawbuck** (hą'buk), *n.* [Lit. hedge-buck, the *haw-* being the same as *haw-* of *hawthorn.*] An unmannerly lout; a clown. *Hood.*

**Hawkish** (hąk'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; fierce.

She must have been very beautiful as a young girl, but was now too fierce and *hawkish* looking. *H. Kingsley.*

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, *hawkish,* aquiline. *Carlyle.*

**Hawm** (hąm), *v.i.* To lounge; to loiter; to loaf. 'Guzzlin' an soakin' an' smoakin' an' *hawmin'* about i' the läanes.' *Tennyson.* [Provincial English.]

**Hay,** *n.* [add.]—*To make hay,* to throw into confusion; to scatter everything about in disorder.

O, father, how you are *making hay* of my things! *Miss Edgeworth.*

Furniture, crockery, fender, fire-irons lay in one vast heap of broken confusion in one corner of the room. . . . The fellows were mad with fighting too. I wish they hadn't come here, and *made hay* afterwards. *H. Kingsley.*

**Hay-asthma** (hā'ast-ma), *n.* Same as *Hay-fever. Southey.*

**Heap,** *n.* [add.]—*To strike all of a heap,* to throw into bewilderment or perplexity; to confound; to surprise or astonish to an extreme degree. See AHEAP.

Now was I again *struck all of a heap.* However, soon recollecting myself, 'Sir,' said I, 'I have not the presumption to hope such an honour.' *Richardson.*

**Heaped** (hēpt), *p.* and *a.* Piled or raised into a heap.—*Heaped measure,* quantity ascertained by overfilling the measuring vessel, a cone of the goods being formed, its base being the top of the vessel. Such measure is used for coals, potatoes, fruit, or other goods which cannot be conveniently stricken, that is, made level with the top of the measure by passing a straight bar over it.

**Heart-certain** (härt'sér-tān or härt'sér-tin), *n.* Thoroughly sure or certain.

One felt *heart-certain* that he could not miss His quick-gone love. *Keats.*

**Hearth-stead** (härth'sted), *n.* The place of the hearth.

The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's *hearth-stead.* *Southey.*

**Heart-shake** (härt'shāk), *n.* A defect in timber characterized by cracks extending from the pith outwards.

**Heat,** *n.* [add.] Sexual excitement or desire in animals.

**Hebdomadally** (heb-dom'ad-al-li), *adv.* By the week; from week to week. *Contemp. Rev.*

**Hecatontome** (hek'a-ton-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *hekaton,* a hundred, and *tomos,* a volume.] An aggregate of a hundred volumes. 'Whole *hecatontomes* of controversy.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

**Hectastyle** (hek'ta-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *hektos,* sixth, and *stylos,* a pillar or column. An incorrect form for *hexastyle.*] Having six pillars or columns. '*Hectastyle* porticoes.' *Defoe.*

**Hederate** † (he'de-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *hedera,* ivy.] To adorn or crown with ivy, a chaplet of ivy being awarded to victors in the Olympian games.

He appeareth there neither laureated nor *hederated* poet. *Fuller.*

**Hedge-wine** (hej'wīn), *n.* Poor, worthless, or very inferior wine. 'Homely cakes and harsh *hedge-wine.*' *Chapman.*

**Hedonics** (hē-don'iks), *n.* That branch of ethics which treats of the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.

**Heliograph** (hē'li-ō-graf), *v.t.* and *i.* To convey or communicate by means of a heliostat or similar instrument; as, General R. *heliographed* to General S. [Recent.]

**Heliotropically** (hē'li-o-trop''ik-al-li), *adv.* In a heliotropic manner; by turning towards the sun or the light. *Darwin.*

**Hellenism,** *n.* [add.] The type of character usually considered peculiar to the ancient Greeks or Hellenes, and which considered intellectual culture, a love of the beautiful, and of ease and grace in motion and action, as among the most important elements in human well-being or perfection.

**Heloderma** (hē-lo-dėr'ma), *n.* [Gr. *helos,* a nail, a stud, a wart or knob, and *derma,* skin.] A Mexican genus of lizards, of which one species at least, *H. horridum,* has been proved to be venomous, a specimen of it brought to the Zoological Gardens, London, in 1882, having killed a guinea-pig in three

Heloderma horridum.

minutes by its venom. All its teeth are furnished with poison glands. Stories of a venomous lizard inhabiting Mexico had long been current, but were disbelieved, all known lizards being harmless. *H. horridum* is about 3 feet long; the body is rather thick and squat, and covered with numerous rough scales. It forms burrows for itself under the roots of trees, is nocturnal in habits, and is said to feed on insects, worms, millepeds, &c.

**Hemathermal** (hē-ma-thėr'mal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the hematherms; hæmatothermal.

**Hematography** (hē-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood, and *graphē,* writing.] A description of the blood.

**Hemispheroid** (he-mi-sfēr'oid), *n.* The half of a spheroid.

**Hemostatic** (hē-mo-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and *statikos,* causing to stand.] Relating or pertaining to stagnation of the blood; causing stagnation of the blood.

**Henotheism** (hen'o-thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *heis, henos,* one, and *theos,* god.] See following extract.

If we must have a general name for the earliest form of religion among the Vedic Indians it can be neither Monotheism nor Polytheism, but only *Henotheism,* a belief and worship of those single objects, whether semi-tangible or intangible, in which man first suspected the presence of the Invisible and the Infinite, each of which was raised into something more than finite, more than natural, more than conceivable; and thus grew in the end to be . . . a God endowed with the highest qualities which the human intellect could conceive at the various stages of its growth. *Max Müller.*

**Henotic** (he-not'ik), *a.* [Gr. *heis, henos,* one.] Tending to make one, to unite, or to reconcile; harmonizing. '*Henotic* teaching.' *Gladstone.*

**Henpeck** (hen'pek), *n.* The rule or government of a husband by his wife; henpecking. 'Dying of heartbreak coupled with *henpeck.*' *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

**Heptad** (hep'tad), *n.* [Gr. *heptas, heptados,* a unity of seven, from *hepta,* seven.] In *chem.* an atom whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.

**Herringer** (her'ing-gėr), *n.* A person engaged in herring-fishery. 'A lot of long-shore merchant skippers and *herringers* who went about calling themselves captains.' *Kingsley.*

**Hesperornis** (hes-pėr-or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *hesperos,* evening, the west, and *ornis,* a bird.] A fossil bird found in the chalk formation of Kansas; a grebe-like bird about 6 feet long, with small wings, and differing from all known birds (recent) in having its jaws armed with teeth, which are not set in sockets, but in a common groove.

**Hetairism** (he-tī'rizm), *n.* Same as *Hetairism. Sir J. Lubbock.*

**Heterocercy** (he'te-ro-sėr''si), *n.* Inequality in the lobes of the tail in fishes. See HETEROCERCAL.

**Heterodont** (he'te-ro-dont), *n.* [Gr. *heteros,* different, and *odous, odontos,* a tooth.] Same as *Diphyodont.*

**Heteroœceous** (he-te-rē'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by heteroœcism.

**Heteroœcism** (he-te-rē'sizm), *n.* [Gr. *heteros,* different, and *oikos,* a house.] A condition characterized by a different state of development occurring in a parasitic organism (especially fungi) as it changes its seat from one body to another.

**Heterogamy** (he-te-rog'a-mi), *n.* The state or quality of being heterogamous; mediate or indirect fertilization of plants.

**Heterology** (he-te-rol'o-ji), *n.* In *biol.* want or absence of relation or analogy between parts, resulting from their consisting of different elements or of the same elements in different proportions; difference in structure from the type or normal form resulting from morbid action.

**Heteromorphism,** *n.* [add.] The state or quality of being heteromorphic; deviation from the normal, perfect, or mature form; existence under different forms at different stages of development; specifically, (*a*) in *entom.* wide difference in form between the larva and the adult insect. (*b*) In *bot.* the property of having flowers differing from one another in the nature of their reproductive organs.

**Heteromorphy** (he'te-ro-mor-fi), *n.* Same as *Heteromorphism.*

**Heteronomous** (he-te-ron'om-us), *a.* Pertaining or relating to heteronomy; subject to the law of another.

**Heteronomy** (he-te-ron'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *heteros,* different, and *nomos,* a law.] Subordination or subjection to the law of another: opposed to *autonomy;* especially, in the Kantian philosophy, the being governed or guided by the laws or restrictions imposed on us by nature or by our appetites, passions, and desires, and not by reason.

**Heterophemy** (he-te-rof'e-mi), *n.* [Gr. *heteros,* different, and *phēmi,* to speak.] 1. The saying of one thing when another was meant; specifically, a disordered or morbid mental condition which leads to the saying or writing of one thing when another was meant; physical incapacity to express one's ideas in language conveying a correct impression.—2. Mispronunciation.

**Heteroplastic** (he'te-ro-plas''tik), *a.* [Gr. *heteros,* different, and *plastikos,* plastic, from *plassō,* to form.] Same as *Heterologous.*

**Heterotactous** (he'te-ro-tak''tus), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by heterotaxy;

specifically, (*a*) in *geol.* irregular or not uniform in arrangement or stratification; heterogeneous. (*b*) In *bot.* having its organs deviating in position or arrangement from a normal type.

**Heterotaxy** (he'te-ro-tak"si), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, and *taxis*, arrangement.] Arrangement different from that existing in a normal form or type; confused, abnormal, or heterogeneous arrangement or structure.

**Hexateuch** (heks'a-tūk), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *teuchos*, a book.] The first six books of the Old Testament.

**Hey-go-mad** (hā'gō-mad). A colloquial expression implying an intense or extreme degree, boundlessness, absence of restraint, or the like.

Away they go cluttering like *hey-go-mad*. *Sterne.*

**Hey-pass†** (hā'pas), *n.* An interjectional expression used by jugglers during the performance of their feats, and equivalent to change or disappear suddenly!

You wanted but *hey-pass* to have made your transition like a mystical man of Sturbridge. But for all your sleight of hand, our just exceptions against liturgy are not vanished. *Milton.*

**Hiding** (hīd'ing), *n.* A flogging, thrashing, or beating. [Colloq.]

I wasn't going to shed the beggar's blood; I was only going to give him a *hiding* for his impudence. *C. Reade.*

**High**, *a.* [add.]—*High wine*, the strong spirit obtained by the redistillation of the low wines, or a strong alcoholic product obtained by rectification.

**High-horse** (hī'hors), *n.* See under HIGH.

**Hill-fever** (hil'fē-vėr), *n.* Same as *Jungle-fever*.

**Hindleg** (hīnd'leg), *n.* One of the back or posterior legs of anything; as, the *hindleg* of a horse, of a chair, or the like.

**Hippiatric** (hip-pi-at'rik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to farriery or veterinary surgery; veterinary.

**Hippiatry** (hip'pi-at-ri), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *iatros*, a physician.] The art of curing diseases of the horse; veterinary surgery.

**Hircine** (hėr'sīn), *a.* [L. *hircus*, a goat.] Pertaining to or resembling a goat; having a strong, rank smell like a goat; goatish.

Goat-like in aspect, and very *hircine* in many of its habits, the chamois is often supposed to belong to the goats rather than to the antelopes. *J. G. Wood.*

The landlady . . . pulled a *hircine* man or two hither, and pushed a *hircine* man or two thither, with the impassive countenance of a housewife moving her furniture. *C. Reade.*

**Hirundine** (hi-run'dīn), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a swallow. 'Activity almost super-*hirundine*.' *Carlyle.*

**Histrionicism** (his-tri-on'i-sizm), *n.* Theatrical, stilted, or artificial manners or deportment; histrionism. *W. Black.*

**Hoarsen** (hōrs'n), *v.t.* or *i.* To make or to grow hoarse.

I shall be obliged to *hoarsen* my voice and roughen my character. *Richardson.*

The last words had a perceptible irony in their *hoarsened* tone. *George Eliot.*

**Hoggism** (hog'izm), *n.* Same as *Hoggishness*.

In *hoggism* sunk
I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.
*Wolcot.*

**Hoghood** (hog'hŏd), *n.* The nature or condition of a hog. 'Temporary conversion into beasthood and *hoghood*.' *Carlyle.*

**Holethnic** (hol-eth'nik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a holethnos, or parent race. 'The *holethnic* history of the Aryans.' *Academy.*

**Holethnos** (hol-eth'nos), *n.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, whole, and *ethnos*, nation.] A primitive or parent stock or race of people not yet divided into separate tribes or branches.

It seems hard to avoid the conclusion that the various Aryan nations of historical times are, linguistically speaking, descended from a single primitive tribe, conveniently termed the Aryan *holethnos*, in contradistinction to its later representatives as marked off by such lines of distinction as are found between Hindoos and Greeks, and between the latter and Teutons or Celts. *Academy.*

**Holoblast** (hol'o-blast), *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, entire, and *blastos*, a bud or germ.] In *zool.* an ovum consisting entirely of germinal matter: as contradistinguished from a *meroblast* (which see).

**Holosteric** (hol-o-stér'ik), *a.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *stereos*, solid.] Wholly solid: specifically applied to barometers constructed wholly of solid materials, and so as to show the variations of atmospheric pressure without the intervention of liquids. The aneroid barometer is an example.

**Homethrust** (hōm'thrust), *n.* A well-directed, effective, or telling thrust; an action or remark which seriously affects a rival or antagonist.

The duke . . . felt this a *home-thrust*. *Disraeli.*

**Homocercy** (hō-mō-sėr'si), *n.* The state of being homocercal; equality or symmetry in the lobes of the tails of fishes.

**Homogamy** (hō-mog'a-mi), *n.* The state of being homogamous; fertilization in a plant when the stamens and pistil of a hermaphrodite flower mature simultaneously.

**Homophonic** (hō-mō-fon'ik), *a.* 1. Same as *Homophonous*.—2. Specifically, in *music*, a term applied to a composition consisting of a principal theme or melody, with accompanying parts merely serving to strengthen it; contradistinguished from *polyphonic* (which see).

**Homoplasmy** (hō-mō-plaz'mi), *n.* In *biol.* the condition or quality of being homoplastic; resemblance between certain plants or animals in particular organs or in general habits, not resulting from descent from a common stock, but from the influence of surrounding circumstances.

**Homotaxial** (hō-mō-tak'si-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to homotaxy or homotaxis.

**Homotaxy** (hō-mō-tak'si), *n.* Same as *Homotaxis*. *Huxley.*

**Homotypic** (hō-mō-tip'ik), *a.* Same as *Homotypal*.

**Homotypy** (hō-mot'i-pi), *n.* In *compar. anat.* correlation or correspondence in structure in one segment of any given part in another segment or in the same segment of one and the same animal; serial homology. *Owen.*

**Homuncule** (hō-mung'kūl), *n.* Same as *Homunculus*.

The giant saw the *homuncule* was irascible, and played upon him. *C. Reade.*

**Homy** (hō'mi), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling home; homelike. [Rare.]

I saw . . . plenty of our dear English 'lady's smock' in the wet meadows near here, which looked very *homy*. *Kingsley.*

**Honey-badger** (hun'i-baj-ėr), *n.* Same as *Ratel*.

**Hoodlum** (hōd'lum), *n.* A young, hectoring vagabond; a lounging, good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow; a rough; a rowdy. [United States slang.]

**Hopper** (hop'ėr), *n.* A hop-picker. *Dickens.*

**Horned-pout** (hornd'pout), *n.* A North American fish. Called also *Bull-head* and *Cat-fish*. See BULL-HEAD.

**Horrification** (hor'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of horrifying; anything that causes horror.

As the old woman and her miserable blue light went on before us, I could almost have thought of Sir Bertrand or some German *horrifications*. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Horse-sugar** (hors'shu-gėr), *n.* Same as *Sweet-leaf*.

**Horsiness** (hors'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being horsy; inclination to devote one's attention to horses and matters connected with them.—2. That which pertains to horses, as the smell of a stable or the like.

It shall be all my study for one hour
To rose and lavender my *horsiness*,
Before I dare to glance upon your Grace.
*Tennyson.*

**Hot-pot** (hot'pot), *n.* In *cookery*, a dish consisting of small chops of mutton, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stewed in a deep dish between layers of sliced potatoes.

The Colonel himself was great at making hash mutton, *hot-pot*, curry and pillau. *Thackeray.*

**Houselessness** (hous'les-nes), *n.* The condition of being houseless. *Dickens.*

**Housemaid.** [add.]—*Housemaid's knee*, an acute or chronic dropsical effusion between the skin and the bursa or sac over the kneepan, and so called because it was thought most common among housemaids who had much kneeling while scrubbing floors, &c. Acute cases may be cured by rest, and the application of iodine, mercurials, and tight bandages; chronic ones by compression with splints, by evacuation of the pus in the sac, and injection of iodine solution.

**House-mate** (hous'māt), *n.* One who lives in the same house with another; a fellow lodger or tenant. *Carlyle.*

**House-warm** (hous'warm), *v.t.* To give a feast or entertainment to, as to a person who is entering on the occupation of a new house. 'Resolved . . . to *housewarm* my Betty.' *Pepys.*

**Housty** (hous'ti), *n.* A sore throat. *Kingsley.* [Provincial.]

**Hoydenish** (hoi'den-ish), *a.* Same as *Hoidenish*. 'Too *hoydenish* and forward.' *H. Kingsley.*

**Huck** (huk), *n.* The hip. *Tennyson.* [Provincial English.]

**Huckle-bone**, *n.* [add.] One of the small metatarsal bones in the foot of a sheep and some other quadrupeds. 'The little square *huccle-bone* in the ancle place of the hinder legge.' *J. Udall.*

**Hulking** (hulk'ing), *a.* Large and clumsy of body; bulky; loutish; unwieldy.

You are grown a large *hulking* fellow since I saw you last. *Henry Brooke.*

**Hulky.** [add.] Clumsy; loutish. [Colloq.]

I want to go first and have a round with that *hulky* fellow who turned to challenge me. *George Eliot.*

**Humanitarian**, *n.* [add.] One who adopts the doctrine or theory that man's sphere of duty is limited to a benevolent interest in, and practical promotion of the welfare of the human race, apart from all considerations of religion.

**Humanitarianism**, *n.* [add.] The doctrine that benevolence or philanthropy forms the sum of man's duties, to the exclusion of his duties to the Supreme Being.

**Humanness** (hū'man-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being human; humanity. *E. B. Browning.*

**Humorsomeness** (hū'mėr-sum-nes or ū'mėr-sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being humorsome; capriciousness; petulance.

I never blame a lady for her *humorsomeness* so much as . . . I blame her mother. *Richardson.*

**Humph** (humf), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disbelief, doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like: sometimes used as a verb = to make such an exclamation. '*Humphing* and considering over a particular paragraph.' *Miss Austen.*

**Huon-pine** (hū'on-pīn), *n.* A species of large trees belonging to the genus Dacrydium (which see).

**Hycsos** (hik'sos). See *Shepherd Kings* under SHEPHERD.

**Hydræmia** (hī-drē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *haima*, blood.] A state of the blood in which the watery constituents are in excess; anæmia.

**Hydra-tuba** (hī'dra-tū-ba), *n.* In *zool.* a locomotive, ciliated, trumpet-shaped body arising from the ovum of several groups of Hydrozoa. It develops a mouth and tentacles at the expanded extremity, and multiplies itself by gemmation, the liberated segments developing into medusoids of considerable size.

**Hydrogenous**, *a.* [add.] Formed or produced by water; specifically, in *geol.* a term applied to rocks formed by the action of water, in contradistinction to pyrogenous rocks, those formed by the action of fire.

**Hydromania** (hī-drō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *mania*, madness.] A species of melancholia or mental disease under the influence of which the sufferers are led to commit suicide by drowning. It frequently accompanies the last stages of the skin disease called *Pellagra* (which see).

**Hydrosoma** (hī-drō-sō'ma), *n.* Same as *Hydrosome*.

**Hydrostatic**, *a.* [add.]—*Hydrostatic bed*, same as *Water-bed* (which see).

**Hydrozoal** (hī-drō-zō'al), *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or resembling a hydrozoon or the Hydrozoa. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Hyetology** (hī-e-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of meteorology which treats of all the phenomena connected with rain.

**Hyk-shos, Hyksos** (hik'shos, hik'sos), *n.* See *Shepherd Kings* under SHEPHERD.

**Hylogenesis, Hylogeny** (hī-lō-jen'e-sis, hī-loj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, and *genesis*, birth.] The origin of matter.

**Hylology** (hī-lol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine or theory of matter as unorganized. *Krauth.*

**Hyperkinesis** (hī'pėr-kī-nē"sis), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, and *kinēsis*, motion.] Abnormal increase of muscular movement; spasmodic action; spasm.

**Hyperkinetic** (hī'pėr-kī-net"ik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis.

**Hypersthenia** (hī-pėr-sthē'ni-a), *n.* In *med.* a morbid condition characterized by extreme excitement of all the vital phenomena.

**Hypersthenic**, *a.* [add.] Relating to, characterized by, or producing over-excitement; stimulating; stimulated.

**Hyphomycetous** (hī'fō-mī-sē"tus), *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or characteristic of the Hyphomycetes or microscopic vegetable moulds; as, *hyphomycetous* fungi.

**Hypnobate** (hip'no-bāt), *n.* [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep, and *bainō*, to go.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist. [Rare.]

**Hypocotyl** (hī'pō-kot-il), *n.* See extract.

With seedlings the stem which supports the cotyledons (*i.e.* the organs which represent the first leaves), has been called by many botanists the 'hypocotyledonous stem,' but for brevity sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl*. *Darwin.*

**Hypocotyledonous** (hī'pō-kot-i-lē"don-us), *a.* In *bot.* situated under or supporting the cotyledons. *Darwin.*

**Hypocotylous** (hī-pō-kot'il-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypocotyl. *Nature.*

**Hypoderm, Hypoderma** (hī'pō-dėrm, hī-pō-dėr'ma), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *derma*, the skin.] In *bot.* those layers of tissue lying under the epidermis, and which serve to strengthen the epidermal tissue.

**Hyponasty** (hī-pō-nas'ti), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *nastos*, close-pressed, solid.] In *bot.* a term implying increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part of a plant, causing the part to bend upwards. *Darwin.*

**Hypsibrachycephali** (hip'si-brak-i-sef"a-lī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hypsos*, height, *brachys*, short, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *ethn.* those races of men characterized by high broad skulls, such as the Malayan inhabitants of Madura.

# I.

**Ichthidin, Ichthulin** (ik'thi-din, ik'thū-lin), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.] Peculiar substances found in the immature eggs of cyprinoid fishes.

**Ichthin** (ik'thin), *n.* The azotized constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes.

**Ichthulin,** *n.* See ICHTHIDIN.

**Ichthyolatry** (ik-thi-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *latreia*, worship.] Fish-worship; the worship of fish-shaped gods.

An *ichthyolatry*, connected with Derceto or Atergates, was perhaps confounded with the worship of Dagon. *Layard.*

**Ichthyomorphic** (ik'thi-ō-mor"fik), *a.* Formed like a fish; as, the *ichthyomorphic* gods of ancient Syria and Assyria.

**Ichthyornis** (ik-thi-or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *ornis*, a bird.] A fossil genus of carnivorous and probably aquatic birds, one of the earliest known American forms. It is so named from the vertebræ, which,

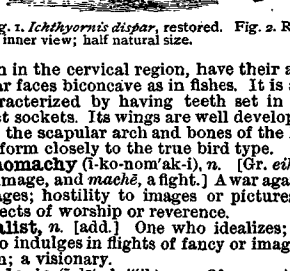


Fig. 1. *Ichthyornis dispar*, restored. Fig. 2. Right jaw, inner view; half natural size.

even in the cervical region, have their articular faces biconcave as in fishes. It is also characterized by having teeth set in distinct sockets. Its wings are well developed, and the scapular arch and bones of the legs conform closely to the true bird type.

**Iconomachy** (ī-ko-nom'ak-i), *n.* [Gr. *eikon*, an image, and *machē*, a fight.] A war against images; hostility to images or pictures as objects of worship or reverence.

**Idealist,** *n.* [add.] One who idealizes; one who indulges in flights of fancy or imagination; a visionary.

**Idealogic** (ī-dē'a-loj"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an idealogue, or to his theories or ideas.

His (Napoleon's) hatred of idealogues is well known, but the novel was that species of *idealogic* composition that came least into collision with the principles of imperialism. *Chambers's Ency.*

**Ideat, Ideate** (ī'dē-at), *n.* In *metaph.* the correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. *G. H. Lewes.*

**Identic,** *a.* [add.]—*Identic note*, in diplomacy, an official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments, each of which sends a copy to some power whom they wish to influence or warn by a simultaneous expression of unanimous opinion.

**Ideogram** (id'ē-ō-gram), *n.* Same as *Ideograph.*

**Ideopraxist** (id'ē-ō-prak"sist), *n.* One who puts ideas into practice; one who carries out ideal schemes.

'He himself' (Napoleon), says the Professor, 'was among the completest ideologists, at least *ideopraxists*.' *Carlyle.*

**Idiograph** (id'i-ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper to one's self, and *graphō*, to write.] A mark, signature, or the like, peculiar to an individual; a private or trade mark.

**Idiographic** (id'i-ō-graf-ik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of an idiograph or idiographs.

**Idiolatry** (id-i-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper to one's self, and *latreia*, worship.] Self-worship; extreme reverence for one's self; excessive self-esteem.

**Idolify** (ī-dol'i-fī), *v. t.* To make an idol or object of veneration of. 'If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be *idolified*.' *Southey.*

**Ignorantism** (ig'nō-rant-izm), *n.* Same as *Obscurantism.*

**Ignorantist** (ig'nō-rant-ist), *n.* Same as *Obscurant.*

**Iliac** (il'i-ak), *a.* [See ILIAD.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium or to the Trojan war. 'The *Iliac* cycle.' *Gladstone.*

**Illecebration** † (il'lē-sē-brā"shon), *n.* [See ILLECEBROUS.] The act of alluring or the state of being allured. 'Pleasant *illecebrations*.' *Tom Brown.*

**Illusionable** (il-lū'zhon-a-bl), *a.* Subject to illusions; liable to be deceived; easily imposed upon.

Burke was not a young poet, but an old and wary statesman, . . . one who had been in the maturity of his powers and reputation when those *illusionable* youths (Wordsworth and Coleridge) were in their cradles. *Academy.*

**Imitancy** (im'i-tan-si), *n.* A tendency to imitate; imitation.

The servile *imitancy* . . . of mankind might be illustrated under the different figure, itself nothing original, of a flock of sheep. *Carlyle.*

**Immanuel** (im-man'ū-el), *n.* Same as *Emmanuel* in Supp.

**Impane** (im-pān'), *v. t.* To impanate. *Bale.*

**Imperfectibility** (im'pėr-fekt-i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being imperfect, or of being incapable of being made perfect.

**Imperfectible** (im-pėr-fekt'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of being made perfect.

**Impertinence** (im-pėr'ti-nens), *v. t.* To treat with impertinence, rudeness, or incivility. [Rare.]

I do not wonder that you are *impertinenced* by Richcourt. *H. Walpole.*

**Implacentalia** (im'pla-sen-tā"li-a), *n. pl.* One of the two divisions into which mammals are divided, according as the structure known as the placenta is present or absent; the aplacental mammals. See PLACENTALIA, APLACENTAL.

**Implemental** (im-plē-ment'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to implements; consisting of implements; characterized by the use of implements or tools; as, the early *implemental* epoch of man's existence; the *implemental* remains of the river-drift period.

**Imploratory** (im-plōr'a-to-ri), *a.* Earnestly supplicating; imploring; entreating. 'That long exculpatory *imploratory* letter.' *Carlyle.*

**Implosion** (im-plō'zhon), *n.* A sudden bursting inward: opposed to *explosion*. *Sir Wyville Thomson.*

**Impoon** (im-pōn'), *a.* A South African species of antelope (*Cephalopus mergens*). See CEPHALOPUS.

**Importune,** *v. t.* [add.] To annoy; to molest; to irritate.

Of his two immediate successors, Eugenius the Fourth was the last pope expelled by the tumults of the Roman people, and Nicholas the Fifth, the last who was *importuned* by the presence of a Roman emperor. *Gibbon.*

**Impresario** (im-pres-ā'ri-o), *n.* [It.] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a company of concert or opera performers.

**In-bread** (in'bred), *n.* See under BAKER.

**Inbreak** (in'brāk), *n.* A sudden, violent inroad or incursion; an irruption: opposed to *outbreak.*

Deshuttes and Varigny, massacred at the first *inbreak*, have been beheaded. *Carlyle.*

**Inbreed** (in'brēd), *v. i.* To breed from animals of the same parentage or otherwise closely related; to breed in-and-in.

**Inburst** (in'bėrst), *n.* A bursting in from without; an irruption; an inbreak: opposed to *outburst.*

Let but that accumulated insurrectionary mass find entrance, like the infinite *inburst* of water. *Carlyle.*

**Incandescence,** *n.* [add.]—*Incandescence light*, in *elect.* see ELECTRIC in Supp.

**Incarnate,** *a.* [add.] [*In*, priv., and L. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Not in the flesh; divested of a body; disembodied.

I fear nothing . . . that devil carnate or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established. *Richardson.*

**Incavo-rilievo** (in-kä'vō-rē-li-ā"vō), *n.* [It.] A style of art similar to cavo-rilievo. Called also *Intaglio-rilevato.*

**Incitative** (in-sīt'a-tiv), *n.* A provocative; a stimulant; an incitant.

They all carried wallets, which, as appeared afterwards, were well provided with *incitatives*, and such as provoke to thirst at two leagues' distance. *Jarvis.*

**Incredulous,** *a.* [add.] † Not easy to be believed; incredible.

No dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no obstacle, no *incredulous* or unsafe circumstance. *Shak.*

**Incremate** (in-krē'māt), *v. t.* Same as *Cremate.*

**Incubation,** *n.* [add.] The act of sleeping for oracular dreams.

This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, in whose temple *incubation*, *i.e.* sleeping for oracular dreams, was practised. *E. B. Tylor.*

**Indican** (in'di-kan), *n.* A colourless substance found in plants which yield indigo-blue, in human blood and urine, and also in the blood and urine of the ox, and which forms indigo when in a state of decomposition.

**Individualism,** *n.* [add.] A system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends, in either social, political, or religious matters.

**Individualistic** (in-di-vid'ū-al-is"tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by individualism; caring supremely for one's self. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

**Indo-Chinese** (in-dō-chī'nēz), *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people or their languages.

**Induced** (in-dūst'), *p.* and *a.* Caused by induction.—*Induced current*, in *elect.* one excited by the presence of a primary current.—*Induced magnetism*, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire, through which a current is passing, is coiled round it.

**Inebrious** (in-ē'bri-us), *a.* Drunken, or causing drunkenness; intoxicating. 'With *inebrious* fumes distract our brains.' *Tom Brown.*

**Ineffectuality** (in-ef-fek'tū-al"i-ti), *n.* Something powerless or unable to produce the proper effect. 'A vague aurora-borealis, and brilliant *ineffectuality*.' *Carlyle.*

**Ineloquence** (in-e'lō-kwens), *n.* The state or quality of being ineloquent; want of eloquence; habit of not speaking much.

To us, as already hinted, the Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his *ineloquence*, his great invaluable talent of silence. *Carlyle.*

**Inequity** (in-ek'wi-ti), *n.* Unfairness; injustice.

Habitually, if we trace party feeling to its sources, we find on the one side maintenance of and on the other opposition to some form of *inequity*. *H. Spencer.*

**Inescapable** (in-es-kāp'a-bl), *a.* Not to be eluded or escaped from; inevitable. 'Within the clutch of *inescapable* anguish.' *George Eliot.*

**Inexpansible** (in-ek-spans'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused. *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Inexpectable** (in-ek-spekt'a-bl), *a.* Not to be expected; not to be looked for. 'What *inexpectable*, unconceivable mercy.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Inexpectant** (in-ek-spekt'ant), *a.* Not expecting; not waiting; not looking for. 'Loverless and *inexpectant* of love.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Infall** (in'fal), *n.* An incursion; an inroad. *Carlyle.*

**Infancy,** *n.* [add.] † Inexpressiveness; want of utterance; inability to speak.

So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver their meaning with more than wonted *infancy*. *Milton.*

**Infaust** (in'fąst), *a.* [L. *infaustus*, unlucky.] Unlucky; ill-fated; inauspicious. 'An *infaust* and sinister augury.' *Lord Lytton.*

**Infelonious** (in-fe-lō'ni-us), *a.* Not felonious; not done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime; not liable to legal punishment.

The thought of that *infelonious* murder had always made her wince. *George Eliot.*

**Infiltration,** *n.* [add.] A method of fossil formation, in which the pores of an organic body are gradually filled with carbonate of lime or some other mineral so that the form and character are preserved.

**Infinitival** (in-fin'ĭt-ī-val), *a.* In *gram.* of or belonging to the infinitive mood.

To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted, *infinitival* stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex *-able* only. *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Inflatable** (in-flāt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being inflated or of being unnaturally or unduly increased or expanded. *Darwin.*

**Inflationist** (in-flā'shon-ist), *n.* One who inflates; one who causes an unnatural or undue expansion; one who raises stocks or the like above their real value; specifically, in the United States, one who favours increased issues of paper-money.

**Informatory** (in-form'a-to-ri), *a.* Full of information; affording knowledge or information; instructive.

**Infusorian** (in-fū-sō'ri-an), *n.* A member of the Infusoria; as, a flagellate *infusorian.* *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Ingeneration** (in-jen'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of ingenerating or producing within.

**Ingénue** (aṅ-zhā-nü'), *n.* [Fr.] An ingenuous, artless, naïve girl or young woman; one who displays candour or simplicity in circumstances where it is not expected: used often of female parts in plays; also, an actress who plays such parts.

**Ink-berry** (ingk'be-ri), *n.* The popular name of an elegant shrub (*Ilex glabra*) found on the Atlantic coast of North America. It grows from 2 to 4 feet high, has slender and flexible stems, brilliant, evergreen leaves, leathery and shining on the surface and of a lanceolate form, and produces small black berries.

**Inkle** (ingk'l), *v.t.* [See INKLING.] To guess; to conjecture. [Colloq.]

She turned as pale as death, . . . and she *inkled* what it was. *R. D. Blackmore.*

**Inmeats** (in'mēts), *n. pl.* The internal parts of animal bodies; the viscera; the entrails; the guts.

Get thee gone,
Or I shall try six inches of my knife
On thine own *inmeats* first. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Inner** (in'ėr), *n.* In *rifle practice*, (*a*) that part of a target immediately outside the bull's-eye, inclosed by a ring varying in breadth according to the distance fired from. Called also the *Centre.* (*b*) A shot striking that part of a target.

**Innervation,** *n.* [add.] In *physiol.* that function which is exhibited through the medium of the nervous system, and whereby the organism maintains relations with external media.

**Innominables** (in-nom'in-a-blz), *n. pl.* A humorous euphemism for trousers; unmentionables; inexpressibles.

The lower part of his dress represented *innominables* and hose in one. *Southey.*

**Inosite** (in'o-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *is, inos*, a nerve or fibre, a muscle.] In *chem.* a saccharine substance isomeric with glucose found in the muscular substance of the heart, in the lungs, kidneys, &c., of oxen, and also in several plants. Its formula is $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

**In-patient** (in'pā-shent), *n.* A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in an hospital or infirmary. See OUT-PATIENT.

**Inrush** (in'rush), *n.* A sudden invasion or incursion; an irruption. 'The ceaseless *inrush* of new images.' *Kingsley.*

Mordecai was so possessed by the new *inrush* of belief that he had forgotten the absence of any other condition to the fulfilment of his hopes. *George Eliot.*

**Insensiblist** (in-sens'i-blist), *n.* One insusceptible of emotion or passion; one who is apathetic or who affects apathy.

Mr. Meadows . . . since he commenced *insensiblist*, has never once dared to be pleased. *Miss Burney.*

**Insolation** (in-sol-ā'shon), *n.* [L. prefix *in*, and *sol*, the sun.] The act or condition of being heated by the sun.

The comparative calmness of the atmosphere, the clearness of the sky, the dryness of the air, and the strong *insolation* which took place under these circumstances. *Encyc. Brit.*

**Insomnolence** (in-som'nō-lens), *n.* [L. *insomnia*, sleeplessness.] Sleeplessness; insomnia. *Southey.*

**Inspectorate,** *n.* [add.] A body of inspectors or overseers.

**Intaglio-rilevato** (in-tăl'yō-rē-lā-vā"tō), *n.* [It.] Same as INCAVO-RILIEVO.

**Intemperant** (in-tem'pėr-ant), *n.* One who is intemperate; especially, one who intemperately indulges in the use of alcoholic liquors. *Dr. Richardson.*

**Intensation** (in-tens-ā'shon), *n.* The act of intensifying; a stretch; a strain. 'Successive *intensations* of their art.' *Carlyle.*

**Intensive** (in-tens'iv), *n.* Something serving to give force or emphasis; specifically, in *gram.* an intensive particle, word, or phrase.

**Interact** (in'tėr-akt), *v.i.* To act reciprocally; to act on each other. *Prof. Tyndall.*

The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the perceptive class, and the practical finality class—are ever in counterpoise, *interacting* mutually. *Emerson.*

**Interbrachial** (in-tėr-brā'ki-al), *a.* [L. prefix *inter*, and *brachium*, the arm.] Situated between the arms or brachia.

The reproductive organs . . . open by orifices on the ventral surface of the body or in the *interbrachial* areas. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Intercomplexity** (in'tėr-kom-pleks"i-ti), *n.* A mutual involvement or entanglement.

*Intercomplexities* had arisen between all complications and interweavings of descent from three original strands. *De Quincey.*

**Interconnect** (in'tėr-kon-nekt"), *v.t.* To conjoin or unite closely or intimately. 'So closely *interconnected*, and so mutually dependent.' *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Interconnection** (in'tėr-kon-nek"shon), *n.* The state or condition of being interconnected; intimate or mutual connection.

There are cases where two stars dissemble an *interconnection* which they really have, and other cases where they simulate an *interconnection* which they have not. *De Quincey.*

**Interest,** *n.* [add.] A collective name for those interested in any particular business, measure, or the like; as, the landed *interest* of the country; the shipping *interest* of our principal ports.

**Interestedness** (in'tėr-est-ed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being interested, or of having a personal interest in a question or event; a regard for one's own private views or profit.

I might give them what degree of credit I pleased, and take them with abatement for Mr. Solmes's *interestedness*, if I thought fit. *Richardson.*

**Intermittence** (in-tėr-mit'ens), *n.* The act or state of intermitting; intermission. *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Internity** (in-tėrn'i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being interior; inwardness.

The *internity* of His ever-living light kindled up an externity of corporeal irradiation. *Henry Brooke.*

**Internment** (in-tėrn'ment), *n.* The state or condition of being interned; confinement, as of prisoners of war, in the interior of a country.

**Interpolable** (in-tėr-pōl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being interpolated or inserted; suitable for interpolation. *De Morgan.*

**Interpolity** (in-tėr-pol'i-ti), *n.* Intercourse of one city with another; interchange of citizenship. 'An absolute sermon upon emigration, and the transplanting and *interpolity* of our species.' *Lord Lytton.*

**Interrelation** (in'tėr-rē-lā"shon), *n.* Mutual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation; correlation. *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Intersidereal** (in'tėr-sī-dē"rē-al), *a.* Situated between or among the stars; as, *intersidereal* space.

**Intext**† (in'tekst), *n.* The substance or body of a book; the contents.

I had a book which none
Co'd reade the *intext* but my selfe alone. *Herrick.*

**Intolerability** (in-tol'ėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being intolerable; unbearableness; excessive badness.

The goodness of your true pun is in the direct ratio of its *intolerability.* *Poe.*

**Intoxicable** (in-toks'i-ka-bl), *a.* Capable of being intoxicated or made drunk; capable of being highly elated in spirits.

If . . . the people (were) not so *intoxicable* as to fall in with their brutal assistance, no good could come of any false plot. *Roger North.*

**Intoxicate,** *v.t.* [add.] †To poison.

Meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth *intoxicate* and slay the eater, the other feedeth and nourisheth him. *Latimer.*

**Intra-Mercurial** (in'tra-mėr-kū"ri-al), *a.* Situated between Mercury and the sun: applied to the hypothetical planet Vulcan.

**Intransigent** (in-trans'i-jent), *a.* [Fr. *intransigeant*, from L. *in*, not, and *transigo*, to transact, to come to a settlement.] Refusing to agree or come to an understanding; uncompromising; irreconcilable: used especially of some extreme political party. See INTRANSIGENTES.

**Intransigent** (in-trans'i-jent), *n.* An irreconcilable person; especially, one who refuses to agree to some political settlement.

**Intraparietal** (in'tra-pa-rī"et-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, and *paries, parietis*, a wall.] Situated or happening within walls or within an inclosure; shut out from public view; hence, private; as, *intraparietal* executions.

**Introitus** (in-trō'it-us), *n.* [L.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* same as *Introit.* See MASS.

**Introspectionist** (in-trō-spek'shon-ist), *n.* One given to introspection; one who studies the operations of his own mind.

**Intuitionalist** (in-tū-i'shon-al-ist), *n.* A believer in the doctrines of intuitionalism.

**Invectiveness** (in-vek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being invective or vituperative; abusiveness.

Some wonder at his *invectiveness*; I wonder more that he inveigheth so little. *Fuller.*

**Invinate** (in'vīn-āt), *a.* [L. *in*, in, and *vinum*, wine.] Embodied in wine.

Christ should be impanate and *invinate.* *Cranmer.*

**Involute,** *a.* [add.] Twisted; involved; confusedly mingled.

The style is so *involute* that one cannot help fancying it must be falsely constructed. *Poe.*

**Irade** (i-rā'dē), *n.* [Turk.] A decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey.

**Irid** (ī'rid), *n.* 1. A member of the natural order of endogenous plants Iridaceæ.—2. The circle round the pupil of the eye; the iris. [Rare.]

Many a sudden ray levelled from the *irid* under his well-charactered brow. *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Irrealizable** (ir-rē'al-īz"a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being realized or defined.

That mighty, unseen centre, incomprehensible, *irrealizable*, with strange mental effort only divined. *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Irrecognition** (ir'rek-og-ni"shon), *n.* The act of ignoring, or the withholding of recognition. *Carlyle.*

**Irretention** (ir-rē-ten'shon), *n.* The state or quality of being irretentive; want of retaining power.

From *irretention* of memory he (Kant) could not recollect the letters which composed his name. *De Quincey.*

**Irrisory** (ir-rī'zo-ri), *a.* [L. *irrisorius.* See IRRISION.] Addicted to laughing or sneering at others.

I wish that, even there, you had been less *irrisory*, less of a pleader. *Landor.*

**Isabelline** (iz'a-bel-īn), *a.* Of isabel colour; of a brownish-yellow. See ISABEL.

**Isolating** (ī'sō-lāt-ing), *a.* In *philol.* applied to that class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root; monosyllabic. *A. H. Sayce.*

**Isopolity** (ī-sō-pol'i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *politeia*, government, from *polis*, a city.] Equal rights of citizenship, as conferred by the people of one city on those of another.

Niebuhr . . . establishes the principle that the census comprehended all the confederate cities which had the right of *isopolity.* *Milman.*

**Isoseismal, Isoseismic** (ī-sō-sīs'mal, ī-sō-sīs'mik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *seismos*, a shaking, an earthquake, from *seiō*, to shake.] Applied to lines of equal seismal disturbance on the earth's surface.

It is generally possible after an earthquake to trace a zone of maximum disturbance, where the damage to the shaken country has been greatest. The line indicating this maximum is termed the meizoseismic curve, whilst lines along which the overthrow of objects may be regarded as practically the same are known as *isoseismic* curves. *Ency. Brit.*

**Itacism, Itacist** (ē'ta-sizm, ē'ta-sist), *n.* [Fr. *itacisme, itaciste.*] See ETACISM, ETACIST, in Supp.

**I-wis** (i-wis'), *adv.* See WIS, YWIS.

# J.

**Jactitation,** *n.* [add.]—*Jactitation of marriage*, in *law*, a suit having for its object to compel any one averring that he or she is married to another, to produce proof of the

averment. If this is not done decree passes ordering the claimant to keep perpetual silence on the subject.

**Jaculatores** (jak'ū-la-tō"rēz), *n. pl.* [L. *jaculor, jaculatus*, to throw the javelin.] See DARTER.

**Jagua** (jag'ū-a), *n.* Same as *Inajá Palm.*

**Japan-black** (ja-pan'blak), *n.* Same as *Japan-lacquer.*

**Japan-clover** (ja-pan'klō-vėr), *n.* A low annual plant (*Lespedeza striata*), a native of Eastern Asia, introduced in some unknown manner into the Southern States of North America before 1845, where it has spread with wonderful rapidity. It grows to the height of little over a foot on the poorest soils, and is much used as fodder.

**Japanese,** *a.* [add.]—*Japanese silk,* a dress fabric having a linen warp and silken weft.

**Jar** (jär).—*On the jar,* on the turn; a little way open: a colloquial or vulgar form of *ajar* (which see). *Dickens.*

**Jargonist** (jär'gon-ist), *n.* One who uses a particular jargon or phraseology; one who repeats by rote popular phrases, professional slang, or the like. *Miss Burney.*

**Jarool** (jä-rōl'), *n.* A magnificent timber tree (*Lagerströmia reginæ*) common in the Indian peninsula and in Burmah. It yields a blood-red wood, which, though soft and open in the grain, is greatly used in India for boat-building and for the knees of ships, on account of its great durability under water. The native Indian physicians esteem various parts medicinal, the astringent root being used as a remedy for thrush, its bark and leaves as purgatives, and its seeds as a narcotic.

**Jedding-axe** (jed'ing-aks), *n.* A stone-mason's tool; a cavil (which see).

**Jestword** (jest'wėrd), *n.* A person or thing that is the object of jests or ridicule; a butt for jests or laughtėr; a laughing-stock. 'The *jestword* of a mocking band.' *Whittier.*

**Jew's-apple** (jūz'ap-l), *n.* See MAD-APPLE.

**Jig,** *v.t.* [add.] To sing in jig time; to sing in the style of a jig.

*Jig* off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shak.*

**Jiggered** (jig'ėrd), *a.* Suffering from the burrowing of the jigger or chigoe (see CHIGOE): used as a vulgar imprecation. *Dickens.*

**Jig-saw** (jig'sạ), *n.* A vertically reciprocating saw, moved by a vibrating lever or crank rod.

**Job's-news** (jobz'nūz), *n.* Evil tidings; bad news, such as Job's servants brought him.

Poverty escorts him; from home there can nothing come except *Job's-news.* *Carlyle.*

**Job's-post** (jobz'pōst), *n.* A bearer of ill news; a messenger carrying evil tidings.

This *Job's-post* from Dumouriez, thickly preceded and escorted by so many other *Job's-posts,* reached the Convention. *Carlyle.*

**Jointless** (joint'les), *a.* Having no joint; hence, stiff; rigid.

'Let me die here,' were her words, remaining *jointless* and immovable. *Richardson.*

**Jokesmith** (jōk'smith), *n.* A professional joker; one who manufactures jokes. [Rare.]

I feared to give occasion to the jests of newspaper *jokesmiths.* *Southey.*

**Joss** (jos), *n.* [Chinese *joss,* a deity, corrupted from Pg. *deos,* from L. *deus,* a god.] A Chinese idol. 'Those pagan *josses.*' *Wolcot.*

Critick in jars and *josses,* shews her birth,
Drawn, like the brittle ware itself, from earth.
*Colman.*

**Joss-house** (jos'hous), *n.* [See JOSS.] A Chinese temple.

**Jovialize** (jō'vi-al-īz), *v.t.* To make jovial; to cause to be merry or jolly. 'An activity that *jovialized* us all.' *Miss Burney.*

**Jovian** (jō'vi-an), *a.* [See JOVIAL.] Of or pertaining to Jove, the chief divinity of the Romans, or to the planet Jupiter.

**Jubilate** (jū'bi-lāt), *v.i.* To rejoice; to exult; to triumph. 'Hope *jubilating* cries aloud.' *Carlyle.*

The hurrahs were yet ascending from our *jubilating* lips. *De Quincey.*

**Juglandine** (jug-lan'din), *n.* A substance contained in the juice expressed from the green shell of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). It is used as a remedy in cutaneous and scrophulous diseases, also for dyeing the hair black.

**Julienne** (zhü-lē-en), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces.

**Jumble-beads** (jum'bl-bēdz), *n. pl.* See ABRUS.

**Juramentally**† (jū-ra-men'tal-li), *adv.* [L. *juro,* to swear.] With an oath. 'A promise, *juramentally* confirmed.' *Urquhart.*

**Jussieuan** (jus-sū'an), *a.* In *bot.* applied to the natural system of classifying plants originally promulgated by *Jussieu,* a French botanist, which superseded the artificial system of Linnæus. The system has been improved by De Candolle, Lindley, the Hookers, and others, though the broad principles are the same as originally sketched out by its founder.

# K.

**Kabyle** (ka-bēl'), *n.* [Ar. *k'bila,* a league.] One belonging to a race of Berbers inhabiting Algeria and Tunis. The Kabyles are one of the chief indigenous peoples of North West Africa, distinct from the Ethiopic or black population.

**Kafir,** *n.* [add.] An inhabitant of Kafiristan, a region of Afghanistan, on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush. The Kafirs are not of the same religion or origin as the neighbouring Afghans and Tartars, but in language, religion, and even physiognomy are akin to the Hindus.

**Kaimakan** (kā-ma-kan'), *n.* Same as *Caimacam.*

**Kakaterro** (kak-a-tėr'ro), *n.* See DACRYDIUM.

**Kalmuc, Kalmuck** (kal'muk), *n.* Same as *Calmuc.*

**Karaism** (kā'ra-izm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Karaites. See KARAITE.

**Karma** (kär'ma), *n.* According to the teaching of Buddhism, the aggregate of the qualities of any sentient being at death, or the general result of the conduct of such being, considered as determining the nature and lot of the new sentient being that must take his place at death, and which by the Buddhists is regarded as having the same individuality with the dead. *Rhys Davids.*

**Kaross** (ka-ros'), *n.* Same as *Carosse.*

**Karrawan**† (kar'a-wan), *n.* Same as *Caravan.* 'From thence by *karrawans* to Coptos.' *Sterne.*

**Kát, Khát** (kät), *n.* The Arabic name of *Catha edulis.* See CATHA.

**Kaza** (kä'za). In the Turkish Empire, a district or subdivision of a sandjak, marked out for administrative purposes, and under the rule of a kaimakan. *Frederick Martin.*

**Keep-worthy** (kēp'wėr-ŦHi), *a.* Worthy of preservation. 'Other *keep-worthy* documents.' *W. Taylor.*

**Kellock** (kel'ok), *n.* A kind of small anchor. [Local.]

**Kembo** (kem'bō), *v.t.* To place akimbo. 'And he *kemboed* his arms.' *Richardson.*

**Keno** (kē'nō), *n.* See LOTO in Supp.

**Kerite** (kē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *kēros,* wax.] A kind of artificial vulcanite in which the caoutchouc is replaced by asphaltum or tar, and this being combined with animal or vegetable oils is vulcanized by sulphur.

**Kettle-drum.** [add.] [*Kettle,* that is the tea-kettle, and *drum* in sense of entertainment or party.] A tea-party held in the afternoon before dinner. [Fashionable slang.]

**Ketureen** (ket-u-rēn'), *n.* A kind of vehicle used in Jamaica. 'Drove me home in his *ketureen,* a sort of sedan-chair with the front and sides knocked out, and mounted on a gig body.' *Mich. Scott.*

**Khawass** (ka-was'), *n.* Same as *Kavass.*

**Kheu** (kū), *n.* See BLACK-VARNISH TREE.

**Khidmutgar** (kid-mut'gär), *n.* Same as *Khitmutgar.*

**Kickable** (kik'a-bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being kicked. 'A most unengaging, *kickable* boy.' *George Eliot.*

**Kiddy** (kid'i), *n.* In *low slang,* a genteel thief; one of the swell-mob. *Byron.*

**Kiddy-pie** (kid'i-pī), *n.* A pie made of kid's or goat's flesh. *Kingsley.*

**Kidney-lipt**† (kid'ni-lipt), *a.* Hare-lipped. *Herrick.*

**Kidsman** (kidz'man), *n.* In *low slang,* one who trains young thieves. *Dickens.*

**Kijang** (kī'jang), *n.* A name of the muntjac.

**Killock** (kil'ok), *n.* See KELLOCK in Supp.

**Kimmerian** (kim-mē'ri-an), *a.* Same as *Cimmerian. Gladstone.*

**Kincob** (kin'kob), *a.* [Hind. *kimkhwab, kincab,* brocade.] Made of a brocaded fabric. 'Sandal-wood workboxes and *kincob* scarfs.' *Thackeray.* [Anglo-Indian.]

**Kindergarten** (kin'dėr-gär-tn), *n.* [G., lit. children-garden.] A kind of infants' school, intermediate between the nursery and the primary school, in which play is combined with a certain amount of educational training, the latter being based especially on object-lessons, and in teaching the child to produce simple articles or objects of an elementary kind so as to develop the thinking faculty and induce habits of order. The name was given by the originator of the system, Friedrich Froebel.

**Kinesodic** (kī-nē-sod'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kinēsis,* motion, and *hodos,* a way.] In *anat.* a term applied to the gray matter of the spinal cord as being capable of transmitting motor impressions.

**King-fish.** [add.] In the United States, a name applied to *Menticirrus nebulosus,* otherwise called *Bermudas Whiting;* also, to *Cybium regale,* a fish somewhat resembling a mackerel.

**Kinology** (kī-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kineō,* to move, and *logos,* discourse.] A name sometimes given to the branch of physics dealing with the laws of motion.

**Kip** (kip), *n.* A house of ill fame. *Goldsmith.* [Slang.]

**Kismet** (kis'met), *n.* [Per. *kusmut.*] An Eastern term for fate or destiny.

**Kissee** (kis-ē'), *n.* A person who is kissed, in contradistinction to the kisser. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Kitchendom** (kich'en-dum), *n.* The domain or department of the kitchen. *Tennyson.*

**Kitchener** (kich'en-ėr), *n.* A cook. *Carlyle.*

**Kitchen-physic** (kich'en-fiz-ik), *n.* Good and nourishing food.

Well, after all *kitchen-physick* is the best physick. And the best doctors in the world Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet, and Doctor Merryman. *Swift.*

**Kittenhood** (kit'n-hụd), *n.* The state of being a kitten.

For thou art beautiful as ever cat
That wantoned in the joy of *kittenhood.*
*Southey.*

**Kittenish** (kit'n-ish), *a.* Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten; fond of playing. 'Such a *kittenish* disposition in her.' *Richardson.*

**Kleptomaniac** (klep-tō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* One who is affected with kleptomania.

**Klip-fish.** Same as *Clipp-fish.*

**Kloof** (klōf), *n.* [D., a gap, a chasm.] In the Cape Colony and neighbouring settlements, a common name for a ravine or gully.

**Kneadingly** (nēd'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who kneads. 'With her hands, pressed *kneadingly.*' *Leigh Hunt.*

**Knickknackatory** (nik-nak'a-to-ri), *n.* A collection of knicknacks, such as toys or curiosities.

For my part I keep a *knickknackatory* or toy-shop. *Tom Brown.*

He was single and his house a sort of *knickknackatory.* *Roger North.*

**Knife, Knive** (nīf, nīv), *v.t.* To stab with a knife.

**Knipperkin**† (nip'ėr-kin), *n.* A small measure of drink; a nipperkin. *Tom D'Urfey.*

**Knitting-cup**† (nit'ing-kup), *n.* A cup of wine or other liquor handed round after a couple were knit in the bands of matrimony. *B. Jonson.*

**Knobkerrie** (nob'ker-i), *n.* A kind of bludgeon or heavy weapon with a handle in use among the Kafirs of South Africa.

Knotted Pillar.

**Knotted.** [add.] In *arch. knotted pillar,* a pillar sometimes occurring in the Romanesque style, so called from being carved in such a way that a thick knotted rope appears to form part of it.

**Kohl** (kōl), *n.* A black pigment or powder which in Egypt and other parts of Africa and the East is used as a cosmetic, the women blackening the edges of the eyelids both above and below with it to heighten their charms. This custom prevailed among both sexes in Egypt in very ancient times. *E. W. Lane.*

**Koos-koos** (kös'kös), *n.* Same as *Cous-cous.*

**Kritarchy** (krī'tär-ki), *n.* [Gr. *kritēs,* a judge, and *archē,* rule.] The rule of the judges over the people of Israel. 'Samson, Jep-

thah, Gideon, and other heroes of the *kritarchy.' Southey.*

**Kudos** (kū'dos), *v.t.* To bestow kudos on; to glorify. '*Kudos'd* egregiously in heathen Greek.' *Southey.*

**Kümmel** (kim'l), *n.* [G. *kümmel*, caraway.] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c., flavoured with caraway seeds.

**Kursaal** (kör'säl), *n.* [G., lit. cure-hall—*kur*, cure, and *saal*, a hall.] A public hall or room for the use of visitors in connection with many German watering-places or health resorts. Newsrooms and rooms for recreation are usually associated with the kursaal.

**Kutch** (kuch), *n.* Same as *Cutch*.

**Kymograph** (kī'mo-graf), *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument by means of which variations in the pressure of the blood in some one of the vessels of a living animal can be measured and graphically recorded.

**Kyriolexy** (kī'ri-ō-lek-si), *n.* [Gr. *kyriolexia*, from *kyrios*, governing, literal, and *lexis*, speech.] The use of literal as opposed to figurative expressions or of words in clear and definite senses.

# L.

**Laager** (lä'gėr), *n.* [D., a camp.] In South Africa, an encampment; a method of arranging the wagons of a travelling party in a suitable manner for defence against enemies.

**Labyrinth,** *n.* [add.] The name is also applied to various intricate arrangements of bands or lines widely used for ornamentation. Labyrinths of mosaic work were early

Labyrinth.

adopted as ornaments in the floors of Christian churches, and some of these were intended to be used as means of gaining favour with Heaven, all their turns and windings being followed by the pious on their knees in lieu of a pilgrimage. The labyrinth shown in the cut is one of this kind.

**Labyrinth** (lab'i-rinth), *v.t.* To shut up, inclose, or entangle in a maze or labyrinth. *Keats.* [Rare.]

**Lack**† (lak), *v.t.* [Akin to *lack*, to want, want; Icel. *lakr*, defective.] To pierce through and through the hull of with shot.

Alongside ran bold Captain John, and with his next shot, says his son, an eye-witness, *lacked* the admiral through and through. *Kingsley.*

**Lack-thought** (lak'that), *a.* Wanting or lacking thought; foolish; stupid; vacant. 'An air so *lack-thought* and lackadaisycal.' *Southey.*

**Lacune** (la-kūn'), *n.* A lacuna; a small empty space; a gap; a hiatus; a defect.

A little wit, or as that is not always at hand, a little impudence instead of it, throws its rampant briar over dry *lacunes*. *Landor.*

**Ladin** (lad'in), *n.* [Corrupted from Latin.] A branch of the Romanic, Romansch, or Rhætian language spoken in some parts of Switzerland and Tyrol.

**Ladino** (lä-dē'no), *n.* [Sp.] A Central American name for a half-bred descendant of white and Indian parents; a mestizo.

**Lady,** *n.* [add.] The calcareous apparatus in the cardiac part of the stomach of the lobster, the function of which is the trituration of the food.

**Lady-clock** (lā'di-klok), *n.* The lady-bird. *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Lag-bellied** (lag'bel-lid), *a.* Having a slack, drooping belly. '*Lag-bellied* toad.' *Hood.*

**Lam** (lam), *v.t.* To thrash; to beat; to lamm. 'Pummel and *lam* her well.' *James Smith.*

**Lamarckism** (la-märk'izm), *n.* The theory propounded by *Lamarck*, a French naturalist, that all species of plants and animals are descended from a common simple form.

**Lammas,** *n.* [add.]—*Latter Lammas*, an ironical term equivalent to the classic 'Greek calends,' that is, never.

Courtiers thrive at *latter Lammas* day. *Gascoigne.*

He is writing a treatise which will be published probably about the time the Thames is purified, in the season of *latter Lammas*. *Kingsley.*

**Lancasterian** (lan-kas-tē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a system of education brought prominently before the public by Joseph *Lancaster*. The principal feature of the system was the teaching of the younger pupils by the more advanced students, called monitors; hence, the terms *monitorial* and *mutual instruction* system sometimes used as equivalents.

**Lancastrian** (lan-kas'tri-an), *n.* In *Eng. hist.* an adherent of the descendants of John of Gaunt, Duke of *Lancaster*, who was the fourth son of Edward III., and whose grandson, Henry Bolingbroke (afterwards Henry IV.), claimed the crown by right of that descent. The claims of the opposite party (the Yorkists) were founded on the descent of their head from Lionel Duke of York, third son of Edward III. The thirty years' struggle for the crown (the War of the Roses) was terminated when Henry VII. of the House of Lancaster defeated Richard III. and married Elizabeth, heiress of the House of York.

**Lance,** (add.)—*Holy lance*, an instrument of peculiar shape used in the Greek Church to divide the communion bread before consecration. It has an ornamental handle terminating in a cross below and a blade resembling the point of a lance.

Holy Lance.

**Landing-stage** (land'ing-stāj), *n.* A stage or platform, frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide, for the convenience of landing or shipping passengers and goods.

**Landlordism** (land'lord-izm), *n.* The social and political doctrines or principles, together with the class feeling and ways of acting supposed to be characteristic of landed proprietors as a body; the principle or practice of having the land owned by landlords, who let it to tenants. *J. S. Mill.*

**Landside** (land'sīd), *n.* The flat side of a plough which presses against the unploughed land.

**Languescent** (lang-gwes'ent), *a.* Growing languid or tired. *Carlyle.*

**Lap,** *n.* [add.] In pedestrian matches, the whole length of the course along which the competitors have to go to and fro a certain number of times to complete a specified distance; thus, in a course of 440 yards long a pedestrian would have to do four *laps* or lengths before completing a mile.

**Lap-board** (lap'bōrd), *n.* A board resting on the lap, employed by tailors for cutting out or ironing work upon.

**Larchen** (lärch'en), *a.* Of or pertaining to larch. '*Larchen* trees.' *Keats.*

**Latiner**† (la'tin-ėr), *n.* Same as *Latinist*. See LATIMER.

**Lavender** (la'ven-dėr), *v.t.* To sprinkle or scent with lavender.

The solemn clerk goes *lavendered* and shorn. *Hood.*

**Law,** *n.* [add.] An allowance in distance or time granted to a weaker competitor in a race or the like; permission given to one competitor to start a certain distance ahead, or a certain time before another, in order to equalize the chances of winning.

This winged Pegasus posts and speeds after men, easily gives them *law*, fetches them up again. *S. Ward.*

**Lay,** *n.* [add.] A slang term for a scheme or plan; specifically, the particular line or branch of his profession that a thief or other rogue adopts.

'The kinchins, my dear,' said Fagin, 'is the young children that's sent on errands by their mothers with sixpences and shillings; and the *lay* is just to take their money away.' *Dickens.*

**Leaderette** (lēd-er-et'), *n.* A short leader or leading article in a newspaper.

**Leather-board** (leᴛʜ'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A kind of artificial leather, composed of leather scraps, oakum, canvas waste, paper, &c., mixed together, rendered adhesive by glue or cement, and rolled into sheets: now extensively used in shoemaking.

**Legion** (lē'jon), *v.t.* To enroll or form into a legion. '*Legioned* soldiers.' *Keats.*

**Lentoid** (lent'oid), *a.* [L. *lens, lentis*, a lentil, and G. *eidos*, resemblance.] Shaped like or resembling a lens.

**Lepidomelane** (lep-i-dom'e-lān), *n.* [Gr. *lepis, lepidos*, a scale, and *melas, melaina*, black.] A variety of uniaxal mica, jet black in colour, found in granitic veins, and occurring in small six-sided tablets, or an aggregation of minute opaque scales united in granulo-laminar masses. *Page.*

**Levitate** (lev'i-tāt), *v.t.* [See LEVITATION.] To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere; to make light, so as to float in the air; to deprive of normal gravity: a term used by spiritualists, who claim the power of causing solid bodies to float in the atmosphere through the medium of spirits.

**Levitate** (lev'i-tāt), *v.i.* To become light or buoyant, so as to rise in the air. See the preceding word.

**Lid** (lid), *v.t.* To cover with a lid; to put a lid or cover on. 'His eyes remained half *lidded*, piteous, languid.' *Keats.*

**Lie-tea** (lī'tē), *n.* A compound consisting of tea-dust mixed with gum or starch, and sometimes mineral matter: frequently sold by unprincipled dealers for genuine tea.

**Life-arrow** (līf'a-rō), *n.* An arrow carrying a line or cord, and fired from a gun for the purpose of establishing communication between a vessel and the shore in cases of shipwreck. The arrow-head has large barbs, so that it may more readily catch in the ship's rigging.

**Life-blood, Life's-blood** (līf'blud, līfs'blud), *n.* The more or less constant spasmodic quiver of the eyelid or lip: called also *Liveblood*.

My upper lip had the motion in it, throbbing like the pulsation which we call the *life-blood*. *Richardson.*

**Lifelikeness** (līf'līk-nes), *n.* The quality of being lifelike; close or striking resemblance of a picture or the like to the living original; likeness to life. 'An absolute *lifelikeness* of expression.' *Poe.*

**Life-raft** (līf'raft), *n.* A raft for saving life in cases of shipwreck; especially, a kind of raft ready made and carried on a vessel, forming part of its permanent outfit.

**Life's-blood.** See LIFE-BLOOD.

**Life-shot** (līf'shot), *n.* A shot or bullet carrying a line, and used in the same way and for the same purpose as a life-rocket.

**Lifesome** (līf'sum), *n.* Animated; gay; lively. 'More *lifesome* and more gay.' *Coleridge.*

**Light-keeper** (līt'kēp-ėr), *n.* The person who has charge of the light or lantern in a lighthouse, light-ship, or the like.

**Lillypilly** (lil'i-pil-i), *n.* A name given in Australia to the trees of the genus Acmena. *A. elliptica* is a handsome tree bearing abundance of white flowers, and having a hard close-grained wood.

**Lily-pad** (lil'i-pad), *n.* One of the broad floating leaves of the water-lily. 'Where a pike lurks balanced 'neath the *lily-pads*.' *J. R. Lowell.* [United States.]

**Lime-fingered** (līm'fing-gėrd), *a.* Having as it were the fingers covered with birdlime, so that objects readily stick to them; hence, thievish; pilfering. 'False, *lime-fingered* servants.' *Bp. Hall.*

**Limicolæ** (lī-mik'o-lē), *n. pl.* [L. *limus*, mud, and *colo*, to inhabit.] A group of Annelida belonging to the order Oligochæta; the mud-worms.

**Linaloa** (lī-na-lō'a), *n.* A Mexican wood imported into other countries in order that a fragrant oil used in perfumery may be extracted from it.

**Lingerly** (ling'gėr-li), *adv.* Lingeringly; slowly. [Rare.]

She sang the refrain very low, very *lingerly*. *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Lingot.** See LINGET. *E. B. Browning.*

**Lint-white** (lint'whīt), *a.* As white as lint or flax; flaxen. '*Lint-white* locks.' *Burns.*

**Lioness,** *n.* [add.] Any celebrated, famous, or notorious female personage.

Mr. Tupman was doing the honours of a lobster-salad to several *lionesses*. *Dickens.*

For the last three months Miss Newcome has been the greatest *lioness* in London. *Thackeray.*

**Lip-born** (lip'born), *a.* Coming from the lips only; not arising from the heart; not cordial or genuine. 'His cheap regard and his *lip-born* words.' *George Eliot.*

**Lip-comfort** (lip'kum-fėrt), *n.* Mere shallow words of consolation not accompanied by genuine sympathy. *Massinger.*

**Lip-comforter** (lip'kum-fėrt-ėr), *n.* One who consoles or comforts with mere empty talk.

Reverend *lip-comforters* who once a week
Proclaim how blessed are the poor. *Southey.*

**Lip-service** (lip'sėr-vis), *n.* A mere verbal profession of service; service proffered in mere talk without deeds.

**Lithofracteur** (lith-ō-frak'tėr), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *lithos*, stone, and Fr. *fracteur*, to fracture.] A powerful explosive compound, consisting of about 52 parts nitro-glycerine, 30 parts siliceous earth and sand, 12 parts powdered coal, 4 parts nitrate of soda, and 2 parts sulphur. It is inferior for practical purposes to dynamite, as bulk for bulk it has less explosive power, and explodes at a much lower temperature.

**Liveable** (liv'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being lived, or of being spent or passed in more or less ease, comfort, or content. 'A *liveable* life.' *Dr. Arnold.*—2. Capable of being lived in; fit for residence. [Rare.]

There will be work for five summers at least before the place is *liveable*. *Miss Austen.*

**Loaded** (lōd'ed), *p.* and *a.* Magnetized by being brought into contact with loadstone. 'Pointed forth like *loaded* needles to the north.' *Prior.* [Rare.]

**Lock,** *v.t.* [add.]—*To lock out*, to close the gates or doors of a work against, so as to put a stop to all labour; to throw out of employment by closing manufacturing or other establishments, so as to bring workmen to the master's terms; as, seeing the men refused the reduced rate of wages, the masters *locked* them *out*.

**Lock-hospital** (lok'hos-pit-al), *n.* A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases: so called because the inmates were formerly kept under lock and key, or in more or less strict confinement.

**Lock-out** (lok'out), *n.* The closing of a manufacturing or other place of work against the workmen on the part of the masters, in order to bring the men to their terms as to hours, wages, or the like, or to counteract a strike on the part of workmen in other establishments or engaged in an interdependent trade.

**Loculus.** [add.] Also used in the wider sense of one of any series of connected compartments forming or belonging to one structure. Thus the cells for receiving coffins in catacombs and burial vaults are loculi. See cut CATACOMB.

**Locust** (lō'kust), *v.i.* To devour and lay waste like locusts; to ravage.

This Philip and the blackfaced swarms of Spain . . .
Come *locusting* upon us, eat us up. *Tennyson.*

**Locust-bean** (lō'kust-bēn), *n.* The sweet pod of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See CERATONIA.

**Lodge-gate** (loj'gāt), *n.* A gate where there is a lodge or house for the porter or gate-keeper.

**Logicality, Logicalness** (loj-ik-al'i-ti, loj'-ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being logical; correspondence or accordance with the principles, laws, or rules of logic.

**Loller** (lol'ėr), *n.* One who lolls or lies at ease. 'One of the fashionable *lollers* by profession.' *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Longmynd** (long'mind), *a.* In *geol.* a term applied to all those unfossiliferous, or sparingly fossiliferous, conglomerates, grits, schists, and slates which lie at the base of the Silurian system, and which by some geologists are regarded as constituting the Cambrian system. They are typically developed in the *Longmynd* Hills, Shropshire, whence the name. *Page.*

**Long-shore** (long'shōr), *a.* Pertaining to, employed about, or haunting the shore, waterside, quays, or wharves. 'Rascally lurching *long-shore* vermin, who get five pounds out of this captain, and ten out of that, and let him sail without them after all.' *Kingsley.*

**Loop-light** (lōp'līt), *n.* A small narrow light or window in the walls of a tower, turret, or the like; a loophole for the admission of light. *Jean Ingelow.*

**Loose-kirtle** (lōs'kėr-ti), *n.* A woman of loose character. *Kingsley.* [Rare.]

**Lordkin** (lord'kin), *n.* A little or young lord; a lordling. *Thackeray.*

**Loric** (lor'ik), *n.* Same as *Lorica*, 1. *Browning.*

**Lothly** (lōth'li), *a.* and *adv.* Same as *Loathly*.

**Loto, Lotto** (lō'tō, lot'tō), *n.* [It. *lotto*, lottery.] A game of chance, played in some cases with a series of balls or knobs, numbering from 1 to 90, with a set of cards or counters having corresponding numbers. The balls are put into a revolving urn, and a certain number allowed to drop one by one at a time. The player who holds a card containing a column of figures corresponding to the numbers of each of the balls successively dropped gains the stakes deposited at the commencement of the game. It is usually played as a child's game, but one of the many varieties of it, called *Keno*, is played for considerable stakes in America.

**Love-lorn** (luv'lorn-nės), *a.* The state or quality of being love-lorn.

It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her *love-lornness* desired to live no longer. *George Eliot.*

**Low-minded** (lō'mīnd-ed), *a.* Having a mind or spirit animated by no lofty or noble aspirations or thoughts; grovelling; unaspiring; cowardly.

**Low-necked** (lō'nekt), *a.* A term applied to ladies' dresses cut low in the neck, so as to leave a liberal portion of the wearer's bust exposed.

**Lucency** (lū'sen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being lucent; brightness; lustre; splendour. 'A name of some note and *lucency*, but *lucency* of the Nether-fire sort.' *Carlyle.*

**Ludby†** (lud'bi), *n.* Same as *Loteby*.

**Luddism** (lud'izm), *n.* [See next entry.] The theories or practices of the Luddites; an organized system of conspiracy for the breakage of machinery used in textile manufactures.

**Luddite** (lud'īt), *n.* One of a band of conspirators who were leagued originally for the purpose of destroying the improved manufacturing machinery introduced in England in the beginning of the present century, and so called from an idiot named Ned *Lud*, who had a propensity for breaking stocking-frames. Their operations took the magnitude of insurrections in 1811 and several subsequent years, and were not suppressed until numbers of the Luddites were tried and executed.

**Lumper,** *n.* [add.] A militiaman. *R. D. Blackmore.* [Provincial English.]

**Luwack** (lū'wak), *n.* The common paradoxure or palm-cat (*Paradoxurus typus*). See PALM-CAT.

**Lygodium** (lī-gō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *lygōdes*, willow-like, flexible, from *lygos*, a willow twig, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A genus of twining or climbing ferns, widely dispersed over the warmer parts of the world, and frequently found in hothouse collections of ferns. The fronds are branched, with a scandent rachis, and they usually bear conjugate branches, which are variously divided in a digitate or palmate manner, or else they are pinnatifid or sometimes pinnate.

**Lyrism** (lir'izm), *n.* The art or act of playing the lyre; hence, musical performance generally.

The *lyrism*, which had at first only manifested itself by David's *sotto voce* performance of 'My love's a rose without a thorn,' had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. *George Eliot.*

**Lysis** (lī'sis), *n.* [Gr. *lysis*, a solution, from *lyō*, to dissolve.] In *med.* the solution or termination of disease which is operated insensibly, that is gradually, and without critical symptoms; as, in typhoid fever not a crisis but a *lysis* is reached on the twenty-first day.

# M.

**M.** [add.]—*To have an M under* (or *by*) *the girdle*, to have the courtesy of addressing by the title Mr., Miss, Mrs., &c.; to show due respect to persons by addressing them as Mr., Mrs., &c.

Marry come up, what plain Neverout? methinks you might *have an M under your girdle*, miss. *Swift.*

**Macrencephalic, Macrencephalous** (mak'ren-se-fal''ik, mak-ren-sef'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] Having a long or large brain.

**Madreperl** (mad're-pėrl), *n.* [It. *madreperla*, from *madre*, mother, and *perla*, pearl.] Mother of pearl. *Longfellow.*

**Madroma** (ma-drō'ma), *n.* A name in California for a beautiful tree (*Arbutus Menziesii*) which bears a large edible berry much sought after by Mexicans and Indians.

**Mænad** (mē'nad), *n.* [Gr. *mainas*, *mainados*, from, *mainomai*, to rave.] A woman who took part in the orgies of Bacchus; a votaress of Bacchus; hence, a raving, frenzied woman.

**Magistral,** *a.* [add.] In *med.* a term applied to a preparation prescribed extemporaneously or for the occasion: as contradistinguished from an *officinal* medicine, or one kept prepared in the shops.

**Magnesium-lamp** (mag-nē'shi-um-lamp), *n.* A lamp in which burning magnesium is employed for the purpose of illumination. Such lamps are of various forms, being adapted for the combustion of the metal formed into a wire or ribbon, or in a pulverized state. See MAGNESIUM.

**Maidenhair-tree** (mād'n-hār-trē), *n.* See SALISBURIA.

**Malagash** (mal'a-gash), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madagascar.

**Malagasy** (mal-a-ga'si), *n.* The language of the natives of Madagascar.

**Malagasy** (mal-a-ga'si), *a.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar, its people or their language.

**Malbrouk** (mal'brök), *n.* A monkey of the genus Cercocebus (which see).

**Maledict** (mal'e-dikt), *a.* Execrated; accursed; damned. 'The spirit *maledict*.' *Longfellow.* [Rare.]

**Malefactor,** *n.* [add.] †One who has done an injury or damage to a person or thing: as opposed to *benefactor*.

Some benefactors in repute are *malefactors* in effect. *Fuller.*

**Maleficate** (ma-lef'i-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *maleficus*, a wizard.] To bewitch; to maleficiate. *Sir H. Taylor.* [Rare.]

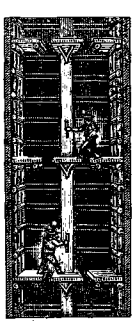
**Maloo** (ma-lö'), *n.* A name in India for *Bauhinia Vahlii*, a woody climbing plant, the bark of which is used for making ropes.

**Malty** (mal'ti), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from malt. *Dickens.*

**Man,** *v.t.* [add.]—*To man it out* = to brave it out; to play a manly part; to conduct one's self stoutly and boldly. *Dryden.*

**Man-eater** (man'ēt-ėr), *n.* A name applied to those tigers which have acquired a special preference for human flesh.

**Man-engine** (man'en-jin), *n.* A form of elevator or lift for raising or lowering men, as in mines. What is specially known as the man-engine consists of a vertical rod reaching from the surface to the bottom of a mine, and moved upwards and downwards by a steam-engine in the same manner as a pump-rod, platforms for standing being attached to it at 12 feet intervals, with corresponding platforms on the side of the shaft. This rod is moved by a 12-feet stroke, so that a man in descending or ascending the shaft is carried down or up 12 feet at a time, stepping alternately from a platform on the rod to one on the shaft. Two rods with standing-places on each are sometimes used, in which case there are no platforms on the sides of the shaft.



Man-engine.

**Manipular,** *a.* [add.] Pertaining to the hands, the use of the hands, or manipulation. 'Safe and snug under his *manipular* operations.' *Ld. Lytton.*

**Mantra,** *n.* [add.] One of the metrical or prose hymns or invocations which compose the part of a Veda called the Sanhita. See BRAHMANA and SANHITA.

**Marguerite** (mär'ge-rēt), *n.* [Fr. *marguerite*, a daisy, a pearl, from L. *margarita*, Gr. *margaritēs*, a pearl.] The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

**Marist** (mā'rist), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary; devoted to the service of the Virgin; as, *Marist* monks.

**Markworthy** (märk'wėr-ŦHi), *a.* Worthy or deserving of being marked or noted; noteworthy.

To the commonest eyesight a *markworthy* old fact or two may visibly disclose itself. *Carlyle.*

**Marriage-favour** (ma'rij-fā-vėr), *n.* A knot of ribbons or other like ornament worn at a marriage.

**Martingale,** *n.* [add.] In *gambling*, the doubling of stakes again and again until the player wins.

You have not played yet? Do not do so; above all avoid a *martingale* if you do. *Thackeray.*

**Masterhood** (mas'tėr-hụd), *n.* The state of being a master; inclination to control or command others; imperiousness.

I would . . . accommodate quietly to his *masterhood*, smile undisturbed at his ineradicable ambition. *Charlotte Brontë.*

**Materialization** (ma-tē'ri-al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of materializing or of investing with or assuming a material form; change from a spiritual, ideal, or imaginary state to a state of matter; especially, among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a material or bodily form.

**Matterful** (mat'ėr-fụl), *a.* Full of matter, substance, good sense, or the like; pithy; pregnant. 'A sweet, unpretending, pretty mannered, *matterful* creature.' *Lamb.*

**Matterless,** *a.* [add.] Of no consequence or importance; immaterial. *May.*

**Matter-of-course** (mat'ėr-ov-kōrs), *a.* Done or proceeding as a natural consequence; naturally following and hence unimportant or indifferent.

I won't have that sort of *matter-of-course* acquiescence. *T. Hughes.*

**Matwork,** *n.* [add.] In *arch.* same as *Nattes.*

**Max** (maks), *n.* Said to be a contraction of *Maxime*, and originally applied to gin of the best kind; now applied to that liquor, no matter of what quality. 'Treat boxers to *Max* at the One Tun.' *R. H. Barham.*

**May,** *n.* [add.] The festivities or games of May-day. *Tennyson.*

**Maythorn** (mā'thorn), *n.* The hawthorn. 'The *maythorn* and its scent.' *E. B. Browning.* See MAY, *n.* 2.

**Mazdean** (maz'dē-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to *Mazdeism*, or the religion of the ancient Persians.

**Mazdeism** (maz'dē-izm), *n.* [From *Ahura-Mazdao*, the chief deity of the ancient Persians, the Ormuzd of English writers.] The religion of the ancient Persians; the worship of Ormuzd.

**Meadow-crake** (me'dō-krāk), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail. *Tennyson.*

**Meaningness** (mēn'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meaning; fulness of significance.

She . . . looked so lovely, so silly, and so full of unmeaning *meaningness*. *Richardson.*

**Measurelessness** (mezh'ūr-les-nes), *n.* The state of being measureless; unlimited extent or quantity. '*Measurelessness* in vituperation.' *George Eliot.*

**Mechanism,** *n.* [add.] In *music*, (*a*) that part of an instrument which forms the connection between the player and the sound-producing portion. (*b*) The physical power of performance as distinguished from the intellect or taste which directs it.

**Medal** (med'al), *v.t.* To decorate with a medal; to confer a medal upon; to present with a medal as a mark of honour.

Irving went home, *medalled* by the king, diplomatized by the university, crowned, and honoured, and admired. *Thackeray.*

**Mediation,** *n.* [add.] In *music*, the melodic phrase or section of a chant between the reciting note and the next close.

**Megafarad** (meg'a-far-ad), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and E. *farad.*] In *electrometry*, a million farads. See FARAD in Supp.

**Megaweber** (meg'a-vā-bėr), *n.* In *electrometry*, a million webers, weber being the unit of magnetic quantity or pole. See WEBER in Supp.

**Megohm** (meg'ōm), *n.* In *electrometry*, a million ohms. See OHM.

**Meizoseismic** (mī-zō-sīs'mik), *a.* [Gr. *meizōn*, greater, and *seismos*, an earthquake.] A term applied to the zone or line of maximum disturbance by an earthquake, where the damage done to the shaken country has beeen greatest, the line indicating this maximum being called the *meizoseismic curve*. *Ency. Brit.*

**Meleagrina** (mel'ē-a-grī"na), *n.* A genus of molluscs, the pearl-oysters. See PEARL.

**Meliorism** (mēl'yor-izm), *n.* The doctrine or opinion that everything in nature is so ordered as to produce a progressive improvement. *James Sully.*

**Memoirism** (mem'oir-izm), *n.* The act or art of writing memoirs. *Carlyle.*

**Memorably,** *adv.* [add.] In a manner so as to become impressed on the memory.

Why should the machinery of the longest poem be drawn out to establish an obvious truth which a single verse would exhibit more plainly and *memorably*? *Landor.*

**Menobranchus** (men-ō-brang'kus), *n.* [Gr. *menō*, to remain, and *branchia*, gills.] A genus of perennibranchiate Amphibia, nat. order Urodela, comprising the fish lizards of North America, which are closely allied to the axolotl of Mexico. *M. maculatus*, measuring 12 inches long, is found in the lakes and streams of the St. Lawrence system; *M. lateralis* is an inhabitant of the southern tributaries of the Mississippi.

**Mentality** (men-tal'i-ti), *n.* The state of being mental; the character or nature of the mind; mental cast or habit.

Hudibras has the same hard *mentality*, keeping the truth at once to the senses and the intellect. *Emerson.*

**Menu** (me-nü), *n.* [Fr.] A list of the dishes, &c., to be served at a dinner, supper, or the like; a bill of fare.

**Merchandizer** (mėr-chan-dīz'ėr), *n.* A dealer in merchandise; a merchant; a trafficker; a trader. *Bunyan.*

**Meroblast** (mē'rō-blast), *n.* In *biol.* an ovum consisting both of a protoplasmic or germinal portion and an albuminous or nutritive one, as contradistinguished from *holoblast*, an ovum entirely germinal.

**Merry-night** (mer'i-nīt), *n.* A rural festival held in the north of England, where young people meet in the evening for the purpose of dancing.

**Mesa** (mā'sä), *n.* [Sp., from L. *mensa*, a table.] A high plain or table-land; more especially, a table-land of small extent rising abruptly from a surrounding plain: a term frequently used in that part of the United States bordering on Mexico. *Bartlett.*

**Mésalliance** (mes-al-lī'ans), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Misalliance.*

**Mescal** (mes-kal'), *n.* A strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the *Agave americana* of Mexico.

**Mesjid** (mes'jēd), *n.* [Ar., place of adoration.] A mosque.

**Mesocephalic, Mesocephalous** (mes'o-se-fal"ik, mes-o-sef'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *kephalē*, the head.] A term applied to the human skull when it is of medium breadth, that is, intermediate between dolichocephalic and brachycephalic.

**Metalogical** (met-a-loj'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. prefix *meta*, beyond, and E. *logical.*] Beyond the province of logic; transcending the sphere of logic. *Contemp. Rev.*

**Metasomatosis, Metasomatism** (met'a-sō-ma-tō"sis, met-a-sō'mat-izm), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, change, and *sōma, sōmatos*, the body.] 1. Same as *Metensomatosis.*—2. Change both in the form and substance of a rock due to protracted chemical agency; metamorphism.

**Meteorograph** (mē'tē-ėr-ō-graf), *n.* An instrument or apparatus for registering meteorological phenomena.

**Meteoroid** (mē'tē-ėr-oid), *n.* [*Meteor*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] An igneous meteor the appearance of which is explained by the deflagration of one of the small bodies travelling round the sun that on coming into the earth's atmosphere are burnt up.

**Mexcal, Mezcal** (meks-kal', mez-kal'). Same as *Mescal.*

**Micrococcus** (mī-krō-kok'us), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kokkos*, a berry, a kernel.] In *zool.* a microscopic organism of a round, bead-like form allied to Bacteria.

**Microfarad** (mī'krō-far-ad), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *farad* (which see).] In *electrometry*, the millionth part of a farad.

**Microhm** (mī'krōm), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *ohm* (which see).] In *electrometry*, the millionth part of an ohm.

**Middlingness** (mid'ling-nes), *n.* The state of being middling; mediocrity.

I make it a virtue to be content with my *middlingness* . . . it is always pardonable, so that one do not ask others to take it for superiority. *George Eliot.*

**Midrash** (mid'rash), *n.* [Heb., explanation.] A general name of the Talmudic writings of the Jews, including both the Hagada and the Halacha.

**Milden** (mild'en), *v.t.* To render mild; to make less severe, stringent, or intense; to soften; as, to *milden* the rigour of the law.

**Milden** (mild'en), *v.i.* To become mild; to grow less severe, stringent, or intense; to soften; as, the weather gradually *mildens.*

**Milk-leg** (milk'leg), *n.* Same as *White-leg* or *Phlegmasia dolens.* See PHLEGMASIA.

**Millier** (mēl-yā), *n.* [Fr.] In the metric system, a weight equal to a thousand kilomètres, or 2205 lbs. avoirdupois (nearly a ton). It is the weight of one cubic metre of water at 4° Centigrade.

**Milling** (mil'ing), *n.* 1. The process of grinding or passing through the machinery of a mill.—2. The small transverse ridges and furrows stamped on the edge of a coin or the like.—3. A thrashing; a fight; a beating. [Slang.]

**Milliped** (mil'li-ped), *n.* See MILLEPED.

**Millocrat** (mil'lo-krat), *n.* [*Mill*, and Gr. *kratos*, rule.] A large mill-owner; a manufacturer having a wide influence from his wealth or the number of people in his employment. 'Those manufacturing fellows . . . the venomous *millocrats*.' *Ld. Lytton.*

**Mimesis,** *n.* [add.] In *biol.* same as *Mimicry*, 2.

**Mimus** (mī'mus), *n.* A genus of American birds of which the mocking-bird (*M. polyglottus* is the type. See MOCKING-BIRD.

**Mineralogize** (min'ėr-al-o-jīz), *v.i.* To collect mineralogical specimens; to study mineralogy.

He was botanizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Minify** (min'i-fī), *v.t.* [L. *minus*, less, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make little or less; to make small or smaller; to lessen; to diminish.—2. To make of less value or importance; to treat as of slight worth; to slight; to depreciate. In both senses opposed to *magnify.*

Is a man magnified or *minified* by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies? *Southey.*

**Misadvertence** (mis-ad-vėr'tens), *n.* Want of proper care, heed, or attention; inadvertence. *Tennyson.*

**Mischanceful** (mis-chans'fụl), *a.* Accompanied or characterized by mischance or misfortune; unfortunate. *Browning.*

**Miscolour** (mis-kul'ėr), *v.t.* To give a wrong colour to; to misrepresent. 'A grand half-truth distorted and *miscoloured* in the words.' *Kingsley.*

**Miscreation** (mis-krē-ā'shon), *n.* An unnatural or wrong making or creation. 'Cities peopled with savages and imps of our own *miscreation*.' *Kingsley.*

**Miscredit** (mis-kred'it), *v.t.* To give no credit or belief to; to disbelieve.

The *miscredited* Twelve hasten back to the chateau for an answer in writing. *Carlyle.*

**Miserable** (miz'ėr-a-bl), *n.* An unfortunate, unhappy creature; a wretch. *Sterne; Henry Brooke.*

**Misfit** (mis-fit'), *v.t.* 1. To make, as a garment, &c., of a wrong size.—2. To supply with something that does not fit or is not suitable.

**Misluck** (mis-luk'), *v.i.* To meet with ill fortune; to miscarry. *Carlyle.*

**Mismanners** (mis-man'ėrz), *n. pl.* Bad manners; ill breeding.

I hope your honour will excuse my *mismanners* to whisper before you. *Vanbrugh.*

**Misology** (mis-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *misologia*, hatred of argument or learning—*misos*, hatred, and *logos*, discourse, reason.] The hatred of learning or knowledge. 'The sombre hierarchs of *misology*, who take away the keys of knowledge.' *John Morley.* [Rare.]

**Missee** (mis-sē'), *v.t.* To take a wrong view of; not to have a correct view of; to see in a false or distorted light. 'Several things *misseen*, untrue.' *Carlyle.*

**Missee** (mis-sē'), *v.i.* To take a wrong, false, or distorted view; not to see accurately. *Carlyle.*

**Mitten** (mit'n), *v.t.* To put mittens on. '*Mittened* cats catch no mice.' *Proverb.*

**Molly** (mol'li), *n.* The mallemock or fulmar. See FULMAR.

**Molochize** (mō'lok-īz); *v.t.* To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch. *Tennyson.*

**Monandry** (mon-and'ri), *n.* Marriage to one husband only: as opposed to *polyandry.*

**Money-dropper** (mun'i-drop-ėr), *n.* A sharper who scrapes acquaintance with a dupe by asking him about a piece of money which he pretends to have picked up, in order to pave the way to confidence. 'A rascally *money-dropper*.' *Smollett.*

**Monism,** [add.] In *philos.* that theory by which all phenomena or all existence are referred to a single principle or source. This single principle or source is by some considered to be mind, the theory in this form being called *idealistic monism.* Others regard matter as the one sole reality, mind and its phenomena being products of matter: this is *materialistic monism.*

The speculative untenability of materialism was for him (Prof. W. K. Clifford) a point almost too plain to be discussed, and his metaphysical creed was a form of idealist *monism* which appears, with more or less variation in details, to be gaining acceptance in the scientific world. . . . So far as it can be put in one sentence it amounts to this: that Mind is the only ultimate reality in Nature, and that Consciousness is

not the type of Mind, but a special and complex modification of it. *Academy.*

**Monkey,** *n.* [add.]—*Monkey's allowance,* a humorous term equivalent to more kicks than halfpence. *Kingsley.*

**Monkey** (mung'ki), *v.t.* To imitate as a monkey does; to ape. '*Monkeying* the Lord.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Monœcism** (mo-nē'sizm), *n.* The state of being monœcious.

**Monogenist** (mo-noj'e-nist), *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of monogeny, or claims that the different races of mankind have descended from a single stock.

**Monogyny** (mo-noj'i-ni), *n.* [Gr. *monos,* sole, and *gynē,* a woman.] Marriage to one woman only; the state of having but one wife at a time.

**Monomorphic** (mon-ō-mor'fik), *a.* Having the same or closely allied type of structure; in *biol.* retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development; monomorphous.

**Monotype** (mon'ō-tīp), *n.* The only or sole type; especially, a sole species which constitutes a genus, family, or the like.

**Monoxylous** (mo-noks'il-us), *a.* Formed of a single piece of wood. *Dr. Wilson.*

**Moodishly** (mōd'ish-li), *adv.* In a moody, sulky, or sullen manner; moodily. *Richardson.*

**Moon-face** (mön'fās), *n.* A full round face: one of the principal features of beauty in a woman according to Oriental ideas. 'Surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the *moon-faces* of his harem.' *Thackeray.*

**Moon-raking** (mön'rāk-ing), *n.* Wool-gathering.

My wits were gone *moon-raking.*
*R. D. Blackmore.*

**Moot,†** *n.* [add.] An assembly or meeting, especially for deliberation; a mote. *J. R. Green.*

**Morian†** (mō'ri-an), *n.* A Moor.

In vain the Turks and *Morians* armed be.
*Fairfax.*

**Morinda** (mō-rin'da), *n.* A genus of small trees or shrubs of the order Cinchonaceæ common in tropical Asia and the Polynesian islands. Their bark and roots are extensively used for dyeing, their bark producing a red, their roots a yellow dye. *M. tinctoria* is common in India.

**Morrice** (mor'is), *v.t.* To dance or perform by dancing. 'Since the demon-dance was *morriced.*' *Hood.* See MORRIS-DANCE.

**Morrice** (mor'is), *v.i.* To decamp; to begone. *Goldsmith.* [Slang.] Spelled also *Morris.*

**Mortstone** (mort'stōn), *n.* A large stone by the wayside between a village and the parish church on which in former times the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Moujik** (mö'jik), *n.* A Russian peasant.

**Mournsome** (mörn'sum), *a.* Mournful. 'A mellow noise, very low and *mournsome.*' *R. D. Blackmore.* [Rare.]

**Mousekin** (mous'kin), *n.* A little or young mouse. *Thackeray.*

**Mouth-organ** (mouth'or-gan), *n.* A name given to different musical instruments of the toy kind, held between or near the lips; as, (*a*) the Jew's harp; (*b*) the Pandean-pipes; (*c*) a harmonicon. See HARMONICON, 2.

**Mozarabic** (moz-a-rab'ik), *a.* Same as *Muzarabic.*

**Mucker** (muk'ér), *n.* A heavy fall as in the mire or muck. *Kingsley.* [Provincial English.]

**Mucker** (muk'ér), *v.i.* To make a mess or muddle of any business; to muddle; to fail. *H. Kingsley.* [Provincial English.]

**Muckibus** (muk'i-bus), *a.* Confused or muddled with drink; tipsy; maudlin. [Old slang.]

If she drank any more she should be *muckibus.*
*Walpole.*

**Mucksy** (muk'si). Same as *Muxy.* 'Soaked and sodden, as we call it, *mucksy.*' *R. D. Blackmore.* [Provincial English.]

**Mudflat** (mud'flat), *n.* A muddy low-lying strip of ground by the shore, or an island, usually submerged more or less completely by the rise of the tide.

**Mudlark,** *n.* [add.] A neglected or deserted child, who is allowed to run and play about the streets picking up his living and his training anyhow; a city-arab; a gamin.

**Mujik** (mö'jik), *n.* Same as *Moujik.*

**Mukhtar** (muk'tär), *n.* One of the subordinate officials of a mudir, or governor of a Turkish village.

**Multanimous** (mul-tan'i-mus), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, and *animus,* mind.] Exhibiting many phases of mental or moral character; showing mental energy or activity in many different directions; many-sided. 'The *multanimous* nature of the poet.' *J. R. Lowell.*

**Multicellular** (mul-ti-sel'lū-lėr), *a.* Having or consisting of many cells or cellules.

**Multivalence** (mul-tiv'a-lens), *n.* The state or quality of being multivalent.

**Multivalent** (mul-tiv'a-lent), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, and *valens,* ppr. of *valeo,* to be worth.] In *chem.* equivalent in combining or displacing power to a number of monad atoms, as hydrogen.

**Mumblement** (mum'bl-ment), *n.* Low, indistinct words or utterance; mumbling speech. *Carlyle.*

**Murphy** (mėr'fi), *n.* A potato: so called probably because a particular variety may have been introduced by a person named Murphy, or because the vegetable is the food-staple of the Irish, among whom Murphy is a common family name.

**Musarabic,** *n.* See MUZARABIC.

**Muscularize** (mus'kū-lėr-īz), *v.t.* To render muscular, strong, or robust; to develop the muscles or strength of. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Mushed** (musht), *n.* Shattered; depressed. [Provincial English.]

You're a young man, eh, for all you look so *mushed!*
*George Eliot.*

**Mutacism** (mū'ta-sizm), *n.* Inability to enunciate correctly or freely the labial consonants (b, p, m), leading to a stammering repetition of them, or the substitution of some other consonantal sound for them.

**Mutessarif** (mu-tes'sä-rif), *n.* The governor of the Turkish administrative district termed a sanjak; a sanjak bey.

**Muttony** (mut'n-i), *a.* Resembling mutton in flavour, appearance, or other of its qualities; consisting of mutton.

**Mux** (muks), *v.t.* To make a mess or muddle of. *R. D. Blackmore.* [Provincial English.]

**Myall-wood** (mī-al'wụd), *n.* A name for the hard violet-scented wood of *Acacia homalophylla,* a native of Australia. Tobacco-pipes and other articles are made of it.

**Myrrhy** (mėr'ri), *a.* Smelling of, perfumed with, or producing myrrh. 'The *myrrhy* lands.' *Browning.*

# N.

**Natchnee** (nach'nē), *n.* [Indian name.] See ELEUSINE.

**Naturalism,** *n.* [add.] 1. That view of comparative mythology which refers the origin of the heathen myths to a devout imaginative contemplation of nature.—2. A close adherence to nature in the arts of painting, sculpture, poetry, &c.

**Nature-myth** (nā'tūr-mith), *n.* A myth symbolical of or supposed to be based on natural phenomena.

**Nausity†** (nạ'si-ti), *n.* Nauseation; aversion; loathing; disgust. 'A kind of *nausity* to meaner conversations.' *Cotton.*

**Neatherdess** (nēt'hėrd-es), *n.* A female neatherd; a neatress. 'My love unto my *neatherdesse.*' *Herrick.*

**Nebulize** (neb'ū-līz), *v.t.* [See NEBULA.] To reduce (a liquid) into spray for cooling, perfuming, disinfecting, or other purposes.

**Necessism** (ne-ses'sizm), *n.* Same as *Necessarianism. Contemp. Rev.*

**Neck** (nek), *v.t.* To behead; to decapitate; to strangle.

If he should neglect
One hour, the next shall see him in my grasp,
And the next after that shall see him *neck'd.*
*Keats.*

**Necking** (nek'ing), *n.* In *arch.* the annulet or series of horizontal mouldings which separates the capital of a column from the plain part or shaft. *Ency. Brit.*

**Necrobiosis** (nek'rō-bī-ō''sis), *n.* [Gr. *nekros,* dead, and *bios,* life.] In *med.* the degeneration or wearing away of living tissue. *Virchow.*

**Necrobiotic** (nek'rō-bī-ot''ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by necrobiosis.

**Necrolatry** (nek-rol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *nekros,* dead, and *latreia,* worship.] Excessive veneration for or worship of the dead.

**Necromancing** (nek'rō-man-sing), *n.* The art or practices of a necromancer; conjuring. 'All forms of mental deception, mesmerism, witchcraft, *necromancing,* and so on.' *R. A. Proctor.*—Used also adjectively: 'The mighty *necromancing* witch.' *De Quincey.*

**Necrotomy** (nek-rot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *nekros,* a dead body, and *tomē,* a cutting.] The operation by which the different parts of a dead body are exposed, as for the purpose of studying their arrangement and structure; dissection.

**Need-be** (nēd'bē), *n.* Something compulsive, indispensable, or requisite; a necessity. 'A *need-be* for removing.' *Carlyle.*

**Need-not** (nēd'not), *n.* Something unnecessary; a superfluity. 'Such glittering *neednots* to human happiness.' *Fuller.*

**Nefast** (nē'fast), *a.* [L. *nefastus,* impious, unlawful.] Detestably vile; wicked; abominable. 'Monsters so *nefast* and flagitious.' *Lord Lytton.*

**Negligency** (neg'li-jen-si), *n.* The habit of omitting to do things, either from carelessness or design; negligence. 'The *negligency* of that trust which carries God with it.' *Emerson.*

**Neoarctic** (nē-ō-ärk'tik), *a.* Same as *Nearctic.*

**Neo-Christian** (nē-ō-kris'tyan), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or professing neo-Christianity.

**Neo-Christian** (nē-ō-kris'tyan), *n.* A professor of neo-Christianity; a rationalist.

**Neo-Christianity** (nē'ō-kris-ti-an''i-ti), *n.* Rationalistic views in Christian theology; a liberal or advanced Christianity; rationalism.

**Neocosmic** (nē-ō-koz'mik), *a.* Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe: specifically applied to the races of historic man.

**Nephalism** (nef'al-izm), *n.* [Gr. *nēphalios,* sober, from *nēphō,* to abstain from wine.] The principles or practice of those who abstain from spirituous liquor; teetotalism.

**Nephalist** (nef'al-ist), *n.* One who practises or advocates nephalism or total abstinence from intoxicating drink; a teetotaller.

**Nepotious** (nē-pō'shus), *a.* Addicted to nepotism; over-fond of nephews and other relations. 'Gladden the heart of many a happy father, and tender mother, and *nepotious* uncle or aunt.' *Southey.*

**Nescious** (nē'shi-us), *a.* [L. *nescius,* ignorant.] Destitute of knowledge; ignorant.

He that understands our thoughts . . . cannot be *nescious* of our works. *Rev. T. Adams.*

**Neurectomy** (nū-rek'to-mi), *n.* [Gr. *neuron,* a nerve, *ek,* out, and *tomē,* a cutting.] The operation of cutting out a nerve or part of a nerve.

**Neurility** (nū-ril'i-ti), *n.* The properties or functions of the nerves or nerve-fibre.

We owe to Mr. Lewes our very best thanks for the stress which he has laid on the doctrine that nerve-fibre is uniform in structure and function, and for the word *neurility* which expresses its common properties. *W. K. Clifford.*

**Neuroglia** (nū-rog'li-a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron,* a nerve, and *glia,* glue.] In *anat.* same as *Bindweb.*

**Newsy** (nū'zi), *a.* Full of news; gossipy; chatty. 'An organ *newsy,* piquant, and attractive.' *F. Lockyer.*

**Nick-eared** (nik'ērd). Same as *Crop-eared.* 'Thou *nick-eared* lubber.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Nickel,** *n.* [add.] The popular name, in the United States, given to small coins partly consisting of nickel, value one, two, and five cents.

**Nick-nack,** *n.* [add.] A feast or entertainment where all contribute to the general table.

'A *nick-nack,* I suppose?' 'Yes, yes, we all contribute as usual.' *Foote.*

**Nighted,** *a.* [add.] Overtaken with darkness; benighted.

Now to horse! I shall be *nighted.* *B. Jonson.*

**Nival,** *a.* [add.] Applied to plants which grow among snow or which flower during winter.

**Noctiflorous** (nok-ti-flō'rus), *a.* [L. *nox, noctis,* night, and *floreo,* to blossom, to flower.] In *bot.* applied to plants which flower during night.

**Nomocracy** (nō-mok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *nomos,* a law, and *krateō,* to sway, to govern.] A system of government in accordance with a code of laws; as, the *nomocracy* of the ancient Hebrew commonwealth. *Milman.*

**Nonjurable** (non-jūr'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being sworn; unfit to take an oath; incapacitated from being a witness. 'A *nonjurable* rogue.' *Roger North.*

**Noon** (nön), *v.i.* To rest at noon or the warm part of the day, as travellers in a warm country. *Howard Stansbury.*

**Norland, Norlan'** (nor'land, nor'lan), *n.* The northland; the north country. 'Our noisy *norland.*' *Swinburne.* [Northern English and Scotch.]

**Noteless,** *a.* [add.] Having no note or tone; unmusical. 'Parish-Clerk with *noteless* tone.' *Tom D'Urfey.*

**Nounize** (noun-iz'), *v.t.* To convert into a noun; to nominalize. *J. Earle.*

**Noun-verb** (noun'vėrb), *n.* That part of a verb which implies action or state only without the power of assertion, as the infinitive mood, the gerund and the supine; a verbal noun.

**Novice** (nov'is), *a.* Having the character of a novice or beginner; inexperienced. 'These *novice* lovers.' *Sylvester.*

> The wisest, unexperienced, will be ever
> Timorous and loath with *novice* modesty.
> *Milton.*

**Noviciate** (nō-vish'i-āt), *a.* Inexperienced; unpractised.

> I discipline my young *noviciate* thought
> In ministeries of heart-stirring song. *Coleridge.*

**Novilant†** (nō'vi-lant), *n.* [Of similar origin to adj. *novel.*] A recorder of modern or current events.

> For things past he was a perfect Historian; for things present a judicious *Novilant;* and for things to come a prudential . . . Conjecturer. *Fuller.*

**Novozelanian** (nō'vō-zē-lā"ni-an), *a.* Of or belonging to New Zealand or its inhabitants. *Huxley.*

**Novum** (nō'vum), *n.* See NOVEM.

**Nudifidian** (nū-di-fid'i-an), *n.* [L. *nudus,* naked, and *fides,* faith.] One who has a bare faith; one with faith without works. *Rev. T. Adams.* [Rare.]

**Nun** (nun), *v.t.* To cloister up, as a nun; to confine.

> If you are so very heavenly-minded . . . I will have you to town, and *nun* you up with Aunt Nell. *Richardson.*

**Nunnery,** *n.* [add.] The system or institution of conventual life for women. *Fuller.*

**Nut,** *n.* [add.] *pl.* Something very pleasant or gratifying.

> This was *nuts* to the old Lord, who thought he had outwitted Frank. *Roger North.*

—*To be nuts on,* to be very fond of. [Colloq. or slang.]

> My aunt *is* awful *nuts on* Marcus Aurelius; I beg your pardon, you don't know the phrase; my aunt makes Marcus Aurelius her Bible. *W. Black.*

**Nympholepsic** (nim-fō-lep'sik), *a.* Of, belonging to, or possessed by nympholepsy; ecstatic; frenzied; transported. *E. B. Browning.*

# O.

**Oakwart** (ōk'wart), *n.* An excrescence produced by the deposit of the eggs of an insect in the tender shoots of an oak; an oak-apple or gall. *Browning.*

**Objectivate** (ob-jek'ti-vāt), *v.t.* To form into an object; to cause to assume the character of an object; to objectify. *Ency. Brit.*

**Objectivation** (ob-jek'ti-vā"shon), *n.* The act of forming into or causing to assume the character of an object. 'The *objectivation* of Will.' *Contemp. Rev.*

**Object-teaching** (ob'jekt-tēch-ing), *n.* A mode of teaching in which objects themselves are made the subject of lessons, tending to the development of the observing and reasoning powers of children. See OBJECT-LESSON.

**Objure** (ob-jūr'), *v.i.* To swear. [Rare.]

> As the people only laughed at him, he cried the louder and more vehemently; nay, at last began *objuring,* foaming, imprecating. *Carlyle.*

**Obligable** (ob'li-ga-bl), *a.* Acknowledging, complying with, or fulfilling any promise, contract, or obligation; trustworthy as to that which constitutes legal or moral duty. 'One man . . . is *obligable;* and another is not.' *Emerson.*

**Oblite†** (ob'lit), *a.* [L. *oblitus,* from *oblino,* to bedaub.] Dim; indistinct; slurred over. 'Obscure and *oblite* mention is made of these water-works.' *Fuller.*

**Obolary** (ob'o-la-ri), *a.* [Gr. *obolos,* a small coin.] Pertaining to or consisting of small coin; also, reduced to the possession of only the smallest coins; hence, poor; sunk in poverty. *Lamb.*

**Obsoleted** (ob'sō-lēt-ed), *a.* Become obsolete; neglected; gone into disuse. 'Which law was then and is yet in force, though *obsoleted.*' *Roger North.*

**Obsoletism** (ob'sō-lēt-izm), *n.* A custom, fashion, word, or the like, which has become obsolete or gone out of use.

> Does then the warrant of a single person validate a neoterism, or, what is scarcely distinguishable therefrom, a resuscitated *obsoletism?* *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Obstreperate** (ob-strep'ėr-āt), *v.i.* To make a loud, clamorous noise.

> Thump, thump, thump, *obstreperated* the abbess of Andōuillets with the head of her gold-headed cane against the bottom of the calesh. *Sterne.*

**Obstropulous** (ob-strop'ul-us), *a.* A vulgar corruption of *Obstreperous.*

> I'm sure you did not treat Miss Hardcastle, that was here a while ago, in this *obstropulous* manner. *Goldsmith.*

**Ocrea,** *n.* [add.] For the botanical meaning of this word see OCHREA.

**Octave,** *n.* [add.] 1. In the sonnet, the first two stanzas of four verses each. See SONNET. 2. A stanza of eight lines. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Odist** (ōd'ist), *n.* The writer of an ode. *Antijacobin.*

**Odontornithidæ, Odontornithes** (ō-don'tor-nith"i-dē, ō-don'tor-ni"thēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *odous, odontos,* a tooth, and *ornis, ornithos,* a bird.] A group of extinct birds whose jaws were furnished with teeth, found in the cretaceous strata of Kansas. They are divided into two distinct orders, the one having the teeth in distinct sockets, the other in grooves. See ICHTHYORNIS in Supp.

**Oeillet** (ē'il-et), *n.* In *arch.* see extract.

> The parapet often had the merlons pierced with long chinks ending in round holes called *oeillets.* *Archæologia,* 1796.

**Œnomania** (ē-no-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *oinos,* wine, and *mania,* madness.] 1. An insatiable desire for wine or other intoxicating liquors; dipsomania.—2. Same as *Delirium tremens,* which see under DELIRIUM.

**Œstrual** (es'trụ-al), *a.* [Gr. *oistros,* a vehement desire.] In *physiol.* applied to the period of sexual desire in animals.

**Œstruation** (es-trụ-ā'shon), *n.* The state or condition of being œstrual, or of having sexual desire.

**Offcast** (of'kast), *n.* That which is rejected as useless. 'The *offcasts* of all the professions—doctors without patients, lawyers without briefs.' *M. W. Savage.*

**Officialism** (of-fi'shal-izm), *n.* A system of official government; especially, a system of excessive official routine; red-tapism.

**Ogrillon** (ō'gril-on), *n.* [A dim. of *ogre.*] A little or young ogre. 'His children, who, though *ogrillons,* are children.' *Thackeray.*

**Old-maidism** (ōld-mād'izm), *n.* The state or condition of being an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

> The Miss Linnets were in that temperate zone of *old-maidism,* when a woman will not say but that if a man of suitable years and character were to offer himself, she might be induced to tread the remainder of life's vale in company with him. *George Eliot.*

**Oliverian** (ol-i-vē'ri-an), *n.* [From *Oliver Cromwell.*] An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; an admirer of the character or policy of Cromwell. 'A cordial sentiment for an *Oliverian* or a republican.' *Godwin.*

**Om** (om), *n.* A combination of letters invested with peculiar sanctity in both the Hindu and Buddhist religions. In the Vedas it appears as an exclamation of solemn assent. Afterwards it formed the auspicious word with which the Brahmins had to begin and end every sacred duty; and latterly it came to be regarded as a symbol representing the names of the Hindu trinity.

**Omni-erudite** (om-ni-ėr'ū-dīt), *a.* Comprehending all learning; universally learned. 'That *omni-erudite* man.' *Southey.*

**Omni-prevalent** (om-ni-pre'va-lent), *a.* Predominant; having entire influence. 'The Earl of Dunbar then *omni-prevalent* with King James.' *Fuller.*

**Omnivalent** (om-niv'a-lent), *a.* All-powerful; omnipotent. 'Is sinne so strong or so *omnivalent?*' *Davies.*

**Omohyoid** (ō-mō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ōmos,* the shoulder, and E. *hyoid.*] In *anat.* applied to a slender, long, and flat muscle situated obliquely at the sides and front of the neck, and attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder.

**Omoplatoscopy** (ō'mō-pla-tos"ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ōmoplatē,* the scapula.] A form of divination by means of the scapula or shoulder-blade. Called also *Scapulimancy.*

> The principal art of this kind is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called scapulimancy or *omoplatoscopy.* *E. B. Tylor.*

**On,** *prep.* [add.] Frequently confounded with *of* by our older writers, this usage being a common vulgarism at the present day.

> Be not jealous *on* me, gentle Brutus. *Shak.*
> An 'twere not as good deed as drink, to break the pate *on* thee, I am a very villain. *Shak.*

**Once,** *adv.* [add.] Immediately after; as soon as; when; directly; as, the advance will be made *once* reinforcements arrive.' *Carlyle.*

**Oncoming** (on'kum-ing), *n.* A coming or drawing near; approach.

> Those confused murmurs which we try to call morbid, and strive against as if they were the *oncoming* of madness. *George Eliot.*

**Only†** (ōn'li), *prep.* Except; with the exception of.

> Our whole office will be turned out *only* me. *Pepys.*
> I have written day and night, I may say, ever since Sunday morning, *only* church-time or the like of that. *Richardson.*

**Onomatopœous** (on'o-mat-ō-pē"us), *a.* Same as *Onomatopoetic.*

**Onrush** (on'rush), *n.* A rush or dash onwards; a rapid or violent onset. 'That first *onrush* of life's chariot wheels.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Open-doored** (ō'pn-dōrd), *a.* Having the doors or entrance open; very receptive; hospitable.

> Some
> Whose ears are *open-doored* to phantoms.
> *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Opera-bouffe** (op'e-ra-bụf), *n.* pl. **Operas-bouffes** (same pron.). [Fr. *opéra bouffe,* from It. *opera buffa.*] An exaggerated or farcical form of comic opera, characterized by music of a mock-heroic style, eccentric situations, ridiculous characters, and bizarre costumes; and enriched by numerous sprightly airs, taking choruses, and dances.

**Ophiography** (of-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ophis,* a serpent, and *graphē,* description.] A description of serpents; ophiology.

**Opinant** (ō-pī'nant), *n.* One who forms or who holds an opinion.

> The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the *opinants.* *Thackeray.*

**Opportunism** (op-por-tūn'izm), *n.* The art or practice of seizing or turning opportunities to advantage; specifically, in *politics,* the system of those who seize opportunities which will be of advantage to their party, even at a sacrifice of their avowed principles.

**Opposability** (op-pōz'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The capability of being placed so as to act in opposition; as, the *opposability* of the thumb to the other fingers. *A. R. Wallace.*

**Optimistic** (op-ti-mis'tik), *a.* Of, relating to, characterized by, or having the nature of optimism; as, *optimistic* opinions.

**Optogram** (op'to-gram), *n.* [Gr. *optos,* visible, and *gramma,* a writing.] A permanent image fixed on the retina by means of light; a picture formed on the retina of the eye at death of the last impression which it had received, and which is preserved for a longer or shorter period.

**Oragious** (ō-rā'jus), *a.* [Fr. *orageux,* stormy.] Stormy; tempestuous. [Rare.]

> M. D'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather *oragious,* was yet a gentleman perfectly well conversed. *Thackeray.*

**Orangeism** (or'anj-izm), *n.* The tenets or principles of the members of the Orange institution, a politico-religious association which arose towards the close of the eighteenth century among the Protestants of the north of Ireland. See ORANGEMAN.

**Orchidean** (or-kid'i-an), *a.* Same as *Orchidaceous. Darwin.*

**Ordainer,** *n.* [add.] One of a junto of nobles in the reign of Edward II. whom the king was obliged to empower with authority to enact ordinances for the government of the kingdom, the regulation of the king's household, &c. *J. R. Green.*

**Ordinary,** *n.* [add.] *Eccles.* a settled order or use for public service. 'That *ordinary* or form of service which hereafter was observed in the whole kingdom.' *Fuller.*—*Ordinary of the mass,* in the *R. Cath. Ch.* all the service of mass which is not the canon, *i.e.* all before it and the prayers of the communion of the priest after it. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

**Ore-hearth** (ōr'härth), *n.* See BLAST-HEARTH.

**Organizer** (or'gan-iz-ėr), *n.* One who arranges the several parts of anything for action or work; one who establishes and systematizes.

**Orient,** *n.* [add.] A pearl of superior quality.

The toughest pearl-diver may dive to his utmost depth, and return not only with sea-wreck, but with true *orients.* *Carlyle.*

**Orphancy**† (or'fan-si), *n.* The state of being an orphan; orphanhood. 'Thy *orphancy* nor my widowhood.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Orthogamy** (or-thog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *orthos,* straight, and *gamos,* marriage.] - In *bot.* direct or immediate fertilization without the intervention of any mediate agency.

**Osiered,** *a.* [add.] Twisted or interwoven like basket-work.

Garlands of every green, and every scent
From vales deflower'd, or forest-trees branch-rent,
In baskets of bright *osier'd* gold were brought.
*Keats.*

**Osmometry** (os-mom'et-ri), *n.* The act or process of measuring the velocity of the osmotic force by means of an osmometer.

**Osmonosology** (os'mo-no-sol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *osmē,* smell, *nosos,* a disease, and *logos,* a discourse.] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the diseases of the sense of smell.

**Osteoblast** (os'tē-ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *osteon,* a bone, and *blastos,* a germ.] In *physiol.* a cell or corpuscle forming the germ from which osseous tissue is developed.

**Otiation**† (ō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* Same as *Otiosity.* *Puttenham.*

**Otter,** *n.* [add.] A name given to the larva of the ghost-moth (*Epialis humuli*), which is very destructive to hop plantations.

**Oulachon** (ö'la-chon), *n.* A name given to the candle-fish (which see).

**Out,** *adv.* [add.] 1. Having taken her place as a woman in society: said of a young lady who, having left school, has begun to play her part with grown-up people at balls and other assemblages.

Pray, is she *out* or not? I am puzzled; she dined at the parsonage with the rest of you, which seemed like being *out;* and yet she says so little that I can hardly suppose she is. *Miss Austen.*

2. Having to give place to another, or withdraw from a game, as a player in cricket when he is stumped or run out.

**Out-and-outer** (out-and-out'ėr), *n.* A first-rate or extraordinarily thorough person; a jolly good fellow; a thoroughgoer. [Colloq. or slang.]

Master Clive was pronounced an *out-and-outer,* a swell, and no mistake. *Thackeray.*

**Outbargain** (out-bär'gin), *v.t.* To overreach or get the better of in a bargain. 'Try to outwit or *outbargain* each other.' *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Outbound** (out-bound'), *v.t.* To excel in activity or swiftness; to bound beyond.

He could outrun the reindeer, and *outbound* the antelope. *Henry Brooke.*

**Out-fling** (out'fling), *n.* A gibe; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

Deronda . . . could not help replying to Pash's *out-fling.* *George Eliot.*

**Outlash** (out'lash), *n.* A striking out; an outburst; an outbreak.

Underneath the silence there was an *outlash* of hatred and vindictiveness. *George Eliot.*

**Outlearn** (out-lėrn'), *v.t.* 1. To learn more than; to outstrip in learning.—2. To get beyond the study or learning of; to outlive the practice of.

Men and gods have not *outlearned* it (to love).
*Emerson.*

**Outlook,** *n.* [add.] That which is present to the eye, as a scene, landscape, or the like; prospect; survey. 'The dreary *outlook* of chimney-tops and smoke.' *Kingsley.*

**Outman** (out-man'), *v.t.* To be more of a man than; to exceed in manhood. *Carlyle.*

**Outmove** (out-möv'), *v.t.* To advance before in going; to go faster than; to outgo; to exceed in quickness.

My father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation, as the translation *outmoved* my uncle Toby's. *Sterne.*

**Outspokenness** (out-spōk'n-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being outspoken; candidness; frankness of speech.

**Overbody** (ō'vėr-bo-di), *v.t.* To give too much body to; to make too material; to despiritualize.

Then was the priest set to con his motions and his postures, his liturgies and his lurries, till the soul by this means of *overbodying* herself, given up justly to fleshly delights, bated her wing apace downward. *Milton.*

**Overbridge** (ō'vėr-brij), *n.* A bridge over a line of railway at a station connecting the platforms, or over a canal, &c.

**Overcritic**† (ō'vėr-kri-tik), *n.* One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a hypercritic.

Let no *overcritick* causelessly cavill at this coat. *Fuller.*

**Overcrowd** (ō-vėr-kroud'), *v.t.* To fill or crowd to excess, specifically, with human beings.

**Over-dare,** *v.t.* [add.] †To dishearten; to discourage; to daunt.

Let not the spirit of Æacides
Be *over-dar'd,* but make him know the mightiest Deities
Stand kind to him. *Chapman.*

**Overdoer** (ō-vėr-dö'ėr), *n.* One who overdoes; one who does more than is necessary or expedient.

These *overdoers* . . . are wicked wretches; what do they but make religion look unlovely, and put underdoers out of heart? *Richardson.*

**Overnet** (ō-vėr-net'), *v.t.* To cover as with a net. 'Spider-threads that *overnet* the whole world.' *Carlyle.*

**Overtaken** (ō-vėr-tāk'n), *p.* and *a.* Overcome with drink; intoxicated.

He was temperate also in his drinking. . . . I never spake with the man that saw him *overtaken.* *Bp. Hacket.*

**Overvalue,** *v.t.* [add.] To exceed in value.

She gave me a look that *overvalued* the ransom of a monarch. *Henry Brooke.*

**Overwell** (ō-vėr-wel'), *v.t.* To overflow.

The water *overwelled* the edge, and softly went through lines of light to shadows and an untold bourne. *R. D. Blackmore.*

**Overwrite** (ō-vėr-rīt'), *v.t.* To superscribe; to entitle.

'Tis a tale indeed, . . . and is *overwritten,* The Intricacies of Diego and Julia. *Sterne.*

**Oxytonical** (oks-i-ton'i-kal), *a.* In *gram.* applied to a word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

# P.

**Pabouche** (pa-bösh'), *n.* [Per. *pauposh.*] A slipper.

I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my *pabouches;* it's the way all over the East. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Packing-penny** (pak'ing-pen-ni), *n.* A small sum given in dismissing a person; hence, *to give a packing-penny to,* to send a person packing or about his business. *B. Jonson.*

**Pad** (pad), *n.* Among fish-dealers, a measure varying in quantity; a *pad* of mackerel is sixty fish.

**Paddle-fish** (pad'l-fish), *n.* The spoonbill sturgeon (*Polyodon spatula*). See SPOONBILL, 2.

**Paint-box** (pānt'boks), *n.* A box with compartments containing the different pigments used by a painter.

**Palace-car** (pal'ās-kär), *n.* A roomy, elegantly fitted up railway-carriage provided with chairs, sofas, &c., and with berths, beds, or couches for sleeping accommodation during night travelling. A common form is the Pullman-car.

**Palæobotany** (pā'lē-ō-bot''a-ni), *n.* [Gr. *palaios,* ancient, and E. *botany.*] Same as *Palæontological* or *Fossil Botany.* See under BOTANY.

**Palæocosmic** (pā'lē-ō-koz''mik), *a.* [Gr. *palaios,* ancient, and *kosmos,* world.] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods.

**Palæolith** (pā'lē-ō-lith), *n.* An unpolished stone, implement, or other object belonging to the earlier stone age.

**Palæosaur, Palæosaurus** (pā'lē-ō-sąr, pā'lē-ō-sąr-us), *n.* [Gr. *palaios,* ancient, and *sauros,* lizard.] A thecodont lizard, having affinities with the crocodiles and deinosaurians. Their bones are found in the permian strata of Europe.

**Palaio-.** A prefix formed from the Greek *palaios,* ancient. For words of which this is the first component, see the corresponding terms under PALÆO.

**Palpitant** (pal'pi-tant), *a.* Trembling; palpitating. *Carlyle.*

**Palustral, Palustrine** (pa-lus'tral, pa-lus'trin), *a.* [L. *paluster, palustris,* from *palus,* a marsh or fen.] Same as *Paludine.*

**Pan** (pan), *v.t.* To bring to view by separating or washing from coarser material, as gold from a miner's pan: followed by *out.* [United States.]

**Pan** (pan), *v.i.* To make an appearance or to come to view, as gold in a miner's pan when washed from impurities; hence, to show a result; to turn out more or less to one's satisfaction: followed by *out.* [United States.]

**Paneiconography** (pan'ī-ko-nog''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pan,* all, *eikon,* an image, and *graphō,* to write.] A process of producing a design in relief on a zinc plate adapted for printing in a typographical press: a variety of *zincography.*

**Pangenesis** (pan-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *pan,* all, and *genesis,* birth.] A provisional hypothesis or attempt to explain the methods by which the phenomena of growth and development in organic beings are effected. The hypothesis rests on the assumptions that all organisms are wholly composed of cells or molecules; that these cells or organic units differ from one another according to the function of the organ to which they belong; that these units are constantly undergoing multiplication by budding or proliferation, giving rise to minute atoms or gemmules, which are diffused to a greater or less extent throughout every portion of each organism; that the properties of a unit are liable to be modified by surrounding conditions; that the gemmules possess the properties which the unit had when they were thrown off, and that when these gemmules are exposed to certain conditions they give rise to the same kind of cells from which they were derived. The name is also applied to the theory or doctrine that every organism has its origin in a simple cell called a moner or pangenetic cell. *Darwin.*

**Pangenetic** (pan-je-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to pangenesis.

**Pangful** (pang'fụl), *a.* Full of pangs; tortured; suffering.

Overwhelmed with grief and infirmity, he bowed his head upon his *pangful* bosom. *Richardson.*

**Panislamism** (pan-iz'lam-izm), *n.* [Gr. *pan,* all, and E. *Islamism.*] A sentiment or movement in favour of a union or confederacy of the Mohammedan nations. *Times newspaper.*

**Panniered** (pan'ī-ėrd), *p.* and *a.* Loaded, as a beast of burden, with panniers. 'His gentle *panniered* train.' *Wordsworth.*

**Panspermic** (pan-spėr'mik), *a.* Of or relating to panspermy.

**Panspermism** (pan-spėr'mizm), *n.* Same as *Panspermy.*

**Panzoism** (pan-zō'izm), *n.* [Gr. *pan,* all, and *zōē,* life.] A collective term, sometimes used for all the elements or factors which constitute vitality or vital energy. *H. Spencer.*

**Paolo** (pä'o-lō), *n.* An old Italian silver coin worth about fivepence in English money.

**Paper,** *v.t.* [add.] To fill, as a theatre or other place of amusement, with an audience mostly admitted by paper, that is, free passes; to fill with non-paying spectators; as, the house was nightly *papered* during his unfortunate engagement. [Slang.]

**Papmeat** (pap'mēt), *n.* Soft food for infants; pap. 'Pamper him with *papmeat.*' *Tennyson.*

**Papyral** (pap'i-ral), *a.* Made or consisting of paper. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Parachordal** (par-a-kor'dal), *n.* [Gr. *para,* beside, and *chordē,* a chord.] In *embryology,* one of the cartilaginous plates which form the first appearance of the skull in the development of vertebrates: so called from lying beside the notochord.

**Paradisiac** (pa-ra-dis'i-ak), *a.* Same as *Paradisaic* or *Paradisiacal.* 'The *paradisiac* beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity.' *Kingsley.*

**Paradoxure** (par-a-doks'ūr), *n.* [Gr. *paradoxos,* strange, wonderful, and *oura,* tail.] A name given to the palm-cat from the curious faculty it possesses of curling its long tail into a tight coil.

**Parasital** (par-a-sīt'al), *a.* Same as *Parasitic.* 'This *parasital* monster.' *Ld. Lytton.*

**Parasol** (par'a-sol), *v.t.* To shade as with a parasol; to shelter from the sun's rays. 'No kindly tree will *parasol* me.' *Southey.* 'Frondent trees *parasol* the streets.' *Carlyle.*

**Parement** (pār'ment), *n.* The outside ashlar or casing of a rubble wall, which is tied together by through or bond stones. *Ency. Brit.* See PERPEND.

**Paretic** (pa-ret'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of paresis, or incomplete paralysis of the motor nerves.

**Paris-green** (par'is-grēn), *n.* The popular name in America of the poisonous pigment *Scheele's-green* (which see).

**Parochialism** (pa-rō'ki-al-izm), *n.* The state of being parochial. *Fig.* that narrowness or

contractedness of opinions or sentiments resulting from confining one's attention or interest to the affairs of one's parish or neighbourhood.

**Paroxysmic** (par-oks-iz'mik), *a.* Characterized or accompanied by paroxysm; resembling a paroxysm; coming by violent fits and starts; spasmodic.

They fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and *paroxysmic*. *Kingsley.*

**Paroxytone** (par-oks'i-tōn), *a.* A term applied in Greek grammar to a word having the acute accent on the penultimate syllable. Also used as a noun for a word having its acute accent so placed.

**Parroter** (par'ot-ėr), *n.* One who parrots or repeats incessantly what he has learned by rote; one who servilely adopts the language or opinions of others. *J. S. Mill.*

**Parthenogenetic** (pär'the-nō-je-net''ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of parthenogenesis.—2. Born of a virgin. 'A *parthenogenetic* deity.' *E. B. Tylor.*

**Partial,** *a.* [add.]—*Partial tones*, the simple simultaneous tones, that is the fundamental tone and overtones which combine to form a musical sound, and to which the timbre or quality of the sound is due. See TONE, 4.

**Particulate,** *a.* [add.] Referring to or consisting of particles; produced by particles, as minute germs, &c. 'The small-pox is a *particulate* disease.' *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Paschalist** (pas'kal-ist), *n.* A disputant or controversialist respecting the proper day on which Easter should fall. *Milton.*

**Paschite** (pas'kīt), *n.* See QUARTODECIMANI.

**Pass,** *n.* [add.] The successful or satisfactory standing or going through an examination or test, as by a pupil in a school before an inspector, or by a university student who gets over his examination simply without being plucked.

**Passion-music** (pa'shon-mū-zik), *n.* Music set to the narrative of Christ's passion in the Gospels.

**Passion-Sunday** (pa'shon-sun-dā), *n.* The fifth Sunday in Lent.

**Past-master** (past'mas-tėr), *n.* One who has occupied the office or dignity of master, especially in such bodies or societies as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Good Templars, &c.; hence, *fig.* one who has experience in his particular craft or business.

**Pastoralize** (pas'tor-al-iz), *v.t.* To make the subject or theme of a pastoral; to celebrate in a pastoral poem. *E. B. Browning.*

**Patena** (pa-tē'na), *n.* A name given in Ceylon to open grassy areas in the hilly or mountainous parts encircled by forests. *Sir J. E. Tennent.*

**Paternoster,** *n.* [add.] A name given by anglers to a line to which hooks are attached at certain intervals, and also leaden heads or shots to sink it: so called from the likeness of the beads to those of a rosary. *Kingsley.*

**Pattened** (pat'end), *a.* Wearing pattens.

Wherever they went some *pattened* girl stopped to courtesy. *Jane Austen.*

**Paulo-post-future** (pa'lō-pōst-fū-tūr), *n.* A tense of Greek verbs, corresponding to the future perfect.

**Pea-coat** (pē'kōt), *n.* [See PEA-JACKET.] A loose fitting coat of heavy woollen material, and resembling a short top-coat. *Dickens.*

**Peacock** (pē'kok), *v.t.* To cause to strut or pose and make an exhibition of one's beauty, elegance, or other fine qualifications; hence, to render proud, vain, or haughty; to make a display of. 'A desire only to please, and as it were *peacock* themselves.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Tut, he was tame and weak enow with me,
Till *peacocked* up with Lancelot's noticing.
*Tennyson.*

**Pearl,** *n.* [add.] One of a series of bony tubercles which form a rough circle round the base of a deer's horn, and called collectively the *bur* or *burr*.

You will carry the horns back to London, . . . and you will discourse to your friends of the span, and the *pearls* of the antlers. *W. Black.*

**Pearmonger** (pār'mung-gėr), *n.* A dealer in pears.

Pert as a *pearmonger* I'd be
If Molly were but kind. *Gay.*

**Pedantocracy** (pē-dan-tok'ra-si), *n.* [E. *pedant*, and Gr. *kratos*, power, might.] The government, sway, or rule of a pedant or pedants; the supremacy or power of mere bookish theorists; a system of government founded on mere book learning. *J. S. Mill.*

**Pedomotive** (ped'o-mō-tiv), *a.* Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or the feet acting on pedals, treddles, or the like; operated by action of the feet, as a velocipede, &c.

**Peery** (pē'ri), *a.* Inclined to look narrowly, sharply, and cautiously; inquisitive; prying; cautious.

I am not a person to betray people, but you are so shy and *peery*. *Fielding.*

From her twisted mouth to her eyes so *peery*,
Each queer feature asked a query. *Hood.*

**Pela** (pē'la), *n.* Same as *Chinese Wax*. See WAX-INSECT.

**Pendulate** (pen'dū-lāt), *v.i.* To be so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely backwards and forwards; to swing; to dangle.

The ill-starred scoundrel *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth, a thing rejected of both. *Carlyle.*

**Pennied** (pen'nid), *a.* Having or possessed of a penny.

The one-*pennied* boy has his penny to spare. *Wordsworth.*

**Pentadelphous** (pen-ta-del'fus), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *adelphos*, brother.] In *bot.* having the filaments or stamens arranged in groups or divisions of five.

**Penwiper** (pen'wī-pėr), *n.* A fancy ornament of patchwork, cloth, &c., for cleaning pens of ink. *Simmonds.*

**Pepper-and-salt** (pep'pėr-and-salt), *a.* A term applied to a fabric with a light ground colour (as white, drab, gray, &c.) ticked or dotted with black, brown, or like dark colour. 'A short-tailed *pepper-and-salt* coat.' *Dickens.* 'A man in a *pepper-and-salt* dress.' *George Eliot.*

**Pepticity** (pep-tis'i-ti), *n.* The state of being peptic; good digestion; eupepsia. 'A most cheery, jovial, buxom countenance, radiant with *pepticity*.' *Carlyle.*

**Peptone** (pep'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *peptō*, to digest.] The substance into which the nitrogenous elements of the food (such as albumen, fibrin, casein, &c.) are converted by the action of the gastric juice.

**Peregrinity,** *n.* [add.] Wandering; travel; journey.

A new removal, what we call 'his third *peregrinity*,' had to be decided on. *Carlyle.*

**Perfumy** (pėr-fū'mi or pėr'fū-mi), *a.* Having a perfume; odorous; sweet-scented. '*Perfumy* breath.' *Mrs. Oliphant.*

**Periastral** (per-i-as'tral), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *astron*, a star.] About or among the stars. 'Comets in *periastral* passage.' *R. A. Proctor.*

**Perichondritis** (per'i-kon-drī''tis), *n.* Inflammation of the perichondrium.

**Perispore** (per'i-spōr), *n.* In *bot.* the outer covering of a spore.

**Perissad** (pe-ris'sad), *a.* [Gr. *perissos*, odd, not even.] In *chem.* being of unequal equivalence; a term applied to an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only.

**Perspirate** (pėr'spir-āt), *v.i.* To perspire; to sweat.

I *perspirate* from head to heel. *Thackeray.*

**Perspire,** *v.i.* [add.] †To breathe or blow through. 'What gentle winds *perspire!*' *Herrick.*

**Persuadableness** (pėr-swād'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being persuadable; a complying disposition.

He might mean to recommend her as a wife by showing her *persuadableness*. *Jane Austen.*

**Pessimistic** (pes-si-mist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of pessimism; as, the *pessimistic* theory or doctrine.

**Pestful** (pest'fụl), *a.* Pestiferous; pestilential. 'Long and *pestful* calms.' *Coleridge.*

**Petroglyphic** (pet-rō-glif'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by petroglyphy; as, a *petroglyphic* inscription.

**Petroglyphy** (pet-rog'li-fi), *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a stone, and *glyphō*, to carve, to sculpture.] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.

**Petro-stearine** (pet-rō-stē'a-rin), *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a rock, and *stear*, tallow.] Mineral stearine; ozocerite.

**Phacoid** (fā'koid), *a.* [Gr. *phakē*, a lentil, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling a lentil.

**Phenomenal,** *a.* [add.] So surprising or extraordinary as to arrest the attention; extremely remarkable or extraordinary; of rare or superior quality or excellence; striking; as, a brain of *phenomenal* size.

**Philanderer** (fi-lan'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who philanders; a male flirt. 'The Oxford *philanderers*.' *Kingsley.*

**Philatelist** (fi-lat'e-list), *n.* A collector of postage-stamps as objects of curiosity or interest.

**Philately** (fi-lat'e-li), *n.* [Said to be from Gr. *philos*, loving, and *ateleia*, exemption from tax.] The collection of postage-stamps, especially of rare or foreign issues, as objects of curiosity.

**Philistine,** *n.* [add.] 1. A person who in all probability would do one an injury; an unsparing foe; an enemy.—2. A bailiff or catchpole.

He had fallen into the hands of the *Philistines* (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs). *Fielding.*

**Philogynist** (fi-loj'i-nist), *n.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *gynē*, a woman.] A lover or friend of women; one who maintains that the highest type of humanity is found in women. *Huxley.*

**Philosophedom** (fil'o-sof-dum), *n.* The region, realm, or province of philosophism, or of the philosophes; philosophes collectively; philosophism. 'Eleutheromaniac *philosophedom*.' *Carlyle.*

**Phlogosis** (flo-gō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *phlox*, *phlogos*, flame.] In *med.* external or erysipelatous inflammation.

**Phlogotic** (flo-got'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of phlogosis; inflammatory.

**Phonographer,** *n.* [add.] One who uses or who is skilled in the use of the phonograph.

**Phonography,** *n.* [add.] The art of using or registering by means of the phonograph; also, the construction of phonographs.

**Phonoscope** (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, a voice, a sound, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound by means of an electric current. It consists essentially of three parts, an induction-coil, a rheotome or interrupter, and a rotary vacuum-tube. The action of the instrument is as follows: sounds from the voice or other sources produce vibrations on the diaphragm of the interrupter, which, being in the primary circuit of the induction-coil, induce at each interruption a current in the secondary coil, each vibration being made visible as a flash in the vacuum-tube. The tube revolving all the time at a constant speed the flashes produce a symmetrical figure like the spokes of a wheel, the number of such spokes or radii corresponding to the number of vibrations in the interrupter during a revolution of the tube; and on the number of vibrations being varied to any extent according to the sounds produced the figures will be correspondingly varied. The same sounds always produce the same figures provided the revolution be constant.

**Photochemistry** (fō-tō-kem'ist-ri), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and E. *chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light, especially of solar light.

**Photochromy** (fō-tok'ro-mi), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *chrōma*, colour.] The art or operation of reproducing colours by photography, or of producing photographic pictures in which the originals are represented in their natural colours.

**Photo-electric** (fō'tō-ē-lek''trik), *a.* Acting by the combined operation of light and electricity; producing light by means of electricity; an epithet applied to apparatus for taking photographs by electric light, and to a lamp whose illuminating power is produced by electricity.

**Photographically** (fō-tō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a photographic manner; by means of photography.

**Photolithograph** (fō-tō-lith'o-graf), *n.* A picture produced by photo-lithography.

**Photologist** (fō-tol'o-jist), *n.* One who devotes himself to the study or exposition of the laws or theory of light.

**Photometrician** (fō-tom'e-trī''shan), *n.* One engaged in the scientific measurement of light. *R. A. Proctor.*

**Photomicrograph** (fō-tō-mī'krō-graf), *n.* A picture taken by photo-micrography.

**Photophone** (fō'to-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *phōnē*, a voice, a sound.] An instrument for reproducing sound by variations in the intensity of a beam of light. In its simplest form the apparatus consists of a plane mirror of some flexible material upon which a powerful beam of light is concentrated, and the voice of a speaker directed against the back of this mirror throws the beam of light reflected from its surface into

undulations, which are received on a parabolic reflector at any distance to which the light can be thrown, and are centred on a sensitive selenium cell in connection with a telephone, which reproduces in articulate speech the undulations set up in the beam of light by the voice at the transmitting end. Thus, without any connecting wire, messages have been transmitted over moderate distances.

**Photophonic** (fō-tō-fon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the photophone.

**Photophony** (fō-tof'o-ni), *n.* The art or practice of using the photophone.

**Phototypy** (fō-tot'i-pi), *n.* The art or process of producing phototypes.

**Phraseman** (frāz'man), *n.* One who habitually repeats mere unmeaning phrases, sentences, or the like; one who uses a set form of words without regard to their import. 'A fluent *phraseman*.' *Coleridge.*

**Phycography** (fī-kog'ra-fi), *n.* A scientific or systematic description of algæ or seaweeds.

**Phyllophyte** (fil'lo-fit), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *phyton*, a plant.] See CORMOPHYTE.

**Physicist,** *n.* [add.] In *biol.* one who seeks to explain fundamental vital phenomena upon purely physical or chemical principles; one who holds that life is a form of energy due simply to molecular movements taking place in the ultimate molecules of the protoplasm, and capable of correlation with the ordinary physical and chemical forces: opposed to *Vitalist*. *H. A. Nicholson.*

**Physico-chemical** (fiz'ik-ō-kem''i-kal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to both physics and chemistry; produced by combined physical and chemical action or forces.

**Physiolatry** (fiz-i-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the powers or agencies of nature; nature worship. 'A pantheistic philosophy based on the *physiolatry* of the Vedas.' *Prof. M. Williams.*

**Phytochlor** (fī'tō-klor), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *chlōros*, green.] Same as *Chlorophyll.*

**Phytophagy** (fi-tof'a-ji), *n.* The eating or subsisting upon plants.

**Phyto-physiology** (fī'tō-fiz-i-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and E. *physiology*.] The physiology of plants; vegetable physiology.

**Piazzian** (pi-az'zi-an), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a piazza. 'Where . . . Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian* line.' *Keats.*

**Piccaninny** (pik'a-nin-i), *n.* Same as *Pickaninny.*

**Pick,** *v.i.* [add.]—*To pick up, to* improve in health; to acquire fresh strength, vigour, or the like; to get stouter; to improve generally. [Colloq.]

**Pick-me-up** (pik'mē-up), *n.* Anything taken to restore the tone of the system after excessive drinking; a remedy for the after effects of intoxication. [Colloq.]

**Pill** (pil), *v.t.* To reject by vote; to blackball. [Club slang.]

He was coming up for election at Bay's, and was as nearly *pilled* as any man I ever knew. *Thackeray.*

**Pilulous** (pil'ū-lus), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a pill; hence, small, inconsiderable; trifling.

Has any one ever pinched into its *pilulous* smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial acquaintanceship? *George Eliot.*

**Pin,** *n.* [add.]—*Pins and needles*, the pricking, thrilling, tingling sensation attending the recovery of circulation of a benumbed limb. '*Pins and needles* after numbness.' *George Eliot.*

**Pinchcommons**† (pinsh'kom-monz), *n.* A miserly person; a niggard; a miser. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Pin-drop** (pin'drop), *a.* So still or profound that a pin might be heard dropping.

A *pin-drop* silence strikes o'er all the place. *L. Hunt.*

**Ping** (ping), *v.i.* To produce a sound like that of a rifle bullet on being discharged and striking a hard object.

**Pistoleer** (pis'to-lēr), *n.* [On the type of *cannoneer*.] One who fires or uses a pistol; hence, a duellist. 'The Chalk Farm *pistoleer*.' *Carlyle.*

**Pivot** (piv'ot), *v.t.* To place on a pivot; to furnish with a pivot.

**Placement** (plās'ment), *n.* The act of placing or of putting in a certain spot or position.

**Plangency** (plan'jen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being plangent; a dashing or beating with noise.

**Planometry** (plā-nom'et-ri), *n.* The act of measuring or gauging plane surfaces; the art or act of using a planometer.

**Platform** (plat'form), *v.t.* 1.† To make or draw a plan or sketch of; to plan.

Some . . . do not think it for the ease of their inconsequent opinions to grant that church discipline is *platformed* in the Bible, but that it is left to the discretion of men. *Milton.*

2. To lay or rest as on a platform. '*Platforming* his chin on the palm left open.' *E. B. Browning.*

**Platinotype** (plat'in-o-tip), *n.* [*Platinum* and *type*.] A process of taking photographs in which the paper is coated with platinum chloride and ferric oxalate; when exposed to the light under a negative and subsequently immersed in a hot solution of potassic oxalate, the metal is reduced in proportion corresponding to the action of the light. The picture is then finished by simply washing in slightly acidulated water.

**Plaud**† (plạd), *v.t.* [L. *plaudo*, to applaud.] To applaud. '*Plauding* our victorie and this happie end.' *Chapman.*

**Play,** *v.t.* [add.]—*To be played out*, to have come to the end of one's strength or resources; to be exhausted in energy, power, or means; to be unable to do more. [Colloq.]

**Playa** (plä'yä), *n.* [Sp., shore, strand, beach, from L. *plaga*, region.] A term applied to the broad level tracts in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, where water accumulates after rains, and which afterward become dry by evaporation. They are also called salt lakes, from the nitrous efflorescence with which they are often covered when dry, and which at a distance frequently leads the traveller to believe they are basins of water.

**Play-actorism** (plā-ak'tėr-izm), *n.* The profession, habits, manner, style, or the like, of a play-actor; a stilted, stagey, theatrical, affected style or manner; histrionism. 'A trifle of unconscious *play-actorism* in Irving's way of preaching.' *Carlyle.*

**Pleasureless** (plezh'ūr-les), *a.* Devoid of pleasure; without pleasure or enjoyment; having no pleasure. 'Sliding into that *pleasureless* yielding to the small solicitations of circumstance.' *George Eliot.*

**Pleasurer** (plezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* One who is bent on enjoying himself; a pleasure seeker. 'The Sunday *pleasurers*.' *Dickens.*

**Plebs** (plebz), *n.* [L., a collective noun sing. like 'people.'] The common people; the plebeians; the populace.

**Plenipo** (plen'i-pō), *n.* A contraction of *Plenipotentiary*. 'The *plenipos* have signed the peace.' *Vanbrugh.*

**Pleonast** (plē'o-nast), *n.* One guilty of pleonasm; one who uses more words than is necessary. 'The mellifluous *pleonast* . . . oiling his paradox with fresh polysyllables.' *C. Reade.*

**Plod** (plod), *v.t.* To go or walk over in a heavy labouring manner; to accomplish by heavy toilsome walking or exertion. 'If one of mean affairs may *plod* it (the way) in a week.' *Shak.*

**Plook** (plök), *n.* A pimple. [Scotch.]

**Plooky** (plö'ki), *a.* Covered with plooks or pimples; pimpled. [Scotch.]

His face was as *plooky* as a curran' bun. *Galt.*

**Plousiocracy** (plou-si-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *plousios*, a wealthy person, and *kratеō*, to rule.] Government by the wealthy classes; plutocracy; also, people of great wealth and influence generally.

To say a word against . . . any abuse which a rich man inflicted and the poor man suffered was treason against the *plousiocracy*. *Sydney Smith.*

**Ploverspage** (pluv'ėrz-pāj), *n.* Same as *Dunlin*: so called from being often seen in company with the plover.

**Plucked** (plukt), *a.* Endowed with pluck or courage; having a heart or temper of such or such a character. [Colloq.]

Shall I break off with the finest girl in England, and the best *plucked* one? *Thackeray.*

A very sensible man, and has seen a deal of life . . . but a terrible hard *plucked* one. . . . Be hanged if I don't think he has a thirty-two pound shot under his ribs instead of a heart. *Kingsley.*

**Plumbless** (plum'les), *a.* Not capable of being measured or sounded with a plumb-line; unfathomable. 'The *plumbless* depths of the past.' *Dickens.*

**Plume-bird** (plūm'bėrd), *n.* A bird of the genus Epimachus. See EPIMACHINÆ.

**Plummy** (plum'i), *a.* Resembling or consisting of plums; hence, *fig.* desirable; good; nice: probably having in this sense allusion to the colloquial meaning of plum. See PLUM, 3.

The poets have made tragedies enough about signing one's self over to wickedness for the sake of getting something *plummy*. *George Eliot.*

**Plus,** [add.] This word is frequently used adverbially, with the signification of in addition to, with the addition of; as, his success is due not to ability alone, but to ability *plus* impudence. As an adjective it is used for positive, in opposition to negative.

Success goes invariably with a certain *plus* or positive power. *Emerson.*

**Plushy** (plush'i), *a.* Consisting of or resembling plush; shaggy and soft. 'The damp gravel and *plushy* lawn.' *H. Kingsley.*

**Plutarchy** (plö'tär-ki), *n.* Same as *Plutocracy. Southey.*

**Plutocrat** (plö'to-krat), *n.* One who governs, rules, or sways a community or society by virtue of his wealth; a person possessing power or influence solely or mainly owing to his riches. 'The tyrants of the earth, the *plutocrats* and bureaucrats, the money-changers and devourers of labour.' *Kingsley.*

**Plutocratic** (plö-to-krat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat; as, a *plutocratic* government; *plutocratic* ideas.

**Pococurante** (pō'kō-kō-ran''tā), *n.* [It. *poco*, little, and *curo*, to care.] A person characterized by want of care, interest, attention, or the like; an apathetic, careless, indifferent person.

Leave we my mother (truest of all the *pococurantes* of her sex) careless about it, as about everything else in the world which concerned her. *Sterne.*

**Pococurantism** (pō'kō-kō-rant'izm), *n.* The character, disposition, or habits of a pococurante; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness. 'Yawning impassivities, *pococurantisms*.' *Carlyle.*

**Poeticule** (pō-et'i-kūl), *n.* [L. *poeta*, a poet, and the dim. term. *-culus*.] A petty, sorry, mean, or wretched poet; a poetaster. 'The rancorous and reptile crew of *poeticules* who decompose into criticasters.' *A. C. Swinburne.*

**Poke,** *n.* [add.] A poke-bonnet. 'A gray frieze livery and a straw *poke*, such as my aunt's charity children wear.' *George Eliot.*

**Poker-painting** (pōk'ėr-pānt-ing), *n.* The art or process of producing poker-pictures; xylopyrography.

**Polish,** *a.* [add.] A name applied to a variety of the game of draughts played on a board containing 100 squares, the two players having twenty pieces each. It differs from the ordinary game also in that the single pieces can capture backwards and the 'crowned' pieces can move the whole length of the diagonal lines if unoccupied by other pieces.

Can you play at draughts, *polish*, or chess? *Henry Brooke.*

**Pollarchy** (pol'är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *hoi polloi*, the many, and *archē*, rule.] The rule of the many; government by the mob or masses. 'A contest . . . between those representing oligarchical principles and the *pollarchy*.' *W. H. Russell.*

**Polyanthea**† (po-li-an'thē-a), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anthos*, a flower.] A commonplace book containing many flowers of rhetoric, eloquence, &c. *Milton.*

**Polygenist** (po-lij'e-nist), *n.* One who believes in the theory or doctrine of polygenesis, or in that of polygeny: opposed to *monogenist. Ency. Brit.*

**Polyplastic** (po-li-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *plastikos*, plastic.] Having or assuming many forms.

**Polystigmous** (po-li-stig'mus), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a flower having many carpels, each originating a stigma.

**Pomœrium** (po-mē'ri-um), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.* the open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, marked off by stone pillars, and consecrated by a religious ceremony.

**Ponderate** (pon'dėr-āt), *v.i.* To have weight or influence. *Carlyle.*

**Ponerology** (po-nē-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ponēros*, bad, and *logos*, a discourse.] In *theol.* the doctrine of wickedness.

**Pool** (pöl), *v.t.* and *i.* To contribute an equal share in money, along with others, for the purpose of carrying on a gaming or commercial speculation; to join with others in some speculation or transaction, each party paying his due share or stake to the common fund.

**Poppied** (pop'id), *a.* 1. Producing, covered, or grown over with poppies; mingled with poppies; as, *poppied* fields. 'Poppied corn.' *Keats.* —2. Made drowsy as with poppy-juice or opium; listless; also, produced by opium; as, *poppied* sleep; *poppied* dreams.

**Porcelain-crab** (pōr'se-lān-krab), *n.* A crab of the genus Porcellana, and so called from its shell, which is as smooth and polished as if made of porcelain. Several species are found on the British coasts, the most interesting being the broad-claw porcelain-crab, taking its name from its singular flat broad claws, each of which are almost the size of the whole body.

**Portcullis,** *n.* [add.] One of the pursuivants of the English College of Heralds, and so called from the badge he wore.

**Pos** † (poz), *a.* A contraction of *Positive* current in the Queen Anne age.

She shall dress me and flatter me, for I will be flattered, that's *pos.* *Addison.*

**Pose** (pōz), *v.t.* To cause to assume a certain posture; to place so as to have a striking effect.

**Posied** (pō'zid), *a.* Inscribed with a posy or motto. 'Woven hair in *posied* lockets.' *Gay.*

**Post,** *v.t.* [add.] To raise to the rank of post-captain; to make a post-captain of.

Whispers were afloat which came to the ears of the Admiralty, and prevented him from being *posted.* *Marryat.*

**Post-communion** (pōst-kom-mūn'yon), *n.* That part of a communion service which follows after the people have communicated.

**Postural** (pos'tū-ral), *a.* Pertaining or relating to posture.

**Potentiary** (po-ten'shi-a-ri), *n.* A person invested with or assuming power; one having authority or influence.

The last great *potentiary* had arrived who was to take part in the family congress. *Thackeray.*

**Pot-liquor** (pot'lik-ėr), *n.* The liquor in which butcher-meat has been boiled; thin broth. 'Allotting to every portion of pork its own *pot-liquor,* greens, potatoes, and even mustard.' *Dickens.*

**Pound** (pound), *v.i.* To plod heavily; to walk or tread laboriously. 'A fat farmer, sedulously *pounding* through the mud.' *Kingsley.*

**Pourparler** (pōr-pär-lā), *n.* [Fr., from *pour,* for, and *parler,* to speak.] A preliminary conference of a more or less informal nature; a consultation tending to pave the way to subsequent negotiation.

**Practicalize** (prak'ti-kal-īz), *v.t.* To make practical; to convert into actual work or use. *J. S. Mill.*

**Præmunire,** *n.* [add.] A serious or awkward position; a scrape: a colloquialism derived from the legal penalties attending a præmunire. Spelled also *Premunire.*

If the law finds you with two wives at once,
There's a shrewd *premunire.* *Massinger.*

I'm in such a fright! the strangest quandary and *premunire!* *Congreve.*

**Pragmatizer** (prag-ma-tīz'ėr), *n.* One who is pragmatical; one who takes a low, gross, or material view of things.

The *pragmatizer* is a stupid creature; nothing is too beautiful or too sacred to be made dull and vulgar by his touch. *E. B. Tylor.*

**Prairie-chicken** (prā'ri-chik-en), *n.* Same as *Prairie-hen.*

**Prandial** (pran'di-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to a feast, dinner, or meal in general.

**Precisionize** (prē-si'zhon-īz), *v.t.* To render precise; to give precision to; to state with precision or accuracy.

What a pity the same man does not . . . *precisionize* other questions of political morals. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

**Preconscious** (prē-kon'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or involving a state anterior to consciousness.

**Prelatial** (prē-lā'shi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prelate; episcopal. 'Prelatial purple.' *Disraeli.*

**Premetallic** (prē-me-tal'ik), *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or characteristic of that period of man's history during which he was ignorant of the art of working metals, and when his arms, implements, ornaments, &c., were formed of wood, stone, bone, and the like; such period being usually called the stone age. *Dr. Wilson.*

**Prescientific** (prē'sī-en-tif''ik), *a.* Anterior to the era of science; relating or pertaining to a period before the sciences were properly studied, or scientific modes of investigation were understood. 'Prescientific man.' *Nineteenth Century.*

**Prescribe,** *v.t.* [add.] †To write before; to write at the beginning; to prefix in writing. *Chapman.*

**Press-man,** *n.* [add.] A man engaged in pressing or in working any kind of press, as a wine-press or the like.

Only one path to all, by which the *press-men* came
In time of vintage. *Chapman.*

**Press-master** (pres'mas-tėr), *n.* The officer in command of a press-gang. *Tom Brown.*

**Preternaturalism** (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being preternatural; preternaturalness. *Carlyle.*

**Preternuptial** (prē-tėr-nup'shal), *a.* Beyond what is permitted by the nuptial or marriage tie; hence, euphemistically, adulterous.

Nay, poor woman, she by and by, we find, takes up with *preternuptial* persons. *Carlyle.*

**Previse** (prē-vīz'), *v.t.* To warn or inform beforehand; to forewarn.

Mr. Pelham . . . has *prevised* the reader that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Prian** (prī'an), *n.* Same as *Pryan.*

**Pridian** (prī'di-an), *a.* [L. *pridianus,* from *prius,* before, and *dies,* day.] Pertaining or relating to the previous day; yesterday's. 'Breakfast in bed, sure sign of *pridian* intoxication.' *Thackeray.*

**Priest** (prēst), *v.t.* To ordain to the order of priesthood; to make a priest of.

**Priest** (prēst), *v.i.* To hold the office or exercise the functions of a priest.

Honour God, and the bishop as high-priest, bearing the image of God according to his ruling, and of Christ according to his *priesting.* *Milton.*

**Priggish,** *a.* [add.] Dishonest; thievish.

Every prig is a slave. His own *priggish* desires . . . betray him to the tyranny of others. *Fielding.*

**Priggism,** *n.* [add.] The condition, habits, actions, or the like, of a prig or thief; thievishness; roguery.

How unhappy is the state of *priggism!* how impossible for human prudence to foresee and guard against every circumvention! *Fielding.*

**Princekin, Princelet** (prins'kin, prins'let), *n.* A young or little prince; a petty or inferior prince. 'The *princekins* of private life who are flattered and worshipped.' *Thackeray.* 'German *princelets.*' *Kingsley.*

**Prizeable** (priz'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of being prized or highly valued or esteemed; valuable; estimable. 'So prudence is more *prizeable* in love.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Pro.** [add.]—*Pro and con,* this phrase is sometimes used as a verb in the sense of to argue or debate for and against, to deliberate upon, to consider the various aspects of, and the like.

A man in soliloquy reasons with himself and *pros and cons,* and weighs all his designs. *Congreve.*

**Proclaimant** (prō-klām'ant), *n.* One who proclaims; a proclaimer. 'The first *proclaimant* of her flight.' *E. Bronte.*

**Prodigalise** (prod'i-gal-īz), *v.t.* To spend or give with prodigality or profuseness; to lavish.

Major MacBlarney *prodigalises* his offers of service in every conceivable department of life. *Ld. Lytton.*

**Product,** *n.* [add.] In *chem.* a compound not previously existing in a body, but formed during decomposition: contradistinguished from *educt* (which see).

**Profanatory** (prō-fan'a-to-ri), *a.* Capable of profaning or desecrating; destructive to sacred character or nature; apt to produce irreverence, contempt, or the like. 'So, *profanatory* a draught.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Proker** (prōk'ėr), *n.* That which prokes or pokes; particularly, a poker.

The porter . . . snored with his *proker* in his hand. *Colman the younger.*

**Prolegomenous** (prō-le-gom'e-nus), *a.* Preliminary; introductory; prefatory. 'The *prolegomenous* or introductory chapter.' *Fielding.*

**Prolix,** *a.* [add.] †Having material length or extension; long, in a concrete or material sense. 'A most *prolix* beard and mustachios.' *Evelyn.*

**Properly,** *adv.* To an intense degree; quite; entirely; exceedingly; extremely. 'I was *properly* confounded.' *Pepys.*

All which I did assure my lord was most *properly* false, and nothing like it true. *Pepys.*

**Proposedly** † (prō-pōz'ed-li), *adv.* Designedly; purposely.

They had been *proposedly* planned and pointed against him. *Sterne.*

**Proppage** (prop'āj), *n.* That which props or supports; materials for propping.

Hat and stick were his *proppage* and balance-wheel. *Carlyle.*

**Protectiveness** (prō-tek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being protective.

Deronda's love for Mira was strongly imbued with that blessed *protectiveness.* *George Eliot.*

**Protractile** (prō-trak'tīl), *a.* Capable of being protracted, lengthened, or thrust forward.

**Protrudable** (prō-tröd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being protruded or thrust out or forward. *Darwin.*

**Pseudonymity** (sū-dō-nim'i-ti), *n.* The state of being pseudonymous, or of bearing a false name or signature; the act or practice of writing under an assumed name. *Contemp. Rev.*

**Psilosopher** (sī-los'o-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *psilos,* bare, mere, and *sophos,* wise.] A would-be or pretended philosopher; a sham sage; an incompetent or mean pretender to philosophy. [Rare.]

**Psychogenesis** (sī-ko-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *psychē,* the soul, the mind, and *genesis,* origin.] The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness.

**Psychography** (sī-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *psychē,* the soul, and *graphō,* to write.] Writing said by spiritualists to be done by spirits; spirit-writing.

**Psychologue** (sī'kō-log), *n.* A psychologist.

**Psychonosology** (sī'kō-nō-sol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *psychē,* soul, *nosos,* disease, and *logos,* a discourse.] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental disease.

**Psychopathy** (sī-kop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *psychē,* soul, and *pathos,* suffering.] Mental disease.

**Psychopomp** (sī'kō-pomp), *n.* [Gr. *psychopompos*—*psychē,* soul, and *pompos,* a conductor.] A guide or conductor of spirits or souls. 'Hermes . . . the *psychopomp.*' *Contemp. Rev.*

**Pteraspis** (ter-as'pis), *n.* [Gr. *pteron,* a wing, and *aspis,* a shield.] A fossil genus of placoganoid fishes, the remains of which are found in the middle Devonian and lower Ludlow. It is the oldest fossil fish known.

**Ptochogony** (tō-kog'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ptōchos,* a beggar, and *gonē,* offspring, race, a begetting.] The production of beggars; pauperization.

The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a *ptochogony*—a generation of beggars. *Sydney Smith.*

**Pucka** (puk'a), *a.* [Hind. *pakka,* ripe.] Solid; substantial; permanent. See CUTCHA.

**Pug,** *n.* [add.] A fox. '*Pug* is well out of cover.' *Miss Edgeworth.* 'Some well-known haunts of *pug.*' *Kingsley.*

**Punch-check** (punsh'chek), *n.* Same as *Bell-punch* (which see in Supp.).

**Puristic, Puristical** (pū-ris'tik, pū-ris'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to purism; characteristic of a purist. 'Bentham's *puristical* wisdom.' *Prof. Maurice.*

**Purpoint** (pėr'point), *n.* Same as *Pourpoint.* 'The jewelled *purpoints* of the courtiers.' *J. R. Green.*

**Puss-gentleman** (pus-jen'tl-man), *n.* An effeminate, scented dandy. 'A fine *puss-gentleman* that's all perfume.' *Cowper.*

**Puttyer** (put'ti-ėr), *n.* One who putties; one who fills up or cements with putty, as a glazier or the like. 'Cracked old houses where the painters and plumbers and *puttyers* are always at work.' *Thackeray.*

**Puzzledom** (puz'l-dum), *n.* The state of being puzzled; bewilderment. *Richardson.*

**Pyæmic** (pī-ē'mik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to pyæmia; characterized by or of the nature of pyæmia.

**Pyjama** (pī-jä'ma), *n.* A kind of loose capacious trousers or drawers, supported by a cord tied round the waist, and worn in India. Pyjamas are generally made of a light fabric, such as silk or cotton, and some are made to cover the feet entirely.

**Pyrolater** (pī-rol'a-tėr), *n.* A fire-worshipper. *Southey.*

**Pyromagnetic** (pīr'o-mag-net''ik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and E. *magnetic.*] Having the property of becoming magnetic when heated.

## Q.

**Quadrivalent** (kwod-riv'a-lent), *a.* [*Quadrus*=L. *quatuor,* four, and *valens, valentis,* ppr. of *valeo,* to be worth.] In *chem.* applied to an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is

equivalent, in combination, to four atoms of hydrogen; tetradic; tetratomic.

**Quadruplex** (kwod-rū'pleks), *a.* [*Quadrus* = *L. quatuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold.] Fourfold.

**Quaff** (kwäf), *n.* A quantity of liquor drunk at once; a draught.

Now Alvida begins her *quaff*
And drinks a full carouse unto her king. *Greene.*

**Quaker-bird** (kwāk'ėr-bėrd), *n.* A name given to a species of albatross (*Diomedea fuliginosa*), chiefly found within the Antarctic circle, and so called on account of the prevailing brown colour of its plumage.

**Qualitatively** (kwol'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a qualitative manner; as regards quality. *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Qualm** (kwäm), *v.i.* To feel faint or sick; to feel compunction or remorseful uneasiness.

Let Jesse's sov'reign flow'r perfume my breast *qualming* *Quarles.*

**Quandary** (kwon'da-ri or kwon-dā'ri), *v.i.* To be in a difficulty or uncertainty; to hesitate.

He *quandaries* whether to go forward to God, or, with Demas, to turn back to the world. *Rev. T. Adams.*

**Quatorzain** (ka-torz'ān), *n.* [Fr. *quatorze*, fourteen.] A stanza or poem of fourteen lines; a sonnet. 'Bequeath your crazed *quatorzains* to the chandlers.' *Nash.*

**Queendom** (kwēn'dum), *n.* The condition or character of a queen; queenly rule, power, or dignity. 'Will thy *queendom* all lie hid?' *E. B. Browning.*

**Queenite** (kwēn'īt), *n.* A partisan of Queen Caroline in her quarrels with her husband George IV. 'Some very great patriots and *Queenites*.' *Southey.*

**Queenlet** (kwēn'let), *n.* A petty or insignificant queen. 'Kinglets and *queenlets* of the like temper.' *Carlyle.*

**Queenliness** (kwēn'li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity; stateliness.

**Queer** (kwēr), *v.t.* To banter or play upon; to ridicule; to deride or sneer at. 'Who *queer* a flat.' *Byron.* [Slang.]

A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin,
*Queering* the threadbare curate, let him in.
*Colman the younger.*

**Queue** (kū), *v.t.* To tie or fasten in a queue or pigtail.

The sons in short, square-skirted coats, with rows of stupendous brass buttons, and their hair generally *queued* in the fashion of the times. *Irving.*

**Quieten** (kwī'tn), *v.t.* and *i.* To quiet; to calm; to pacify; to become quiet or still; as, the patient *quietened* after a time. 'To *quieten* the fears of this poor faithful fellow.' *Mrs. Gaskell.*

**Quietism,** *n.* [add.] The state or quality of being quiet; quietness.

He . . . feared that the thoughtlessness of my years might sometimes make me overstep the limits of *quietism* which he found necessary. *Godwin.*

**Quinquevalent, Quinquivalent** (kwin-kwev'a-lent, kwin-kwiv'a-lent), *a.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *valens, valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth.] In *chem.* capable of being combined with or exchanged for five atoms of hydrogen.

**Quinze, Quince** (kañz, kwins), *n.* [Fr. *quinze*, fifteen.] A game of cards somewhat similar to *vingt-un*, only the object is to get as near as possible to the number of fifteen without exceeding it.

**Quotability** (kwōt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capability of or fitness for being quoted.

It is the prosaicism of these two writers (Cowper and Moore) to which is owing their especial *quotability*. *Poe.*

# R.

**Rabble** (rab'l), *v.t.* To stir and skim (melted iron) with a rabble or puddling-tool.

**Rabious** † (rab'i-us), *a.* [*L. rabies*, rage.] Wild; raging; fierce. 'This *rabious* invader.' *Daniel.*

**Race-track** (rās'trak), *n.* The track or path over which a race is run; a race-course.

**Race-way** (rās'wā), *n.* Same as *Mill-race.* See RACE, 6.

**Rack,** *n.* [add.]—*To live at rack and manger*, to live sumptuously and recklessly without regard to economy, or to live on the best at free cost.

John Lackland . . . tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent (its larders namely and cellars) in the most ruinous way by *living at rack and manger* there. *Carlyle.*

**Rack-pin, Rack-stick** (rak'pin, rak'stik), *n.* The stick or pin used in racking the ropes which fasten on the load of a wagon, cart, or the like.

**Raddle,** *n.* [add.] A layer of raddle or other red pigment.

Some of us have more serious things to hide than a yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge. *Thackeray.*

**Raddled** (rad'ld), *p.* and *a.* Smeared or painted with raddle; coarsely rouged.

Can there be any more dreary object than those whitened and *raddled* old women who shudder at the slips? *Thackeray.*

**Raffaelesque** (raf'fa-el-esk), *a.* After the manner of *Raffaele*, the celebrated Italian painter; according to the principles of Raffaelism. Written also *Raphaelesque.*

A strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate, half-meretricious—a splendour hovering between the *Raffaelesque* and the Japannish. *Carlyle.*

**Ragamuffin** (rag-a-muf'in), *a.* [See the noun.] Disreputable; low; base; beggarly. 'This *ragamuffin* assembly.' *Graves.*

**Raggery** (rag'ėr-i), *n.* Rags collectively; raggedness. 'Draped in majestic *raggery*.' *Thackeray.*

**Raider** (rā'dėr), *n.* One who makes a raid; one engaged in a hostile or predatory incursion.

**Railway,** *n.* [add.]—*Electric railway.* See under ELECTRIC in Supp.—*Elevated railway*, a railway the track of which is so elevated as not to materially interfere with the street traffic of a city.—*Underground railway*, a railway wholly or in large part beneath the street surface of a city. See UNDERGROUND.

**Rain-band** (rān'band), *n.* A dark line or band of atmospheric origin in the solar spectrum, being caused by the absorption of certain parts of the spectrum by aqueous vapour. It is held to be of some importance as a weather predictor, a strong rain-band showing excess, and a weak rain-band a deficiency of moisture in the atmosphere.

**Rake** (rāk), *v.i.* To fly wide of the quarry: said of a hawk.

Their talk was all of training, terms of art,
Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.
'She is too noble,' he said, 'to check at pies,
Nor will she *rake;* there is no baseness in her.'
*Tennyson.*

**Rakehellonian** (rāk-hel-ō'ni-an), *n.* [See RAKEHELL.] A wild dissolute fellow; a rakehell. 'Confess'd a beau, and admitted into the family of the *rakehellonians*.' *Tom Brown.*

**Rakery** (rak'ėr-i), *n.* The conduct or practices of a rake; dissipation.

He . . . instructed his lordship in all the *rakery* and intrigues of the lewd town. *Roger North.*

**Rampageous** (ram-pā'jus), *a.* Unruly; violent; rampant; rampacious. 'A lion—a mighty, conquering, *rampageous* Leo Belgicus.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the *rampageousest* Methodis as can be. *George Eliot.*

**Ran** (ran), *n.* In India, a waste track of land; a runn (which see). *Edwin Arnold.*

**Randomly** (ran'dum-li), *adv.* In a random manner; at hazard or without aim or purpose. *George Eliot.*

**Ranee, Rani** (ran'ē), *n.* In India, same as *Rannee.*

**Ransomable** (ran'sum-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ransomed or redeemed, as from captivity, bondage, punishment, or the like. *Chapman.*

**Rap** (rap), *v.i.* To swear; especially, to swear falsely. [Old slang.]

It was his constant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little *rapping* for his friend. *Fielding.*

**Raphaelesque** (raf'fa-el-esk), *a.* Same as *Raffaelesque.*

**Raphia** (rā'fi-a), *n.* A genus of palms confined to three limited but widely separated localities. They inhabit low swampy lands in the vicinity of the sea or river banks within the influence of the tides. *R. Ruffia* is found in Madagascar and the neighbouring islands. *R. vinifera* on the west coast of tropical Africa supplies palm wine, and the leaf-stalks and undeveloped leaves are used by the natives for a variety of purposes. *R. tædigera* is a native of Brazil. See JUPATI-PALM.

**Rascalism** (ras'kal-izm), *n.* The practices or qualities of a rascal; rascality. *Carlyle.*

**Raspy** (ras'pi), *a.* Grating; harsh; rough. 'A *raspy* untamed voice.' *Carlyle.*

**Ratter,** *n.* [add.] One who deserts his associates from some interested motive; a rat. 'The ridicule on placemen *ratters* remains.' *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Rattery** (rat'ėr-i). The qualities or practices of a ratter; apostasy; tergiversation. 'The *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life.' *Sydney Smith.*

**Ravelment** (rav'el-ment), *n.* The state of being ravelled; entanglement; perplexity. *Carlyle.*

**Reacher** (rēch'ėr), *n.* A hyperbolical representation; an exaggeration; a stretcher.

I can hardly believe that *reacher*, which another writeth of him, that 'with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright.' *Fuller.*

**Realistically** (rē-al-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a realistic manner; in a manner that has regard to the intrinsically important, not the showy, qualities of objects. *George Eliot.*

**Reanimate** (rē-an'i-māt), *v.i.* To revive; to become lively.

'There spoke Miss Beverley!' cried Delville, *reanimating* at this little apology. *Miss Burney.*

**Recalment** (rē-kal'ment), *n.* Recall; countermanding. Written also *Recallment.* 'If she wished not the rash deed's *recalment*.' *Browning.*

**Receptiveness** (re-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being receptive; the power or readiness to receive; receptivity.

*Receptiveness* is a rare and massive power like fortitude. *George Eliot.*

**Recess,** *v.t.* [add.] To place in retirement; to put in a recess; to withdraw from notice.

Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably *recessed* from curious impertinents. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Réchauffé** (rā-shō-fā), *n.* [Fr.] A warmed-up dish; hence, a re-dressed concoction of old materials; a stale melange of old matter.

We are a patient law-abiding people. . . . Nor is this virtue confined to political affairs. We suffer old plots willingly in novels, and endure without murmur *réchauffés* of the most ancient stock of fiction. *Sat. Rev.*

**Reckling** (rek'ling), *a.* [See the noun.] Small; weak; helpless.

A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child
More than the strong. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Reconnoitre** (rek-on-noi'tėr), *n.* A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.

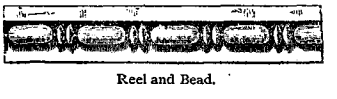
Satisfied with his *reconnoitre*, Losely quitted the skeleton pile. *Lord Lytton.*

**Redaction,** *n.* [add.] 1. The staff of writers on a newspaper or other literary periodical; the editorial staff or department.—2. † The act of drawing back; a withdrawal. 'All reluctation and *redaction*.' *Bp. Ward.*

**Redo** (rē-dö'), *v.t.* To do over again. 'We do but *redo* old vices.' *Sandys.*

**Reef,** *n.* [add.] A name given by Australian gold miners to a gold-bearing quartz vein.

**Reel,** *n.* [add.]—*Reel and bead*, a kind of enriched moulding much used in Greek and Roman architecture, and, with various modifications, in other styles. It consists of



Reel and Bead.

a series of bodies resembling reels (or spindles) and beads or pearls following each other alternately, and may be arranged in straight or in curved lines. Called also *Spindle-bead.*

**Reference** (ref'ėr-ens), *a.* Affording information when consulted.—*Reference Bible*, a Bible having brief explanations and references to parallel passages printed on the margin.—*Reference books.* See *Book* or *Work of Reference* under REFERENCE, *n.*—*Reference library*, a library containing books which can be consulted on the spot: in contradistinction to a *lending library.*

**Reflame** (rē-flām'), *v.i.* To blaze again; to burst again into flame.

Stamp out the fire, or this
Will smoulder and *reflame*, and burn the throne
Where you should sit with Philip. *Tennyson.*

**Refluous** † (ref'lū-us), *a.* Flowing back; refluent. '*Refluous* tide out of the Dead Sea.' *Fuller.*

**Refugeeism** (ref-ū-jē'izm), *n.* The state or condition of a refugee.

A Pole, or a Czech, or something of that fermenting sort, in a state of political *refugeeism*. *George Eliot.*

**Refundment** (rē-fund'ment), *n.* The act of refunding or returning in payment or compensation what has been borrowed or taken; or that which is refunded. *Lamb.*

**Regalia, † Regalio** † (rē-gā'li-a, rē-gā'li-ō), *n.* A banquet or .regale; an entertainment or treat. Written also *Regalo. Cotton; Tom. D'Urfey.*

**Regalo** (rē-gā'lō), *n.* See REGALIA above. *H. Walpole.*

**Regnicide** (reg'ni-sīd), *n.* [L. *regnum*, a kingdom, and *cædo*, to kill.] The destroyer of a kingdom. 'Regicides are no less than *regnicides.*' *Rev. T. Adams.*

**Regrowth** (rē-grōth'), *n.* A growing again; a new or second growth. *Darwin.*

**Rejuvenation** (rē-jū'ven-ā"shon), *n.* Same as *Rejuvenescence.*

**Religiosity,** *n.* [add.] Religious exercise.

Soporific sermons . . . closed the domestic *religiosities* of those melancholy days. *Southey.*

**Remanation** (rē-man-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *re*, back, and *mano*, to flow.] The act of returning, as to its source; the state of being re-absorbed; re-absorption. '(Buddhism's) pantheistic doctrine of emanation and *remanation.*' *Macmillan's Mag.*

**Remead, Remede** (re-mēd'), *n.* [See REMEDY.] Remedy; redress; help. 'Succour and *remede.*' *Emerson.* Written also *Remeed, Remeid.* [Old English or Scotch.]

The town's people were passing sorry for bereaving them of their arms by such an uncouth slight,—but no *remead.* *Spalding.*

**Remigable** (rem'i-ga-bl), *a.* [L. *remex, remigis*, a rower, from *remus*, an oar.] Capable of being rowed upon; fit to float an oared boat. '*Remigable* marshes.' *Cotton.*

**Reminiscentially** (rem'i-nis-en"shal-li), *adv.* In a reminiscential manner; by way of calling to mind.

**Reminiscitory** (rem-i-nis'si-to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to reminiscence or recollection; reminiscent.

I still have a *reminiscitory* spite against Mr. Job Jonson. *Lord Lytton.*

**Remonetisation** (rē-mon'et-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of monetising again; the restoration of bullion as the legal or standard money of account.

**Remonetise** (rē-mon'e-tīz"), *v.t.* To restore to circulation in the shape of money; to make again the only legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin.

**Remonstrantly** (rē-mon'strant-li), *adv.* In a remonstrant manner; remonstratively. *George Eliot.* [Rare.]

**Remonstrative** (rē-mon'stra-tiv), *a.* Of, belonging to, or characterized by remonstrance; expostulatory; remonstrant.

**Remonstratively** (rē-mon'stra-tiv-li), *adv.* In a remonstrative manner; remonstrantly.

**Remonstratory** (rē-mon'stra-to-ri), *a.* Expostulatory; remonstrative.

'Come, come, Sikes,' said the Jew, appealing to him in a *remonstratory* tone. *Dickens.*

**Remutation** (rē-mū-tā'shon), *n.* The act or process of changing back; alteration to a previous form or quality.

The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night. *Southey.*

**Renunciance** (rē-nun'si-ans), *n.* The act of renouncing; renunciation.

Each in silence, in tragical *renunciance*, did find that the other was all too lovely. *Carlyle.*

**Rep** (rep), *n.* An abbreviation for *Reputation*, formerly much used, especially in the asseveration *upon* or *'pon rep.* 'Worn by dames of *rep.*' *Tom D'Urfey.*

Do you say it *upon rep?* *Swift.*

In familiar writings and conversations (some of our words) often lose all but their first syllables, as in mob., *rep.*, pos., incog., and the like. *Addison.*

**Replume** (rē-plūm'), *v.t.* To rearrange; to put in proper order again.

The right hand *replumed*
His black locks to their wonted composure.
*Browning.*

**Reprobacy** (rep'rō-ba-si), *n.* The state or quality of being a reprobate; wickedness; profligacy.

'I should be sorry,' said he, 'that the wretch would die in his present state of *reprobacy.*' *Henry Brooke.*

**Reptonize** (rep'ton-īz), *v.t.* [From Humphry *Repton* (1752–1818), author of works on the theory and practice of landscape-gardening.] To lay out, as a garden, after the manner of or according to the rules of *Repton.*

Jackson assists me in *Reptonizing* the garden. *Southey.*

**Republicarian** † (rē-pub'li-kā"ri-an), *n.* A republican. *Evelyn.*

**Repulpit** (rē-pul'pit), *v.t.* To restore to the pulpit; to reinvest with power in a church. *Tennyson.*

**Requiescence** (rē-kwī-es'ens), *n.* A return to a state of quiescence; return of rest or repose.

Such bolts . . . shall strike agitated Paris, if not into *requiescence*, yet into wholesome astonishment. *Carlyle.*

**Respiratory,** *a.* [add.]—*Respiratory tree*, in *zool.* the name given to an organ found in some of the Holothuroidea, an order of echinoderms. It consists of two highly contractile, branched and arborescent tubes which run up towards the anterior extremity of the body, and perform the function of respiratory organs.

**Resurge** (rē-sėrj'), *v.i.* [L. *resurgo.*] To rise again; to reappear, as from the dead.

Hark at the dead jokes *resurging.* *Thackeray.*

**Retrocessional** (rē-trō-se'shon-al or ret-rō-se'shon-al), *a.* Of or belonging to retrocession.

**Retro-operative** (rē-trō-o'pe-rā-tiv), *a.* Retrospective in its effects; as, a *retro-operative* decree. *Kinglake.*

**Revelatory** (rev'e-la-to-ri), *a.* Having the nature or character of a revelation.

**Revenant** (rev'e-nant), *n.* [Fr., ppr. of *revenir*, to return.] One who returns or is brought back, especially from a distance or after a long interval. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Revenue** (rev'e-nū), *v.t.* To endow with an income or revenue. *Fuller.*

**Reverable** (rē-vēr'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of reverence; capable of being revered.

The character of a gentleman is the most *reverable*, the highest of all characters. *Henry Brooke.*

**Reversibility** (rē-vėrs'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being reversible; the capability of being reversed. *Prof. Tyndall.*

**Reviewage** (rē-vū'āj), *n.* The act or art of reviewing or writing critical notices of books, &c.; the work of reviewing.

Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage* I shall of course execute. *W. Taylor.*

**Rice-corn** (rīs'korn), *n.* Same as *Pampas-rice* (which see in Supp.).

**Riddling** (rid'ling), *a.* Having the form or character of a riddle or puzzle; enigmatical. '*Riddling* triplets of old time.' *Tennyson.*

**Rideable,** *a.* [add.] Capable of being ridden. 'Rode everything *rideable.*' *M. W. Savage.*

**Rident** (rī'dent), *a.* [L. *rideus*, ppr. of *rideo*, to laugh.] Smiling broadly; grinning. 'A smile so wide and steady, so exceedingly *rident* indeed as almost to be ridiculous.' *Thackeray.*

**Ridiculosity** (ri-dik'ū-los"i-ti), *n.* Something to raise a laugh; a joke; a comicality. 'Your pleasantries, your pretty sayings, and all your *ridiculosities.*' *Bailey.*

**Rigescent** (ri-jes'ent), *a.* [L. *rigescens*, ppr. of *rigesco*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff.] Becoming stiff, rigid, or unpliant.

**Ring** (ring), *v.t.* In the *manege*, to exercise by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; to lunge. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Ring,** *n.* [add.] The ring-finger. *B. Jonson.*

**Ring-master** (ring'mas-tėr), *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus ring.

**Riposte** (rē-post), *n.* [Fr., from It. *riposta.*] In *fencing*, the thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee.

**Road-worthy** (rōd'wėr-ŦHĭ), *a.* Fit for the road; likely to go well; skilfully finished. 'Probably a workmanlike *road-worthy* constitution enough.' *Carlyle.*

**Robe,** *n.* [add.]—*The robe*, or *the long robe*, the legal profession; as, gentlemen of *the long robe.* 'The liberal and learned profession of *the long robe.*' *Henry Brooke.*

**Rofia, Roffia** (rō'fi-a, rof'i-a), *n.* The commercial name for the leaves and fibres of palms of the genus Raphia. They are used for hats, mats, ropes, &c.

**Rookle** (rō'kl), *v.i.* To rout or rummage about; to poke about with the nose like a pig. [Provincial English.]

What'll they say to me if I go a routing and *rookling* in their drains like an old sow by the wayside? *Kingsley.*

**Rookler** (rōk'lėr), *n.* One who goes rookling about; a pig. 'High-withered, furry, grizzled, game-flavoured little *rooklers.*' *Kingsley.* [Provincial.]

**Rose,** *v.t.* [add.] To perfume, as with roses. '*A rosed* breath from lips rosie proceeding.' *Sir P. Sydney.*

It shall be all my study for one hour
To *rose* and lavender my horsiness
Before I dare to glance upon your Grace. *Tennyson.*

**Rose-moulding** (rōz'mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* a kind of Norman moulding ornamented with roses or rosettes.

**Rose-pink** (rōz'pingk), *a.* Of a rosy-pink colour or hue; roseate; having a delicate bloom; hence, very delicate; affectedly fine; sentimental. '*Rose-pink* piety.' *Kingsley.*

**Routish** (rout'ish), *a.* Characterized by routing; clamorous; disorderly. 'A *routish* assembly of sorry citizens.' *Roger North.*

**Rowlet** † (rou'let), *n.* [Fr. *roulette.*] A small wheel. *Roger North.*

**Royalize** (roi'al-īz), *v.i.* To exercise kingly power; to bear royal sway. 'If long he look to rule and *royalize.*' *Sylvester.*

**Roysterous** (roi'stėr-us), *a.* Roistering; roisterly; revelling; drunken or riotous. 'The *roysterous* young dogs; carolling, howling, breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep.' *Carlyle.*

**Rubilet** † (rō'bi-let), *n.* A little ruby. *Herrick.*

**Ruckle** (ruk'l), *n.* A rattling noise in the throat seeming to indicate suffocation. [Scotch.] See DEATH-RUCKLE.

**Ruckling** (ruk'ling), *a.* Having a ruckle; making a rattling noise. 'The deep *ruckling* groans of the patient.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

**Rue-bargain** (rō'bär-gin), *n.* A forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.

He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his pony before he could get it back again. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Ruffianage** (ruf'i-an-āj), *n.* The state of being a ruffian; rascaldom; ruffians collectively.

Rufus never moved unless escorted by the vilest *ruffianage.* *Sir F. Palgrave.*

**Rulelessness** (rōl'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ruleless or without law. '*Rulelessness*, or want of rules.' *Academy.*

**Runagate** (run'a-gāt), *a.* Wandering from place to place; vagabond. *Carlyle.*

**Runecraft** (rōn'kraft), *n.* Knowledge of runes; skill in deciphering runic characters. 'Modern Swedish *runecraft.*' *Archæologia*, 1871.

**Runn** (run), *n.* In India, a waste or desert; as, the *Runn* of Cutch. Written also *Ran.*

**Runologist** (rō-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in runology; a student of runic remains. 'The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists.*' *Athenæum.*

**Runology** (rō-nol'o-ji), *n.* The study of runes.

Of late, however, great progress has been made in *runology.* *Archæologia*, 1871.

**Ruridecanal** (rō-ri-dē'kan-al), *a.* [L. *rus, ruris*, the country, and *decanus.* See DEAN.] Of or belonging to a rural dean or rural deanery.

**Ruthenian** (rō-thē'ni-an), *n.* Same as *Russniak.*

**Rypeck** (rī'pek), *n.* A pole used to moor a punt while fishing or the like.

He ordered the fishermen to take up the *rypecks*, and he floated away down stream. *H. Kingsley.*

# S.

**Sabre,** *v.t.* [add.] To arm or furnish with a sabre. 'A whole regiment of *sabred* hussars.' *Henry Brooke.*

**Saddle-sick** (sad'l-sik), *a.* Sick or galled with much or heavy riding. *Carlyle.*

**Safety-match** (sāf'ti-mach), *n.* A match which will light only on being rubbed on a specially prepared friction substance, such as a roughed paper coated with phosphorus and attached to the match-box.

**Saga-man** (sä'ga-man), *n.* A narrator or chanter of sagas, who to the ancient Scandinavians was much the same as the minstrels wandering and resident of our remote forefathers. *Longfellow.*

**Sake,** *n.* [add.]—*For old sake's sake*, for the sake of old times; for auld langsyne.

Yet *for old sake's sake* she is still, dears,
The prettiest doll in the world. *Kingsley.*

**Sakieh, Sakia** (sak'i-e, sak'i-a), *n.* A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for irrigation purposes. It

consists essentially of a vertical wheel to which earthen pots are attached on projecting spokes, a second vertical wheel on the same axis with cogs, and a large horizontal cogged wheel, which gears with the other cogged wheel. The large wheel being turned by oxen or other draught animals puts in motion the other two wheels, the one carrying the pitchers dipping into a well or a deep pit adjoining and supplied with water from a river. The pitchers are thus emptied into a tank at a higher level, whence the water is led off in a network of channels over the neighbouring fields. Instead of the pitchers being attached directly to the wheel, when the level of the water is very low they are attached to an endless rope. The construction of these machines is usually very rude.

**Saleability** (sāl-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Saleableness. Carlyle.*

**Salomonian, Salomonic** (sal-o-mō'-ni-an, sal-o-mon'ik), *a.* [L. *Salomon*, Solomon.] Pertaining or relating to King Solomon or composed by him.

Beyond doubt many of his aphorisms are to be found in the book of Proverbs. Yet this book is not all *Salomonic.* *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

**Salopian** (sa-lō'pi-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to salep or salop; consisting of or prepared from salep; producing or making a preparation of salep. '*Salopian* coffee-houses.' *C. Lamb.*

**Salt,** *n.* [add.]—*To eat one's salt,* to become united by sacred bonds of hospitality: a phrase borrowed from Arab notions.

One does not *eat a man's salt,* as it were, at these dinners. There is nothing sacred in this kind of London hospitality. *Thackeray.*

—*To put, cast,* or *lay salt on the tail of,* a phrase equivalent to to capture, to catch, children having been told from hoary antiquity that they can catch birds by putting salt on their tails.

Such great atchievements cannot fail
To *cast salt on* a woman's *tail.* *Hudibras.*

Were you coming near him with soldiers and constables . . . you will never *lay salt on his tail.* *Sir W. Scott.*

**Saltee** (sal'tē), *n.* [Corrupted from It. *soldi*, pl. of *soldo*, a coin nearly equivalent to a halfpenny.] A penny. [Slang.]

It had rained all day kicks in lieu of *saltees. C. Reade.*

**Salvation,** *n.* [add.]—*Salvation Army,* a society organized for the religious revival of the masses, and having its proceedings conducted by generals, majors, captains, &c., of either sex, their affairs in other respects also being characterized by military forms.

**Salvationist** (sal-vā'shon-ist), *n.* A member of the Salvation Army.

**Samaritanism** (sa-mar'i-tan-izm), *n.* [See SAMARITAN, 3.] Charitableness; philanthropy; benevolence.

Mankind are getting mad with humanity and *Samaritanism.* *Sydney Smith.*

**Sample-room** (sam'pl-rōm), *n.* A room where samples are kept and shown. In the United States, often applied to a place where liquor is sold by the glass; a tap-room; a grog-shop.

**Sanctanimity** (sangk-ta-nim'i-ti), *n.* [L. *sanctus*, holy, and *animus*, the mind.] Holiness of mind.

A 'hath' or a 'thou,' delivered with conventional unction, well nigh inspires a sensation of solemnity in its hearer, and a persuasion of the *sanctanimity* of its utterer. *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Sandjak** (san'jak), *n.* Same as *Sanjak.*

**Sandlark** (sand'lärk), *n.* Probably the rock or shore pipit.

Along the river's stony marge
The *sandlark* chants a joyous song.
*Wordsworth.*

**Sannup** (san'nup), *n.* Among the American Indians, a married male member of the community; the husband of a squaw. 'Mindful still of *sannup* and of squaw.' *Emerson.*

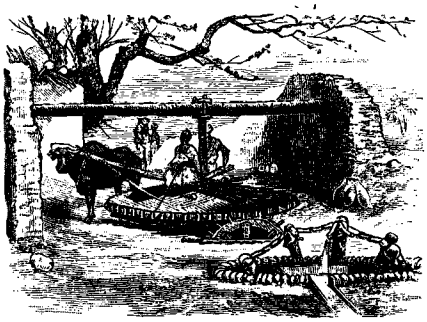
**Sansappel** (sanz-a-pel), *n.* [Fr. *sans*, without, and *appel*, appeal.] A person from whose decision there is no appeal; one whose opinion is decisive; an infallible person.

He had followed in full faith such a *sansappel* as he held Frank to be. *Kingsley.*

**Sapidless** (sap'id-les), *a.* [A badly formed word.] Without taste, savour, or relish; insipid. 'Expecting some savoury mess, and to find one quite tasteless and *sapidless.*' *C. Lamb.*

**Sarcolobe** (sär'kō-lōb), *n.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and *lobos*, a lobe.] In *bot.* a thick fleshy cotyledon, as that of the bean or pea.

**Sarcosperm** (sär'kō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and *sperma*, a seed.] Same as *Sarcoderm.*



Sakieh.

**Sasarara** (sas-a-rā'ra), *n.* [A suggested etymology is *certiorari:* comp. *præmunire* in Supp.] A word formerly used to emphasize a threat, much in the same way as 'vengeance.'

Out she shall pack, with a *sasarara. Goldsmith.*

**Satinity** (sa-tin'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being satiny, or smooth and glossy; a soft smoothness like that of satin. 'The smooth *satinity* of his style.' *C. Lamb.*

**Sbirro** (zbēr'rō), *n.* pl. **Sbirri** (zbēr'rē). [It.] An Italian police-officer.

**Scallop,** *n.* [add.] A lace band or collar, scalloped round the edges.

Made myself fine with Capt. Ferrers's lace band, being loth to wear my own new *scallop* it is so fine. *Pepys.*

**Scalpless** (skalp'les), *a.* Without a scalp. 'The top of his *scalpless* skull.' *Kingsley.*

**Scapulimancy** (skap'ul-i-man-si), *n.* [L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, and Gr. *manteia*, divination.] Same as *Omoplatoscopy* (which see in Supp.).

**Scare-sinner** (skār'sin-ėr), *n.* One who or that which frightens sinners.

Do stop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a *scare-sinner* (Death) who is posting after me. *Sterne.*

**Scarpines** (skär'pinz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *escarpins.*] An instrument of torture resembling the boot.

Being twice racked . . . I was put to the *scarpines,* whereof I am, as you see, somewhat lame of one leg. *Kingsley.*

**Scary** (skā'ri), *a.* Subject to a scare; alarmed; frightened; scared. [Colloq. United States.] *Whittier.*

**Sceptral** (sep'tral), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a sceptre. 'Large red lilies of love, *sceptral* and tall.' *Swinburne.*

**Sceptry** (sep'tri), *a.* Bearing a sceptre; sceptred; royal. 'His highness Ludolph's *sceptry* hand.' *Keats.*

**Schizognathæ** (shiz-og'na-thē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *schizō*, to cleave, and *gnathos*, jaw-bone.] A sub-order of carinate birds, proposed by Huxley to include the Gallinæ, Grallæ, and Natatores of Cuvier.

**Scholar,** *n.* [add.]—*Scholar's mate,* in *chess,* a simple mode of checkmate, frequently practised on inexperienced players, in which the skilled player's queen, supported by a bishop, mates the tyro's king in four moves. 'A simple trip, akin to *scholar's mate* at chess.' *H. Kingsley.*

**Scoundreldom** (skoun'drel-dum), *n.* The character, habits, or practices of a scoundrel; the community of scoundrels; scoundrels collectively. 'High-born *scoundreldom.*' *Froude.*

**Scrag** (skrag), *v.t.* To put to death by hanging; to hang. 'Intimating by a lively pantomimic representation that *scragging* and hanging were one and the same thing.' *Dickens.* [Slang.]

**Scrappily** (skrap'i-li), *adv.* In scraps or fragments; fragmentarily; desultorily. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

**Scribe**† (skrib), *v.i.* To write. 'Doing nothing but scribble and *scribe.*' *Miss Burney.*

**Scriven** (skriv'n), *v.t.* and *i.* To write in a scrivener-like manner. 'A mortgage *scrivened* up to ten skins of parchment.' *Roger North.* 'Two or three hours' hard *scrivening.*' *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Scryme**† (skrim), *v.i.* [Fr. *escrimer.*] To fence. 'Some new-fangled French devil's device of *scrymming* and fencing with his point.' *Kingsley.*

**Scunner** (skun'ėr), *v.t.* To affect with loathing, disgust, or nausea; to satiate. '*Scunnered* wi' sweets.' *Kingsley.* [Scotch.]

**Scutter** (skut'ėr), *n.* A hasty, noisy, short run; a scuttle; a scamper. 'A *scutter* downstairs.' *E. Bronte.* [Provincial.]

**Scythe-whet** (sīTH'whet), *n.* A name given in the United States to the bird *Turdus fuscescens* (Wilson's thrush), from the sharp metallic ring of its note. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Sea-island** (sē'ī-land), *a.* A term applied to a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

**Sea-surgeon** (sē'sėr-jun), *n.* Same as *Surgeon-fish.*

**Secret,** *n.* [add.] A light flexible coat of chain-mail worn under the ordinary outer garments. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Segment** (seg'ment), *v.t.* To separate or divide into segments; as, a *segmented* cell.

**Seismometry** (sīs-mom'et-ri), *n.* The measurement of the force and direction of earthquakes, &c.; the art or practice of using the seismometer.

**Selictar** (se-lik'tär), *n.* The sword-bearer of a Turkish chief.

*Selictar!* unsheathe then our chief's scimitar. *Byron.*

**Sempstry-work** (semp'stri-wėrk), *n.* Needle-work; sewing. *Henry Brooke.*

**Sense-rhythm** (sens'rithm), *n.* An arrangement of words characteristic of Hebrew poetry, in which the rhythm consists not in a rise and fall of accent or quantity of syllables, but in a pulsation of sense rising and falling through the parallel, antithetic, or otherwise balanced members of each verse; parallelism. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

**Sensifacient** (sen-si-fā'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense, and *facio*, to make.] Producing sensation; sensific. *Huxley.*

**Sensificatory** (sen-sif'i-ka-to-ri), *a.* Sensifacient; sensific. *Huxley.*

**Sensigenous** (sen-sij'e-nus), *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.] Originating or causing sensation. 'The sensitive subject, the *sensigenous* object.' *Huxley.*

**Sermoner** (sėr'mon-ėr), *n.* Same as *Sermonizer. Thackeray.*

**Serpentinian** (sėr-pen-tin'i-an), *n.* Same as *Ophite.*

**Sesquibasic** (ses'kwi-bā-sik), *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one and a half, and *basis*, a base.] In *chem.* a term applied to a salt containing one and a half equivalents of the base for each equivalent of acid.

**Sesquipedalianism** (ses'kwi-pē-dā"li-an-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being sesquipedalian; the use of long words. 'Masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedalianism.*' *Fitzedward Hall.*

**Sestette** (ses-tet'), *n.* 1. Same as *Sestet.*—2. The two concluding stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of three verses each; the last six lines of a sonnet.

**Sewellel** (se-wel'el), *n.* [Indian name.] A gregarious American rodent which unites some of the characteristics of the beaver with those of the squirrel family and the prairie-dog. It is remarkable for its rootless molars. It is about the size of a musk-rat, and the reddish-brown skin which covers its plump heavy body is much used by the Indians as an article of dress.

**Shabby-genteel** (shab'i-jen-tēl"), *a.* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility; aping gentility but really shabby. *Thackeray.*

**Shake-bag** (shāk'bag), *n.* A large-sized variety of game-cock.

I would pit her for a cool hundred . . . against the best *shake-bag* of the whole main. *Smollett.*

**Shawl-waistcoat** (shąl'wāst-kōt), *n.* A vest or waistcoat with a large prominent pattern like a shawl. *Thackeray.*

**Shearhog** (sher'hog), *n.* A ram or wether after the first shearing: provincially pronounced as if written *sherrug* or *sharrag.* 'To talk of *shearhogs* and ewes to men who habitually said sharrags and yowes.' *George Eliot.*

**Shedding,** *n.* [add.] A parting or branching off, as of two roads; the angle or place where two roads meet. 'That *shedding* of the roads which marks the junction of the highways coming down for Glasgow and Edinburgh.' *W. Black.*

**Sheep,** *n.* [add.] Leather prepared from sheep-skin; as, a book bound in *sheep* or in half-*sheep*.

**Shell,** *n.* [add.] The semicircular hilt which protected part of the hand in some forms of rapiers. *Thackeray.*

**Sheriat** (sher'i-at), *n.* The sacred or rather civil-religious law of Turkey, which is founded on the Koran, the Sunna or tradition, the commentaries of the first four caliphs, &c.

The Ulema declared that the Sultan ruled the empire as Caliph, that he was bound by the *sheriat*, or sacred law. . . . Civil law can never take the place of the *sheriat*, and the emancipation of the Christian subjects of the Porte is an impossibility. *Contemp. Rev.*

**Shovel,** *n.* [add.] Same as *Shovel-hat.*

She was a good woman of business, and managed the hat shop for nine years. . . . My uncle the bishop had his *shovels* there. *Thackeray.*

**Shrew-struck** (shrö'struk), *a.* Poisoned or otherwise harmed by what was formerly believed to be the venomous bite or contact of a shrew-mouse. *Kingsley.*

**Shutter** (shut'er), *v.t.* To provide, protect, or cover over with a shutter or shutters.

The school-house windows were all *shuttered* up. *T. Hughes.*

**Side-slip** (sīd'slip), *n.* 1. An illegitimate child. 'This *side-slip* of a son that he kept in the dark.' *George Eliot.*—2. A division at the side of the stage of a theatre, where the scenery is slipped off and on. See SLIPS in Supp.

**Sightsman,** *n.* [add.] †One who points out the sights or objects of interest of a place; a guide. *Evelyn.*

**Silo** (sī'lō), *n.* See ENSILAGE in Supp.

**Simple,** *n.* Used in the plural in the old phrase, *to cut for the simples* = to perform an operation for the cure of silliness or foolishness.

Indeed, Mr. Neverout, you should be *cut for the simples* this morning. *Swift.*

**Simulacrum** (sim-ū-lā'krum), *n.* [L.] That which is made like, or formed in the likeness of any object; an image; a form; hence, a mere resemblance as opposed to reality. *Thackeray.*

**Sing,** *v.i.* [add.]—*To sing small,* to adopt a humble tone; to assume the demeanour of a conquered, inferior, or timid person; to play a very subordinate or insignificant part.

I must myself *sing small* in her company. *Richardson.*

**Sing-song** (sing'song), *v.i.* To chant or sing in a monotonous voice; hence, to compose monotonous, dreary poetry. 'You sit *sing-songing* here.' *Tennyson.*

**Sit,** *v.i.* [add.]—*To sit under,* to attend church for the purpose of hearing; to be a member of the congregation of.

There would then also appear in pulpits other visages . . . than what we now *sit under.* *Milton.*

The household marched away in separate couples . . . each to *sit under* his or her favourite minister. *Thackeray.*

**Skeary** (skē'ri), *a.* Alarmed; frightened; scared; scary. [Provincial.]

It is not to be marvelled at that amid such a place as this for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skeary.* *R. D. Blackmore.*

**Skein** (skēn), *n.* A sportman's term applied strictly to a flock or collection of wild geese when on the wing, and also sometimes loosely to wild ducks.

The cur ran into them as a falcon does into a *skein* of ducks. *Kingsley.*

**Skeltering** (skel'tėr-ing), *a.* Hurrying; driving; rushing. 'The long dry *skeltering* wind of March.' *R. D. Blackmore.*

**Skimpingly** (skimp'ing-li), *adv.* In a skimping, niggardly, insufficient manner; parsimoniously; illiberally. *Lord Lytton.*

**Skip,** *n.* [add.] A place skipped over; especially, a dry, uninteresting passage or portion of a book passed intentionally over in reading. [Colloq.]

No man who has written so much is so seldom tiresome. In his books there are scarcely any of those passages which in our school days we used to call *skip.* *Macaulay.*

**Skip** (skip), *n.* In the games of bowls and curling, an experienced player chosen by each of the rival parties or sides as their leader, director, or captain, and who usually plays the last bowl or stone which his team has to play.

**Skyless** (skī'les), *a.* Without sky; cloudy; dark; thick. 'A soulless, *skyless,* catarrhal day.' *Kingsley.*

**Sky-parlour** (skī'pär-lėr), *n.* The room next the sky, or at the top of a building; hence, an attic. *Dickens.* [Humorous.]

**Skyscape** (skī'skāp), *n.* [On type of *landscape.*] A view of the sky; a part of the sky within the range of vision, or a picture or representation of such a part.

We look upon the reverse side of the *skyscape.* *R. A. Proctor.*

**Slap-bang** (slap'bang), *n.* A low eating-house. [Slang.]

They lived in the same street . . . dined at the same *slap-bang* every day. *Dickens.*

**Sleek** (slēk), *v.i.* To move in a smooth manner; to glide; to sweep. 'As the racks came *sleeking* on.' *L. Hunt.* [Rare.]

**Sleeken** (slēk'n), *v.t.* To make smooth, soft, or gentle; to sleek. [Rare.]

And all voices that address her
Soften, *sleeken* every word. *E. B. Browning.*

**Slips** (slips), *n. pl.* That part of a theatre at the sides of the stage where the wooden scenes are slipped on and off, and where the players may stand before appearing on the scene. *Dickens.*

**Slip-sloppy** (slip'slop-i), *a.* Slushy; wet; muddy. 'A *slip-sloppy* day.' *R. H. Barham.*

**Slop-dash** (slop'dash), *n.* Weak, cold tea, or other inferior trashy beverage; slip-slop.

Does he expect tea can be keeping hot for him to the end of time? He shall have nothing but *slop-dash.* *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Slued** (slūd), *a.* Intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]

He came into our place at night to take her home; rather *slued,* but not much. *Dickens.*

**Slughorn** (slug'horn), *n.* Same as *Slogan.*

**Small-beer,** [add.]—*To think small beer of,* to have a low opinion of; to hold in slight esteem.

She *thinks small beer of* painters, J. J.—well, well, we don't *think small beer of* ourselves, my noble friend. *Thackeray.*

**Smell-trap** (smel'trap), *n.* A drain-trap; a stink-trap. *Kingsley.* See DRAIN-TRAP.

**Smithereens, Smithers** (smiᵀᴴ'ėr-ēnz, smiᵀᴴ'ėrz), *n. pl.* Small fragments. 'Knocked heaps of things to *smithereens.*' *W. Black.* 'Smash the bottle to *smithers.*' *Tennyson.* [Provincial or colloq.]

**Snaffling-lay** (snaf'ling-lā), *n.* The practice of highway-robbery. *Fielding.* [Slang.]

**Snick** (snik), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To cut; to clip. '*Snicking* the corner of her foot off with nurse's scissors.' *H. Kingsley.*

**Snippetiness** (snip'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being snippety or fragmentary. *Spectator newspaper.*

**Snowbreak** (snō'brāk), *n.* A melting of snow; a thaw. *Carlyle.*

**Snubbish** (snub'ish), *a.* Tending to snub, check, or repress.

Spirit of Kant, have we not had enough
To make religion sad, and sour, and *snubbish?* *Hood.*

**Snubby** (snub'i), *a.* Short or flat. '*Snubby* noses.' *Thackeray.*

**Snuffler,** *n.* [add.] One who makes a pretentious assumption of religion; a religious canter.

You know I never was a *snuffler;* but this sort of life makes one serious, if one has any reverence at all in one. *T. Hughes.*

**Soda-felspar** (sō-da-fel'spär), *n.* See OLIGOCLASE.

**Sollar,** *n.* [add.] In *arch.* an elevated chamber in a church from which to watch the lamps burning before the altars. *Ency. Brit.*

**Sollevate** † (sol'le-vāt), *v.t.* Same as *Sullevate.* 'To . . . *sollevate* the mob.' *Roger North.*

**Somniatory** (som'ni-a-to-ri), *a.* [L. *somnium,* a dream.] Of or pertaining to dreams or dreaming; relating to or producing dreams; somniative. '*Somniatory* exercitations.' *Urquhart.* '*Somniatory* vaticinations and predictions.' *Southey.*

**Somnivolency** (som-niv'o-len-si), *n.* [L. *somnus,* sleep, and *volo,* to wish.] Something to induce sleep; a soporific. [Rare.]

These *somnivolencies* (I hate the word opiates on this occasion) have turned her head. *Richardson.*

**Sonnetize** (son'et-īz), *v.t.* To make the subject of a sonnet; to celebrate in a sonnet.

Now could I *sonnetize* thy piteous plight. *Southey.*

**Soothingness** (sötᴴ'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being soothing. *J. R. Lowell.*

**Sorabian, Sorbian** (so-rā'bi-an, sor'bi-an), *n.* The language of the Wends; Wendic: used also adjectively.

**Sow-drunk** (sou'drungk), *a.* Drunk as a sow; beastly drunk. *Tennyson.*

**Spalpeen** (spal'pēn), *n.* An Irish term of contempt or of very slight commiseration. 'The poor *spalpeen* of a priest.' *Kingsley.*

**Spasmodist** (spaz'mod-ist), *n.* A spasmodic person; one whose work is of a spasmodic character, or marked by an overstrained and unnatural style. *Poe.*

**Spectrality** (spek-tral'i-ti), *n.* Something of a spectral or ghastly nature. 'Nothing but ghastly *spectralities* prowling round him.' *Carlyle.*

**Spellable** (spel'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being spelt or formed by letters. 'Europe in all its *spellable* dialects.' *Carlyle.*

**Spifflicate** (spif'li-kāt), *v.t.* 1. To confound; to dismay; to beat severely. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]—2. To stifle; to suffocate; to kill. 'Scrag Jane while I *spifficate* Johnny.' *R. H. Barham.* [Slang.]

**Spifflication** (spif-li-kā'shon), *n.* The act of spifflicating or state of being spifflicated. [Slang.]

Whose blood he vowed to drink—the Oriental form of threatening *spifflication.* *R. F. Burton.*

**Spindle-bead** (spin'dl-bēd), *n.* See *Reel and bead,* under REEL, Supp.

**Spineless** (spīn'les), *a.* Having no spine, or apparently without a spine; limp; flexible. 'A whole family of Sprites, consisting of a remarkably stout father and three *spineless* sons.' *Dickens.*

**Spinstress** (spin'stres), *n.* A woman who spins or whose occupation is to spin; a spinster. 'The good Grecian *spinstress* (Penelope).' *Tom Brown.*

**Spitz-dog** (spitz'dog), *n.* [G. *spitz,* pointed.] A small variety of the Pomeranian dog, which has become a favourite lapdog. It has short and erect ears, a pointed muzzle, a curved bushy tail, and long hair, usually white. It is a handsome animal, brisk in its movements, quick of apprehension, but somewhat snappish.

**Split-new** (split'nū), *a.* Quite new; brand-new; span-new. 'A *split-new* democratical system.' *Bp. Sage.* [Scotch.]

**Spoon-net** (spön'net), *n.* A form of angler's landing-net. *Kingsley.*

**Spoony** (spöu'i), *n.* Same as *Spooney.* 'Like any other *spoony.*' *Charlotte Bronte.* [Slang.]

**Springe** (sprinj), *a.* Active; nimble; brisk; agile. [Provincial English.]

The squire's pretty *springe,* considering his weight. *George Eliot.*

**Sprucify** (sprös'i-fī), *v.t.* To make spruce or trim; to make brisk, bright, or lively; to smarten. *Cotton.*

**Squab,** *a.* [add.] Short and dry; tart; abrupt; curt.

We have returned a *squab* answer, retorting the infraction of treaties. *H. Walpole.*

**Squad** (skwod), *n.* 1. Soft slimy mud. [Provincial English.]—2. In Cornwall, a miner's term for loose ore of tin mixed with earth.

**Squail** (skwāl), *v.i.* To throw sticks at a cock; a barbarous sport formerly practised on Shrove Tuesday. *Southey.* [Provincial English.]

**Squireage** (skwīr'āj), *n.* The untitled landed gentry; the squires of a country taken collectively. 'The English Peerage and *Squireage.*' *De Morgan.*

**Squirelet** (skwīr'let), *n.* A petty squire; a squireling. *Carlyle.* 'That class of *squirelets* . . . of which Devonshire in the days of Elizabeth was very full.' *Fraser's Mag.*

**Squirrel-shrew** (skwir'rel-shrö), *n.* An animal of the genus Tupaia; a banxring. See TUPAIA.

**Stag** (stag), *v.t.* To follow warily, as a deer-stalker does a deer; to dog or watch. [Slang.]

You've been *stagging* this gentleman and me, and listening, have you? *H. Kingsley.*

**Stag,** *n.* [add.] A young cock trained for cock-fighting.

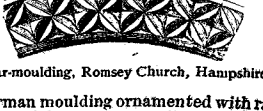
**Stageyness** (stāj'i-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being stagey; theatricality: Written also *Staginess.*

**Stark** (stärk), *v.t.* To make stark, stiff, or rigid, as in death.

Arise, if horror have not *stark'd* your limbs. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Starken** (stär'kn), *v.t.* To make unbending or inflexible; to stiffen; to make obstinate. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**Star-moulding** (stär'mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.*



Star-moulding, Romsey Church, Hampshire.

a Norman moulding ornamented with rayed or pointed figures representing stars.

**Stereo** (ster'ē-ō), *n.* A contraction of *Stereotype:* used also adjectively; as, a *stereo* plate.

**Stiff** (stif), *n.* In *commercial slang,* negotiable paper, as a bill, promissory note, or the like.—*To do a bit of stiff,* to accept or discount a bill.

I wish you'd *do* me *a bit of stiff,* and just tell your father if I may overdraw my account I'll vote with him. *Thackeray.*

**Stockbroking** (stok'brō-king), *n.* The business of a stockbroker, or one who, acting for a client, buys or sells stocks or shares, and is paid by commission.

**Stodgy** (stod'ji), *a.* Crude and indigestible; crammed together roughly. [Colloq. or slang.]

The book has too much the character of a *stodgy* summary of facts. *Sat. Rev.*

**Stog** (stog), *v.t.* To plunge and fix in mire; to stall in mud; to mire. [Colloq. or slang.]

They'll . . . be *stogged* till the day of judgment; there are bogs in the bottom twenty feet deep. *Kingsley.*

**Stone-jug** (stōn'jug), *n.* A prison; a jail. See JUG. [Slang.]

I will sell the bed from under your wife's back, and send you to the *stone-jug.* *C. Reade.*

**Stoop** (stōp), *n.* A pillar. *Quarles.—Stoop and room,* a system of mining coal, where the coal is taken out in parallel spaces, intersected by a similar series of passages at right angles. Between these 'rooms' 'stoops' of coal are left for the support of the roof of the seam. Called also *Pillar and Stall* or *Post and Stall.*

**Studentry** (stū'dent-ri), *n.* Students collectively; a body of students. *Kingsley.*

**Stumpy** (stump'i), *n.* Money. 'Forked out the *stumpy.*' *Dickens.* 'Down with the *stumpy.*' *Kingsley.* [Slang.] See under STUMP, *v.i.*

**Stylet,** *n.* [add.] A stiletto. *Browning.*

**Subantichrist** (sub-an'ti-krist), *n.* A person or power partially antagonistic to Christ; a lesser antichrist. 'The very womb for a new *subantichrist* to breed in.' *Milton.*

**Sub-blush** (sub-blush'), *v.i.* To blush slightly. 'Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing* as she did it.' *Sterne.*

**Subterrestrial** (sub-tèr-res'tri-al), *a.* Subterranean. 'This *subterrestrial* country.' *Tom Brown.*

**Subtilizer** (sub-til-īz'èr), *n.* One who subtilizes or makes very nice distinctions; a hair-splitter. 'A *subtilizer,* and inventor of unheard-of distinctions.' *Roger North.*

**Subventitious** (sub-ven-tish'us), *a.* Affording subvention or relief; aiding; supporting. *Urquhart.*

**Succubine** (suk'ū-bīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a succuba, one of a race of demons in female form, akin to the male demons *Incubi,* supposed to be one of the causes of nightmare. *R. H. Barham.*

**Succumbent** (suk-kum'bent), *a.* Yielding; submissive. 'Not only *succumbent* and passive, . . . but actually subservient and pliable.' *Howell.*

**Suitor** (sūt'or), *v.i.* To act as a suitor; to solicit a woman in marriage; to woo; to make love. *R. H. Barham.*

**Sumerian** (sum-ē'ri-an), *n.* See ACCADIAN in Supp.

**Summerly** (sum'èr-li), *a.* Such as is suitable to summer; like summer. 'As *summerly* as June and Strawberry-hill.' *H. Walpole.*

**Sunderment** (sun'dèr-ment), *n.* The state of being parted or separated; separation.

It was therefore apparent who must be the survivor in case of *sunderment.* *Miss Burney.*

**Superiorness** (sū-pē'ri-or-nes), *n.* Superiority. 'The great *superiorness* of learning.' *Miss Burney.*

**Supper** (sup'èr), *v.t.* To give supper to. 'Kester was *suppering* the horses.' *Mrs. Gaskell.*

**Surmisant** (sèr-mīz'ant), *n.* One who surmises; a surmiser. 'Informants or rather *surmisants.*' *Richardson.*

**Susurrant** (sū-sur'ant), *a.* [L. *susurro,* to hum.] Whispering; susurrous.

The soft *susurrant* sigh, and gently murmuring kiss. *Antijacobin.*

**Swab,** *n.* [add.] A term applied by sailors to an awkward, clumsy fellow. 'Called him . . . *swab* and lubbard.' *Smollett.*

**Swabbers** (swob'èrz), *n. pl.* An old name for certain cards at whist by which the holder was entitled to a part of the stakes.—*Whisk and swabbers,* a particular form of whist formerly played.

*Whisk and swabbers* was the game then in chief vogue. *Fielding.*

**Swear,** *v.i.* [add.]—*To swear by,* to treat as an infallible authority; to place great confidence in.

Mrs. Charles quite *swears by* her, I know. *Miss Austen.*

I simply meant to ask if you are one of those who *swear by* Lord Verulam. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**Swelldom** (swel'dum), *n.* The fashionable world; swells collectively. *Thackeray.* [Colloq. or humorous.]

**Swimmable** (swim'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being swum. 'I . . . swam everything *swimmable.*' *M. W. Savage.*

**Swindlery** (swin'dlèr-i), *n.* The acts or practices of a swindler; roguery. *Carlyle.*

**Swinery** (swīn'èr-i), *n.* A place where swine are kept; a piggery; also, a flock of swine inhabiting such a place. 'And Windsor Park so glorious made a *swinery.*' *Dr. Wolcot.* 'The enlightened public one huge Gadarenes' *swinery.*' *Carlyle.*

**Sword** (sōrd), *v.t.* To strike or slash with a sword. *Tennyson.*

**Sword-stick** (sōrd'stik), *n.* A walking-stick in which is concealed a sword or rapier.

**Syllabize** (sil'lab-īz), *v.t.* To form or divide into syllables; to syllabify.

'Tis mankind alone
Can language frame and *syllabize* the tone.
*Howell.*

**Sylphish** (silf'ish), *a.* Resembling a sylph; sylph-like. 'Fair *sylphish* forms.' *Antijacobin.*

# T.

**Tail-end,** *n.* [add.] *pl.* Inferior corn separated from grain of a superior quality. 'Bread made o' *tail-ends.*' *George Eliot.*

**Talkee-talkee** (tą'kē-tą'kē), *n.* An expression borrowed from the broken English of some barbaric races, and used to denote (1) a corrupt dialect. 'The *talkee talkee* of the slaves in the Sugar Islands.' *Southey.* (2) Incessant chatter or talk. 'A woman who thinks of nothing living but herself—all *talkee talkee.*' *Miss Edgworth.* (3) Bombastic or inflated language. 'The inflated bulletins of Napoleon, the *talkee-talkee* of a North American Indian.' *S. Phillips.*

**Tambourgi** (tam-bör'ji), *n.* A Turkish drummer. *Byron.*

**Tasar** (tas'ar), *n.* Same as *Tusseh-silk.*

**Tavern-token** (tav'èrn-tō-kn), *n.* A coin of low value, struck by a tavern-keeper in former times, and current among his customers and others on sufferance, owing to the scarcity of legal small currency.—*To swallow a tavern-token,* a euphemism for to get drunk. *B. Jonson.*

**Teagle** (tē'gl), *n.* [Perhaps akin to *tug* or *tackle.*] A hoist; an elevator; a lift, such as is used for raising or lowering goods or persons from flat to flat in large establishments. [North of England.]

**Tellurian** (tel-lū'ri-an), *a.* [L. *tellus, telluris,* the earth.] Pertaining or relating to the earth or to an inhabitant of the earth. *De Quincey.*

**Tellurian** (tel-lū'ri-an), *n.* An inhabitant of the earth. 'If any distant worlds . . . are so far ahead of us *Tellurians.*' *De Quincey.*

**Tendriled** (ten'drild), *a.* Furnished with tendrils. 'The thousand-*tendril'd* vine.' *Southey.*

**Textlet** (tekst'let), *n.* A short or small text. *Carlyle.*

**Thersitical** (thèr-sit'i-kal), *a.* Resembling or characteristic of *Thersites,* a scurrilous character in Homer's *Iliad;* hence, grossly abusive; scurrilous; foul-mouthed. 'A pelting kind of *thersitical* satire, as black as the very ink 'tis wrote with.' *Sterne.*

**Thirdsman** (thèrdz'man), *n.* An umpire; an arbitrator; a mediator.

There should be somebody to come in *thirdsman* between Death and my principal. *Sir W. Scott.*

**Thomasite** (tom'as-īt), *n.* One of a religious body of recent origin, who believe that God will raise all who love him to an endless life in this world, but that those who do not shall absolutely perish in death; that Christ is the Son of God, inheriting moral perfection from the Deity, our human nature from his mother; and that there is no personal devil. Called also *Christadelphian.*

**Thornless** (thorn'les), *a.* Free from thorns. 'Youth's gay prime and *thornless* paths.' *Coleridge.*

**Tinglish** (ting'glish), *a.* Having a tingling sensation; keenly sensitive. 'Alive and *tinglish.*' *Browning.*

**To-year,**† *adv.* [Comp. *to-day.*] For the present year; this year. *J. Webster.*

**Trabecula** (tra-bek'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Trabeculæ** (tra-bek'ū-lē). [Dim. of L. *trabs,* a beam.] In *physiol.* (*a*) one of the cartilaginous plates in the embryo lying in front of the parachordals, and from which the vertebrate skull is developed. (*b*) A bar of supporting tissue penetrating some softer structure.

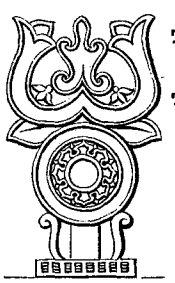
**Trabecular** (tra-bek'ū-lèr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with trabeculæ.

**Tranquillize** (tran'kwil-īz), *v.i.* To become tranquil.

I'll try, as I ride in my chariot, to *tranquillize.* *Richardson.*

**Transpontine** (trans-pon'tīn), *a.* [L. *trans,* beyond, and *pons, pontis,* bridge.] Situated beyond the bridge; across the bridge.

**Transposer** (trans-pōz'èr), *n.* One who transposes; as, the *transposer* has written the tune two tones higher.



Trisula, from gateway of Sanchi Tope.

**Transpositor** (trans-poz'it-èr), *n.* One who transposes; a transposer. *Landor.*

**Trisula** (tri-sö'la), *n.* [Skr.] A kind of trident; in *Hind. antiq.* a Brahminical and Buddhist three-pointed symbol or ornament, representing the trident of Siva, which is considered to be in continual motion over the face of the universe. It is found represented on the end of flagstaffs or standards and on sword-scabbards, and also, more prominently, over the gateways of topes, where it is frequently represented as an object of adoration, surrounded with groups of worshippers. Written also *Trisul.*

**Tryma.** [add.] May be more accurately defined as a one-seeded fruit with a well-defined stony endocarp, and with the outer portion of the pericarp fleshy, leathery, or fibrous; distinguished from the drupe by being derived from an inferior instead of a superior ovary: exemplified in the walnut.

**Tsech** (chek), *n.* Same as *Czech* in Supp.

# U.

**Ugly**† (ug'li), *v.t.* To make ugly; to disfigure; to uglify. 'His vices all *ugly* him over.' *Richardson.*

**Unascendable** (un-as-send'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ascended, climbed, or mounted; unscaleable. 'Impending crags, rocks *unascendable.*' *Southey.*

**Unblissful** (un-blis'ful), *a.* Infelicitous; unhappy; miserable. 'That *unblissful* clime.' *Tennyson.*

**Unboding** (un-bōd'ing), *ppr.* Not anticipating; not looking for.

I grow in worth, and wit, and sense,
*Unboding* critic-pen. *Tennyson.*

**Unconformist**† (un-kon-form'ist), *n.* A nonconformist. 'An assault of *unconformists* on church discipline.' *Fuller.*

**Uncular** (ung'kū-lèr), *a.* Of or pertaining to an uncle; avuncular. [Humorous.]

The grave Don . . . clasped the young gentleman . . . to his *uncular* and rather angular breast. *De Quincey.*

**Undulous** (un'dū-lus), *a.* Undulating; rising and falling like waves.

He felt the *undulous* readiness of her volatile paces under him. *R. D. Blackmore.*

**Unfilleted** (un-fil'let-ed), *a.* Not bound up with or as with a fillet. 'Its small handful of wild flowers *unfilleted.*' *Coleridge.*

**Unfleshly** (un-flesh'li), *a.* Not fleshly; not human; incorporeal; spiritual.

Those *unfleshly* eyes, with which they say the very air is thronged. *C. Reade.*

**Unpiloted** (un-pī'lot-ed), *a.* Unguided through dangers or difficulties. '*Unpiloted* by principle or faith.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

**Unquestionability** (un-kwest'yun-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* That which cannot be questioned

or doubted; a certainty. 'A great heaven-high *unquestionability*.' *Carlyle.*

**Up-keep** (up'kēp), *n.* Maintenance in a state of efficiency; the means by which anything is kept in good order.

**Upthunder** (up-thun'dėr), *v.i.* To send up a loud thunder-like noise. 'Central fires through nether seas *upthundering*.' *Coleridge.*

**Usurary**† (ū'zhū-ra-ri), *a.* Partaking of or pertaining to usury; usurious. '*Usurary* contracts.' *Bp. Hall.*

## V.

**Vaagmar** (väg'mar), *n.* [Icel. *vág-meri*, lit. wave-mare.] A northern fish remarkable for the extreme compression of the body, and hence sometimes called the *Riband-shaped Vaagmar*, and *Deal-fish*. See DEAL-FISH.

**Valetudinous**† (val-ē-tū'di-nus), *a.* Valetudinarian. 'The *valetudinous* condition of King Edward.' *Fuller.*

**Venerer** (ven'ėr-ėr), *n.* [See VENERY.] One who watches game; a gamekeeper; a hunter. 'Our *venerers*, prickers, and verderers.' *Browning.*

**Vert** (vėrt), *n.* One who goes over from one church or sect to another: a contraction of *Perqert* or *Convert*.

Old friends call me a pervert; new acquaintances a convert; the other day I was addressed as a *'vert*. It took my fancy as offending nobody, if pleasing nobody. *Experiences of a 'Vert'* (1865).

**Viparious** (vī-pā'ri-us), *a.* [From L. *vita*, life, or *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to produce.] Life-producing or life-renewing. [Rare.]

A cat the most *viparious* is limited to nine lives. *Lord Lytton.*

**Voltaic**, *a.* [add.]—*Voltaic arc*, in *electric lighting*, same as *Electric Arc*. See under ELECTRIC, Supp.

## W.

**Wave-shell** (wāv'shel), *n.* In earthquake shocks, one of the waves of alternate compression and expansion, having theoretically the form of concentric shells, which are propagated in all directions through the solid materials of the earth's crust from the seismic focus to the earth's surface. *Ency. Brit.*

**Wax**, *n.* [add.] A fit of anger or rage. [Slang.]

She's in a terrible *wax*, but she'll be all right by the time he comes back from his holidays. *H. Kingsley.*

**Waxy**, *a.* [add.] Angry; wrathful; indignant. [Slang.]

It would cheer him up more than anything if I could make him a little *waxy* with me. *Dickens.*

**Weber** (vā'ber), *n.* [From Wilhelm Edouard *Weber*, a German physicist.] In the system of electro-magnetic units, the unit of magnetic quantity = $10^8$ C.G.S. units.

**Whitwall** (whit'wąl), *n.* Same as *Witwall*.

## Y.

**Yew**, *n.* [add.] A shooting bow made of the wood of the yew; a yew-bow. 'Wing'd arrows from the twanging *yew*.' *Gay.*

## Z.

**Zoon** (zō'on), *n.* [Gr., an animal.] An animal having a distinct and independent existence. See extract.

A zoological individual is constituted either by any such single animal as a mammal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a *zoon*, or by any such group of animals as the numerous medusæ that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as zooids. *H. Spencer.*

# APPENDIX.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# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

# OF GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL,

AND

# OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

## RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation indicated in the following list is that usually heard from educated speakers of English, who as a rule do not attempt to pronounce Greek or Latin or Scriptural names in the way in which they were pronounced by the ancients themselves—if that could be with certainty determined—but rather seek to assimilate the pronunciation to that of their own language. There is therefore no great difficulty in the pronunciation of such words, and by attention to the following rules and directions any name in the list can be sounded correctly.

Special knowledge required for the right pronunciation of these words is—

1. The seat of accent; and

2. The sound to be given to the letters as they stand in the word.

The syllable of the word which is to receive the accent is denoted by the usual mark, an acute accent, placed immediately after it, as the first syllable of the word Ca'to, the second of the word Cam-by'ses, and the third of the word San-cho-ni'a-thon. The seat of the accent varies considerably in words of more than two syllables, though it is never on the last syllable; in dissyllables it is always on the first. The pronunciation of the latter, therefore, as also of monosyllabic words, after the following remarks are studied, will present no difficulty, and consequently many of them (especially those belonging to the classical languages) have been omitted from the list below. The division into separate syllables is denoted by the mark - as well as by the accentuation mark. Two vowels coming together in a word, but having one or other of these marks between them, must therefore always be pronounced as belonging to different syllables.

The sounds to be given to the several letters will be considered under two general heads, viz.: 1. The vowel letters; and 2. The consonant letters. It must always be borne in mind that silent letters, so common in English (*e* final for instance), are the exception in the words here treated of.

### I. THE VOWEL LETTERS.

The vowels heard in the words *fate, me, pine, note,* and *tube,* are called long vowels; while those heard in the words *fat, met, pin, not,* and *us,* are called short vowels.

1. When any of the vowel letters *a, e, i, o,* and *u,* constitute an accented syllable, and also when they end one, they are pronounced as long vowels; thus, in the first syllable of the words Ca'to, Pe'lops, Di'do, So'lon, and Ju'ba, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fate, me, pine, note,* and *tube.*

2. When the vowel letters are followed by one or more consonants in a syllable, they are pronounced as short vowels; thus, in the first syllable of the words Cas'ca, Hec'u-ba, Cin'na, Cor'du-ba, and Pub'li-us, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fat, met, pin, not,* and *us.*

3. When the letter *a* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in A-by'dos, and when it ends one, as in Ju'ba, it is pronounced as *a* in *fat.*

4. The so-called diphthongs *æ, œ,* are always pronounced as the *e* of *me,* and are therefore simple vowel sounds, as in Cæ'sar, Pæs'tum, Æ'o-lus, Bœ-o'ti-a.

5. The digraph *ai* in a syllable is pronounced like *ai* in *wait.* It occurs only in Scriptural names. The *ai* of Greek words was pronounced like common English affirmative *ay,* or much the same as *i* in *pine;* but by the common spelling it is Latinized into *æ.* An *a* and an *i* coming together, but belonging to different syllables, will of course have either the accent or the mark - between them.

6. When *r* follows *a* in the same syllable, and is itself followed by a consonant, as in Ar'go, Car-tha'go, the *a* is pronounced as in *far.* In such a word as Ar'a-dus it is sounded as in *fat.*

7. The digraph *au,* as in Clau'di-us, Au-fid'i-us, is pronounced as *a* in *fall.* An *a* and a *u* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables, as in Em-ma'us.

8. When *e* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in the first of the word E-te'o-cles, and when it ends one, as in E-vad'ne, it is pronounced as *e* of *me.* And when *e* is followed by *s* as the final letter of a word, as in Her'mes, Ar-is-toph'a-nes, it is always pronounced as *e* of *me.*

9. When *e* is followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Her'mes, Mer-cu'ri-us, the *e* is pronounced as *e* of *her.* The letters *i, u,* and *y,* before *r,* have the same sound, as in Vir'gil, Bur'sa, Cyr'nus. When *er* is followed by a vowel, however, *e* is sounded as in *met,* thus Er'a-to, Mer'o-e.

10. The digraph *ei,* as in Plei'a-des, is pronounced as *i* of *pine.* An *e* and *i* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables. Compare Rules 5 and 7.

11. The diphthong or digraph *eu,* as in Leu-cip'pus, E-leu'sis, Ti-mo'theus, is pronounced as *u* of *tube.* It occurs chiefly in Greek names. In other cases the *e* and *u* belong to separate syllables. Compare Rules 10 and 7.

12. When *i* constitutes the first and last syllables of words, whether accented or not, as in I-be'ri-a, Fa'bi-i, it is pronounced as *i* of *pine.* And *i* as the terminal vowel of a syllable at the end of words is also so pronounced, as in Im'ri, A-ceph'a-li.

13. But *i* at the end of any other unaccented syllable than the last, as in In'di-a, Fa'bi-i, is pronounced as *i* of *pin.*

14. In many cases *i* assumes the value of *y* consonant in English; thus Aquileia is pronounced as if Aqui-le'ya, Caius as if Ca'yus. This is especially common in the terminations of words.

15. *O* at the end of an unaccented syllable, as also when constituting an unaccented syllable by itself, is generally pronounced long or of medium length. Followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Gor'gus, it is not usually pronounced long, but as *o* of *not.* The *o* in such a position is, however, by some speakers pronounced rather long than short, this being pretty much a matter of taste.

16. At the end of an unaccented syllable, or forming an unaccented syllable (as in Æs'u-læ, A-bi'hu), *u* is pronounced much the same as when accented, but shorter. Following *q* it is pronounced as *w;* thus the second syllable of Equicolus is pronounced exactly as the English word *quick.*

17. The letter *y* is pronounced as *i* would be in corresponding positions; thus the *y* in Ty'a-na is as *i* of *pine;* and the *y* in Tyn'da-rus as *i* of *pin.*

### II.—THE CONSONANT LETTERS.

The consonant letters, *b, d, f, h j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, v, y,* and *z,* have each but one sound, and as that is the English sound, they present no difficulty. The letters *c, g, s, t,* and *x,* have each more than one sound, and hence require rules to pronounce them aright.

1. *C* and *g* are hard, or sounded as in *call* and *gun* respectively, when immediately followed by the vowel letters *a, o,* and *u,* either in the same or in the following syllable, as in Cas'ca, Cor-ne'li-a, Cur'ti-us, Hec'a-te, Hec'u-ba, Gal'lus,

Gor'di-um, Au-gus'tus, Meg'a-ra, Teg'u-la. *C* and *g* are also hard immediately before other consonant letters, as in Clau'-di-us, Cras'sus, Ec-bat'a-na, Hec'tor, Glau'cus, Gra'vi-us, Bag'-ra-da, Bo-du-ag-na'tus.

2. *C* and *g* are soft when immediately followed by the vowel letters *e*, *i*, and *y*, either in the same or in the following syllable, as in Cer'be-rus, Cin'na, Cy-re'ne, Cic'e-ro, Tic'i-da, Gel'li-us, Gis'co, Gy'as, Vo-log'e-ses, Um-brig'i-us. In words such as Dacia, Sicyon, Phocion, Accius, Glaucia, Cap-pa-do'ci-a, the *ci* or *cy*, having the accent immediately before it, is often pronounced as *shi:* some authorities, however, retain the *s* sound in such words.

3. In *Scriptural* names, such as Megiddo, Gideon, *g* is always hard, except in the single word Bethphage. In consulting the list this will have to be kept in mind. The *s.* following Scriptural names will serve as a guide.

4. When *c* and *g* are initial letters of a syllable, and immediately followed by *n* or by *t*, they are usually left silent in pronunciation; thus, Cneus is pronounced Ne'us; Gnidus, Ni'dus; and Ctenos, Te'nos. Some scholars, however, pronounce the *c* and *g* in these combinations; and should the reader elect to do so, he must pronounce them hard.

5. In Scripture names *h* often follows a vowel in the same syllable; as in Micah, Isaiah, Calneh, the vowel in these cases being pronounced with its short sound and the *h* being mute. In Greek names *rh* is equivalent to simple *r*.

6. The digraph *ch* is pronounced as *k*, thus, Achilles is pronounced A-kil'les; Chios, Ki'os; Enoch, E'nok. The Scripture name Rachel is the single exception to this rule, *ch* in it being sounded as in *chain*.

7. *S* as an initial of words is pronounced as *s* of the word *son*, as in So'lon, Spar'ta, Styx. It is commonly so pronounced as an initial of other than the first syllable of words, as in Su'sa, Si-sen'na; but in some exceptional cases the *s* receives the sound of *z*, as in the word Cæsar, which is pronounced Cæ'zar. These exceptions will be denoted by the direction '*s* as *z*,' inclosed within parentheses, thus, Cæ'sar (*s* as *z*). See also rule 10.

8. *S* final of words, when preceded by *e*, is pronounced as *z;* thus Aristides is pronounced Ar-is-ti'dez. And the *e* so placed is that of the word *me* as remarked already. But when the final *s* is preceded by any other vowel, it is pronounced as *s* of *son*, as in Archytas, Amphipolis, Abydos, Adrastus.

9. *S* at the end of words, when preceded by a liquid, *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*, is pronounced as *z*, as in Mars, which is pronounced Marz; Aruns, A'runz.

10. *Si* forming an unaccented syllable, preceded by an accented syllable with a final consonant, and followed by a vowel, is commonly pronounced *shi;* as in Al'si-um, Hor-ten'-si-us. When the *si* is preceded by a vowel it is very commonly pronounced as *zi*, as in Mœ'si-a, He'si-od, A-le'si-a, Cæ'si-us; and sometimes as the *s* of *pleasure*, as in As-pa'si-a, The-o-do'si-a. But the usage in these cases is not very well settled, and some scholars carefully preserve the pure sound of the *s*, and do not even in such situations allow it to degenerate.

11. When *ti* followed by a vowel occurs next after the accented syllable of a word, it is pronounced as *sh;* thus, Statius is pronounced Sta'shi-us; Helvetii, Hel-ve'shi-i; and similarly with Abantias, Actium, Maxentius, Laertius, &c. The proper sound of the *t* is preserved, however, when *ti* is accented or when it follows *s* or another *t*, as in Mil-ti'a-des, Sal-lus'ti-us, Brut'ti-i; so also in the termination -tion, as in A-e'ti-on. In such words as Domitius the *t* itself may be said to receive the *sh* sound: Do-mish'i-us.

12. The digraph *th* is pronounced as *th* of the word *thin*, as in Tha-li'a.

13. *X* at the beginning of syllables is pronounced as *z*, thus, Xenophon is Zen'o-phon. But at the end of syllables it retains its voiceless sound of *ks*, thus Oxus is pronounced Oks'us. If, however, the *x* end a syllable which immediately precedes a vowel in the accented syllable, then the *x* receives its voiced sound, that of hard *g* followed by *z*, as in Alexarchus, which is pronounced Al-egz-ar'chus.

14. The letter *p*, when initial, and followed by *n* or by *t*, is not usually uttered, as in Pnigeus and Ptolemæus, which are pronounced Ni'geus and Tol'e-mæ-us, though some persons sound the *p*.

15. *Ph* represents the Greek character φ, and is pronounced as *f;* thus, Philippi is pronounced Fi-lip'pi. But when *ph* is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as in Phthia, it is usually omitted in utterance, and the word is pronounced Thi'a. Some scholars, however, pronounce it.

16. *Ps* represents the Greek character ψ, which as an initial is pronounced as *s*, the *p* being generally omitted in utterance, as in Psyche, which is pronounced Sy'ke. Many scholars, however, now pronounce the *p* as well as the *s* of *ps*.

17. As a general rule, when any combinations of consonant letters which are difficult to utter occur at the initial part of words, the utterance of the first may be omitted, thus, Tmolus may be pronounced Mo'lus; Mnemosyne, Ne-mos'y-ne; while the digraph *ch* is dropped in Chthonia, making the pronunciation Tho'ni-a.

# GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

( The names distinctively Scriptural are followed by *s.* )

A'a-lar, *s.*
A'aron (ā'ron), *s.*
Ab-a-cæ'na
A-bac'e-na
Ab-a-ce'ne
Ab'a-cuc, *s.*
A-bad'don, *s.*
Ab-a-di'as, *s.*
A'bæ
Ab'a-ga
A-bag'a-rus
A-bag'tha, *s.*
Ab'a-ha, *s.*
Ab-al'la-ba
Ab'a-lus
A-ban'tes
Ab-an-ti'a-des
A-ban'ti-as
A-ban'ti-das
A-ban'tis
Ab-ar-ba're-a
Ab'a-ri
Ab'a-rim, *s.*
A-bar'i-mon
Ab'a-ris
Ab'a-ron, *s.*
A-ba'rus
A'bas
Ab'a-sa
Ab-a-se'ni
Ab-a-si'tis
Ab'a-tos
Ab'ba, *s.*
Ab'da, *s.*
Ab-da-lon'i-mus
Ab'de-el, *s.*
Ab-de'ra
A-bde-ri'tes
Ab-de'rus
Ab'di, *s.*
Ab-di'as, *s.*
Ab'di-el, *s.*
Ab-do-lon'i-mus
Ab'don, *s.*
A-be-a'tæ
A-bed'ne-go, *s.*
A'bel, *s.*
A-bel'la
Ab-el-la'ni
Ab-el-li'num
Ab-el-li'nus
A'bel Ma'im, *s.*
A'bel Me-ho'-lah, *s.*
A-be'lus
Ab'e-lux
A-be-o'na
A'bez, *s.*
Ab'ga-rus
A'bi, *s.*
A'bi-a
A-bi'a, *s.*
A-bi'ah, *s.*
Ab-i-al'bon, *s.*
Ab-i-a'nus
A-bi'a-saf, *s.*
A-bi'a-thar, *s.*
A'bib, *s.*
A-bi'da, *s.*
A-bi'dah, *s.*
Ab'i-dan, *s.*
A-bi'el *or* Ab'iel, *s.*
Ab-i-e'zer, *s.*
Ab-i-ez'rite, *s.*
Ab-i-gail, *s.*
Ab-i-ha'il, *s.*
A-bi'hu, *s.*
A-bi'hud, *s.*
A'bi-i
A-bi'jah, *s.*
A-bi'jam, *s.*
Ab'i-la
Ab-i-le'ne
Ab-i-le'ni
A-bim'a-el, *s.*
A-bim'e-lech, *s.*
A-bin'a-dab, *s.*
A-bin'o-am, *s.*
A-bi'ram, *s.*
A-bis'a-res
Ab-i-se'i, *s.*
Ab'i-shag, *s.*
A-bish'a-i, *s.*
A-bish'u-a, *s.*
Ab'i-shur, *s.*
Ab-i-son'tes
Ab'i-sum, *s.*
Ab'i-tal, *s.*
Ab'i-tub, *s.*
A-bi'ud, *s.*
A-bla'vi-us
A-ble'rus
A-ble'tes
A-bli'tæ
Ab'ner, *s.*
Ab'no-ba
A-bo-bri'ca
A-boe'cri-tus
Ab-o-la'ni
Ab'o-lus
A-bon-i-tei'chos
Ab-o-ra'ca
A-bo'ras
A-bor'ras
Ab'o-tis
Ab-ra-da'tas
Ab-ra-da'tes
A-bra'ha-mus
A'bram, *s.*
Ab-ret-te'ne
A-broc'o-mas
Ab-ro-di-æ'tus
A'bron
A-bron'y-chus
Ab'ro-ta
A-brot'o-num
A-bru'po-lis
A'brus
Ab'sa-lom, *s.*
Ab'sa-rus
Ab'so-rus
Ab-syr'ti-des
Ab-syr'tus
A-bu'bus, *s.*
Ab'u-la
Ab-u-li'tes
Ab-u-si'na
Ab-y-de'ni
Ab-y-de'nus
A-by'dus
Ab'y-la
Ac-a-cal'lis
Ac-a-ce'si-um
Ac-a-ce'tes
A-ca'ci-us
Ac'a-cus
Ac-a-de-mi'a
Ac-a-de'mus
A-cæ'ni-tus
Ac-a-lan'drus
A-cal'le
Ac-a-mar'chis
Ac'a-mas
A-camp'sis
A-can'tha
A-can'thi-ne
A-can'thus
Ac'a-ra
A-ca'ri-a
Ac-ar-na'nes
Ac-ar-na'ni-a
Ac'a-ton
Ac'ba-rus
Ac'cad, *s.*
Ac-ca'li-a
Ac'ca-ron, *s.*
Ac'cho, *s.*
Ac'ci-a
Ac-ci-e'mus
Ac'ci-us
Ac'cu-a
A'ce
A-cel'da-ma, *s.*
Ac'e-le
Ac'e-lum
A-ceph'a-li
A-cer'a-tus
A-cer'ræ
A-cer-sec'o-mes
A'ces
A-ce-sam'e-nus
A-ce'si-a
A-ce-si'nes
A-ce-si'nus
A-ce'si-us
A-ces'ta
A-ces-ti'nus
A-ces-to-do'rus
A-ces-tor'i-des
A-ce'tes
A-chæ'a
A-chæ'i
A-chæ'me-nes
Ach-æ-men'i-des
A-chæ'us
A-cha'ia
A-cha'i-cus, *s.*
A-cha'is
A'chan, *s.*
A'char, *s.*
Ach'a-ra
Ach-a-ren'ses
A-char'næ
A-cha'tes
A'chaz, *s.*
Ach'bor, *s*
Ach-e-lo'i-des
Ach-e-lo'ri-um
Ach-e-lo'is
Ach-e-lo'us
A-che'ras
Ach-e-ri'ni
Ach'e-ro
Ach'e-ron
Ach-e-ron'ti-a
Ach-er-on-ti'ni
Ach-e-ru'si-a
Ach-e-ru'sis
A-che'tus
A-chi-ach'a-rus, *s.*
A-chi'as, *s.*
A-chi'las
A-chil'las
Ach-il-le'a
Ach-il-le'is
A-chil'les
Ach-il-le'um
A-chil'leus
Ach-il-li'des
A'chim, *s.*
A'chi-or, *s.*
A'chish, *s.*
Ach'i-tob, *s.*
A-chi'vi
Ach-la-dæ'us
A-chi'vi
Ach'me-tha, *s.*
Ach'o-la
A'chor, *s.*
A-cho'reus
A-cho'rus
Ach-ra-di'na
Ach'sah, *s.*
Ach'shaph, *s.*
Ach'zib, *s.*
A-ci-cho'ri-us
A-ci-da'li-a
A-ci-di'nus
A-cil'i-a
A-cil-i-se'ne
A-cil'i-us
A-cin-dy'nus
A-ci'ni-po
A'ci-pha, *s.*
A'cis
A'ci-tho, *s.*
Ac-mon'i-des
A-cœ-me'tæ
A-coe'tes
Ac'o-næ
A-con'tes
A-con'ti-us
A-con-ti-zom'e-nus
Ac-on-tob'o-li
A-con-to-bu'lus
Ac'o-ris
Ac'o-rus
A'cra
A'cræ
A-cræ'a
A-crœph'eus
Ac'ra-gas
Ac-ra-top'o-tes
A-cra'tus
A'cri-æ
Ac-ri-a'tes
Ac-ri-doph'a-gi
A-cri'on
Ac-ris-i-o'ne
A-cris-i-o-ne'us
A-cris-i-o-ni'a-des
A-cris'i-us
A-cri'tas
Ac-ro-a'thon *or* A-kro'a-thon
Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-a
A-croc'o-mæ
Ac-ro-co-rin'-thus
A-cro'ma
A-cron'o-ma
A-crop'a-thos
Ac-ro-re'a
Ac-ro-re'i
Ac'ro-ta
A-crot'a-tus
Ac-ro-tho'i
Ac-ro-tho'on
Ac-ro-tho'um
Ac-tæ'a
Ac-tæ'on
Ac-tæ'us
Ac'te
Ac'ti-a
Ac'tis
Ac-tis'a-nes *or* Ac-ti-sa'nes
Ac'ti-um
Ac-tor'i-des
Ac'to-ris
A-cu'a, *s.*
A'cub, *s.*
A-cu'le-o
A-cu'me-nus
A-cu'num
A-cu'phis
A-cu'si-las
A-cu-si-la'us
A-cu'ti-cus
A-cy'rus
Ad'a-da
Ad'a-dah, *s.*
A-dæ'us
A'dah, *s.*
Ad-a-i'ah, *s.*
Ad-a-li'a, *s.*
Ad'am, *s.*
Ad-a-man-tæ'a
Ad'a-mas
Ad-a-mas'tus
Ad'a-mi, *s.*
A-da'mus
Ad'a-na
A'dar, *s.*
Ad'a-sa, *s.*
Ad'be-el, *s.*
Ad'di, *s.*
Ad'do, *s.*
Ad'don, *s.*
Ad'du-a
Ad'dus, *s.*
A-de-o'na
A-deph'a-gus
A'der, *s.*
Ad-her'bal
A-di-a-be'ne
A-di-a-ben'i-cus
A-di-an'te
A-di-at'o-mus
A-di-at'o-rix
Ad'i-da, *s.*
A'di-el, *s.*
Ad-i-man'tus
A'din, *s.*
A-di'no, *s.*
Ad'i-nus, *s.*
Ad-i-tha'im, *s.*
Ad'la-i, *s.*
Ad'mah, *s.*
Ad'ma-tha, *s.*
Ad-me'te
Ad-me'tus
Ad'nah, *s.*
Ad'o-na, *s.*
A-do'ne-us *or* A-do'neus
A-do'ni-a
Ad-o-ni'as, *s.*
A-don-i-be'zek, *s.*
Ad-o-ni'jah, *s.*
A-don'i-kam *or* Ad-o-ni'kam, *s.*
Ad-o-ni'ram, *s.*
A-do'nis
A-don-i-ze'dek, *s.*
A-do'ra, *s.*
Ad-o-ra'im, *s.*
A-do'ram, *s.*
A-dram'me-lech, *s.*
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
A-dra'na
A-dra'ne
A-dra'num
Ad-ras-ti'a
Ad-ras-ti'ne
A-dras'tus
A-dre'ne
A'dri-a
A-dri-an-op'o-lis
A-dri-a'nus
A-dri-at'i-cum
A'dri-el, *s.*
Ad-ri-me'tum
Ad-u-at'i-ca
Ad-u-at'i-ci
A-du'el, *s.*
A-du'la
A-du'las
A-du'lis
Ad-u-li'ton
A-dul'lam, *s.*
A-dum'mim, *s.*
A-dyr-mach'i-dæ
Æ'a
Æ-a-e'a
Æ'a-ces
Æ-ac'i-des
Æ-a-ci'um
Æ'a-cus
Æ'æ
Æ-æ'a
Æ-a-me'ne
Æ-an-te'um
Æ-an'ti-des
Æ-an'tis
Æ-be'lus
Æ-bu'dæ
Æ-bu'ra
Æch-mag'o-ras
Æ-cu-la'num
Æ-dep'sus
Æ-de'sia
A-e-di'as, *s.*
Æ-dic'u-la
Æ-di'les
Æ-di'lis
Æd'i-lus
A-e'don
A-e-do'nis
Æd'u-i
Æ-el'lo *or* A-el'-lo
Æ-e'ta *or* Æ-e'tes
Æ-e'ti-as
Æ-gæ'æ
Æ-gæ'on
Æ-gæ'um
Æ-gæ'us
Æ-ga'le-os
Æ-ga'le-um
Æ-ga'tes
Æ-ge'le-on
Æ-ge'li
Æ-ge'ri-a
Æ-ges'ta
Æ'ge-us *or* Æ'-geus
Æ-gi'a-le
Æ-gi-a'le-us
Æ-gi-a-li'a
Æ-gi'a-lus
Æ-gic'o-res
Æ'gi-da
Æ-gi'des
Æg'i-la
Æ-gil'i-a
Æ'gi-lips
Æ-gim'i-us
Æ-gim'o-rus
Æ-gim'u-rus
Æ-gi'na
Æg-i-ne'ta
Æg-i-ne'tes
Æ-gi'o-chus
Æ'gi-pan
Æ-gi-pa'nes
Æ-gi'ra
Æ-gir-o-es'sa
Æ-gis'thus
Æ'gi-um
Æg'le
Æg-le'is
Æg'les
Æg-le'tes
Æ-gob'o-lus
Æ-goc'e-ros
Æ-go-mi'a
Æ-go'nes
Æg-o-ne'a
Æ-gon'nes
Æg-os-pot'a-mos
Æ-gos'the-na
Æ-gyp'sus
Æ-gyp'ti-i
Æ-gyp'tus
Æ'li-a
Æ-li-a'nus
Æl'i-nos
Æ'li-us *and* Æ'-li-a
A-el'lo
A-el'lo-pus
Æ-lu'rus
Æ-ma'thi-a
Æ-mil'i-a
Æm-il-i-a'nus
Æ-mil'i-us
Æm'o-na *or* Æ-mo'na
Æ-mo'ni-a
Æ-mon'i-des
Æm'o-nis
Æ'na-re
Æ-na'ri-a
Æ-ne'a *or* Æ-ni'a
Æ-ne'a-dæ
Æ-ne'a-des
Æ-ne'as
Æ-ne'is
Æ-nes-i-de'mus
Æ-ne'te
Æ-ne'tus
Æ'ni-a
Æ-ni-a'nes
Æn'i-cus
Æ-ni'des
Æn-o-bar'bus
Æ-no'na
Æ-o'li-a
Æ-ol'i-des
Æ'o-lis
Æ'o-lus
Æ-o'ra
Æ-pe'a
Æ-pi-o-re'tus
Æ'po-lus
Æ'py
Æp'y-tus
Æ-qua'na
Æ'qui
Æ-quic'o-li
Æq-ui-me'li-um
A-er'o-pe
Ær'o-pus (*mount*)
A-er'o-pus
Æs'a-cus
Æ-sa'ge-a
Æ-sa'pus
Æ'sa-ra
Æ-sa'rus *and* Æs'a-rus
Æs'chi-nes
Æs'chre-as
Æs'chre-is
Æs'chri-on
Æs-chy-li'des
Æs'chy-lus
Æs-cu-la'pi-us
Æ-se'pus
Æ-ser'ni-a
Æ'si-ca
Æ-si'nas
Æ'si-on
Æ-son'i-des
Æs-o-pe'us
Æ-so'pus
Æs'u-la
Æs'u-læ
Æ-sy-e'tes
Æ-sy'me
Æs-ym-ne'tæ
Æs-ym-ne'tes
Æ-sym'nus
Æth'a-le
Æ-thal'i-des
Æth-a-li'a
Æ-tha'li-on
Æ-thi'ces
Æth'i-cus
Æ-thi'on
Æ-thi'o-pe
Æ-thi'o-pes
Æ-thi-o'pi-a
Æ'thi-ops
A-eth'li-us
Æ-thu'sa
Æ'ti-a
A-e'ti-on
A-e'ti-us
Æ-to'li
Æ-to'li-a
Æ-to'lus
A-ex-im'e-nes
Æx-o'ne
A'fer
A-fra'ni-a
A-fra'ni-us
Af-ri-ca'nus
Af'ri-cum
Af'ri-cus
Ag'a-ba, *s.*
Ag'a-bus, *s.*
A-gac'ly-tus
A'gag, *s.*
Ag-a-las'es
Ag'a-me
Ag-a-me'de
Ag-a-me'des
Ag-a-mem'non
Ag-a-mem-non'-i-des
Ag-a-me'tor
Ag'a-mus
Ag-a-ni'ce
Ag-a-nip'pe
Ag-a-nip-pe'us
A-gan'za-ga
Ag'a-pe
Ag-a-pe'nor
Ag-a-pe'tus
A'gar, *s.*
Ag-a-re'ni
Ag-a-ris'ta
A-gas'i-cles
A-ga'so
A-gas'sa
A-gas'the-nes
A-gas'tro-phus
Ag'a-sus
Ag'a-tha
Ag-ath-ar'chi-das
Ag-ath-ar'chi-des
Ag-ath-ar'chus
Ag-a-thi'a
A-ga'thi-as
Ag-a-thi'nus
Ag'a-tho
Ag-a-tho-bu'lus
Ag-a-tho-cle'a
A-gath'o-cles
Ag-a-tho-do'rus
Ag'a-thon
Ag-a-tho-ni'ce
Ag-a-tho-ni'cus
Ag-a-tho-ny'-mus
Ag-a-thon'y-mus
A-gath'o-pus
Ag-a-thos'the-nes
Ag-a-thyr'num
Ag-a-thyr'sus
A-ga've
A-ga'vus
Ag-bat'a-na
Ag-des'tis
Ag'e-e, *s.*
Ag-e-la'das
A-gel'a-des
Ag-e-las'tus
Ag-e-la'us
Ag-e-le'a
Ag'e-les
Ag-e-li'a
Ag-e-lo-chi'a
Ag'e-los
A-gen'a-tha
A-gen'di-cum
A-ge'nor
Ag-e-nor'i-des
Ag-e-ro'na
Ag-e-san'der
A-ge'si-as
A-ges-i-da'mus
A-ges-i-la'us
Ag-e-sim'bro-tus
A-ges-i-na'tes
Ag-e-sip'o-lis
Ag-e-sis'tra-ta
Ag-e-sis'tra-tus
A-ge'tas
A-ge'tor
A-ge'tus
Ag-ge'nus
Ag-ge'us, *s.*
Ag-gram-mes
A-gi'a-dæ
A'gi-as
Ag'i-dæ
A'gis
Ag-la'ia
Ag-la-o-ni'ce
Ag-la'o-pe
Ag-la'o-pes
Ag-la-o-phæ'na
Ag-la-o-phe'me
Ag-la'o-phon
Ag-la-o-pho'nus
Ag-la-o'pis
Ag-la-os'the-nes
Ag-lau'ros
Ag-la'us *or* Ag'-la-us
Ag-no-de'mus
Ag-nod'i-ce
Ag-no-do'rus
Ag-no-ni'a
Ag-non'i-des
Ag-no'tes
Ag-noth'e-mis
Ag-noth'e-os
Ag-noth'e-tæ
A-go'ne-as
A-go'nes
A-go'nis
A-go'ni-us
A-go'nus
Ag'o-ra
Ag-o-rac'ri-tus
Ag-o-ræ'a
Ag-o-ra'nax
Ag-o-ra'nis
Ag-o-ran'o-mi
Ag-o-re'sus
A'gra
A-græ'a

A-græ'i
Ag'ra-gas
A-grau'le
A-grau'li-a
A-grau'los
A-grau-o-ni'tæ
A-gri-a'nes
A-gric'o-la
Ag-ri-gen'tum
A-grin'i-um
A-gri'o-dos
A-gri-o'ni-a
A-gri'o-pas
A-gri'o-pe
A-gri-oph'a-gi
A-grip'pa
Ag-rip-pe'um
Ag-rip-pi'na
A-gris'o-pe
A'gri-us
Ag'ro-las
A'gron
A-gro'tas
A-grot'e-ra
A'gur, *s.*
A-gy-i'eus
A-gyl'la
Ag-yl-læ'us
A-gyr'i-um
A-gyr'tes
A'hab, *s.*
A-ha'la
A-har'ah, *s.*
A-har'hel, *s.*
A-has'a-i, *s.*
A-has'ba-i, *s.*
A-has-u-e'rus, *s.*
A-ha'vah, *s.*
A'haz, *s.*
A-haz'a-i, *s.*
A-ha-zi'ah, *s.*
Ah'ban, *s.*
A'hi, *s.*
A-hi'ah, *s.*
A-hi'am, *s.*
A-hi-e'zer, *s.*
A-hi'hud, *s.*
A-hi'jah, *s.*
A-hi'kam, *s.*
A-hi'lud, *s.*
A-him'a-az, *s.*
A-hi'man, *s.*
A-him'e-lech, *s.*
A-hi'moth, *s.*
A-hin'a-dab, *s.*
A-hin'o-am, *s.*
A-hi'o, *s.*
A-hi'rah, *s.*
A-hi'ram, *s.*
A-his'a-mach, *s.*
A-hish'a-har, *s.*
A-hi'sham, *s.*
A-hi'shar, *s.*
A-hi'tob, *s.*
A-hith'o-phel, *s.*
A-hi'tub, *s.*
Ah'lab, *s.*
Ah'lai, *s.*
A-ho'ah, *s.*
A-ho'hite, *s.*
A-ho'lah, *s.*
A-hol'bah, *s.*
A-ho'li-ab, *s.*
A-hol'i-bah, *s.*
A-ho-li-ba'mah *or* A-ho-lib'a-mah, *s.*
A-hu'ma-i, *s.*
A-hu'zam, *s.*
A-huz'zah, *s.*
A'i (ā'i), *s.*
A-i'ah, *s.*
A-i'ath, *s.*
A-i-do'neus
A-i'jah, *s.*
Aij'a-leth, *s.*
A-i'la
A-im'y-lus
A'in, *s.*
A-i'rus, *s.*
A'jah, *s.*
Aj'a-lon, *s.*
A'jax
A'kan, *s.*
Ak'kub, *s.*
Ak-rab'bim, *s.*
Al-a-ban'da
Al-a-ban'di-cus
Al'a-bis
A-læ'a
A-læ'i
A-læ'sa
A-læ'sus
A-læ'us
Al-a-go'ni-a
Al'a-la
Al-al-com'e-næ
Al-a-ma'ni *or* Al-a-man'ni
A-lam'melech, *s.*
Al'a-moth, *s.*
A-la'ni
Al-a-ri'cus
A-las'tor
A-las'to-res
A-lau'dæ
Al'a-zon *or* A-la'-zon
Al-a-zo'nes
Al-ba'ni
Al-ba'nia
Al-ba'nus
Al-bi-a'num
Al-bi'ci
Al-bi-gau'num
Al-bi'ni
Al-bi-no-va'nus
Al-bin-te-me'li-um
Al-bi'nus
Al'bi-on
Al-bi-o'na
Al-bi'o-nes
Al'bi-us
Al-bu-cil'la
Al'bu-la
Al-bu'na
Al-bu'ne-a
Al'bur'nus
Al-cæn'e-tus
Al-cæ'us
Al-cam'e-nes
Al-can'der
Al-can'dre
Al-ca'nor
Al-cath'o-e
Al-cath'o-us
Al'ce
Al-ce'nor
Al-ces'te *or* Al-ces'tis
Al'ce-tas
Al-ci-bi'a-des
Al-ci'dæ
Al-cid'a-mas
Al-ci-da-me'a
Al-ci-da'mus
Al-ci'des
Al-cid'i-ce
Al-cid'o-cus
Al-cim'a-chus
Al-cim'e-de
Al-cim'e-don
Al-cim'e-nes
Al'ci-mus
Al-cin'o-e
Al-cin'o-us
Al'ci-phron
Al-cip'pe
Al-cip'pus
Al-cith'o-e
Alc-mæ'on
Alc-mæ-on'i-dæ
Alc-me'na
Al'co-ne
Al-cu-me'na
Al-cy'o-ne
Al-cy'o-neus
Al-des'cus
A'le-a
A-le'bas
A-le'bi-on
A-lec'to
A-lec'tor
A-lec'try-on
A-le'i-us Cam'pus
Al'e-ma, *s.*
Al-e-man'ni
Al-e-ma'nus
Al'e-meth *or* A-le'meth, *s.*
A-le'mon
Al-e-mo'na
Al-e-mon'i-des
Al'e-on
A-le'ris
A-le'sa
A-le'si-a
A-le'sus
A-le'tes
A-le'thes
A-le-thi'a
A-le'tis
Al-e-tri'nas
A-let-ri-na'tes
A-let-ri-nen'ses
A-le'tri-um
A-le'tum
A-leu'a-dæ
Al'e-us
A'lex
Al-ex-am'e-nes
Al-ex-am'e-nus
Al-ex-an'dri-a (*a woman*)
Al-ex-an-dri'a (*a city*)
Al-ex-an'dri-des
Al-ex-an-dri'na
Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis
Al-ex-a'nor
Al-ex-ar'chus
A-lex'as
A-lex'i-a
Al-ex-ic'a-cus
Al-ex-i'nus
A-lex'i-on
Al-ex-ip'pus
Al-ex-ir'ho-e
A-lex'is
A-lex'on
Al-fa-ter'na
Al-fe'nus
Al'gi-dum
Al'gi-dus
Al-go'num
A-li-ac'mon
A-li'ah, *s.*
A-li'an, *s.*
A-li-ar'tus
A-li-e'nus
A-li'fæ
Al-i-læ'i
Al-i-men'tus
A-lim'e-nus
A-li'phæ
Al-i-pha'nus
Al-i-phe'ra
Al-i-phe'rus
Al-ir-ro'thi-us
A-li'sum
Al'la-ba
Al-le'di-us
Al'li-a
Al-li-e'nus
Al-li'fæ
Al-lob'ro-ges
Al'lom, *s.*
Al'lon, *s.*
Al-lon-bach'uth, *s.*
Al-lot'ri-ges
Al-lu'ci-us
Al-me'ne
Al-mo'dad, *s.*
Al'mon, *s.*
Al'mon Dib-la-tha'im, *s.*
Al-mo'pes
Al-my-ro'de
Al'na-than, *s.*
A-lo'a
A-lo'as *or* A-lo'is
A-lo'eus
Al-o-i'dæ *or* Al-o-i'des
A-lo'is
A-lo'ne *or* A-lo'na
A-lo'nis
Al'o-pe
A-lop'e-ca
A-lop'e-ce
A-lop-e-con-ne'sus
A-lo'pex
A-lo'pi-us
A-lo-ri'tæ
A-lo'rus
A'los
A'loth, *s.*
Al-pe'nus
Al-phæ'us, *s.*
Al-phe'a
Al-phe'nor
Al-phe'nus
Al-phe-si-bœ'a
Al-phe-si-bœ'us
Al-phe'us
Al'phi-us
Al-pi'nus
Al-po'nus
Al'si-um
Al-ta-ne'us, *s.*
Al-ta'num
Al-tas'chith, *s.*
Al-thæ'a
Al-thæ'me-nes
Al-the'pus
Al-ti'na
Al-ti'nas
Al-ti'num
A-lun'ti-um
A'lush, *s.*
Al'vah, *s.*
A-ly-at'tes
Al'y-ba
Al-y-cæ'a
A-ly'mon
A-ly'pus
A-lys'sus
Al-yx-oth'o-e
Al-y-ze'a
A'mad, *s.*
A-mad'a-tha, *s.*
A-mad'a-thus, *s.*
A-mad'o-ci
A-mad'o-cus
A'mal, *s.*
Am'a-lek, *s.*
A-mal-lo-bri'ga
Am-al-thæ'a
Am-al-the'um
A'mam, *s.*
Am'a-na, *s.*
A-man'i-cæ
Am-an-ti'ni
A-ma'num
A-ma'nus
A-mar'a-cus
A-mar'di
Am-a-ri'ah, *s.*
A-mar'tus
Am-a-ryl'lis
Am-a-ryn'ceus
Am-a-ryn'thi-a
Am-a-ryn'thus
Am-a-rys'i-a
A'mas
Am'a-sa, *s.*
A-mas'a-i, *s.*
Am-a-se'a
Am-a-se'nus
A-mash'a-i, *s.*
Am-a-shi'ah, *s.*
Am-a-si'a
A-ma'sis
A-mas'tris
A-mas'trus
A-ma'ta
Am-a-the'a
Am-a-the'i
Am-a-the'is, *s.*
Am'a-this, *s.*
Am'a-thus
A-max-an-ti'a
A-max'i-a
Am-ax-o'bi-i
Am-a-ze'nes
Am-a-zi'ah, *s.*
A-ma'zon
A-maz'o-nes
Am-a-zon'i-cus
Am-a-zon'i-des
Am'be-nus
Am-bi-a'ni
Am-bi-a-ti'nus
Am-bi-bar'e-ti
Am-bib'a-ri
Am-bi'cus
Am-bi-ga'tus
Am-bi'o-rix
Am'bla-da
Am-bra'ci-a
Am-bra'ci-as
Am-bro'dax
Am-bro'nes
Am-bro'si-a
Am-bro'si-us
Am-bry'on
Am-brys'sus
Am-bry'sus
A-med'a-tha, *s.*
Am'e-les
Am-e-na'nus
Am-e-no'phis
A-me'ri-a
A-mes'tra-tus
A-mes'tris
A'mi, *s.*
A-mi-a'nus
A-mic'tas
A-mi'da *or* Am'i-da
A-mil'car
Am'i-los
A-min'a-dab, *s.*
Am-i-se'na
A-mis'i-a
A-mi'sum *or* A-mi'sus
Am-i-ter'num
Am-i-tha'on *or* Am-y-tha'on
A-mit'ta-i, *s.*
A-miz'a-bad, *s.*
Am'mah, *s.*
Am-med'da-tha, *s.*
Am'mi, *s.*
Am-mi-a'nus
Am-mid'i-oi, *s.*
Am'mi-el, *s.*
Am-mi'hud, *s.*
Am-mi-shad'da-i *s.*
Am-miz'a-bad, *s.*
Am-mo'des
Am-mo'nis
Am-næ'us
Am'ni-as
Am-ni'sus
Am-ni'tes
Am'non, *s.*
A-mœ'beus
A'mok, *s.*
Am-o-me'tus
Am-om-phar'e-tus
A'mor
A-mor'ges
A-mor'gos
Am'o-rite, *s.*
A'mos, *s.*
Am-pe-li'nus
Am'pe-lus
Am-pe-lu'si-a
Am-phe'a
Am-phi'a-lus
Am-phi'a-nax
Am-phi-ar-a-e'us
Am-phi-a-ra'i-des
Am-phi-a-ra'us
Am-phi-cle'a
Am-phic'ra-tes
Am-phic'ty-on
Am-phic-ty'o-nes
Am-phid'a-mas
Am-phid'o-li
Am-phi-dro'mi-a
Am-phi-ge-ni'a
Am-phil'o-chus
Am-phil'y-tus
Am-phim'a-chus
Am-phim'e-don
Am-phin'o-me
Am-phin'o-mus
Am-phi'on
Am-phip'a-gus
Am-phip'o-les
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phip'y-ros
Am-phir'e-tus
Am-phis-bæ'na
Am-phis'the-nes
Am-phis-ti'des
Am-phis'tra-tus
Am-phith'e-a
Am-phith'e-mis
Am-phith'o-e
Am-phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phit-ry-o-ni'a-des
Am-phi'us
Am-phot'e-rus
Am-phry'sus
Am'pli-as, *s.*
Amp'sa-ga
Am-pyc'i-des
Am'py-cus
Am'ra-phel, *s.*
Am'ram, *s.*
Am-sanc'tus
A-mu'li-us
A-my'cla
A-my'clæ
Am-y-clæ'us
A-my'clas
Am-y-cli'des
Am'y-cus
Am-y-don
Am-y-mo'ne
Am-ym'tas
Am-yn-ti'a-des
A-myn'ti-a'nus
A-myn'tor
Am-yn-tor'i-des
Am-y-ri'cus
Cam'pus
Am'y-ris
Am'y-rus
A-mys'tis
Am-y-tha'on
Am-y-tha-o'ni-us
Am'y-tis
A-my'zon
Am'zi, *s.*
A'nab, *s.*
An-a-bu'ra
An-a-cæ'a
An-a-ce'i-a
An'a-ces *or* A-nac'tes
An-a-char'sis
An-a-ci'um *or* An-a-ce'um
An-a-cle'tus
An-ac're-on
A-nac-to'ri-um
A-nac'to-rum
An-a-dy-om'e-ne
An'a-el, *s.*
A-nag'ni-a
A-nag'y-rus
A'nah, *s.*
An-a-ha'rath, *s.*
An-a-i'ah, *s.*
An-a-i'tis
A'nak, *s.*
An'a-kim, *s.*
A-nam'me-lech, *s.*
A'nan, *s.*
A-na'ni, *s.*
An-a-ni'ah, *s.*
An-a-ni'as, *s.*
A-nan'i-el, *s.*
An'a-phe
An-a-phlys'tus
A-na'pi-us
A-na'pus
An-a-ri'a-cæ
A-nar'tes
An-a-sim'bro-tus
A'nath, *s.*
An'a-thoth, *s.*
A-nat'o-le
A-nau'rus
A-nau'sis
An-ax-ag'o-ras
An-ax-an'der
An-ax-an'dri-des
An-ax-ar'chus
An-ax-ar'e-te
An-ax-e'nor
A-nax'i-as
An-ax-ib'i-a
An-ax-ic'ra-tes
An-a-na'i-da'mus
A-nax'i-las *or* A-nax-i-la'us
An-ax-il'i-des
A-nax-i-man'der
An-ax-im'e-nes
An-ax-ip'o-lis
An-ax-ip'pus
An-ax-ir'rho-e
A-nax'is
A-nax'o
An-a-zar-be'nus
An-cæ'us
An-cal'i-tes
An-ca'ri-us
An-cha'ri-a
An-cha'ri-as
An-cha'tes
An-chem'o-lus
An-ches'mus
An-chi'a-la *or* An-chi'a-le
An-chi-a-li'a
An-chi'a-lus
An-chi-mo'li-us
An-chin'o-e
An-chi'sa
An-chi'ses
An-chis'i-a
An-chi-si'a-des
An'cho-e
An-chom'e-nus
An-chu'rus
An-ci'le
An-co'na
An-cy'le
An-cy'ra
An-cy'ræ
An-cy'ron
An-dab'a-tæ
An-da'ni-a
An-de-ca'vi *or* An-de-ga'vi
An-de'ra
An-der'i-tum *or* An-de-ri'tum
An-di'ra
An-doc'i-des
An-dræ'mon
An-drag'a-thus
An-drag'o-ras
An'dre-as
An'dreus
An'dri-a
An-dri'a-ca
An'dri-cus
An-dris'cus
An-dro'bi-us
An-dro-bu'lus
An-dro-cle'a
An'dro-cles
An-dro-cli'des
An'dro-clus
An-dro-cy'des
An-drod'a-mas
An-dro'dus
An-drog'e-nes
An-dro'ge-os
An-dro'ge-us
An-drog'y-næ
An-drog'y-nus
An-drom'a-che
An-drom'a-chus
An-drom'e-da
An-dro-ni'cus
An-dro-ni'cus,
An-droph'a-gi
An-dro-pom'pus
An-dros'the-nes
An-dro'ti-on
An-e-lon'tis
A'nem, *s.*
An-e-mo'li-a
An-e-mo'sa
An-e-mo'tis
A'nen, *s.*
A'ner, *s.*
An'e-thoth-ite, *s.*
A-ne'tor
An'ga-ri
An-ge'a
An-ge'li-a
An-ge'li-on
An'ge-lus
An-ge-ro'na
An-gi'tes
A-ni'am, *s.*
An-i-ce't
A-nic'i-a
A-nic'i-um
A-nic'i-us
A-ni'gros
An-i-ne'tum
An'i-sus
An-i-tor'gis
A'ni-us
An'na-as, *s.*
An-na'lis
An-ni-a'nus
An'ni-bal
An-nic'e-ris
An-ni-cho'ri
An'nu-us, *s.*
A-no'gon
A-no'lus
An'o-nus
An-o-pæ'a
A'nos, *s.*
An-tæ'a
An-tæ-op'o-lis
An-tæ'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-tan'der
An-tan'dros
An-te'a
An-tem'næ
An-te'nor
An-te-nor'i-des
An'te-ros
An'te-rus
An-thæ'us
An-the'a
An'the-as
An-the'don
An-the'la
An'the-mis
An'the-mon
An'the-mus
An-the-mu'si-a
An-the'ne
An-ther'mus
An-thes-pho'ri-a
An-thes-te'ri-a
An'the-us
An-thi'a
An'thi-næ
An'thi-um
An-tho'res
An-thro-po-mor-phi'tæ
An-thro-poph'a-gi
An-thyl'la
An-ti-a'na
An-ti-a-ni'ra
An'ti-as
An-ti-bac-chi'us
An-tib'ro-te
An-tic'a-nis
An-tic'a-to
An-tich'tho-nes
An-tic-i-no'lis
An-ti-cle'a
An'ti-cles
An-ti-cli'des
An-tic'ra-gus
An-tic'ra-tes
An-tic'y-ra
An-tid'a-mus
An-ti-do'rus
An-tid'o-tus
An-tig'e-nes
An-ti-gen'i-des
An-tig'o-ne
An-ti-go-ne'a
An-ti-go-ni'a
An-tig'o-nus
An-til'e-on
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-til'o-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-tim'e-nes
An-tin'o-e
An-tin-o-e'a
An-ti-nop'o-lis
An-tin'o-us
An-ti-o-chi'á
An-ti'o-chis
An-ti'o-chus
An-ti'o-pa
An-ti'o-pe
An-ti-o'rus
An-tip'a-ros
An'ti-pas, *s.*
An-tip'a-ter
An-ti-pa'tri-a *or* An-ti-pa-tri'a
An-tip'a-tris
An-tiph'a-nes
An'ti-phas
An-tiph'a-tes
An-ti-phe'mus
An-tiph'i-lus
An'ti-phon
An-tiph'o-nus
An'ti-phus
An-ti-pœ'nus
An-tip'o-lis
An-tir'rhi-um
An-tir'rho-dos
An-tis'sa
An-tis'the-nes
An-tis'ti-us
An-tith'e-us
An'ti-um
An-tod'i-ce
An-tom'e-nes
An-to'ni-a
An-to'ni-i
An-to-ni'na
An-to-ni'nus
An-to-ni-op'o-lis
An-to'ni-us
An-tor'i-des
An-to-thi'jah, *s.*
An'toth-ite, *s.*
An-tun-na'cum
A'nub, *s.*
A-nu'bis
A'nus, *s.*
Anx-a'num
Anx'i-us
Anx'u-rus
An'y-ta
An'y-tus
An-zi-te'na
A-ob'ri-ca *or* A-ob'ri-ga
A'on
A'o-nes
A-o'ni-a
A-on'i-des
A-o'ra
A'o-ris
A-or'nus
A-or'si
A-o'rus
A-o'us
A-pa'ma *or* Ap'a-ma
A-pa'me *or* Ap'a-me
Ap-a-me'a *or* Ap-a-mi'a
Ap-a-me'ne
A-par'ni
Ap'a-te
Ap-a-tu'ri-a
A-pe-li-o'tes
A-pel'la
A-pel'les
Ap-el-le'us
A-pel'li-con
Ap-en-ni'nus
A'per
Ap-e-ran-ti'a (*town*)
Ap-e-ran'ti-a (*dist.*)
Ap-e-ro'pi-a
Ap'e-sas
Aph'a-ce
A-phæ'a
A'phar
Aph-a-ra'im, *s.*
A-pha'reus
A-phar'sach-ite, *s.*
A-phar'sath-chite, *s.*

A-phar'site, *s.*
A'phas
A'phek, *s.*
A-phe'kah, *s.*
A-phel'las
A-pher'e-ma, *s.*
A-pher'ra, *s.*
Aph'e-sas
Aph'e-tæ
A-phe'tor
A-phi'ah, *s.*
A-phi'das
Aph-ne'is
Aph-ne'um
Aph-o-be'tus
Aph'ra, *s.*
A-phri'ces
Aph-ro-dis'e-us
Aph-ro-dis'i-a
Aph-ro-dis'i-as
Aph-ro-dis'i-um
Aph-ro-di'te *or* Aph-ro-di'ta
Aph-ro-di-top'o-lis
Aph'ses, *s.*
A-phy'tis *or* Aph'y-tis
A'pi-a
Ap-i-ca'ta
A-pic'i-us
A-pid'a-nus
A-pid'o-nes
Ap'i-na *or* Ap'i-næ
A-pi'o-læ
A'pi-on
Ap-i-sa'on
Ap-i-ta'mi
A-pit'i-us
A-poc'o-pa
Ap-o-do'ti *or* A-pod'o-ti
A-pol-li-na'res
A-pol-li-na'ris
Ap-ol-lin'e-us
Ap-ol-lin'i-des
A-pol-li-nop'o-lis
Ap-ol-loc'ra-tes
A-pol-lo-do'rus
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a
A-pol-lo-ni'a-des
Ap-ol-lon'i-des
Ap-ol-lo'nis
Ap-ol-lo'ni-us
Ap-ol-loph'a-nes
A-pol'los, *s.*
A-poll'yon, *s.*
Ap-ol-oth'e-mis
A-po-ni-a'na
A-po'ni-us
Ap'o-nus
Ap'pa-im, *s.*
Ap'phi-a (af'fi-a), *s.*
Ap'phus (af'fus), *s.*
Ap-pi'a-des
Ap-pi-a'nus
Ap'pi-a Vi'a
Ap'pi-i Fo'rum
Ap'pi-us
Ap'pu-la
Ap-pu-le'ius
A'pri-es
Ap-ri'lis
Ap'si-nes
Ap'so-rus *or* Ap-so'rus
Ap'te-ra
Ap-u-a'ni
Ap-u-le'ia
Ap-u-le'i-us
A-pu'li-a
A-pu'lum
Ap'u-lus
A-qua'ri-us
Aq'ui-la
Aq-ui-la'ri-a
Aq-ui-le'ia
A-quil'i-us
A-quil'li-a
Aq'ui-lo
Aq-ui-lo'ni-a
A-qui'nas
A-qui'num
Aq-ui-ta'ni-a
Aq-ui-tan'i-cus
A'ra, *s.*
A'rab, *s.*
Ar'a-bah, *s.*
Ar-a-bar'ches
Ar-a-bat-tha'ne, *s.*
Ar-a-bat-ti'ne, *s.*
Ar'a-bes
A-ra'bi-a
A-rab'i-cus
Ar'a-bis
A-rac'ca *or* A-rec'ca
A-rach'ne
Ar-ach-ne'a
Ar-a-cho'si-a
Ar-a-cho'tæ *or* Ar-a-cho'ti
Ar-a-cil'lum
A-rac'thi-as
Ar-a-cyn'thus
A'rad, *s.*
Ar'a-dus
A'ræ
A'rah, *s.*
A'ram, *s.*
Ar-a-phi'a
A'rar
Ar'a-rath, *s.*
Ar-a-re'ne
Ar'a-ris
A-ra'thes, *s.*
A-ra'tus
A-rau'nah, *s.*
A-rau'ri-ci
A-ra'vus
Ar-ax-a'tes
Ar-axe'ni
Ar-ax-e'nus
A-rax'es
Ar'ba-ces
Ar'bah, *s.*
Ar'bath-ite, *s.*
Ar-bat'tis, *s.*
Ar-be'la
Ar'be-læ
Ar-be-li'tis
Ar-be'lus
Ar-bo-ca'la
Ar-bo'na
Ar-bo'na-i, *s.*
Ar-bus'cu-la
Ar'ca-des
Ar-ca'di-a
Ar-ca'di-us
Ar-ca'num
Ar-ces'i-las
Ar-ces-i-la'us
Ar-ce'si-us
Ar-chæ'a
Ar-chæ'a-nax
Ar-chæ-op'o-lis
Ar-chag'a-thus
Ar-chan'der
Ar-chan'dros
Ar-che-bu'lus
Ar-ched'i-cus
Ar-cheg'e-tes
Ar-che-la'us
Ar-chem'a-chus
Ar-chem'o-rus
Ar-che'nor
Ar-chep'o-lis
Ar-chep-tol'e-mus
Ar-chep'to-lis
Ar-ches'tra-tus
Ar-che-ti'mus
Ar'che-vite, *s.*
Ar'chi, *s.*
Ar'*chi*-as
Ar-chi-bi'a-des
Ar-chib'i-us
Ar-chid'a-mas
Ar-chi-da-mi'a
Ar-chi-da'mus
Ar-chi-de'mus
Ar-chi-de'us
Ar-chi-gal'lus
Ar-chig'e-nes
Ar-chil'o-chus
Ar-chi-me'des
Ar-chi'nus
Ar-chi-pel'a-gus
Ar-chip'o-lis
Ar-chip'pe
Ar-chip'pus
Ar-chit'e-les
Ar-chi'tis
Ar-chon'tes
Ar-chy'tas
Ar-co-bri'ca
Arc-ti'nus
Arc-toph'y-lax
Arc-to'us
Arc-tu'rus
Ar'da-lus
Ar'de-a
Ar'de-as
Ar-de-a'tes
Ar-de-ric'ca
Ar-di-æ'i
Ar'di-ces
Ar-dis'cus
Ar'do-ne
Ar-do'ne-æ
Ar-du-en'na
A're
A-re'a
A-re'as
A-re'gon
A-reg'o-nis
Ar'e-las
Ar-e-la'tum
A-re'li, *s.*
A-re'lite, *s.*
A-rel'li-us
Ar-e-mor'i-ca
Ar-e-na'cum
A-re'næ
A-re'ne
A-re-o-pa-gi'tæ
A-re-op'a-gus
A-re'os
A'res
Ar'e-sas
A-res'tha-nas
A-res'tor
Ar-es-tor'i-des
Ar'e-ta
Ar-e-ta'des
Ar-e-tæ'us
Ar-e-taph'i-la
Ar'e-tas
A-re'tas, *s.*
A-re'te (*daughter of Aristippus*)
Ar'e-te
A-re'tes
Ar'e-thon
Ar-e-thu'sa
Ar-e-ti'ni
Ar-e-ti'num
A-re'tus
A're-us
A-re'us, *s.*
Ar-gæ'us
Ar'ga-lus
Ar-gan-tho'na
Ar-gan-tho-ni'um
Ar-gan-tom'a-gus
Ar'ge
Ar-ge'a
Ar'ge-le
Ar-gen'num
Ar-ges'tra-tus
Ar-ge'us
Ar-gi'a
Ar'gi-as
Ar-gi-le'tum
Ar'gi-lus
Ar-gi'nus
Ar-gi-nu'sæ
Ar-gi'o-pe
Ar-gi-phon'tes
Ar-gip-pæ'
Ar-gith'e-a
Ar-gi'va
Ar-gi'vi
Ar-gi'vus
Ar'gob, *s.*
Ar'go'da
Ar'go-las
Ar-gol'i-cus
Ar'go-lis
Ar-go'us
Ar-gu'ra *or* Ar'-gu-ra
Ar-gyn'nus
Ar'gy-ra
Ar-gy-ras'pi-des
Ar'gy-re
Ar-gyr'i-pa *or* Ar-gy-ri'pa
Ar-gy-rop'o-lis
A'ri-a
A-ri-ad'ne
A-ri-æ'us
A-ri-am'nes
A-ri-a'ni
A-ri-an'tas
A-ri-a-ra-the'a
A-ri-a-ra'thes
A-ri'as
A-ri-as'me-nus
Ar-i-bæ'us
A-ric'i-a
Ar-i-ci'na
Ar-i-dæ'us
A-rid'a-i, *s.*
A-rid'a-tha, *s.*
A-ri-de'lus
Ar-i-do'lis
A-ri'eh, *s.*
A'ri-el, *s.*
Ar-di-æ'i
Ar'di-ces
Ar-dis'cus
Ar'do-ne
Ar-i-mas'pi
Ar-i-ma-the'a, *s.*
Ar-i-ma'zes
Ar'i-mi
A-rim'i-num
Ar-im-phæ'i
Ar'i-nes
A-ri-o-bar-za'nes
A-ri'och, *s.*
A-ri-o-man'des
A-ri-o-mar'dus
A-ri-o-me'des
A-ri'on
A-ri-o-vis'tus
Ar-i-pi'thes
A'ris
A-ris'a-i, *s.*
A-ris'ba
Ar-is-tæ'ne-tus
Ar-is-tæ'um
Ar-is-tæ'us
Ar-is-tag'o-ras
Ar-is-tan'der
Ar-is-tan'dros
Ar-is-tar'che
Ar-is-tar-chi'um
Ar-is-tar'chus
A-ris'te-as
A-ris'te-ræ
A-ris'teus
A-ris'the-nes
A-ris'thus
Ar-is-ti'des
Ar-is-til'lus
Ar-is-tip'pus
A-ris'ti-us
A-ris'to
A-ris-to-bu'la
A-ris-to-bu'lus
A-ris-to-cle'a
A-ris'to-cles
A-ris-to-cli'des
A-ris-to-cli'tus
Ar-is-toc'ra-tes
Ar-is-toc're-on
Ar-is-toc'ri-tus
A-ris-to-da'ma
A-ris-to-de'me
A-ris-to-de'mus
Ar-is-tog'e-nes
A-ris-to-gi'ton
A-ris-to-la'us
Ar-is-tom'a-che
Ar-is-tom'a-chus
A-ris-to-me'des
Ar-is-tom'e-don
Ar-is-tom'e-nes
A-ris'ton
A-ris-to-ni'cus
Ar-is-ton'i-des
Ar-is-ton'o-us
A-ris'to-nus
Ar-is-ton'y-mus
Ar-is-toph'a-nes
A-ris'to-phon
A-ris-to-phy'li
Ar-is-tot'e-les
A-ris-to-ti'mus
Ar-is-tox'e-nus
A-ris'tus
Ar-is-tyl'lus
A-ri'us (*river*)
A'ri-us *or* A-ri'us (*the heretic*)
Ar-ma-ged'don, *s.*
Ar'me-ne
Ar-men-ta'ri-us
Ar'me-nus
Ar-min'i-us
Ar-mo'ni, *s.*
Ar-mo-ni'a-cus
Ar-mor'i-cæ
Ar-mor'i-cus
Ar-mos'a-ta
Ar-mox'e-nus
Ar'mo-zon
Ar'na, *s.*
Ar-ni-en'sis
Ar-no'bi-us
Ar'non, *s.*
Ar'o-a
A'rod, *s.*
Ar'o-di, *s.*
Ar'o-e
Ar'o-er, *s.*
A'rom, *s.*
Ar'o-ma
A-rom'a-ta
Ar'o-tæ
Ar-o-te'res
A-rot're-bæ
Ar'pad, *s.*
Ar'pa-ni
Ar'phad, *s.*
Ar-phax'ad, *s.*
Ar-pi'nas
Ar-pi'num
Ar'qui-tus
Ar'ra-bo
Ar-ra-bo'na
Ar-ra-chi'on
Ar-ræ'i
Ar-re'chi
Ar-rha-bæ'us
Ar-rhe'ne
Ar-rhi-dæ'us
Ar'ri-a
Ar-ri'a-ca
Ar-ri-a'nus
Ar'ri-us
Ar-run'ti-us
Ar'sa-ces *or* Ar-sa'ces
Ar-sa'ci-a
Ar-sac'i-dæ
Ar-sa-ga-li'tæ
Ar-sam'e-nes
Ar-sam'e-tes
Ar-sam-o-sa'ta *or* Ar-sa-mos'a-ta
Ar-sa'ni-as
Ar-se'na
Ar-se'sa
Ar'si-a
Ar-si-dæ'us
Ar-sin'o-e
Ar-si'tes
Ar-ta-ba'nus
Ar-ta-ba-za'nes
Ar-ta-ba'zus
Ar'ta-bri *or* Ar-ta-bri'tæ
Ar-ta-ca'na
Ar'ta-ce
Ar-ta-ce'ne
Ar-ta'ci-a
Ar-ta-co-a'na
Ar-tæ'i
Ar-ta-e'zus
Ar-ta-ge'ra
Ar-ta-ge'ras
Ar-ta-ger'ses
Ar-ta'nes
Ar-ta'o-zus
Ar-ta-pa'nus
Ar-ta-pher'nes
Ar-ta'tus
Ar-ta-vas'des
Ar-tax'a *or* Ar-tax'i-as
Ar-tax'a-res
Ar-tax-as'a-ta
Ar-tax'a-ta
Ar-tax-erx'es
Ar-tax'i-as
Ar-ta-yc'tes
Ar-ta-yn'ta
Ar-ta-yn'tes
Ar'te-mas
Ar-tem'ba-res
Ar-tem-i-do'rus
Ar'te-mis
Ar-te-mis'i-a
Ar-te-mis'i-um
Ar-te-mi'ta
Ar-te-moc'le-a
Ar'te-mon
Ar-te'na
Ar-the'don
Ar-to-bri'ga
Ar-to'ces
Ar-toch'mes
Ar-to'na
Ar-to'ni-us
Ar-ton'tes
Ar-to-tro'gus
Ar-tox'a-res
Ar-tym-ne'sus
Ar-tyn'i-a
Ar-tys-to'ne
Ar'u-both, *s.*
A-ru'ci *or* A-ruc'ci
A-ru'dis
Ar-u-le'nus
A-ru'mah, *s.*
A'runs
A-run'ti-us
Ar-u-pi'num
A-ru'sa-ces
Ar-u-si'ni
Ar'vad, *s.*
Ar-ver'ni
Ar-vi'na
Ar-vir'a-gus
Ar-vis'i-um *or* Ar-vi'sus
A-ry-an'des
Ar'y-bas
Ar-yp-tæ'us
A-ryx'a-ta
A'sa, *s.*
As'a-chæ
As-a-di'as, *s.*
As'a-el, *s.*
As'a-hel, *s.*
As-a-i'ah, *s.*
As'a-na, *s.*
A-san'der
A'saph, *s.*
A-sar'a-el, *s.*
A-sar'e-el, *s.*
As-a-re'lah, *s.*
As-ba-mæ'us
As-baz'a-reth, *s.*
As'bo-lus
As-bo'tus
As-by'te
As-cal'a-phus
As'ca-lon, *s.*
As-ca'ni-a
As-ca'ni-us
As'che-tus
As-che'um
As-cle-pi'a-des
As-cle-pi-o-do'rus
As-cle-pi-od'o-tus
As-cle'pi-us
As-cle-ta'ri-on
As-cod-ro-gi'tæ
As-co'ni-us La'be-o
As'cu-a
As'cu-lum
As-dru-bal
A'se-a
A-se'as, *s.*
A-seb-e-bi'a, *s.*
As-e-bi'a, *s.*
A-sel'li-o
As'e-nath, *s.*
A-se'ni
A'ser, *s.*
A-se'rer, *s.*
A'shan, *s.*
Ash'be-a, *s.*
Ash'che-naz, *s.*
Ash'dod, *s.*
Ash'doth, *s.*
Ash'er, *s.*
Ash'i-mah, *s.*
Ash'ke-lon, *s.*
Ash'ke-naz, *s.*
Ash'pe-naz, *s.*
Ash'ri-el, *s.*
Ash'ta-roth, *s.*
Ash'te-moh, *s.*
Ash'te-ra-thite, *s.*
Ash'to-reth, *s.*
Ash'ur, *s.*
A-si-ag'e-nes
A-si-a-gen'e-tes
A-si-ag'e-nus
A-si-at'i-cus
As-i-bi'as, *s.*
As'i-do
A'si-el, *s.*
A-si'las
A-si'lus
As'i-na *or* As'i-ne
As-i-na'ri-a
As-i-na'ri-us
As-i-na'rus
A-sin'i-us
As'i-pha, *s.*
A-si'res
As'ke-lon, *s.*
As'ma-dai, *s.*
As'ma-veth, *s.*
As-mo-de'us, *s.*
As-mo-ne'an, *s.*
As-na'us
As-nap'per, *s.*
As'o-che
A-so'chis, *s.*
A'som, *s.*
A-so'phis
A-so'pi-a
As-o-pi'a-des
A-so'pis
A-so-po-do'rus
A-so'pus
As-pal-a-thi'a
As-pam'i-thres
As-pa-ra'gi-um
As-pa'si-a
As-pa-si'rus
As-pa'si-us
As-pas'tes
As'pa-tha, *s.*
As-pa-the'sis
As-pa-thi'nes *or* As-path'i-nes
As-pen'dus
As-phal-ti'tes
As'phar, *s.*
As-phar'a-sus, *s.*
As-ple'don
As'po-na
As-po-re'nus
As'ri-el, *s.*
As-sa-bi'as, *s.*
As-sa-bi'nus
As-sag'e-tes
As-sal'i-moth, *s.*
As-sa-ni'as, *s.*
As-sar'a-cus
As-sa-ra'moth, *s.*
As-se'ra
As-se-ri'ni
As-se-si'a'tes
As-se'sus
As-si-de'ans, *s.*
As-so'rus
As-su-e'rus, *s.*
As'sur, *s.*
As-syr'i-a
As-ta-be'ne
As-tab'o-ras
As-ta-ce'ni
As'ta-ces
As'ta-cus
As-ta-ge'ni
As'ta-pa
As'ta-pus
As'ta-roth, *s.*
As-tar'te
As'te-as
As-tel'e-be
As-te'nas
As-te'ri-a
As-te'ri-on *or* As-te'ri-us
As'te-ris
As-te-ro'di-a
As-ter-o-pæ'us
As-ter'o-pe *or* As-ter-o-pæ'a
As'ti-ca
As'to-mi
As-tox'e-mus
As-træ'a
As-træ'us
As'tu-ra
As'tu-res
As-tu'ri-cus
As-ty'a-ge
As-ty'a-ges
As-ty'a-lus
As-ty'a-nax
As-ty-cra-te'a
As-ty-cra-ti'a
As-tyd'a-mas
As-ty-da-mi'a
As'ty-lus
As-ty-me'des
As-tym-e-du'sa
As-tyn'o-me
As-tyn'o-mi
As-tyn'o-us
As-ty'o-che *or* As-ty-o-chi'a
As-ty-pa-læ'a
As-typh'i-lus
As'ty-ra
As'ty-ron
As-ty'ron
A-sup'pim, *s.*
As'y-chis
A-syn'cri-tus
A-tab'u-lus
A-tab'y-ris
At'a-ce
At'a-ces
A'tad, *s.*
At-a-lan'ta
At-a-ly'da
At-a-ran'tes
At'a-roth, *s.*
A-tar'be-chis
A-tar'ga-tis
A-tar'ne-a
A-tel'la
A-te'ne
A'ter, *s.*
A-ter-e-zi'as, *s.*
A-ter'ga-tis
A'thach, *s.*
Ath-a-li'ah, *s.*
Ath-a-li'ah, *s.*
Ath-a-ma'nes
Ath-a-man-ti'a-des
Ath'a-mas
Ath-a-na'si-us
A-than'a-tus
A-tha'nis
Ath-a-ri'as, *s.*
A-the'na
A-the'næ
Ath-e-næ'a
Ath-e-næ'um
Ath-e-næ'us
Ath-e-nag'o-ras
Ath-e-na'is
A-the'ne
A-the'ni-on
A-the'no
A-then'o-cles
A-then-o-do'rus
A'the-os
Ath'e-sis
Ath'lai, *s.*
Ath'mo-num
A-tho'us
Ath'ri-bis
A-thrul'la
A-thym'bra
Ath'y-ras
A'ti-a
A-til'i-a
A-til'i-us
A-til'la
At-i-me'tus
A-ti'na
A-ti'nas
A-tin'i-a
At'i-pha, *s.*
At-lan-te'a *or* At-lan-ti'a
At-lan'tes
At-lan-ti'a-des
At-lan'ti-des
At'mo-ni
A-tos'sa
At'ra-ces
At-ra-mi'tæ
At-ra-myt'ti-um
At'ra-pus
At-ra-ti'nus
At-re-ba'tes *or* A-treb'a-tes
A-tre'ni
At'reus
A-tri'dæ
A-tri'des
At-ro-me'tus
At'ro-mus
A-tro'ni-us
At-ro-pa-te'ne
At-ro-pa'ti-a
A-trop'a-tus
At'ro-pos
At-tac'o-ræ
At'tai, *s.*
At-ta-li'a, *s.*
At'ta-lus
At-tar'ras
At-teg'u-a
At-te'ius
At-thar'a-tes, *s.*
At'this
At'ti-ca
At'ti-cus
At-ti-da'tes
At'ti-la
At-til'i-us
At-ti'nas
At'ti-us
At'u-bi
At'u-rus
A-ty'a-dæ
A-ty'a-nas
A'tys *or* At'tys
Au-cha'tæ
Au'da-ta
Au-de'ra
Au-fe'ia
Au-fi-de'na
Au-fid'i-a
Au-fid'i-us
Au'fi-dus
Au'ga-rus
Au-ge'a
Au-ge'æ
Au'ge-as *or* Au-ge'as
Au'gi-a, *s.*
Au'gi-as
Au'gi-læ
Au-gi'nus
Au-gus'ta
Au-gus-ti'nus
Au-gus-to-bo'na
Au-gus-to-bri'ga
Au-gus-to-du'num
Au-gus-tom'a-gus
Au-gus-to-nem'e-tum
Au-gus'tu-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-les'tes
Au-le'tes
Au-lo-cre'ne
Au-lo'ni-us
Au-ra'nus, *s.*
Au-re'li-a

Au-re-li-a'nus
Au-re'li-us
Au-re'o-lus
Au-ri'ga
Au-rin'i-a
Au-ro'ra
Au-run'ci
Au-run-cu-le'ius
Aus-chi'sæ
Aus'ci
Au'so-nes
Au-so'ni-a
Au-son'i-dæ
Au-so'ni-us
Aus-ta-ge'na
Aus-te'si-on
Au-tar-i-a'tæ
Au-te'as, *s.*
Au'tho-cus
Au-to-bu'lus
Au-toc'a-nes
Au-toch'tho-nes
Au'to-cles
Au-toc'ra-tes
Au-to-cre'ne
Au-tol'e-mus
Au-tol'o-læ
Au-tol'o-les
Au-tol'y-cus
Au-tom'a-te
Au-tom'e-don
Au-to-me-du'sa
Au-tom'e-nes
Au-tom'o-li
Au-ton'o-e
Au-ton'o-us
Au-toph-ra-da'-tes
Au-tri'cum
Au-trig'o-nes
Au-tu'ra
Aux-e'si-a
Aux'i-mon
A'va, *s.*
Av'a-ran, *s.*
Av-a-ri'cum
A-var'i-cus
Av'a-ron, *s.*
A-vel'la
A'ven, *s.*
Av-en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus *or* A-ver'na
A-ves'ta
A-vid'i-us
A-vi-e'nus
A'vim, *s.*
A-vi'o-la
A'vith, *s.*
A-vi'tus
Ax'e-nus
Ax-i'o-chus
Ax-i'on
Ax-i-o-ni'cus
Ax-i-o'tæ
Ax-i-o'the-a
Ax'i-us
Ax'o-na
Ax-o'nes
Az'a-el, *s.*
Az-a-e'lus, *s.*
A'zah, *s.*
A'zal, *s.*
Az-a-li'ah, *s.*
A-zam'o-ra
A-za'ni
Az-a-ni'ah, *s.*
A-za'phi-on, *s.*
Az'a-ra, *s.*
A-za're-el, *s.*
Az-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Az-a-ri'as, *s.*
A'zaz, *s.*
A-za'zel, *s.*
A'zem, *s.*
Az-e-phu'rith, *s.*
A-ze'tas, *s.*
Az'gad, *s.*
A-zi'a, *s.*
A-zi'des
A'zi-el, *s.*
A-zi'lis
A-zi'ris
A-zi'zah, *s.*
Az'ma-veth, *s.*
Az'mon, *s.*
A'zor, *s.*
A-zo'rus
A-zo'tus
A-zo'tus, *s.*
Az'ri-el, *s.*
Az'ri-kam, *s.*
A-zu'bah, *s.*
A'zur, *s.*
Az'u-ran, *s.*
Az'zah, *s.*
Az'zur, *s.*

## B.

Ba'al, *s.*
Ba'al-ah, *s.*
Ba'al-ath, *s.*
Ba'al Be'rith, *s.*
Ba'a-le, *s.*
Ba'al Gad, *s.*
Ba'al Ha'mon, *s.*
Ba'al Ha'nan, *s.*
Ba'al-Ha'zer, *s.*
Ba'al-i, *s.*
Ba'al-im, *s.*
Ba'al-is, *s.*
Ba'al Me'on, *s.*
Ba'al Pe'or, *s.*
Ba'al Per'a-zim, *s.*
Ba'al Shal'i-sha, *s.*
Ba'al Ta'mar, *s.*
Ba'al Ze'bub, *s.*
Ba'a-nah, *s.*
Ba-a-ni'as, *s.*
Ba'a-rah, *s.*
Ba-a-se'iah, *s.*
Ba'a-shah, *s.*
Ba-a-si'ah, *s.*
Ba'bel, *s.*
Ba'bi, *s.*
Bab'i-lus
Bab'y-lon
Bab-y-lo'ni-a
Bab-y-lo'ni-i
Ba-byr'sa
Ba-byt'a-ce
Ba'ca, *s.*
Bac-cha'nal
Bac-che'is
Bac-che'us
Bac-chi'a-dæ
Bac-chi'das
Bac'chi-des
Bac-chi'um
Bac-chi'us
Bac-chu'rus, *s.*
Bac-chyl'i-des
Ba-ce'lus
Ba-ce'nis
Bach'rite, *s.*
Ba'cis
Bac'o-rus
Bac'tra
Bac-tri-a'na
Bac-tri-a'ni
Bac-u-a'tæ
Ba-cun'ti-us
Ba-di'a
Bad-i-cho'ra
Ba'di-us
Bad-u-hen'næ
Bæ'bi-us
Bæc'u-la
Bæ-tho'ron
Bæ'to-rix
Bæ'tu-lo
Bag-a-da'o-nes
Ba-ge'sus
Ba-gis'ta-na
Ba-gis'ta-nus
Ba'go, *s.*
Ba-go'as
Bag-o-da'res
Bag'o-i, *s.*
Ba-goph'a-nes
Bag'ra-da
Ba-ha'rum-ite, *s.*
Ba-hu'mus, *s.*
Ba-hu'rim, *s.*
Ba-i'æ (bā'yē)
Ba'jith, *s.*
Ba'kah, *s.*
Bak-bak'kar, *s.*
Bak-buk-i'ah, *s.*
Ba'la-am (*or* bā'-lam), *s.*
Bal'a-crus
Bal'a-dan, *s.*
Ba'lah, *s.*
Ba'lak, *s.*
Bal'a-mo, *s.*
Ba-la-ne'a
Bal'a-rus
Bal-bil'lus
Bal-bi'nus
Bal-bu'ra
Bal-ce'a
Ba-le-a'res
Ba-le'tus
Bal-is-be'ga
Bal-lon'o-ti
Ba-lo'mum
Bal-tha'sar, *s.*
Bal-ven'ti-us
Bal'y-ra
Ba'mah, *s.*
Bam-bo'tus
Bam-by'ce
Ba'moth, *s.*
Ba-mu'ræ
Ban-a-i'as, *s.*
Ban'a-sa
Ba'ni, *s.*
Ban-i-a'te
Ba'nid, *s.*
Ba-ni-u'bæ
Bæn-na'ia, *s.*
Ban'ti-æ
Ban'ti-us
Ban'u-as, *s.*
Baph'y-rus
Ba-rab'bas, *s.*
Bar'a-ce
Bar'a-chel, *s.*
Bar-a-chi'ah, *s.*
Bar-a-chi'as, *s.*
Bar'a-do
Ba'rak, *s.*
Bar'a-thrum
Bar-ba'na
Bar'ba-ri
Bar-ba'tus
Bar-bes'o-lis
Bar-bos'the-nes
Bar-cæ'i
Bar'ce-tis
Bar'ci-no
Bar-dæ'i
Bar-da'nes
Bar-de-ra'te
Bar-dyl'lis
Ba-re'a (*city*)
Ba-re-a (*man*)
Ba-re'ne
Bar'e-ta
Bar'go-se
Bar-gu'si-i
Bar'gy-la
Bar-gy-le'tæ
Bar'gy-lus
Bar-hu'mite, *s.*
Ba-ri'ah, *s.*
Ba-ri'ne
Bar'i-sas
Ba-ris'ses
Ba'ri-um
Bar-je'sus, *s.*
Bar-jo'na, *s.*
Ba-ro'dis, *s.*
Bar-pa'na
Bar'sa-bas, *s.*
Bar-si'ne
Bar'ta-cus, *s.*
Bar-thol'o-mew, *s.*
Bar-ti-me'us, *s.*
Ba'ruch, *s.*
Bar-za-en'tes
Bar-za'nes
Bar-zil'la-i, *s.*
Bas'a-loth, *s.*
Bas'ca-ma, *s.*
Ba-se'ra
Ba'shan, *s.*
Bash'e-math, *s.*
Bas-i-le'a *or* Bas-i-li'a
Ba-sil'i-a (Basel, *or* Bâle)
Bas-i-li'dæ
Bas-i-li'des
Bas-i-li'i
Bas'i-lis
Bas'i-lith, *s.*
Ba-sil'i-us *or* Ba-si-li'us
Bas'i-las
Bas'math, *s.*
Bas-sa'ni-a
Bas'sa-reus
Bas-sar'i-des
Bas'sa-ris
Bas'ta-i, *s.*
Bas-tar'næ
Bas-ter-bi'ni
Bas-te-ta'ni
Bat-a-no'chus
Ba-ta'vi
Ba-ta'vi-a
Ba-ta-vo-du'rum
Ba-ta'vus *or* Bat'-a-vus
Bath-rab'bim, *s.*
Bath-she'bah *or* Bath'she-bah, *s.*
Bath'shu-a, *s.*
Bath'y-cles
Ba-thyl'lus
Ba-ti'a *or* Ba'ti-a
Ba-ti-a'tus
Ba-ti-e'a
Ba-ti'næ *and* Ban-ti'na
Bat'i-na
Bat'ra-cho-my-o-ma'chi-a
Bat'ra-chus
Bat'ta-rus
Bat-ti'a-des
Bat'u-lum
Bat'u-lus
Bav'a-i, *s.*
Ba'vi-us
Bav'o-ta
Baz-a-en'tes
Be-a-li'ah, *s.*
Be'a-loth, *s.*
Be'an, *s.*
Be-a'trix
Beb'a-i, *s.*
Be'bi-us
Be-bri'a-cum
Beb'ry-ces *or* Be-bry'ces
Be-bryc'i-a
Be'cher, *s.*
Bech'res
Be-chi'ri
Be-cho'rath, *s.*
Bech'ti-leth, *s.*
Be'dad, *s.*
Bed-a-i'ah, *s.*
Be'dan, *s.*
Be-de'iah, *s.*
Be-dri'a-cum
Be-el-i'a-da, *s.*
Be-el'sa-rus, *s.*
Be-el-teth'mus, *s.*
Be-el'ze-bub, *s.*
Be'er, *s.*
Be-e'ra, *s.*
Be-er-e'lim, *s.*
Be-e'ri, *s.*
Be-er-la-ha'i-roi, *s.*
Be-e'roth, *s.*
Be-er-she'bah *or* Be-er'she-bah, *s.*
Be-esh'te-rah, *s.*
Be'kah, *s.*
Be'la, *s.*
Be'lah, *s.*
Bel'a-tes
Bel-e-mi'na
Bel'e-mus, *s.*
Bel'e-na
Bel'e-nus
Bel-e-phan'tes
Bel'e-sis
Bel'gæ
Bel'gi-ca
Be'li-al, *s.*
Be'li-as
Be-li'des, *sing.* (*male desc. of Belus*)
Be'lis, *pl.* Bel'i-des (*fem. desc. of Belus*)
Bel-i-sa'ri-us
Bel-lag'i-nes
Bel-ler'o-phon
Bel'le-rus
Bel-li-e'nus
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lo-na'ri-i
Bel-lov'a-ci
Bel-lo-ve'sus
Bel'ma-im, *s.*
Bel'phe-gor
Bel-shaz'zar, *s.*
Bel-te-shaz'zar, *s.*
Bem-bi'na
Be-na'cus
Be-na'iah, *s.*
Ben-am'mi, *s.*
Ben-di-di'a
Ben-di-di'um
Ben-di-do'ra
Ben-e-be'rak, *s.*
Ben-e-ja'a-kan, *s.*
Ben-e-ven'tum
Ben-ha'dad, *s.*
Ben-ha'il, *s.*
Ben-ha'nan, *s.*
Ben'i-nu, *s.*
Ben'ja-min, *s.*
Ben'ja-mite, *s.*
Ben-nu'i, *s.*
Be'no, *s.*
Ben-o'ni, *s.*
Ben-the-sic'y-me
Ben-zo'heth, *s.*
Be'o-des
Be'on, *s.*
Be'or, *s.*
Be'ra, *s.*
Ber'a-chah, *s.*
Ber-a-chi'ah, *s.*
Ber-a-i'ah, *s.*
Be-re'a, *s.*
Ber-e-chi'ah, *s.*
Ber-e-eyn'thi-a
Be'red, *s.*
Ber-e-ni'ce
Ber-e-ni'cis
Ber'gi-ne
Ber-gis-ta'ni
Ber'go-mum
Be'ri, *s.*
Be-ri'ah, *s.*
Be'ris *and* Ba'ris
Be'rites, *s.*
Be'rith, *s.*
Ber'mi-us
Ber-ni'ce, *s.*
Be-ro'dach-Bal'-a-dan, *s.*
Ber'o-e
Be-rœ'a
Ber-o-ni'ce
Be-ro'sus
Be'roth, *s.*
Be-ro'thah, *s.*
Ber'o-thai, *s.*
Ber're-tho, *s.*
Ber'y-tus *or* Be-ry'tus
Ber-ze'lus, *s.*
Be'sai, *s.*
Bes'bi-cus
Be-sid'i-æ
Be-sip'po
Bes-o-de'iah, *s.*
Bes'ti-a
Bes-yn-ge'ti
Be'tah, *s.*
Bet'a-ne, *s.*
Be-tar'mo-nes
Be'ten, *s.*
Beth-ab'a-ra, *s.*
Beth-a'nath, *s.*
Beth-a'noth, *s.*
Beth'a-ny, *s.*
Beth-ar'a-bah, *s.*
Beth-a'ram, *s.*
Beth-ar'bel, *s.*
Beth-a'ven, *s.*
Beth-az'ma-veth, *s.*
Beth-ba'al-me'on, *s.*
Beth-ba'rah, *s.*
Beth'ba-si, *s.*
Beth-bir'e-i, *s.*
Beth-da'gon, *s.*
Beth-dib-la-tha'im, *s.*
Beth'el, *s.*
Beth-e'mek, *s.*
Beth-es'da(*s*=*z*), *s.*
Beth-e'zel, *s.*
Beth-ga'der, *s.*
Beth-ga'mul, *s.*
Beth-hac'ce-rim, *s.*
Beth-ha'ran, *s.*
Beth-hog'lah, *s.*
Beth-ho'ron, *s.*
Beth-jesh'i-moth, *s.*
Beth-jes'i-moth, *s.*
Beth-leb'a-oth, *s.*
Beth'le-hem, *s.*
Beth-lo'mon, *s.*
Beth-ma'a-chah, *s.*
Beth-mar'ca-both, *s.*
Beth-me'on, *s.*
Beth-nim'rah, *s.*
Beth-o'ron, *s.*
Beth-pa'let, *s.*
Beth-paz'zez, *s.*
Beth-pe'or, *s.*
Beth'pha-ge (=*jē*), *s.*
Beth-phe'let, *s.*
Beth-ra'pha, *s.*
Beth-re'hob, *s.*
Beth-sa'i-da, *s.*
Beth-sa'mos, *s.*
Beth-shan', *s.*
Beth-she'an, *s.*
Beth-she'mesh, *s.*
Beth-she'mite, *s.*
Beth-shit'tath, *s.*
Beth-su'ra, *s.*
Beth-tap'pu-ah, *s.*
Be-thu'el, *s.*
Be'thul, *s.*
Be-thu-li'a *or* Be-thu'li-a, *s.*
Bet'i-ra
Be-to'li-us, *s.*
Bet-o-nes'tham, *s.*
Bet'o-nim, *s.*
Be-tri'a-cum
Be-u'lah, *s.*
Bez'ai, *s.*
Bez-a-le'el *or* Bez-al'eel, *s.*
Be'zek, *s.*
Be'zer, *s.*
Be'zeth, *s.*
Bi-a'nor
Bi'a-tas, *s.*
Bi-bac'u-lus
Bib'li-na
Bi-brac'te
Bib'ro-ci
Bib'u-lus
Bi'ces
Bich'ri, *s.*
Bi-e'nor
Bi-e'phi
Bi-for'mis
Bi'frons
Big'tha-na, *s.*
Big-va'i *or* Big-va-i, *s.*
Bil'bi-lis
Bil'e-am, *s.*
Bil'gai, *s.*
Bi-ma'ter
Bin'do-es
Bin'e-a, *s.*
Bin'gi-um
Bin'nu-i, *s.*
Bi-o'tes
Bi-o'the-a
Bi-o'tus
Bir'rhus
Bir'za-vith, *s.*
Bi-sal'tæ
Bi-sal'tis
Bi-san'the
Bis'to-nes
Bis-to'ni-a
Bis'to-nis
Bi-thi'ah, *s.*
Bith'ron, *s.*
Bi'thus
Bi-thy'ni
Bi-thyn'i-a
Bit'i-as
Bit-u-i'tus
Bi-tu'ri-ges
Bit'u-rix
Biz-joth'jah, *s.*
Bi-zo'ne
Bla-e'na
Blan-do'na
Blan-du'si-a
Blas-to-phœ-ni'ces
Blem'my-es
Ble'my-æ
Bo-ad-i-ce'a
Bo-a'gri-us
Bo-a-ner'ges, *s.*
Bo'az, *s.*
Bob-o-ne'a
Boc'a-ris
Boc'cho-ris
Boch'e-ru, *s.*
Bo'chim, *s.*
Bo-do'ne
Bo-du-ag-na'tus
Bo-du'ni
Bœ-be'is
Bo-e-dro'mi-a
Bœ-o-tar'chæ
Bœ-o'ti
Bœ-o'ti-a
Bœ-o'tus
Bo-e-thi'a
Bo-e'thi-us
Bo-e'thus
Bo'han, *s.*
Boi'i
Boi'o-rix
Bol-be'ne
Bol-bi-ti'num
Bol-i-næ'us
Bo-lis'sus
Bo-mi-en'ses
Bo-mil'car
Bom-o-ni'ce
Bo-no'ni-a
Bo-o'des
Bo-o-su'ra
Bo-o'tes
Bo'oz, *s.*
Bo-re'a-des
Bo're-as
Bo-re-as'mi
Bor-go'di
Bo-ri'nus
Bo'rith, *s.*
Bor-sip'pa
Bo-rys'the-nes
Bo'sor, *s.*
Bos'o-ra, *s.*
Bos'po-rus
Bos'tre'nus
Bo-tro'dus
Bot-ti-æ'is
Bo-vi-a'num
Bo-vil'læ
Boz'rah, *s.*
Brac'a-ra
Brac-ca'ti
Brach-ma'nes
Brach-ma'ni
Bra-cho'des
Bran'chi-dæ
Bran-chyl'li-des
Bras'i-das
Bras-i-de'a *or* Bras-i-di'a
Bras'i-dæ
Brau'ron
Bren-to'ni-cum
Bret'ti-i
Bri-a're-us *or* Bri'a-reus
Bri-gan'tes
Brig-an-ti'nus
Bri-gan'ti-um
Bri-ies'sus
Bri-sæ'us
Bri-se'is
Bri'ses
Brit'an'ni
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-cus
Brit-o-ma'ris
Brit-o-mar'tis
Brit'o-nes *or* Bri-to'nes
Brix-el'lum
Brix'i-a
Bro-gi'a-rus
Brom'e-rus
Bro'mi-us
Bron-ti'nus
Bro'te-as
Bruc'te-ri
Brun'du-lus
Brun-du'si-um
Bru-tid'i-us
Bru'ti-i *or* Brut'-ti-i
Bru'tu-lus
Bry-ax'is
Bry'ce
Bry'ges
Bry'gi
Brys'e-æ *or* Bry-se'æ
Bu-ba-ce'ne
Bu'ba-res
Bu'ba-sis
Bu-bas'tis
Bu-bas-ti'tes
Bu-bo'na
Bu-ceph'a-la
Bu-ceph-a-li'a
Bu-ceph'a-lus
Bu'che-ta
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu-co'li-on
Bu'co-lus
Bu-da'li-a
Bu-de'a
Bu-de'um
Bu-di'ni
Bu-do'ris
Bu-du'rum
Bu'ge-nes
Buk'ki, *s.*
Buk-ki'ah, *s.*
Bul (*u* as in *dull*), *s.*
Bul-la'ti-us
Bul-li'o-nes
Bu-ma'dus *or* Bu-mo'dus
Bu-næ'a
Bu'nah, *s.*
Bu-ni'ma
Bun'ni, *s.*
Bu-no-me'a
Bu-on'o-mæ
Bu'pa-lus
Bu'pha-gus
Bu-pra'si-um
Bu-ra'i-cus
Bur-dig'a-la
Bur'rhus
Bur-ri-e'nus
Bur'si-o
Bu-si'ris
Bu'te-o
Bu-the'lus
Bu'tho-e
Bu-thro'tum
Bu-thro'tus
Bu-thyr'e-us
Bu'to-nes
Bu-tor'i-des
Bu-tun'tum
Bu-ze'res
Bu'zi, *s.*
Buz'ite, *s.*
Bu'zy-ges *or* Bu-zy'ges
By'blis
Byl-li'o-nes
Byr'rhus
Bys-sa'tis
By-za'ci-um
Byz-an-ti'a-cus
By-zan'ti-on
By-zan'ti-um
By'zas
By-ze'nus
By-ze'res-
By'zes
Byz'i-a

## C.

Ca-an'thus
Cab'a-des
Ca-bal'a-ca
Cab'a-les
Ca-ba'lis
Cab-al-li'nus
Ca-be'les
Ca-be'sus
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri
Ca-bir'i-a
Ca-bi'ris
Ca-bi'rus
Ca'bul, *s.*
Ca-bu'ra
Cab'y-le
Cach'a-les
Ca-cyp'a-ris
Cad'a-ra
Cad'dis, *s.*
Ca-de'no
Ca'des, *s.*
Cad-le'nus
Cad-me'a
Cad-me'is
Cad'mi-el, *s.*
Cad-mi'lus
Cad-mi-o'ne
Cad're-ma
Ca-dur'si
Ca-dur'ci
Ca-dus'ci
Ca-du'si
Cad'y-tis
Cæ'ci-as
Cæ-cil'i-a
Cæ-cil-i-a'nus
Cæ-cil'i-i
Cæ-cil'i-us
Cæc'i-lus
Cæ-ci'na
Cæc'u-bum
Cæc'u-bus
Cæc'u-lus
Cæ-dic'i-us
Cæd'i-cus
Cæ'li-a
Cæ-lia'tus
Cæ-li'o-lus
Cæ'lius
Cæ'neus
Cæ-ni'des
Cæ-ni'na
Cæ'pi-o
Cæ-ra'tus
Cær'i-tes
Cæ'sar (*s* as *z*)
Cæs-a-re'a (*s* as *z*)
Cæ-sa-re'um
Cæ-sa'ri-on (*s* as *z*)
Cæ-sar-o-bri'ga (*s* as *z*)
Cæ-sa-ro-du'-num (*s* as *z*)
Cæs-a-rom'gus (*s* as *z*)
Cæ-se'na
Cæ-sen'ni-us
Cæ'si-a

Cæ'si-us
Cæ-so'ni-a
Cæ-so'ni-us
Cæt'o-brix
Cæ'yx
Ca-ga'co
Ca'ia
Ca'ia-phas, *s.*
Ca-i-ci'nus
Ca-i'cus
Ca-ie'ta
Ca-i'nan, *s.*
Ca'ius
Cal'a-ber
Cal-a-gur'ris
Cal-a-gu'ris
Cal-a-gur-ri-ta'ni
Ca'lahis.
Cal'a-is
Cal'a-mis
Cal-a-mi'tes
Cal-a-mol'a-lus, *s.*
Cal'a-mos
Cal'a-mus
Ca-la'nus
Cal'a-ris
Ca-la'rus
Cal'a-tes
Cal-a-tha'na
Cal-a-thi'ne
Cal'a-thus
Ca-la'ti-a
Cal-au-re'a *and* Cal-au-ri'a
Ca-la'vi-us
Cal-ca'gus
Cal'col, *s.*
Ca'leb, *s.*
Ca-led'o-nes
Cal-e-do'ni-a
Ca-len'tum
Ca-le'nus
Ca-le'rus
Ca'les
Cal'e-ti
Ca-le'tor
Ca-li-ad'ne
Cal-i-œ'ni
Ca-lid'i-us
Ca-lig'u-la
Ca-li'nus
Cal-i-py'gis
Cal'i-pus
Cal-læs'chrus
Cal-la'i-ci
Cal-la-te'bus
Cal-la'tis
Cal-le'nus
Cal-li'a-des
Cal-li-a-ni'ra
Cal-li'a-rus
Cal'li-as
Cal-lib'i-us
Cal-li-ce'rus
Cal-lich'o-rum
Cal'li-cles
Cal-li-co-lo'na
Cal-lic'o-on
Cal-lic'ra-tes
Cal-li-crat'i-das
Cal-li-dam'a-tes
Cal-lid'i-us
Cal-li-do'ra
Cal-lid'ro-mus
Cal-lig'e-nes
Cal-li-ge'tus
Cal-li-gi'tus
Cal-lig-no'tus
Cal-lim'a-chus
Cal-li-me'des
Cal-lim'e-don
Cal-li-ni'cus
Cal-li'nus
Cal-li-o-do'rus
Cal-li'o-pe
Cal-li-pa-ti'ra
Cal-liph'a-nes
Cal'li-phon
Cal-lip'i-dæ
Cal-lip'i-des
Cal-lip'o-lis
Cal-lir'ho-e
Cal-lis'te
Cal-lis'the-nes
Cal-lis-ti'a
Cal-lis'to
Cal-lis-to-ni'cus
Cal-lis'tra-tus
Cal'i-tas, *s.*
Cal-lix'e-na
Cal-lix'e-nus
Cal-lo-ni'tis
Cal'neh, *s.*
Cal'o-pus
Cal'pe-tus
Cal'phi, *s.*
Cal-pur'ni-a
Cal-u-sid'i-us
Cal-u'si-um
Cal'va-ry, *s.*
Cal'vi-a
Cal-vi'na
Cal-vi'nus
Cal-vis'i-us
Cal'y-be
Cal-y-bi'tæ
Cal-y-cad'nus
Cal'y-ce
Ca-lyd'i-um
Ca-lyd'na
Cal'y-don
Cal-y-do'nis
Cal-y-do'ni-us
Ca-lym'ne
Ca-lyn'da
Ca-lyp'so
Cam-a-lo'du-num
Ca-ma-ra'cum
Cam-a-ri'na
Cam-a-ri'num
Cam-a-ri'næ
Cam-bal'i-dus
Cam-bau'les
Cam-bo-du'num
Cam-bo'num
Cam-bu'bi-i
Cam-by'ses
Cam-e-la'ni
Cam-e-li'tæ
Ca'me'na
Cam'e-ra
Cam-e-ra'cum
Cam-e-ri'num
Cam-e-ri'nus
Ca-mer'tes
Cam'e-ses
Ca-mil'la
Ca-mil'læ
Ca-mil'lus
Ca-mi'ro
Ca-mi'rus *and* Ca-mi'ra
Cam-is'sa-res
Ca-mœ'næ
Ca'mon, *s.*
Cam-pa'ni-a
Cam-pa'nus
Cam-pas'pe
Cam'pe-sus
Cam-po'ni
Cam'py-lus
Ca-mu'ni
Ca'na, *s.*
Ca'naan (kā'nan *or* kā'na-an), *s.*
Can'a-ce
Can'a-che
Can'a-chus
Ca'næ
Ca-na'ri-a
Ca-na'ri-i
Can'a-thus
Can'da-ce
Can'da-ri
Can-da'vi-a
Can-dau'les
Can-di'o-ni
Can-di'o-pe
Ca'nens
Can'e-thus
Ca-nid'i-a
Ca-nid'i-us
Ca-nin-e-fa'tes
Ca-nin'i-us
Ca'ni-us
Can-no'nus
Ca-no'bus
Ca-no'pus
Can'ta-ber
Can'ta-bri
Can-ta'bri-a
Can'tha-ra
Can-tha-rol'e-thron
Cantha-rus
Can-the'la
Can'ti-um
Can-u-le'ia
Can-u-le'ius
Ca-nu'si-um
Cap'a-neus
Ca-pel'la
Ca-pe'na
Ca-pe'nas
Ca-pe'ni
Ca-per'na-um, *s.*
Cap'e-tus
Ca-pha'reus
Caph-ar-sal'a-mah, *s.*
Ca-phen'a-tha, *s.*
Ca-phe'ris
Ca-phi'ra, *s.*
Ca-phis-ô-do'rus
Caph'tor, *s.*
Caph'to-rim, *s.*
Ca-phy'æ
Ca-pis'sa
Cap-is-se'ne
Cap'i-to
Cap-i-to-li'nus
Cap-i-to'li-um
Cap'o-ri
Ca-po'tes
Cap-pad'o-ces
Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Cap'pa-dox
Ca-pra'ri-a
Ca'pre-æ
Cap-ri-cor'nus
Ca-pri'mus
Ca-prip'e-des
Cap-ro-ti'na
Ca'prus
Cap'sa-ge
Cap'u-a
Ca'pys
Car-a-ba'si-on, *s.*
Car'a-bis
Car-a-cal'la
Car-a-ca'tes
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Ca-ræ'us
Car'a-lis
Car-a-ma'lus
Ca-ran'to-nus
Car'a-nus *or* Ca-ra'nus
Ca-rau'si-us
Car-bo'nes
Car'bu-la
Car'cha-mis, *s.*
Car-che'don
Car'che-mish, *s.*
Car'ci-nus
Car-da'ces
Car-da-me'ne
Car-dam'y-le
Car-de'sus
Car'di-a
Car'du-æ
Car-du'chi
Car-dy'tus
Ca-re'ah, *s.*
Car'e-sa
Ca-res'sus
Ca-re'sus
Ca'ri-a
Ca-ril'la
Ca-ri'na
Ca-ri'næ
Ca-ri'nus
Ca-ri'on
Ca-ris'sa-num
Ca-ris'tum
Car'kas, *s.*
Car-ma'ni
Car-ma'ni-a
Car-ma'nor
Car'me, *s.*
Car'mel, *s.*
Car'mel-ite, *s.*
Car-me'lus
Car-men-ta'les
Car-men-ta'lis
Car'mi, *s.*
Car'mi-des
Car'na-im, *s.*
Car-na'si-us
Car-ne'a-des
Car-ne'ia
Car-ne'us
Car-ni'on
Car'ni-on, *s.*
Car'no-nes
Car-nu'tes
Car-nu'tum
Car-os-ce'pi
Car-pa'si-a *and* Car-pa'sium
Car'pa-tes
Car'pa-thus
Car-pe'ia
Car-pe-ta'ni
Car-pha-sal'a-ma, *s.*
Car-pi'a
Car-poc'ra-tes
Car-poph'o-ra
Car-poph'o-rus
Car-ri-na'tes
Car-ru'ca
Car-se'o-li
Car-she'na, *s.*
Car-ta'li-as
Car'ta-re
Car-te'ia
Car'te-nus
Car-thæ'a
Car-thag-i-ni-en'ses
Car-tha'go
Car'tha-lo
Car'tha-sis
Car-the'a
Car-vil'i-us
Ca'ry-a
Ca'ry-æ
Ca-ry-a'tæ
Ca-ry'o-nes
Car-ys-te'us
Car-rys'ti-us
Ca-rys'tus
Ca'ry-um
Ca-sa'le
Cas-cel'li-us
Cas-i-li'num
Cas'i-na
Cas'si-num
Ca-siph'i-a, *s.*
Ca'si-us
Cas'leu, *s.*
Cas'lu-him, *s.*
Cas'me-na
Cas'me-næ
Cas-pe'ri-a
Cas-per'u-la
Cas-pi-a'na
Cas'pi-i
Cas-pi'ra
Cas-pi'ri
Cas-san-da'ne
Cas-san-dre'a
Cas-san-dri'a
Cas-si-a'nus
Cas-si-e-pe'ia
Cas-si-o-do'rus
Cas-si'o-pe
Cas-si-o-pe'a
Cas-sit'e-ra
Cas-si-ter'i-des
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
Cas-so'pe
Cas-so'tis
Cas-tab'a-la
Cas'ta-bus
Cas-ta'li-a
Cas'ta-lis
Cas-ta-næ'a
Cas-tha-næ'a
Cas'the-nes
Cas-ti-a-ni'ra
Cas-to'lus
Cas'to-res, *pl.*
Cas-tra'ti-us,
Cas'tri-cus
Cas'tu-lo
Cat-a-ba'nes
Cat-a-ba'nus
Cat-a-ce-cau'me-ne
Cat-a-clo'thes
Cat-a-du'pa
Cat-a-men'te-les
Cat'a-na
Ca-ta'o-nes
Cat-a-o'ni-a
Ca-taph'ry-ges
Cat-a-rac'ta
Cat-a-rac'tes
Ca-tar'rhy-tus
Cat'e-nes
Ca-thæ'a
Cath'a-ri
Ca-thu'a, *s.*
Ca'ti-a
Ca-ti-a'nus
Ca-ti-e'na
Ca-ti-e'nus
Cat-i-li'na
Ca-til'i-us
Cat'i-na
Ca'ti-us
Cat-i'zi
Cat-o-bri'ga
Ca'treus
Cat-u-li-a'na
Cat'u-lus
Ca-tu'ri-ges
Cau'ca-sus
Cau'con
Cau-co-ne'a
Cau-co'nes
Cau'di
Cau-di'nus
Cau-di'um
Cau-lo'ni-a
Cau'ni-i
Cau'ni-us
Ca'us
Cav'a-res
Cav-a-ril'lus
Cav-a-ri'nus
Ca'vi-i
Ca-y'ci
Ca-y'cus
Ca-ys'ter
Caz'e-ca
Ce'a-des
Ceb-al-li'nus
Ceb-a-ren'ses
Ce'bes
Ce'bren
Ce-bre'ne
Ce-bre'ni-a
Ce-bre'nis
Ce-bri'e-nes
Ce'brus
Ce-ci'des
Ce-cil'i-us
Ce-ci'na
Ce-cin'na
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-dæ
Cec'ro-pis
Ce'crops
Ce-cryph-a-le'a
Ce'dre-æ *or* Ce-dre'æ
Ce-dre-a'tis
Ce-dre'nus
Ce-dri'æ
Ce'dron (*or* ke'dron), *s.*
Ce-dru'si-i
Ceg'lu-sa
Cei-lan (cei = sē), *s.*
Cel'a-don
Cel'a-dus
Ce-las'næ
Ce-las'no
Ce'le-æ
Ce-led'o-nes
Ce-le'ia
Cel-e-la'tes
Ce-len'de-ris
Ce-le'neus
Cel'e-res
Cel-e-ri'na
Cel-e-ri'nus
Cel'e-trum
Ce'le-us
Cel'o-næ
Ce-lo'nes
Cel'ti-ber
Cel-ti-be'res
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cel'ti-ci
Cel-til'lus
Cel-to-gal'a-tæ
Cel-to'ri-i
Cel-tos'cy-thæ
Cem'me-nus
Cen'a-bum
Ce-næ'um
Cen-chre'a
Cen'chre-æ
Cen'chre-is
Cen-chre'us *or* Cen-chri'us
Cen-de-be'us, *s.*
Ce-nes'po-lis
Ce-ne'ti-um
Cen-i-mag'ni
Ce-ni'na
Ce-ni'nes
Cen-o-ma'ni
Cen-so'res
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen-ta-re'tus
Cen-tau'ri
Cen-tau'ri-cus
Cen-tau'rus
Cen-tim'a-nus
Cen-to-bri'ca
Cen'to-res
Cen-tor'i-pa
Cen-tri'tes
Cen-tro'nes
Cen-tro'ni-us
Cen-tum'vi-ri
Cen-tu'ri-pa
Cen-tu'ri-pe
Ceph'a-læ
Ceph'a-las
Ceph-a-le'na
Ceph-al-le'ni
Ceph-al-le'ni-a
Ceph'a-lo
Ceph-a-lœ'di-as
Ceph-a-lœ'dis
Ceph'a-lon
Ceph-a-lot'o-mi
Ceph'a-lus
Ce'phas, *s.*
Ce-phe'is
Ce-phe'nes
Ce'pheus
Ce-phis'i-a
Ceph-i-si'a-des
Ce-phis-i-do'rus
Ce-phis'i-on
Ce-phi'so
Ce-phis-o-do'rus
Ceph-i-sod'o-tus
Ce-phi'sus *or* Ce-phis'sus
Ce'phren
Ce'pi-o *or* Cæ'pi-o
Ce'pi-on
Cer'a-ca
Ce-rac'a-tes
Ce-ram'bus
Cer'a-mi'cus
Ce-ra'mi-um
Cer'a-mus
Cer'a-sus
Cer'a-ta
Ce-ra'thus
Ce-ra'ton
Ce-ra'tus
Ce-rau'ni-a
Ce-rau'ni-i
Ce-rau'nus
Ce-rau'si-us
Cer-be'ri-on
Cer'be-rus
Cer'ca-phus
Cer-ca-so'rum
Cer-ce'is
Cer-ce'ne
Cer'ces'tes
Cer'ce-te
Cer'ci-das
Cer'ci-des
Cer'ci-i
Cer-ci'na *or* Cer-cin'na
Cer-cin'i-um
Cer'ci-us
Cer'co-las
Cer-co'pe
Cer-co'pes
Cer'cy-on
Cer-cy'ra *or* Cor-cy'ra
Cer-do'us
Cer-dyl'i-um
Cer-e-a-ti'ni
Ce'res
Ce-res'aus
Cer'e-tæ
Ce-re'tes
Ce'reus
Ce-ri-a'lis
Ce-rin'thus
Cer'i-tes
Cer'ma-lus
Cer-o-pas'sa-des
Ce-ro'sus
Cer'phe-res
Cer-re-ta'ni
Cer-so-blep'tes
Cer'ti-ma
Cer-to'ni-um
Cer-to'nus
Ce-ry'ces
Cer-y-ce'um
Ce-ryc'i-us
Cer-y-mi'ca
Cer-y-ne'a
Cer-y-ni'tes
Ces-a-re'a (*s* = *z*), *s.*
Ce-sel'li-us
Ces'se-ro
Ces-tri'nus
Ces-tri'nus
Ce'tab, *s.*
Ce-te'i
Ce-the'gus
Ce'ti-i
Cé'ti-us
Ce'us
Ceu-tro'nes
Ce'yx
Cha-be'rus
Cha-bi'nus
Cha-bo'ra
Cha-bo'rus
Cha'bri-a
Cha'bri-as
Cha'bris, *s.*
Cha'bry-is
Cha'di-as, *s.*
Chæ're-a
Chæ're-as
Chæ-re-bu'lus
Chæ-re-cli'des
Chær-e-de'mus
Chæ-rem'e-nes
Chæ-re'mon
Chær'e-phon
Chæ-res'tra-tus
Chæ-rip'pus
Chæ'ro-las
Chær-o-ne'a
Cha-le'on
Chal-cæ'a
Chal-ce'a
Chal-ce'don
Chal-ced'o-nis
Chal-ce'ri-tis
Chal-ce'tis
Chal-cet'o-res
Chal-ci-de'ne
Chal-ci-den'ses
Chal-cid'e-us
Chal-cid'i-ce
Chal-cid'i-cus
Chal-ci'nus
Chal-ci'o-pe
Chal-ci'tis
Chal-co'don
Chal'col, *s.*
Chal-dæ'a
Chal-dæ'i
Cha-les'tra
Cha-le'sus
Chal'e-tos
Chal-o-ni'tis
Chal'y-bes
Chal-y-bo'nitis
Cha'lybs
Cha-ma'ni
Cha-ma'vi
Cha'naan (see Canaan), *s.*
Chan-nu-ne'us, *s.*
Cha'on
Cha-o'nes
Cha-o'ni-a
Cha-o-ni'tis
Char-a-ath'a-lar, *s.*
Char-a-ce're
Char-ac-mo'ba
Char-a-co'ma
Char-a-co-me'tes
Char'a-dra
Char'a-dros
Cha-ra'drus *or* Char'a-drus
Cha-ræ'a-das
Char'a-ka, *s.*
Char'a-shim, *s.*
Char'a-sim, *s.*
Cha'rax
Cha-rax'us
Char'che-mish, *s.*
Cha're-a, *s.*
Char'i-cles
Char-i-cli'des
Char'i-clo
Char-i-de'mus
Char-i-la'us
Cha-rim'e-nes
Cha-ri'nus
Cha-ri-om'e-rus
Cha-ris'i-a
Char'i-tes
Char'i-ton
Cha-rix'e-na
Char'ma-das
Char'mi-das
Char'mi-des
Char-mi'nus
Char-mi'o-ne
Char'mo-thas
Char-ni'des
Cha-ron'das
Char-o-ne'um
Char-o-ni'um
Char-o-pe'a
Cha'rops *and* Char'o-pes
Char'o-pus
Char'ran, *s.*
Char-te'ris
Cha-ryb'dis
Chas'e-ba, *s.*
Chat'ra-mis
Chat-ra-mo'tæ
Chav'o-nes
Cha-y'ci
Cha-ze'ne
Che'bar, *s.*
Ched-or-la'o-mer, *s.*
Che'lal, *s.*
Chel'ci-as, *s.*
Che-li'don
Chel-i-do'ni-a
Che-li-do'nis
Che-lid-o-ni'sum
Chel'luh, *s.*
Chel'lus, *s.*
Che'lod, *s.*
Che-lo'ne
Che-lo'nis
Chel-o-noph'a-gi
Che'lub, *s.*
Che-lu'bai, *s.*
Chel-y-do're-a
Chem'a-rims, *s.*
Che'mosh, *s.*
Che-na'a-nah, *s.*
Chen'a-ni, *s.*
Chen-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Che'ne-as
Che'ni-on
Che'ni-us
Che'o-pes
Che'ops
Che-phar Ha-am'mo-nai, *s.*
Che-phi'rah, *s.*
Che'ran, *s.*
Che're-as, *s.*
Cher'eth-ims, *s.*
Cher'eth-ites, *s.*
Che-ris'o-phus
Che'rith, *s.*
Cher'o-phon
Cher'se-as
Cher-sid'a-mas
Cher'si-pho
Cher'si-phron
Cher-so-ne'sus *or* Cher-ro-ne'sus
Che'rub (*a city*), *s.*
Che-fus'ci
Ches'a-lon, *s.*
Che'sed, *s.*
Ches'i-nus
Che-sul'loth, *s.*
Che-thi'im, *s.*
Che-ti'im, *s.*
Che'zib, *s.*
Chi'don, *s.*
Chil'e-ab, *s.*
Chil'e-us
Chil-i-ar'chus
Chi-li'on, *s.*
Chil'i-us
Chil'mad, *s.*
Chi-lo'nis
Chi-mæ'ra
Chim'a-rus
Chim'e-ra
Chi-me'ri-um
Chim'ham, *s.*
Chi-na'se-as
Chin-de'ni
Chin'ne-reth, *s.*
Chin'ne-roth, *s.*
Chi-om'a-ra
Chi'o-ne
Chi-on'i-des
Chi'o-nis
Chi'os
Chi-rod'a-mas
Chi'ron
Chi-ro'nis
Chis'leu, *s.*
Chis'lon, *s.*
Chis'loth, *s.*
Chi-to'ne
Chit'tim, *s.*
Chi'un, *s.*
Chlo'e
Chlo'reus
Chlo'ris
Chlo'rus
Cho-a'ni
Cho-a-re'ne
Cho-as'pes
Cho-a'træ
Cho'ba, *s.*
Chob'a-i, *s.*
Choer'a-des
Chœ're-æ
Chœr'i-lus
Cho-li'dæ
Chol'o-e
Chol-on-ti'chus
Cho-lu'a
Chom'a-ri
Cho-nu'phis
Cho-ra'shan, *s.*
Cho-ras'mi-i
Cho-ra'zin, *s.*
Cho-re'ne
Cho-rin'e-us
Cho-rœ'bus
Chor-om-næ'i
Chor'o-ne
Chos-a-me'us, *s.*
Chos'ro-es
Cho-ze'ba, *s.*
Chre'mes
Chrem'e-tes
Chrem'y-lus
Chres'i-phon
Chres-phon'tes
Chres-to-de'mus

Chro'mi-a
Chro'mi-us
Chro'ni-us
Chrys-ag'o-ras
Chrys'a-me
Chrys-am'pe-lus
Chry-san'tas
Chry-san'this
Chry-sa'or
Chrys-a'o-reus
Chry-sa'o-ris
Chry-sas'pi-des
Chry-se'is
Chry-ser-mus
Chrys'e-rus
Chry'seus
Chty-sip'pe
Chry-sip'pus
Chrys-o-as'pides
Chry-soc'e-ros
Chrys'o-chir
Chry-sog'e-nes
Chry-sog'o-nus
Chrys-o-la'us
Chrys-o-lo'ras
Chry-son'o-e
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sor'rho-as
Chry-sos'to-mus
Chry-soth'e-mis
Chtho'ni-a
Chtho'ni-us
Chthon-o-phy'le
Chu'shan Rish-a-tha'im, *s.*
Ci-a-gi'si
Cib'a-læ
Cib-a-ri'tis
Cib-de'li
Cib'e-as
Ci-bo'tus
Cib'y-ra
Cic'e-ro
Cic'o-nes
Ci-eu'ta
Cic-y-ne'thus
Ci-le'ni
Cil'i-ces
Ci-lic'i-a
Cil'ni-us
Cim'bri-cus
Cim'i-nus
Cim-me'ri-i
Cim'me-ris
Cim-me'ri-um
Cim'me-rus
Ci-mo'lis
Ci-mo'lus
Cin'a-don
Ci-næ'thon
Cin'a-ra
Ci-nar'a-das
Cin'ci-a
Cin-cin-na'tus
Cin'ci-us
Cin'e-as
Ci-ne'si-as
Cin'e-thon
Cin-get'o-rix
Cin-gu-la'ni
Cin'gu-lum
Cin-i-a'na
Ci-nith'i-i
Ciu'na-don
Cin'na-mus
Cin'ne-reth, *s.*
Cin'ne-roth, *s.*
Cin-ni-a'na
Cinx'i-a
Ci'nyps *and* Cin'-y-phus
Cin'y-ras
Ci-pe'rus
Cir'a-ma, *s.*
Cir-cæ'um
Cir'ci-us
Cir-ræ'a-tum
Ci'sai, *s.*
Cis-al-pi'na
Cis'a-mus
Cis-se'is
Cis'seus
Cis'si-a
Cis'si-æ
Cis'si-das
Cis-so-es'sa
Cis-su'sa
Cis-the'ne
Cis-to-bo'ci
Ci-thæ'ron
Cith-a-ris'ta
Ci-the'las
Cit'ims, *s.*
Cit'i-um
Ci'us
Ci-vi'lis
Cla'de-us
Cla'ni-us
Cla-ra'nus
Clar-e-o'tæ
Clas-tid'i-um
Clau'da, *s.*
Clau'di-a
Clau-di-a'nus
Clau-di-op'o-lis
Clau'di-us
Clau-sam'e-nus
Cla-vi-e'nus
Clav'i-ger
Cla-zom'e-næ
Cle-æn'e-te
Cle-æn'e-tus
Cle-ær'e-ta
Cle-an'der
Cle-an'dri-das
Cle-an'thes
Cle-ar'chus
Cle-ar'i-das
Cle'mens
Clem'ent, *s.*
Cle'o-bis
Cle-o-bu'la
Cle-ob-u-li'na
Cle-o-bu'lus
Cle-och'a-res
Cle-o-cha-ri'a
Cle-o-dæ'us
Cle-o-da'mus
Cle-o-de'mus
Cle-o-do'ra
Cle-o-do'rus
Cle-o-dox'a
Cle-og'e-nes
Cle'o-la
Cle-o-la'us
Cle-om'a-chus
Cle-o-man'tis
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle-o-me'des
Cle-om'e-don
Cle-o-me'lus
Cle-om'e-nes
Cle-o'næ
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o-ni'ca
Cle-o-ni'cus
Cle-o'nis
Cle-on'o-e
Cle-o'nus
Cle-on'y-mus
Cle'o-pas
Cle-op'a-ter
Cle-op'a-tra *or* Cle-o-pa'tra. (The former is the classical, the latter the common English pronunciation.)
Cle-op'a-tris
Cle-oph'a-nes
Cle-o-phan'tus
Cle'o-phas, *s.*
Cle'o-phis
Cle-oph'o-lus
Cle'o-phon
Cle-o-phy'lus
Cle-o-pom'pus
Cle-op-tol'e-mus
Cle'o-pus
Cle-o'ra
Cle-os'tra-tus
Cle-o-ti'mus
Cle-ox'e-nus
Cles'i-des
Cle-a-be'ni
Clib'a-nus
Cli-de'mus
Clid'i-cus
Clim'e-nus
Cli-nar'e-te
Cli-ni'a-des
Clin'i-as
Cli-nip'pi-des
Cli-oph'o-rus
Clis-i-the'ra
Clis'o-bra
Clis'o-phus
Clis'the-nes
Cli-tar'chus
Clit'e-les
Cli-ter'ni-a
Clit-o-de'mus
Cli-tom'a-chus
Cli-ton'y-mus
Clit'o-phon
Cli'tor
Cli-to'ri-a
Cli-tum'nus
Clo-a'ca
Clo-a-ci'na
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Clo'e, *s.*
Cloe'li-a
Cloe'li-æ
Cloe'li-us
Clo'ni-a
Clo'ni-us
Clo'tho
Clu-a-ci'na
Clu-en'ti-us
Clu'pe-a
Clu-si'ni
Clu-si'o-lum
Clu'si-um
Clu'si-us
Clu'vi-a
Clym'e-ne
Clym-e-ne'i-des
Clym'e-nus
Cly-son'y-mus
Clyt-em-nes'tra
Clyt'i-e
Clyt'i-us
Clyt-o-do'ra
Clyt-o-me'des
Clyt-o-ne'us
Cnac'a-lus
Cna'gi-a
Cne-mi'des
Cne'mus
Cne'us *or* Cnæ'us
Cni'dus
Cno'pus
Cnos'si-a
Cno'sus
Co-a-ma'ni
Co-as'træ
Co-a'træ
Coc'a-lus
Coc-ce'i-us
Coc-cyg'ius
Co'cles
Coc'li-tes
Co-cy'tus
Co-da'nus Si'nus
Cod-o-man'nus
Cod-ro-me'ne
Co-drop'o-lis
Cœ-cil'i-us
Cœ'co-a
Cœl-e-syr'i-a *and* Cœl-o-syr'i-a
Cœ'li-a
Cœl-i-o-bri'ga
Cœ'li-us
Cœr'a-nus
Co'es
Cœs'y-ra
Cog'a-mus
Cog-i-du'nus
Co'hi-bus
Col-a-ce'a *or* Co-la-ci'a
Co-lan'co-rum
Col'a-pis
Co-lax'a-is
Co-lax'es
Col-che'is
Col-chin'i-um
Col-ho'zeh, *s.*
Co-li'a-cum
Col'i-ci
Co'li-us, *s.*
Col-la'ti-a
Col-la-ti'nus
Col-li'na
Col-lo'des
Col-lu'ci-a
Col'o-bi
Col'o-e
Co-lo'næ
Co-lo'ne
Co-lo'ni-a
Co-lo'nos
Col'o-phon
Co-los'sæ
Co-los'se, *s.*
Co-lo'tes
Col-pu'sa
Col-the'ne
Col-u-bra'ri-a
Co-lum'ba
Col-u-mel'la
Co-lu'rus
Co-lu'thus
Co-lyt'tus
Com-a-ci'na
Com-a-ge'na
Com-a-ge'ni
Co-ma'na
Co-ma'ni
Com'a-ri
Com'a-rus
Co-ma'ta
Com-ba'bus
Com-bre'a
Com'bu-tis
Co-me'dæ
Co-me'on
Co-me'tes
Com'e-tho
Co-min'i-us
Com-i-se'ne
Co'mi-us
Com-ma-ge'ne
Com-ma-ge'nus
Com'mo-dus
Com-pa'se-us
Com-plu'tum
Comp'sa-tus
Com-pu'sa
Con-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Con'ca-ni
Con-che'a
Con-col'e-rus
Con-cor'di-a
Con-da'te
Con-di-vic'num
Con-do-cha'tes
Con-dru'si
Con-dyl'e-a
Con-dy-li'tis
Con'dy-lus
Con-ge'dus
Co-ni'a-ci
Co-ni'ah, *s.*
Co'ni-i
Co-nim-bri'ca
Con-i-sal'tus
Co-nis'ci
Con-ni'das
Con-o-ni'ah, *s.*
Co-no'pe
Con-o-pe'um *or* Con-o'pe-um
Con-sen'tes
Con-sen'ti-a
Con-si-li'num
Con-stan'ti-a
Con-stan-ti'a (*a city*)
Con-stan-ti'na
Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis
Con-stan-ti'nus
Con-stan'ti-us
Con-su-a-ne'tes
Con-su-a-ra'ni
Con-ta-des'dus
Con-to-po-ri'a
Con've-næ
Co'on
Co'os, *s.*
Cop'a-is *or* Co-pa'is
Co-phæ'us
Co-phon'tis
Co'pi-a
Co-pil'lus
Co-po'ni-us
Co'preus
Cor-a-ce'si-um
Cor-a-con-ne'sus
Co-ral'e-tæ
Co-ral'li
Co-ra'ni
Co-rax'i
Cor'be, *s.*
Cor'be-us
Cor'bu-lo
Cor'co-ba
Cor'co-ras
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'du-ba
Cor-du-e'nē
Cor-du-e'ni
Cor-dy'la
Co're, *s.*
Co're-æ
Co-re'sa
Co-res'sus
Cor'e-sus (*man*)
Co-re'sus (*mountain*)
Cor'e-thon
Co-re'tus
Cor-fin'i-um
Cor'i-cæ
Co-rin'e-um
Co-rin'na
Co-rin'nus
Co-rin'thus
Co-ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li
Co-ri-ol'a
Co-ri'tha
Cor'i-tus
Cor'ma-sa
Cor-ne'li-us
Cor-ne'li-i
Cor-nic'u-lum
Cor-ni-fic'i-us
Cor'ni-ger
Cor-nu'tus
Co-rœ'bus
Co-ro'na
Cor-o-ne'a
Co-ro'neus
Cor-o-ni'a
Cor-o-ni'des
Co-ro'nis
Co-ro'nus
Co-ro'pe
Cor-se'a *or* Cor-si'a
Cor-so'te
Cor-su'ra
Cor-to'na
Cor-ty'na
Cor-un-ca'nus
Cor-vi'nus
Cor-y-ban'tes
Cor'y-bas
Co-ryc'i-a
Co-ryc'i-des
Co-ryc'i-us
Cor'y-cus *or* Co-ry'cus
Cor'y-don
Cor-y-le'um
Cor'y-na
Cor-y-ne'tes
Cor'y-phas
Cor-y-pha'si-um
Cor'y-phe
Cor'y-thus
Co-ry'tus
Co'sam, *s.*
Cos-sæ'a
Cos-sæ'i
Cos-su'ti-i
Cos-sy'ra
Cos-to-bo'ci
Co-sy'ra
Co'tes *or* Cot'tes
Co'thon
Co-tho'ne-a
Co-ti-a-e'um
Cot-i-nu'sa
Cot'i-so
Cot-to'nis
Co-ty-a-i'on *or* Co-ty-a-i'um
Co-tyl'i-us
Co-ty-o'ra
Co-ty-o'rus
Co-tyt'to
Cou'tha, *s.*
Coz'bi, *s.*
Cram-bu'sa
Cram-bu'tis
Cran'a-e
Cra-næ'i
Cran'a-i
Cran'a-os
Cran'a-us
Cra-ne'a *or* Cra-ni'a
Cra-ne'um *or* Cra-ni'um
Cra'ni-i
Crap'a-thus
Cras-pe-di'tes
Cras'si-pes
Cras-sit'i-us
Cras'ti-nus
Cra-tæ'is
Crat'e-as
Crat-e-ri'a *or* Crat-e-re'a
Crat'e-rus
Cra'tes
Cra-tes-i-cle'a
Crat-e-sip'o-lis
Crat-e-sip'pi-das
Cra-teu'as
Crat'i-das
Cra-ti'nus
Cra-tip'pus
Cra-tis'the-nes
Cra-tis'to-lus
Cra-tu'sa
Crat'y-lus
Crem'e-ra
Crem'my-on
Cre-mo'na
Cre-mu'ti-us
Crem'y-on
Cre-na'cus
Cre-on-ti'a-des
Cre-oph'i-lus
Cre-o-phy'lus
Cre-o-po'lus
Cre-pe'ri-us
Creph-a-ge-ne'tus
Cres'cens, *s.*
Cres'i-las
Cre'si-us
Cres-phon'tes
Cres'si-us
Cres-to'ne
Cre'tæ-us
Cre'te
Cre'te-a
Cre'tes
Cre'teus
Cre'the-is
Cre-the'is (mother of Homer)
Cre'theus
Cre-thi'des
Cret'i-cus
Cre-u'sa
Cre-u'sis
Cri'a-sus
Cri-mi'sus
Cri-nag'o-ras
Cri-nip'pus
Cri-ni'sus
Cri-o'a
Cris-pi'na
Cris-pi'nus
Cri-tal'la
Cri-the'is
Cri-tho'te
Crit'i-as
Crit-o-bu'lus
Crit-o-de'mus
Crit-og-na'tus
Crit-o-la'us
Cri'u-Me-to'pon
Cro-bi'a-lus
Cro-by'zi
Croc'a-le
Cro'ce-æ
Croc'e-la
Croc-o-di'lon
Croc-o-di-lop'o-lis
Croc-y-le'a
Cro-du'num
Crœ'sus
Cro-i'tes
Cro-mi'tis
Crom'my-on
Cro'ni-a
Cron'i-des
Cro'ni-us
Cros-sæ'a
Crot'a-le
Crot'a-lus
Cro-to'na
Cro-to-ni-a'tæ
Crot-o-ni-a'tis
Cro-to-pi'a-des
Cro-to'pi-as
Cro-to'pus
Crus-tu'me-ri
Crus-tu-me'ri-a *or* Crus-tu-me'ri-um
Crus-tu-mi'ni
Crus-tu'mi-um
Cryp-te'a
Cte'a-tus
Ctem'e-ne
Cte'si-as
Cte-sib'i-us
Ctes'i-cles
Ctes-i-de'mus
Ctes-i-la'us
Cte-sil'o-chus
Ctes'i-phon
Cte-sip'pus
Ctim'e-ne
Cu'cu-fas
Cu'la-ro
Cu'ma *or* Cu'mæ
Cu-nax'a
Cu-ni'na
Cu-pa'vo
Cu-pen'tus
Cu-pi'do
Cu-pi-en'ni-us
Cu-re'tes
Cu-re'tis
Cu'ri-a
Cu-ri-a'ti-i
Cu'ri-o
Cu-ri-o'nes
Cu-ri-o-so-li'tæ
Cu'ri-um
Cu'ri-us
Cur'ti-a
Cur-til'lus
Cur'ti-us
Cu-ru'lis
Cush (*u* as in *but*), *s.*
Cu'shan, *s.*
Cu'shan Rish-a-tha'im, *s.*
Cu'shi, *s.*
Cus-sæ'i
Cuth (*u* as in *but*), *s.*
Cu'thah, *s.*
Cu-til'i-um
Cy'a-mon, *s.*
Cy-am-o-so'rus
Cy'a-ne
Cy-a'ne-æ
Cy-a'ne-e
Cy-a'ne-us
Cy-a-nip'pe
Cy-a-nip'pus
Cy-a'tis
Cy-ax'a-res
Cy-be'be
Cyb'e-la
Cyb'e-le
Cyb'e-lus
Cyb-i-le'a
Cyb'i-ra
Cy-bo'tus
Cy'chreus
Cyc'la-des
Cy-clob'o-rus
Cy-clo'pes
Cy-de'nor
Cyd'i-as
Cy-dim'a-che
Cyd'i-mus
Cy-dip'pe
Cy'don
Cyd-o-ne'a
Cy-do'nes
Cyd-o-ne'us
Cy-do'ni-a
Cy-do-ni-a'tæ
Cyd'ra-ra
Cy-dre'lus
Cyd'ro-cles
Cyd-ro-la'us
Cyl'a-bus
Cyl-bi-a'ni
Cyl'i-ces
Cyl'la-rus
Cyl-le'ne
Cyl-le-ne'us
Cy'me
Cy-me'lus
Cym'i-nus
Cy-mod'o-ce
Cy-mod-o-cle'a
Cym-o-po-li'a
Cy-moth'o-e
Cyn-æ-gi'rus
Cy-næ'thi-um
Cy-na'ne
Cy-na'pes
Cyn'a-ra
Cy-nax'a
Cyn'e-as
Cy-neg'e-tæ
Cyn-e-gi'rus
Cy-ne'tæ
Cyn-e-te'a
Cyn'i-a
Cyn'i-ci
Cyn-o-ceph'a-le
Cyn-o-ceph'a-li
Cyn-o-phon'tis
Cy-nop'o-lis
Cy-nor'tas
Cy-nor'ti-on
Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cyn-os-se'ma
Cyn-o-su'ra
Cyn'thi-a
Cyn'thi-us
Cyn-u-ren'ses
Cyp-a-ris'sa *or* Cyp-a-ris'si-a
Cyp-a-ris'sus
Cyph'a-ra
Cyp-ri-a'nus
Cyp'ri-num
Cy-proth'e-mis
Cyp'se-la
Cyp-sel'i-des
Cyp'se-lus
Cyr'a-ma, *s.*
Cy-rau'nis
Cyr-e-na'i-ca
Cyr-e-na'i-ci
Cy-re'ne
Cy-re'ni-us, *s.*
Cy-res'cha-ta
Cy-ri'a-des
Cy-ril'lus
Cy-ri'nus
Cy-ro-pæ-di'a
Cy-rop'o-lis
Cyr'rhes
Cyr'rha-dæ
Cyr-rhes'ti-cæ
Cyr'si-lus
Cyr-to'na
Cy-tæ'is
Cy-the'ra
Cyth-e-ræ'a *or* Cyth-e-re'a
Cy-the'ris
Cy-the'ri-us
Cy-the'ron
Cy-the'rus
Cy-tin'i-um
Cyt-is-so'rus
Cy-to'ra
Cy-to'ris
Cy-to'ri-us
Cy-to'rus
Cyz-i-ce'ni
Cyz'i-cum
Cyz'i-cus

## D.

Da'æ *or* Da'hæ
Dab'a-reh, *s.*
Dab'ba-sheth, *s.*
Da'be-rath, *s.*
Da'bri-a, *s.*
Da'ci-a
Dac'i-cus
Da'ci-us
Dac'ty-li
Dad'a-ces
Dad-de'us, *s.*
Dad'i-cæ
Da-du'chus
Dæd'a-la
Dæd-a-le'a
Dæ-da'li-on
Dæd'a-lus
Dæm'o-nes
Dæm'o-num
Dag-a-si'ra
Da'gon, *s.*
Dag'o-na
Da-gu'sa
Da'i
Da'i-cles
Da'i-des
Da-im'a-chus
Da-im'e-nes
Da'i-phron
Da-i'ra
Dai'san, *s.*
Da-i'tus
Da-la'iah, *s.*
Da-li'lah, *s.*
Dal-ma-nu'tha, *s.*
Dal'ma-tæ
Dal-ma'ti-a
Dal-mat'i-cus
Dal'mi-um
Dal'phon, *s.*
Dam-a-ge'tus
Dam'a-lis
Dam-a-li'tes
Da-mar'e-te
Da-mar'e-tus
Dam'a-ris, *s.*
Dam-as-ce'na
Dam-as-ce'ne
Dam-as-ce'nus
Da-mas'ci-us
Da-mas'cus
Da-ma'si-a
Dam-a-sic'thon
Dam-a-sip'pus
Dam-a-sis'tratus
Dam-a-si-thy'mus
Dam-a-si'ton
Da-mas'tes
Dam'a-sus
Da-me'a
Da'me-as
Da-mip'pus
Dam-na-me'neus
Da-moch'a-ris
Dam'o-cles
Dam-o-cli'das
Da-moc'ra-tes
Da-moc're-on
Da-moc'ri-tus
Da-mom'e-les
Dam-o-ni'cus
Dam-o-phan'tus
Da-moph'i-la
Da-moph'i-lus
Dam'o-phon
Da-mos'tra-tus
Da-mot'e-les
Dam-o-ti'mus
Da-mox'e-nus
Da-mu'ras
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i
Da-na'i-des
Dan'a-la

Dan'a-us
Dan'da-ri
Dan-dar'i-dæ
Dan'i-el *or* Dan'iel, *s.*
Dan-ja'an, *s.*
Da-nu'bi-us
Da'o-chus
Da'o-na
Da'o-nes
Daph-næ'us
Daph'ne
Dar'a-ba
Dar-an-ta'si-a
Dar'da-ni
Dar-da'ni-a
Dar-dan'i-des
Dar'da-nis
Dar'da-nus
Da-ri'cus
Da-ri'tæ
Da-ri'tis
Da-rí'us
Das-cy-le'um
Das-cy-li'tis
Das'cy-lus
Da'se-a
Da'si-us
Das-sa-re'tæ *or* Das-sa-rit'i-i
Dat'a-mes
Dat-a-pher'nes
Da'than, *s.*
Da-the'mah, *s.*
Dau'ni-a
Dau'ri-ses
De'bir, *s.*
Deb'o-rah, *s.*
Deb'o-rus
Dec-a-du'chi
De-cap'o-lis
De-ceb'a-lus
Dec-e-le'a
Dec-e-li'cum
Dec'e-lus
De-ce'ti-a
De-ci-a'nus
De-cid'i-us
Dec'i-mus
De'ci-us
Dec'u-ma
Dec-u-ma'tes
De'dan, *s.*
De-dan'im, *s.*
Ded-i-tam'e-nes
De-ha'vites, *s.*
De-ie'o-on
De-ic'ra-tes
De-id-a-mi'a
De-il'e-on
De-il'o-chus
De-im'a-chus
De-i'o-ces
De-i'o-chus
De-i'o-ne
De-i-o'neus
De-i'o-pe
De-i-o-pei'a
De-i-ot'a-rus
De-iph'i-la
De-iph'o-be
De-iph'o-bus
De'i-phon
De-i-phon'tes
De-ip'y-le
De-ip'y-lus
De-ip'y-rus
De'ja-a-ni'ra
De'kar, *s.*
De-la'iah, *s.*
De'li-a
De-li'a-des
De-li'lah, *s.*
De'li-um
De'li-us
Del-ma'ti-us
Del-min'i-um
Del'phi-cus
Del-phin'i-um
Del-phu'sa
Del-to'ton
De-ma'des
De-mæn'e-tus
De-mag'o-ras
Dem-a-ra'ta
Dem-a-ra'tus
De-mar'chus
Dem-a-re'ta
Dem-a-ris'te
De'mas, *s.*
De-ma'tri-a
De'me-a
De-me'ter
De-me'tri-a
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
Dem-o-a-nas'sa
Dem-o-ce'des
De-moch'a-res
Dem'o-cles
Dem-o-cli'des
De-moc'o-on
De-moc'ra-tes
De-moc'ri-tus
De-mod'i-ce
De-mod'o-cus
Dem-o-do'rus
De-mo'le-on
De-mo'le-os
Dem-o-nas'sa
De-mo'nax
Dem-o-ni'ca
Dem-o-ni'cus
Dem-o-phan'tus
De-moph'i-lus
Dem'o-phon
De-moph'o-on
De-mop'o-lis
Dem-op-tol'emus
De-mos'the-nes
De-mos'tra-tus
De-mu'chus
Dem'y-lus
Den-se-le'tæ
Den-ta'tus
De-od'a-tus
De-o'is
Der'be, *s.*
Der'bi-ces
Der-bi'ces
Der-ce'bi-i
Der'ce-to *or* Der'ce-tis
Der-cyl'li-das
Der-cyl'lus
Der'cy-los
Der'cy-nus
Der-sæ'i
Der-tho'na
De-ru-si-æ'i
De-su'da-ba
Deu-ca'li-on
Deu-ce'ti-us
Deu'do-rix
De-u'el, *s.*
Deu-ri'o-pus
Dev'o-na
Dex-am'e-ne
Dex-am'e-nus
Dex-ip'pus
Dex-ith'e-a
Dex'i-us
Di-ac-o-pe'ma
Di-a-cre'a
Di'a-cris
Di-ac-tor'i-des
Di-a-du-me-ni-a'nus
Di-a-du'me-nus
Di-æ'us
Di'a-gon
Di-a-gon'das
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-a'lis
Di-al'lus
Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis
Di-an'a
Di-a'ni-um
Di-aph'a-nes
Di-a'si-a
Dib-la'im, *s.*
Dib'lath, *s.*
Dib-la-tha'im, *s.*
Di'bon, *s.*
Di-bu'ta-des *or* Dib-u-ta'des
Di-cæ'a
Di-cæ-ar-chi'a
Di-cæ'us
Dic-e-ar'chus
Dic'o-mas
Dic-tam'num
Dic-tid-i-en'ses
Dic-tyn'na
Did'i-us
Did'y-ma
Did-y-mæ'us
Did-y-ma'on
Did'y-me
Did'y-mus
Di-eu'e-ces
Di-es'pi-ter
Di-ge'na
Di-gen'ti-a
Di-ge'ri
Di-ip-o-li'a
Dil'e-an, *s.*
Di-ma'lus
Di'mon, *s.*
Di-mo'nah, *s.*
Di'nah, *s.*
Di-nar'chus
Din'dy-ma
Din-dy-me'ne
Din'dy-mus
Din-ha'bah, *s.*
Din'i-æ
Din'i-as
Di-noch'a-res
Di-noc'ra-tes
Di-nod'o-chus
Din-o-ge-ti'a
Di-nol'o-chus
Di-nom'e-nes
Di-nos'the-nes
Di-nos'tra-tus
Di-o-cæs-a-re'a (*s* as *z*)
Di-o-cle'a
Di'o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Di-o-de'mus
Di-o-do'rus
Di-og'e-nes
Di-o-ge-ni'a
Di-og-ne'tus
Di-o-me'a
Di-o-me'de
Di-om-e-de'a
Di-om-e-de'æ
Di-o-me'des
Di-om'e-don
Di'o-mus
Di-o-næ'a
Di-o'ne
Di-o-ni'cus
Di-o-nys'i-a
Di-o-ny-si'a-des
Di-o-nys'i-as
Di-o-nys'i-des
Di-o-nys-i-o-do'rus
Di-o-nys'i-on
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
Di-o-nys'i-us
Di-o-ny'sus
Di'o-pe
Di-oph'a-nes
Di-o-phan'tus
Di-o-pi'thes
Di-op'o-lis
Di-o'res
Di-o-ryc'tus
Di-os-cor'i-des
Di-os'co-rum
Di-os'co-rus
Di-os-cu'ri
Di-os'pa-ge
Di-os'po-lis
Di-o-ti'me
Di-o-ti'mus
Di-ot're-phes
Di-ox-ip'pe
Di-ox-ip'pus
Di-pæ'a
Diph'i-lus
Di-phor'i-das
Di-pœ'na
Dip'o-lis
Dip'y-lon
Dis'co-rum
Di'shan, *s.*
Di'shon, *s.*
Dis'o-ræ
Dit-i-o'nes
Dit'ta-ni
Div-i-ti'a-cus
Div-o-du'rum
Div'o-na *or* Di-vo'na
Di-yl'lus
Di-za'hab, *s.*
Di-ze'rus
Do-be'res
Do-be'rus
Doc'i-lis
Doc-i-me'um
Doc'i-mus
Do'cle-a
Do'da-i, *s.*
Do-da'nim, *s.*
Do-da'vah, *s.*
Do-do'na
Dod-o-næ'us
Do-do'ne
Do-don'i-des
Do'eg, *s.*
Dol-a-bel'la
Dol-i-cha'on
Dol'i-che
Dol-i-che'ne
Dol'i-chos
Do-li'o-nes
Do-li'o-nis
Do'li-us
Dol-o-me'ne
Do-lon'ci
Dol-o-ni'a
Dol'o-pes
Do-lo'pi-a
Dol-o-pi'on
Dom-a-ni'tis
Dom-i-du'ca
Dom-i-du'cus
Do-mi'ti-a
Do-mi-ti-a'nus
Do-mi-til'la
Do-mi'ti-us
Dom-not'i-num
Dom-not'i-nus
Do-na'tus
Don-i-la'us
Do-nu'ca
Do-ny'sa
Doph'kah, *s.*
Do-rac'te
Dor-ce'a
Dor'ceus
Dor'i-cus
Do-ri-en'ses
Do-ri-e'um
Do'ri-on
Do'ri-um
Do-ros'to-lum
Do-ros'to-rum
Do-roth'e-us
Dor-sen'nus
Dor'ti-cum
Dor-y-cli'das
Dor-y-læ'um
Dor'y-las
Dor-y-la'us
Do-rym'e-nes, *s.*
Do-ryph'o-ri
Do-rys'sus
Do-si'a-das
Do-si'a-des
Do-sith'e-us
Dos-se'nus
Dot'a-das
Dox-an'der
Drac'a-non *or* Drac'o-non
Dra-ca'nus
Dra-con'ti-des
Drac'o-num
Dra-ho'nus
Dran-gi-a'na
Drep'a-na *or* Drep'a-num
Drim'a-cus
Dri-od'o-nes
Dri-op'i-des
Dro-mach'e-tus
Dro-mæ'us
Dro'me-as
Dro'meus
Drop'i-ci
Dru-be'tis
Dru-sil'la
Dry'a-des
Dry-an-ti'a-des *or* Dry-an'tides
Dry-an-ti'des
Dry-mæ'a
Dry-mo'des
Dry-næm'e-tum
Dry'o-pe
Dry-o-pe'ia
Dry'o-pes
Dry'o-pis
Dryp'e-tis
Du'bris
Du-ce'ti-us
Du-il'li-a
Du-il'li-us
Du-lich'i-um
Du-lop'o-lis
Dum'no-rix
Du'ra-nus
Du'ra-to
Du'ri-us
Du-ro-cor'torum
Du-ro'ni-a
Du-ro'num
Du-ros'to-rum
Dy-a-gon'das
Dy-ar'da-nes
Dy-mæ'i
Dy-nam'e-ne
Dy-nas'te
Dy-sau'les
Dys-ci-ne'tus
Dy-so'rum
Dy-so'rus

## E.

E'a-nes, *s.*
E-a'nus
E-ar'i-nus
E-a'si-um
E'bal, *s.*
Eb'do-me
E'bed, *s.*
E-ben-e'zer *or* Eb-en-e'zer, *s.*
Eb'e-sus
E-bi-a'saph, *s.*
Eb'o-da
Eb'o-ra
Eb-o-ra'cum
Eb-ro-du'num
E-bro'nah, *s.*
E-bu'dæ
Eb-u'ra
Eb'u-ri
Eb'u-ro
Eb-u-ro'nes
Eb-u-ro-vi'ces
Eb'u-sus
E-ca'nus, *s.*
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec'ce-lo
Ec'di-cus
E-che'æ
Ech-e-bu'lus
Ech-e-cle'a
E-chec'ra-tes
Ech-e-cra-ti'a
Ech'e-dæ
Ech-e-da-mi'a
Ech-e-do'rus
E-chel'a-tus
Ech'e-lus
E-chem'bro-tus
E-chem'on
Ech'e-mus
Ech-e-ne'us
Ech'e-phron
E-chep'o-lis
E-ches'tra-tus
Ech'e-tla
Ech'e-tra
Ech'i-tus
Ech-i-do'rus
E-chin'a-des
E-chi'nus
Ech-i-nus'sa
E-chi'on
E-chi-on'i-des
E-chi-o'ni-us
Ech-o-po'lus
Ec'no-mos
E'dar, *s.*
Ed-di'as, *s.*
E'der, *s.*
E'des, *s.*
E-des'sa *or* E-de'sa
E'dom, *s.*
E-do'nes
E-do'ni
E-do'nis *or* Ed'o-nis
Ed're-i, *s.*
E-du'li-ca
E-du'sa
E-e'ti-on
E-ga'le-os
E-gel'o-chus
E-ge'ri-a
E-ges-a-re'tus
Eg-e-si'nus
E-ges'ta
E-ge'ta
Eg-la'im, *s.*
Eg-na'ti-a
Eg-na'ti-us
E'hi, *s.*
E'hud, *s.*
E-i'on
E-i'o-nes
E-i-o'neus
E'ker, *s.*
Ek-re'bel, *s.*
Ek'ron, *s.*
E-la'dah, *s.*
E-læ'a
E-læ'us
E-læ-u-ti'chus
El-a-gab'a-lus
E'lah, *s.*
E-la'is
El-a-i'tes
E'lam, *s.*
El-a-mi'tæ
El-a-phi-æ'a
El-a-phi'tis
El-a-pho-ne'sus
El-a'sah
El-a-te'a
E'lath, *s.*
El'a-tus
E-la'ver
El'ci-a, *s.*
El-da'ah, *s.*
E'le-a
El'e-ad, *s.*
El-e-a'leh, *s.*
El-e-a'sah, *s.*
E-le-a'tes
El-e-a'zar, *s.*
El-e-a-zu'rus, *s.*
E-lec'tra
E-lec'tri-des
E-lec'try-on
E-lec-try-o'ne
E-le'i
El'e-leus
E'le-on
E-le-on'tum
E'leph, *s.*
El-e-phan'ti-ne *or* El-e-phanti'ne
El-e-phan'tis
El-e-phan-toph'a-gi
El-e-phan'to-the'ræ
El'e-phas
El-e-phe'nor
El-eu-chi'a
E'le-us
El-eu-sin'i-a
El-eu-si'nus
E-leu'sis
E-leu'ther
E-leu'the-ræ
El-eu-the'ri-a
E-leu-ther-o-cil'i-ces
E-leu-the-ro-la-co'nes
E-leu'the-rus
E-leu'tho
El-ha'nan, *s.*
E-li'ab, *s.*
E-li'a-da, *s.*
E-li'ah, *s.*
E-li'ah-ba, *s.*
E-li'a-kim, *s.*
E-li'a-li, *s.*
E-li'am, *s.*
E-li'as, *s.*
E-li'a-saph, *s.*
E-li'a-shib, *s.*
E-li'a-sib, *s.*
E-li'a-sis, *s.*
E-li'a-thah, *s.*
El-i-ca'on
E-lic'i-us
E-li'dad, *s.*
E-li'el, *s.*
E-li'e-nai, *s.*
E-li'e-zer *or* E-li-e'zer, *s.*
E-li'ha-ba, *s.*
E-li'ho-reph, *s.*
E-li'hu, *s.*
E-li'jah, *s.*
E-li'kah, *s.*
E'lim, *s.*
El-i-me'a
E-li'me-lech, *s.*
E-lim-i-o'tis
E-li-o'e-nai, *s.*
E-li'o-nas, *s.*
E-li'phal, *s.*
E-li'pha-let, *s.*
E-li'phaz, *s.*
E-li'phe-leh, *s.*
E-li'phe-let, *s.*
El-i-sæ'us, *s.*
El-i-se'us, *s.*
E-li'sa
E-li'sha, *s.*
E-li'shah, *s.*
E-li'sha-mah, *s.*
E-li'sha-phat, *s.*
E-li'she-ba, *s.*
E-li'shu-a, *s.*
E-li'si-mus, *s.*
E-lis'sa
E-li'u, *s.*
E-li'za-phan, *s.*
E-li'zur, *s.*
El-ka'nah, *s.*
El-kosh', *s.*
El-la'sar, *s.*
El-lo'pi-a
El-mo'dam, *s.*
El-na'am, *s.*
El-na'than, *s.*
El'o-him, *s.*
E-lo'i, *s.*
E'lon, *s.*
E-lo'ne
E-lo'rus
E'loth, *s.*
El-pa'al, *s.*
El-pa'let, *s.*
El-pa'ran, *s.*
El-pe'nor
El-pi-ni'ce
El-te'keh, *s.*
El-te'kon, *s.*
El-to'lad, *s.*
El'ul, *s.*
El'u-sa
E-lu'zai, *s.*
El'y-ces
El-y-mæ'is
El'y-mas, *s.*
El'y-mi
El'y-mus
El'y-rus
El'y-sa
E-lys'i-um
El-za'bad, *s.*
El-za'phan, *s.*
E-man'u-el, *s.*
E-ma'thi-a
Em'a-this
Em'ba-tum
Em-bol'i-ma
E-mer'i-ta
Em'e-sa *or* E-mis'sa
E'mims, *s.*
Em-ma'us, *s.*
E-mo'da *or* E-mo'dus
E-mo'di
Em-ped'o-cles
Em'pe-dus
Em-po'clus
Em-po'ri-a
Em-po'ri-æ
Em'pu-lum
Em-pu'sa
E-næs'i-mus
E-na're-a
En-ar'e-te
En-cel'a-dus
En'che-le
En-de'is
En'de-ra
En-de'rum
En'dor, *s.*
En-dym'i-on
En Eg-la'im, *s.*
En'e-ti
En-gad'di, *s.*
En Gan'nim, *s.*
En Ge'di, *s.*
En-gon'a-sis
En-gy'um
En Had'dah, *s.*
En Hak-ko're, *s.*
En Ha'zor, *s.*
E-ni-en'ses
E-ni'peus
E-nis'pe
En Mish'pat, *s.*
En'ni-a
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En-nos-i-gæ'us
En'o-pe
En Rim'mon, *s.*
En Ro'gel, *s.*
En She'mesh, *s.*
En Tan'nim, *s.*
En Tap-pu'ah, *s.*
E-ny-a'li-us
E-ny'o
E'o-ne
E'os
E-o'us
E-pæn'e-tus
E-pam-i-non'das
Ep-an-te'ri-i
Ep'a-phras, *s.*
E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ep'a-phus
E-peb'o-lus
E-pe'i
Ep-e-ne'tus, *s.*
Ep-e-ti'ni
E-pe'us
E'phes Dam'mim, *s.*
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-tæ
Eph-i-al'tes
Eph'lal, *s.*
Eph'o-rus
E'phra-im, *s.*
Eph'ra-tah, *s.*
Eph'rath, *s.*
E'phron, *s.*
Eph'y-ra
Eph'y-re
Ep-i-cas'te
E-pich'a-ris
Ep-i-char'mus
Ep-i-cli'das
Ep-ic-ne-mid'i-i
E-pic'ra-tes
Ep-i-cre'ne
Ep-ic-te'tus
Ep-i-cu-re'i
Ep-i-cu'rus
Ep-i-cy'des
Ep-i-cy-di'des
Ep-i-dam'nus
Ep-i-daph'ne
E-pi-dau'ri-a
Ep-i-dau'rus
E-pid'i-us
Ep-i-do'tæ
E-pid'o-tus
E-pig'e-nes
E-pig'o-ni
E-pig'o-nus
E-pi'i
E-pil'a-ris
E-pim'a-chus
Ep-i-me'des
Ep-i-mel'i-des
E-pim'e-nes
Ep-i-men'i-des
Ep-i-me'theus
Ep-i-me'thius
Ep-i-ni'cus
E-pi'o-ne
Ep-i-pha-ne'a
E-piph'a-nes
Ep-i-pha-ni'a
Ep-i-pha'ni-us
E-pip'o-læ
E-pi'rus
E-pis'tro-phus
E-pit'a-das
Ep-i-the'ras
Ep-i-ti'mus
E-pit're-phes
E'pi-um
Ep'o-na
E-pon'y-mus
E-po'pe
E-po'peus
Ep-o-red'o-rix
Ep'u-lo
E-pyt'i-des
Ep'y-tus
Eq-ua-jus'ta
E-quic'o-lus
E-quir'i-a
E-ræ'a
E'ran, *s.*
Er-a-si-cle'a
Er-a-si'nus
Er-a-sip'pus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus
E-ras'tus, *s.*
Er'a-to
Er-a-to-cli'des
Er-a-tos'the-nes
Er-a-tos'tra-tus
Er'a-tus
Er-chi'a
Er'e-bus
E'rech, *s.*
Er-ech-the'um
E-rech'theus
Er-ech-thi'dæ
E-rem'bi
E-re'mus
Er-e-ne'a
E-re'sus (*man*)
Er'e-sus *or* E-res'sus (*city*)
E-re'tri-a
E-re'tum
Er-eu-tha'li-on
Er'ga-ne
Er-gan'i-ca
Er'gi-as
Er-gi'nus
Er-i-bœ'a
Er-i-bo'tes
Er-i-ca'tes
Er-i-ce'a
Er-i-ce'tes
E-rich'tho
Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Er-i-cin'i-um
Er-i-cu'sa
E-rid'a-nus
Er-ig-du'pus
E-rig'o-ne
E-rig-o-ne'ius
E-rig'o-nus
Er-i-gy'ius
Er-i-me'de
E-rin'e-os
E-rin'na
E-rin'nys
Er-i-ny'es
Er-i-o'pis
E-riph'a-nis
Er'i-phus
Er-i-phy'le
Er-i-sich'thon
Er-is-the-ni'a
Er-i-ti'mus
E-ro'chus

E-rom'e-ne
E-ros'tra-tus
E-ro'ti-a
E-ru'brus
Erx'i-as
Er-y-ci'na
Er-y-man'this
Er-y-man'thus
Er'y-mas
E-rym'neus
Er-ys-the'a
Er-y-the'a *or* Er-y-thi'a
Er-y-thi'ni
E-ryth-ra-bo'lus
Er'y-thræ
Er'y-thras
E-ryth'ri-on
E-ryth'ros
E-sa'ias, *s.*
E'sar Had'don, *s.*
E'sau, *s.*
Es-dra-e'lon, *s.*
Es-dre'lon, *s.*
Es'e-bon, *s.*
E-se'bri-as, *s.*
E'sek, *s.*
Esh-ba'al, *s.*
E'she-an, *s.*
E'shek, *s.*
Esh-ta'ol, *s.*
Esh-te-mo'a *or* Esh-tem'o-a, *s.*
Es-ma-chi'ah, *s.*
E-so'ra, *s.*
Es-quil'i-æ
Es-qui-li'nus
Es-sed'o-nes
Es-se'ni
Es'su-i
Est'ha-ol, *s.*
Es'ther (*th* = *t*), *s.*
Es-ti-æ'a
Es-ti-æ-o'tis
Es'u-la
E'tam, *s.*
E-te'o-cles
E-te'o-clus
Et-e-o-cre'tæ
E-te-o'neus
E-te-o-ni'cus
E-te-o'nus
E'tham, *s.*
E'than, *s.*
Eth-ba'al, *s.*
E-the'lus
E-the'mon
E'ther, *s.*
E-tru'ri-a
E-trus'ci
Et'y-lus
Eu-ag'o-ras
Eu-bi'o-tus
Eu'bi-us
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bo'i-cus
Eu'bo-tas
Eu-bo'tes
Eu-bu'le
Eu-bu'li-des
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-cli'des
Eu'cra-tes
Eu-crat'i-das
Eu'cri-tus
Euc-te'mon
Eu-dæ'mon
Eu-dam'i-das
Eu'da-mus *or* Eu-da'mus
Eu-de'mus
Eu-do'ci-a
Eu-doc'i-mus
Eu-do'ra
Eu-do'rus
Eu-dox'i-a
Eu-dox'us
Eu'dro-mus
Eu-el-ge'a
Eu-el'pi-des
Eu-em'e-rus
Eu-e'nor
Eu-e'nus
Eu-es'pe-ris
Eu-e'the
Eu-ga'ne-i
Eu-ge'ni-a
Eu-ge'ni-um
Eu-ge'ni-us
Eu'ge-on
Eu-gi'a
Eu-hem'e-rus
Eu-hyd'ri-um
Eu-lim'e-ne
Eu'ma-chus
Eu-mæ'us
Eu-ma'ras
Eu-me'des
Eu-me'lis
Eu-me'lus
Eu'me-nes
Eu-me-ni'a
Eu-men'i-des
Eu-mi'de
Eu-mi'des
Eu-mol'pe
Eu-mol'pi-dæ
Eu-mol'pus
Eu-mon'i-des
Eu-na'pi-us
Eu-ne'us
Eu-ni'ce
Eu-ni'cus
Eu-no'mi-a
Eu'no-mus
Eu-no'nes
Eu'no-us
Eu-o'di-as, *s.*
Eu'o-dus
Eu-on'y-mos
Eu'o-ras
Eu-pal'a-mus
Eu'pa-tor
Eu-pa-to'ri-a
Eu'pe-lus
Eu'pha-es
Eu-phan'tus
Eu-phe'me
Eu-phe'mus
Eu-phor'bus
Eu-pho'ri-on
Eu-phræ'ne-tus
Eu-phra'nor
Eu-phra'tes
Eu-phros'y-ne
Eu-pi'thes
Eu-plœ'a
Eu-pol'e-mus, *s.*
Eu'po-lis
Eu-pom'pus
Eu-re'is
Eu-ri-a-nas'sa
Eu-rip'i-des
Eu-ri'pus
Eu-ro-aq'ui-lo
Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu-ro'mus
Eu-ron'o-tus
Eu-ro'pa
Eu-ro-pæ'us
Eu-ro'pas
Eu-ro-pe'a
Eu-ro'pus
Eu-ro'tas
Eu-ro'to
Eu-ry'a-le
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ryb'a-tes
Eu-ryb'i-a
Eu-ry-bi'a-des
Eu-ryb'i-us
Eu-ryb'o-tus
Eu-ry-cle'a
Eu-ry-cli'des
Eu-ryc'ra-tes
Eu-ry-crat'i-das
Eu-ryd'a-mas
Eu-ry-dam'i-das
Eu-ry-de'mus
Eu-ryd'i-ce
Eu-ry-e'lus
Eu-ry-ga-ni'a
Eu-ryl'e-on
Eu-ryl'o-chus
Eu-rym'a-chus
Eu-ry-me'de
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-rym'e-næ
Eu-rym'e-nes
Eu-ryn'o-me
Eu-ryn'o-mus
Eu-ryp-tol'e-mus
Eu-ryp'y-le
Eu-ryp'y-lus
Eu-rys'the-nes
Eu-rys-then'i-dæ
Eu-rys'theus
Eu-ryt'e-æ
Eu-ryt'e-le
Eu-ry-ti'mus
Eu-ryt'i-on
Eu'ry-tis
Eu'ry-tus
Eu'se-bes
Eu-se'bi-a (*a woman*)
Eu-se-bi'a (*a city*)
Eu-se'bi-us
Eu-se'ne
Eu-so'rus
Eu-sta'thi-us
Eu'sthe-nes
Eu-tæ'a
Eu-tel'i-das
Eu-ter'pe
Eu-tha'li-us
Eu-the'nes
Eu'thi-as
Eu-thyb'o-lus
Eu'thy-cles
Eu-thyc'ra-tes
Eu-thy-de'mus
Eu-thy'mus
Eu-thyn'o-us
Eu-trap'e-lus
Eu-tre'sis
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eu'ty-ches
Eu-tych'i-des
Eu'ty-chus, *s.*
Eux'e-non
Eux'e-nus
Eux-i'nus Pon'tus
Eux-ip'pe
Eux-yn'the-tus
E-vad'ne
Ev'a-ges
Ev'a-gon
E-vag'o-ras
E-vag'o-re
E-van'der
E-van'ge-lus
Ev-an-gor'i-des
E-van'thes
E-var'chus
E-vel'thon
E-ve'nor
E-ve'nus
E-ver'ge-tæ
E-ver'ge-tes
Ev-es-per'i-des
E'vil Me-ro'dach, *s.*
E-vip'pe
E-vip'pus
Ex-a'di-us
Ex-æn'e-tus
Ex-æ'thes
Ex-ag'o-nus
Ex'o-le
Ex-om'a-tæ
Ex-quil'i-a
E'zar, *s.*
Ez'ba-i *or* Ez'bai, *s.*
Ez-e-chi'as, *s.*
Ez-e-ki'as, *s.*
E-ze'ki-el, *s.*
E'zel, *s.*
E'zem, *s.*
E'zer, *s.*
Ez-e-ri'as, *s.*
E-zi'as, *s.*
E'zi-on Ge'ber, *s.*

## F.

Fa-ba'ri-a
Fab'a-ris
Fa'bi-a
Fa-bi-a'ni
Fa'bi-i
Fa'bi-us
Fab-ra-te'ri-a
Fa-bric'i-us
Fac-e-li'na
Fæs'u-læ
Fal-cid'i-a
Fa-le'ri-a
Fa-le'ri-i
Fal-e-ri'na
Fa-ler'nus
Fa-lis'ci
Fa-lis'cus
Fan'ni-a
Fan'ni-i
Fan'ni-us
Far'fa-rus
Far'si-na
Fas'ce-lis
Fas-cel'li-na
Fas'ci-nus
Faus-ti'na
Faus-ti'nus
Faus'ti-tas
Faus'tu-lus
Fa-ven'ti-a
Fa-ve'ri-a
Fa-vo'ni-us
Fav-o-ri'nus
Feb'ru-a
Fe-lic'i-tas
Fe'lix, *s.*
Fel'si-na
Fen-es-tel'la
Fer-en-ti'num
Fe-ren'tum
*Fe-re'tri-us*
Fe-ro'ni-a
Fes-cen-ni'nus
Fes'cu-læ
Fi-bre'nus
Fi-cul'ne-a
Fi-de'na *or* Fi-de'næ
Fid-e-na'tes
Fi-den'ti-a
Fid-en-ti'nus
Fi'des
Fi-dic'u-læ
Fim'bri-a
Fir'mi-us
Fis-cel'lus
Fla-cil'la
Fla-min'i-a
Fla-min'i-us
Fla'vi-a
Fla-vi-a'num
Fla-vi'na
Fla-vin'i-a
Fla-vi-o-bri'ga
Fla'vi-us
Fla-vo'na
Flo-ren'ti-a
Flo-ri-a'nus
Flu-o'ni-a
Fo'li-a
Fon-ta'nus
Fon-te'ia
Fon-te'ius
For'mi-æ
For-mi-a'num
For-tu'na
For-tu-na'tus, *s.*
For'u-li
Fre-gel'la
Fre-ge'næ
Fren-ta'ni
Frig'i-dus
Fris'i-i
Fron-ti'nus
Fru'si-no
Fu'ci-nus
Fu-fid'i-us
Fu'fi-us
Ful-cin'i-us
Ful'fu-læ
Ful-gi-na'tes
Ful'vi-a
Ful'vi-us
Fun-da'nus
Fu'ri-a
Fu'ri-æ
Fu'ri-i
Fu-ri'na
Fu-ri'næ
Fu'ri-us
Fur'ni-us
Fu'si-a
Fu'si-us

## G.

Ga'al, *s.*
Ga'ash, *s.*
Ga'ba, *s.*
Ga-ba'el, *s.*
Gab'a-la
Gab'a-les
Gab'a-li
Gab'a-za
Gab'bai, *s.*
Gab'ba-tha, *s.*
Ga-be'ne
Ga-bi-e'ne
Ga-bi-e'nus
Ga'bi-i
Ga-bi'na
Ga-bin'i-a
Ga-bin-i-a'nus
Ga-bin'i-us
Ga-bi'nus
Ga'bri-as, *s.*
Ga'bri-el, *s.*
Gad'a-ra
Gad'a-renes, *s.*
Gad'di, *s.*
Gad-di'el, *s.*
Ga'des
Ga'di, *s.*
Ga-di'ra
Gad-i-ta'nus
Gæ-o'nas
Gæ-sa'tæ
Gæ-tu'li
Gæ-tu'li-a
Gæ-tu'li-cus
Gæ-ze'tæ
Ga'ham, *s.*
Ga'har, *s.*
Ga'ius, *s.*
Gal'a-ad, *s.*
Gal-ac-toph'a-gi
Ga-læ'sus
Ga'lal, *s.*
Ga-lan'this
Gal'a-ta
Gal'a-tæ
Gal-a-te'a
Ga-la'ti-a
Gal-a'ti-a, *s.*
Gal'a-ton
Ga-lax'i-us
Gal'bu-la
Ga-le'ed, *s.*
Ga-le'nus
Ga-le-o'tæ
Ga-le'ri-a
Ga-le'ri-us
Ga-le'sus
Gal-ga'la, *s.*
Gal-i-læ'a
Gal'i-lee, *s.*
Gal'li-a
Gal-li-ca'nus
Gal-lic'i-nus
Gal'li-cus
Gal-li-e'nus
Gal'lim, *s.*
Gal-li'na
Gal-li-na'ri-a
Gal'li-o, *s.*
Gal-lip'o-lis
Gal-li'ta
Gal-lo-græ'ci-a
Gal-lo'ni-us
Ga-ma'el, *s.*
Ga-ma'li-el, *s.*
Gam-bre'um
Ga-me'li-a
Gam-ma'dim, *s.*
Ga'mul, *s.*
Gan-da-ri'tæ
Gan-da-ri'tis
Gan-gar'i-dæ
Gan-gar'i-des
Gan-ge'tis
Gan-nas'cus
Gan-y-me'de
Gan-y-me'des
Gaph'a-ra
Gar'a-ma
Gar-a-man'tes
Gar-a-man'tis
Gar'a-mas
Ga-re'a-tæ
Ga'reb, *s.*
Gar-ga'nus
Gar-ga'phi-a
Gar'ga-ra
Gar-gar'i-dæ
Gar'ga-rus
Gar-get'tus
Ga-ri'tes
Gar'i-zim, *s.*
Gar'rum'na
Gash'mu, *s.*
Ga'tam, *s.*
Ga'the-æ
Ga-the'a-tas
Gau-ga-me'la
Gau-ra'nus
Ga'us *or* Ga'os
Ga'za, *s.*
Gaz-a-ce'ne
Ga-za'ra, *s.*
Ga'zer, *s.*
Ga-ze'ra, *s.*
Ga'zez, *s.*
Ga-zo'rus
Gaz'zam, *s.*
Ge'ba, *s.*
Ge'bal, *s.*
Ge-ben'na
Ge'ber, *s.*
Ge'bim, *s.*
Ged-a-li'ah, *s.*
Ge'der, *s.*
Ge-de'rah, *s.*
Ge-de'roth, *s.*
Ged-e-ro-tha'im, *s.*
Ge'dor, *s.*
Ge-dro'si
Ge-dro'si-a
Ge-ga'ni-i
Ge-ha'zi, *s.*
Ge-i-du'ni
Ge-la'ni
Ge-la'nor
Ge-li'loth, *s.*
Gel'li-a
Gel'li-as
Gel'li-us
Ge'lo *or* Ge'lon
Ge-lo'i
Ge-mal'li, *s.*
Ge-ma-ri'ah, *s.*
Gem'i-ni
Ge-min'i-us
Gem'i-nus
Ge'na-bum
Ge-nau'ni
Ge-ne'tes
Ge-ne'va
Ge-ne'zar, *s.*
Ge-ni'sus
Gen-nes'a-ret, *s.*
Gen-ne'us, *s.*
Gen'se-ric
Gen'ti-us
Gen'u-a
Ge-nu'bath, *s.*
Ge-nu'ci-us
Ge-nu'rus
Gen'u-sus
Gen'y-sus
Ge-om'o-ri
Ge'on, *s.*
Ge-phy'ra
Geph-y-ræ'i
Ge-phy'res
Geph-y-ro'te
Gep'i-dæ
Ge'ra, *s.*
Ge-ræs'tus
Ger-a-ne'a
Ge-ra'ni-a
Ge-ran'thræ
Ge'rar, *s.*
Ger'a-sa
Ge-ras'i-mus
Ge-re'a
Ge-res'ti-cus
Ger'ge-senes, *s.*
Ger-gi'thes
Ger-gi'thus
Ger-go'bi-a
Ge-ri'sa
Ger'i-zim, *s.*
Ger'ma-lus
Ger-ma'ni-a
Ger-man'i-cus
Ger-ma'nus
Ger-on-te'us
Ge-ron'thræ
Ger-rhe'ni-ans, *s.*
Ger'shom, *s.*
Ger'shon, *s.*
Ge'ry-on *and* Ge-ry'o-nes
Ge'shem, *s.*
Ge'shur, *s.*
Gesh'u-ri, *s.*
Ge-sith'o-us
Ges-so-ri'a-cum
Ges'sus
Ge'ther, *s.*
Geth-o-li'as, *s.*
Geth-sem'a-ne, *s.*
Get'i-cus
Ge-tu'li-a
Ge-u'el, *s.*
Ge'zer, *s.*
Gi'ah, *s.*
Gib'bar, *s.*
Gib'be-thon, *s.*
Gib'e-a, *s.*
Gib'e-ah, *s.*
Gib'e-ath, *s.*
Gib'e-on, *s.*
Gid-dal'ti, *s.*
Gid'del, *s.*
Gid'e-on, *s.*
Gid-e-o'ni, *s.*
Gi'dom, *s.*
Gi-go'nus
Gi'hon, *s.*
Gil'a-lai, *s.*
Gil-bo'a, *s.*
Gil'e-ad, *s.*
Gil'gal, *s.*
Gi'loh, *s.*
Gim'zo, *s.*
Gi'nath, *s.*
Gin-da'nes
Gin-gu'num
Gin'ne-thon, *s.*
Gip'pi-us
Gir'ga-shites, *s.*
Gis'pa, *s.*
Git'tah He'pher, *s.*
Git-ta'im, *s.*
Gi'zon-ite, *s.*
Glan-do-me'rum
Glaph'y-re
Glaph'y-rus
Glau'ci-a
Glau'ci-des
Glau-cip'pe
Glau-cip'pus
Glau-con'o-me
Glau-co'pis
Glau'ti-as
Glyc'e-ra
Gly-ce'ri-um
Gna'ti-a
Gne-sip'pus (nē-)
Gni'do (nī')
Gni'dus (nī'dus)
Gno-sid'i-cus (nō-)
Gnos'si-a
Go'ath, *s.*
Go'bry-as
Go'lan, *s.*
Gol'go-tha, *s.*
Go-li'ah, *s.*
Go-li'ath, *s.*
Go'mer, *s.*
Gom-o-li'tæ
Gom'o-ra
Go-mor'rah, *s.*
Go-na'tas
Gon'gy-lus
Go-ni'a-des
Go-nip'pus
Gon-o-es'sa
Go-nus'sa
Gor-di-a'nus
Gor-di-e'um
Gor-di-u-co'me
Gor'di-um
Gor'di-us
Gor-di-u-ti'chus
Gor'ga-sus
Gor'gi-as
Gor'gi-as, *s.*
Gor'go-na
Gor'go-nes
Gor-go'ni-a
Gor-go'pas
Gor-goph'o-ne
Gor-goph'o-ra
Gor-go'pis
Gor-gyth'i-on
Gor'tu-æ
Gor-ty'na *or* Gor-ty'ne
Gor-tyn'i-a
Go'shen, *s.*
Go'thi
Go-thi'ni
Goth-o-li'as, *s.*
Go-tho'nes
Go-thon'i-el, *s.*
Gra'ba, *s.*
Gra-di'vus
Græ'ci-a
Græ-ci'nus
Græ-cos'ta-sis
Gra'ius
Gra-ju'ge-næ
Gra-ni'cus
Gra'ni-us
Gra-te'æ In'su-læ
Gra'ti-æ
Gra-ti-a'nus
Gra-tid'i-a
Gra'ti-on
Gra'ti-us
Gra'vi-i
Gra-vis'cæ
Gra'vi-us
Gre-go'ri-us
Gro-ne'a
Gry-ne'um
Gry-ne'us (*Apollo*)
*Gry'neus* (*a Centaur*)
Gry-ni'um
Gud-go'dah, *s.*
Gu'ni, *s.*
Gy'a-ra
Gy'a-rus *and* Gy'a-ros
Gy-gæ'us
Gyl-a-ce'a
Gy-lip'pus
Gym-ne'tes
Gy-næ-co-thœ'nas
Gyr-to'na
Gy-the'um

## H.

Ha-a-hash-ta'ri or Ha-a-hash'ta-ri, *s.*
Ha-am'mo-nai, *s.*
Ha-ba'iah, *s.*
Ha-bak'kuk, *s.*
Hab-a-zi-ni'ah, *s.*
Hab'i-tus
Ha'bor, *s.*
Ha-cha-li'ah, *s.*
Ha-chi'lah, *s.*
Hach-mo'ni, *s.*
Ha'dad, *s.*
Ha'dad Rim'mon, *s.*
Ha'dar, *s.*
Ha-dar-e'zer, *s.*
Ha-da'shah, *s.*
Ha-das'sah, *s.*
Ha-dat'tah, *s.*
Ha'did, *s.*
Had'lai, *s.*
Ha-do'ram, *s.*
Had'rach, *s.*
Ha-dri-a-nop'o-lis
Ha-dri-a'nus
Ha-dri-at'i-cum
Had-ru-me'tum
Had-y-le'us
Hæ-bu'des
Hæ-me'ra
Hæm'o-nes
Hæ-mo'ni-a
Hæ-mon'i-des
Hæ-mos'tra-tus
Ha'gab, *s.*
Ha-ga'bah *or* Hag'a-bah, *s.*
Ha'gar, *s.*
Ha'gar-enes, *s.*
Hag'ga-i, *s.*
Hag'ge-ri, *s.*
Hag'gi, *s.*
Hag-gi'ah, *s.*
Hag'gith, *s.*
Hag-nag'o-ra
Ha'i, *s.*
Hak'ka-tan, *s.*
Hak'koz, *s.*
Ha-ku'pha, *s.*
Ha-læ'sus *and* Ha-le'sus
Ha'lah, *s.*
Ha'lak, *s.*
Hal'a-la
Hal-cy'o-ne
Ha-le'sa
Ha-le'sus
Hal'hul, *s.*
Ha'li, *s.*
Ha'li-a
Ha-li-ac'mon
Ha-li-æ'e-tus
Ha-li-ar'tus
Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Ha-lic'y-æ
Ha-li-me'de
Hal-ir-rho'thi-us
Hal-i-ther'ses
Ha-li'um
Ha'li-us
Hal-i-zo'nes
Hal-lo'esh, *s.*
Hal-mo'nes
Hal-my-des'sus
Hal'my-ris
Ha-lo'a
Ha-lœ'ra-tes
Ha-lo'hesh, *s.*
Ha-lo'ne
Hal-on-ne'sus
Ha-ly-at'tes
Ha-ly'cus
Ha'lys
Ham-a-dry'a-des
Ha-mad'ry-as
Ha'man, *s.*
Ham-ar-to'lus
Ha'math, *s.*
Ha'math Zo'bah, *s.*
Ha-max'i-tus
Ham-ax-o'bi-i
Ha-mil'car
Ha-mil'la
Ham'i-tal, *s.*
Ham-mah-le'koth, *s.*
Ham'math, *s.*
Ham-me-da'tha, *s.*
Ham-mo-le'keth, *s.*
Ham'moth Dor, *s.*
Ha'mon Gog, *s.*
Ha'mor, *s.*
Ha-mu'el, *s.*
Ha-mu'tal, *s.*
Ha-nam'e-el, *s.*
Ha'nan, *s.*
Ha-nan'e-el, *s.*
Ha-na'ni, *s.*
Han-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Han'nah, *s.*
Han'na-thon, *s.*
Han'ni-bal
Han-ni'el, *s.*

Ha'noch, *s.*
Ha'nun, *s.*
Ha-pha-ra'im, *s.*
Haph-ra'im, *s.*
Ha'ra, *s.*
Ha-ra'dan, *s.*
Ha'ran, *s.*
Har-bo'nah, *s.*
Ha'reph, *s.*
Ha'reth, *s.*
Har-ha'iah, *s.*
Har'has, *s.*
Har'hur, *s.*
Ha'rim, *s.*
Ha'riph, *s.*
Har-ma-te'li-a
Har'ma-thus
Har-men-o-pu'lus
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har-mon'i-des
Har-mos'y-ni
Har-moth'o-e
Har'mo-zon
Har-ne'pher, *s.*
Ha'rod, *s.*
Ha-ro'eh, *s.*
Ha-ro'sheth, *s.*
Har-pag'i-des
Har'pa-gus
Har'pa-lus
Har-pal'y-ce
Har-pal'y-cus
Har'pa-sa
Har'pa-sus
Har-poc'ra-tes
Har-py'i-a
Har-py'i-æ
Har'sha, *s.*
Ha-ru'des
Ha'rum, *s.*
Ha-ru'maph, *s.*
Har'u-phite, *s.*
Ha'ruz, *s.*
Ha-sa-di'ah, *s.*
Has-by'te
Has'dru-bal
Has-e-nu'ah, *s.*
Hash-a-bi'ah, *s.*
Ha-shab'nah, *s.*
Ha-shab-ni'ah, *s.*
Hash-ba-da'na, *s.*
Ha'shem, *s.*
Hash-mo'nah, *s.*
Ha'shub, *s.*
Ha-shu'bah, *s.*
Ha'shum, *s.*
Ha-shu'phah, *s.*
Has'rah, *s.*
Has-se-na'ah, *s.*
Has'shub, *s.*
Ha-su'pha, *s.*
Ha'tach, *s.*
Ha-te'ri-us
Ha'thath, *s.*
Ha-ti'pha or Hat'i-pha, *s.*
Ha-ti'ta, *s.*
Hat-ta'a-vah, *s.*
Hat'til, *s.*
Hat'tush, *s.*
Hau'ran, *s.*
Hav'i-lah, *s.*
Ha'voth Ja'ir, *s.*
Ha-za'el *or* Haz'a-el, *s.*
Ha-za'iah, *s.*
Ha'zar Ad'dar, *s.*
Ha'zar E'nan, *s.*
Ha'zar Gad'dah, *s.*
Ha'zar Hat-ti'con, *s.*
Ha'zar Ma'veth, *s.*
Ha'zar Shu'al, *s.*
Ha'zar Su'sah, *s.*
Ha'zar Su'sim, *s.*
Haz'a-zon Ta'mar, *s.*
Haz-e-lel'po'ni, *s.*
Ha-ze'rim, *s.*
Ha-ze'roth, *s.*
Haz'e-zon Ta'mar, *s.*
Ha-zi'el, *s.*
Ha'zo, *s.*
Ha'zor, *s.*
Ha'zor Ha-dat'tah, *s.*
Ha-zu'bah, *s.*
Haz'zu-rim, *s.*
He-au-ton-ti-por'me-nos
Heb'do-le
Heb'do-me
He'ber, *s.*
He-be'sus
Heb'ri-nus
He-brom'a-gus
Heb'ron, *s.*
He'brus
He-bu'des
Hec'a-le
Hec-a-me'de
Hec-a-tæ'us
Hec'a-te
Hec'a-to
Hec-a-to-do'sus
Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Hec-a-tom'py-los
Hec-a-ton-ne'si
Hec-te'næ
Hec'u-ba
Hec'y-ra
Hed-o-næ'um
Hed'o-ne
Hed'u-es
Hed'u-i
Hed'y-lus
He-dym'e-le
He'gai *or* Heg'a-i, *s.*
He'ge, *s.*
He-gel'o-chus
He-ge'mon
Heg-e-si'a-nax
He-ge'si-as
He-ges-i-bu'lus
Heg-e-sil'o-chus
Heg-e-sin'o-us
Heg-e'si-nus
Heg-e-sip'pus
Heg-e-sip'y-le
Heg-e-sis'tra-tus
He-ge'tor
Heg-e-tor'i-des
He'lah, *s.*
He'lam, *s.*
Hel'bah, *s.*
Hel'bon, *s.*
Hel-chi'ah, *s.*
Hel-chi'as, *s.*
Hel'dai *or* Hel'da-i, *s.*
He'leb, *s.*
He'led, *s.*
He'lek, *s.*
He'lem, *s.*
Hel'e-na
Hel-e-ni'us
He-le'nor
Hel'e-nus
He'le-on
He'leph, *s.*
He-ler'ni Lu'cus
He'lez, *s.*
He'li-a
He-li'a-des
He-li-as'tæ
Hel-i-ca'on
Hel'i-ce
Hel-i-co-ni'a-des
Hel-i-co'nis
Hel-i-me'na
Hel'i-mus
He-li-o-do'rus
He-li-o-gab'a-lus
He'li-on
He-li-op'o-lis
He'li-os
He-lis'son
He'li-us
He-lix'us
Hel'kai, *s.*
Hel'kath
Hel'kath Haz-zu'rim, *s.*
Hel-ki'as, *s.*
Hel'la-da
Hel-lan'i-ce
Hel-la-ni'cus
Hel-la-noc'ra-tes
Hel-le'nes
Hel-les-pon'tus
Hel'lo-pes
Hel-lo'pi-a
Hel-lo'tis
He'lon, *s.*
He-lo'ris
He-lo'rum *and* He-lo'rus
Hel-ve'ti-a
Hel-ve'ti-i
Hel-ve'tum
Hel'vi-a
Hel-vid'i-a
Hel'vi-i
Hel-vil'lum
Hel-vi'na
Hel'vi-us
Hel'y-mus
He'mam, *s.*
He'man, *s.*
He-ma'thi-on
Hem'dan, *s.*
Hem-e-ros-co-pi'um
He-mic'y-nes
He-mith'e-a
He-mo'dus
He-mo'na
He'na, *s.*
He-na'dad, *s.*
Hen'e-ti
He-ni'o-chi
He-ni-o-chi'a
He'noch, *s.*
He-phæs'ti-a
Heph-æs-ti'a-des
He-phæs'ti-o
He-phæs'ti-on
He-phæs-to-do'rus
He'pher, *s.*
Heph'zi-bah, *s.*
Hep-ta-pho'nos
Hep-tap'o-lis
Hep-tap'o-rus
Hep-tap'y-los
Hep-ta-yd'a-ta
Her-a-cle'a
He-rac-le-o'tes
Her'a-cles
He-ra-cle'um
Her-a-cli'dæ
Her-a-cli'des
Her-a-cli'tus
He-rac'li-us *or* Her-a-cli'us
He-ræ'a
He-ræ'um
Her-bes'sus
Her-be'sus
Her'bi-ta
Her-ce'us
Her-cu-la'ne-um
Her'cu-les
Her-cu'le-um
Her-cu'le-us
Her-cy'na
Her-cyn'i-a
Her-do'ni-a
Her-do'ni-us
He-ren'ni-us
He'res, *s.*
He'resh, *s.*
He-ril'lus
Her'i-lus
Her'ma-chus
Her-mag'o-ras
Her-man'di-ca
Her-man-du'ri
Her-man'ni
Her-ma-nu'bis
Her-maph'i-lus
Her-maph-ro-di'tus
Her'mas, *s.*
Her-ma-the'na
Her-me'as
Her'me-rus
Her-me'si-a-nax
Her-mi'as
Her-min'i-us
Her-mi'nus
Her-mi'o-ne
Her-mi'o-nes
Her-mi-on'i-cus Si'nus
Her-mi'o-nis
Her-mip'pus
Her-moch'a-res
Her'mo-cles
Her-mo-cli'des
Her-mo-cop'i-dæ
Her-moc'ra-tes
Her-moc're-on
Her-mo-do'rus
Her-mod'o-tus
Her-mog'e-nes
Her-mo-la'us
Her'mon, *s.*
Her-mo'nax
Her-mon'do-ri
Her-mop'o-lis
Her-mo-ti'mus
Her-mun-du'ri
Her'ni-ci
Her'od, *s.*
He-ro'des
He-ro'di-ans, *s.*
He-ro-di-a'nus
He-ro'di-as, *s.*
He-rod'i-cus
He-ro'di-on, *s.*
Her-o-di'um
He-ro-do'rus
He-rod'o-tus
He-ro-du'lus
He-ro'es
He-ro'is
He-roph'i-la
He-roph'i-le
He-roph'i-lus
He-ros'tra-tus
Her-sil'i-a
Her'u-li
He'sed, *s.*
Hesh'bon, *s.*
Hesh'mon, *s.*
He-si'o-dus
He-si'o-ne
He-si'o-nes
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-per'i-des
Hes'pe-ris
Hes-pe-ri'tis
Hes'pe-rus
Hes'ron, *s.*
Hes'ti-a
Hes-ti-æ'a
Hes-ti-o'nes
He-sych'i-us
Heth'lon, *s.*
He-tric'u-lum
He-tru'ri-a
Hex-ap'y-lum
Hez'e-ki, *s.*
Hez-e-ki'ah, *s.*
He'zi-on, *s.*
He'zir, *s.*
Hez'rai *or* Hez'ra-i, *s.*
Hez'ron, *s.*
Hi-ar'bas
Hi-ber'ni-a
Hi-be'rus
Hic-e-ta'on
Hic'e-tas
Hid'da-i, *s.*
Hid'de-kel, *s.*
Hi'el, *s.*
Hi-emp'sal
Hi'e-ra (*island*)
Hi-e'ra (*person*)
Hi-e-ra-co'me
Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Hi'e-rax
Hi-e-re'el, *s.*
Hi-er-e'lus, *s.*
Hi-e-re'moth, *s.*
Hi'e-res
Hi'e-ri
Hi-er'i-chus
Hi-er'mas, *s.*
Hi'e-ro
Hi-e-ro-cæs-a-re'a (*s as z*)
Hi-e-ro-ce'pi-a
Hi-e-ro-ce'pis
Hi-e-ro-ce'ryx
Hi-e-ro-cle'a
Hi-er'o-cles
Hi-e-ro-du'li
Hi-e-ro-du'lum
Hi-er-om-ne'mon
Hi-er-om-nem'o-nes
Hi-e-ro-ne'sos
Hi-e-ron'i-ca (Lex)
Hi-e-ro-ni'cæ
Hi-er-o-ni'ces
Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Hi-e-roph'i-lus
Hi-e-ro-sol'y-ma
Hig-gai'on, *s.*
Hil-a-i'ra
Hi-la'ri-a
Hil'a-ri'nus
Hi-la'ri-o
Hi-la'ri-us
Hi'len, *s.*
Hil-ki'ah, *s.*
Hil'lel, *s.*
Hi-man-top'o-des
Hi-mel'la
Him'e-ra
Him'e-rus
Hi-mil'co
Hin'nom, *s.*
Hip-pag'o-ras
Hip-pag're-tus
Hip-pal'ci-mus
Hip'pa-lus
Hip-par'chus
Hip-par'e-te
Hip-pa-ri'nus
Hip-pa'ri-on
Hip'pa-ris
Hip'pa-sus
Hip'pi-a
Hip'pi-as
Hip'pi-us
Hip-pob'o-tes
Hip-pob'o-tum
Hip-pob'o-tus
Hip-po-cen-tau'ri
Hip-po-cli'des
Hip-po-co'me
Hip-poc'o-on
Hip-po-co-rys'tes
Hip-poc'ra-tes
Hip-po-cra-ti'a
Hip-po-cre'ne
Hip-pod'a-mas *and* Hip-pod'a-me
Hip-pod'a-mus
Hip-pod'o-ce
Hip-pod'ro-mus
Hip'po-la
Hip-pol'o-chus
Hip-pol'y-te
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-pom'a-chus
Hip-pom'e-don
Hip-pom-e-du'sa
Hip-pom'e-ne
Hip-pom'e-nes
Hip-po-mol'gi
Hip-po'na
Hip-po'nax
Hip-po-ne'sus
Hip-po-ni-a'tes
Hip-po-ni'cus
Hip-pon'o-e
Hip-pon'o-us
Hip-poph'ra-gi
Hip-pop'o-des
Hip-pos'tra-tus
Hip-pot'a-des
Hip'po-tæ
Hip'po-tas *or* Hip'po-tes
Hip-poth'o-e
Hip-poth'o-on
Hip-poth-o-on'tis
Hip-poth'o-us
Hip-po'ti-on
Hip-po-tox'o-tæ
Hip-pu'ris
Hip-pu'rus
Hi'rah, *s.*
Hi'ram, *s.*
Hir-ca'nus, *s.*
Hir-pi'ni
Hir-pi'nus
Hir'ti-us
His'pa-lis
His-pa'ni-a
His-pa'nus
His-pel'lum
His-pul'la
His-ti-æ'a
His-ti-æ-o'tis
His-ti-æ'us
His'tri-a
Hit'tite, *s.*
Hi'vite, *s.*
Hiz-ki'ah, *s.*
Hiz-ki'jah, *s.*
Ho'bab, *s.*
Ho'bah, *s.*
Ho-ba'iah, *s.*
Ho-da'iah, *s.*
Hod-a-vi'ah, *s.*
Ho'desh, *s.*
Ho-de'vah, *s.*
Ho-di'ah, *s.*
Ho-di'jah, *s.*
Hog'lah, *s.*
Ho'ham, *s.*
Hol-o-fer'nes, *s.*
Ho'lon, *s.*
Ho'mam, *s.*
Hom-e-re'us
Ho-mer'i-dæ
Hom-e-ri'tæ
Ho-me-ro-mas-ti'ges
Ho-me-ro-mas'tix
Ho-me'rus
Hom'o-le
Ho-mo'li-um
Hom-o-lo'i-des
Hom-o-lo'is
Ho-mon-a-den'ses
Hon-o-ri'nus
Ho-no'ri-us
Hoph'ni, *s.*
Hoph'ra, *s.*
Ho'ram, *s.*
Hor-a-pol'lo
Ho-ra'ti-a
Ho-ra'ti-us
Ho'reb, *s.*
Ho'rem, *s.*
Hor-Ha-gid'gad, *s.*
Ho'ri, *s.*
Ho'rim, *s.*
Hor'mah, *s.*
Hor-mis'das
Hor-o-na'im, *s.*
Hor-ta'num
Hor-ten'si-a
Hor-ten'si-us
Ho'sah, *s.*
Ho-se'a, *s.*
Ho-sha'iah *or* Hosh-a-i'ah, *s.*
Ho-sha'ma, *s.*
Ho-she'a, *s.*
Hos-til'i-a
Hos-til'i-us
Ho'tham, *s.*
Ho'than, *s.*
Ho'thir, *s.*
Huk'kok, *s.*
Hul'dah, *s.*
Hum'tah, *s.*
Hun-ne-ri'cus
Hu'pham, *s.*
Hup'pah, *s.*
Hu'rai, *s.*
Hu'ram, *s.*
Hu'ri, *s.*
Hu'shah, *s.*
Hu'shai, *s.*
Hu'sham, *s.*
Hu'shim, *s.*
Hu'zoth, *s.*
Huz'zab, *s.*
Hy-a-cin'thi-a
Hy-a-cin'thus
Hy'a-des
Hy-ag'nis
Hy'a-le
Hy-a-me'a
Hy-am-pe'a
Hy-am'po-lis
Hy-an'tes
Hy-an'tis
Hy-a-pe'a
Hy-ar-bi'ta
Hyb'e-la
Hyb're-as
Hy-bri'a-nes
Hyc'ca-ra
Hyd'a-ra
Hy-dar'nes
Hy-das'pes
Hyd-ra-o'tes
Hyd're-a
Hy-dre'la
Hy-droch'o-us
Hy-dru'sa
Hy'e-la
Hy'e-le
Hy-emp'sal
Hy-et'tus
Hy-ge'a
Hy-ge'ia
Hy-gi'a
Hy-gi'nus
Hy-lac'i-des
Hy-lac'tor
Hy-læ'us
Hy-la'tæ
Hy-le'a
Hyl'i-ca
Hyl'i-cus
Hy-lon'o-me
Hy-loph'a-gi
Hym-e-næ'us
Hy-met'tus
Hy-o'pe
Hy-pæ'pa
Hyp'a-nis
Hyp'a-sis
Hyp'a-ta
Hyp-a-to-do'rus
Hyp'a-ton
Hyp'a-tus
Hy-pe'nus
Hy-per'ba-tus
Hy-per'bi-us
Hy-per'bo-lus
Hyp-er-bo're-i
Hyp-er-e'chi-us
Hyp-er-e'nor
Hyp'er-es
Hyp-e-re'si-a
Hyp-e-ri'a *and* Hyp-er-e'a
Hyp-er-i'des *or* Hy-per'i-des
Hyp-e-ri'on
Hyp-erm-nes'tra
Hyp-er-och'i-des
Hy-per'o-chus
Hy-phæ'us
Hyph-an-te'on
Hy-pi'ron
Hy-pob'a-rus
Hyp-o-the'bæ
Hyp-o-the'cæ
Hyp-se'a
Hyp-se'la
Hyp-se'nor
Hyp'seus
Hyp-si-cra-te'a
Hyp-sic'ra-tes
Hyp-sip'y-le
Hyr-ca'ni-a
Hyr-ca'num Ma're
Hyr-ca'nus
Hyr'i-a
Hyr'i-e
Hyr'i-eus
Hyr-mi'na
Hyr-mi'ne
Hyr'ne-to *and* Hyr'ne-tho
Hyr-tac'i-des
Hyr-ta-ci'na
Hyr'ta-cus
Hys'i-æ
Hys-tas'pes

## I.

I'a
I-ac'chus
I-a'der
I-ad'e-ra
I-a-le'mus
I-al'me-nus
I-al'y-sus
I-am'be
I-am'bli-chus
I-am'e-nus
I-am'i-dæ
I-a-ni'ra
I-an'the
I-an-the'a
I-a'on
I-a'o-nes
I-a-pet'i-des
I-ap-e-ti-on'i-des
I-ap'e-tus
I-a'pis
I-ap'o-des
I-a-pyd'i-a
I-a-py'ges
I-a-pyg'i-a
I-a'pyx
I-ar'bas
I-ar-bi'ta
I-ar'chas
I-ar'da-nis
I-as'i-des
I-a'si-on
I-a'sis
I-a'si-us
I'a-sus
I-ax-am'a-tæ
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
I-ber'i-cus
I-be'rus
Ib'har, *s.*
Ib'le-am, *s.*
Ib-ne'iah, *s.*
Ib'ri, *s.*
Ib'y-cus
Ib'zan, *s.*
I-ca'ri-a
I-ca'ri-us
Ic'a-rus
Ic'ci-us
Ic'e-los
Ic'e-lus
I-ce'ni
Ic'e-tas
I'cha-bod *or* I-cha'bod, *s.*
Ich-nob'a-tes
Ich-nu'sa
Ich-o-nu'phis
Ich-thy-oph'a-gi
I-cil'i-us
I-co'ni-um
Ic-ti'nus
Ic-u-lis'ma
I-dæ'a
I-dæ'us
Id'a-lah, *s.*
I-da'lia
I-da'li-um
I-dar'nes
Id'bash, *s.*
Id'do, *s.*
I-de'ra
I-dis-ta-vi'sus
I-dom'e-ne
I-dom'e-neus
I-do'the-a
I-dri'eus
I-du'be-da
I-du'el, *s.*
I-du-mæ'a
I-du'me *and* Id u-me'a
I-dy'ia
I-e'tæ
I'gal, *s.*
Ig-da-li'ah, *s.*
Ig'e-al
Ig-na'ti-us
Ig-ne'tes
I-gu'vi-um
I'im, *s.*
I'je Ab'a-rim, *s.*
I'jon, *s.*
Ik'kesh, *s.*
I'lai, *s.*
Il-a-i'ra
Il-e-a'tes
Il-e-ca'o-nes
Il-ler'da
Il-er-ge'tes *or* Il-er'ge-tæ
Il'i-a
I-li'a-cus
I-li'a-des
Il'i-as
Il-i-en'ses
Il'i-on
Il-i-o'na
I-li'o-neus
I-lis'sus
Il-i-thy'ia
Il'i-um *or* Il'i-on
Il-lib'a-nus
Il-lib'e-ris
Il-lip'u-la
Il-li-tur'gis
Il-lyr'i-a
Il-lyr'i-cum
Il-lyr'i-cus
Il'ly-ris
Il-lyr'i-us
I-lo'tæ
Il-ur-ge'a
I-lyr'gis
I-mach'a-ra
I-ma'us
Im'ba-rus
Im-bras'i-des
Im'bra-sus
Im'bri-us
Im-briv'i-um
Im'lah, *s.*
Im'mah, *s.*
Im-man'u-el, *s.*
Im'mer, *s.*
Im'na, *s.*
Im'nah, *s.*
Im'o-la
Im'rah, *s.*
Im'ri, *s.*
In'a-chi
I-na'chi-a
I-nach'i-dæ
I-nach'i-des
I-na'chi-um
In'a-chus
I-nar'i-me
In'a-rus
In-ci-ta'tus
In-da-thyr'sus
In-dib'i-lis
In'di-cus
In-dig'e-tæ
In-dig'e-tes
In-di-ge'tes (*a people*)
In-du-ci-o-ma'rus
In-gæv'o-nes
In-gui-o-me'rus
In-ne'sa
I-no'a
I-no'pus
I-no'us
In'su-bres
In-su'bri-a
In-ta-me'li-um
In-ta-pher'nes
In-te-ram'na
In-ter-ca'ti-a
In'u-us
I-ob'a-tes
I'o-bes
I-o-la'ia
I'o-las *or* I-o-la'us
I-ol'cos

I'o-le
I-o'lum
I-o'nes
I-o'ni-a
I-on'i-des
I'o-pe
I'o-phon
I-o'pis
I-o-taph'a-ta
Ip'e-pæ
Iph-e-de'iah, *s.*
Iph-i-a-nas'sa
Iph'i-as
Iph'i-clus *or* Iph'i-cles
I-phic'ra-tes
Iph-i-crat'i-des
I-phid'a-mas
Iph-i-da-mi'a
Iph-i-ge-ni'a
I-phim'e-de
Iph-i-me-di'a
I-phim'e-don
Iph-i-me-du'sa
I-phin'o-e
I-phin'o-us
I'phis
I-phit'i-on
Iph'i-tus
Iph-thi'me
Ip-se'a
I'ra, *s.*
I'rad, *s.*
I-ra'is
I'ram, *s.*
Ir-a-phi-o'tes
Ir-e-næ'us
I-re'ne
I-re'nis
I-re-nop'o-lis
I'ri, *s.*
I-ri'jah, *s.*
Ir Na'hash, *s.*
I'ron, *s.*
Ir'pe-el, *s.*
Ir-pi'ni
Ir She'mesh, *s.*
I'ru, *s.*
I'saac (ī'zak), *s.*
I-sa'cus
Is'a-das
I-sæ'a
I-sæ'us
I-sa'iah, *s.*
I-san'der
Is'a-ra
I-sar'chus
Is'a-rus
I-sau'ri-a
I-sau'ri-cus
I-sau'rus
Is'cah, *s.*
Is-car'i-ot, *s.*
Is-chag'o-ras
Is-cho-la'us
Is-chom'a-che
Is-chom'a-chus
Is-chop'o-lis
Is-chy'ras
Is-da'el, *s.*
Is-de-ger'des
I'se-as
I-se'pus
I-se'um
Ish'bah, *s.*
Ish'bak, *s.*
Ish'bi Be'nob, *s.*
Ish-bo'sheth, *s.*
Ish'i, *s.*
I-shi'ah, *s.*
I-shi'jah, *s.*
Ish'ma, *s.*
Ish-ma'el *or* Ish'ma-el, *s.*
Ish-ma'iah, *s.*
Ish'me-rai, *s.*
Ish'od, *s.*
Ish'pan, *s.*
Ish'tob, *s.*
Ish-u'ah, *s.*
Ish-u'ai, *s.*
Ish-u'i, *s.*
I-si'a-ci
I-si'a-cus
Is-i-do'rus
I-sid'o-te
I-sid'o-tus
Is-ma-chi'ah, *s.*
Is-ma-e'la
Is-ma'iah, *s.*
Is'ma-rus *and* Is'ma-ra
Is-me'ne
Is-me'ni-as
Is-men'i-des
Is-me'nus
I-soc'ra-tes
Is-pah, *s.*
Is'ra-el (*s* as *z*), *s.*
Is'sa-char, *s.*
Is-se'don
Is-sed'o-nes
Is-shi'ah, *s.*
Is-tæv'o-nes
Is-tal-cu'rus, *s.*
Isth'mi-a
Isth'mi-us
Is-ti-æ-o'tis
Is-to'ne
Is'tri-a
Is-trop'o-lis
I-su'ah, *s.*
It'a-li
I-ta'li-a
I-tal'i-ca
I-tal'i-cus
It'a-lus
It'e-a
Ith'a-ca
Ith-a-ce'si-æ
I-thæm'e-nes
I'thai *or* Ith'a-i, *s.*
I-tha'mar *or* Ith'a-mar, *s.*
I-thi'el *or* Ith'i-el, *s.*
Ith'mah, *s.*
Ith'nan, *s.*
I-thob'a-lus
Ith-o-mæ'a
I-tho'me
Ith-o-me'tas
Ith-o-me'tes
I-tho'mus
I-tho'ne
Ith'ra, *s.*
Ith'ran, *s.*
Ith're-am, *s.*
Ith-u-re'i
Ith-y-phal'lus
I-to'ne
I-to'ni-a
I-to'nus
It'o-rum
It'tai *or* It'ta-i, *s.*
It'ta Ka'zin, *s.*
It'u-na
It-u-ræ'a
It-u-re'a, *s.*
It'y-lus
It-y-ræ'i
I-u-li'a-cum
I-u'lus
I'vah, *s.*
Ix-ib'a-tæ
Ix-i'on
Ix-i'o-nes.
Ix-i-on'i-des
Iz'har, *s.*
Iz-ra-hi'ah, *s.*
Iz'ra-hite, *s.*
Iz-re'el, *s.*
Iz'ri, *s.*

## J.

Ja'a-kan, *s.*
Ja-a-ko'bah, *s.*
Ja'a-la, *s.*
Ja'a-lah, *s.*
Ja'a-lam, *s.*
Ja'a-nai, *s.*
Ja'a-re O're-gim, *s.*
Ja'a-sau, *s.*
Ja-a'si-el, *s.*
Ja-a-za-ni'ah, *s.*
Ja'a-zer, *s.*
Ja-a-zi'ah, *s.*
Ja-a'zi-el, *s.*
Ja'bal, *s.*
Jab'bok, *s.*
Ja'besh, *s.*
Ja'bez, *s.*
Ja'bin, *s.*
Jab-ne'el, *s.*
Jab'neh, *s.*
Jab'zi-el, *s.*
Ja'chan, *s.*
Ja'chin, *s.*
Ja'cob, *s.*
Ja-co'bus
Jada, *s.*
Ja'dau, *s.*
Jad-du'a, *s.*
Jad'e-ra
Jad-er-ti'ni
Ja'don, *s.*
Ja'el, *s.*
Ja'gur, *s.*
Ja'hath, *s.*
Ja'haz, *s.*
Ja-ha'zab, *s.*
Ja-ha-zi'ah, *s.*
Ja-ha'zi-el, *s.*
Jah'dai, *s.*
Jah'di-el, *s.*
Jah'do, *s.*
Jah'le-el, *s.*
Jah'mai, *s.*
Jah'zah, *s.*
Jah'ze-el, *s.*
Jah'ze-rah, *s.*
Ja'ir, *s.*
Ja'i-rus, *s.*
Ja'kan, *s.*
Ja'keh, *s.*
Ja'kim, *s.*
Ja'lon, *s.*
Jam'bres, *s.*
Jam'bri, *s.*
Ja'min, *s.*
Jam'lech, *s.*
Jam'ni-a, *s.*
Ja-nic'u-lum
Jan'na, *s.*
Jan'nes, *s.*
Ja-no'ah, *s.*
Ja-no'ca
Ja-no'hah, *s.*
Ja'num, *s.*
Ja-pet'i-des
Jap'e-tus
Ja'pheth, *s.*
Ja-phi'ah, *s.*
Japh'let, *s.*
Japh-le'ti, *s.*
Ja'pho, *s.*
Ja'rah, *s.*
Ja'reb, *s.*
Ja'red, *s.*
Ja-re-si'ah, *s.*
Jar'ha, *s.*
Ja'rib, *s.*
Jar'i-muth, *s.*
Jar'muth, *s.*
Ja-ro'ah, *s.*
Jas'a-el, *s.*
Ja'shen, *s.*
Ja'sher, *s.*
Ja-sho'be-am, *s.*
Ja'shub, *s.*
Ja-shu'bi Le'hem, *s.*
Ja-si'el, *s.*
Ja'son, *s.*
Ja'tal, *s.*
Jath'ni-el, *s.*
Jat'tir, *s.*
Ja'van, *s.*
Ja'zer, *s.*
Ja'ziz, *s.*
Jaz'y-ges
Je'a-rim, *s.*
Je-a'te-rai, *s.*
Je-be-re-chi'ah, *s.*
Je'bus, *s.*
Je-bu'si, *s.*
Jeb'u-site, *s.*
Jec-a-mi'ah, *s.*
Jech-o-li'ah, *s.*
Jech-o-ni'as, *s.*
Jec-o-li'ah, *s.*
Jec-o-ni'ah, *s.*
Jec-o-ni'as, *s.*
Je-da'iah, *s.*
Jed'du, *s.*
Jed-e-di'ah, *s.*
Je-de'us, *s.*
Je-di'a-el, *s.*
Je-di'dah, *s.*
Je-di'el, *s.*
Je-du'thun, *s.*
Je-e'li, *s.*
Je-e'zer, *s.*
Je'gar Sa-ha-du'tha, *s.*
Je-ha-le'le-el, *s.*
Je-hal'e-lel, *s.*
Je-ha-zi'el, *s.*
Jeh-de'iah, *s.*
Je-hez'e-kel, *s.*
Je-hi'ah, *s.*
Je-hi'el, *s.*
Je-hi-e'li, *s.*
Je-hiz-ki'ah, *s.*
Je-ho'a-dah, *s.*
Je-ho'ad-dan, *s.*
Je-ho-a'haz, *s.*
Je-ho'ash, *s.*
Je-ho-ha'nan, *s.*
Je-hoi'a-chin, *s.*
Je-hoi'a-da, *s.*
Je-hoi'a-kim, *s.*
Je-hoi'a-rib, *s.*
Je-hon'a-dab, *s.*
Je-hon'a-than, *s.*
Je-ho'ram, *s.*
Je-hosh-a-be'ath, *s.*
Je-hosh'a-phat, *s.*
Je-hosh'e-ba, *s.*
Je-ho'shu-ah, *s.*
Je-ho'vah Ji'reh, *s.*
Je-ho'vah Nis'si, *s.*
Je-ho'vah Sha'lom, *s.*
Je-ho'vah Sham'mah, *s.*
Je-ho'vah Tsid'ke-nu, *s.*
Je-hoz'a-bad, *s.*
Je-hoz'a-dak, *s.*
Je'hu, *s.*
Je-hub'bah, *s.*
Je-hu'cal, *s.*
Je'hud, *s.*
Je-hu'di, *s.*
Je-hu-di'jah, *s.*
Je'hush, *s.*
Je-i'el, *s.*
Je-kab'ze-el, *s.*
Jek-a-me'am, *s.*
Jek-a-mi'ah, *s.*
Je-ku'thi-el, *s.*
Je-mi'ma, *s.*
Jem'na-an, *s.*
Je-mu'el, *s.*
Jeph'thah, *s.*
Je-phun'neh, *s.*
Je'rah, *s.*
Je-rah'me-el, *s.*
Jer'e-chus, *s.*
Je'red, *s.*
Jer'e-mai, *s.*
Je-re-mi'ah, *s.*
Jer-e-mi'as, *s.*
Jer'e-moth, *s.*
Je-ri'ah, *s.*
Jer'i-bai, *s.*
Jer'i-cho, *s.*
Je'ri-el, *s.*
Je-ri'jah, *s.*
Jer'i-moth, *s.*
Je'ri-oth, *s.*
Je-ro-bo'am, *s.*
Je-ro'ham, *s.*
Je-rub-ba'al, *s.*
Je-rub'be-sheth, *s.*
Jer'u-el, *s.*
Je-ru'sa-lem, *s.*
Je-ru'sha, *s.*
Je-sa'iah, *s.*
Je-sha'iah, *s.*
Je-sha'nah, *s.*
Jesh-a-re'lah, *s.*
Je-she'be-ab, *s.*
Je'sher, *s.*
Je-shi'mon, *s.*
Je-shi'shai, *s.*
Jesh-o-ha'iah, *s.*
Jesh'u-a, *s.*
Jesh'u-ah, *s.*
Je-shu'run, *s.*
Je-si'ah, *s.*
Je-sim'i-el, *s.*
Jes'se, *s.*
Jes'su-e, *s.*
Je-su'i, *s.*
Je'ther, *s.*
Je'theth, *s.*
Jeth'lah, *s.*
Jeth'ro, *s.*
Je'tur, *s.*
Je-u'el, *s.*
Je'ush, *s.*
Je'uz, *s.*
Jez-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Jez'e-bel, *s.*
Je'zer, *s.*
Je-zi'ah, *s.*
Je'zi-el, *s.*
Jez-li'ah, *s.*
Je-zo'ar, *s.*
Jez-ra-hi'ah, *s.*
Jez're-el, *s.*
Jib'sam, *s.*
Jid'laph, *s.*
Jim'na, *s.*
Jiph'thah-el, *s.*
Jo'ab, *s.*
Jo'a-chaz, *s.*
Jo'a-chim, *s.*
Jo'a-cim, *s.*
Jo-a-da'nus, *s.*
Jo'ah, *s.*
Jo'a-haz, *s.*
Jo'a-kim, *s.*
Jo-an'na, *s.*
Jo-an'nan, *s.*
Jo'a-rib, *s.*
Jo'ash, *s.*
Jo'a-tham, *s.*
Jo-a-zab'dus, *s.*
Jo'bab, *s.*
Jo-cas'ta
Joch'e-bed, *s.*
Jo'ed, *s.*
Jo'el, *s.*
Jo-e'lah, *s.*
Jo-e'zer, *s.*
Jog-be'hah, *s.*
Jog'li, *s.*
Jo'ha, *s.*
Jo-ha'nan, *s.*
Jo-han'nes, *s.*
Joi'a-da, *s.*
Joi'a-kim, *s.*
Joi'a-rib, *s.*
Jok'de-am, *s.*
Jo'kim, *s.*
Jok'me-am, *s.*
Jok'ne-am, *s.*
Jok'shan, *s.*
Jok'tan, *s.*
Jok'the-el, *s.*
Jon'a-dab, *s.*
Jo'nah, *s.*
Jo'nan, *s.*
Jo'nas, *s.*
Jon'a-than, *s.*
Jon'a-thas, *s.*
Jo'nath E'lim Re-cho'chim, *s.*
Jop'pa, *s.*
Jo'rah, *s.*
Jo'rai, *s.*
Jor-da'nes
Jor'i-bas, *s.*
Jor'i-bus, *s.*
Jo'rim, *s.*
Jor'ko-am, *s.*
Jor-nan'des
Jos'a-bad, *s.*
Jos'a-phat, *s.*
Jos-a-phi'as, *s.*
Jo'se, *s.*
Jos'e-dech, *s.*
Jo'seph (*s* as *z*), *s.*
Jo-se'phus
Jo'ses, *s.*
Josh'a-bad, *s.*
Jo'shah, *s.*
Josh'a-phat, *s.*
Josh-a-vi'ah, *s.*
Josh-be-ka'shah, *s.*
Josh'u-a, *s.*
Jo-si'ah, *s.*
Jo-si'as, *s.*
Jos-i-bi'ah, *s.*
Jos-i-phi'ah, *s.*
Jot'bah, *s.*
Jot'bath, *s.*
Jot'ba-thah, *s.*
Jo'tham, *s.*
Jo-vi-a'nus
Jo-vi'nus
Joz'a-bad, *s.*
Joz'a-char, *s.*
Joz'a-dak, *s.*
Ju'bal, *s.*
Ju'cal, *s.*
Ju-dæ'a
Ju'dah, *s.*
Ju'das, *s.*
Ju-de'a, *s.*
Ju'dith, *s.*
Ju'el, *s.*
Ju-ga'lis
Ju-gu-ti'nus
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'li-a
Ju-li'a-cum
Ju-li'a-des
Ju-li-a'nus
Ju'li-i
Ju-li-ob'o-na
Ju-li-o-bri'ga
Ju-li-om'a-gus
Ju-li-op'o-lis
Ju'li-us
Ju'ni-a
Ju-no'nes
Ju-no'ni-a
Ju-no-nic'o-la
Ju-no-nig'e-na
Ju'pi-ter
Ju-shab-he'sed, *s.*
Jus-ti'na
Jus-tin-i-a'nus
Jus-ti'nus
Jut'tah, *s.*
Ju-tur'na
Ju-ve-na'lis
Ju-ven'tas
Ju-ver'na

## K.

[*As commonly written no classical words are spelled with K.*]

Kab'ze-el, *s.*
Ka'des, *s.*
Ka'desh, *s.*
Ka'desh Bar'ne-a, *s.*
Kad'mi-el, *s.*
Kad'mon-ites, *s.*
Kal'lai, *s.*
Ka'nah, *s.*
Ka-re'ah, *s.*
Kar'ka-a, *s.*
Kar'kor, *s.*
Kar-na'im, *s.*
Kar'tah, *s.*
Kar'tan, *s.*
Kat'tath, *s.*
Ke'dar, *s.*
Ked'e-mah, *s.*
Ked'e-moth, *s.*
Ke'desh, *s.*
Ke-hel'a-thah, *s.*
Ke-i'lah, *s.*
Ke-la'iah, *s.*
Kel'i-tah, *s.*
Kem'u-el, *s.*
Ke'nah, *s.*
Ke'nan, *s.*
Ke'nath, *s.*
Ke'naz, *s.*
Ken'ez-ite, *s.*
Ken'ite, *s.*
Ken'niz-zites, *s.*
Ke'ren Hap'puch, *s.*
Ke'ri-oth, *s.*
Ke'ros, *s.*
Ke-tu'rah, *s.*
Ke-zi'a, *s.*
Ke'ziz, *s.*
Kib'roth Hatta'a-vah, *s.*
Kib-za'im, *s.*
Kid'ron, *s.*
Ki'nah, *s.*
Kir Har'a-seth, *s.*
Kir Ha'res, *s.*
Kir He'res, *s.*
Kir'i-ath, *s.*
Kir-i-a-tha'im, *s.*
Kir-i-ath-i-a'rius, *s.*
Kir'i-oth, *s.*
Kir-jath, *s.*
Kir-ja-tha'im, *s.*
Kir'jath Ar'ba, *s.*
Kir'jath A'rim, *s.*
Kir'jath Ba'al, *s.*
Kir'jath Hu'zoth, *s.*
Kir'jath Je'arim, *s.*
Kir'jath San'nah, *s.*
Kir'jath Se'pher, *s.*
Kish'i, *s.*
Kish'i-on, *s.*
Ki'shon, *s.*
Kith'lish, *s.*
Kit'ron, *s.*
Kit'tim, *s.*
Ko'a, *s.*
Ko'hath, *s.*
Ko-la'iah, *s.*
Ko'rah, *s.*
Ko'rah-ite, *s.*
Ko're, *s.*
Kor'hite, *s.*
Ku-sha'iah, *s.*

## L.

La'a-dah, *s.*
La'a-dan, *s.*
La-ar'chus
La'ban, *s.*
Lab'a-na, *s.*
Lab-da'ce
Lab-dac'i-des
Lab'da-cus
Lab-e-a'tes
Lab-e-a'tis
La'be-o
La-be'ri-us
La-be'rus
La-bi'ci
La-bi'cum
La-bi'cus
La-bi-e'nus
Lab-o-ri'ni
La-bo'tas
La-bra'de-us
La-by'cas
La-cæ'na
Lac-e-dæ'mon
Lac-e-dæm'o-nes
Lac-e-dæ-mon'i-cus
Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-a
La-ce'das
Lac-e-de-mo'ni-us
Lac-e-ri'a
La-cer'ta
Lac-e-ta'ni
Lac-e-ta'ni-a
Lach'a-res
Lach'e-sis
La'chish, *s.*
La-cin'i-a
La-cin-i-en'sis
La-cin'i-um
Lac-o-bri'ga
La-co'nes, *pl.*
La-co'ni-a *and* La-con'i-ca
Lac'ra-tes
Lac-tan'ti-us
Lac-tu'ca
Lac-tu-ci'nus
La-cu'nus, *s.*
Lac'y-des *or* Lacy'des
Lac'y-don
La'dan, *s.*
Lad-o-ce'a
La-do'nis
La-e'a
La'el, *s.*
Læ'li-a
Læ-li-a'nus
Læ'li-us
La-er'tes
La-er-ti'a-des
La-er'ti-us
Læs-try'gon
Læ-stryg'o-nes
Læ-vi'nus
La-ga'ri-a
Lag'i-des
La-gu'sa
La-gy'ra
La'had, *s.*
La-hai'roi, *s.*
Lah'mam, *s.*
Lah'mi, *s.*
La-i'a-des
La'ias
La'is
La'ish, *s.*
La'ius
La'kum, *s.*
Lal'a-ge
Lam'a-chus
Lam-be'ca
Lam-bra'ni
Lam-bri'ca
La'mech, *s.*
Lam'e-don
Lam-e-ti'ni
La'mi-a
La'mi-æ
Lam-pa'di-us
Lam'pe-do
Lam-pe'ti-a
Lam'pe-to
Lam-pi'a
Lam-po-ne'a *or* Lam-po-ni'a
Lam-prid'i-us
Lam'pro-cles
Lam'prus
Lamp'sa-cus *and* Lamp'sa-chum
Lamp-te'ri-a
Lam'y-ra
Lam'y-rus
La-nas'sa
Lan-ce'a
Lan'ci-a
Lan-gi'a
Lan-go-bar'di
La-nu'vi-um
La-oc'o-on
La-oc-o-o'sa
La-od'a-mas
La-od-a-mi'a
La-od'i-ce
La-od-i-ce'a
La-od-i-ce'ne
La-od'o-chus
La-og'o-nus
La-og'o-ras
La-og'o-re
La-o-me'des
La-o-me-di'a
La-om'e-don
La-om-e-don-te'us
La-om-e-don-ti'a-dæ
La-om-e-don-ti'a-des
La-o-ni'ce
La-on'i-cus
La-on'o-me
La-oth'o-e
Lap'a-thus
La-pe'thus
Laph'a-es
Laph'ri-a
La-phys'ti-um
La-pid'e-i
La-pid'e-us
Lap'i-doth, *s.*
Lap'i-thæ
Lap-i-thæ'um
Lap'i-tho
La-ren'ti-a
Lar'i-ca
La-ri'na
La-ri'nas
Lar-i-na'tes
La-ri'num
La-ris'sa
La-ris'sus
La'ri-us
Lar'o-lum
La-ro'ni-a
Lar'ti-us
Lar-to-læ-e'tæ
La-rym'na
La-rys'i-um
La-se'a, *s.*
La'sha, *s.*
La-sha'ron, *s.*
Las'si-a
Las'the-nes
Las-the-ni'a
Lat-e-ra'nus Plau'tus
La-te'ri-um
Lath'y-rus
La-ti-a'lis
La-ti-a'ris
La-ti'ni
La-ti'nus
La'ti-um
La-to'bi-us
La-to-bri'gi
La-to'ia
La-to'i-des
La-to'is
La-to'mi-æ
La-to'na
La-top'o-lis
Lat-o-re'a
La-to'us
La-tu'mi-æ
Lau-da-mi'a
Lau'go-na
Lau-re'a-cum
Lau-ren-ta'li-a
Lau-ren'ti-a
Lau-ren-ti'ni
Lau-ren'ti-us
Lau-re'o-lus
Lau'ri-on *or* Lau-ri'on
La'us
Lau'ti-um
La-ver'na
La-ver'ni-um
La-vin'i-a
La-vin'i-um *or* La-vi'num
Laz'a-rus, *s.*
Le'a-des
Le-æ'na
Le'ah, *s.*
Le-an'der
Le-a-ni'tæ
Le-a-ni'tes
Le-an'noth, *s.*
Le-ar'chus
Leb-a-de'a
Leb-a-di'a
Leb'a-nah, *s.*
Leb'a-non, *s.*
Leb'a-oth, *s.*
Leb-be'us, *s.*
Leb'e-dus *or* Leb'e-dos
Le-be'na
Le-bin'thos *and* Le-byn'thos
Le-bo'nah, *s.*
Le'cah, *s.*
Le-chæ'um
Le-dæ'a
Le-ha'bim, *s.*

Le'hi, *s.*
Le'i-tus
Lel-e-ge'is
Lel'e-ges
Le-man'nus
Le-ma'nus
Lem-o-vi'ces
Le-mo'vi-i
Lem'u-el *or* Le-mu'el, *s.*
Lem'u-res
Le-mu'ri-a
Le-næ'us
Len'tu-lus
Le-ob'o-tes
Le-o-ca'di-a
Le-o-ce'des
Le-och'a-res
Le-o-co'ri-on
Le-oc'ra-tes
Le-od'a-mas
Le-od'o-cus
Le-og'o-ras
Le-o'na
Le-on'i-da
Le-on'i-das
Le-on'i-des
Le-on-na'tus
Le-on'ti-chus
Le-on-ti'ni
Le-on'ti-um
Le-on-to-ceph'a-le
Le-on-to-ceph'a-lus
Le-on-top'o-lis
Le-oph'a-nes
Le'o-phron
Le-op're-pes
Le-os'the-nes
Le-o-tych'i-des
Le-phyr'i-um
Lep'i-da
Lep'i-dus
Le-pi'nus
Le-pon'ti-i
Le'pre-os
Le'pre-um
Lep'ti-nes
Le-ri'na
Les'bo-des
Les-bo'nax
Les-bo-ni'cus
Les-bo'us
Le'shem, *s.*
Les-tryg'o-nes
Les'u-ra *or* Le-su'ra
Le-thæ'us
Le-tog'e-nes
Le'treus
Le-tu'shim, *s.*
Leu'ca
Leu-ca'di-a
Leu-ca'ni
Leu-ca'si-on
Leu-cas'pis
Leu-ca'ta *or* Leu-ca'te
Leu-ca'tes
Leu'ce
Leu'ce-as
Leu'ci
Leu-cip'pe
Leu-cip'pi-des
Leu-cip'pus
Leu-co-gæ'i
Leu-col'la
Leu-col'o-phus
Leu-co'ne
Leu-co'nes
Leu-con'i-cus
Leu-con'o-e
Leu-con'o-tus
Leu-cop'e-tra
Leu-co-phry'ne
Leu'co-phrys
Leu-cop'o-lis
Leu-co'si-a
Leu-cos'y-ri
Leu-co-syr'i-i
Leu-coth'o-e *or* Leu-co'the-a
Leuc'tra
Leuc'trum
Leu'cus
Leu-cy-a'ni-as
Le-um'mim, *s.*
Leu-tych'i-des
Le-va'na
Le'vi, *s.*
Le-vi'a-than, *s.*
Le-vit'i-cus, *s.*
Lex-iph'a-nes
Lex-o'vi-i
Lib'a-næ
Li-ba'ni-us
Lib'a-nus
Lib-en-ti'na
Lib'e-ra
Li-ber'tas
Li-be'thra
Li-beth'ri-des
Lib'i-ci
Lib-i-ti'na
Lib'nah, *s.*
Lib'ni, *s.*
Li-bon'o-tus
Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces
Lib'o-ra
Li-bur'na
Li-bur'ni-a
Li-bur'ni-des
Li-bur'nus
Lib'y-a
Lib'y-cus
Li'bys
Li-bys'sa
Lib-ys-ti'nus
Lic'a-tes
Lich'a-des
Li'chas
Li'ches
Li-cin'i-a
Li-cin'i-us
Lic'i-nus
Li-cym'ni-us
Li-ga'ri-us
Li-ge'a
Lig'o-ras
Lig'u-res
Li-gu'ri-a
Lig-u-ri'nus
Li-gus'ti-cum Ma're
Lig'y-e
Lik'hi, *s.*
Li-læ'a
Lil-y-bæ'um
Lil'y-be
Li-mæ'a
Li-me'ni-a
Lim-e-ni'tis
Li-men-ti'nus
Li-me'ra
Lim-e-ta'nus
Lim-næ'um
Lim-na'tis
Lim-ne'tes
Lim-ni'a-des
Lim-no-re'a
Li-mo'ne
Li-mo'num
Li-my'ra
Lin-ca'si-i
Lin'di-us
Lin'go-nes
Lin-gon'i-cus
Lin-ter'na Pa'lus
Lin-ter'num
Li'nus, *s.*
Li'o-des
Lip'a-ra
Lip'a-re
Lip'a-ris
Lip-o-do'rus
Li-quen'ti-a
Li-ri'o-ne
Li-ri'o-pe
Lis'i-næ
Lit'a-brum
Li-ta'na
Li-tav'i-cus
Li-ter'num
Li-tom'a-chus
Li-tu'bi-um
Lit-y-er'sas
Lit-y-er'ses
Liv'i-a
Li-vil'la
Liv-i-ne'ius
Liv'i-us
Lo Am'mi, *s.*
Loc'o-zus
Lo-cu'ti-us
Lo De'bar, *s.*
Log'ba-sis
Lo'gi'um
Lo'is, *s.*
Lol'li-a
Lol-li-a'nus
Lol'li-us
Lon-din'i-um
Lon'do-bris
Lon-ga'tis
Lon-gim'a-nus
Lon-gi'nus
Lon-go-bar'di
Lon-go'ne
Lon'gu-la
Lon-gun'ti-ca
Lo-pa-du'sa
Lo'ri-um
Lo Ru'ha-mah, *s.*
Lor'y-ma
Lo'tan, *s.*
Lo-tha-su'bus, *s.*
Lo-to'a
Lo-toph'a-gi
Lox'i-as
Lo'zon, *s.*
Lu'bim, *s.*
Lu'ca-gus
Lu-ca'ni
Lu-ca'ni-a
Lu-can'i-cus
Lu-ca'ni-us
Lu-ca'nus
Lu-ca'ri-a
Lu'cas, *s.*
Luc-ce'ius
Lu-ce'ni
Lu'ce-res
Lu-ce'ri-a
Lu-ce'ti-us
Lu'ci-a
Lu-ci-a'nus
Lu-ci-e'nus
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-cil'i-us
Lu-cil'la
Lu-ci'na
Lu-ci'o-lus
Lu'ci-por
Lu'ci-us
Lu-cre'ti-a
Lu-cret'i-lis
Lu-cre'ti-us
Lu-cri'nus
Luc-ta'ti-us
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo
Lud (*u* as in *bud*), *s.*
Lu'dim, *s.*
Lug-du'num
Lu'hith, *s.*
Lu-per'cal
Lu-per-ca'li-a
Lu-per'ci
Lu-per'cus
Lu'pi-as
Lu-po-du'num
Lu-si-ta'ni-a
Lu-si-ta'nus
Lu-so'nes
Lu-ta'ti-us
Lu-te'ti-a
Lu-to'ri-us
Luz (*u* as in *buzz*), *s.*
Ly-æ'us
Lyc'a-bas
Lyc-a-bet'tus
Lyc-a-be'tus
Ly-cæ'a
Ly-cæ'us
Ly-cam'bes
Lyc-a-me'des
Ly-ca'on
Ly-ca'o-nes
Lyc-a-o'ni-a
Ly-ca'o-nis
Ly-cas'te
Ly-cas'tus
Lyc'e-as
Ly-ce'um
Ly-ce'us
Lych-nit'des
Lych'ni-dus
Lyc'i-a
Lyc'i-das
Ly-cim'na
Ly-cim'ni-a
Ly-ci'nus
Ly-cis'cus
Lyc'i-us
Lyc'o-a
Ly-co'le-on
Lyc-o-me'des
Ly-co'ne
Ly-co'pas
Ly-co'pes
Lyc'o-phron
Ly-cop'o-lis
Ly-co'pus
Lyc-o-re'a
Lyc-o-re'us *and* Ly-co'reus
Ly-co'ri-as
Ly-co'ris
Ly-cor'mas
Ly-cor'tas
Ly-cos'the-ne
Lyc-o-su'ra
Ly-cu'tas
Lyc-o-ze'a
Lyc-ur-gi'des
Ly-cur'gus
Lyd'da, *s.*
Lyd'i-a
Lyd'i-us
Lyg'da-mis *or* Lyg'da-mus
Lyg'i-i
Lyg-o-des'ma
Ly-mi're *or* Lym'i-re
Lyn-ces'tæ
Lyn-ces'tes
Lyn-ces'ti-us
Lyn'ceus
Lyn-ci'des
Lyr-cæ'us
Lyr-ce'a *or* Lyr-ci'a
Lyr-ce'us
Lyr-ci'us
Lyr'i-ce
Lyr-nes'sus
Lyr'o-pe
Ly-san'der
Ly-san'dra
Ly-sa'ni-as
Ly-si'a-des
Lys-i-a-nas'sa
Ly-si'a-nax
Lys'i-as
Lys'i-cles
Ly-sid'i-ce
Ly-sid'i-cus
Ly-sim'a-che
Lys-i-ma'chi-a *or* Ly-sim-a-chi'a
Lys-i-mach'i-des
Ly-sim'a-chus
Lys-i-me-li'a
Ly-sin'o-e
Ly-sip'pe
Ly-sip'pus
Ly-sis'tra-tus
Lys-i-thi'des
Ly-sith'o-us
Lys-tre'ni
Lyx-e'a

## M.

Ma'a-cah, *s.*
Ma'a-chah, *s.*
Ma-ach'a-thi, *s.*
Ma'a-dai, *s.*
Ma-a-di'ah, *s.*
Ma-a'i, *s.*
Ma'a-leh Ac-rab'bim, *s.*
Ma'a-ni, *s.*
Ma'a-rath, *s.*
Ma-a-se'iah, *s.*
Ma'ath, *s.*
Ma'az, *s.*
Ma-a-zi'ah, *s.*
Mab'dai *or* Mab'da-i, *s.*
Ma'cæ
Ma'ca-lon, *s.*
Ma'car
Mac-a-re'is
Mac'a-reus
Ma-ca'ri-a
Mac'a-ris
Mac'a-ron
Ma-car'ta-tus
Mac'ca-bees, *s.*
Mac-ca-be'us, *s.*
Ma-ced'nus
Mac'e-do
Mac-e-do'ni-a
Mac-e-don'i-cus
Ma-cel'la
Mac-e-ri'nus
Ma-ce'ris
Mac'e-tæ
Mac'e-tes
Ma-chæ'ra
Ma-chæ'reus
Ma-chæ'rus
Ma-chag'e-ni
Ma-chan'i-das
Ma-cha'on
Ma-cha'o-nes
Mach'a-res
Ma-cha'tus
Mach-ba'nai, *s.*
Mach-be'nah, *s.*
Ma-che'rus
Ma'chi, *s.*
Mach'i-mus
Ma'chir, *s.*
Mach'mas, *s.*
Mach-na-de'bai, *s.*
Mach-pe'lah, *s.*
Mach'ron, *s.*
Ma-cri-a'nus
Ma-cri'nus
Mac'ri-tus
Ma-cro'bi-us
Mac'ro-chir
Ma-cro'nes
Mac-ron-ti'chus
Mac-ro-po-go'nes
Mac-ry-ne'a
Ma-cy'ni-a
Mad'a-i, *s.*
Mad'a-rus
Mad'a-tes
Mad'e-tas
Ma-di'a-bun, *s.*
Ma-di'ah, *s.*
Ma'di-an, *s.*
Mad-man'nah, *s.*
Mad'men, *s.*
Mad-me'nah, *s.*
Ma'don, *s.*
Mad-u-a-te'ni
Mad'y-tus
Mæ-an'der
Mæ-an'dri-a
Mæ-ce'nas
Mæ'li-us
Ma-e'lus, *s.*
Mæ-mac-te'ri-a
Mæn'a-des
Mæn'a-la
Mæn'a-lus
Mæ'ni-us
Mæn-o-bo'ra
Mæ-nom'e-na
Mæ'o-nes
Mæ-o'ni-a
Mæ-on'i-dæ
Mæ-on'i-des
Mæ'o-nis
Mæ-o'tæ
Mæ-ot'i-cus
Mæ-ot'i-des
Mæ-o'tis Pa'lus
Mæ-so'li
Mæt'o-na
Mæ'vi-a
Mæ'vi-us
Mag'bish, *s.*
Mag'da-la, *s.*
Mag-da-le'ne, *s.*
Mag'di-el, *s.*
Mag'do-lum
Mag-do'lus
Ma'ged, *s.*
Mag'e-tæ
Mag-nen'ti-us
Mag-ne'si-a
Mag-ne'tes
Ma'gog, *s.*
Mag-on-ti'a-cum
Ma'gor Mis'sa-bib, *s.*
Mag'pi-ash, *s.*
Ma-gra'da
Ma'ha-lah, *s.*
Ma-ha'la-le-el, *s.*
Ma'ha-lath, *s.*
Ma'ha-li, *s.*
Ma-ha-na'im, *s.*
Ma'ha-neh Dan, *s.*
Ma'ha-rai, *s.*
Ma-har'bal
Ma'hath, *s.*
Ma-ha-zi'oth, *s.*
Ma'her Sha'lal Hash Baz, *s.*
Mah'lah, *s.*
Mah'li, *s.*
Mah'lon, *s.*
Ma'hol, *s.*
Ma'ia
Mai-an'e-as, *s.*
Ma-ju'ge-na
Ma'kaz, *s.*
Ma'ked, *s.*
Mak-he'dah, *s.*
Mak-he'loth, *s.*
Mak'tesh, *s.*
Mal'a-ca *or* Mal'a-cha
Mal'a-chi, *s.*
Mal'cham, *s.*
Mal-chi'ah, *s.*
Mal'chi-el, *s.*
Mal'chi-on
Mal-chi'ram, *s.*
Mal-chi-shu'ah, *s.*
Mal'chus
Ma'le-a
Ma'le-a-des
Ma-le-a'tis
Ma-le'ba
Mal'e-las
Mal'e-le-el, *s.*
Ma-le'ne
Ma-le'os
Mal-e-ven'tum
Ma'li-a
Ma-li'a-cus
Ma'li-i
Mal'le-a *or* Mal'li-a
Mal-le'o-lus
Mal'li-us
Mal-loph'o-ra
Mal-lo'rus
Mal'los, *s.*
Mal-lo'tes
Mal-lo'thi, *s.*
Mal'luch, *s.*
Mal'o-tha
Mal-thi'nus
Mal-va'na
Mam-er-ci'nus
Ma-mer'cus
Ma-mer'thes
Mam-er-ti'na
Mam-er-ti'ni
Mam-er-ti'nus
Ma-mil'i-a (*Lex*)
Ma-mil'i-i
Ma-mil'i-us
Mam-mæ'a
Mam-ma'ias, *s.*
Mam-me'a
Mam'mon, *s.*
Mam-mo'nas
Mam'mu-la
Mam're, *s.*
Ma-mu'chus, *s.*
Ma-mu-ri-a'nus
Ma-mu'ri-us
Ma-mur'ra
Man'a-en, *s.*
Ma-næ'thon
Ma-na'hath, *s.*
Ma-nas'seh, *s.*
Ma-nas'ses, *s.*
Ma-nas'ta-bal
Ma-na'tes
Man'ci-a
Man-ci'nus
Man-da'ne
Man-da'nes
Man-de'la
Man-do'ni-us
Man'dro-cles
Man-du'bi-i
Man-du'ri-a
Ma'neh, *s.*
Man'e-ros
Man'e-tho
Ma'ni, *s.*
Ma'ni-a
Ma-nil'i-us
Man'i-mi
Man'li-us
Ma-no'ah, *s.*
Man-te'um
Man-thyr'e-a
Man-ti-ne'a
Man'ti-neus
Man-tith'e-us
Man'tu-a
Ma'och, *s.*
Ma'on, *s.*
Ma'ra, *s.*
Mar-a-can'da
Ma'rah, *s.*
Mar'a-lah, *s.*
Ma-ra-na'tha, *s.*
Mar-a-ni'tæ
Mar-a-the'nus
Mar'a-thon
Mar'a-thos
Mar'a-thus
Mar-cel'la
Mar-cel-li'nus
Mar-cel'lus
Mar'ci-a
Mar-ci-a'na
Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis
Mar-ci-a'nus
Mar-ci'na
Mar'ci-on
Mar'ci-us
Mar-co-du'rum
Mar-com'a-ni
Mar-co-man'ni
Mar'di-a
Mar-do-che'us, *s.*
Mar'do-nes
Mar-do-ni'us
Ma're-a
Ma-re-ot'i-cus
Ma-re-o'tis
Ma-re'sha, *s.*
Ma-re'shah, *s.*
Mar-ga-ri'ta
Mar-gi-a'na
Mar-gin'i-a
Mar-gi'tes
Ma-ri-am'ne
Ma-ri-an-dy'ni
Ma-ri-a'nus
Ma-ri'ca
Mar'i-moth, *s.*
Ma-ri'nus
Ma'ri-on
Mar'i-sa, *s.*
Ma-rit'i-ma
Ma'ri-us
Mar-ma-ren'ses
Mar-mar'i-ca
Mar-mar'i-dæ
Mar-ma'ri-on
Mar'ma-ris
Mar'moth, *s.*
Mar-o-bod'u-us
Mar-o-bu'dum
Mar-o-bu'dus
Mar-o-ne'a
Mar-o-ni'tæ
Ma'roth, *s.*
Mar-pe'si-a
Mar-pes'sa
Mar-pe'sus
Mar-ru'bi-i
Mar-ru'bi-um
Mar-ru-ci'ni
Mar-ru'vi-um
Mar'sa-ci
Mar'se-na, *s.*
Mar-sig'ni
Mars'pi-ter
Mar-sy'a-ba
Mar'sy-as
Mar-ti-a'lis
Mar-ti-a'nus
Mar-tig'e-na
Mar-ti'na
Mar-tin-i-a'nus
Mar'ti-us
Ma-rul'lus
Mas'a-loth, *s.*
Mas'chil, *s.*
Mas'eli-on
Ma'shal, *s.*
Ma-si'as, *s.*
Mas-i-gi'ton
Mas-i-nis'sa
Mas'man, *s.*
Mas'pha, *s.*
Mas-re'kah, *s.*
Mas'sa, *s.*
Mas-sæ-syl'li-i
Mas'sa-ga
Mas-sag'e-tæ
Mas'sah, *s.*
Mas-si'as, *s.*
Mas'si-cus
Mas-sil'i-a
Mas-sy'li
Mas-syl'i-i
Mas-tram'e-la
Ma-su'ri-us
Mat'a-la
Math-a-ni'as, *s.*
Ma-thi'on
Ma-thu'sa-la, *s.*
Ma-ti-e'ni
Ma-til'i-ca
Ma-ti'nus
Ma-tis'co
Ma-tra'li-a
Ma'tre-as
Ma'tred, *s.*
Mat'ri, *s.*
Mat'ro-na (*a river*)
Ma-tro'na
Mat'tan, *s.*
Mat'ta-nah, *s.*
Mat-ta-ni'ah, *s.*
Mat'ta-tha, *s.*
Mat-ta-thi'as, *s.*
Mat'te-nai, *s.*
Mat'than, *s.*
Mat-tha-ni'as, *s.*
Mat'that, *s.*
Mat-the'las, *s.*
Mat'thew (math'thū), *s.*
Mat-thi'as (math-thi'as), *s.*
Mat-ti'a-ci
Mat-ti-thi'ah, *s.*
Ma-tu'ce-tæ
Ma-tu'ta
Mat-u-ti'nus
Mau'ri-cus
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau-ru'si-a
Mau-ru'si-i
Mau-so'li
Mau-so'lus
Ma-vor'ti-a
Max-en'ti-us
Max-e'ræ
Max-i-mi'na
Max-i-mi'nus
Max'i-mus
Maz'a-ca
Maz'a-ces
Ma-zæ'us
Maz'a-ra
Maz'a-res
Ma-zi-ti'as, *s.*
Maz'za-roth, *s.*
Me'ah, *s.*
Me-a'ni, *s.*
Me-a'rah, *s.*
Me'a-rus
Me-bun'nai, *s.*
Me-che'rath-ite, *s.*
Me-cis'teus
Me-co'ne
Me-co'nis
Med'a-ba, *s.*
Me'dad, *s.*
Me'dan, *s.*
Me-de'a
Me'de-ba, *s.*
Me'de-on
Me-des-i-cas'te
Me'di-a
Med'i-cus
Me-di-o-la'num
Me-di'o-lum
Me-di-o-mat'ri-ci
Me'di-on
Me-di-ox'u-mi
Med-i-tri'na
Me-do'a-cus *or* Me-du'a-cus
Me-do-bith'y-ni
Me-do-bri'ga
Me-don'ti-as
Me-do'res
Med-u-a'na
Med'u-li
Me-dul'li-a
Med-ul-li'na
Me-du'sa
Me-e'da, *s.*
Meg-a-by'zi
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg'a-cles
Me-ga-cli'des
Me-gæ'ra
Meg'a-le
Me-ga'le-as
Meg-a-le'si-a
Me-ga'li-a
Meg-a-lop'o-lis
Meg-a-me'de
Meg-a-ni'ra
Meg-a-pen'thes
Me-gap'e-la
Meg'a-ra
Meg'a-reus
Meg'a-ris
Me-gar'sus
Me-gas'the-nes
Meg-a-ti'chus
Me-gen'e-tus
Me-gid'do, *s.*
Me-gid'don, *s.*
Me-gil'la
Me-gis'ta
Me-gis'ti-a
Me-gis'ti-as
Me-gis'to-cles
Me-gis-ton'o-us
Me-het'a-be-el, *s.*
Me-het'a-bel, *s.*
Me-hi'da, *s.*
Me'hir, *s.*
Me-ho'lah, *s.*
Me-hu-ja'el, *s.*
Me-hu'man, *s.*
Me-hu'nim, *s.*
Me Jar'kon, *s.*
Me-ko'nah, *s.*
Me-læ'næ
Mel-am-pe'a
Me-lam'pus
Mel-am-py'gus
Mel-an-chæ'tes
Mel-an-chlæ'ni
Me-lan'chrus
Mel'a-ne
Mel-a-ne'is
Mel'a-neus
Me-la'ni-a
Me-la'ni-on
Mel-a-nip'pe
Mel-a-nip'pi-des
Mel-a-nip'pus
Mel-a-no'pus
Mel-a-nos'y-ri
Me-lan'theus
Mel-an'thi-i

Me-lan'thi-us
Me-lan'tho
Me-lan'thus
Mel-a-ti'ah, *s.*
Mel'chi, *s.*
Mel-chi'ah, *s.*
Mel-chi'as, *s.*
Mel'chi-el, *s.*
Mel-chis'e-dec, *s.*
Mel-chi-shu'a, *s.*
Mel-chiz'e-dek, *s.*
Me'le-a, *s.*
Me-le-a'ger
Me-le-ag'ri-des
Me'lech, *s.*
Mel-e-de'mus
Mel-e-san'der
Mel-e-sig'e-nes
Mel'e-te
Me-le'tus
Me'li-a
Me-lib'o-cus
Mel-i-bœ'a
Mel-i-bœ'us
Mel'i-ca, *s.*
Mel-i-cer'ta
Mel'i-chus
Me'li-e
Mel-i-gu'nis
Me-li'na
Mel'i-se
Me-lis'sa
Me-lis'seus
Me-lis'sus
Mel'i-ta *or* Mel'i-te
Mel-i-te'a
Mel-i-te'na
Mel-i-te'ne
Mel'i-to
Mel'i-tus
Me'li-us
Mel-ix-an'drus
Me-lob'o-sis
Mel-pi'a
Mel-pom'e-ne
Mel'zar, *s.*
Me-ma-ce'ni
Mem-bre'sa
Mem'mi-a
Mem'mi-us
Mem'no-nes
Mem-non'i-des
Mem-no-ni'um
Mem-phi'tes
Mem-phi'tis
Me-mu'can, *s.*
Me-na'hem, *s.*
Me-nal'cas
Me-nal'ci-das
Men-a-lip'pe
Men-a-lip'pus
Me'nan, *s.*
Me-nan'der
Men-an-dre'us
Men'a-pi
Me-na'pi-i
Men'a-pis
Men-che'res
Me'ne, *s.*
Men'e-cles
Men-e-cli'des
Men-e-co'lus
Me-nec'ra-tes
Men-e-de'mus
Me-neg'e-tas
Men-e-la-i'a
Men-e-la'us
Me-ne'ni-us
Men'e-phron
Me-nes'theus
Me-nes'thi-us
Me-nex'e-na
Me-nip'pa
Me-nip'pi-des
Me-nip'pus
Me'ni-us
Men-o-do'rus
Me-nod'o-tus
Me-nœ'ceus
Me-nœ'tes
Men-œ-ti'a-des
Me-nœ'ti-us
Me-nog'e-nes
Me-noph'i-lus
Me-nos-ga'da
Men'te-sa
Men-ton'o-mon
Men'to-res
Me-nu'thi-as
Me-o'ne-nim, *s.*
Me-on'o-thai, *s.*
Me-pha'ath, *s.*
Me-phi-bo'sheth *s.*
Me-phi'tis
Me'rab, *s.*
Me-ra'iah, *s.*
Me-ra'ioth, *s.*
Me'ran, *s.*
Me-ra'ri *or* Mer'a-ri, *s.*
Me-ra-tha'im, *s.*
Mer-ca'tor
Mer-ce-di'nus
Mer-cu-ri'o-lus
Mer-cu'ri-us
Me'red, *s.*
Me-re'moth, *s.*
Me'res, *s.*
Mer'i-bah, *s.*
Me-rib-ba'al, *s.*
Me-ri'o-nes
Mer'me-ros
Mer'me-rus
Merm'na-dæ
Mer'mo-das
Me-ro'dach, *s.*
Me-ro'dach Bal'a-dan, *s.*
Mer'o-e
Me'rom, *s.*
Mer'o-pe
Mer'o-pes
Mer'o-pis
Me'roz, *s.*
Mer'u-la
Mer-u-li'nus
Me'ruth, *s.*
Me-sa'pi-a
Me-sem'bri-a
Me-se'ne
Me'sha, *s.*
Me'shach, *s.*
Me'shech, *s.*
Me-shel-e-mi'ah, *s.*
Me-shez-a-be'el, *s.*
Me-shil'le-mith, *s.*
Me-shil'le-moth, *s.*
Me-sho'bab, *s.*
Me-shul'lam, *s.*
Me-shul'le-meth *s.*
Mes'o-a
Mes-o'ba-ite, *s.*
Me-sob'o-a
Mes'o-la
Mes-o-me'des
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Mes-sal'a-tæ
Mes-sa'la
Mes-sa-li'na
Mes-sa-li'nus
Mes-sa'na
Mes-sa'pe-æ
Mes-sa'pi-a
Mes-sa'pus
Mes-se'is
Mes-se'ne *or* Mes-se'na
Mes-se'ni-a
Mes'so-a
Mes-so'gis
Met'a-bus
Met-a-cli'des
Met'a-gon
Met-a-go-ni'tis
Me-tam'e-los
Met-a-mor-pho'sis
Met-a-ni'ra
Met-a-pon-ti'ni
Met-a-pon'tum
Met-a-pon'tus
Me-tau'rus
Me-te'lis
Me-tel'la
Me-tel'li
Met-e-re'a
Me-te'rus, *s.*
Meth'a-na
Me-thar'ma
Meth'eg Am'mah, *s.*
Me-thi'on
Me-tho'di-us
Me-tho'ne
Meth'o-ra
Me-thu'sa-el, *s.*
Me-thu'se-lah, *s.*
Me-thyd'ri-um
Me-thym'na
Me-ti-a-du'sa
Me-til'i-i
Me-til'i-us
Me-ti'o-che
Me-ti'o-chus
Me'ti-on
Me-tis'cus
Me-ti'ta
Me'ti-us
Me-to'ci-a
Me-to'pe
Met'o-res
Met-ra-gyr'te
Me'tras
Me-tro'a
Me-tro'bi-us
Met'ro-cles
Met-ro-cli'des
Met-ro-do'rus
Me-trod'o-tus
Me-troph'a-nes
Me-tro'um
Met'ti-us
Me-tu'lum
Me-u'nim, *s.*
Me-va'ni-a
Mev-a-ni'o-la
Mez'a-hab, *s.*
Me-zen'ti-us
Mi-a-co'rus
Mi'a-nim, *s.*
Mib'har, *s.*
Mib'sam, *s.*
Mib'zar, *s.*
Mi'cah, *s.*
Mi-ca'iah, *s.*
Mic-co-tro'gus
Mi-ce'a
Mi-ce'læ
Mi'cha, *s.*
Mi'cha-el, *s.*
Mi'chah, *s.*
Mi-cha'iah, *s.*
Mi'chal, *s.*
Mi-che'as, *s.*
Mich'mas, *s.*
Mich'mash, *s.*
Mich'me-thah, *s.*
Mich'ri, *s.*
Mich'tam, *s.*
Mi-cip'sa
Mic'i-te
Mic'y-thus
Mid-a-i'on
Mi-da'mus
Mid'din, *s.*
Mid'e-a *or* Mide'a
Mid'i-an, *s.*
Mid'i-as
Mi'e-za
Mig'dal, *s.*
Mig'dol, *s.*
Mig'ron, *s.*
Mi'ja-min, *s.*
Mik'loth, *s.*
Mik-ne'iah, *s.*
Mil-a-la'i, *s.*
Mi-la'ni-on
Mil'cah, *s.*
Mil'com, *s.*
Mil-co'rus
Mi-le'si-a
Mi-le'si-i
Mi-le'si-us
Mi-le'tis
Mi-le'tum, *s.*
Mi-le'tus
Mil'i-as
Mil'i-chus
Mill-i-o'ni-a
Mil-iz-i-ge'ris
Mil'lo, *s.*
Mil-lo'ni-us
Mil-ti'a-des
Mil'vi-us
Mil'y-as
Mi-mal'lo-nes
Mim-ne'dus
Mim-ner'mus
Min-ci'a-des
Min'ci-us
Min'da-rus
Mi-ner'va
Min-er-vi'na
Mi-ni'a-min, *s.*
Min'i-o
Min-næ'i
Min'ni, *s.*
Min'nith, *s.*
Mi-no'a
Mi-no'is
Min-o-tau'rus
Min'the
Min-tur'næ
Mi-nu'ti-a
Mi-nu'ti-us
Min'y-æ
Min'y-as
Miph'ka, *s.*
Mir'a-ces
Mir'e-um
Mir'i-am, *s.*
Mir'ma, *s.*
Mir-o-bri'ga
Mis'a-el, *s.*
Mi-sag'e-nes
Mis'ce-ra
Mi-se'num
Mi-se'nus
Mis'gab, *s.*
Mis-ge'tes
Mis-gom'e-næ
Mi'sha-el, *s.*
Mi'shal, *s.*
Mi'sham, *s.*
Mi'she-al, *s.*
Mish'ma, *s.*
Mish-man'nah, *s.*
Mish'ra-ite, *s.*
Mi-sith'e-us
Mis'par, *s.*
Mis'pe-reth, *s.*
Mis-re'photh Ma'im, *s.*
Mis'sa-bib, *s.*
Mis-u-la'ni
Mith'cah, *s.*
Mith-ra-da'tes
Mi-thre'nes
Mith-ri-da'tes
Mith-ro-bar-za'nes
Mit-y-le'næ
Mit-y-le'ne
Mi'tys
Mi-zæ'i
Mi'zar, *s.*
Miz'pah, *s.*
Miz'peh, *s.*
Miz-ra'im, *s.*
Miz'zah, *s.*
Mna-sag'o-ras
Mna-sal'ces
Mna'se-as
Mnas'i-cles
Mna-sil'o-chus
Mna-sip'pus
Mna-sith'e-us
Mna'son, *s.*
Mna-sy'lus
Mna-syr'i-um
Mne-mi'um
Mne-mos'y-ne
Mne-sar'chus
Mne-sar'e-te
Mnes-i-bu'lus
Mnes-i-cli'des
Mnes-i-da'mus *or* Mnes-i-de'mus
Mnes-i-la'us
Mne-sim'a-che
Mne-sim'a-chus
Mne-sith'e-us
Mnes'theus
Mnes'ti-a
Mo'ab, *s.*
Mo-a-di'ah, *s.*
Mo-ag'e-tes
Mo-a-pher'nes
Moch'mur, *s.*
Mo-cor'e-tæ
Mo-cri'tæ
Mo-des-ti'nus
Mo'di-a
Mo'din, *s.*
Mod'o-nus
Mœ-rag'e-tes
Mœ're-as
Mœ'ro-cles
Mœ'si-a
Mo'eth, *s.*
Mo-gun'ti-a
Mo-gy'ni
Mo'la-dah, *s.*
Mo'lech, *s.*
Mo-le'ia
Mo'li, *s.*
Mo-li'a
Mo'lid, *s.*
Mo-li'on
Mo-li'o-ne
Mo'loch, *s.*
Mol'o-is
Mo-lor'chus
Mo-los'si
Mo-los'si-a *or* Mo-los'sis
Mo-los'sus
Mol-pa'di-a
Mol-y-cre'um
Mo-lyc'ri-a *or* Mo-ly-cri'a
Mo-ly'rus
Mo-mem'phis
Mo-næ'ses
Mo-ne'ta
Mon'i-ma
Mon'i-mus
Mon-o-ba'zas
Mon-o-dac'ty-lus
Mon'o-dus
Mo-nœ'cus
Mo-no'le-us
Mo-nos'ce-li
Mon-ta'nus
Mon'y-chus
Mon'y-mus
Mo-o-si'as, *s.*
Mop'si-um
Mop-so'pi-a
Mop'so-pus
Mop-su-cre'ne
Mop-su-es'ti-a
Mor'de-cai, *s.*
Mo'reh, *s.*
Mo-resh'eth Gath, *s.*
Mor-gen'ti-a
Mor-ge'tes
Mo-ri'ah, *s.*
Mor-i-me'ne
Mor'i-ni
Mor-i-tas'gus
Mo'ri-us
Mor'pheus
Mo-ru'ni
Mos'chi-on
Mos-cho-pu'lus
Mo-sel'la
Mo-se'ra, *s.*
Mo-se'roth, *s.*
Mo'ses (*s as z*), *s.*
Mo-sol'lam, *s.*
Mo-sol'la-mon, *s.*
Mos-te'ni
Mo-sych'lus
Mos-y-nœ'ci
Mo-sy'ni
Mos-y-nœ'ci
Mo-tho'ne
Mo-ti-e'ni
Mo-tu'ca
Mo'ty-a
Mo'y-ses
Mo'zah, *s.*
Mu-chi-re'sis
Mu-ci-a'nus
Mu'ci-us
Mu-gi-lo'nes
Mul'ci-ber
Mul'vi-us
Mum'mi-us
Mu-na'ti-us
Mu-ni'tus
Mu-nych'i-a
Mup'pim, *s.*
Mu-ræ'na
Mu-re'tus
Mur-gan'ti-a
Mur-ra'nus
Mur'ti-a
Mu-sæ'us
Mu-sag'e-tes
Mu-se'a
Mu-se'um
Mu'shi, *s.*
Mu-so'ni-us
Mus-te'la
Mu-te'na
Muth-lab'ben, *s.*
Mu'thul
Mu'ti-a
Mu'ti-la
Mu'ti-na
Mu'ti-nes
Mu-ti'ni
Mu-ti'nus
Mu'ti-us
Mu-tu'nus
Mu-tus'ca
Myc'a-le
Myc-a-les'sus
My-ce'næ
My-ce'ne
My-ce'nis
Myc-e-ri'nus
Myc'i-thus
My'con
My-co'ni-i
Myc'o-nos
My-ec'pho-ris
My-e'nus
Myg'a-le
Myg'do-nes
Myg-do'ni-a
Myg-don'i-des
Myg'do-nis
Myg'do-nus *or* Myg-do'nus
My-i'a-grus
My-las'sa *or* My-la'sa
My-lit'ta
Myn'do-nes
Myn'i-æ
My'o-nes
My-o-ne'sus
My-o'ni-a
Myr'a-ces
Myr-ci'nus
Myr'ge-tæ
My-ri'ca
My-ri'ce
My-ri'na
Myr'i-nus
Myr-i-on'y-ma
Myr-le'a
Myr-mec'i-des
Myr-me'ci-um
Myr-mid'o-ne
Myr-mid'o-nes
Myr'o-cles
My-ro-ni-a'nus
My-ron'i-des
My-ro'nus
Myr'rhi-nus
Myr'si-lus
Myr'si-nus
Myr'ta-le
Myr'te-a
Myr'ti-lus
Myr-to'um Ma're
Myr-tun'ti-um
Myr-tu'sa
My-scel'lus
Mys'i-a
My-so-ma-ced'o-nes
My-thop'o-lis
Myt-i-le'ne
My'us

## N.

Na'am, *s.*
Na'a-mah, *s.*
Na'a-man, *s.*
Na'a-rah, *s.*
Na'a-rai, *s.*
Na'a-ran, *s.*
Na'a-rath, *s.*
Na'a-shon, *s.*
Na-as'son, *s.*
Na'a-thus, *s.*
Na'bal, *s.*
Na-ba-ri'as, *s.*
Nab-ar-za'nes
Nab-a-tæ'i
Nab-a-thæ'a
Na-ba-the'ans, *s.*
Nab'a-thes
Nab-i-a'ni
Nab-o-co-dros'o-rus
Na'both, *s.*
Nab-u-cho-don'o-sor, *s.*
Na'chon, *s.*
Na'chor, *s.*
Nac'o-le
Nac-o-le'a
Nac-o-li'a
Nac'o-ne
Na'dab, *s.*
Na-dab'a-tha, *s.*
Na-dag'a-ra
Næ'ni-a
Næ'vi-a
Næ'vi-us
Næv'o-lus
Na-ge'ri
Nag'ge, *s.*
Na'ha-lal, *s.*
Na-ha'li-el, *s.*
Na'hal-lal, *s.*
Na'ha-lol, *s.*
Na'ham, *s.*
Na-ham'a-ni, *s.*
Na'ha-rai, *s.*
Na'ha-ri, *s.*
Na-har'va-li
Na'hash, *s.*
Na'hath, *s.*
Nah'bi, *s.*
Na'hor, *s.*
Nah'shon, *s.*
Na'hum, *s.*
Na-i'a-des *or* Na'ia-des
Na'ias
Na'i-cus
Nai'dus, *s.*
Na'in, *s.*
Na'ioth, *s.*
Na'is
Na-is'sus
Nam-ne'tes
Na-ne'a, *s.*
Na-o'mi, *s.*
Na-pæ'æ
Nap'a-ris
Na-pa'ta
Na-pe'gus
Naph'i-lus
Na'phish, *s.*
Naph'i-si, *s.*
Naph'ta-li, *s.*
Naph'thar, *s.*
Naph-tu'him, *s.*
Na-pi'tæ
Nar-bo'na
Nar-bo-nen'sis
Nar-cæ'us
Nar-ce'a
Nar-cis'sus
Nar'ga-ra
Na-ris'ci
Nar'ni-a
Nar-the'cis
Na-ryc'i-a
Nas'a-mon
Nas-a-mo'nes
Nas'bas, *s.*
Nas'ci-o
Na'shon, *s.*
Na-si'ca
Na-sid-i-e'nus
Na-sid'i-us
Na'sith, *s.*
Na'si-um
Na'sor, *s.*
Nas'ta-li-a
Na-ta'lis
Na'than, *s.*
Na-than'a-el, *s.*
Na-tha-ni'as, *s.*
Na'than Me'lech, *s.*
Nau-bol'i-des
Nau-bo'lis
Nau'bo-lus
Nau'cles
Nau-cli'das
Nau-cli'des
Nau'cra-tes
Nau'cra-tis
Nau-cy'des
Nau'lo-cha
Nau'lo-chus
Na'um, *s.*
Nau'ma-chus
Nau-pac'tus *or* Nau-pac'tum
Nau-pid'a-me
Nau'pli-a
Nau-pli'a-des
Nau'pli-us
Nau-por'tus
Nau-sic'a-a
Nau-sic'a-e
Nau'si-cles
Nau-sic'ra-tes
Nau-si-cy'des
Nau-sim'a-che
Nau-sim'e-don
Nau-sim'e-nes
Nau-si-ni'cus
Nau-sith'o-e
Nau-sith'o-us
Nau'te-les
Na've, *s.*
Na'vi-us
Naz'a-rene, *s.*
Naz'a-reth, *s.*
Naz'a-rite, *s.*
Ne-æ'ra
Ne-æ'thus
Ne'ah, *s.*
Ne-al'ces
Ne-an-dri'a
Ne-a'nis
Ne-an'thes
Ne-ap'a-phos
Ne-ap'o-lis
Ne-ar'chus
Ne-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Ne'bai *or* Neb'a-i, *s.*
Ne-ba'ioth, *s.*
Ne-ba'joth, *s.*
Ne-bal'lat, *s.*
Ne'bat, *s.*
Ne-bi-o-du'num
Ne'bo, *s.*
Ne-bro'des
Ne-broph'o-ne
Ne-broph'o-nos
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar, *s.*
Neb-u-chad-rez'zar, *s.*
Neb-u-shas'ban, *s.*
Neb-u'zar A'dan, *s.*
Ne'cho, *s.*
Ne-co'dan, *s.*
Ne-crop'o-lis
Nec-ta-ne'bus *and* Nec-tan'a-bis
Nec-ti-be'res
Ne-cys'i-a
Ned-a-bi'ah, *s.*
Ned-i-na'tes
Ne-e-mi'as, *s.*
Neg'i-noth, *s.*
Ne-he-mi'ah, *s.*
Ne-he-mi'as, *s.*
Ne'hi-loth, *s.*
Ne'hum, *s.*
Ne-hush'ta, *s.*
Ne-hush'tan, *s.*
Ne-i'el, *s.*
Ne'is
Ne-i'tæ
Ne'keb, *s.*
Ne-ko'da, *s.*
Ne'leus
Ne-li'des
Ne'me-a
Nem'e-sa
Ne-me-si-a'nus
Nem'e-sis
Ne-mes-tri'nus
Nem'e-tis
Ne-me'us
Nem-i-si'a-ci
Nem-o-ra'li-a
Ne-mos'sus
Ne-mu'el, *s.*
Ne-o-bu'le
Ne-o-cæs-a-re'a (*s as z*)
Ne-och'a-bis
Ne'o-cles
Ne-o-cli'des
Ne-og'e-nes
Ne-o-la'us
Ne-om'a-gus
Ne-o-me'des
Ne-o-me'ni-a
Ne-om'o-ris
Ne-on-ti'chos
Ne-on-ti'chus
Ne'o-phron
Ne-oph'y-tus
Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Ne'o-ris
Ne-ot'e-les
Ne-o'the-us
Nep'e-te
Nep'e-tus
Ne-pha'li-a
Ne'pheg, *s.*
Neph'e-le
Neph-e-le'is
Neph'e-lis
Neph'e-ris
Ne'phi, *s.*
Ne'phis, *s.*
Ne'phish, *s.*
Ne-phish'e-sim, *s.*
Neph'tha-li, *s.*
Neph'tha-lim, *s.*
Neph-to'ah, *s.*
Ne-phu'sim, *s.*
Ne'pi-a
Ne-po-ti-a'nus
Nep'tha-li, *s.*
Nep'tha-lim, *s.*
Nep-tu-ni'ne
Nep-tu'ni-um
Nep-tu'nus
Ne-pu'nis
Ne-re'i-des
Ne-re'is (*a woman*)
Ne're-is (*a nereid*)
Ne-re'tum
Ne'reus
Ner'gal, *s.*
Ner'gal Shar-e'zer, *s.*
Ne'ri, *s.*
Ne-ri'ah, *s.*
Ne-ri'as, *s.*
Ne-ri-e'ne
Ne-ri'ne
Ne'ri-o
Ner'i-tos
Ne'ri-us
Ne-ro'ni-a
Ner-to-bri'ga
Ner'u-lum
Ner'vi-i
Ne-sæ'a
Ne-si-o'tis
Ne-so'pe
Nes'pe-tos
Nes-so'nis
Nes'to-cles
Nes'to-ras

Nes-tor'i-des
Nes-to'ri-us
Ne-than'e-el, *s.*
Neth-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Neth'i-nim, *s.*
Ne-ti'ni
Ne-to'phah, *s.*
Ne-toph'a-thi, *s.*
Ne-ver'i-ti
Ne-zi'ah, *s.*
Ne'zib, *s.*
Nib'haz, *s.*
Nib'shan, *s.*
Ni-cæ'a
Ni-cæn'e-tus
Ni-cag'o-ras
Ni-can'der
Ni-ca'nor
Ni-car'chus
Ni-car'e-te
Ni-car'e-tus
Ni-ca'sis
Ni-ca'tor
Ni-cat'o-ris
Nic'e-as
Ni-ceph'o-ris
Nic-e-pho'ri-um
Nic-e-pho'ri-us
Ni-ceph'o-rus
Ni-cer'a-tus
Nic'e-ros
Ni-ce'tas
Nic-e-te'ri-a
Nic'i-as
Ni-cip'pe
Ni-cip'pus
Nic-o-bu'lus
Ni-coch'a-res
Nic-o-char'i-te
Nic'o-cles
Ni-coc'ra-tes
Ni-co'cre-on
Nic-o-da'mus
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-do'rus
Ni-cod'ro-mus
Nic-o-la'i-tans, *s.*
Nic'o-las, *s.*
Nic-o-la'us
Ni-co'le-os
Ni-com'a-cha
Ni-com'a-chus
Nic-o-me'des
Nic-o-me-di'a *or* Nic-o-me-de'a
Ni-com'e-nes
Ni-con'o-e
Ni-coph'a-nes
Nic-o-phe'mus
Nic'o-phron
Ni-cop'o-lis
Ni-cos'tra-ta
Ni-cos'tra-tus
Nic-o-te-le'a
Ni-cot'e-les
Ni-gid'i-us
Ni-gre'tes
Ni-gri'mus
Ni-gri'tæ
Nil-a-co'me
Ni'leus
Ni-lo'tis
Ni-lox'e-nus
Nim'rah, *s.*
Nim'rim, *s.*
Nim'rod, *s.*
Nim'shi, *s.*
Nin'e-ve, *s.*
Nin'e-veh, *s.*
Nin'i-as
Nin'o-e
Nin'y-as
Ni'o-be
Ni-phæ'us
Ni-pha'tes
Ni'reus
Ni-sæ'a
Ni'san, *s.*
Ni-se'ia
Nis-i-be'ni
Nis'i-bis
Ni-so'pe
Nis'roch, *s.*
Ni'sus
Ni-sy'rus
Ni-te'tis
Nit-i-ob'ri-ges
Ni-to'cris
Nit'ri-a
Ni-va'ri-a
No-a-di'ah, *s.*
No'ah, *s.*
No A'mon, *s.*
No'bah, *s.*
Noc-ti-lu'ca
No'dab, *s.*
No-di'nus
No'e, *s.*
No-e'mon
No'gah, *s.*
No'hah, *s.*
No-la'nus
Nom'a-des
Nom-en-ta'nus
No-men'tum
No'mi-i
No-mi'on
No'mi-us
No-moph'y-lax
No-moth'e-tæ
Non-a-cri'na
Non'a-cris *or* No-na'cris
No'ni-us
No'phah, *s.*
No'pi-a
Nor-ba'nus
No-ric'i-i
Nor'i-cum
Nor-thip'pus
Nor'ti-a
Nos-o-co-mi'um
Nos'o-ra
Nos'ti-mus
No'thus
No-ti'um
No-va'ri-a
No-va'tus
Nov-em-pa'gi
Nov-em-pop'u-lis
No-vem'si-les
No-ve'si-um
No-vi-o-du'num
No-vi-om'a-gum
No-vi-om'a-gus
No'vi-us
Nov-o-co'mum
No-vom'a-gus
Nu-ce'ri-a
Nu-ith'o-nes
Nu-ma'na
Nu-man'ti-a
Nu-man-ti'na
Nu-man-ti'nus
Nu-ma'nus
Nu-me'ni-a
Nu-me'ni-us
Nu-me'ri-a
Nu-me-ri-a'nus
Nu-me'ri-us
Nu-mic'i-us
Nu'mi-cus
Nu'mi-da
Nu'mi-dæ
Nu-mid'i-a
Nu-mid'i-us
Nu-mis'i-us
Nu-mis'tro
Nu'mi-tor
Nu-mi-to'ri-us
Nu-mo'ni-us
Nun'di-na
Nu'ro-li
Nur'si-a
Nu'tri-a
Nyc-te'is
Nyc-te'li-a
Nyc-te'li-us
Nyc'teus
Nyc-tim'e-ne
Nyc'ti-mus
Nyg-dos'o-ra
Nym-bæ'um
Nym-phæ'um
Nym'phi-cus
Nym-phid'i-us
Nym-pho-do'rus
Nym-phod'o-tus
Nym-phom'a-nes
Nyp'si-us
Ny-sæ'us
Ny-sa'is
Ny-se'is
Ny-se'um
Ny'seus
Ny-si'a-des
Nys'i-as
Ny-si'ros
Nys'i-us

## O.

O'a-nus
O-a'ri-on
O-ar'ses
O'a-rus
O'a-ses
O'a-sis *or* O-a'sis
O-ax'es
O-ax'us
O-ba-di'ah, *s.*
O'bal, *s.*
Ob-di'a, *s.*
O'bed, *s.*
O'bed E'dom, *s.*
O'beth, *s.*
O'bil, *s.*
Ob'o-ca
Ob'o-da
O'both, *s.*
Ob'ri-mo
Ob'se-quens
O-bu'cu-la
Ob-ul-tro'ni-us
O-ca'le-a *or* O-ca'li-a
O-ce-an'i-des
O-ce-an-i'tis
O-ce'a-nus
O-ce'lis
O-cel'lus
Oc'e-lum
O-cha'ri-us
O-chi'el, *s.*
O'chi-mus
Och'ro-na
Och-y-ro'ma
O-ci-de'lus, *s.*
Oc'i-na, *s.*
O-co'lum
Oc'ran, *s.*
O'cre-a
O-cric'o-la
O-cric'u-lum
O-crid'i-on
O-cris'i-a
Oc-ta'vi-a
Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Oc-ta'vi-us
Oc-to-ge'sa
Oc-tol'o-phum
O-cy'a-le
O-cy'a-lus
O-cyp'e-te
O-cyp'o-de
O-cyr'o-e
O-cyth'o-us
O'ded, *s.*
Od-e-na'tus
O-des'sus
O-de'um
Od'i-ce
O-di'tes
O-do'a-cer *or* Od-o-a'cer
O-do'ca
O-dol'lam, *s.*
Od-o-man'tes
Od'o-nes
Od'ry-sæ
Od-ys-se'a
Od-ys-se'um
O-dys'seus
Œ-ag'rus *or* Œ'a-grus
Œ-an'thæ
Œ-an-the'a *or* Œ-an-thi'a
Œ-ba'li-a
Œ-bal'i-des
Œb'a-lus
Œb'a-rea
Œ-bo'tas
Œ-cha'li-a
Œ'cleus
Œ-cli'des
Œc-u-me'ni-us
Œd-i-po'di-a
Œd-i-po-di'on
Œd'i-pus
Œ-nan'thes
Œ-ne-o'ne
Œ'neus
Œ'ui-as
Œ-ni'des
Œn'o-e
Œ-nom'a-us
Œ-no'na
Œ-no'ne
Œ-no'pi-a
Œ-nop'i-des
Œ-no'pi-on
Œ-no'tri
Œ-no'tri-a
Œ-not'ri-des
Œ-not'ro-pæ
Œ-no'trus
Œ-nu'sæ
Œ-o'nus
O-er'o-e
Œt'y-lus
O-fel'lus
Og'e-mus
Og'e-nos
O-go'a
O-gul'ni-us
O-gy'ges *or* O-gy'gus
O-gyg'i-a
O-gyg'i-dæ
Og'y-ris
O'had, *s.*
O'hel, *s.*
O'i-cles *or* O'i-cleus
O'i-leus
Ol'a-mus, *s.*
Ol'a-ne
O-la'nus
Ol-be'lus
Ol'bi-a
Ol'bi-us
O-le'a-rus
O-len'a-cum
Ol'e-nos *or* Ol'-e-nus
Ol'e-num
Ol'e-rus
Ol-gas'sys
O-li'a-rus or O-li'a-ros
Ol-i-gyr'tis
O-lin'i-æ
O-lin'thus
Ol-i-si'po, Ol-i-sip'po *or* O-lys'si-po
Ol-i-tin'gi
Ol'i-vet, *s.*
O-li'zon
Ol'li-us
Ol-lov'i-co
Ol'mi-æ
Ol'mi-us
Ol-mo'nes
Ol'o-crus
Ol'o-lys
Ol-o-phyx'us
Ol'o-rus
O-los'so-nes
O-lym'pas, *s.*
Ol-ym-pe'ne
O-lym'pi-a
Ol-ym-pi'a-des
O-lym'pi-as
O-lym'pi-cus
O-lym-pi-e'um
O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
O-lym-pi-o-ni'ces
O-lym'pi-us
O-lym'pus
Ol-ym-pu'sa
O-lyn'thus
Om-a-e'rus, *s.*
O-ma'di-us
O-ma'na
O'mar, *s.*
O-ma'ri-us
Om'bri-ci
Om'bri-us
Om-bro'nes
O'me-ga, *s.*
O'mi-as
Om'o-le
Om-o-pha'gi-a
Om'pha-ce
Om'pha-le
Om-pha'li-on
Om'pha-los
Om'ri, *s.*
O-næ'um
O'nam, *s.*
O'nan, *s.*
O-na'tas
On-ce'um
On-ches'tus
On'cho-e
O-ne-a'tæ
O-ne'sas
On-e-sic'ri-tus
O-nes-i-do'ra
On-e-sig'e-nes
O-nes'i-mus
O-nes'i-mus, *s.*
On-e-siph'o-rus, *s.*
On-e-sip'pus
O-ne'sus
O-ne'tes
O-ne'tor
On-e-tor'i-des
O-ne'um
O-ni'a-res, *s.*
O-ni'as, *s.*
O-ni'on
O-ni'um
O'no, *s.*
On'o-ba
On-o-cho'nus
On'o-gla
On-o-mac'ri-tus
On-o-mar'chus
On-o-mas-tor'i-des
On-o-mas'tus
On-o-san'der
O-nug'na-thus
O-nu'phis
O'nus, *s.*
O-ny'thes
O-pa'li-a
O-pel'i-cus
O-phe'as
O'phel, *s.*
O'phe-las
O-phel'tes
O-phi'a-des
O'phi-as
O-phi-o'des
O-phi-og'e-nes
O-phi'on
O-phi'o-nes
O-phi-o'neus
O-phi-on'i-des
O'phir, *s.*
Oph-i-te'a
O-phi'tes
O-phi-u'chus
O'phi-us
O-phi-u'sa
O-phlo'nes
Oph'ni, *s.*
Oph'rah, *s.*
Oph-ry-ne'um
Op'i-ci
O-pig'e-na
O-pil'i-us
O-pim-i-a'nus
O-pim'i-us
Op-is-thoc'o-mæ
Op'i-ter
Op-i-ter-gi'ni
O-pi'tes
Op'o-is
O-po'ra
Op'pi-a
Op-pi-an'i-cus
Op-pi-a'nus
Op-pid'i-us
Op'pi-us
Op-ta'tus
Op'ti-mus
O-pun'ti-i
O-ræ'a
O-ra'ta
Or'a-tha
Or-be'lus
Or-bi-a'na
Or-bil'i-us
Or-bi-ta'na
Or-bo'na
Or'ca-des
Or'ce-lis
Or'cha-mus
Or-che'ni
Or-chis-te'ne
Or-chom'e-nos
Or-chom'e-nus *or* Or-chom'e-num
Or-des'sus
Or-do-vi'ces
O-re'a-des
O're-as
O'reb, *s.*
O'ren, *s.*
O're-os
Or-e-sit'ro-phus
O-res'tæ
O-res'tes
O-res-te'um
Or-es-ti'des
Or-es-ti'la
Or'e-tæ
Or-e-ta'ni
Or-e-til'i-a
O-re'tum
O're-us
Or'ga-na
Or-ges'sum
Or-get'o-rix
Or-gom'e-ne
O-rib'a-sus
Or'i-cos
Or'i-cum *or* Or'i-cus
O'ri-ens
O-rig'e-nes
O-ri'go
O-ri'ne
O-ri'nus
O-ri-ob'a-tes
O-ri'on
O-ris'sus
Or-i-sul'la Liv'i-a
O-rit'æ
O-rith-y'ia
Or-i-thy'os
O-ri'us
Or'me-nos *or* Or'me-nus
Or'nan, *s.*
Or'ne-a
Or'ne-æ
Or'neus
Or-ne'us (*Centaur*)
Or-ni'thon
Or'ni-tus
Or-nyt'i-on
Or-o-an'da
Or'o-ba
O-ro'bi-æ
O-ro'bi-i
Or'o-bis
O-ro'des
O-rœ'tes
O-rom'e-don
O-ron'tas
O-ron'tes
Or-on-te'us
Or-o-pher'nes
O-ro'pus
Or'o-sa
O-ro'si-us
O-ros'pe-da
Or'pah, *s.*
Or'pheus
Or'phi-tus
Or'se-as
Or-sed'i-ce
Or-se'is
Or-sil'lus
Or-sil'o-chus
Or-sim'e-nes
Or-sin'o-e
Or-sin'o-me
Or-sip'pus
Or'ta-lus
Or-thæ'a
Or-thag'o-ras
Or'thi-a
Or-tho-bu'lus
Or'tho-cles
Or-thom'e-nes
Or-tho'si-a
Or-tho-si'as, *s.*
Or-tho'sis
Or-thu'ra
Or-to'na
Or-tyg'i-a
O-sa'ces
O-sa'ias, *s.*
Os-cho-pho'ri-a
Os'dro-es
O-se'a, *s.*
O-se'as, *s.*
O-se'e, *s.*
O-se-ri-a'tes
O-she'a, *s.*
O-sin'i-us
O-si'ris
O-sis'mi-i
Os'mi-da
Os'pha-gus
Os-qui-da'tes
Os-rho-e'ne
Os-si-pag'i-na
Os-son'o-ba
Os-te-o'des
Os'ti-a
Os-ti-o'nes
Os-to'ri-us
Os-tra-ci'na
Os-trog'o-thi
Os-y-man'dy-us
Ot-a-cil'i-us
O-ta-di'ni
Oth'ma-rus
Oth'ni, *s.*
Oth'ni-el, *s.*
Oth-o-ni'as, *s.*
O-thro'nius
O-thry'a-des
Oth-ry-o'neus
O-thrys'i-us
O-tre'ra
O'treus
Ot-ryn-ti'des
Ot-to-roc'o-ræ
O-vid'i-us
O-vin'i-us
Ox-ar'tes
Ox-a'thres
Ox-i'æ
Ox-id'a-tes
Ox'i-nes
Ox-i'o-næ
Ox-y'a-res
Ox-y-ar'tes
Ox'y-lus
Ox-y-ne'a
Ox-y-o'pum
Ox-yp'o-rus
Ox-y-ryn-chi'tæ
Ox-y-ryn'chus
Ox-yth'e-mis
O'zem, *s.*
O-ze'ne
O-zi'as, *s.*
O-zi'el, *s.*
Oz'ni, *s.*
Oz'o-a
Oz'o-læ *or* Oz'o-li
O-zom'e-ne
O-zo'nus
O-zo'ra, *s.*

## P.

Pa'a-rai, *s.*
Pa-ca'ri-us
Pa-ca-ti-a'nus
Pa-ca'tus
Pac-ci-a'nus
Pac'ci-us
Pa-cho'mi-us
Pa-chym'e-res
Pa-chy'nus
Pa-ci-a'nus
Pa-co'ni-us
Pac'o-rus
Pac-to'lus
Pac'ty-as
Pac'ty-e
Pa-cu'vi-us
Pa-dæ'i
Pa'dan, *s.*
Pa'dan A'ram, *s.*
Pa'don, *s.*
Pad'u-a
Pa-du'sa
Pæ-dar'e-tus
Pæn'u-la
Pæ'o-nes
Pæ-o'ni-a
Pæ-on'i-des
Pæ'o-nis
Pæ'o-plæ
Pæ-su'la
Pag'a-sæ *or* Pag'a-sa
Pag'a-sus
Pa-gi'el, *s.*
Pa'græ
Pa'hath Mo'ab, *s.*
Pa'i, *s.*
Pa-læ'a
Pa-læ-ap'o-lis
Pa-læb'y-blus
Pa-læ'mon
Pa-læp'a-phos
Pa-læ-phar-sa'lus
Pa-læph'a-tus
Pa-læp'o-lis
Pa-læs'te
Pal-æs-ti'na
Pa-læt'y-rus
Pa'lal, *s.*
Pal-a-me'des
Pal-a-ti'nus
Pa-le'a
Pal-es-ti'na, *s.*
Pal-fu'ri-us
Pal-i-both'ra *or* Pal-im-both'ra
Pa-li'ce
Pa-li'ci
Pal-i-co'rum
Pa-lin'dro-mos
Pal-i-nu'rus
Pa-li-u'rus
Pal-lac'o-pas
Pal'la-des
Pal-la'di-um
Pal-la'di-us
Pal-lan-te'um
Pal-lan'ti-as
Pal-le'ne
Pal'lu, *s.*
Pal-ma'ri-a
Pal-my'ra
Pal-my-re'ni
Pal'ti, *s.*
Pal'ti-el, *s.*
Pal-um-bi'num
Pa-mi'sus
Pam'me-nes
Pam-mer'o-pe
Pam'phi-lus
Pam-phy'læ
Pam-phyl'i-a
Pam-phy'lis
Pam-phy'lus
Pan-a-ce'a
Pan-æ'nus
Pa-næ'ti-us
Pan-æ-to'lus
Pa-nar'e-tus
Pan-a-ris'te
Pan-ath-e-næ'a
Pan-chæ'a *or* Pan-cha'ia
Pan-che-ni'tis
Pan'cle-on
Pan'da-na
Pan'da-rus
Pan-da-ta'ri-a
Pan'da-tes
Pan-de'mus
Pan-di'a
Pan-di'on
Pan-di'o-nis
Pan-do-chi'um
Pan'do-cus
Pan-do'ra
Pan-do'rus
Pan-do'si-a
Pan'dro-sos
Pa'ne-as
Pa-neg'y-ris
Pan'e-lus
Pa-neph'y-sis
Pan'e-ros
Pan-gæ'us
Pan-hel-le'nes
Pan-i-ge'ris
Pan-i-o'nes
Pan-i-o'ni-um
Pan'nag, *s.*
Pan'no-na
Pan'no-nes
Pan-no'ni-a
Pan-om-phæ'us
Pan'o-pe *or* Pan-o-pe'a
Pa-no'pe-æ
Pan-o-pe'is
Pan'o-peus
Pa-no'pi-on
Pan'o-pis
Pa-nop'o-lis
Pa-nop'tes
Pa-nor'mus
Pan'ta-cles
Pan-tæn'e-tus
Pan-tæ'nus
Pan-tag'a-thus
Pan-ta'gi-a
Pan-tag-no'tus
Pan-ta'le-on
Pan-tau'chus
Pan'teus
Pan-the'a
Pan'the-on *or* Pan-the'on
Pan'thi-des
Pan-tho'i-des
Pan'tho-us
Pan-ti-ca-pæ'um
Pan-tic'a-pes
Pan-til'i-us
Pan-tol'a-bus
Pa-ny'a-sis
Pa-pæ'us
Pa-pha'ges
Pa'phi-a
Pa'phi-i
Paph'la-gon
Paph-lag'o-nes
Paph-la-go'ni-a
Pa-pi-a'nus
Pa'pi-as
Pa-pin-i-a'nus
Pa-pin'i-us
Pa-pir'i-a
Pa-pir'i-us
Pa-pre'mis
Pa-pyr'i-us
Par-a-bys'ton
Par-a-che-lo'is
Par-a-chel-o-i'-tæ
Par-a-cle'tus
Pa-rac'ly-tus
Par'a-da
Par-a-di'sus
Pa-ræt'a-cæ
Par-æ-to'ni-i
Par-æ-to'ni-um
Pa'rah, *s.*
Par-a-la'is
Par'a-li
Par'a-lus
Pa-ram'o-ne
Pa'ran, *s.*
Par-a-pi-o'tæ
Par-a-po-ta'mi-a
Par'bar, *s.*
Par'do-cas
Pa-re'a
Par'e-dri
Pa-rem'bo-le
Pa-re'nus

Pa-ris'a-des
Pa-ris'i-i
Pa'ri-um
Par-mash'ta, *s.*
Par'me-nas
Par-men'i-des
Par-me'ni-o
Par'me-nis
Par'me-non
Par'nach, *s.*
Par-nas'sus
Par-na'sus
Par'nath, *s.*
Par-nes'sus
Par-o-pam'i-sus *or* Par-o-pa-mi'sus
Pa-ro'pus
Par-o-re'ia
Pa'rosh, *s.*
Par-rha'si-a
Par'rha-sis
Par-rha'si-us
Par-shan-da'tha, *s.*
Par-tha-mis'i-ris
Par-tha'on
Par-the'ni-a
Par-the'ni-æ *and* Par-the'ni-i
Par-the'ni-as
Par-then'i-ce
Par-the'ni-um
Par-the'ni-us
Par'then-non
Par-then-o-pæ'-us
Par-then'o-pe
Par-thi'ni
Par-thy-e'ne
Par'tu-la
Pa-ru'ah, *s.*
Par-va'im, *s.*
Pa-ry'a-dres
Pa-rys'a-tis
Pa'sach, *s.*
Pa-sar'ga-dæ
Pas Dam'mim, *s.*
Pa-se'ah, *s.*
Pa'se-as
Pash'ur, *s.*
Pas'i-cles
Pa-sic'ra-tes
Pas-i-pe'da
Pa-siph'a-e
Pa-siph'i-le
Pa-sith'e-a
Pa-sith'o-e
Pa-sit'i-gris
Pas'sa-ron
Pas-se-ri'nus
Pas-si-e'nus
Pat'a-ge
Pat'a-le
Pat'a-ra
Pat'a-reus
Pat-a-vi'nus
Pa-ta'vi-um
Pat-e-la'na
Pa-ter'cu-lus
Pa-the'us, *s.*
Path'ros, *s.*
Path-ru'sim, *s.*
Pa-tis'cho-ris
Pat-i-zi'thes
Pa-tro'bi-us
Pat-ro-cle'a
Pa-tro'cles
Pat-ro-cli'des
Pa-tro'clus *or* Pat'ro-clus
Pa-tul'ci-us
Pa'u, *s.*
Pau-li'na
Pau-li'nus
Pau-sa'ni-as
Pau'si-as
Pau-si-li'pon
Pau-su-la'ni
Pe-dæ'us
Ped'a-hel, *s.*
Pe-dah'zur, *s.*
Pe-da'iah, *s.*
Pe-da'ni
Pe-da'ni-us
Ped'a-sa
Ped'a-sus
Pe-di-a'nus
Pe'di-as
Pe-di-a'ti-a
Pe'di-us
Pe-gas'i-des
Peg'a-sis
Peg'a-sus
Pe-gu'sa
Pe'kah, *s.*
Pe-ka-hi'ah, *s.*
Pe'kod, *s.*
Pe-la'gi-us
Pel'a-gon
Pe-lag'o-nes
Pe-la'iah, *s.*
Pel-a-li'ah, *s.*
Pe-lar'ge
Pe-las'gi
Pe-las'gi-a
Pe-las-gi-o'tis
Pe-las'gus
Pel'a-tes
Pe-la-ti'ah, *s.*
Pe-le'ces
Pe'leg, *s.*
Pel'e-gon
Pe-len'do-nes
Pe'let, *s.*
Pe'leth, *s.*
Pe'leth-ite, *s.*
Pel-e-thro'ni-a
Pe'leus
Pe-li'a-des
Pe'li-as
Pe-li'as, *s.*
Pe-li'des
Pe-lig'ni
Pe-lig'nus
Pel-i-næ'um
Pe'li-on
Pe'li-um
Pel-la'na
Pel-le'ne
Pel'o-pe
Pel-o-pe'a *or* Pel-o-pi'a
Pel-o-pe'ia
Pel-o-pe'us
Pe-lop'i-das
Pe-lo'pi-us
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus
Pe-lo'ri-as
Pe-lo'ris
Pe-lo'rum *or* Pe-lo'rus
Pe-lu-si-o'tes
Pe-lu'si-um
Pem'pe-lus
Pem-phre'do
Pe-ne'ia
Pe-ne'is
Pe-ne'ius
Pe-nel'e-os
Pe-nel'o-pe
Pe-nes'ti-ca
Pe-ne'tus
Pe-ne'us
Pe-ni'el, *s.*
Pe-nin'nah, *s.*
Pe-ni'nus
Pen-tap'o-lis
Pen-tap'y-la
Pen-te-dac'ty-lon
Pen'te-le
Pen-tel'i-cus
Pen-the-si-le'a
Pen'theus
Pen-thi'des
Pen'thi-lus
Pen'thy-lus
Pe-nu'el, *s.*
Pe'or, *s.*
Pep-a-re'thos
Pe-phre'do
Pe-ræ'a
Per-æ'thus
Per'a-tus
Pe-ra'zim, *s.*
Per-co'pe
Per-co'si-a
Per-co'si-us
Per-co'te
Per-co'tes
Per-dic'cas
Per-e-gri'nus
Pe-ren'na
Pe-ren'nis
Pe'resh, *s.*
Pe'reus
Pe'rez, *s.*
Per'ga-ma
Per'ga-mum
Per'ga-mus
Per'ga-se
Pe-ri-an'der
Pe-ri-ar'chus
Per-i-bœ'a
Per-i-bo'mi-us
Per'i-cles
Per-i-cli'des
Per-i-cli'tus
Per-i-clym'e-ne
Per-i-clym'e-nus
Pe-ric'ly-tus
Per-ic-ti'o-ne
Pe-ri'da, *s.*
Per-i-e-ge'tes
Per-i-e'res
Pe-rig'e-nes
Pe-rig'o-ne
Per-i-la'us
Pe-ril'la
Pe-ril'lus
Per-i-me'de
Per-i-me'la
Per-i-me'le
Per-i-mel'i-des
Pe-rin'thus
Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci
Pe-rip'a-tus
Pe-riph'a-nes
Per'i-phas
Pe-riph'a-tus
Per-i-phe'mus
Per-i-phe'tes
Per-i-pho-re'tas
Pe-ris'te-ra
Pe-ris'the-nes
Pe-rit'a-nus
Pe'riz-zite, *s.*
Per'me-nas, *s.*
Per-mes'sus
Per-me'sus
Per'o-e
Per-pen'na
Per-pe-re'ni
Per'pe-rus
Per-ran'thes
Per-rhæ'bi-a
Per-sæ'us
Per-se'a
Per-se'is
Per-seph'o-ne
Per-sep'o-lis
Per'seus
Per-sin'o-us
Per-si'nus
Per'si-us
Per'ti-nax
Pe-ru'da, *s.*
Pe-ru'si-a
Per-u-si'nus
Pes-cen'ni-us
Pes-si'nus
Pet'a-le
Pe-ta'li-æ
Pet'a-lus
Pe-te'li-a
Pet-e-li'nus
Pe'te-on
Pe'te-us
Pe-tha-hi'ah, *s.*
Pe'thor, *s.*
Pe-thu'el, *s.*
Pe-til'i-a
Pe-til'i-us
Pe-ti'na
Pet-o-si'ris
Pe-to'vi-o
Pe'tra
Pe-træ'a
Pe-tre'ius
Pet-ri-a'na
Pe-tri'num
Pe-tro'ni-a
Pe-tro'ni-us
Peu'ce
Peu-ced'a-nos
Peu-ces'tes
Peu-ce'ti-a
Peu-ce'ti-i
Peu-ci'ni
Peu-co-la'us
Pe-ul'thai, *s.*
Pex-o-do'rus
Pha'ath Mo'ab, *s.*
Phac'a-reth, *s.*
Phæ-a'ces
Phæ-a'ci-a
Phæ'di-ma
Phæd'i-mus
Phæ'dri-a
Phæ-mon'o-e
Phæ-nag'o-re
Phæ-nar'e-te
Phæ'ne-as
Pha-en'na
Pha-en'nus
Phæ-nom'e-ne
Phæ-nom'e-nus
Pha'e-thon
Pha-e-thon'ti-as
Pha-e-thu'sa
Pha-gi'ta
Pha'i-nus
Phai'sur, *s.*
Phal-a-cri'ne
Pha-læ'cus
Pha-læ'si-a
Pha-lan'thus
Pha-la'ra *or* Phal'a-ra
Phal'a-ris
Phal-da'ius, *s.*
Pha'le-as
Pha-le'as, *s.*
Pha'lec, *s.*
Pha'leg, *s.*
Pha-le'reus
Pha-le'ron *or* Pha-le'rum
Pha-le'rus
Phal'lu, *s.*
Pha-lo're
Phal-o-ri'a *or* Pha-lo'ri-a
Phal'ti, *s.*
Phal'ti-el, *s.*
Pha'me-as
Pham-e-no'phis
Pha-na'ces
Pha-næ'us
Pha-nag'o-ra
Phan-a-roe'a
Pha-na'tes
Pha'ni-um
Phan'o-cles
Phan-o-de'mus
Pha-nod'i-cus
Pha-nom'a-chus
Pha-nos'the-nes
Phan-o-te'a
Phan'o-teus
Pha-no'the-a
Phan'o-tis
Phan-ta'si-a
Pha-nu'el, *s.*
Pha-rac'i-des
Phar'a-cim, *s.*
Pha'ræ
Pha'ra-oh (fā'-rō), *s.*
Pha-ras'ma-nes
Pha-ra-tho'ni, *s.*
Phar-be'lus
Phar-ce'don
Pha'res, *s.*
Pha'rez, *s.*
Pha-ri'ra, *s.*
Pha-ri'tæ
Pha'ri-us
Phar-me-cu'sa
Phar-na-ba'zus
Phar-na'ce
Phar'na-ces
Phar-na'ci-a
Phar-na-pa'tes
Phar-nas'pes
Phar-nu'chus
Pha'rosh, *s.*
Phar'par, *s.*
Phar-sa'li-a
Phar-sa'lus *or* Phar-sa'los
Pha-ru'si-i
Phar'y-gæ
Phas-a-e'lis
Pha-se'ah, *s.*
Pha-se'lis
Pha-si-a'na
Pha'si-as
Phas'i-ron, *s.*
Phas'sa-ron, *s.*
Phav-o-ri'nus
Pha-yl'lus
Pha-ze'mon
Phe'be, *s.*
Phe-gæ'a
Phe'geus
Phe'gi-a
Phe'ia
Phel'lo-e
Phe'mi-æ
Phe'mi-us
Phe-mon'o-e
Phen-e-be'this
Phe-ne'um
Phe-ne'us (*a man*)
Phe'ne-us (*a lake*)
Phe-ni'ce, *s.*
Phe-ni'ci-a, *s.*
Phe-ræ'us
Phe-rau'les
Pher'e-cles
Pher'e-clus
Phe-rec'ra-tes
Pher-e-cy'a-dæ
Pher-e-cy'des
Pher-en-da'tes
Pher-e-ni'ce
Phe-reph'a-te
Phe-re'ti-as
Pher-e-ti'ma
Phe-ri'num
Phi'a-le
Phi-a'li-a
Phi'a-lus
Phib'e-seth, *s.*
Phi-ce'on
Phi'chol, *s.*
Phic'o-res
Phid'i-as
Phid'i-le
Phi-dip'pi-des
Phi-dit'i-a
Phi-do'las
Phid-o-la'us
Phi-do'le-os
Phid'y-le
Phig-a-le'a
Phi-ga'le-i
Phil-a-del'phi-a *or* Phil-a-del-phi'a
Phil-a-del'phus
Phi-læ'ni
Phi-læ'us
Phil-a-le'thes
Phi-lam'mon
Phi-lar'ches, *s.*
Phi-lar'chus
Phi-lar'e-tus
Phi-lar'gy-rus
Phil'e-æ
Phil'e-as
Phi-le'bus
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'nor
Phil'e-ros
Phi-le'si-as
Phi-le'si-us
Phil-e-tæ'rus
Phi-le'tas
Phi-le'tes
Phi-le'tor
Phi-le'tus
Phi-leu'me-nos
Phi-li'ne
Phi-lin'na
Phi-li'nus
Phi-lip-pe'i
Phil-ip-pe'us
Phi-lip'pi
Phi-lip'pi-des
Phil-ip-pop'o-lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis'cus
Phi-lis'ti-a
Phi-lis'ti-a, *s.*
Phil-is-ti'des
Phi-lis'tim, *s.*
Phi-lis'tine, *s.*
Phi-lis'ti-on
Phi-lis'tus
Phil-o-bœ-o'tus
Phi-loch'o-rus
Phil'o-cles
Phil-o-cli'des
Phi-loc'ra-tes
Phil-oc-te'tes
Phil-o-cy'prus
Phil-o-da-me'a
Phil-o-de'mus
Phi-lod'i-ce
Phil-o-do-re'tus
Phil-o-du'lus
Phil-o-la'us
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phi-lom'a-che
Phi-lom'bro-tus
Phil-o-me'de
Phil-o-me'des
Phil-o-me'la
Phil-o-me'lus
Phi-lom'e-nes
Phil-o-me'tor
Phil-o-mu'sus
Phil-o-ni'cus
Phi-lon'i-des
Phil-o'nis
Phi-lon'o-e
Phi-lon'o-me
Phi-lon'o-mus
Phi-lop'a-tor
Phil'o-phron
Phil-o-pœ'men
Phi-lop'o-nus
Phil-o-ro'mus
Phil'o-son
Phil-o-steph'a-nus
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phi-lot'e-ra
Phi-lo'the-a
Phil-o-the'rus
Phi-lo'the-us
Phil-o-ti'mus
Phi-lo'tis
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phil'y-ra
Phil-y-re'is
Phil'y-res
Phi-lyr'i-des
Phin'e-as, *s.*
Phin'e-es, *s.*
Phi'ne-has, *s.*
Phi-ne'um
Phi'neus
Phi-ni'des
Phin'ti-a
Phin'ti-as
Phi'son, *s.*
Phleg'e-thon
Phle'gon, *s.*
Phle'gy-æ
Phle'gy-as
Phle-gy-e'is
Phli-a'si-a
Phlyg'o-ne
Pho-be'tor
Pho-cæ'a
Phoc'a-is
Pho'ce-æ
Pho'ceus
Pho'ci-on
Pho-cyl'i-des
Phœ'be
Phœ-be'um
Phœ-be'us
Phœb'i-das
Phœ-big'e-na
Phœ-ni'ce *or* Phœ-nic'i-a
Phœ-ni'ces
Phœ-nic'i-des
Phœ-ni'cus
Phœn-i-cu'sa
Phœ-nis'sa
Phœ'te-um
Phol'o-e
Pho-mo'this
Phor-cy'nis
Phor'mi-o
Pho-ro'neus
Phor-o-ni'dæ
Pho-ro'nis
Pho'rus, *s.*
Phos'pho-rus
Pho-ti'nus
Phra-a'tes
Phra-at'i-ces
Phra-da'tes
Phra-gan'dæ
Phra-ha'tes
Phra-or'tes
Phras'i-cles
Phras-i-cli'des
Phras-i-de'mus
Phra-sid'o-tus
Phras-i-me'de
Phras'i-mus
Phrat-a-pher'-nes
Phri-co'nis
Phro-ne'sis
Phron'i-ma
Phru-gun-di'o-nes
Phry'ges
Phryg'i-a
Phryg'i-us
Phryn'i-chus
Phryx-on'i-des
Phthi'a
Phthi-o'tes
Phthi-o'tis
Phud (*u* as in *but*), *s.*
Phu'rah, *s.*
Phu'rim, *s.*
Phut (*u* as in *but*), *s.*
Phu'vah, *s.*
Phy-a'ces
Phyg'e-la
Phy-gel'lus, *s.*
Phyl'a-ce
Phyl-a-ce'is
Phy-lac'i-des
Phyl'a-cus
Phy-lar'chus
Phyl-e'is
Phy'leus
Phy-li'des
Phyl'i-ra
Phyl-la'li-a
Phyl-le'is
Phyl'li-us
Phyl-lod'o-ce
Phy-lom'a-chus
Phy-lon'o-me
Phy-rom'a-chus
Phys-cel'la
Phys'co-a
Phys-i-og-no'-mon
Phys-sa-de'a
Phy-tal'i-des
Phyt'a-lus
Phyt'e-um
Phyx'i-um
Pi-a'li-a
Pi'a-sus
Pi Be'seth, *s.*
Pi-ce'ni
Pi-cen'ti-a
Pic-en-ti'ni
Pi-ce'num
Pic-ta'vi
Pic-ta'vi-um
Pic'to-nes
Pid'o-cus
Pi-do'rus
Pi-dy'tes
Pi'e-lus
Pi'e-ra
Pi-e'ri-a
Pi-er'i-des
Pi'e-ris
Pi'e-rus
Pi'e-tas
Pi Ha-hi'roth, *s.*
Pi'late, *s.*
Pi-la'tus
Pil'dash, *s.*
Pil'e-ha, *s.*
Pi-le'ser, *s.*
Pi-le'sus
Pil-ne'ser, *s.*
Pi-lo'rus
Pil'tai, *s.*
Pi-lum'nus
Pim-ple'a
Pim-ple'i-des *or* Pim-ple'a-des
Pin'a-ra
Pi-na'ri-us
Pin'a-rus
Pin'da-rus
Pin'da-sus
Pin-de-nis'sus
Pi-ne'tus
Pi'non, *s.*
Pi'o-ne
Pi-o'ni-a
Pi'o-nis
Pi'ra, *s.*
Pi-ræ'us *or* Pi-ræ'eus
Pi'ram, *s.*
Pir'a-thon, *s.*
Pi-re'ne
Pi-rith'o-us
Pi-ro'mis
Pir'o-us
Pi-rus'tæ
Pi-sæ'us
Pi-san'der
Pi-sa'nus
Pi-sa'tes
Pi-sau'rus
Pi-se'nor
Pi'seus
Pis'gah, *s.*
Pis'i-as
Pis-i-cli'des
Pis'i-dæ
Pi-sid'i-a
Pi-sid'i-ce
Pis-is-trat'i-dæ
Pis-is-trat'i-des
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pi'son, *s.*
Pi-so'nes
Pis'pah, *s.*
Pis-u-e'tæ
Pi-suth'nes
Pit'a-ne
Pi-the'con Col'-pos
Pith-e-cu'sa
Pith-e-cu'sæ
Pi-the'nor
Pi-thi'nus
Pith-o-la'us
Pi-tho'le-on
Pi'thom, *s.*
Pi-thom'e-re
Pi'thon, *s.*
Pit'ta-cus
Pit-the'is
Pit'theus
Pit-u-la'ni
Pit'y-a
Pit-y-as'sus
Pit-y-i'a
Pit-y-o'des
Pit-y-o-ne'sus
Pit'y-us
Pit-y-u'sa
Pla-cen'ti-a
Plac-en-ti'ni
Pla'ci-a
Pla-cid-e-i-a'nus
Pla-cid'i-a
Pla-cid'i-us
Pla-na'si-a
Plan-ci'na
Pla-tæ'a
Pla-tæ'æ
Plat'a-ge
Plat-a-mo'des
Pla-ta'ni-us
Plat'a-nus
Pla-te'a
Pla-ton'i-ci
Plau'ti-a
Plau-ti-a'nus
Plau-til'la
Plau'ti-us
Plei'a-des
Ple-i'o-ne
Plem-myr'i-um
Plem-næ'us
Pleu-mox'i-i
Pleu-ra'tus
Plex-au're
Plex-ip'pus
Plin'i-us
Plin-thi'ne *or* Plin'thi-ne
Plis-tæ'ne-tus
Plis-tar'chus
Plis'the-nes
Plis-ti'nus
Plis-to'a-nax *or* Plis-to'nax
Plis-to-ni'ces
Plis-to-ni'cus
Plis-tox'e-nus
Plo-the'a
Plot-i-nop'o-lis
Plo-ti'nus
Plo'ti-us
Plu-tar'chus
Plu-to'ni-a
Plu'vi-us
Plyn-te'ri-a
Pneb'e-bis
Pni'geus
Po-blil'i-a
Po-che'reth, *s.*
Pod-a-le'a
Pod-a-lir'i-us
Po-dar'ce
Po-dar'ces
Po-da'res
Po-dar'ge
Po-dar'gus
Po-das'i-mus
Pœc'i-le
Pœm'e-nis
Pœn'i-cus
Pœn'u-lus
Pœ-o'ni-a
Po-go'nus
Pol-e-moc'ra-tes
Pol'e-mon
Pol-e-mo'ni-um
Pol-e-mu'sa
Po-le'nor
Po'li-as
Po-li-e'um
Po'li-eus
Po-li-or-ce'tes
Po-lis'ma
Po-lis'tra-tus
Pol-i-te'a
Po-li'tes
Pol-i-to'ri-um
Pol-len'ti-a
Pol'li-o
Pol-lu'ti-a
Po-lus'ca
Po-ly-æ-mon'i-des
Po-ly-æ'nus
Po-ly-a-ra'tus
Po-ly-ar'chus
Po-ly-a-re'tus
Pol-y-be'tes
Po-lyb'i-das
Po-lyb'i-us
Pol-y-bœ'a
Pol-y-bo'tes
Po-lyb'o-tum
Pol'y-bus
Pol'y-ca'on
Pol-y-car'pus
Pol-y-cas'te
Po-lych'a-res
Pol-y-cle'a
Pol'y-cles
Pol-y-cle'tus
Pol-y-cra-te'a
Po-lyc'ra-tes
Po-lyc'ri-tus
Pol-yc-te'tus
Po-lyc'tor
Pol-y-dæ'mon
Po-lyd'a-mas
Pol-y-dam'na
Pol-y-*dec'tes*

Pol-y-deu-ce'a
Pol-y-deu'ces
Pol-y-do'ra
Pol-y-do'rus
Pol-y-gi'ton
Po-lyg'i-um
Pol-yg-no'tus
Po-lyg'o-nus
Po-ly-hym'ni-a *or* Po-lym'ni-a
Pol-y-i'des
Po-ly-i'dus
Pol-y-la'us
Pol-y-me'de
Po-lym'e-don
Pol-y-me'la
Po-lym'e-nes
Pol-y-me'res
Pol-ym-nes'tes
Pol-ym-nes'tor
Pol-y-ni'ces
Pol-y-ni'cus
Po-lyn'o-e
Po-lyn'o-me
Pol'y-nus
Pol-y-pe'mon
Pol-y-per'chon
Pol-y-phe'mus
Pol-y-phi'des
Pol-y-phon'tes
Pol'y-phron
Pol-y-pi'thes
Pol-y-pœ'tes
Po-lyp'o-rus
Pol-y-steph'a-nus
Po-lys'the-nes
Po-lys'tra-tus
Pol-y-tech'nus
Po-ly'tes
Pol-y-ti-me'tus
Pol-y-ti'mus
Po-lyt'ro-pus
Po-lyx'e-na
Po-lyx'e-nus
Po-lyx'o
Pol-y-ze'lus
Pom-ax-æ'thres
Po-me'ti-a *or* Po-me'ti-i
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'ia
Pom-pe-ia'nus
Pom-pe'ii
Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis
Pom-pe'ius
Pom'pe-lon
Pom-pil'i-a
Pom-pil'i-us
Pom-pis'cus
Pom-po'ni-a
Pom-po'ni-us
Pom-po-si-a'nus
Pomp-ti'na
Pomp-ti'nus
Pon'ti-a
Pon'ti-cum Ma're
Pon'ti-cus
Pon-ti'na
Pon-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us
Pon-tom'e-don
Pon-ton'o-us
Pon-to-po-ri'a
Po-pil'i-us
Po-plic'o-la
Pop-pæ'a
Pop-pæ'us
Pop-u-lo'ni-a
Po'ra-tha, *s.*
Por'ci-a
Por'ci-us
Por-do-se-le'ne
Por-o-se-le'ne
Por'phy-res
Por-phyr'i-on
Por-phyr'i-us
Por-phy-rog-en-ni'tus
Por'ri-ma
Por-sen'na *or* Por'se-na
Por'ti-us Fes'tus, *s.*
Por-tum-na'li-a
Por-tum'nus
Por-tu'nus
Po-sid'e-a
Po-sid'e-on
Po-si'des
Pos-i-de'um
Po-si'don
Pos-i-do'ni-a
Pos-i-do'ni-us
Po'si-o
Pos-si-do'ni-um
Pos-thu'mi-a
Pos-thu'mi-us
Post'hu-mus
Pos-tu'mi-us
Post-ver'ta
Po-tam'i-des
Pot'a-mon
Pot'a-mus
Po-thi'nus
Pot-i-dæ'a
Po-ti'na
Pot'i-phar, *s.*
Pot-i-phe'ra, *s.*
Po-tit'i-i
Po-ti'tus
Pot-ni'a-des
Pot'ni-æ
Pot'u-a
Prac'ti-us
Præ-nes'te
Præn-es-ti'ni
Præ-to'ri-us
Præ-tu'ti-um
Pra'si-i
Pras'i-nus
Pra-tæm'e-nes
Prat'i-nas
Pra-ti'te
Pra-tom'o-lus
Prat-o-ni'cus
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax'i-as
Prax-i-bu'lus
Prax-id'a-mas
Prax-id'i-ce
Prax-il'e-os
Prax-in'o-a
Prax-i'nus
Prax-iph'a-nes
Prax-it'e-les
Prax-ith'e-a
Pre'li-us
Pre-u'ge-nes
Prex-as'pes
Pri-a-me'is
Pri-am'i-des
Pri'a-mus
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Prim-i-pi'lus
Pri'o-la
Pri'o-las
Pri-o-no'tus
Pris'ca, *s.*
Pris-ci-a'nus
Pris-cil'la
Pris-ci'nus
Priv-er-na'tes
Pri-ver'num
Pri-ver'nus
Proch'o-rus
Proch'y-ta
Pro-cil'i-us
Pro-cil'la
Pro-cil'lus
Pro-cle'a
Pro-cli'des
Proc-on-ne'sus
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro-crus'tes
Proc'u-la
Proc-u-le'ius
Proc-u-li'na
Proc'u-lus
Pro'cy-on
Prod'i-cus
Prod'ro-mus
Pro'e-dri
Pro-er'na
Prœt'i-des
Pro-la'us
Prol'o-chus
Prom'a-chus
Pro-ma'thi-on
Prom'e-don
Prom-e-næ'a
Prom'e-nes
Prom'e-rus
Pro-me'theus
Prom-e-thi'a
Pro-me'this *and* Prom-e-thi'des
Prom'e-thus
Prom'u-lus
Pro-nap'i-des
Pron'o-e
Pron'o-mus
Pron'o-us
Pron'u-ba
Pro-per'ti-us
Pro-phe'ta
Pro-pœt'i-des
Pro-pon'tis
Prop-y-læ'a
Pros'do-cas
Pros-e-le'ni
Pro-ser'pi-na
Pro-so'pis
Pros-o-pi'tes
Pros-o-pi'tis
Pro-so'pon
Pro-sym'na
Pro-tag'o-ras
Pro'te-as
Pro-tes-i-la'us
Pro'teus
Proth'o-us
Prot-i-de'mus
Prot-o-ge-ne'a
Pro-tog'e-nes
Prot-o-ge-ni'a
Prot-o-me-di'a
Prot-o-me-du'sa
Prot-ry-ge'a
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti-us
Prum'ni-des
Pru-sæ'us
Pru-si'a-des
Pru'si-as
Prym-ne'si-a
Prym-ne'sus
Pryt'a-nes
Pryt-a-ne'um
Pryt'a-nis
Psam'a-the
Psam'a-thos
Psam-men'i-tus
Psam-met'i-chus
Pse-bo'a
Pse-ne'rus
Pseu-do-ce'lis
Pseu'do-lus
Pseu-dop'y-læ
Pseu-dos'to-mos
Psy-cho-man-te'um
Psyt-ta-li'a
Ptar'e-nus
Pte-le'a
Pte'le-os
Pte'le-um
Pter'e-las
Pter-e-la'us
Pte'ri-a
Pte'ri-on
Pte-roph'o-rus
Ptœ-o-do'rus
Ptol-e-der'ma
Ptol-e-mæ'um
Ptol-e-mæ'us
Ptol-e-ma'is
Ptol-e-me'us, *s.*
Ptol'i-cus
Pto'us
Pu'ah, *s.*
Pub-lic'i-a
Pub-lic'i-us
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
Pu'dens, *s.*
Pu-di'ca
Pul (*u* as in *dull*), *s.*
Pul-che'ri-a
Pu'non, *s.*
Pu-pi-e'nus
Pu-pin'i-a
Pu'pi-us
Put (*u* as in *but*), *s.*
Pu-te-o-la'ni
Pu-te'o-li
Pu'ti-el, *s.*
Py-a-nep'si-a
Pyg'e-la
Pyg-mæ'i
Pyg-mæ'on
Pyg-ma'li-on
Pyl'a-des
Py-læm'a-chus
Py-læm'e-nes
Py-lag'o-ræ
Py-lag'o-ras
Py-la'on
Py-lar'ge
Py-lar'tes
Py-le'ne
Py-le'nor
Pyl'e-us
Py-lo'ra
Pym'a-tus
Py-rac'mon
Py-rac'mos
Py-ræch'mes
Py-ram'i-des
Pyr'a-mus
Pyr'a-sus
Py-re'i-cus
Pyr-e-næ'i
Pyr-e-næ'us
Py-re'ne
Py-re'tus (*Centaur*)
Pyr'e-tus (*river*)
Pyr-go-pol-i-ni'ces
Pyr-got'e-les
Py-ri-phleg'e-thon
Py-rip'pe
Py-ro'des
Pyr-o-ge'ri
Pyr'o-is
Py-rom'a-chus
Pyr'po-le
Pyr'rhi-as
Pyr'rhi-chus
Pyr'rhi-dæ
Pyr'ri-cha
Py-thæn'e-tus
Py-thag'o-ras
Pyth-a-go-re'i
Py-than'ge-lus
Pyth-a-ra'tus
Pyth'e-as
Py'theus
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i-on
Pyth-i-o-ni'ce
Pyth-i-o-ni'ces
Pyth'i-um
Pyth'i-us
Py-thoch'a-ris
Pyth'o-cles
Pyth-o-cli'des
Pyth-o-de'mus
Pyth-o-do'rus
Py-thod'o-tus
Py-thog'e-nes
Pyth-o-la'us
Py-tho'nes
Pyth-o-ni'ce
Py-thon'i-ci
Pyth-o-ni'cus
Pyth-o-nis'sa
Py-thoph'a-nes
Py-thop'o-lis
Pyt'ta-lus
Pyx-ag'a-thus
Pyx-i-ra'tes
Pyx-i'tes

## Q.

Qua-dra'ta
Quad-ra-til'la
Qua-dra'tus
Quad'ri-ceps
Quad'ri-frons
Qua-ri-a'tes
Qua'ri-us
Qui-e'tus
Quinc-ti-a'nus
Quinc-til'i-a
Quinc'ti-us
Quin-qua'tri-a
Quin-qua'trus
Quin-quen-na'les
Quin-quev'i-ri
Quin-til'i-a
Quin-til-i-a'nus
Quin-ti'lis
Quin-til'i-us
Quin-til'la
Quin-til'lus
Quin'ti-o
Quin'ti-por
Quin'ti-us
Qui-ri'na
Quir-i-na'li-a
Quir-i-na'lis
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'tes

## R.

Ra'a-mah, *s.*
Ra-a-mi'ah, *s.*
Ra-am'ses, *s.*
Rab'bah, *s.*
Rab'bath, *s.*
Rab'bi, *s.*
Rab'bith, *s.*
Rab-bo'ni, *s.*
Ra-bir'i-us
Rab'mag, *s.*
Rab'sa-ces, *s.*
Rab'sa-ris, *s.*
Rab'sha-keh, *s.*
Rab-u-le'ius
Ra'ca, *s.*
Ra'cha, *s.*
Ra'chab, *s.*
Ra'chal, *s.*
Ra'chel (*ch* as in *church*), *s.*
Ra-cil'i-a
Ra-cil'i-us
Rad'dai, *s.*
Ræ-sa'ces
Ra'gau, *s.*
Ra'ges, *s.*
Ra-gu'el, *s.*
Ra'hab, *s.*
Ra'ham, *s.*
Ra'hel, *s.*
Ra'kem, *s.*
Rak'kath, *s.*
Rak'kon, *s.*
Ra'ma, *s.*
Ra'mah, *s.*
Ra-ma-tha'im, *s.*
Ram'a-them, *s.*
Ra'math Le'hi, *s.*
Ra'math Miz'peh, *s.*
Ram'e-ses, *s.*
Ra-mi'ah, *s.*
Ra-mi'ses
Ra'moth Gil'e-ad, *s.*
Ra'pha, *s.*
Ra'pha-el, *s.*
Raph'a-im, *s.*
Raph'a-na
Ra-pha'ne-æ
Ra'phon, *s.*
Ra'phu, *s.*
Ras'sis, *s.*
Ra-thu'mus, *s.*
Ra-tu'me-na
Rau'ra-ci *or* Rau'ri-ci
Ra-ven'na
Rav-en-na'tes
Re-a'iah, *s.*
Re-a'te
Re-bec'ca, *s.*
Re-bek'ah, *s.*
Reb'i-lus
Re'chab, *s.*
Re'chab-ites, *s.*
Re'chah, *s.*
Rec-ti'na
Re-dic'u-lus
Red'o-nes
Re-e-la'iah, *s.*
Re-el'ias, *s.*
Re'gem, *s.*
Re'gem Me'lech, *s.*
Re-gil'la
Re-gil-la'nus
Re-gil'lus
Re-gi'na
Re-gi'num
Reg'u-lus
Re-ha-bi'ah, *s.*
Re'hob, *s.*
Re-ho-bo'am, *s.*
Re-ho'both, *s.*
Re'hum, *s.*
Re'i, *s.*
Re'kem, *s.*
Re-ma-li'ah, *s.*
Re'meth, *s.*
Rem'mi-us
Rem'mon, *s.*
Rem'mon Me-tho'ar, *s.*
Rem'o-ra
Rem'phan, *s.*
Rem'phis, *s.*
Rem'u-lus
Re-mu'ri-a
Rep-en-ti'nus
Re-pha'el, *s.*
Re'phah, *s.*
Re-pha'iah, *s.*
Re-pha'im, *s.*
Reph'i-dim, *s.*
Re'sen, *s.*
Re'sheph, *s.*
Re-ta'vi
Re-ti'na
Re'u, *s.*
Reu'ben, *s.*
Re-u-dig'ni
Re-u'el, *s.*
Re-u'mah, *s.*
Re'zeph, *s.*
Re-zi'a, *s.*
Re'zin, *s.*
Re'zon, *s.*
Rhab'di-um
Rhab-du'chi
Rha-ce'lus
Rha-co'tes
Rha-co'tis
Rhad-a-man'thus
Rhad'a-mas
Rhad-a-mis'tus
Rhad'i-ne
Rhæs'e-na
Rhæ'te-æ
Rhæ'ti-a
Rha-ge'a
Rham-an-i'tæ
Rha-me'lus
Rham-nu'si-a
Rhamp-si-ni'tus
Rhaph'a-ne
Rha-phe'a
Rha'ri-us
Rhas-cu'po-lis
Rhas-cu'po-ris
Rha-to'us
Rhed'o-nes
Rhe-gi'ni
Rhe'gi-um
Rhe-ne'a
Rhe-o-mi'tres
Rhe'sa, *s.*
Rhes-cu'po-ris
Rhe-te'nor
Rhet'i-co
Rhe-tog'e-nes
Rhex-e'nor
Rhex-ib'i-us
Rhi-a'nus
Rhid'a-go
Rhi-noc-o-lu'ra
Rhi-o'ne
Rhi-phæ'i
Rhi-phæ'us
Rho-be'a
Rho'da, *s.*
Rhod'a-lus
Rhod'a-nus
Rho'di-i
Rhod'o-cus, *s.*
Rhod-o-gu'ne
Rhod'o-pe *or* Rho-do'pis
Rhœ-te'um
Rhog'o-nis
Rhom-bi'tes
Rhop'a-lus
Rho-sa'ces
Rhox-a'na *or* Rox-a'na
Rhox-o-la'ni
Rhu-te'ni *and* Ru-the'ni
Rhyn'da-cus
Rhyt'i-us
Ri'bai, *s.*
Rib'lah, *s.*
Ric'i-mer
Rim'mon, *s.*
Rim'mon Pa'rez, *s.*
Rin-gi-be'ri
Rin'nah, *s.*
Ri-o'ne
Ri-phæ'i
Ri'phath, *s.*
Ri-phe'us
Riq-ue-be'lus
Ris'sah, *s.*
Rith'mah, *s.*
Rix'a-mæ
Rix-am'a-ræ
Riz'pah, *s.*
Ro-bi'gus *or* Ro-bi'go
Rob'o-am, *s.*
Rod'a-nim, *s.*
Rod-e-ri'cus
Ro'ge-lim, *s.*
Roh'gah, *s.*
Ro'i-mus, *s.*
Ro-mam'ti E'zer, *s.*
Ro-ma'ni
Ro-ma'nus
Ro-mil'i-us
Rom'u-la
Ro-mu'li-dæ
Rom'u-lus
Ros'ci-us
Ros'co-pus
Ro'se-a
Ro-sil'la-nus
Ros'u-la
Ro-tom'a-gus
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni
Ru-bel'li-us
Ru'bi-con
Ru-bi-e'nus
Ru-bi'go
Ru-bre'nus
Ru'bri-us
Ru-ci-na'tes
Ru'di-æ
Ru-di'ni
Ruf-fi'nus
Ru-fil'lus
Ru-fi'nus
Ru'fus, *s.*
Ru'gi-i
Ru-ha'mah, *s.*
Ru'mah, *s.*
Ru'mi-na *or* Rumi'na
Ru-mi'nus
Run-ci'na
Ru-pil'i-us
Rus'ci-no
Ru-sel'læ
Ru-si'na
Rus'pi-na
Rus-pi'num
Rus'ti-cus
Ru-te'ni
Ruth (*u* as in *truth*), *s.*
Ru-the'ni
Ru'ti-la
Ru-til'i-us
Ru'ti-lus
Ru'tu-ba
Ru'tu-bus
Ru'tu-li
Ru'tu-pæ
Ru-tu'pi-æ
Ru-tu-pi'nus

## S.

Sab'a-con
Sa-bac-tha'ni, *s.*
Sab-a-di'bæ
Sa-bæ'i
Sab-a-ge'na
Sa-ba'oth, *s.*
Sa-ba'ri-a
Sa'bat, *s.*
Sa-ba'ta
Sab-a-te'as, *s.*
Sab-a-te'us, *s.*
Sab-a-ti'nus
Sab'a-tus, *s.*
Sa-ba'zi-us
Sab'ban, *s.*
Sab'ba-tha
Sab-ba-the'us, *s.*
Sab-be'us, *s.*
Sab'di, *s.*
Sa-be'ans, *s.*
Sa-bel'la
Sa-bel'li
Sa-bel'lus
Sa'bi, *s.*
Sa-bid'i-us
Sa'bi-e, *s.*
Sa-bi'na
Sa-bi'ni
Sa-bin-i-a'nus
Sa-bi'nus
Sa-bi'ra
Sab-lo'nes
Sa-bo'ci
Sab'ra-cæ
Sab'ra-ta
Sa-bri'na
Sab'tah, *s.*
Sab'te-chah, *s.*
Sab'u-la
Sa-bu'ra
Sab-u-ra'nus
Sac'a-das
Sac-a-pe'ne
Sa'car, *s.*
Sac-cas-se'ne
Sac-cas-te'ne
Sac-che'ni
Sac-cop'o-des
Sach-a-li'tæ
Sach-a-li'tes
Sa-cra'ni
Sa-cra'tor
Sac'ro-ne
Sa'cro-vir
Sad'a-les
Sa-da-mi'as, *s.*
Sa'das, *s.*
Sad-de'us, *s.*
Sad'duc, *s.*
Sad'du-cee, *s.*
Sa'doc, *s.*
Sad'o-cus
Sa-dy-at'tes
Sæ-gi-me'rus
Sæt'a-bis
Sag-a-las'sus
Sag'a-na
Sa-gap'o-la
Sag'a-ris
Sa-git'ta
Sag-un-ti'nus
Sa-gun'tum *or* Sa-gun'tus
Sa'is
Sa-i'tæ
Sal-a-ce'ni
Sa-la'ci-a
Sal-a-gi'sa
Sa'lah, *s.*
Sa-lam-bo-re'a
Sal-a-mi'na
Sal-a-min'i-a
Sal'a-mis
Sa-la'pi-a *or* Sala'pi-æ
Sa-lar'i-a
Sa-las'si
Sa-la'thi-el, *s.*
Sal'cah, *s.*
Sal'chah, *s.*
Sal-du'ba
Sa-le'ius
Sa'lem, *s.*
Sa-le'ni
Sal-en-ti'ni
Sa-ler'num
Sa'li-a
Sa-li-a'ris
Sa'li-i
Sa'lim, *s.*
Sa-li'næ
Sal-i-na'tor
Sa'li-us
Sal'lai, *s.*
Sal'lu, *s.*
Sal'lum, *s.*
Sal-lu'mus, *s.*
Sal-lus'ti-us
Sal'ma, *s.*
Sal'ma-cis
Sal'mah, *s.*
Sal-ma-na'sar, *s.*
Sal'mon, *s.*
Sal-mo'ne
Sal-mo'neus
Sal-mo'nis
Sal'mus
Sal-my-des'sus
Sal-o-du'rum
Sal'o-e
Sa'lom, *s.*
Sa-lo'me
Sal'o-mon
Sa-lo'na *or* Salo'næ
Sal-o-ne'a
Sal-o-ni'na
Sal-o-ni'nus
Sa-lo'ni-us
Sal-o'ni-us
Sal-pi'nas
Sal'pi-on
Sal-ti-e'tæ
Sal-tu-a'res
Sa'lu, *s.*
Sa'lum, *s.*
Sal'vi-a
Sal-vid-i-e'nus
Sal'vi-us
Sa'ly-es
Sam'a-el, *s.*
Sa-ma'ias, *s.*
Sa-ma'ri-a *or* Sam-a-ri'a
Sam-a-ri'ta
Sam-ar-o-bri'va
Sa'me-as
Sa-me'ius, *s.*
Sa-me'ni
Sam'gar Ne'bo, *s.*
Sa'mi, *s.*
Sa'mi-a
Sa'mis, *s.*
Sa'mi-us
Sam'lah, *s.*
Sam'mus, *s.*
Sam-ni'tæ
Sam'nites
Sam'ni-um
Sam'o-las
Sa-mo'ni-um
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam-o-thra'ce, Sam-o-thra'ca, *or* Sam-o-thra'ci-a
Sam-o-thra'ces
Sam'o-thrax
Sam'son, *s.*
Sam'u-el, *s.*
San-a-bas'sar, *s.*
San-a-bas'sa-rus, *s.*
San'a-sib, *s.*
San-bal'lat, *s.*

San-cho-ni'a-thon
San'da-cus
San-da-li-o'tis
San-da'li-um
San-di'on
San-do'ces
San-dro-cot'tus
San'ga-la
San-ga'ri-us
San-i-de'a
San'ni-o
San-nyr'i-on
San-san'nah, *s.*
San'to-nes *and* San'to-ni
San-ton'i-cus
Sa-o'ce
Sa-oc'o-ras
Sa-o'tes
Sa-o'tis
Sa-pæ'i *or* Sa-phæ'i
Saph'a-rus
Sa'phat, *s.*
Saph-a-ti'as, *s.*
Sa-pheth, *s.*
Sa'phir, *s.*
Sap-i-re'ne *or* Sap-i-ri'ne
Sa-pi'res
Sa-po'res
Sap-pha-ri'tæ (*sap*=*saf*)
Sap-phi'ra (*sap*=*saf*), *s.*
Sap'pho (*sap*=*saf*)
Sar-a-bi'as, *s.*
Sar-a-ce'ne
Sar-a-ce'ni
Sa-rac'o-ri
Sa'rah, *s.*
Sa'rai *or* Sa-ra'i, *s.*
Sa-ra'iah, *s.*
Sa-ra'ias, *s.*
Sar'a-mel, *s.*
Sar-a-me'ne
Sa-ran'ges
Sar-a-pa'ni
Sa'raph, *s.*
Sar'a-pis
Sar'a-sa
Sa-ras'pa-des
Sa-ra'vus
Sar-ched'o-nus, *s.*
Sar-dan-a-pa'lus
Sar-de'ne
Sar'de-on
Sar'di-ca
Sar-din'i-a
Sar'do-nes
Sar-don'i-cus
Sar-do'nyx
Sar-dop'a-tris
Sa-re'a, *s.*
Sa-rep'ta, *s.*
Sar'gon, *s.*
Sa-ri-as'ter
Sa'rid, *s.*
Sar'ma-tæ
Sar-ma'ti-a
Sar'ma-tis
Sar-men'tus
Sar'na-cus
Sar-ni'us
Sa'ron, *s.*
Sa-ron'i-cus Si'nus
Sa-ro'nis
Sa-ro'thi-e, *s.*
Sar-pe'don
Sar-ra'nus
Sar-ras'tes
Sar'se-chim, *s.*
Sar'si-na
Sar-su'ra
Sa'ruch, *s.*
Sa-si'ma
Sas'o-nes
Sas-pi'res *or* Sas-pi'ri
Sas-san'i-dæ
Sas'su-la
Sa'tan, *s.*
Sat'a-nas
Sa-tas'pes
Sath-ra-bu'za-nes, *s.*
Sat-i-bar-za'nes
Sa-tic'u-la *and* Sa-tic'u-lus
Sa-tra'i-dæ
Sat-ra-pe'a
Sat-ra-pe'ni
Sat'ra-pes
Sat-ra-pi'a
Sat'ri-cum
Sat'ri-cus
Sa-trop'a-ces
Sat'u-ra
Sat-u-re'ius
Sat-ur-na'li-a
Sa-tur'ni-a
Sat-ur-ni'nus
Sa-tur'ni-us
Sa-tur'nus
Sat'y-ri
Sat'y-ron
Sat'y-rus
Sau-fe'ius
Sau-ni'tæ
Sau-rom'a-tæ
Sav'a-ran, *s.*
Sa-vi'as, *s.*
Sav-in-ca'tes
Sa-vo'na
Sax'o-nes
Scæv'o-la
Sca-i-da'va
Scal'a-bis
Scal'pi-um
Sca-man'der
Sca-man'dri-us
Scan-de'a *or* Scan-di'a
Scan-til'la
Scap-tes'u-la
Scap-tes'y-le
Scap'ti-a
Scap'ti-us
Scap'u-la
Scar'di-i
Scar-do'na
Scar-phe'a
Scar-phi'a
Sced'a-sus
Scel-e-ra'tus
Sce-ni'tæ
Sce'va (sē'va), *s.*
Sche'di-a
Sche'di-us
Sche'ri-a
Schœ-ne'is
Schœ'neus
Sci-ap'o-des
Sci'a-this *or* Si'a-this
Sci'a-thos
Sci'dros
Sci-lu'rus
Sci-o'ne
Sci-pi'a-dæ
Sci-pi'a-des
Scip'i-o
Sci-ra'di-um
Sci-ri'tæ
Sci-ri'tis
Sci-ron'i-des
Scir'to-nes
Scle'ri-as
Sco-li'tas
Scol'o-ti
Scop-e-li'nus
Scop'e-los
Sco'pi-um
Scor-dis'ci *and* Scor-dis'cæ
Sco-ti'nus
Scot-o-di'ne
Sco-tus'sa
Scri-bo'ni-a
Scri-bo-ni-a'nus
Scri-bo'ni-us
Scy-di'ses
Scyl'a-ce
Scyl-a-ce'um
Scyl-læ'um
Scyl'li-as
Scy-lu'rus
Scyp'pi-um
Scy-re'is
Scy-ri'a-des
Scyr'i-as
Scy-ri'tæ
Scyr'o-cles
Scyr'pi-um
Scyt'a-le
Scy-the'ni
Scyth'i-a
Scyth'i-des
Scy-thi'nus
Scy-thop'o-lis
Scy-thop-o-li'tæ
Se'ba, *s.*
Se-bas'ta
Seb-as-te'a *or* Seb-as-ti'a
Seb-as-te'ni
Seb-as-top'o-lis
Se'bat, *s.*
Seb'e-da
Seb-en-du'num
Seb-en'ny-tus
Se-be'this
Se-be'thus
Se-be'tos
Se-be'tus
Se-bi'nus
Se-bo'sus
Sec'a-cah, *s.*
Sec'e-la
Sech-e-ni'as, *s.*
Se'chu, *s.*
Sec-ta'nus
Se-cun'dus
Sed-e-ci'as, *s.*
Se-dig'i-tus
Sed-i-ta'ni *or* Sed-en-ta'ni
Se-du'ni
Se-du'si-i
Se-ges'a-ma
Se-ges'ta
Se-ges'tes
Se-ge'ti-a
Se-gis'a-ma
Seg-o-bri'ga
Seg'o-nax
Se-gon'ti-a
Seg-on-ti'a-ci
Se-go'vi-a
Se'gub, *s.*
Se-gun'ti-um
Se-gu-si-a'ni
Se-gu'si-o
Se'ir, *s.*
Se-i'rath, *s.*
Se'ius
Se-ja'nus
Se'la, *s.*
Se'lah, *s.*
Se'la Ham-mah-le'koth, *s.*
Sel-do'mus
Se'led, *s.*
Sel-e-mi'a, *s.*
Sel-e-mi'as, *s.*
Se-lem'nus
Se-le'no
Sel-eu-ce'na *or* Se-leu'cis
Sel-eu-ci'a *or* Sel-eu-ce'a
Se-leu'ci-dæ
Se-leu'cis
Se-leu-co-be'lus
Se-leu'cus
Sel'go-væ
Se-lim'nus
Se-li'nus
Se'li-us
Sel-la'si-a
Sel-le'is
Sel'le-tæ
Se-lym'bri-a
Se-ma-chi'ah, *s.*
Se-ma'iah, *s.*
Se-ma'na (Silva)
Sem-bri'tæ
Sem'e-i, *s.*
Sem'e-le
Se-mel'li-us, *s.*
Sem-en-ti'nus
Se-mid'e-i
Sem-i-ger-ma'ni
Sem-i-gun'tus
Se-mir'a-mis
Sem'no-nes
Sem-no'the-i
Se-mo'nes
Sem-pro'ni-a
Sem-pro'ni-us
Se-mu'ri-um
Se-na'ah, *s.*
Sen'e-ca
Se'neh, *s.*
Se'ni-a
Se'nir, *s.*
Sen-nach'e-rib *or* Sen-na-che'rib, *s.*
Sen'o-nes (*Gaul*)
Se-no'nes (*Italy*)
Sen-ti-na'tes
Sen-ti'num
Sen-ti'nus
Sen'ti-us
Se-nu'ah, *s.*
Se-o'rim, *s.*
Se'phar, *s.*
Se-pha'rad, *s.*
Se-phar-va'im, *s.*
Se-phe'la, *s.*
Se'pi-as
Se-pla'si-a
Sep'pho-ris (*sep*=*sef*)
Sep-tem'pe-da
Sep-tem'tri-o
Sep-tim'i-us
Sep-ti-mu-le'ius
Sep'ti-mus
Seq'ua-na
Seq'ua-ni
Se'rah, *s.*
Se-ra'iah, *s.*
Se-ra'nus
Ser-a-pe'um
Se-ra'pi-o
Se-ra'pi-on
Se-ra'pis
Ser-bo'nis
Se'red, *s.*
Se-re'na
Se-re-ni-a'nus
Se-re'nus
Ser-ges'tus
Ser'gi-a
Ser'gi-us
Ser'i-cus
Se-ri'phus
Ser'my-la
Se'ron, *s.*
Ser-ra'nus
Ser-ri'um *or* Ser-rhi'um
Ser-to'ri-us
Se'rug, *s.*
Ser-vi-a'nus
Ser-vil'i-a
Ser-vil-i-a'nus
Ser-vil'i-us
Ser'vi-us
Ses-a-me'ni
Ses'a-mum
Ses-a-re'thus
Se'sis, *s.*
Se-sos'tris *or* Ses-o-o'sis
Ses'thel, *s.*
Ses'ti-us
Se-su'vi-i
Set'a-bis
Se'thur, *s.*
Se'ti-a
Set'i-da
Set-i-da'va
Seu'thes
Se-ve'ra
Se-ve-ri-a'nus
Se-ve'rus
Sex'ti-a
Sex-til'i-a
Sex-ti'lis
Sex-til'i-us
Sex'ti-us
Sha-a-lab'bin, *s.*
Sha-al'bim, *s.*
Sha'aph, *s.*
Sha-a-ra'im, *s.*
Sha-ash'gaz, *s.*
Shab'be-thai, *s.*
Sha-chi'a, *s.*
Shad'da-i, *s.*
Shad'rach, *s.*
Sha'ge, *s.*
Sha-ha-ra'im, *s.*
Sha-haz'i-mah, *s.*
Sha-haz'i-math, *s.*
Sha'lem, *s.*
Sha'lim, *s.*
Shal'i-sha, *s.*
Shal'le-cheth, *s.*
Shal'lum, *s.*
Shal'lun, *s.*
Shal'mai, *s.*
Shal'man, *s.*
Shal-man-e'ser, *s.*
Sha'ma, *s.*
Sham-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Sha'med, *s.*
Sha'mer, *s.*
Sham'gar, *s.*
Sham'huth, *s.*
Sham'mah, *s.*
Sham'mai, *s.*
Sham'moth, *s.*
Sham-mu'a, *s.*
Sham-mu'ah, *s.*
Sham-she-ra'i, *s.*
Sha'pham, *s.*
Sha'phan, *s.*
Sha'phat, *s.*
Sha'pher, *s.*
Shar'a-i, *s.*
Sha-ra'im, *s.*
Sha'rar, *s.*
Shar-e'zer, *s.*
Sha'ron, *s.*
Sha-ru'hen, *s.*
Shash'a-i, *s.*
Sha'shak, *s.*
Sha'ul, *s.*
Sha'veh, *s.*
Sha'veh Ki-ri-a-tha'im, *s.*
Shav'sha, *s.*
She'al, *s.*
She-al'ti-el, *s.*
She-a-ri'ah, *s.*
She'ar Ja'shub, *s.*
She'ba, *s.*
She'bah, *s.*
She'bam, *s.*
She-ba-ni'ah, *s.*
Sheb'a-rim, *s.*
She'ber, *s.*
Sheb'na, *s.*
She-bu'el, *s.*
Shec-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Shech-a-ni'ah, *s.*
She'chem, *s.*
She-de'ur, *s.*
She-ha-ri'ah, *s.*
She'lah, *s.*
Shel-e-mi'ah, *s.*
She'leph, *s.*
She'lesh, *s.*
Shel'o-mi, *s.*
She-lo'mith, *s.*
She-lo'moth, *s.*
She-lu'mi-el, *s.*
She'ma, *s.*
Shem'a-ah, *s.*
She-ma'iah, *s.*
Shem-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Shem-e'ber, *s.*
She'mer, *s.*
She-mi'da, *s.*
She-mi'dah, *s.*
Shem'i-nith, *s.*
She-mir'a-moth, *s.*
She-mu'el, *s.*
She-na'zar, *s.*
She'nir, *s.*
She'pham, *s.*
Sheph-a-thi'ah, *s.*
Sheph-a-ti'ah, *s.*
She'phi, *s.*
She'pho, *s.*
She-phu'phan, *s.*
She'rah, *s.*
Sher-e-bi'ah, *s.*
She'resh, *s.*
She-re'zer, *s.*
She'shach, *s.*
She'shai, *s.*
She'shan, *s.*
Shesh-baz'zar, *s.*
She'thar, *s.*
She'thar Boz'nai, *s.*
She'va, *s.*
Shib'bo-leth, *s.*
Shib'mah, *s.*
Shic'ron, *s.*
Shig-gai'on, *s.*
Shi-gi'o-noth, *s.*
Shi'hon, *s.*
Shi'hor, *s.*
Shil'hi, *s.*
Shil'him, *s.*
Shil'lem, *s.*
Shi-lo'ah, *s.*
Shi'loh, *s.*
Shi-lo'ni, *s.*
Shi'lon-ite, *s.*
Shil'shah, *s.*
Shi-me'ah, *s.*
Shi-me'am, *s.*
Shi-me'ath, *s.*
Shim'e-i, *s.*
Shim'e-on, *s.*
Shim'hi, *s.*
Shi'mi, *s.*
Shim'ma, *s.*
Shi'mon, *s.*
Shim'rath, *s.*
Shim'ri, *s.*
Shim'rith, *s.*
Shim'ron, *s.*
Shim'shai, *s.*
Shi'nab, *s.*
Shi'nar, *s.*
Shi'phi, *s.*
Shiph'rah, *s.*
Shiph'tan, *s.*
Shi'sha, *s.*
Shi'shak, *s.*
Shit'rai, *s.*
Shit'tim, *s.*
Shi'za, *s.*
Sho'a, *s.*
Sho'ah, *s.*
Sho'bab, *s.*
Sho'bach, *s.*
Sho'bai, *s.*
Sho'bal, *s.*
Sho'bek, *s.*
Sho'bi, *s.*
Sho'choh, *s.*
Sho'ham, *s.*
Sho'mer, *s.*
Sho'phach, *s.*
Sho'phan, *s.*
Sho-shan'nim, *s.*
Shu'a, *s.*
Shu'ah, *s.*
Shu'al, *s.*
Shu'ba-el, *s.*
Shu'ham, *s.*
Shu'hite, *s.*
Shu'la-mite, *s.*
Shu'math-ite, *s.*
Shu'nam-ite, *s.*
Shu'nem, *s.*
Shu'ni, *s.*
Shu'pham, *s.*
Shup'pim, *s.*
Shu'shan, *s.*
Shu'shan E'duth, *s.*
Shu'thal-hites, *s.*
Shu'the-lah, *s.*
Si'a-ha, *s.*
Si'ba, *s.*
Sib'be-cai, *s.*
Sib'be-chai, *s.*
Sib'bo-leth, *s.*
Sib'y-lus
Si'cam
Si-cam'bri
Si-cam'bri-a
Si-ca'ni
Si-ca'nus
Si-ca'nus
Sic'ci-us
Sic'e-lis *or* Si-cel'i-des
Si-ce'nus
Si-chæ'us
Si'chem, *s.*
Si-cil'i-a
Si-cin'i-us
Si-ci'nus
Sic'o-ris
Sic'o-rus
Sic'u-li
Sic'u-lus
Sic'y-on (sish'i-on)
Sic-y-o'ni-a
Sid-a-ce'ne
Sid'dim, *s.*
Si'de, *s.*
Si-de'le
Si-de'ne
Si-de'ro
Sid-i-ci'num
Si'don, *s.*
Si-do'nes
Sid'o-nis *or* Si-do'nis
Si-do'ni-us
Si-gæ'um *or* Si-ge'um
Si-gi'o-noth, *s.*
Sig'ni-a
Sig-ni'nus
Sig-o-ve'sus
Sig-u-lo'nes
Sig'u-næ, Si-gy'ni, *or* Si-gyn'næ
Si'hon, *s.*
Si'hor, *s.*
Si-la'na
Si-la'nus
Sil'a-rus
Si'las, *s.*
Si-le'ni
Si-le'nus
Sil-i-cen'se
Sil'i-us
Sil'la, *s.*
Si-lo'ah, *s.*
Si-lo'am, *s.*
Si-lo'as, *s.*
Si-lo'e, *s.*
Sil'pi-a
Sil'si-lis
Sil-va'nus
Sil'vi-us
Si-man'ge-lus
Sim-briv'i-us *or* Sim-bru'vi-us
Si-me'na
Sim'e-ni
Si-me'nus
Sim'e-on, *s.*
Si-me'thus *or* Sy-me'thus
Sim'i-læ
Sim'i-lis
Sim'mi-as
Sim'o-is
Si'mon, *s.*
Si-mon'i-des
Sim-plic'i-us
Sim'ri, *s.*
Sim'u-lus
Si'my-lus
Sim'y-ra
Si'nai, *s.*
Si-ne'ra
Sin'ga-ra
Sin-gu-lo'nes
Si'nim, *s.*
Sin'ite, *s.*
Sin'na-ces
Sin'o-e
Si-no'pe
Si-no'peus
Si-no'pis
Sin'o-rix
Sin-te'is
Sin-ti'ce
Sin'ti-i
Si'on, *s.*
Si-o'pe
Siph'moth, *s.*
Sip'pai, *s.*
Sip'y-lus
Si'rach, *s.*
Si'rah, *s.*
Sir-bo'nis
Si-red'o-nes
Si-re'nes
Sir'i-on, *s.*
Sir'i-us
Sir'mi-um
Si-ro'mus
Sir-o-pæ'o-nes
Si-sam'a-i, *s.*
Sis'a-pon
Sis'a-ra
Sis'ci-a
Si-sen'na
Sis'e-ra, *s.*
Sis-i-gam'bis *or* Sis-y-gam'bis
Sis'i-nes
Si-sin'nes, *s.*
Si-syph'i-des
Sis'y-phus
Sit-a-ce'ne
Si-tal'ces
Si-the'ni
Sith'ni-des
Si-tho'ne
Sith'o-nes
Si-tho'ni-a
Sith'o-nis
Sit'i-us
Sit'nah, *s.*
Si-tom'a-gus
Sit'o-nes
Sit'ta-ce
Sit-te-be'ris
Si'van, *s.*
Siz'y-ges
Smer-dom'e-nes
Smin'theus
So-a'na
So-a'nes
So-bu'ra
So'cho, *s.*
So'choh, *s.*
So'coh, *s.*
Soc'ra-tes
Soc-ra-te'um
So'di, *s.*
Sod'om, *s.*
Sod'o-ma
Sog-di-a'na
Sog-di-a'nus
So-la'nus
Sol'e-nus
So-li'nus
Sol-le'um
Sol'o-e
Sol'o-is
Sol'o-mon, *s.*
So-lo'na
So-lo'ni-um
Sol'o-on
Sol-y-ge'a
Sol'y-ma *and* Sol'y-mæ
Sol'y-mi
Sol'y-mus
So-me'na
Son'o-ba
Son-ti'a-tes
Sop'a-ter
So-phæn'e-tus
So-phe'ne
Soph'e-reth, *s.*
So'phi-a
Soph'i-lus
So-phi'nus
Soph'o-cles
So-phom'e-ne
Soph-o-ni'as, *s.*
Soph-o-nis'ba
Soph'ro-na
So-phro'ni-a
So-phron'i-cus
Soph-ro-nis'cus
So-phro'ni-us
So-phros'y-ne
So-pi'thes
Sop'o-lis
So-rac'tes *and* So-rac'te
So-ra'nus
Sor'di-ce
So'rek, *s.*
So-rit'i-a
So'si-a
So-sib'i-us
Sos'i-cles
Sos-i-cli'des
So-sic'ra-tes
So-sig'e-nes
So'si-i
Sos'i-lus
So-sim'e-nes
So-sip'a-ter
So-sip'o-lis
So-sis'tra-tus
So-sith'e-us
So'si-us
Sos'pi-ta
Sos'the-nes
Sos'tra-tus
Sos'xe-tra
Sot'a-des
So'tai, *s.*
So-te'res
So-te'ri-a
So-ter'i-chus
So-ter'i-cus
So-ti-a'tes
So'ti-on
So-ti'ra
So'ti-us
Sox'o-tæ
So-zom'e-nus
Spal'e-thra
Spar-ga-pi'thes
Spar'ta-cus
Spar-ta'ni *or* Spar-ti-a'tæ
Spar-ta'nus
Spar-ti-a'nus
Spar'to-cus
Spar-to'lus
Spat'a-le
Sper-chi'a
Sper-chi'us *or* Sper-che'us
Sper-ma-toph'a-gi
Sphac-te'ri-a
Sphe-ce'a
Sphen'do-ne
Spho'dri-as
Spi-lu'me-ne
Spin'tha-rus
Spi-tam'e-nes
Spith-ri-da'tes
Spo-le'ti-um
Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des
Spu'ri-us
Sta-be'ri-us
Sta'bi-æ
Sta'chys, *s.*
Sta-gi'ra
Stag-i-ri'tes
Stam'e-ne
Staph'y-lus
Sta-sa'nor
Sta'se-as
Sta-sic'ra-tes
Sta-sil'e-os
Sta-si'mus
Sta-ta'nus
Sta-til'i-a
Sta-til'i-us
Stat'i-næ
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti-us
Steg'a-nos
Stel-la'tes
Stel'li-o
Sten-o-bœ'a
Ste-noc'ra-tes
Sten'to-ris
Sten-y-cle'rus
Steph'a-na
Steph'a-nas, *s.*
Steph'a-nus

Ste'phen (stē'vn), *s.*
Ste-phu'sa
Ster'o-pe
Ster'o-pes
Ster-tin'i-us
Ste-sag'o-ras
Ste-se'nor
Ste-sich'o-rus
Stes-i-cle'a
Ste-sim'bro-tus
Sthen-e-bœ'a
Sthen-e-la'i-das
Sthen'e-las
Sthen'e-le
Sthen'e-lus
'Sthe'ni-us
Stil'i-cho
Stim'i-con
Stiph'i-lus
Sto-bæ'us
Stœch'a-des
Sto'i-ci
Sto'i-cus
Stra-te'gus
Strat'o-cles
Strat-o-cli'a
Strat-o-cli'des
Strat'o-las
Strat-o-ni'ce
Stra-ton-i-ce'a
Strat-o-ni'cus
Strat'o-phon
Strep-si'a-des
Stro-go'la
Strom-bich'i-des
Stron'gy-le
Stron'gy-lus
Stroph'a-des
Stro'phi-us
Stru-thi'a
Stru-thoph'a-gi
Stry-be'le
Strym'o-nis
Stym'ba-ra
Stym-phal'i-des
Stym-pha'lis
Stym-pha'lus
Su-a'da
Sua-de'la
Su-ag'e-la
Su'ah, *s.*
Su-a'na
Su-ar-do'nes
Su-as-te'ne
Su'ba, *s.*
Sub-al-pi'nus
Sub-laq'ue-um
Su-blic'i-us
Sub-mon-to'ri-um
Su'bu-lo
Su-bu'ra
Su-bur'ra
Su'ca-thites, *s.*
Suc'ca-bar
Suc'coth, *s.*
Suc'coth Be'-noth, *s.*
Su-de'ti
Su'di-as, *s.*
Su-e'bus
Su-es-sa'nus
Su-es-si-o'nes
Sues'so-nes *or* Su-es-so'nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Sue'vi *or* Su-e'vi
Sue'vi-us
Sue'vus *or* Su-e'vus
Su-fe'nas
Suf-fe'nus
Suf-fe'tes *or* Suf'fe-tes
Su'i-das
Su-il'i-us
Su-i'o-nes *or* Sui-o'nes
Suk'kim, *s.*
Sul'ci-us
Sul-pit'i-a *or* Sul-pic'i-a
Sul-pit'i-us *or* Sul-pic'i-us
Sum-ma'nus
Su'ni-ci
Su'ni-um
Su-od'o-na
Su'pe-rum Ma're
Sur, *s.*
Su-re'na
Su-re'nas
Su'ri-um
Su'sa, *s.*
Su'sa-na
Su-san'nah (*san*=*zan*), *s.*
Su-sa'ri-on
Su'si, *s.*
Su-si-a'na
Su'tri-um
Sy'a-ger
Sy-a'grus
Syb'a-ris
Syb-a-ri'ta
Syb-a-ri'tis
Syb'e-rus
Syb'o-ta
Syb'o-tas
Syc'a-mine, *s.*
Sy-ce'ne; *s.*
Sy'char, *s.*
Sy'e-dra
Sy-e'lus, *s.*
Sy-e'ne
Sy-e'ne, *s.*
Sy-e-ni'tes
Sy-en'ne-sis
Syl'eus
Sy-li'o-nes
Syl'o-son
Syl-va'nus
Syl'vi-a
Syl'vi-us
Sym'bo-la
Sym'bo-lum
Sym'ma-chus
Sym-pleg'a-des
Sym-ple'gas
Syn-cel'lus
Sy-ne'si-us
Syn'na-da
Syn'na-us
Syn'no-on
Sy-no'di-um
Syn'ti-che, *s.*
Syn'ty-che
Syr-a-cu'sæ
Syr-as-tre'ne
Sy'ri-a Ma'a-cha, *s.*
Syr-i-a'nus
Sy'ri-on, *s.*
Syr'ma-tæ
Syr-ne'tho
Syr-o-cil'i-ces
Syr-o-me'di-a
Sy-ro-phe-ni'ci-a, *s.*
Syr-o-phœ-ni'ces
Syr-o-phœ'nix
Syr'ti-ca
Sys-pi-ri'tis

## T.

Ta'a-nach, *s.*
Ta'a-nath Shi'loh, *s.*
Ta-au'tes
Tab'a-lus
Tab'a-oth, *s.*
Tab'ba-oth, *s.*
Tab'bath, *s.*
Tab'e-al, *s.*
Tab'e-el, *s.*
Ta-bel'li-us, *s.*
Tab'e-rah, *s.*
Tab-i-e'ni
Tab'i-tha, *s.*
Ta'bor, *s.*
Tab'ra-ca
Tab'ri-mon, *s.*
Ta-bu'da
Ta-ca'pe *or* Tac'a-pe
Tac-a-pho'ris
Tac-a-tu'a
Tac-fa-ri'nas
Tach'mo-nite, *s.*
Tach'o-ri
Tac'i-ta
Tac'i-tus
Tac'o-la *or* Ta-co'la
Ta-con'i-des
Tad'mor, *s.*
Tæ-dif'e-ra
Tæn'a-ros
Tæ'na-rum
Tæn'a-rus
Ta-e'pa
Ta-go'ni-us
Ta'han, *s.*
Ta-hap'a-nes, *s.*
Ta'hath, *s.*
Tah'pe-nes, *s.*
Tah-re'a, *s.*
Tah'tim Hod'shi, *s.*
Ta-lab'ro-ca
Tal-a-co'ry
Ta-las'si-us
Tal'a-us
Tal'e-tum
Ta-li'tha Cu'mi, *s.*
Tal'mai, *s.*
Tal'me-na
Tal'mon, *s.*
Tal'sas, *s.*
Tal-thyb'i-us
Ta'mah, *s.*
Ta'mar, *s.*
Tam'a-rus
Tam'e-sa *or* Tam'e-sis
Tam-i-a'this
Tam'muz, *s.*
Tam'phi-lus
Ta-my'ra-ca
Ta'nach, *s.*
Tan'a-ger
Tan'a-gra
Tan'a-is
Tan-a-i'tæ
Tan'a-quil
Ta-ne'tum
Tan-hu'meth, *s.*
Ta'nis, *s.*
Tan-tal'i-des
Tan'ta-lus
Ta-nu'si-us
Ta-o'ca
Ta'o-ce
Ta-o'ci
Ta'phath, *s.*
Ta'phi-æ
Ta-phi-as'sus
Ta'phi-i
Ta-phi'tis
Tap'o-ri
Tap-o-si'ris
Tap-pu'ah, *s.*
Ta-prob'a-ne
Ta-pu'ra
Ta-pu're-i
Ta-pu'ri
Ta'rah, *s.*
Tar'a-lah, *s.*
Tar'a-nis
Tar-che'ti-us
Tar-chon-dim'o-tus
Ta-re'a, *s.*
Tar-en-ti'nus
Ta-ren'tum *or* Ta-ren'tus
Tar-i-che'a (*Egypt*)
Ta-rich'e-a (*Palestine*)
Tar-i-o'tæ
Tar-pe'ia
Tar-pe'ius
Tar'pei-ites, *s.*
Tar-quin'i-a
Tar-quin'i-i
Tar-quin'i-us
Tar-quit'i-us
Tar'qui-tus
Tar-ra-ci'na
Tar'ra-co
Tar-ru'ti-us
Tar'shish, *s.*
Tar'si-us
Tar-su'ras
Tar'sus, *s.*
Tar'tak, *s.*
Tar'tan, *s.*
Tar'ta-rus
Tar-te'sus
Tar-u-sa'tes
Tar-vis'i-um
Tas-ge'ti-us
Tas'si-to
Ta-ti-a'nus
Ta-ti-en'ses
Ta'ti-i
Ta'ti-us
Tat'nai, *s.*
Tau-chi'ra
Tau-lan'ti-i
Tau-ra'ni-a
Tau're-a
Tau-re'si-um
Tau'ri-ca Cherso-ne'sus
Tau-ri'ni
Tau'ri-on
Tau-ri-o'ne
Tau-ris'ci
Tau'ri-um
Tau-roly'o-lus
Tau'ro-is
Tau-ro-me'ni-um
Tau-rom'e-nos
Tau-ro-po-li'a
Tau-rop'o-lus
Tau-ro'pos
Tau-ru'bu-læ
Tax'i-la
Tax'i-les
Tax'i-li
Ta-yg'e-te
Ta-yg'e-tus
Te-a'num
Te'a-rus
Te-a'te-a *or* Te-a'-te
Te'bah, *s.*
Teb-a-li'ah, *s.*
Te'beth, *s.*
Tec-mes'sa
Tec-tos'a-ges *or* Tec-tos'a-gæ
Tec'to-sax
Te'ge-a
Te-ge-a'tes
Teg'u-la
Teg'y-ra
Te-haph'ne-hes, *s.*
Te-hin'nah, *s.*
Te'kel, *s.*
Te-ko'a, *s.*
Te-ko'ah, *s.*
Te'lah, *s.*
Tel'a-im, *s.*
Tel'a-mon
Tel-a-mo-ni'a-des
Te-las'sar, *s.*
Tel-chi'nes
Tel-chin'i-a
Tel-chin'i-us
Te'le-a
Tel'e-ba
Te-leb'o-æ *or* Te-leb'o-es
Te-leb'o-as
Tel-e-bo'i-des
Tel'e-cles
Tel-e-cli'des
Tel'e-clus
Tel'e-crus
Tel-e-da'mus
Te-leg'o-nus
Te'lem, *s.*
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-mus
Te'le-on
Te-leph'a-nes
Tel-e-phas'sa
Tel'e-phus
Tel-e-sar'chi-des
Te-le'si-a
Te-les'i-cles
Tel-e-sil'la
Tel-e-si'nus
Tel'e-son
Tel-e-stag'o-ras
Tel-e-thu'sa
Te-leu'ti-as
Tel Har'e-sha, *s.*
Tel-le'ne
Tel'li-as
Tel'me-ra
Tel'o-bis
Tel-phu'sa
Te'ma, *s.*
Te'man, *s.*
Tem'a-ni, *s.*
Te-ma'the-a
Tem'e-ni, *s.*
Tem-e-ni'a
Tem-e-ni'tes
Te-me'ni-um
Tem'e-nos
Tem'e-nus
Tem'e-sa *or* Tem'e-se
Tem'pe-a
Tem-py'ra
Tench-te'ri *or* Tenc-te'ri
Te'ne-a
Te-ne'æ
Ten'e-dos
Ten'e-rus
Ten'e-sis
Te-ne'um
Ten'ty-ra
Te'rah, *s.*
Ter'a-phim, *s.*
Te-re'don
Te-re'i-des
Te-ren'ti-a
Te-ren-ti-a'nus
Te-ren'ti-us
Ter-e-nu'this
Te'resh, *s.*
Te'reus
Ter-gem'i-nus
Te'ri-as
Ter-i-da'tes
Ter'i-gum
Te-ri'na
Te-ri'o-li
Ter-men'ti-a
Ter'me-ra
Ter'me-rus
Ter-mes'sus *or* Ter-me'sus
Ter'mi-nus
Terp-sich'o-re
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter-ra-sid'i-us
Ter'ti-a
Ter'tul-li-a'nus
Ter-tul'lus, *s.*
Te'thys
Tet-ra-co'mum
Tet-ra-go'nis
Te-trap'o-lis
Tet'ri-cus
Teu'cer
Teu-chi'ra
Teu'cri
Teu'cri-a
Teu-me'sos
Teu-o'chis
Teu-ta'mi-as
Teu'ta-mus
Teu-ta'tes
Teu'thras
Teu-thro'ne
Teu-tom'a-tus
Teu'to-ni *and* Teu'to-nes
Thac'co-na
Thad-dæ'us, *s.*
Thad-de'us *or* Thad'de-us, *s.*
Tha'hash, *s.*
Thal'a-me *or* Thal'a-mæ
Thal'a-mus
Tha-las'si-o
Tha-las'si-us
Tha-le'a
Tha-les'tri-a *or* Tha-les'tris
Tha-le'tas
Tha-li'a
Tha'li-us
Thal'pi-us
Tha'mah, *s.*
Tha'mar, *s.*
Tham'na-tha, *s.*
Tham'y-ras *or* Tham'y-rus
Tham'y-ris
Than'a-tos
Thap'sa-cus
Thap-si-ta'ni
Tha'rah, *s.*
Thar'ra, *s.*
Thar'shish, *s.*
Tha'si-us
Thas'si, *s.*
Thau'ma-ci
Thau-ma'ci-a
Thau'ma-cus
Thau-man'ti-as *and* Thau-man'tis
Thau'mas
The-æ-te'tus
The-ag'e-nes
The-a'ges
The-ag'o-ras
The-a'no
The-ar'i-das
The-ar'i-des
The-ba'i-des
Theb'a-is *or* The-ba'is
The-ba'nus
The-be'tha
The'bez, *s.*
The-co'e, *s.*
Thec-tam'e-nes
Theg-a-nu'sa
The'ia
The'ias
Thel-a-i'ra
Thel'a-sar, *s.*
Thel-e-phas'sa
The-ler'sas, *s.*
Thel-e-si'nus
Thel'i-ne
Thel-pu'sa
Thel-xi'on
Thel-xi'o-pe
The'man, *s.*
The-mis-cy'ra
Them'i-son
Them-i-so'ni-um
The-mis'te-as
The-mis'ti-us
The-mis-to-cle'a
The-mis'to-cles
Them-i-stog'e-nes
The-oc'a-nus, *s.*
The-o-cle'a
The'o-cles
The'o-clus
The-o-clym'e-nus
The-oc'ly-tus
The-oc'ri-tus
Thom'o-i, *s.*
Tho-ni'tes
Tho-o'sa
Tho-o'tes
Tho-ra'ni-us
Tho-re'ce
Tho'ri-us
Thos-pi'tis
Tho'us
Thra'ce
Thra'ces
Thra'ci-a
Thrac'i-dæ
Thra'se-a
Thra-se'as, *s.*
Thra'si-us
Thras-y-bu'lus
Thras-y-dæ'us
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thras-y-me'des
Thra-sym'e-nes
Thras-y-me'nus
Thre-ic'i-us
Thre-is'sa
Threp-sip'pas
Thri-am'bus
Thro'ni-um
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu-is'to
Thum'mim, *s.*
Thu'ri-a
Thu'ri-i
Thu-ri'nus
Thu'ri-um
Thus'ci-a
Thy'a-des
Thy-a-mi'a *or* Thy-a'mi-a
Thy'a-mis
Thy'a-mus
Thy-a-ti'ra
Thy-es'ta
Thy-es'tes
Thy'ias
Thym-bræ'us
Thym'bri-a
Thym'e-le
Thy-me'na
Thym'i-lus
Thy-moch'a-res
Thy-mœ'tes
Thyn'i-as
Thy-od'a-mas
Thy-o'ne
Thy-o'neus
Thyr'e-a
Thyr-e-a'tis
Thyr'i-des
Thyr'i-on
Thyr-sag'e-tæ
Thyr-sag'e-tes
Ti'a-sa
Tib-a-re'ni
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Ti-be'ri-us
Ti-be'rus
Tib'hath, *s.*
Tib-i-se'nus
Tib'ni, *s.*
Ti-bul'lus
Tib-ur-ti'nus
Ti-bur'ti-us
Tich'i-us
Tic'i-da
Ti-ci'nus (*a river*)
Tic'i-nus (*a man*)
Ti'dal, *s.*
Ti-fa'ta
Ti-fer'num
Tig-el-li'nus
Ti-gel'li-us
Tig'lath Pil-e'ser, *s.*
Ti-gra'nes
Tig-ran-o-cer'ta
Tig-u-ri'ni
Tik'vah, *s.*
Tik'vath, *s.*
Til-a-tæ'i
Til-a-vemp'tus
Til'gath Pil-ne'ser, *s.*
Ti'lon, *s.*
Ti-mæ'a
Ti-mæ'a-tes
Ti-mæ'nus
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mag'e-nes
Ti-ma-gen'i-das
Tim-a-ge'tes
Ti-mag'o-ras
Ti-man'dri-des
Ti-man'ge-lus
Ti-ma'nor
Tim-a-ra'tus
Ti-mar'chi-des
Ti-mar'chus
Ti-mar'e-te
Ti-ma'si-on
Tim-a-sith'e-us
Ti-ma'vus
Tim'e-as
Ti-me'si-us
Ti-me'us, *s.*
Tim'na, *s.*
Tim'nath, *s.*
Ti-moch'a-ris
Tim-o-cle'a
Tim'o-cles
Tim-o-cli'das
Ti-moc'ra-tes
Ti-moc're-on
Tim-o-de'mus
Tim-o-la'us
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus
Ti-mom'a-chus
Ti-mo'nax
Ti-mon'i-des
Ti-mon'o-e
Ti-moph'a-nes
Ti-mos'the-nes
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti-mox'e-nus
Tin'i-a
Tiph'sah, *s.*
Ti'ras, *s.*
Ti-re'si-as
Tir'ha-kah, *s.*
Tir'ha-nah, *s.*
Tir'i-a, *s.*
Tir-i-ba'zus
Tir-i-da'tes
Tir'sha-tha, *s.*
Tir'zah, *s.*
Ti-sæ'um
Ti-sag'o-ras
Ti-sam'e-nus
Tish'bite, *s.*
Tis'i-a
Ti-si'a-rus
Tis'i-as
Ti-sic'ra-tes
Ti-siph'o-ne
Ti-siph'o-nus
Tis-sa-pher'nes
Ti-tæ'a
Ti'tan *or* Ti-ta'nus
Tit'a-ne
Ti-ta'nes
Ti-ta'ni-a
Ti-tan'i-des
Tit'a-nus
Tit-a-re'si-us
Tit-a-re'sus
Tith-e-nid'i-a
Ti-tho'nus
Ti-tho're-a
Ti-thraus'tes
Tit'i-a
Tit-i-a'na
Tit-i-a'nus
Tit'i-es
Tit'i-i
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'i-us
Ti-tor'mus
Tit-the'um
Ti-tu'ri-us
Tit'y-rus
Tit'y-us
Ti'van, *s.*
Ti'zite, *s.*
Tle-pol'e-mus
Tma'rus
Tmo'lus
To'ah, *s.*
To'a-nah, *s.*
To-bi'ah, *s.*
To-bi'as, *s.*
To'bie, *s.*
To-bi'el, *s.*
To'bit, *s.*
Toch'a-ri
To'chen, *s.*
To-gar'mah, *s.*
To-ga'ta

To'hu, *s.*
To'i, *s.*
To'la, *s.*
To'lad, *s.*
To'la-ite, *s.*
Tol-ba'nes, *s.*
To-le'tum
Tol-is-to'bi-i
Tol'mi-des
Tol'o-phon
To-lo'sa
To-lum'ni-us
To-mæ'us
Tom'a-rus
To-me'rus
Tom'i-sa
To-mi'tæ
Tom'o-ri *or* To-mu'ri
Tom'y-ris
Ton-do'ta
To'ne-a
Ton-gil'li-us
To-ni'a
To'phel, *s.*
To'phet, *s.*
To'pheth, *s.*
To-pi'ris
Tor'e-tæ
Tor'i-ni
To-ro'ne
Tor-qua'ta
Tor-qua'tus
To-ry'ne
To'u, *s.*
Tox-a-rid'i-a
Tox'eus
Tox-ic'ra-te
Tox'i-li
To-yg'e-ni
Tra'be-a
Trach'a-lus
Tra-che'a
Tra-chin'i-a
Trach-o-ni'tis
Traj-a-nop'o-lis
Tra-ja'nus
Trans-al-pi'nus
Trans-pa-da'nus
Trans-tib-er-i'na
Trans-tib-e-si'-nus
Trap'e-zon
Trap'e-zus
Tra-phe'a
Tras-i-me'nus
Tre-ba'ti-us
Tre-bel-li-a'nus
Tre-bel-li-e'nus
Tre-bel'li-us
Tre'bi-a
Tre'bi-us
Tre-bo'ni-us
Treb'u-la
Tres'vi-ri
Trev'e-ri
Tri-a'ri-a
Tri-a'ri-us
Trib'o-ci
Tri-bu'ni
Tri-cas'ses
Tric-as-ti'ni
Tri-cho'nis
Tric-o-lo'nus
Tri-cor'y-phus
Tri-cor'y-thus
Tri-cra'na
Tri-cre'na
Tri-e'res
Tri-e'rus
Tri-e-ter'i-ca
Tri-e-te'ris
Trif-o-li'nus
Tri-gem'i-na
Tri-gem'i-ni
Tri-go'num
Tri-go'nus
Tri-na'cri-a *or* Trin'a-cris
Tri-na'sus
Trin-o-ban'tes
Tri-oc'a-la
Tri'o-dus
Tri-o'nes
Tri'o-pas *or* Tri'-ops
Tri-o-pe'is
Tri-o-pe'ius
Tri'o-pus
Tri-phil'lis
Tri-phi'lus
Tri-phyl'i-a
Tri-phy'lis
Trip'o-di
Trip'o-lis
Trip-tol'e-mus
Triq'ue-tra
Tri-tæ'a
Trit'i-a
Trit-o-ge-ni'a
Tri-to'nes
Tri-to'nis
Tri-to'nus
Tri-um'vi-ri
Triv'i-a
Tri-vi'cum
Tri-vi'cus
Tro'a-des
Troch'a-ri
Troch'o-is
Trœ-ze'ne
Trog'i-lus
Trog-lod'y-tæ *or* Trog-lo-dy'tæ
Tro-gyl'li-um, *s.*
Tro'i-lus
Tro-ja'ni
Tro-ju'ge-næ
Trom-en-ti'na
Troph'i-mus
Tro-pho'ni-us
Tros'su-li
Tros'su-lum
Tru-en-ti'ni
Tru-en-ti'num
Tryg-o-dæm'o-nes
Try-phe'na, *s.*
Tryph'e-rus
Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Try-pho'sa
Tu'bal, *s.*
Tu'bal Ca'in, *s.*
Tu'be-ro
Tu-bi-e'ni, *s.*
Tuc'ci-a
Tuc-cit'o-ra
Tu'ci-a
Tu-der-ti'ni
Tu-di-ta'nus
Tu'dri
Tu-fi-ca'ni
Tu'ge-ni
Tu-gu-ri'nus
Tu-is'to
Tu-lin'gi
Tul'li-a
Tul-li-a'num
Tul-li'o-la
Tul'li-us
Tu-ra'ni-us
Tur-de-ta'ni
Tur'du-li
Tu-ri-a'so
Tu'ri-us
Tu'ro-nes
Tu'ro-ni (*a people of Gaul*)
Tu-ro'ni (*a people of Germany*)
Tur-pil'i-us
Tur'pi-o
Tur-ri'nus
Tur-u'lis
Tu-rul'li-us
Tus-ca'ni-a
Tus'ci-a
Tus-cu-la'num
Tu-ta'nus
Tu-te-li'na
Tu'tho-a
Tu'ti-a
Tu-ti-ca'nus
Tu'ti-cum
Ty'a-na
Ty-a-næ'us
Ty-a-ni'tis
Ty'bris
Tych'i-cus
Tych'i-us
Ty'deus
Ty-di'des
Ty-e'nis
Ty-mo'lus
Tym-pa'ni-a
Tym-phæ'i
Tyn'da-reus
Tyn-dar'i-des
Tyn'da-ris
Tyn'da-rus
Tyn'ni-chus
Ty-pho'eus
Ty-pho'nis
Tyr-an-gi'tæ
Ty-ran'ni-on
Tyr-i-da'tes
Tyr'i-i
Ty-ri'o-tes
Tyr'i-us
Ty-rog'ly-phus
Tyr-rhe'ni
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr-rhe'nus
Tyr'rheus
Tyr-rhi'dæ
Tyr-se'ta
Tyr-tæ'us
Tys'i-as
Tzac'o-nes

## U.

U'bi-i
U'cal, *s.*
U-cal'e-gon
U'ce-na
U-ce'ni
U-ce'ti-a
U'el, *s.*
U-fen-ti'na
U'gi-a
U'lai, *s.*
U'lam, *s.*
U'li-a
U-liz-i-be'ra
Ul'la, *s.*
Ul-pi-a'nus
U'lu-bræ
U-lys'ses
Um-bre'nus
Um'mah, *s.*
U-nel'li
Un'ni, *s.*
Unx'i-a
U-phar'sin, *s.*
U'phaz, *s.*
U-ra'ca
U-ra'gus
U-ra'ni-a
U-ra-nop'o-lis
U'ra-nus
Ur'bane (= modern *Urban*), *s.*
Ur-ba'nus
Ur-bic'u-a
Ur'bi-cus
Ur-bi-na'tes
Ur-bi'num
U-re'um
Ur'ge-num
U'ri, *s.*
U'ri-a
U-ri'ah, *s.*
U-ri'as, *s.*
U'ri-el, *s.*
U-ri'jah, *s.*
U'rim, *s.*
U-ri'on
U-ri'tes
Ur-sid'i-us
Ur-si'nus
Us'bi-um
Us'ca-na
Us'ce-num
U-sip'e-tes *or* U-si'pi
Us-ti'ca
U'thai, *s.*
U'thi, *s.*
U'thi-na
U'ti-ca
Ux'a-ma
Ux-an'tis
Ux-el-lo-du'num
Uz (as in *buzz*), *s.*
U'zai, *s.*
U'zal, *s.*
Uz'za, *s.*
Uz'zah, *s.*
Uz'zen She'rah, *s.*
Uz'zi, *s.*
Uz-zi'a, *s.*
Uz-zi'ah, *s.*
Uz-zi'el, *s.*

## V.

Vac-cæ'i
Va-cu'na
Va-dav'e-ro
Vad-i-mo'nis
Vag-e-dru'sa
Va-ge'ni
Va'ha-lis
Va-i'cus
Va-je-za'tha, *s.*
Val-a-mi'rus
Val'da-sus
Va-len-tin-i-a'-nus
Val-en-ti'nus
Va-le'ri-a
Va-le-ri-a'nus
Va-le'ri-us
Val'e-rus
Val'gi-us
Val-leb'a-na
Van'da-li
Van-da'li-i
Van-gi'o-nes
Va-ni'ah, *s.*
Van'ni-us
Va-ra'nes
Var'du-li
Va-re'nus
Var'ga-la
Var-gi-o'nes
Va'ri-a
Va-ri-e'na
Var'i-cus
Va-ri'ni *or* Va-ris'ti
Va'ri-us
Va-sa'tæ
Vas'co-nes
Vash'ni, *s.*
Vash'ti, *s.*
Vat-i-ca'nus
Va-ti-e'nus
Va-tre'nus
Ve-chi'res
Vec'ti-us
Vec-to'nes *or* Vec'to-nes
Ve'di-us Pol'li-o
Ve-ge'ti-us
Ve'i-a
Ve-ia'nus
Ve-ien'tes
Ve-ien'to
Ve'i-i
Ve-ja'ni-us
Vej'o-vis
Ve-la'brum
Ve-la'crum
Ve-la'ni-us
Vel'e-da
Ve'li-a
Ve-lib'o-ri
Ve-li'na
Ve-li'num
Ve-li-o-cas'si
Vel-i-ter'na
Ve-li'træ
Vel'le-da
Vel-le'ius
Vel'li-ca
Ve-na'frum
Ven'e-dæ
Ven'e-di
Ven'e-ti
Ve-ne'ti-a
Ven'e-tus
Ve-nil'i-a
Ven-no'nes *or* Ven'no-nes
Ven-no'ni-us
Ven-tid'ius
Ven-u-le'ius
Ven'u-lus
Ve-nu'si-a
Ve-pi'cus
Ve-ra'gri
Ve-ra'ni-a
Ve-ra'ni-us
Ver-big'e-nus
Ver-cin-get'o-rix
Ver-e-ti'ni
Ve-re'tum
Ver-gas-i-lau'-nus
Ver-gil'i-us
Ver-gin'i-us
Ver'gi-um
Ver-gob're-tus
Ver-o-man'du-i
Ve-ro'na
Ve-ro'nes
Ver-on'i-ca
Ver'ri-us
Ver-ru-ci'ni
Ver-ru'go
Ver'ta-gus
Ver-ti-cor'di-a
Ver-ti'næ
Ver-tis'cus
Ver'u-læ
Ver-u-la'nus
Ves'a-gus
Ves'bi-us
Ves'bo-la
Ves-ce'li-a
Ves'ci-a
Ves-ci-a'num
Ves'e-ris
Ve-se'vus
Ve-si-on'i-ca
Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Ves-til'i-us
Ves-til'la
Ves-ti'ni
Ves-ti'nus
Ves'u-lus
Ve-su'vi-us
Ves'vi-us
Vet'ti-us
Vet-to'nes *or* Ve-to'nes
Vet-u-lo'ni-a
Ve-tu'ri-a
Ve-tu'ri-us
Vi'a-ca
Vi-a'drus
Vi-a'lis
Vi-bid'i-us
Vi-bil'i-a
Vib-i-na'tes
Vib-i-o'nes
Vib'i-us
Vib-u-la'nus
Vib-u-le'nus
Vi-bul'li-us
Vi-cel'li-us
Vi-ce'ti-a
Vic-e-ti'ni
Vic-to-ri'na
Vic-to-ri'nus
Vic-tum'vi-æ
Vi-en'na
Vil'li-us
Vim-i-na'lis
Vin-cen'ti-us
Vin'ci-us
Vin-da'li-um
Vin-del'i-ci
Vin-de-lic'i-a
Vin-de-mi-a'tor
Vin-dem'i-tor
Vin-dic'i-us
Vin'di-li
Vin-di-na'tes
Vin-dob'o-na *or* Vin-do-bo'na
Vin-do-nis'sa
Vi-nic'i-us
Vi-nid'i-us
Vin'i-us
Vip-sa'ni-a
Vip-sa'ni-us
Vi-ra'go
Vir'bi-us
Vir-du'ma-rus
Vir-gil'i-us
Vir-gin'ia
Vir-gin'i-us
Vir-i-a'thus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
Vir-i-pla'ca
Vis-cel-li'nus
Vi-sel'li-us
Vi-sel'lus
Vis'o-lus
Vis'tu-la
Vi-sur'gis
Vi-tel'li-a
Vi-tel'li-us
Vit'i-a
Vit-i-ci'ni
Vi-tis'a-tor
Vit'ri-cus
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vit'u-la
Vo-co'ni-us
Vo-con'ti-a
Voc'u-la
Vog'e-sus
Vo-la'na
Vo-la'ne
Vol-ca'ti-us
Vol'e-sus
Vo-log'e-ses
Vo-log'e-sus
Vol'sci-us
Vol-sin'i-um
Vol-tin'i-a
Vol-u'bi-lis
Vo-lum'ni-a
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vo-lu'pi-a
Vol-u-se'nus
Vo-lu-si-a'nus
Vo-lu'si-us
Vol-us-ta'na
Vol'u-sus
Vol-u-ti'na
Vo-ma'nus
Vo-no'nes
Voph'si, *s.*
Vo-ra'nus
Vos'e-gus *or* Vo-se'gus
Vo-ti-e'nus
Vo-tu'ri
Vul-ca'nal
Vul-ca'nus
Vul-ca'ti-us
Vul-si'num
Vul-tur'ci-us
Vul-tu-re'ius

## X.

Xan'thi-a
Xan'thi-as
Xan'thi-ca
Xan'thi-cles
Xan'thi-cus, *s.*
Xan-thip'pe
Xan-tho-pu'lus
Xe-nag'o-ras
Xen'a-res
Xe'ne-a
Xen'e-tus
Xe-ni'a-des
Xe'ni-as
Xe'ni-on
Xe'ni-us
Xen-o-cle'a
Xen'o-cles
Xen-o-cli'des
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-noc'ri-tus
Xe-nod'a-mus
Xen-o-da'mus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xe-nod'o-chus
Xen-o-do'rus
Xe-nod'o-tes
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xen-o-me'des
Xe-noph'a-nes
Xe-noph'i-lus
Xen'o-phon
Xen-o-phon-ti'-us
Xen-o-pi'thes
Xen-o-pi-thi'a
Xen-o-ti'mus
Xer-o-lib'y-a
Xe-rol'o-phus
Xerx-e'ne
Xi-me'ne
Xi-phe'ne
Xyn'i-æ
Xyp'e-te

## Z.

Za-a-na'im, *s.*
Za'a-nan, *s.*
Za-a-nan'nim, *s.*
Za'a-van, *s.*
Za'bad, *s.*
Zab-a-dæ'ans, *s.*
Zab-a-da'ias, *s.*
Za-ba-de'ans, *s.*
Zab'a-tus
Zab'bai, *s.*
Zab'bud, *s.*
Zab-de'us, *s.*
Zab'di, *s.*
Zab-di-ce'ne
Zab'di-el, *s.*
Za'bud, *s.*
Za-bu'lon, *s.*
Zab'u-lus
Zac'cai, *s.*
Zac-chæ'us, *s.*
Zac-che'us, *s.*
Zac'chur, *s.*
Zac'cur, *s.*
Zach-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Zach-a-ri'as, *s.*
Zach'a-ry, *s.*
Za'cher, *s.*
Zac'o-rus
Za-cyn'thus
Za'dok, *s.*
Za-go'rus *or* Za-go'rum
Za'greus
Za'ham, *s.*
Za'ir, *s.*
Za'laph, *s.*
Zal'a-tes
Za-le'cus
Za-leu'cus
Zal'i-ches
Zal'mon, *s.*
Zal-mo'nah, *s.*
Zal-mun'nah, *s.*
Zam'bis, *s.*
Zam'bri, *s.*
Za-molx'is
Za'moth, *s.*
Zam-zum'mim, *s.*
Za-no'ah, *s.*
Zaph'nath Pa-a-ne'ah, *s.*
Za'phon, *s.*
Za'ra, *s.*
Za'ra-ces, *s.*
Za'rah, *s.*
Zar-a-i'as, *s.*
Zar-bi-e'nus
Zar-do'ces
Za're-ah, *s.*
Za're-ath-ite, *s.*
Za'red, *s.*
Zar'e-phath, *s.*
Zar'e-tæ
Zar'e-tan, *s.*
Za'reth Sha'har, *s.*
Za-ri-as'pes
Zar-man-o-che'-gas
Zar'ta-na, *s.*
Zar'than, *s.*
Za'tho-e, *s.*
Za-thu'i, *s.*
Zat'thu, *s.*
Za'van, *s.*
Za-ve'ces
Za'za, *s.*
Zeb-a-di'ah, *s.*
Ze'bah, *s.*
Ze-ba'im, *s.*
Zeb'e-dee, *s.*
Ze-bi'nah, *s.*
Ze-boi'im, *s.*
Ze-bo'im, *s.*
Ze-bu'dah, *s.*
Ze'bul, *s.*
Zeb'u-lon-ites, *s.*
Zeb'u-lun, *s.*
Zech-a-ri'ah, *s.*
Ze'dad, *s.*
Zed-e-chi'as, *s.*
Zed-e-ki'ah, *s.*
Ze'eb, *s.*
Ze'lah, *s.*
Ze-le'a
Ze'lek, *s.*
Ze-lo'phe-had, *s.*
Ze-lo'tes, *s.*
Ze-lo'tus
Ze-lot'y-pe
Zel'zah, *s.*
Ze-ma-ra'im, *s.*
Zem'a-rite, *s.*
Ze-mi'ra, *s.*
Ze'nan, *s.*
Ze'nas, *s.*
Ze-no'bi-a
Ze-no'bi-i
Zen'o-cles
Zen-o-cli'des
Zen-e-do'rus
Ze-nod'o-tus
Ze-noph'a-nes
Zen-o-po-si'don
Ze-noth'e-mis
Zeph-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Ze'phath, *s.*
Zeph'a-tha, *s.*
Ze'phi, *s.*
Ze'pho, *s.*
Ze'phon, *s.*
Zeph'on-ite, *s.*
Ze-phyr'i-um
Zeph'y-rus
Ze'rah, *s.*
Zer-a-hi'ah, *s.*
Zer-a-i'ah, *s.*
Ze'red, *s.*
Ze-re're'da, *s.*
Ze-red'a-thah, *s.*
Zer'e-rath, *s.*
Ze'resh, *s.*
Ze'reth, *s.*
Ze'ri, *s.*
Ze'ror, *s.*
Ze-ru'ah, *s.*
Ze-rub-ba'bel, *s.*
Ze-ru-i'ah, *s.*
Ze-ryn'thus
Ze'tham, *s.*
Ze'than, *s.*
Ze'thar, *s.*
Ze'tho, *s.*
Zeu-gi-ta'na
Zeux-i-da'mus
Zeux'i-das
Zeux-ip'pe
Zeux'is
Zi'a, *s.*
Zi'ba, *s.*
Zib'e-on, *s.*
Zib'i-a, *s.*
Zib'i-ah, *s.*
Zich'ri, *s.*
Zid'dim, *s.*
Zid-ki'jah, *s.*
Zi'don, *s.*
Zi-do'ni-ans, *s.*
Zi-e'la
Zi-gi'ra
Zi'ha, *s.*
Zik'lag, *s.*
Zil'i-a
Zil'lah, *s.*
Zil'pah, *s.*
Zil'thai, *s.*
Zi-ma'ra
Zim'mah, *s.*
Zim'ran, *s.*
Zim'ri, *s.*
Zi'na, *s.*
Zi-ob'e-ris
Zi'on, *s.*
Zi'or, *s.*
Zi'phah, *s.*
Zi-phe'ne
Ziph'ims, *s.*
Ziph'i-on, *s.*
Ziph'ites, *s.*
Ziph'ron, *s.*
Zi-pœ'tes
Zip'por, *s.*
Zip-po'rah, *s.*
Zith'ri, *s.*
Zi'za, *s.*
Zi'zah, *s.*
Zo'an, *s.*
Zo'ar, *s.*
Zo'bah, *s.*
Zo-be'bah, *s.*
Zo'har, *s.*
Zo-he'leth, *s.*
Zo'heth, *s.*
Zo'i-lus
Zo-ip'pus
Zon'a-ras
Zo'phah, *s.*
Zo'phai, *s.*
Zo'phar, *s.*
Zo'phim, *s.*
Zo-pyr'i-on
Zop'y-rus
Zo'rah, *s.*
Zo're-ah, *s.*
Zo'rites, *s.*
Zor-o-as'tres
Zo-rob'a-bel, *s.*
Zos'i-mus
Zos'i-ne
Zos-te'ri-a
Zot'i-cus
Zu'ar, *s.*
Zuph (*u* as in *snuff*), *s.*
Zur (*u* as in *fur*), *s.*
Zu-ri'el, *s.*
Zu-ri-shad'dai, *s.*
Zu'zim, *s.*
Zy-gan'tis
Zyg'e-na
Zyg'i-a
Zyg'i-i
Zy-gom'e-la
Zy-gop'o-lis
Zy-gri'tæ

# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

# MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

## NOTES ON THE SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

FOREIGN geographical names are spelled in English books either in the same manner as they are spelled in the language of the country to which they belong, or phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet. The first method can, of course, be adopted only for names belonging to countries in which the Roman alphabet is used with or without diacritic marks. In the following notes on the pronunciation of foreign names the sounds indicated as those corresponding to the letters of foreign alphabets are explained, where necessary, by the key-line at the foot of the page.

In that key-line it will be seen that six signs are used to represent un-English sounds. These must be learned by the ear from those who are able to render them accurately, but it may be mentioned that the French sound heard long in *vûe* and short in *bŭt* is like the sound of *u* in the Scotch word *abune;* that that heard long in *bleŭ* and short in *neŭf* has some resemblance to the sound of *e* in *her;* that the sound represented by ṅ (as in the French *on*) is produced by emitting voice through the mouth and nose at the same time, and is accordingly not a pure nasal (like the English *ng* in *sing*) but a semi-nasal; and that the *ch* in the German *nacht* is a strongly aspirated guttural like *ch* in the Scotch word *loch.* Strictly speaking two sounds are represented in German by *ch*, or by *g*, which is sometimes its equivalent. After the vowels *a, o, u* it is a guttural as in the Scotch *loch*, but after the other vowels and after consonants it is produced by the emission of breath between the point of the tongue and the fore-part of the palate.

Even with these signs for un-English sounds it must be remembered that the sound indicated for the letters of foreign alphabets is very often only an approximation to the true pronunciation, as foreign languages have a great many shades of sound which can be acquired only by those who have familiarized themselves with these languages as they are actually spoken by the people, and which, besides, no Englishman would ever think of trying to reproduce in pronouncing foreign names while reading or speaking English. It will be observed that, as the key shows, *y* is always used with its consonantal or semi-vowel sound as in *yes.* Thus when it is stated that the Hungarian *gy* has the sound of *dy*, it is to be understood that at the end of a word that combination does not form a separate syllable, but goes to form one syllable with the preceding letters. The Hungarian prefix *Nagy*, for example, is pronounced in one syllable *Nody*, the *d* being followed by the consonant *y* with an effect closely resembling that of a very soft *zh.*

A. *Some rules for the pronunciation of languages using the Roman alphabet.*

### VOWELS AND VOWEL DIGRAPHS.

a is usually sounded ä, but sometimes long sometimes short. In Hungarian it is sometimes like o in *not.*

å in Swedish is sounded ō.

ä or ae is usually sounded like ā or e, in Flemish (and old Dutch) like ä.

ą in Polish is sounded like the French *on.*

aa in Danish is sounded as ō, in Dutch as ä.

ai and ay usually have each of the vowels sounded, the sound of ä being rapidly followed by that of ē. In German they are sounded like i in *pine,* in French mostly like ā.

ão in Portuguese is sounded as ouṅ.

au is usually pronounced either with the sounds of the vowels separately, or as a diphthong like ou. In French it is pronounced like o in *note.*

e is usually sounded like ā or e in *met.* In Spanish it always has the latter sound. Very often it has an obscure sound as in the English *golden.* In French it is often mute.

ę in Polish is sounded like the French *ain* (aṅ).

ě in Bohemian and Servian is sounded as ye or yā.

eau in French has the sound of o in *note.*

ei and ey, like ai and ay, usually have each of the vowels sounded separately, the sound of ā being rapidly followed by that of ē. In Dutch and German they have the sound of ī. In French they are pronounced like ā or e.

eu is sounded in Dutch as in French, in German like oi, in other languages with the sounds of the vowels separately.

i is usually sounded like ē, or, when short, often like i.

ie in Dutch, German, and French is sounded like ē except where the letters belong to two syllables.

ij in Dutch has a sound like that of *i* in *pine,* but more open, that is, with less of the ē-sound at the close.

o is usually sounded like ō or o, in Danish and Norwegian sometimes like ö.

ö or oe is sounded in German, Danish, and Swedish like eu in French.

ø in Danish has a sound similar to ö, but somewhat closer.

ó in Polish is sounded like o in *move.*

oi is usually pronounced with the sounds of the separate vowels, in French it is like wa in *war.*

ou in French has the sound of ö, in Dutch and Norwegian that of ou.

u is usually sounded as ö or ü; in French, as already mentioned, the sound is peculiar. In Danish, when short, it is sounded like ė; in Dutch, when short and followed by a consonant in the same syllable, like u; when long, like û; in Welsh, without an accent mark, like i.

ü or ue in German is sounded like û or ŭ.

û in Welsh is sounded like ē.

ui in Dutch is pronounced like oi in *oil.*

y is usually sounded like ē; in Danish, Swedish, and Polish like the French *u.* In old Dutch it is used where the digraph ij is used in modern orthography. In Welsh, without an accent mark, it has the sound of u, except at the end of a word when it sounds like i.

ŷ in Welsh has the sound of e in *me* (like the Welsh û).

### CONSONANTS AND CONSONANTAL DIGRAPHS.

Most of the consonants have the same sound in the languages of the European continent using the Roman alphabet as they have in English, but the following peculiarities are to be noted:—

b at the end of a word is often sounded in German like p. In Spanish it is pronounced with very feeble contact of the lips so as to be softened almost to a v-sound.

c before another consonant and before the vowels a, o, u is usually sounded like k; in French, Danish, Swedish, and Portuguese it is sounded in other situations like s, in Italian like ch in *chain,* in Spanish like th in *thin,*

in German like ts. In Italian where another vowel follows ci (as well as gi or sci) the i is not sounded. In Spanish America c is usually pronounced as s in those cases in which in Spain it is pronounced th. In Bohemian and Polish it is always sounded like ts, and in Welsh always like k.

ç is used in French and Portuguese to indicate the s-sound of c before the vowels a, o, and u.

ch in Dutch, Polish, and Bohemian, as well as in German, has the sound of ċh; in Italian it has the sound of k; in French (except in some words derived from the Greek, in which it is sounded like k) that of sh.

cs in Hungarian has the sound of ch in *chain*.

cz in Polish has the sound of ch in *chain*, in Hungarian that of ts.

d at the end of a word in German and Dutch is often sounded like t. In Spanish and Danish between two vowels, and after a vowel at the end of a word, it is softened to the sound of TH, and in the latter language the same sound is given to it even when doubled. Strictly speaking the Spanish d is a dental ḋ, being sounded by placing the tip of the tongue close to the lower edge of the upper front teeth. At the beginning of a sentence and when the d is preceded by another consonant, whether in the same word or another, the tongue is more firmly pressed against the teeth and a sound like that of the English d is produced, but in other cases the contact is so slight as to produce a sound almost exactly like that of TH. At the end of words even this sound is almost inaudible. When d comes after l, n, r in Danish it is not sounded at all, and it is still more frequently silent in the Norwegian pronunciation of the language.

dd in Welsh has the sound of TH.

dź in Polish is sounded like dzy.

g before a consonant and before the vowels a, o, and u mostly has the sound of g in *go;* and it has the same sound before other vowels also in German and Danish, and in all situations in Polish and Welsh. After a vowel it frequently has in German and Danish a guttural sound, and in the Norwegian pronunciation of the latter language it is often silent in that situation. In Dutch it is always a deep guttural, except in the combinations gh and ng, the former of which is pronounced like g in *go*, the latter like ng in *sing*. In French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish it has the sound of the j of the same languages in all situations in which it has not the sound of g in *go*, and in Italian it is then sounded like our j. (See above under c.)

gh in Italian and Dutch has the sound of g in *go*.

gl in Italian has the sound of ly.

gn in French and Italian has the sound of ny.

gu in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before e and i, has the sound of g in *go*.

gy in Hungarian has the sound of dy or dzh.

h in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese is silent or scarcely audible. In Spanish it is heard as a slight aspiration before the combination ue. In Danish it is not sounded before j and v.

j in most languages has the sound of y, in French and Portuguese that of zh, in Spanish that of ċh. In Danish the sound of the Danish j (that is, the sound of the consonant y) is always interpolated after the consonants k and g before the vowels æ, ö, ø, y, and i. In Hungarian at the end of a syllable j has the sound of e in *me*.

k in Norwegian before e, i, j, y, and the modifications of a and o, is sounded like ty.

ł represents in Polish a sound peculiar to that language and Russian. It is produced by attempting to sound an l with the point of the tongue directed further back in the palate than for the ordinary l, and with very slight contact between the tongue and palate.

lh in Portuguese has the sound of ly (Ital. gl).

ll in French in formal speech has the sound of ly, but colloquially is generally sounded like the consonant y without any l-sound. In Spain it always has the former sound, but in Mexico the latter is often substituted. In Welsh it has a peculiar sound, which is approximately rendered when one attempts to pronounce tl at the beginning of a syllable.

m in French and Portuguese often has the sound of ñ.

n. See preliminary remarks.

ñ in Spanish, ń in Polish, ň in Bohemian, nh in Portuguese } all have the sound of ny (French and Italian gn).

qu in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before e and i, is sounded like k.

r is almost always more strongly trilled than in English.

ř in Bohemian, rz in Polish } are both sounded like rzh.

s in German is usually pronounced soft, like English z, at the beginning of a word where a vowel follows; in Hungarian it is sounded as sh.

ś in Polish has the sound of sy.

sc in Italian before e and i has the sound of sh. (See above under *c.*)

sch in German has the sound of sh, but in Dutch and Italian has that of s followed by the respective sounds of ch, in Dutch accordingly it is equivalent to sċh, in Italian to sk.

sk before e, i, j, y, and the modifications of a and ø is sounded in Norwegian like sh.

stj in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of sh.

sz in Polish, š in Bohemian } are both sounded like sh.

sz in Hungarian is sounded like s.

t in Spanish is dental like the Spanish d.

th in Welsh is sounded like th in *thin*, in all other European languages using the Roman alphabet like the simple t.

tj in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of ch in *chain*.

ts in Hungarian is sounded like ch in *chain*.

w in German and Dutch has a sound closely resembling that of v produced by bringing the lips feebly into contact, not by placing the upper teeth against the lower lip. In Welsh it has the sound of u or ö.

x in Portuguese has the sound of sh; in old Spanish spelling it is used where j is now used to represent the sound of ċh.

y is usually a vowel, but in Spanish it has also a consonantal sound like the English y, and the same sound is heard in Hungarian after d, g, l, n, and t.

z in German and Swedish has the sound of ts, in Italian sometimes that of dz sometimes that of ts, in Spanish that of th in *thin*. In Spanish America this th-sound usually gives place, like the th-sound of c, to that of s in *sing*.

ź in Polish has the sound of zy.

ż in Polish, ž in Bohemian and Servian, zs in Hungarian } all have the sound of zh.

B. *Hints on the pronunciation of geographical names belonging to languages not using the Roman alphabet.*

The general rule regarding the spelling of such names is to spell them in English phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet. In such phonetic spellings, however, the vowels usually receive their continental sounds (as in *far, vein, pique, rule*). In Indian and some other Asiatic names and in Arabic names a is often used also to represent the sound of the English u in *but*. The vowel digraph ai usually represents the sound of y in *fly*, but sometimes (as in all Greek names) that of a in *fate;* ei, most commonly that of a in *fate*, but sometimes that of y in *fly;* au for the most part sounds as ow in *now*, but in some cases as a in *fall*. In the spelling of Indian names this last digraph is often used where á is now mostly used, the sound intended being that of a in *far*, or perhaps one somewhat broader. The consonants j, w, y, z have as a rule their characteristic English sounds, as in *jet, yet, well, zeal;* g usually has its hard sound as in *get*. Ch usually represents the sound which it has in *chain;* gh sometimes that of a very rough aspirate, sometimes a sound like that of the Northumberland or Berwickshire burr, sometimes, before e or i, merely the

hard sound of g; kh is the combination most frequently used to represent the sound of ch; and th usually stands for the sound which it has in *thin*, sometimes for that which it has in *then*.

In the spelling of geographical names belonging to languages which do not use the Roman alphabet (as also of those which were first put in writing by Europeans) numerous variations are found from different causes, and it will throw some light on the pronunciation to note what the principal causes of these variations are.

1. Very often the variation is due to the irregularity in the use of our own alphabet, which leads one person to represent the same sound phonetically in one way, another in another. From this cause s and z are frequently interchanged, as in Kasan, Kazan; so also are oo, ou, and u, where the sound of u in *bull* or in *rule* is intended, as in Moorzook, Mourzouk, Murzuk, &c.; and so also are i and y, as in Ustyansk, Ustiansk; Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoiarsk. Hence likewise those names which are spelled with *a* to represent the sound of u in *but*, are also frequently found spelled with u, as in Panjab, Punjab.

2. Sometimes the variation is due to the obscurity of the sounds themselves, as where a vowel sound is so short that its exact quality can hardly be determined, as in Bedouin, Bedawin; or where a short vowel sound seems to one ear to make a separate syllable, while to another ear no such syllable seems to be heard, as in Bassora, Basra; Wargela, Wargla.

3. In other cases the variation is due to the adoption in English of a continental mode of spelling, as where dj is adopted from the French for j, as in Djebel for Jebel, or tch from the same language for ch, as in Nertchinsk for Nerchinsk, Kamtchatka (the common spelling) for Kamchatka, or j from the practice of most continental nations for y, as in Jakutsk for Yakutsk.

When the variation in spelling is due to any of these causes, a comparison of the different forms of the name will often serve as a good indication of the correct pronunciation, where any one of them might leave it doubtful; for the correct pronunciation must be more or less consistent with all the different forms. Thus when Bassora is also found spelled Basra it is clear that the correct pronunciation cannot be Basso'ra, and when Bedouin is found spelled also Bedawin, Bedaween, &c., it shows that the accents lie on the first and third syllables, and that the i in Bedouin is pronounced as e in *me*.

4. Other variations are due to the fact that the sounds to be represented have no signs for them in the Roman alphabet or any of its commonly used digraphs, so that different signs are adopted to represent them approximately in accordance with the conceptions of different persons. One of the chief instances of this sort is a sound existing in Arabic and Hindu resembling the Northumbrian burr. Usually this sound is represented by gh, but in the case of many Arabic names in North Africa it is often represented by rh or r. Thus Ghadames is often spelled Rhadames, the tribe of the Songhay often Sonrhay.

5. In other cases the variation is accounted for by differences of dialect, or different pronunciations of the same dialect in different parts of the country or region in which a particular language is spoken. In this way arise many of the varieties of spelling in Chinese, Indian, and Arabic names. In the last one of the most notable dialectical peculiarities of pronunciation is in the case of the Arab character usually sounded as j, but in some parts, as in Egypt, as g in *get*. For this reason the Arabic Jebel (mountain) is usually spelled in Egyptian names Gebel, in which g is intended to have its hard and not its soft sound.

6. Another cause of variation is the fact that the strict rule of phonetic spelling is sometimes departed from, and the English form of a name is partly accommodated to the spelling of the language to which it belongs, the same letter in that language being always represented by the same in English, even though the pronunciation may vary in the original language. This is frequent in Russian names, in which the sounds of v and f, those of a and o, &c., are often represented by the same letter, and in which the Russian character representing the sound of a in *fate* or e in *met* sometimes stands for the same sound preceded by that of the consonant y. In this way are explained such variations as Kief, Kiev; Semipolatinsk, Semipalatinsk; Semiryechensk, Semirechensk.

7. Lastly, the foreign spelling of a name is sometimes adopted for native names in regions out of Europe belonging politically to European powers. Thus Sourabaya may sometimes be seen spelled in the Dutch fashion, Soerabaja. In Spanish and Portuguese America this is done almost uniformly.

In Chinese the digraph ao represents the sound of a in *far* gliding into that of o, the whole sound closely resembling that of ow in *now;* ei represents the sound of a in *fate* gliding into a very short ē-sound (as in *me*); in ia, ie, iu the sounds of a, e, u are preceded by a very short i-sound, a sound almost identical with that of the consonant y; oo (for which u is often used) usually represents the sound of u in *bull* or in *rule*, but sometimes it represents a long o gliding into a very short sound like that of u in *bull*. When o precedes a or ei it is sounded very short so as to be almost equivalent to the consonant w; hence we have such spellings as Whangho (or Hwangho) and Kweichoo or Queichoo, as well as Hoangho and Koeichoo. The initial ng is a nasal, as in the word *sing* (not as in *finger*), and this initial sound is also met with in names belonging to the other monosyllabic languages of Eastern Asia, as well as in some African and New Zealand names.

In Indian, Arabic, and some other names aspirated consonants occur, and are represented in spelling by an h following the consonant, as in Bhágalpur. The proper sound of this combination is accurately represented by the letters composing it, but in the English pronunciation of such names this peculiarity is commonly disregarded.

In African words the consonant m used as a prefix has a shortened sound of um, and in the South African colonies this prefix is so spelled, as in Umtata, Umzila, &c. By travellers in equatorial Africa, however, the simple m is always used, as in Mpwapwa. Except at the end of a word y is always the consonant. Lake Nyassa, for example, is to be pronounced as two syllables, Nyas'sa, not in three as Nī-as'sa.

For the spelling of Maori names in New Zealand the Roman alphabet was introduced by the English missionaries, but only fourteen characters are required, namely, *a, e, h, i, k, m, n, o, p, r, t, u, w,* and the nasal *ng*. The vowels have the continental sounds, and are always sounded separately, never coalescing into a proper diphthong.

In the following list showing the pronunciation of geographical names the only diacritic marks which are used are the acute, grave, and circumflex accents (´ ` ^), the modification mark (¨), the cedilla (¸), and the tilde (~); and it will be understood that, where the respelling of a name indicates the pronunciation of a diacritically marked letter not so marked in the name as given in the list, that name is spelled with a letter so marked in the language of the country to which it belongs. Thus, when it is stated that the Swedish name Tornea is pronounced tor'nā-ō, it may be inferred, in accordance with the rules just given, that in Swedish that name is spelled Torneå. In respelling names to indicate pronunciation the consonants, *b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, w,* and *z,* and the digraphs *ng, nk,* and *sh* always have their usual English sounds, and *s* always has the hissing sound as in *sea*. The key-line gives the explanation of the other signs.

*Note.*—In consulting this List it should be kept in mind that attention to the preceding notes indicating the variations that may be looked for in the spelling of foreign names will often be of assistance to those doing so in finding the name they are in search of, since names not found under one spelling may be found under some other equivalent spelling. Thus many names not found spelled with c, ch, z, y, &c., may be found under the spellings k, kh, s, j, &c. respectively; Spanish names in x may be found spelled with j, Dutch names in y may be found in ij, German, Danish, and other names in ae or oe may be found in ä (sometimes e) or ö; and so forth.

# MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.



Aachen, ä'chen (Ger.)
Aagerup, ô'gă-rûp (Den.)
Aakirkeby, ô-kĕrk'ă-bû (Den.)
Aar, är (Ger. Switz.) *r.*
Aargau, är'gou (Switz.)
Aarhuus, ôr'hôs (Den.)
Abana, ab'a-na (Syr.) *r.*
Abancay, ä-bän'kī (Peru)
Abano, ä-bä'nō (It.)
Abasia, ä-bä'syă (Rus.)
Abassabad, ä-bäs'sä-hăd (Rus.) *ft.*
Abauj, o-bo'u-ē (Hung.)
Abbeokuta, ab-bē-ō-kō'ta (Af.)
Abbeville, ăb-vēl' (Fr.); ab'be-vil (U.S.)
Abbitibbe, ab-bi-tib'bē (Can.)
Abergavenny, ab-ĕr-ga-ven'ni or ab-ĕr-gă'ni (Eng.)
Abergele, ab-ĕr-ge'li (Wales)
Aberystwith, ab-ĕr-ist'with (Wales)
Abingdon, ab'ing-don (Eng.)
Ab-Istada, ab-i-stä'da (Afg.)
Ablis, ä-blē' (Fr.)
Abo, ô'bō (Rus.)
Abomey, a-bō'mā (Af.)
Aboukir, ä-bö'kĕr (Eg.)
Abraham, äb'rä-häm (Rus.) *isl*
Abrantes, ä-brän'tăs (Port.)
Abrets, les, lāz-ä-brā' (Fr.)
Abrolhos, a-brōl'yōs
Abruzzo, ä-bröt'tsō (It.)
Abydos, ä-bē'dos (Tur.)
Abydus, a-bī'dus (Eg.)
Abyssinia, ab-i-sin'i-a (Af.)
Acadia, a-kā'di-a (Can.)
Acadie, ä-kä-dē' (Can.)
Acaponeta, ä-kä-pō-nä'tä (Mex.)
Acapulco, ä-kä-pōl'kō (Mex.)
Acarai, ak-ä-rä'ē (S. Am.) *mt.*
Acarnania, ä-kär-nä'nē-ä (Gr.)
Accumuli, äk-kö'mu-lē (It.)
Acerenza, ä-chä-rän'tsä (It.)
Ach, äch (Ger.)
Acha, Sierra de, sē-er'rä de ä'cha (Mex.)
Achaia, a-kā'ya (Gr.)
Achaltzik, ä-chäl'tsik (Rus.)
Achata, ä-chä'ta (Arg. Con.) *mt.*
Acheen, ä-chēn' (Sumatra)
Achill, ak'il (Ir.)
Achray, ach-rā' (Scot.) *l.*
Aciorolo, dell, dăl ä-chō-rō'lō (It.)
Aci Reale, ä'chē rā-ä'lā (It.)
Aconcagua, ä-kon-kä'gwä (Chile)
Aconquija, ä-kon-kē'cha (Arg. Con.) *mt.*
Acquapendente äk-kwä-pän-dän'tā (It)
Acre, ä'kĕr or ä'kēr (Syr.)
Actopan, äk-tō-pan' (Mex.)
Adalia, ä-dä'lē-a (Tur.)
Adamawa, ad-a-mä'wa (Af.)
Adamello, ä-dä-mäl'lō (It.) *mt.*
Adamuz, ä-тна-möth' (Sp.)
Adana, ä-dä'nä (As. Mi.)
Adel, ä'del (Af.)
Adelsheim, ä'delz-hīm (Ger.)
Aden, ä'den; Arab. pron. ä'den (Ar.)
Aderbaijan, Aderbijan, ad-ĕr-bī-jan' (Per.)
Adige, ä'dē-jā (It.) *r.*
Adirondack, ad-i-ron'dak (U. S.)
Adour, ä-dör' (Fr.) *r.*
Adria, ä'drē-ä (It.)
Adrianople, ād-rē-a-nō'pl (Tur.)
Adriatic, ād-rē-at'ik (It.)
Ægean, ē-jē'an
Aelberg, āl'berg (Aust.)
Aerö, ä'rĕu (Den.) *isl.*
Aerschot, är'skot (Bel.)
Aerteholme, är'te-hōl-me (Den.) *i*
Ætna, et'na (Sic.) *mt.*
Afghanistan, äf-ghan"i-stan' or äf-gan'-is-tän (As.)
Aflum-kara-hissar, ä-fyöm'kä-rä-his-sär' (Tur.)
Agades, ä-gä'dēz (Af.)
Agadir, ä-gä'dĕr (Mar.)
Agbosome, ag-bo-sō'me (Af.)
Agde, agd (Fr.)
Agen, ä-zhan' (Fr.)
Agers, ä'gĕrs (Den.) *isl.*
Agerskov, ä-gĕr-skōv' (Den.)
Aggebye, äg-ge-bü' (Den.)
Aggersoe, äg'gĕr-sē'u (Den.) *isl.*
Agincourt, ä-zhan-kör' (Fr.)
Aglie, ä'lyä (It.)
Agoas de Mojlra, ä'gō-äs de mō-ēl'ra (Port.)
Aguajo, ä-gwä'chō (Mex.)
Agualulco, ä-gwä-löl'kō (Mex.)
Agua Nueva, ä'gwä nu-e'vä (Mex.)
Aguascalientes, ä'gwäs-kä-lē-en"tes (Mex.)
Aguilar, ä-gē-lär' (Sp.)
Agulhas, ä-gö'lyäs (Af.) *c.*
Agysoo, ä-gu'sō (Rus.) *ft.*
Ahmedabad, äh'med-ä-bäd" (Ind.)
Ahmednuggur, äh-med-nug'gĕr (Ind.)
Ahrensbök, äh'rens-beük (Ger.)
Aiasoluk, i"a-so-luk' (As. Mi.)
Aibling, i'blēng (Ger.)
Aichach, i'chach (Ger.)
Aidin, ī-dēn' (As. Mi.)
Aigle, ä'gl (Switz. Fr.)
Aigues-mortes, äg-mort' (Fr.)
Ain, an (Fr.) *dep.*
Air, ăr (Fr.)
Aisne, ān (Fr.) *dep.*
Aix, āks (Fr.)
Aix la Chapelle, āks lä shä-pel' (Ger.)
Ajaccio, ä-yäch'ō (It.)
Ajmeer or Ajmir, aj-mēr' (Ind.)
Akabah, ä-kä-bäh' (Ar.)
Akbarrabad, ak'bär-rä-bad" (Ind.)
Akermann, ä'ker-män (Rus.)
Akesh, ä'kesh (Rus.)
Akhal, ä-chäl' (As.)
Akhalzikh, ä-chäl'tsēch (Rus.)
Akhdar, äch-där' (Ar.)
Akhissar, äk-his-sär' (As. Tur.)
Akhtirka, äch-tĕr'kä (Rus.)
Akreyri, ak-rī'rē (Iceld.)
Aktatchi, äk-tät'chē (Rus.)
Alabama, al-a-bä'ma (U. S.)
Alachua, a-lach'u-a (U. S.)
Alacranes, ä-lä-krä'nes (Mex.) *isl.*
Alaghir, al-a-gēr' (As. Tur.) *r.*
Alagoas, ä-lä-gō'äs (Braz.)
Alagon, ä-lä-gōn' (Sp.)
Alaguela, äl-lä-gä'lä (Cent. Am.)
Alais, ä-lā' (Fr.)
Alalo, ä-lä'lō (Rus.)
Alameda, ä-lä-me'тна (Sp.)
Alamillo, ä-lä-mēl'lyō (Sp.)
Alamomocho, ä-lä-mō-mo'chō (Mex.)
Alamora, ä-lä-mō'rä (Sp.)
Aland, ä'länd; Swed. pron. ō'länd (Rus.) *isl.*
Alashehr, al-a-shāhr' (As. Mi.)
Alaska, a-läs'ka (N. Am.)
Alassio, ä-läs'sē-ō (It.)
Alatamaha, a-la-ta-ma-hä' (U. S.)
Alava, ä-lä'vä (Sp.)
Albacete, äl-bä-the'te (Sp.)
Alban, äl-boh' (Fr.)
Albania, al-bā'ni-a (Tur.)
Albano, äl-bä'nō (It.)
Albans, al'banz (Eng.)
Albarracin, äl-bär-rä'thēn (Sp.)
Albatana, äl-bä-tä'nä (Sp.)
Albatera, äl-bä-te'rä (Sp.)
Albegna, äl-bä'nyä (It.) *r.*
Albemarle, al'be-märl (Eng.); al-be-märl' (U. S.)
Albenga, äl-bän'gä (It.)
Alberche, äl-ber'chä (Sp.) *r.*
Alberea, äl-be-re'ä (Sp.)
Albergaria, äl-ber-gä'rē-ä (Sp.)
Alberoni, äl-be-rō'nē (It.)
Albert, äl-bär' (Fr.)
Albertas, äl-bär'tăs (Fr.)
Albidona, äl-bē-dō'nä (It.)
Albinona, äl-bē-nō'nä (It.)
Albuera, äl-bu-e'rä (Sp.)
Albula, äl'bu-la (Switz.) *r.*
Albuquerque, äl-bu-ker'kā (Mex. Sp.)
Albury, al'bē-ri (N. S. W.)
Alcala, äl-kä-lä' (Sp.)
Alcala de Henares, äl-kä-lä' de e-nä'res
Alcañiz, äl-kä-nyēth' (Sp.)
Alcantara, äl-kän'tä-rä (Sp.)
Alcantarilla, äl-kän-tä-rēl'lyä (Sp.)
Alcaraz, äl-kä-räth' (Sp.)
Alcazar de San Juan, äl-kä-thär' de sän chō-än' (Sp.)
Alcino, äl-chē'nō (It.) *mt.*
Alcira, äl-thē'rä (Sp.)
Alcobaça, äl-kō-bä'sä (Port.)
Alcolea, äl-kō-le'ä (Sp.)
Alcoy, äl-ko'ē (Sp.)
Alcudia, äl-kö'тнē-ä (Sp.)
Aldea Gallega, äl-de'ä gä-lyé'gä (Sp.)
Alderney, al'dĕr-ni (Eng.) *isl.*
Alei, ä-lä'ē (Sib.)
Alemtejo, ä-leṁ-tā'zhō (Port.)
Alençon, ä-laṅ-sōṅ' (Fr.)
Alepho, ä-lā'fō (Rus.)
Aleppo, ä-lep'pō (Tur.)
Alería, ä-lā-rē'ä (Cors.)
Alessandria, ä-les-sän'drē-ä (It.)
Alet, ä-lā' (Fr.)
Aleutian, al-yö'ti-an (N. Am.) *isl.*
Alexandria, a-legz-an'dri-a (Eg.)
Alfaques, äl-fä'kes (Sp.)
Alfidena, äl-fē-dā'nä (It.)
Algarinejo, äl-gä-rē-ne'chō (Sp.)
Algarve, äl-gär'vä (Port.)
Algeciras, äl-che-thē'räs (Sp.)
Algeria, al-jē'ri-a (Af.)
Alghero, äl-gā'rō (It.)
Algiers, al-jērz' (Af.)
Algoa Bay, al-gō'a bā (Af.)
Algonquin, äl-gon'kwin (Can.)
Alhama, äl-ä'mä (Sp.)
Alhucemas, al-u-the'mas (Mar.)
Alibunar, ä-lē-bö-när' (Aust.)
Alicante, ä-lē-kän'te (Sp.)
Alicata, ä-lē-kä'tä (It.)
Alicudi, ä-lē-kö'dē (It.) *isl.*
Alife, ä-lē'fā (It.)
Alighur, ä-lē-ghur' (Ind.)
Ali-Musjid, ä-lē-mus-jēd' (Afg.)
Al Jezireh, al je-zē're (As. Tur.)
Aljezur, äl-che-thör' (Sp.)
Allahabad, al'la-hä-bäd" (Ind.)
Alleghany, al-le-gā'ni (U. S.)
Allier, äl-lē-ā' (Fr.)
Alloa, al'lō-a (Scot.)
Almachik, äl'mä-chēk (Rus.)
Almaden, äl-mä'тнifen (Sp.)
Almagro, äl-mä'grō (Sp.)
Almali, äl-mä-lē' (Tur.)
Almeida, äl-mā'ē-dä (Port.)
Almenara, äl-me-nä'rä (Sp.)
Almendolara, äl-men-dō-lä'rä (It.)
Almeria, äl-me-rē'a (Sp.)
Almerode, äl-mä-rō'de (Ger.)
Almuñecar, äl-mö-nye-kär' (Sp.)
Almouth, äl'muth (Eng.)
Alnwick, an'ik (Eng.)
Alora, ä-lō'rä (Sp.)
Alost, ä-lōst' (Bel.)
Alpes, alp (Fr.)
Alphen, äl'fen (Neth.)
Alpujarras, äl-pö-chär'räs (Sp. Mex.)
Alsace, äl-säs' (Ger.)
Alsbjerg, äls'byerg (Den.)
Alstahoug, äl-stä-houg' (Nor.)
Altai, al-tī' (As.) *mts.*
Altamaha, al-ta-ma-hä' (U. S.)
Altamura, äl-tä-mö'rä (It.)
Altenkirchen, äl'ten-kĕr-chen (Ger.)
Altkirch, ält-kĕrch' (Ger.)
Altona, äl'tō-na (Ger.)
Altona, äl-tō'na (Tur.)
Altringham, al'tring-am (Eng.)
Aluta, ä-lō'tä (Roum.) *r.*
Alvarado, äl-vä-rä'тнō (Mex.)
Alvito, äl-vē'tō (Sp.)
Alyth, ä'lith (Scot.)
Amager, ä'mä-ger (Den.) *isl.*
Amal, ō'mäl (Swe.)
Amarapura, ä-mä-rä-pö'rä (Bur.)
Amasia, ä-mä'sē-a (Tur.)
Amazon, am'a-zon (S. Am.)
Amazonas, am-ä-zō'nas (Braz.); am-ä-sō'nas (Span. Am.)
Ambato, am-bä'tō (Ecuad.)
Ambau, äm'bou (Fiji) *isl.*
Ambert, oṅ-bär' (Fr.)
Ambleteuse, oṅ-bl-teûz' (Fr.)
Amboina, am-boi'na (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Amboise, oṅ-bwaz' (Fr.)
Amboy, am'boi (U. S.)
Ameland, ä'me-länt (Neth.) *isl.*
Amersfoort, ä'merz-fört (Neth.)
Amhara, äm-hä'rä (Abyss.)
Amherst, am'ĕrst (U. S.)
Amiens, ä-mē-aṅ' (Fr.)
Amirante, am-i-rant' (Af.) *isls.*
Amite, a-mēt' (U. S.)
Amlwch, am'lök (Wales)

Amoor, ä-mōr′ (As.) *r.* and *dist.*
Amoy, ä-moi′ (China)
Amposta, äm-pos′tä (Sp.)
Amritsar, äm-rit′sär (Ind.)
Amur, ä-mör′ (As.) *r.* and *dist.*
Anadolia, ä-nä-dō′lē-a (Tur.)
Anagada de Fuera, ä-nä-gä′ᴛʜä de fu-e′-rä (Mex.)
Anahuac, ä-nä-wäk′ (Mex.)
Anam, ä-näm′ (As.)
Anaradhapura or Anarajapoora, ä-nä-räd-ha-pō′ra, ä-nä-rä-jä-pō′rä (Ceylon)
Anatolia, a-na-tō′lē-a (As.)
Ancachs, an-kachs′ (Peru)
Ancona, än-kō′nä (It.)
Andalusia, än-dä-lö′shē-ä; Sp. Andalucia, än-dä-lu-thē′a (Sp.)
Andaman, an-da-män′ (Ind.) *isls.*
Andelfingen, än-del-fing′en (Switz.)
Andkhoo, änd-khö′ (Tart.)
Andover, an′do-vėr (Eng.; U. S.)
Andreasberg, än-drā′äs-berg (Ger.)
Andrews, St., sānt, colloquially sint an′drōz (Scot.)
Anegada, an-e-gä′da (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Angerman, ong′ėr-män (Swe.)
Angermünde, ang-ėr-mün′de (Prus.)
Angers, oṅ-zhā′ (Fr.)
Angillon, oṅ-zhēl-lyōṅ′ or oṅ-zhē-yōṅ′ (Fr.)
Anglesey, ang′gl-sē (Eng.)
Angola, än-gō′lä (Af.)
Angora, än-gō′rä (Tur.)
Angostura, än-gōs-tö′rä (Venez.)
Angouleme, oṅ-gö-lām′ (Fr.)
Angoumois, oṅ-gö-mwą′ (Fr.)
Angra Pequeña, ang′gra pā-kā′nya (Af.)
Anguilla, ang-gil′la (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Anholtby, an′hölt-bü (Den.)
Anjer, an′yer (Java)
Anjou, oṅ-zhö′ (Fr.)
Ankobar, äṅ-kō′bär (Abyss.)
Ankova, äṅ-kō′vä (Madag.)
Annamaboe, an-nam′a-bō (Af.)
Annapolis, an-nap′ō-lis (N. S.)
Annecy, an-sē′ (Fr.)
Annobon, an′nō-bon (Af.) *isl.*
Annonay, än-nō-nā′ (Fr.)
Antakia, än-tä-kē′a (Syr.)
Antananarivo, äṅ-ta-na-na-rē′vō (Madag.)
Antibes, oṅ-tēb′ (Fr.)
Antigua, an-tē′gä (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Antino, äṅ-tē′nō (It.)
Antioquia, an-tē-ō′kē-a (Col.)
Antisana, an-ti-sä′na (Ecuad.)
Antivari, äṅ-tē′vä-rē (Monten.)
Antonio, Port, pōrt an-tō′ni-ō (Jam.)
Antrim, an′trim (Ir.)
Antwerp, änt′wėrp (Belg.)
Anuradhapura, än-u-räd-hä-pö′rä (Ceylon)
Aosta, ä-ōs′tä (It.)
Apaches, ä-pä′ches (Mex.) *tr.*
Apennines, ap′e-nīnz (It.)
Apenrade, ä-pen-rä′de (Ger.)
Apoquido, ap-ō-kᴇ′ᴛʜō (Chile.)
Appalachians, ap-pa-lā′chē-anz (U. S.) *mts.*
Appalachicola, ap-pa-la-chi-kō′la (U. S.)
Appenzell, äp-pen′tsel (Switz.)
Appomattox, ap-pō-mat′toks (U. S.)
Aprouague, ä-prō-äg′ (Fr. Gui.) *r.*
Apure, ä-pö′rā (S. Am.)
Apurimac, ä-pö′rē-mak (S. Am.)
Aquafreddo, ä-kwä-fräd′dō (It.)
Aquila, ä-kwe-lä (It.)
Arabia, a-rā′bi-a (As.)
Aracan, ä-rä-kan′ (Brit. Bur.)
Arad, or′od (Aust.) *ft.*
Arafat, ä-rä-fät′ (Ar.) *mt.*
Aragon, ä′rä-gon (Sp.)
Aragona, ä-rä-gō′na (It.)
Araguaya, ä-rä-gwī′ä (Braz.) *r.*
Aral, ä′räl (Cent. As.)
Aranjuez, ä-rän-chö-eth′ (Sp.)
Arapahoe, a-rap′a-hō (U. S.)
Ararat, ä′rä-rät (Armen.) *mt.*
Araucania, ä-rou-kä′nē-ä (Chile)
Arauco, ä-rou′kō (Chile)
Arboga, är-bō′gä (Swe.) *isl.*
Arbois, är-bwą′ (Fr.)
Arcachon, är-kä-shōṅ′ (Fr.)
Arcadia, är-kā′di-a (Gr.)
Archangel, ärk-ān′jel; Russian pron. ärk-ang′gel (Rus.)
Archipelago, är-ki-pel′a-gō
Arcole, är-kō′lä (It.)
Arcot, är-kot′ (Ind.)
Ardahan, är-dä-hän′ (Tur.)
Ardchattan, ärd-chat′tan (Scot.)
Ardebeel, är′de-bēl (Per.)
Ardeche, är-dāsh′ (Fr.)
Ardennes, är-den′ (Fr. Bel.)
Ardnamurchan, ärd-na-mur′chan (Scot.)
Ardoch, är′doch (Scot.)
Ardres, är′dr (Fr.)
Ardrishaig, ärd-rish′äg (Scot.)
Arena, ä-rā′nä (It.) *r.*
Arenas, ä-re′näs (Sp.; Mex.)
Arequipa, ä-re-kē′pä (Peru)
Arevalo, ä-re-vä′lō (Sp.)
Arezzo, ä-rät′tsō (It.)
Argelès, är-zhe-lā′ (Fr.)
Argens, är-zhoṅ′ (Fr.)
Argentaro, är-jän-tä′rō (It.) *mt.*
Argentat, är-zhoṅ-tä′ (Fr.)
Argenteuil, är-zhoṅ-teu-ē′lye or är-zhaṅ-teu-ē′ye (Fr.)
Argentières, är-zhoṅ-tē-är′ (Fr.)
Argentine (Confederation), är′jen-tīn; Sp. Confederacion Argentina, kon-fed-e-rä′thi-ōn är-chen-tē′na (S. Am.)
Argenton, är-zhoṅ′tōṅ (Fr.)
Arghandab, ar-gund′ab (Afg.)
Argostoli, är-gos′to-lē (Gr.)
Argyle, är-gīl′ (Scot.)
Ariano, ä-rē-ä′nō (It.)
Arica, ä-rē′kä (Peru)
Ariège, ä-rē-äzh′ (Fr.)
Arignano, ä-rē-nyä′nō (It.)
Arish, el, el ä′rēsh (Eg.)
Arispe, ä-rēs′pe (Mex.)
Arizona, ä-ri-zō′nä (U. S.)
Arjonilla, är-chō-nēl′lyä (Sp.)
Arkansas, är-kan′sas (U. S.)
Arles, ärl (Fr.)
Armagh, är-mä′ (Ir.)
Armagnac, är-mä-nyak′ (Fr.)
Armenia, är-mē′ni-a (Tur.)
Armentières, är-moṅ-tyār′ (Fr.)
Arnemuiden, är-ne-moi′den (Hol.)
Arnould, är-nöl′ (Fr.)
Aroa, a-rō′a (Venez.)
Aroe. *See* Arroo.
Aroostook, a-rös′tuk (U. S.)
Arouat, el, el a-rö′wät (Af.)
Arpajon, är-pä-zhōṅ′ (Fr.)
Arpino, är-pē′nō (It.)
Arques, ärk (Fr.)
Arras, är-rä′ (Fr.)
Arrecife, är-rä-sē′fe (Can. Isls.)
Arrochar, är′roch-är (Scot.)
Arroo, Arru, är′rö (East. Arch.) *isls.*
Arth, ärt (Switz.)
Artois, är-twą′ (Fr.)
Artuan, är-töän (Tur.)
Aruba, ä-rö′ba (S. Am.) *isl.*
Arundel, a′run-del (Eng.); a-run′del (U. S.)
Arve, är′vä (It.) *r.*
Asealon, as′ka-lon (Syr.)
Ascension, as-sen′shon (Atl. Oc.) *isl.*
Aschaffenburg, ä-shäf′fen-börg (Bav.)
Aschersleben, äsh′ėrz-lā-ben (Prus.)
Ascoli Piceno, äs′ko-lē pē-chā′nō (It.)
Ashantee, a-shan′tē or ash-an-tē′ (Af.)
Asia, ā′shi-a
Asinara, ä-sē-nä′rä (It.)
Asir, ä-sēr′ (Ar.)
Aspropotamos, as-prō-pot′a-mos (Gr.)
Assam, as-sam′ (Ind.)
Assaye, as-sī′ (Ind.)
Asseerghur, as-sēr-ghur′ (Ind.)
Assen, äs′sen (Neth.)
Assiniboine, as-sin′i-boin (Can.)
Assisi, äs-sē′zē (It.)
Assmannshausen, äs′mänz-houz-en (Ger.)
Assouan, äs-sö-än′ (Eg.)
Astara, äs′tä-rä (Transcauc.)
Asterabad, as-te-rä-bäd′ (Per.)
Astrakhan, äs-trä-kän′; Rus. pron. astra-chan′ (Rus.)
Asturias, äs-tö′rē-äs (Sp.)
Atacama, ä-tä-kä′mä (Chile; Bol.)
Atbara, ät-bä′rä (Nubia)
Atchafalaya, ach-ä-fa-lī′ya (U. S.)
Athabasca, a-thä-bas′ka (Can.)
Athenry, ath′en-ri (Ir.)
Athens, ath′enz (Gr.)
Athlone, ath-lōn′ (Ir.)
Athy, a-thī′ (Ir.)
Atrato, a-trä′to (Col.) *r.*
Aube, ōb (Fr.)
Aubigny, ō-bē-nyē′ (Fr.)
Aubusson, ō-büs-sōṅ′ (Fr.)
Auch, ōsh (Fr.)
Auchinleck, ach-en-lek′ or af-flek′ (Scot.)
Auchterarder, ach-tėr-är′dėr (Scot.)
Auchtermuchty, ach-tėr-much′ti (Scot.)
Aude, ōd (Fr.)
Audenarde, ō-de-närd′ (Belg.)
Aue, ou′e (Ger.) *r.*
Auerbach, ou′ėr-bäch (Ger.)
Augsburg, ougz′börg (Ger.)
Aullagas, oul-yä′gäs (Bol.)
Ault, ōl (Fr.)
Aumale, ō-mäl′ (Fr.)
Aunis, ō-nē′ (Fr.)
Aurillac, ō-rēl-lyäk′ or ō-rē-yäk′ (Fr.)
Aurungabad, a-rung-gä-bäd′ (Ind.)
Austerlitz, ous′tėr-lēts (Aust.)
Australasia, as-tral-ā′shi-a
Australia, as-trā′li-a
Autun, ō-tuṅ′ (Fr.)
Auvergne, ō-ver′nye (Fr.)
Auxerre, ōs-sār′ (Fr.)
Auxonne, ōs-son′ (Fr.)
Aveiro, ä-vā′ē-rō (Port.)
Avellino, ä-vāl-lē′nō (It.)
Avesnes, ä-vān′ (Fr.)
Aveyron, ä-vā-rōṅ′ (Fr.) *dep.*
Avignon, ä-vē-nyōṅ′ (Fr.)
Avila, ä′vi-lä (Sp.)
Avoyelles, a-voi-elz′, popularly a-vī′el (U. S.)
Avranches, ä-vroṅsh′ (Fr.)
Ayacucho, ä-yä-kö′chō (Peru)
Ayasoluk. *See* Aiasoluk.
Aymara, ī-mä-rä′ (S. Am.) *tr.*
Ayr, ār (Scot.)
Ayuthia, a-yöt′hē-a (Siam.)
Azerbaijan, Azerbijan, ä-zėr-bī-jan′ (Per.)
Azof, āz′of; Rus. pron. ä-zof′ (Rus.)
Azores, ä-zōrz′
Azua de Compostela, a-zö′a-de kom-pos-tel′a (Hayti)
Azuay, az-u-ī′ (Ecuad.)
Azuey a-zö′ä (Hayti)

# B.

Baalbec, bäl-bek′ (Syr.)
Baardwijk, bärd′vik (Neth.)
Babadagh, bä-bä-däg′ (Bulg.)
Babelmandeb, bä-bel-mandeb (Ar.)
Bacchiglione, bäk-kē-lyō′nä (It.)
Bacharach, bä-chä-räch′ (Ger.)
Bacs, bäch (Hung.)
Badagry, ba-dä′gri (Af.)
Badajoz, bä-ᴛʜä-chōthᵗʰ′ (Sp.)
Badakhshan, bud-uch-shan′ (As.)
Badalona, bä-ᴛʜä-lō′nä (Sp.)
Baden, bä′den (Ger.; Switz.; Aust.)
Badenoch, bad′en-och (Scot.)
Badenweiler, bä′den-vī-lėr (Ger.)
Bagamoyo, bag-a-moi′ō (E. Af.)
Bagdad, bag-dad′ (Tur.)
Bagnères de Bigorre, bä-nyār′ dė-bē-gōr′ (Fr.)
Bagnères de Luchon, bä-nyār′ dė-lü-shōṅ′ (Fr.)
Bagnes, bä′nye (Switz.)
Bagnols, bä-nyōl′ (Fr.)
Bahamas, ba-hä′maz (W. Ind.) *isls.*
Bahawulpoor, bä-hä′wul-pör″ (Ind.)
Bahia, ba-ē′a (Braz.)
Bahiuda, ba-hyō′da (Af.)
Bahlingen, bä′ling-en (Ger.)
Bahrein, bä-rā′ēn (Ar.) *isls.*
Bahr-el-Abiad, bär-el-ab′ē-ad (Af.)
Bahr-el-Azrek, bär-el-az′rek (Af.)
Baiern, bī′ėrn (Ger.)
Baikal, bī′käl (Sib.)
Bailar, bī′lär (Rus.)
Bailen, bā-ē-len′ (Sp.)
Baileschdi, bī-läsh′dē (Tur.)
Bairamdere, bī-räm′dä-rā (Tur.)
Baireuth, bī′roit (Ger.)
Bajezid, bä-ya-zēd′ (Tur.)
Bakchili, bäk-chē′lē (Rus.)
Bakhteghan, bach-tā-ghan′ (Per.) *l*
Bakonyer Wald, bä-kōn′yer vāld (Hung.)
Baktchiserai, bäk′chē-sā-rā″ē (Rus.)
Bala, bā′la (Wales)
Balaclava, bä-la-klä′vä (Rus.) *h.*
Balaghauts, bä′lä-gats (Ind.)
Balaguer, bä-lä-ger′ (Sp.)
Balakhna, bä-läch′na (Rus.)
Balasore, bä-lä-sōr′ (Ind.)
Balaton, bal′a-ton; Hung. Bálatonv. bä′lä-tony (Hung.) *l.*
Balbriggan, bal-brig′gan (Ir.)
Bâle, bāl (Switz.)
Balfrush, bal-frösh′ (Per.)
Bali, bä′lē (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Balize, bä-lēz′ (Cent. Am.)
Balkan, bäl-kän′ (Tur.) *mt.*
Balkh, bälch (Tart.)
Ballarat, bal′a-rat (Austral.)
Ballina, bal′li-na (Ir.)
Ballinasloe, bal-li-nas-lō′ (Ir.)
Ballon, bäl-lōṅ′ (Fr.)

Ballymena, bal-li-mē'na (Ir.)
Balsamo, Costa de, kos'ta de bäl-sä'mō (Cent. Am.)
Baltic, bȧl'tik, *sea*
Baltimore, bȧl'ti-mōr (U. S.)
Balukha, ba-lö'cha (As.) *mt.*
Banat, bä-nät' (Aust.)
Banff, bamf (Scot.)
Bangalore, bäng-gä-lōr' (Ind.)
Bangor, bang'gėr (Wales); bang'gor (U. S.)
Bangweolo, bang-we-ō'lō (Af.) *l.*
Banjermassin, bän-jėr-mas'sēn (Borneo)
Bankullan, ban-kụl'lan (East. Arch.)
Bannalec, bän-nä-lek' (Fr.)
Bannockburn, ban'nok-bėrn (Scot.)
Baños, bä-nyōs' (Sp.)
Bantam, ban-tam' (Java)
Banya, Nagy, nodzh-ban'ya (Hung.)
Bapaume, bä-pōm' (Fr.)
Baraba, bä-rä-bä' (Sib.)
Baratala, bä-rä-tä'lä (As.) *l.*
Barbados, bär-bā'dōz (W. Ind.)
Barbary, bär'ba-ri (Af.)
Barbuda, bär-bö'da (W. Ind.)
Barcellos, bär-thel'lyōs (Sp.)
Barcelona, bär-the-lō'nä (Sp.)
Barcelonetta, bär-the-lo-net'ta (Sp.)
Barcelonette, bär-*se*-lō-net' (Fr.)
Barèges, bä-rāzh' (Fr.)
Bareily, bä-rā'i-li (Ind.)
Barfleur, bär'fleûr (Fr.)
Barile, bä-rē'lā (It.)
Barnaul, bär-nä'ụl (Sib.)
Baroach, ba-rōch' (Ind.)
Baroda, bä-rō'dä (Ind.)
Barquisimeto, bär-kē-sē-me'tō (Venez.)
Barranquilla, bär-ran-kēl'ya (Col.)
Barrosa, bär-rō'sä (Sp.)
Barsi, bärsh (Hung.)
Barthélémy, bär-tā-lā-mē' (Fr.)
Basarjik, bä-sar'jik (Tur.)
Basel, bä'zel (Switz.)
Basilicata, bä-zē-lē-kä'tä (It.)
Basques, Rade des, räd dā bäsk (Fr.)
Bassano, bäs-sä'nō (It.)
Bassora, bäs'sō-ra (Tur.)
Bastia, bäs-tē'ä (It.)
Basutō, bä-sö'tō (Af.)
Batanai, bä-tä-nī' (Rus.)
Batavia, ba-tā'vi-a (Java)
Bathurst, ba'thėrst (Austral.)
Baton Rouge, bat'un rözh (U. S.)
Batonya, bä-tōn'ya (Aust.)
Batoum, bä-töm' (Tur.)
Battaglia, bät-tä'lyä (It.)
Baturín, bä'tụ-rin (Rus.)
Baxuyen, baks-ụ-yen' (Fr. Coch. Chi.)
Bayazid, bī-a-zēd' (Arm.)
Bayeux, bä-yeû' (Fr.)
Baylen. *See* Bailen.
Bayona, bä-yō'nä (Sp.)
Bayonne, bä-yon' (Fr.)
Bayonne, bä-yon'ne (Mex.)
Bayoudouri, bä-yö-dö'ri (Tur.)
Bayreuth, bī'roit (Ger.)
Bayuda, bä-yö'da (Af.)
Bazarchik, bä-zär'chėk (Rus.)
Beaminster, bem'in-stėr (Eng.)
Bearn, bā-är' (Fr.)
Beas, be'as (Ind.) *r.*
Beaufort, bō-for' (Fr.); bō'fort (U. S.; Cape Col.)
Beaugency, bō-zhoñ-sē' (Fr.)
Beauharnois, bō-här'nā (Can.)
Beaujolais, bō-zhō-lā' (Fr.)
Beaulieu, bū'li (Eng.); bō-lyeû' (Fr.)
Beaumaris, bō-ma'ris (Wales)
Beaume, le, lė bōm (Fr.)
Beaumont, bō-mōñ' (Fr.)
Beaupréau, bō-prā-ō' (Fr.)
Beauvais, bō-vā' (Fr.)
Beauvoir, bō-vwar' (Fr.)
Bechev, bā-chāv' (Rus.)
Becskerek, bech-kā'rek (Hung.)
Bédarieux, bā-dä-rē-eû' (Fr.)
Bedfordshire, bed'ford-shėr or bed'fôrd-shėr (Eng.)
Bedouin or Beduin, bed'ụ-ēn″
Beerbhoom, bėr-bhöm' (Ind.)
Behbehan, be-bē-han' (Per.)
Behrend, bā'rent (Prus.)
Behring's Strait, bā'ringz strāt
Beilitskoi, bī-lits'kō-ē (Rus.)
Beira, bā'ē-ra (Port.)
Beirout or Beirut. *See* Beyroot.
Beja, bā'zhä (Port.)
Bejapoor, be-ja-pör' (Ind.)
Bekes, bā-kesh' (Hung.)
Belem, bā-leñ' (Port.)
Belfast, bel-fäst' (Ir.); bel'fast (U. S.)
Belgaum, bel-goum' (Ind.)
Belgiojoso, bäl-jō-yō'sō (It.)
Belgradchik, bäl-grät'chėk (Tur.)
Belgrade, bel-grād' (Servia)
Belize, bel-ēz' (Brit. Hond.)
Bellano, bel-lä'nō (It.)
Belle Alliance, bel ȧl-lē-oñs' (Bel.)
Bellefontaine, bel-fōñ-tān' (Fr.); bel-fon'ten (U. S.)
Belle Isle, bel īl (N. Am.)
Bellinzona, bel-lēn-tsō'na (Switz.)
Bellunese, bel-lö-nā'zā (It.)
Belluno, bel-lö'nō (It.)
Belmonte, bel-mōn'te (Sp.); bel-mont' (U. S.)
Beloochistan, be-lö-chis-tän' (As.)
Belorado, be-lo-rä'ŦHō (Sp.)
Benares, be-nä'res (Ind.)
Benbecula, ben-bek'yụ-la (Scot.)
Bencoolen, ben-kö'len (Sumatra)
Bendigo, ben'di-gō (Austral.)
Bengal, ben-gal' (Ind.)
Bengazi, ben-gä'zē (Tripoli)
Benguela, ben-gā'lä (Af.)
Benicarlo, be-nē-kär'lō (Sp.)
Benin, ben-ēn' (Af.)
Benisueff, bā-nē-swef' (Eg.)
Benkoelen, ben-kö'len (Sumatra)
Bentheim, bent'hīm (Ger.)
Beraun, bē-roun' (Aust.) *r.*
Berbera, bėr'be-rä (Af.)
Berberino, bär-bā-rē'nō (It.)
Berbice, bėr-bēs' (Gui.)
Berchtesgaden, berch'tes-gä-den (Ger.)
Beresina, bā-rā-zē'na (Rus.)
Berezan, bā-rā-zän' (Rus.) *isl.*
Berezov, bā-rā-zof' (Rus.)
Bergama, ber-gä'mä (As. Mi.)
Bergamo, bär'gä-mō (It.)
Bergen, ber'gen
Bergen-op-Zoom, ber'chen-op-zōm (Neth.)
Beringen, bā'ring-en (Switz.)
Berkhampstead, bėrk'ham-sted (Eng.)
Berkshire, bėrk'shėr or bėrk'shēr (Eng.)
Berlichingen, bär'lėch-ing-en (Ger.)
Berlikum, bär'lē-kum (Neth.)
Berlin, bär-lēn' (Prus.)
Bermudas, bėr-myö'daz, *isls.*
Bernera, bėr'ne-ra (Scot.) *isl.*
Berrima, ber'ri-ma (Austral.) *r.*
Berthier, bėr'tē-ā (Can.)
Bertischwyl, bär'tėsh-vēl (Switz.)
Berwick, bėr'ik (Scot.)
Besançon, bā-zoñ-sōñ' (Fr.)
Besika, bā-sē'kä (Tur.) *b.*
Bessarabia, bes-sa-rā'bi-a (Rus.)
Betanzos, be-tän'thōs (Sp.)
Béthune, bā-tün' (Fr.)
Bettona, bet-tō'nä (It.)
Bettws, bet'tuz (Wales)
Beuthen, boi'ten (Prus.)
Bevedero, be-ve-de'rō (Arg. Con.) *l.*
Beveland, bā'vā-lant (Neth.)
Beveren, bā'vē-ren (Neth.)
Beverwijk, bā'vėr-vīk (Neth.)
Bevilacqua, bā-vēl-ä'kwä (It.)
Bewdley, būd'li (Eng.)
Bex, beks (Switz.)
Beyra, bā'ē-rä (Port.)
Beyroot or Beirut, Turkish pron. bī'röt, Arab. pron. bā'röt (Syr.)
Beziers, bā-zē-ā' (Fr.)
Bezoara, be-zō-ä'rä (Ind.)
Bhaugulpore, bha-gul-pōr' (Ind.)
Bhopaul, bhō-pal' (Ind.)
Bhotan, bhō-tän' (Ind.)
Bhurtpoor, bhurt-pōr' (Ind.)
Biafra, bi-ä'frä (Af.)
Bialystok, bē-yä'lụs-tok (Rus.)
Biarritz, bē-är-rēts' (Fr.)
Bibbiena, bib-bē-ä'nä (It.)
Bibbona, bib-bō'nä (It.)
Biberach, bē'be-raċh (Ger.)
Bicanere, bē-kä-nēr' (Ind.)
Bicester, bis'ter (Eng.)
Bidassoa, bē-ŦHäs-sō'ä (Sp.)
Bideford, bid'e-ford (Eng.)
Bidschow, bēd-shō' (Bohem.)
Biecz, byech (Aust. Gal.)
Bielaia Tserkov, bē-ā-lä'yä tsėr-kof' (Rus.)
Bielefeld, bē'le-felt (Ger.)
Bielgorod, bē-äl'gō-rod (Rus.)
Bielitz, bē'lėts (Aust.)
Bielo, bē-yä'lō (Rus.) *l.*
Bielo Ozero, bē-yä'lō ō-zā'rō (Rus.)
Bielsk, bē-yälsk' (Rus.)
Bienne, bē-en' (Switz.) *l.*
Bienvenida, bē-en-ve-nē'ŦHä (Sp.)
Biervliet, bēr'vlēt (Neth.)
Biesbosch, bēs'bōsch (Neth.)
Biggleswade, big'glz-wād (Eng.)
Bihacs, bē-hăch' (Bosnia)
Bilbao, bēl-bä'ō (Sp.)
Biledulgerid, bil-ed-ụl-je-rēd' (Af.)
Billericay, bil'lė-ri-kā (Eng.)
Billiton, bil'li-ton (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Binasco, bē-näs'kō (It.)
Bindrabund, bin'drä-bund (Ind.)
Bingen, bēng'en (Ger.)
Biobio, bē-ō-bē'ō (S. Am.) *r.*
Birkenfeld, bēr'ken-felt (Ger.)
Birkenhead, bėr'ken-hed (Eng.)
Birket-el-Kerun, bēr-kät'el-kā-rön″ (Eg.)
Birmingham, bėr'ming-am (Eng.)
Bisaccia, bē-säch'a (It.)
Bisceglie, bē-shāl'yä (It.)
Bischweiler, bish-vīl'ėr (Ger.)
Bisignano, bē-sē-nyä'nō (It.)
Biskra, bēs'kra (Af.)
Bissagos, bēs-sä'gōs (Af.) *isls.*
Bissao, bēs-säʻō (Af.)
Bissayas, bēs-sī'as (Philip.)
Biwano-Oumi, bē-wä'nō-ö″mē (Jap.)
Bizerta, bē-zär'tä (Tunis)
Björkö, byeûr'keû (Swe.)
Björneborg, byeûr'ne-börg (Rus.)
Blaavand's Hook, blō'vänd (Den.)
Blair-Athole, blār-ath'öl (Scot.)
Blairgowrie, blār-gou'ri (Scot.)
Blanc, le, lė bloñ' (Fr.) *mt.*
Blankenberghe, blän'ken-berg (Bel.)
Blankenese, blän-ke-nā'zā (Den.)
Blankenhain, bläng'ken-hīn (Ger.)
Blantyre, blan-tīr' (Scot.)
Blaye, blā (Fr.)
Blegno, blā'nyō (Switz.) *val.*
Bleiskwijk, blīsk'vīk (Neth.)
Blekinge, blā'king-e (Swe.)
Blenheim, blen'im; Germ. pron. blen'-hīm (Bav.)
Bleybach, blī'baċh (Switz.)
Bligh, blī (Austral.)
Blitong, blē'tong (East. Arch.
Blois, blwą (Fr.)
Blokzijl, blok'zīl (Neth.)
Bludenz, blö'dents (Aust.)
Bobbio, bob'bē-ō (It.)
Bobrov, bō-brof' (Rus.)
Bocage, bō-käzh' (Fr.)
Bochetta Pass, bō-ket'tä (It.)
Bochnia, boċh'nē-ä (Aust. Gal.)
Bocholz, bō'ċholz (Neth.)
Bochum, boċh'öm (Ger.)
Bodensee, bō'den-zē (Ger.) *l.*
Bœotia, bē-ō'shi-a (Gr.)
Bog, bög (Rus.) *r.*
Bogoievlensk, bō-gō'yef-lensk (Rus.)
Bogoroditsk, bō'gō-rod-itsk (Rus.)
Bogorodsk, bō'gō-rodsk (Rus.)
Bogota, bō-gō-tä' (Col.)
Bohemia, bō-hē'mi-a (Aust.)
Böhmen, beû'men (Aust.)
Böhmerwald, beû'mer-vȧld (Bohem.)
Bohol, bō-hol' (Philip.)
Bohus, bö'hụs (Swe.)
Bois le Duc, bwą lė dük (Neth.)
Boizenburg, bō-ēt'sen-börg (Ger.)
Bojador, bō'yä-dōr (Af.) *c.*
Bojano, bō-yä'nō (It.)
Bokhara, bō-ċhä'rä (Tur.)
Bolan, bō'lan (Afg.)
Bolivar, bō-lē-vär' (Mex.)
Bolivia, bō-li'vē-ä (S. Am.)
Bolkonskai, bol-kons'kī (Rus.)
Bologna, bō-lō'nyä (It.)
Bolognese, bō-lō-nyä'zā (It.)
Bolonchen, bō-lon-ċhen' (Mex.)
Bolsena, bōl-sā'nä (It.)
Bolsward, bōls'värd (Neth.)
Bolzano, bol-tsä'nō (Aust.)
Bomarsund, bō'mär-sönd (Rus.)
Bombay, bom-bā' (Ind.)
Bonaire, bō-nār' (W. Ind.)
Bondeno, bōn-dā'nō (It.)
Bonhill, bon'hil (Scot.)
Boni, bō-nē' (Celebes)
Bonifaccio, bō-nē-fät'chō (It.)
Bonin, bō-nēn' (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Bonito, bō-nē'tō (It.)
Bonnetable, bon-tä'bl (Fr.)
Bonoa, bȯ-nō'a (East. Arch.)
Boodroom, bōd-röm' (Tur.)
Boorhanpoor, bör-hän-pör' (Ind.)
Bootan, bö-tän' (Ind.)
Boothia, bōŦH'i-a (N. Am.)
Borabora, bō'ra-bō″ra (Soc. Isls.)
Boras, bō'rōs (Sc. Pen.)
Borculo, bor-kụ-lō' (Neth.)
Bordeaux, bōr-dō' (Fr.)
Bordelais, bor-*de*-lā' (Fr.)
Borga, bor'gō (Finland)
Bormida, bōr-mē'dä (It.) *r.*
Bormio, bor'mē-ō (It.)
Borneo, bor'nē-ō (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Bornholm, bōrn'hōlm (Swe.)
Bornu, bōr-nō' (Af.)
Borodino, bō-rō-dē'nō (Rus.)
Borregaard, bōr're-gord (Den.)
Borsod, bōr'shod (Hung.)

Borssele, bōrs'se-lā (Neth.)
Bosna-serai, bos-na-se-rī' (Bosnia)
Bosnia, boz'nē-a
Bosporus, bos'pō-rus (Tur.)
Bothnia, Gulf of, both'nē-a (Rus.)
Bottaro, bōt-tä'rō (It.) *isl.*
Bouches-du-Rhone, bōsh'dŭ-rōn (Fr.)
Boug or Bug, bög (Rus.) *r.*
Bougie, bö-zhē' (Alg.)
Bougival, bö-zhē-val' (Fr.)
Bouillon, böl-yōñ' or bö-yōñ' (Bel.)
Boulac, or Boolak, bö-lak' (Eg.)
Boulganack, böl-gä'näk (Rus.) *r.*
Boulogne, bö-lo'nyė (Fr.)
Bourbon, bör-bōñ' (Af.) *isl.*
Bourbonnais, or Bourbonnois, bör-bon-nā' (Fr.)
Bourganeuf, bör-gä-neŭf' (Fr.)
Bourges, börzh (Fr.)
Bourgoin, bör-gwąn' (Fr.)
Bou-sada, bö-sä'dä (Alg.)
Boussa, bųs'sa (Af.)
Bovernier, bō-vär-nē-ā' (Switz.)
Boviano, bō-vē-ä'nō (It.)
Bovino, bō-vē'nō (It.)
Bowdoin, bō'den (U. S.)
Bowling, bō'ling (Scot.)
Boxmeer, boks'mār (Neth.)
Boxtel, boks'tel (Neth.)
Boyacá, bō-yä-kä' (Col.)
Brabant, N. and S., brä'bänt or brä-bant' (Neth.)
Bracciano, brät-chä'nō (It.)
Braemar, brā-mär' (Scot.)
Braganza, brä-gän'zä (Port.)
Brahestad, brä'hä-stät (Rus.)
Brahilov or Brahilow, brä-hē-lov' (Tur.)
Brahmapootra, brä-mä-pö'trä (Ind.) *r.*
Braila, brä-ē'la (Tur.)
Braine l'alleud, brān läl-leŭ' (Bel.)
Braine le Compte, brān lė cōnt (Bel.)
Brake, brä'ke (Ger.)
Brambanan, bräm-bä'nän (Java)
Brandenburg, brän'den-börg (Prus.)
Brazil, bra-zil'
Breadalbane, bred-al'ban (Scot.)
Brechin, brēch'in (Scot.)
Brecknockshire, brek'nok-shēr, brek'-nok-shēr (Eng.)
Brecon, bre'kon (Eng.)
Breda, brä'dä (Neth.)
Bregaglia, brä-gä'lyä (It.)
Bregenz, brä'gents (Aust.)
Brehar, bre'här (Chan. Isls.)
Brehat, brā-hä' (Fr.) *isl.*
Breisgau, brīs'gou (Ger.)
Bremen, brä'men (Ger.)
Bremerhafen, brä'mėr-hä-fen (Ger.)
Brescia, brā'shē-ä or brā'sha (It.)
Breslau, brās'lou (Prus.)
Brest, brest (Fr.)
Bretagne, brā-tä'nye (Fr.)
Breteuil, brā-teŭ-ē'lye or brā-teŭ-ē'ye (Fr.)
Briançon, brē-oñ-sōñ' (Fr.)
Bricquebec, brēk-bek' (Fr.)
Bridlington, brid'ling-ton; popularly pronounced and often written Burlington
Brienne le Chateau, brē-en' lė shä-tō' (Fr.)
Brienz, brē'ents (Switz.)
Brieuc, St., saṅ brē-eŭk' (Fr.)
Brignolles, brē-nyōl' (Fr.)
Brindisi, brēn'dē-sē (It.)
Britannia, bri-tan'ni-a
Brittany, brit'ta-ni (Fr.)
Brives, brēv (Fr.)
Brixen, brēk'sen (Aust.)
Brixham, briks'am (Eng.)
Brizina, brē-zē'nä (Alg.)
Brody, brō'di (Aust.)
Bromley, brum'li (Eng.)
Bromsgrove, brumz'grōv (Eng.)
Bromwich, brum'ich (Eng.)
Bronnitzy, bron-nit'zų (Rus.)
Brooklyn, bruk'lin (U. S.)
Broughtyferry, bra'ti-fe-ri (Scot.)
Broussa, brös'sä (Tur.)
Brouwershaven, brou'vėrz-hä-ven (Neth.)
Brozas, brō'thäs (Sp.)
Bruchsal, brōch'säl (Ger.)
Bruges, brŭzh (Fr.)
Brühl, brül (Ger.)
Brunei, brö-nī' (Borneo)
Brünn, brün (Aust.)
Brunswick, brunz'ik (Ger.)
Brüx, brüks (Bohem.)
Bruxelles, brŭ-sel' (Bel.)
Brzesc, bzhests (Pol.)
Brzezany, bzhā-zä'nē (Aust. Gal.)
Brzozow, bzhō'zov (Aust. Gal.)
Bucellas, bö-säl'läs (Port.)
Buchan, buch'an (Scot.)
Buchanan, bu-kan'an, not byų-kan'an (Scot. and U. S.)
Bucharest, bö'cha-rest (Roum.)
Buchholz, böch'hölts (Ger.)
Bückeburg, bŭ'ke-börg (Ger.)
Buckie, buk'i (Scot.)
Buda, bö'da; Hungar. pron. bö'do (Hung.)
Budukshan, bud-uch-shan' (As.)
Budweis, böd'vīs (Aust.)
Buenaventura, bų-e-nä-ven-tö'ra (Mex.)
Buena Vista, bų-e'nä vēs'tä (Mex.)
Buen Ayre, bwen ī'rā (S. Am.) *isl.*
Buenos Ayres, bų-e'nōs ī'res (S. Am.)
Buffalora Pass, böf-fä-lō'rä (Switz.)
Bug or Boug, bög (Rus.) *r.*
Buggenhout, bųg'gen-hout; French pron. bŭg-goñ-hö' (Bel.)
Bugulma, bö-gul'ma (Rus.)
Builth, bilth (Wales)
Buitenzorg, boi'ten-zorg (Java)
Bujalance, bö-chä-län'the (Sp.)
Bukharia, Little, bö-kä'rē-a (Cent. As.)
Bukowina, bö-kō-vē'nä (Aust.)
Bulacan, bö-lä-kän' (Philip.)
Bulante, bų-lan'tä (Celebes)
Bulgaria, bŭl-gā'rē-ä (Tur.)
Bulti, bul'tē (As.)
Buncombe, bungk'um (U. S.)
Bundelcund, bun'del-kund (Ind.)
Bunzlau, bönts'lou (Prus.)
Burdwan, burd-wän' (Ind.)
Burghausen, börg-houz'en (Ger.)
Bürglen, bür'glen (Switz.)
Burgos, bör'gōs (Sp.)
Burgundy, bėr'gun-di (Fr.)
Burmah, bėr'mä (As.)
Burntisland, bėrnt-ī'land (Scot.)
Bursa, bör'sä (Tur.)
Burtscheid, bört-shīd' (Ger.)
Bury, ber'i (Eng.)
Busco, bö'sä-ō (Tur.)
Bushire, bö-shēr' (Per.)
Bussaher, bus'sä-hėr (Ind.)
Bussorah, bus'sō-rah (Tur.)
Buttevant, but'te-vant (Ir.)
Buxtehude, böks-tä-hö'de (Ger.)
Buyukdere, bö-yök-dā'rā (Tur.)
Byen, bŭ'en (Den.) *isl.*

# C.

Cabanes, kä-bä'nes (Sp.)
Cabarras, ka-bär'ras (U. S.)
Cabellos da Velha, kä-bel'lōs dä vel'yä (Braz.)
Cabrera, kä-bre'rä (Sp.) *isl.*
Cabul or Cabool, ka-bul' (Afg.)
Cabulistan, ka-böl-is-tan' (As.)
Caceres, kä-the'res (Sp.)
Cachao, kach'ä-ō, almost kach'ou (Anam)
Cachoeira, kä-chŭ-ā'ē-rä (Braz.)
Cadiz, kā'diz; Span. pron. kä'тнēth (Sp.)
Caen, koṅ (Fr.)
Caerleon, kär-lē'on (Eng.)
Caermarthen, kär-mär'тнen (Wales)
Caernarvon, kär-när'von (Wales)
Cagliari, kä'lyä-rē (Sardin.)
Cahir, kā'ėr (Ir.)
Cahors, kä-or' (Fr.)
Caicos, kī'kōs (W. Ind.)
Cairo, kī'rō (Eg.)
Caithness, kāth'nes (Scot.)
Cajamarca, kä-chä-mär'kä (Peru)
Calabar, ka-la-bär' (Af.)
Calaboso or Calabozo, kä-lä-bō'sō (Venez.)
Calabria, kä-lä'brē-ä (It.)
Calahorra, kä-lä-hor'rä (Sp.)
Calais, kal'is; Fr. pron. kä-lā' (Fr.)
Calamocha, kä-lä-mō'chä (Sp.)
Calantan, kä-län'tän (Malac.)
Calatafimi, kä-lä-tä-fē'mē (It.)
Calatrava, kä-lä-trā'vä (Sp.)
Calcutta, kal-kut'ta (Ind.)
Caldeirão, käl-dā-ē-rouṅ' (Port.)
Caldera, käl-de'ra (Chile)
Calicut, kā'li-kut (Ind.)
California, kal-i-for'ni-a (N. Am.)
Callao, käl-lyā'ō (Peru)
Callinger, käl'lin-jėr (Ind.)
Calore, kä-lō'rā (It.) *r.*
Caltanisetta, käl-tä-nē-sät'tä (It.)
Calvados, käl-vä-dō' (Fr.) *dep.*
Calw, kalv (Ger.)
Calzada, käl-thä'тнä (Sp.)
Camacho or Camaxo, kä-mä'shō (Braz.)
Camargue, kä-märg' (Fr.)
Camariñas, kä-mä-rē'nyas (Sp.)
Cambodia, kam-bō'di-a (East Pen.)
Cambray, koṅ-brā' (Fr.)
Cambrésis, koṅ-brā-zē' (Fr.)
Cambridge, kām'brij (Eng.)
Camenz, kā'ments (Ger.)
Camerino, kä-mā-rē'nō (It.)
Cameroons, *ka-me-rönz'* (Af.)
Camoghe, kä-mō'gā (Switz.) *mt.*
Campagna, kām-pā'nyä (It.)
Campana, la, lä käm-pä'nä (Sp.)
Campbelton or Campbeltown, kam'-bel-ton (Scot.)
Campeche, käm-pe'che (Cent. Am.)
Camperduin, kam'pėr-doin (Neth.)
Campiglia, käm-pē'lyä (It.)
Campine, kam-pēn' (Bel.)
Campo Formio, käm-pō fōr'mē-ō (It.)
Canandaigua, kan-an-dā'gwa (U. S.)
Canara, kä'nä-rä (Ind.)
Candahar, kan-da-här' (Ind.)
Candeish, kän'desh (Ind.)
Candia, kan'di-a (Eur.) *isl.*
Canea, kä-nē'a (Crete)
Canelones, kä-ne-lō'nes (Urug.)
Caño Desecho, kä'nyō de-se'chō (Braz.)
Cantal, koṅ-täl' (Fr.) *dep.*
Cantire, kan-tīr' (Scot.)
Canton, kan-ton' (China)
Cape Breton, brit'un (Can.) *isl.*
Capitanata, kä-pē-tä-nä'tä (It.)
Caprera, kä-prā'rä (It.) *isl.*
Capua, kap'yų-a; Ital. pron. kä'pų-ä (It.)
Carabobo, kä-rä-bō'bō (Venez.)
Caracas, kä-rä'käs (S. Am.)
Caravaggio, kä-rä-väd'shō (It.)
Carbonara, kär-bō-nä'rä (It.) *c.*
Carcagente, kär-kä-chen'te (Sp.)
Carcassonne, kär-käs-sōn' (Fr.)
Cardiff, kär'dif (Wales)
Cardigan, kär'di-gan (Eng.)
Cardinale, kär-dē-nä'lā (It.)
Cardona, kär-dō'na (Sp.)
Carhaix, kär-ā' (Fr.)
Cariaco, kä-rē-ä'kō (Venez.)
Carignano, kä-rē-nyä'nō (It.)
Carimata, kä-rē-mä'tä (East. Arch.)
Carinhenha, kä-rē-nyä'nyä (Braz.)
Carleton, kärl'ton (Eng.)
Carlisle, kär-līl' (Eng.)
Carlowitz, kär'lo-vēts (Aust.)
Carlscrona, kärlz-krō'nä (Swe.)
Carlshamn, kärlz'häm (Swe.)
Carlsruhe, kärlz-rö'e (Ger.)
Carmagnola, kär-mä-nyō'lä (It.)
Carniola, kär-nē-ō'lä (Aust.)
Carnoustie, kär-nous'ti, often also kär-nųs'ti (Scot.)
Carntual, kärn-tyų'al (Ir.) *mt.*
Carolina, ka-rō-lī'na (U. S.)
Carpathian, kär-pā'thi-an (Aust.) *mt.*
Carpentaria, kär-pen-tā'ri-a (Austral.) *g.*
Carrara, kär-rä'rä (It.)
Cartagena, kär-tä-che'nä (Sp.)
Cartago, kär-tä'gō (Cent. Am.)
Casale, kä-zä'lä (It.)
Casamanza, kä-sä-man'zä (Af.)
Casanare, kä-sa-nä're (Col.)
Casbin, käs-bēn' (Per.)
Cashel, kash'el (Ir.)
Cashgar, kash-gär' (Tart.)
Cashmere, kash-mēr' (Ind.)
Cassiquiari, käs-sē-kē-ä'rē (Venez.)
Castagnetto, käs-tä-nyät'tō (It.)
Castagnola, käs-tä-nyō'lä (It.)
Castambul, käs-täm-bōl' (Tur.)
Castellamare, käs'täl-lä-mä"rä (It.)
Castellon-de-la-Plano, kas-tel'lyōn-de-lä-plä'nō (Sp.)
Castelnau, käs-täl-nō' (Fr.)
Castelnaudary, kas-tāl-nō-dä-rē' (Fr.)
Castiglione, käs-tē-lyō'nä (It.)
Castile, käs-tēl' (Sp.)
Castlebar, kas-l-bär' (Ir.)
Castlecomer, kas-l-kō'mėr (Ir.)
Castleton, kas'l-ton (Eng.)
Castres, kästr (Fr.)
Castrojeriz, käs-trō-che-rēth' (Sp.)
Catahoula or Catahoola, ka-ta-hō'la (U. S.)
Catalonia, kä-tä-lō'nē-ä (Sp.)
Catamarca, kä-tä-mär'kä (S. Am.)
Catania, kä-tä'nē-ä (Sic.)
Catanzaro, kä-tän-tsä'rō (It.)
Catawba, ka-tą'ba (U. S.)
Catoche, Cape, kä-tō'che (Cent. Am.)
Cattaraugus, kat-ta-rą'gus (U. S.)
Cattaro, kät'tä-rō (Aust.)
Cattegat, kät'tä-gät (Swe.; Den).
Caucasus, ką'ka-sus (Rus.)
Caudebec, kōd-bek' (Fr.)

Cauquenes, kou-ke'nes (Chile)
Cavan, ka'van (Ir.)
Cavery, kä've-ri (Ind.)
Cawnpoor, kan-pör' (Ind.)
Caxamarca, ka-chä-mär'kä (Peru)
Caxoeira, kä-shō-ā'ē-ra (Braz.)
Cayambi, kī-am'bē (Ecuad.) *mt.*
Cayenne, kī-en' (Fr. Gui.)
Cayman, kī-man' (W. Ind.)
Cayuga, ka-yō'gä (U. S.)
Ceará, sā-ä-rä' (Braz.)
Cefalu, chē-fä-lo' (Sic.)
Celano, chä-lä'nō (It.)
Celebes, sel'ē-bez (East. Arch.)
Ceneda, chā-nā'da (It.)
Cenis, sē-nē'; Italian, Cenisio, chā-nē'-sē-ō (It.) *mt.*
Cephalonia, sef-ä-lō'nē-ä (Ion. Islds.)
Ceram, se-ram' (East. Arch.)
Cerignola, chā-rē-nyō'lä (It.)
Cerigo, cher'ē-gō (Ion. Islds.)
Cernowitz, tsär'nō-vēts (Aust.)
Cerreto, chär-rā'tō (It.)
Cerro Largo, ser'rō lär'go (Urug.)
Cervera, ther-ve'rä (Sp.)
Cervin, ser-vaṅ' (Switz.)
Cesano, chā-zä'nō (It.)
Cette, set (Fr.)
Cettinje, set-tēn'yā (Monten.)
Ceuta, sū'ta; Span. pron. the-ō'tä (Mar.)
Cevennes, sā-ven' (Fr.)
Ceylon, sē-lōn' (As.) *isl.*
Chablis, shäb-lē' (Fr.)
Chacim, chä-sēm' (Port.)
Chagos, chä'gos (Ind. Oc.) *isls.*
Chagres, chä'gres (Col.)
Chaleur Bay, sha-lör' bā (N. Am.)
Chalonnais, shä-lōn-nā' (Fr.)
Chalon sur Saône, shä-lōṅ' sür sōn (Fr.)
Cham, chäm (Switz.)
Chamouni or Chamonix, shä-mō-nē' (Switz.)
Champagne, shoṅ-pā'nyė (Fr.)
Champlain, shäm-plān' (Can.; U. S.)
Chandernagore, chan-der'na-gōr' (Ind.)
Chantibun, chan-ti-bun' (Siam)
Chantilly, shoṅ-tēl-lyē' or shoṅ-tē-yē' (Fr.)
Chapala, chä-pä'lä (Mex.)
Charente, shä-roṅt' (Fr.) *dep.*
Charleroi, shärl-rwą' (Bel.)
Charlotte Amalie, shär-lot' ä-mä'lē-ä (W. Ind.)
Charlottenburg, shär-lōt'ten-bȯrg (Prus.)
Chartres, shärtr (Fr.)
Chartreuse, shär-trėz' (Fr.)
Charysh, chä-rēsh' (Sib.) *r.*
Chasseron, shäs-se-roṅ' (Switz.) *mt.*
Chatauque, sha-tą'kwe (U. S.)
Chateau Thierry, shä-tō' tē-ār-rē' (Fr.)
Chateaubriant, shä-tō-brē-oṅ' (Fr.)
Chatelet, shät-lā' (Fr., Bel.)
Chatellerault, shä-tel-rō' (Fr.)
Chatham, chat'am (Eng.)
Chatillon, shä-tēl-lyoṅ' or shä-tē-yoṅ' (Fr.)
Chatkara, chät-kä'rä (Rus.)
Chaudière, shō-dē-ār' (U. S.)
Chautauqua, sha-tą'kwa (U. S.)
Chaux de Fonds, La, la shō dė foṅ (Switz.)
Chaves, shä-väs' (Port.)
Cheadle, chē'dl (Eng.)
Chedabucto Bay, she-da-buk'tō bā (N. Scot.),
Chekiang, che-ki-ang' (China)
Cheltenham, chel'ten-am (Eng.)
Chelyuskin, chel-yus'kin (Sib.)
Chemnitz, chām'nēts (Ger.)
Chenango, she-nang'gō (U. S.)
Chenaub, chē-naḃ' (Ind.) *r.*
Cherasco, chā-räs'kō (It.)
Cherbourg, sher-bȯrg' (Fr.)
Cheribon, che'ri-bon (Java)
Cherokee, che-rō-kē' (U. S.)
Cherson, chėr-sōn' (Rus.)
Chertsey, chėrt'sē (Eng.)
Chesapeake, ches'a-pēk (U. S.)
Cheskaya, ches-kī'ä (Rus.)
Chesuncook, che-sun'kȯk (U. S.) *l.*
Chetimaches, chet-i-mach'iz or shet-mash' (U. S.)
Cheveney, shāv-nā' (Switz.)
Cheviot, che'vi-ot (Scot.) *mt.*
Cheyenne, shī-en' (U. S.)
Chiana, kē-ä'nä (It.)
Chiapas, chē-ä'pas (Mex.)
Chiavari, kē-ä-vä'rē (It.)
Chiavenna, kē-ä-vän'nä (It.)
Chicago, shi-ka'gō (U. S.)
Chicapee or Chicopee, chik-a-pē' (U. S.)
Chichen Itza, chē-chen' ēt-sä' (Mex.)
Chichester, chi'ches-tėr (Eng.)
Chiclana, chē-klä'nä (Sp.)
Chicot, shē'kō (U. S.)
Chiem-See, chē'em-zā (Bav.)
Chiens, Isle aux, ēl ō shē-aṅ' (N. Amer.) *isl.*
Chiete, kē-ā'tä (It.)
Chièvres, shē-āvr' (Bel.)
Chihuahua, chē-wä'wä (Mex.)
Chile, chil'e; Span. pron. chē'le (S. Am.)
Chilka, chil-kä' (Ind.)
Chillan, chēl-yan' (Chile)
Chillecothe, chil-le-koth'ē (U.S.)
Chillianwalla, chil-li-an-wąl'la (Ind.)
Chiloe, chē-lō-e' (Chile)
Chiltepeque, chēl-te-pe'ke (Mex.)
Chimalapan, chē-mä-lä'pän (Mex.)
Chimborazo, chim-bō-rä'sō; Span. pron. chēm-bō-rä'thō (S. Am.)
Chinandega, chē-nän-de'gä (Mex.)
Chinchaycocha, chēn-chī-ko'chä (Peru)
Chinchilla, chēn-chēl'lyä (Sp.)
Chingleput, ching-gel-put' (Ind.)
Chinsurah, chin-sö'ra (Ind.)
Chioggia, kē-ōj'ä (It.)
Chippenham, chip'pen-am (Eng.)
Chippeway, chip'pē-wā (U. S.)
Chiquimula, chē-kē-mö'lä (Cent. Am.)
Chiquitos, chē-kē'tōs (Bol.)
Chiriqui, chē-rē-kē' (Cent. Am.)
Chitteldroog, chit-tel-drög' (Ind.)
Chittoor, chit-tör' (Ind.)
Chiusa, kē-ö'zä (It.)
Chiva. *See* Khiva.
Chlumetz, chlö'mets (Aust.)
Chobe, chō'bā (Af.) *r.*
Choco, chō'kō (Col.)
Cholula, chō-lö'lä (Mex.)
Chotzen, chōt'sen (Aust.)
Christiania, krēs-tē-ä'nē-a (Nor.)
Christiansand, krēs'tē-än-sänd (Nor.)
Christiansoe, krēs'tē-än-seu (Den.)
Christinehamn, kris-tē'ne-häm (Swe.)
Chrudim, chrö'dēm (Bohem.)
Chudleigh, chud'li (Eng.)
Chuquisaca, chō-kē-sä'kä (S. Am.)
Chur, chör (Switz.)
Chusan, chō-sän' (China)
Cianciana, chän-chä'nä (Sic.)
Cibao, sē-bä'ō (Hayti) *mt.*
Cilicia, si-li'shi-a (As.)
Cimbrishamn, sēm'brēs-häm (Swe.)
Cimone, chē-mō'nä (It)
Cincinnati, sin-sin-nä'ti (U. S.)
Ciney, sē-nā' (Bel.)
Cinque Ports, sink'pȯrts (Eng.)
Cintra, sēn'trä (Port.)
Ciotat, sē-ō-tä' (Fr.)
Circassia, sėr-ka'shē-ä (Rus.)
Cirencester, sī'ren-ses-tėr; popularly sis-e-tėr (Eng.)
Citta Nuova, chēt-tä' nwą'vä (It.)
Citta Vecchia, chēt-tä' vāk'kē-ä (It.)
Ciudad Real, thē-ö-THATH' re-äl' (Mex.)
Ciudad Rodrigo, thē-ö-THATH' ro-THrē'-gō (Sp.)
Civita Vecchia, chē-vē-tä' vāk'kē-ä (It.)
Clachnaharry, klach'na-här-ri (Scot.)
Clagenfurt, klä'gen-fört (Aust.)
Clapham, klap'am (Eng.)
Clara, Santa, sän'ta klä'rä (Sp.)
Clarens, klä-roṅ' (Switz.)
Clausenburg, klou'zen-bȯrg (Aust.)
Clermont, klār-mōṅ' (Fr.); klėr-mont' (U. S.)
Cleves, klēvz; German, Kleve, pron. klā'vā (Ger.)
Clitheroe, kli'thė-rō (Eng.)
Clogher, klo'chėr (Ir.)
Clonakilty, klon-a-kil'ti (Ir.)
Clones, klōnz (Ir.)
Clonmel, klon-mel' (Ir.)
Cloud, St., saṅ klö (Fr.)
Clusone, klö-zō'nä (It.) *r.*
Clutha, klö'tha (N. Zd.) *r.*
Clyde, klīd (Scot.)
Coahuila, kō-ä-wē'lä (Mex.)
Coatzacoalco, kō-ät'sa-kō-äl''kö (Mex.) *r.*
Cobija, kō-bē'chä (Bol.)
Coblenz, kō'blents (Ger.)
Cochabamba, kō-chä-bäm'bä (Bol.)
Cochin, ko'chin (Ind.)
Coel, kō-el' (Ind.)
Coeymans, kwe'manz (U. S.)
Coggeshall, kog'ges-hal (Eng.)
Cognac, kō-nyäk' (Fr.)
Coimbatoor, kō-im-bä-tör' (Ind.)
Coimbra, kō-ēm'brä (Port.)
Coire, kwar (Switz.)
Cojedes, kō-che'des (Venez.)
Colchagua, kol-chä'gwä (Chile)
Colchester, kol'ches-tėr (Eng.)
Coleraine, kōl-rān' (Ir.)
Colima, kō-lē'mä (Mex.)
Collin, kōl'lēn (Bohem.)
Colne, kōln (Eng.)
Cologne, kō-lōn' (Ger.)
Colombia, kō-lom'bi-a (S. Am.)
Colombo, kō-lom'bō (Ceylon)
Colonia, ko-lō'nē-a (Urug.)
Colonsay, kol'on-sā (Scot.)
Colorado, kol-ō-rä'dō (N. Am.) *r.*
Comayagua, kō-mä-yä'gwä (S. Am.)
Combaconum, kom-bä-kō'num (Ind.)
Comorin, ko'mō-rin (Ind.)
Comorn, kō-mȯrn' (Hung.)
Comoro, kō-mō'rō (Ind. Oc.) *isls.*
Compostella, kom-pōs-tel'lyä (Sp.)
Concan, kon-kan' (Ind.)
Concepcion, kōn-sep-sē-ōn' (N. and S. Amer.)
Conchagua, kōn-chä'gwä (Cent. Am.)
Conecocheague, kon-e-ko-chēg' (U. S.)
Conegliano, kō-nā-lyä'nō (It.)
Congaree, kong'gä-rē (U. S.)
Congleton, kong'gel-ton (Eng.)
Congo, kong'gō (Af.)
Conjeveram, kon-je-ve-ram' (Ind.)
Connaught, kon-nąt' (Ir.)
Connecticut, kon-net'i-kut (U. S.)
Connemara, kon-ne-mä'ra (Ir.)
Conrochite, kon-rō-chē'tä (Braz.)
Coomassie, kō-mas'si (Af.)
Coorg, körg (Ind.)
Copan, kō-pan' (Cent. Am.)
Copenhagen, ko-pen-hā'gen (Den.)
Copiapo, kō-pē-ä-pō' (S. Am.)
Coppet, kop-pā' (Switz.)
Coquet, kok'et (Eng.) *r.*
Coquimbo, kō-kēm'bō (S. Am.)
Corangamite, ko-rang'ga-mēt (Australian.) *l.*
Corbeil, kor-bā'ē (Fr.)
Corcovado, kor-kō-vä'dō (S. Am.)
Cordillera, kor-dēl-ye'rä (S. Am.) *mts.*
Cordoba or Cordova, kor'do-va (Sp.)
Corea, kō-rē'a (As.)
Corfu, kor-fö' (Gr.) *isl.*
Coringa, kō-ring'ga (Ind.)
Corinth, ko'rinth (Gr.)
Corneto, kȯr-nā'tō (It.)
Cornwall, korn'wąl (Eng.)
Coronata, kō-rō-nä'tä (Aust.) *isl.*
Corpach, kor'pach (Scot.)
Corregaum, kor-rē-gąm' (Ind.)
Corrientes, kȯr-rē-en'tes (Arg. Con.)
Cortona, kor-tō'na (It.)
Corunna, kō-run'na; Span. Coruña, kō-rö'nyä (Sp.)
Cosenza, kō-sän'tsä (It.)
Cosseir, kos-sā'ēr (Af.)
Cossimbazar, kos-sim-ba-zär' (Ind.)
Cotopaxi, kō-tō-pak'sē (S. Am.)
Courbevoie, kȯrb-vwą' (Fr.)
Courland, kör'länd (Rus.)
Courtray, kör-trā' (Bel.)
Coutances, kö-toṅs' (Fr.)
Coventry, kuv'en-tri (Eng.)
Covilhão, kō-vēl-youṅ' (Port.)
Cowington, kuv'ing-ton (Eng. and U. S.)
Cowes, kouz (Eng.)
Coxim, kō-shēm' (Braz.)
Cracow or Krakow, krä-kou' (Aust.)
Craon, krä-oṅ' (Fr.)
Creich, krich (Eng.)
Cremona, krā-mō'nä (It.)
Crescentino, krā-shän-tē'nō (It.)
Creuzot, krėû-zō' (Fr.)
Crewe, krö (Eng.)
Crickhowell, krik-hō'el (Wales)
Crieff, krēf (Scot.)
Crimea, krī-mē'a (Rus.)
Crimmitschau, krėm'mėt-shou (Ger.)
Cristoval, San, san krēs'to-val (Mex.)
Croagh Patrick, krō'ach pat'rik (Ir.)
Croatia, krō-ā'shi-a (Aust., Tur.)
Cromarty, krom'ėr-ti (Scot.)
Cronstadt, kron'stat (Rus.)
Crozet, krō-zet' (Ind. Oc.) *isls.*
Cruz del Seybo, Sta., sän'ta krös del sā'ē-bō (Hayti)
Csongrad, chōn'grad (Hung.)
Cuddalore, kud-da-lōr' (Ind.)
Cuenca, kų-en'kä (Sp.)
Cuernavaca, kų-er-na-vä'ka (Mex.)
Culebra, kō-lā'bra (W. Ind.) *isls.*
Culiacan, kö-lē-a-kän' (Mex.)
Culloden, kul-lod'en (Scot.)
Cumana, kö-mä-nä' (Venez.)
Cumino, kö-mē'nō (Medit.) *isl.*
Cundinamarca, kön-dē-na-mär'ka (Col.)
Cupar, kų'pėr (Scot.)
Curaçao (Span.), or Curaçoa (Dutch), kö-rä-sä'ō, or kö-rä-sō'ä (W. Ind.)
Curico, kö-rē-kō' (Chile)
Curzola, kör-dzō'lä (Adr. Sea) *isl.*
Cutch, kuch (Ind.)

Cuttack, kut'tak (Ind.)
Cuxhaven, köks'hä-fen (Ger.)
Cuyaba, kö-yä-bä' (Braz.)
Cuyahoga, kī-ä-hō'ga (U. S.)
Cuzco, kös'kō (Peru)
Cyclades, sik'la-dēz (Gr.) *isls.*
Czarnowo, chär-nō'vō (Poland)
Czaslau, chäs'lou (Aust.)
Czenstochov, chän-stō'chov (Rus.)
Czernowitz, chär-nō'vĕts (Aust. Bukow.)
Czortkow, chōrt'kov (Aust. Gal.)

# D.

Daelen, dä'len (Bel.)
Daghestan, dä-ges-tän' (Rus.)
Dagoe, dä'geŭ (Rus.) *isl.*
Dahlen, dä'len (Ger.)
Dahomey, dä-hō'mi (Af.)
Dakota, dä-kō'ta (U. S.)
Dalarne, dä-lär'nä (Swe.)
Dalarö, dä'lä-reŭ (Swe.)
Dalecarlia, dä-lä-kär'lē-ä (Swe.)
Dalhousie, dal-hö'zi (Scot.)
Dalkeith, dal-kēth' (Scot.)
Dalkey, dal'kē (Ir.)
Dalmally, dal-mal'li (Scot.)
Dalmatia, dal-mā'shi-a
Dalry, dal-rī' (Scot.)
Dalton, dą'ton (Eng.)
Damarus, da'ma-rus (Af.)
Damascus, dä-mäs'kus (Tur.)
Damietta, da-mi-et'ta (Eg.)
Dampier's Archipelago, Group, and Strait, dam'pērz (Austral.)
Danakil, dä-nä-kēl' (Af.)
Dangra-yum Nor, dang'grä-yum nor (As.) *l.*
Danilov, dä'nē-lov (Rus.)
Dankali, dan-ka-lē' (Af.) *tn.*
Dannemora, dä-nä-mo'ra (Swe.)
Danzig, dän'tsĕch (Prus.)
Darabjerd, dä'rab-jerd (Pers.)
Dardanelles, där-dä-nelz' (Tur.)
Dar-es-Salaam, där-es-sa-läm' (Af.)
Darfur, där-för' (Af.)
Dariel, dä-rē-el' (Rus.)
Darien, dä'rē-en (S. Am.)
Darjiling, där-jē'ling (Ind.)
Darlaston, där'las-ton (Eng.)
Darlington, där'ling-ton (Eng.)
Darwar, där-wär' (Ind.)
Dauphiné, dō-fē-nä' (Fr.)
Daventry, da'ven-tri; popularly, dan'-trē (Eng.)
Davos, da-vōs' (Switz.)
Dawalagiri, dä-wa-la-gē'rē (Nepál)
Dawar, da-wär' (Afg.)
Deakovar, dā-äk-ō-vär' (Aust.)
Debaia, Ed, ed de-bī'a (Af.)
Debreczin, dā-bre'tsēn (Hung.)
Decatur, de-kā'tėr (U. S.)
Decazeville, dē-käz-vēl' (Fr.)
Dees, dāz (Aust.)
Delagoa Bay, de-la-gō'a bā (Af.)
Delaware, del'a-war (N. Am.)
Delémont, dē-lā-mōn' (Switz.)
Delfzijl, delf'zil (Neth.)
Delgada Point, del-gä'dä (Azores)
Delhi, del'i (Ind.); del-hī' (U. S.)
Delitzsch, de-lēch' (Prus.)
Delos, dē'los (Gr.)
Delphi, del'fī (Gr.)
Demavend, de'mä-vend (Per.)
Dembea, dem'bē-ä (Abyss.) *l.*
Demerara, de-me-rä'ra (S. Am.)
Demir-hissar, dä-mēr-hēs-sär' (Tur.)
Demoticos, de-mō'ti-kos (Tur.)
Denbigh, den'bi (Wales)
Dendera, den'de-ra (Eg.)
Dendermonde, den-der-mōn'de (Bel.)
Denia, dā-nē'ä (Sp.)
Deniliquin, de-nil'i-kwin (N. S. W.)
Denis, St., saṅ dē-nē' (Fr.)
Dent de Midi, doṅ dė mē-dē' (Switz.) *mt.*
D'Entrecasteaux, doṅ-tr-käs-tō' (Austral.)
Depeyster, de-pīs'ter (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Deptford, det'fōrd (Eng.)
Derag, Ben, bē'rag (Scot.) *mt.*
Dera Ghazi Khan, dā'rä ghä-zē' khän (Afg.)
Dera Ismail Khan, dā'rä ēs-mä-ēl' khän (Afg.)
Derecske, dā-räch'kā (Hung.)
Desaguadero, dā-sä-gwä-de'rō (S. Am.)
Deseada, de-se-ä'da (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Deseret, des-ėr-et' (U. S.)
Desertas, dā-zer'täs (A. Ocean) *isls.*
Desful, dez-fōl' (Pers.)
Désirade, dā-zē-räd' (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Des Moines, dė moin' (U. S.)
Despoblado, des-pō-blä'ᴛʜō (S. Am.)
Despoto-Dagh, des-pō'tō-däg (Tur.)
Dessau, des'sou (Prus.)
Detroit, de-troit' (U. S.)
Dettingen, det'ting-en (Ger.; Switz.)
Deutz, doits (Ger.)
Deux-Ponts, deŭ pōṅ' (Ger.)
Deventer, dev'en-ter (Neth.)
Devizes, dė-vī'zez (Eng.)
Devon, de'von (Eng.)
Dewsbury, dyöz'be-ri (Eng.)
Dhalac, dhä-läk' (Red Sea) *isl.*
Dharwar, dhär-wär' (Ind.)
Dhofar, dhō-fär' (Ar.)
Diablerets, dē-ä-ble-rā' (Switz.)
Diadin, dē-ä-dēn' (Armen.)
Diamantino, dē-ä-män-tē'nō (Braz.) *r.*
Diana, dē-ä'nä (Rus.)
Diarbekir, dē-är'bā-kēr (Tur.)
Die, dē (Fr.)
Dié, dē-ā' (Fr.)
Diego, dē-e'gō (Mex.)
Dieppe, dē-ep' (Fr.)
Diest, dēst (Bel.)
Dieu, dēeŭ (Ir.) *isl.*
Digne, dēnyė (Fr.)
Digny, dē-nyē' (Fr.)
Digoin, dē-gwaṅ' (Fr.)
Dijon, dē-zhōṅ' (Fr.)
Dillengen, dil'leng-en (Ger.)
Dilolo, di-lō'lō (Af.) *l.*
Dinagepoor or Dinajpur, di-näj'pör" (Ind.)
Dindpoor, dē-nä-pör' (Ind.)
Dingwall, ding'wąl (Scot.)
Dinkelsbühl, dēn'kelz-bül (Ger.)
Dios Györ, dē-osh' dyeŭr (Hung.)
Dippoldiswalde, dēp-pōl'dēs-vāl"de (Ger.)
Dissentis, dis'sen-tēs (Switz.)
Diu, dē-ö' (Ind.) *pt.* and *isl.*
Dixcove, diks'kōv (Af.)
Dixmude, diks-mūd' (Bel.)
Dizier, dē-zē-ā' (Fr.)
Dmitrov, dmē-trov' (Rus.)
Dmitrovsk, dmē-trōvsk' (Rus.)
Dnieper, nē'pėr; Russ. pron. dnyep'er (Rus.)
Dniester, nēs'tėr; Russ. pron. dnyes'-ter (Rus.)
Doab, dō'ab (Ind.)
Doboka, dō-bō'ko (Transyl.)
Dobral, dō-brāl' (Tur.)
Dobrudsha, dō-bröd'shä (Tur.)
Dobrzyn, dob'zhin (Rus. Pol.)
Doce, dō'sä (Braz.) *r.*
Dochart, doch'art (Scot.) *l.*
Doekum, dö'kum (Neth.)
Doesburg, döz'burg (Neth.)
Doetinchem, dö'tin-chem (Ne
Dogliani, dō-lyä'nē (It.)
Dognacska, dog-näch'ko (Hung.)
Dolgelly, dol-gel'li (Wales)
Dolores, dō-lō'res (Sp. and Am.)
Domdidier, doṅ-dē-dē-ā' (Switz.)
Domfront, doṅ-frōṅ' (Fr.)
Domingo, San, sän dō-mēng'gō (Hayti)
Dominica, dom-i-nē'kä (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Domo d'Ossola, dō'mō dos'sō-lä) (It.)
Domremy, dōṅ-rā-mē' (Fr.)
Donaghadee, do-na-cha-dē' (Ir.)
Donau (Danube), do'nou (Ger.) *r.*
Donaueschingen, do-nou-esh'ing-en (Ger.)
Donauwörth, do'nou-veŭrt (Ger.)
Doncaster, dong'kas-tėr (Eng.)
Dondrah, don'drä (Ceylon) *c.*
Donegal, don'ē-gal (Ir.)
Donneraile, don-ėr-āl' (Ir.)
Dongola, dong'gō-la (Af.)
Donnaöe, don'nä-eŭ-e (Nor.)
Donzenac, dōṅ-ze-näk' (Fr.)
Doornspijk, dörn'spīk (Neth.)
Dora Baltea, dō'rä bäl-tā'ä (It.) *r.*
Dorama, dō-rä'mä (Ar.)
Dora Ripaira, dō'rä rē-pä'ē-rä (It.) *r.*
Dorat, Le, lė dō-rä' (Fr.)
Dordogne, dōr-do'nyė (Fr.) *dep.*
Dordrecht, dōr'drecht (Neth.)
Dorgali, dōr-gä'lē (It.)
Dornoch, dor'noch (Scot.)
Dorogh, dō-rog' (Hung.)
Dorogobóozh or Dorogobotj, do-ro-go-bözh' (Rus.)
Dortmund, dort'mönt (Ger.)
Dotis, dō'tėsh (Hung.)
Douarnenez, dö-är-né-nā' (Fr.)
Douay, dö-ā' (Fr.)
Doubovka, dö-bof'ka (Rus.)
Doubs, dö (Fr.)
Doué, dö-ā' (Fr.)
Douglas, dug'las (I. of Man)
Doullens, döl-loṅ' (Fr.)
Douro, dö'rō, Port. pron. dō'ų-rō (Port.)
Dovrefjeld, dō'vre-fyel (Nor.)
Dowlatabad, dou-la-tä-bäd' (Ind.)
Draa, drä'ä (Syr.)
Draaby, drō'bū (Den.)
Dragonera, drä-gō-ne'rä (Sp.) *isl.*
Dragör, drä'geŭr (Den.)
Draguignan, drä-gē-nyoṅ' (Fr.)
Drave, dräv or drāv; Slavonic, Drava, drä'va (Aust.) *r.*
Drenthe, dren'tā (Neth.)
Dreux, dreŭ (Fr.)
Driffield, (drif'fēld (Eng.)
Drogheda, dro'che-da (Ir.)
Drohobycz, drō'hō-bēch (Aust. Gal.)
Dromore, dro-mōr' (Ir.)
Drontheim, drönt'him (German name of Throndhjem)
Droylsden, droilz'den (Eng.)
Drumsna, drumz'na (Ir.)
Dubois, dų-boi' or du-bois' (U. S.)
Dubrovna, dö-brov'na (Rus.)
Dubuque, du-bök' (U. S.)
Dhero, dų-e'rō (Sp.) *r.*
Duida, dų-ē'dä (S. Am.) *mt.*
Duisburg, dö-ēs-börg' (Ger.)
Duiveland, doi've-lant (Neth.)
Duiven, doi'ven (Neth.)
Dulce, döl'sā or döl'thā (Mex.) *g.* and *l.*
Dulcigno, döl-chē'nyō (Monten.)
Dulwich, dul'ich (Eng.)
Dumaresq, dų-ma-resk' (Austral.) *r.*
Dumbarton, dum-bär'ton (Scot.)
Dumfries, dum-frēs' (Scot.)
Düna, dü'na (Rus.) *r.*
Dünaburg, dü'nä-börg (Rus.)
Dunblane, dun-blān' (Scot.)
Dundalk, dun-dąk' (Ir.)
Dundas, dun-das' (Can.)
Dundee, dun-dē' (Scot.)
Dunfermline, dun-fėrm'lin (Scot.)
Dungarvan, dun-gär'van (Ir.)
Dungeness, dunj-nes' (Eng.) *c.*
Dungiven, dun-giv'en (Ir.)
Dunkeld, dun-keld' (Scot.)
Dunkirk, dun'kėrk (Fr.)
Dunmanway, dun-man'wā (Ir.)
Dunnamaragh, dun-na-ma-räch' (Ir.)
Duntocher, dun-toch'ėr (Scot.)
Dunwich, dun'ich (Eng.)
Durance, dü-roṅs' (Fr.)
Durango, dö-rän'gō (Sp.; Mex.)
Durazno, dö-ras'no (Urug.)
Durban, dėr'ban (Natal)
Durham, dur'am (Eng.)
Durlach, dör'läch (Ger.)
Düsseldorf, düs'sel-dorf (Ger.)
Dvina, dvē'nä (Rus.) *r.*
Dych-tau, dēch'tou (Caucasus)
Dyle, dēl (Bel.)
Dysart, dī'zėrt (Scot.)
Dzoongaria, dzön-gā'ri-a (As.)

# E.

Eaglesham, ē'glz-ham (Scot.)
Ebeltoft, ā'bel-tōft (Den.)
Ebersfeld, e'berz-felt (Ger.)
Ebesfalva, ā-besh-fol'vo (Aust.)
Ebro, e'brō; Span. pron. ā'brō (Sp.)
Ecclefechan, ek-kl-fech'an (Scot.)
Echelles, Les, lāz ā-shel' (Fr.)
Echmiadzin, ech-mi-ad'zin (Armen.)
Echt, echt (Neth.)
Echuca, e-chö'ka (Austral.)
Ecija, e'thē-chä (Sp.)
Eckmühl, ek'mül (Ger.)
Ecouen, ā-kö-oṅ' (Fr.)
Ecrehou Rocks, e-ker-hö' (Chan. Islds.)
Ecuador, e-kwä-dōr' (S. Am.)
Edam, ā-dam' (Neth.)
Eday, ē'dā (Scot.) *isl.*
Edgecumbe, ej'kum (N. Z.)
Edgware, ej'wār (Eng.)
Edinburgh, ed'in-bu-ru or ed'en-bu-ru (Scot.)
Edirne, ā'dėr-nā (Tur.)
Edisto, ed'is-tō (U. S.)
Edmonton, ed'mon-ton (Eng.)
Edreneh, ed're-ne (Tur.)
Eelde, āl'de (Neth.)
Efat, ā'fät (Af.)
Egeri, eg'e-rē (Switz.)
Egersund, ā'ger-sönd (Nor.)
Egina, ē-jī'na (Gr.)
Eglisau, eg'li-zou (Switz.)
Egripo, eg'ri-pō (Gr.)
Ehrenbreitstein, ā-ren-brīt'stīn (Ger.)

Eibenstock, ī'ben-stok (Ger.)
Eichstadt, ich'stet (Ger.)
Eig, ēg or eg (Scot.) *isl.*
Eijerland, ī'er-lant (Neth.)
Eil, Loch, loch ēl (Scot.)
Eilau, ī'lou (Ger.)
Eimeo, ī'mē-ō (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Einsiedeln, īn-zē'deln (Switz.)
Eisenach, ī'ze-nach (Ger.)
Eisleben, īs'lā-ben (Ger.)
Ekaterinburg, yä-kä'tä-rēn-börg (Rus.)
Ekaterinodar, yä-kä-tä-rēn'ō-dar (Rus.) *ft.*
Ekaterinoslav, yä-kä-tä-rēn-ō-släv' (Rus.)
Ekeröe, ā-ke-reu'e (G. of Bothnia) *isl.*
Ekowe, ech'ō-we (S. Af.)
Eksjö, āk'sheu (Swe.)
El-Ahsa, el-äh-sä' (Ar.)
El-Araisch, el-ä-rīsh' (Mar.)
Elbe, elb; Ger. pron. el'be (Ger.) *r.*
Elberfeld, el'ber-felt (Ger.)
Elbeuf, āl-beuf' (Fr.)
Elbingerode, el'bēng-e-rō''de (Ger.)
Elbrouz, el'bröz (Rus.) *mt.*
Elburg, el'burg (Neth.)
Elburz, el-börz' (Per.) *mt.*
Elchingen, el'ching-en (Ger
El Dorado, el dō-rä'dō (U. S.)
Elephanta, el-ē-fan'ta (Ind.)
Eleusis, ē-lyō'sis (Gr.) *b.*
Eleuthera, ē-lyō'the-ra (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Elfkarleby, älf-kär'lä-bü (Swe.)
Elfvedal, äl'vä-däl (Swe.)
Elis, ē'lis (Gr.)
Elizabetpol, yä-lē-zä-vet'pol' (Rus.)
El-Khargeh, el-chär'ge (Eg.)
Ellesmere, elz'mēr (Eng.)
Ellora, el-lō'ra (Ind.)
Ellwangen, äl-väng'en (Ger.)
Elmina, el-mē'na (Af.)
Elmshorn, elmz'hörn (Den.)
Elne, eln (Fr.)
Elsinore, el'sē-nōr (Den.)
Eltham, elt'am (Eng.)
Ely, ē'lī (Eng.)
Elze, el'tse (Ger.)
Embrun, oṅ-brūṅ' (Fr.)
Emmerich, em'me-rēch (Ger.
Empoli, ām'pō-lē (It.)
Enara, e-nä'rä (Rus.)
Enarea, ē-nä-re'a (Af.)
Endracht's Land, en'drächts land (Austral.)
Engadin, en'gä-dēn (Switz.)
Engelberg, eng'el-berg (Switz.)
Enghien, oṅ-gē-aṅ' (Belg.)
England, ing'gland
Enkhuizen, enk-hoi'zen (Neth.)
Enköping, en'tyeup-ing (Swe.)
Enniscorthy, en-nis-kor'THI (Ir.)
Enniskillen, en-nis-kil'len (Ir.)
Enriquillo, en-rē-kēl'lyō (Hayti) *l.*
Enschede, en-schā'de (Neth.)
Entlebuch, ent'le-böch (Switz.)
Entraigues, oṅ-trāg' (Fr.)
Entrecasteaux, d', doṅ-tr-käs-tō' (N. Zd.) *ch.*
Entre Douro e Minho, en'trā dō'u-rō ā mē'nyō (Port.)
Entre Rios, en'tre rē'ōs (S. Am.)
Enzili, en-zē'lē (Per.)
Epanomeria, e-pa-nō-me-rē'a (Gr.)
Epauvillers, ā-pō-vēl-lyār' (Switz.)
Eperies, ā-pā-rē-esh' (Hung.)
Epernay, ā-per-nā' (Fr.)
Epirus, e-pī'rus (Tur.; Gr.)
Ercsi, ār-chē' (Hung.)
Erekli, ā-rek-lē' (Tur.)
Eriboll, ē'ri-bol (Scot.) *l.*
Ericht, er'icht (Scot.) *l.*
Erie, ē'ri (N. Am.) *l.*
Erin (poetical name for Ireland), er'in
Erivan, e'rē-van (Rus.) *ft.*
Erlach, er'läch (Switz.)
Erlangen, er'läng-en (Ger.)
Ermatingen, er'mä'ting-en (Switz.)
Ermelō er'me-lō (Neth.)
Erromango, er-rō-mang'gō (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Erzeroum, er-ze-röm' (Tur.)
Erzgebirge, erts-ge-bēr'ge (Aust.) *mts.*
Escala, es-kä'lä (Sp.)
Eschenz, esh'ents (Switz.)
Eschwege, esh-vā'ge (Ger.)
Escombrera, es-kōm-bre'rä (Sp.) *isl.*
Escondido, es-kon-dē'THo (Span. Am.)
Esher, ē'shėr (Eng.)
Esino, ā-sē'nō (It.) *r.*
Eskilstuna, äs-kēl-stö'nä (Swe.)
Eski Sagra, es'kē sä'grä (Tur.)
Esmeralda, es-me-räl'dä (S. Am.)
Esneh, es'ne (Eg.)
Esparta, Nueva, nu-e'va es-pär'ta (Venez.)
Espejo, es-pe'chō (Sp.)
Espichel, es-pē-shel' (Port.) *c.*
Espinar, es-pē-när' (Sp.)
Espinhaço, Serra do, ser'ra dō es-pē-nyä'sō (Braz.)
Espinosa, es-pē-nō'sa (Sp.)
Espirito Santo, es-pē'rē-tō sän'tō (Braz.)
Esporlas, es-pōr'läs (Sp.)
Esquimalt, es'ki-malt (Brit. Col.)
Esquimaux, es'kwi-mō or es'ki-mō (N. Am.) *l.*
Esquipulas, es-kē-pö'läs (Cent. Am.)
Essequibo, es-se-kē'bō (S. Am.)
Es Siout, es sē-öt' (Eg.)
Esslingen, es'ling-en (Ger.)
Estados Unidos (de Colombia, &c.), es-tä'THōs ö-nē'THōs (Span. Am.)
Estancia, es-tän'sē-ä (Braz.)
Estella, es-tel'lyä (Sp.)
Estepona, es-tä-pō'nä (Sp.)
Esterhaz, äs-tär-häz' (Hung.)
Esthonia, es-thō'ni-a (Rus.)
Estremadura, Span. pron. es-tre-mä-THö'ra; Portug. pron. es-tre-mä-dö'ra (Sp.; Port.)
Estremoz, äs'trä-möz (Port.)
Eszek, es'ek (Aust.)
Etaples, ā-tä'pl (Fr.)
Etawah, ē-tä'we (Ind.)
Etchemin, ech'min (Can.)
Etienne, St., saṅ-tā-tē-en' (Fr.)
Etive, et'iv (Scot.) *l.*
Etowah, et'o-wa (U. S.)
Etretat, vä-trē-tä' (Fr.)
Etruria, e-trö'ri-a (It.; Eng.)
Ettlingen, et'ling-en (Ger.)
Eu, eū (Fr.)
Euboea, yu-bē'a (Gr.)
Eufemia, ā-u-fä'mē-ä (It.)
Euganean (Hills), yu-ga-nē'an (It.)
Eupatoria, yu-pa-tō'ri-a (Rus.)
Eupen, oi'pen (Ger.)
Euphrates, yu-frā'tēz (As.)
Eure, eūr (Fr.)
Euskirchen, ois-kērch'en (Ger.)
Eustatius, St., sānt, colloquially sint yus-tā'shi-us (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Eutin, oi-tēn' (Ger.)
Evesham, ēvz'ham or ēvz'am (Eng.)
Evora, ev'o-ra (Port.)
Evreux, ā-vreu' (Fr.)
Exe, eks (Eng.)
Exeter, eks'e-tėr (Eng.)
Eya, ī'a (Iceld.)
Eyder, ī'der (Den.) *r.*
Eye, ī (Eng.)
Eylau, ī'lou (Prus.)
Eymoutiers, ā-mö-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Eyriksjökull, ī'riks-yeu'kul (Iceld.)
Eysden, īs'den (Neth.)
Ezcaray, eth-kä-rī' (Sp.)

# F.

Faaborg, fō'borg (Den.)
Faarup, fō'röp (Den.)
Fabbriano, fäb-brē-ä'nō (It.)
Fabbrica, fäb'brē-ka (It.)
Fachingen, fä'ching-en (Ger.
Fæmund, fä'mönd (Nor.)
Faenza, fä-än'tsä (It.)
Fahlun, fä'lön (Swe.)
Faido, fī'dō (Switz.)
Faifo, fä-ē-fō' (Anam.)
Faioom, fī-öm' (Eg.) *pr.*
Falaba, fä-lä-bä' (Af.)
Falcon, fal-kōn' (Venez.)
Falemeh, fä-lā'me (W. Af.) *r.*
Falkirk, fal'kėrk (Scot.)
Falköping, fäl-tyeu'ping (Swe.)
Falmouth, fal'muth (Eng.)
Falsterbo, fäl'stär-bö (Swe.)
Famagosta, fä-mä-gōs'tä (Cyprus)
Famatina, fä-mä-tē'na (Arg. Con.)
Fanöe, fä'neu-e (Den.) *isl.*
Fantee, fan-tē' (W. Af.)
Faouet, fä-ō-ā' (Fr.)
Farallones, fä-räl-lō'nēz (Califor.) *isls.*
Fareham, fär'ham (Eng.)
Fargeau, St., saṅ fär-zhō' (Fr.)
Farigliano, fä-rē-lyä'nō (It.)
Farne, färn (Eng.) *isls.*
Faroe, fä'rō (Atl. Oc.) *isls.*
Färoerne, fär-eu'ėr-ne (Dan. name of Faroe Islands)
Farquhar's Isls., fär'kär (Austral.)
Fars or Farsistan, färz or fär-sis-tän' (Per.)
Fatatenda, fä-tä-tän'dä (W. Af.)
Fatsizio, fat-sē'zē-ō (Jap.) *isl.*
Faucigny, fō-sē-nyē' (Fr.)
Faucilles, fō-sēl' (Fr.) *mts.*
Faverges, fä-värzh' (Fr.)
Faversham, fav'ėr-sham (Eng.)
Favignana, fä-vē-nyä'nä (It.) *isl.*
Fawey, *foi* (Eng.) *r.* and *tn.*
Faxöe, fäk'seu-e (Den.)
Fayal, fī-äl' (Azores)
Fayence, fä-yons' (Fr.)
Fayetteville, fā-yet'vil (U. S.)
Fayoum, fī-öm' (Eg.)
Feia, fä'ē-ä (Braz.) *l.*
Felegyhaza, fä-ledzh-hä'zo (Hun.)
Felicudi, fä-lē-kö'dē (It.) *isl.*
Felipe, San, sän fe-lē'pe (Venez.)
Femeren, fä'me-ren (Den.) *isl.*
Femina, fä'mē-nä (It.) *isl.*
Feodosia, fē-ō-dō'sē-ä (Rus.)
Ferentino, fä-rän-tē'nō (It.)
Fermanagh, fėr-man'a (Ir.) *co.*
Fermoy, fėr-moi' (Ir.)
Fernando Po, fer-nän'dō pō (W. Af.)
Ferne, fėrn (Eng.) *isls.*
Fernex or Ferney, fär-nā' (Fr.)
Ferozepoor, fē-rōz-pör' (Ind.)
Ferrara, fär-rä'rä (It.)
Ferrato, fär-rä'tō (It.)
Ferrol, fer-rōl' (Sp.)
Fertit, fär-tēt' (Af.)
Fethard, feth'ärd (Ir.)
Feuchtwang, foicht'väng (Ger.)
Fez, faz (Af.)
Fezzan, fez-zän' (Af.) *pr.*
Fichtelberg or Fichtelgebirge, fēch'tel-berg or fēch'tel-ge-bēr'ge (Ger.) *mt.*
Fidenæ, fē'de-rēs (Switz.)
Fiesole, fē-ā'sō-lā (It.)
Figeac, fē-zhak' (Fr.)
Figline, fē-lyē'nā (It.)
Figueira, fē-gā'ē-rä (Port.)
Figueras, fē-ge-räs' (Sp.)
Fiji, fē'jē (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Filibe, fē-lē-bā' (Tur.)
Finale, fē-nä'lā (It.)
Finiana, fē-nyä'nä (Sp.)
Findöe, fēn'deu-e (Nor.)
Finestrat, fē-nes-trät' (Sp.)
Finistère, fē-nēs-tär' (Fr.)
Finster Aarhorn, fēn'ster är'horn (Switz.)
Fintona, fin-tō'na (Ir.)
Fiorenzuola, fē-ō-rān-tsu-o'la (It.)
Fioro, fē-ō'rō (It.) *r.*
Firando, fē-ran'do (Jap.) *isl.*
Firenze, fē-ran'tsä (It.)
Fismes, fēm (Fr.)
Fitero, fē-tā'rō (Sp.)
Fittre, fēt-trā' (Cent. Af.)
Fiume, fē-ö'mā (Aust.)
Fiumicino, fē-ö-mē-chē'nō (It.)
Fizen, fē'zen (Jap.)
Flatow, flä'tō (Ger.)
Flèche, La, lä flāsh (Fr.)
Flers, flār (Fr.)
Fleurus, fleu'rū (Bel.)
Flintshire, flint'shėr or flint'shēr (Eng.)
Flix, flēch (Sp.)
Florida, flo'rī-da (U. S.), flo-rē'da (Span. Amer.)
Flörsheim, fleurs'hīm (Ger.)
Flüelen, flü'e-len (Switz.)
Flumini Majori, flö'mē-nē mä-yō'rē (Sardin.)
Flushing, flush'ing (Neth.)
Fochabers, foch'a-bėrz (Scot.)
Fogaras, fo-go-rosh' (Transyl.)
Foggia, fōj'a (It.)
Foix, fwą (Fr.)
Fojano, fō-yä'nō (It.)
Fokien, fō-kē-en' (Ch.)
Földvar, feuld-vär' (Hung.)
Foligno, fō-lē'nyō (It.)
Folkestone, fōk'stōn (Eng.)
Fonseca, fōn-se'kä (Mex.) *g.*
Fontainebleau, fōn-tān-blō' (Fr.)
Fontana, fōn-tä'nä (It.) *ft.*
Fontarabia, fōn-tä-rä'bē-ä (Sp.)
Fontenay, fōṅ-te-nā' (Fr.)
Fontenoy, fōṅ-te-nwą' (Bel.)
Fontevrault, fōṅ-te-vrō' (Fr.)
Fontiveros, fōn-tē-ve'rōs (Sp.)
Foota-Jallon, fō-tä-jal'lon (W. Af.)
Forcados, Rio dos, rē'ō dōs fōr-kä'dōs (W. Af.)
Forchheim, forch'hīm (Ger.)
Forez, fō-rā' (Fr.)
Forfar, for'fär (Scot.) *co.*
Foria, fō'rē-ä (It.)
Forlì, fōr-lē' (It.)
Forlimpopoli, fōr-lēm-pō'pō-lē (It.)
Formentera, fōr-men-te'rä (Sp.) *isl.*
Formigny, fōr-mē-nyē' (Fr.)
Formosa, fōr-mō'sä (China)

Forres, for'res (Scot.)
Forsyth, for-sīth' (U. S.)
Fortaleza, fōr-tä-lä'zä (Braz.)
Fortanete, fōr-tä-ne'te (Sp.)
Fortore, fōr-tō'rā (It.) *r.*
Fortrose, fōrt-rōz' (Scot.)
Fossano, fōs-sä'nō (It.)
Fossaseca, fōs-sä-sä'kä (It.)
Fosse, fōs (Bel.)
Fossombrone, fōs-sōm-brō'nā (It.)
Fossum, fōs'söm (Nor.)
Fostat, fos-tat' (Eg.)
Fotheringay, fo'ŦHėr-in-gā (Eng.)
Fougères, fö-zhār' (Fr.)
Fougerolles, fö-zhe-rol' (Fr.)
Fowey, foi (Eng.) *r.* and *tn.*
Foy, St., saṅ fwą (Can.)
Foyers, foi'ėrz (Scot.)
Foyle, Lough, loch foil (Ir.)
Framlingham, fram'ling-ham (Eng.)
Francavilla, frän-kä-vēl'lä (It.)
Franche Comté, frońsh kōṅ-tā' (Fr.)
Francisco, San, san fran-sis'kō (U. S.)
Franconia, frang-kō'ni-a (Ger.)
Franeker, frä'ne-ker (Neth.)
Frankenhausen, frängk'en-houz-*en* (Ger.)
Frankenstein, frängk'en-stīn' (Ger.)
Frankenthal, frängk'en-täl (Ger.)
Frankfort, frangk'fort; Ger. Frankfurt, frängk'furt (Ger.)
Franzensbad, frän'tsenz-bäd (Bohem.)
Franzensbrunn, frän'tsenz-brön (Bohem.)
Frascati, fräs-kä'tē (It.)
Fraserburgh, frä'zėr-bu-ru (Scot.)
Fraubrunnen, frou'brön-en (Switz.)
Frauenfeld, frou'en-felt (Switz.)
Fray Bentos, frī ben'tōs (Urug.)
Frayles, Los, lōs frī'les (Carib. Sea) *isls.*
Frechilla, fre-chēl'lyä (Sp.)
Fredeburg, frä'de-borg (Ger.)
Fredericia, frē-dā-rē'sē-ä (Den.)
Fredericksborg, frä'de-rēks-borg (Den.)
Fredericksham, frä'de-rēks-häm (Rus.)
Freiburg, frī'borg (Ger.)
Frejus, frā-zhüs' (Fr.)
Fremantle, frē'man-tel (Austral.)
Fremont, fre-mont' (U. S.)
Freystädtel, frī'stet-tel (Hung.)
Fribourg, frē-bör' (Switz.)
Friedland, frēd'länt (Prus.)
Friedrichshafen, frēd'rēchs-hä-fen, (Ger.)
Friedrickshamn, frēd'rēks-häm (Rus.)
Friesland, frēz'land (Neth.)
Frische Haff, frē'shä-häf (Prus.)
Frische Nehrung, frē'shä-nā-rong (Prus.)
Friuli, frē-ö'lē (It.)
Frobisher's Strait, frob'ish-ėrz (N. Am.)
Frodsham, frod'sham (Eng.)
Frontenac, frōn-te-näk' (Can.)
Frontera, fron-te'ra (Mex.)
Frosinone, frō-zē-nō'nā (It.)
Froyen, frö'yen (Nor.) *isl.*
Fruges, frûzh (Fr.)
Fryken, frû'ken (Swe.) *l.*
Fucecchio, fö-chäk'kē-ō (It.)
Fucino, fö-chē'nō (It.) *l.*
Fuego, Tierra del, tē-ār'rä del fų-ā'gō (S. Am.)
Fuencaliente, fų-en-kä-lē-en'te (Sp.)
Fuenterrabia or (in Anglicized form) Fontarabia, fų-en-ter-rä'bē-ä, fonta-rä'bi-a (Sp.)
Fueraventura, fų-e-rä-ven-tō'rä (Can. Isls.) *isl.*
Fulda, fōl'dä (Ger.)
Fulnek, fōl'nek (Aust.)
Fulton, fųl'ton (U. S.)
Funchal, fön-shäl' (Madeira)
Fünen, fū'nen, Ger. name of Fyen, *isl.*
Fünfkirchen, fünf'kėrch-en (Hung.)
Furneaux Isls., fėr-nō' (S. Pac. Oc.)
Furnes, fûrn (Bel.)
Furruckabad, fu-ruk-ä-bäd' (Ind.)
Fürstenau, fürst'e-nou (Prus.)
Furth, fört (Ger.)
Fusiyama, fö-zē-yä'mä (Jap.) *mt.*
Futteghur, fut-te-ghur' (Ind.)
Futtehpoor, fut-te-pör' (Ind.)
Fuur, för (Den.) *isl.*
Fyen, fū'en (Den.) *isl.*
Fyne, Loch, loch fīn (Scot.)
Fyum, fī-öm' (Eg.)
Fyzabad, fī-zä-bäd' (Ind.)

## G.

Gablonz, gä-blonts' (Bohem.)
Gaboon, gä-bön' (Af.) *r.*
Gabrova, gä-brō'va (Bulg.)
Gadamis, gä-dä'mis (Af.)
Gadebusch, gä'de-bösh (Ger.)
Gādeh, gä'de (Java) *mt.*
Gaeta, gä-ā'tä (It.)
Gagliano, gä-lyä'nō (It.)
Gaidronisi, gī-drō-nē'sē (Tur.) *isl.*
Gainsborough, gānz'bu-ru (Eng.)
Gais, gīs (Switz.)
Galapagos, ga-la-pā'gos; Span. pron. gä-lä'pa-gōs, *isl.*
Galashiels, ga-la-shēlz' (Scot.)
Galata, gä'lä-ta (Tur.)
Galatz, gä-läts' (Tur.)
Galdholpig, gäl-hō̂l'pig (Nor.)
Galena, ga-lē'na (U. S.)
Galera, gä-le'rä (Sp., It.)
Galicia, ga-lish'ē-a (Anglicized name of an Aust. prov.)
Galicia, gä-lē'thē-a (Sp.)
Galinara, gä-lē-nä'rä (It.) *isl.*
Gall, St., sānt, colloquially sint gal (Anglicized name of Swiss canton)
Gallarate, gäl-lä-rä'tä (It.)
Galle, Point de, point de gal (Ceylon)
Gallegos, gä-lye'gōs (Sp.)
Gallen, St., sankt gäl'en (Switz.)
Gallipoli, gäl-lē'pō-lē (It.; Tur.)
Galoengong, gä-lōn-gong' (Java)
Galtee, gal'tē (Ir.) *mt.*
Galveston, gal'ves-ton (U. S.)
Galway, gal'wā (Ir.)
Gambia, gam'bi-a (Af.)
Gambier, gam'bėr (Austral.) *isl.*
Gand, goṅ (Bel.)
Gandesa, gän-de'sä (Sp.)
Gandia, gän-dē'ä (Sp.)
Ganges, gonzh (Fr.)
Ganges, gan'jēz (Ind.) *r.*
Gangootri, gän-gō'trē (Ind.)
Ganjam, gan-jam' (Ind.)
Gantheaume Bay, gan'thōm bā (Austral.)
Gap, gäp (Fr.)
Garbieh, gär-bē'e (Eg.)
Gard, gär (Fr.) *dep.*
Gardaia, gär-dī'ä (Alg.)
Garessio, gä-rās'sē-ō (It.)
Gargano, gär-gä'nō (It.) *mt.*
Gariep, gä-rēp' (Af.)
Garlieston, gär'lis-ton (Scot.)
Garonne, gä-ron' (Fr.) *dep.*
Garrows, gär'rōz (Ind.)
Garstang, gärs'tang (Eng.)
Garvagh, gär-väch' (Ir.)
Garvan, gär-van' (Ir.) *isl.*
Gascogne, gäs-kon'ye (Fr.)
Gaspe, gas-pā' (Can.) *dist.*
Gastein, gäs'tīn (Ger.)
Gasteren, gäs'te-ren (Switz.)
Gatineau, gä-tē-nō' (Can.) *r.*
Gattinara, gät-tē-nä'rä (It.)
Gaucin, gä-ų-thēn' (Sp.)
Gaulna, gal'na (Ind.)
Gauritz, gou'rits (Cape Col.)
Gawelghur, gä-wel-ghur' (Ind.)
Géant, zhā-oṅ' (Switz.) *mt.*
Geelong, gē-long' (Austral.)
Geelvink, gāl-vingk' (N. Guin.) *b.*
Geertruidenberg, gār-troi'den-berg (Neth.)
Gefle, yä'flä (Swe.)
Geisenheim, gīz'en-hīm (Ger.)
Geislingen, gīs'ling-en (Ger.)
Gelderland, gel'der-lant (Neth.) *pr.*
Geldern, gel'dėrn (Ger.)
Gellivara, yel-lē-vä'rä (Swe.)
Gelves, ċhel'ves (Sp.)
Gemmi, gem'mē (Switz.)
Gemona, jä-mō'nä (It.)
Gemünden, ge-mün'den (Ger.)
Genemuiden, gä-nä-moi'den (Neth.)
Genessee, jen-e-sē' (U. S.)
Geneva, gē-nē'va (Switz.)
Genève, zhē-nāv' (Switz.)
Genevieve, St., sānt, colloquially sint jen'e-vēv (U. S.)
Genevre, jā-nā'vrä (It.) *mt.*
Gennaro, jän-nä'rō (It.) *mt.*
Genoa, jen'ō-ä (It.)
Genova, jen'ō-va (It.)
Gensano, jän-sä'nō (It.)
Gent, gent (Bel.)
Gentilly, zhoṅ-tē-lyē' or zhoṅ-tē-yē' (Fr.)
Georgievsk, gä-ōr'gē-evsk (Rus.) *ft.*
Gera, gä'ra (Ger.)
Gerace, je-rä'chā (It.)
Geraldton, jer'ald-ton (Austral.)
Germain, St., saṅ zhār-maṅ' (Fr.)
Gerolstein, ger'ōl-stīn (Ger.)
Gerona, ċhe-rō'nä (Sp.)
Gestrikland, yes'trik-land (Swe.)
Gex, zheks (Fr.)
Ghadames, gä-dä'mes (N. Af.)
Gharian, gä'rē-an (Af.) *mt.*
Gharnis, El, el gär'nēs (Tunis)
Ghauts, ghats (Ind.)
Ghazeepoor, gä-zē-pör' (Ind.)
Ghazni, guz'nē (Afg.)
Ghenneh, gen'ne (Eg.)
Ghent, gent (Bel.)
Ghilan, gē'län (Per.)
Ghiustendil, gyus'tän-dēl (Tur.)
Ghizeh, gē'ze (Eg.) *See* Gizeh
Ghuznee, guz'nē (Afg.)
Gianjar, gē-an-jär' (East. Arch.)
Giaveno, jä-vā'nō (It.)
Gibraltar, ji-bral'tär (Sp.)
Gien, zhē-aṅ' (Fr.)
Gigha, gē'gä (Scot.) *isl.*
Giglio, jē'lyō (It.) *isl.*
Gijon, ċhē-ċhōn' (Sp.)
Gilghit, gil'git (Ind.)
Gilolo, gē-lō'lō (Ind.)
Giojosa, jō-yō'sa (It.)
Giorgio, San, jor'jō (It.)
Giovanazzo, jō-vä-nät'tsō (It.)
Gippsland, gips'land (Austral.)
Girgeh, gėr'ge (Eg.)
Girgenti, jėr-jän'tē (It.)
Gironde, zhē-rōnd' (Fr.) *dep.*
Girvan, gėr'van (Scot.)
Gitschin, gēch'ēn (Bohem.)
Giurgevo, Giurgewo, jör-jā'vō (Rōum.) *tn.*
Gizeh, Egyp. pron. gē'ze; pron. of other Arab. dialects jē'ze (Eg.)
Gjatsk, gzhätsk (Rus.)
Glamorgan, gla-mor'gan (Wales)
Glasgow, glas'gō (Scot.)
Glastonbury, glas'ton-be-ri (Eng.)
Glauchau, glou'ċhou (Ger.)
Glencairn, glen-kārn' (Scot.)
Glencoe, glen-kō' (Scot.)
Glengarry, glen-gar'ri (Scot.)
Glenorchy, glen-or'ki (Scot.)
Gloucester, glos'tėr (Eng.)
Glückstadt, glük'stat (Ger.)
Gmünden, gmün'den (Aust.)
Gnesen, gnā'zen (Prus.)
Gniefkowo, gnēf-kō'vō (Prus.)
Goajira, gō-a-ċhē'ra (Col.)
Gobar, Sankt, sankt gō'är (Ger.)
Goði, gō'bē (As.) *des.*
Godalming, god'al-ming (Eng.)
Godavery, gō-dä've-ri (Ind.)
Gödöllö, gėu-dėul-leu' (Hung.)
Goedereede, gö-de-rā'de (Neth.)
Goenong Api, gö-nong' ä'pē (Moluc.)
Goes, gös (Neth.)
Goisern, gō-ēz'ėrn (Aust.)
Goito, gō-ē'tō (It.)
Gojam, gō-jäm' (Abyss.)
Golconda, gol-kon'da (Ind.)
Goldau, gōl'dou (Switz.)
Goldingen, gōl'ding-en (Rus.)
Golspie, gol'spi (Scot.)
Gombroon, gom-brön' (Per.)
Gomera, gō-me'rä (Can. Isls.)
Gometra, gom'e-tra (Scot.) *isl.*
Gömör, gėu-mėur' (Hung.)
Gomul, gō'möl (Afg.) *r.*
Gondar, gon'dar (Af.)
Gonzaga, gōn-tsä'gä (It.)
Gonzales, gōn-zä'lez (U. S.)
Goole, göl (Eng.)
Goomty, göm'ti (Ind.)
Goor, gōr (Neth.)
Goorkha, gör'khä (Nepal.)
Göppingen, gėup'ping-en (Ger.)
Gorbatov, gōr-bä-tov' (Rus.)
Gordoncillo, gor-don-thēl'yō (Sp.)
Goree, go-rā' (Chan. Isls.)
Gorgona, gōr-gō'na (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Gorgonzola, gōr-gōn-tsō'lä (It.)
Görlitz, geūr'lėts (Prus.)
Gorokhov, gor-ō-ċhov' (Rus.)
Gorontalo, gō-ron-tä'lō (East. Arch.) *b.*
Gorredijk, gōr'ra-dīk (Neth.)
Görschen, geūr'shen (Prus.)
Goruckpoor, go-ruk-pör' (Ind.)
Görz, geūrz (Aust.)
Goslar, goz'lär (Ger.)
Götaland, yeū'ta-lan (Swe.) *isl.*
Göteborg, yeū'te-borg (Swe.)
Gotha, gō'tä (Ger.)
Gothard, St., sānt, colloquially sint goth'ärd; Germ. pron. sankt gōt'-härd (Switz.) *mt.*
Gothland, goth'länd (Swe.) *isl.*
Gottenburg, gōt'ten-borg (Swe.)
Göttingen, geūt'ing-en (Ger.)
Gottska Sandöe, gots'kä sän'deū-e (Swe.)
Gouda, gou'dä (Neth.)
Goumri or Gumri, göm'rē (Rus.)
Gour, gour (Ind.)
Gourock, gō'rok (Scot.)

Govan, guv'an (Scot.)
Governador, gō-vär-nä-dōr' (Braz.) *isl.*
Goyaz, gō-yäz' (Braz.)
Gozo, gō'sō (Medit.) *isl.*
Graaf-Reynet, gräf-rī'net (Cape Col.)
Graauw, grä'uv (Neth.)
Grabow, grä'bō (Ger.)
Gradiska, N., grä-dēs'kä (Aust.)
Graena, grä-e'na (Sp.)
Gräfenberg, grä'fen-berg (Ger.)
Gräfenwörth, grä'fen-veurt (Ger.)
Graigue, grāg (Ir.)
Graiguemanach, grāg-man'ach (Ir.)
Grammichele, gräm-mē-kä'lā (Sic.)
Granada, grä-nä'ᴛHä (Sp.)
Granadilla, grä-nä-ᴛHēl'lyä (Sp.)
Granard, gra-närd' (Ir.)
Granatula, grä-nä-tō'lä (Sp.)
Grande, grän'dā (Braz.) *r.*
Grand Lieu, groṅ lē-eu' (Fr.) *l.*
Grand Pré, groṅ prā (Fr.)
Grangemouth, grānj'mouth (Scot.)
Granichen, grä'nē-chen (Switz.)
Granja, La, lä grän'chä (Sp.)
Grantham, grant'am (Eng.)
Granton, gran'ton (Scot.)
Gräsö, grä'seu (Swe.) *isl.*
Gratiot, grā'shi-ot (U. S.)
Grätz, grets (Aust. Prus.)
Graubünden, grou'bünd-en (Switz.)
Graudenz, grou'dents (Prus.)
Grauhet, grō-lā' (Fr.)
Gravelines, grāv-lēn' (Fr.)
Gravesend, grāvz'end (Eng.)
Gravezande, grä-ve-zän'de (Neth.)
Gravina, grä-vē'nä (It.)
Gray, grā (Fr.)
Grazalema, grä-thä-le'mä (Sp.)
Greenhithe, grēn'hiᴛH (Eng.)
Greenock, grēn'ok (Scot.)
Greenwich, grin'ij (Eng.)
Greifswalde, grīfs'väl-de (Prus.)
Greitz, grits (Ger.)
Grenaae, gre-nō'ä (Den.)
Grenada, gre-nä'dä, *isl.*
Grenade, gre-näd' (Fr.)
Grenoble, gre-nō'bl (Fr.)
Greussen, grois'sen (Ger.)
Grevismühlen, grā-fēs-mü'len (Ger.)
Greyerz, grī'erts (Switz.)
Grignano, grē-nyä'nō (It.)
Grigoriopol, grē-gō-rē-o'pol (Rus.)
Grijo, grē'zhō (Port.)
Grijpskerk, grips'kerk (Neth.)
Grimsel Pass, grēm'sel (Switz.)
Grindelwald, grēn'del-ẏält (Switz.)
Grinnell Land, gri-nel' land (Arc. Oc.)
Griqua, grē'kwa (Af.)
Grislehamn, grēs'lä-häm (Swe.)
Gris Nez, grē'nä (Fr.) c.
Grisons, grē-zoṅ' (Switz.)
Groede, grō'de (Neth.)
Groenlo, grōn'lō (Neth.)
Groix, grwa (Fr.) *isl.*
Groningen, grō'ning-en (Neth.)
Grönsund, grēn'sönd (Den.)
Groote Eylandt, grō'te ī'länt (Austral.) *isl.*
Groot Zundert, grōt'zun'dert (Neth.)
Grossetto, grōs-sät'tō (It.)
Gross Venediger, grōs ve-nä'di-cher (Aust.)
Grosswardein, grōs-vär'dīn (Hung.)
Groton, grot'on (Eng.); grō'ton (U. S.)
Grudek, grō'dek (Aust.)
Grüti, grü'tē (Switz.)
Gruyeres, grü-yär' (Switz.)
Gsteig, gstig (Switz.)
Guadalaviar, gwä-ᴛHä-lä-vē-är' (Sp.) *r.*
Guadalaxara or Guadalajara, gwä-ᴛHä-lä-chä'rä (Sp.)
Guadalmez, gwä-ᴛHäl-meth' (Sp.) *r.*
Guadalquivir, gwä'ᴛHäl-kē-vēr' (Sp.) *r.*
Guadalupe, gwä-dä-lö'pā; popularly gä-da-löp' (U. S.)
Guadarrama, gwä-ᴛHär-rä'mä (Sp.)
Guadeloupe, gä-dē-löp' (W. Ind.)
Guadiana, gwä-ᴛHē-ä'nä (Sp.) *r.*
Guadix, gwä-ᴛHēch' (Sp.)
Guahan, gwä-hän' (Ladrone Isls.)
Guaianeco, gwä-yä-nä'kō (Patag.) *isls.*
Guajiro, gwä-chē'ro (Venez.)
Gualateiri, gwä-lä-tä'ē-rē (Peru)
Gualdo, gu-äl'dō (It.)
Guamachuoho, gwä-mä-chō'chō (Per.)
Guamanga, gwä-män'gä (Peru)
Guanacache, gwä-nä-kä'che (Arg. Co.)
Guanahani, gwä-nä-hä'nē (Bahamas)
Guanajuato, gwa-nä-chu-ä'tō (Mex.)
Guapore, gwä-pō'rä (Braz.) *r.*
Guarapari, gwä-rä-pä'rē (Braz.)
Guaratinguета, gwä-rä-tēn-gä'tä (Bra.)
Guardafui, gwär-dä-fwē' (Af.)
Guardamar, gwär-dä-mär' (Sp.)
Guardia, gwär'dē-ä (Sp.)
Guarico, gwä-rē'kō (Venez.)
Guarino, gwä-rē-nō' (Col.) *r.*
Guarisamey, gwä-rē-sä-mä' (Mex.)
Guarmey, gwär-mä' (Peru)
Guatemala, gwä-te-mä'lä (Cent. Am.)
Guatla, gwat'lä (Mex.)
Guayana, gwī-ä'nä (S. Am.)
Guayaquil, gwī-ä-kēl' (S. Am.)
Guayas, gwī'as (Ecuad.)
Guaymas, gwä-ē-mäs' (Mex.)
Guayra, La, lä gwä'ē-rä (Venez.)
Gubbio, göb'bē-ō (It.)
Guebwiller, geb-vēl-lär' (Fr.)
Guelders, Guelderland, gel'derz, gel'der-lant (Neth.)
Guérande, gā-roṅd' (Fr.)
Guerara, gä-rä'rä (Alg.)
Guercino, gwer-chē'nō (It.)
Guernsey, gern'zi (Chan. Isls.) *isl.*
Guerrero, ger-re'rō (Mex.)
Guglionisi, gö-lyo-nē'zē (It.)
Guguan, gö-gwän' (Ladrone Isls.)
Guiana, Guyana, gē-ä'nä
Guienne, gē-en' (Fr.) *pr.*
Guildford, gil'ford or gild'ford (Eng.)
Guimaraens, gē-mä-rä'enz (Port.)
Guinea, gi'nē (Af.)
Guines, gēn (Fr.)
Guingamp, gan-goṅ' (Fr.)
Guipuzcoa, gē-pöth-kō'ä (Sp.)
Guisborough, giz'bu-ru (Eng.)
Guise, gēz (Fr.)
Gujerat, gö'je-rät' (Ind.)
Guldbrandsdal, göl'bränz-däl (Nor.)
Gumbinnen, göm-bēn'en (Prus.)
Gumiel, gö-mē-el' (Sp.)
Gunabad, gö'nä-bäd (Per.)
Gundamuk, gun'da-muk (Afg.)
Gundelfingen, gönd'el-fēng-en (Ger.)
Gundwana, gun-dwä'na (Ind.)
Gunong Ledang, gö-nong' le-dang' (Mal. Pen.)
Güns, günsh (Hung.)
Gurhwal, gur-hwäl' (Ind.)
Gurupatuba, gö-rö-pä-tö'bä (Braz.) *r.*
Guspini, gös-pē'nē (It.)
Gussago, gös-sä'gō (It.)
Gussola, gös-sō'lä (It.)
Güstrow, güs'trō (Ger.)
Guthrie, guth'ri (Scot.)
Gützkow, güts'kō (Ger.)
Guyandotte, gī-an-dot' (U. S.)
Gwalior, gwä'lē-or (Ind.)
Gyarmath, dyor-mot' (Hung.)
Gympie, gim'pi (Qld.)
Gyongyös, dyeun-dyeush (Hung.)
Györgyö, dyeur-dyeu' (Hung.)
Gyswyl, gēs'vēl (Switz.)
Gyula, dyö'lo (Hung.)

# H.

Haag, hāg (Neth.)
Haarlem, Haerlem, Harlem, här'lem (Neth.)
Habana or Havana, hä-vä'nä (Cuba)
Habsburg, habz'börg (Switz.)
Hacha, äch'a (Col.) *r.*
Hacienda, ä-sē-en'dä' (Mex.)
Haddington, had'ing-ton (Scot.)
Hadersleben, hä-derz-lā'ben (Den.)
Hadleigh, had'li (Eng.)
Hadramaut, hä-drä-mout'; Arab. pron. hä-drä-mä-öt' (Ar.)
Hagenow, hä'ge-nō (Ger.)
Hague, The, hāg (English name of Den Haag, Neth.)
Haguenau, ä-gē-nō' (Fr.)
Haiducken, hī-dök'en (Hung.)
Hailesborough, hālz'bu-ru (Eng.)
Hailsham, hāl'sham (Eng.)
Hainan, hī-nan' (China)
Hainaut or Hainault, hā-nō' (Bel.)
Hainichen, hī'nē-chen (Ger.)
Haitien, hā'ti-en (Hayti) *c.*
Hajypoor, hä-ji-pör' (Ind.)
Hakodade, hä-kō-dä'de (Japan)
Halas, hä'lash (Hung.)
Halberstadt, häl'bėr-stat (Prus.)
Haleb, hä'leb (Syr.)
Halesowen, hälz-ō'wen (Eng.)
Halicz, hä'lēch (Aust.)
Halifax, hal'i-faks (Eng.; Am.)
Halle, hal'le (Prus.)
Hallingdall, hal'ing-dal (Nor.)
Hallowell, hal'lō-wel (U. S.)
Halmahera, häl-mä-hä'ra (Moluc.)
Halstead, hal'sted (Eng.)
Ham, hoṅ (Fr.)
Hamadan, hä-mä-dän' (Pers.)
Hamburg, häm'börg (Ger.)
Hammerfest, häm'mer-fest (Nor.) *pt.*
Hamoon, hä-mön' (Afg.) *l.*
Hanau, hä'nou (Ger.)
Hanover, han'ō-vėr; German, Hannover hän-nō'ver (Ger.)
Haparanda, hä-pä-rän'dä (Swe.)
Hardanger Fjeld, här'däng-ėr fyel (Nor.)
Harderwijk, här'dėr-vīk (Neth.)
Harfleur, här-fleur' (Fr.)
Haringvliet, hä'ring-vlēt (Neth.) *r.*
Hari-Rud, hä'rē-röd (Afg.)
Harlech, här'lech (Wales)
Harlingen, här'ling-en (Neth.)
Haro, ä'rō (Sp.)
Harrogate, ha'rō-gāt (Eng.)
Hartenstein, här'ten-stīn (Ger.)
Hartford, härt'ford (U. S.)
Hartlepool, här'tel-pöl (Eng.)
Harwich, har'ich (Eng.)
Harz, härts (Ger.) *mt.*
Haslingden, haz'ling-den (Eng.)
Hassan-Kaleh, häs-sän-kä'lä (Tur.)
Hasselt, häs'selt (Bel.)
Hastings, häs'tingz (Eng.)
Hastrup, häs'tröp (Den.)
Hatteras, hat'te-ras (U. S.) *c.*
Hatvan, hoṫ'von (Hung.)
Hauenstein, hou'en-stīn (Switz.)
Haulbowline, hal-bō'lin (Ir.)
Havanna or Havana, hä-vä'nä (Cuba)
Havelberg, hä'vel-berg (Ger.)
Haverfordwest, ha'vėr-fōrd-west (Wales)
Haverhill, hav'ėr-il (Eng.); hä'vėr-jl (U. S.)
Havre, Le, lė hävr (Fr.)
Hawaii, hä-wī'ē (Sand. Isls.)
Hawarden, ha'är-den (Wales)
Hawea, ha-wā'a (N. Zd.) *l.*
Hawick, ha'ik (Scot.)
Hayle, hāl (Eng.)
Haynau, hī'nou (Ger.)
Hayti or Haiti, hā'ti (W. Ind.)
Hazebrouck, hä-ze-brök' (Fr.)
Heanor, hē'a-nor or hē'nor (Eng.)
Hebrides, heb'ri-dēz (Scot.)
Hechingen, hech'ing-en (Ger.)
Heckmondwike, hek'mond-wīk (Eng.)
Hedemora, hä-dä-mō'rä (Swe.)
Heerlen, hār'len (Neth.)
Heesch, hāsch (Neth.)
Hegyallya, hed-yol'yo (Hung.)
Heidelberg, hī'del-berg (Ger.)
Heilbronn, hīl'brōn (Ger.)
Heiligenstadt, hī'li-gen-stat or hī'li-ōhen-stat (Prus.)
Hejaz, he-jäz' (Ar.)
Helena, St., sānt, colloquially sint he-lē'na (Eng.) *isl.*
Helgeö, hel'ge-eu (Nor.) *isl.*
Heliers, St., sānt, colloquially sint hel'yerz (Chan. Isls.)
Heligoland or Helgoland hel'i-gō-länd or hel'gō-länd (Ger. Oc.) *isl.*
Hellespont hel'les-pont (Tur.) *st.*
Hellevoetsluis, hel'le-vöt-slois (Neth.)
Helmbrechts, helm'brechts (Ger.)
Helmund, hel'mund (Afg.) *r.*
Helsingborg, hāl'sēng-bōrg (Swe.)
Helsingfors, hāl'sēng-fōrs (Rus.)
Helsingör, hāl'sēng-eur (Den.)
Helvellyn, hel-vel'lin (Eng.)
Hemixen, hā-mek'sen (Bel.)
Hemmingsted, hem'ėng-sted (Den.)
Hengelo, heng'ė-lō (Neth.)
Henley, hen'li (Eng.)
Henlopen, hen-lō'pen (U. S.) *c.*
Hennebont, hen-bōn' (Fr.)
Hennepin, hen'ne-pin (U. S.)
Henrico, hen-rī'kō (U. S.)
Heraclea, he-ra-klē'a (Tur.)
Herat, he-rät' (Afg.)
Hérault, ā-rō' (Fr.)
Herbolzheim, här'bōlts-hīm (Ger.)
Hereford, he're-ford (Eng.)
Herencia, e-ren'thē-ä (Sp.)
Herenthals, hā'ren-tāls (Bel.)
Héricourt, ā-rē-kör' (Fr.)
Herisau, hā'rē-zou (Switz.)
Herjedalen, her'ye-dä-len (Swe.)
Hermanli, her-man'lē (Bulg.)
Hermannstadt, her'män-stat (Aust.)
Hermanos, Dos, dōs er-mä'nōs (Venez.) *isls.*
Hernad, her-nod' (Hung.) *r.*
Hernani, er-nä'nē (Sp.)
Hernösand, här'neu-sän (Swe.)
Herrera, er-re'rä (Sp.)
Herrnhut, hern'höt (Ger.)
Hertford, hėrt'ford or här'ford (Eng.); hėrt'ford (U. S.)
Hertogenbosch, her-tō'gen-bosch (Neth.)

Herzeele, hăr-zā'lē (Neth.)
Herzegowina, herts-e-gō-vē'na (Tur.)
Herzogenbuschsee, hăr-tsōg'en-bōsh-zā (Switz.)
Hesdin, ăs-daṅ' (Fr.)
Hesse-Darmstadt, hes-se-dărm'stat; German, Hessen-darmstadt, hes-sen-dărm'stŏt (Ger.)
Hessleholm, hes'le-hōlm (Swe.)
Heubach, hoi'băch (Ger.)
Heusden, hēŭs'den (Neth.)
Heves, hă'vesh (Hung.)
Hexham, heks'am (Eng.)
Heyst, hīst (Belg.)
Heytesbury, hāts'be-ri (Eng.)
Hibiappaba, ē-bē-ăp-pā'bă (Braz.
Hidegkut, hē-dăg'kut (Hung.)
Hidveg, hēd'veg (Hung.)
*Hierapolis, hī-e-rap'ō-lis* (Tur.)
Hières, ē-ăr' (Fr.)
Higuera, ē-ge'rā (Sp.)
Higuey, ē-gā' (Hayti)
Hilaire, St., săn-tē-lâr' (Fr.)
Hildburghausen, hēld'bŏrg-houz-*en* (Ger.)
Hildesheim, hēl'des-hīm (Ger.)
Himalaya, hē-mā'lä-yä; popularly, him-a-lā'ya (Ind.) *mt.*
Hindeloopen, hin-de-lō'pen (Neth.)
Hindöen, hēn'dēŭ-en (Nor.) *isl.*
Hingham, hing'am (U. S.)
Hinojosa, ē-nō-chō'sä (Sp.)
Hiogo, hē-ō'gō (Jap.)
Hippolyte, ēp-pō-lēt' (Fr.)
Hispaniola, ēs-pä-nē-ō'lä (W. Ind.)
Hjarnöe, yär'nēŭ-e (Den.) *isl.*
Hjelmar, yel'mär (Swe.)
Hjörring, yeŭr'ing (Den.)
Hlassa, hlas'sa (Tibet)
Hoang-Ho, hō-ang-hō' almost hwang-hō' (As.)
Hoboken, ho-bō'ken (U. S.)
Hochheim, hōch'hīm (Ger.)
Höchst, heŭkst (Ger.)
Höchstadt, heŭch'stat (Ger.)
Hochstetten, hōch'stet-*ten* (Switz.)
Hoddesdon, hodz'don (Eng.)
Hodeida, hō-dā'ē-dä (Ar.)
Hoevelaken, hō'vel-ä-ken (Neth.)
Hohenlinden, hō'en-lēn-den (Ger.)
Hohenlohe, hō'en-lō-e (Ger.)
Hohenstaufen, hō'en-stou-fen (Ger.)
Hohenzollern, hō-en-tsol'lern (Ger.)
Hokitika, hō-ki-tē'ka (N. Zd.)
Holcar, hōl-kär' (Ind.)
Hold-Mezö-Vasarhely, hōld-me-zeŭ-va-shär-hāly' (Hung.)
*Holmestrand, hōl'me-strän* (Swe.)
Holstebro, hōl'stä-brēŭ (Den.)
*Holstein*, hōl'stīn (Ger.)
Holyhead, hol'i-hed (Wales)
Holywell, hol'i-wel (Wales)
Homberg, hōm'berg (Ger.)
*Hombori*, hom'bo-rē (Af.) *mts.*
Ho-nan, hō-nan' (China)
Honduras, hon-dō'ras; Span. pron. on-dō-räs' (Cent. Am.)
Honeoye, hon-e-oi' (U. S.)
Honfleur, hōn-fleŭr' (Fr.)
Hong-kong, hong-kong' (China)
Honiton, hon'i-ton (Eng.)
Honolulu, ho-no-lō'lō (Sand. Isls.)
Honrubia, ōn-rō'bē-ä (Sp.)
Honth, hōnt (Hung.)
Hoofdplaat, hōft'plät (Neth.)
Hoogeveen, hō'ge-vān (Neth.)
Hooghly, hōg'li (Ind.)
Hoogstraeten, hōg-strā'ten (Bel.)
Hoonan, hō-nan' (China)
Hoorn, hōrn (Neth.)
Horazdiowitz, hō-räz'dyō-vēts (Bohem.)
Horcajo, ōr-kä'chō (Sp.)
Hormigas, ōr-mē-gäs' (Sp.) *isl.*
Hornachos, ōr-nä-chōs' (Sp.)
Hornburg, hōrn'bŏrg (Ger.)
Hornli, hōrn'lē (Switz.)
Hornsea, horn'sē (Eng.)
Horsens, hor'sens (Den.)
Horsham, hors'am (Eng.)
Hostomitz, hōs'tō-mēts (Bohem.)
Hoszszu, hōs'sö (Hung.)
Hoszu, hō'sö (Hung.)
Hotellerie, ō-tel-rē' (Fr.) *isl.*
Hottentot, hot'ten-tot (Af.) *tr.*
Hotzenplotz, hō'tsen-plōts (Aust.)
Houat, ō-ä' (Fr.) *isl.*
Houdan, ō-doṅ' (Fr.)
Houdeng, hō-doṅ' (Bel.)
Houghton-le-Spring, hō'ton-le-spring (Eng.)
Hounslow, hounz'lō (Eng.)
Houpe, hō-pā' (China)
Housatonic, hō-sa-ton'ik (U. S.)
Houssa, hous'sa (Af.)
Houtman's Abrolhos, hout'manz ä-brō'-lyōs (Austral.) *isls.*
Howick, hou'ik (Eng.)
Howth, hōth (Ir.)
Höxter, heŭks'ter (Ger.)
Hoya, hō'yä (Ger.)
Hoyerswerda, hō-yer-zvār'dä (Prus.)
Hradisch, hrä'dēsh (Aust.)
Huachipas, wä-chē-päs' (Peru)
Huaheine, hō-ä-hī'ne (Pac. Oc.)
Hualhaga, wäl-lyä'gä (Peru) *r.*
Huamachuco, wä-mä-chō'kō (Peru)
Huancavelica, wän-kä-ve-lē'ka (Peru)
Huanuco Viejo, wä-nō'kō vē-e'chō (Peru)
Huaqui, wä'kē (Mex.) *r*
Huari, yä-rē' (Peru)
Huasco, wäs'ko (Chile)
Huddersfield, hud'dĕrz-fēld (Eng.)
Hudiksvall, hö'dēks-väl (Swe.)
Hué, hō-ā'; almost hwā (Anam)
Huelma, hu-el'mä (Sp.)
Huelva, hu-el'vä (Sp.)
Huen or Hveen, hu-ān' or vān (Den.) *isl.*
Huercalobera, hu-er-kä-lō-be'rä (Sp.)
Huerta, hu-er'ta (Sp.)
Huesca, hu-es'kä (Sp.)
Huescar, hu-es-kär' (Sp.)
Hulme, hyōm (Eng.)
Humber, hum'bĕr (Eng.)
Humboldt, hum'bōlt (U. S.)
Humpoletz, hum'pō-lēts (Bohem.)
Hundsrück, hŏndz'rŭk (Ger.) *mts.*
Hungerford, hung'gĕr-ford (Eng.)
Huntingdon, hun'ting-don (Eng.)
Hurdwar, hurd-wär' (Ind.)
Huron, hū'ron (N. Am.) *l.*
Hurrur, hur'rur (Af.)
Hussingabad, hus-sing-gä-bäd' (Ind.)
Husum, hö'sŏm (Den.)
Huy, Flem. pron. hoi; French pron. ü-ē' (Bel.)
Hvaloen, vä'leŭn (Nor.)
Hvita, vē'ta (Iceld.)
Hyderabad, hī-de-rä-bäd' (Ind.)
Hydra, hī'dra (Gr.) *isl.*
Hyères, ē-ār' (Fr.)
Hythe, hiTH (Eng.)

## I

Iana, yä'nä (Sib.) *r.*
Ibach, ē'băch (Switz.)
Ibague, ē-bä'ge (Col.)
Ibbenbüren, ēb-ben-bü'ren (Ger.)
Ibiapaba, ē-bē-ä-pä'bä (Braz.) *mt.*
Ibicui, ē-bē-kwē' (S. Am.) *r.*
Ibrahim, ēb-rä-hēm' (As. Tur.) *r.*
Ibraila, ē-brä-ē'la (Roum.)
Icana, ē-kä'nä (Braz.) *r.*
Icaque, ē-kä'ke (Trinid.) *c.*
Ichaboe, ik'a-bō (Af.) *isl.*
Icolmkill, ē-kōm-kil' (Scot.)
Idaho, ī'da-hō (U. S.)
Idanha, ē-dä'nyä (Pen.)
Iddah, ēd'dah (W. Af.)
Idria, ē'drē-ä (Aust.)
Iekaterinodar, yä-kä-tä-rē-nō-dăr' (Rus.)
Ielagoui, yä-lä-gō'ē (Sib.) *r.*
Igal, ē-gäl' (Aust.)
Igarape, ē-gä-rä-pā' (Braz.)
Igatimi, ē-gä-tē'mē (S. Am.)
Iglau, ē-glou' (Aust.)
Iglesias, ē-glā'sē-äs (It.)
Iguaçu, ē-gwä'sō (Braz.)
Igualada, ē-gwä-lä'THä (Sp.)
Igumen, ē-gō-men' (Rus.)
Ij, ī (Neth.)
Ijma, ēzh'mä (Rus.) *r.*
Ijssel, īs'sel (Neth.) *r.*
Ilay, ē'lä (Peru)
Ilchester, il'ches-tĕr (Eng)
Ildefonso, San, săn ēl-de-fon'sō (Sp.)
Ilfracombe, il'fra-kŏm (Eng.)
Ilha Grande, ēl'ya grän'dä (Braz.)
Ili, ē-lē' (As.) *r.*
Ilkeston, il'kĕs-ton (Eng.)
Illanon, ēl-lä-nōn' (Philip.) *b.*
Illasi, ēl-lä'sē (It.)
Illawarra, il-la-wär'ra (Austral.)
Ille, ēl (Fr.)
Ille et Vilaine, ēl ā vē-lān' (Fr.) *dep.*
Iller, ēl'ler (Ger.) *r.*
Illescas, ēl-lyes-käs' (Sp.)
Illimani, ēl-lē-mä'nē (Bol.) *mt.*
Illinois, il-li-nois' or il-li-noi' (U. S.)
Illora, ēl-lyō'rä (Sp.)
Illyria, il-li'ri-a (Aust.)
Ilm, ēlm (Ger.) *r.*
Ilmen, il'men (Rus.)
Ilmenau, ēl'me-nou (Ger.)
Ilminster, il'min-ster (Eng.)
Ilz, ēlts (Ger.)
Imandra, ē-män'drä (Rus.) *l.*
Imbabura, ēm-bä-bō'ra (Ecuad.)
Imerethi or Imeritia, ē-mā-rā'tē, im-ēr-ish'i-a (Transcauc.)
Imola, ē-mō'lä (It.)
Inagua, ē-nä'gwä (Bahamas) *isl.*
Inchiquin, insh'i-kwin (Ir.)
Incisa, ēn-chē'zä (It.)
Indals-Elf, ēn'dälz-elf (Swe.)
Indiana, in-di-an'a (U. S.)
Indore, in-dōr' (Ind.)
Indre, aṅ'dr (Fr.) *r.*
Indre et Loire, aṅ'dr ā lwar (Fr.)
Indus, in'dus (Ind.) *r.*
Ineboli, ē-nā-bō'lē (Tur.)
Ingendohl, ing'en-dōl (Switz.)
Ingleborough, ing'gl-bu-ru (Eng.) *mt.*
Ingoda, ēn-gō'dä (As.) *r.*
Ingoldstadt, ēng'ōld-stat (Bav.)
Ingouville, aṅ-gō-vēl' (Fr.)
Inhambane, ēn-yam-bä'nä (E. Af.)
Inhauma, ēn-you'ma (Braz.)
Iniesta, ē-nē-es'tä (Sp.)
Inkerman, ing'kĕr-man (Rus.) *val.*
Inn, ēn (Aust.; Ger.; Switz.) *r.*
Innerleithen, in-nĕr-lē'THen (Scot.)
Innspruck, ēns'prŏk (Aust.)
Inowrazlaw, ē-nō-rāts'lav (Prus.)
Interlaken, ēn-ter-lä'ken (Switz.)
Inverary, in-vē-rā'ri (Scot.)
Inverkeithing, in-vĕr-kēTH'ing (Scot.)
Iona, ī-ō'na (Scot.)
Iowa, ī'ō-wa (U. S.)
Ipanema, ē-pä-nä'ma (Braz.)
Ipsambool, ēp-säm-bōl' (Nubia)
Ipswich, ips'wich (Eng.)
Iquique, ē-kē'ke (Peru)
Iraja, ē-rä'zhä (Braz.)
Irak Ajemi, ē'rak aj'e-mē (Per.)
Irak Arabi, ē'rak ar'a-bē (As. Tur.)
Irasu, ē-rä-sō' (Cent. Am.) *volc.*
Iredell, īr'del (U. S.)
Iregh, ē-rāg' (Hung.)
Irkutsk, ēr-kötsk' (As.)
Iroquois, ir-rō-kwoi' (N. Am.)
Irrawaddy, ēr-rä-wad'di (As.)
Irtish, ēr-tēsh' (Rus.)
Irvine, ēr'vin (Scot.)
Isakchi, ē-säk'chē (Roum.)
Isamal, ē-sä-mäl' (Mex.)
Ischia, ēs'kē-ä (It.) *isl.*
Ischim, ish-ēm' (Sib.) *r.*
Isefiord, ē'sä-fyōr (Den.)
Iseo, ē-sā'ō (It.)
Iserlohn, ē'zer-lōn (Ger.)
Isenia, ē-sā'ne-ä (It.)
Isidoro, ē-sē-dō'rō (Mex.)
Isigny, ē-sē-nyē' (Fr.)
Isili, ē-sē'lē (Sardin.)
Iskanderieh, is-kan-de-rē'e (As. Tur.; Eg.)
Iskelib, ēs'ke-lēb (Tur.)
Islamabad, ēs'lām-ä-bād'
Islay, ī'lā (Scot.) *isl.*
Islington, iz'ling-ton (Eng.
Ismail, ēs-mä-ēl' (Rus.)
Ismid, ēz-mēd' (Tur.)
Isnik, ēz-nēk' (Tur.)
Isola, ē'sō-lä (It.)
Ispahan, ēs-pä-hän' (Per.)
Issoudun, ēs-sö-duṅ' (Fr.)
Issyk-kul, is'sik-kōl (Sib.)
Istalif, ēs-tä-lēf' (Af.)
Istria, is'trē-a (Aust.)
Itacolumi, ē-tä-kō-lō'mē (Braz.) *mts.*
Itamaraca, ē-tä-mä-rä-kä' (Braz.) *isl.*
Itaparica, ē-tä-pä-rē'kä (Braz.) *isl.*
Itapicuru, ē-tä-pē-kö-rö' (Braz.) *r.*
Itaqueira, ē-tä-kā'ē-ra (Braz.) *mt.*
Itatiaossu, ē-tä-tē-ī-es'sö (Braz.)
Itawamba, it-a-wom'ba (U. S.)
Ithaca, ith'a-ka (Gr.; U. S.)
Ithaki, ith'a-kē (Gr.)
Iturup, ē'tö-röp' (N. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Itzehoe, ēt'sā-hēŭ (Ger.)
Ivanovo, ē-vä-nō'vō (Rus.)
Ives, St., sānt, colloquially sint īvz (Eng.)
Iviça, ē-vē'sä (Sp.) *isl.*
Ivinghoe, ī'ving-hō (Eng.)
Iviza, ē-vē'sä (Sp.) *isl.*
Ivrea, ēv-rā'a (It.)
Izamal, ē-sä-mäl' (Mex.)
Iznajar, ēth-nä-chär' (Sp.)

## J.

Jablonec, yä-blō-nets' (Bohem.)
Jablonka, yä-blon'ko (Hung.)
Jabugo, El, el chä-bō'gō (Sp.)

Jacarehi, zhä-kä-rā'e (Braz.)
Jacinto, San, san ja-sin'tō (U. S.)
Jacmel or Jacquemel, zhäk-mel' (Hayti)
Jadraque, chä-drä'ke (Sp.)
Jaen, chä-en' (Sp.)
Jägerndorf, yä'gern-dorf (Aust.)
Jaguaribe, zhä-gwä-rē'bä (Braz.) *r.*
Jahde, yäh'de (Ger.) *r.*
Jahicos, zhä-ē'kōs (Braz.)
Jalapa, chä-lä'pä (Mex.)
Jalisco, chä-lēs'kō (Mex.)
Jamaica, ja-mā'ka, *isl.*
Jamu, ju-mö' (Ind.)
Janina or Yanina, yä'nē-nä (Tur.)
Jan Mayen, yan mī'en (Arc. Oc.) *isl.*
Japan, ja-pan' (As.)
Japura, yä-pö'rä (S. Am.) *r.*
Jaraicejo, chä-rä-ē-the'chō (Sp.)
Jarama, chä-rä'mä (Sp.) *r.*
Jardinillos, chär-dē-nēl'lyōs (Cuba) *isls.*
Jaromirz, yä'rō-mērts (Bohem.)
Jaroslav, yä'rō-slav (Rus.) *r.*
Jassy, yäs'sē (Rom.)
Jastrow, yäs'trō (Prus.)
Jaszbereny, yäs-bā-rāny' (Hung.)
Jauja, chou'cha (Peru)
Java, jä'vä (East Arch.) *isl.*
Javari, yä-vä-rē' (Braz.)
Jawana, jä-vä'nä (Java)
Jean d'Angely, St., saṅ zhoṅ doṅzh-lē' (Fr.)
Jean de Luz, St., saṅ zhoṅ dė lŭz (Fr.)
Jedburgh, jed'bu-ru (Scot.)
Jedo, ye'dō (Jap.)
Jelalabad, jel-al-ä-bäd' (Afg.)
Jelatma, ye-lät'mä (Rus.)
Jemilab, je-mē'la (Alg.)
Jemtland, yemt'länd (Swe.)
Jenne, jen'ne (W. Af.)
Jequitinhonha, zhä-kē-tē-nyō'nyä (Braz.) *r.*
Jerahi, jē-rä'hē (Per.) *r.*
Jerez de la Frontera, cher'eth de lä frŏn-tē'rä (Sp.)
Jerica, che-rē'ka (Sp.)
Jersey, jėr'zi (Chan. Isls.)
Jessulmeer, jes-sul-mēr' (Ind.)
Jeypoor, jī-pör' (Ind.)
Jezairi-bahri-Sefid, je-zī'rē-bä'hri-sä'fēd (Tur.)
Jezireh-ibn-Omar, jä-zē'reh-ēbn-ō-mär' Tur.
Jhalavan, jhä'lä-van (Beluch.)
Jijona, chē-chō'nä (Sp.)
Jimena, chē-me'nä (Sp.)
Jitomir, zhit'ō-mēr (Rus.)
Joachimsthal, yō'ä-chēms-täl (Bohem.)
João, São, souṅ zhō-ouṅ' (Port.; Braz.)
Joaquin, San, san wä-kēn' (Califor.)
Jœtun Fjeld, yĕt'ŭn fyel (Nor.)
Johannisberg, yō-hän'nēs-berg (Prus.)
Johore, jō-hōr' (Mal. Pen.)
Joinville, zhwaṅ-vēl' (Fr.)
Joliba, jol'i-ba (Af.) *r.*
Jönkjöping, yeŭn-tyeŭp'ing (Swe.)
Joodpoor, jōd-pör' (Ind.)
Joonaghur, jö-na-gur' (Ind.)
Jorquera, chōr-ke'rä (Sp.)
Jorullo, chō-rō'lyō (Mex.)
Jostedalsbræ, yōs'te-dälz-brā (Nor.)
Jouf, El, el jōf (Af.)
Joug, yög (Rus.) *r.*
Joure, you're (Neth.)
Joyeuse, zhwa-yeŭz' (Fr.)
Juan, San, sän chu-än' (Arg. Con.)
Juan Fernandez, ju'an fėr-nan'dez; Sp. pron. chu-an' fer-nän'deth (S. Am.) *isl.*
Jubbulpoor, jub-bul-pör' (Ind.)
Jucar, chö-kär' (Sp.)
Jugdulluk, jug-dul'luk (Afg.)
Juggernauth, jug'gér-nąt (Ind.)
Jujuy chō-chwē' (Arg. Con.)
Juliers, zhu-lē-ä'
Julunder, ju'lun-dėr (Ind.)
Jumièges, zhū-mē-āzh' (Fr.)
Jumilla, chō-mē'lyä (Sp.)
Jumna, jum'na (Ind.) *r.*
Jumnoutri, jum-nö'tri (Ind.)
Junee, ju-nē' (N. S. W.)
Jungfrau, yŏng'frou (Switz.) *mt.*
Junin, chō-nēn' (Peru)
Jura, jö'ra (Scot.) *isl.*
Jura, zhū-rä' (Fr.) *dep.*
Jura, yö'rä (Switz.) *mts.*
Juruena, zhö-ru-ā'nä (Braz.) *r.*
Jutay, chö'tī (S. Am.) *r.*
Jutland (Anglicized form of Danish Jylland), jut'land (Den.)
Jylland, yül'län (Den.)
Jynteah, jin'te-ä (Ind.)

# K.

Kaagöe, kō'geŭ-e (Nor.) *isl.*
Kabardah, kä-bär'da (Rus.)
Kabool, Kabul, ka'bul (Afg.)
Kacunda, kä-kun'da (W. Af.)
Kadjang, kad-jang' (Celebes)
Kadoe, kä-dō' (Java)
Kafiristan, kä-fē-rēs-tän' (Cent. As.)
Kahira, kä'hē-ra (Eg.)
Kaifung, kī-fung' (China)
Kainsk, kä-ēnsk' (Sib.)
Kaira, kä'ē-ra (Ind.)
Kairwan, kīr-wän' (Af.)
Kaisarieh, kī-sä-rē'e (Tur.)
Kaiserslautern, kī-zerz-lou'tern (Ger.)
Kaiserstuhl, kī'zer-stöl (Switz.)
Kaiserswörth, kī'zerz-veŭrt (Ger.)
Kalabsheh, ka-läb'she (Nubia)
Kalafat, kä-lä-fät' (Roum.)
Kalamaki, kä-lä-mä'kē (As. Tur.) *b.*
Kalamazoo, ka-la-ma-zō' (U. S.)
Kalamita, kä-lä-mē'tä (Black Sea) *b.*
Kalantan, kä-lan-tän' (Mal. Pen.)
Kalavrita, ka-lav-rē'ta (Gr.)
Kalgujev, käl-gö-yef' (Rus.) *isl.*
Kalimno, ka-lim'nō (Gr.) *isl.*
Kalisch, kä'lēsh (Rus.)
Kalisz, kä'lēsh (Rus.)
Kalmar, käl-mär' (Swe.)
Kaltbrunnen, kält-brŏn'en (Switz.)
Kaluga, kä-lö'gä (Rus.)
Kalusz, kä'lösh (Aust. Gal.)
Kama, kä'mä (Rus.)
Kamaran, kä-mä'rän (Red Sea) *isl*
Kamenaia-Ba, kä-mä-nä'yä-bä (Rus.)
Kamenetz, kä'mä-nēts (Rus.)
Kamenitz, kä'mä-nēts (Bohem.; Hung.)
Kamenskoi, kä-men'skō-ē (Rus.)
Kamieniec, käm-yen'yets (Rus.)
Kamishin, kä-mē'shēn (Rus.)
Kamöe, kä'meŭ-e (Nor.) *isl.*
Kamouraska, kä-mö-räs'ka (Can.)
Kampen, käm'pen (Den.)
Kamtchatka, kam-chat'ka (As.)
Kanaga, kä-nä'gä (Aleut. Isls.)
Kanagawa, kä-nä-gä'wa (Japan)
Kanawha, ka-na'wa (U. S.)
Kanchinjinga, kun'chin-jing''ga (As.) *mt.*
Kan-chow, kan-chou' (China)
Kandabou, kan-da-bö' (Fiji Isls.)
Kandahar, kan-da-här' (Afg.)
Kandalaska, kän-dä-läs'kä (Rus.)
Kandersteg, kän'der-steg (Switz.)
Kandy, kän'di (Ceylon)
Kangelang, käng-ge-lang' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Kania, kä'nē-ä (W. Af.)
Kanisa, kä-nē'sha (Hung.)
Kankari, kän'ka-rē (Tur.)
Kan-kiang, kan-ki-ang' (China) *r.*
Kannagherry, kan'na-ge-ri (Ind.)
Kano, kä-nō' (Cent. Af.)
Kanoje, kä'nōj (Ind.)
Kansas, kan'zas (U. S.)
Kansoo, kan-sö' (China)
Kantalicounda, kan-ta-lē-kön'da (W. Af.)
Kantavu, kän-tä-vö' (Fiji Isls.)
Kanturk, kan-tėrk' (Ir.)
Kaobangtran, kä-ō-bang-tran', almost kou-bang-tran' (Anam.)
Kapricio, kä-prē'sē-ō (Tur.)
Kara, kä'rä (Rus.) *r.*
Karabashle, kä-rä-bäsh'lä (Tur.)
Karabaugh, kä-rä-bąg' (Transcauc.)
Kara-Dagh, kä-rä'däg (Tur. in Eur. and As.) *mts.*
Karaghinsky, kä-rä-gēn'skē (Sib.) *isl.*
Kara Hissar, kä-rä'hēs-sär' (Tur.)
Karakal, kä-rä-käl' (Roum.)
Karakoram Pass, kä-rä-kō'rum pas (Cent. As.)
Karaman, kä-rä-män' (As. Tur.)
Karamania, kä-rä-mä'nē-ä (As. Tur.)
Karang-asam, kä-rang'a-sam (East. Arch.)
Karansebes, kor-on-shā-besh' (Hung.)
Kara-Su, Karasou, kä-rä'sö'' (Rus. and As.) *r.*
Karateghin, kä-rä-te-gēn' (Cent. As.)
Karaula, ka-rą'la (N. S. W) *r.*
Kardszag, kord-sog' (Hung.)
Karikal, kä'rē-kal (Ind.)
Karleby Gamla (kär'le-bü gäm'lä (Rus.)
Karlova, kär-lō'vä (Hung.)
Karlstadt, kärl'stat (Ger.)
Karoly, kä-roly' (Hung.)
Karroos, kär-röz' (S. Af.)
Kasan, kä-zän' (Rus.)
Kaschau, käsh'au (Hung.)
Kashan, kä-shän' (Per.)
Kaskaskia, kas-kas'ki-a (U. S.)
Kasmark, käsh'märk (Hung.)
Kassa, kosh'sho (Hung.)
Kastamuni, käs-tä-mö'nē (As. Tur.)
Kastrikum, käst'ri-kum (Neth.)
Katagum, kä'tä-göm (Cent. Af.)
Katahdin, ka-täh'din (U. S.) *mt.*
Katrine, Loch, loch kat'rin (Scot.)
Katsena, kat-sē'na (Cent. Af.)
Kattegat, kat'te-gat (N. Sea)
Katunga, kä-tön'ga (W. Af.)
Katwijk, kät'vik (Neth.)
Kauai, kou'ī (Sand. Isls.) *isl.*
Kaufbeuren, kouf-boi'ren (Ger.)
Kautokeino, kou-tō-kā'ē-no (Nor.)
Kavala, kä-vä'lä (Tur.)
Kayserberg, kī'zėr-berg (Fr.)
Kazan, kä-zän' (Rus.)
Kazbek, kaz-bek' (Rus.) *mt.*
Kazeroun, kä'ze-rön (Per.)
Kealakeakua, kä-a'la-kä-a-kö''a (Hawaii) *b.*
Kebir, El, el ke-bēr' (Tunis)
Kecskemet, kech-ke-met' (Hung.)
Kediri, kä-dē'rē (Java)
Keewatin, kē-wä'tin (Can.)
Keighley, keth'li (Eng.)
Keiskamma, kis-kam'mä (S. Af.) *r.*
Kelat, ke-lät' (As.)
Keneh, ken'e (Eg.)
Kenia, ke-nē'a (Af.) *mt.*
Kennebec, ken-ne-bek' (U. S.)
Kennebunk, ken-ne-bungk' (U. S.)
Kentucky, ken-tuk'i
Kenzingen, ken'tsing-en (Ger.)
Keokuk, kē'o-kuk (U. S.)
Kerah, kā'ra (Per.)
Kerbela, ker-bā'lä (As. Tur.)
Kerguelen, kėr'ge-len (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Kerkinet, ker'kē-net (Black Sea) *g.*
Kerman, ker-män' (Per.)
Kermanshah, ker-män'shä (Per.)
Kerrera or Kerera, ker're-ra (Scot.) *isl.*
Kerry, ke'ri (Ir.) *co.*
Kershaw, kėr-shą' (U. S.)
Keswick, kez'wik or kez'ik (Eng.)
Keszthely, kest'hāly (Hung.)
Kew, kyō (Eng.)
Kezdi Vasarhely, kez'dē va-shär-hāly' (Hung.)
Khamil, cha-mēl' (Cent. As.)
Khamtis, cham'tēz (East. Pen.) *tr.*
Khanpoor, khän-pör' (Ind.)
Kharek, khä'rek (Per.) *isl.*
Khargeh, El, el chär'ge (Eg.)
Kharijeh, El, el chär'i-je (Eg.)
Kharkow, chär-kof' (Rus.)
Kharput, chär-put' (Armen.)
Khartoom, chär-töm' (Eg.)
Khatanga, chä-*tang*'ga (Sib.)
Khatmandoo, kat-män-dö' (Ind.)
Kherson, cher-sōn' (Rus.) *city*
Khin-gan, chēn-gän' (As.) *mt.*
Khiva, che'vä (Tart.)
Khodavendikiar, chō-da-ven-dē-kyär' (As. Tur.)
Khojak, cho-jak' (Afg.)
Khojend, chō-jend' (As.)
Khokand, chō-känd' (As.)
Khoondooz, chön-döz' (Cent. As.)
Khorassan, chō-räs-sän' (Per.)
Khotan, chō-tan' (Cent. As.)
Khuzistan, chō-zē-stän' (Per.)
Khyber Pass, chī'ber pas (Afg.)
Khyerpoor, khī-er-pör' (Ind.)
Kiachta or Kiakhta, kē-äch'tä (Sib.)
Kiang-se, kē-ang-sē' (China)
Kiangsoo, kē-ang-sö' (China)
Kichinev, kish-in-ef' (Rus.)
Kidderminster, kid'dėr-min-stėr (Eng.)
Kidwelly, kid-wel'li (Wales)
Kiel, kēl (Prus.)
Kielce, kē-el'tse (Rus.)
Kienlung, kē-en-lung' (Tibet)
Kiev, kē-yef' (Rus.)
Kilauea, ki-lou-ā'a (Sand. Isls.)
Kilbarchan, kil-bär'chan (Scot.)
Kildare, kil-dār' (Ir.) *co.*
Kilia, kē'lē-ä (Rus.) *mouth of the Danube, ft.*
Kilkee, kil-kē' (Ir.)
Kilkenny, kil-ken'ni (Ir.) *co.*
Killala, kil-la-lä' (Ir.)
Killaloe, kil-la-lō' (Ir.)
Killarney, kil-lär'ni (Ir.)
Killearn, kil-lern' (Scot.)
Killiecrankie, kil-li-krang'ki (Scot.)
Kilmalcolm or Kilmacolm, kil-ma-kōm' (Scot.)
Kilmarnock, kil-mär'nok (Scot.)
Kilrush, kil-rush' (Ir.)

Kilsyth, kil-sĭth′ (Scot.)
Kimpina, kēm-pē′nä (Roum.)
Kinburn, kēn′börn (Rus.) *ft.*
Kincardine, kin-kär′din (Scot.) *co.*
Kinghorn, king′horn (Scot.)
Kinross, kin-ros′ (Scot.) *co.*
Kinsale, kin-sāl′ (Ir.)
Kintang, kin-tang′ (China) *isl.*
Kintore, kin-tōr′ (Scot.)
Kintyre, kin-tīr′ (Scot.)
Kinzig, kēn′tsēch (Ger.)
Kiöge, kē-ĕ′gä (Den.) *b.*
Kiowa, kī′o-wā (U. S.)
Kippure, kip′yur (Ir.) *mt.*
Kiraly, kē-räly′ (Hung.)
Kirghiz, kēr-gēz′ (As.)
Kirin-oola, kē-rēn-ö′lä (China)
Kirkby-Lonsdale, kĕrk-bi-lonz′dāl (Eng.)
Kirkcaldy, kĕr-ka′di (Scot.)
Kirkcudbright, kĕr-kö′bri (Scot.)
Kirkebye, kēr′kā-bŭ (Den.)
Kirkintilloch, kĕrk-in-til′loch (Scot.)
Kirriemuir, kir-ri-myör′ (Scot.)
Kirsanov, kēr-sä-nof′ (Rus.)
Kishenev, kē-she-nef′ (Rus.)
Kiskiminetas, kis-ki-min′e-tas (U. S.)
Kisliar, kēz-lē-är′ (Rus.)
Kissingen, kēs′ing-en (Ger.)
Kitzbühel, kēts′bü-el (Aust.)
Kiung-chau-fu, kē-ung-chou-fö′ (China)
Kiusiu, kē-ö′sē-ö″ (Jap.) *isl.*
Kixim, kēk′sēm (Rus.) *pt.*
Kiyoto, kē-yō′to (Jap.)
Kizil Irmak, kiz′il ēr-mäk′ (Tur.) *r.*
Kizliar, kēz-lē-är′ (Rus.)
Kjallerup, kyäl′le-rup (Den.)
Kjeletz, kyel′ets (Rus.)
Kjerteminde, kyer-te-mēn′de (Den.)
Kjöbenhavn, kyeu′ben-häfen (Den.)
Klagenfurt, klä′gen-furt (Aust.)
Klamath, kla′mat (U. S.)
Klausenburg, klou′zen-börg (Transyl.)
Klausthal, klous′täl (Ger.)
Kloppenburg, klop′pen-börg (Ger.)
Klosterneuburg, klös-ter-noi′börg (Aust.)
Klundert, klun′dert (Neth.)
Knaresborough, närz′bu-ru (Eng.)
Knesselaere, knes-se-lä′rä (Bel.)
Knockmeledown, nok-mel′e-doun (Ir.) *mt.*
Knottingley, not′ing-li (Eng.)
Knutsford, nuts′ford (Eng.)
Kobbé, kob′bē (Cent. Af.)
Köbenhavn, kyeu′ben-häfen (Den.)
Kobryn, kō-brēn′ (Rus.)
Kochem, koch′em (Ger.)
Koedijk, kö′dik (Neth.)
Koeichoo, kö-ā-chö′; almost kwā-chö′ (China)
Kœnigsberg, keu′nēgz-berg (Ger.)
Koevorden, kö′vor-den (Neth.)
Kohat, kō-hät′ (Ind.)
Kohistan, kō-hēs-tän′ (Beluch.)
Kokan, kō-kän′ (Cent. As.)
Kokel, kō′kel (Transyl.)
Koko-nor, kō-kō-nor′ (China)
Kokura, kō-kö′rä (Jap.)
Koladyne, kol′a-din (Bur.)
Kolby, kŏl′bŭ (Den.)
Kölliken, keu′lē-ken (Switz.)
Köln, keuln (Ger.)
Kolobeng, kol-o-beng′ (Af.)
Kolokythia, ko-lo-ki-thē′a (Gr.)
Kolomea, kō-lō-mā′ä (Aust.)
Kolozsvar, kol-osh-vär′ (Transyl.)
Kolyma, kō′lē-mä (Sib.) *r.*
Komlos, kom-losh′ (Hung.)
Komorn, kō-mōrn′ (Hung.)
Kongelf, kŏng′elf (Nor.)
Konia, kō′nē-a (As. Mi.)
Konieh, kō′nē-e (As. Mi.)
Königgrätz, keu′nēg-grets (Bohem.)
Königsberg, keu′nēgz-berg (Ger.)
Königsee, keu′nēg-zā (Ger.)
Königstein, keu′nēg-stīn (Ger.)
Königswinter, keu′nēgz-vēn-ter (Ger.)
Konotop, kō′nō-top (Rus.)
Konstantinograd, kon-stän-tē-nō-gräd′ (Rus.)
Konstanz, kōn′stänts (Ger.)
Koomeshah, kö-mē-shä′ (Per.)
Koordistan, kör-dis-tän′ (Per.)
Kooria Mooria, kö′ri-a mö′ri-a (Arab. Sea) *isls.*
Kootenay, kö′te-nā (Brit. Col.)
Kooweerup, kö′wē-rup (Austral.) *l.*
Kopreinitz, kō-pri′nēts (Aust.)
Korana, kō-rä′nä (Aust.) *r.*
Korangamite, kō-rang′ga-mēt (Austral.) *l.*
Kordofan, kor-dō-fän′ (Af.)
Korenicsa, kō-rā-nē′chä (Croat.)
Korneuberg, kōr′noi-berg (Aust.)
Koronika, kō-rō-nē′kä (Rus.)
Kororareka, kō-rō-rā-rā′kä (N. Zd.) *b.*
Körös, keu-reush′ (Hung.)
Korsabad, kor-sä-bäd′ (Tur.)
Korsör, kōr′seur (Den.)
Korvai, kor-vä′ē (N. Zd.)
Kosciusko, kos-i-us′kō (U. S.; Austral.)
Kosel, kō′zel (Ger.)
Kösfeld, keuz′felt (Ger.)
Koshtan-tau, kosh′tan-tou (Cauc.) *mt.*
Kosima, kō′sē-mä (Jap.)
Köslin, keuz′lēn (Ger.)
Koslow, kos-lof′ (Rus.)
Kosseir, kos-sā′ēr (Eg.)
Kossovo, kos-sō′vō (Tur.)
Kosteletz, kos′te-lets (Bohem.)
Kostroma, kōs-trō′mä (Rus.)
Kotelnitsch, kō-tel-nēch′ (Rus.)
Köthen, keu′ten (Ger.)
Kotzebue Sound, kot′ze-byu sound (Alaska)
Kouban, kö-bän′ (Rus.) *r.* and *l.*
Koubinskoë, kö-bēn′skō-ā (Rus.)
Kouche, kö′chā (Turkestan)
Koudekerke, kou′de-ker-ke (Neth.)
Kouenlun, kö-en-lun′ (Cent. As.) *mts.*
Kouka, kö′ka (Af.)
Koukou-Khoto, kö-kö-chō′tō (Mong.)
Koulfo, köl′fō (W. Af.)
Kouloi, kö′lō-ē (Rus.) *r.*
Koursk, körsk (Rus.)
Koushan, kö-shän′ (As.)
Koutayeh, kö-tī′ye (As. Mi.)
Kovitska, kō-vēts′kä (Rus.) *b.*
Kowno, kov′nō (Rus.)
Kozlov, koz-lōf′ (Rus.)
Krabbendijke, krab′ben-dī-ke (Neth.)
Kragerjö, krä′ge-reu-e (Nor.)
Kraguyevatz or Kraguyevatz, krä-gö-yä′vats (Servia)
Krajova, krä-yō′vä (Roum.)
Krakow, krä′kou (Aust.)
Kranenburg, krä′nen-börg (Ger.)
Kranichfeld, krä′nēch-felt (Ger.)
Krasnoe-selo, kräs-nō-ā-sā′lo (Rus.)
Krasnoiarsk, kräs-nō-yärsk′ (Sib.)
Krassova, krä-sho′vo (Hung.)
Kraszna, kräs′na (Hung.)
Krauchthal, krouch′täl (Switz.)
Krautheim, krout′hīm (Ger.)
Krefeld, krā′felt (Ger.)
Krejanovka, krā-yä-nof′kä (Rus.)
Krementchug, krā-men-chög′ (Rus.)
Krempe, krem′pe (Den.)
Kreuzburg, kroits′börg (Prus.)
Kreuznach, kroits′näch (Ger.)
Kriens, krē′ens (Swit.)
Kronach, krō′näch (Ger.)
Kronberg, krōn′berg (Den.)
Kronstadt, krōn′stat (Transyl.; Rus.)
Krotoszyn, krō-tō-shēn′ (Prus. Pol.)
Krumenau, krö′me-nou (Switz.)
Krusenstern, krö′zen-stērn. (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Krylov, kri-lof′ (Rus.)
Kuban, kö-bän′ (Rus.) *r.*
Kuchuk-Kainarji, kö-chök-kī-när-jē′ (Rus.)
Kuilenburg, koi′len-burg (Neth.)
Kuinder, koin′der (Neth.)
Kukewari, kö-kā-wā′rē (Ind.) *r.*
Kul-i-kalan, kul-ē-ka-län′ (Cent. As.) *l.*
Kuma, kö′mä (Transcauc.) *r.*
Kumaon or Kumaun, ku-mä′on or ku-mown′ (Ind.)
Kunashir, kö-nä-shēr′ (Jap.) *isl.*
Kunawar, ku-na-wär′ (Ind.)
Kunchinjunga, kun-chin-jung′ga (Ind.) *mt.*
Künzelsau, kün′tsel-zou (Ger.)
Kuopio, kö-ō′pē-ō (Rus.)
Kur, kör (Tur.) *r.*
Kurdistan, kör-dis-tän′ (Tur.; Per.)
Kuriles, kyu′rilz (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Kuriuch-Su, kö-rē-öch′sö (Rus.) *r.*
Kurkara-ussu, kör-kä′rä-us-sö′ (Dzoong.)
Kurland, kör′länd (Rus.)
Kuro-Sivo, kö′rō-sē′vō (Pac. Oc.) *curt.*
Kurrachee, ku-rä′chē (Ind.)
Kurram or Kurrum, kur′rum (Afg.)
Kurreechane, ku-rē-chā′ne (S. Af.)
Kurshee, kör-shē′ (Cent. As.)
Kussery, kös′se-ri (Cent. Af.)
Küssnacht, küs′nächt (Switz.)
Kustenji, kös-ten′jē (Tur.)
Küstrin, küs′trēn (Prus.)
Kut, köt (Tur.)
Kutais, kö′tis (Rus.)
Kutaiyeh, kö-tī′ye (Tur.)
Kutaya, kö-tä′yä (Tur.)
Kutchuk-Kainarji, kö-chök-kī-när-jē′ (Rus.)
Küttigen, küt′ti-gen (Switz.)
Kyen-dwen, kyen′dwen (Bur.) *r.*
Kyritz, kē′rēts (Prus.)
Kyundoung, kyun-dung′ (Bur.)

# L.

Laaland, lo′län (Den.) *isl.*
Labiau, lä′bē-ou (Prus.)
Labischin, lä-bē′shēn (Prus.)
Labrador, lab-ra-dōr′ (N. Am.; Eng.)
Labuan, lä-bu-än′ (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Lacantun, lä-kän-tun′ (Cent. Am.) *r.*
Laccadives, lak-a-dīvz′ (Ind. Oc.) *isls.*
Lacedogna, lä-chā-do′nya (It.)
Lachen, lä′chen (Switz.)
Lachine, la-shēn′ (Can.)
Lachlan, lach′lan (Austral.)
Lackawannock or Lackawanna, lak-a-wan′nok, lak-a-wan′na (U. S.)
Lactacunga, läk-tä-köng′gä (Ecuad.)
Ladak, lä-däk′ (Cent. As.)
Ladany, lä-dāny′ (Hung.)
Ladoga, lăd′ō-ga (Rus.) *l.*
Ladoga, lä-dō′gä (U. S.)
Ladrones, lä-drōnz′ (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Laeken, lä′ken (Bel.)
Lagan, lag′an (Ir.) *r.*
Lagartas, lä-gär′täs (Mex.)
Laggan, lag′gan (Scot.)
Lagnieu, lä-nyē-eu′ (Fr.)
Lagonero, lä-gō-nā′rō (It.)
Lagos, lā′gōs (W. Af.; Sp.; Mex.)
Lagosta, lä-gōs′tä (Aust.) *isl.*
Laguna, lä-gö′nä (Mex.)
Lagunilla, lä-gö-nē′lyä (Sp.; Venez.)
Lahadj, lä-häj′ (Ar.)
Lahajan, lä-hä-jän′ (Per.)
Lahej, lä-hej′ (Ar.)
Lahijan, lä-hē-jän′ (Per.)
Laholm, lä′hōlm (Swe.)
Lahore, lä-hōr′ (Ind.)
Lahul, lä-höl′ (Ind.)
Laibach, lī′bäch (Aust.)
Lalita-patan, lä-lē-tä-pä-tän′ (Ind.)
La Mancha, la män′chä (Sp.)
Lambalamfipa, lam-ba-lam-fē′pa (Af.) *mts.*
Lambayeque, läm-bä-ye′ke (Peru)
Lambesc, loñ-besk′ (Fr.)
Lambeth, lam′beth (Eng.)
Lamego, lä-mā′gō (Port.)
Lamlash, lam-lash′ (Scot.)
Lammermoor, lam-mēr-mōr′ (Scot.) *mts.*
Lamo, lä′mō (E. Af.)
Lamone, lä-mō′nä (It.) *r.*
Lampara, lam-pä′ra (Cent. Am.) *l.*
Lampedusa, läm-pā-dö′sä (Medit.) *isl.*
Lampertheim, läm′pert-hīm (Ger.)
Lampeter, lam′pe-tĕr (Eng.)
Lamporecchio, läm-pō-räk′kē-ō (It.)
Lamsaki, läm′sa-kē (As. Mi.)
Lanark, lan′ärk (Scot.)
Lancashire, lang′ka-shēr or lang′ka-shēr (Eng.)
Lancaster, lang′kas-tĕr (Eng.) *b.*
Lanciano, län-chä′nō (It.)
Landeron, loñ-de-rōñ′ (Switz.)
Landes, loñd (Fr.) *dep.*
Landivisian, loñ-dē-vē-zē-oñ′ (Fr.)
Landrecies, loñ-dr-sē′ (Fr.)
Landriano, län-drē-ä′nō (It.)
Landscrona, läns-krö′nä (Swe.) *pt.*
Landshut, länd′höt (Ger.; Prus.)
Landstuhl, länd′stöl (Ger.)
Langeac, loñ-zhäk′ (Fr.)
Langeais, loñ-zhā′ (Fr.)
Langeland, lang′e-län (Den.) *isl.*
Langénaes, lang′e-näz (Nor.)
Langenau, läng′e-nou (Ger.)
Langenbielau, läng-en-bē′lou (Prus.)
Langenbrücken, läng-en-brük′en (Ger.)
Langensalza, läng-en-zäl′tsä (Prus.)
Langenschwalbach, läng-en-shväl′bäch (Ger.)
Langenthal, läng′en-täl (Switz.)
Langholm, lang′om (Scot.)
Langöen, läng′eu-en (Nor.) *isl.*
Langogne, loñ-gon′ye (Fr.)
Langres, loñgr (Fr.)
Languedoc, loñ-ge-dok′ (Fr.)
Lanjaron, län-chä-rōn′ (Sp.)
Lanniles, lan-nēl′ (Fr.)
Lannion, lan-nē-oñ′ (Fr.)
Lannoy, län-nwą′ (Fr.)
Lansingburg, lans′ing-bĕrg (U. S.)
Lanslebourg, loñ-lē-bör′ (Fr.)
Lantadilla, län-tä-тнēl′lyä (Sp.)
Lantwit-Major, lan′twit-mā-jor (Wales)
Lanusei, lä-nö-sā′ē (Sardin.)
Lanzarote, län-sä-rō′tä (Can. Isls.) *isl.*

Laon, lä-ôñ′ (Fr.)
Laos, lä′ŏs (East. Pen.)
La Plata, lä plä′tä (S. Am.) *r.*
Laramie, lăr′a-mē (U. S.)
Laranjeiras, lä-rän-zhä′ē-räs (Braz.)
Largentière, lär-zhoñ-tē-ăr′ (Fr.)
Larino, lä-rē′nō (It.)
Larissa, lä-rēs′sä (Tur.)
Laristan, lä-rēs-tän′ (Per.)
Larkhana, lär-khä′nä (Ind.)
Larne, lärn (Ir.)
Larnica or Larnaca, lär′ni-kä, lär′na-kä (Tur.)
Laroles, lä-rō′les (Sp.)
Larraga, lär-rä′gä (Sp.)
Lasalle, lä-zäl′ (Fr.)
Lasöe, lä′seŭ-e (Den.) *isl.*
Laswaree, läs-wä′rē (Ind.)
Latakia, lä-tä-kē′ä (Tur.)
Laterina, lä-tä-rē′nä (It.)
Latorcza, lä-tort′so (Hung.) *r.*
Lattai, lat-tī′ (Fiji Isls.) *isl.*
Lattakoo, lat′ta-kō′ (S. Af.)
Laubach, lou′bäch (Ger.)
Lauban, lou′bän (Prus.)
Lauchstädt, louch′stat (Ger.)
Lauderdale, la′dēr-dāl (Scot.)
Lauenburg, lou′en-bŏrg (Ger.)
Lauffen, louf′fen (Switz.)
Laugharne, la-gär′nē (Wales)
Laujar-de-Andarax, lou-chär′de-än-dä-räch (Sp.)
Launceston, länsʹton (Eng.; Tasm.)
Laupersweil, lou′perz-vīl (Switz.)
Lauraguais, lō-rä-gä′ (Fr.)
Laurencekirk, la′rens-kĕrk (Scot.)
Lauricocha, lou-rē-ko′chä (Peru)
Lausanne, lō-zän′ (Switz.)
Lausitz, lou-zēts′ (Fr.)
Laut, lout (East. Arch.)
Lauterbrunnen, lou′ter-brŭn-en (Switz.)
Lauven, lou′ven (Nor.) *r.*
Lauwer Zee, lou′vĕr zā (Neth.)
Lavagna, lä-vä′nyä (It.)
Lavaur, lä-vōr′ (Fr.)
Lavoro, lä-vō′rō (It.)
Lavos, lä′vŏs (Port.)
Laxa, lä′chä (Chile) *r.*
Laybach, lī′bäch (Aust.)
Lazzaro, San, sän läd′zä-rō (It.) *r.*
Leadhills, led′hilz (Scot.)
Leamington, lem′ing-ton (Eng.)
Leao-tong, lē-ä-ō-tong′, almost lyou-tong′ (China)
Leau, lō (Bel.)
Lebanon, leb′a-non (Pal.) *mt.*
Lebida, leb′i-da (N. Af.)
Lebrija, lā-brē′chä (Sp.)
Lecce, lät′chä (It.)
Leccio, lät′chō (It.)
Lechhausen, lech′houz-en (Ger.)
Lectoure, lăk-tör′ (Fr.)
Leczna, lech′nä (Rus. Pol.)
Ledaña, le-dī′nyä (Sp.)
Leende, lān′de (Neth.)
Leersum, lār′sum (Neth.)
Leeuwarden, lā′u-vär-den (Neth.)
Leeuwen, lā′u-ven (Bel.)
Leeuwin's Land, lā′u-winz or lyu′inz land (Austral.)
Leganes, le-gä′nes (Sp.)
Legnago, lā-nyä′gō (It.)
Legnano, lā-nyä′nō (It.)
Lehe, lā′e (Ger.)
Lehigh, lē′hī (U. S.)
Lehota, lā-hŏ′to (Hung.)
Leibnitz, līb′nēts (Aust.)
Leicester, les′tĕr (Eng.)
Leiden, lī′den (Neth.)
Leigh, lē (Eng.)
Leighton, lē′ton (U. S.)
Leighton-Buzzard, lā′ton buz′zärd (Eng.)
Leiningen, lin′ing-en (Ger.)
Leinster, len′stĕr (Ir.) *mt.*
Leipzig, lip′tsēg or lip′tsēch (Ger.)
Leiria, lā-ē-rē′a (Port.)
Leith, lēth (Scot.)
Leitmeritz, lit′me-rēts (Bohem.)
Leitomischel, lī-tō-mē′shel (Bohem.)
Leitrim, lē′trim (Ir.) *co.*
Leixlip, lās′lip (Ir.)
Lekkerkerk, lek′ker-kerk (Neth.)
Leman or Lemanus, lem′an, lē-mā′nus (Switz.) *l.*
Lena, lē′nä; Rus. pron. lyā′nä (Sib.)
Lenawee, len′a-wē (U. S.)
Lendinara, lān-dē-nä′rä (It.)
Lengenfeld, leng′en-felt (Ger.)
Lengnau, leng′nou (Switz.)
Lennox, len′noks (Scot.)
Lennoxtown, len′noks-toun (Scot.)
Lenoir, le-nōr′ (U. S.)
Lentini, lān-tē′nē (It.)
Lenzen, len′tsen (Prus.)
Leobadda, lē-ō-bad′da (W. Af.)
Leobschütz, lā′ob-shŭts (Prus.)
Leogane, lā-ō-gän′ (W. Ind.)
Leominster, lem′stĕr (Eng.); lem′ins-tĕr (U. S.)
Leon, le-ōn′ (Sp.; Mex.)
Leonard's, St., sānt, colloquially sint len′ärdz (Eng.)
Leonessa, lā-ō-nās′sä (It.)
Leonforte, lā-ōn-fōr′tā (It.)
Leonil, lā-ō-nēl′ (Braz.)
Leopoldshafen, lā′ō-pōldz-hä-fen (Ger.)
Leopoldstadt, lā′ō-pōld-stat (Aust.)
Leova, lā-ō′vä (Tur.)
Lepanto, lē-pän′tō (Gr.)
Lepseny, lep-shāny′ (Hung.)
Le Puy, le pwē (Fr.)
Lequeitio, lā-ke′ā-tē-ō (Sp.)
Lerchenfeld, ler′chen-felt (Aust.)
Lerici, ler′ī-chē (It.)
Lerida, ler′i-da (Sp.)
Lerwick, lĕr′wik or lĕr′ik (Scot.)
Les Andelys, lāz oñd-lē′ (Fr.)
Lescar, lā-kär′ (Fr.)
Lesghis, les-ghēz′ (Cauc.)
Lesignano, lā-sē-nyä′nō (It.)
Lesina, lās′ē-na (Dalmat.)
Lesmahagow, les-mä-hā′gō (Scot.)
Lesneven, lās-nē-vaṅ′ (Fr.)
Le Sueur, le su′ĕr (U. S.)
Letitchev, lā-tē-chef′ (Rus.)
Letterkenny, let-tĕr-kĕn′ni (Ir.)
Lettowitz, lät′tō-vēts (Aust.)
Letur, le-tör′ (Sp.)
Letyczew, lā-tē-chef′ (Rus.)
Leuca, Capo di, kä′pō dē lā-ō′kä (It.)
Leucadia, lyu-kā′di-a (Ion. Isls.)
Leuchars, lyōch′ärz (Scot.)
Leuchtenberg, loich′ten-berg (Ger.)
Leuk, loik (Switz.)
Leukerbad, loi′ker-bād (Switz.)
Leutomischel, loi-tō-mē′shel (Bohem.)
Leutschau, loit′shou (Hung.)
Leuze, leŭ′zā (Bel.)
Levanger, lā-väng′ger (Nor.)
Levant, lē-vant′
Levante, lā-vän′tā (It.)
Levantina, lā-vän-tē′nä (Switz.)
Levanzo, lā-vän′tsō (It.) *isl.*
Leven, lē′ven (Eng.; Scot.)
Levizzano, lā-vēt-tsä′nō (It.)
Levkosia, lef-kō-zē′a (Cyprus)
Levroux, lā-vrö′ (Fr.)
Levuka, le-vö′ka (Fiji Isls.)
Lewes, lyu′es (Eng.)
Lewis, lyu′is (Scot.) *isl.*
Lewisham, lu′ish-am (Eng.)
Lexington, leks′ing-ton (U. S.)
Leyden, lī′den (Neth.)
Leyderdorp, lī′der-dorp (Neth.
Leyland, lā′land (Eng.)
Leymuiden, lī-moi′den (Neth.)
Leyte, lā′ē-tā (Philip.) *isl.*
Lezuza, lā-thō′thä (Sp.)
Libadia, liv-a-THē′a (Gr.)
Libanus, lib′a-nus (Tur.) *mt.*
Liberia, lī-bē′ri-a (W. Af.)
Libertad, lē-ber-taTH′ (Peru)
Libourne, lē-börn′ (Fr.)
Libyan (Desert), lib′i-an (Af.)
Lichfield, lich′fēld (Eng.)
Lichtenau, lēch′te-nou (Ger.)
Lichtensteig, lēch′ten-stīg (Switz.)
Licordia, lē-kōr′dē-ä (It.)
Licosa, lē-kō′sä (It.)
Liddesdale, lid′dez-dāl (Scot.)
Lidköping, lēd-tyeŭp′ing (Swe.)
Lieberose, lē-be-rō′za (Prus.)
Liechtenstein, lēch′ten-stīn (Ger.)
Liège, lē-āzh′ (Bel.)
Liegnitz, lēg′nēts or lēch′nēts (Ger.)
Lierre or Lier, lē-ār′ (Bel.)
Liestal, lēs′tāl (Switz.)
Lietor, lē-e-tōr′ (Sp.)
Liffey, lif′fi (Ir.)
Lifland, lēf′länd (Rus.)
Lifu, lē′fö (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Lignières, lē-nyĕ-ār′ (Fr.)
Ligny, lē-nyē′ (Fr.)
Liim Fjord, lēm′fyör (Den.) *g.*
Likhvin, lēch′vin (Rus.)
Lille, lēl (Fr.)
Lillebonne, lēl-bon′ (Fr.)
Lillers, lēl-lyā′ or lē-yā′ (Fr.)
Lillo, lēl′lyō (Sp.)
Lima, lē′mä (Peru); lī′ma (U. S.)
Limari, lē-mä-rē′ (Chile) *r.*
Limassol, lē-mäs-sol′ (Cyprus)
Limbourg, laṅ-bör′ (Bel.)
Limburg, lēm′bŏrg (Ger.)
Limerick, lim′e-rik (Ir.) *co.*
Limmat, lēm′mät (Switz.) *r.*
Limoges, lē-mōzh′ (Fr.)
Limone, lē-mō′nā (It.)
Limosani, lē-mō-sä′nē (It.)
Limousin, lē-mö-zaṅ′ (Fr.)
Limoux, lē-mö′ (Fr.)
Limpopo, lim-pŏ′pō (Af.) *r.*
Linares, lē-nä′res (Sp.; Chile)
Lincoln, ling′kon (Eng.)
Lindenau, lēn′de-nou (Ger.)
Lingayen, lēn-gä-yen′ (Philip.)
Lingen or Linga, leng′gen, lēng′ga (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Lingen, lēng′en (Ger.)
Linköping, lēn-tyeŭp′ing (Swe.)
Linlithgow, lin-lith′gō (Scot.)
Linnhe, Loch, loch lin′ni (Scot.)
Lintthal, lēntāl (Switz.)
Linyanti, lin-yan′tē (S. Af.)
Linz, lēnts (Ger.)
Lion, lē-ōñ′ (Fr.)
Lipari, lē′pä-rē (It.) *isl.*
Lipcse, lēp′chä (Hung.)
Lipnicza, lēp-nē′tso (Hung.)
Liria, lē′rē-ä (Sp.)
Lisbon, liz′bon (Port.)
Lisburn, lis′bĕrn (Ir.)
Liscia, lē′shä (It.)
Lisieux, lē-zē-ŏ′ (Fr.)
Liskeard, lis-kärd′ (Eng.)
Lisle, lēl (Fr.)
Lismore, liz-mōr′ (Scot.) *isl.*, (Ir.) *tn.*; lis′mōr (U. S.)
Listowel, lis-tō′el (Ir.)
Lithada, lē-thä′dä (Gr.) *c.*
Lithang, lē-thang′ (Tibet)
Lithuania, li-thyu-ā′ni-a (Rus.)
Littlehampton, lit-el-hamp′ton (Eng.)
Littorale, lēt-tō-rä′lā (Aust.)
Liusne or Ljusne, lyös′nä (Swe.)
Livadia, liv-a-THē′a (Gr.)
Livenza, lē-vän′tsä (It.) *r.*
Liverpool, liv′ĕr-pōl (Eng.)
Livonia, lē-vō′ni-a (Rus.) *g.*
Livorno, lē-vōr′nō (It.)
Liwumba, li-wum′ba (Af.) *r.*
Lizard (Point), liz′ärd (Eng.)
Ljusan, lyö′sän (Swe.) *r.*
Llandaff, lan-daf′ (Wales)
Llandeilo-Faur, lan-dī′lō-four (Wales)
Llandovery, lan-duv′e-ri (Wales)
Llandudno, lan-did′nō (Wales)
Llanelly, la-nel′li (Wales)
Llanerchymedd, la-nĕr-chu′meTH (Wales)
Llanes, lyä-nes′ (Sp.)
Llangadock, lan-ga-dok′ (Wales)
Llangollen, lan-gol′len; Welsh pron. tlan-goth′len (Wales)
Llanidloes, la-nid′lōs (Wales)
Llano Estacado, lyä′nō es-tä-kä′dō (U. S.)
Llanos, lyä′nōs (S. Am.)
Llanos de Chaco, lyä′nōs de chä′kō (S. Am.)
Llanquihue, lyän-kē-wā′ (Chile) *l.*
Llanrwst, lan-röst′ (Eng.)
Llantrissent, lan-tris′sent (Wales)
Llauquihue, lyou-kē-wā′ (Chile) *l.*
Llerena, lye-re′nä (Sp.)
Llobregat, lyō-bre-gät′ (Sp.)
Lluchmayor, lyöch-mä-yōr′ (Sp.)
Loando, lō-än′dō (W. Af.)
Loango, lō-äng′gō (Af.)
Loano, lō-ä′nō (It.)
Löbau, leŭ′bou (Ger.)
Löbejan, leŭ′be-yän (Prus.)
Lob-Nor, lob-nor′ (Cent. As.) *l.*
Lobositz, lō′bō-sēts (Bohem.)
Lochaber, loch-ä′bĕr (Scot.)
Lochem, lo′chem (Neth.)
Loches, lōsh (Fr.)
Lochgilphead, loch-gilp′hed (Scot.)
Lochgoilhead, loch-goil′hed (Scot.)
Lochinvar, loch-in-vär′ (Scot.)
Lochmaben, loch-mā′ben (Scot.)
Lochwinnoch, loch-win′noch; popularly, loch′en-yuch (Scot.)
Lockerby, lok′ĕr-bi (Scot.)
Locle, lō′kl (Switz.)
Löd, leŭd (Hung.)
Loddon, lod′don (Eng.)
Lodomir, lō-dō-mēr′ (Aust.)
Loehoe, lö′hö (Celebes)
Loenen, lö′nen (Neth.)
Lofodden, lo-fod′den (Nor.) *isls.*
Logarithy, lō-gä-zō′hi (W. Af.)
Logroño, lō-grō′nyō (Sp.)
Logrosan, lō-grō-sän′ (Sp.)
Loheia, lō-hä′yä (Ar.)
Loir, lwar (Fr.) *r.*
Loire, lwar (Fr.) *r.*
Loiret, lwa-rā′ (Fr.)
Loir-et-Cher, lwar-ā-shār′ (Fr.) *dep.*
Loitz, lō-ēts′ (Prus.)
Loja or Loxa, lō′chä (Sp.)
Lojano, lō-yä′nō (It.)

Lokeren, lō'kē-ren (Bel.)
Lollara, lōl-lä'rä (Ind.)
Lombardy, lom'bär-di (It.)
Lomblem, lōm-blem' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Lombok, lōm-bok' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Lomellina, lō-mäl-lē'nä (It.)
Lomond, lō'mond (Scot.)
Lomza, lōm'zha (Rus.)
Lonato, lō-nä'tō (It.)
London, lun'dun (Eng.)
Londonderry, lun'dun-de'ri (Ir.)
Longarone, lōn-gä-rō'nä (It.)
Longford, long'ford (Ir.) *co.*
Longjumeau, lōn-zhu-mō' (Fr.)
Long'ton, long'ton (Eng.)
Longwy, lōn-vē' (Fr.)
Lonigo, lō-nē'gō (It.)
Lonneker, lon'ne-ker (Neth.)
Lons le Saulnier, lōn lē sō-nē-ā' (Fr.)
Loochristy, lō-chrīs'tē (Bel.)
Loodiana, lō-dē-ä'nä (Ind.)
Lootenhalle, lō-ten-häl'le (Bel.)
Lopez, lō'pez (W. Af.) *c.*
Loppersum, lop'per-sum (Neth.)
Lora del Rio, lō'rä del rē'ō (Sp.)
Loreto or Loretto, lō-rā'tō, lō-rāt'tō (It.)
Lorient, lō-rē-oñ' (Fr.)
Lörrach, leŭ'räch (Ger.)
Lossini, lōs-sē'nē (It.) *isl.*
Lössnitz, leŭs'nēts (Ger.)
Lostwithiel, lost-with'el (Eng.)
Lot, lō or lot (Fr.)
Lot-et-Garonne, lōt-ā-gä-ron' (Fr.)
Lothian, lō'ŦHi-an (Scot.)
Loudoun, lou'dun (Scot.; U. S.)
Loudun, lō-duñ' (Fr.)
Louga, lō'gä (Rus.)
Lougan, lou'gän (Nor.) *r.*
Loughans, lō-*goñ'* (Fr.)
Loughborough, luf'bu-ru (Eng.)
Lough Neagh, loch nā; locally, näach (Ir.)
Loughrea, loch-rā' (Ir.)
Louis, St., sānt, colloquially sint lō'is (U. S.)
Louisburg, lō'is-bėrg (Cape Breton)
Louisiade, lō-ē-zē-äd' (S. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Louisiana, lō-ēz-i-ä'nä (U. S.)
Louisville, lō'is-vil (U. S.)
Lourdes, lōrd (Fr.)
Lourenço, Sāo, soun lō-ren'sō (Port.)
Louristan, lō-rēs-tän' (Per.)
Louth, louth (Ir.) *co.*
Louvain, lō-vañ' (Bel.)
Louven, lou'ven (Nor.) *r.*
Louviers, lō-vē-ā' (Fr.)
Lovatz, lō-vats' (Bulg.)
Lovere, lō-vā'rā (It.)
Lovisa, lō-vē'zä (Rus.)
Lowell, lō'el (U. S.)
Löwenberg, leŭ'ven-berg (Prus.)
Lowes or Lows (Loch o' the), louz (Scot.)
Lowestoft, lō'stoft or lō'e-stoft (Eng.)
Lowicz, lō'vich (Rus.)
Lowndes, loundz (U. S.)
Loxa or Loja, lō'chä (Sp.; Ecuad.)
Loyola, lō-yō'lä (Sp.)
Lozère, lō-zār' (Fr.)
Lualaba, lu-ä-lä'ba (Af.) *r.*
Luapula, lu-a-pō'la (Af.) *r.*
Lübeck, lŭ'bek (Ger.)
Lubina, lō-bē'no (Hung.)
Lublin, lub'lin (Rus.)
Lubnaig, Loch, loch lub'nāg (Scot.)
Lucayos, lu-kī'ōs (W. Ind.) *isls.*
Lucea, lu-sē'a (Jam.)
Lucena, lō-the'nä (Sp.)
Lucera, lō-chā'rä (It.)
Lucerne, lu-sėrn'; Fr. pron. lŭ-sern'; Germ. Lucern or Luzern, lō'tsern (Switz.)
Luchow, lō'chō (Ger.)
Luckipoor, luk-ē-pōr' (Ind.)
Lucknow, luk'nou (Ind.)
Ludamar, lō'dä-mär (Cent. Af.)
Ludlow, lud'lō (Eng.)
Ludwigshafen, lōd'vēgs-häf-en (Ger.)
Lugano, lō-gä'nō (It.)
Lugar, lō'gär (Scot.)
Lughman, lug'män (Afg.)
Luis, San, sän lō-ēs' (Arg. Con.)
Lukar, lō-kär' (Rus.) *isl.*
Lukuga, lu-kō'gä (Af.) *r.*
Lulea, lō'lä-ō (Swe.)
Lumbreras, lōm-bre-rās' (Sp.)
Lumphanan, lum-fan'an (Scot.)
Lund, lönd (Swe.)
Lüneburg, lŭ'ne-bŏrg (Ger.)
Luneville, lŭ-nä-vēl' (Fr.)
Lungaquilla, lung-ga-kwil'la (Ir.)
Lungern, lung'ėrn (Switz.)
Lupata, lu-pä'tä (Af.) *mts.*
Luristan, lō-rēs-tän' (Per.)
Lusignan, lŭ-zē-nyoñ' (Fr.)
Lusigny, lŭ-zē-nyē' (Fr.)
Luss, lus (Scot.)
Lussurgiu (San), lōs-sör-jō' (It.)
Lütjenburg, lŭt'yen-borg (Den.)
Lutomirsk, lō-tō-mērsk' (Rus.)
Luton, lu'ton (Eng.)
Lützen, lŭt'sen (Ger.)
Luvino, lō-vē'nō (It.)
Luxembourg, lŭk-soñ-bör' (Bel.)
Luxeuil, lŭk-seŭ-ēl'ye or lŭk-seŭ-ē'ye (Fr.)
Luzern, lō'tsern (Switz.)
Luzerne, lu-zėrn' (U. S.)
Luzia, Santa, sän'ta lō-sē'ä (Braz.)
Luzon, lō-zōn'; Span. pron. lō-thōn' (Philip.) *isl.*
Lybster, lib'stėr (Scot.)
Lycoming, lī-kom'ing (U. S.)
Lykabettos, lē-ka-bet'tos (Gr.)
Lyme-Regis, līm-rē'jis (Eng.)
Lymington, lim'ing-ton (Eng.)
Lynchburg, linch'bėrg (U. S.)
Lyngaas, lŭn'gōs (Den.)
Lyngby, lŭng'bŭ (Den.)
Lym-Regis, lin-rē'jis (Eng.)
Lyon, lē-oñ' (Fr.)
Lyonnais, lē-ōn-nā' (Fr.)
Lys, lēs (Fr.) *r.*
Lyttelton, lit'tel-ton (N. Zd.)

# M.

Maartensdijk, mär'tenz-dīk (Neth.)
Maas, mäs (Neth.) *r.*
Maassluis, mäs'slois (Neth.)
Maastricht, mäs'trēcht (Neth.)
Macao, mä-kou' (China)
Macapa, mä-kä-pä' (Braz.)
Macassar, mäk-käs'sär (Celebes)
Macclesfield, mak'klz-fēld (Eng.)
Macerata, mä-chā-rä'tä (It.)
Machias, ma-chī'as (U. S.)
Machynlleth, mä-chun'tleth (Wales)
Mackinaw or Mackinac, mak'i-na (U.S.)
Macomb, ma-kōm' (U. S.)
Macotera, mä-kō-te'rä (Sp.)
Macquarie, mak-kwo'ri (Austral.)
Macronisi, mä-krō-nē'se (Gr.) *isl.*
Macroom, mä-kröm' (Ir.)
Macullah, mä-kul'lah (Ar.)
Madagascar, mä-dä-gäs'kär (Af.) *isl.*
Madawaska, ma-da-was'ka (U. S.)
Maddallena, mäd-däl-lä'nä (It.) *isl.*
Maddehjee, mäd-deh-jē' (Ind.)
Madeira, ma-dē'ra; Port. pron. mä-dā'-ē-ra (Af.) *isl.*
Madioen, mä'di-ön (Java)
Madjicosemah, mad-ji-kō-sē'ma (N. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Madras, ma-dras' (Ind.)
Madrid, ma-drid'; Span. pron. mä-ŦHrēŦH' (Sp.); mad'rid (U. S.)
Madridejos, mä-ŦHrē-ŦHe'chōs (Sp.)
Madroñera, mä-ŦHrō-nye'rä (Sp.)
Madura, mä-dö'rä (Ind.; East. Arch.)
Maelstroem, mäl'strŭm (Nor.)
Maeseyck, mäz'īk (Bel.)
Maestricht, mäs'trēcht (Neth.)
Magadino, mä-gä-dē'nō (Switz.)
Magadoxo, mä-gä-dok'sō; Port. pron. mä-gä-dō'shō (E. Af.)
Magalhaens, mä-gä-lyä'ens (S. Am) *str.*
Magdala, mag-dä'la (Abyss.) *ft.*
Magdalena, mäg-dä-le'nä (Col.)
Magdeburg, mäg'de-bŏrg (Prus.)
Magellan, ma-gel'lan (S. Am.) *str.*
Magenta, mä-jen'tä (It.)
Mageröe, mä'ge-reŭ-e (Nor.)
Maggiore, mä-jō'rä (It.) *l.*
Magherafelt, mäch-er-a-felt' (Ir.)
Magnisi, mä-nyē'zē (Sic.)
Mahabaleshwur, mä-hä'bul-esh-wur (Ind.)
Mahabalipooram, mä-hä-ba-lē-pu-räm' (Ind.)
Mahanuddy, ma-hä'nud'di (Ind.) *r.*
Mahé, ma-hā' (Ind.) *tn.*; (Seychelles) *isl.*
Mahmoudieh, mä-mö-dē'e (Eg.)
Mahon, mä-ōn' (Minorca)
Mahora, mä-ō'rä (Sp.)
Mahrah, mäh'rah (Arab.)
Mähren, mä'ren (Aust.)
Mailleraye, mal-lye-rā' or mä-ye-rā' (Fr.)
Main, min (Ger.) *r.*
Maintenon, mañ-te-nōñ' (Fr.)
Mainz, mīnts (Ger.)
Majorca, ma-jor'kä; Span. pron. mä-chor'ka (Balear. Isls.) *isl.*
Majunga, mä-jun'gä (Madagas.)
Makadishu, mä-kä-dē'shō (E. Af.)
Makian, mä-kē-än' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Makoqueta, mä-kok'e-ta (U. S.)
Malabar, mä-lä-bär' (Ind.)
Malacca, ma-lak'ka (Ind.)
Maladetta, mä-lä-det'tä (Pyrenees) *mt.*
Malaga, mä'lä-gä (Sp.)
Malahide, ma-la-hīd' (Ir.)
Mälar, mä'lär; Swedish, Mälaren, mä'-lär-*en* (Swe.) *l.*
Malay, mä-lā' (East. Pen.) *pen.*
Malden, mal'den (U. S.) *tns.*; (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Maldive, mal-dīv' (Ind.) *isl.*
Maldonado, mäl-dō-nä'dō (Urug.)
Malesherbes, mäl-zerb' (Fr.)
Malmaison, mal-mā-zoñ' (Fr.)
Malmedy, mäl'me-dē (Prus.)
Malmesbury, mämz'bs-ri (Eng.)
Malmö, mäl'meŭ (Swe.)
Malmöhus, mäl'meŭ-hös (Swe.)
Malpartida, mäl-pär-tē'ŦHä (Sp.
Malplaquet, mäl-plä-kā' (Fr.)
Malta, mal'ta (Medit. Sea) *isl.*
Malton, mal'ton (Eng.)
Maluti, mä-lö'tē (S. Af.) *mts.*
Malvaglia, mäl-vä'lyä (Switz.)
Malvern, mal'vėrn (Eng.)
Malwa, mäl'wä (Ind.)
Mamore, mä-mō-rä' (S. Am.) *r.*
Mamuni, mä-mö'nē (Braz.)
Manaar, mä-när' (Ceylon)
Manacor, mä-nä-kōr' (Sp.)
Managua, mä-nä'gwä (Cent. Am.)
Manakau, mä-nä-kä'u (N. Zd.)
Manasarowar, mä-nä-sä-rō-wär' (Tibet) *b.*
Manawatu, mä-nä-wä-tö' (N. Zd.) *r.*
Mancha Real, män'chä re-äl' (Sp.)
Manche, La, lä monsh (Fr.) *dep.*
Manchester, man'ches-tėr (Eng.)
Manchooria, män-chö'ri-a (China)
Mandalay, man'da-lā (Bur.)
Mandara, man-dä'ra (Af.)
Mandavee, män-dä-vē' (Ind.)
Mandingo, man-ding'gō (Af.)
Manfredonia, män-frä-dō'nē-ä (It.)
Mangaia, mäng-gä'yä (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Mangalore, män-gä-lōr' (Ind.)
Mangola, mäng-gō'la (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Manhattan, man-hat'tan (U. S.)
Maniago, mä-nē-ä'gō (It.)
Manilla, ma-nil'la; Span. pron. mä-nēl'-lyä (Philip.)
Maniluki, man-i-lö'kē (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Manisa, mä-nē'sä (As. Tur.)
Manitoba, man'i-tō-bä" (Can.)
Manitoulin, ma-ni-tö'lin or man-i-tō-lēn' (Can.) *isls.*
Manitowoc, man'i-tō-wok" (U. S.)
Mannheim, män'hīm (Ger.)
Manöe, mä'neŭ-e (Den.) *isl.*
Manosque, mä-nōsk' (Fr.)
Manresa, män-re'sä (Sp.)
Mans, Le, lē moñ (Fr.)
Mansura, män-sö'ra (Eg.)
Mantinia, man-ti-nē'a (Gr.)
Mantiqueira, män-tē-kā'e-rā (Braz.) *mts.*
Mantua, man'tyu-a; Ital. Mantova, män'tō-va (It.)
Manyuema, man-yu-ā'ma (Af.)
Manzanares, män-thä-nä'res (Sp.)
Manzanillo, män-thä-nēl'lyō; in Mexico pronounced män-sä-nēl'lyō (Sp. and Mex.)
Maouna, ma-ö'na (S. Pac. Oc.)
Mapimi, mä-pē'mē (Mex.)
Mapoota, mä-pö'ta (E. Af.) *r.*
Maquoketa, ma-kok'e-ta (U. S.)
Maracaibo, mä-rä-kä'ē-bō (S. Am.)
Maragogipe, mä-rä-gō-zhē'pä (Braz.)
Marajo, mä-rä-zhō' (Braz.) *isl.*
Maranham, mä-rän-yam'; Portug. Maranhão, mä-rä-nyoun (Braz.)
Marathonisi, ma-ra-thon-ē'sē (Gr.)
Maravaca, mä-rä-vä'kä (Venez.) *mt.*
Marazion, ma-rā'zi-on (Eng.)
March, märch (Aust.) *r.*
Marchena, mär-che'nä (Sp.)
Marciano, mär-chä'nō (It.) *mt.*
Marcigny, mär-sē-nyē' (Fr.)
Marckolsheim, mär'kōlz-hīm (Ger.)
Marcolez, mär-kō-lā' (Fr.)
Marecchia, mä-rek'kē-ä (It.)
Maree, Loch, loch ma-rē' (Scot.)
Maremma, mä-räm'mä (It.)
Marengo, mä-rän'gō (It.)
Mareotis, ma-rē-ō'tis (Eg.) *l.*
Margarita, mär-gä-rē'tä (S. Am.) *isl.*
Margate, mär'gāt or mär'get (Eng.)
Margharita, mär-gä-rē'tä (Gr.)
Maria, Sta, sän'ta mä-rē'ä (Sp.)
Mariager, mä-rē-ä'ger (Den.)
Marianna, mä-rē-än'nä (Braz.)

Marianne, mä-rē-än' (As.) *isls.*
Maria-Theresienstadt, mä-rē'ä-tā-rā'zē-en-stat (Hung.)
Maribo, mä'rē-bō (Den.)
Marie Galante, mä-rē'gä-lońt' (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Marienbad, mä-rē'en-bäd (Aust.)
Marienburg, mä-rē'en-börg (Ger.)
Marienwerder, mä-rē'en-verd-er (Prus.)
Mariestad, mä-rē'ä-städ (Swe.)
Marietta, mä-rē-et'ta (U. S.)
Marigliano, mä-rēl-yä'nō (It.)
Marinha, mä-rē'nyä (Port.)
Marino, mä-rē'nō (It.; Venez.)
Mariposa, mar-i-pō'sa (U. S.)
Mariquita, mä-rē-kē'tä (Col.)
Maritimo, mä-rē'tē-mō (It.)
Maritza, mä-rēt'sä (Tur.) *r.*
Marlborough, märl'bu-ru or mal'bu-ru (Eng.); märl'bu-ru (U. S.)
Marlow, mär'lō (Eng.)
Marmirolo, mär-mē-rō'lō (It.)
Marmora, mär'mō-rä (Tur.) *sea*
Marmoutier, mär-mö-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Maroni, mä-rō-nē' (Guiana) *r.*
Maros, mä'rosh (Hung.) *r.*
Marostica, mä-rōs'tē-kä (It.)
Marowyne, mär-ō-wīn' (Guiana) *r.*
Marquesas, mär-kā'sas (S. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Marsala, mär-sä'lä (Sic.)
Marseilles, mär-sälz'; French, Marseille, mär-sāl'ye or mär-sā'ye (Fr.)
Martaban, mär-ta-ban' (Bur.)
Martigny, mär-tē-nyē' (Switz.)
Martigues, Les, lā mär-tēg' (Fr.)
Martinique, mär-tē-nēk' (W. Ind.)
Marum, ma'rum (Neth.)
Marwar, mär-wär' (Ind.)
Maryborough, mā'ri-bu-ru (Ir.)
Maryculter, mā-ri-kul'ter (Scot.)
Marylebone, mā'ri-lē-bōn; popularly mar'i-bun (Eng.)
Mas-a-fuera, mä-sä-fu-e'rä (S. Am.) *isl.*
Masbate, mäs-bä'te (Philip.) *isl.*
Mascali, mäs-kä'lē (It.)
Mascara, mäs-kä'rä (Alg.)
Mascarenhas, mas-kär-ā'nyas
Mascat, mus-kät' (Ar.)
Masone, mä-sō'nä (It.)
Massachusetts, mas-sa-chö'sets (U. S.)
Massaciuccoli, mäs-sä-chö'ko-lē (It.)
Massera, mäs'se-rä (Arab.) *isl.*
Massillon, mas'sil-lon (U. S.)
Massowa, mäs-sou'a (Abyss.)
Mastenbroek, mäs'ten-brök (Neth.)
Masulipatam, mä-sö-lē-pa-täm' (Ind.)
Matamoros, mä-tä-mō'ros (Mex.)
Matanzas, mä-tän'säs or mä-tän'thäs (Cuba)
Matapan, ma-ta-pan' (Gr.)
Matarieh, mä-tä-rē'e (Eg.)
Mataro, mä-tä'rō (Sp.)
Mateo, San, sän mä-tā'ō (It.)
Matera, mä-tä'rä (It.)
Matsmai, mats'mī (Jap.)
Mattawa, mat'a-wa (Can.) *r.*
Maturin, mä-tö'rēn (Venez.)
Maubeuge, mō-beůzh' (Fr.)
Maubourguet, mō-bör-gā' (Fr.)
Mauduit, mō-dwē' (Pyrenees) *mt.*
Maui, mou'ē (Sand. Isl.) *isl.*
Maule, mä'ų-le (Chile)
Maullin, mä-ųl-lyēn' (Chile)
Maulmain, moul'min (Bur.)
Maumee, ma'mē (U. S.)
Mauna Loa, mou'na lō'a (Sand. Isls.)
Maura, Santa, sän'tä mä'u-rä (Ion. Isls.)
Mauritius, ma-rish'us (Af.) *isl.*
Mavronero, mäf-rō-nā'rō (Gr.) *r.*
Mavro-potamos, mäf'rō-pot'a-mos (Gr.)
Maxwelltown, maks'wel-toun (Scot.)
Mayenfeld, mī'en-felt (Switz.)
Mayenne, mä-yen' (Fr.)
Mayn or Main, mīn (Ger.) *r.*
Maynooth, mā-nōth' (Ir.)
Mayo, mā'ō (Ir.) *cty;* mī'ō (U. S.) *r.*
Maypu, mä-ē-pō' (Chile) *r.*
Maysi, mä-ē-sē' (Cuba) *c.*
Mazagan, mä-za-gän' (Mar.)
Mazanderan, mä-zän-dä-rän' (Per.)
Mazatlan, mä-sät-län' (Mex.)
Mazzara, mät-tsä'rä (Sic.)
Meaco, mē-ä'kō (Jap.)
Meanee, mē-ä'nē (Ind.)
Mearns, mernz (Scot.)
Meath, mēth (Ir.)
Mechlin, mech'lin (Bel.)
Mechoacan, mä-chō-ä-kän' (Mex.)
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mek'len-börg-shvā'rēn (Ger.)
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, mek'len-börg-strä'lēts (Ger.)
Medeagh, mä-dä'ăch (Alg.)
Medellin, me-THel'lyēn (Sp.; Col.)
Medesano, mä-dä-sä'nō (It.)
Medgyes, med-yesh' (Transyl.)
Medina, mä-dē'nä (Ar.)
Medina de Rioseco, me-dē'nä de rē-ō-se'kō (Sp.)
Medina Sidonia, me-dē'nä sē-dō'nē-ä (Sp.)
Medinet-el-Fayoum, mä-dē'net-el-fä-yōm'' (Eg.)
Medynsk, mä-dunsk' (Rus.)
Meerle, mār'le (Bel.)
Meerut, mē'rut (Ind.)
Megarisi, me-ga-nē'sē (Ion. Isls.)
Megara, meg'a-rä (Gr.)
Megyer, me-dyer' (Hung.)
Megyes, me-dyesh' (Hung.)
Mehadia, mā-hä'dē-ä (Hung.)
Mehedia, mä-hä-dē'ä (Mar.)
Meia-ponte, mā-yä-pōn'tä (Braz.)
Meidan, mī'ē-dan (Ar.)
Meigle, mē'gel (Scot.)
Meilhan, mā-loń' (Fr.)
Meinam, mā-nām' (East. Pen.) *r.*
Meiningen, mī'ning-en (Ger.)
Meiringen, mī'ring-en (Switz.)
Mejerdah, me-jer'da (Tunis) *r.*
Mekinez, mā'ki-nez (Mar.)
Mekong, mā-kong' (East. Pen.) *r.*
Mekran, māk-rän' (Beluch.)
Melada, mā-lä'dä (Adr. Sea) *isl.*
Melakui, mā-lä-kö'ri (W. Af.)
Melbourne, mel'bėrn (Austral.)
Meleda, mā'lā-dä (Dalmat.) *isl.*
Melegnano, mā-lā-nyä'nō (It.)
Melencze, mā-len'tsä (Hung.)
Melgaço, mel-gä'sō (Port.)
Melikut, mä'lē-kųt (Hung.)
Melila, mā-lē'lä (Mar.)
Melinda, mā-lēn'da (E. Af.)
Mellingen, mel'ling-en (Switz.)
Mellonicharles (mel'lon-chär-elz (Scot.)
Melrose, mel'rōz (Scot.)
Melton-Mowbray, mel-ton-mō'brā (Eng.)
Membrio, mem'brē-ō (Sp.)
Memmingen, mām'ming-en (Ger.)
Memphremagog, mem-frē-mā'gog (U. S.) *l.*
Menado, mā-nä'dō (Celebes)
Menai Strait, men'i strāt (Wales)
Menam, mā-nām' (East. Pen.) *r.*
Menan, Great and Little, me-nan' (U. S.) *isls.*
Menangkabu, mā-näng'kä-bō (Sumatra)
Menbrilla, men-brēl'lyä (Sp.)
Mendavia, mēn-dä'vē-ä (Sp.)
Menderes, men'de-res (As. Mi.) *r.*
Mendocino, men-dō-sē'nō (N. Am.) *c.*
Mendota, men-dō'ta (U. S.)
Mendoza, men-dō'sä or men-dō'thä (S. Am.)
Mendrisio, mān-drē'sē-ō (Switz.)
Menehoud, Sainte, saṅt ma-nō' (Fr.)
Menmuir, men-myör' (Scot.)
Mennomonie, Menominee, me-nom'i-nē (U. S.)
Menona, me-nō'na (U. S.) *l.*
Menouf, me-nöf' (Eg.)
Menstrie, men'stri (Scot.)
Mentone, men-tō'nā (It.)
Mentrida, mān-trē'THä (Sp.)
Menzaleh, men-zä'le (Eg.) *l.*
Mequinenza, me-kē-nen'thä (Sp.)
Mequinez, mā'ki-nez (Mar.)
Merapi, mā-rä'pē (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Merate, mā-rä'tā (It.)
Mercara, mer-kä'rä (Ind.)
Mercedario, Cerro de, ser'rō de mer-se-dä'rē-ō (S. Am.) *mt.*
Mer de Glace, mār de glās (Switz.)
Mergui, mer-gē' (Bur.)
Merida, mer'ē-THä (Sp.; Sp. Amer.)
Meriden, mer'i-den (U. S.)
Merioneth, me-rē-on'eth (Wales)
Merischwanden, mā-rē-shvän'den (Switz.)
Mermentau, mėr-men-to' (U. S.)
Meroe, mā'rō-ē (Af.)
Merseburg, mār'ze-börg (Prus.)
Mersey, mėr'zi (Eng.) *r.*
Merthyr-Tydvil, mėr-thėr-tid'vil; Welsh pron. mėr-thėr-tud'vil (Wales)
Mertola, mār-tō'lä (Port.)
Merwede, De, de mer've-de (Neth.)
Merz-el-Kebir, märz-el-ke-bēr' (Alg.)
Mesagna, mā-sä'nyä (It.)
Meschede, mä'she-de (Prus.)
Meseritz, mā-ze-rēts' (Prus.)
Meshid, mesh'id (Per.)
Mesquitella, mes-ki-tel'la (Port.)
Messaria, mes-sa-rē'a (Cyprus)
Messina, mās-sē'nä (It.)
Mestchowsk, mest-chofsk' (Rus.)
Mesurado, mā-sö-rä'dō (W. Af.) *c.*
Metapa, me-tä'pä (Cent. Am.)
Metijah, me-tē'ja (Alg.)
Metzingen, mets'ing-en (Ger.)
Meudon, meů-dōń' (Fr.)
Meun-sur-Loire, meůn-sůr-lwąr' (Fr.)
Meursault, meůr-sō' (Fr.)
Mewar, mā-wär' (Ind.)
Mewe, mā'vā (Prus.)
Mexico, meks'i-kō; Span. pron. me'chē-kō (N. Am.)
Meyenfeld, mī'en-felt (Switz.)
Meyringen, mī'ring-en (Switz.)
Mézenc, mā-zoń' (Fr.) *mt.*
Mezières, mā-zē-ār' (Fr.)
Mezö, mā'zeů (Hung.)
Mezzolombardo, med-dzō-lōm-bär'dō (Aust.)
Mglin, mglēn (Rus.)
Miajadas, mē-ä-chä'THäs (Sp.)
Miako, mē-ä'kō (Jap.)
Miami, mī-am'i (U. S.)
Miava, mē-ov'o (Hung.)
Michigan, mish'i-gan (U. S.)
Michilimackinac, mish-i-li-mak'i-na (N. Am.) *str.*
Michipicoten, mish-i-pi-kō'ten (N. Am.) *r.*
Michoacan, mē-chō-ä-kän' (Mex.)
Middlesborough, mid'delz-bu-ru (Eng.)
Midwolde, mid-vol'dē (Neth.)
Miguel, San, sän mē-gel' (Col.) *g.*
Miguelturra, mē-gel-tör'rä (Sp.)
Mihaly, mē-häly' (Hung.)
Mijas, mē-chäs' (Sp.)
Mijdrecht, mid'rechť (Neth.)
Mikhailow, mē-chī-lof' (Rus.)
Miklos, mē-klōsh' (Hung.)
Milah, mē'lä (Alg.)
Milan, mil'an (Anglicized form of Ital. Milano)
Milano, mē-lä'nō (It.)
Milianah, mē-lē-ä'nä (Alg.)
Militär-Grenze, mē-lē-tär'gren-tse (Aust.)
Milledgeville, mil'lej-vil (U. S.)
Millesimo, mēl-lä'sē-mō (It.)
Milnathort, mil'na-thort (Scot.)
Milngavie, mil-gī' (Scot.)
Milnthorpe, mil'thorp (Eng.)
Milorado, mē-lō-rä'dō (Rus.)
Milwaukee, mil-wą'kē (U. S.)
Minahassa, mē-nä-häs'sa (Celebes)
Minas-Geraes, mē-näs-zhe-rä'es (Braz.)
Mincio, mēn'chō (It.) *r.*
Mindanao, mēn-dä-nä'ō (Philip.) *isl.*
Mindoro, mēn-dō'rō (Philip.) *isl.*
Mineo, mē-nā'ō (Sic.)
Mingrelia, min-grē'lē-a (Rus.)
Minho, mē'nyō (Port.)
Miniato, San, sän mē-nē-ä'tō (It.)
Minnesota, min-nē-sō'ta (U. S.)
Minorca, mē-nōr'kä (Sp.) *isl.*
Miölö, mē-eů'leů (Rus.) *isls.*
Miösen, mē-eů'zen (Nor.) *isl.*
Mious, mē-ous' (Rus.) *r.*
Miquelon, mik'e-lon; Fr. pron. mē-kā-lōń' (N. Am.) *isls.*
Miramichi, mir-a-mi-shē' (N. Bruns.)
Mirandola, mē-rän'dō-la (It.)
Mirebalais, mēr-bä-lā' (Fr.; Hayti)
Mirebeau, mē-re-bō' (Fr.)
Mirecourt, mē-re-kör' (Fr.)
Mirim, mē-rēn' (Braz.) *l.*
Miropolie, mē-rō-pō'lē-ä (Rus.)
Mirzapore, mėr-za-pōr' (Ind.)
Miseno, mē-sā'nō (It.) *c.*
Misiones, mē-sē-ō'nes (S. Am.)
Miskolcz, mish-kōlts' (Hung.)
Misselemieh, mēs-sa-lā-me'e (Nubia)
Mississippi, mis-sis-sip'pi (U. S.)
Missolonghi, mis-sō-long'gē (Gr.)
Missouri, mis-sö'ri (U. S.)
Mistassinny, mis-tas-sin'ni (Can.) *l.*
Mitchelstown, mich'elz-toun (Ir.)
Mitla, mēt'lä (Mex.)
Mitrovicz, mē'trō-vēts (Aust.)
Mittenwalde, mēt-ten-väl'de (Prus.)
Mittweida, mēt-vī'dä (Ger.)
Mitylene, mi-ti-lē'nē (Tur.) *isl.*
Mixtecapan, miks-tā-kä-pän' (Mex.)
Mobile, mō-bēl' (U. S.)
Mocha, mok'a; Arab. pron. moch'a (Af.)
Modena, mod'e-na (It.)
Modica, mod'e-ka (Sic.)
Modigliana, mō-dē-lyä'nä (It.)
Möen, meů'en (Den.) *isl.*
Mœris, mē'ris (Eg.) *l.*
Moero, mō-ē'rō; almost mwē'rō (Af.) *l.*
Mogador, mō-gä-dōr' (Af.)
Mogaung, mō-gang' (Bur.)
Mogente, mō-chen'te (Sp.)
Moghilev, mō-chē-lef' (Rus.)

Mogi-das-Cruzes, mō-zhē-däs-krō'zāas. (Bräz.)
Mogureli, mō-gō-rā'lē (Tur.)
Mohacs, mō-hăch' (Hung.)
Mohammerah, mō-ham'ĕr-a (Per.)
Mohawk, mō'hăk (U. S.)
Mohilev, mō-hē-lef' (Rus.)
Moidart, moi'därt (Scot.)
Moifetta, mō-ē-fät'tä (It.)
Moissac, mwa-säk' (Fr.)
Mojacar, mō-chä-kär' (Sp.)
Mojada, Sierra, sē-er'rä mō-chä'ᵀᴴä (Mex.)
Mojaisk, mō-zhä'isk (Rus.)
Mojos, mō'chōs (S. Am.) *tr.*
Mokhansk, mō-chänsk' (Rus.)
Moldova, mōl-dō'vo (Hung.)
Molesson, mō-les-sōn' (Switz.) *mt.*
Molina, mō-lē'nä (Sp.)
Mollendo, mol-yen'dō (Peru)
Molokai, mō-lō-kī' (Sand. Isls.)
Molokini, mō-lō-kē'nē (Sand. Isls.)
Molsheim, mōlz'hīm (Ger.)
Moluccas, mō-luk'kaz (As.)
Moluche, mo-lö'che (S. Am.) *tr.*
Mombas, mom-bas' (E. Af.)
Mompox, mōm'pōks (Col.)
Monaco, mon'a-ko (It.)
Monadnock, mo-nad'nok (U. S.) *mt.*
Monaghan, mon'a-chan (Ir.)
Monagh Lea, mō'nach lā (Ir.) *mts.*
Mona Vallagh, mō'na val'lach (Ir.) *mt.*
Monastereven, mon-as-tēr-ev'en (Ir.)
Monasterio, mō-näs-tä'rē-ō (Sp.)
Monastir, mō-näs-tēr' (Tur.)
Monbelliard, mōn-bāl-lē-är' (Fr.)
Moncalieri, mōn-kä-lē-ā'rē (It.)
Monção, mon-soun' (Port.)
Mönch, meunch (Switz.) *mt.*
Monchabo, mon-chä-bō' (Bur.)
Monchique, mon-chē'kā (Port.) *mts.*
Moncuq, mōn-kük' (Fr.)
Mondania, mōn-dä'nē-ä (Tur.)
Mondego, mōn-dā'gō (Port.)
Mondejar, mōn-de-chär' (Sp.)
Mondoñedo, mōn-dō-nye'ᵀᴴō (Sp.)
Mondovi, mōn'dō-vē (It.)
Monghir, mon-gēr' (Ind.)
Mongolia, mon-gō'lē-ä (As.)
Monifieth, mon-i-fēth' (Scot.)
Moniquira, mon-i-kē'ra (Col.)
Monjos, Los, lōs mōn-chōs' (S. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Monmouth, mon'muth (Eng.)
Monnickendam, mon'nik-ken-dam (Neth.)
Monomoezi, mō-nō-mō-ā'zē (E. Af.)
Monomotapa, mō-nō-mō-tä'pa (E. Af.)
Monongahela, mo-non'ga-hē"la (U. S.) *r.*
Monopoli, mō-nop'o-lē (It.)
Monostorszeg, mō-nōsh-tōr'seg (Hung.)
Monovar, mō-nō-vär' (Sp.)
Monquhitter, mon-hwit'tĕr (Scot.)
Monreal, mōn-re-äl' (Sp.)
Monreale, mōn-rā-ä'lā (It.)
Monrovia, mon-rō'vē-ä (W. Af.)
Monserrat, mōn-ser-rät' (Sp.)
Montabaur, mōn-tä-bour (Ger.)
Montafunerthal, mōn-tä-fö'ner-täl (Aust.)
Montagnac, mōñ-tä-nyäk' (Fr.)
Montagnana, mōn-tä-nyä'nä (It.)
Montaigu, mōñ-tā-gü' (Fr.)
Montalban, mōn-täl-bän' (Sp.)
Montalcino, mōn-täl-chē'nō (It.)
Montalegre, mōn-tä-le'gre (Sp.)
Montalvão, mōn-täl-vouñ' (Port.)
Montana, mon-tă'na (U. S.)
Montanches, mōn-tän-ches' (Sp.)
Montauban, mōñ-tō-boñ' (Fr.)
Montbard, mōñ-bär' (Fr.)
Montbelliard, mōñ-bel-lē-är' (Fr.)
Montblanch, mōnt-blänch' (Sp.)
Montcalm, mont-käm' (Can.; U. S.)
Montdidier, mōñ-dē-dē-ā' (Fr.)
Montechiaro, mōn-tä-kē-ä'rō (It.)
Monte-Christi, mōn-tā-krēs'tē (Hayti)
Monteflascone, mōn-tā-fē-äs-kō'nā (It.)
Montefrio, mōn-tā-frē'ō (Sp.)
Montego Bay, mōn-tē'gō bā (W. Ind.)
Monteith, mon-tēth' (Scot.)
Monteleone, mōn-tā-lā-ō'nā (It.)
Montélimart, mōñ-tā-lē-mär' (Fr.)
Montellano, mōn-tel-lyä'nō (Sp.)
Montemolin, mōn-te-mō-lēn' (Sp.)
Montenegro, mōn-tā-nā'grō (Tur.)
Montepulciano, mōn-tä-pōl-chä'nō (It.)
Monterey, mon-te-rā' (U. S.); mon-te-rā'ē (Mex.)
Montevarchi, mōn-tä-vär'kē (It.)
Montevideo, mōn-tä-vē'dē-ō (S. Am.)
Montferrat, mōnt-fär-rät' (It.)
Montgomery, mont-gum'e-ri (Wales; U. S.)
Montheir, mōñ-tā' (Switz.)
Montiglio, mōn-tē'lyō (It.)
Montijo, mōn-tē'chō (Sp.)
Montjoie, mōñ-zhwą' (Prus.)
Montluçon, mōñ-lü-sōñ' (Fr.)
Mont Marault, mōñ mä-rō' (Fr.)
Montmédy, mōñ-mā-dē' (Fr.)
Montmélian, mōnt-mā-lē-oñ' (Fr.)
Montmorency, mōñ-mō-roñ-sē' (Fr.); mont-mō-ren'si (Can.)
Montoro, mōn-tō'rō (Sp.)
Montpelier, mont-pēl'yēr (U. S.)
Montpellier, mōñ-pāl-lē-ā' (Fr.)
Montreal, mon-trē-ąl' (Can.)
Montrejeau, mōñ-tr-zhō' (Fr.)
Montreuil, mōñ-treü-ē'ye (Fr.)
Montreux, mōñ-treü' (Switz.)
Montrose, mon-trōz' (Scot.)
Montserrat, mont-se-rat' (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Monzie, mo-nē' (Scot.)
Monzievaird, mon-i-vārd' (Scot.)
Moordrecht, mōr'drecht (Neth.)
Moorshedabad, mör-shē-dä-bäd' (Ind.)
Moquegua, mō-ke'gwä (Peru)
Moradabad, mō-ra-dä-bäd' (Ind.)
Moraleja, mō-rä-le'chä (Sp.)
Morant, mō-rant' (W. Ind.)
Morat, mō-rä' (Switz.)
Morava, mō-rä'vä (Aust.; Servia) *rs.*
Moravia, mō-rā'vi-ä (Aust.)
Moray, mur'ī (Scot.)
Morbegno, mōr-bā'nyō (It.)
Morbeya, mōr-bā'yä (Mar.) *r.*
Morbihan, mōr-bē-oñ' (Fr.) *dep.*
Morea, mō-rē'a (Gr.)
Morecambe, mōr'kam (Eng.)
Morelia, mō-re'lē-ä (Mex.)
Morella, mō-rel'lyä (Sp.)
Morelos, mō-rel'ōs (Mex.)
Morena, Sierra, sē-er'rä mō-re'nä (Sp.)
Moresby, Port, pōrt mōrz'bi (N. Guin.)
Moretta, mō-rāt'tä (It.)
Morez, mō-rā' (Fr.)
Morgarten, mōr-gär'ten (Switz.)
Morges, morzh (Switz.)
Morlaix, mōr-lā' (Fr.)
Morpeth, mor'peth (Eng.)
Mortagne, mōr-tä'nye (Fr.)
Mortara, mōr-tä'rä (It.)
Mosambique, mō-zäm-bēk' (E. Af.)
Moscíska, mos-tsēs'kä (Aust. Gal.)
Moskva or Moskwa, mosk-vä' (Rus.) *r.*
Mosquitia, mōs-kē'tē-ä (Cent. Am.)
Mossamba, mos-sam'ba (Af.) *mts.*
Mossamedes, mos-sä-mä'des (S. Af.)
Mossgiel, mos-gēl' (Scot.)
Mossocz, mōsh'shots (Hung.)
Mostaganem, mōs-tä-gä-nem' (Alg.)
Mostar, mōs-tär' (Herzeg.)
Mosul, mō'sul (As. Tur.)
Motagua, mō-tä'gwä (Cent. Am.)
Motala, mō-tä'lä (Swe.)
Moukden, mök-den' (Ch.)
Moulins, mö-lañ' (Fr.)
Moulmain, moul-mīn' (Bur.)
Moultan, möl-tän' (Ind.)
Mourão, mō-ų-rouñ' (Port.)
Mourzouk, mör-zök' (N. Af.)
Moutiers, mö-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Moville, mō-vil' (Ir.)
Moxos, mō'chōs (S. Am.) *tr.*
Mozambique, mō-zam-bēk' (Af.)
Mpongwe, mpong'wā (W. Af.) *tr.*
Mpwapwa, mpwä'pwä (E. Af.)
Mstislawl, mstēs'lävl (Rus.)
Muchamiel, mö-chä-mē-el' (Sp.)
Mudgee, mud'jē (Austral.)
Mühlberg, mül'berg (Ger.)
Mühlenbach, mül'en-bäch (Aust.)
Mühlhausen, mül'houz-en (Ger.)
Muiden, moi'den (Neth.)
Muirea or Mulrea, mwēl-rā', mul-rā' (Ir.) *mt.*
Muirkirk, myör'kėrk (Scot.)
Mulahacem, Cumbre de, köm'bre de mö-lä-ä-them' (Sp.; S. Am.)
Mulhacen, möl-ä-then' (Sp.)
Mullingar, mul-lin-gär' (Ir.)
Multan, möl-tän' (Ind.)
Multedo, möl-tā'dō (It.)
München, mün'chen (Ger.)
Münchengratz, mün'chen-grats (Aust.)
Mundaca, mōn-dä'kä (Sp.)
Mundelsheim, mųn'delz-hīm (Ger.)
Muneepoor, mu-nē-pör' (Ind.)
Munich (English name of German München), myö'nik (Ger.)
Münsingen, mün'zing-en (Switz.)
Munkacs, mön'käch (Hung.)
Münster, mün'ster (Ger.)
Munster, mun'stėr (Ir.)
Münsterberg, mün'ster-berg (Prus.)
Muonio, mō-ō'nē-ō (Rus. and Swe.) *r.*
Muotta, mų-ōt'tä (Switz.)
Murano, mö-rä'nō (It.)
Murat, mü-rä' (Fr.)
Muravera, mö-rä-vä'rä (It.)
Murcia, mur'shi-a; Span. pron. mör'thē-a (Sp.)
Murfreesborough, mėr-frēz'bu-ru (U. S.)
Murghab, mėr-gäb' (As.) *r.*
Murrumbidgee, mur'rum-bid'jē (Austral.) *r.*
Mürviedro, mör-vē-e'ᵀᴴrō (Sp.)
Muscat, mus-kat' (Ar.)
Mushakh, mu-shak' (E. Af.) *isl.*
Muskegon, mus-kē'gon (U. S.)
Muskingum, mus-king'gum (U. S.)
Mussendom, mus'sen-dom (Ar.) *c.*
Mussomelio, mös-sō-mā'lē-ō (It.)
Mustung, mus-tung' (Beluch.)
Muta Nzige, mö'tä nzē'ge (Af.) *l.*
Muttra, mut'tra (Ar.)
Muy, Le, lē mwē' (Fr.)
Museo, mö'sō (Col.)
Mwutan Nzige, mwö'tan nzē'ge (Af.)
Myconi, mik'ō-nē (Gr.) *isl.*
Mylau, mē'lou (Ger.)
Mysore, mī-sōr' (Ind.)

# N.

Naaldwijk, nāld'vīk (Neth.)
Naas, nās, locally nāas (Ir.)
Nab, nāb (Ger.) *r.*
Nablous, nä-blōs' (Syr.)
Nachar, nä-chär' (Ind.)
Nachitchevan, nä-chēt'chä-vän (Rus.)
Nachod, nä'chōd (Bohem.)
Nacogdoches, nā-ko-dō'chiz (U. S.)
Nagara, nä-gä'rä (Tur.; Borneo)
Nagasaki, nä-gä-sä'kē (Jap.)
Nagy Banya, nodzh bon'yo (Hung.)
Nagy Maros, nodzh mo-rosh' (Hung.)
Nagy Várad, nodzh vä'rod (Hung.)
Nahant, na-hant' (U. S.)
Nahe, nä'e (Ger.) *r.*
Najera, na-che'ra (Sp.)
Namaqualand, na-mä'kwa-land (Af.)
Nameszto, no-mes'tō (Hung.)
Namur, nä-mür' (Bel.)
Nanaimo, na-nī'mō (Vanc. Isl.)
Nanas, no-nosh' (Hung.)
Nancy, noñ-sē' (Fr.)
Nangasaki, nän-gä-sä'kē (Jap.)
Nanking, nan-king' (China)
Nansemond, nan'se-mond (U. S.)
Nantes, noñt (Fr.)
Nantua, noñ-tü-ä' (Fr.)
Nantucket, nan-tuk'et (U. S.)
Nantwich, nant'wich or nan'tich (Eng.)
Napoli (Naples), nä'pō-lē (It.)
Napoli di Malvasia, nä'pō-lē dē mäl-vä-sē'ä (Gr.)
Napoli di Romania, nä'pō-lē dē ro-mä-nē'ä (Gr.)
Naranjos, nä-rän-chōs' (Cent. Am.) *isls.*
Narbadá, nur-bud'ä (Ind.) *r.*
Narcondam, när-kon-dam' (Ind.) *isl.*
Narenta, nä-ren'tä (Aust.) *r.*
Narowa, nä-rō'va (Rus.) *r.*
Narraganset, när-rä-gan'set (U. S.)
Narraingunge, när-rä-in-gunj' (Ind.)
Naseby, nāz'bi (Eng.)
Nashua, nash'ų-ä (U. S.)
Nassau, näs'sou (Ger.)
Natal, na-täl' (E. Af.)
Natauchta, nä-touch'tä (Tur.)
Natchez, nach'iz (U. S.)
Natchitoches, nak'i-tosh (U. S.)
Natunas, nä-tö'näs (China) *isls.*
Naugatuck, nạ'ga-tuk (U. S.)
Naumburg, noum'bürg (Prus.)
Naundoorbar, nạn-dör-bär' (Ind.)
Nauplia, nạ'plē-a (Gr.)
Nauta, nä'ųta (Ecuad.)
Nauvoo, nạ-vö' (U. S.)
Nava-del-Rey, nä-vä-del-re'ē
Navahermosa, nä-vä-er-mō'sä (Sp.)
Navahoa, nä-vä-ō'ä (Mex.)
Naval, nä-väl' (Sp.)
Navalcarnero, nä-väl-kär-ne'rō (Sp.)
Navalmoral, nä-väl-mō-räl' (Sp.)
Navalrerski, nä-väl-rär'ski (Rus.) *ft.*
Navan, nā'vän (Ir.)
Navarino, nä-vä-rē'nō (Gr.)
Navarra, nä-vär'rä (Pen.)
Navasota, nä-vä-sō'tä (Mex.) *r.*
Naxia, naks'ē-ä (Mex.)
Nazaire, St., sañ nä-zär' (Fr.)
Neagh, Lough, loch nā; locally, nā'ăch (Ir.)
Neath, nēth (Wales)
Nebraska, ne-bras'ka (U. S.)

Neches, nech'iz (U. S.)
Neckalofa, nek-ka-lō'fa (S. Pac.)
Neckar-Gemünd, nek-kär-ge-münd' (Ger.)
Nedenes, nā'de-nās (Nor.)
Nederbrakel, nā-dėr-brä'kel (Bel.)
Neemutch, nē-much' (Ind.)
Neftenbach, nef'ten-bäch (Switz.)
Negapatam, nā-ga-pa-tam' (Ind.)
Negombo, nē-gom'bō (Ceylon)
Negrais, ne-gris' (Bur.)
Negrepelisse, nā-gr-pė-lēs', (Fr.)
Negro, Rio, rē'ō nā'grō (S. Am.) *r.*
Nehavend, nā-hā'vend (Pers.)
Neheim, nā'hīm (Prus.)
Nehrung, nā'röng (Prus.)
Neidenburg, nī'den-börg (Prus.)
Neilgherries, nēl-ge'riz (Ind.)
Neilston, nēl'sten (Scot.)
Neirai, nī'rä-ē (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Neirone, nā-ē-rō'nā (It.)
Neisse, nīs'se (Prus.)
Nejd, nejd (Ar.)
Nejin, ne-zhēn' (Rus.)
Nemaha, nē'ma-ha (U. S.)
Nemethi, nā-mā'tē (Aust.)
Nemours, nā-mör' (Fr.)
Nenagh, nē'na; locally, nē'nach (Ir.)
Nene, nēn (Eng.) *r.*
Neots, St., sānt, colloquially sint nē'ots (Eng.)
Nepaul, nē-pal' (Ind.)
Nepean, nē-pē'an (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Nephin, nef'in (Ir.) *mt.*
Nepissing, nep'is-ing (Can.)
Nepomuck, nā'pō-mŏk (Bohem.)
Nescopeck, nes'kō-pek (U. S.)
Neshaminy, he-sham'i-ni (U. S.)
Nestved, nāst'vāTH (Den.)
Nesvij, nās'vēzh (Rus.)
Nether Stowey, neTH'ėr stō'i (Eng.)
Netolitz, nā'tō-lēts (Bohem.)
Nettstal, nets'tāl (Switz.)
Nettuno, nāt-tö'nō (It.)
Neuberg, noi'bėrg (Ger.)
Neuchâtel, neu-shä-tel' (Switz.)
Neudamm, noi'dämm (Prus.)
Neudorf, noi'dorf (Ger.)
Neuenburg, noi'en-börg (Ger.; Switz.)
Neufchâteau, neu-shä-tō' (Fr.; Bel.)
Neufchâtel, neu-shä-tel' (Switz.)
Neugedein, noi'ge-dīn (Bohem.)
Neuhausel, noi'hauz-el (Hung.)
Neuilly-sur-Seine, neu-ē-lyē'sür'sān" or neu-ē-yē'sür-sān" (Fr.)
Neukirch, noi'kėrch (Switz.)
Neupaka, noi-pä'kä (Bohem.)
Neusalz, noi'sälts (Prus.)
Neuse, nyus (U. S.)
Neu-Shehr, nā'ē-shār (As. Mi.)
Neusiedl, noi-zēdl' (Aust.)
Neusiedler See, noi-zēd'ler zā (Hung.) *l.*
Neustadt, noi'stat (Ger.; Prus.; Aust.)
Neu-Strelitz, noi'strä-lēts (Ger.)
Neutitschein, noi-tēt'shīn (Aust.)
Neuwedel, noi'vā-del (Prus.)
Neuwied, noi'vēd (Prus.)
Neva, nyā'vä (Rus.) *r.*
Nevada, Sierra, sē-er'rä ne-yä'THä (Sp.)
Nevada y Motilones, ne-vä'THa ē mot-i-lō'nes (Col.)
Neville, ne-vēl'lye (Mex.)
Nevis, nē'vis (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Newark, nyö'ärk (Eng.; U. S.)
Newbigging, nyö'big-ing (Scot.)
Newbridge, nyö'brij (Wales)
New Brunswick, nyö-brunz'wik (Can.)
Newburgh, nyö'bu-ru (Scot.)
Newbury, nyö'be-ri (Eng.)
Newcastle, nyö'kas-sl (Eng.)
Newent, nyö'ent (Eng.)
Newfoundland, nyu-found'land, Am. pronun. nyö-found-land' (N. Am.)
New Granada, nyö gra-nä'da (S. Am.)
New Orleans, nyö or'lē-anz (U. S.)
Newry, nyö'rē (Ir.)
Nexel, nek'sel (Den.) *isl.*
Nexöe, nek'seu-e (Den.)
Ngami, ngä'mē (S. Af.) *l.*
Nganhoei, ngan-hō-ā'ē; almost ngan-hwā' (China)
Niagara, nī-ag'a-ra (Can.)
Niam-Niam, nē-am'nē-am" (Af.) *tn.*
Nias, nē-as' (Ind. Ocean) *isl.*
Nicaragua, nē-kä-rä'gwä (N. Am.)
Nice, nēs (It.)
Nicobar, nik-ō-bär' (As.) *isls.*
Nicolaiev, nē-kō-lī'yef (Rus.) *ft.*
Nicolas, St., san nē-kō-lä' (Bel.)
Nicolosi, nē-kō-lō'sē (It.)
Nicomedia, nē-kō-mē'dē-a (As. Mi.)
Nicopoli, nē-ko'pō-lē (Tur.)
Nicosia, nē-kō-sē'a (Sic.; Cyprus)
Nicoya, nē-kō'yä (Mex.) *g.*
Niederbaiern, nē-dėr-bī'ėrn (Ger.)
Niemen, nyā'men (Rus.) *r.*
Niengyan, nyeng-yan' (Bur.)
Nieuwendam, nyeu'ven-dam (Neth.)
Nieuweveld, nyeu've-velt (Cape Col.)
Nièvre, nē-āvr' (Fr.) *dep.*
Nigdeh, nēg'de (Tur.)
Niger, nī'jėr (Af.) *r.*
Niigata, nē-ē-gä'tä (Jap.)
Niihau, nē-ē-hou' (Sandw. Isl.)
Nijar, nē-chär' (Sp.)
Nijehaske, nī-e-has'ke (Neth.)
Nijkerk, nī'kerk (Neth.)
Nijmegen, nī'mā-gen (Neth.)
Nijnei-Lomov, nizh-nī-lō-mov' (Rus.)
Nijnei-Novgorod, nizh-nī-nov'gō-rod (Rus.)
Nikita, nē-kē'tä (Rus.)
Nikolai, nē'kō-lī (Prus.)
Nikolsburg, nē'kōls-börg (Aust.)
Nikolskaia, nē-kōl-skī'yä (Rus.)
Nikopol, nē'kō-pol (Tur.)
Nilgherry, nil-ge'ri (Ind.) *mt.*
Nimar, nē-mär' (Ind.)
Nimptsch, nēmpch (Prus.)
Nimwegen, nim-vā'gen (Neth.)
Ning-Hia, ning-hyä' (China)
Ninose, nē-nō'sa (Jap.)
Ninove, nē-nō'vä (Bel.)
Niort, nē'ōr' (Fr.)
Niphon, nē-fon' (Jap.)
Nipissing, nip'is-ing (N. Am.) *l.*
Nishapoor, nē-shä-pör' (Pers.)
Nismes, nēm (Fr.)
Nitcheguon, nich'e-gwon (N. Am.) *l.*
Nitherohi, nē-te-rō'ē (Braz.)
Nivelles, nē-vel' (Bel.)
Nivernais, nē-vār-nā' (Fr.)
Nixdorf, nēks'dorf (Bohem.)
Niza, nē'zä (Port.)
Nizam, nē-zäm' (Ind.)
Nizza, nēt'sä (It.)
Njurunda, nyö-rön'dä (Swe.)
Noakote, nō-ä-kō'te (Nepaul.)
Noale, no-ä'lā (It.)
Nealejo, nō-ä-le'chō (Sp.)
Nocera, nō-chā'rä (It.)
Noceto, nō-che'tō (Sp.)
Nodwengu, nod-weng'gu (S. Af.)
Nogent, nō-zhon' (Fr.)
Noguera, nō-ge'rä (Sp.) *r.*
Nohcacab, nō-kä-käb' (Mex.)
Noirmont, nwar-mōn' (Switz.)
Noirmoutiers, nwar-mö-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Nontron, nōn-trōn' (Fr.)
Noordbroek, nōrd'brök (Neth.)
Noordwijkerhout, nōrd'vī-ker-hout (Neth.)
Norcia, nōr'chä (It.)
Nord, nor (Fr.) *dep.*
Norderney, nor'der-nī (Ger.)
Norderoog, nor'der-ōch (Neth.) *isl.*
Nordkyn, nor'kün (Nor.) *c.*
Nördlingen, neurd'ling-en (Ger.)
Nordmalinge, nor-mä'ling-ä (Nor.)
Nordstrand, nor'strän (Den.) *isl.*
Nore, nōr (Eng.)
Norfolk, nor'fok (Eng.)
Norridgewock, nor'rij-wok (U. S.)
Norrköping, nōr-cheup-ing (Swe.)
Norrska Fiellen, nōrs'kä fē-el'len (Nor.)
Norrtelge, nōr-tāl'yä (Swe.)
Nort, nor (Fr.)
Northallerton, north-al'ėr-ton (Eng.)
Northampton, north-amp'ton (Eng.)
Northeim, nort'hīm (Ger.)
Northumberland, nor-thum'bėr-land (Eng.)
Northwich, north'wich (Eng.)
Norwich, nor'ich (Eng.); nor'ich or nor'-wich. (U. S.)
Nossibe, nos-si-bā' (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Notaro, nō-tä'rō (It.)
Notteröe, nōt'tä-reu-e (Nor.) *isl.*
Nottingham, not'ing-am (Eng.)
Noumea, nō-mā-ä' (N. Caled.)
Nouvions, nö-vē-ōn' (Fr.)
Novara, nō-vä'rä (It.)
Nova Scotia, nō'va skō'shi-a (N. Am.)
Novaya Zemlya, nō-vī'ya zem'lyä (Rus.) *isls.*
Nova Zembla, nō'va zem'bla (Rus.)
Novelda, nō-vel'dä (Sp.)
Noventa, nō-vän'tä (It.)
Novgorod, nōv'gō-rod (Rus.)
Novi-Bazar, nō-vē-bä-zär' (Bosnia)
Novi Ligure, nō'vē lē-gö'rā (It.)
Novomirgorod, nō-vō-mēr'gō-rod (Rus.)
Noya, nō'yä (Sp.)
Noyer, Le, lė nwa-yā' (Fr.)
Nueva, nu-e'vä (Pen.)
Nuevitas, nwe-vē'tas (Cuba)
Nuevo Leon, nu-e'vō le-ōn' (Mex.)
Nu-Gariep, nö-gä-rēp' (S. Af.) *r.*
Nuggur, nug'gėr (Ind.)
Nuits, nü-ē' (Fr.)
Nuka-Hiva, nö'ka-hē-va (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Numansdorp, nū'manz-dorp (Neth.)
Nun, nön (Mar.; W. Af.; Manchoor.)
Nundydroog, nun-di-drög' (Ind.)
Nuneaton, nun-ē'ton (Eng.)
Nunez, Rio, rē'ō nö-nez' (W. Af.) *r.*
Nunivack, nun'i-vak (Behring's Sea) *isl.*
Nürnberg, nürn'berg (Ger.)
Nurpur, nör-pör' (Ind.)
Nürtingen, nür'ting-en (Ger.)
Nusserabad, nus-sėr-ä-bäd' (Ind.)
Nuyt's Archipelago, noits ärk-i-pel'a-gō (Austral.)
Nyack, nī'ak (U. S.)
Nyangwe, nyang'we (Af.)
Nyassa, nyas'sä (E. Af.)
Nyby, nē'bü (Swe.)
Nyeborg or Nyborg, nü'e-borg or nü'-borg (Den.)
Nyegaard, nü'e-gōr (Den.)
Nyhamn, nü'häm (Swe.)
Nyiregyháza, nyēr-edzh-hä'zo (Hung.)
Nykerk, nī'kerk (Neth.)
Nyköbing, nü-kyeub'ėng (Den.)
Nyköping, nü-cheup'ing (Swe.)
Nyslett, nü'slot (Rus.)
Nystad, nü'stät (Rus.)
Nysted, nü'sted (Den.)

## O.

Oahu, ō-ä-hö' (Sand. Isls.)
Oajaca, ō-ä-chä'kä (Mex.)
Oban, ō'ban (Scot.)
Obe or Obi, ō'bē (Rus.) *r.*
Obeid, ō-bā'ēd (Af.)
Oberlin, ō'bėr-lin (U. S.)
Obernai, ō-ber-nā' (Alsace)
Oberstein, ō'ber-stīn (Ger.)
Oberuzweil, ō-ber-öts'vīl (Switz.)
Oberwesel, ō-ber-vā'zėl (Prus.)
Obidos, ō-bē-dōs' (Port.; Braz.)
Oboyan or Obojan, ō'bō-yan (Rus.)
Ocaña, ō-kä'nyä (Sp.)
Occimiano, ōt-chē-mē-ä'nō (It.)
Occoquan, ok'kō-kwan (U. S.)
Oceania, ō-shē-an'i-a (Pac. Oc.)
Oceola, ō-sē-ō'lä (U. S.)
Ochakov, och-ä-kof' (Rus.) *pt.*
Ochill Hills, och'il hilz (Scot.)
Ochiltree, ōch'el-trē (Scot.)
Ochotsk, ō-chotsk' (Rus.) *sea*
Ochrida, ō-chrē'dä (Tur.)
Ochsenfurt, oks'en-fört (Ger.)
Ochta, och'tä (Rus.)
Ocmulgee, ok-mul'gē (U. S.)
Oconee, ō-kō'nē (U. S.)
Ocosingo, ō-kō-sing'gō (Mex.)
Octorara, ok-tō-ra'rä (U. S.)
Oczakoff, och-ä-kof' (Rus.) *ft.*
Odemira, ō-dā-mē'rä (Port.)
Odense, ō'den-sā (Den.)
Odensholm, ō'denz-helm (Rus.) *isl.*
Odenwald, ō'den-vält (Ger.)
Oderau, ō'de-rou (Aust.)
Oderzo, ō-dār'tsō (It.)
Odessa, ō-des'sa (Rus.)
Odeypoor, ō-dī-pör' (Ind.)
Oedenburg, eu'den-börg (Aust.)
Oedenrode, St., sant ö'den-rō-de (Neth.)
Oederan, eu'de-rän (Ger.)
Oehringen, eu'ring-en (Ger.)
Oeiras, ō-ā'ē-ras; almost wā'ras (Port.; Braz.)
Oeland, eu'län (Swe.) *isl.*
Oerebro or Örebro, eu're-brō (Swe.)
Oeta, ē'tä (Gr.) *mt.*
Oettingen, eut'ing-en (Ger.)
Ofen, ō'fen (Aust.)
Ogahden, ō-gä'den (E. Af.)
Ogeechee, ō-gē'chē (U. S.) *r.*
Oglethorpe, ō'gel-thorp (U. S.)
Oglio, ō'lyō (It.) *r.*
Ogowé or Ogowai, og'o-wā (W. Af.) *r.*
Ohanez, ō-hā'neth' (Sp.)
Ohasaka, ō-hä-sä'kä (Jap.)
Ohio, ō-hī'ō (U. S.) *r.*
Ohiva-Oa, ō-hē'vä-ō'ä (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Ohlau, ō'lou (Ger.)
Ohomura, ō-hō-mö'rä (Jap.)
Oiat, ō'yät (Rus.) *r.*
Oich, Loch, loch oich (Scot.)
Oignies, wa-nyē' (Bel.)
Oignon, wa-nyōn' (Fr.) *r.*
Oirschot, ō'ir-schot (Neth.)
Oisterwijk, ō'is-ter-vik (Neth.)
Okehampton, ōk'hamp-ton (Eng.)

Okhota, ō-ĉhō'ta (Sib.) *r.*
Okhotsk, ō-ĉhotsk' (As.)
Okladnikovo, ok-lăd-nē-kō'vō (Rus.) *l.*
Olbernhau, ōl'bern-hou (Ger.)
Oldeboorn, ol-dē-bōrn' (Neth.)
Oldenburg, ōl'den-börg (Ger.)
Oldeslö, ōl'des-leŭ (Ger.)
Oldham, ōld'am (Eng.)
Olean, ō-le-an' (U. S.)
Olekma, ō-lek'ma (As.) *r.*
Olenek, ō'lā-nek (Sib.) *r.*
Oléron, ō-lā-rōn' (Fr.)
Olesa, ō-le'sa (Sp.)
Oletzko, ō-lets'kō (Prus.)
Olevano, ō-lā-vā'nō (It.)
Olgiate, ōl-jä'tā (It.)
Olginate, ōl-jē-nä'tā (It.)
Oliena, ō-lē-ā'na (It.)
Olifant's River, ol'i-fants ri'vėr (S. Af.)
Oliva, ō-lē'vä (Sp.)
Olivaes, ol-ē-vä'es (Port.)
Olivares, ō-lē-vä-res' (Sp.)
Oliveira, ō-lē-vā'ē-rä (Port.; Brazil)
Olivenza, ō-lē-ven'thä (Sp.)
Oliveto, ō-lē-vä'tō (It.)
Olkanskaia, ol-kän-skī'yä (Rus.)
Olkhon, ol'ĉhōn (Sib.) *isl.*
Olleria, ō-lye-rē'ä (Sp.)
Olmedo, ōl-me'THō (Sp.)
Olmeto, ōl-mā'tō (Cors.)
Olmütz, ōl'mütz (Aust.)
Olney, ol'ni (Eng.)
Olonetz, ō'lō-nets (Rus.)
Oloron, ō-lō-rōn' (Fr.)
Olten, ōl'ten (Switz.)
Oltenitza, ōl-tā-nēt'sä (Tur.)
Olutorskoi, ō-lö-tors'kō-ē (Sib.) *c.*
Olvera, ōl-ve'rä (Sp.)
Omagh, ō'mä; locally, ō-mäch' (Ir.)
Oman, ō-mä'ha (U. S.)
Oman, ō-män' (Ar.)
Ombay, ōm-bī' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Ombergsheden, ōm'bergs-hā-den (Swe.)
Omer, St., saṅ-tō-mär' (Fr.)
Ometepec, ō-me-te'ke (Cent. Am.)
Omoa, ō-mō'ä (Cent. Am.)
Omöe, ō'mėŭ-e (Den.) *isl.*
Omolon, ō-mō-lon' (Sib.) *r.*
Oñate, ō-nyä'te (Sp.)
Onea Halgan, ō-ne'a hal'gan (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Onega, ō-nyä'gä (Rus.) *pt.*
Oneglia, ō-nāl'yä (It.)
Oneida, ō-nī'da (U. S.)
Onekotan, ō-nē'kō-tan (N. Pac.) *isl.*
Onnaing, ōn-naṅ' (Fr.)
Onon, ō'non (Mongolia) *r.*
Onondaga, on-on-da'ga (U. S.)
Onstwedde, ons-tved'de (Neth.)
Ontario, on-tā'ri-ō (N. Am.)
Onteniente, on-te-nē-en'te (Sp.)
Ontonagon, on-tō-nag'on (U. S.)
Oo, ō (Fr.)
Oojein, ō-jīn' (Ind.)
Oonalashka, ō-na-lash'ka (N. Pac.) *isl.*
Oonimak, ō-ni-mak' (N. Pac.) *isl.*
Oonjara, on-jä'rä (Ind.)
Oordegem, ōr'de-gem (Bel.)
Oorfa, ör'fa (Tur.)
Oorga, ör'ga (Cent. As.)
Ooroomiyah, ō-rō-mē'ya (Per.)
Oosima, ō-sē'ma (Jap.)
Oosterbeek, ōs'ter-bāk (Neth.)
Oosterhout, ōs'ter-hout (Neth.)
Oostkerke, öst'ker-kē (Neth.)
Ootacamund, ö-ta-ka-mund' (Ind.)
Ootmarssum, öt-märs'sum (Neth.)
Ootradroog, ö-tra-drög' (Ind.)
Opatow, ō-pä-tof (Rus.)
Opelousas, op-ē-lö'sus (U. S.)
Openshaw, ō'pen-sha (Eng.)
Ophir, ō'fėr (Mal. Pen.) *mt.*
Opoczno, ō-pooh'nō (Rus.)
Oporto, ō-pōr'tō (Port.)
Oppeln, ōp'peln (Prus.)
Oppenheim, ōp'pen-him (Ger.)
Oppido, ōp'pē-dō (It.)
Oragawa, ō-rä-gä'wä (Jap.)
Oran, ō-rän' (Alg.)
Orange, ō-ronzh' (Fr.)
Orani, ō-rä'nē (It.)
Oranienburg, ō-rä'nē-en-börg (Prus.) *r.*
Oranmore, o-ran-mōr' (Ir.)
Oravicza, ō-ra-vē'tsa (Hung.)
Orbey, ōr-bā' (Alsace)
Orbye, ōr'bü-e (Den.)
Orce, ōr'the (Sp.)
Orchies, ōr-shē' (Fr.)
Orchilla, or-chēl'lya (Venez.)
Orciano, ōr-chä'nō (It.)
Ordona, ōr-dō'nä (It.)
Orduña, ōr-dö'nyä (Sp.)
Örebro, eŭ're-brō (Swe.)
Oregon, or'i-gon (U. S.)
Orel, o-rel' (Rus.)
Orellana, ō-rel-lyä'nä (Sp.)
Orenburg, ō'ren-börg (Rus.)
Orense, ō-ren'se (Sp.)
Orgãos, ōr-gouŭz' (Braz.) *mts.*
Orgaz, ōr-gäth' (Sp.)
Orgon, ōr-gōṅ' (Fr.)
Orient, L', lō-rē-oṅ' (Fr.)
Origny, ō-rē-nyē' (Fr.)
Orihuela, ō-rē-ŭ-e'lä (Sp.)
Orinoco, ō-rē-nō'kō (S. Am.)
Oriskany, o-ris'ka-ni (U. S.)
Orissa, ō-ris'sä (Ind.)
Oristano, ō-rēs-tä'nō (It.)
Orizaba, ō-rē-sä'vä (Mex.)
Orkhon, ōr-ĉhōn' (Mongol.) *r.*
Orlamünde, ōr-lä-mün'de (Ger.)
Orléanais, ōr-lā-a-nā' (Fr.)
Orléans, ōr-lā-oṅ' (Fr.)
Orlogshamn, ōr'logs-hämn (Rus.) *haven.*
Ormea, ōr-mā'a (It.)
Ormsby, ormz'bi (Eng.)
Ormskirk, ormz'kėrk (Eng.)
Ormuz, or'muz (Per.)
Ornain, ōr-naṅ' (Fr.) *r.*
Ornans, ōr-noṅ' (Fr.)
Oronoco, ō-rō-nō'kō (S. Am.)
Orontes, ō-ron'tez (Syr.)
Oropesa, ō-rō-pe'sä (Sp.)
Oropo, o-rō'pō (Gr.)
Orosháza, o-rosh-hä'zō (Hung.)
Orotava, ō-rō-tä'vä (Canary Isls.)
Oroya, ō-rō'ya (Peru)
Orsova, or-sō'vä (Servia)
Ortegal, or-te-gäl' (Sp.) *c.*
Ortelsburg, ōr'tel-börg (Prus.)
Orthez, ōr-tā' (Fr.)
Ortler Spitze, ört'ler spėt'se (Tyrol) *mt.*
Ortona, ōr-tō'na (It.)
Oruba, ō-rō'bä (W. Ind.)
Oruro, ō-rō'rō (Bol.)
Orvieto, ōr-vē-ā'tō (It.)
Orzinovi, ōr-tsē-nō'vē (It.)
Osage, ō-säj' or ō'sij (U. S.)
Osaka, ō-sä'kä (Jap.)
Oschersleben, ō-sherz-lā'ben (Ger.)
Osilo, ō-sē'lō (It.)
Osima, ō-sē'ma (Jap.) *isl.*
Osio di Sopra, ō'sē-ō dē sō'prä (It.)
Osman-Bazar, os-man'ba-zär'' (Bulg.)
Osmandjik, ōs-män'jėk (Tur.)
Osnabrück, os'nä-brük (Ger.)
Osorno, ō-sōr'nō (S. Am.)
Osselt, os'selt (Eng.)
Ossero, ōs-sā'rō (Adr. Sea) *isl.*
Ostend, ōs-tend' (Belg.)
Osterburg, ōs'ter-börg (Prus.)
Osterby, ōs'ter-bü (Swe.)
Osterode, ōs-tā-rō'de (Ger.)
Ostersund, ōs'ter-sön (Swe.)
Osterwiek, ōs'ter-vėk'' (Prus.)
Ostia, os'tē-ä (It.)
Ostiaks, öst'yaks (As.)
Ostiano, ōs-tē-ä'nō (It.)
Ostiglia, ōs-tē'lyä (It.)
Ostrogojsk, ōs-trō-gō'isk (Rus.)
Ostrolenka, ōs-trō-lan'ka (Rus.)
Osuna, ō-sö'nä (Sp.)
Oswegatchie, os-wē-gach'i (U. S.)
Oswego, os-wē'gō (U. S.)
Oswestry, oz'es-tri (Eng.)
Oswiecim, ōs-vē-ā't'sim (Aust. Gal.)
Otago, ō-tä'gō (N. Zd.)
Otaheite, ō-ta-hē'tē (Soc. Isls.)
Otavalo, ō-tä-vä'lō (Ecuador)
Otchakov, och-ä-kof' (Rus.)
Otea, ō-tā'a (N. Zd.) *isl.*
Otranto, ō-trän'tō (It.)
Otricoli, ō-trē'kō-lē (It.)
Otsego, ot-sē'gō (U. S.) *l.*
Ottajano, ōt-tä-yä'nō (It.)
Ottawa, ot'ta-wa (Can.)
Otterburn, ot'tėr-bėrn (Eng.)
Ottobeuren, öt-tō-boi'ren (Ger.)
Ottone, öt-tō'nä (It.)
Otumba, ō-tōm'bä (Mex.)
Ouachita, wą'shi-ta (U. S.)
Oualan, ö'a-lan (N. Pac. Oc.)
Ouchy, ö-shē' (Switz.)
Oude or Oudh, oud (Ind.)
Oudenarde, ō-de-närd'; Flemish pron. ou-de-när'de (Bel.)
Ouderkerk, ou'der-kerk (Neth.)
Oudewater, ou'de-vä-ter (Neth.)
Ouen, St., saṅ-tö-aṅ' (Fr.)
Oufa, ö'fa (Rus.) *r.*
Oughterard, ou'tėr-ärd or ö'tėr-ärd' locally, och-tėr-ärd' (Ir.)
Oundle, oun'del (Eng.)
Ourga, ör'gä (Mong.)
Ourique, ō-ų-rē'kä (Port.)
Ouro Preto, ō'ų-rō prē'tō (Braz.)
Ouse, öz (Eng.) *r.*
Outagamie, ō-ta-gam'i (U. S.)
Ovada, ō-vä'dä (It.)
Ovalau, ō-va-lou'-(Fiji) *isl.*
Ovar, ō-vär' (Port.)
Overflakkee, ō-ver-fläk'ke (Neth.)
Overijssel, ō-ver-īs'sel (Neth.)
Oviedo, ō-vē-e'THō (Sp.)
Owasco, ō-was'kō (U. S.)
Owhyhee, ō-hwī-hē' (Sand. Isls.)
Oxus, oks'us (As.) *r.*
Oyapok, ō-ya-pok' (S. Am.) *r.*
Oye, wą (Fr.)
Oyonnax, ō-yōn-näks' (Fr.)
Ozama, ō-sä'mä (Hayti) *r.*
Ozara, ō-zä'rä (Hung.)
Ozark, ō-zärk' (U. S.)
Ozieri, ō-tsē-ā'rē (It.)
Ozorkow, ō-zor'kóv (Pol.)

# P.

Pabbay, pab'bā (Scot.) *isls.*
Pabilonis, pä-bē-lō'nēs (It.)
Pacaraima, Sierra, sē-er'rä pä-kä-rä'ē-mä (S. Am.)
Pachacamac, pä-cha-ka-mak' (Peru) *isls.*
Pachitea, pa-chē-te'a (Peru) *r.*
Pachuca, pä-chö'kä (Mex.)
Padang, pä-dang' (Sumatra)
Padenghe, pä-dän'gā (It.)
Paderborn, pä'der-börn (Ger.)
Padiham, pad'i-ham (Eng.)
Padova, pä'dō-va (It.)
Padua (Anglicised form of It. Padova), pad'yų-a (It.)
Paducah, pa-dyö'ka (U. S.)
Paesana, pä-ā-sä'nä (It.)
Paganico, pä-gä-nē'kō (It.)
Pahang, pa-hang' (Mal. Pen.)
Paignton, pān'ton (Eng.)
Paillasse, pā-lyäs' or pā-yas' (Fr.)
Paimbœuf, pan-beuf' (Fr.)
Paisley, paz'li (Scot.)
Pajares, pä-chä-res' (Sp.)
Pakracz, pä-kräts' (Slav.)
Paks, poksh (Hung.)
Palacios, pä-lä-thē-ös' (Sp.)
Palaestro, pä-lä-äs'trō (It.)
Palafurgell, pä-lä-för-chel' (Sp.)
Palamos, pä'lä-mos (Sp.)
Palancia, pä-län-thē'ä (Sp.) *r.*
Palanka, pä-lan'kä (Hung.)
Palanza, pä-län'tsä (It.)
Palatinate, pa-lat'i-nāt (Ger.)
Palaur, pä-laṛ' (Ind.) *r.*
Palawan, pa-la-wan' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Palazzo, pä-lät'tsō (It.)
Palegiano, pä-lā-jä'nō (It.)
Palembang, pa-lem-bang' (Sumatra)
Palena, pä-lā'nä (It.)
Palencia, pä-len-thē'ä (Sp.)
Palenque, pä-len'ke (Mex.)
Palermo, pä-laṛ'mō (It.)
Palestrina, pä-les-trē'nä (It.)
Paliano, pä-lē-ä'nō (It.)
Palighaut, pä-lē-gat' (Ind.)
Palk, pak (Ind.) *str.*
Pallanza, päl-län'tsä (It.)
Palmar, päl-mär' (Sp.)
Palmaria, päl-mä-rē'ä (It.) *isl.*
Palmeiras, päl-mā'ē-ras (Braz.)
Palmyra, pal-mī'ra (Syria)
Palomar, pä-lō-mär' (Sp.)
Palota, pä-lō'to (Hung.)
Pamir, pä-mēr' (Cent. As.)
Pamlico, pam'li-kō (U. S.)
Pampas, pam'pas (S. Am.)
Pampeluna, pām-pe-lö'nä (Sp.)
Pampilhoza, pām-pē-lyō'zä (Port.)
Pamplona, pām-plō'nä (Sp.)
Pamunky, pa-mung'ki (U. S.)
Panama, pä-nä-mä' (S. Am.)
Pananich, pa-na-nēch' (Scot.)
Panaur, pä-naṛ' (Ind.) *r.*
Panay, pä-nī' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Pancalieri, pän-kä-lē-ā'rē (It.)
Panchshir, pänch'shēr (Afg.) *val.*
Pancsova, pän'cho-vo (Hung.)
Pandacan, pän-dä-kän' (Philip.)
Pandeiros de Baixe, pän-dā'ē-rōs dā bī'-shā (Braz.)
Pangansene, pän-gän-sā'nā (Ind. Arch.) *isl.*
Pangasinan, pän-gä-sē-nän' (Philip.)
Panhandle, pan'han-del (U. S.)
Paniput, pä-nē-put' (Ind.)
Pankota, pän-kō'to (Hung.)
Panompeng, panōm'peng (Siam)
Panomsok, pa-nomsok (Siam)
Panteg or Panteague, pan-tēg' (Eng.)
Pantellaria, pän-tāl-la-rē'ä (It.) *isl.*

Panticosa, pän-tē-kō'sä (Sp.)
Panuco, pä-nö'kō (Mex.)
Panwell, pan-wel' (Ind.)
Paou, pä'ö (Fiji) *isl.*
Papantla, pä-pänt'lä (Mex.)
Papasquiaro, pä-päs-kē-ä'rō (Mex.)
Papa-Stour, pa-pa-stör' (Scot.) *isl.*
Papua, pä'pu-a (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Para, pä-rä' (Braz.)
Paracatu, pä-rä-kä-tö' (Braz.) *r.*
Paragua, pä-rä'gwä (Venez.) *r.*
Paraguaçu, pä-rä-gwä-sö' (Braz.) *r.*
Paraguay, par'a-gwā; Span. proh. pä-rä-gwī' (S. Am.)
Parahiba or Parahyba, pä-rä-ē'bä (Braz.)
Paramaribo, pä-rä-mä'ri-bō (S. Am.)
Paramatta, pa-ra-mat'ta (Austral.)
Paranagua, pä-rä-nä-gwä' (S. Am.)
Paranahyba, pä-rä-nä-ē'bä (Braz.)
Paranapanema, pä-rä-nä-pä-nā'mä (Braz.) *r.*
Parati, pä-rä'tē (Braz.)
Parchim, pär'chēm (Ger.)
Pardubitz, pär'du-bēts (Bohem.)
Paredes, pä-re'THes (Sp.)
Parenzo, pä-rän'tsō (Istria)
Paria, pä'rē-ä (S. Am.) *g.*
Parnahiba, pär-nä-ē'bä (Braz.) *r.*
Paropamisan (Mts.), pä-ro-pam-i-zan' (Afg.)
Parthenay, pär-te-nā' (Fr.)
Partick, pär'tik (Scot.)
Pascagoula, pas-ka-gō'la (U. S.)
Pascuaro, pas-ku-ä'rō (Mex.)
Pas-de-Calais, pä-dē-kä-lā' (Fr.)
Pasig, pä'sēg (Philip.) *r.*
Pasion, Rio de la, rē'ō de la pä-sē-ōn' (Cent. Am.)
Pasitano, pä-sē-tä'nō (It.)
Passage, pas'säj (Ir.)
Passaic, pas-sā'ik (U. S.)
Passamaquoddy, pas-sa-ma-kwod'di (U. S.)
Passariano, päs-sä-rē-ä'nō (It.)
Passarovitz, päs-sä-rō'vēts (Tur.)
Pastaça, päs-tä'sa (S. Am.) *r.*
Pastrana, päs-trä'nä (Sp.)
Paszto, päs'tō (Hung.)
Patagonia, pa-ta-gō'ni-a (S. Am.)
Patapsco, pa-tap'skō (U. S.) *r.*
Patia, pä-tē'ä (N. Gran.) *r.*
Patjitan, pät'yē-tan (Java)
Patras, pa-tras' (Gr.)
Patria, pä-trē'ä (It.) *l.*
Patricroft, pa'tri-kroft (Eng.)
Pattensen, pät'ten-zen (Ger.)
Pattiah, pat-tē-ä'la (Ind.)
Patuxent, pa-tuk'sent (U. S.)
Patzum, pät-söm' (Cent. Am.)
Pau, pō (Fr.)
Paucartambo, pä-u-kär-täm'bō (Peru)
Pauillac, pō-ē-yäk' or pō-ē-yäk' (Fr.)
Paulghautcherry, pal-gat-che'ri (Ind.)
Pavia, pä'vi-a; Ital. pron. pä' (It.)
Pavone, pä-vō'nä (It.)
Paweea, pa-wē'a (W. Af.)
Pawtucket, pa-tuk'et (U. S.)
Pawtuxet, pa-tuk'set (U. S.)
Payerne, pä-yern' (Switz.)
Paysandu, pä-ē-sän-dö' (Urug.)
Payta, pä'ē-ta (Peru)
Peban, pe-bän' (Mex.)
Pecatonica, pek-a-ton'i-ka (U. S.)
Peckham, pek'am (Eng.)
Pecs, pech (Hung.)
Pedee, pē-dē' (U. S.) *r.*
Pedraza, pä-drä'sä (Venez.)
Pedrogão, pä-drō-gown' (Port.)
Pedroñeras, pe-THrō-nye'räs (Sp.)
Pedroso, pe-THrō'sō (Sp.)
Peebles, pē'belz (Scot.)
Pegalajar, pe-gä-lä-chär' (Sp.)
Pegu, pe-gö' (As.)
Pei-Ho, pā-hō' (China) *r.*
Peipus, pā'ē-pus (Rus.) *l.*
Pekalongan, pä-kä-lon'gan (Java)
Pekela, pä'ke-lä (Neth.)
Pekin or Peking, pē-kin', pē-king' (China)
Pelestrina, pä-läs-trē'nä (It.)
Peling, pā-ling' (East. Arch.; Yel. Sea) *isls.*
Pellegrino, päl-lä-grē'nō (It.)
Pellew, pel'lyö (Austral.) *isls.*
Pelotas, pä-lō'täs (Braz.)
Peltew, pel-tev' (Aust. Gal.) *r.*
Peñafiel, pe-nyä-fē-el' (Sp.)
Peñalara, pen-yä-lä'rä (Sp.)
Penalva, pe-näl'vä (Port.)
Penamacor, pä-nä-mä-kōr' (Port.)
Penang, pe-nang' (East. Pen.) *isl.*
Peñaroya, pe-nyä-rō'yä (Sp.)
Penas de Europa, pe-nyäs' de e-u-rō'pä (Sp.)
Penedo, pä-nā'dō (Braz.)
Penge, penj (Eng.)
Peniche, pä-nē'shä (Port.)
Penicuik, pen-i-kuk' (Scot.)
Peñiscola, pen-yēs-kō'lä (Sp.)
Penmaenmawr, Welsh pron. pen-mä'en-mour (Wales)
Pennar, pen-när' (Ind.) *r.*
Pennigant, pen'ni-gant (Eng.) *mt.*
Pennsylvania, pen-sil-vā'ni-a (U. S.)
Penobscot, pe-nob'skot (U. S.)
Peñon de Velez, pe-nyōn' de ve'leth
Penrith, pen'rith (Eng.)
Penryn, pen'rin (Eng.)
Pensacola, pen-sa-kō'la (U. S.)
Penteli, pen'te-lē (Gr.) *mt.*
Penzance, pen-zans' (Eng.)
Peoria, pē-ō'ri-a (U. S.)
Pequeños, pe-ken'yes (S. Am.) *mt. pass*
Perak, pā-rak' (Mal. Pen.)
Peraleda, pe-rä-le'THä (Sp.)
Perekop, pe're-kop (Rus.)
Peribouaca or Peribuca, per-i-bu-a-kä', per-i-bu-kä' (Can.) *r.*
Périgord, pā-rē-gōr' (Fr.)
Périgueux, pā-rē-geu' (Fr.)
Perija, pā-rē'chä (Venez.)
Perim, pā-rēm' (Red Sea) *isl.*
Pernagoa, per-nä'go-ä (Braz.)
Pernambuco, pär-näm-bö'kō (Braz.)
Pernes, pärn (Fr.)
Pernis, per'nis (Neth.)
Péronne, pā-rōn' (Fr.)
Perosa, pā-rō'zä (It.)
Perpignan, pär-pē-nyon' (Fr.)
Persepolis, pér-sep'ō-lis (Per.) *ruins*
Pershore, pér'shōr (Eng.)
Persia, pér'shi-a (As.)
Pertuis, pär-twē' (Fr.)
Peru, pe-rö' (S. Am.)
Perugia, pä-rö'jä (It.)
Perugino, pä-rö-jē'nō (It.)
Peruwelz, pä-rö-välz' (Belg.)
Pesale, pä-sä'lä (Ceylon)
Pesaro, pä-sä'rō (It.)
Pescadores, pes-kä-dō'res (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Pescara, päs-kä'rä (It.)
Peschici, päs-kē'chē (It.)
Peschiera, päs-kē-ä'rä (It.)
Peshawer, pe-shä'wèr (Ind.)
Pesquiera, päs-kē-ä'rä (Port.)
Pesth, pest; Hung. pron. pesht (Hung.)
Petaluma, pet-a-lö'ma (U. S.)
Petchora, pet-chō'rä; Russ. pron. pyet-chō'rä (Rus.) *r.*
Peten, pe-ten' (Mex.)
Peterborough, pē'tėr-bu-ru (Eng.)
Peterculter, pē-tėr-ku'tėr (Scot.)
Peterhead, pē-tėr-hed' (Scot.)
Peterhof, pā'tär-hof (Rus.)
Petersburg, St., sānt (colloquially, sint) pē'tėrz-bėrg (Rus.)
Petersfield, pē'tėrz-fēld (Eng.)
Peterwardein, pā-ter-vär'dīn (Hung.)
Petherton, peth'ėr-ton (Eng.)
Petra, pē'tra; Arab. pron. pā-trä' (Ar.)
Petralia Sottana, pā-trä'lē-ä sōt-tä'nä (It.)
Petrel, pe-trel' (Sp.)
Petrinia, pā-trē'nē-ä (Aust.)
Petropaulovski, pā-trō-poul-ov'ski (Rus.)
Petrovacz, pā'trō-väts (Hung.)
Petrozavodsk, pā-trō-zä-vodsk' (Rus.)
Pets, petsh (Hung.)
Pettycur, pet-ti-kėr' (Scot.)
Peveragno, pā-vā-rä'nyō (It.)
Peyrehorade, pār-ō-räd' (Fr.)
Pézénas, pā-zā-nä' (Fr.)
Pfaffenhofen, pfäf'fen-hō-fen (Ger.)
Pfäffikon, pfef'fē-kon (Switz.)
Pfalz, pfälts (Ger.)
Pfeffers, pfef'fers (Switz.)
Pforzheim, pförts'hīm (Ger.)
Pfyn, pfēn (Switz.)
Philadelphia, fil-a-del'fi-a (U. S.)
Philates, fē-lä'tās (Tur.)
Philippeville, fē-lēp-vēl' (Alg.)
Philippines, fil'ip-īnz (East. Arch.)
Philippopoli, fil-ip-pop'ō-lē (Tur.)
Phillack, fil'lak (Eng.)
Piacenza, pē-ä-chān'tsä (It.)
Pianosa, pē-ä-nō'zä (It.) *isl.*
Piasina, pē-ä-sē'nä (Sib.) *l.*
Piauhy, pē-ä-u-ē' (Braz.)
Piave, pē-ä'vā (It.) *r.*
Piawozero, pē-yä-vō-zä'rō (Rus.) *l.*
Piazza, pē-ät'tsä (It.)
Picardie, pē-kär-dē' (Fr.)
Picerno, pē-chär'nō (It.)
Pichachen, pē-chä-chen' (Chile)
Pichincha, pē-chēn'chä (S. Am.) *mt.*
Pictou, pik-tö' (Can.)
Piedimonte, pē-ā-dē-mōn'tā (It.)
Piedmont, pēd'mont (It.)
Pielis, pē'yä-lis (Rus.) *l.*
Pierre, St., sañ pē-ār' (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Pieterlen, pē'ter-len (Switz.)
Pieter-Maritzburg, pē-ter-mā'rits-bėrg (Natal)
Pietra, pē-ā'trä (It.)
Pilar, pē-lär' (Braz.)
Pilatus, pē-lä'tus (Switz.)
Pilaya, pē-lī'yä (S. Am.) *r.*
Pilcomayo, pēl-kō-mä'yō (S. Am.) *r.*
Pilibhit, pil-i-bēt' (Ind.)
Pillau, pēl'lou (Prus.)
Pillnitz, pēl'nēts (Ger.)
Pimlico, pim'li-kō (Eng.)
Pindamonhangaba, pēn-dä-mō-nyän-gä'bä (Braz.)
Pindus, pin'dus (Gr.) *mt.*
Pinega, pē-nā'gä (Rus.) *r.*
Pinerolo, pē-nā-rō'lō (It.)
Pinheiro, pē-nyā'ē-rō (Port.)
Pinkafeld, pēn'kä-feld (Hung.)
Pinneberg, pēn'nä-berg (Den.)
Pinos, pē-nōs' (Sp.)
Pintada, pin-tä'dä (U. S.) *mt.*
Pioche, pē-och'ä (U. S.)
Piombino, pē-ōm-bē'nō (It.)
Piotrokof, pē-ot'ro-kof (Rus.)
Piperno, pe-pär'nō (It.)
Piply, pē'plē (Ind.)
Piqua, pik'wa (U. S.)
Piquetberg, pik'et-berg (Cape Col.)
Piquiri, pē-kē-rē' (Braz.) *r.*
Piræus, pī-rē'us (Gr.)
Pirano, pē-rä'nō (Istria)
Piratinim, pē-rä-tē-nēñ' (Braz.)
Piritu, pē-rē-tö' (Venez.)
Pirmasens, pēr-mä'zenz (Ger.)
Pir-Panjal, pēr-pun-jäl' (Cashmere) *mt.*
Pisa, pē'zä (It.)
Piscataquis, pis-kat'a-kwis (U. S.)
Pisciotta, pē-shōt'tä (It.)
Pisek, pē'sek (Bohem.)
Pisogne, pē-sō'nyä (It.)
Pissevache, pēs-väsh' (Switz.)
Pistoja, pēs-tō'yä (It.)
Pitcairn, pit-kārn' (Scot.)
Pitéa, pē'tā-ō (Swe.) *r.*
Pithiviers, pē-tē-vē-ā' (Fr.)
Pitic, pē-tēk' (Mex.)
Pitigliano, pē-tē-lyä'nō (It.)
Pittenweem, pit-ten-wēm' (Scot.)
Pittsburg, pits'bėrg (U. S.)
Piura, pē-ö'rä (Peru)
Pi Ute, pī yōt (U. S.)
Pivniczna, pēv-nēts'nä (Aust. Gal.)
Pizzighettone, pēt-tsē-gät-tō'nä (It.)
Placencia, plä-then'thē-ä (Sp.)
Placentia, pla-sen'shi-a (Newfd.)
Plaistow, plas'tō (Eng.; U. S.)
Planina, plä-nē'nä (Aust.)
Plaquemine, plak-mēn' (U. S.)
Plassey, pläs'sē (Ind.)
Plata, La, lä plä'tä (S. Am.)
Platani, plä-tä'nē (Sic.) *r.*
Platte, plat' (U. S.) *r.*
Plattsburg, plats'bėrg (U. S.)
Plauen, plou'en (Ger.)
Plevna, plev'na (Bulg.)
Pliego, plē-e'gō (Sp.)
Plock, plotsk (Pol.)
Ploermel, plō-ār-mal' (Fr.)
Plomb de Cantal, plōñ dē koñ-täl' (Fr.) *mt.*
Plombieres, plōñ-bē-ār' (Fr.)
Plön, plēn (Den.)
Plymouth, pli'muth (Eng.)
Plynlimmon, plin-lim'mon (Wales) *mt.*
Pocahontas, pō-ka-hon'tas (U. S.)
Pocomoke, pok'o-mōk (U. S.)
Podebrad, pō'de-brād (Bohem.)
Podgoritza, pod-gō-rēt'sa (Monten.)
Podolia, pō-dō'lē-ä (Rus.)
Podolsk, pō-dōlsk' (Rus.)
Pohono, pō-hō'nō (U. S.)
Point a Petre, pwañ-tä-pētr' (W. Ind.)
Point de Galle, point de gal (Ceylon)
Poitiers, pwa-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Poitou, pwa-tö' (Fr.)
Poix, pwa (Fr.)
Polesine, pō-lā-zē'nä (It.)
Policastro, pō-lē-käs'trō (It.)
Polignano, pō-lē-nyä'nō (It.)
Poligny, pō-lē-nyē' (Fr.)
Pollenza, pol-len'za (Majorca)
Poltawa, pōl-tä'vä (Rus.)
Polynesia, pol-i-nē'shi-a
Pomba, pom'ba (Af.) *b.*
Pombeiro, pōm-bā'ē-rō (Port.)
Pomerania (Anglicized form of G. Pommern), pom-ėr-ā'nē-ä (Prus.)
Pomieczyn, pō-mē-tsēn' (Prus.)

Pommern, pōm'mern (Prus.)
Pomona, pō-mō'na (Scot.)
Pompeii, pom-pē'yi; Ital. pron. pōm-pā'ē-ē (It.) *ruins*
Pomponesco, pōm-pō-nās'kō (It.)
Ponany, pō-nā'ni (Ind.)
Ponchatoula, pon-sha-tō'la (U. S.)
Pondicherry, pon-di-sher'ri; Fr. pron. pōn-dē-shār-rē' (Ind.)
Ponferrada, pōn-fer-rä'ᴛʜä (Sp.)
Pontarlier, pōn-tär-lē-ā' (Fr.)
Pont Audemer, pōn-tō-dē-mār' (Fr.)
Pontchartrain, pon'chär-trān (U. S.)
Ponte Delgado, pōn'te del-gä'dō (Azores)
Pontedra, pōn-tā'drä (It.)
Pontefract, pon'ti-frakt; colloquially, pom'fret (Eng.)
Pontestura, pōn-tās-tö'rä (It.)
Pontevedra, pōn-te-ve'ᴛʜᴇ̈-dra (Sp.)
Pontiac, pon'ti-ak (U. S.)
Pontianak, pōn-tya-nak' (Borneo)
Pontivy, pōn-tē-vē' (Fr.)
Pontoise, pōn-twąz' (Fr.)
Pontotoc, pon-tō-tok' (U. S.)
Pontremoli, pōn'trā'mō-lē (It.)
Pontypool, pon'ti-pöl (Eng.)
Poole, pöl (Eng.)
Poolewe, pöl-yö' (Scot.)
Poonah, pö'nä (Ind.)
Poorbunder, pör-bun'dėr (Ind.)
Popayan, pō-pä-yän' (S. Am.)
Peperingue, pō-pē-raŋg' (Belg.)
Popocatepetl, pō-pō-kä-te-petl' (Mex.)
Popoli, pō'pō-lē (It.)
Poquiock, pō-kē-ok' (N. Bruns.)
Porchester, pōr'ches-tėr (Eng.)
Porcuna, pōr-kö'nä (Sp.)
Pordenone, pōr-dā-nō'nä (It.)
Porlock, por'lok (Eng.)
Poromushir, pō-rō-mö-shēr' (Kuriles) *isl.*
Porquerolles, pōr-kā-rōl' (Fr.) *isl.*
Porrentrui, pōr-roṅ-trwē' (Switz.)
Porreras, pōr-re-räs' (Sp.)
Porrudos, pōr-rö'dōs (Braz.) *r.*
Portadown, pōrt-a-doun' (Ir.)
Portaferry, pōrt-a-fe'ri (Ir.)
Portarlington, pōrt-är'ling-ton (Ir.)
Port-au-Prince, pōrt-ō-prins'; Fr. pron. pōr-tō-prañs' (W. Ind.)
Portendik, pōr-ten'dik (W. Af.)
Portici, pōr'tē-chē (It.)
Portmadock, pōrt-mad'ok (Wales)
Portmahomack, pōrt-ma-hō'mak (Scot.)
Portmoak, pōrt-mōk' (Scot.)
Portnahaven, pōrt-na-hā'ven (Scot.)
Portobello, pōr-tō-bel'lō (Scot.)
Porto das Caixas, pōr'tō das kī'shas (Braz.)
Portogruaro, pōr-tō-grö-ä'rō (It.)
Porto Rico, pōr'tō rē'kō (W. Ind.)
Portovenere, pōr-tō-vā'nā-rā (It.)
Portreath, pōrt-rēth' (Eng.)
Portree, pōrt-rē' (Scot.)
Portrush, pōrt-rush' (Ir.)
Portsea, pōrt'sē (Eng.)
Portsmouth, pōrts'mouth or ports'muth (Eng.)
Portugalete, pōr-tų-gä-lā'tā (Port.)
Portuguesa, pōr-tų-ge'sä (Venez.)
Poschiavo, pos-kē-ä'vō (Switz.)
Posega, pō-shä'gä (Slav.)
Posen, pō'zen (Prus.)
Pösing, peu'sh'ing (Hung.)
Poszneck, pōs'nāk (Ger.)
Potchefstrom, pot'chef-strom (Transvaal)
Potenza, pō-tān'dzä (It.)
Potomac, pō-tō'mak (U. S.)
Potosi, pō-tō'sē (Mex.; Bol.)
Pottawatomie, pot-ta-wot'o-mi (U. S.)
Pouching-hien, pō-ching-hyen' (China)
Poughkeepsie, pō-kip'sē (U. S.)
Pouilly, pō-ē-lyē' or pō-ē-yē' (Fr.)
Poulton le Fylde, pōl'ton lē fēld (Eng.)
Pourçain, St., saṅ pōr-sāṅ' (Fr.)
Povoa, pō-vō'ä (Port.)
Poweshiek, pou-e-shēk' (U. S.)
Powhatan, pou-a-tan' (U. S.)
Poyais, pō-yä'ēs (Cent. Am.)
Pozo Estrecho, pō'thō es-tre'chō (Sp.)
Pozuelo, pō-thų-e'lō (Sp.)
Pozzuoli, pōt-tsö'ō-lē (It.)
Prachatitz, prä-chä-tēts' (Bohem.)
Prades, prād (Fr.)
Prague, präg; Ger. Prag, präg (Bohem.)
Prahusta, pra-hus'ta (Tur.)
Praslin, pras'lin (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Prästö, prās'teu (Den.)
Preanger, prā-äng'er, (Java)
Premeira, prā-ma'ē-rä (E. Af.) *isls*
Prescot, pres'kot (Eng.)
Presidio, prē-sē'di-ō (U. S.)
Pressburg, präs'börg (Hung.)
Prestonpans, pres-ton-panz' (Scot.)
Prestwick, prest'wik (Scot.)
Pretoria, pre-tō'rē-a (Transvaal)
Preuilly, preu-ē-lyē' or preu-ē-yē' (Fr.)
Previsa, prā-vē'sa (Tur.)
Pribyloff, pri-bų-lof' (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Priego, prē-e'gō (Sp.)
Priestholme, prēst'hōlm (Wales) *isl.*
Priluki, prē-lö'kē (Rus.)
Primislau, prē'mēs-lou (Bohem.)
Principato Citra, prēn-chē-pä'tō chē'trä (It.)
Principato Ultra, prēn-chē-pä'tō öl'trä (It.)
Principe, prēn'sē-pe (Mex.)
Prinkipos, prēn'ki-pos (Tur.)
Pripet or Pripets, pri'pet, prip'ets (Pol.) *r.*
Prisrend, prēs'rend (Tur.)
Pristina, prēs-tē'na (Tur.)
Privas, prē-vas' (Fr.)
Procida, prō'chē-dä (It.) *isl.*
Prome, prōm (Br. Bur.)
Propiha, prō-pē'a (Braz.)
Provence, prō-voṅs' (Fr.)
Provins, prō-vaṅ' (Fr.)
Prussia, prush'i-a (Ger.)
Pruszka, prös'ka (Hung.)
Pruth, pröth; Ger. pron. prēt (Europe) *r.*
Prypec, prip'ets (Pol.) *r.*
Przemysl, pzhä'mizl (Aust.)
Przeworsk, pzhä'vörsk (Aust.)
Przibram, pzhē'bräm (Aust.)
Psilorati, psē-lō-rä'tē (Crete) *mt.*
Psiol, psē'ol (Rus.) *r.*
Pskov, pskof (Rus.)
Puchow, pö'chō (Aust.)
Puckawa, puk'a-wa (U. S.) *l.*
Pudsey, pud'si (Eng.)
Puebla, La, lä pų-eb'lä (Sp.)
Puebla de los Angeles, La, lä pų-eb'la de lōs än'ċhe-les (Mex.)
Puerto Principe, pų-er'tō prēn'sē-pe (W. Ind.)
Puget Sound, pų'jet sound (N. Am.)
Pulawy, pö-lä'vu (Rus.)
Pulcianoj, pöl-chä'nō (It.) *mt.*
Pulicat, pö'le-kat (Ind.)
Pulteney Town, pult'ni toun (Scot.)
Pultusk, pöl-tusk' (Rus.)
Punchshir, punch'shēr (Afg.)
Punderpoor, pun-der-pör' (Ind.)
Punhete, pö-nyā'tā (Port.)
Punjab, pun-jāb' (Ind.)
Punjnud, punj-nud' (Ind.)
Punta Arenas, pōn'tä ä-re'näs (Cent. and S. Am.)
Punta Pariña, pōn'tä pä-rē'nyä (S. Am.)
Puracé, pö-rä-sā' (S. Am.)
Purbeck, Isle of, pėr'bek (Eng.)
Purchena, pör-che'nä (Sp.)
Purfleet, pėr'flēt (Eng.)
Purmerende, pur-me-ren'de (Neth.)
Purneah, pėr'nē-a (Ind.)
Purus, pö-rös' (S. Am.) *r.*
Purwan, pėr-wän' (Afg.)
Pusterthal, pös'ter-tāl (Tyrol)
Putiwl, pö-tēl' (Rus.)
Putlam, put-lam' (Ceylon)
Putney, put'ni (Eng.)
Putumayo, pö-tö-mä'yō (S. Am.) *r.*
Putzig, pöt'tsėch (Prus.)
Puy de Dome, pųē dė dōm (Fr.) *dep.*
Pwllheli, pöl-hā'lē (Wales)
Pychma, pųch'ma (Rus.)
Pyrenees, pir-e-nēz'; Fr. Pyrénées, pē-rā-nā' (Eur.) *mts.*
Pyrmont, pēr'mont (Ger.)

## Q.

Quakake, kwa-kāk' (U. S.)
Quakenbruck, kvā'kän-brök (Ger.)
Quangtong, kwang-tong' (China)
Quantock, kwan'tok (Eng.) *hills*
Qu'Appelle, kä-pel' (Can.)
Quarnero, kvär-nā'ro (Aust.)
Quathlamba, kwath-lam'ba (S. Af.) *m*
Quatra Bras, kä'tr brä (Bel.)
Quebec, kwē-bek' (Can.)
Quedah, kē-dä' (Mal. Pen.)
Quedlinburg, kvād'lēn-börg (Prus.)
Queensferry, kwēnz'fe-ri (Scot.)
Queenstown, kwēnz'toun (Ir.)
Queich, kvīch (Ger.) *r.*
Queichoo, kwā-chō' (China)
Quelpaert, kwel'pārt (N. Pac.) *isl.*
Queluz, kā'lōz (Braz.)
Quemada, ke-mä'dä (Mex.)
Quenemo, ke-nē'mō (U. S.)
Quentin, St., saṅ koṅ-taṅ' (Fr.)
Queretaro, ke-re-tä'rō (Mex.)
Querimba, kā-rēm'ba (E. Af.) *isls.*
Quesaltenango, ke-säl-te-nän'gō
Quiberon, kē-bē-rōṅ' (Fr.)
Quibo, kē'bō (S. Am.) *isl.*
Quicara, kē-kä'rä (S. Am.) *isls.*
Quillabamba, kēl-ya-bäm'bä (Peru)
Quillebœuf, kē-yē-beuf' (Fr.)
Quillimane, kēl-lē-mä'nä (E. Af.)
Quillota, kē-lyō'tä (Chile)
Quimper, kaṅ-pār' (Fr.)
Quimperlé, kaṅ-pār-lā' (Fr.)
Quindiu, kēn-dē'ū (S. Am.) *mt.*
Quinhon, kēn-hon' (Anam)
Quintana, kēn-tä'na (Sp.)
Quintanar, kēn-tä-nār' (Sp.)
Quiotepec, kwē-ō'tē-pek (Mex.)
Quito, kē'tō (S. Am.)
Quorra, kwor'ra (Af.)

## R.

Raab, räb (Aust.)
Raalte, räl'te (Neth.)
Raasay, rä'sā (Scot.) *isl.*
Rabastens, rä-bäs-toṅ' (Fr.)
Rabat, rä-bät' (Maroc.)
Racconigi, räk-kō-nē'jē (It.)
Raczkeve, räts-kä'vē (Hung.)
Radkersburg, räd'kerz-börg (Aust.)
Radnor, rad'nor (Wales)
Radokala, rä-dō-kä'lä (N. Pac.) *isls.*
Radolpszell, rä'dölps-tsel (Ger.)
Radovitz, rä'dō-vēts (Prus.)
Ragatz, rä-gäts' (Switz.)
Ragusa, rä-gö'zä (Dalmat.)
Rahden, rä'den (Ger.)
Rahmanieh, räch-ma-nē'e (Eg.)
Rahova, rä-hō'va (Bulg.)
Rahway, ra'wā (U. S.)
Raiatea, rä-yä-tā'a (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Raidroog, rīd-rög' (Ind.)
Rajahmundry, rä-ja-mun'dri (Ind.)
Rajamahal, rä-ja-ma-hāl' (Ind.)
Rajawur, rä'jä-wur (Ind.)
Rajpootana, räj-pö-tä'nä (Ind.)
Rajshahye, räj-shä'hē (Ind.)
Rakonitz, rä'kō-nēts (Bohem.)
Raleigh, ra'lē (U. S.)
Rama, rä'mä (Syr.)
Ramapo, ram-a-pō' (U. S.)
Rambervillers, roṅ-bār-vē-lyē-ā' (Fr.)
Rambouillet, roṅ-bö-lyā' or roṅ-bö-yā' (Fr.)
Ramghaut, räm-gąt' (Ind.)
Ramghur, räm-gur' (Ind.)
Ramgunga, räm-gung'ga (Ind.) *r.*
Ramillies, rā-mē-lyē' or rā-mē-yē' (Bel.)
Ramisseram, rā-mis-se-rām' (Ind.)
Ramnad, räm-näd' (Ind.)
Ramnuggur, räm-nug'gur (Ind.)
Rampoor, räm-pör' (Ind.)
Ramree, räm-rē' (Ind.)
Ramsey, ram'zi (Eng.)
Randers, rän'dārs (Den.)
Ranea, rä'nā-ō (Swe.) *r.*
Raneegunge, rā-nē-gunj' (Ind.)
Rangitoto, rang-ē-tō'tō (N. Zl.) *isl.*
Rangoon, rang-gön' (Ind.)
Rannoch, Loch, ran'oċh (Scot.) *l.*
Raon l'Etape, rā-ōṅ' lā-täp' (Fr.)
Raphoe, ra-fō' (Ir.)
Raploch, rap'loċh (Scot.)
Rappahannock, rap-pa-han'nok (U. S.) *r.*
Rapperschwyl or Rappersweil, räp'per-shvēl, räp'perz-vil (Switz.)
Raraka, rā-rä'kä (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Raritan, rar'i-tan (U. S.) *r.*
Rarotonga, rā-ro-tong'ga (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Rasay, rä'sā (Scot.) *isl.*
Raspeig, räs-pā'ēg' (Sp.)
Rassein, räs-sā'in (Tur.) *l.*
Rassova, räs-sō'va (Tur.)
Rastede, räs-tā'dä (Ger.)
Rastenburg, räs'ten-börg (Prus.)
Rastrick, ras'trik (Eng.)
Ratass, ra-tas' (Ir.)
Rathangan, rath-ang'gan (Ir.)
Rathcormac, rath-kor'mak (Ir.)
Rathen, rath'en (Scot.)
Rathenau, rā'te-nou (Prus.)
Rathkeale, rath-kēl' (Ir.)
Rathlin, rath'lin (Ir.) *isl.*
Rathmines, rath-moinz' (Ir.)
Ratho, rā'thō (Scot.)
Ratibor, rā'tē-bōr (Prus.)
Ratisbon, ra'tis-bon (Ger.)
Ratnapoora, rät-nä-pö'rä (Ceylon)
Ratoneau, rā-tō-nō' (Fr.) *isl.*
Rattan, rät-tän' (Mex.) *isl.*

Rattray, rat'trā (Scot.)
Ratzebuhe, rät'sä-bö-e (Prus.)
Ratzeburg, rät'sä-börg (Den.)
Ravenna, rä-vän'nä (It.)
Ravensburg, rä'venz-börg (Ger.)
Ravnagora, räv-nä-gō'rä (Aust.)
Rawa, rä'fä (Rus.)
Rawicz rä'vēch (Prus.)
Rawil Pinde, rä'wil pin'di (Ind.)
Raygunge, rā-gunj' (Ind.)
Razès, rä-zā' (Fr.)
Reading, red'ing (Eng.)
Real, rä-äl' (Braz.) *r.*
Realejo, re-ä-le'chō (Mex.)
Recanati, rā-kä-nä'tē (It.)
Recherche Bay, rā-shersh'bā (Tasm.)
Recife, rā-sē'fä (Braz.)
Recoaro, rā-kō-ä'rō (It.)
Redcar, red'kär (Eng.)
Redditch, red'dich (Eng.)
Redonda, rā-don'dä (W. Ind.)
Redruth, red'röth (Eng.)
Regalbuto, rā-gäl-bö'tō (It.)
Regensburg, rā'genz-börg (Ger.
Reggio, rej'ō (It.)
Rehoboth, re-hō'both (U. S.)
Reichenau, rī'chen-nou (Ger.)
Reichenbach, rī'chen-bäch (Ger.; Switz.
Reichenstein, rī'chen-stīn (Prus.)
Reichstadt, rīch'stat (Bohem.)
Reigate, rī'gāt (Eng.)
Reigoldsweil, rī'göldz-vīl (Switz.)
Reiktavik, rī'kyä-vīk (Iceld.)
Reims, rēmz; Fr. pron. ranz (Fr.)
Remagen, rā'mä-gän (Prus.)
Rembang, rem-bang' (Java)
Remedios, re-me'dē-ōs (Col.)
Remiremont, rē-mēr-mōn' (Fr.)
Remscheid, rām'shīd (Prus.)
Renaix, re-nä' (Bel.)
Renfrew, ren'frų (Scot.)
Rennes, rèn (Fr.)
Rensellaer, ren'sel-ēr (U. S.)
Requeña, re-ken'yä (Sp.)
Reshd, resht (Pers.)
Resina, rā-sē'nä (It.)
Restalrig, res'al-rig (Scot.)
Restigouche, res'ti-gōsh (N. Bruns.)
Retford, ret'ford (Eng.)
Retimo, re-tē'mō (Crete)
Reuilly, rēu-ē-lyē' or rēu-ē-yē' (Fr.
Réunion, rā-ū-nē-ōn' (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Reus, re-ös' (Sp.)
Reuss, rois (Ger.; Switz.)
Reutlingen, roit'ling-en (Ger.)
Revel, rā'vel (Rus.); *re*-vel' (Fr.)
Revilla Gegedo, re-vēl'lyä che-che'dō (Mex.) *isl.*
Rewah, rā-wä' (Ind.)
Reyes, re-yes' (Mex.; S. Am.)
Reynagh, rā'nach (Ir.)
Reynolds, ren'olz (U. S.)
Rheims. See Reims.
Rhein, rīn (Ger.; Neth.)
Rheinzabern, rīn-tsä'bern (Ger.)
Rhio, rē'ō (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Rhodes, rōdz (Tur.) *isl.*
Rhône, rōn (Fr.) *dep.*
Rhöngebirge, rēun'ge-bēr-ge (Ger.)
Rhuddin, hrĭTH'in (Wales)
Rhuddlan, hrĭTH'lan (Wales)
Rhynie, rī'ni (Scot.)
Rhynns or Rhinns, rĭnz (Scot.)
Riadh, rē'äd (Ar.)
Riajsk, rē-yäzhsk' (Rus.)
Riaps, rē-oñ' (Fr.)
Riaza, rē-ä'thä (Sp.)
Riazan, rē-yä'zan (Rus.)
Ribarroja, rē-bär-rō'chä (Sp.)
Ribas, rē-bäs' (Sp.)
Ribbesford, rib'zford (Eng.)
Ribchester, rib'ches-tēr (Eng.)
Ribe, rē'bə (Den.)
Ribeauville, rē-bō-vēl-lyä' or rē-bō-vē-yä' (Fr.)
Ribeira Grande, rē-bā'ē-rä grän'dä (Azores)
*Ribeirão, rē-bā-ē-roun' (Port.)*
*Ribemont, rē-bē-mōn' (Fr.)*
*Ribera, rē-bā'rä (It.)*
*Riccia, rēch'ä (It.)*
*Riceys, Les, lā rē-sā' (Fr.)*
*Richborough, rich'bu-ru (Eng.)*
*Richelieu, rēsh-lē-eu' (Fr.); rēsh-e-lyu' (Can.)*
Richibucto, rish-i-buk'tō (N. Bruns.)
Richmond, rich'mond (Eng.)
Richtenberg, rēch'ten-berg (Prus.)
Rickmansworth, rik'manz-wērth (Eng.)
Ricote, rē-kō'te (Sp.)
Rideau, rē-dō' (Can.) *r.* and *l.*
Riehen, rē'en (Switz.)
Rieka, rē-ä'ka (Monten.)
Riera, rē-e'rä (Mex.)
Riesa, rē'zä (Ger.)
Riesengebirge, rē'zen-ge-bēr-ge (Aust.)
Rieti, rē-ā'tē (It.)
Riga, rē'ga (Rus.)
Righi or Rigi, rē'gē (Switz.) *mt.*
Rignano, rē-nyä'nō (It.)
Rigolato, rē-gō-lä'tō (It.)
Rigyicza, rē-dyēt'so (Hung.)
Rijswijk, rīs'vīk (Neth.)
Rille, rēl (Fr.) *r.*
Rima Szombath, rē'mä sōm'bot (Hung.)
Rimini, rē'mē-nē (It.)
Rimouski, rē-mös-kē' (Can.)
Rinjani, rēn-yä'nē (Lombok)
Rinkjoebing, rēng-kyeub'ēng (Den.)
Ringgenberg, rēng'gen-berg (Switz.)
Ringvaldsöe, rēng-väld'sœ-e (Nor.)
Rinteln, rēn'teln (Ger.)
Rio de Janeiro, rē'ō dā zhä-nā'ē-rō (Braz.)
Rio Vermelho, rē'ō vār-mā'lyō (Braz.)
Riobamba, rē-ō-bäm'bä (Ecuad.)
Rioja, rē-ō'chä (Sp.; S. Am.)
Riolobos, rē-ō-lō-bōs' (Sp.)
Riols, rē-ōl' (Fr.)
Riom, rē-ōñ' (Fr.)
Rion, rē'ōn (Transcauc.) *r.*
Rionero, rē-ō-nā'rō (It.)
Riou, rē-ö' (Fr.) *isl.*
Riouw, rē'ouv (Ind. Arch.) *isl.*
Ripon, rip'on (Eng.)
Rippoldsau, rēp'pōld-zou (Ger.)
Ripponden, rip'pon-den (Eng.)
Risborough, Prince's, prin'siz riz'bu-ru (Eng.)
Ritzebüttel, rēt'se-büt-tel (Ger.)
Rivadeo, rē-vä-THe'ō (Sp.)
Rivarolo, rē-vä-rō'lō (It.)
Rive de Gier, rēv dė zhē-ā' (Fr.)
Riverina, riv-ėr-ē'na (N. S. W.)
Rivesaltes, rēv-zält' (Fr.)
Rivoli, rē'vō-lē (It.)
Roag, Loch, loch rō'ag (Scot.)
Roanne, rō-ăn' (Fr.)
Roanoke, rō-an-ōk' (U. S.)
Roapoa, rō-a-pō'a (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Roatan, rō-ä-tän' (Cent. Am.) *isl*
Robbio, rōb'bē-ō (It.)
Robilante, rō-bē-län'tä (It.)
Robleda, rō-bleTHa (Sp.)
Roccella, rōt-chāl'lä (It.)
Rochdale, roch'dāl (Eng.)
Rochechouart, rōsh-shō-är' (Fr.)
Rochefort, rōsh-fōr' (Fr.)
Rochefoucauld, rōsh-fō-kō' (Fr.)
Rochelle, La, lä rō-shel' (Fr.)
Rochester, roch'es-tėr (Eng.)
Rocroi, rō-krwą' (Fr.)
Rödby, reud'bü (Den.)
Rodez, rō-dā' (Fr.)
Roding, rod'ing (Eng.) *r.*
Rodosto, rō-dōs'tō (Tur.)
Rodriguez, rō-drē'gez (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Roermond, rör'mont (Neth.)
Roeskilde, reus-kēl'dä (Den.)
Roeulx, reu (Belg.)
Rogasen, rō-gä'zen (Prus.)
Roggeveld, rog'ge-velt (S. Af.) *mts*
Rogliano, rō-lyä'nō (It.)
Rohan, rō-oñ' (Fr.)
Rohilcund, rō-hil-kund' (Ind.)
Rojales, rō-chä'les (Sp.)
Rokeby, rōk'bi (Eng.)
Rokelle, rō-kel' (W. Af.) *r.*
Rolvenden, rol-ven-den (Eng.)
Romagna, rō-mä'nyä (It.)
Romagnano, rō-mä-nyä'nō (It.)
Romano, rō-mä'nō (It.)
Romanow, rō-mä-nof' (Rus.)
Romans, rō-moñ' (Fr.)
Romanshorn, rō'mänz-horn (Switz.)
Romanzoff, rō-män-zof' (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Romblon, rōm-blōn' (Philip.) *isl.*
Romöe, rō'meu-e (Den.) *isl.*
Romoos, rō-mōs' (Switz.)
Romorantin, rō-mō-roñ-taN' (Fr.)
Romsey, rum'sī (Eng.)
Ronaldshay, ron'ald-shā (Scot.) *isls.*
Roncesvalles, rōn-thes-väl'lyes (Sp.)
Ronciglione, rōn-chē-lyō'nä (It.)
Rondout, ron'dout (U. S.)
Rönneby, reun'nä-bü (Swe.)
Ronsdorf, rōnz'dōrf (Prus.)
Roon, rōn (Neth.)
Roosebeke, rō'sā-bā-kā (Bel.)
Roque, San, săn rō'ke (Sp.)
Roquemaure, rōk-mōr' (Fr.)
Roquetas, rō-ke-täs' (Sp.)
Roquevaire, rōk-vār' (Fr.)
Röraas, reu'rōs (Nor.)
Roraima, rō-rā'ē-mä (S. Am.) *mts.*
Rorschach, rōr'shäch (Switz.)
Rosario, rō-zä'rē-ō (Braz.)
Roscoff, rōs-kof' (Fr.)
Roscommon, ros-kom'mon (Ir.)
Roscrea, ros-krā' (Ir.)
Roseau, rō-zō' (W. Ind.)
Rosenheim, rō'zen-hīm (Ger.)
Rosetta, rō-zet'ta (Eg.)
Rosheim, rōs'hīm; Fr. pron. rō-zem' (Alsace)
Rosienna, rō-sē-yen'na (Rus.)
Rosignano, rō-sē-nyä'nō (It.)
Röskilde. *See* Roeskilde.
Roslawl, ros-läfl' (Rus.)
Roslin, ros'lin (Scot.)
Rosneath, rōz-nēth' (Scot.)
Rossano, rōs-sä'nō (It.)
Rossbach, rōs'bäch (Prus.)
Rössel, reus'sel (Prus.)
Rossignol, rōs-sē-nyōl' (N. Am.) *l.*
Rosstrevor, ros-trē'vor (Ir.)
Rostock, ros'tok (Ger.)
Roth, rōt (Ger.)
Rothay, rō'THā (Eng.) *r.*
Rothbury, roth'be-ri (Eng.)
Rothenburg, rō'ten-börg (Ger.; Switz.)
Rotherham, roTH'ėr-am (Eng.)
Rotherhithe, roTH'ėr-hīTH (Eng.)
Rothes, rōTHz (Scot.)
Rothesay, roth'sā (Scot.)
Rotomahana, rō-tō-mä-hä'nä (N. Zd.) *l.*
Rotterdam, rot'tėr-dam (Neth.)
Rottweil, rot'vīl (Ger.)
Rotumah, rō-tö'ma (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Roubaix, rö-bā' (Fr.)
Rouen, rö-oñ' (Fr.)
Rouergue, rö-ārg' (Fr.) *dist.*
Rouffach, röf-fäsh' (Fr.)
Roumania, rö-mā'ni-a (Eur.)
Roumelia, rö-mē'li-a (Tur.)
Rousay, rö'sā (Scot.) *isl.*
Rouse's Point, rous'iz point (U. S.)
Roussillon, rös-sēl-lyoñ' or rös-sē-yoñ' (Fr.) *dist.*
Roveredo, rō-vā-rā'dō (Aust.; Switz.)
Rovezzano, rō-vät-tsä'nō (It.)
Rovigno, rō-vē'nyō (Aust.)
Rovigo, rō-vē'gō (It.)
Rovuma, rō-vö'mä (Af.) *r.*
Row, rō (Scot.)
Rowandiz, rou-ăn'diz (As. Mi.)
Rowardennan, rou-ăr-den'nan (Scot.)
Rowe, rō (U. S.)
Rowley Regis, rou'lā rē'jis (Eng.)
Roxburgh, roks'bu-ru (Scot.)
Royan, rō-yoñ' (Fr.)
Roye, rwą (Fr.)
Ruahine, rų-ä-hē'nä (N. Zd.) *mts.*
Ruapehu, rų-ä-pā-hö' (N. Zd.) *mt.*
Rubicon, rų'bi-kon; Ital. Rubicone, rö-bē-kō'nā (It.) *r.*
Rudbar, rųd-bär' (Per.)
Rüdesheim, rü'des-hīm (Ger.)
Rudgeley. *See* Rugeley.
Rudkjöbing, röd-kyeub'ēng (Den.)
Rudolstadt, rö'dōl-stat (Ger.)
Rugby, rug'bi (Eng.)
Rugeley, ruj'li (Eng.)
Rugles, rû'gl (Fr.)
Ruhrort, rör'ört (Prus.)
Ruinen, roi'nen (Neth.)
Ruinerwold, roi'ner-volt (Neth.)
Rum, rum (Scot.) *isl.*
Rumili, rö'mē-lē (Tur.)
Runcorn, rung'korn (Eng.)
Rungpoor, rung-pör' (Ind.)
Runnymede, run'ni-mēd (Eng.)
Rupelmonde, rö-pāl-mōn'dä (Bel.)
Ruponuny, rö-pō-nö'nē (S. Am.) *r.*
Rusholme, rush'um (Eng.)
Russia, rush'i-a
Russikon, rös'sē-kon (Switz.)
Rustchuk, rųst-chųk' (Bulg.)
Rutherglen, ruTH'ėr-glen; colloquially, rųg'len (Scot.)
Ruthin (Anglicized form of Rhuddin), rųth'in (Wales)
Rutigliano, rö-tē-lyä'nō (It.)
Rütli, rüt'lē (Switz.)
Ruysselede, rois-se-lā'de (Bel.)
Ryan, Loch, loch rī'an (Scot.)
Rybinsk, rų-bēnsk' (Rus.)
Rybnik, rēb'nēk (Prus.)
Rydal, rī'dal (Eng.)
Ryde, rīd (Eng.)
Rye, rī (Eng.)
Rylstone, rīl'ston (Eng.)
Rzeszow, zhā-shov' (Aust. Gal.)

## S.

Saale, zä'le (Ger.) *r.*
Saanen, zä'nen (Switz.)
Saarbrück, zär'brųk (Ger.)

Saargemünd, zär'ge-münt (Ger.)
Saarlouis, zär-lō-ē' (Ger.)
Saas, zäs (Switz.)
Saba, sä'bä (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Sabanilla, sä-bä-nēl'yä (Col.)
Sabara, sä-bä'rä (Braz.)
Sabbionetta, säb-bē-ō-nät'tä (It.)
Sabine, sa-bēn' (U. S.) *l.* and *r.*
Sabioncello, sä-bē-ōn-chäl'lō (Dalmat.)
Sabiote, sä-bē-ō'te (Sp.)
Sables d'Olonne, Les, lā sä'bl dō-lon' (Fr.)
Sabrina, sä-brē'nä (Azores) *isl.*
Sacatecoluco, sä-kä-te-kō-lō'kō (Cent. Am.)
Sacatepec, sä-kä'te-pek (Cent. Am.)
Sacconex, säk-kō-neks' (Switz.)
Sacedon, sä-the-dōn' (Sp.)
Sachsen (Saxony), zäk'sen (Ger.)
Sachsenhausen, zäk'sen-houz-en (Ger.)
Sacile, sä-chē'lā (It.)
Sackatoo, sak-ka-tō' (Cent. Af.)
Saco, sā'kō (U. S.)
Sacondaga, sak-on-dä'ga (U. S.) *r.*
Sacramento, sä-krä-men'tō (U. S.; Mex.)
Sacrificios, sä-krī-fē'sē-ōs (Mex.) *isl.*
Sacuhi, sä-kö-ē' (Braz.) *r.*
Sadowa, sad'ō-vä (Bohem.)
Saghalien, sä-chä-lēn' (As.) *isl.*
Saginaw, sag'i-na (U. S.)
Saguache, sa-woch' (U. S.)
Saguenay, säg-e-nā' (Can.) *r.*
Sahagun, sä'ä-gön (Sp.)
Sahama, sä-hä'mä (Peru) *mt.*
Sahara, sä-hä'rä (Af.)
Saharunpoor, sa-hä-run-pör' (Ind.)
Saiansk, sä-yänsk' (Sib.) *mt.*
Said, sä-ēd' (Eg.)
Saigon, sī-gon'; Fr. pron. sā-gōn' (Fr. Coch. China)
Saintonge, saṅ-tōnzh' (Fr.)
Sajama, sä-chä'ma (Peru) *mt.*
Sajansk, sä-yänsk' (Sib.) *mts.*
Sakaria, sä-kä-rē'ä (As. Mi.) *r.*
Sakhalin, sä-chä-lēn' (As.) *isl.*
Sakkara, säk-kä'rä (Eg.)
Sakmara, säk-mä'rä (Rus.) *r.*
Salado, sä-lä'dō (S. Am.) *r.*
Salama, sä-lä'mä (Cent. Am.)
Salamanca, sä-lä-mäṅ'kä (Sp.; Mex.)
Salamis, sä'lä-mis (Gr.) *isl.*
Salangore, sä-läṅ-gōr' (Mal. Pen.)
Salawatty, sä-lä-wät'ti (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Salayer, sä-lī'er (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Saldanha, säl-dä'nyä (S. Af.) *b.*
Salem, sā'lem (U. S. and Ind.)
Salembria, sä-lem-brē'ä (Tur.) *r.*
Salemi, sä-lā'mē (Sic.)
Salerno, sä-lär'nō (It.)
Salford, sal'ford (Eng.)
Salgado, säl-gä'dō (Braz.)
Salhieh, säl-hē'e (Eg.)
Salies, sä-lē' (Fr.)
Salina, sä-lē'nä (It.) *isl.*
Salisbury, sal'z-be-ri (Eng.)
Sallenches, säl-loṅsh' (Fr.)
Salobrena, sä-lō-brā'nä (It.)
Salona, sä-lō'nä (Aust.; Gr.)
Saloniki, sä-lō-nē'kē (Tur.)
Salop, sal'op (Eng.)
Salorino, sä-lō-rē'no (Sp.)
Salsette, sal-set'; Port. pron. sal-set'tā (Ind.) *isls.*
Saltcoats, salt'kōts (Scot.)
Saltillo, säl-tēl'lyō (Mex.); sal-til'lō (U. S.)
Salton, sal'tun (Scot.)
Saluen or Salwen, säl-wēn' (As.) *r.*
Saluzzo, sä-löt'tsō (It.)
Saluzzola, sä-löt'tsō-lä (It.)
Salvador, säl-vä-dōr' (Cent. Am.)
Salvatore, San, sän säl-vä-tō'rā (It.)
Salzbrunn, sälts'brön (Prus.)
Salzburg, sälts'börg (Aust.)
Salzkammergut, sälts'käm-mer-göt (Aust.)
Salzungen, sälts'ung-en (Ger.)
Salzwedel, zälts'vā-del (Prus.)
Samacá, sä-mä-kä' (Col.)
Samakov, sä-mä-kov' (Bulg.)
Samana, sä-mä-nä' (Hayti) *pen.*
Samar, sä-mär' (Ind. Arch.) *isl.*
Samara, sä-mä'rä (Rus.)
Samarang, sa-ma-rang' (Java)
Samarkand, sä-mär-kand' (As.)
Sambilang, säm-bē-läng' (East. Arc..., *isls.*
Samboanga, säm-bō-äng'gä (Philip.)
Sambre, soṅ'br (Bel.) *r.*
Sambuca, säm-bö'kä (It.)
Samoan Islands, sa-mō'an (S. Pac. Oc.)
Samos, sä'mos (Tur.) *isl.*
Samothraki, sä-mō-thrä'kē (Tur.) *isl.*
Sampeyre, säm-pā'ē-rā (It.)
Samsöe, säm'sēu-e (Den.) *isl.*
Samsoon, säm-sön' (As. Mi.)
Sanday, san'dā (Scot.) *isl.*
Sandhurst, sand'hėrst (Eng.)
Sandomir, sän-dō-mēr' (Rus.)
Sandusky, san-dus'ki (U. S.)
Sandwich, sand'wich (Eng.)
Sangai, säṅ-gä'ē (Ecuad.) *volc.*
Sangamon, san'ga-mon (U. S.) *r.*
San Giorgio, sän jor'jō (It.)
Sangir, säṅ'gēr (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Sanguesa, säṅ-ge'sä (Sp.)
San Ildefonso, sän ēl-de-fon'sō (Sp.)
San Joaquin, sän wa-kēn' (Califor.)
Sanlucar, sän-lö-kär' (Sp.)
San Marino, sän mä-rē'nō (It.)
San Miguel, sän mē-gel' (U. S.; Cent. Am.)
Sannio, sän'nē-ō (It.)
Sanquhar, 'sang'kwar; colloquially, sang'kėr (Scot.)
San Salvador, sän säl-vä-dōr' (Cent. Am.)
Sansanding or Sansandig, sän-san-ding' or san-san-dig' (Af.)
San Sebastian, sän se-bäs-tē-än' (Sp.)
Sansego, säṅ-sā'gō (Adr. Sea) *isl.*
San Stefano, sän stef'a-nō (Tur.)
Santa Cruz, sän'tä krös (W. Ind.) *mt.*
Santander, sän-tän-der' (Mex.; Sp.)
Santarem, sän-tä'reṅ (Port.)
Santiago, sän-tē-ä'gō (Sp.; Span. Am.)
Santillana, sän-tēl-lyä'nä (Mex.)
Santipoor, sän-tē-pör' (Ind.)
Santo Domingo, sän'to dō-mēng'gō (W. Ind.)
Santoña, sän-tō'nyä (Sp.)
Santorin, sän-tō-rēn' (Gr.) *isl.*
São Lourenço, souṅ lō-u-ren'sō (Braz.)
Saône, sōn (Fr.) *dep.*
São Sebastião, souṅ sā-bäs-tē-ouṅ' (Braz.)
Saquamera, sä-kwä-mā'rä (Braz.)
Sarabat, sä'rä-bat (As. Mi.) *r.*
Saragossa, sä-rä-gōs'sä (Sp.)
Sarangurh, sä-ran-gur' (Ind.)
Sarapul, sä'rä-pöl (Rus.)
Saratoga, sa-ra-tō'ga (U. S.)
Saratov, sä-rä'tov (Rus.)
Sarawak, sä-rä-wäk' (Borneo) *dist.*
Sarawan, sä-rä-wan' (Belooch.) *dist.*
Sardara, sär-dä'rä (It.)
Sardes, sär'des (Tur.)
Sardinia, sär-di'ni-ä (It.) *isl.*
Sarepta, sa-rep'ta (Rus.)
Sarmiento, sär-mē-en'tō (S. Am.) *mt.*
Sarrebourg, sär-bör' (Fr.)
Sarrebruck, sär-brük' (Fr.)
Sarreguemines, sär-gē-mēn' (Fr.)
Sarria, sär'rē-ä (Sp.)
Sarthe, särt (Fr.) *dep.* and *r.*
Sarum, Old, sā'rum (Eng.)
Sarun, sä'run (Ind.) *dist.*
Sarzana, sär-dzä'nä (It.)
Sarzeau, sär-zō' (Fr.)
Sarzedas, sär-zā'däs (Port.)
Saskatchewan, sas-kach'e-won (N. Am.) *r.*
Sassafras, sas'sa-fras (U. S.)
Sassari, säs'sä-rē (Sardin.)
Satanow, sä-tä-nof' (Rus.)
Satara, sä-tä'rä (Ind.)
Satgaon, sät-gä'on (Ind.)
Satorallya Ujhely, sä-tor-ol'yo ū-ō-hāly (Aust.)
Satpoora, sät'pu-rä (Ind.) *mts.*
Satsuma, sät-sö'mä (Jap.)
Sattarah, sät-tä'rä (Ind.) *dist.*
Saubermutty, sa-bėr-mut'ti (Ind.) *r.*
Saucejo, El, el sä-u-the'chō (Sp.)
Saugur, sa'gur (Ind.)
Saulieu, sō-lē-ėu' (Fr.)
Sault Sainte Marie, Fr. pron. sō saṅ mä-rē'; local pron. sō sint mā'rē (U. S.)
Saulzoir, sō-zwar' (Fr.)
Saumur, sō-mūr' (Fr.)
Sauternes, sō-tärn' (Fr.)
Sauveterre, sōv-ter' (Fr.)
Savaii, sä-vī'ē (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Savannah, sa-van'na (U. S.)
Saverne, sä-värn' (Fr.)
Savigliano, sä-vē-lyä'nō (It.)
Savignone, sä-vē-nyō'nä (It.)
Savio, sä'vē-ō (It.) *r.*
Savoie, sä-vwa' (Fr.) *dep.*
Savona, sä-vō'nä (It.)
Savu, sä'vö (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Saxe-Altenburg, saks-äl'ten-börg (Anglicized form of German Sachsen-Altenburg)
Saxmundham, saks'mund-am (Eng.)
Saxony, saks'ō-ni (Ger.)
Scafell, ska-fel' (Eng.) *mt.*
Scalloway, skal'lō-wā (Scot.)
Scalpa Flow, skal'pa flō (Scot.) *b.*
Scanderoon, skan-de-rön' (As.)
Scarborough, skär'bu-ru (Eng.)
Scarcies, skär'siz (W. Af.) *isls.*
Scardona, skär-dō'nä (Dalmat.)
Schaffhausen, shäf'houz-en (Switz.)
Schaghticoke, skat'i-kuk (U. S.)
Schandau, shän'dou (Ger.)
Schaumburg-Lippe, shoum'borg-lip-pe (Ger.)
Scheemda, schām'dä (Neth.)
Scheldt, skelt; Dutch, Schelde, schel'de (Neth.) *r.*
Schelling, Ter, ter schel'ing (Neth.) *isl.*
Schemnitz, shem'nėts (Ger.)
Schenectady, ske-nek'ta-di (U. S.)
Scherwiller, shėr-vēl-lär' (Alsace)
Scheveningen, schā'ven-ing-en (Neth.)
Schiedam, schē'dam (Neth.)
Schiermonnikoog, schēr-mon'ni-keg (Neth.) *isl.*
Schinznach, shēnts'näch (Switz.)
Schio, skē'ō (It.)
Schlangenbad, shläng'en-bād (Ger.)
Schlesien, shlā'zē-en (Ger.)
Schleswig or Sleswick, shlās'vēg (Ger.)
Schleusingen, shloi'sing-en (Prus.)
Schmalkalden, shmäl-käl'den (Ger.)
Schneekoppe, shnā'kōp-pe (Ger.) *mt.*
Schneidemühl, shnī'de-mūl (Prus.)
Schoharie, skō-ha'rē (U. S.)
Schokland, schok'lant (Neth.)
Schönau, shēu'nou (Ger.)
Schönbrunn, shēun'brön (Aust.)
Schoondijke, schōn'dī-ke (Neth.)
Schoonhoven, schōn'hō-ven (Neth.)
Schouten, shō'ten (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Schouwen, schou'ven (Neth.) *isl.*
Schreisheim, shris'hīm (Ger.)
Schroon, skrön (U. S.)
Schuyler, skī'lėr (U. S.)
Schuylkill, skōl'kil (U. S.)
Schwaben (Suabia), shvä'ben (Ger.)
Schwarzawa, shvärts'a-va (Aust.) *r.*
Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, shvärts'börg rö'dōl-stat (Ger.)
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, shvärts'-börg zōn'ders-houz-en (Ger.)
Schwarzwald, shvärts'vält (Ger.)
Schweinfurt, shvīn'fört (Ger.)
Schweiz (Switzerland) shvīts (Eur.)
Schwetzingen, shvets'ing-en (Ger.)
Schwyz, shvēts (Switz.)
Schyl, shēl (Hun. and Tur.) *r.*
Scilly Islands, sil'li ī'landz (Eng.)
Scinde, sind (Ind.)
Scio, sē'ō (Gr.)
Scioto, sī-ō'tō (U. S.)
Scituate, sit'yu-āt (U. S.)
Scombi, skōm'be (Tur.) *r.*
Scone, skōn (Scot.)
Scutari, skö'tä-rē (Eur. Tur.; As. Mi.)
Seacombe, sē'kum (Eng.)
Sealkote, sē-al'kōt (Ind.)
Seattle, se-at'tel (U. S.)
Sebastopol, sē-bas'tō-pol; Russ. pron. sā-vas-to'pol (Rus.)
Sebenico (sā-bā'nē-kō (Aust.)
Sechuen, sē-chwen' (China) *prov.*
Sechura, sā-chö'rä (Peru) *b.*
Secunderabad, sē-kun-de-rä-bäd' (Ind.)
Secundra, sē-kun'dra (Ind.)
Sedan, sē-doṅ' (Fr.)
Sedbergh, sed'bėrg (Eng.)
Sedgemoor, sej'mōr (Eng.)
Seeland (Anglicized form of Danish Sjaelland), sē'land (Den.) *isl.*
Sefan, sē-fän' (Tibet) *dist.*
Sefid Rud, sā'fēd röd (Per.) *r.*
Segamet, sā-gā-met' (Mal. Pen.) *dist.*
Sego, sā'gō (W. Af.)
Segorbe, sā-gōr'be (Sp.)
Segovia, sē-gō'vē-ä (Sp.)
Segura, se-gö'rä (Sp.)
Seharunpur, se-hä'run-pör" (Ind.)
Sehwan, se-wän' (Ind.)
Seine, sān (Fr.) *r.*
Seine Inférieure, sān aṅ-fā-rē-eur' (Fr.) *dep.*
Seistan, sā-is-tän' (Afg.)
Selenga, sā-leng'gä (Cent. As.) *r.*
Seligenstadt, sā'li-ghen-stat (Ger.)
Semao, se-mā'ō (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Semendria, sā-men'drē-ä (Tur.)
Semipalatinsk, se-mi-pa-lä'tinsk" (Rus.)
Semirechensk, sā-mēr-ye-chensk' (Sib.)
Semisopochnoi, se-mi-sō-poch'nō-ē (N. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Sempach, zām'päch (Switz.)
Sendai, sen-dī' (Jap.)
Seneca, sen'e-ka (U. S.) *l.*
Senegal, sen-ne-gal' or sen-e-gäl' (Af.) *r.*
Senegambia, sen-e-gām'bē-ä (Af.)
Senio, sā'nē-ō (It.) *r.*

Senlis, säⁿ-lēs' (Fr.)
Sennar or Sennaar, sen-när' (Af.)
Seo de Urgel, se'ō de ör-ċhel' (Sp.)
Sepolcro, San, sän sā-pōl'krō (It.)
Septimer, säp'tē-mer (Switz.) *pass*
Sepulveda, se-pōl-ve'ᴛʜä (Sp.)
Seraievō, se-rī-yā'vō (Bosnia)
Serampore, se-ram-pōr' (Ind.)
Sergipe, sär-zhē'pä (Braz.) *dist.*
Serinagur, se-rē-nä-gur' (Ind.)
Seringapatam, se-ring-ga-pa-tam' (Ind.)
Seringham, se-rin-gäm' (Ind.)
Serino, sā-rē'nō (It.)
Serle, sėrl (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Serohi, ser-ō-hē' (Ind.)
Serpentaria, sär-pän-tā'rē-ä (It.) *isl.*
Serpho, sėr'fō (Gr.) *isl.*
Serrières, sär-rē-är' (Fr.)
Sesheké, se-she-kē' (S. Af.)
Sesia, sā'sē-ä (It.) *r.*
Setubal, sā-tō-bäl' (Port.)
Sevan, sā-vän' (Armen.) *l.*
Sevastopol, Russ. pron. sā-vas-top'ol (Rus.)
Sevenoaks, sev'en-ōks (Eng.)
Severn, sev'ėrn (Eng.) *r.*
Severndroog, se-vern-drōg' (Ind.)
Sevilla, sā-vē'lyä (Sp.)
Seville (Anglicized form of Span. Sevilla), sev'il or se-vil' (Sp.)
Sevres, Deux, deu sāvr (Fr.) *dep.*
Sewalik, se-wä'lik (Ind.) *mts.*
Sewestan, sā-wes-tän' (Afg.)
Seychelles, sā-shel' (Ind. Oc.) *isls.*
Shaftesbury, shäfts'be-ri (Eng.)
Shahabad, shä-hä-bäd' (Ind.)
Shahjehanpoor, shäh-je-hän-pör' (Ind.)
Shamakha, shä-mä'ċhä (Transcauc.)
Shamo, shä'mō (Cent. As.) *des.*
Shanalin, shan-a-lin' (Cent. As.) *mts.*
Shanghai, shang-hī' (China)
Shannon, shan'non (Ir.)
Shapinshay, shap'in-shā (Scot.) *isl.*
Shari or Shary, shä'ri (Cent. Af.) *r.*
Shediac, she-dē-ăk' (N. Bruns.)
Sheerness, shēr-nes' (Eng.)
Sheffield, shef'fēld (Eng.)
Shellif, shel-lēf' (Alg.) *r.*
Shelagskoi, she-lag'skō-i (Sib.) *c.*
Shenandoah, shen-an-dō'a (U. S.)
Shendy, shän'dē (Nub.)
Shense, shen-sē' (China)
Shershel, sher-shel' (Alg.)
Shetland, shet'land (Scot.) *co.*
Shields, shēldz (Eng.)
Shigatze, shi-gat'sä (Tibet)
Shikarpoor, shi-kär-pör' (Ind.)
Shimiyu, shi-mē'yu (Af.) *r.*
Shimoga, shi-mō'ga (Ind.)
Shippegan, ship'pe-gan (N. Brun.) *isl.*
Shiraz, shē-räz' (Per.)
Shire, shē'rā (Af.) *l.*
Shirwa, shir'wa (Af.) *l.*
Shistova, shēs-tō'va (Bulg.)
Shoa, shō'ä (Af.)
Shoeburyness, shō'be-ri-nes (Eng.)
Shohola, shō-hō'la (U. S.)
Shoreham, shōr'am (Eng.)
Shoshone or Shoshonee, shō-shō'nē (U. S.)
Shrewsbury, shröz'be-ri (Eng.)
Shumla, shöm'lä (Bulg.)
Shuster, shös'tėr (Per.)
Shutargardan, shö'tär-gär''dan (Afg.) *mt. pass*
Siam, sē-äm' or sī'am (As.)
Siberia, sī-bē'ri-a (As.)
Sibilla, sē-bēl'lä (It.) *mt.*
Sicily, sis'i-li (It.) *isl.*
Siderno, sē-dār'nō (It.)
Sidlaw (Hills), sid'lä (Scot.)
Sidmouth, sid'muth (Eng.)
Sidra, sē'dra (Af.) *g.*
Siebenbürgen, zēb'en-bür-gen (Aust.)
Siebengebirge, zē'ben-ge-bēr-ge (Ger.) *mts.*
Siedlec or Siedletz, sēd'lets (Pol.)
Siemrab, sē-em'räb (Siam)
Siena, sē-ä'nä (It.)
Sierra Leone, sē-er'rä lē-ō'nē (W. Af.)
Sierra Nevada, sē-er'rä ne-vä' ᴛʜa or ne-vä'dä (Sp. and Calif.)
Sigmaringen, zēċh-mä'ring-en (Ger.)
Sigriswil, zē'grēs-vil (Switz.)
Sigtuna, sēg-tö'nä (Swe.)
Siguantanejo, sē-gwän-tä-ne'ċho (Mex.)
Siguenza, sē-gen'thä
Sihut, sē-hut' (Ar.)
Sikoku, sē-kō'ku (Jap.) *isl.*
Silesia, sī-lē'shi-a (Aust.)
Silhet, sil-het' (Ind.) *dist.*
Silistri, sē-lēs'trē (Tur.)
Silistria, sē-lēs'trē-a (Tur.)
Silivri, sē-lē'vrē (Tur.)
Siljan, sēl'yän (Swe.) *l.*
Simabara, sē-mä-bä'rä (Jap.)
Simancas, sē-män-käs' (Sp.)
Simand, shē-mond' (Hung.)
Simbirsk, sēm-bērsk' (Rus.)
Simcoe, sim'kō (Can.) *l.*
Simferopol, sēm-fer-op'ol (Rus.)
Simla, sim'la (Ind.)
Simplon, sim'plon; Fr. pron. saⁿ-plōⁿ' (Switz.)
Simusir, sē-mö-sēr' (N. Pac.) *isl.*
Sinai, sī'nā (Ar.) *mt.*
Sinde, sind (Ind.)
Singapore, sing-ga-pōr' (Ind.)
Sing-Sing, sing'sing (U. S.)
Sinigaglia, sē-nē-gä'lyä (It.)
Sinjar, sēn-jär' (As. Tur.)
Sinnamari, sēn-nä-mä-rē' (Fr. Gui.) *r.*
Sinope, sē-nō'pä (As. Mi.)
Sioux, sē-ö' (U. S.) *r.*
Siphanto, sē-fän'tō (Gr.) *isl.*
Sipótuba, sē-pō-tö'bä (Braz.) *r.*
Sir-Daria, sēr-dä'rē-ä (Cent. As.) *r.*
Sirhind, sēr-hind' (Ind.)
Sir-i-Kol, sēr-ē-kol' (Cent. As.) *l.*
Sirwan, sēr-wän' (Per.)
Sisal, sē-säl' (Mex.)
Siseboli, sē-sē'bō-lē (Tur.)
Sissach, zēs'säċh (Switz.)
Sisteron, sēs-te-rōⁿ' (Fr.)
Sistova, sēs-tō'vä (Bulg.)
Sitges, sēt'ċhes (Sp.)
Sitka, sit'ka (Alaska) *isls.*
Sittingbourne, sit'ting-börn (Eng.)
Sivana, sē-vä'nä (Ind.) *isl.*
Sivas, sē'väs (Tur.)
Siwah, sē'wa (Eg.)
Sjælland, syel'län (Den.)
Skagastölstind, skä-gä-steûl'stēn (Nor.)
Skagen, skägen (Den.) *c.*
Skager-Rack, skä'ger-räk (N. Sea)
Skagit, skag'it (Brit. Col.) *r.*
Skalitz, shkä'lēts (Hung.)
Skanderborg, skän'der-börg (Den.)
Skaneateles, skan-ē-at'les (U. S.)
Skaraborg, skä'rä-börg (Swe.) *dist.*
Skelleftea, skäl-läf'tä-ō (Swe.)
Skelligs, skel'ligz (Ir.) *isls.*
Skerries, ske'riz (Scot.; Ir.)
Skerryvore, sker-ri-vōr' (Hebrides)
Skiatho, skē'ä-thō (Gr.) *isl.*
Skibbereen, skib-bēr-ēn' (Ir.)
Skiddaw, skid'da (Eng.) *mt.*
Skielskör, skēls'keör (Den.)
Skopelo, skō-pä'lō (Gr.) *isl.*
Skowhegan, skō-hē'gan (U. S.)
Skye, ski (Scot.) *isl.*
Sleaford, slē'ford (Eng.)
Sliebhbloom, slēv-blōm' (Ir.) *mts.*
Sliebhdonard, slēv-don'ärd (Ir.) *mt.*
Sliedrecht, slē'drecht (Neth.)
Sligo, slī'gō (Ir.) *co.*
Slough, slou (Eng.)
Sluis, slois (Neth.)
Smailholm, smāl'um (Scot.)
Smethwick, smeᴛʜ'ik (Eng.)
Smichew, smē'ċhev (Bohem.)
Smölen, smeû'len (Nor.) *isl.*
Smolensk, smō-lensk' (Rus.)
Smyrna, smėr'na (As. Mi.)
Snäfellsjökull, snä-fels-yeäk'ụl (Iceld.) *mt.*
Sneehaetten, snä'het-ten (Nor.) *mt.*
Sneeuwbergen, snä'ụv-ber-gen (S. Af.) *mts.*
Snizort, Loch, loċh snī'zort (Scot.)
Snohomish, snō-hō'mish (U. S.)
Snowdon, snō'den (Eng.)
Snyatin, snyä'tēn (Aust.)
Soar, sōr (Eng.) *r.*
Soay, sō'ā (Scot.) *isls.*
Sobieslau, sō-bē-es'lou (Bohem.)
Sobraon, sō-brä'on (Ind.)
Socorro, sō-kor'rō (U. S.; Mex.)
Socotra, sō-kō'trä (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Socuellamos, sō-kụ-el-lyä'mōs (Sp.)
Söderköping or Söderkjöping, seu-der-cheû'pėng (Swe.)
Södertelge, seu-dār-tāl'gā (Swe.)
Soemânap, sö-mä-näp' (East. Arch.)
Soerabaya, sö-rä-bä'yä (Java)
Soerakarta, sö-rä-kär'tä (Java)
Soest, zeûst (Ger.)
Sofala, sō-fä'lä (E. Af.) *dist.*
Sofia, sō-fē'a (Bulg.)
Sognefjeld, sōg'nä-fyel (Swe.)
Sognefjord, sōg'nä-fyōr (Swe.)
Soham, sō'ham (Eng.)
Sohar, sō-här' (Ar.)
Soignies, swą-nyē' (Bel.)
Soissons, swąs-sōⁿ' (Fr.)
Sokoto, sō-kō'tō (Cent. Af.)
Solana, sō-lä'nä (Sp.)
Solander, sō-lan'dėr (N. Zd.) *isl.*
Solent, sō'lent (Eng.) *sea*
Solesmes, sō-lām' (Fr.)
Soleure, sō-leûr' (Switz.)
Solfatara, sōl-fä-tä'rä (It.) *l.*
Solferino, sōl-fä-rē'nō (It.)
Solihull, sō-li-hul' (Eng.)
Solikamsk, sō-lē-kämsk' (Rus.)
Solingen, zō'ling-en (Ger.)
Solipaca, sō-lē-pä'kä (It.)
Solofra, sō-lō'frä (It.)
Solola, sō-lō'lä (Mex.)
Solothurn, sō'lō-törn (Switz.)
Solre le château, sōlr lė shä-tō' (Fr.)
Solsona, sōl-sō'nä (Sp.)
Sölvesborg, seûl'vas-börg (Swe.)
Solway, sol'wā (Scot.)
Somauli (Country), sō-mą'lē (E. Af.)
Sombrerete, sōm-bre-re'te (Mex.)
Somerset, sum'ėr-set (Eng.)
Somersham, sum'ėrz-ham (Eng.)
Somlyo, sōm'lyō (Transyl.)
Sommariva, sōm-mä-rē'vä (It.)
Somme, som (Fr.) *dep. r.*
Sommelsdijk, som'melz-dik (Neth.)
Sommières, sō-mē-ār' (Fr.)
Somnath or Somnauth, som-nät', som-nath' (Ind.)
Sondershausen, zōn'derz-houz'en (Ger.)
Sondrio, sōn'drē-ō (It.)
Sone, Soane, or Son, sōn (Ind.) *r.*
Songari, sōn-gä-rē' (China) *r.*
Song-ca, song-kä' (Anam) *r.*
Sonmeanee, son-mä-ä'nē (Beluch.)
Sonoma, sō-nō'ma (U. S.)
Sonora, sō-nō'rä (Mex.)
Sonseca, sōn-se'kä (Sp.)
Sonsonate, sōn-sō-nä'te (Mex.)
Soodan, sö-dän' (Af.)
Soorabaya, sö-rä-bä'yä (Java)
Sophia, sō-fē'ä (Tur.)
Sorata, sō-rä'tä (Bol.) *mt.*
Sorel, sō-rel' (Can.)
Soria, sō'rē-ä (Sp.)
Soriano, sō-rē-ä'nō (It.)
Soröe, sö'reu-e (Den.; Nor.) *isl.*
Sorrento, sōr-rān'tō (It.)
Sotto Marina, söt'tō mä-rē'nä (It.) *isl.*
Soturba, sō-tör'ba (Nubia) *mt.*
Soudan, sö-dän' (Af.)
Souillac, sö-lyäk' or sö-yäk' (Fr.)
Soukgoum-Kalé, sök-göm-kä-lā' (Rus.)
Sourabaya, sö-rä-bä'yä (Java)
Sourdeval, sör-de-väl' (Fr.)
Sousa, sö'sä (Tunis)
Souterraine, La, lä sö-ter-rān' (Fr.)
Southampton, south-amp'ton (Eng.)
Southend, south-end' (Eng.)
Southwark, south'ärk; colloquially suᴛʜ'ärk (Eng.)
Souvigny, sö-vē-nyē' (Fr.)
Souzdal, söz'dąl (Rus.)
Spa, spą; Fr. and Flemish pron. spä (Bel.)
Spalatro, spä-lä'trō (Aust.)
Spalding, spąl'ding (Eng.)
Spandau, spän'dou (Prus.)
Spangenberg, späng'en-berg (Ger.)
Spartel, spär'tel (Af.) *c.*
Spartivento, spär-tē-vän'tō (It.) *c.*
Speier or Speyer, spī'er (Ger.)
Speightstown, spits'toun (W. Ind.)
Spessart, spes'ärt (Ger.) *mts.*
Spey, spā (Scot.) *r.*
Spezzia, spät'tsē-ä (Gr.) *isl.*
Sphagia, sfä-gē'a (Gr.) *isl.*
Sphakia, sfä-kē'a (Crete)
Spiez, spēts (Switz.)
Spilsby, spilz'bi (Eng.)
Spinazzola, spē-nät'tsō-lä (It.)
Spineto, spē-nā'tō (It.)
Spires (English name for Speier), spīrz (Ger.)
Spiridione, spē-rē-dē-ō'nä (Gr.)
Spitalfields, spit'al-fēldz (Eng.)
Spithead, spit'hed (Eng.)
Spitzbergen, spēts-ber'gen (Arc. Oc.)
Splügen, splû'gen (Switz.) *pass.*
Spoleto, spō-lā'tō (It.)
Sporades, spor'a-dēz (Gr.) *isls.*
Spree, sprā (Prus.) *r.*
Sprogöe, sprō'geu-e (Den.) *isl.*
Squam, skwom (U. S.) *l.*
Squillace, skwēl-lä'ċhä (It.)
Srinagar, srē-nä-gär' (Kashmír)
Stabie, stä'bē-ō (Switz.)
Stadacona, sta-dak'o-na (Can.)
Stadthagen, stat'hä-gen (Ger.)
Staeden, stä'den (Bel.)
Stagnone, stä-nyō'nä (It.) *isls.*
Stalimni or Stalimene, sta-lim'nē, stalim'e-nē (Æg. Sea) *isl.*
Stalybridge, stā'li-brij (Eng.)
Stamboul, stäm-böl' (Tur.)

Stampalia, stäm-pä-lē'a (Gr.) *isl.*
Stampfen, shtämp'fen (Hung.)
Stancho, stan'kō (Gr.) *isl.*
Stanhope, stan'hōp (Eng.)
Stanislaus, stan-is-lou' (Califor.)
Stanmore, stan'mōr (Eng.)
Stanovoi, stan'o-vō-ē (As.) *mts.*
Stanstead, stan'sted (Eng.)
Stapleton, stā'pl-ton (Eng.)
Staraja Russa, stä-rä'yä rōs'sa (Rus.)
Staritza, stä'rēt-sa (Rus.)
Starkenbach, stär'ken-bäch (Bohem.)
Staro Constantinow, stä'rō kon-stan-tē-nof' (Rus.)
Starodoub, stä-rō-döb' (Rus.)
Staten Isl., sta'ten (U. S.; Tierra del Fuego)
Staubbach, stoub'bäch (Switz.)
Staunton, stan'ton (U. S.)
Stavanger, stä'väng-gär (Nor.)
Staveley, stāv'li (Eng.)
Stavelot, stä-ve-lō' (Bel.)
Stavenisse, stä've-nis-se (Neth.)
Stavoren, stä'vo-ren (Neth.)
Stavropol, stäv'rō-pol (Rus.)
Stayley, stā'li (Eng.)
Steenkerque, stān'kerk (Bel.)
Steenwijkerwolde, stān-vī'ker-vol-de (Neth.)
Steep-Holmes, stēp'hōmz (Eng.) *isl.*
Steiermark, sti'er-märk (Aust.)
Steinach, stīn'äch (Ger.) *r.*
Steinau, stīn'ou (Ger.)
Steinfort, stīn'fōrt (Neth.)
Stellenbosch, stel'len-bosch (S. Af.)
Stelvio, stäl'vē-ō (Alps) *pass.*
Stenhousemuir, steu'hous-myör (Scot.)
Stepney, step'ni (Eng.)
Sternberg, stärn'bärg (Aust.; Ger.)
Stettin, stät'tēn (Prus.)
Stevenage, stē'ven-āj (Eng.)
Stevenston, stē'ven-ston (Scot.)
Steuben, styö'ben or styu-ben' (U. S.)
Stewarton, styu'ärt-on (Scot.)
Steyer, sti'er (Aust.)
Stikine, sti-kēn' (N. Am.) *r.*
Stillserjoch, stēl'ser-yōch (Aust.)
Stinchar, stin'shär (Scot.) *r.*
Stirling, stėr'ling (Scot.)
Stobnica, stob-nēt'sa (Pol.)
Stockholm, stok'hōlm (Swe.)
Stolbovoi, stol-bō'vō-ē (Arc. Oc.) *isl.*
Stolwijk, stōl'vīk (Neth.)
Stonehaven, stōn-hā'ven (Scot.)
Stonehenge, stōn'henj (Eng.)
Stonehouse, stōn'hous (Eng.)
Stoneykirk, stō'ni-kėrk (Scot.)
Stonington, stō'ning-ton (U. S.)
Storeheddinge, stōr-hād'deng-ā (Den.)
Stornoway, stor'nō-wā (Scot.)
Storsjön, stōr'syeun (Swe) *l.*
Stötteritz, stėt'te-rēts (Ger.)
Stour, stour (Eng.) *r.*
Stourbridge, stėr'brij (Eng.)
Stourport, stėr'pōrt (Eng.)
Stow, stō (Eng.; Scot.; U. S.)
Stowmarket, stō'mär-ket (Eng.)
Strabane, strä-bān' (Ir.)
Strachan, strä'chan (Scot.)
Strachur, stra-chur' (Scot.)
Stradella, strä-dāl'lä (It.)
Strakonitz, strä'kō-nēts (Aust.)
Stralen, strä'len (Ger.)
Stralsund, sträl'zönt (Prus.)
Strambino, sträm-bē'nō (It.)
Stranorlar, strä-nor'lär (Ir.)
Stranraer, stran-rär' (Scot.)
Strasbourg (French name of Strassburg), sträs-bör (Ger.)
Strassburg, sträs'börg or sträs'börch (Ger.)
Stratford-upon-Avon, strat"ford-u-pon-ā'ven (Eng.)
Strathaven, strath-ā'vn, colloquially strā'vn (Scot.)
Strathblane, strath-blān' (Scot.)
Strathbogie, strath-bō'gi (Scot.)
Strathearn, strath-ėrn' (Scot.)
Strathfieldsaye, strath-fēld'sā (Eng.)
Strathkinnes, strath-kin'nes (Scot.)
Strathmiglo, strath-mig'lō (Scot.)
Strathyre, strath-īr' (Scot.)
Strichen, strich'en (Scot.)
Strijen, strī'en (Neth.)
Stromboli, strōm'bō-lē (It.) *isl.*
Stromness, strom-nes' (Scot.)
Strömöe, streum'eu-e (Faroe Isls.) *isl.*
Stronachlacher, stron-ach-lach'ėr (Scot.)
Stronsay, stron'sā (Scot.) *isl.*
Strontian, stron'shi-an; locally, stron-tē'an (Scot.)
Strood, ströd (Eng.)
Stroud, stroud (Eng.)
Stroudwater, stroud'wa-tėr (Eng.)
Stubbekjöbing, stöb-be-kyeub'eng (Den.)
Stuhlweissenburg, stöl-vīs'en-börg (Hung.)
Stuttgart, stut'gärt (Ger.)
Stuyvesant, stī've-sant (U. S.)
Styria, stir'i-a (Aust.)
Suabia, swā'bi-a (Ger.)
Suaheli, su-a-hā'lē (Af.)
Suakin, su-ä'kin (Eg.)
Subiaco, sub-ē-ä'ko (It.)
Subtiapa, sub-tē-ä'pä (Cent. Am.)
Succadana, suk-kä-dä'nä (Borneo) *dist.*
Suchona, su-chō'na (Rus.) *r.*
Sucre, sö'kre (Bol.)
Suczawa, sö-chä'vä (Aust.)
Sudbury, sud'be-ri (Eng.)
Sudetes, sö-dā'tās (Ger.) *mts.*
Sueca, su-e'kä (Sp.)
Suez, su'ez (Eg.)
Suffolk, suf'fok (Eng.)
Suippes, swēp (Fr.)
Suir, shör (Ir.) *r.*
Suisun, su-ē-sön' (U. S.)
Sukkur, suk-kur' (Ind.)
Suledal, sö'lā-dāl (Nor.)
Suliman or Sulaiman, su-lī-mān' (Afg.) *mt.*
Sulina, so-lē'nä (Roum.) *r.*
Sulitjelma, sö-lē-chāl'mä (Swe.) *mt.*
Sulmona, söl-mō'nä (It.)
Sultanieh, söl-ta-nē'e (Per.)
Sulzbach, zölts'bäch (Ger.)
Sulzer Belchen, söl'tser bel'chen (Ger.) *mt.*
Sumanap, sö-mä-näp' (East. Arch.)
Sumatra, sö-mä'trä (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Sumbawa, söm-bä'wä (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Sumbhulpoor, sum-bul-pör' (Ind.)
Sumiswald, zö'mēs-vält (Switz.)
Sunart, sun'ärt (Scot.) *inlet*
Sunda, sun'da (East. Arch.) *isls. st.*
Sunderbunds, sun'dėr-bunds (Ind.)
Sunderland, sun'dėr-land (Eng.)
Sungie-Ujong, sun-gē-ö-jong' (Mal. Pen.) *dist.*
Sungora, sun-gō'ra (Siam.)
Surat, sö-rät' (Ind.)
Surbiton, sėr'bi-ton (Eng.)
Surinam, sö-rē-näm' (S. Am.)
Surrey, su'ri (Eng.)
Surtshellir, sörts-hel'lėr (Iceld.)
Suruga, su-rō'ga (Jap.)
Susquehanna, sus-kwē-han'na (U. S.)
Sussex, sus'seks (Eng.)
Sutherland, suтн'ėr-land (Scot.)
Sutlej, sut'lej (Ind.) *r.*
Suwalki, sö-väl'ki (Rus.)
Suwanne, su-wa'nē (U. S.) *r.*
Suwarrow, sö-wär'rō (S. Pac.) *isls.*
Svanike, svä'nē-kä (Den.)
Svartsjöe, svärt'syeu-e (Swe.)
Sveaborg, svä'ä-börg (Rus.)
Sverige, svä'rē-ge (native name of Sweden)
Swabia. *See* Suabia.
Swaffham, swaf'am (Eng.)
Swale, swāl (Eng.) *r.*
Swansea, swon'zē (Eng.)
Swanwick, swon'ik (Eng.)
Swatow, swät'ou (China)
Sweaborg, svä'ä-börg (Rus.)
Swedona, swe-dō'na (U. S.)
Sweira, swē'ra (Mar.)
Swellendam, svel'en-dam (S. Af.)
Sweveghem, svā'vā-gem (Bel.)
Swinemünde, svē'nē-mün-de (Prus.)
Swinford Regis, swin'ford rē'jis (Eng.)
Switzerland, swit'sėr-land (Eur.)
Sydenham, sid'en-am (Eng.)
Sydney, sid'ni (Austral.)
Syene, sī-ē'nē (Eg.)
Syhoon, sī-hön' (As.) *r.*
Sylhet, sil-het' (Ind.)
Syra, sē'rä (Gr.) *isl.*
Syracuse, sī'rä-kyoz (U. S.)
Syria, si'ri-a (As.)
Syrmia, sēr'mē-ä (Aust.) *dist.*
Syzran, syz'ran (Rus.)
Szabadka, so-bod'ko (Hung.)
Szabolcs, sä'bölch (Hung.) *co.*
Szalad, so-lod' (Hung.)
Szamos, so-mosh' (Hung.) *r.*
Szasz Regen, säs'rā'gen (Transyl.)
Szaszvaros, säs-vä'rōsh (Transyl.)
Szathmar, sot-mär' (Hung.)
Szczuczin, shchö'chin (Pol.)
Szegedin, seg'e-dēn (Hung.)
Szekely, sā-kāly' (Transyl.)
Szigeth, sē'get (Hung.)
Szombathely, som-bo-täly' (Hung.)

# T.

Taasinge, tō'sēng-ā (Den.) *isl.*
Tabarca, tä-bär'kä (Af.) *isl.*
Tabaria, tä-bä-rē'ä (Syr.)
Tabasco, tä-bäs'kō (Mex.)
Tabatinga, tä-bä-tēn'gä (Braz.)
Tabernas, tä-ber'näs (Sp.)
Taboa, tä-bō'ä (Port.)
Taboga, tä-bō'gä (Col.) *isl.*
Tabreez or Tabriz, tä-brēz' (Per.)
Tabria, tä'brē-ä (W. Af.)
Tacarigua, tä-kä-rē'gwä (Venez.) *l.*
Tacazze, ta-kat'sā (Abyss.) *r.*
Tachira, ta-chē'ra (Venez.)
Taclagur, täk-lä-gur' (Tibet)
Tacloban, täk-lō-bän' (Philip.)
Tacna, täk'nä (Peru)
Tacpary, tä-kō-ä-rē' (Braz.) *r.*
Tacuba, tä-kō'bä (Mex.)
Tacunga, La, lä tä-kön'gä (Ecuad.)
Tadcaster, tad'kas-tėr (Eng.)
Tadjurah, täd-jö'ra (E. Af.)
Tadousac, tä-dō-sāk' (Can.)
Tafalla, tä-fäl'lyä (Sp.)
Tafelneh, tä-fāl'ne (Mar.)
Tafilelt, tä-fē-lelt' (Mar.)
Taganrog, tä-gän-rog' (Rus.)
Taghkanic, tok'hon-ik (U. S.)
Taghmon, tach'mon (Ir.)
Tagliamento, tä-lyä-mān'tō (It.)
Tagliocozzo, tä-lyō-kōt'tsō (It.)
Tagodast, tä-gō-däst' (Mar.)
Tagus, tā'gus (Sp.) *r.*
Tahiti, tä-hē'tē (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Tahoe, ta-hō' (Califor.) *l.*
Tahura, ta-hö'ra (Sand. Isls.) *isl.*
Tain, tān (Scot.); tan (Fr.)
Taiyuenfoo, tī-yu-en'fō" (China)
Tajo (Spanish name of Tagus), tä'chō (Sp.)
Tajoora, tä-jö'ra (E. Af.)
Takhti Soleiman, tuch'tē sō-lī-mān' (Afg.)
Ta-kiang, tä-kē-ang' (China) *r.*
Takinos, täkē-nōs (Tur.) *l.*
Takow, ta-kou' (China)
Talanti, tä-lān'tē (Gr.) *ch.*
Talavera, de la Reina, tä-lä-ve'rä de lä re-ē'nä (Sp.)
Talbot, tal'bot (U. S.)
Talcaguana, täl-kä-gwa'nä (Chile)
Taliabo, tä-lyä'bō (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Talicote, tä'lē-kōt (Ind.)
Talladega, tal-la-dē'ga (U. S.)
Tallahassee, täl-lä-has'sē (U. S.)
Tallahatchie, täl-lä-hät'chē (U. S.)
Tallapoosa, täl-lä-pö'sa (U. S.) *r.*
Tallarrubias, täl-lär-rö'bē-äs (Sp.)
Tamandaré, tä-man-dä-rā' (Braz.) *b.*
Tamandua, tä-man'du-ä (Braz.)
Tamar, tā'mär (Eng.) *r.*
Tamarugal, tä-mä-rö'gal (S. Am.)
Tamatave, tä-mä-täv' (Madag.)
Tamaulipas, tä-mä-u-lē'päs (Mex.)
Tambelan, täm-bā-lān' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Tame, tām (Eng.) *r.*
Tamega, tä-me'gä (Sp.) *r.*
Tamiagua, tä-mē-ä'gwä (Mex.)
Tamlaght, tam-läght' (Ir.)
Tampico, täm-pē'kō (Mex.)
Tanadice, tan'a-dīs (Scot.)
Tanaga, tä-nä'gä (Aleut. Isls.) *isl.*
Tanah, tä'nä (Eg.)
Tanakeke, tä-nä-kā'kā (East. Arch.) *isls.*
Tananarivo, tä-nä-nä-rē'vō (Madag.)
Tangaro, tä-nē'rō (It.) *r.*
Tanderagee, tan-de-ra-gē' (Ir.)
Tanganyika, tan-gan-yē'ka (Af.) *l.*
Tangermünde, täng'er-mün-de (Prus.)
Tangier, tan-jēr' (Af.)
Tangipahoa, tan-ji-pa-hō' (U. S.)
Tanjore, tan-jōr' (Ind.)
Taormina, tä-ōr-mē'nä (Sic.)
Taos, tä'ōs, almost tous (U. S.)
Tapajos, tä-pä'zhōs (Braz.) *r.*
Tapera, tä-pā'rä (Braz.)
Tapisi, tä-pē'sē (S. Am.) *r.*
Tappanooly Bay, tap-pä-nōō'lē-bā (Sumatra)
Taptee, tap-tē' (Ind.) *r.*
Taquari, tä-kwä-rē' (Braz.) *r.*
Tarakai, tä-rä-kī' (As.) *isl.* and *g.*
Taranaki, tä-rä-nä'kē (N. Zd.)
Tarancon, tä-rän-kōn' (Sp.)
Taranto, tä-rän'tō (It.)
Tarapaca, tä-rä-pä-kä' (Peru)
Tararua, tä-rä-rō'a (N. Zd.)
Tarascon, tä-räs-kōh' (Fr.)
Tarasp, tä-räsp' (Switz.)

Tarawera, tä-rä-wä'ra (N. Zd.) *l.*
Tarazona, tä-rä-thō'nä (Sp.)
Tarbagatai, tär-bä-gä-tī' (China) *dist.*
Tarbert, tär'bert (Scot.)
Tarbes, tärb (Fr.)
Tarbolton, tär-bōl'ton (Scot.)
Tardenois, tär-de-nwą' (Fr.) *dist.*
Tarifa, tä-rē'fä (Sp.)
Tarija, tä-rē'ċhä (Bol.)
Tarim, tä-rēm' (East. Turk.) *r.*
Tarn, tärn (Fr.)
Tarnopol, tär-nō'pol (Aust.)
Tarnow, tär'nō (Aust.)
Tarnowitz, tär'nō-ỿĕts (Prus.)
Tarporley, tär'por-li (Eng.)
Tarragona, tär-rä-gō'nä (Sp.)
Tarrasa, tär-rä'sä (Sp.)
Tartary, tär'tä-ri (As.)
Tartas, tär-tä' (Fr.)
Tashkent, täsh-kent' (Tart.)
Tashlidge, täsh'li-je (Bosnia)
Tasmania, taz-mā'ni-a (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Tassisudon, täs-sē-sö'dŏn (Bhutan)
Taubate, tä-ụ-bä'tä (Braz.)
Taulignan, tō-lē-ỿon' (Fr.)
Taunton, tạn'tŏn (Eng.)
Taunus, tou'nös (Ger.) *mts.*
Taupo, tä'ụ-pō (N. Zd.) *l.*
Tauranga, tä-ụ-ran'ga (N. Zd.)
Taurida, tou'ri-da (Rus.)
Taurus, tạ'rus (As. Mi.) *mts.*
Tavannes, tä-vän' (Switz.)
Taverna, tä-vär'nä (It.)
Taviano, tä-vē-ä'nō (It.)
Tavignano, tä-vē-nyä'nō (It.) *r.*
Tavira, tä-vē'rä (Port.)
Tavistock, tav'is-tok (Eng.)
Tavolara, tä-vō-lä'rä (It.) *isl.*
Tavoy, tä-voi', (Brit. Bur.) *prov.*
Tawasthuus, tä-väst'hös (Rus.)
Tawrow, tä̈f-rof' (Rus.)
Tayabas, tä-yä'bas (East. Arch.)
Tayf, tä-ēf' (Arab.)
Taytao, tī-tä'ō (S. Am.) *c.*
Tazeen, tä-zēn' (Afg.)
Tazewell, taz'wel (U. S.)
Tch. Names beginning with this combination *see* under Ch.
Teano, tā-ä'nō (It.)
Tebessa, tā-bäs'sä (Alg.)
Tecolotlan, te-kō-lōt'län (Mex.)
Tecumseh, tē-kum'se (U. S.)
Tees, tēz (Eng.) *r.*
Teflis, tef-lēs' (Transcauc.)
Tegernsee, tā'gern-zā (Ger.) *l.*
Tegucigalpa, te-gö-sē-gäl'pä (Hond.)
Teguise, te-gē'se (Can. Isls.)
Tehama, tā-hä'mä (Ar.); te-hā'ma (Califor.)
Teheran, te-he-rän' (Per.)
Tehuacan, te-wä'kän (Mex.)
Tehuantepec, te-wän'te-pek (Mex.)
Teify, tī'vē (Wales) *r.*
Teign, tān (Eng.) *r.*
Teignmouth, tin'muth (Eng.)
Teith, tēth (Scot.) *r.*
Tejent, tā-jent' (Per.) *r.*
Tejutla, te-ċhöt'la (Cent. Am.)
Tekama, te-kä'ma (U. S.)
Telembi, tel-em-bē' (Ecuad.) *r.*
Tellicherry, tel-li-che'ri (Ind.)
Telugu, tel-ö-gö' (Ind.) *peo.*
Temacin, tä'mä-sin (Alg.)
Temascaltepec, te-mäs-käl'te-pek (Mex.)
Tembleque, tām-ble'ke (Sp.)
Teme, tēm (Eng.) *r.*
Temerin, tä'mä-rin (Hung.)
Temes, tä-mesh' (Hung.)
Temesvar, tä-mesh-vär' (Hung.)
Temiscaming, te-mis'kä-ming (Can.) *l.*
Temiscouata, te-mis-kụ-ä'tä (Can.) *l.*
Temnikow, tem-nē-kof' (Rus.)
Templemore, tem-pel-mōr' (Ir.)
Templeuve, tan-pleŭv' (Belg.)
Tenancingo, te-nän-sēn'gō (Mex.)
Tenasserim, te-nas'se-rim (Brit. Bur.)
Tenbury, ten'be-ri (Eng.)
Tenby, ten'bi (Wales)
Tendra, ten'drä (Rus.) *isl.*
Tenedos, tā'nā-dos (Tur.)
Teneriffe, ten-ēr-if'; Spanish, Tenerife, te-ne-rē'fe.
Tenes, tā'näs (Alg.)
Tenghistoun, ten-gis-tön' (Per.)
Tengri Nor, tän'grē nor (Tibet) *l.*
Tenimber, tā-nēm'ber (East. Arch.) *isls.*
Tennessee, ten-nes-sē' (U. S.)
Tensift, tän-sēft' (Maroc.) *r.*
Tenterden, ten'tėr-den (Eng.)
Teora, tā-ō'rä (It.)
Teotihuacan, te-ō-tē-wä'kän (Mex.)
Tepic, te-pēk' (Mex.)
Teplitz, tep'lĕts (Bohem.)
Tequamenon, te-kwam'e-non (U. S.)
Tequendama, te-ken-dä'mä (Col.)
Tequia, te-kē'ä (Col.)
Teramo, ter'ä-mō (It.)
Terceira, tär-sā'ē-rā (Azores) *isl.*
Tercero, ter-se'rō (S. Am.) *r.*
Terchova, tär-ċhō'vo (Hung.)
Terek, tā'rek (Rus.) *r.*
Tergovist, tär-gō-vēst' (Tur.)
Termini, tär'mē-nē (It.)
Termoli, tär'mō-lē (It.)
Termonde, tär-mōn'dä (Belg.)
Ternate, tär-nä'tä (East. Arch.) *isls.*
Terni, tär'nē (It.)
Terracina, tär-rä-ċhē'nä (It.)
Terra di Lavoro, tär'rä dē lä-vō'rō (It.)
Terrason, tär-rä-sōn' (Fr.)
Terrebonne, ter-bon' (Can.; U. S.)
Terregles, ter-reg'elz (Scot.)
Terre Haute, ter're hōt (U. S.)
Terressa, tär-res'sa (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Terricciuola, ter-rēch-ụ-o'lä (It.)
Teruel, te-rụ-el' (Sp.)
Teschen, tā'shen (Aust.)
Tessin, tās-sēn' (Switz.)
Testigos, tās-tē'gōs (S. Am.) *isl.*
Tetbury, tet'be-ri (Eng.)
Tete, tā'tā (E. Af.)
Tête Noire, tāt-nwąr' (Switz.) *pass*
Teterow, tā'tā-rō (Ger.)
Tetewan, tet-e-wän' (Mar.)
Tettenhall Regis, tet'ten-hạl rē'jis (Eng.)
Tetuan, tet-ụ-än' (Mar.)
Teufelsbrücke, toi'fels-brŭk-ke (Switz.)
Teulada, tā-ụ-lä'dä (It.) *c.*
Teutoburgerwald, toi-tō-bör'ger-vält (Ger.) *mts.*
Tevere, tā'vā-rā (It.) *r.*
Teverone, tā-vā-rō'nā (It.) *r.*
Teviot, tē'vi-ot (Scot.) *r.*
Tewksbury, työks'be-ri (Eng.)
Texas, teks'as (U. S.)
Texel, teks'el (Neth.) *isl.*
Tezcuco, tes-kö'kō (Mex.)
Thame, tām (Eng.)
Thames, temz (Eng.) *r.*
Thanet, Isle of, than'et (Eng.)
Thann, tän (Fr.)
Tharanadt, tä'rä-nädt (Ger.)
Thaso, thä'sō (Æg. Sea) *isl.*
Thaumaco, thou'mä-kō (Gr.)
Thaxted, thaks'ted (Eng.)
Thaya, tä'yä (Aust.) *r.*
Thayetmayo, thä-yet-mī'ō (Brit. Bur.)
Thebaid, thē-bā'id (Eg.)
Thebes, thēbz (Eg.)
Theiss, tis (Hung.) *r.*
Therapia, thā-rä'pē-ä (Tur.)
Theresienstadt, tā-rä'zē-en-stat (Hung.)
Thermia, thėr'mē-ä (Gr.) *isl.*
Thermopylæ, thėr-mop'i-lē (Gr.) *pass*
Thessaly, thes'sa-li (Tur., Gr.) *prov.*
Thetford, thet'ford (Eng.)
Thiagur, thē-ä-gu' (Ind.)
Thian Chan, the-an'shan (Mongol.) *mts.*
Thibet, ti-bet' (As.)
Thierachern, tēr'ä-ċhern (Switz.)
Thiers, tē-ār' (Fr.)
Thingvallavatn, tēng-väl-lä-vä'ten (Iceld.) *l.*
Thionville, tē-oñ-vēl' (Fr.)
Thirsk, thėrsk (Eng.)
Thisted, tēs'ted (Den.)
Thiviers, tē-vē-ā' (Fr.)
Thogji Chumo, thog'jē chö'mō (Cent. As.) *l.*
Thomar, tō-mär' (Port.)
Thone, tō'ne (Ger.)
Thonex, tō-nā' (Fr.)
Thonon, tō-nōn' (Fr.)
Thorald, thor'ald (Can.)
Thorda, tōr'dä (Austr.)
Thorn, törn (Neth.; Prus.)
Thornaby, thor'na-bi (Eng.)
Thorne, thorn (Eng.)
Thornhill, thorn'hil (Eng.; Scot.)
Thornliebank, thorn'li-bangk (Scot.)
Thoröe, tō'reŭ-e (Den.) *isl.*
Thorshälla, törs-hel'lä (Swe.)
Thorshavn, törs-hävn' (Faroe Isls.)
Thouars, tō-ār' (Fr.)
Thourout, tō-röt' (Belg.)
Throckmorton, throk'mor-ton (U. S.)
Throndhjem, trōn'yem (Nor.)
Thuin, tŭ-an' (Belg.)
Thun, tön (Switz.)
Thurgau, tör'gou (Switz.)
Thüringerwald, tü'ring-er-vält (Ger.)
Thuringia, thyö-rin'ji-a (Ger.)
Thurles, thėrlz (Ir.)
Thurso, thėr'so (Scot.)
Tiago de Cacem, San, sän tē-ä'gō de kä'señ (Port.)
Tia-Huanaco, tē'ä-wä-nä"kō (Bol.)
Tiber, tī'bėr (It.)
Tiberias, tī-bē'ri-as (Syr.) *l.*
Tibesti, tē-bes-tē' (Af.)
Tibet, ti-bet' (As.)
Tiburon, tē-bụ-ron' (Hayti)
Ticao, tē-kä'ō (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Tichborn, tich'born (Eng.)
Ticino, tē-ċhē'nō (It.)
Ticonderoga, ti-kon-dė-rō'ga (U. S.)
Ticul, tē-kōl' (Mex.)
Tidenham, tī'den-am (Eng.)
Tideswell, tīdz'wel (Eng.)
Tidore, tē-dōr' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Tiene, tē-ā'nā (It.)
Tien-pe, tē-en-pē' (China)
Tientsin, ti-en'tsēn" (China)
Tieté, tē-ā'tā (Braz.) *r.*
Tiflis, tif-lēs' (Transcauc.)
Tighnabruaich, tī-na-brö'aċh (Scot.)
Tigre, tē'grā (Mex.) *r.*
Tigré, tē-grā' (Abyss.) *dist.*
Tigris, tī'gris (Tur.) *r.*
Tijola, te-ċhō'la (Sp.)
Til Afar, tēl ä-fär' (Tur.)
Tilbury, til'be-ri (Eng.)
Tillicoultry, til-li-kö'tri (Scot.)
Tilsit, tēl'zĕt (Prus.)
Timbalier, tim-ba-lēr' (U. S.) *b.*
Timbuctoo, tim-buk'tö (Af.)
Timimoun, tē-mē-mön' (N. Af.)
Timok, tē-mōk' (Tur.) *r.*
Timoleague, tim-ō-lāg' (Ir.)
Timor, tē-mōr' (East. Arch.) *st.*
Timor-laut, tē-mōr-lout' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Tinchebray, tañsh-brā' (Fr.)
Tindaro, tēn-dä'rō (It.) *c.*
Tinfield, tēn'fyel (Nor.) *mts.*
Tinhosa, tin-hō'sä (China) *isl.*
Tinnevelly, tin'ne-vel-le (Ind.)
Tinos, tē'nos (Gr.) *isl.*
Tinto, tēn'tō (Sp.) *r.*
Tintwistle, tin'twis-el (Eng.)
Tioern, cheûrn (Swe.) *isl.*
Tioga, tē-ō'ga (U. S.) *r.*
Tiotöe, tē-ō'teŭ-e (Nor.) *isl.*
Tipitapa, tē-pē-tä'pä (Cent. Am.) *r.*
Tippecanoe, tip-pe-ka-nō' (U. S.)
Tipperah, tip'e-ra (Ind.)
Tipperary, tip-pē-rā'ri (Ir.)
Tirajana, tē-rä-ċhä'na (Can. Islds.)
Tirano, tē-rä'nō (It.)
Tiraspol, tē-räs'pol (Rus.)
Tireboli, tē-rā'bō-lē (Tur.)
Tiree, ti-rē' (Scot.) *isl.*
Tirhoot, tir-höt' (Ind.)
Tirlemont, tērl-mōñ' (Belg.)
Tirnova, tēr-nō'vä (Bulg.)
Tirschenreut, tērsh'en-roit (Ger.)
Tirsi, tēr'sē (It.) *r.*
Tisza, tē'so (Hung.) *r.*
Titano, tē-tä'nō (It.) *mt.*
Titchfield, tich'fēld (Eng.)
Titicaca, tē-tē-kä'kä (S. Am.) *l.*
Titlis, tēt'lēs (Switz.) *mt.*
Tiumen, työ'men (Rus.)
Tiverton, tiv'ėr-ton (Eng.)
Tivissa, tē-vēs'sä (Sp.)
Tivoli, tē'vō-lē (It.)
Tizzana, tēt-tsä'nä (It.)
Tjörn, cheûrn (Swe.) *isl.*
Tlalpam, tläl-päm' (Mex.)
Tlalpujahua, tläl-pö-ċhä'wä (Mex.)
Tlamath, tlä-mäth' (U. S.) *r.*
Tlascala, tläs-kä'lä (Mex.)
Tlemcen, tlām'sen (Alg.)
Tobago, tō-bā'gō (W. Ind.)
Tobarra, tō-bär'rä (Pen.)
Tobermory, tō-bėr-mō'ri (Scot.)
Tobol, tō-bol' (Sib.) *r.*
Tobolsk, tō-bolsk' (Sib.)
Toboso, tō-bō'sō (Sp.)
Tocantins, tō-kän-tēns' (Braz.)
Tocat, tō-kät' (Tur.)
Tocco, tōk'kō (It.)
Tocuyo, tō-kö'yō (Venez.)
Toddington, tod'ing-ton (Eng.)
Todmorden, tod-mor'den (Eng.)
Toggenburg, tōg'gen-börg (Switz.)
Toiros, tō-ē'rōs (Braz.)
Tokat, tō-kät' (Tur.)
Tokay, tō-kā'; Hung. pron. tō-koĭ' (Hung.)
Tokiyo, tō-kē-yō' (Jap.)
Toko-labo, tō-kō-lä'bō (N. Zd.) *h.*
Toledo, tō-lē'dō; Span. pron. tō-le'ᵹᵾō (Sp.)
Tolentino, tō-lān-tē'nō (It.)
Tolima, tō-lē'ma (Col.) *volc.*
Tolkemit, tōl'kā-mēt (Prus.)
Tolosa, tō-lō'sä (Sp.)
Tolotlan, tō-lōt'län (Mex.) *r.*
Toluca, tō-lō'kä (Mex.)

Tomaszow, tō-mä-shof′ (Pol.)
Tombigbee or Tombeckbee, tom-big′bē, tom-bek′bē (U. S.) *r.*
Tombuctoo, tom-buk′tō (Cent. Af.)
Tomelloso, tō-mel-lyō′sō (Sp.)
Tömös, teŭ-meŭsh′ (Transyl.) *pass*
Tonal, tō′näl (It.)
Tonawanda, tō-na-wạn′da (U. S.)
Tondern, tön′dern (Den.)
Tondi, tön′dē (Ind.)
Tondo, tōn′dō (East. Arch.)
Tongariro, tong-ä-rē′rō (N. Zd.) *mt.*
Tongatabоo, ton-ga-ta-bō′ (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Tongerloo, tong-er-lō′ (Bel.)
Tongres, tōn′gr (Neth.)
Tonnay Charente, tōn-na′shä-roṅt′ (Fr.)
Tonneins, tōn-naṅ′ (Fr.)
Tonnerre, tōn-nār′ (Fr.)
Tonquin, tōn-kēn′ (As.)
Tonse or Tons, tons (Ind.) *r.*
Toola, tō′lä (Rus.) *govt.*; (E. Af.) *isl.* and *r.*
Toombudra, tōm-buḋ′rä (Ind.)
Topeka, to-pē′ka (U. S.)
Tophana, tōp-hä′nä (Tur.)
Töplitz, teŭp′lēts (Bohem.)
Topolias, tō-pō′lē-äs (Gr.) *l.*
Topolya, tō-pol′yo (Hung.)
Topozero, tō-pō-zä′rō (Rus.) *l.*
Topsham, tops′am (Eng.)
Torbay, tor-bā′ (Eng.)
Torbiscon, tōr-bēs-kōn′ (Sp.)
Torcello, tor-chel′lō (It.)
Tordera, tōr-de′rä (Sp.)
Tordesillas, tōr-de-sēl-lyäs′ (Sp.)
Torella, tō-räl′lä (It.)
Torello, tō-rel′lyō (Sp.)
Torgau, tōr′gou (Prus.)
Torino, tō-rē′nō (It.)
Toritto, tō-rēt′tō (It.)
Torjok, tōr-zhok′ (Rus.)
Tormentine, tor-men′tīn (N. Bruns.) *c.*
Tormes, tōr-mes′ (Sp.) *r.*
Tornavacas, tōr-nä-vä-käs′ (Sp.)
Tornea, tōr′nä-ō (Swe.)
Tornolo, tōr-nō′lō (It.)
Toroczko, to-rōch′kō (Aust.)
Török, teŭ′reŭk (Hung.)
Torontal, tō-rōn′tal (Hung.)
Toronto, tō-ron′tō (Can.)
Toropetz, tō-rō-pets′ (Rus.)
Torphichen, tor-fich′en (Scot.)
Torquay, tor-kē′ (Eng.)
Torquemada, tōr-ke-mä′ᴛʜä (Sp.)
Torralba, tōr-räl′bä (Sp.)
Torrão, tōr-rouṅ′ (Port.)
Torrecilla, tōr-re-thēl′lyä (Sp.)
Torredembarra, tōr-rā-dem-bär′rä (Sp.)
Torrejoncillo, tōr-re-chōn-thēl′lyō (Sp.)
Torremocha, tōr-re-mō′chä (Sp.)
Torrenueva, tōr-re-nụ-e′vä (Sp.)
Torres Vedras, tōr′räs vä′dräs (Port.)
Torrevieja, tōr-re-vē-e′chä (Sp.)
Torridon, tor′ri-don (Scot.) *inlet*
Torriglia, tōr-rē′lyä (It.)
Torrijos, tōr-rē′chōs (Sp.)
Torrington, tor′ring-ton (Eng.)
Torroella, tōr-rō-el′lyä (Sp.)
Torrox, tōr-rōch′ (Sp.)
Torrubia, tōr-rō′bē-ä (Sp.)
Torthorwald, tor′thor-wạld (Scot.)
Tortola, tor-tō′la (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Tortona, tōr-tō′nä (It.)
Tortosa, tōr-tō′sä (Sp.)
Törtsvar, teŭrts-vär′ (Aust.)
Tortuga, tōr-tō′gä (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Toscana, tos-kä′nä (It.)
Toscanella, tōs-kä-näl′lä (It.)
Tostak, tōs-täk′ (Sib.) *r.*
Totana, tō-tä′nä (Sp.)
Totma, tot-mä′ (Rus.)
Totness, tot′nes (Eng.)
Totonicapan, tō-tō-nē-kä-pän′ (Cent. Am.)
Tottenham, tot′en-am (Eng.)
Tottington, tot′ing-ton (Eng.)
Touat, tụ-ät′ (Af.) *oasis*
Toubouai, tou-bou-ī′ (S. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Toul, töl (Fr.)
Toulcha, töl′cha (Roum.)
Toulon, tö-lōṅ′ (Fr.)
Toulousain, tö-lö-saṅ′ (Fr.) *dist.*
Toulouse, tö-lös′ (Fr.)
Toumen, tō-men′ (Corea) *r.*
Touraine, tö-rān′ (Fr.) *dist.*
Tourcoing, tör-kwaṅ′ (Fr.)
Tour du Pin, la, lä tör dŭ paṅ′ (Fr.)
Tourlaville, tör-lä-vēl′ (Fr.)
Tournai, tör-nā′ (Bel.)
Tournaisis, tör-nā-sē′ (Fr.) *dist.*
Tournus, tör-nŭ′ (Fr.)
Tours, tör (Fr.)
Tourves, törv (Fr.)
Towcester, tous′tėr (Eng.)
Towy tou′i (Wales), *r.*
Tracadie, trak′a-dē (Nova Sc.)
Trachselwald, träch′sel-vält (Switz.)
Trafalgar, trä-fäl-gär′ (Pen.) *c.*
Traiskirchen, trīs-kēr′chen (Aust.)
Trajetto, trä-yät′tō (It.)
Tralee, tra-lē′ (Ir.)
Tramelan, trä′me-läṅ (Switz.)
Tramore, tra-mōr′ (Ir.)
Tranent, tra-nent′ (Scot.)
Trani, trä′nē (It.)
Tranmere, tran′mēr (Eng.)
Tranque, träṅ′ke (Chile) *isl.*
Tranquebar, träṅ-kwe-bär′ (Ind.)
Transcaucasia, trans-ka-kā′shi-a (As.)
Transkei, trans-kī′ (S. Af.)
Transvaal, trans-väl′ (S. Af.)
Transylvania, tran-sil-vā′ni-a (Aust.)
Trapani, trä′pä-nē (It.)
Trapano, trä′pä-nō (Tur.) *c.*
Traquair, tra-kwār′ (Scot.)
Traunstein, troun′stīn (Ger.)
Trautenau, trou′te-nou (Bohem.)
Travancore, tra-van-kōr′ (Ind.)
Travemünde, trä-ve-mün′de (Ger.)
Traverse, trav′ėrs (Pr. Ed. Isl.) *c.*
Travinik, trä′vē-nēk (Tur.)
Trebbin, träb′bēn (Prus.)
Trebia, trā′bē-ä (It.) *r.*
Trebinye, trā-bēn′ye (Herzeg.)
Trebisaccia, trā-bē-sät′chä (It.)
Trebitsch, trā′bēch (Aust.)
Trebizonde, treb′i-zond (As. Mi.)
Trebujena, tre-bö-che′nä (Sp.)
Trecastagne, trā-käs-tā′nyä (It.)
Trecate, trā-kä′tā (It.)
Trecenta, trā-chān′tä (It.)
Tredegar, tred′e-gär (Eng.)
Treguier, trā-gē-ā′ (Fr.)
Treignac, trā-nyäk′ (Fr.)
Treishnish, trēsh-nish′ (Scot.) *isl.*
Tremadoc, trē-mad′ok (Wales)
Trembowla, trām-bov′lä (Aust.)
Tremiti, trā′mē-tē (It.) *isl.*
Tremont, tre-mont′ (U. S.)
Tréport, trā-pōr′ (Fr.)
Treptow, träp′tōf (Prus.)
Trescoe, tres′kō (Eng.) *isl.*
Trets, trā (Fr.)
Treuenbrietzen, troi-en-brē′tsen (Prus.)
Trevandrum, trā-vän′drum (Ind.)
Trèves, trāv (Ger.)
Treviglio, trā-vē′lyō (It.)
Trevigno, trā-vē′nyō (It.)
Treviso, trā-vē′zō (It.)
Trevoux, trā-vō′ (Fr.)
Treysa, trī′zä (Ger.)
Tricarico, trē-kä-rē′kō (It.)
Tricase, trē-kä′sä (It.)
Trichinopoly, tri-chi-nop′ō-li (Ind.)
Trichoor, trē-chōr′ (Ind.)
Trient, trē-ent′ (Aust.)
Trier, ṭrēr (Ger.)
Trieste, trē-est′; Ital. pron. trē-äs′tä (Aust.)
Trigueros, trē-ge′rōs (Sp.)
Trikala, trē-kä′lä (Tur.)
Trikeri, trē-kā′rē (Tur.)
Trincomalee, trēn-kom-ä-lē′ (Ind.)
Tringano, trēn-gä′nō (It.)
Trinidad, trin-i-dăd′ (W. Ind.)
Trinita, trē-nē-tä′ (It.)
Trinité, La, lä trē-nē-tā′ (W. Ind.)
Triora, trē-ō′rä (It.)
Tripatoor, trē-pä-tōr′ (Ind.)
Tripoli, trē′pō-lē (Af.; Syr.)
Tripolis, trē′pō-lēs (Syr.)
Tripolizza, trē-pō-lēt′tsä (Gr.)
Tristan da Cunha, trēs′tän dä kö′nyä (S. At.) *isls.*
Triumpho, trē-ōm′fō (Braz.)
Trivaloor, trē-vä-lōr′ (Ind.)
Trobriand, trō-brē′and (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Trochtelfingen, trōch-tel-fēng′en (Ger.)
Tröense, treŭ′en-sä (Den.)
Trogen, trō′gen (Switz.)
Trois Rivières, trwạ rē-vē-ār′ (W. Ind.)
Troitsk, trō-ētsk′ (Rus.)
Trolhätta, trōl-hät′tä (Swe.)
Tromöe, trō′meŭ-e (Nor.)
Tromsöe, trōm′seŭ-e (Nor.)
Trondhjem, trön′yem (Nor.)
Troon, trön (Scot.)
Tropea, trō-pā′ä (It.)
Tropez, St., säṅ trō-pā′ (Fr.)
Troppau, trōp′pou (Aust.)
Trossachs, tros′aks (Scot.)
Trouville, trō-vēl′ (Fr.)
Trowbridge, trou′brij or trō′brij (Eng.)
Troyes, trwạ (Fr.)
Trsztenna, trs-tān′nä (Hung.)
Trueyre, trū-ār′ (Fr.)
Trujillo or Truxillo, trö-chēl′lyō (Sp.; Span. Am.)
Truro, trö′rō (Eng.)
Trzemeszno, tzhā-māsh′no (Prus.)
Tsampaynago, tsäm-pī-nä′gō (Burm.)
Tsarskoe-Selo, tsär′skō-ă-să-lō″ (Rus.)
Tschitscher Boden, chē′cher bō′den (Aust.)
Tsiamdo, tsē-am′dō (Tibet)
Tsikugo Gawa, tsē-kö′gō-gä-wä (Japan) *r.*
Tsitsikar, tsē-tsē-kär′ (Manchoor.)
Tsong-gan-hien, tsong-gan-hēn′ (China)
Tsus-sima, tsụs-sē′mä (N. Pac.) *isls.*
Tuam, tyŏ′am (Ir.)
Tuat or Twat, tụ-at′, twat (Af.)
Tubal, tō-bäl′ (Chile) *r.*
Tübingen, tü′bing-en (Ger.)
Tuckahoe, tuk-a-hō′ (U. S.)
Tuckerton, tuk′ėr-ton (U. S.)
Tucopia, tō-kō′pē-ä (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Tucuman, tö-kö-män′ (Arg. Con.)
Tudela, tụ-ᴛʜe′la (Sp.)
Tuejar, tụ-e-chär′ (Sp.)
Tugela, tụ-gē′la (S. Af.) *r.*
Tuggurt, tụg-gört′ (Alg.)
Tukhti Suleiman, tuch′tē sụ-lī-män′ (Afg.) *mt.*
Tula, tō′lä (Rus.; China)
Tulare, tụ-lār′ (Califor.)
Tullamore, tul-la-mōr′ (Ir.)
Tullibardine, tul-li-bär′din (Scot.)
Tulmaro, tụl-mä′rō (Venez.)
Tumac-humac, tö-mäk-hö-mäk′ (S. Am.) *mts.*
Tumat, tö-mät′ (Abyss.) *r.*
Tumbez, töm′bes (Peru)
Tunbridge, tun′brij (Eng.)
Tunguragua, tông-gụ-rä′gwä (Peru) *r.*
Tunguska, tụn-gus′ka (Sib.) *r.*
Tunis, tyŏ′nis (Af.)
Tunja, tön′chä (Col.)
Tunstall, tun′stăl (Eng.)
Tuparro, tö-pär′rō (Col.) *r.*
Tupiza, tö-pē′sä (Bol.)
Tupungato tö-pông-gä′tō (Chile), *mt.*
Turbaco, tör-bä′kō (Col.)
Turin, tyụ-rin′ (Anglicized form of Ital. Torino) (It.)
Turkestan, tör-kes-tän′ (As.)
Turkey, tėr′ki (Eur.; As.)
Turnhout, Flemish pron. turn-hout′; Fr. pron. tŭrn-ö′ (Bel.)
Turquino, tụr-kē′nō (Cuba) *mt.*
Turriff, tu′rif (Scot.)
Turukansk, tö-rö-känsk′ (Sib.)
Tuscaloosa, tus-ka-lö′sa (U. S.)
Tuscany, tus′ka-ni (Anglicized form of Ital. Toscana) (It.)
Tuscarawas, tus-ka-rạ′was (U. S.)
Tuscarora, tus-ka-rō′ra (U. S.)
Tuscumbia, tus-kum′bi-a (U. S.)
Tutbury, tut′be-ri (Eng.)
Tuticorin, tụ-tē-kor′in (Ind.)
Tutoya, tö-tō′yä (Braz.)
Tuttlingen, tụt′ling-en (Ger.)
Tuxtla, töks′tlä (Mex.)
Twickenham, twik′en-am (Eng.)
Twinholm, twīn′om (Scot.)
Twyford, twī′ford (Eng.)
Tynemouth, tīn′muth or tin′muth (Eng.)
Tynninghame, tin′ning-gam (Scot.)
Tyrol, tē-rōl′ (Aust.)
Tyrone, ti-rōn′ (Ir.)
Tysmienica, tēs-myen-ēt′sa (Aust.)
Tzaritzin. tsär′ēt-sēn (Rus.)

# U.

Ubatuba, ö-bä-tö′bä (Braz.)
Ubeda, ö-beᴛʜa (Sp.)
Ubrique, ö-brē′ke (Sp.)
Ucayale, ö-kä-yä′le (S. Am.) *r.*
Uddevalle, öd-dä-väl′lä (Swe.)
Uddingston, ud′ings-ton (Scot.)
Udenhout, ö′den-hout (Neth.)
Udine, ŏ′dē-nā (It.)
Udinsk, ö-dēnsk′ (Rus.)
Udvarhely, öd-vär′hāly (Hung.)
Ueberlingen, ü′ber-ling-en (Ger.)
Ueberlingersee, ü′ber-ling-er-zā
Uebigau, ü′bē-gou (Ger.)
Uerdingen, ür′ding-en (Prus.)
Uetersen, ü′ter-zen (Prus.)
Uetikon, ü′tē-kon (Switz.)
Ufa, ö′fä (Rus.)
Uffenheim, uf′fen-hīm (Ger.)
Uffington, uf′ing-ton (Eng.)
Uganda, ụ-gan′da (Af.)
Ugie, ö′gi (Scot.)
Ugijar, ö-chē-chär′ (Sp.)

Ugocs, ö-gōch′ (Hung.)
Uhricksville, yō′riks-vil (U. S.)
Ui, ö-ē′ (Sib.) *rs.*
Uig, wig (Scot.) *isl.*
Uintah, yu-in′ta (U. S.)
Uist, wist (Scot.) *isl.*
Uitenhage, oi′ten-hä-ge (S. Af.)
Uithuizen, oit-hoi′zen (Neth.)
Ujiji, u-jē′jē (Af.)
Ujvar, ö′ē-vär″ (Hung.)
Ukerewe, ö-ke-rē′we (Af.) *l.*
Ukraine or Ukraina, u-krān, ö-krī′na (Rus.)
Uleaborg, ö′lā-ō-bōrg (Rus.)
Uliastai, ö-lē-a-sö′tī (Mongol.)
Ullapool, ul′la-pöl (Scot.)
Ulloa, öl-lyō′ä (Cent. Am.) *r.*
Ullswater, ulz′wa-tėr (Eng.) *l.*
Ulm, ölm (Ger.)
Ulricehamn, öl-rē′sä-ham (Swe.)
Ulster, ul′stėr (Ir.)
Ulundi, u-lön′dē (S. Af.)
Ulva, ul′va (Scot.) *isl.*
Ulverston, ul′vėr-ston (Eng.)
Umbagog, um′ba-gog (U. S.) *l.*
Umballa, um-bäl′la (Ind.)
Umbrete, um-bre′te (Sp.)
Umbriatico, öm-brē-ä′tē-kō (It.)
Umea, ö′mä-ō (Swe.)
Umhlatosi, um-hlä-tō′sē (S. Af.)
Umpqua, ump′kwa (U. S.)
Umritsir, um-rēt′sėr (Ind.)
Umtata, um-tä′ta (S. Af.) *r.*
Unst, unst (Scot.) *isl.*
Unstrut, ön′ströt (Prus.) *r.*
Unterseen, un′ter-zā-en (Switz.)
Unterwalden, un′ter-väl-den (Switz.)
Unyamwezi, un-yam-wē′zi (Af.)
Unyanyembe, un-yan-yem′be (Af.)
Upernivik or Upernavik, u-per′ni-vēk or u-per-na-vēk (Greenld.)
Uphall, up-hal′ (Scot.)
Upolu, ö-pō-lö′ (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Upsala, öp-sä′lä (Swe.)
Ural, ö-räl′ (Rus.) *mt., r.*
Uralsk, ö-rälsk′ (Rus.)
Urbana, ėr-bā′nä (U. S.)
Urbino, ör-bē′nō (It.)
Uresino, ö-rā-sē′nō (Jap.)
Urgub, ör-göb′ (Tur.)
Urgundab, ur-gun′dab (Afg.) *r.*
Uri, ö′rē (Switz.)
Urlingford, ėr′ling-fōrd (Ir.)
Urnen, ör′nen (Switz.)
Urquhart, ėr′kärt (Scot.)
Urseren, ör′se-ren (Switz.) *val.*
Uruara, ö-rö-ä′rä (Braz.) *r.*
Urubucuara, ö-rö-bö-ku-ä′rä (Braz.) *r.*
Urucaia, ö-rö-kä′yä (Braz.) *r.*
Uruguay, ur′u-gwā; Span. pron. ö-rö-gwä′ē (S. Am.) *r.*
Urumiyah, ö-rö-mē′yä (Per.)
Urup, ö-röp′ (N. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Usedom, ö′ze-dōm (Prus.) *isl.*
Ushak, ö-shäk′ (Tur.)
Ushant, u-shoṅ′ (Fr.) *isl.*
Usingen, ö′zing-en (Ger.)
Usinovsk, ö-sē-nōvsk′ (Rus.)
Usk, usk (Eng.)
Uskub, ös′kub (Tur.)
Usogo, u-sō′gō (Cent. Af.)
Uspallata, ös-päl-lä′ta (S. Am.) *pass*
Ussel, ûs-sel′ (Fr.)
Ustaritz, ûs-tä-rēts′ (Fr.)
Ustica, ös′tē-kä (It.) *isl.*
Ustiujna, öst-yözh′na (Rus.)
Ustjug Veliki, öst-yög′ vä-lē′kē (Rus.)
Ust Urt, öst ört (As.)
Usumasinta, ö-sö-mä-sēn′tä (Mex.) *r.*
Usurbil, ö-sör-bēl′ (Sp.)
Utah, yō′ta (U. S.)
Ute, yut (U. S.)
Utelle, ö-tāl′lā (It.)
Utica, yō′ti-ka (U. S.)
Utiel, ö-tē-āl′ (Pen.)
Utöe, ö′teu-e (Swe.) *isl.*
Utrecht, ö′trecht (Neth.)
Utrera, ö-tre′rä (Sp.)
Uttoxeter, ut-toks′e-tėr (Eng.)
Uxbridge, uks′brij (Eng.)
Uya, ö′ya (Scot.) *isl.*
Uzbecks, uz′beks (As.) *peo.*
Uzel, û-zel′ (Fr.)
Uzès, û-zās′ (Fr.)
Uznach, öts′näch (Switz.)

# V.

Vaagen, vō′gen (Nor.) *isls.*
Vaast, St., sañ väs (Fr.; Bel.)
Vadavate, vä-dä′vä-tā (Ind.) *r.*
Vadisco, vä-dēs′kō (It.)
Vadstena, väd-stā′nä (Swe.)
Vaerdal, vär′däl (Nor.)
Vagh Besztercze, väg bās-tār′tsā (Hung.)
Vaglio, vä′lyō (It.)
Vaigatz, vī-gäts′ (Rus.) *isl.*
Vaihingen, vī′hing-en (Ger.)
Valais, vä-lā′ (Switz.)
Valdagno, väl-dä′nyō (It.)
Valdai, väl-dī′ (Rus.) *mts.*
Valdemoro, väl-de-mō′rō (Sp.)
Valdepeñas, väl-de-pe′nyäs (Sp.)
Valderas, väl-de-räs′ (Sp.)
Valderrobres, väl-der-rō′bres (Sp.)
Valdivia, väl-dē′vē-ä (Chile)
Valdobbiadene, väl-dob-be-ä-dā′nä (It.)
Valença, vä-len′sä (Braz.; Port.)
Valence, vä-loṅs′ (Fr.)
Valencia, va-len′shi-a; Span. pron. vä-len′thē-ä
Valenciennes, vä-loṅ-sē-ān′ (Fr.)
Valentia, va-len′shi-a (Ir.)
Valenza, vä-lān′tsä (It.)
Valenzuela, vä-len-thu-e′lä (Sp.)
Valery en Caux, St., sañ vä-le-rē-oṅ-kō′ (Fr.)
Valetta, vä-let′tä (Malta)
Valhalla, väl-häl′lä (Ger.)
Valladolid, väl-lyä-ŦHō-lēŦH′ (Sp.)
Vallamartin, väl-lä-mär-ten′ (Sp.)
Vallay, val′lā (Scot.) *isl.*
Valledulmo, väl-lā-döl′mō (It.)
Vallegio, väl-lā′jō (It.)
Vallelunga, väl-lä-lön′gä (It.)
Vallensole, väl-lān-sō′lā (It.)
Valleraugue, väl-le-rōzh′ (Fr.)
Vallier, St., sañ väl-lē-ā′ (Fr.)
Vallievo, väl-lē-ā′vō (Servia)
Vallon, väl-lōṅ′ (Fr.)
Valognes, vä-lō′nye (Fr.)
Valois, vä-lwa′ (Fr.) *dist.*
Valona, vä-lō′nä (Tur.)
Valparaiso, väl-pä-rī′sō (Chile)
Valsequillo, väl-se-kēl′yo (Can. Isls.)
Valteline, val-te-lēn′ (It.; Switz.) *dist.*
Valtellina, väl-tel-lē′nä (It.; Switz.) *dist.*
Van Buren, van byu′ren (U. S.)
Vancouver's Island, van-kō′vėrz ī′land (N. Am.)
Van Diemen's Land, van dē′menz land (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Vanikoro, vä-nē-kō′rō (S. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Vanua Valavo, vä-nö′ä vä-lä′vō (Fiji) *isl.*
Vaprio, vä′prē-ō (It.)
Varanger Fiord, vä-räng′er fyōr (Nor.)
Varano, vä-rä′nō (It.) *l.*
Vardoehuus, vär′deu-hös (Nor.)
Varela, vä-rā′lä (East. Arch.) *isl.*; (Anam) *c.*
Varennes, vä-ren′ (Fr.)
Varese, vä-rā′zā (It.)
Varinas, vä-rē′näs (Venez.)
Varna, vär′nä (Tur.)
Vasarhely, va-shär-hāly′ (Hung.)
Vatersa, vä′tėr-sa (Scot.) *isl.*
Vathi, vä′thē (Gr.) *isl.*
Vaucluse, vō-klûz′ (Fr.)
Vaucouleurs, vō-ku-leûr′ (Fr.)
Vaud, vō (Switz.)
Vaudreuil, vō-drōl′ (Can.)
Vaugirard, vō-zhē-rär′ (Fr.)
Vauxhall, vaks-hal′ (Eng.)
Vavao, vä-vä′ō (Fiji) *isl.*
Vavitou, vä′vi-tö (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Vazabarris, vä-zä-bär-rēs′ (Braz.) *r.*
Veendam, vān′dam (Neth.)
Veenendaal, vā′nen-däl (Neth.)
Vegesack, vā′ge-zäk (Ger.)
Veglia, vā′lyä (Adr. Sea) *isl.*
Vejer, ve-ċher′ (Sp.)
Velasco, ve-lȧs′ko (Arg. Con.) *mts.*
Velaur, ve-lar′ (Ind.) *r.*
Velez, ve-leth′ (Sp.)
Velha, vā′lyä (Braz.) *mts.*
Velikaia, vā-lē-kā′yä (Rus.) *r.*
Veliki Luki, vā-lē′kē lö′kē (Rus.)
Velino, vā-lē′nō (It.) *r.*
Velletri, vāl-lā′trē (It.)
Vellore, vel-lōr′ (Ind.)
Velsique, vāl-sēk′ (Bel.)
Veluwe, vē-lö′vē (Neth.) *dist.*
Vementry, vem′en-tri (Scot.) *isl.*
Venado, ve-nä′dō (Mex.)
Venafro, vā-nä′frō (It.)
Venaissin, ve-nā-saṅ′ (Fr.)
Vendée, voṅ-dā′ (Fr.)
Vendome, voṅ-dōm′ (Fr.)
Vendotena, vān-dō-tā′nä (It.) *isl.*
Veneria, vā-nā-rē′ä (It.)
Venezia, vā-nā′tsē-ä (It.)
Venezuela, ve-ne-thu-e′lä or ve-ne-su-e′la (S. Am.)
Venice (Anglicized form of Ital. Venezia), ven′is (It.)
Vennachar or Venachar, ven′na-ċhär (Scot.) *l.*
Venosa, vā-nō′sä (It.)
Ventana, vān-tä′nä (Arg. Con.) *mts.*
Ventimiglia, vān-tē-mē′lyä (It.)
Ventipur, ven-tē-pör′ (Ind.)
Ventnor, vent′nor (Eng.)
Venzone, vān-tsō′nä (It.)
Vera Cruz, ve′rä krös (Span. Am.)
Veragua, vā-rä′gwä (Col.)
Verbicaro, ver-bē-kä′rō (It.)
Vercelli, vār-chāl′lē (It.)
Verdun, vār-duṅ′ (Fr.)
Vereja, vā-rā′yä (Rus.)
Vergennes, vėr-jenz′ (U. S.)
Verkhoyansk, ver-ċhō-yänsk′ (Sib.)
Vermandois, vār-moṅ-dwa′ (Fr.)
Vermejo, ver-me′ċhō (S. Am.) *r.*
Vermelho, vār-mā′lyō (Braz.) *r.*
Vermont, vėr-mont′ (U. S.)
Verneuil, vār-neu-ē′ (Fr.)
Vernoux, vār-nö′ (Fr.)
Vernoye, ver-nō′ye (Sib.)
Verola, vā-rō′lä (It.)
Verona, vā-rō′nä (It.)
Versailles, ver-sälz′; Fr. pron. vār-säl′lye or vār-sä′ye (Fr.)
Verviers, vār-vē-ā′ (Bel.)
Vervins, vār-vaṅ′ (Fr.)
Verzuolo, vār-tsu-o′lō (It.)
Vescovato, ves-kō-vä′tō (It.)
Vésoul, vā-sōl′ (Fr.)
Vestervik, vās′ter-vēk (Swe.) *pt.*
Vesuvius, Vesuvio, ve-syö′vi-us, vā-zö′vē-ō (It.) *mt.*
Veszprim, vās′prēm (Hung.)
Vetluga, vāt-lö′gä (Rus.) *r.*
Vevay, ve-vā′ (Switz.)
Vézère, vā-zār′ (Fr.) *r.*
Vezzano, vāt-tsä′nō (It.)
Viadana, vē-ä-dä′nä (It.)
Viamão, vē-ä-mouṅ′ (Braz.)
Viana, vē-ä′nä (Sp.)
Vianen, vē-ä′nen (Hol.)
Vianna, vē-än′nä (Port.)
Viatka, vē-ät′kä (Rus.)
Viazma, vē-äz′mä (Rus.)
Viazniki, vē-äz-nē′kē (Rus.)
Viborg, vē′börg (Den.; Finld.)
Vicente, vē-then′te (Sp.)
Vicenza, vē-chān′tsä (It.)
Vichada, vē-chä′dä (Col.) *r.*
Vichera, vē-chā′rä (Rus.) *r.*
Vichy, vē-shē′ (Fr.)
Vicksburg, viks′bėrg (U. S.)
Vicomarino, vē-kō-mä-rē′nō (It.)
Victoria Nyanza, vik-tō′ri-a nyan′za (Af.) *l.*
Vidauban, vē-dō-boṅ′ (Fr.)
Vidigueira, vē-dē-gā′ē-rä (Port.)
Vienne, vē-en′ (Fr.)
Vieque, ve-e′ke (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Vierlande, fēr′län-de (Ger.)
Vierlingsbeek, vēr′lings-bāk (Neth.)
Vierwaldstättersee, fēr′wäld-stet″ter-zā (Switz.) *l.*
Vierzon, vē-ār-zoṅ′ (Fr.)
Viesbachhorn, fēs′bäċh-horn (Switz.) *mt.*
Viesti, vē-ās′tē (It.)
Vietri, vē-ā′trē (It.)
Vigevano, vē-jā-vä′nō (It.)
Viggianello, vē-jä-nāl′lō (It.)
Viggiano, vē-jä′nō (It.)
Vigia, vē-zhē′ä (Braz.)
Vignola, vē-nyō′lä (It.)
Vigo, vē′gō (Rus.; Sp.)
Vigone, vē-gō′nä (It.)
Viguera, vē-ge′rä (Sp.)
Viguzzolo, vē-göt′tsō-lō (It.)
Vilagos, vē-lo-gōsh′ (Hung.)
Vilaine, vē-lān′ (Fr.) *r.*
Vilcabamba, vēl-kä-bäm′bä (S. Am.)
Vilcomayo, vēl-kō-mī′yō (S. Am.) *r.*
Villacarrillo, vēl-lyä-kä-rēl′lyō (Sp.)
Villach, vēl′läċh (Aust.)
Villafames, vēl-lyä-fā′mes (Sp.)
Villafranca, vēl-lyä-fräṅ′kä (Sp.); vēl-lä-fräṅ′kä (It.)
Villahermosa, vēl-lyä-er-mō′sä (Sp.)
Villajoyosa, vēl-lyä-ċhō-yō′sä (Sp.)
Villalon, vēl-lyä-lōn′ (Sp.)
Villamiel, vēl-lyä-mē-el′ (Sp.)
Villanova, vēl-lä-nō′vä (It.; Braz.)
Villanueva, vēl-lyä-nu-e′vä (Sp.; Mex.)
Villanuova, vēl-lä-nu-o′vä (It.)
Villar, vēl-lyär′ (Sp.)
Villaramiel, vēl-lyä-rä-mē-el′ (Sp.)
Villareal, vēl-lyä-re-äl′ (Sp.)
Villares, vēl-lyä-res′ (Sp.)
Villarobledo, vēl-lyä-rō-ble′ŦHō (Sp.)
Villaroyo, vēl-lyä-rō′yō (Sp.)

Villarubia, vēl-lyä-rō'bē-ä (Sp.)
Villaviciosa, vēl-lyä-vē-thē-ō'sä (Sp.)
Villedieu, vēl-dē-ēu' (Fr.)
Villefranche, vēl-frońsh' (Fr.)
Villena, vēl-lye'nä (Sp.)
Villenauxe, vēl-nōks' (Fr.)
Villeneuve, vēl-neûv' (Switz.; Fr.)
Villers, vēl-lyä' or vē-yä' (Bel.)
Villers-Coterêts, vē-yä-kō-te-rā' (Fr.)
Vilna, vēl'nä (Rus.)
Vilshofen, fēls'hō-fen (Ger.)
Vilvorde, vēl-vōr'dä (Bel.)
Vimeira, vē-mā'ē-rä (Port.)
Vimieiro, vē-mē-ā'ē-rō (Port.)
Vimoutiers, vē-mō-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Vinaroz, vē-nä-rōth' (Sp.)
Vincennes, vań-sān' (Fr.)
Vincent, St., sānt, colloquially sint, vin'sent (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Vindhya, vēn'dhyä (Ind.) *mts.*
Vingurla, vin-gur'lä (Ind.)
Vinkeveen, vin'kę-vān (Neth.)
Vinkovcze, vēn-kōv'tsä (Aust.)
Vintimiglia, vēn-tē-mē'lyä (It.)
Virginia, vėr-jin'i-a (U. S.)
Visby, vēs'bü (Swe.)
Viseu, vē-sā'ų (Port.)
Vistula, vis'tyų-la (Pol., Ger.) *r.*
Vitebsk, vē-tābsk' (Rus.)
Viterbo, vē-tār'bō (It.)
Viti Levu, vē-tē' le-vō' (Fiji) *isl.*
Vitolano, vē-tō-lä'nō (It.)
Vitoria, vē-tō'rē-ä (Sp.)
Vivarais, vē-vä-rā' (Fr.) *dist.*
Vivel, vē-vel' (Sp.)
Vivero, vē-ve'rō (Sp.)
Viviers, vē-vē-ā' (Fr.)
Vizagapatam, vē-zä-ga-pa-tăm' (Ind.)
Vizianagram, vē-zē-ä'na-gram (Ind.)
Vizzini, vēt-tsé'nē (*It.*)
Vlaardingen, vlär'dėng-en (Bel.)
Vladimir, vlä'dē-mėr (Rus.)
Vlieland, vlē'lant (Neth.)
Vlijmen, vlī'men (Neth.)
Vlissingen, vlēs'sing-en (Neth.)
Vogatza, vō-gat'sä (Tur.) *r.*
Vogelberg, fō'gel-berg (Ger.) *mt.*
Voghera, vō-gā'rä (It.)
Vogogna, vō-gō'nyä (It.)
Vöhringen, feu'ring-en (Ger.)
Voigtland, fō'ećht-länt (Ger.) *dist.*
Voiron, vwą-rōń' (Fr.)
Vojutza, vō-jōt'zä (Tur.) *r.*
Volcano, vōl-kā'nō (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Volga, vol'ga (Rus.) *r.*
Vollhynia, vōl-hi'nē-ä (Rus.)
Vollenhove, vol-len-hō'vē (Neth.)
Vologda, vō-log'dä (Rus.)
Volpiano, vōl-pē-ä'nō (It.)
Volta, vōl'tä (It.; W. Af.)
Volterra, vōl-tār'rä (It.)
Volturara, vōl-tų-rä'rä (*It.*)
Volturno, vōl-tör'nō (It.) *r.*
Volvic, vōl-vēk' (Fr.)
Vonitza, fō-nēt'sä (Gr.)
Voortschoten, vōr-sċhō'*ten* (*Neth.*)
Vorarlberg, fōr-ärl'berg (Aust.) *dist.*
Voreppe, vō-răp' (Fr.)
Vorona, vō-rō'nä (Rus.) *r.*
Voronej, vō-rō'nezh (Rus.)
Voronetz, vō-rōn'ets (Rus.)
Vosges, vōzh (Fr.)
Vostitza, fōs-tēt'zä (Gr.)
Vostochni, vos-toċh'nē (Sib.) *c.*
Vouziers, vō-zē-ā' (Fr.)
Vrana, vrä'na (Tur.)
Vreden, frā'den (Ger.)
Vreeswijk, vrās'vīk (Neth.)
Vriesenveen, vrē'*zen*-vān (Neth.)
Vriesland, vrēz'lant (Neth.)
Vukovar, vō-kō-vär' (Aust.)
Vulcano, vōl-kā'nō (It.) *isl.*
Vuna, vō'nä (*Fiji*) *isl.*
Vuoxen, vō-oks'en (Finld.) *r.*
Vusitrin, vō-sē'trēn (Tur.)
Vytegra, vų-tā'grä (Rus.)

# W.

Waalwijk, väl'vīk (Neth.)
Wabash, wą'bash (U. S.), *r.*
Waday, wä-dī' (Cent. Af.)
Wad Medina, wad mä-dē'nä (Eg.)
Waereghem, vä're-gem (Belg.)
Waerschoot, vär'sċhōt (Belg.)
Wageningen, vä'ge-ning-en (Neth.)
Wagram, vä'gräm (Aust.)
Wah-el-Baharieh, wä-el-bä-hä-rē'e (Eg.)
Wah-el-Dakhileh, wä-el-dä'ċhē-le (Eg.)
Wah-el-Ferafreh, wä-el-fe-räf're (Eg.)
Wah-el-Kharijeh, wä-el-chä'ri-je (Eg.)
Wahleren, vä'le-ren (Switz.)
Wahsatch, wa-sach' (U. S.) *mts.*
Waiblingen, vī'bling-en (Ger.)
Waidhofen, vīd'hō-*fen* (Aust.)
Waigatz, vī-gäts' (Rus.) *isl.*
Waigeou, vī-ge-ō' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Waikato, wā-ē-kā'tō (N. Zd.) *r.*
Waitemata, wā-ē-tā-mā'ta (N. Zd.)
Waitzen, vīt'tsen (Aust.)
Wakatipu, wā-kā-tē'pō (N. Zd.) *l.*
Wakefield, wāk'fēld (Eng.)
Wakenitz, vä'ke-nēts (Ger.) *r.*
Walachia, or Wallachia, wą-lā'ki-a (Eur.)
Walcheren, väl'ċhe-ren (Neth.)
Walcourt, väl-kör' (Bel.)
Waldeck, väl'dek (Ger.)
Walden, Saffron, saf'fron wą*l*'*d*en (Eng.)
Waldenburg, väl'*d*en-börg (Ger.)
Waldheim, vält'hīm (Ger.)
Waldshut, väldz'höt (Ger.)
Walla Walla, wol'la wol'la (U. S.)
Walldüren, väl'dü-ren (Ger.)
Wallenstadt, väl'len-stat (Switz.)
Wallingford, wol'*ling*-ford (Eng.)
Walloostook, wol-lus-tuk' (N. Am.) *r.*
Wallsend, walz-end' (Eng.)
Walmer, wą*l*'mėr (Eng.)
Walney, wą*l*'ni (Eng.) *isl.*
Walsall, wą*l*'sąl (Eng.)
Waltershausen, väl'ter*z*-houz-*en* (Ger.)
Waltham, wol'*tham* (Eng.)
Walthamstow, wol'tham-stō (Eng.)
Walton, wą*l*'ton (Eng.)
Walvisch Bay, väl'vish bā (S. Af.)
Walworth, wą*l*'wėrth (Eng.)
Wandiwash, wan-di-wash' (Ind.)
Wandsworth, wąndz'wėrth (Eng.)
Wanganui, wän-gä-nō'ē (N. Zd.)
Wangari, wän-gä'rē (N. Zd.) *b.*
Wangeroog, vang'e-rōg (Ger.) *isl.*
Wanjanga, wan-jang'ga (Af.)
Wantage, won'tāj or won'tij (Eng.)
Wapakoneta, wa-pa-ko-net'a (U. S.)
Wappatoo, wäp-pa-tō' (U. S.) *isl.*
Wapping, wop'ing (Eng.)
Warasdin, vä'ras-dēn (Aust.)
Warburton, wor'*bėr*-ton (Austral.) *r.*
Warendorf, vä'*ren*-dorf (Prus.)
Wargela, wär'ge-*la* (Alg.) *oasis*
Warkworth, wąrk'wėrth (Eng.)
Warminster, wąr'min-ster (Eng.)
Warree, wär-rē' (Cent. Af.)
Warrenspoint, wor'renz-point (Eng.)
Warrington, wor'*ring*-ton (Eng.)
Warsaw, wąr'są; Polish, Warszawa, vär-shä'vä (Pol.)
Wartenburg, vär'ten-börg (Prus.)
Warwick, wąr'rik (Eng.)
Washita, wosh'i-tą (U. S.)
Wasmes, väm (Bel.)
Wasungen, vä'zųng-en (Ger.)
Waterbury, wą'tėr-be-ri (U. S.)
Waterford, wą'tėr-ford (Ir.)
Waterhead, wą'tėr-hed (Eng.)
Wateringen, vä'te-ring-en (Neth.)
Waterloo, wą-tėr-lō'; Flemish pron. vä-ter-lō' (Bel.)
Watseka, wot-sē'ka (U. S.)
Wavertree, wā'vėr-trē (Eng.)
Wazan, wä-zän' (Mar.)
Weald, The, thu wēld (Eng.)
Wear, wēr (Eng.) *r.*
Wednesbury, wenz'be-ri (Eng.)
Weedon, wē'don (Eng.)
Weggis, vägg'gēs (Switz.)
Weighton Market, wā'ton mär'ket (Eng.)
Weihien, wā-hyen' (China)
Weikersheim, vī'kerz-hīm (Ger.)
Weimar, vī'mär (Ger.)
Weissenburg, vīs'*sen*-börg (Switz. and Ger.)
Weissenfels, vīs'*sen*-fels (Prus.)
Weissenhorn, vīs'*sen*-horn (Switz.)
Weisskirchen, vīs'kērch-*en* (Hung.)
Welland, wel'land (Eng.; Can.)
Wellingborough, wel'*ling*-bu-ru (Eng.)
Wellington, wel'*ling*-ton (N. Zd. &c.)
Wells, welz (Eng.)
Welshpool, welsh'pōl (Wales)
Weltevreden, vel'te-vrā-*den* (Java)
Wemyss, wēmz (Scot.)
Wener, vā'ner (Swe.) *l.*
Wenersberg, vā'nerz-berg (Swe.)
Wengern, weng'ern (Switz.)
Wenham Lake, wen'am lāk (U. S.)
Wenona, we-nō'na (U. S.)
Wentworth, went'wėrth (Eng.)
Wereja, vä-rā'yä (Rus.)
Wernigerode, vär-nē-ge-rō'de (Prus.)
Wertheim, vārt'hīm (Ger.)
Wervick, vär'vēk (Belg.)
Wesel, vā'zel (Ger.)
Weser, vā'zer (Ger.) *r.*
Wesijegonsk, vā-sē-yä-gonsk' (Rus.)
Wessel, wes'sel (Austral.) *isls.*
Westbury, west'be-ri (Eng.)
Westeras, väs'te-rōs (Swe.)
Westerbotten, väs'ter-bot-ten (Swe.)
Westerwald, väs'ter-vält (Ger.) *mts.*
Westmeath, west-mēTH' (Ir.)
Westminster, west'min-stėr (Eng.)
Westmoreland, west'mōr-land (Eng.)
Westoe, wes'tō (Eng.)
Weston-super-Mare, wes'ton-syų-pėr-mā'rē (Eng.)
Westphalia, west-fā'li-a; Ger. Westphalen, väst-fā'len (Ger.)
Westruther, west'ruTH-ėr (Scot.)
Westzaan, vest'zān (Neth.)
Wetherby, weTH'ėr-bi (Eng.)
Wetter, vet'ter (Swe.) *l.*
Wetteren, vät'te-ren (Bel.)
Wetterhorn, vät'ter-horn (Switz.)
Wetzlar, vāts'lär (Ger.)
Wevelghem, vā'vel-gem (Bel.)
Wexford, weks'ford (Ir.)
Wexiö, vek'shē-ēu (Swe.)
Wey, wā (Eng.) *r.*
Weymouth, wā'muth (Eng.)
Whalsey, hwal'si (Scot.) *isl.*
Whampoa, hwam-pō'a (China)
Wharfe, hwąrf (Eng.) *r.*
Whitby, hwit'bi (Eng.)
Whitehaven, hwit'hā-*ven* (Eng.)
Whithorn, hwit'horn (Scot.)
Whitstable, hwit'sta-bl (Eng.)
Whittlesey, hwit'tel-si (Eng.)
Whydah, hwid'da (*W. Af.*)
Wiborg, vē'börg (Den.; Rus.)
Wicklow, wik'lō (Ir.)
Wicomico, wi-kom'i-kō (U. S.)
Widdin, vėd'dēn (Tur.) *tn.*
Wieliczka, vē-lēch'kä (Aust. Gal.)
Wien (Vienna), vēn (Aust.)
Wienerwald, vē'ner-vält (Aust.) *mts.*
Wieprz, vyeprzh (Rus.) *r.*
Wiesbaden, vēz'bä-den (Ger.)
Wigan, wig'an (Eng.)
Wight, wīt (Eng.) *isl.*
Wigton, Wigtown, wig'ton (Scot.; Eng.)
Wijchen, vī'ċhen (Neth.)
Wijk, vīk (Neth.)
Wildbad, vēlt'bät (Ger.)
Wildenfels, vēl'den-fels (Ger.)
Wildungen, vēl'dųng-en (Ger.)
Wilhelmsburg, vēl'helms-börg (Ger.)
Wilkesbarre, wilks'bär-re (U. S.)
Willamette, wil-lä'met (U. S.) *r.*
Willemstad, vēl'lem-städ (Neth.)
Willesden, wil'lez-den (Eng.)
Willoughby, wil'lō-bi (U. S.)
Wilmington, wil'ming-ton (U. S.)
Wilna, vēl'nä (Rus.)
Wimbledon, wim'bel-don (Eng.)
Wimmera, wim-mē'ra (Austral.)
Wincanton, win'kan-ton (Eng.)
Winchcombe, winsh'kom (Eng.)
Winchelsea, win'chel-sē (Eng.)
Winchester, win'ches-ter (Eng.)
Windermere, win'dėr-mēr (Eng.) *l.*
Windischgrätz, vēn'dēsh-grets (Aust.)
Windsor, wind'zor (Eng.)
Winlaton, win'la-ton (Eng.)
Winnebago, win-nē-bā'gō (U. S.) *l.*
Winnenden, vēn'nen-den (Ger.)
Winnepesaukee, win-ne-pe-są'kē (U. S.) *l.*
Winnipeg, win'ni-peg (N. Am.) *l.*
Winnipegoos *or* Winnipegosis, win'ni-pe-gōs, win-ni-pe-gō'sis (N. Am.) *l.*
Winnipiseogee, win-nē-pē-sē-ō'gē (U. S.) *l.*
Winona, wi-nō'na (U. S.)
Winschoten, ven-sċhō'ten (Neth.)
Winterthur, vēn'ter-tör (Switz.)
Wipper, vēp'per (Ger.) *r.*
Wipperfurth, vēp'per-fört (Ger.)
Wirksworth, wėrks'wėrth (Eng.)
Wisbeach, wiz'bēch (Eng.)
Wisby, vēs'bü (Swe.)
Wisconsin, wis-kon'sin (U. S.)
Wisehau, vē'ze-hou (Aust.)
Wishaw, wish'a (Scot.)
Wisloka, vē-slō'kä (Aust. Gal.) *r.*
Wismar, vēz'mär (Ger.)
Wissembourg (French name of Weissenburg), vēs-soń-bör' (Ger.)
Witham, with'am (Eng.) *r.*
Wittelsbach, vēt'telz-bäċh (Ger.)
Wittenberg, vēt'ten-berg (Prus.)
Wittgenstein, wit'gen-stīn (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Wittichenau, vēt'tē-ċhe-nou (Prus.)
Wittingen, vēt'ting-en (Ger.)
Witzenhausen, vēt'*sen*-houz-*en* (Ger.)
Wiveliscombe, wil'skum (Eng.)

Wladimir, vlä'dē-mēr (Rus.)
Woburn, wō'bėrn (Eng.)
Wodnian, vōd'nē-än (Aust.)
Wohlau, vō'lou (Prus.)
Woking, wō'king (Eng.)
Wokingham, wō'king-ham (Eng.)
Wolborough, wol'bu-ru (Eng.)
Wolfenbüttel, vōl'fen-bŭt-tel (Ger.)
Wolfratshausen, vōl'frāts-houz-en (Ger.)
Wolga, vōl'gä (Rus.) *r.*
Wollaston, wol'las-ton (N. Am.)
Wollerau, vōl'le-rou (Switz.)
Wollin, vōl'lēn (Prus.)
Wollishofen, vōl'lēs-hōf-*en* (Switz.)
Wollomba, wol-lom'ba (Austral.) *r.*
Wollongong, wol-lon-gŏng' (Austral.)
Wolstanton, wụl-stan'ton (Eng.)
Woluwe, vō-lŭ'vä (Bel.)
Wolverhampton, wụl-vėr-hamp'ton (Eng.)
Wolverley, wụl'vėr-li (Eng.)
Wolverton, wụl'vėr-ton (Eng.)
Wombwell, wŏm'bel (Eng.)
Woodstock, wụd'stok (Eng.)
Wooler, wụl'ėr (Eng.)
Woollya, wŏl'lyä (S. Am.)
Woolwich, wụl'ich (Eng.)
Woonsocket, wŏn-sok'et (U. S.)
Woosue, wō-sụ-ā' (China)
Wootton Basset, wō'ten bas'set (Eng.)
Worcester, wōs'tėr (Eng.)
Workington, wėrk'ing-ton (Eng.)
Worksop, wėrk'sop (Eng.)
Wormeldingen, vor-mel'ding-en (Neth.)
Wormhoudt, vōrm-hō' (Fr.)
Worms, vōrmz (Ger.)
Worsborough, wėrs'bu-ru (Eng.)
Worsley, wėrs'lē (Eng.)
Wörth, vėrt (Ger.)
Worthing, wėr'ŦHing (Eng.)
Wortley, wėrt'li (Eng.)
Woudrichem, vou'drē-chem (Neth.)
Wouw, vouv (Neth.)
Woznesensk, voz-nā-sānsk' (Rus.)
Wrangell Land, rang'gel land (Arc. Oc.)
Wrekin, rek'in (Eng.)
Wrexham, reks'am (Eng.)
Writtle, rit'tl (Eng.)
Wrockwardine, rok'wạr'dīn (Eng.)
Wulur, wu-lör' (Ind.) *l.*
Wunsiedel, vön'zē-del (Ger.)
Wunzendake, wụn'zen-dä-kä (Jap.) *mt.*
Wurda, wur'da (Ind.)
Würtemberg, vůr'tem-berg (Ger.)
Würzburg, vůrts'börg (Ger.)
Wurzen, vör'tsen (Ger.)
Wustani, wus-tä'nē (Eg.)
Wusterhausen, vös'ter-houz-*en* (Prus.)
Wyandot, wī'an-dot (U. S.)
Wyborg, vē'börg (Rus.)
Wycombe, wī'kom (Eng.)
Wye, wī (Eng.) *r.*
Wyenbash, ve'ān-bäsh (Rus.)
Wyk, wūk (Den.)
Wymondham or Wyndham, wī'mond-ham or wind'am (Eng.)
Wynaad, wī-näd' (Ind.)
Wynegunga, wīn-gun'gä (Ind.) *r.*
Wyoming, wī-ō'ming (U. S.)
Wyre, wīr (Eng.) *r.*
Wyvis, Ben, ben wī'vis (Scot.) *mt.*

## X.

(For most Spanish names in X see under J.)

Xalapa, chä-lä'pä (Mex.)
Xamiltepec, chä-mēl'te-pek (Mex.)
Xanten, ksän'ten (Ger.)
Xarayes, shä-rä'yäs (Braz.) *dist.*
Xativa, chä-tē'vä (Sp.)
Xavier, San, sän chä'vē-ār (S. Am.)
Xenia, zē'ni-a (U. S.)
Xenil, che-nēl' (Sp.)
Xeres, cher-es' (Sp.)
Xingu, shēn'gō (Braz.) *r.*
Xulla, ksōl'lä (East. Arch.) *isls.*

## Y.

Yablonoi, yäb-lō-nō'ē (Sib.) *mts.*
Yadkin, yad'kin (U. S.)
Yaguache, yä-gwä'che (Ecuad.)
Yaila, yī'lä (Rus.) *mt.*
Yakima, yak'i-ma (U. S.)
Yakutsk, yä-kötsk' (Sib.)
Yamina, ya-mē'na (Af.)
Yana, yä'nä (Sib.) *r.*
Yanoan, ya-nä'on (Ind.)
Yandaboo, yän-dä-bō' (Bur.)
Yangtse-kiang, yang-tse-kē-ang' (China)
Yanina, yän'i-na (Albania)
Yaoori, yä-ō'rē (Cent. Af.)
Yapura, yä-pụ-rä' (S. Am.) *r.*
Yaquí, yä-kē' (Mex.; Hayti)
Yaracuí, yä-rä-kwē' (Venez.)
Yarkand, yär'känd (As.) *r.*
Yarmouth, yär'muth (Eng.)
Yaroslaf, yä-rō-slăf' (Rus.)
Yarra Yarra, yär'rä yär'rä (Austral.) *r.*
Yarriba, yär'rē-bä (W. Af.)
Yarrow, yär'rō (Scot.)
Yavapai, yav'a-pī (U. S.)
Yavari, yä-vä-rē' (S. Am.) *r.*
Yazoo, ya-zō' (U. S.)
Ybicui, ē-bē-kwē' (Urug.)
Yça, ē'sa (Peru)
Yeadon, yē'don (Eng.)
Yeddo or Yedo, yed'ō (Jap.)
Yellala, yel-lä'la (Af.) *falls*
Yemen, yem'en (Ar.)
Yeni Bazar, yä'nē bä-zär' (Bosnia)
Yenidge, yä'nē-je (Tur.)
Yenikalé, yä-nē-kä'lā (Rus.) *st.* and *ft.*
Yenisei, ye-nē-sā'ē (Sib.) *r.*
Yeniseisk, yä-nē-sā'ēsk (Sib.)
Yeou, yä-ō' (Cent. Af.) *r.*
Yeovil, yō'vil (Eng.)
Yères, yär (Fr.) *r.*
Yesso, yes'sō (Jap.)
Yestor Beacon, yes'tor bē'kon (Eng.) *mt.*
Yetholm, yet'um (Scot.)
Yezd, yezd (Per.)
Yezdikhast, yez-dē-käst' (Per.)
Ylopango, ē-lō-pän'gō (Cent. Am.) *l.*
Yokohama, yō-kō-hä'mä (Jap.)
Yola, yō'lä (Cent. Af.)
Yonkers, yong'kėrz (U. S.)
Yoomadung, yō'mä-dung (Ind.) *mts.*
Yori, yō'rē (Rus.) *r.*
Yosemite, yō-sem'i-te (U. S.)
Youghall, yą'hąl or yąl (Ir.)
Youghiogheny, yō-hō-gā'ni (U. S.) *r.*
Ypane, ē-pä'ne (S. Am.) *r.*
Ypres (French) or Ypern (Flemish), ē'per, ī'pern (Bel.)
Ypsilanti, ip-si-lan'ti (U. S.)
Yrieix, St., saṅ-tē-rē-ā' (Fr.)
Yser, ē-sār' (Fr.) *r.*
Yssel, is'sel (Neth.) *r.*
Ysselmond, is'sel-mond (Neth.)
Yssengeaux, ēs-soṅ-gō' (Fr.)
Ystad, û'städ (Swe.)
Ystwith, ist'with (Wales) *r.*
Ythan, ith'an (Scot.) *r.*
Yucatan, yō-kä-tän' (Mex.)
Yukari Sobla, yō-kä'rē sō'blä (Rus.)
Yukon, yụ'kon (N. Am.) *r.*
Yünnan, yün-nän' (China)
Yunquera, yön-ke'rä (Sp.)
Yuritala, yō-rē-tä'lä (Rus.)
Yuthia, yō-thyä' (Burm.)
Yuzgat, yōz'gat (Tur.)
Yverdon, ē-vär-dōṅ' (Switz.)
Yvetot, ēv-tō' (Fr.)
Yvorne, ē-vorn' (Switz.)

## Z.

Zaandam, zän'dam (Neth.)
Zaandijk, zän'dīk (Neth.)
Zabacano, zä-bä-kä'nō (W. Af.)
Zabara, zä-bä'ra (Ar.) *mt.*
Zabern, tsä'bern (Ger.)
Zacapa, sä-kä'pä (Cent. Am.)
Zacatapeques, sä-kä-tä-pe-kes' (Cent. Am.)
Zacatecas, sä-kä-te-käs' (Mex.)
Zacatula, sä-kä-tö'lä (Mex.)
Zacualpan, sä-kwäl-pän' (Mex.)
Zafaran-Boli, zä'fä-ran-bō'lē (Tur.)
Zaffarano, tsäf-fä-rä'nō (It.) *c.*
Zagarolo, dzä-gä-rō'lō (It.)
Zagazig, zä-ga-zēg' (Eg.)
Zagora, zä'gō-ra (Tur.)
Zähringen, tsä'ring-en (Ger.)
Zalamea, thä-lä-me'ä (Sp.)
Zalankoi, zä-län'kō-ē (Rus.)
Zalathna, zo-lot'no (Transyl.)
Zaleszcyki, zä-lăsh-chē'kē (Aust. Gal.)
Zambezi or Zambesi, zam-bē'zi (Af.) *r.*
Zamora, thä-mō'rä (Sp.); sä-mō'ra (Mex.)
Zancara, thän-kä'rä (Sp.) *r.*
Zanguebar, zän-gā-bär' (Af.)
Zanskar, zäns-kär' (As.)
Zante, zän'tā (Gr.) *isl.*
Zanzibar, zän-zē-bär (Af.)
Zapatosa, sä-pä-tō'sä (Col.) *l.*
Zara, tsä'rä; Ital. pron. dzä'rä (Dalmat.)
Zarafshan, za-räf'shän" (Sib.)
Zarskoe-Selo, tsär'skō-ā-sā-lō" (Rus.)
Zaruma, sä-rō'mä (S. Am.)
Zbarasz, zbä'räsh (Aust. Gal.)
Zea, zē'a (Gr.) *isl.*
Zebayer, zā-bā'yär (Red Sea) *isls.*
Zebid, zā-bēd' (Ar.)
Zeeland, zā'länt (Neth.)
Zehdenick, tsā'de-nēk (Prus.)
Zehree, zech-rē' (Belooch.)
Zeijst, zā'ist (Neth.)
Zeila, zā'la (Af.)
Zeitun, zā'tön (Gr.) *g.*
Zelaya, se-lā'yä (Mex.)
Zellerfeld, tsäl'ler-felt (Ger.)
Zelline, tsāl-lē'nä (It.) *r.*
Zempelburg, tsām'pel-börg (Prus.)
Zemplin, zem-plēn' (Hung.)
Zenjan, zän-jän' (Per.)
Zerafshan, ze-räf'shän" (Sib.) *r.*
Zerbst, tsärbst (Ger.)
Zernagora. *See* Zrnagora.
Zevenaar, zā've-när (Neth.)
Zevenhuizen, zā-*ven*-hoiz'en (Neth.)
Zeyla, zā'lä (Af.)
Zezere, zā-zā'rā (Port.) *r.*
Zibello, tsē-bāl'lō (It.)
Ziegenhain, tsē'gen-hīn (Ger.)
Zillerthal, tsēl'ler-tāl (Tyrol.)
Zimmerwald, tsēm'mer-vält (Switz.)
Zips, zēps (Hung.)
Zircz, zērts (Hung.)
Zirknitz, tsērk'nēts (Aust.)
Zizers, tsē'tserz (Switz.)
Zlatousk, zlä-tösk' (Rus.)
Zloczow, zlō'chov (Aust. Gal.)
Znaim, tsnīm (Aust.)
Zoest, zöst (Neth.)
Zofingen, tsō'fing-en (Switz.)
Zondereinde, zōn'der-in-de (S. Af.) *mts.*
Zonnebeke, zōn-nā-bā'kā (Bel.)
Zonzonate, sōn-sō-nä'te (Cent. Am.)
Zorita, thō-rē'tä (Sp.)
Zouga, zō'ga (S. Af.) *r.*
Zrnagora, cher-nag'ō-ra (Eur.)
Zsambek, zhäm'bek (Hung.)
Zubia, La, lä thō'bē-ä (Sp.)
Zug, tsög (Switz.)
Zuider-Zee, zoi'der-zā (Neth.)
Zuidlaren, zoid'lä-ren (Neth.)
Zujar, thō-chär' (Sp.)
Zulia, sō'lē-ä (Venez.)
Züllichau, tsŭl'lē-chou (Prus.)
Zülpich, tsŭl'pēch (Prus.)
Zululand, zō'lō-land (S. Af.)
Zundert, Groot, grōt zun'dert (Neth.)
Zurgena, thōr-che'nä (Sp.)
Zürich, tsŭ'rēch (Switz.)
Zuruma, zụ-rō'mä (Braz.) *r.*
Zutphen, zut'fen (Neth.)
Zuyder-Zee, zoi'der-zā (Neth.)
Zvornik, zvōr'nēk (Tur.)
Zwarte-Berg, zvär'te-berg (S. Af.) *mt.*
Zwartesluis, zvär'te-slois (Neth.)
Zweibrücken, tsvī'brŭk-*en* (Ger.)
Zweisimmen, tsvī'sēm-men (Switz.)
Zwellendam, zvel'lėn-dam (S. Af.)
Zwickau, tsvēk'kou (Ger.)
Zwijndrecht, zvīn'drecht (Neth.)
Zwittau, tsvēt'tou (Aust.)
Zwittawa, zvēt-tä'vä (Aust.)
Zwolle, zvol'le (Neth.)
Zwyndrecht, zvīn'drecht (Bel.)
Zydaczow, zē-dach'ov (Aust.)
Zyghur, zi-gur' (Ind.)
Zyria, zē'ri-a (Gr.) *mt.*
Zyfomir, zhēt-o-mēr' (Rus.)

# FOREIGN WORDS

## WHICH FREQUENTLY FORM PARTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

### WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE.

Å (Sw.), river, as in Torneå.
Aa (Dan. and D.), river, as Groote Aa, great river (Holland).
Ab or Aub (Per.), water; as Doab, two rivers; Punjaub, five rivers.
Abad (Per., Hind., &c.), house, town; as Akbarabad, town of Akbar; Hyderabad, town of Hyder.
Abbas (Per.), father; Abbasabad, paternal town or abode.
Aber (Celt.), mouth of a river; Aberdeen, town at the mouth of the Dee; Aberavon, mouth of the Avon.
Adel (G.), noble; Adelsberg, noble's mountain; Adelsheim, noble's home.
Agoa (Pg.), Agua (Sp.), water; Agoa Fria, cold water; Aguas Calientes, warm waters.
Ain (Ar.), a spring; Ain Moosa, spring of Moses.
Ak (Turk.), white; Ak-Serai, white palace; Ak-su, white river.
Al, El (Ar.), the or a; Alcantara, the bridge; Alcazar, the palace.
Allah (Ar.), God; Allahabad, town of God.
Alp, Alb (Celt.), an elevated place; Alpnach, high waters.
Alsó (Hung.), lower, opposite of Felsö, upper; Alsó Lendva.
Alt (G.), old; Altdorf (or Altorf), old village; Altenkirchen, old churches.
Alta, Alto (Sp., It., Pg.), high; Tierra Alta, high land (Sp.).
Ard (Celt.), high, height; Ardglass, green height; Ardnamurchan, height of the great headland.
Arl, Adler (G.), eagle; Arlberg, Adlerberg, eagle's mountain.
Arroyo (Sp.), rivulet; Arroyo de Puerco, rivulet of the hog.
Au, Aue (G.), meadow; Reichenau, rich meadow; Goldene Aue, golden meadow.
Aven, Avon (Celt.), flowing water; Avonmore, great water; Strathaven, valley of the river.

Bab (Ar., Chal.), gate, court; Bab-el-Mandeb, gate of tears.
Baba (Turk.), father; Babadagh, father mountain.
Bach (G.), brook, rivulet; Erlenbach, alder brook; Fischbach, fish brook; Schwarzenbach, black or dark brook.
Bad (G.), bath; Baden, the baths; Carlsbad, Charles's bath.
Bahia (Sp., Pg.), bay; Bahia de Todos or Santos, bay of all saints.
Bahr (Ar.), sea, river; Bahr Lut, sea of Lot, the Dead Sea; Bahr-el-Abiad, the white river (White Nile).
Bal or Bally (Celt.), town; Ballinderry, town of the oak wood; Ballyclare, town on the plain; Ballachulish, town on the strait.
Banya (Hung.), a mine; Banya-Nagy, great mine; Banya-Felsö, upper mine.
Bar (Hind.), country; Malabar, mountainous country.
Bazar, Basar (Turk.), market town; Novi-Bazar or Yeni-Bazar, new market town.
Beau, Bel (Fr.), beautiful; Beaulieu, beautiful place; Belmont, beautiful mountain.
Bela, Bielo (Rus.), white; Belgrade, white town; Bielaya, white stream.
Beled, Bilâd (Ar.), country, town; Biledulgerid, country of dates.
Bello, Bella (It., Sp., and Pg.), beautiful; Portobello, beautiful port.
Ben (Celt.), hill; Ben More, the great hill; Ben Cruachan, the cone-shaped mountain; Ben Macdhui, mountain of the black sow.
Bender (Turk., Per.), port; Bender-Abbaz (Persia).
Berg (G.), hill, mountain; Carlsberg, Charles's hill; Königsberg, king's hill; Schwarzenberg, black hill.
Beth (Heb.), house; Bethel, house of God; Bethhoron, house of the hollows; Bethlehem, house of bread.
Bhúm, Bhoom (Hind.), land, country; Birbhúm, land of heroes.
Bir (Ar.), well; Bir-es-Seba, well of seven (=Beersheba).
Bischof (G.), bishop; Bischofsheim, bishop's home; Bischofzell, bishop's cell.
Blanc, Blanche (Fr.), white; Mont Blanc; Dent Blanche, white tooth (mountain peak).
Blanco (Sp.), white; Cabo Blanco, white cape.
Bocca (It.), Boca (Sp., Pg.), mouth; Boca Chica, little mouth.
Borg (Sw., Dan.), castle; Aalborg, eel town; Frederiksborg.
Bosch (D.), wood; Hertogenbosch, duke's wood (Bois-le-duc).
Bouroun or Bournu (Turk.), cape; Narat-Bourun, cape of firs.
Bruck, Brück (G.), bridge; Innsbrück, the bridge over the Inn; Zweibrücken, the two bridges.
Brugg (Swiss), bridge; Glattbrugg.
Brunn, Brunnen (G.), well; Schönbrunn, beautiful well.
Bueno, Buena (Sp.), good; Buenos Ayres, fine airs; Buena Vista, fine view; Buenaventura, good luck.
Burg (G.), castle, fortified place; Rothenburg, red castle; Augsburg, castle of Augustus.
By (Dan.), town; Sundby, town on the sound; Ashby, ash town; Kirkby, church town.

Caer, Car (Celt.), fortified place, fortified town; Caer-Caradoc, fort of Caradoc or Caractacus; Carnarvon, fort in Arvon.
Casa (Sp.), house; Casas-Grandes, the great houses.
Cerro (Sp.), mountain-peak, rugged hill; Cerro de Pasco.
Chang and Chung (Chinese), middle; Chang-choo-foo; Chang-chuen.
Chow (Chinese), island, second-class city; Hang-chow.
Cidade (Pg.), city; Cidade do Recife, city of the reef.
Cima (It.), mountain-peak; Cima Nove, new peak.
Citta (It.), city, town; Citta-di-Castello, town of the castle.
Ciudad (Sp.), city; Ciudad Real, royal city; Ciudad-Rodrigo, city of Roderick.
Civita (It.), town; Civita Vecchia, old town.
Col (Fr.), pass, elevated pass; Col de Géant, giant's pass.
Croce (It.), cross; Santa Croce, the holy cross.
Croix (Fr.), cross; Sainte Croix, the holy cross.
Cruz (Sp.), cross; Vera Cruz, the true cross; Santa Cruz, the holy cross.
Cumbre (Sp.), mountain peak; Cumbres Altas, the high peaks.
Czerna, Czerny, Cherni (Slav.), black; Czernagora, the black mountain (=Montenegro); Czernamore, the Black Sea.

Dagh, Tagh (Per., Turk.), mountain or mountain-range; Babadagh, father mountain.
Dal (Dan., Sw.), valley, dale; Dal Elf, valley river.
Dam (D.), dam; Amsterdam, the dam of the Amstel; Rotterdam, dam of the Rotte.
Daria, Darya (Per.), sea, river; Amu Darya, Sir Darya.
Diva, Din (Hind.), island; the Maldives, Laccadives.
Dun (Celt.), fort; Dundee, the fort on the Tay.

Eisen (G.), iron; Eisenberg, iron mountain; Eisenstadt, iron town.
El, Al (Ar.), the or a; El Kantara, the bridge. See Al. (El is also Spanish for the.)
Elf (Sw), river; Göta-Elf; Dal-Elf, river of the dale.
Eski (Turk.), old; Eski-Hissar, old castle; Eski-Stambul, old Constantinople.

Feld (G.), field; Feldkirch, field church; Hirschfeld, field of the stag.
Fels, Felsen (G.), rock; Drachenfels, dragon rock.
Felsö (Hung.), upper; opposite of Alsó, lower; Felsö Lendva.
Fjeld or Field (Dan.), Fjäll (Sw.), mountain, mountains, as the Drovrefjeld, the Folefjeld.
Foo (Chinese), first-class city; Tse-nan-foo.
Frey, Frei (G.), free; Freiburg, free castle or town.
Fried, Frieden (G.), peace; Friedland, land of peace.
Fürst (G.), prince; Fürstenwalde, prince's wood.

Gamla (Sw.), old; Gamla Karleby, old Charlestown.
Garh, Gurh, Ghur (Hind.), castle; Futtehgurh, fort of victory.
Gawa (Japanese), river; Sakada-gawa; Sinano-gawa.
Gebirge (G.), mountains; Riesengebirge, giant mountains.
Ghaut, Ghât (Hind.), a mountain pass, also a landing-place or flight of steps on the side of a river.
Giri (Hind.), mountains; Nilgiri (Neilgherry), blue mountains.
Gora (Slav.), mountain; Czernagora, black mountain (=Montenegro).
Gorod, Grad (Slav.), town; Novgorod, new town.
Graf, Grafen (G.), count; Grafenberg, count's hill.
Grande (Sp., It., Pg.), great; Rio Grande, great river.
Groote (D.), great; Groote Aa, great river.
Gross (G.), great; Gross-Glogau; Gross-Biberan.
Gunong (Malay), mountain; Gunong Tebur; Gunong Api.

Hafen (G.), Havn (Dan.), port; Bremerhafen, port of Bremen; Kjöbenhavn, merchant's haven (Copenhagen).
Hai (Chi.), sea; Whang-hai, Hoang-hai, yellow sea.
Ham, Hamn (Sw.), port; Carlshamn, Charles's haven.
Haus (G.), house; Neuhaus, new house; Oberhausen, upper houses.
Havn (Dan.), port. See Hafen, Ham.
Hegy (Hung.), mountain; Hegy-allya.
Heilige, Heiligen (G.), holy, saint; Heiligenstadt, holy town.
Heim (G.), home (=E. -ham); Bischofsheim, bishop's home.
Hinter (G.), hinder, lying behind; Hinter Rhein, the name of a head-water of the Rhine.
Hissar (Turk.), castle; Ak-Hissar, white castle; Kara-Hissar, black castle.
Ho (Chinese), river, canal; Hoang-ho, yellow river; Pei-ho, white river.
Hoang (Chinese), yellow; Hoang-ho, yellow river; Hoang-choo, yellow town.
Hoch (G.), high; Hochkirch, high church; Hochberg, high mountain.
Hof (G.), court, farm, estate; Hof-wyl.
Hohe (G.), height; Hohenzollern, the height of the Zoller family.
Holm (Sw., Dan.), small island; Bornholm, island of Burgundians.
Hondo, Honda (Sp.), deep; Rio Hondo, deep river.

Île, Isle (Fr.), island; Belleisle, beautiful island; Lisle (l'isle), the island.
Inver (Celt.), mouth of a river; Inverness, mouth of the Ness.
Irmak (Turk.), river; Kizil-Irmak, red river (the ancient Halys).
Isola (It.), Isla (Sp.), Ilha (Pg.), island; Isola Bella, beautiful island; Ilha Grande, great island.

Jebel, Djebel (Ar.), mountain; Jebel Moosa, mount of Moses, the modern Arabic name of Mt. Sinai; Gibraltar, corrupted from Jebel al Tarik, mount of Tarik.
Jeni (Turk.), new. See Yeni.
Jezireh (Ar.), island; Al Jezireh, the name of the region between the Euphrates and Tigris.

Kafir (Ar.), infidel; Kafiristan, land of infidels.

Kaiser (G.), emperor; Kaiserstuhl, emperor's chair or throne; Kaiserstadt, emperor's town.
Kale (Turk.), castle; Yeni-kale, new castle; Kale Dagh, castle hill.
Kand, Khand, Kund (Hind.), land, country; Khokand, land of mountains; Bundelkhand.
Kara (Turk.), black; Kara-Su, black river; Kara-Hissar, black fortress.
Kiang (Chinese), river; Yang-tse-kiang, son of the sea river; Ta-kiang, great river; Pe-kiang, north river.
Kil (Celt.), cell, church; Kilpatrick, church or cell of St. Patrick; Kilkenny, church of St. Kenny; Kildare, church of the oaks.
Kin (Celt.), head, upper part; Kinloch, head of the loch.
King (Chinese), town; Pe-king, northern city; Nan-king, southern city.
Kio, Kei (Japanese), town; Tokio, same as Yedo.
Kirche (G.), church; Kirchdorf, church village; Kirchberg, church mountain; Fünfkirchen, five churches.
Kis (Hung.), little; Kis-barath; Kis-ber.
Kizil, Kysyl (Turk.), red; Kizil-Irmak, red river; Kizil Kum, red sand (desert south-east of the Aral Sea).
Klein (G.), little; Klein-Glogau, as distinguished from Gross-Glogau.
Koh, Kuh (Per.), mountain; Hindu-koh, Indian mountain.
Kol, Kul (Tart.), lake; Kara Kul, black lake; Issikol or Issikul.
König (G.), king; Königsberg, king's mountain.
Kopf (G.), head; Schneekopf, snow-head, snow-capped mountain.
Köping (Dan., Sw.), market-town; Nyköping, new market-town.
Krasnoe (Rus.), pretty; Krasnoe-selo, pretty village.
Krasnoi (Rus.), red; Krasnoiarsk, town of the red cliff.
Kreis (G.), circle, district forming an administrative division.

Lago (It., Sp., Pg.), lake; Lago Maggiore, the greater lake.
Laguna (It., Sp.), marsh, lagoon.
Langen, Lange (G.), long; Langenberg, long mountain.
Lauter (G.), clear; Lauterbrunnen, clear fountains.
Levante (It.), east, eastern region; hence the Levant.
Licht (G.), light; Lichtenstein, clear stone or rock.
Lieu (Fr.), place; Beaulieu, fine place.

Maha (Hind.), great; Mahanadi, Mahanuddy, great river.
Mark (G.), boundary, march; Markdorf, boundary village.
Mark (Scand.), territory; Lappmark, territory of the Lapps.
Markt (G.), market; Neumarkt, new market; Markt Oberhausen.
Mavros, Mavron, Mavro (Gr.), black; Mavron Oros, black mountain; Mavropotamos, black river.
Meer (G.), sea; Schwarzes Meer, the Black Sea.
Meer (D.), lake; Borkumer Meer, lake of Borkum; Sneeker Meer, lake of Sneek.
Mer (Fr.), sea; Mer Morte, the Dead Sea.
Mezö, Mesö (Hung.), field; Mezö-Cereny, &c.
Mittel (G.), middle; Mittelwalde, middle wood, &c.
Mond, Monde (D.), mouth; Dendermonde, town at the mouth of the Dender.
More (Celt.), great; Glen More, the great glen; Ben More, the great mountain.
Mühl (G.), mill; Altmühl, the old mill; Mühlhausen, mill-houses.
Mund (G.), mouth; Warnemünde, town at the mouth of the Warnow.
Münster (G.), monastery, minster; Münsterberg, minster mountain.

Nagor, Nagar, Nuggur (Hind.), town; Ahmednagar, town of Ahmed.
Nagy (Hung.), great; Nagy-Varad, same as Grosswardein.
Nahr (Ar.), river; Nahr el Asy, the Orontes (in Syria).
Nan (Chinese), southern; Nan-king, southern city (opposite of Pe-king).
Negro (It., Sp., Pg.), black; Rio Negro, black river; Negro-Cerro, black mountain.
Neu (G.), new; Neuhaus, new house; Neubrunn, new fountain.
Nevado or Nevada (Sp.), snowy; Sierra Nevada, snowy chain of mountains.
Nieder (G.), lower; Niederbronn, lower well; Niederlande, the Netherlands.
Nieuw, Nieu (D.), new; Nieuwpoort, Nieuport, new port.
Nijnei, Nizhnei (Rus.), lower; Nijnei-Novgorod.
Nor (Mong.), lake; Koko Nor; Lob Nor.
Nov, Novoi, Novaia (Rus.), new; Novgorod, new town; Novoi-Cherkask; Novaia Semlia (Nova Zembla).
Nuevo, Nueva (Sp.), new; Villa Nueva, new town.
Nuovo, Nuova (It.), new.
Ny (Sw.), new; Nyborg, new town; Nyköping, new market.

Ó (Hung.), old; Ó-Becse.
Ö, Oe, Öe (Dan., Sw.), island; Sandö, sand island; Samsö, Lessö.
Ober (G.), upper; Oberkirch, upper church; Ober Glogau.
Ola, Oola (Mongolian), mountain; Bogdo-Oola, holy-mountain.
Oost (D.), east; Oostburg, east town; Oostwinkel, east angle or bend.
Ost, Oster, Œster (G.), east; Oesterreich, eastern empire, Austria.
Ostrog (Rus.), fortress, as the town Ostrog in Volhynia.
Oud, Oude (D.), old; Oudenbosch, old wood; Oudewater, old water.
Ozero (Rus.), lake; Bielozersk, town on Lake Bielo.

Patam (Hind.), town; Seringapatam, town of Sriringa or Vishnu.
Pe (Chinese), north, northern; Peking, the northern city.
Pei (Chinese), white; Pei-ho, the white river.
Pico (Sp., Pg.), mountain-peak; Pico de Teneriffe, Peak of Teneriffe.
Piz (Rumonsh), mountain-peak; = It. pizzo, Sp. pico.
Pol, Poli, Polis, Ple (Gr., Rus., Turk.), town; Sevastopol, city of Augustus; Tripoli, the three cities; Nicopolis, city of victory; Constantinople, city of Constantine.
Pont (Fr.), Ponte (It. and Pg.), Puente (Sp.), bridge; Pont-du-Château, bridge of the castle; Ponte-San-Pietro, St. Peter's bridge.
Poor, Pore, Pur (Hind.), town; Cawnpoor, city of the khan or chieftain; Jeypoor, Jypoor, city of victory.
Porto (It., Pg.), harbour; Portobello, beautiful harbour.
Potamos, Potamo (Gr.), river; Mavropotamo, black river.
Puebla (Sp.), village, town; Puebla Nueva, new village or town.
Puerto (Sp.), harbour; Puerto Rico, rich port, Porto Rico.
Pulo (Malay), island; Pulo Penang, Areca Island, Penang or Prince of Wales' Island.

Quebrada (Sp.), ravine, gorge.

Ras (Ar.), cape, promontory; Ras-el-had, cape of danger; Ras-el-Abiad, white cape.
Reich (G.), kingdom, monarchy, dominion; Oesterreich, Austria.
Rio (Sp., Pg.), river; Rio Grande, great river; Rio Negro, black river; Entre Rios, province lying between the rivers.
Roth (G.), red; Rothwasser, red water; Rothenburg, red castle; Rothenthurm, red tower.
Rud, Rood (Per.), river; Heri-rud, Kash-rud, Keshef-rud.

Saki, Misaki (Japanese), cape; Idsumo-saki; Kona-saki.
Salinas (Sp.), salt lakes or pools.
Salz (G.), salt; Salzburg, salt castle, castle on the Salza or salt stream.
San, Santo, or Santa (Sp., Pg., It.), saint; San-Juan, San-Miguel, Santo-Domingo, Santa-Rosa.
Schnee (G.), snow; Schneekopf, snow-head, snow-capped mountain.
Schwarz (G.), black; Schwarzwald, the Black Forest.
See (G.), lake; Bodensee, the Lake of Constance; Thunersee, the Lake of Thun.
Serai, Sarai (Turk.), palace; Ak-Serai, white palace; Baktchi-serai, palace of the gardens.
Serra (Pg.), Sierra (Sp.), mountain range; Sierra Nevada, snowy range; Sierra Morena, black range.
Shan (Chinese), mountain; Thian-Shan, mountains of heaven.
Shehr (Turk., Per.), city, house; Eski-Shehr, old city.
Si (Chinese), west; Si-Hai, western sea.
Sima (Japanese), island; Tsu-Sima, Tanega-Sima, &c.
Sk (Rus.), town; Irkutsk, town on the Irkut; Tobolsk, town on the Tobol.
Ski, Skoi, Skoe, Skaia (Rus.), cape; Chukotskoi, Kromskaia.
Snee (Dan., Sw.), snow; Sneehætten, Snehätta, snow-hat, snow-capped mountain.
Sneeuw (D.), snow; Sneeuwbergen, snowy mountains.
Söder (Sw.), south; Söderhamn, south haven.
Stadt (G.), Stad (Dan., Sw., and D.), town, Friedrichstadt, Frederikstad, Frederick's town.
Stan (Per.), country; Afghanistan, land of the Afghans; Hindustan, land of the Hindus.
Stanitza (Rus.), village, place of encampment.
Stein (G.), stone, rock; Ehrenbreitstein, broad stone of honour; Lahnstein, stone of the Lahn.
Stor (Sw.), great; Stor Å, the great river; Stor Skar, great island.
Su or Soo (Turk.), lake, river; Ak-su, white river; Kara-su, black water.
Sul (Pg.), south; Rio Grande do Sul, grand river of the south.
Szent (Hung.), saint; Szent-Benedek, Saint Benedict.
Sziget (Hung.), island, island town, town at the confluence of rivers.

Ta, Tai (Chinese), great; Ta-Kiang, great river, a name of the Yang-tse; Tai-Hu, great lake.
Tag or Tagh (Turk., Per.), mountain; Agri-Tagh, a name of Mount Ararat. Dagh is another form of this word.
Tanjong (Malay), cape, point; Tanjong Datu, and other capes in Borneo.
Tau (Turk.), mountain; Koshtan-Tau, one of the peaks of Caucasus.
Tell (Ar.), hill; Tell-el-Kebir, great hill; Tell-es-Safieh; Tell-Hamar, &c.
Terra (Pg., It.), Tierra (Sp.), earth, land; Terra or Tierra del Fuego, land of fire; Tierra Caliente, hot country.
Thal (G.), valley; Rheinthal, valley of the Rhine; Langenthal, long valley.
Thian (Chinese), heaven; Thian-Shan, mountains of heaven.

Uj (Hung.), new; Uj-Becse or Turkisch-Becse.
Unter (G.), under, lower; Unterwalden, under or below the woods; Unter Ammergau.
Ust (Rus.), mouth; Ust-Ischma, town at the mouth of the Ischma.

Val (It.), valley; Val d'Arno, valley of the Arno.
Valle (Sp., It., Pg.), valley; Valle Hermoso, beautiful valley; Rio del Valle, river of the valley.
Var, Város (Hung.), fortress, town; Temesvar, castle or fortress on the river Temes.
Vecchio, Vecchia (It.), old; Porto Vecchio, old port; Civita Vecchia, old city.
Veld (D.), field; Roggeveld, field or plain of rye.
Veliki (Rus.), great; Veliki-Luki.
Verkhni, Verchne (Rus.), upper; Verkhni-Kamtschatsk.
Villa (It., Sp., Pg.), town; Villa Nova, Villa Nuova, new town.
Ville (Fr.), town; Villeneuve, new town, Abbeville, abbot's town.
Vorder (G.), in front; Vorderrhein, one of the head-waters of the Rhine.

Wady (Ar.), valley, a valley with a river in it, a river; Wady Moosa, valley of Moses; Wad-el-Kebir, great river (hence Guadalquivir).
Wald (G.), forest; Schwarzwald, the Black Forest.
Weiler (G.), village; Badenweiler, village of baths.
Weiss (G.), white; Weisskirch, white church; Weissenburg, white castle.
Wiese (G.), meadow; Wiesenthal, meadow valley.

Yama (Japanese), mountain; Fusi-Yama, the great mountain.
Yeni (Turk.), new; Yeni-Bazar (= Novibazar), new market.

Zee (D.), sea; Zuider Zee, the south sea (as distinguished from the North Sea or German Ocean).
Zuid (D.), south; Zuidland, south land.
Zwart, Zwarte (D.), black; Zwarte-berg the black mountain.

# WORDS, PHRASES, NOTEWORTHY SAYINGS,

## ND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS,

### FROM THE LATIN, THE GREEK, AND MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, MET WITH IN RRENT ENGLISH.

*à bas.* [Fr.] Down, down with.
*Ab extra.* [L.] From without.
*Ab incunabilis.* [L.] From the cradle.
*Ab initio.* [L.] From the beginning.
*à bon chat, bon rat.* [Fr.] To a good cat, a good rat; well attacked and defended; tit for tat; a Rowland for an Oliver.
*à bon marché.* [Fr.] Cheap; a good bargain.
*Ab origine.* [L.] From the origin or beginning.
*Ab ovo.* [L.] From the egg; from the beginning.
*Ab ovo usque ad mala.* [L.] From the egg to the apples (as in Roman banquets); from first to last; from beginning to end.
*à bras ouverts.* [Fr.] With open arms.
*Absence d'esprit.* [Fr.] Absence of mind.
*Absens hæres non erit.* [L.] The absent one will not be the heir; out of sight out of mind.
*Absit invidia.* [L.] Let there be no ill-will; envy apart.
*Ab uno disce omnes.* [L.] From one specimen judge of all the rest; from a single instance infer the whole.
*Ab urbe conditâ.* [L.] From the building of the city; *i.e.* Rome.
*A capite ad calcem.* [L.] From head to heel.
*à chaque saint sa chandelle.* [Fr.] To each saint his candle; honour where honour is due.
*à cheval.* [Fr.] On horseback.
*à compte.* [Fr.] On account; in part payment.
*à couvert.* [Fr.] Under cover; protected; sheltered.
*A cruce salus.* [L.] Salvation from the cross.
*Ad arbitrium.* [L.] At pleasure.
*Ad calendas Græcas.* [L.] At the Greek calends; *i.e.* never, as the Greeks had no calends.
*Ad captandum vulgus.* [L.] To attract or please the rabble.
*A Deo et rege.* [L.] From God and the king.
*Ad eundem gradum.* [L.] To the same rank or degree.
*à deux mains.* [Fr.] For two hands; two-handed; having a double office or employment.
*Ad extremum.* [L.] To the extreme; at last.
*Ad finem.* [L.] To the end.
*Ad gustum.* [L.] To one's taste.
*Ad hominem.* [L.] To the man; to an individual's interests or passions; personal.
*A die.* [L.] From that day.
*Adieu, la voiture; adieu, la boutique.* [Fr.] Farewell, carriage; farewell, shop: it's all over.
*Ad infinitum.* [L.] To infinity.
*Ad interim.* [L.] In the meanwhile.
*Ad internecionem.* [L.] To extermination.
*à discrétion.* [Fr.] At discretion; unrestricted.
*Ad libitum.* [L.] At pleasure.
*Ad modum.* [L.] After the manner of.
*Ad nauseam.* [L.] To disgust or satiety.
*Ad patres.* [L.] Gathered to his fathers; dead.
*Ad referendum.* [L.] For further consideration.
*Ad rem.* [L.] To the purpose; to the point.
*à droite.* [Fr.] To the right.
*Adscriptus glebæ.* [L.] Attached to the soil.
*Adsum.* [L.] I am present; here!
*Ad summum.* [L.] To the highest point or amount.
*Ad unguem.* [L.] To the nail; to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.
*Ad unum omnes.* [L.] All to a man.
*Ad utrumque paratus.* [L.] Prepared for either case.
*Ad valorem.* [L.] According to the value.
*Ad vitam aut culpam.* [L.] For life or fault; *i.e.* till some misconduct be proved.
*Ad vivum.* [L.] To the life.
*Ægrescit medendo.* [L.] It becomes worse from the very remedies used.
*Æquabiliter et diligenter.* [L.] Equably and diligently.
*Æquo animo.* [L.] With an equable mind.
*Ære perennius.* [L.] More lasting than brass; everlasting.
*Ætatis suæ.* [L.] Of his or her age.
*Affaire d'amour.* [Fr.] A love affair.
*Affaire d'honneur.* [Fr.] An affair of honour; a duel.
*Affaire du cœur.* [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
*à fin.* [Fr.] To the end or object.
*à fond.* [Fr.] To the bottom; thoroughly.
*A fortiori.* [L.] With stronger reason.
*à gauche.* [Fr.] To the left.
*à genoux.* [Fr.] On the knees.
*Age quod agis.* [L.] Attend to what you are about.
*Agnus Dei.* [L.] The Lamb of God.
*à grands frais.* [Fr.] At great expense.
*à haute voix.* [Fr.] Aloud.
*à huis clos.* [Fr.] With closed doors; secretly.
*Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera.* [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
*à l'abandon.* [Fr.] Disregarded; left uncared for.
*à la belle étoile.* [Fr.] Under the stars; in the open air.
*à la bonne heure.* [Fr.] Well timed; in good or favourable time.
*à l'abri.* [Fr.] Under shelter.
*à la campagne.* [Fr.] In the country.
*à la dérobée.* [Fr.] By stealth.
*à la Française.* [Fr.] After the French mode.
*à la mode.* [Fr.] According to the custom or fashion.
*à la Tartuffe.* [Fr.] Like Tartuffe, the hero of a celebrated comedy by Molière; hypocritically.
*à l'envi.* [Fr.] Emulously.
*Alere flammam.* [L.] To feed the flame.
*Al fresco.* [It.] In the open air; cool.
*à l'improviste.* [Fr.] On a sudden; unawares.
*Allez-vous-en.* [Fr.] Away with you.
*Allons.* [Fr.] Let us go; come on; come.
*Al piu.* [It.] At most.
*Alter ego.* [L.] Another self.
*Alter idem.* [L.] Another exactly similar.
*Alter ipse amicus.* [L.] A friend is another self.
*Alterum tantum.* [L.] As much more.
*à main armée.* [Fr.] With force of arms.
*A maximis ad minima.* [L.] From the greatest to the least.
*âme de boue.* [Fr.] A soul of mud; a base-minded creature.
*Amende honorable.* [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
*à merveille.* [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.
*Amicus humani generis.* [L.] A friend of humanity.
*Amicus usque ad aras.* [L.] A friend even to the altar; *i.e.* to the last extremity.
*Ami de cour.* [Fr.] A false friend; one not to be depended on.
*Amor patriæ.* [L.] Love of country.
*Amour propre.* [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
*Ancien régime.* [Fr.] The ancient or former order of things.
*Anguis in herba.* [L.] A snake in the grass.
*Animo et fide.* [L.] By or with courage and faith.
*Anno ætatis suæ.* [L.] In the year of his or her age.
*Anno Christi.* [L.] In the year of Christ.
*Anno Domini.* [L.] In the year of our Lord.
*Anno mundi.* [L.] In the year of the world.
*Anno urbis conditæ.* [L.] In the year from the time the city (Rome) was built.
*Annus mirabilis.* [L.] Year of wonders; wonderful year.
*Ante bellum.* [L.] Before the war.
*Ante lucem.* [L.] Before light.
*Ante meridiem.* [L.] Before noon.
*à outrance.* [Fr.] To the utmost; to extremities; without sparing.
*à pas de géant.* [Fr.] With a giant's stride.
*à perte de vue.* [Fr.] Till beyond one's view; out of sight.
*à peu près.* [Fr.] Nearly.
*à pied.* [Fr.] On foot.
*à point.* [Fr.] To a point; just in time; exactly right.
*A posse ad esse.* [L.] From possibility to reality.
*A prima vista.* [It.] At first sight.
*à propos de bottes.* [Fr.] Apropos to boots without reason; foreign to the subject or purpose: applied to any absurd collocation of ideas or subjects.
*à propos de rien.* [Fr.] Apropos to nothing without a motive; for nothing at all.
*Aqua vitæ.* [L.] Water of life; brandy; alcohol.
*Arbiter elegantiarum.* [L.] A judge or supreme authority in matters of taste.
*Arcana cœlestia.* [L.] Secrets of Heaven.
*Arcana imperii.* [L.] State secrets; the mysteries of government.
*Ardentia verba.* [L.] Words that burn; glowing language.
*Argent comptant.* [Fr.] Ready money.
*Argumentum ad crumenam.* [L.] An argument to the purse; an appeal to interest.
*Argumentum ad hominem.* [L.] An argument to the individual man; *i.e.* to his interests and prejudices.
*Argumentum ad ignorantiam.* [L.] An argument founded on an adversary's ignorance.
*Argumentum ad invidiam.* [L.] An argument appealing to low passions.
*Argumentum ad judicium.* [L.] Argument appealing to the judgment.
*Argumentum ad verecundiam.* [L.] Argument appealing to modesty.
*Argumentum baculinum.* [L.] The argument of the cudgel; appeal to force.
*Ariston metron.* [Gr.] The middle course is the best; the golden mean.
*Arrière pensée.* [Fr.] Hidden thought; mental reservation.
*Ars est celare artem.* [L.] It is true art to conceal art.
*Ars longa, vita brevis.* [L.] Art is long, life is short.
*Artium magister.* [L.] Master of Arts.
*Asinus ad lyram.* [L.] An ass at the lyre; an awkward fellow.
*à tort et à travers.* [Fr.] At random; without consideration.
*At spes non fracta.* [L.] But hope is not yet crushed or dispelled.
*Au bout de son Latin.* [Fr.] At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
*Au contraire.* [Fr.] On the contrary.
*Au courant.* [Fr.] Fully acquainted with matters.
*Au désespoir.* [Fr.] In despair.
*Audi alterem partem.* [L.] Hear the other side.
*Au fait.* [Fr.] Well acquainted with; expert.
*Au pis aller.* [Fr.] At the worst.
*Aurea mediocritas.* [L.] The golden or happy mean.
*Au reste.* [Fr.] As for the rest.
*Au revoir.* [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.
*Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait.* [Fr.] No sooner said than done.
*Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis.* [Fr.] So many men, so many minds.
*Aut Cæsar aut nullus.* [L.] Either Cæsar or nobody.
*Aut vincere aut mori.* [L.] Either to conquer or to die; death or victory.
*Aux armes.* [Fr.] To arms.
*Auxilium ab alto.* [L.] Help from on high.
*Avant propos.* [Fr.] Preliminary matter; preface.
*A verbis ad verbera.* [L.] From words to blows.
*Avito viret honore.* [L.] He flourishes upon ancestral honours.
*à volonté.* [Fr.] At pleasure.
*A vostra salute.* [It.] } To your health.
*à votre santé.* [Fr.] }
*A vuestra salud.* [Sp.] }
*Bas bleu.* [Fr.] A blue-stocking; a literary woman.
*Beatæ memoriæ.* [L.] Of blessed memory.
*Beaux esprits.* [Fr.] Men of wit; gay spirits.
*Bel esprit.* [Fr.] A person of wit or genius; a brilliant mind.

*Bella! horrida bella!* [L.] Wars! horrid wars!
*Bellum internecinum.* [L.] A war of extermination.
*Bene orasse est bene studuisse.* [L.] To have prayed well is to have studied well.
*Ben trovato.* [It.] Well invented.
*Bête noire.* [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.
*Bis dat qui cito dat.* [L.] He gives double who gives quickly or seasonably.
*Bis peccare in bello non licet.* [L.] To blunder twice in war is unallowable.
*Bis pueri senes.* [L.] Old men are twice boys.
*Bon ami.* [Fr.] Good friend.
*Bon gré, mal gré.* [Fr.] With good or ill grace; willing or unwilling.
*Bon jour.* [Fr.] Good day; good morning.
*Bonne et belle.* [Fr.] Good and handsome.
*Bonne foi.* [Fr.] Good faith.
*Bon soir.* [Fr.] Good evening.
*Breveté.* [Fr.] Patented.
*Brevi manu.* [L.] With a short hand; offhand; extemporaneously.
*Brutum fulmen.* [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

*Cadit quæstio.* [L.] The question falls; there is no further discussion.
*Cæca est invidia.* [L.] Envy is blind.
*Cætera desunt.* [L.] The rest is wanting.
*Cæteris paribus.* [L.] Other things being equal.
*Candida Pax.* [L.] White-robed Peace.
*Cantate Domino.* [L.] Sing to the Lord.
*Carpe diem.* [L.] Enjoy the present day; embrace the opportunity; improve time.
*Casus belli.* [L.] That which causes or justifies war.
*Causa sine quâ non.* [L.] An indispensable cause or condition.
*Cedant arma togæ.* [L.] Let arms yield to the gown; let military authority yield to the civil power.
*Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.* [Fr.] It is only the first step that is difficult.
*Centum.* [L.] A hundred.
*C'est à dire.* [Fr.] That is to say.
*C'est une autre chose.* [Fr.] That's quite another thing.
*Ceteris paribus.* [L.] Other things being equal.
*Chacun à son goût.* [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
*Chacun tire de son côte.* [Fr.] Every one inclines to his own side.
*Chapelle ardente.* [Fr.] The room where a dead body lies in state.
*Chemin de fer.* [Fr.] Iron road; a railway.
*Chère amie.* [Fr.] A dear (female) friend; a mistress.
*Che sarà, sarà.* [It.] Whatever will be, will be.
*Cheval de bataille.* [Fr.] A war-horse; main dependence or support.
*Chi tace confessa.* [It.] He who keeps silence confesses.
*Ci gît.* [Fr.] Here lies.
*Circuitus verborum.* [L.] A circumlocution.
*Circulus in probando.* [L.] A circle in the proof; using the conclusion as one of the arguments.
*Clarior e tenebris.* [L.] Brighter from obscurity.
*Clarum et venerabile nomen.* [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
*Cœlebs quid agam?* [L.] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?
*Cogito, ergo sum.* [L.] I think, therefore I exist.
*Comitas inter gentes.* [L.] Politeness between nations.
*Comme il faut.* [Fr.] As it should be.
*Commune bonum.* [L.] A common good.
*Communibus annis.* [L.] On the annual average.
*Communi consensu.* [L.] By common consent.
*Compagnon de voyage.* [Fr.] A travelling companion.
*Compte rendu.* [Fr.] An account rendered; a report.
*Con amore.* [It.] With love; very earnestly.
*Concours.* [Fr.] Competition; contest, as for a prize.
*Con diligenza.* [It.] With diligence.
*Conditio sine quâ non.* [L.] A necessary condition.
*Con dolore.* [It.] With grief.
*Conjunctis viribus.* [L.] With united powers.
*Conquiescat in pace.* [L.] May he or she rest in peace.
*Conseil de famille.* [Fr.] A family consultation.
*Conseil d'état.* [Fr.] A council of state; a privy-council.
*Consensus facit legem.* [L.] Consent makes the law.
*Consilio et animis.* [L.] By wisdom and courage.
*Consilio et prudentia.* [L.] By wisdom and prudence.
*Constantia et virtute.* [L.] By constancy and virtue.
*Consuetudo pro lege servatur.* [L.] Custom is held or observed as a law.
*Contra bonos mores.* [L.] Against good manners.
*Copia verborum.* [L.] Rich supply of words.
*Coram nobis.* [L.] Before us; in our presence.
*Coram non judice.* [L.] Not before the proper judge.
*Cordon sanitaire.* [Fr.] A line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.
*Coup.* [Fr.] A stroke.—*Coup d'essai,* a first attempt.—*Coup d'état,* a sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.—*Coup de grace,* a finishing stroke.—*Coup de main,* a sudden attack or enterprise.—*Coup de maître,* a master-stroke.—*Coup d'œil,* a rapid glance of the eye.—*Coup de pied,* a kick.—*Coup de plume,* a literary attack.—*Coup de soleil,* sunstroke.—*Coup de théâtre,* a theatrical effect.
*Courage sans peur.* [Fr.] Courage without fear.
*Coûte qu'il coûte.* [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.
*Credat Judæus Apella.* [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it.
*Crede quod habes, et habes.* [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.
*Credo quia absurdum.* [L.] I believe because it is absurd.
*Crescit eundo.* [L.] It increases by going.
*Crescit sub pondere virtus.* [L.] Virtue increases under an imposed burden or weight.
*Crux criticorum.* [L.] The puzzle of critics.
*Crux mathematicorum.* [L.] The puzzle of mathematicians.
*Crux medicorum.* [L.] The puzzle of physicians.
*Cucullus non facit monachum.* [L.] The cowl does not make the friar.
*Cui Fortuna ipsa cedit.* [L.] To whom Fortune herself yields.
*Culpam pœna premit comes.* [L.] Punishment follows hard upon crime.
*Cum grano salis.* [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
*Cum privilegio.* [L.] With privilege.
*Curiosa felicitas.* [L.] Nice felicity of expression; a felicitous tact.
*Currente calamo.* [L.] With a running or rapid pen.

*Da locum melioribus.* [L.] Give place to your betters.
*Dame d'honneur.* [Fr.] Maid of honour.
*Damnant quod non intelligunt.* [L.] They condemn what they do not comprehend.
*Dare pondus fumo.* [L.] To give weight to smoke; to give importance to trifles.
*Data et accepta.* [L.] Expenditures and receipts.
*Date obolum Belisario.* [L.] Give a copper to Belisarius.
*Davus sum, non Œdipus.* [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus; I am no conjurer, I cannot solve the question.
*De bon augure.* [Fr.] Of good omen.
*De bonne grâce.* [Fr.] With good grace; willingly.
*Deceptio visus.* [L.] An optical illusion.
*Decori decus addit avito.* [L.] He adds honours to ancestral honours.
*De die in diem.* [L.] From day to day.
*Dégagé.* [Fr.] Free; easy; unconstrained.
*De gaieté de cœur.* [Fr.] Sportively.
*De gustibus non est disputandum.* [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
*Dei gratiâ.* [L.] By the grace of God.
*De jure.* [L.] From the law; by right.
*Delenda est Carthago.* [L.] Carthage must be blotted out, or destroyed.
*De mal en pis.* [Fr.] From bad to worse.
*De minimis non curatur.* [L.] No notice is taken of trifles.
*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
*De nihilo nihil fit.* [L.] Of nothing nothing is made.
*De novo.* [L.] Anew.
*Deo adjuvante, non timendum.* [L.] God assisting, nothing is to be feared.
*Deo date.* [L.] Give to God.
*Deo duce.* [L.] God for my leader.
*Deo favente.* [L.] With God's favour.
*Deo gratias.* [L.] Thanks to God.
*Deo juvante.* [L.] With God's help.
*Deo monente.* [L.] God giving warning.
*Deo, non fortunâ.* [L.] From God, not fortune.
*Deo volente.* [L.] God willing; by God's will.
*De profundis.* [L.] Out of the depths.
*Dernier ressort.* [Fr.] A last resource.
*Desagrément.* [Fr.] Something disagreeable.
*Desipere in loco.* [L.] To jest at the proper time.
*Desunt cætera.* [L.] The remainder is wanting.
*Dieu est toujours pour les plus gros bataillons.* [Fr.] God is always on the side of the largest battalions; the largest army has the best chance of victory.
*Dieu et mon droit.* [Fr.] God and my right.
*Dieu vous garde.* [Fr.] God protect you.
*Dii majorum gentium.* [L.] The gods of the superior class; the twelve superior gods.
*Dii penates.* [L.] Household gods.
*Di salto.* [It.] By steps or leaps.
*Disjecta membra.* [L.] Scattered remains.
*Docendo discimus.* [L.] We learn by teaching.
*Dolce far niente.* [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
*Dominus vobiscum.* [L.] The Lord be with you.
*Domus et placens uxor.* [L.] A house and pleasing wife.
*Dorer la pilule.* [Fr.] To gild the pill.
*Dulce Domum.* [L.] Sweet homeward! from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term.
*Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.* [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
*Dum spiro, spero.* [L.] While I breathe I hope.
*Dum tacent, clamant.* [L.] While they are silent, they cry out.
*Dum vivimus, vivamus.* [L.] While we live, let us live.
*Durante vitâ.* [L.] During life.

*Edition de luxe.* [Fr.] A splendid and expensive edition of a book.
*E flamma cibum petere.* [L.] To get food out of the fire; to live by desperate means.
*Ego et rex meus.* [L.] I and my king.
*Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni.* [L.] Alas! the fleeting years glide by.
*Elapso tempore.* [L.] The time having elapsed.
*En ami.* [Fr.] As a friend.
*En arrière.* [Fr.] In the rear; behind; back.
*En attendant.* [Fr.] In the meantime.
*En avant.* [Fr.] Forward.
*En badinant.* [Fr.] In sport; in jest.
*En cueros* or *En cueros vivos.* [Sp.] Stark naked; without clothing.
*En déshabillé.* [Fr.] In undress.
*En Dieu est ma fiance.* [Fr.] In God is my trust.
*En Dieu est tout.* [Fr.] In God is all.
*En effet.* [Fr.] In effect; substantially; really.
*En famille.* [Fr.] With one's family; in a domestic state.
*Enfant gâté.* [Fr.] A spoiled child.
*Enfants perdus.* [Fr.] Lost children; in *milit.* a forlorn hope.
*Enfant trouvé.* [Fr.] A foundling.
*Enfin.* [Fr.] In short; at last; finally.
*En grande tenue.* [Fr.] In full dress.
*En plein jour.* [Fr.] In broad day.
*En queue.* [Fr.] In the rear; behind.
*En rapport.* [Fr.] In harmony; in agreement; in relation.
*En règle.* [Fr.] According to rules; in order.
*En revanche.* [Fr.] In requital; in return.
*En route.* [Fr.] On the way.
*En suite.* [Fr.] In company; in a set.
*Entente cordiale.* [Fr.] Cordial understanding, especially between two states.
*Entourage.* [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
*Entre deux feux.* [Fr.] Between two fires.
*Entre deux vins.* [Fr.] Between two wines; neither drunk nor sober; half-drunk.
*Entre nous.* [Fr.] Between ourselves.
*En vérité.* [Fr.] In truth; verily.
*Eo animo.* [L.] With that design.
*Eo nomine.* [L.] By that name.
*E pluribus unum.* [L.] One out of many; one composed of many.
*Epulis accumbere divum.* [L.] To sit at the feast of the gods or the great.
*E re natâ.* [L.] According to the exigency.
*Errare est humanum.* [L.] To err is human.
*Esprit de corps.* [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as a regiment, one of the learned professions, or the like.
*Esse quam videri.* [L.] To be rather than to seem.
*Est modus in rebus.* [L.] There is a medium in all things.
*Esto quod esse videris.* [L.] Be what you seem to be.
*Et cætera, Et cetera.* [L.] And the rest.
*Et hoc* or *Et id genus omne.* [L.] And everything of the sort.
*Et sequentes, Et sequentia.* [L.] And those that follow.
*Et sic de cæteris.* [L.] And so of the rest.
*Et sic de similibus.* [L.] And so of the like.
*Et tu, Brute!* [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
*Eventus stultorum magister.* [L.] Fools must be taught by the result.

*Ex abundantia.* [L.] Out of the abundance.
*Ex adverso.* [L.] From the opposite side.
*Ex æquo et bono.* [L.] Agreeably to what is good and right.
*Ex animo.* [L.] Heartily; sincerely.
*Ex capite.* [L.] From the head; from memory.
*Exceptio probat regulam.* [L.] The exception proves the rule.
*Exceptis excipiendis.* [L.] The due exceptions being made.
*Ex concesso.* [L.] From what has been conceded.
*Ex curiâ.* [L.] Out of court.
*Ex delicto.* [L.] From the crime.
*Ex dono.* [L.] By the gift.
*Exegi monumentum ære perennius.* [L.] I have reared a monument more lasting than brass.
*Exempla sunt odiosa.* [L.] Examples are offensive.
*Exempli gratiâ.* [L.] By way of example.
*Ex facto jus oritur.* [L.] The law springs from the fact.
*Exitus acta probat.* [L.] The event justifies the deed.
*Ex merâ gratiâ.* [L.] Through mere favour.
*Ex mero motu.* [L.] From his own impulse; from his own freewill.
*Ex necessitate rei.* [L.] From the necessity of the case.
*Ex nihilo nihil fit.* [L.] From, or out of, nothing, nothing comes; nothing produces nothing.
*Ex opere operato.* [L.] By outward acts.
*Ex pede Herculem.* [L.] From the foot we recognize a Hercules; we judge of the whole from the specimen.
*Experientia docet stultos.* [L.] Experience instructs fools.
*Experimentum crucis.* [L.] The trial or experiment of the cross; an experiment of a most searching nature.
*Experto crede.* [L.] Trust one who has had experience.
*Expertus metuit.* [L.] Having experience, he fears it.
*Ex post facto.* [L.] After the deed is done; retrospective.
*Expressis verbis.* [L.] In express terms.
*Ex quocunque capite.* [L.] For whatever reason.
*Ex tacito.* [L.] Tacitly.
*Extinctus amabitur idem.* [L.] The same man when dead will be loved.
*Extra muros.* [L.] Beyond the walls.
*Ex ungue leonem.* [L.] The lion is known by his claws.
*Ex uno disce omnes.* [L.] From one learn all; from this specimen judge of the rest.

*Faber suæ fortunæ.* [L.] The maker of his own fortune; a self-made man.
*Facile est inventis addere.* [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.
*Facile princeps.* [L.] Easily pre-eminent; indisputably the first; the admitted chief.
*Facilis est descensus Averni* (or *Averno*). [It.] The descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy.
*Façon de parler.* [Fr.] Manner of speaking.
*Fœx populi.* [L.] The dregs of the people.
*Faire bonne mine.* [Fr.] To put a good face upon the matter.
*Faire l'homme d'importance.* [Fr.] To assume an air of importance.
*Faire mon devoir.* [Fr.] To do my duty.
*Faire sans dire.* [Fr.] To do, not to say; to act without ostentation.
*Fait accompli.* [Fr.] A thing already done.
*Fama clamosa.* [L.] A current scandal; a prevailing report.
*Fama nihil est celerius.* [L.] Nothing travels swifter than scandal.
*Fama semper vivat.* [L.] May his fame endure for ever.
*Far niente.* [It.] The doing of nothing.
*Fas est ab hoste doceri.* [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.
*Fata obstant.* [L.] The Fates oppose it.
*Fata viam invenient.* [L.] The Fates will find a way.
*Fax mentis incendium gloriæ.* [L.] The passion of glory is the torch of the mind.
*Felicitas multos habet amicos.* [L.] Prosperity has many friends.
*Fendre un cheveu en quatre.* [Fr.] To split a hair in four; to make a very subtle distinction.
*Festina lente.* [L.] Hasten slowly.
*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.* [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.
*Fiat lux.* [L.] Let there be light.
*Fide et amore.* [L.] By faith and love.
*Fide et fiduciâ.* [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
*Fide et fortitudine.* [L.] With faith and fortitude.

*Fidei coticula crux.* [L.] The cross is the touchstone of faith.
*Fidei defensor.* [L.] Defender of the faith.
*Fide non armis.* [L.] By faith, not by arms.
*Fide, sed cui vide.* [L.] Trust, but see whom.
*Fides et justitia.* [L.] Fidelity and justice.
*Fides Punica.* [L.] Punic faith; treachery.
*Fidus Achates.* [L.] Faithful Achates; *i.e.* a true friend.
*Fidus et audax.* [L.] Faithful and bold.
*Filius nullius.* [L.] A son of nobody.
*Filius populi.* [L.] A son of the people.
*Filius terræ.* [L.] A son of the earth; one of low birth.
*Fille de joie.* [Fr.] A woman of licentious pleasure; a prostitute.
*Fille d'honneur.* [Fr.] A maid of honour.
*Finem respice.* [L.] Look to the end.
*Finis coronat opus.* [L.] The end crowns the work.
*Flagrante bello.* [L.] During hostilities.
*Flagrante delicto.* [L.] In the commission of the crime.
*Flecti, non frangi.* [L.] To be bent, not broken.
*Flosculi sententiarum.* [L.] Flowers of fine thoughts.
*Flux de bouche.* [Fr.] An inordinate flow of words; garrulity.
*Fœnum in cornu habet.* [L.] He has hay upon his horn (the sign of a dangerous bull); take care of him.
*Fons et origo.* [L.] The source and origin.
*Forensis strepitus.* [L.] The clamour of the forum.
*Forte scutum salus ducum.* [L.] A strong shield is the safety of leaders.
*Fortes fortuna juvat.* [L.] Fortune helps the brave.
*Forti et fideli nihil difficile.* [L.] Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.
*Fortiter et recte.* [L.] With fortitude and rectitude.
*Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.* [L.] Boldly, faithfully, successfully.
*Fortiter in re.* [L.] With firmness in acting.
*Fortuna favet fatuis.* [L.] Fortune favours fools.
*Frangas, non flectes.* [L.] You may break but shall not bend me.
*Fraus pia.* [L.] A pious fraud.
*Froides mains, chaude amour.* [Fr.] Cold hands and a warm heart.
*Front à front.* [Fr.] Face to face.
*Fronti nulla fides.* [L.] There is no trusting to appearances.
*Fruges consumere nati.* [L.] Born to consume fruits; born only to eat.
*Fugit irreparabile tempus.* [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.
*Fuimus Troes.* [L.] We were once Trojans.
*Fuit Ilium.* [L.] Troy has been.
*Fulmen brutum.* [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
*Functus officiò.* [L.] Having performed one's office or duty; hence, out of office.
*Furor arma ministrat.* [L.] Rage provides arms.
*Furor loquendi.* [L.] A rage for speaking.
*Furor poeticus.* [L.] Poetical fire.
*Furor scribendi.* [L.] A rage for writing.
*Fuyez les dangers de loisir.* [Fr.] Avoid the dangers of leisure.

*Gaieté de cœur.* [Fr.] Gaiety of heart.
*Gallicè.* [L.] In French.
*Garçon.* [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.
*Garde à cheval.* [Fr.] A mounted guard.
*Garde du corps.* [Fr.] A body-guard.
*Garde mobile.* [Fr.] A guard liable to general service.
*Gardez.* [Fr.] Be on your guard; take care.
*Gardez bien.* [Fr.] Take good care.
*Gardez la foi.* [Fr.] Keep the faith.
*Gaudeamus igitur.* [L.] So let us be joyful.
*Gaudet tentamine virtus.* [L.] Virtue rejoices in temptation.
*Gens d'armes.* [Fr.] Men at arms.
*Gens d'eglise.* [Fr.] Churchmen.
*Gens de guerre.* [Fr.] Military men.
*Gens de lettres.* [Fr.] Literary men.
*Gens de lois.* [Fr.] Lawyers.
*Gens de même famille.* [Fr.] Birds of a feather.
*Gens de peu.* [Fr.] The meaner class of people.
*Gens togata.* [L.] Civilians.
*Gentilhomme.* [Fr.] A gentleman.
*Germanicè.* [L.] In German.
*Gibier de potence.* [Fr.] A gallows-bird.
*Giovine santo, diavolo vecchio.* [It.] A young saint, an old devil.
*Gitano.* [Sp.] A gypsy.
*Gli assenti hanno torto.* [It.] The absent are in the wrong.
*Gloria in excelsis.* [L.] Glory to God in the highest.

*Gloria patri.* [L.] Glory be to the Father.
*Gnothi seauton.* [Gr.] Know thyself.
*Goutte à goutte.* [Fr.] Drop by drop.
*Grace à Dieu.* [Fr.] Thanks to God.
*Gradu diverso, via una.* [L.] The same road by different steps.
*Gradus ad Parnassum.* [L.] A step to Parnassus; aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
*Grande chère et beau feu.* [Fr.] Good cheer and a good fire; comfortable quarters.
*Grande parure.* } [Fr.] Full dress.
*Grande toilette.* }
*Grand merci.* [Fr.] Many thanks.
*Gratia placendi.* [L.] The delight of pleasing.
*Gratis dictum.* [L.] Mere assertion.
*Graviora manent.* [L.] Greater afflictions await us.
*Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis.* [L.] Some remedies are worse than the disease.
*Grex venalium.* [L.] A venal rabble.
*Grosse tête et peu de sens.* [Fr.] A large head and little sense.
*Guerra al cuchillo.* [Sp.] War to the knife.
*Guerre à mort.* [Fr.] War to the death.
*Guerre à outrance.* [Fr.] War to the uttermost.
*Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cadendo.* [L.] The drop hollows the stone by frequent falling, not by force.

*Hannibal ante portas.* [L.] Hannibal before the gates; the enemy close at hand.
*Hardi comme un coq sur son fumier.* [Fr.] Brave as a cock on his own dunghill.
*Haud longis intervallis.* [L.] At brief intervals.
*Haud passibus æquis.* [L.] Not with equal steps.
*Haut goût.* [Fr.] High flavour; elegant taste.
*Helluo librorum.* [L.] A devourer of books; a book-worm.
*Heu pietas! heu prisca fides!* [L.] Alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!
*Hiatus valde deflendus.* [L.] A chasm or deficiency much to be regretted.
*Hic et ubique.* [L.] Here and everywhere.
*Hic labor, hoc opus est.* [L.] This is labour, this is toil.
*Hic sepultus.* [L.] Here buried.
*Hinc illæ lacrimæ.* [L.] Hence these tears.
*Hodi mihi, cras tibi.* [L.] Mine to-day, yours to-morrow.
*Hoi polloi.* [Gr.] The many; the vulgar; the rabble.
*Hombre de un libro.* [Sp.] A man of one book.
*Hominis est errare.* [L.] To err is human.
*Homme de robe.* [Fr.] A man in civil office.
*Homme des affaires.* [Fr.] A man of business.
*Homme d'esprit.* [Fr.] A man of wit or genius.
*Homo factus ad unguem.* [L.] A highly-polished man; one finished to the highest degree.
*Homo homini lupus.* [L.] Man is a wolf to man.
*Homo multarum literarum.* [L.] A man of great learning.
*Homo solus aut deus aut dæmon.* [L.] A man alone is either a god or a devil.
*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.* [L.] I am a man; I count nothing human indifferent to me.
*Honi soi qui mal y pense.* [O.Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
*Honores mutant mores.* [L.] Honours change men's manners or characters.
*Honos habet onus.* [L.] Honour brings responsibility.
*Horæ canonicæ.* [L.] Prescribed hours for prayer; canonical hours.
*Horresco referens.* [L.] I shudder as I relate.
*Hors de combat.* [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
*Hors de la loi.* [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw.
*Hors de propos.* [Fr.] Not to the point or purpose.
*Hors de saison.* [Fr.] Out of season.
*Hors d'œuvre.* [Fr.] Out of course; out of order.
*Hôtel garni.* [Fr.] A furnished lodging-house.
*Humanum est errare.* [L.] To err is human.
*Hunc tu caveto.* [L.] Beware of him.
*Hurtar para dar por Dios.* [Sp.] To steal for the purpose of giving to God.

*Ich dien.* [Ger.] I serve.
*Idée fixe.* [Fr.] A fixed idea.
*Id genus omne.* [L.] All of that sort or description.
*Ignorantia legis neminem excusat.* [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses no one.
*Ignorantio elenchi.* [L.] Ignorance of the point in question; the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.

*Ignoti nulla cupido.* [L.] No desire is felt for a thing unknown.
*Ignotum per ignotius.* [L.] The unknown by the still more unknown.
*Il a le diable au corps.* [Fr.] The devil is in him.
*Ilias malorum.* [L.] An Iliad of ills; a host of evils.
*Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon.* [Fr.] He has neither mouth nor spur, neither wit nor courage.
*Il ne faut jamais défier un fou.* [Fr.] Never defy a fool.
*Il penseroso.* [It.] The pensive man.
*Il sent le fagot.* [Fr.] He smells of the faggot; he is suspected of heresy.
*Imitatores, servum pecus.* [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.
*Imo pectore.* [L.] From the bottom of the breast.
*Impari Marte.* [L.] With unequal military strength.
*Impedimenta.* [L.] Travellers' luggage; the baggage of an army.
*Imperium in imperio.* [L.] A state within a state; a government within another.
*Implicitè.* [L.] By implication.
*Impos animi.* [L.] Of weak mind.
*In actu.* [L.] In act or reality.
*In æternum.* [L.] For ever.
*In ambiguo.* [L.] In doubt.
*In articulo mortis.* [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
*In bianco.* [It.] In blank; in white.
*In capite.* [L.] In chief.
*In cœlo quies.* [L.] There is rest in heaven.
*Incredulus odi.* [L.] Being incredulous I cannot endure it.
*In curiâ.* [L.] In court.
*Inde iræ.* [L.] Hence these resentments.
*Index expurgatorius.* } [L.] A list of prohib-
*Index prohibitorius.* } ited books.
*In dubio.* [L.] In doubt.
*In equilibrio.* [L.] In equilibrium; equally balanced.
*In esse.* [L.] In being.
*In extenso.* [L.] At full length.
*In extremis.* [L.] At the point of death.
*Infandum renovare dolorem.* [L.] To revive unspeakable grief.
*In formâ pauperis.* [L.] As a poor man.
*Infra dignitatem.* [L.] Below one's dignity.
*In futuro.* [L.] In future; henceforth.
*In hoc signo spes mea.* [L.] In this sign is my hope.
*In hoc signo vinces.* [L.] Under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer.
*In limine.* [L.] At the threshold.
*In loco.* [L.] In the place; in the natural or proper place.
*In loco parentis.* [L.] In the place of a parent.
*In medias res.* [L.] Into the midst of things.
*In memoriam.* [L.] To the memory of; in memory.
*In nomine.* [L.] In the name of.
*In nubibus.* [L.] In the clouds.
*In nuce.* [L.] In a nut-shell.
*In omnia paratus.* [L.] Prepared for all things.
*Inopem copia fecit.* [L.] Abundance made him poor.
*In ovo.* [L.] In the egg.
*In pace.* [L.] In peace.
*In partibus infidelium.* [L.] In parts belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith.
*In perpetuum.* [L.] Forever.
*In petto.* [It.] Within the breast; in reserve.
*In pleno.* [L.] In full.
*In posse.* [L.] In possible existence; in possibility.
*In præsenti.* [L.] At the present moment.
*In propriâ personâ.* [L.] In person.
*In puris naturalibus.* [L.] Quite naked.
*In re.* [L.] In the matter of.
*In rerum naturâ.* [L.] In the nature of things.
*In sæcula sæculorum.* [L.] For ages on ages.
*In sano sensu.* [L.] In a proper sense.
*In situ.* [L.] In its original situation.
*In solo Deo salus.* [L.] In God alone is safety.
*In statu quo.* [L.] In the former state.
*In te, Domine, speravi.* [L.] In thee, Lord, have I put my trust.
*Inter alia.* [L.] Among other things.
*Inter arma silent leges.* [L.] Laws are silent in the midst of arms.
*Inter canem et lupum.* [L.] Between dog and wolf; at twilight.
*Inter...m vulgus rectum videt.* [L.] The rabble sometimes see what is right.
*Inter nos.* [L.] Between ourselves.
*Inter pocula.* [L.] At one's cups.
*In terrorem.* [L.] In terror; by way of warning.
*Inter se.* [L.] Among themselves.
*Inter spem et metum.* [L.] Between hope and fear.
*In totidem verbis.* [L.] In so many words.
*In toto.* [L.] In the whole; entirely.
*Intra muros.* [L.] Within the walls.
*In transitu.* [L.] On the passage.
*Intra parietes.* [L.] Within walls; in private.
*In usum Delphini.* [L.] For the use of the dauphin.
*In utroque fidelis.* [L.] Faithful in both.
*In vacuo.* [L.] In empty space; in a vacuum.
*Inversa ordine.* [L.] In an inverse order.
*In vino veritas.* [L.] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of intoxicants.
*Invitâ Minerva.* [L.] Against the will of Minerva; at variance with one's mental capacity; without genius.
*Ipse dixit.* [L.] He himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.
*Ipsissima verba.* [L.] The very words.
*Ipso facto.* [L.] In the fact itself.
*Ipso jure.* [L.] By the law itself.
*Ira furor brevis est.* [L.] Anger is a short madness.
*Ita est.* [L.] It is so.
*Ita lex scripta.* [L.] Thus the law is written.
*Italicè.* [L.] In Italian.

*Jacta est alea.* [L.] The die is cast.
*Jamais arrière.* [Fr.] Never behind.
*Jamais bon coureur ne fut pris.* [Fr.] A good runner is never caught; an old bird is not to be caught with chaff.
*Januis clausis.* [L.] With closed doors.
*Je maintiendrai le droit.* [Fr.] I will maintain the right.
*Je ne sais quoi.* [Fr.] I know not what.
*Je n'oublierai jamais.* [Fr.] I will never forget.
*Je suis prêt.* [Fr.] I am ready.
*Jet d'eau.* [Fr.] A jet of water; a fountain.
*Jeu de mots.* [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
*Jeu d'esprit.* [Fr.] A display of wit; a witticism.
*Jeu de théâtre.* [Fr.] Stage-trick; clap-trap.
*Je vis en espoir.* [Fr.] I live in hope.
*Joci causâ.* [L.] For the sake of a joke.
*Jubilate Deo.* [L.] Rejoice in God; be joyful in the Lord.
*Jucundi acti labores.* [L.] Past labours are pleasant.
*Judicium Dei.* [L.] The judgment of God.
*Judicium parum, aut leges terræ.* [L.] The judgment of our peers or the laws of the land.
*Jure divino.* [L.] By divine law.
*Jure humano.* [L.] By human law.
*Juris peritus.* [L.] One learned in the law.
*Juris utriusque doctor.* [L.] Doctor of both the civil and canon law.
*Jus canonicum.* [L.] The canon law.
*Jus civile.* [L.] The civil law.
*Jus divinum.* [L.] The divine law.
*Jus et norma loquendi.* [L.] The law and rule of speech.
*Jus gentium.* [L.] The law of nations.
*Jus gladii.* [L.] The right of the sword.
*Jus possessionis.* [L.] Right of possession.
*Jus proprietatis.* [L.] The right of property.
*Juste milieu.* [Fr.] The golden mean.

*Labore et honore.* [L.] By labour and honour.
*Labor ipse voluptas.* [L.] Labour itself is a pleasure.
*Labor omnia vincit.* [L.] Labour conquers everything.
*Laborum dulce lenimen.* [L.] The sweet solace of our labours.
*La critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile.* [Fr.] Criticism is easy, and art is difficult.
*La fortune passe partout.* [Fr.] Fortune passes everywhere; all suffer change or vicissitude.
*L'allegro.* [It.] The merry man.
*L'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher.* [Fr.] Love and smoke cannot conceal themselves.
*Lana caprina.* [L.] Goat's wool; hence, a thing of little worth or consequence or which does not exist.
*Langage des halles.* [Fr.] The language of the markets; profane or foul language or abuse; billingsgate.
*La patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux.* [Fr.] Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.
*Lapis philosophorum.* [L.] The philosopher's stone.
*La povertà è la madre di tutte le arti.* [It.] Poverty is the mother of all the arts.
*Lapsus calami.* [L.] A slip of the pen.
*Lapsus linguæ.* [L.] A slip of the tongue.
*Lapsus memoriæ.* [L.] A slip of the memory.
*Larès et penates.* [L.] Household gods.
*La reyne* (or *le roy*) *le veult.* [Norm. Fr.] The queen (or the king) wills it: the formula expressing the sovereign's assent to a bill which has passed both Houses of Parliament.
*Lateat scintillula forsan.* [L.] Perhaps a small spark may lie hid.
*Latet anguis in herbâ.* [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
*Latinè dictum.* [L.] Spoken in Latin.
*Laudari a viro laudato.* [L.] To be praised by one who is himself praised.
*Laudator temporis acti.* [L.] One who praises time past.
*Laudum immensa cupido.* [L.] Insatiable desire for praise.
*Laus Deo.* [L.] Praise to God.
*L'avenir.* [Fr.] The future.
*La vertu est la seule noblesse.* [Fr.] Virtue is the only nobility.
*Le beau monde.* [Fr.] The fashionable world.
*Le bon temps viendra.* [Fr.] The good time will come.
*Le coût en ôté le goût.* [Fr.] The cost takes away the taste.
*Lector benevole.* [L.] Kind or gentle reader.
*Legatus a latere.* [L.] A papal ambassador.
*Le grand monarque.* [Fr.] The great monarch: a name applied to Louis XIV. of France.
*Le grand œuvre.* [Fr.] The great work; in *alchem.* the philosopher's stone.
*Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle.* [Fr.] The game is not worth the candle; the object is not worth the trouble.
*Le monde est le livre des femmes.* [Fr.] The world is woman's book.
*Le mot d'énigme.* [Fr.] The key to the mystery.
*Le pas.* [Fr.] Precedence in place or rank.
*Le point de jour.* [Fr.] Daybreak.
*Le roi et l'état.* [Fr.] The king and the state.
*Les absens ont toujours tort.* [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong.
*Lèse majesté.* [Fr.] High-treason.
*Les murailles ont des oreilles.* [Fr.] Walls have ears.
*Le tout ensemble.* [Fr.] The whole together.
*Lettre de cachet.* [Fr.] A sealed letter containing private orders; a royal warrant.
*Lettre de change.* [Fr.] Bill of exchange.
*Lettre de créance.* [Fr.] Letter of credit.
*Le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable.* [Fr.] The truth is not always probable; truth is stranger than fiction.
*Lex loci.* [L.] The law or custom of the place.
*Lex non scripta.* [L.] Unwritten law; common law.
*Lex scripta.* [L.] Statute law.
*Lex talionis.* [L.] The law of retaliation.
*Lex terræ.* [L.] The law of the land.
*L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose.* [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
*Licentia vatum.* [L.] The license of the poets; poetical license.
*Limæ labor et mora.* [L.] The labour and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition.
*L'inconnu.* [Fr.] The unknown.
*L'incroyable.* [Fr.] The incredible.
*Lingua Franca.* [It.] The mixed language used between Europeans and Orientals in the Levant.
*Lis litem generat.* [L.] Strife begets strife.
*Litem lite resolvere.* [L.] To settle strife by strife; to remove one difficulty by introducing another.
*Lite pendente.* [L.] During the trial.
*Litera scripta manet.* [L.] The written letter remains.
*Loci communes.* [L.] Common places.
*Loco citato.* [L.] In the place cited.
*Locus classicus.* [L.] A classical passage.
*Locus criminis.* [L.] Place of the crime.
*Locus in quo.* [L.] The place in which.
*Longe aberrat scopo.* [L.] He goes far from the mark.
*Longo intervallo.* [L.] By or with a long interval.
*Loyauté m'oblige.* [Fr.] Loyalty binds me.
*Lucidus ordo.* [L.] A lucid arrangement.
*Lucri causâ.* [L.] For the sake of gain.
*Lucus à non lucendo.* [L.] Used as typical of an absurd derivation, and, by extension, of anything utterly inconsecutive or absurd —*lucus*, a grove, having been derived by an old grammarian from *luceo*, to shine—'from not shining.'
*Lusus naturæ.* [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

*Ma chère.* [Fr.] My dear (fem.).
*Ma foi.* [Fr.] Upon my faith.
*Magister ceremoniarum.* [L.] Master of the ceremonies.
*Magna civitas, magna solitudo.* [L.] A great city is a great solitude.

*Magnæ spes altera Romæ.* [L.] Another hope of great Rome.
*Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.* [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
*Magna est vis consuetudinis.* [L.] Great is the force of habit.
*Magnas inter opes inops.* [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
*Magni nominis umbra.* [L.] The shadow of a great name.
*Magnum bonum.* [L.] A great good.
*Magnum est vectigal parsimonia.* [L.] Economy is itself a great income.
*Magnum opus.* [L.] A great work.
*Maintien le droit.* [Fr.] Maintain the right.
*Maison de campagne.* [Fr.] A country house.
*Maison de santé.* [Fr.] A private asylum or hospital.
*Maison de ville.* [Fr.] A town-house.
*Maître des basses œuvres.* [Fr.] A night-man.
*Maître des hautes œuvres.* [Fr.] An executioner; a hangman.
*Maître d'hôtel.* [Fr.] A house-steward.
*Maladie du pays.* [Fr.] Home-sickness.
*Mala fide.* [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.
*Mal de dents.* [Fr.] Toothache.
*Mal de mer.* [Fr.] Sea-sickness.
*Mal de tête.* [Fr.] Headache.
*Mal entendre.* [Fr.] A misunderstanding; a mistake.
*Malgré nous.* [Fr.] In spite of us.
*Malheur ne vient jamais seul.* [Fr.] Misfortunes never come singly.
*Mali exempli.* [L.] Of a bad example.
*Mali principii malus finis.* [L.] Bad beginnings have bad endings.
*Malis avibus.* [L.] With unlucky birds; with bad omens.
*Malo modo.* [L.] In a bad manner.
*Malum in se.* [L.] Evil or an evil in itself.
*Malum prohibitum.* [L.] An evil prohibited; evil because prohibited.
*Malus pudor.* [L.] False shame.
*Manibus pedibusque.* [L.] With hands and feet.
*Manu forti.* [L.] With a strong hand.
*Manu propriâ.* [L.] With one's own hand.
*Mardi gras.* [Fr.] Shrove-Tuesday,
*Mare clausum.* [L.] A closed sea; a bay.
*Mariage de conscience.* [Fr.] A private marriage.
*Mariage de convenance.* [Fr.] Marriage from motives of interest rather than of love.
*Mariage de la main gauche.* [Fr.] Left-handed marriage; morganatic marriage.
*Mars gravior sub pace latet.* [L.] A severer war lies hidden under peace.
*Materiam superabit opus.* [L.] The workmanship will prove superior to the material.
*Mauvaise honte.* [Fr.] False modesty.
*Mauvais goût.* [Fr.] Bad taste.
*Mauvais sujet.* [Fr.] A bad subject; a worthless scamp.
*Médecin, guéris-toi toi-même.* [Fr.] Physician, heal thyself.
*Mediocria firma.* [L.] Moderate or middle things are surest.
*Medio tutissimus ibis.* [L.] In a medium course you will be safest.
*Mega biblion, mega kakon.* [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
*Me judice.* [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.
*Memento mori.* [L.] Remember death.
*Memor et fidelis.* [L.] Mindful and faithful.
*Memoria in æterna.* [L.] In eternal remembrance.
*Mens agitat molem.* [L.] Mind moves matter.
*Mens legis.* [L.] The spirit of the law.
*Mens sana in corpore sano.* [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
*Mens sibi conscia recti.* [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
*Meo periculo.* [L.] At my own risk.
*Meo voto.* [L.] According to my wish.
*Meum et tuum.* [L.] Mine and thine.
*Mihi cura futuri.* [L.] My care is for the future.
*Mirabile dictu.* [L.] Wonderful to relate.
*Mirabile visu.* [L.] Wonderful to see.
*Mise en scène.* [Fr.] The getting up for the stage, or the putting on the stage.
*Modo et forma.* [L.] In manner and form.
*Modus operandi.* [L.] Manner of working.
*Mollia tempora fandi.* [L.] Times favourable for speaking.
*Mon ami.* [Fr.] My friend.
*Mon cher.* [Fr.] My dear (masc.).
*Monumentum ære perennius.* [L.] A monument more lasting than brass.
*More majorum.* [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
*More suo.* [L.] In his own way.
*Mors omnibus communis.* [L.] Death is common to all.
*Mos pro lege.* [L.] Custom or usage for law.
*Mot du guet.* [Fr.] A watchword.
*Mots d'usage.* [Fr.] Words in common use.
*Motu proprio.* [L.] Of his own accord.
*Multum in parvo.* [L.] Much in little.
*Mundus vult decipi.* [L.] The world wishes to be deceived.
*Munus Apolline dignum.* [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
*Mutatis mutandis.* [L.] With the necessary changes.
*Mutuus consensus.* [L.] Mutual consent.

*Natale solum.* [L.] Natal soil.
*Nec cupias, nec metuas.* [L.] Neither desire nor fear.
*Ne cede malis.* [L.] Yield not to misfortune.
*Necessitas non habet legem.* [L.] Necessity has no law.
*Nec mora, nec requies.* [L.] Neither delay nor repose.
*Nec pluribus impar.* [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.
*Nec prece, nec pretio.* [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
*Nec quærere, nec spernere honorem.* [L.] Neither to seek nor to contemn honours.
*Nec scire fas est omnia.* [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.
*Nec temere, nec timide.* [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.
*Nefasti dies.* [L.] Days on which judgment could not be pronounced, nor assemblies of the people be held; hence, unlucky days.
*Ne fronti crede.* [L.] Trust not to appearances.
*Nemine contradicente.* [L.] No one speaking in opposition; without opposition.
*Nemine dissentiente.* [L.] No one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.
*Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto.* [L.] No one is twice punished for the same offence.
*Nemo me impune lacessit.* [L.] No one assails me with impunity.
*Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.* [L.] No one is wise at all times.
*Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.* [L.] No one ever became a villain in an instant.
*Nemo solus sapit.* [L.] No one is wise alone.
*Ne plus ultra.* [L.] Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.
*Ne puero gladium.* [L.] Intrust not a boy with a sword.
*Ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat.* [L.] Lest the state receive any detriment.
*Nervus probandi.* [L.] The sinews of the argument.
*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last; let no one meddle with what lies beyond his range.
*Ne tentes, aut perfice.* [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish thoroughly.
*Ne vile fano.* [L.] Let nothing vile be in the temple.
*Nihil ad rem.* [L.] Nothing to the point.
*Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.* [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
*Nil admirari.* [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
*Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ.* [L.] To be conscious of no fault, and to turn pale at no accusation.
*Nil desperandum.* [L.] There is no reason for despair.
*Nil nisi cruce.* [L.] No dependence but on the cross.
*Ni l'un ni l'autre.* [Fr.] Neither the one nor the other.
*Nimium ne crede colori.* [L.] Trust not too much to looks.
*N'importe.* [Fr.] It matters not.
*Nisi Dominus frustra.* [L.] Unless God be with us all our labour is in vain.
*Nitor in adversum.* [L.] I strive against opposition.
*Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.* [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.
*Noblesse oblige.* [Fr.] Rank imposes obligations; much is expected from one in good position.
*Nolens volens.* [L.] Willing or unwilling.
*Noli me tangere.* [L.] Touch me not.
*Nolo episcopari.* [L.] I do not wish to be made a bishop.
*Nom de guerre.* [Fr.] A war name; an assumed travelling name; a pseudonym.
*Nom de plume.* [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed name of a writer.
*Nomina stultorum parietibus haerent.* [L.] Fools' names are seen upon the walls.
*Non compos mentis.* [L.] Not in sound mind.
*Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.* [L.] Every man has not the fortune to go to Corinth.
*Non datur tertium.* [L.] There is not given a third one or a third chance.
*Non deficiente crumenâ.* [L.] The purse not failing; if the money holds out.
*Non est inventus.* [L.] He has not been found.
*Non libet.* [L.] It does not please me.
*Non mi recordo.* [It.] I do not remember.
*Non multa, sed multum.* [L.] Not many things but much.
*Non nobis solum.* [L.] Not to ourselves alone.
*Non obstant clameur de haro.* [Fr.] Notwithstanding the hue and cry.
*Non omne licitum honestum.* [L.] Not every lawful thing is honourable.
*Non omnia possumus omnes.* [L.] We cannot, all of us, do everything.
*Non quis, sed quid.* [L.] Not who but what, not the person but the deed.
*Non sequitur.* [L.] It does not follow.
*Non sibi, sed patriæ.* [L.] Not for himself but for his country.
*Non sum qualis eram.* [L.] I am not what I once was.
*Nosce teipsum.* [L.] Know thyself.
*Noscitur e sociis.* [L.] He is known by his companions.
*Nota bene.* [L.] Mark well.
*Notre Dame.* [Fr.] Our Lady.
*N'oubliez pas.* [Fr.] Don't forget.
*Nous avons changé tout cela.* [Fr.] We have changed all that.
*Nous verrons.* [Fr.] We shall see.
*Novus homo.* [L.] A new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.
*Nudis verbis.* [L.] In plain words.
*Nudum pactum.* [L.] A mere agreement, unconfirmed by writing.
*Nulla dies sine linea.* [L.] Not a day without a line; no day without something done.
*Nulli secundus.* [L.] Second to none.
*Nunc aut nunquam.* [L.] Now or never.
*Nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus.* [L.] Never less alone than when alone.
*Nunquam non paratus.* [L.] Never unprepared; always ready.

*Obiit.* [L.] He, or she, died.
*Obiter dictum.* [L.] A thing said by the way.
*Obscurum per obscurius.* [L.] Explaining an obscurity by something more obscure still.
*Obsta principiis.* [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
*Occurrent nubes.* [L.] Clouds will intervene.
*Oderint dum metuant.* [L.] Let them hate provided they fear.
*Odi profanum vulgus.* [L.] I loathe the profane rabble.
*Odium theologicum.* [L.] The hatred of theologians.
*Œil de bœuf.* [Fr.] A bull's-eye.
*Œuvres.* [Fr.] Works.
*Officina gentium.* [L.] The workshop of the world.
*Omen faustum.* [L.] A favourable omen.
*Omne ignotum pro magnifico.* [L.] Whatever is unknown is held to be magnificent.
*Omnem movere lapidem.* [L.] To turn every stone; to leave no stone unturned; to make every exertion.
*Omne solum forti patria.* [L.] Every soil is a brave man's country.
*Omne trinum perfectum.* [L.] Every perfect thing is threefold.
*Omnia ad Dei gloriam.* [L.] All things for the glory of God.
*Omnia bona bonis.* [L.] All things are good to the good.
*Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.* [L.] All things change, and we change with them.
*Omnia vincit amor.* [L.] Love conquers all things.
*Omnia vincit labor.* [L.] Labour overcomes all things.
*Omnis amans amens.* [L.] Every lover is demented.
*On connaît l'ami au besoin.* [Fr.] A friend is known in time of need.
*Operæ pretium est.* [L.] It is worth while.
*Ora et labora.* [L.] Pray and work.
*Ora pro nobis.* [L.] Pray for us.
*Orator fit, poeta nascitur.* [L.] An orator may be made by training, a poet is born a poet.
*Ore rotundo.* [L.] With round full voice.
*Origo mali.* [L.] Origin of the evil.
*O! si sic omnia.* [L.] O! if all things so; O! if he had always so spoken or acted.
*O tempora! O mores!* [L.] O the times! O the manners!
*Otiosa sedulitas.* [L.] Idle industry; laborious trifling.
*Otium cum dignitate.* [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
*Oublier je ne puis.* [Fr.] I can never forget.
*Oui-dire.* [Fr.] Hearsay.
*Ouvrage de longue haleine.* [Fr.] A work of long breath; a work long in being got through; a long-winded or tedious business.
*Ouvrier.* [Fr.] A workman; an operative.

*Pace.* [L.] By leave of; not to give offence to.—*Pace tua,* with your consent.
*Pacta conventa.* [L.] The conditions agreed on.
*Padrone.* [It.] A master; a landlord.
*Pallida mors.* [L.] Pale death.
*Palmam qui meruit ferat.* [L.] Let him who has won the palm wear it.
*Par ci par la.* [Fr.] Here and there.
*Par excellence.* [Fr.] By way of eminence.
*Par negotiis, neque supra.* [L.] Neither above nor below his business.
*Par nobile fratrum.* [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike; the one as good or as bad as the other.
*Parole d'honneur.* [Fr.] Word of honour.
*Pars pro toto.* [L.] Part for the whole.
*Particeps criminis.* [L.] An accomplice in a crime.
*Parva componere magnis.* [L.] To compare small things with great.
*Pâté de foi gras.* [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.
*Pater patriæ.* [L.] Father of his country.
*Patres conscripti.* [L.] The conscript fathers; Roman senators.
*Pax vobiscum.* [L.] Peace be with you.
*Peine forte et dure.* [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment; a kind of judicial torture.
*Pensée.* [Fr.] A thought.
*Per.* [L.] By; by means of; through.—*Per ambages.* By circuitous ways; hence, by allegory; figuratively; metaphorically.—*Per angusta ad augusta.* Through trials to triumph.—*Per annum.* By the year; annually.—*Per aspera ad astra.* Through rough ways to the stars; through suffering to renown.—*Per capita.* By the head or poll.—*Per centum.* By the hundred.—*Per curiam.* By the court.—*Per diem.* By the day; daily.—*Per fas et nefas.* Through right and wrong.—*Per gradus.* Step by step.—*Per interim.* In the meantime.—*Per mare per terras.* Through sea and land.—*Per pares.* By one's peers.—*Per saltum.* By a leap or jump.—*Per se.* By itself considered.—*Per viam.* By the way of.
*Per.* [It.] For; through; by.—*Per contra.* Contrariwise.—*Per contante.* For cash.—*Per conto.* Upon account.—*Per mese.* By the month.
*Perfervidum ingenium Scotorum.* [L.] The intense earnestness of Scotsmen.
*Periculum in morâ.* [L.] There is danger in delay.
*Petit coup.* [Fr.] A small mask covering only the eyes and nose.
*Petitio principii.* [L.] A begging of the question.
*Peu-à-peu.* [Fr.] Little by little; by degrees.
*Pied à terre.* [Fr.] A resting-place; a temporary lodging.
*Pis aller.* [Fr.] The worst or last shift.
*Plebs.* [L.] Common people.
*Poco à poco.* [It.] Little by little.
*Poeta nascitur, non fit.* [L.] The poet is born, not made; nature, not study, must form the poet.
*Point d'appui.* [Fr.] Point of support; prop.
*Pondere, non numero.* [L.] By weight, not by number.
*Pons asinorum.* [L.] An ass's bridge; a name given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid.
*Populus vult decipi.* [L.] People like to be deceived.
*Post bellum auxilium.* [L.] Aid after the war.
*Pour acquit.* [Fr.] Received payment; paid: written at the bottom of a discharged account.
*Pour faire rire.* [Fr.] To excite laughter.
*Pour faire visite.* [Fr.] To pay a visit.
*Pour passer le temps.* [Fr.] To pass away the time.
*Pour prendre congé.* [Fr.] To take leave.
*Præmonitus, præmunitus.* [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
*Prendre la lune avec les dents.* [Fr.] To take the moon by the teeth; to aim at impossibilities.
*Presto maturo, presto marcio.* [It.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
*Prêt d'accomplir.* [Fr.] Ready to accomplish.
*Prêt pour mon pays.* [Fr.] Ready for my country.
*Preux chevalier.* [Fr.] A brave knight.
*Primo.* [L.] In the first place.
*Primum mobile.* [L.] The source of motion; the mainspring.
*Principia, non homines.* [L.] Principles, not men.
*Principiis obsta.* [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
*Prior tempore, prior jure.* [L.] First in time; first by right; first come first served.
*Pro aris et focis.* [L.] For our altars and our hearths; for civil and religious liberty.
*Probatum est.* [L.] It is proved.
*Probitas laudatur, et alget.* [L.] Honesty is praised, and is left to starve.
*Pro bono publico.* [L.] For the good of the public.
*Pro Deo et ecclesiâ.* [L.] For God and the church.
*Pro et contra.* [L.] For and against.
*Profanum vulgus.* [L.] The profane vulgar.
*Pro formâ.* [L.] For the sake of form.
*Proh pudor.* [L.] O, for shame.
*Pro memoriâ.* [L.] For a memorial.
*Propaganda fide.* [L.] For extending the faith.
*Pro patriâ.* [L.] For our country.
*Pro rege, lege, et grege.* [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
*Prudens futuri.* [L.] Thoughtful of the future.
*Pugnis et calcibus.* [L.] With fists and heels; with all the might.
*Punctum saliens.* [L.] A salient or prominent point.
*Punica fides.* [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

*Quæ fuerunt vitia, mores sunt.* [L.] What were once vices are now manners or customs.
*Quæ nocent docent.* [L.] Things which injure instruct; we learn by what we suffer.
*Qualis ab incepto.* [L.] The same as at the beginning.
*Qualis rex, talis grex.* [L.] Like king, like people.
*Qualis vita, finis ita.* [L.] As life is so is its end.
*Quam diu se bene gesserit.* [L.] During good behaviour.
*Quanti est sapere.* [L.] How desirable is wisdom or knowledge.
*Quantum libet.* [L.] As much as you please.
*Quantum meruit.* [L.] As much as he deserved.
*Quantum mutatus ab illo.* [L.] How changed from what he once was.
*Quantum sufficit.* [L.] As much as suffices; a sufficient quantity.
*Quelque chose.* [Fr.] Something; a trifle.
*Quid faciendum?* [L.] What is to be done?
*Quid rides?* [L.] Why do you laugh?
*Qu'il soit comme il est desiré.* [Fr.] Let it be as desired.
*Qui m'aime, aime mon chien.* [Fr.] Love me, love my dog.
*Qui n'a santé n'a rien.* [Fr.] He who wants health wants everything.
*Qui nimium probat, nihil probat.* [L.] He proves nothing who proves too much.
*Qui non proficit, deficit.* [L.] He who does not advance goes backward.
*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes.* [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves.
*Qui tacet consentit.* [L.] He who is silent gives consent.
*Qui timide rogat, docet negare.* [L.] He who asks timidly invites denial.
*Qui va là?* [Fr.] Who goes there?
*Quoad hoc.* [L.] To this extent.
*Quo animo.* [L.] With what intention.
*Quocunque modo.* [L.] In whatever manner.
*Quocunque nomine.* [L.] Under whatever name.
*Quod avertat Deus!* [L.] Which may God avert!
*Quod bene notandum.* [L.] Which must be especially noticed.
*Quod erat demonstrandum.* [L.] Which was to be proved or demonstrated.
*Quod erat faciendum.* [L.] Which was to be done.
*Quod hoc sibi vult?* [L.] What does this mean?
*Quod non opus est, asse carum est.* [L.] What is not wanted is dear at a copper.
*Quod vide.* [L.] Which see.
*Quo Fata vocant.* [L.] Whither the Fates call.
*Quo jure?* [L.] By what right?
*Quo pax et gloria ducunt.* [L.] Where peace and glory lead.
*Quorum pars magna fuit.* [L.] Of whom, or which, I was an important part.
*Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.
*Quot homines, tot sententiæ.* [L.] Many men, many minds.

*Raison d'état.* [Fr.] A reason of state.
*Raison d'être.* [Fr.] The reason for a thing's existence.
*Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillimo cygno.* [L.] A rare bird on earth, and very like a black swan (formerly believed to be non-existent).
*Rathhaus.* [Ger.] A town-hall.
*Ratione soli.* [L.] As regards the soil.
*Realschulen.* [Ger.] Real schools; secondary German schools giving a general practical training.
*Recte et suaviter.* [L.] Justly and mildly.
*Rectus in curiâ.* [L.] Upright in court; with clean hands.
*Redolet lucernâ.* [L.] It smells of the lamp; it is a laboured production.
*Reductio ad absurdum.* [L.] The reducing of a position to an absurdity.
*Re infecta.* [L.] The business being unfinished.
*Relata refero.* [L.] I repeat the story as it was given me.
*Religio loci.* [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
*Rem acu tetigisti.* [L.] You have touched the matter with a needle; you have hit the thing exactly.
*Remis velisque.* [L.] With oars and sails; using every endeavour.
*Renascentur.* [L.] They will be born again.
*Renovate animos.* [L.] Renew your courage.
*Renovato nomine.* [L.] By a revived name.
*Répondre en Normand.* [Fr.] To give an evasive answer.
*Requiescat in pace.* [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace.
*Res angusta domi.* [L.] Narrow circumstances at home.
*Res est sacra miser.* [L.] A sufferer is a sacred thing.
*Res gestæ.* [L.] Things done; exploits.
*Res judicata.* [L.] A case or suit already settled.
*Respice finem.* [L.] Look to the end.
*Respublica.* [L.] The commonwealth.
*Resurgam.* [L.] I shall rise again.
*Revenons à nos moutons.* [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
*Re vera.* [L.] In the true matter; in truth.
*Ridere in stomacho.* [L.] To laugh secretly; to laugh in one's sleeve.
*Ride si sapis.* [L.] Laugh, if you are wise.
*Rien n'est beau que le vrai.* [Fr.] There is nothing beautiful except the truth.
*Rira bien, qui rira le dernier.* [Fr.] He laughs well who laughs last.
*Rire entre cuir et chair.* [Fr.] } To laugh in
*Rire sous cape.* [Fr.] } one's sleeve.
*Rixatur de lanâ caprinâ.* [L.] He contends about goat's wool; he quarrels about trifles.
*Robe de chambre.* [Fr.] A morning-gown or dressing-gown.
*Ruat cœlum.* [L.] Let the heavens fall.
*Rudis indigestaque moles.* [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
*Ruit mole suâ.* [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.
*Ruse de guerre.* [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
*Rus in urbe.* [L.] The country in town.

*Sal Atticum.* [L.] Attic salt; *i.e.* wit.
*Salvo jure.* [L.] The right being safe.
*Salvo pudore.* [L.] Without offence to modesty.
*Sans peur et sans reproche.* [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
*Sans rime et sans raison.* [Fr.] Without rhyme or reason.
*Sans souci.* [Fr.] Without care.
*Sapere aude.* [L.] Dare to be wise.
*Sartor resartus.* [L.] The botcher repatched; the tailor patched or mended.
*Sat cito, si sat bene.* [L.] Soon enough done, if well enough done.
*Satis dotata, si bene morata.* [L.] Well enough dowered, if well principled.
*Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parvum.* [L.] Eloquence enough, but little wisdom.
*Satis superque.* [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
*Satis verborum.* [L.] Enough of words; no more need be said.
*Sat pulchra, si sat bona.* [L.] Handsome enough, if good enough.
*Sauve qui peut.* [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
*Savoir faire.* [Fr.] The knowing how to act; tact.
*Savoir vivre.* [Fr.] Good-breeding; refined manners.
*Secundum artem.* [L.] According to art or rule; scientifically.
*Secundum naturam.* [L.] According to nature.
*Selon les règles.* [Fr.] According to rule.
*Semel abbas, semper abbas.* [L.] Once an abbot, always an abbot.
*Semel et simul.* [L.] Once and together.
*Semel insanivimus omnes.* [L.] We have all, at sometime, been mad.
*Semel pro semper.* [L.] Once for all.

*Semper avarus eget.* [L.] The avaricious is always in want.
*Semper fidelis.* [L.] Always faithful.
*Semper idem.* [L.] Always the same.
*Semper paratus.* [L.] Always ready.
*Semper timidum scelus.* [L.] Guilt is always timid.
*Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere.* [It.] Misfortune does not always come to injure.
*Senatus consultum.* [L.] A decree of the senate.
*Se non è vero, è ben trovato.* [It.] If not true it is cleverly invented.
*Sequiturque patrem haud passibus æquis.* [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps.
*Sero venientibus ossa.* [L.] Those who come late shall have the bones.
*Serus in cœlum redeas.* [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.
*Servare modum.* [L.] To keep within bounds.
*Servus servorem Dei.* [L.] A servant of the servants of God.
*Sic eunt fata hominum.* [L.] Thus go the fates of men.
*Sic itur ad astra.* [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.
*Sic passim.* [L.] So here and there throughout; so everywhere.
*Sic semper tyrannis.* [L.] Ever so to tyrants.
*Sic transit gloria mundi.* [L.] Thus passes away the glory of this world.
*Sicut ante.* [L.] As before.
*Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis.* [L.] As with our fathers so may God be with us.
*Sic volo, sic jubeo; stat pro ratione voluntas.* [L.] Thus I will, thus I command; let my will stand for a reason.
*Sic vos non vobis.* [L.] Thus you labour but not for yourselves.
*Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?* [L.] If God be with us who shall stand against us?
*Si diis placit.* [L.] If it pleases the gods.
*Sile, et philosophus esto.* [L.] Be silent and pass for a philosopher.
*Silent leges inter arma.* [L.] Amidst arms, or in war, laws are silent, or disregarded.
*Similia similibus curantur.* [L.] Like things are cured by like.
*Similis simili gaudet.* [L.] Like is pleased with like.
*Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.* [L.] If you seek his monument, look around you.
*Sine curâ.* [L.] Without charge or care.
*Sine die.* [L.] Without a day being appointed.
*Sine dubio.* [L.] Without doubt.
*Sine morâ.* [L.] Without delay.
*Sine præjudicio.* [L.] Without prejudice.
*Sine quâ non.* [L.] Without which, not.
*Si parva licet componere magnis.* [L.] If small things may be compared with great.
*Siste viator.* [L.] Stop traveller.
*Sit tibi terra levis.* [L.] Light lie the earth upon thee.
*Sit ut est aut non sit.* [L.] Let it be as it is, or not at all.
*Si vis pacem, para bellum.* [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
*Sola nobilitas virtus.* [L.] Virtue the only nobility.
*Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.* [L.] They make a wilderness and call it peace.
*Souffler le chaud et le froid.* [Fr.] To blow hot and cold.
*Spero meliora.* [L.] I hope for better things.
*Spes sibi quisque.* [L.] Let every one hope in himself.
*Splendide mendax.* [L.] Nobly untruthful; untrue for a good object.
*Sponte suâ.* [L.] Of one's (or its) own accord.
*Stat magni nominis umbra.* [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
*Stat pro ratione voluntas.* [L.] Will stands for reason.
*Statu quo ante bellum.* [L.] In the state in which things were before the war.
*Status quo.* [L.] The state in which.
*Stemmata quid faciunt.* [L.] Of what value are pedigrees.
*Sternitur alieno vulnere.* [L.] He is slain by a blow aimed at another.
*Stratum super stratum.* [L.] Layer above layer.
*Studium immane loquendi.* [L.] An insatiable desire for talking.
*Sua cuique voluptas.* [L.] Every man has his own pleasures.
*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.* [L.] Gentle in manner, resolute in execution.
*Sub colore juris.* [L.] Under colour of law.
*Sub hoc signo vinces.* [L.] Under this standard you will conquer.
*Sub judice.* [L.] Under consideration.
*Sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus.* [L.] The cause being removed the effect ceases.
*Sub pœna.* [L.] Under a penalty.
*Sub prætexto juris.* [L.] Under the pretext of justice.
*Sub rosa.* [L.] Under the rose; privately.
*Sub silentio.* [L.] In silence.
*Sub specie.* [L.] Under the appearance of.
*Sub voce.* [L.] Under such or such a word.
*Suggestio falsi.* [L.] Suggestion of falsehood.
*Sui generis.* [L.] Of its own or of a peculiar kind.
*Summum bonum.* [L.] The chief good.
*Summum jus, summa injuria.* [L.] The rigour of the law is the height of oppression.
*Sumptibus publicis.* [L.] At the public expense.
*Sum quod eris; fui quod es.* [L.] I am what you will be, I was what you are.
*Suo Marte.* [L.] By his own prowess.
*Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi.* [L.] A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.
*Surgit amari aliquid.* [L.] Something bitter arises.
*Suum cuique.* [L.] Let every one have his own.
*Suus cuique mos.* [L.] Every one has his particular habit.

*Tableau vivant.* [Fr.] A living picture; the representation of some scene by groups of persons.
*Tabula rasa.* [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
*Tâche sans tache.* [Fr.] A work without a stain.
*Tædium vitæ.* [L.] Weariness of life.
*Tangere vulnus.* [L.] To touch the wound.
*Tantæne animus cœlestibus iræ?* [L.] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
*Tant mieux.* [Fr.] So much the better.
*Tanto buon che val niente.* [It.] So good as to be good for nothing.
*Tant pis.* [Fr.] So much the worse.
*Tantum vidit Virgilium.* [L.] He merely saw Virgil; he only looked on the great man.
*Te judice.* [L.] You being the judge.
*Tel maître, tel valet.* [Fr.] Like master, like man.
*Telum imbelle, sine ictu.* [L.] A feeble weapon thrown without effect.
*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* [L.] The times are changing and we with them.
*Tempori parendum.* [L.] We must yield to the times.
*Tempus edax rerum.* [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
*Tempus fugit.* [L.] Time flies.
*Tempus omnia revelat.* [L.] Time reveals all things.
*Tenax propositi.* [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
*Teres atque rotundus.* [L.] Round and smooth; polished and complete.
*Terminus ad quem.* [L.] The term or limit to which.
*Terminus a quo.* [L.] The term or limit from which.
*Tertium quid.* [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
*Tibi seris, tibi metis.* [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.
*Tiens à la vérité.* [Fr.] Maintain the truth.
*Tiens ta foi.* [Fr.] Keep thy faith.
*Toga virilis.* [L.] The manly toga; the dress of manhood.
*To kalon.* [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
*To prepon.* [Gr.] The becoming or proper.
*Tot homines, quot sententiæ.* [L.] So many men, so many minds.
*Totidem verbis.* [L.] In just so many words.
*Toties quoties.* [L.] As often as.
*Totis viribus.* [L.] With all his might.
*Toto cœlo.* [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
*Toujours perdrix.* [Fr.] Always partridges; always the same thing over again.
*Toujours prêt.* [Fr.] Always ready.
*Tour de force.* [Fr.] A feat of strength or skill.
*Tourner casaque.* [Fr.] To turn one's coat; to change sides.
*Tout-à-fait.* [Fr.] Wholly; entirely.
*Tout-à-l'heure.* [Fr.] Instantly.
*Tout au contraire.* [Fr.] On the contrary.
*Tout à vous.* [Fr.] Wholly yours.
*Tout bien ou rien.* [Fr.] The whole or nothing.
*Tout de suite.* [Fr.] Immediately.
*Tout le monde est sage après coup.* [Fr.] Everybody is wise after the event.
*Trahit sua quemque voluptas.* [L.] Every one is attracted by his own liking.
*Transeat in exemplum.* [L.] May it pass into an example.
*Tria juncta in uno.* [L.] Three joined in one.
*Troja fuit.* [L.] Troy was; Troy is no more.
*Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur.* [L.] Trojan or Tyrian there shall be no distinction so far as I am concerned.
*Truditur dies die.* [L.] One day is pressed onward by another.
*Tu ne cede malis.* [L.] Do not yield to evils.
*Tu quoque.* [L.] Thou also.
*Tutor et ultor.* [L.] Protector and avenger.
*Tuum est.* [L.] It is your own.

*Uberrima fides.* [L.] Superabounding faith.
*Ubi bene, ibi patria.* [L.] Where it *is* well there is one's country.
*Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.* [L.] Where the law is uncertain there is no law.
*Ubi lapsus.* [L.] Where have I fallen?
*Ubi libertas, ibi patria.* [L.] Where liberty is there is my country.
*Ubi mel, ibi apes.* [L.] Where honey is there are the bees.
*Ubique.* [L.] Everywhere.
*Ubique patriam reminisci.* [L.] To remember our country everywhere.
*Ubi supra.* [L.] Where above mentioned.
*Ultima ratio regum.* [L.] The last argument of kings; war.
*Ultimus Romanorum.* [L.] The last of the Romans.
*Ultra licitum.* [L.] Beyond what is allowable.
*Una voce.* [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
*Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu.* [Fr.] A kindness is never lost.
*Un fait accompli.* [Fr.] An accomplished fact.
*Unguibus et rostro.* [L.] With claws and beak; tooth and nail.
*Unguis in ulcere.* [L.] A claw in the wound.
*Uno animo.* [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
*Un sot à triple étage.* [Fr.] An egregious fool.
*Un 'tiens' vaut mieux que deux 'tu l'auras.'* [Fr.] One *take it* is worth more than two *thou shalt have it;* a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
*Usque ad aras.* [L.] To the very altars; to the last extremity.
*Usque ad nauseam.* [L.] To disgust.
*Usus loquendi.* [L.] Usage in speaking.
*Ut apes geometriam.* [L.] As bees practise geometry.
*Utile dulci.* [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
*Ut infra.* [L.] As below.
*Ut pignus amicitiæ.* [L.] As a pledge of friendship.
*Ut quocunque paratus.* [L.] Prepared for every event.
*Ut supra.* [L.] As above stated.

*Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator.* [L.] The traveller with an empty purse sings in presence of the highwayman.
*Vade in pace.* [L.] Go in peace.
*Væ victis.* [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
*Valeat quantum valere potest.* [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
*Variæ lectiones.* [L.] Various readings.
*Variorum notæ.* [L.] The notes of various commentators.
*Varium et mutabile semper fœmina.* [L.] Woman is ever a changeful and capricious thing.
*Velis et remis.* [L.] With sails and oars; by every possible means.
*Veluti in speculum.* [L.] Even as in a mirror.
*Venalis populus, venalis curia patrum.* [L.] The people are venal, and the senate is equally venal.
*Venenum in auro bibitur.* [L.] Poison is drunk from golden vessels.
*Venia necessitati datur.* [L.] Indulgence is granted to necessity.
*Veni, vidi, vici.* [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
*Ventis secundis.* [L.] With prosperous winds.
*Vera incessu patuit dea.* [L.] The real goddess was made manifest by her walk.
*Verbatim et literatim.* [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
*Verbum sat sapienti.* [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
*Veritas odium parit.* [L.] Truth begets hatred.
*Veritas prevalebit.* [L.] Truth will prevail.
*Veritas vincit.* [L.] Truth conquers.
*Veritatis simplex oratio est.* [L.] The language of truth is simple.
*Vérité sans peur.* [Fr.] Truth without fear.
*Ver non semper viret.* [L.] Spring is not always green.
*Vestigia nulla retrorsum.* [L.] No returning footsteps; no traces backward.
*Vexata quæstio.* [L.] A disputed question.
*Via media.* [L.] A middle course.
*Via trita, via tuta.* [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.

*Vide et crede.* [L.] See and believe.
*Video meliora proboque deteriora sequor.* [L.] I see and approve the better things, I follow the worse.
*Vide ut supra.* [L.] See what is stated above.
*Vi et armis.* [L.] By force and arms; by main force; by violence.
*Vigeur de dessus.* [Fr.] Strength from on high.
*Vigilate et orate.* [L.] Watch and pray.
*Vincit amor patriæ.* [L.] The love of our country prevails.
*Vincit omnia veritas.* [L.] Truth conquers all things.
*Vincit qui patitur.* [L.] He who endures conquers.
*Vincit, qui se vincit.* [L.] He conquers who overcomes himself.
*Vinculum matrimonii.* [L.] The bond of marriage.
*Vindex injuriæ.* [L.] An avenger of injury.
*Vires acquirit eundo.* [L.] As it goes it acquires strength.
*Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur.* [L.] He is a wise man who says but little.
*Virtus in arduis.* [L.] Virtue or courage in difficulties.
*Virtus incendit vires.* [L.] Virtue kindles strength.
*Virtus laudatur, et alget.* [L.] Virtue is praised, and suffers from cold.
*Virtus millia scuta.* [L.] Virtue is a thousand shields.
*Virtus semper viridis.* [L.] Virtue is always green.
*Virtus sola nobilitat.* [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.
*Virtus vincit invidiam.* [L.] Virtue overcomes envy or hatred.
*Virtute et fide.* [L.] By or with virtue and faith.
*Virtute et labore.* [L.] By virtue and labour.
*Virtute non astutia.* [L.] By virtue, not by craft.
*Virtute non verbis.* [L.] By virtue, not by words.
*Virtute officii.* [L.] By virtue of office.
*Virtute securus.* [L.] Secure through virtue.
*Virtutis amore.* [L.] From love of virtue.
*Virtutis fortuna comes.* [L.] Fortune is the companion of valour or virtue.
*Vis comica.* [L.] Comic power or talent.
*Vis conservatrix naturæ.* [L.] The preservative power of nature.
*Vis medicatrix naturæ.* [L.] The healing power of nature.
*Vis unita fortior.* [L.] United power is stronger.
*Vis vitæ.* [L.] The vigour of life
*Vita brevis, ars longa.* [L.] Life is short, art is long.
*Vitæ via virtus.* [L.] Virtue the way of life.
*Vitam impendere vero.* [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.
*Vita sine literis mors est.* [L.] Life without literature is death.
*Vivit post funera virtus.* [L.] Virtue survives the grave.
*Voilà.* [Fr.] Behold; there is; there are.
*Voilà tout.* [Fr.] That's all.
*Voilà une autre chose.* [Fr.] That's another thing; that is quite a different matter.
*Voir le dessous des cartes.* [Fr.] To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret.
*Volenti non fit injuria.* [L.] No injustice is done to the consenting person.
*Volo, non valeo.* [L.] I am willing, but unable.
*Vota vita mea.* [L.] My life is devoted.
*Vous y perdrez vos pas.* [Fr.] You will there lose your steps or labour.
*Vox et præterea nihil.* [L.] A voice and nothing more; sound but no sense.
*Vox populi, vox Dei.* [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
*Vulgò.* [L.] Commonly.
*Vulnus immedicabile.* [L.] An irreparable injury.
*Vultus est index animi.* [L.] The countenanc is the index of the mind.

# ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

## COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

*A.* or *a.* Adjective.
*A.* In *music*, alto.
*A.* or *ans.* Answer.
*a.* or @ (L. *ad*). To or at.
*ā.* or *āā.* In *med.* of each the same quantity.
*A.B.* (L. *Artium Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Arts. See *B.A.*
*A.B.* Able-bodied seaman.
*Abbr.* or *Abbrev.* Abbreviated or abbreviation.
*Abl.* Ablative.
*Abp.* Archbishop.
*A.C.* (L. *Ante Christum*). Before Christ.
*Acc.* Accusative.
*Acc.* or *Acct.* Account or accountant.
*A.D.* (L. *Anno Domini*). In the year of our Lord.
*A.D.C.* Aide-de-camp.
*Adj.* Adjective.
*Adjt.* Adjutant.
*Ad lib.* or *Ad libit.* (L. *ad libitum*). At pleasure.
*Adm.* Admiral.
*Adv.* Adverb.
*Æ.* or *æt.* (L. *ætatis*). Of age; aged.
*A.F.A.* Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.
*Ag.* (L. *argentum*). Silver.
*Agr.* or *Agric.* Agriculture.
*Agt.* Agent.
*A.H.* (L. *Anno Hegiræ*). In the year of the Hegira.
*A.I.A.* Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
*A.K.C.* Associate of King's College (London).
*Al.* or *Ala.* Alabama (United States).
*Ald.* Alderman.
*Alex.* Alexander.
*Alf.* Alfred.
*Alg.* Algebra.
*A.M.* (L. *Anno Mundi*). In the year of the world.
*A.M.* (L. *Ante Meridiem*). Before noon.
*A.M.* (L. *Artium Magister*). Master of Arts.
*Am.* or *Amer.* America or American.
*Amt.* Amount.
*An.* (L. *anno*). In the year.
*Anal.* Analysis.
*Anat.* Anatomy or anatomical.
*Anc.* Ancient.
*Anon.* Anonymous.
*Ans.* Answer.
*Ant.* or *Antiq.* Antiquities or antiquarian.
*Aor.* Aorist.
*Ap.* Apostle.
*Ap.* or *Apl.* April.
*Apo.* Apogee.
*Apoc.* Apocalypse.
*App.* Appendix.
*Apr.* April.
*Aq.* (L. *aqua*). Water.
*A.R.* (L. *Anno Regni*). In the year of the reign.
*Ar.* or *Arab.* Arabic.
*Ar.* or *Arr.* Arrive -s; arrival.
*A.R.A.* Associate of the Royal Academy.
*Arch.* Architecture.
*Archd.* Archdeacon.
*A.R.H.A.* Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
*Arith.* Arithmetic or Arithmetical.
*Ark.* Arkansas (United States).
*Arm.* Armenian; Armoric.
*Armor.* Armoric.
*Arr.* Arrive -s -d or arrival.
*A.R.R.* (L. *Anno Regni Regis* or *Reginæ*). In the year of the king's (or queen's) reign.
*A.R.S.A.* Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
*A.R.S.M.* Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
*A.R.S.S.* (L. *Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius*). Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
*Art.* Article.
*A.S.*, *A.-S.*, or *A.-Sax.* Anglo-Saxon.
*Asst.* Assistant.
*Astrol.* Astrology.
*Astron.* Astronomy or astronomical.
*Att.* or *Atty.* Attorney.
*Atty. Gen.* Attorney-general.
*Au.* (L. *aurum*). Gold.
*A.U.C.* (L. *Anno Urbis Conditæ* or *Ab Urbe Conditâ*). In the year from the building of the city (=Rome).
*Aug.* Augmentative.
*Aug.* August.
*Aur.* (L. *aurum*). Gold.
*A.V.* Artillery Volunteers.
*A.V.* Authorized Version (of the Bible).
*Avoir.* Avoirdupois.

*B.* In *music*, bass or base.
*B.* or *Bk.* Book.
*B.* or *Brit.* British.
*b.* Born.
*B.A.* Bachelor of Arts.
*Bank.* Banking.
*Bap.* or *Bapt.* Baptist.
*Bar.* Barrel.
*Bart.* or *Bt.* Baronet.
*B.C.* Before Christ.
*B.C.L.* Bachelor of Civil Law.
*B.D.* Bachelor of Divinity.
*Bd.* Bound.
*Bds.* Boards (bound in).
*Beds.* Bedfordshire.
*Belg.* Belgic.
*Ben.* or *Benj.* Benjamin.
*Berks.* Berkshire.
*Bib.* Bible or biblical.
*Biog.* Biography or biographical.
*Bk.* Bank.
*Bk.* Book.
*B.L.* Bachelor of Laws.
*B.LL.* (L. *Baccalaureus Legum*). Bachelor of Laws.
[*Note.* The initial letter of a word is frequently doubled, as in the above instance, to indicate the plural.]
*B.M.* (L. *Baccalaureus Medicinæ*). Bachelor of Medicine.
*B.Mus.* Bachelor of Music.
*Bn.* Battalion.
*Bot.* Botany or botanical.
*Bp.* Bishop.
*Br.* or *Bro.* Brother.
*Brig.* Brigade or brigadier.
*Brig.-gen.* Brigadier-general.
*Brit.* Britain, Britannia, British, Briton.
*B.S.* Bachelor in Surgery.
*B.Sc.* Bachelor of Science.
*B.S.L.* Botanical Society, London.
*Bt.* Baronet.
*Bucks.* Buckinghamshire.
*Burl.* Burlesque.
*Bush.* Bushel.
*B.V.* Blessed Virgin.
*B.V.M.* Blessed Virgin Mary.

*C.* Cent or Cents.
*C.* Centigrade.
*C.* Centime or centimes.
*C.* (L. *centum*). A hundred.
*C.* or *Cap.* (L. *caput*). Chapter.
*C.A.* Chartered Accountant.
*Ca.* or *Cal.* California.
*Cam.* or *Camb.* Cambridge.
*Cant.* Canterbury.
*Cant.* Canticles.
*Cantab.* (L. *Cantabrigiensis*). Of Cambridge.
*Cantuar.* (L. *Cantuaria*). Canterbury.
*Cap.* Capital.
*Cap.* (L. *caput*). Chapter.
*Caps.* Capitals.
*Capt.* Captain.
*Card.* Cardinal.
*Carp.* Carpentry.
*Cath.* Catharine.
*Cath.* Catholic.
*C.B.* Companion of the Bath.
*C.D.V.* Carte-de-visite.
*C.E.* Civil Engineer.
*Cel.* Celsius (thermometer).
*Celt.* Celtic.
*Cent.* (L. *centum*). A hundred.
*Centig.* Centigrade (thermometer).
*Cf.* (L. *confer*). Compare.
*C.G.* Coast-guard.
*C.G.* Commissary-general.
*C.G.S.* (used adjectively). Centimetre, Gramme, Second (the units of length, mass, and time, widely adopted in modern scientific calculation).
*Ch.* or *Chap.* Chapter.
*Ch.* Church.
*Chal.* Chaldron.
*Chal.* or *Chald.* Chaldee or Chaldaic.
*Chanc.* Chancellor.
*Chap.* Chapter.
*Chas.* Charles.
*Chem.* Chemistry or chemical.
*Chin.* Chinese.
*Chr.* Christ or Christian.
*Chr.* Christopher.
*Chron.* Chronicles or chronology.
*C.I.* Order of the Crown of India.
*C.I.E.* Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
*Cit.* Citation.
*Cit.* Citizen.
*Civ.* Civil.
*C.J.* Chief-justice.
*Cl.* Clergyman.
*Class.* Classical.
*Clk.* Clerk.
*cm.* Centimetres.
*C.M.* Certificated Master.
*C.M.* (L. *Chirurgiæ Magister*). Master in Surgery.
*C.M.* Common Metre.
*C.M.G.* Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
*Co.* Company.
*Co.* County.
*C.O.D.* Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.
*Col.* Colonel.
*Col.* Colonial.
*Col.* Colossians.
*Col.* Column.
*Coll.* College.
*Colloq.* Colloquial, colloquialism, or colloquially.
*Com.* Commander.
*Com.* Commerce.
*Com.* Commissioner or committee.
*Com.* Commodore.
*Com.* Common.
*Comm.* Commentary.
*Comp.* Compare or comparative.
*Comp.* Compound or compounded.
*Compar.* Comparative.
*Com. Ver.* Common Version.
*Con.* (L. *contra*). Against.
*Conch.* Conchology.
*Con. Cr.* Contra Credit or Creditor.
*Cong.* or *Congreg.* Congregation or Congregationalist.
*Cong.* Congress.
*Conj.* Conjunction.
*Conn.* Connecticut (United States).
*Con. Sect.* Conic Sections.
*Contr.* Contracted or contraction.
*Cop.* or *Copt.* Coptic.
*Cor.* Corinthians.
*Cor. Mem.* Corresponding Member.
*Corn.* Cornish or Cornwall.
*Corrupt.* Corrupted or corruption.
*Cor. Sec.* Corresponding Secretary.
*Cos.* Cosine.
*C.P.* Clerk of the Peace.
*C.P.* Common Pleas.
*C.P.C.* Clerk of the Privy Council.
*C.P.S.* (L. *Custos Privati Sigilli*). Keeper of the Privy Seal.
*Cr.* Credit or Creditor.
*C.R.* (L. *Civis Romanus*). Roman Citizen.
*C.R.* (L. *Custos Rotulorum*). Keeper of the Rolls.
*Cres.* Crescendo.
*Crim. Con.* Criminal Conversation or adultery.
*C.S.* Clerk to the Signet.
*C.S.* Court of Session.
*C.S.I.* Companion of the Star of India.
*Ct.* Cent.
*Ct.* (L. *centum*). A hundred.
*Ct.* Connecticut (United States).
*C.T.* Certificated Teacher.
*Cu.* (L. *cuprum*). Copper.
*Cur.* or *Curt.* Current; this month.
*Cwt.* (L. *centum*, a hundred, and Eng. *weight*). A hundredweight or hundredweights.
*Cyc.* Cyclopædia.

*D.* Deputy.
*d.* (L. *denarius*, *denarii*). A penny or pence.
*d.* Died.
*Dan.* Daniel.
*Dan.* Danish.
*Dat.* Dative.
*Dav.* David.
*D.C.* (It. *Da Capo*). From the beginning; again.
*D.C.L.* Doctor of Civil Law.
*D.C.S.* Depute Clerk of Session.
*D.D.* (L. *Divinitatis Doctor*). Doctor of Divinity.
*De.* Delaware (United States).
*Dec.* December.
*decim.* Decimetres.
*Decl.* Declension.
*Def.* Definition.
*Deft.* Defendant.
*Deg.* Degree or Degrees.
*Del.* Delaware (United States.)
*Del.* (L. *delineavit*). He (or she) drew it.
*Dep.* or *Dept.* Department.
*Dep.* Deputy.
*Deut.* Deuteronomy.
*D.F.* Dean of the Faculty.
*D.F.* Defender of the Faith.
*D.G.* (L. *Dei Gratiâ*). By the Grace of God.
*Dict.* Dictionary.
*Dim.* or *Dimin.* Diminuendo.
*Dim.* Diminutive.
*Dis.* or *Disct.* Discount.
*Div.* Divide, dividend, division, or divisor.
*D.L.* Deputy Lieutenant.
*D.Lit.* Doctor of Literature.
*D.L.O.* Dead Letter Office.
*D.M.* or *D.Mus.* Doctor of Music.
*Do.* (It. *ditto*). The same.
*Dols.* Dollars.
*Dom. Econ.* Domestic Economy.
*Doz.* Dozen.
*Dpt.* Deponent.
*Dr.* Debtor.
*Dr.* Doctor.
*Dr.* Dram or drams.
*D.S.* (It. *Dal Segno*). To the sign.
*D.Sc.* Doctor of Science.
*D.T.* (L. *Doctor Theologiæ*). Doctor of Divinity.
*Du.* Dutch.
*Dub.* Dublin.

*D.V.* (L. *Deo volente*). God willing.
*Dwt.* (L. *denarius*, penny, and Eng. *weight*). A pennyweight or pennyweights.
*Dyn.* Dynamics.

*E.* East or eastern.
*E.* English.
*Ea.* Each.
*Eben.* Ebenezer.
*Ebor.* (L. *Eboracum*). York.
*E.C.* Eastern Central (postal district, London).
*E.C.* Established Church.
*Eccl.* or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes or ecclesiastical.
*Ecclus.* Ecclesiasticus.
*Ed.* Edition or editor.
*Ed.* or *Edin.* Edinburgh.
*Edm.* Edmund.
*E.D.S.* English Dialect Society.
*Edw.* Edward.
*E.E.* Errors Excepted.
*E.E.T.S.* Early English Text Society.
*E.G.* (L. *exempli gratiâ*). For example.
*E.I.* East India or East Indies.
*E.I.C.* or *E.I.Co.* East India Company.
*E.I.C.S.* East India Company's Service.
*Elec.* or *Elect.* Electric or electricity.
*Eliz.* Elizabeth.
*E.Lon.* East Longitude.
*Emp.* Emperor or empress.
*Ency.* or *Encyc.* Encyclopædia.
*E.N.E.* East-north-east.
*Eng.* England or English.
*Engin.* Engineering.
*Ent.* or *Entom.* Entomology.
*Env. Ext.* Envoy Extraordinary.
*Eph.* Ephesians.
*Eph.* Ephraim.
*Epiph.* Epiphany.
*Epis.* Episcopal.
*Epist.* Epistle.
*Epist.* or *Epistol.* Epistolary.
*Eq.* Equal.
*Eq.* or *Equiv.* Equivalent.
*Esd.* Esdras.
*E.S.E.* East-south-east.
*Esp.* Especially.
*Esq.* or *Esqr.* Esquire.
*Esqs.* or *Esqrs.* Esquires.
*Esth.* Esther.
*E.T.* English Translation.
*Et al.* (L. *et alibi*). And elsewhere.
*Et al.* (L. *et alii* or *aliæ*). And others.
*Etc.* (L. *et cæteri*, *cæteræ*, or *cætera*). And others; and so forth.
*Eth.* Ethiopic.
*Et seq.* (L. *et sequentes* or *sequentia*). And the following.
*Etym.* Etymology.
*Ex.* or *Exd.* Examined.
*Ex.* Example.
*Ex.* Exodus.
*Exc.* Excellency.
*Exc.* Except or exception.
*Exch.* Exchange.
*Exch.* Exchequer.
*Exd.* Examined.
*Exec.* Executor.
*Execx.* Executrix.
*Exod.* Exodus.
*Exon.* (L. *Exonia*). Exeter.
*Exr.* Executor.
*Ez.* or *Ezr.* Ezra.
*Ezek.* Ezekiel.
*E. & O.E.* Errors and Omissions Excepted.

*F.* Fellow.
*F.* Folio.
*F.* Fahrenheit.
*f.* Farthing or farthings.
*f* or *fem.* Feminine.
*f.* Foot or feet.
*f.* Franc or francs.
*Fa.* Florida (United States).
*Fahr.* Fahrenheit (thermometer).
*F.A.M.* Free and Accepted Masons.
*Far.* Farriery.
*F.A.S.* Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
*F.A.S.* Fellow of the Society of Arts.
*F.A.S.E.* Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
*F.A.S.L.* Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.
*F.B.* Fenian Brotherhood or Brethren.
*F.B.S.E.* Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
*F.C.* Free Church (of Scotland).
*Fcp.* Foolscap.
*F.C.P.S.* Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
*F.C.S.* Fellow of the Chemical Society.
*F.D.* (L. *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix*). Defender of the Faith.
*Feb.* February.
*Fec.* (L. *fecit*). He (or she) did it.
*F.E.I.S.* Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
*Fem.* Feminine.
*F.E.S.* Fellow of the Entomological Society.
*F.E.S.* Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
*Feud.* Feudal.
*F.F.A.* Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
*F.G.S.* Fellow of the Geological Society.
*F.H.S.* Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
*F.I.A.* Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
*Fid. Def.* (See *F.D.*) Defender of the Faith.
*Fig.* Figure or figures; figurative or figuratively.
*Finn.* Finnish.
*Fir.* Firkin or firkins.
*F.K.Q.C.P.I.* Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
*Fl.* Flemish.
*Fl.* Florida (United States).
*Fl.* Florin or florins.
*Fl.* Flourished.
*F.L.S.* Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
*F.M.* Field-marshal.
*F.O.* Field-officer.
*Fo.* or *Fol.* Folio or folios.
*F.O.B.* Free on Board (goods delivered).
*For.* Foreign.
*Fort.* Fortification.
*F.P.* Fire-plug.
*F.P.S.* Fellow of the Philological Society.
*Fr.* France or French.
*Fr.* Francis.
*fr.* From.
*F.R.A.S.* Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
*F.R.C.P.* Fellow of the Royal College of Preceptors.
*F.R.C.P.* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
*F.R.C.P.E.* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
*F.R.C.S.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
*F.R.C.S.E.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
*F.R.C.S.I.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
*F.R.C.S.L.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
*Fred.* Frederick.
*Freq.* Frequentative.
*F.R.G.S.* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
*Fri.* Friday.
*Fris.* or *Frs.* Frisian or Friesic.
*F.R.S.* Fellow of the Royal Society.
*F.R.S.E.* Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
*F.R.S.L.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
*F.S.A.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
*F.S.A.Scot.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
*F.S.S.* Fellow of the Statistical Society.
*Ft.* Foot or feet.
*Ft.* Fort.
*F.T.C.D.* Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
*Fth.* Fathom.
*Fur.* Furlong.
*Fut.* Future.
*F.Z.S.* Fellow of the Zoological Society.

*G.* Genitive.
*G.* Guinea or guineas.
*G.* Gulf.
*Ga.* Georgia (United States).
*G.A.* General Assembly.
*Gael.* Gaelic.
*Gal.* Galatians.
*Gal.* or *Gall.* Gallon or Gallons.
*Galv.* Galvanism.
*G.B.* Great Britain.
*G.B.& I.* Great Britain and Ireland.
*G.C.B.* Grand Cross of the Bath.
*G.C.H.* Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover.
*G.C.L.H.* Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
*G.C.M.G.* Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
*G.C.S.I.* Grand Commander of the Star of India.
*G.D.* Grand Duke (or Duchess).
*Gen.* or *Genl.* General.
*Gen.* Genesis.
*Gen.* Genitive.
*Gent.* or *Gentn.* Gentleman or gentlemen.
*Geo.* George.
*Geo.* Georgia (United States).
*Geog.* Geography, geographical, geographer.
*Geol.* Geology, geological.
*Geom.* Geometry, geometrical, geometer.
*Ger.* or *Germ.* German.
*Ger.* Gerund.
*Gi.* Gill or gills (measure).
*G.L.* Grand Lodge.
*gm.* Grammes.
*G.M.* Grand Master.
*G.M.K.P.* Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
*Go.* or *Goth.* Gothic.
*Gov.* Governor.
*Gov.-Gen.* Governor-general.
*Govt.* Government.
*G.P.O.* General Post-office.
*Gr.* Grain or Grains.
*Gr.* Great.
*Gr.* Greek.
*Gr.* Gross.
*Gram.* Grammar or Grammatical.
*Gro.* Gross.
*Gtt.* (L. *guttæ*). In *medicine*, drops.
*Gun.* Gunnery.

*H.* Hour or hours.
*Hab.* Habakkuk.
*Hag.* Haggai.
*Hants.* Hampshire.
*H.B.C.* Hudson's Bay Company.
*H.B.M.* His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
*H.C.* House of Commons.
*H.C.* Herald's College.
*H.C.M.* His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
*Hdkf.* Handkerchief.
*h.e.* (L. *hoc est* or *hic est*). That is, or this is.
*Heb.* or *Hebr.* Hebrew or Hebrews.
*H.E.I.C.* Honourable East India Company.
*H.E.I.C.S.* Honourable East India Company's Service.
*Her.* Heraldry or Heraldic.
*Hf.-bd.* Half-bound.
*H.G.* Horse Guards.
*H.H.* His (or Her) Highness.
*H.H.* His Holiness (the Pope).
*Hhd.* Hogshead or Hogsheads.
*H.I.H.* His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
*Hil.* Hilary.
*Hind.* Hindu, Hindostan, or Hindostanee.
*Hist.* History or historical.
*H.J.* or *H.J.S.* (L. *Hic Jacet* or *Hic Jacet Sepultus*). Here lies, or here lies buried.
*H.L.* House of Lords.
*H.M.* His (or Her) Majesty.
*H.M.P.* (L. *Hoc Monumentum Posuit*). Erected this monument.
*H.M.S.* His (or Her) Majesty's Service.
*H.M.S.* His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Steamer.
*Ho.* House.
*Hon.* or *Honbl.* Honourable.
*Hond.* Honoured.
*Hort.* Horticulture or horticultural.
*Hos.* Hosea.
*H.P.* Half-pay.
*H.P.* High-priest.
*H.P.* Horse-power.
*H.R.* House of Representatives.
*H.R.E.* Holy Roman Empire or Emperor.
*H.R.H.* His (or Her) Royal Highness.
*H.R.I.P.* (L. *hic requiescit in pace*). Here rests in peace.
*H.S.* (L. *hic situs*). Here lies.
*H.S.H.* His (or Her) Serene Highness.
*H.S.S.* (L. *Historiæ Societatis Socius*). Fellow of the Historical Society.
*Hum.* or *humb.* Humble.
*Hun.* or *Hung.* Hungary or Hungarian.
*Hund.* Hundred.
*Hyd.* Hydrostatics.
*Hydraul.* Hydraulics.
*Hypoth.* Hypothesis or hypothetical.

*I.* Island.
*Ia.* Indiana (United States).
*Ib.* or *Ibid.* (L. *ibidem*). In the same place.
*Icel.* Iceland, Icelandic.
*Ich.* or *Ichth.* Ichthyology.
*Id.* (L. *idem*). The same.
*I.e.* (L. *id est*). That is.
*I.H.S.* These letters have been usually looked upon as the initials of *Jesus* (*Jesus*) *Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men, or of *In hac* (*cruce*) *salus*, in this (cross) is salvation, but they were originally IHΣ, the first three letters of 'IHΣOΥΣ (*Iēsous*) the Greek form of *Jesus*.
*Il.* Illinois (United States).
*Imp.* (L. *imperator*). Emperor.
*Imp.* Imperial.
*Imp.* or *impf.* Imperfect.
*In.* Inch or inches.
*Incog.* (It. *incognito*, *incognita*). Unknown.
*Ind.* India or Indian.
*Ind.* Indiana (United States).
*Inf.* Infinitive.
*In lim.* (L. *in limine*). At the outset.
*In loc.* (L. *in loco*). In its place.
*I.N.R.I.* (L. *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*). Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
*Insep.* Inseparable.
*Ins. Gen.* Inspector General.
*Inst.* Instant; the present month.
*Inst.* Institute or institution.
*Insur.* Insurance.
*Int.* Interest.
*Intens.* Intensive.
*Interj.* Interjection.
*Intrans.* Intransitive.
*In trans.* (L. *in transitu*). On the way or passage.
*Introd.* Introduction.
*Io.* Iowa (United States).
*I. of M.* Instructor of Musketry.
*I.O.G.T.* Independent Order of Good Templars.
*I.O.O.F.* Independent Order of Oddfellows.
*I O.U.* I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.
*I.P.D.* (L. *In præsentiâ Dominorum*). In presence of the Lords (of Session).
*I.Q.* (L. *idem quod*). The same as.
*Ir.* Ireland or Irish.
*I.R.O.* Inland Revenue Office.
*Irreg.* Irregular.
*Is.* or *Isa.* Isaiah.
*I.S.* Irish Society.
*Isl.* Island.
*It.* or *Ital.* Italy, Italic, Italian.
*Itin.* Itinerary.

*J.* Judge or justice.
*J.A.* Judge-advocate.
*Jac.* Jacob or Jacobus (=James).
*Jan.* January.
*Jas.* James.
*Jav.* Javanese.
*J.C.* JESUS CHRIST.
*J.C.* Justice-clerk.
*J.C.D.* (L. *Juris Civilis Doctor*). Doctor of Civil Law.
*J.D.* (L. *Jurum Doctor*). Doctor of Laws.
*Jer.* Jeremiah.
*J.G.W.* Junior Grand Warden.

*J.H.S.* See *I.H.S.*
*Jno.* John.
*Join.* Joinery.
*Jona.* Jonathan.
*Jos.* Joseph.
*Josh.* Joshua.
*Jour.* Journal.
*J.P.* Justice of the Peace.
*Jr.* Junior.
*J.U.D.* or *J.V.D.* (L. *Juris Utriusque Doctor*). Doctor of both Laws (that is, civil and canon. *Note.* *U* and *V* were formerly regarded as the same letter.
*Jud.* Judith.
*Judg.* Judges.
*Jul.* July or Julius.
*Jul. Per.* Julian Period.
*Jun.* June.
*Jun.* or *Junr.* Junior.
*Juris.* Jurisprudence.
*Jus.P.* Justice of the Peace.
*Just.* Justice.
*J.W.* Junior Warden.

*K.* King.
*K.* Knight.
*Kan.* Kansas (United States).
*K.B.* King's Bench.
*K.B.* Knight of the Bath.
*K.C.B.* Knight Commander of the Bath.
*K.C.H.* Knight Commander of the Guelphs of Hanover.
*K.C.M.G.* Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
*K.C.S.* Knight of the Order of Charles III. of Spain.
*K.C.S.I.* Knight Commander of the Star of India.
*K.E.* Knight of the Eagle, Prussia.
*Ken.* Kentucky (United States).
*K.G.C.* Knight of the Grand Cross.
*K.G.C.B.* Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
*K.G.F.* Knight of the Golden Fleece, Spain.
*K.G.H.* Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
*Ki.* Kings.
*Kil.* Kilderkin.
*Kilog.* Kilogramme.
*Kilom.* Kilomètre.
*Kingd.* Kingdom.
*K.L.B.* Knight of Leopold of Belgium.
*K.L.H.* Knight of the Legion of Honour.
*K.M.* Knight of Malta.
*Km.* Kingdom.
*K.N.S.* Knight of the Royal Northern Star, Sweden.
*Knt.* Knight.
*K.P.* Knight of St. Patrick.
*Ks.* Kansas (United States).
*K.S.* Knight of the Sword, Sweden.
*Kt.* Knight.
*K.T.* Knight of the Thistle.
*K.T.* Knight Templar.
*K.T.S.* Knight of Tower and Sword, Portugal.
*Ky.* Kentucky (United States).

*L.* Latin.
*L.* Lake.
*L.* Lord or Lady.
*L.*, *l.*, or £ (L. *Libra*). Pound or pounds (sterling).
*L.*, *lb.*, or lb. Pound or pounds (weight).
*La.* Louisiana (United States).
*L.A.* Law Agent.
*L.A.* Literate in Arts.
*L.A.C.* Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
*Ladp.* Ladyship.
*Lam.* Lamentations.
*Lapp.* Lappish.
*Lat.* Latin.
*Lat.* Latitude.
*Lb.* or lb. Pound or pounds (weight).
*L.C.* Lord Chamberlain.
*L.C.* Lord Chancellor.
*L.c.* Lower-case (in printing).
*L.c.* (L. *loco citato*). In the place quoted.
*L.C.B.* Lord Chief-baron.
*L.C.J.* Lord Chief-justice.
*L.C.P.* Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
*Ld.* Lord.
*Ldp.* Lordship.
*L.D.S.* Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
*Leg.* or *legis.* Legislature.
*Leip.* Leipzig or Leipsic.
*Lett.* Lettish.
*Lev.* Leviticus.
*Lex.* Lexicon.
*Lexicog.* Lexicography or lexicographer.
*L.G.* Life Guards.
*L.I.* Light Infantry.
*L.I.* Long Island (United States).
*Lib.* (L. *liber*). Book.
*Lib.* Librarian.
*Lieut.* Lieutenant.
*Lieut.-Col.* Lieutenant-colonel.
*Lieut.-Gen.* Lieutenant-general.
*Lieut.-Gov.* Lieutenant-governor.
*Linn.* Linnæus or Linnæan.
*Liq.* Liquor or liquid.
*Lit.* Literature, literary, or literally.
*Lith.* Lithuanian.
*Liv.* Livre.
*L.L.* or *L.Lat.* Low Latin.
*LL.B.* (L. *Legum Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Laws. See B.LL.
*LL.D.* (L. *Legum Doctor*). Doctor of Laws. See B.LL.
*L.L.I.* Lord-lieutenant of Ireland.
*L.M.* Long metre.
*Lon.* or *Lond.* London.
*Lon.* or *long.* Longitude.
*Loq.* (L. *loquitur*). Speaks.
*Lou.* Louisiana (United States).
*Lp.* Lordship.
*L.P.* Lord Provost.
*L.S.* Left side.
*L.S.* (L. *locus sigilli*). Place of the seal.
*L.S.D.* (L. *Libræ, Solidi, Denarii*). Pounds, shillings, pence.
*Lt.* Lieutenant.
*Lt. Inf.* Light Infantry.

*M.* Marquis.
*M.* Middle.
*M.* (L. *mille*). Thousand.
*M.* (L. *meridies*). Meridian or noon.
*M.* Mile or miles.
*M.* Monday.
*M.* Monsieur.
*M.* Morning.
*m.* Married.
*m.* Masculine.
*m.* Mètre or mètres.
*m.* Minute or minutes.
*M.A.* Master of Arts. See A.M.
*Ma.* Minnesota (United States).
*Mac.* or *Macc.* Maccabees.
*Mach.* or *machin.* Machinery.
*Mad.* or *Madm.* Madam.
*Mag.* Magazine.
*Maj.* Major.
*Maj.-Gen.* Major-general.
*Mal.* Malachi.
*Malay.* Malayan.
*Man.* Manege or horsemanship.
*Manuf.* Manufactures or manufacturing.
*Mar.* March.
*Mar.* Maritime.
*Marq.* Marquis.
*Mas.* or *masc.* Masculine.
*Mass.* Massachusetts (United States).
*M.Ast.S.* Member of the Astronomical Society.
*Math.* Mathematics, mathematical, or mathematician.
*Matt.* Matthew.
*M.B.* (L. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Medicine.
*M.B.* (L. *Musicæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Music.
*M.C.* Master of Ceremonies.
*M.C.* Member of Congress.
*Mch.* March.
*M.C.P.* Member of the College of Preceptors.
*M.D.* (L. *Medicinæ Doctor*). Doctor of Medicine.
*Md.* Maryland (United States).
*Mdlle.* Mademoiselle.
*M.E.* Military Engineer, Mining Engineer, or Mechanical Engineer.
*Me.* Maine (United States).
*Mech.* Mechanics or mechanical.
*Med.* Medicine or medical.
*Mem.* Memorandum or memoranda.
*Messrs.* Messieurs, Gentlemen, or Sirs.
*Met.* Metaphysics or metaphysical.
*Metal.* Metallurgy.
*Meteor.* Meteorology or meteorological.
*Meth.* Methodist.
*M.Hon.* Most Honourable.
*M.H.S.* Member of the Historical Society.
*Mi.* Mississippi (United States).
*Mic.* Micah.
*Mich.* Michaelmas.
*Mich.* Michigan.
*Mid.* Middle.
*Mid.* Midshipman.
*Mil.* or *Milit.* Military.
*Min.* Mineralogy or mineralogical.
*Min.* Minute or minutes.
*Minn.* Minnesota (United States).
*Min. Plen.* Minister Plenipotentiary.
*Miss.* Mississippi (United States).
*Mlle.* Mademoiselle or Miss.
*MM.* Their Majesties. See *B.LL.*
*MM.* Messieurs. See *B.LL.*
*mm.* Millimetres.
*Mme.* Madame or Mrs.
*Mn.* Michigan (United States).
*M.N.S.* Member of the Numismatical Society.
*Mo.* Missouri (United States).
*Mo.* Month.
*Mod.* Modern.
*Mod.* (It. *moderato*). Moderately.
*Mon.* Monday.
*Mons.* Monsieur; Sir.
*M.P.* Member of Parliament.
*M.P.S.* Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
*M.P.S.* Member of the Philological Society.
*Mr.* Master (*pron.* Mister).
*M.R.* Master of the Rolls.
*M.R.A.S.* Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
*M.R.A.S.* Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
*M.R.C.P.* Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
*M.R.C.S.* Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
*M.R.C.V.S.* Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
*M.R.G.S.* Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
*M.R.I.* Member of the Royal Institution.
*M.R.I.A.* Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
*Mrs.* Mistress.
*M.R.S.L.* Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
*M.S.* Master in Surgery.
*M.S.* (L. *memoriæ sacrum*). Sacred to the memory.
*MS.* Manuscript.
*MSS.* Manuscripts.
*Mt.* Mount or mountain.
*Mus.* Museum.
*Mus.* Music or musical.
*Mus. B.* (L. *Musicæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Music.
*Mus.D.* or *Mus.Doc.* (L. *Musicæ Doctor*). Doctor of Music.
*M.W.G.M.* Most Worthy Grand Master.
*M.W.S.* Member of the Wernerian Society.
*Myth.* Mythology or Mythological.

*N.* Noon.
*N.* North; Northern (postal district, London).
*N.* Noun.
*N.* Number.
*N.A.* North America or North American.
*Na.* Nebraska (United States).
*Nah.* Nahum.
*Nap.* Napoleon.
*Nat.* National.
*Nat.* Natural.
*Nat. Hist.* Natural history.
*Nat. Ord.* Natural order.
*Naut.* Nautical.
*N.B.* New Brunswick.
*N.B.* North Britain (Scotland).
*N.B.* (L. *Nota Bene*). Note well or take notice.
*N.C.* North Carolina (United States).
*N.E.* New England.
*N.E.* North-east; North-eastern (postal district, London).
*Neb.* Nebraska (United States).
*Neg.* Negative or negatively.
*Neh.* Nehemiah.
*Nem. Con.* (L. *nemine contradicente*). No one contradicting or unanimously.
*Nem. Dis.* (L. *nemine dissentiente*). No one dissenting or unanimously.
*Neth.* Netherlands.
*Neut.* Neuter.
*New M.* New Mexico (United States).
*New Test.* New Testament.
*N.H.* New Hampshire (United States).
*N.J.* New Jersey (United States).
*N.L.* or *N.Lat.* North latitude.
*N.M.* New Mexico (United States).
*N.N.E.* North-north-east.
*N.N.W.* North-north-west.
*No.* (L. *numero*). Number.
*Nom.* Nominative.
*Non. Con.* Non-content; dissentient (House of Lords).
*Non obst.* (L. *non obstante*). Notwithstanding.
*Non pros.* (L. *non prosequitur*). He does not prosecute.
*Non seq.* (L. *non sequitur*). It does not follow.
*Nor.* or *Norm.* Norman.
*Nor. Fr.* or *Norm. Fr.* Norman-French.
*Norw.* Norway or Norwegian.
*Nos.* Numbers.
*Nott.* or *Notts.* Nottinghamshire.
*Nov.* November.
*N.P.* Notary-public.
*N.S.* New Style.
*N.S.* Nova Scotia.
*N.S.J.C.* (L. *Noster Salvator Jesus Christus*). Our Saviour Jesus Christ.
*N.T.* Nevada Territory (United States).
*N.T.* New Testament.
*Num.* or *Numb.* Numbers.
*Numis.* Numismatics.
*N.V.M.* Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
*N.W.* North-west; North-western (postal district, London).
*N.W.T.* North-west Territory.
*N.Y.* New York.
*N.Z.* or *N. Zeal.* New Zealand.

*O.* Ohio (United States).
*O.* Old.
*Ob.* (L. *obiit*). Died.
*Obad.* Obadiah.
*Obdt.* Obedient.
*Obj.* Objective.
*Obs.* Obsolete.
*Obt.* Obedient.
*Oct.* October.
*O.F.* Oddfellows.
*O.G.* Outside Guardian.
*O.H.M.S.* On Her Majesty's Service.
*Old Test.* Old Testament.
*Olym.* Olympiad.
*O.M.* Old measurement.
*On.* Oregon (United States).
*Op.* Opposite or opposition.
*O.P.* Order of Preachers.
*Opt.* Optics or optical.
*Opt.* Optative.
*Or.* Oregon (United States).
*Ord.* Ordinance or ordinary.
*Orig.* Original or originally.
*Ornith.* Ornithology.
*O.S.* Old Style.
*O.T.* Old Testament.
*Oxf.* Oxford.
*Oxon.* (L. *Oxonia, Oxoniensis*). Oxford; of Oxford.
*Oxonien.* (L. *Oxoniensis*). Of Oxford.
*Oz.* Ounce. [*Note.* The *z* in this contraction, and in *viz.*, represents an old symbol of similar shape which was used to indicate a terminal contraction.]

*P.* Page.
*P.* Participle.
*P.* Past.
*P.* Pole.
*P.* Post.
*Pa.* Pennsylvania (United States).
*P.A.* Participial adjective.
*Paint.* Painting.

*Pal.* or *Palæon.* Palæontology or palæontological.
*Par.* Paragraph.
*Parl.* Parliament or parliamentary.
*Part.* Participle.
*Pass.* Passive.
*Pat.* Patrick.
*Pathol.* Pathology or pathological.
*Payt.* Payment.
*P.B.* (L. *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Philosophy.
*P.C.* (L. *Patres Conscripti*). Conscript Fathers.
*P.C.* Police Constable.
*P. C.* Privy Council or privy councillor.
*P.C.S.* Principal Clerk of Session.
*Pd.* Paid.
*P.D.* (L. *Philosophiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Philosophy.
*P.D.* Printer's Devil.
*P.E.I.* Prince Edward Island.
*Penn.* Pennsylvania (United States).
*Pent.* Pentecost.
*Per.* or *Pers.* Persian.
*Per an.* (L. *per annum*). By the year; yearly.
*Per cent.* or *per ct.* (L. *per centum*). By the hundred.
*Perf.* Perfect.
*Peri.* Perigee.
*Pers.* Person.
*Persp.* Perspective.
*Peruv.* Peruvian.
*Pet.* Peter.
*Pg.* Portuguese.
*P.G.M.* Past Grand Master.
*Phar.* or *Pharm.* Pharmacy.
*Ph.B.* Same as *P.B.*
*Ph.D.* (L. *Philosophiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Philosophy.
*Phil.* Philip or Philippians.
*Phil.* Philosophy, philosophical, or philosopher.
*Philem.* Philemon.
*Philos.* Philosophy or philosophical.
*Phil. Trans.* Philosophical Transactions.
*Photog.* Photography, photographic, or photographer.
*Phren.* Phrenology or phrenological.
*Phys.* Physics.
*Phys.* or *Physiol.* Physiology or physiological.
*Pinx.* or *Pxt.* (L. *Pinxit*). He (or she) painted it: accompanying the artist's name (or initials) on a painting.
*Pk.* Peck.
*P.L.* Poet Laureate.
*Pl.* Place.
*Pl.* Plate.
*Pl.* Plural.
*P.L.B.* Poor Law Board.
*P.L.C.* Poor Law Commissioners.
*Plff.* Plaintiff.
*Plu.* Plural.
*Plup.* Pluperfect.
*Plur.* Plural.
*P.M.* (L. *post meridiem*). Afternoon.
*P.M. Past Master.*
*P.M.* Peculiar Metre.
*P.M.* Postmaster.
*P.M.G.* Postmaster-general.
*P.O.* Post-office.
*P. & O. Co.* Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
*Poet.* Poetry or poetical.
*Pol.* Polish.
*Polit. Econ.* Political economy.
*P.O.O.* Post-office Order.
*Pop.* Population or popularly.
*Port.* Portugal or Portuguese.
*Poss.* Possessive.
*Pp.* Pages.
*P.p.* Past participle.
*P.P.* Parish Priest.
*P.P.* (L. *pater patriæ*). Father of his country.
*P.P.C.* (Fr. *pour prendre congé*). To take leave.
*Pph.* Pamphlet.
*P.pr.* Participle present.
*Pr.* Priest.
*Pr.* Prince.
*P.R.* (L. *Populus Romanus*). The Roman people.
*P.R.* Prize Ring.
*P.R.A.* President of the Royal Academy.
*P.R.C.* (L. *Post Romam Conditam*). After the building of Rome.
*Preb.* Prebend.
*Pref.* Prefix.
*Prep.* Preposition.
*Pres.* President.
*Pres.* Present.
*Pret.* Preterit.
*Prin.* Principally.
*Print.* Printing.
*Priv.* Privative.
*Prob.* Problem.
*Prof.* Professor.
*Pron.* Pronoun.
*Pron.* Pronounced or pronunciation.
*Pron. a.* Pronominal adjective.
*Prop.* Proposition.
*Pros.* Prosody.
*Pro tem.* (L. *pro tempore*). For the time being.
*Prov.* Proverbs, proverbial, or proverbially.
*Prov.* Provincial or provincially.
*Prov.* Provost.
*Prox.* (L. *proximo*). Next or of the next month.
*P.R.S.* President of the Royal Society.
*P.R.S.A.* President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
*Prus.* Prussia or Prussian.
*P.S.* (L. *post scriptum*). Postscript.
*P.S.* Privy Seal.
*Ps.* or *Psa.* Psalm or Psalms.
*Pt.* Part.
*Pt.* Payment.
*Pt.* Point.
*Pt.* Post.
*P.T.* Post Town.
*P.T.* Pupil Teacher.
*P.T.O.* Please turn over.
*Pub.* Published, publisher, or public.
*Pub. Doc.* Public Documents.
*Pun.* Puncheon.
*P.-V.* Post-village.
*Pxt.* See PINX.

*Q.* or *Qu.* Query or question.
*Q.B.* Queen's Bench.
*Q.C.* Queen's College.
*Q.C.* Queen's Counsel.
*Q. d.* (L. *quasi dicat*). As if he should say.
*Q. e.* (L. *quod est*). Which is.
*Q.E.D.* (L. *quod erat demonstrandum*). Which was to be demonstrated.
*Q.E.F.* (L. *quod erat faciendum*). Which w to be done.
*Q.E.I.* (L. *quod inveniendum*). Which w to be found out.
*Q. l.* (L. *quantum libet*). As much as you please.
*Q.-M.* Quarter-master.
*Q. Mess.* Queen's Messenger.
*Q.-M.-G.* Quartermaster-general.
*Q.P.* or *Q.pl.* (L. *quantum placet*). As much as you please.
*Qr.* Quarter.
*Qr.* Quire.
*Q.S.* Quarter Sessions.
*Q. s.* (L. *quantum sufficit*). A sufficient quantity.
*Qt.* Quart.
*Qu.* Queen.
*Qu.* Query or question.
*Quar.* or *Quart.* Quarterly.
*Quest.* Question.
*Q. v.* (L. *quod vide*). Which see.
*Qy.* Query.

*R.* Railway.
*R.* (L. *recipe*). Take.
*R.* (L. *Rex*). King. (*Regina*). Queen.
*R.* Réaumur.
*R.* River.
*R.A.* Royal Academy or Royal Academician.
*R.A.* Rear-admiral.
*R.A.* Royal Arch.
*R.A.* Royal Artillery.
*Rad.* (L. *radix*). Root.
*R.C.* Roman Catholic.
*R.D.* Rural Dean.
*R.E.* Royal Engineers.
*R.E.* Royal Exchange.
*Réaum.* Réaumur (thermometer).
*Recd.* Received.
*Recpt.* Receipt.
*Ref.* Reference.
*Ref. Ch.* Reformed Church.
*Ref. Pres.* Reformed Presbyterian.
*Reg.* or *Regr.* Registrar.
*Reg.* Regular.
*Reg.* or *Regt.* Regiment.
*Reg. Prof.* Regius Professor.
*Regt.* Regent.
*Regt.* Regiment.
*Rel.* Religion or religious.
*Rel. Pron.* Relative pronoun.
*Rem.* Remark or remarks.
*Rep.* Report or reporter.
*Rep.* Representative.
*Rep.* or *Repub.* Republic.
*Retd.* Returned.
*Rev.* Revelation.
*Rev.* Revenue.
*Rev.* Reverend.
*Rev.* Review.
*Rev.* Revise.
*Revd.* Reverend.
*Revs.* Reverends.
*R.G.G.* Royal Grenadier Guards.
*R.H.A.* Royal Horse Artillery.
*R.I.* Rhode Island (United States).
*Rich.* or *Richd.* Richard.
*R.I.P.* (L. *requiescat in pace*). May he (or she) rest in peace!
*Riv.* River.
*R.M.* Royal Mail.
*R.M.* Royal Marines.
*R.M.A.* Royal Military Asylum.
*R.N.* Royal Navy.
*R.N.O.* (Dan. *Riddare af Nordstjerne Orden*). Knight of the Order of the Polar Star.
*R.N.R.* Royal Naval Reserve.
*Robt.* Robert.
*Rom.* Roman or Romans.
*Rom. Cath.* Roman Catholic.
*R.P.* Regius Professor.
*R.R.* Right Reverend.
*R.S.A.* Royal Scottish Academy.
*R.S.E.* Royal Society of Edinburgh.
*R.S.L.* Royal Society of London.
*R.S.S.* (L. *Regiæ Societatis Socius*). Member of the Royal Society.
*R.S.V.P.* (Fr. *Répondez, s'il vous plait*). Answer, if you please; please reply.
*Rt.* Right.
*Rt. Hon.* Right Honourable.
*Rt. Rev.* Right Reverend.
*R.T.S.* Religious Tract Society.
*Rt. Wpful.* Right Worshipful.
*Russ.* Russia or Russian.
*R.V.* Rifle Volunteers.
*R.W.* Right Worshipful or Right Worthy.
*R.W.D.G.M.* Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
*R.W.G.M.* Right Worshipful Grand Master.
*R.W.G.R.* Right Worthy Grand Representative.
*R.W.G.S.* Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
*R.W.G.T.* Right Worthy Grand Treasurer.
*R.W.G.T.* Right Worthy Grand Templar.
*R.W.G.W.* Right Worshipful Grand Warden.
*R.W.J.G.W.* Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.
*R.W.O.* (Swed. *Riddare af Wasa Orden*). Knight of the Order of Wasa.
*R.W.S.G.W.* Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
*Ry.* Railway.

*S.* Saint.
*S.* Saturday.
*S.* Section.
*S.* Shilling.
*S.* Sign.
*S.* Signor.
*S.* Solo.
*S.* Soprano.
*S.* South; southern (postal district, London).
*S.* Sun.
*S.* Sunday or Sabbath.
*s.* Second or seconds.
*s.* See.
*s.* Singular.
*s.* Son.
*s.* Succeeded.
*S.A.* South Africa or South America.
*S.A.* (L. *secundum artem*). According to art.
*Sab.* Sabbath.
*Sam.* or *Saml.* Samuel.
*Sans., Sansc.*, or *Sansk.* Sanscrit.
*S.A.S.* (L. *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius*). Member of the Society of Antiquaries.
*Sat.* Saturday.
*Sax.* Saxon or Saxony.
*S.B.* South Britain (England and Wales).
*S.C.* South Carolina (United States).
*S.C.* (L. *Senatûs Consultum*). A decree of the Senate.
*Sc.* (L. *scilicet*). To wit; namely; being understood.
*Sc.* (L. *sculpsit*). He (or she) engraved it.
*Scan. Mag.* [L. *scandulum magnatum*). Defamatory expressions to the injury of persons of dignity.
*S. caps.* or *Sm. caps.* Small capitals (in printing).
*Sc. B.* (L. *Scientiæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Science.
*Sc.D.* (L. *Scientiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Science.
*Sch.* (L. *scholium*). A note.
*Sch.* Schooner.
*Sci.* Science.
*Scil.* (L. *scilicet*). To wit; namely; being understood.
*S.C.L.* Student in Civil Law.
*Sclav.* Sclavonic.
*Scot.* Scotland, Scotch, or Scottish.
*Scr.* Scruple or scruples.
*Script.* Scripture or scriptural.
*Sculp.* or *Sculpt.* (L. *sculpsit*). He (or she) engraved it.
*S.D.U.K.* Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
*S.E.* South-east; south-eastern (postal district, London).
*Sec.* or *Secy.* Secretary.
*Sec.* Second.
*Sec.* or *Sect.* Section.
*Sec. Leg.* Secretary of Legation.
*Sen.* Senate or Senator.
*Sen.* or *Senr.* Senior.
*Sep.* or *Sept.* September.
*Seq.* (L. *sequentes* or *sequentia*). The following or the next.
*Serg.* or *Sergt.* Sergeant.
*Serj.* or *Serjt.* Serjeant.
*S.G.* Solicitor-general.
*Sh.* Shilling or shillings.
*S.H.S.* (L. *Societatis Historiæ Socius*). Member of the Historical Society.
*Sing.* Singular.
*S.J.* Society of Jesus.
*S.J.C.* Supreme Judicial Court.
*Skr.* Sanskrit.
*Sld.* Sailed.
*S.M.* Sergeant-major.
*S.M.Lond.Soc.* (L. *Societatis Medicæ Londinensis Socius*). Member of the London Medical Society.
*S.N.* (L. *secundum naturam*). According to nature.
*Soc.* or *Socy.* Society.
*S. of Sol.* Song of Solomon.
*Sol.-Gen.* Solicitor-general.
*Sp.* Spain; Spanish.
*Sp.* Spirit.
*S.P.C.A.* Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
*S.P.C.K.* Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
*S.P.G.* Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
*S.P.Q.R.* (L. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*). Senate and People of Rome.
*Sq.* Square. Hence, *sq. ft.*, square foot or feet; *sq. in.*, square inch or inches; *sq. m.*, square mile or miles; *sq. yds.*, square yards.
*Sr.* Senior.
*Sr.* Sir.
*S.R.I.* (L. *Sacrum Romanum Imperium*). Holy Roman Empire.
*S.R.S.* (L. *Societatis Regiæ Socius*). Member of the Royal Society.
*S.S.* Sunday (or Sabbath) School.
*S.S.C.* Solicitor before the Supreme Courts.
*S.S.E.* South-south-east.
*S.S.W.* South-south-west.
*St.* Saint.
*St.* Stone.

*St.* Strait.
*St.* Street.
*St.* (L. *stet*). Let it stand (in print.).
*Stat.* Statute or statutes.
*Stat.* Statuary.
*S.T.D.* (L. *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Divinity.
*Ster.* or *Stg.* Sterling.
*S.T.P.* (L. *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*). Professor of Divinity.
*Su.* Sunday.
*Subj.* Subjunctive.
*Subst.* Substantive.
*Subst.* Substitute.
*Suff.* Suffix.
*Su.-Goth.* Suio-Gothic.
*Sun.* or *Stund.* Sunday.
*Sup.* Superior.
*Sup.* Superlative.
*Sup.* Supplement.
*Supert.* Superlative.
*Supp.* Supplement.
*Supt.* Superintendent.
*Surg.* Surgeon or surgery.
*Sur.-Gen.* Surgeon-general.
*Surv.* Surveying or surveyor.
*Surv.-Gen.* Surveyor-general.
*S.v.* (L. *sub voce*). Under the word or title.
*S.W.* Senior Warden.
*S.W.* South-west; south-western (postal district, London).
*Sw.* Sweden or Swedish.
*Switz.* Switzerland.
*Syn.* Synonym or synonymous.
*Synop.* Synopsis.
*Syr.* Syria or Syriac.
*Syr.* Syrup.

*T.* Tenor.
*T.* Ton or Tun.
*T.* Tuesday.
*Tan.* Tangent.
*Tart.* Tartaric.
*Ten.* or *Tenn.* Tennessee (United States).
*Term.* Termination.
*Teut.* Teutonic.
*Tex.* Texas (United States).
*Text. Rec.* (L. *textus receptus*). Received text.
*Th.* Thomas.
*Th.* Thursday.
*Theo.* Theodore.
*Theol.* Theology.
*Theor.* Theorem.
*Thess.* Thessalonians.
*Tho.* or *Thos.* Thomas.
*Thu.*, *Thur.*, or *Thurs.* Thursday.
*T.H.W.M.* Trinity high-water mark.
*Tier.* Tierce.
*Tim.* Timothy.
*Tit.* Title.
*Tit.* Titus.
*T.O.* Turn over.
*Tob.* Tobit.
*Tom.* Tome or volume.
*Tonn.* Tonnage.
*Topog.* Topography or topographical.
*Tr.* Translation or translator.
*Tr.* Transpose.
*Tr.* Treasurer.
*Tr.* Trustee.
*Trans.* Transactions.
*Trans.* Translation, translator, or translated.
*Trav.* Travels.
*Trin.* Trinity.
*Ts.* Texas (United States).
*T.T.L.* To take leave.
*Tu.* or *Tues.* Tuesday.
*Turk.* Turkey or Turkish.
*Typ.* or *Typo.* Typographer.
*Typog.* Typography or typographical.

*U.C.* (L. *Urbis Conditæ*). From the building of the city (Rome).
*Uh.* Utah (United States).
*U.J.D.* See *J.U.D.*
*U.K.* United Kingdom.
*U.K.A.* Ulster King-at-Arms.
*Ult.* (L. *ultimo*). Last, or of the last month.
*um.* Unmarried.
*Unit.* Unitarian.
*Univ.* University.
*Up.* Upper.
*U.P.* United Presbyterian.
*U.S.* United States.
*U.S.* (L. *ut supra*). As above.
*U.S.A.* United States of America, or United States Army.
*U.S.N.* United States Navy.
*U.S.S.* United States Senate.
*U.S.S.* United States ship or steamer.
*Usu.* Usual or usually.
*U.T.* Utah Territory (United States).

*V.* Verb.
*V.* Verse.
*V.* (L. *versus*). Against.
*V.* Victoria.
*V.* (L. *vide*). See.
*V.* Violin.
*V.a.* Verb active.
*V.A.* Vicar Apostolic.
*V.A.* Vice-admiral.
*Va.* Virginia (United States).
*Vat.* Vatican.
*V. aux.* Verb auxiliary.
*V.C.* Vice-chancellor.
*V.C.* Victoria Cross.
*V. def.* Verb defective.
*V.D.M.* (L. *Verbi Dei Minister*). Minister of the Word of God.
*Ven.* Venerable.
*V.G.* Vicar-general.
*V.g.* (L. *verbi gratiâ*). For example.
*V.i.* Verb intransitive.
*Vice-Pres.* Vice-president.
*Vid.* (L. *vide*). See.
*V. imp.* Verb impersonal.
*V. irreg.* Verb irregular.
*Vis.* or *Visc.* Viscount.
*Viz.* (L. *videlicit*). Namely; to wit. See note under *Oz.*
*V.n.* Verb neuter.
*Voc.* Vocative.
*Vol.* Volume.
*Vols.* Volumes.
*V.P.* Vice-president.
*V.R.* (L. *Victoria Regina*). Queen Victoria.
*V.r.* Verb reflective.
*V.Rev.* Very Reverend.
*Vs.* (L. *versus*). Against.
*V.S.* Veterinary surgeon.
*V.t.* Verb transitive.
*Vul.* or *Vulg.* Vulgate.
*Vulg.* Vulgar or vulgarly.

*W.* Wednesday.
*W.* Week.
*W.* Welsh.
*W.* West; western (postal district, London).
*Wall.* Wallachian.
*W.C.* Water-closet.
*W.C.* Western Central (postal district, London).
*Wed.* Wednesday.
*w.f.* Wrong fount (in printing).
*Whf.* Wharf.
*W.I.* West Indies.
*Wis.* or *Wisc.* Wisconsin (United States).
*Wk.* Week.
*W. Lon.* West longitude.
*Wm.* William.
*W.M.* Worshipful Master.
*W.N.W.* West-north-west.
*Wp.* Worshipful.
*Wpful.* Worshipful.
*W.S.* Writer to the Signet.
*W.S.W.* West-south-west.
*W.T.* Washington Territory (United States).
*Wt.* Weight.
*W.Va.* West Virginia (United States).

X. Christ. [*Note.* The X in this and the following cases represents the Greek X (=CH) in ΧΡΙΣΤΘΣ (*χριστος, Christos*).]
*Xm.* or *Xmas.* Christmas.
*Xn.* Christian.
*Xnty.* Christianity.
*Xper.* or *Xr.* Christopher.
*Xt.* Christ.
*Xtian.* Christian.

*Y.* Year.
*Yd.* Yard.
*Yds.* Yards.
*Y* The or Thee. [*Note.* The *Y* in this and similar instances is a substitute for or representative of the Anglo-Saxon Þ (=th).]
*Y.M.C.A.* Young Men's Christian Association.
*Yr.* Year.
*Yr.* Younger.
*Yr.* Your.
*Yrs.* Years.
*Yrs.* Yours.

*Zach.* Zachary.
*Zech.* Zechariah.
*Zeph.* Zephaniah.
*Z.G.* Zoological Gardens.
*Zool.* Zoology or zoological.

THE END.

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